**Example 1: If the medical imaging used is the same as standard care**

This research study involves exposure to ionising radiation. You will have [number] x-rays, [number] CT scans, [number] MUGA scans of your [bodily location]. These scans will expose you to a medically acceptable dose of radiation.

**Example 2: If extra, study-specific medical imaging is undertaken**

This research study involves exposure to ionising radiation. Some of these procedures [name them and their number] are additional to those you would have received through everyday living if you were not in this study.

As part of everyday living, everyone is exposed to naturally occurring background radiation and receives a dose of about 2 to 3 millisieverts (mSv) each year. The effective dose from this study is about [number] mSv*. [Insert paragraph 1, 2, 3, or 4 from below\*].*

***\*Choose one of the following paragraphs to be inserted above as indicated:***

1. Effective doses less than 2 mSv – At this dose level, no harmful effects of radiation have been demonstrated and the risk is negligible.
2. *Effective doses between 2 and 20 mSv –* At this dose level, no harmful effects of radiation have been demonstrated and the risk is low. The dose from this study is comparable to that received from routine diagnostic medical x-ray and nuclear medicine procedures*.*
3. *Effective doses between 20 and 50 mSv –* The dose from this study is comparable to that received from several computed tomography (CT) x-ray procedures. The benefits from the study should be weighed against the possible detrimental effects of radiation, including an increased risk of cancer.

In this study, the risk is moderate and the theoretically calculated risk of contracting fatal cancer in the future is considered acceptable.

The possible detrimental effects of radiation should be weighed against the benefits from the study which are (state benefits to the participant or to society*).*

1. (*If there are no perceived benefits from participating.)*

*Effective doses greater than 50 mSv -* This research study involves exposure to a significant amount of ionising radiation. The benefits from the study should be weighed against the possible detrimental effects of radiation, including an increased risk of cancer. In this study, the risk is moderate, and the calculated risk of such harm is about 1 in.... (Calculate using the ICRP risk coefficient for fatal cancer in the general population of 5 x 10-2 per Sv.

For studies in children or for persons over the age of 50, the risk of radiogenic cancer should be calculated using age- and sex-specific risk factors. The possible detrimental effects of radiation should be weighed against the benefits from the study which are (state benefits to the participant or to society).

**Example 3: If there are no perceived benefits from participating**

You will be given a certificate that states the radiation dose you have received from participating in this study. You should keep the certificate for five years and show it if you are recruited for any other research studies in that time.

If you would like to discuss your exposure to radiation with a radiation safety officer, you may contact the radiation regulator in your state. See contact details at: <https://www.arpansa.gov.au/regulation-and-licensing/regulation/state-territory-regulators>.