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Tell me a little about yourself.

I completed a degree in Electronic Engineering and then pursued a Master's in Medical Physics offered by the National University of Engineering in partnership with IPEN and INEN.

How did you become interested in Medical Physics?

As an engineer, I joined the Department of Nuclear Medicine to work on the installation of interfaces on compatible computers. These electronic interfaces allowed nuclear medicine equipment (planar equipment) to be repowered in equipment similar to the most modern ones. My knowledge of nuclear physics was very basic, and I became interested in the topic, so I applied for the first class of the Master's in Medical Physics promoted by IPEN, UNI, and INEN. The knowledge gained from these studies was very helpful for working in nuclear medicine and cyclotron.

What does a Medical Physicist do in Nuclear Medicine?

- Radiological surveillance to protect occupationally exposed workers, the public, and patients
- Dosimetry for workers, optimizing the dose reduction as much as possible
- Quality control of nuclear medicine equipment under a program
- Management of radioactive material and waste
- Radiation protection of occupationally exposed workers, the public, patients, and the environment.

Based on your experience, what technical aspects would you consider to be evolving in nuclear medicine?

Technology in hybrid or multimodal equipment, such as SPECT CT, PET CT. Currently, the country has 5 SPECT CT and 5 PET CT machines.

Radiopharmacy, with the inclusion of new drugs and new radionuclides in diagnosis and therapy.

How would you summarize the care needed for patient protection in the Nuclear Medicine Service?

- More care in the dose to be administered to each patient.
- Minimizing the possibility of confusion.
- Calibration of equipment.
- Dosimetry in therapeutic treatments.

What can you tell us about the importance of quality control in nuclear medicine?

Very important, conducting controls within a program ensures that preventive maintenance is more efficient, avoiding the need for corrective maintenance. Ensuring clinical images are error-free.

Similarly, what can you tell us about the need to implement quality assurance programs in nuclear medicine services?

Necessary because it guarantees patient care with quality and sustainability, optimizes human resources, supplies, and equipment.

What challenges do you set for the future?

To serve where I am needed, in teaching, in nuclear medicine services, and working with biomedical equipment.