Evaluation of Radiation Dose Received By Patient during Cardiac Catheterization Procedure

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Abstract: The current study intends to measure patient dose and estimate the radiation dose received for patient in (IC) procedures. The study was measured radiation doses to (212) patients during interventional cardiology procedures 161to coronary angiography (CA) and 51 to percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) was carried out in this study patient doses were calculated from patient body characteristics and exposure parameters using dose area product (DAP) meters. The mean age of patients 57.42 ±11.65 was ranging (21to 86) years. The mean value of tube parameter was 86.17 ± 8.32KVP, ranges (to 63 from 105) KVP, 5.59 ± 0.844mA range (to 3.2 from 10.2) mA. The mean duration time of fluoroscopy was 6.87 ± 7.06 minutes and the number of films per procedure was 9.17 ± 4.53 films, range was (3 to33) films. All the investigations were performed in same center and department. The DAP measured in this study was lower than the previous reported studies in the literature. Because they can be attributed to the use of high voltage, long distance between patient and ionizing radiation source in all examinations.

Keywords: Cardiac Catheterization Procedure, Hassan, patient dose, dose area product

1. Introduction

Interventional cardiology (IC) which involves coronary angiography (CA) diagnostic procedures and percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) therapeutic procedures is becoming progressively more common [1]. Patient and staff dose during cardiac interventional procedures is considered to high due to the existence of the operators protections, beside the patient while X-ray procedures is undergoing and the prolonged exposure time to the patient. It not enough assessment were made at the national level to estimate the significance of radiation dose measurement required [1, 2].

In diagnostic and therapeutic in interventional cardiology procedures performed with the use of X-ray diagnostic imaging system, the long fluoroscopy time and the large number of cine projections, as well as repetition of the procedure due to the recurrence of lesion, a common event, result in a high locally delivered skin dose, which may even lead to patient skin necrosis [3, 5]. In Sudan few studies was conducted in the field of patient and staff dose evaluation in interventional cardiology. Studies on patient and staff in interventional procedures in Sudan are very limited. Therefore the main objectives of this study was measurement the dose receive by the patient and to evaluate the level of radiation dose and estimate the related risks to patient during interventional catheterization.

2. Material and Method

Patient radiation dose measurement during cardiac catheterization were made using dose area product (DAP) meter. In this study DAP meter was used for measuring patient’s dose. DIAMENTOR M4 (PTW, Germany Company) is a state of the dose area product (DAP) as shown in Figure: 1. the dual channel device measures the total procedures during radiography and fluoroscopy according to international regulations. Its digital display can simultaneously show the reading from both channels. In addition exposure time during fluoroscopy is measured without the need any connection to an X-ray generator. The RS232 interface enables data transfer to a computer. Features of dual channel device for single plane and bi- plane fluoroscopic and radiographic X-ray unites:

- Complies with international standard IEC 60580.
- Displays the selectable DAP units (Gycm², mGycm² and Rcm²).
- Measures fluoroscopy exposure time from beam analysis.
- Displays DAP rate during fluoroscopy, switches automatically over to DAP after examination.

The study was carried out from November 2012 to June 2013 and included 212 patients, 161 of whom underwent coronary angiography (CA) diagnostic procedures and 51 percutaneous coronary interventions (PCI) therapeutic procedure with stenting in more coronary stenosis. The data used in this study was collected from Alshaab teaching hospital Khartoum- Sudan. The main objective of this study was evaluating the patient dose during the interventional cardio-logical procedures. The following parameter was recorded such as patient body characteristic (age, weight, height (BMI), clinical indication, sex and type of procedures). In all procedures patient dose area product were evaluated using DAP in included to the C- arm machine. The patient dose categorized according to the types of procedures, patient body characteristic and the mean ESD was calculated for each examination. Additionally the effect doses were estimated for measured ESD using appropriate conversion factor found in the literature.

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The c-arm machines were used throughout this study. As described in the table below, Table 1. It is equipped with high frequency (HF) generator and has last image hold capability. Air Kerma Product (AKP) was not available for all machines, all machines have ability to pulse fluoroscopy but operator used both continues and pulse beam during different procedures. The machine descriptions are shown in table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: C-arm machines Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focal spot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filtration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max KV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generator Type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Result Presentation

Table 2: Statistical summary of Patient body characteristics and Tube parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Mean ± std. deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>57.42±11.571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>76.30±11.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>167.41±10.688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td>27.42±4.7257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kvp</td>
<td>85.94±8.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mAs</td>
<td>5.58±8.207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSD</td>
<td>110.49±2.735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mGy/cm²</td>
<td>642.69±30.197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time(m)</td>
<td>4.43±3.4960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO of films</td>
<td>7.54±1.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: showed the linear correlation between the kvp and BMI with R²=0.133 during CA procedures

Figure 3: showed the linear correlation between the kvp and BMI with R²=0.172 during in the PCI procedures

Figure 4: showed the linear correlation between the mGy/cm² and fluoroscopic time with $R^2=0.6099$ during CA procedures
The statistical of patient body characteristic are given in table 4. It is important to note that the patient body characteristics dose during (CA) interventional procedures, DAP values to population in terms of radiation dose, and fluoroscopic time. Considerable variations were observed among patient catheterization (PCI). Body mass index (BMI) where Table 3, shows the statistical summary of patient radiation affect patient dose significantly. The mean patient radiation and tube parameters in interventional procedures studies can affect patie nt dose significantly. The mean patient radiation dose in this study was 917.07±68.174 mGy/cm², 642.69±30.0197 mGy/cm² for CA and 1783.25±815.647 mGy/cm² for PCI. The correlation was made to investigate the effect of these parameters in patient dose, so controlling one of these factors is expected to reduce drastically the patient dose. This study relieved that the duration time of catheterization and number of films can be a good indicator of patient dose.

Figure 1 showed the linear correlation between the kvp and BMI in direct relationship noted with significant accsiation which increased by 0.622 kg/m² for every one kv increment in tube voltage when the mean value of kvp where equal to 85.94±8.003 with R²=0.133, and the linear regression equation that can describe this correlation was y=0.622x+68.9 during CA procedures. This was compared with the relation in PCI procedure when the mean value of BMI and Kvp was 86.91±9.297 and 26.989±4.734 respectively. In more strong correlation that CA where the R²= 0.172.

Time, distance and shielding considered the three main ways to protect the worker and the staff during and radiological procedure and investigation also the patient (minimum time, far distance and maximum shielding with minimum radiation dose) here because we using the foluroscopic operation the catheterization procedure so more time and more radiation used; a correlation was made between this time and dose alinear relationship explored by y=75.499-98.21, when R²=0.6099 the dose increased by 75.499 mGy/cm² for ever one minit increament in time and this may give raise to show how the time can affect the dose level during these procedure.

Figure 5: showed the relationship between the dose per cubic centimeters and the number of film used in this study a strong elation noted when the number of film increased so the dose raise by the value of 110.66mGy/cm³. This study result was compared with other scholarly articles as stated in table 5: with Micha et al [10], A. Trianni et al [11] and andretsis et al [3].

4. Discussion

The statistical of patient body characteristic are given in table 2. Total procedures in this study are 212 procedures. 161 in diagnostic catheterization (CA) and 51 in therapeutic catheterization (PCI). Body mass index (BMI) where considerable variations were observed among patient population in terms of radiation dose, and fluoroscopic time. Table 3, shows the statistical summary of patient radiation dose during (CA) interventional procedures. DAP values to patient is higher in relation to the body characteristic due to the scanning plane when using under couch X-ray tube in procedure. The therapeutic procedure result in high dose to patient and longer fluoroscopy time than diagnostic catheterization are given in table 4.

The patient body characteristics data ware comparable to mean values were higher compared to these of DAP standard level [9, 14]. The mean age of patients was $57.42±11.65$, $57.4 ± 11.57$ and $57.45 ± 12.02$ year in range (21-85) year for CA and PCI respectively as illustrated in table 2, 3, and 4. These parameters that can affect the dose to the patient during the cardiac catheterization procedure was given mean± std. deviation as in table 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively the PCI procedure it has higher fluoroscopy time and more number of films this lead to increase the patient dose.

It is important to note that the patient body characteristics and tube parameters in interventional procedures studies can affect patient dose significantly. The mean patient radiation dose in this study was $917.07±68.174mGy/cm²$,


[6] 1,2E VANO,PhD,2L GONZALEZ, PhD, 3J TEN, BSc,1,2F M FEPRANDEZ, BSc, 2E GUIBELALDE, PhD and 3C MACAYA, PhD, MD. Skin dose and area product values for interventional cardiology procedures. The British Journal of Radiology, 74 (2001) 48-55.


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