

**Advances in Radiation Dose Monitoring and Management**

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August 2, 2018

Peak Skin Dose: 1218 mGy  
FOV Peak Skin Dose: 856 mGy  
15.0 r/s  
45.0 min  
1.8 min

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### Learning Objectives

- Review of available dosimetric indications
- Real-time skin dose maps
- Managing radiation dose during a procedure
- Managing radiation dose after a procedure

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### The Past | FLUOROSCOPY TIME

**Inadequate Estimation of Radiation Exposure**

30 Minutes	2x >	15 Minutes
Patient Weight: 70 kg	10x <	Patient Weight: 100 kg
Frame Rate: 7.5 fps	2x <	Frame Rate: 15 fps
Cine Frames: 50	4x <	Cine Frames: 200
Cumulative Air Kerma (mGy): 250	15x <	Cumulative Air Kerma (mGy): 3750

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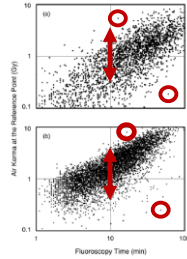
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### A Look at the Data | NCRP REPORT 168\*

(A) 2,100 Non-Cardiac  
 $AK = 0.41 + 0.037 \times FT$ ;  $R^2 = 0.50$

(B) 1,700 Coronary-Artery Procedures  
 $AK = 0.53 + 0.12 \times FT$ ;  $R^2 = 0.68$



An order of magnitude variability observed across most fluoroscopy times!

"Because fluoroscopy time is such a poor indicator of radiation dose, its use is generally discouraged... in favor of alternative dose measures."

Canon \*NCRP Report No. 168 - Radiation Dose Management for Fluoroscopically-Guided Interventional Medical Procedures (2010) DoseRite

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### The Present | AIR KERMA (...AND DAP)

Better Estimation of Radiation Exposure

30 Minutes	Includes 2x >	15 Minutes
Patient Weight: 70 kg	10x <	Patient Weight: 100 kg
Frame Rate: 7.5 fps	2x <	Frame Rate: 15 fps
Cine Frames: 50	4x <	Cine Frames: 200
Cumulative Air Kerma (mGy): 250	15x <	Cumulative Air Kerma (mGy): 3750

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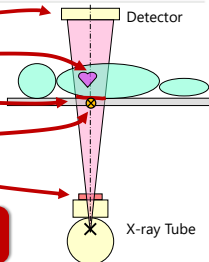
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### Dose Metrics | AIR KERMA AND DAP

- Detector Exposure – R (Drives AERC)
- Organ Dose / Effective Dose – mSv (Patient Dose)
- Peak Skin Dose (PSD) – mGy (Patient Dose)
- Air Kerma at Reference Point\* - mGy (Machine Output)
- Dose Area Product (DAP) – Gy cm<sup>2</sup> (Machine Output)



\* Patient Entrance Reference Point = 15cm From Isocenter Towards Focus (IEC Standard)  
 Inverse Square Law: 60 cm vs 65 cm = 20%

Canon \*21CFR1020.32 - Mandatory for Fluoroscopic Equipment after 6/10/2006; Accuracy Tolerance: ± 35% DoseRite

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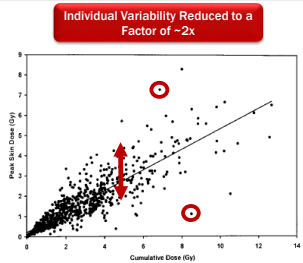
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### What's Missing?

- No Source-to-Skin Distance Corrections**
- No Spatial Information**  
(All Dose Summed as if it Occurred at a Single Point in Space; No C-Arm Angulation or Table Movement)
- Dose to Air, Not Dose to Tissue**  
(No Patient Support Attenuation/Scatter, Tissue Absorption Factor, Backscatter)



Canon K.A. Fetterly, "X-ray fluoroscopy imaging in the invasive cardiac laboratory," 2013 AAPM Spring Clinical Meeting  
 D.L. Miller et al., "Radiation Doses in Interventional Radiology Procedures: The RAD-IR Study Part II: Skin Dose", JVIR 2003  
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### Dose Metrics | MORE RECENT ADVANCEMENTS

- IEC:2010 recommends a visual warning when RAK exceeds a (configurable) threshold expected to produce a skin injury
- Multiple Implementations of Air Kerma(+) "Maps"



- IEC:2018 recommends a dose map

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### Transition Towards Meaningful Dose Information

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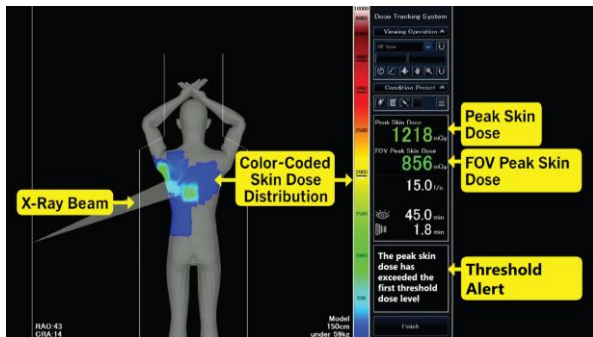
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**DTS | VALIDATION**




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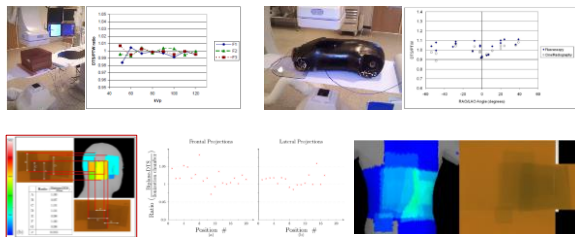
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**DTS | VALIDATION – EXAMPLE RESULTS\***




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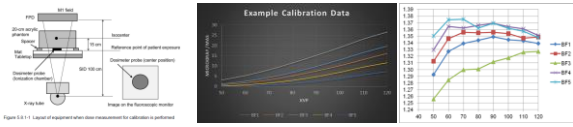
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\*M. Nave et al., "A tracking system to calculate patient skin dose in real-time during interventional procedures using a biphasic x-ray imaging system," Med Phys 43(8): 5211-5246 (2016).  
 \*Nave et al., "Validation of the performance accuracy of a real-time skin dose tracking system for interventional fluoroscopy procedure," SPIE 10627:1 (2017).  
 \*Nave et al., "Agreement with a real-time patient skin dose distribution obtained by conventional methods," ICR 111 (2016) 0252-0259 (2016).



### DTS | ON SITE CALIBRATION



- 5 Beam Filters
- 50 to 120 kV
- Fluoroscopy and Radiographic Modes
- LUTs Used for Rest (FOV, Head v Body, etc.)

\*Typical Accuracy  $\pm$  20%  
With Careful Matching of Patient  
Graphic with Actual Patient  
(Geometry  $\pm$  5%)

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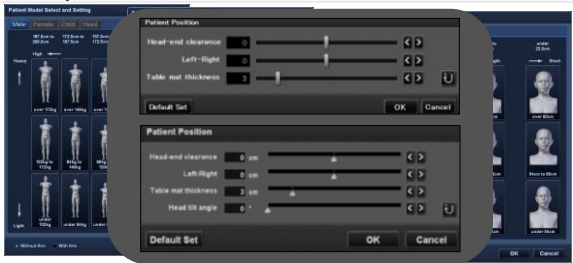
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### DTS | PATIENT MODELS AND POSITIONING



Canon \*Skin dose to arms is of secondary value due to smaller body part thickness and variability in position on patient support.

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### DTS | BIPLANE CONFIGURATIONS



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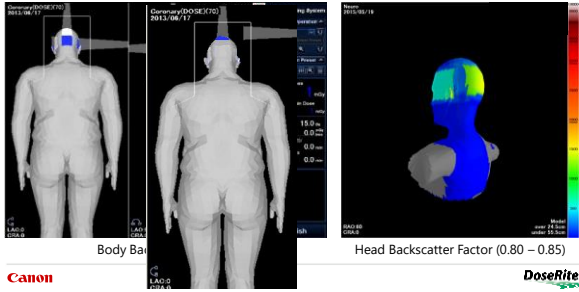
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### DTS | BODY VERSUS HEAD



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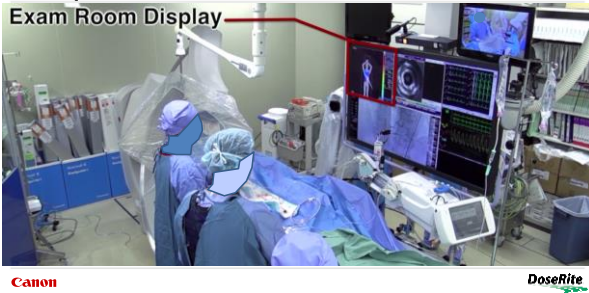
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### DTS | REAL-TIME

#### Exam Room Display



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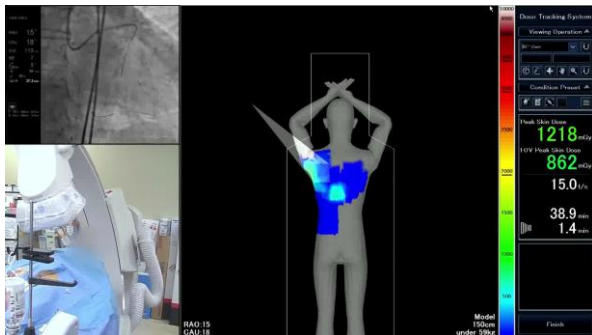
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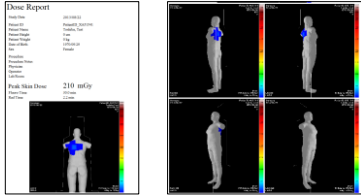
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### DTS | REPORTING

- Local Storage of 2D and 3D Maps
- Export to: USB; Windows Networked Drive; External Server via FTP



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### DTS | MULTIPLE PROCEDURES



Canon \*Conceptual illustration. Not available as a product.

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### Real-Time Dose Monitoring | STAFF



Canon \*Baumann F et al., "The Effect of Realtime Monitoring on Dose Exposure to Staff Within and Interventional Radiology Setting." Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol 38(5), 1105-1111 (2015) 21

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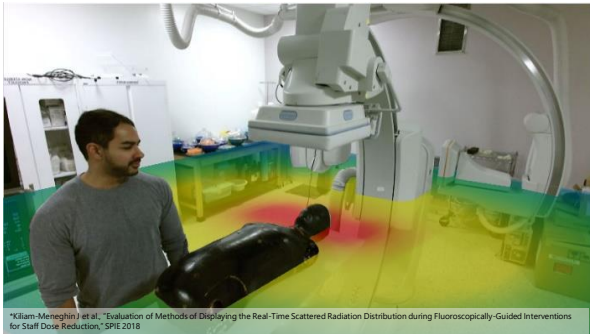
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\*Kilam-Meneghin) et al., "Evaluation of Methods of Displaying the Real-Time Scattered Radiation Distribution during Fluoroscopically-Guided Interventions for Staff Dose Reduction," SPIE 2018

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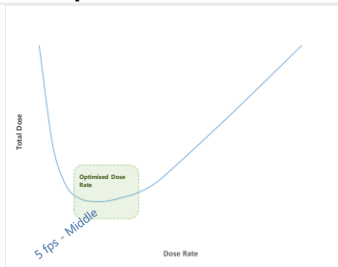
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### Clinical Dose Optimization



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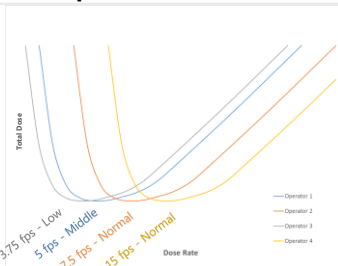
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### Clinical Dose Optimization



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**A CASE REPORT**

- 46 Year Old Male
- FGI: Cerebral angio with transvenous coil and glue embolization
- Procedure Time: 150 minutes
- Exposure Time: 67 minutes
- Peak Skin Dose: 2.9 Gy
- Two weeks: nonscarring alopecia
- Four months: complete hair regrowth



FIGURE 2: The rectangular shape of the radiation field in fluoroscopy guided endovascular embolization is consistent with alopecia area in our patient.

Canon Ounsakul V et al. "Radiation-Induced Alopecia after Endovascular Embolization under Fluoroscopy." Case Reports in Dermatological Medicine. Article ID 8202469 (2016)

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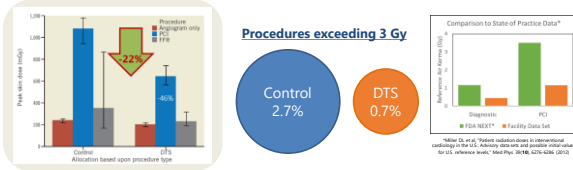
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**Dose Management | DURING A PROCEDURE**

- 6 months pre / post DTS display in exam room
- 16 operators free to choose all imaging parameters
- 1,077 consecutive procedures



Canon Wilson SM et al. "Real-time colour pictorial radiation monitoring during coronary angiography: effect on patient peak skin dose and total dose during coronary angiography." Eurointervention, 12, e939-e944 (2016)

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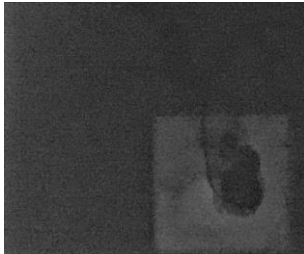
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**Next Generation Dose Reduction Technologies**



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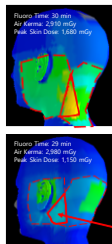
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## Dose Management | DURING A PROCEDURE



Frequency with which Interventional Radiology Procedures Resulted in Peak Skin Dose Greater Than 1 Gy, 2 Gy, or 3 Gy

Data Source	Procedure Description	Total Cases	> 1 Gy		> 2 Gy		> 3 Gy	
			n	%	n	%	n	%
RAD-IR	Neuroembolization-head (all)	356	286	80%	136	48%	60	17%
	Neuroembolization-spine (all)	18	17	94%	16	89%	10	56%
	Stroke therapy	5	3	60%	0	0%	0	0%
	Carotid Stent	17	3	18%	1	6%	0	0%
RAD-IR	All Related Procedures	396	309	78%	153	39%	70	18%
GWI	All Related Procedures	348	45	13%	9	2.6%	2	0.6%

Table 4. Comparison of PSD with RAD-IR study.

State of Practice: 1 in 5 Exceed Threshold Dose  
 Study Population: <1 in 100 Exceed Threshold Dose

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## Dose Management | POST PROCEDURE

- Compare to state-of-practice data.
- DICOM RDSR is most effective for monitoring and managing clinical radiation dose levels post procedure.
- Monitor to understand actual results with clinical use.

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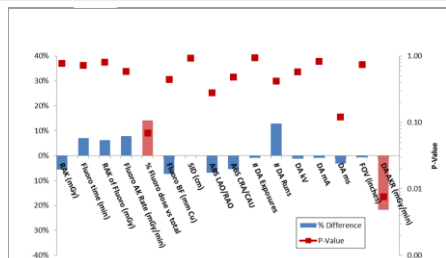
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## Dose Management | POST PROCEDURE



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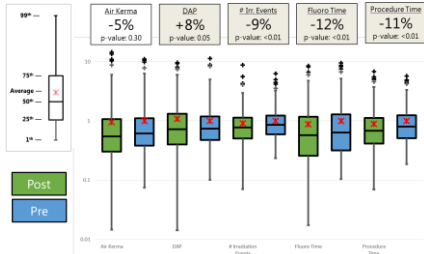
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**Dose Management | POST PROCEDURE**



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**Summary | KEY LEARNING POINTS**

- Fluoro Time < Air Kerma < Peak Skin Dose
- Skin dose estimates need to include backscatter, patient support attenuation/scatter, field size, beam angulation, etc.
- Real-time skin dose maps empower the operator to better manage patient dose
- DICOM RDSR is an effective tool for monitoring and managing clinical radiation dose levels

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