

Dose Reconstruction for Cancer-Related Claims under EEOICPA

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Dose Reconstruction Process

Receive Claim

Request Data from DOE

Review Data

Conduct Interview



*CATI Report
to Claimant*

Conduct Dose Reconstruction



*Draft Dose
Reconstruction
Report to Claimant*

Closeout Interview



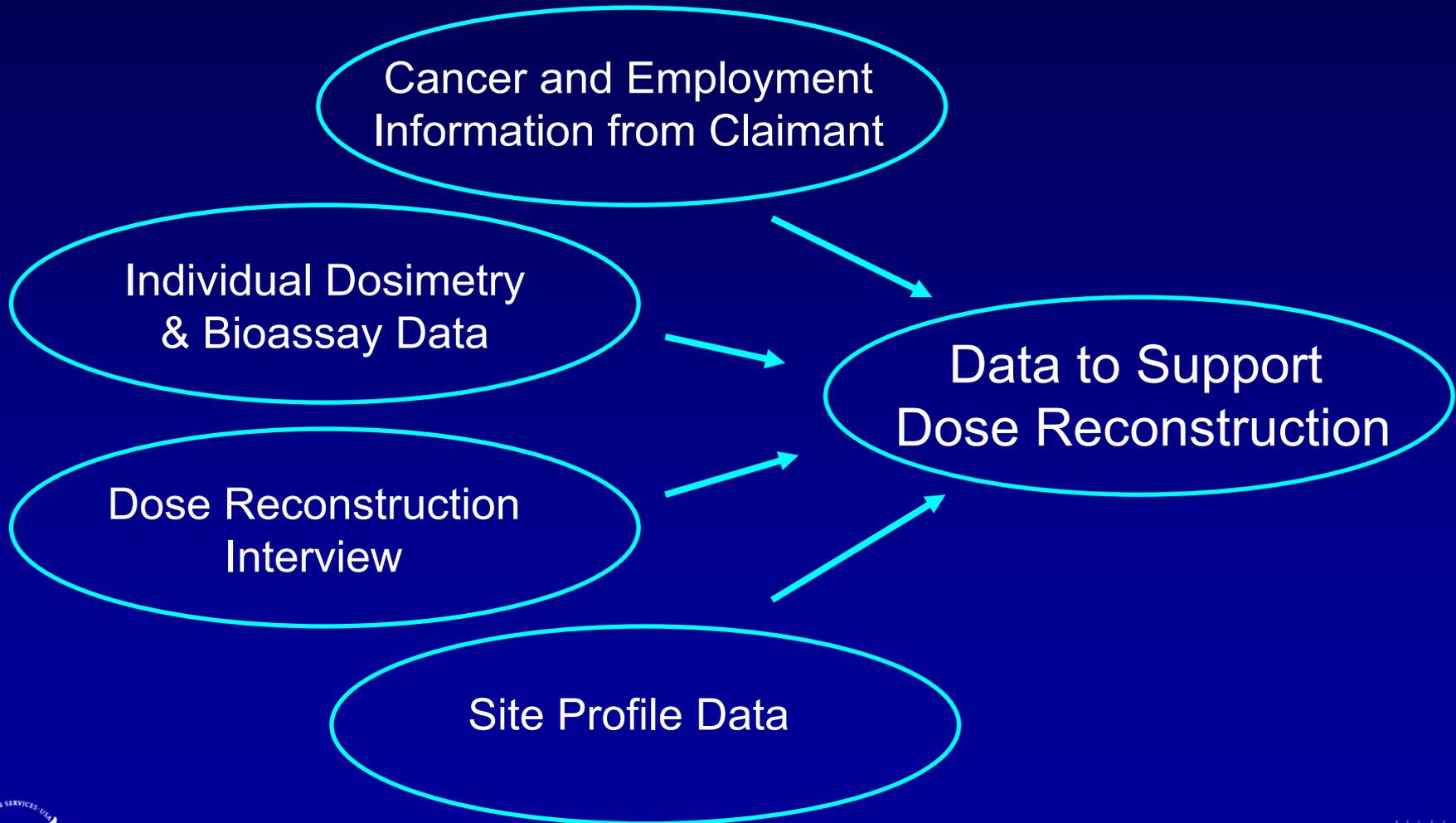
*Receive Signed
OCAS-1*

Prepare Admin Rec.

Send to DOL



Sources of Information



Basics of Dose Reconstruction

- Use all available worker and workplace information to reconstruct dose
- Evaluate all doses of record for data quality shortcomings
- Evaluate potential for undetected or unmonitored dose
- Use recommendations established by national and international organizations

Dose Reconstruction (continued)

- Preferentially use individual monitoring data if available and of sufficient quality
- Rely on use of area dosimeters, radiation surveys and air sampling if individual data not available
- If no monitoring data, use available data on source term, etc.

Dose Reconstruction (continued)

- Annual organ doses will be computed from date of first employment to date of diagnosis
- When possible, provide an estimate of uncertainty
- Dose output will be compatible with the probability of causation software (NIOSH-IREP)

Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI)

- Uses standard scripts
 - Can be viewed on OCAS website
- Approved by the Office of Management and Budget
- Average interview ~ 1 hour
- Range from 20 minutes to >4 hours
- Provisions for secure “Q cleared” interviews
- Interview recommended, but not required

Dose Reconstruction Report

- Cover Page
- Introduction
- Dose Reconstruction Overview
- Information Used
- Personal Background Information
- Dose Estimate
- Summary
- References
- IREP Input as an Attachment



The Special Exposure Cohort (SEC)

- Special Exposure Cohort established by EEOICPA.
- Congress included certain employees of 4 facilities/sites.
- Compensation can be awarded for 22 (“specified”) cancers, under limited conditions.
- For Cohort members, the Department of Labor does not have to determine whether the cancer was likely to have been caused by radiation.



Special Exposure Cohort (continued)

- Congress recognized that other groups of nuclear weapons employees might have to be added to the Cohort.
- EEOICPA allowed the President to add classes of employees to the Cohort and required procedures for doing this.
- The President assigned these responsibilities to the Secretary of HHS.



What requirements does EEOICPA set for adding to the Cohort?

HHS can add a class of employees to the Cohort if :

- NIOSH cannot estimate radiation doses of the employees with sufficient accuracy;
- and
- It is reasonably likely that the radiation doses endangered the health of the employees.



SEC Procedures Status

- Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published in the Federal Register on June 25, 2002
- Comment period closed on August 26
- Content of proposed 42 CFR 83, as well as all public comments contained on the OCAS website
- NIOSH currently addressing comments



Additional Information

- Contact the NIOSH Office of Compensation Analysis and Support (OCAS) at 800-356-4674 or 513-841-4498
- Visit our website at:
www.cdc.gov/niosh/ocas
- E-mail us at ocas@cdc.gov

