Interventional Radiology (IR) is a relatively new and increasingly significant field in healthcare, offering minimally invasive procedures with shorter recovery times.This indicates that Radiologists received the highest radiation dose.The methodology for collecting the data of workers' radiation doses was based on the most common procedures during the two months of data collection, which included Peripherally Inserted Central Catheter (PICC) Line, Nephrostomy, Angioplasty, Inferior Vena Cava (IVC) Filter, Arteriovenous (Av) fistulagram, Embolization, Cerebral Angiogram, and Stent Placement.In Embolization, the median of Shallow Dose Equivalent (SDE) values in mSv for Radiologists, Technologists, and Nurses were recorded as (0.0040), (0.0026), and (0.0021) respectively.To address this, substantial efforts have been made to develop radiation protection measures and guidelines to minimize doses and ensure the safety of IR staff.The data were measured in the form of Equivalent doses using Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dosimeters.The study showed that the most significant amounts of OSL doses were recorded during two procedures: Embolization and Angioplasty.Therefore, the purpose of this study is to measure the doses for IR workers and determine which workers had received the most radiation exposure, as well as map the areas in the IR department.Additionally, mapping the procedure room of the angiography suite revealed that areas No. 1 and 5 were the most exposed to radiation, while areas No. 6, 7, 8, and 9 showed no radiation exposure at all.In Angioplasty, the median SDE values for Radiologists, Technologists, and Nurses were (0.0033), .(0.0021), and (0.0017) respectively

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