

1st European Inspection Workshop
HERCA MedInspector 2015

Inspecting optimisation in medical imaging

Views from WG 3

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Inspecting optimisation

- How do you verify optimisation in inspection?
 - Varies between countries:
 - Checking protocols and procedures
 - Observing people at work
 - Measurements

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Examination protocols

- Are parameters in touch with reality?
- Many parameters that the users need to know and know how to use
- Focus on paediatric and high dose examinations:
 - Priority from RP perspective
 - Used as a lever for awareness creation/stimulation: no one opposes to the idea of going the extra mile for baby or child

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DRLs

- Possible to use DRLs for optimisation
- Are DRLs or dose data used in practice for optimisation?
 - Perceived as legal obligation instead of tool for optimisation
 - Concept often wrongly understood: DRL as "optimal dose", the reference instead of the upper limit of what can be tolerated in standard procedure on standard patient

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MD's and dose

- Medicine seen as art, rather than science: a certain "allergy" when it comes to figures
- Dose concepts used in RP hardly ever understood by non-radiologists: cardiologists, neurologists, orthopaedic surgeon,
- Even if understood, rarely considered relevant
 - Prime interest = image, allowing comfortable and confident clinical work (diagnostic +)
 - Not interest in abstract dose, but in risk inflicted to that particular patient
 - In interventional radiology: possible radiation induced risk seen as trivial if compared to all other risks (underlying pathology, anaesthesia, surgery, ..)

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Dose limiting tools/techniques

- Questions in inspections for example:
 - Are dose limiting tools/technique available?
 - Are they used?
 - Is staff trained to use them?

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Training of staff and occupational issues

- Training is not optimisation but it leads (can lead) to good practises
- Retraining maintains good practise
- Personal dosimetry should be inspected and reviewed if high (or unbelievably low!)

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E&T of medical staff

- Probably too much emphasis on knowledge, too little on skills/attitudes
- Typical E&T should be reconsidered
 - no "rocket science", but ABC:
 - Does the surgeon need to know about decay series, alphas and neutrons?
 - Why impose DRL's if they don't even know where the tube is, what a collimator is,....?
 - KISS-approach in teaching them RP is the right way to start

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Equipment and QC

- Maintenance and local personal should be in contact
 - Update of software leading to higher doses without knowledge of staff
- Should be part of local quality system to have procedures regarding exposure index and rejected images

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Conclusion

- Lack of knowledge of how to operate equipment = lack of optimisation
- Inspections should include looking at protocols, equipment, doses, staff skills and the use of dose limiting tools/techniques
- Inspections should promote practices improvements

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