

WEBINAR Imaging Equipment:



Technology, usage, and service

NOVEMBER 6

3 p m UNIVERSAL TIME (UTC) NEW YORK TIME (ET)

10 AM



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CT Introduction

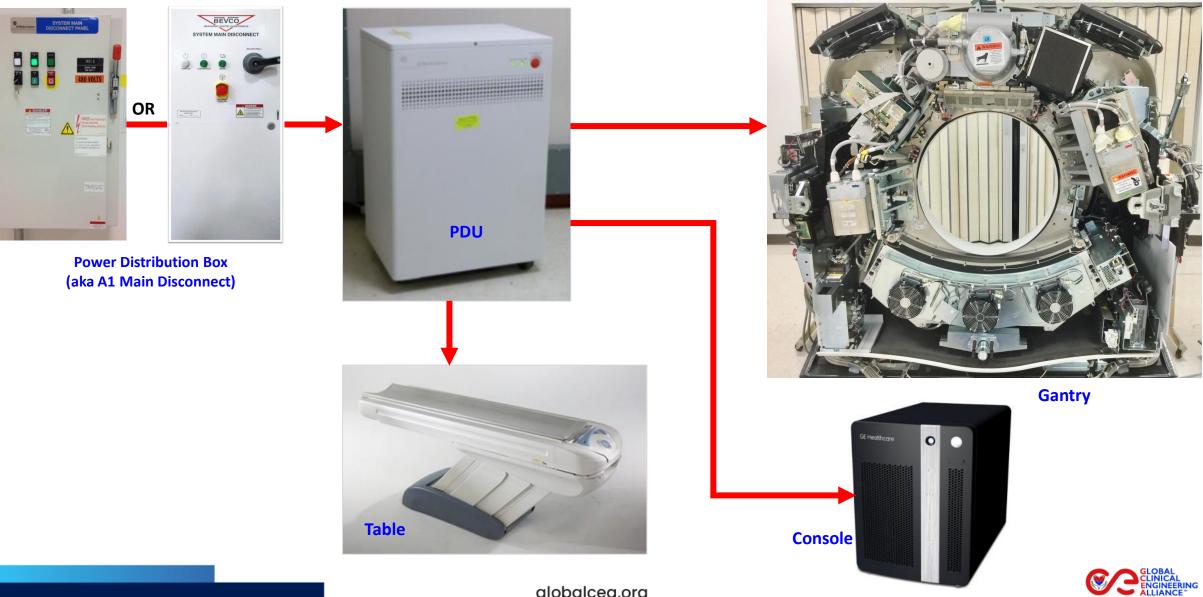
Alejandro Cortez– Global CT Technical Instructor GE Healthcare Institute, Waukesha, WI

Computed Tomography (CT)

- A CT scan is a diagnostic imaging exam that uses X-Ray technology to produce images of the inside of the body.
- A CT scan can show detailed images of any part of the body, including the bones, muscles, organs and blood vessels.
- CT scans can also be used for fluid or tissue biopsies, or as part of preparation for surgery or treatment.
- CT scans are frequently done with and without contrast agent to improve the radiologist's ability to find any abnormalities.



CT Major Sub-systems

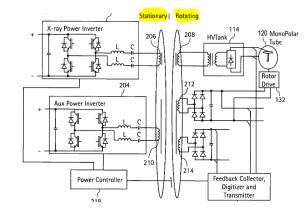


Computed Tomography (CT)

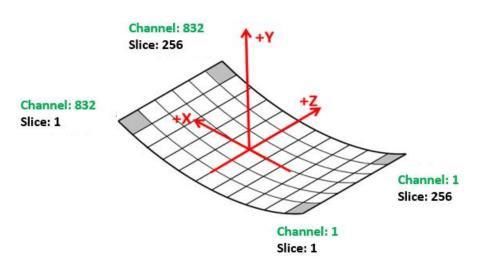
Two major evolutionary leaps occurred in the early '90s:

 Slip-ring Technology → Helical Scan Permits continuous rotation of tube and detector while maintaining electrical contact with the stationary frame.

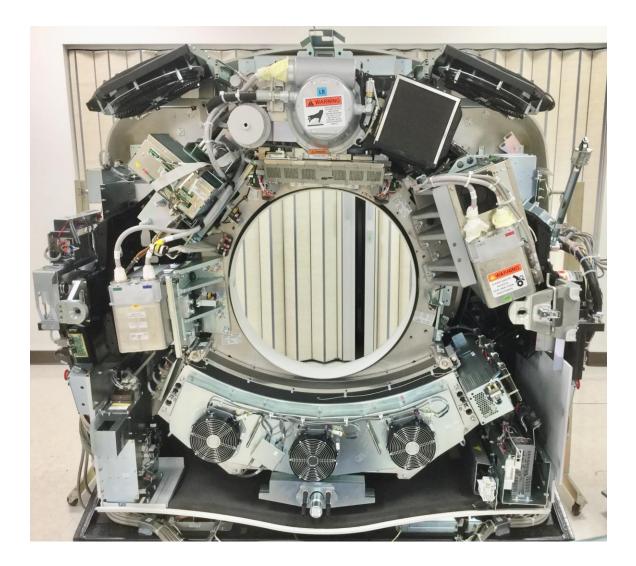




Multiple-row detector (Multi-slice)





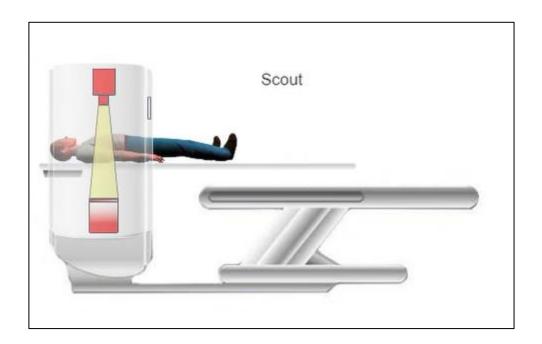






CT Scan Modes

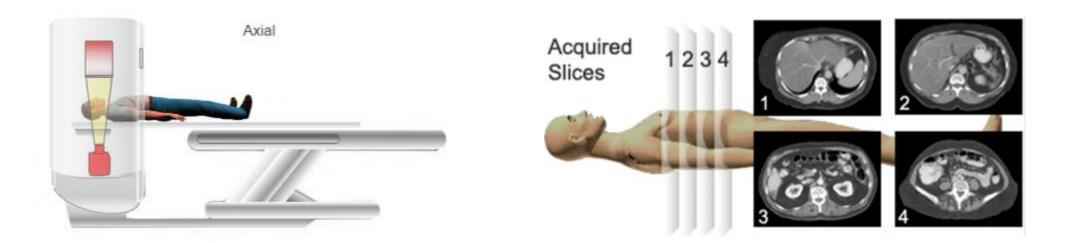
- 1. Scout Scan: Cradle moves, X-Ray Tube is stationary
 - The scout scan is used to identify the region of interest and select the scan area.





CT Scan Modes

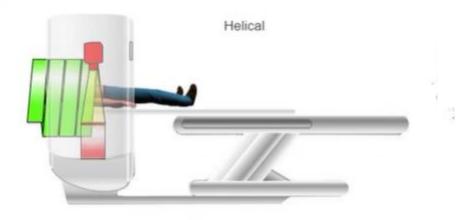
- **1.** Scout Scan: Cradle moves, X-Ray Tube is stationary
- 2. Axial: Cradle is stationary, Gantry rotates





CT Scan Modes

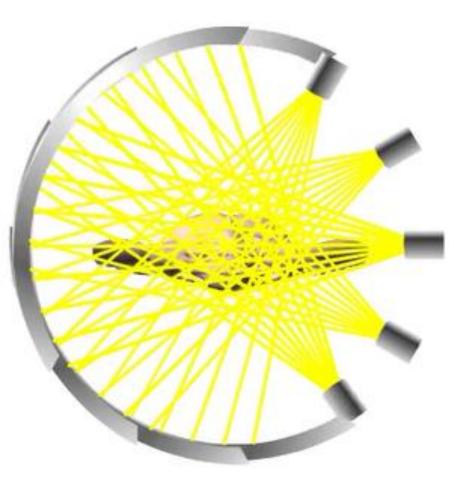
- **1.** Scout Scan: Cradle moves, Gantry is stationary
- 2. Axial: Cradle is stationary, Gantry rotates
- 3. Helical: Cradle moves, and Gantry rotates





Views

During a rotation, the X-Ray beam passes through the patient at different angles each new position of the beam detector relative to the patient anatomy is called a view or projection. Those views are used to create a CT image.





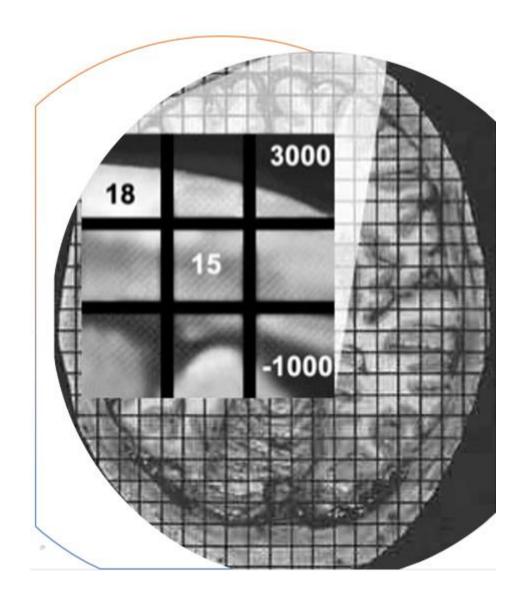
CT Numbers

CT numbers (or HU) calculated for each pixel correspond to different tissue types.

- Low-density tissues are in the negative value range and appear gray to black.
- High-density tissues are in the positive value range and appear gray to white.

Examples:

Material		CT Numbers	Density						
•	Air	-1000	Low - Black						
•	Lung	-700							
•	Fat	-84							
•	Water	0.0							
•	Muscle	+40							
•	Bone	+700 to 3000	High – White						





3 Hazards

Radiation

The amount of radiation used during a CT scan is considered minimal; therefore, the risk for radiation exposure is low.

Pregnant women should notify their physician. Radiation exposure during pregnancy may lead to birth defects.

Axial

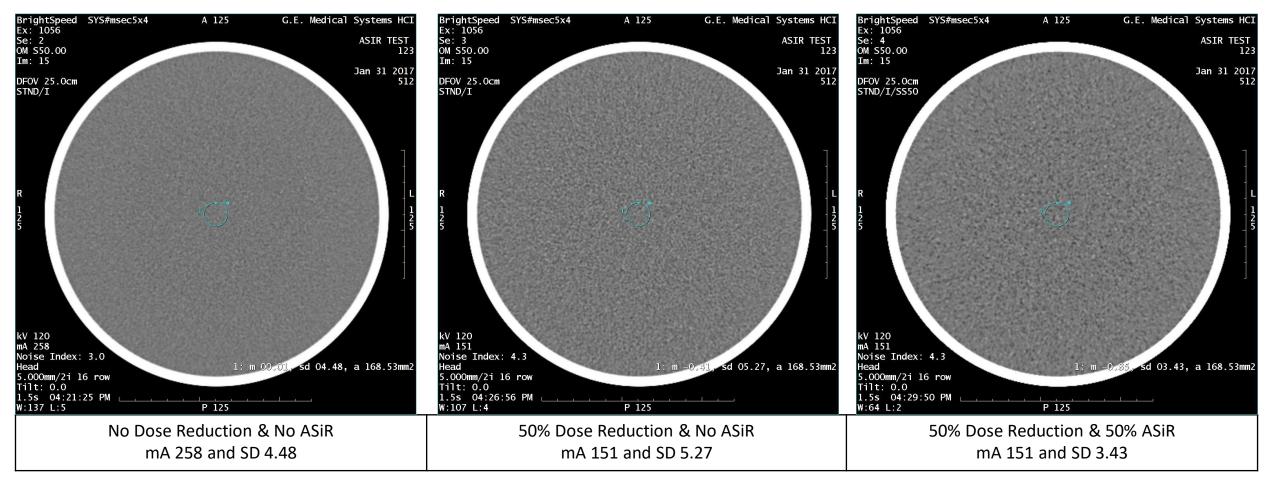
If a part in the rotating frame is replaced, the service engineer should apply the proper torque specified in the service manual

Crush

The system has a Tilt sensor to prevent crushing the patient when tilting the gantry remotely from the operator console.



ASiR – Adaptive Statistical Iterative Recon





kV and mA analogy

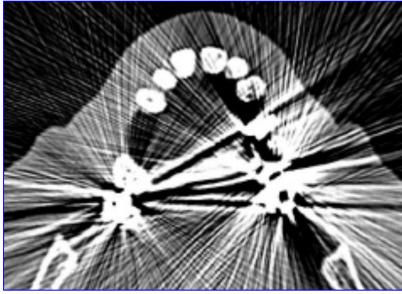
 Higher kV → more penetration (Force applied)

Higher mA → Thin slice (Sharpness)

CT Issues

• As x-rays passes through the body, it can be scattered or absorbed.







SAFETY CONTROL FOR COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY AT HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN JAPAN

Keiko Fukuta^{*1}, Tetsuya Otsuka^{*2}

*1 Osaka University Hospital *2 Mito Brain Heart Center



Agenda

• Computed Tomography (CT scanner) in Japan

• The Government Policies and related strategies

Healthcare facilities implementations



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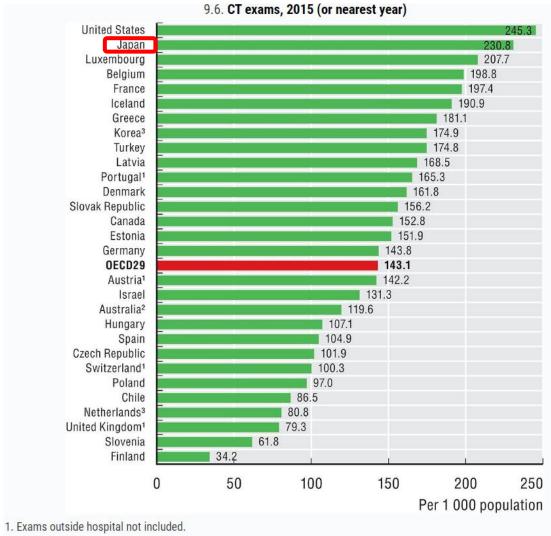


International comparison of the number of CT scanner

9.4. CT scanners, 2015 (or nearest year) Japan 107.2 59.6 Australia **United States** 41.0 39.3 Iceland Denmark 37.7 37.0 Korea 36.9 Latvia 36.2 Switzerland Greece 35.1 Germany 35.1 33.3 Italy Austria 29.0 OECD34 25.7 Belgium¹ 22.9 22.5 Portugal¹ Finland 21.5 Lithuania 21.0 Sweden¹ 20.3 Spain 18.0 Slovak Republic 17.9 New Zealand 17.8 Ireland 17.8 17.6 Luxembourg 17.2 Poland Estonia 16.7 France 16.6 Czech Republic 16.1 Brazil 15.3 Canada 15.0 Chile 14.8 Turkey 14.3 Netherlands 13.8 Slovenia 13.1 **Russian Federation** 12.8 Israel 9.8 United Kingdom 9.5 Hungary² 8.4 5.9 Mexico 0 20 40 60 80 100 120

1. Equipment outside hospital not included.

2. Only equipment eligible for public reimbursement.



2. Exams on public patients not included.

3. Exams privately-funded not included.



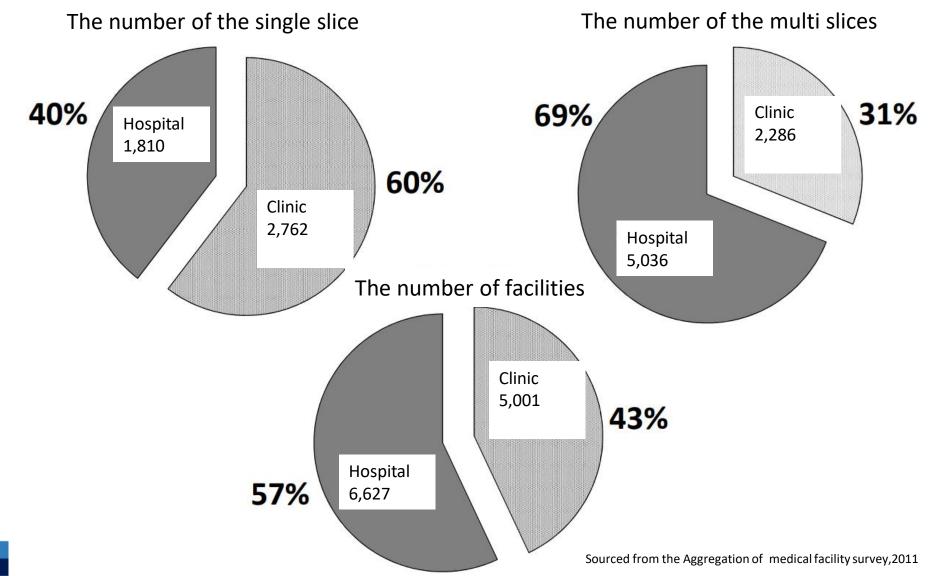
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Per million population

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2017.

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Comparison of the installed number of CT scanner (Hospitals vs Clinics)





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Medical Care Act

Maintenance and inspection of medical equipment is the <u>duty of the</u> <u>medical institution</u> and must be carried out appropriately by itself.

Medical Institution must

- 1. Place a medical device safety manager
- 2. Train for the safe use of medical devices for employees
- 3. Plan and implement regular maintenance appropriately
- 4. Collect safety information related to medical devices and share it to users



Requires planning regular maintenance and implement

<Mandatorily Medical Devices>

1 Artificial heart-lung machine and auxiliary circulation device

2 Ventilator

③ Blood purification device

④ Defibrillator (excluding automatic external defibrillator (AED))

(5) Closed Incubator

6 Computer Tomography^{*1}

⑦High-energy radiation generator for medical use (linear accelerator, etc.)

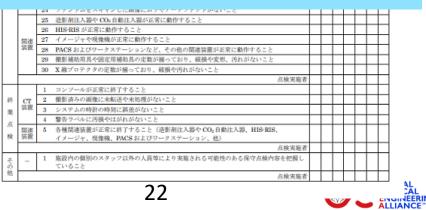
(8) Medical particle beam irradiation device

9 Medical radiation irradiation device (Gamma knife, etc.)

10 Magnetic resonance imaging device (MRI device) *1

* 1 Maintenance Only

inspection (Pre-use and Post-use)



【別添1】

Medical Care Act

April .2020

Safety management system for medical radiation is the <u>duty of the medical</u> <u>institution</u> and must be carried out appropriately by itself.

Medical Institution must

- 1. Place a medical radiology equipment safety manager
- 2. Formulate guidelines for the safe use of medical radiation
- 3. Train for the safe use of medical radiology for employees
- 4. Measures to manage and record the radiation exposure doses of those undergoing radiological treatment and to improve other measures for the safe use of medical radiation

①Exposure doses measure

②Exposure doses recording

③Exposure dose measure and recording for other radiological medical equipment

(4) Collect safety information related to medical radiology and share it to users



Exposure doses measure and recording

<Mandatorily Medical Radiology Equipment >

- ① Mobile Digital Cardiology X-ray fluoroscope
- (2) Mobile Analog Cardiology X-ray fluoroscope
- ③ Fixed-type Digital Cardiology X-ray fluoroscope
- ④ Fixed-type Analog Cardiology X-ray fluoroscope
- (5) Cardiovascular X-ray diagnostic device combinate Computed Tomography
- **6** Computer Tomography
- ⑦ Positron Computer Tomography device combinate Computed Tomography
- (8) SPECT device combinate Computed Tomography
- (9) Radioisotopes for positron tomography examination
- 10 Medical radioisotopes



Guidelines for Safety Management System for Medical Radiation

Published by Japan Radiological Society

Revised November 2019

診療用放射線に係る安全管理体制に関するガイドライン

公益社団法人 日本医学放射線学会

放射線診療を行う病院等は、医療法施行規則の一部を改正する省令(平成31年厚生労働省令第21号)等に 基づき、診療用放射線に係る安全管理体制を確保し、放射線診療を受ける者の医療被ばくの防護を踏まえて診 療用放射線の安全で有効な利用に努めなければならない。 診療用放射線に係る安全管理体制の確保に当たっては、以下の指針に留意する。

なお、放射線の線量管理及び線量記録が定められているのは CT 検査、血管造影及び核医学診療であるが、 診療用放射線の安全管理の対象には放射線診療全般が含まれる。

第1章 診療用放射線に係る安全管理のための責任者

病院等の管理者は、診療用放射線の利用に係る安全な管理のための責任者(以下「医療放射線安全管理責任 者」という。)を配置すること。

1 医療放射線安全管理責任者の要件

医療放射線安全管理責任者は、診療用放射線の安全管理に関する十分な知識を有する常勤職員であって、 原則として医師又は歯科医師のいずれかの資格を有していること。

2 医療放射線安全管理責任者の要件の例外

常勤の放射線科医師等の診療用放射線の安全管理に関する十分な知識を有する常勤の医師または歯科医師 が不在の場合、当該病院等において診療放射線技師を医療放射線安全管理責任者としても差し支えない。た だし、診療放射線技師を医療放射線安全管理責任者とする場合、医療放射線安全管理を担当する常勤の医師 又は歯科医師を定め、当該医師又は歯科医師が医療放射線安全管理責任者である診療放射線技師に対して適 切な指示を行う体制を確保することが望ましい。当該医師又は歯科医師は、放射線診療の正当化を担保し、 医療放射線安全管理責任者である診療放射線技師とともに放射線診療の価値を踏まえた最適化を担保する。 また、当該医師又は歯科医師は放射線の過剰被ばくその他の放射線診療に関する事例発生時の対応に関して、 医療放射線安全管理責任者の責務を一部代行する。





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Medical equipment handled by occupation

• Clinical Engineers(CE)

Life supporting machine

E.g.)Ventilator, Hemo-dialysis Machin, hyperbaric oxygen equipment,

heart/lung machine etc.

• Medical Radiation Technologists (MRT)

Radiological equipment and MRI

E.g.) X-Ray machine, **CT scanner**, Angiography, MRI, RI, Heavy Particle Ion Generator etc.

• Medical technologists/ Laboratory Technologists(LT)

Laboratory machine

E.g.) EKG, Urine test instruments, Biochemical automatic analyzer, Ultrasound etc.



The definition of MRT in Medical Law

A person who has received a national license from the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare and is in the business of irradiating the human body with radiation(Including photography. Excludes irradiation equipment inserted into the human body) under the direction of a medical doctors or dentists.

Source from Article 2 of Chapter 1 of the Radiological Technologist Act



Inspection type and Implementors

Type of inspection		Dairy inspection					Periodical inspection												
Implementors	Users e.g.) Physician, Nurse ,MRT					Manufacture													
e.g.																			
【別活1】 CT 装置に係る保守直接チェックリスト (参考例) /2.5: 	No.	HCA	Medical Devices	Number of units	Number of times	4	5	6	7	8	Мо 9	onth 10	11	12	1	12	3	Person to inspect	
Image: P Image:	14	*	Computed Tomography	1	4	4/19			7/19			10/1 8			1/17			Manufacture	
	15		Gamma Camera	1	2						9/27						\bigcirc	Manufacture	
	16		Cardio Angiography	1	2				7/17						\bigcirc			Manufacture	
日本 主要素素 生産業素 生産業 生産 生産 生産 生産 生産 生産 生産	17	*	MRI	1	4		5/23			8/23			11/2 9			0		Manufacture	
	18		X-Ray machine	4	1			〇 _{1台}		◯ 2台								Manufacture	
田	19		Mammography	1	1	0		- 14		~ LH								Manufacture	
	20		CR reading machine	7	1		◯ 2台					◯₄台						Manufacture	
	21		Imaging machine	2	1	\bigcirc	~ 14					~ 16						Manufacture	
P	22	*	linear accelerator	1	1		\bigcirc											Manufacture	
	23		Dosimeter	1	1	\bigcirc												Manufacture	
	Total			268		38	46	46	33	52	27	46	63	34	33	32	15		
															20				

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User Training

Require to properly use medical radiation equipment

- When : At the time of purchase As need
- Whom : MRT
- Details : Usage & troubleshooting
- Methods: Manufacture staff teach to MRT face-to-face

- When : At the time of purchase As need
- Whom : Staff working in a medical radiation environment.

e.g. Physicians, Nurses, CEs

- Details : Usage & troubleshooting
- Methods : Video viewing and a mini-test after video viewing



Radiation doses measure and recording

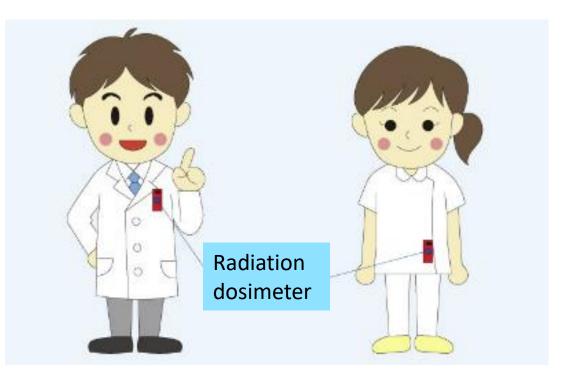
- When : As you work
- Who: Users of equipment. e.g.) Physicians, Nurses, MRT, CEs
- Place to measure: Body on the clothes

Body under the clothes

Finger

Neck

On the glasses





Radiation Safety Management Committee

Executive Board annual report Radiation Safety Management Committee

- Selected members
- Created of guidelines for the safe use of medical radiation
- Reported on the activities of the year, as a post-event report
- Hold an annual meeting

* A temporary meeting will be held in the event of an emergency notice or serious accident.



Challenges

CT scanner was installed a lot of hospitals and clinics in Japan

- MRT under the Radiation safety manager manages CT scanner at hospitals
- Physicians and nurses need to manage it at many clinics due to no MRT

In small clinics, maintenance and measurements of CT scanner are not implemented properly due to luck of human resource, finance and recognition.



Summary

- Japan has a higher installation rate of CT scanner than other countries.
- The Japanese government requires safety control of medical devices, especially medical radiation including CT scanner.
- Health facilities follows the government requirement such as training, maintenance, radiation dose measure and record for patients and operators
- Radiation Safety manager was appointed and establish the radiation safety management committee under the executive bord.
- Although CT scanner is well managed by MRT based on the safety radiation manager in hospitals, it need to improve in small clinics.





References

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- https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/10800000/000898770.pdf
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Thank you for your attention



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THANK YOU for your participation