

IMAGING SESSION

How to keep staff and patients safe in the (hybrid) angiosuite?

Hertault A Lille University Hospital, France



Disclosure of Interest

Speaker name: HERTAULT Adrien

- I have the following potential conflicts of interest to report:
 - Consulting: GE Healthcare
 - Speaker, GE Healthcare, Cook Medical, Bentley

Not related to this presentation



IMAGING SESSION

How to keep staff and patients safe in the (hybrid) angiosuite?

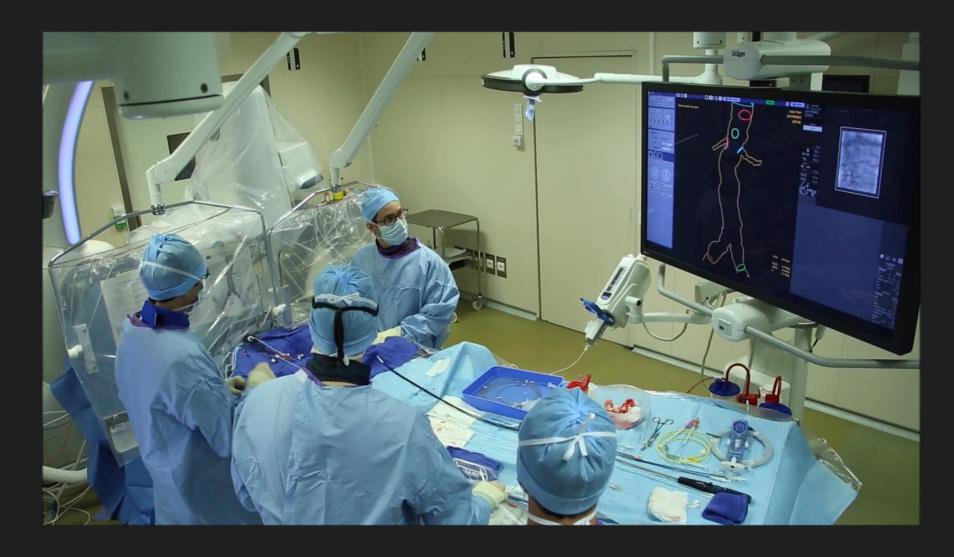


IMAGING SESSION

How to keep staff and patients safe in the (hybrid) angiosuite?



Modern technologies do help





But in the end...





But at the end...

Tesla that crashed into police car was in 'autopilot' mode, California official says

If confirmed, it would be the third time a Tesla in autopilot has crashed into a stationary emergency vehicle this year

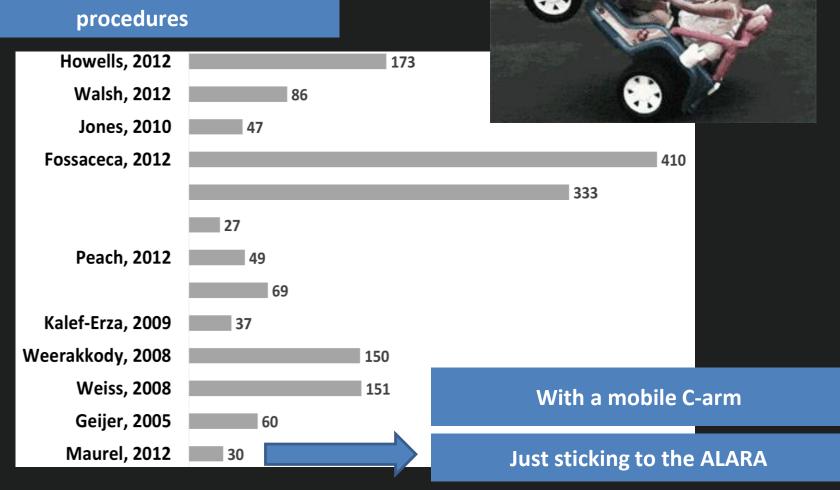


We need good practices!!!



Stick to the ALARA

Median DAP (Gy.cm²) values reported in the Literature for Bifurcated EVAR procedures





Here is the case

Male, 73y

2000: Ascending Aorta aneurysm– Ascending aorta replacement

2010: Redo with Bentall

2011: Thoracic aneurysm – Thoracic aorta replacement

=> Medullar ischemia with regressive paraplegia

HBP

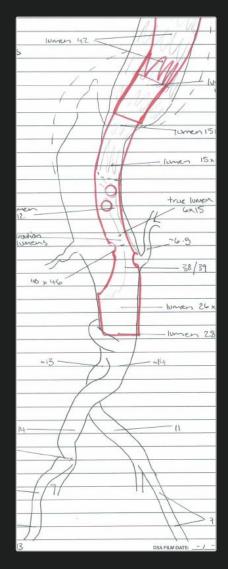
Action

Let's play Right & Wrong





Prior to the procedure



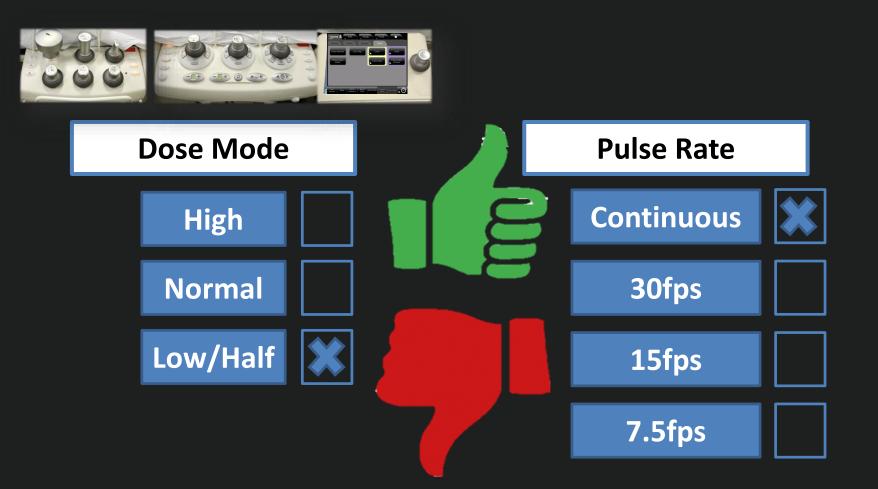


Plan procedure on a workstation





I work in Low Dose Mode, in continuous fluoroscopy





Dose Protocols & Frame rates: What to choose?



Dose Mode

High



Normal



Low/Half



Pulse Rate

Continuous



30fps



15fps



7.5fps





Dose Protocols & Frame rates: What to choose?



Dose Mode

High

Normal



Low/Half



Pulse Rate

Continuous



15fps

7.5fps



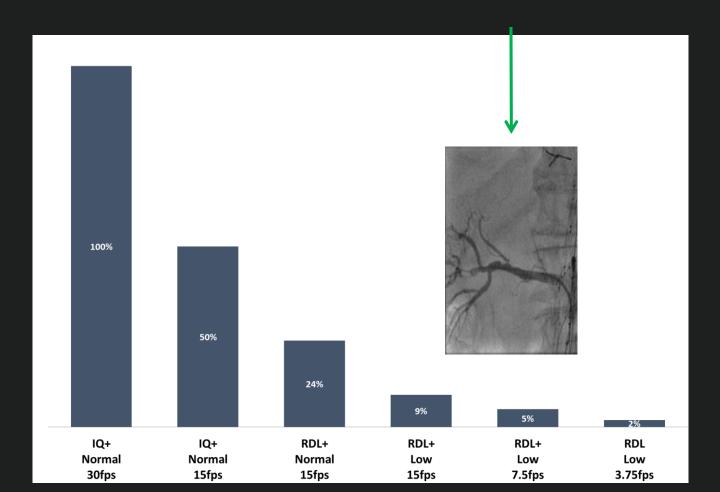






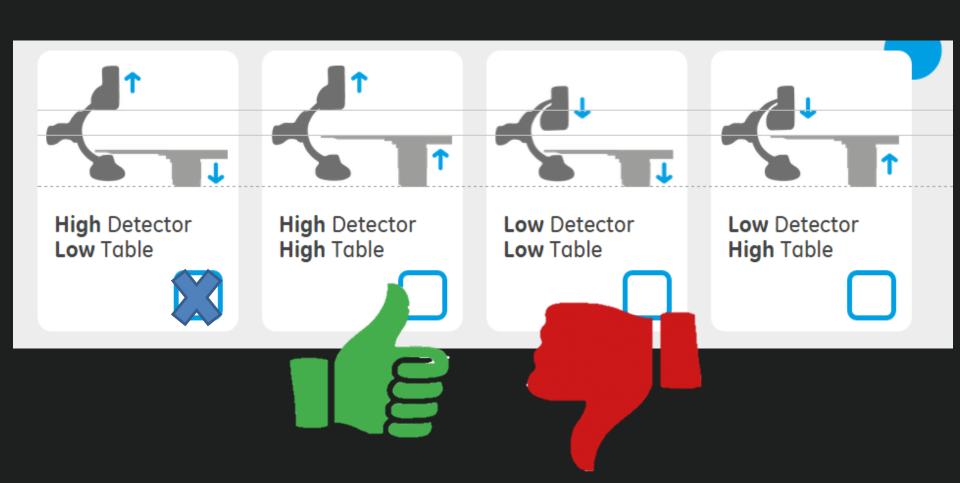
Adjust Dose & Frame rate





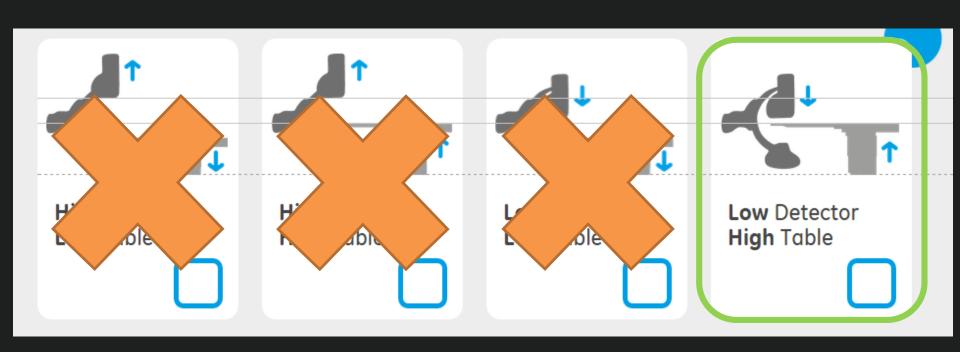


I position my table low and my detector high





System Geometry: Which is the best solution?







Adjust your system geometry



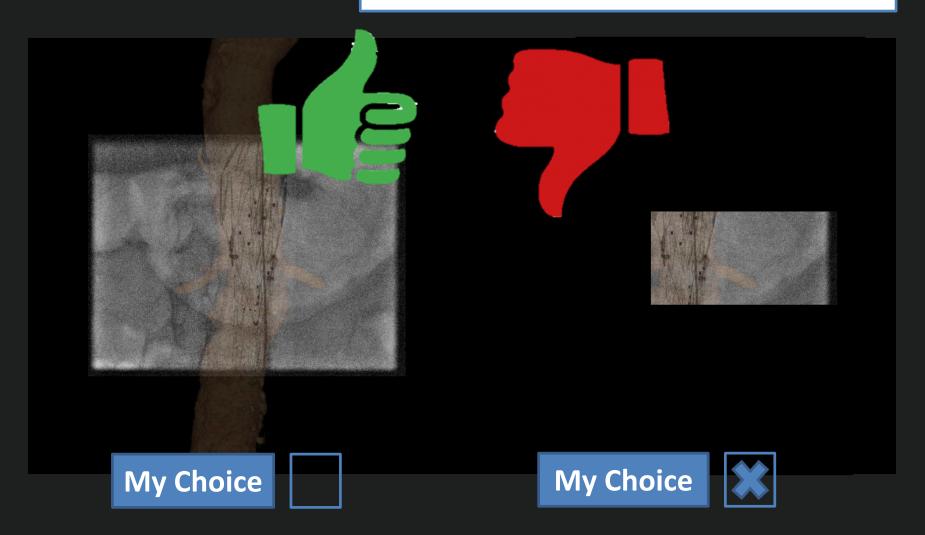
FOV is bigger

Beam energy is spread evenly

Less background noise

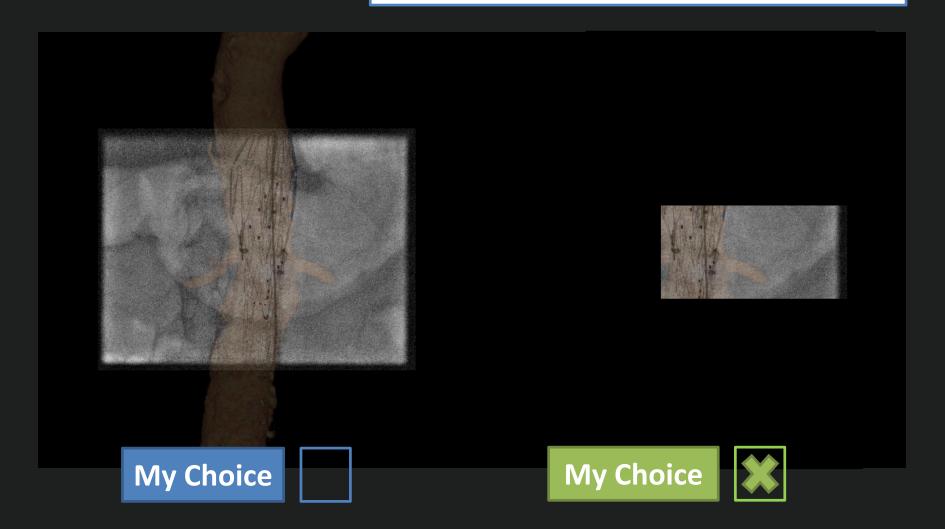


I adjust my FOV with collimation





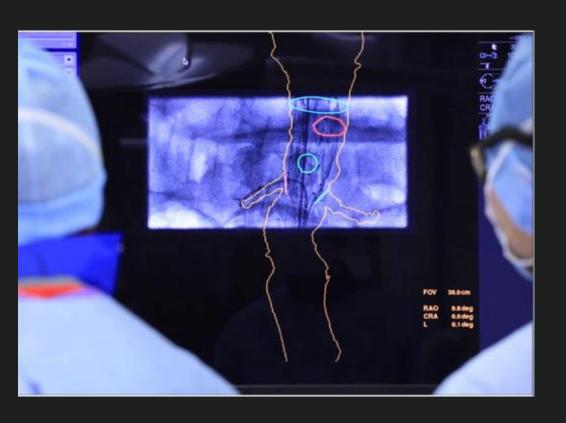
FOV - Anything obvious?







Adjust Collimation



Some facts:

60% collimated area is 60% dose saved.

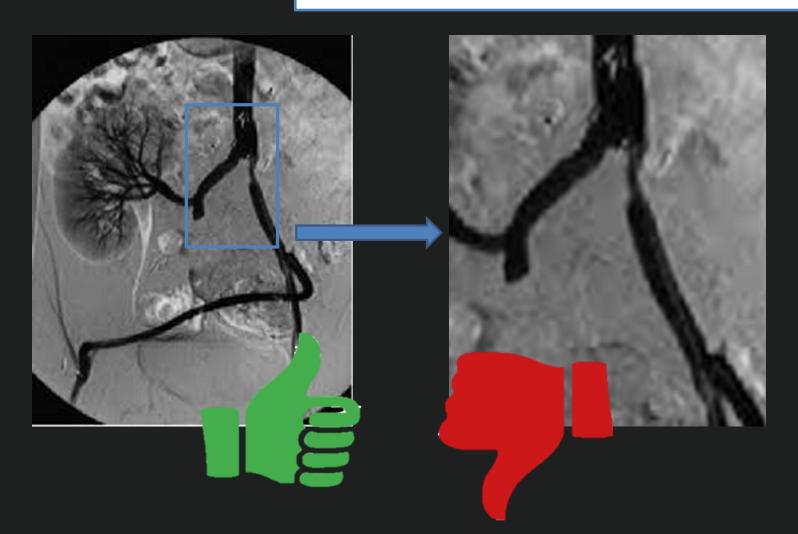
On a bifurcated EVAR exam of 30 Gy.cm², 18 Gy.cm² can be saved just by using collimation

DAPtot = 30 Gy.cm^2 (non-collimated) DAPtot x (1-0,6) = 12 Gy.cm^2 (60% collimated) DAPsaved = 18 Gy.cm^2 (dose savings)

In Lille, Baseline for bifurcated EVAR is 12Gy.cm² an in average image is collimated by 60%.

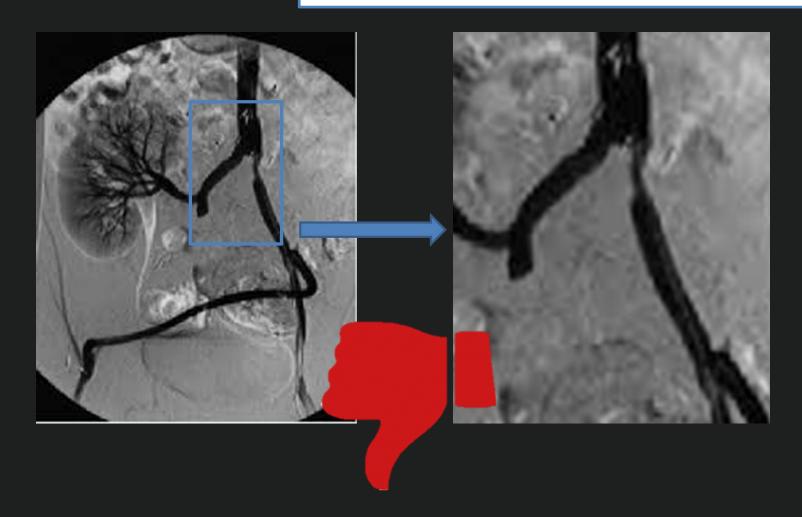


I use Magnification as much as possible





I use Magnification as much as possible

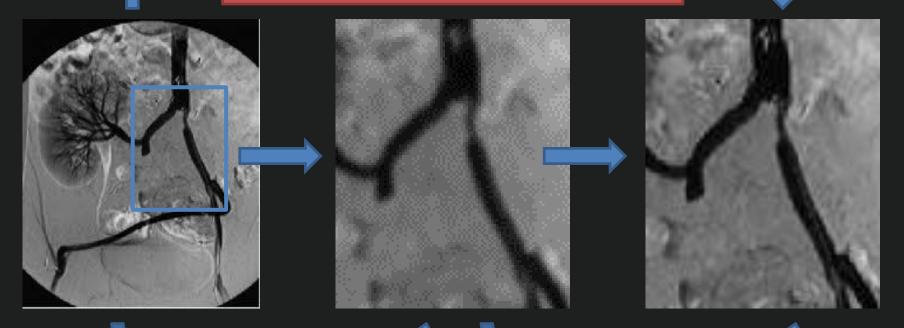






Avoid Magnification

Maintain Image Quality



Resolution loss

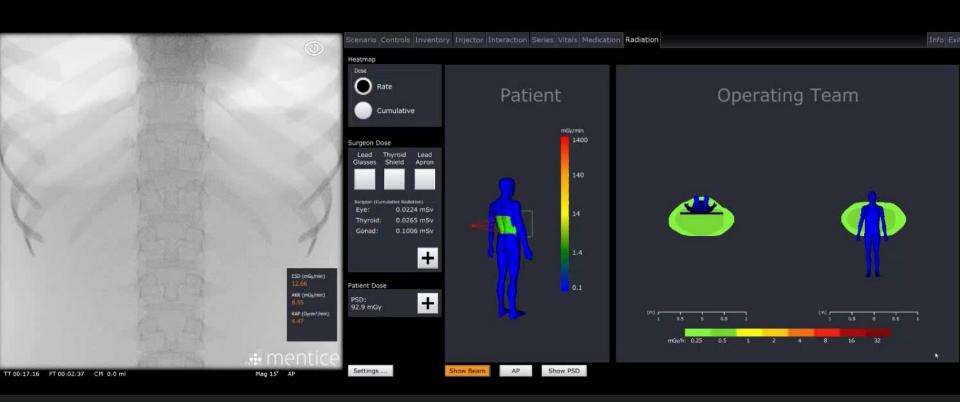
Increases Dose





Avoid Magnification

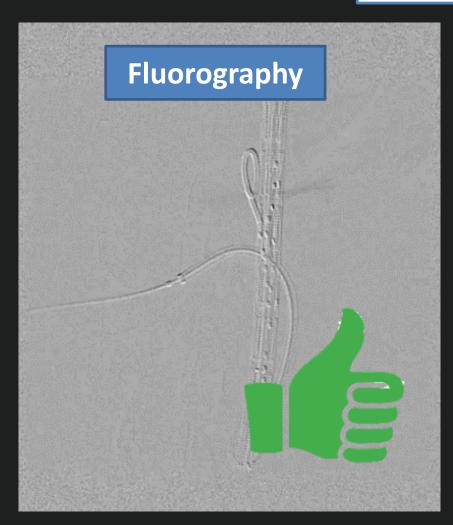
mag 0

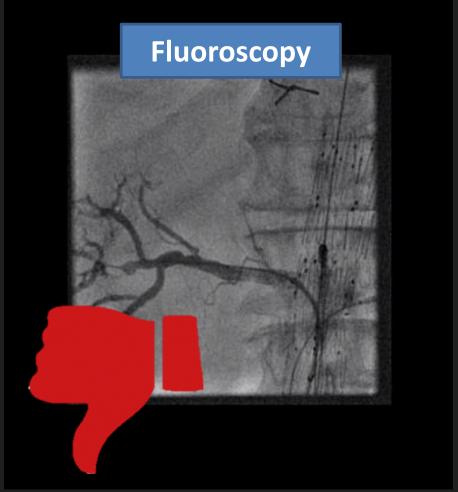


Some facts: Switching from FOV 30cm to FOV 16cm increases dose rate by ~2



I use fluoroscopy to spare radiation

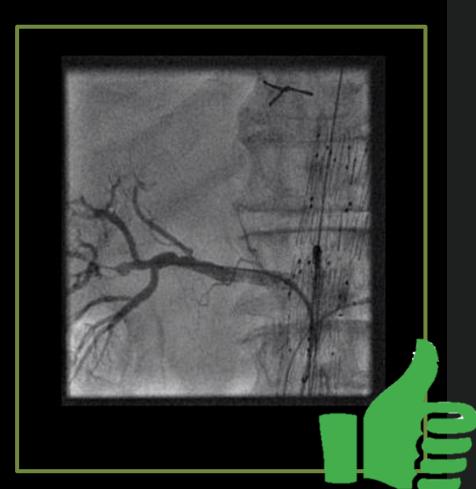






I use fluoroscopy to spare radiation









Use Fluoroscopy (rather than Fluorography)

1 DSA image ~ 500 fluoro images



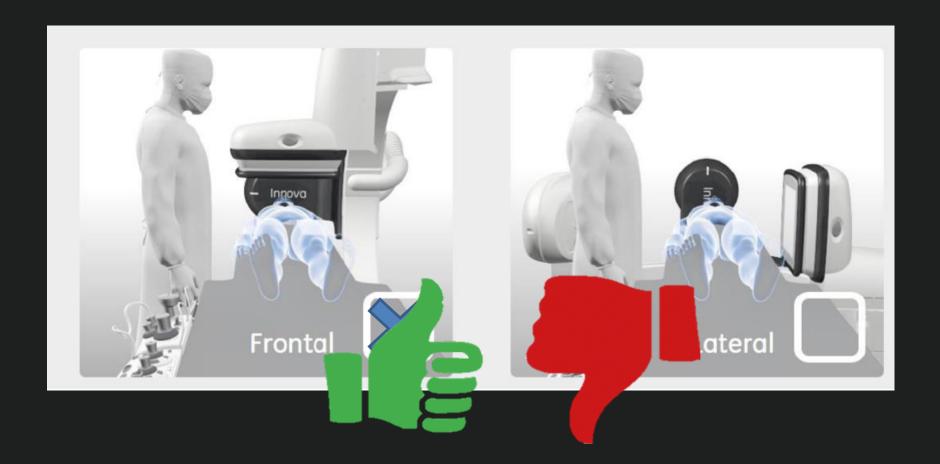
Keep it for diagnostic purpose





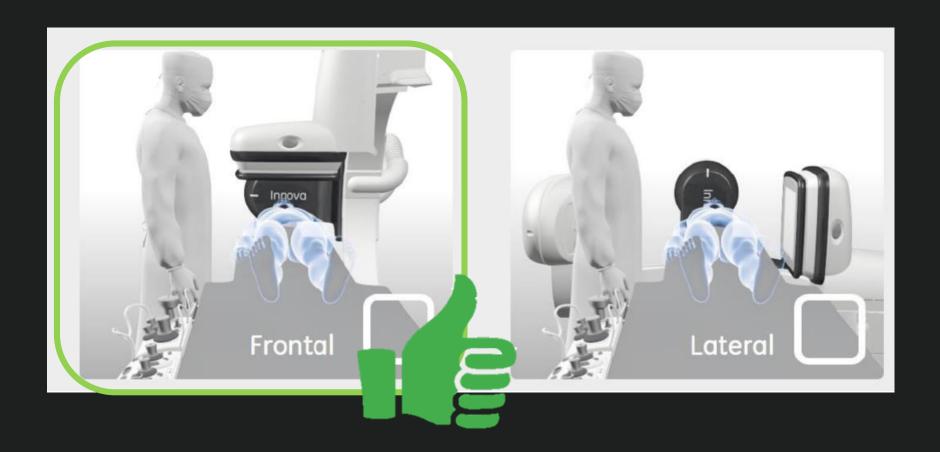


I prefer to work in frontal positions





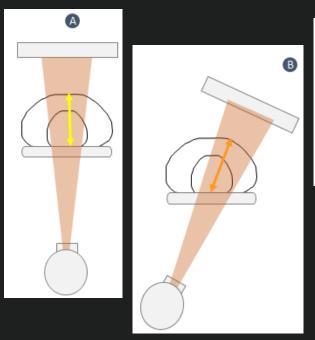
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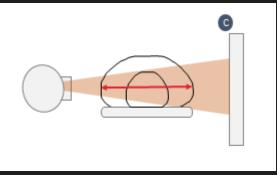






Avoid Extreme Angulations

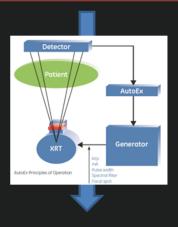




Increase Thickness



Decrease IQ

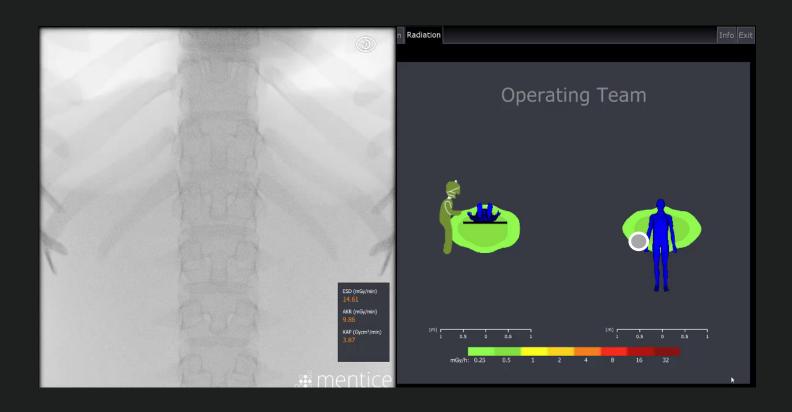


Increase Dose





Avoid Extreme Angulations





Personal Protections





Awareness is the key

No color

No smell

No sound

Check your reports





Check in the literature where you stand

Teach your trainees



Take Home Message

- Radiation protection is mostly about good practices
 - Not only HR
 - Not only FEVAR

Shield with everything you can

Gain Awareness



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