



Patient Safety Focused QA

LDR Brachytherapy Vrinda Narayana





LDR Brachytherapy?

D < 2 Gy/h
Old
Ra-226; Cs-137; Ir-192
Gynecological interstitial
New
Pd-103; I-125; Cs-131
Prostate implants

Brain tumors





Prostate Brachytherapy

Pre-implant planning

Implant

0-3 weeks

Post Evaluation

0-4 weeks





Volume Study







Pre plan

Variseed - plan













High quality implant Patient Safety focus





AAPM Task groups

TG 56 - 1997 Code of practice for brachytherapy ■ TG <u>64 – 1999</u> Permanent prostate seed implant brachytherapy ■ TG 128 – 2008 • QA for prostate brachytherapy US systems ■ TG 137 – 2009 Dose Prescription and Reporting



High Quality Post Evaluation

- Volume; Time
- Source Strength
- Prostate

PROVIDENCE

- V_{200} , V_{150} , V_{100} , V_{90}
- **D**₁₀₀, **D**₉₀, **D**₈₀
- $D_{90} \ge PD$?
- Rectal wall

Stock, et. al. 1998 Potters et. al. 2001

- D₂₀₀
 Urethra
 - D₁₀





VA incident

2002 - 2009
92 medical events

57 patients: prostate < 80% of PD
35 patients: rectum >100 Gy (misplaced seeds)

No post-implant dosimetry
Inadequate supervision of AU
No corrective action on poor quality implants





Medical Event

Wrong dose Prescribed dose difference 20% or greater • Dose > 0.05 Sv Dose to tissue >0.5 Sv to organ, tissue, skin Wrong individual Wrong isotope Leaking source Migrated source



Medical events FY 2010

Implant 2005; reported 2010 Seeds too deep in sigmoid colon Underdose prostate Inadequate prostate visualization 7 additional violations on inspection Implant (5) 100 % of seeds outside prostate Inadequate visualization of prostate



Medical events FY 2010

Implant 2005-2007High dose to urethra

GLC Fall 2011

PROVIDENCE







Imaging QA

US – TG128
Precise Volume and Area
Needle-Grid Alignment
C-arm
CT
MR





Treatment planning

Acceptance and CommissioningRepeat at upgrades



Treatment Planning checks

Prescription Dose Source strength Target expansions Needle positions Seed positions IDL Dose Parameters

PROVIDENCI





Seed Assay

NIST traceable Well Chamber
10 % seed assay
Within ± 3%
> ±5% contact manufacturer
Autoradiograph





Checklists

Wrong individual ID by 2 means Time out Wrong Isotope One isotope One source strength (mCi vs U) Wrong prescription Primary Boost





Wrong source strength
Leaking source
Wipe test
Gentle handling (Mick applicator jams)



Wrong Dose - Complex

High gradients

PROVIDENCE







Case Study

Prescription
I 125
100 Gy to the prostate
CT
day of implant
D90 - 79 Gy
Is this a Medical Event??





Swelling

1997 Narayana et. Al.1.5 swelling



Before implant CT

< 24 h CT

1.5

> 1 m CT





Timing of evaluation

 Optimal time ■ 10+2 d Cs-131 ■ 16<u>+</u>2 d Pd-103 ■ 42+2 d I-125 Recommended time ■ 10+2 d Cs-131 ■ 16+2 d Pd-103 ■ 1 month <u>+</u> 1 week I-125





Case Study

Prescription
I 125
100 Gy to the prostate
CT
1 month
D100 - 121Gy
Is this a Medical Event??







Narayana et. al 2005

6 prostate implant cases Contouring workshop 6 expert Radiation Oncologists Contouring stations ■ 59 participants – all claimed to contour prostate at their institutions Physicians Dosimetrists (few) Physicist (few)





Contouring errors







Changes in volume









McLaughlin et. al. 2006

Day 1 vs Day 14 dosimetry
MR based
Rapid strands

PROVIDENCE





MR anatomy

















Case Study

Prescription I 125 100 Gy to the prostate ■ MR 3 weeks post ■ **D**90 – 79 Gy Is this a Medical Event??





Where is it cold?

Apex or base?Low or high risk?







Imaging Modality

Registration







Full Dataset







Region of Interest







Prostate inside bladder











Medical Event ?

Specific to prostate implants
Activity vs. Dose based
U implanted difference ± 20% prescription
U calculation error causing ± 20% prescription
U in a ring 3cm outside target >20% of total U
Source > 3cm from target





Checklists
Adequate Training
Documented Procedures
Simple Processes

