Survey identifies false sense of security over MRI safety
By Philip Ward, AuntMinnieEurope.com staff writer

December 17, 2019 -- A false sense of security exists when it comes to MRI safety, and many staff members are unaware of reported incidents within their own department, a large Swedish survey has found. The results were posted online on 13 December by *European Radiology*.

"This national survey has shown that safety incidents resulting in human injury, material damage, and close calls in clinical MR environments do occur. Risk level of these incidents is high," noted lead author Boel Hansson from the department of medical imaging and physiology at Skåne University Hospital in Lund.

Using CT for comparison highlighted that hospital managers might now consider safety and feedback differently, depending on the modality, stated Hansson and colleagues.

**Over 350 safety incidents**

The authors' main goal was to survey MR safety incidents in Sweden during a 12-month period, to assess severity scores, and to evaluate the confidence of MR personnel in incident-reporting mechanisms. There is no national register for MR-
Survey identifies false sense of security over MRI safety

related safety incidents. Using a web-based questionnaire on safety in clinical MR environments with CT for comparison, they collected data for MR and CT safety incidents.

The 529 participants reported a total of 200 MR and 156 CT safety incidents. Among the MR incidents, 16% were given the highest potential severity score. More MR workers (73%) than CT workers (50%) were confident of being aware of any incident occurring at their workplace, but in reality 69% of MR workers were not aware of reported incidents at their hospitals (83% for CT).

They also requested information about the type of projectiles involved in these incidents.

**Projectiles in reported MR safety incidents**

Short descriptions of projectiles involved in safety incidents (n) specified by participants in voluntary free-text comments.

Reported MR incidents were mainly related to burns and projectiles, and were thereby related to the static magnetic field or the radiofrequency field. Safety incidents related to ergonomic risks affected both patients and personnel and were mainly raised by CT users, which might be related to the larger throughput of patients at CT compared to MR, according to the authors.

"Reported close calls were predominant among MR safety
incidents in this study, and we interpret this finding as
reflecting a considerable awareness of safety risks and that
safety practices and routines are in place as a necessary
base for MR accident prevention," they wrote. "No lethal
cases were reported for MR in this study."

Many close calls, however, involved large items such as
wheelchairs, ventilators, oxygen tanks, and beds, and several
lethal cases could have happened. This is also reflected in the
fact that 15 (16%) MR safety incidents specified were given
the highest potential -- worst-case scenario -- severity score,
they continued.

**Urgent need for action**

To minimize vulnerability, it is essential to continuously review
safety routines, staff education, and feedback mechanisms on
incidents, and they advocate a change of culture toward
learning from mistakes. Further, confidence in internal
communication or local reporting systems might be much
greater than the true usefulness of such routines, as shown in
this study, and they need to be designed carefully.

Even if most MR sites in Sweden have safety screening
checklists, MR safety incidents still occur. Radiographers,
radiologists, personnel from other departments accompanying
patients to MR units, administrative staff, janitors, and
firefighters are important pieces of the MR safety puzzle, and
leaving out one piece of the jigsaw might jeopardize security
and possibly lead to a catastrophe, the authors stated.

They urge the MRI community to take the following four steps:

- Identify potential risk zones.
- Design specific educational programs dedicated to every
category of professionals that work in or might visit MR
sites, with a focus on vigilance of MR personnel on
potential mistakes, potential misunderstandings, and
knowledge gaps.
- State clear MR safety procedures, including screening
forms that are confirmed with an interview just before
entering the MR scanner room.
- Facilitate rigorous but easily manageable incident-
reporting systems, with the focus on prevention and
learning from mistakes.

"The results indicated that MR personnel tend to have a false
sense of security, as a high proportion of staff members were
sure that they would have been aware of any incident
occurring in their own department, while in reality, incidents
did occur without their knowledge," they concluded.
Survey identifies false sense of security over MRI safety

Related Reading

Investigation continues into Swedish MRI accident
The Swedish police investigation into October's serious accident at Sunderby Hospital in Luleå remains ongoing, according to Peter Wallerström,...

Investigation into MRI accident nears completion in Sweden
The company that owns and operates the mobile MRI scanner involved in last month's serious accident at Sunderby Hospital in Luleå, Swedish Lapland,...

MRI safety: An urgent issue for an increasing crowd
The number of MRI accidents currently reported is only the tip of the iceberg, and we really need a more widespread, efficient, and accessible reporting...

New details emerge of 2nd MRI accident in Sweden
Reports appeared in the Swedish press on Tuesday about a second MRI accident that occurred in the coastal town of Varberg in April. This follows the recent...

Police investigate serious MRI accident in Sweden
The police investigation into last Wednesday's accident at a mobile MRI unit in Swedish Lapland is underway and likely to take several weeks. Chilling...

Copyright © 2019 AuntMinnieEurope.com

Last Updated np 12/16/2019 5:22:37 PM

Forum Comments

Post your comment ...

Survey identifies false sense of security over MRI safety