VirRAD - a virtual learning community for Radiopharmacy

Übersicht

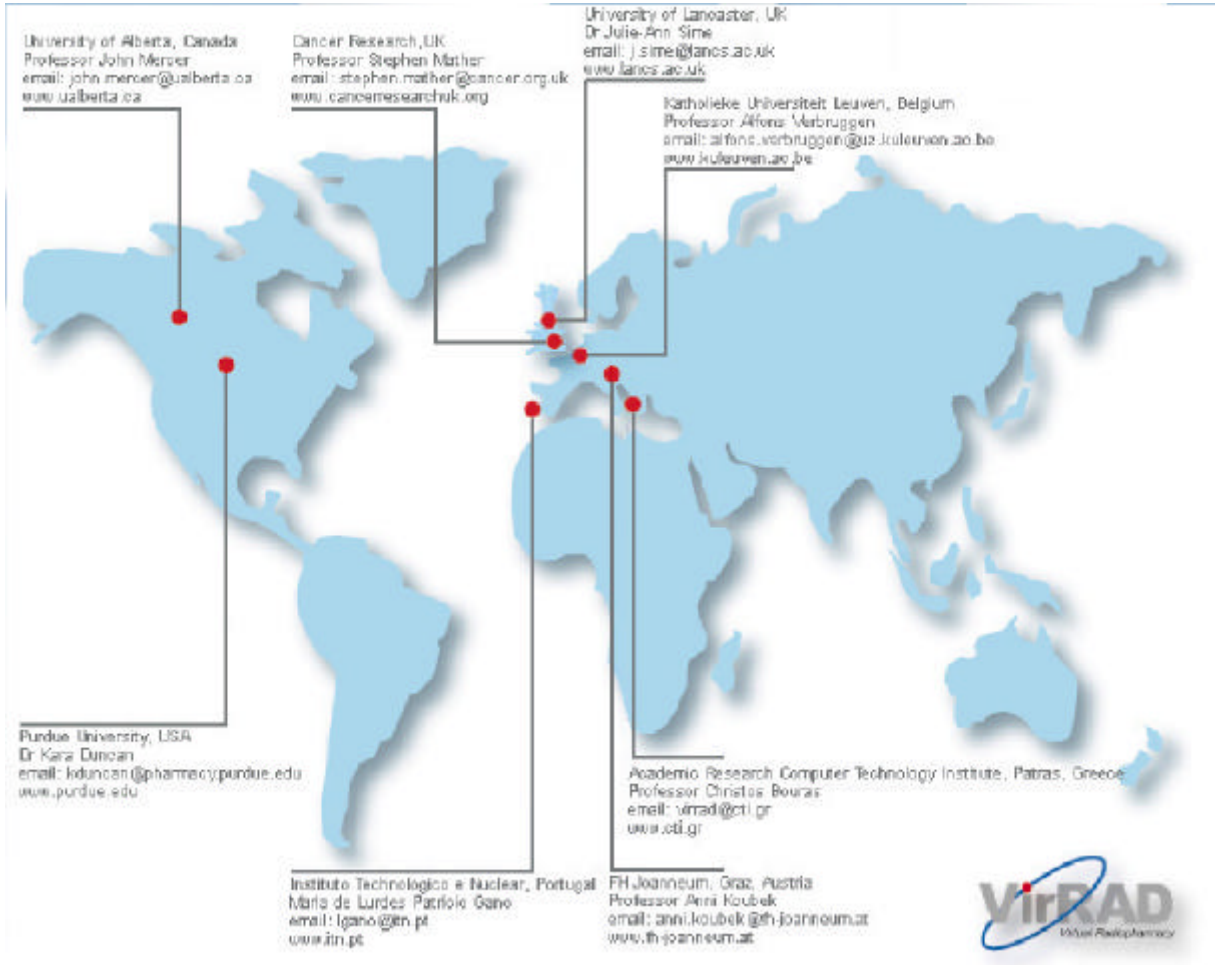
- Kurzinfo zum Projekt
- Ziele von VirRAD
- VirRAD Vision: Lernen in der Community
- Demonstration

European Commission

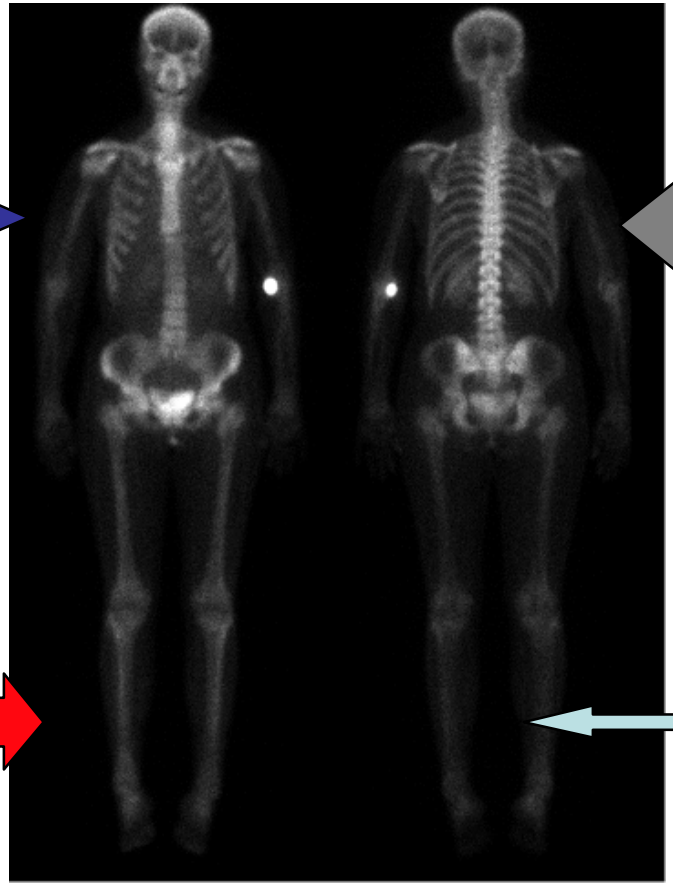
Information Society
Technologies

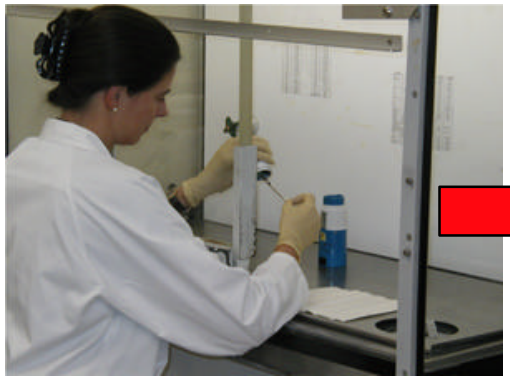
- EU Projekt (IST)
- 3 Mio. EURO
- März 2002 – Februar 2005

VirRAD Konsortium



Was ist Radiopharmakologie?





VirRAD Hauptziele

- Schaffung einer virtuellen „learning community“
- Zugang zu multimedial aufbereiteten Lerninhalten und Kursen
- Bereitstellung eines virtuellen 3D Labors

VirRAD: Warum?

Geringe Anzahl von Radiopharmakologen an einem Ort

- Zu wenig Kontakt zu Fachleuten
- Limitierter Zugang zu Expertenwissen
- Mangelnde lokale/regionale Fortbildungsmöglichkeiten

Radiopharmakologie ist eine sich
entwickelnde,
komplexe,
sehr spezialisierte
Disziplin

Wie sollte Lernen in der Community sein ?

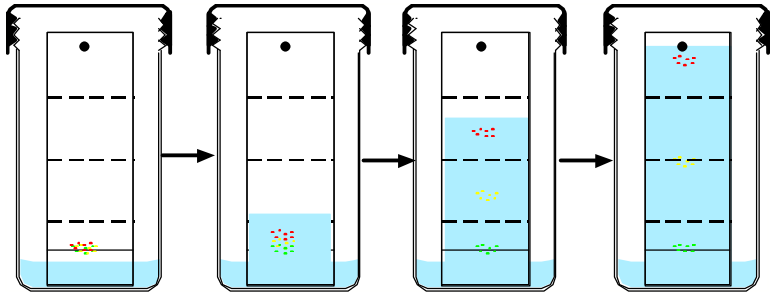
- Orts – und Zeitunabhängig
- Kollaborativer
  - Informelles Lernen
  - Horizontale Kommunikation
  - Implizites Wissen
- Effektiver
  - Weniger intensiv
  - Kontext spezifisch
  - Mehr Spaß machen
- Aktiver Prozess
- Relevanter
  - Für Arbeitgeber / Arbeitnehmer
  - Für Studenten
- Billiger
  - Reisekosten, Unterkunft
- Lebenslang

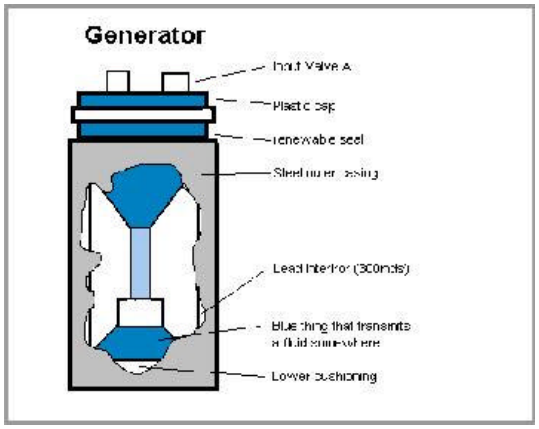
Demonstration

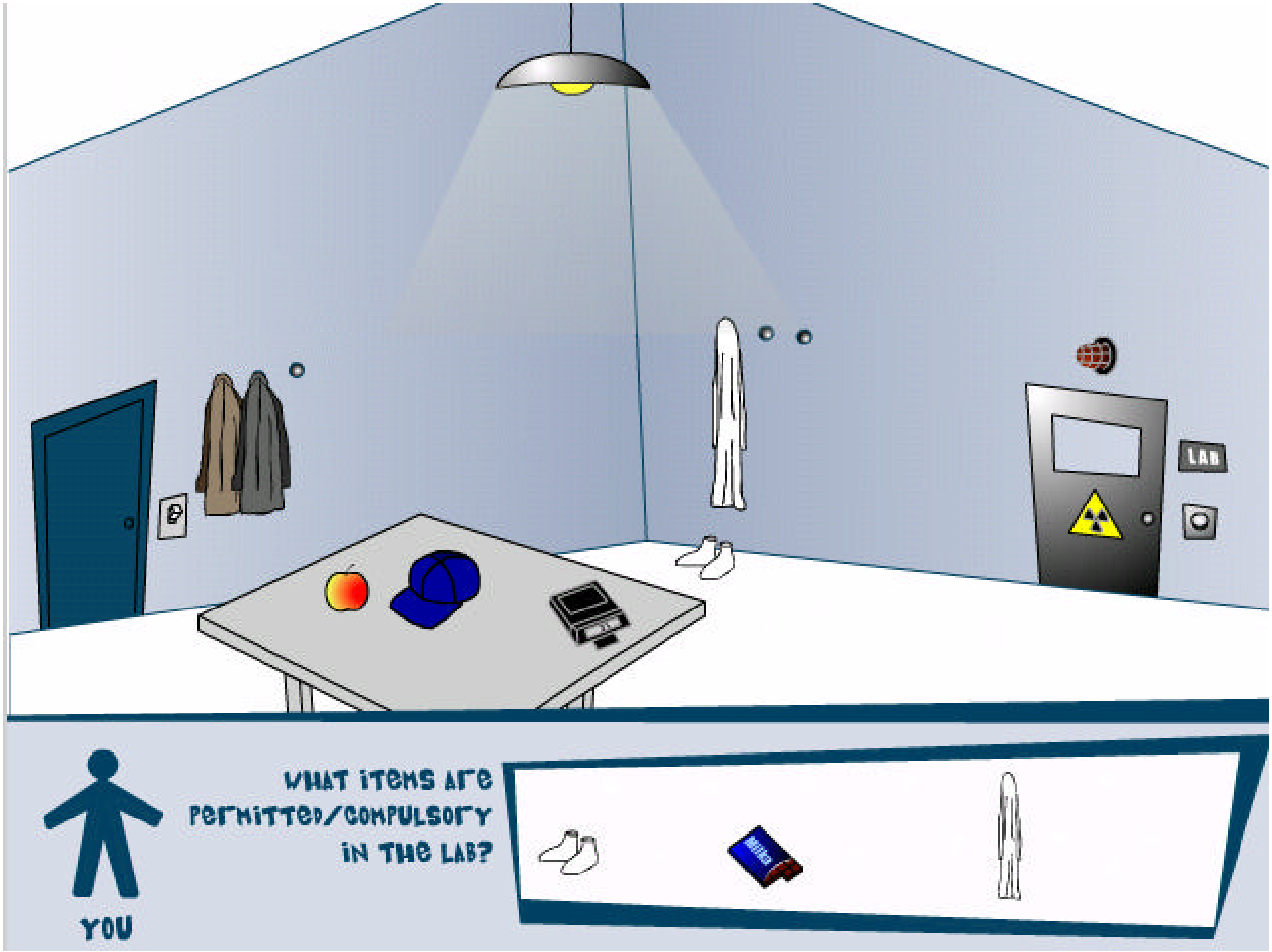
http://community.virrad.eu.org

Courseware

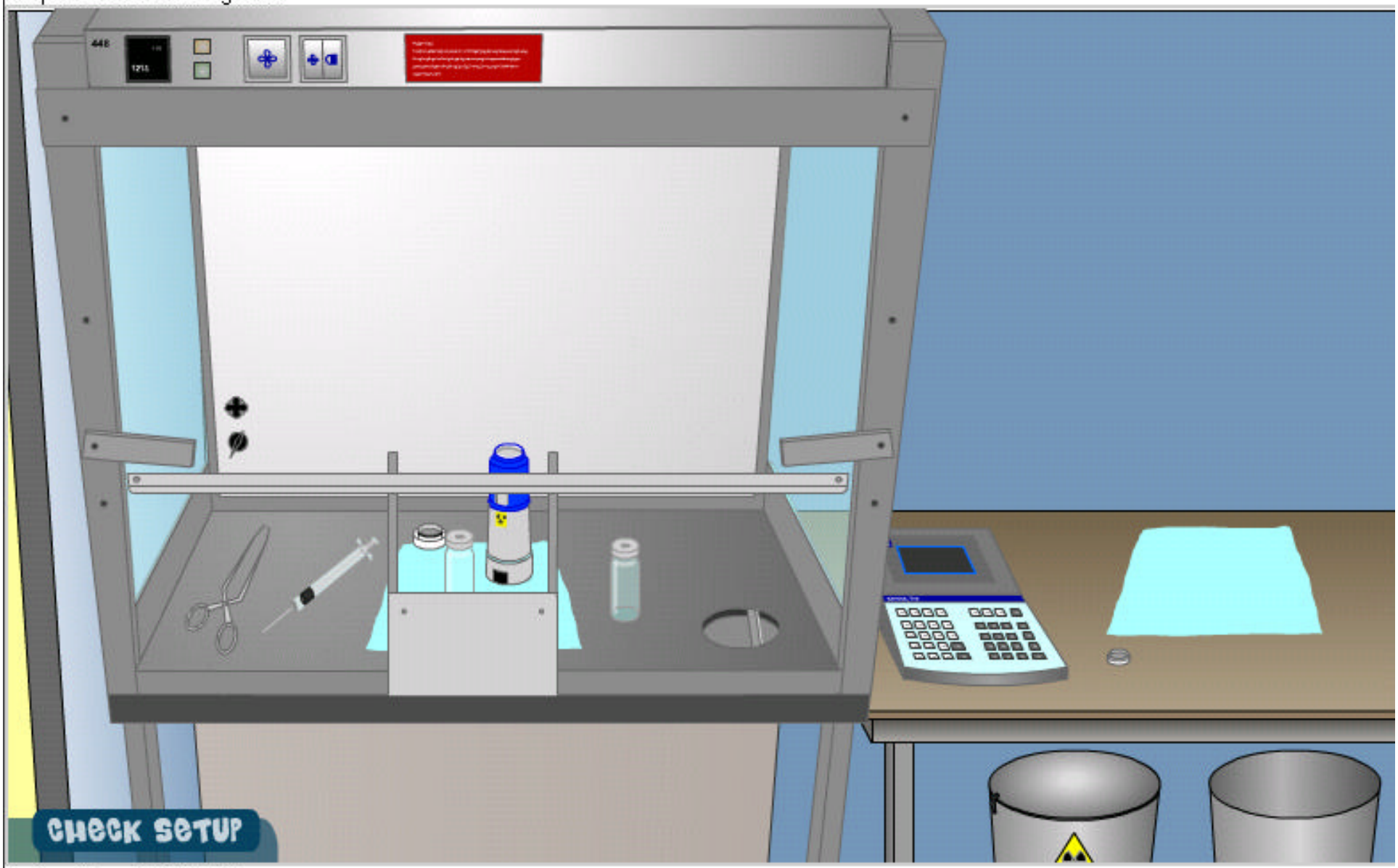
Online virtual reality has seen significant development in recent years, from clumsy user-controlled avatars to high-quality panoramic images offering virtual tours. As a result, it is now possible to offer image based virtual (or pseudo virtual) reality environments as an interface to learning through other media. Such an environment offers a user multiple pathways through subject materials with high degrees of user-control in terms of navigation and media selection. As such, this kind of environment is implicitly constructivist in its learning approach (Perkins






LAB
YOU
WHAT ITEMS ARE PERMITTED/COMPULSORY IN THE LAB?

Preparation of working area



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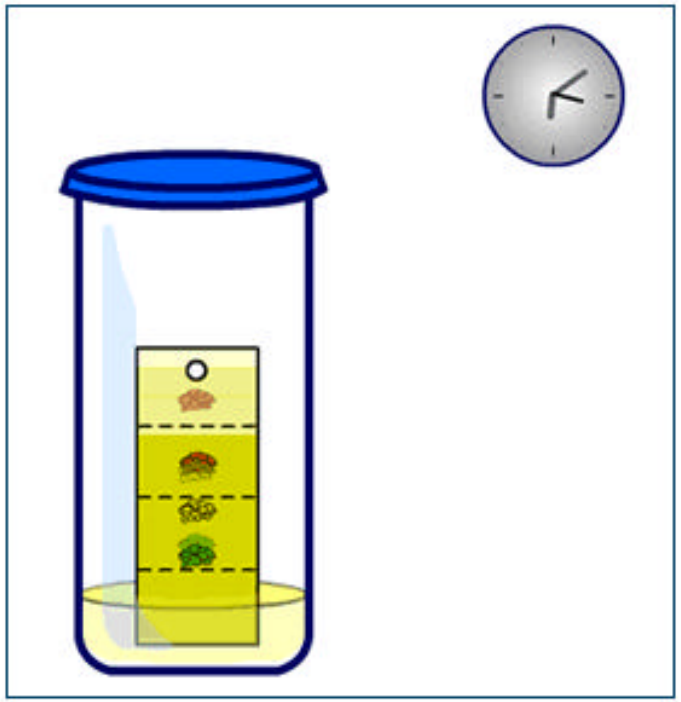
Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) Introduction

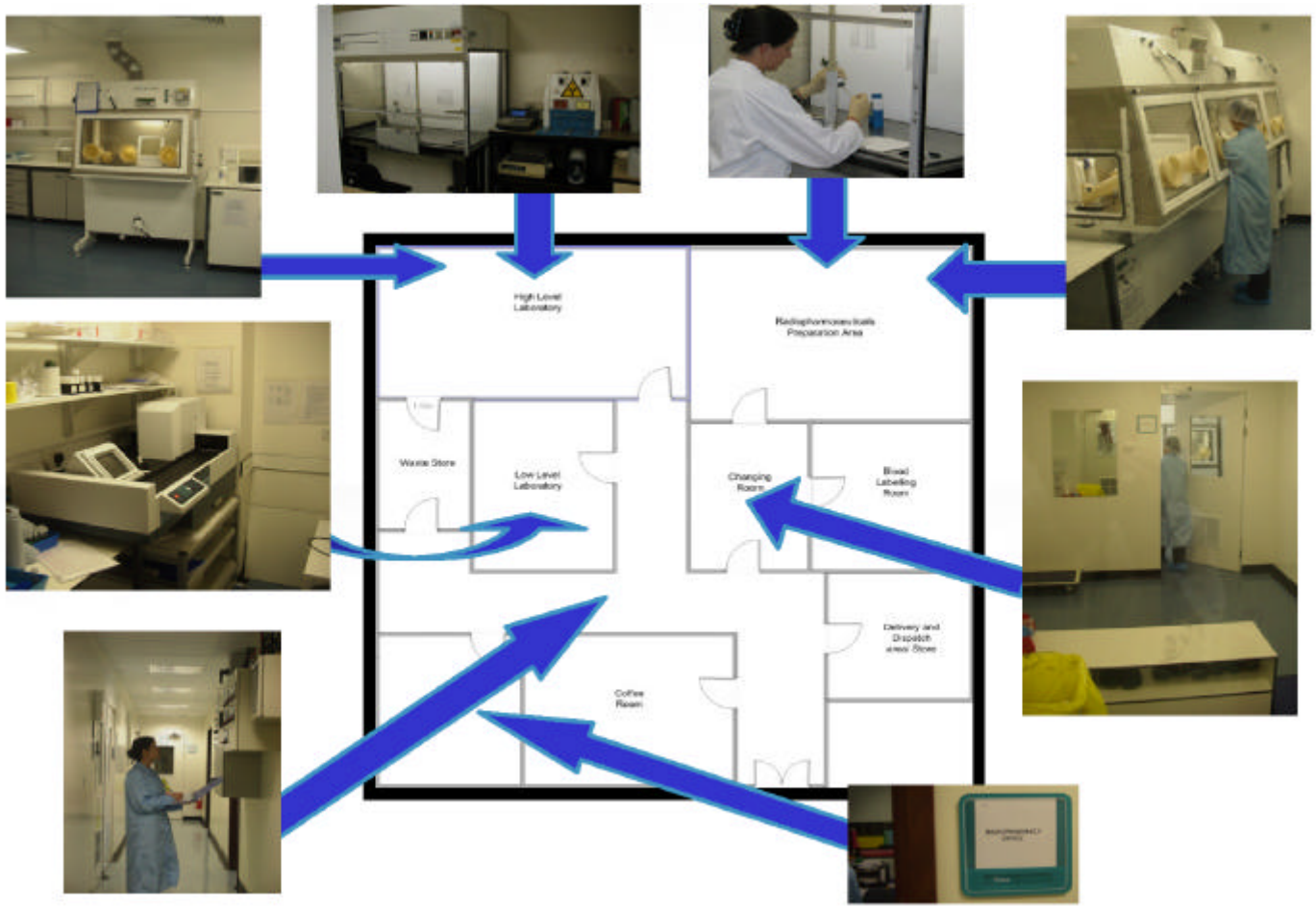


A sample of the radiopharmaceutical is applied to the bottom of a small strip of TLC media or 'solid phase' and placed into a receptacle containing a small amount of a suitable solvent or 'mobile phase'. The choice of solid and mobile phases will depend upon the particular radiopharmaceutical under study and the nature of the potential impurities. Sometimes more than one separation must be performed in order to be able to quantify all the possible impurities.

The solvent runs up the strip taking with it some radioactive components. The extent to which the various components present in the sample migrate depends upon their relative affinities for the solid and mobile phases. Some remain at the origin, some migrate with the solvent front and some migrate to intermediate positions on the strip.

The degree of migration of individual component is normally described by an **Rf** value where Rf = distance migrated by the component / distance migrated by the solvent front. So if a component migrates with the solvent front, **Rf = 1**, if it stays at the point of application (origin), **Rf = 0**, if it migrates half way up the strip, **Rf = 0.5** etc.

Virtual Radiopharmacy Laboratory



Virtual Radiopharmacy Laboratory