

Respectively. The Mean Activity (SUVmax) Of Thyroid Tissue Was 5, 2, 1.8, 1.8 And 1.6, at 0.5, 3.5, 7.5 And 15 At 60min, Respectively. The Uptake Ratio (SUVmax) Between Parathyroid Adenoma/Thyroid Tissue Was 0.4, 1.4, 1.3, 1.8 And 2.1, At 0.5, 3.5, 7.5 And 15 At 60min, Respectively. We Also Found A Very Strong And Significant Correlation Between Peak Activity By SUVmax And Removed Adenoma Weight ($p < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** The Optimal Time To Acquisition PET/CT Images In Patients With Parathyroid Adenomas Is 60 Minutes, Finding The Highest Uptake And The Best Parathyroid Adenoma/thyroid Ratio. Although The Good Correlation Between SUVmax And Removed Adenoma Weight. Further Studies Are Needed To Establish An Appropriate Cut-Off Point.

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(Re)thinking patient education and preparation in Nuclear Medicine and Radiology Departments: perspectives from Technologists and recent-graduates

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Aim/Introduction: Patient-centered approach is gaining prominence in several areas of Medicine and is increasingly considered as an important paradigm for the provision of quality healthcare. The communication established between health professionals and patients in hospitals became increasingly seen as fundamental and to be valued, namely in areas such as Radiology (RD) or Nuclear Medicine (NM). Patient education is therefore a common practice in the NM and RD departments, mainly due to the lack of knowledge about this kind of procedures, which is believed to be a reality, based on our empirical evidence and on data not yet published. The aim of this study is to characterize current practices used in patient education in Portuguese Departments of Nuclear Medicine and Radiology. **Materials and Methods:** A survey, through an online questionnaire, was used to identify tools used in patients' preparation for radiodiagnostic examinations and/or to inform and improve knowledge of patients before their procedures. In addition, it allowed us to identify suggestions for improvement that may bring benefits to the health professional-patient relationship. The survey was answered during 2 months, in 2021, by national Technologists working in healthcare services ($n=119$; $n=24$ from NM Departments and $n=95$ from RD Departments), based on their practices and perspectives, and by recent-graduates of national Bachelor Degrees in Medical Imaging and Radiotherapy that had clinical internships in NM and RD Departments ($n=41$), based on their experiences and observations. **Results:** In the field of NM, Technologists appear to be involved in the process of patient preparation and education, prior to examinations, according to the answers obtained from professionals ($n=23$; 95.8%) and recent-graduates ($n=34$; 82.9%). Unfortunately, patient education tends to be provided only orally, according to observations made both by professionals ($n=15$; 62.5%) and recent-graduates ($n=35$; 85.4%), even considering that patient preparation for specific procedures is being communicated by phone, e-mail and/or leaflets. As a positive result, we should highlight that a reduced sample of professionals ($n=1$; 0.4%) and recent-graduates ($n=9$; 21.9%) recognized that information is not adapted to patients' level of understanding and/

or age. More specific results will be summarized and shared. Results regarding RD Departments are similar. **Conclusion:** Obtained results allow us to draw a picture of current practices in our country, identify needs in the future and support for the construction of materials and their respective evaluation of effectiveness in order to increase the involvement of users in their health as modern models advocate.

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Development of a Framework for Radiographer Online Clinical Education (FORCE): the specific strand of Nuclear Medicine within this European Project

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Aim/Introduction: The overall aim of the FORCE project is to develop virtual web-based learning resources where Radiography undergraduates can engage in interactive, problem-based development of radiographic knowledge, ability and professional awareness. This European-funded project is internally divided in three different strands (Radiology Diagnostic Imaging, Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine). The aim of this presentation is to present the global project, mainly focusing developments, achievements and challenges within the Nuclear Medicine specific strand. **Materials and Methods:** It is a pre-requisite of Radiographer/Technologist education that students learn during clinical placements. This is essential for the development of competence and confidence in the emerging graduate. The number of undergraduate Radiographers/Technologists in training poses challenges on clinical placement capacity in many countries, which in turn impacts onto the quality of the clinical education experience. Solutions are needed to augment the scale and quality of clinical learning and to diversify opportunities to contact with the clinical context. The FORCE project is leveraging a variety of web-based tools to develop a simulation system to augment clinical education, and within this will promote the recognition and validation of the knowledge, skills, and competences thus gained. **Results:** FORCE is an European Project involving 8 institutions from 7 European countries. Within a web-based virtual learning environment (VLE), simulated patient cases that encourage learner interaction are being developed. Each patient case includes learning resources pertaining to patient care; performance of diagnostic radiography or nuclear medicine imaging or therapy planning; patient safety; image interpretation and radiographer/technologist roles and responsibilities. Specifically to what regards to the Nuclear Medicine strand, we aim to develop a total of 10 patient simulated cases (of a total of 40 in the Project) and we are advancing (with a list of patient cases that include several different examinations to be explored, such as Bone Scintigraphy, Thyroid Scintigraphy, Myocardial Perfusion