

# Fatores que afetam a qualidade e dose de radiação

Renato Dimenstein

Físico em Medicina

ABFM, AAPM

## *Disclousure*

*Declaro não haver conflitos de interesse nesta apresentação*

## *Objetivos*

1. Identificar os parâmetros que afetam a qualidade das imagens
2. Descrever os parâmetros que influenciam nas doses
3. Discutir as demandas de atualização das normas de qualidade



# ***Características das imagens***

# *Características das imagens*

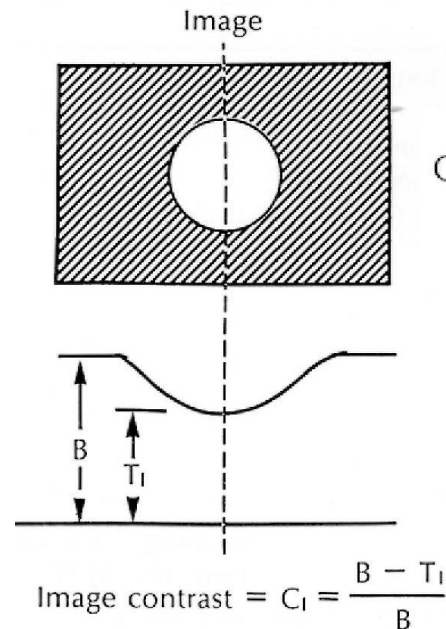
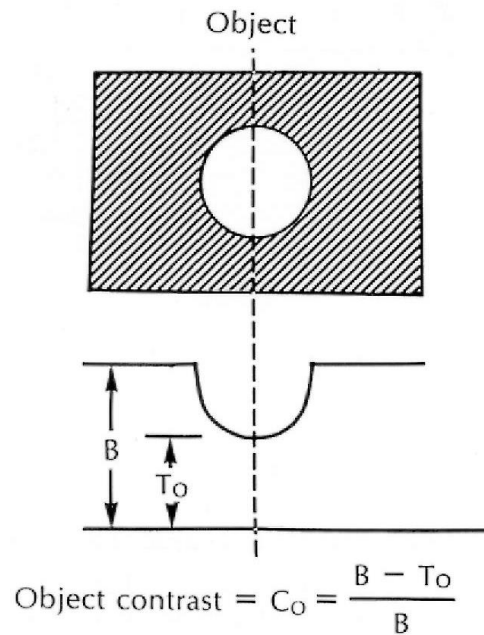
## Contraste



Rock Mountain Colorado



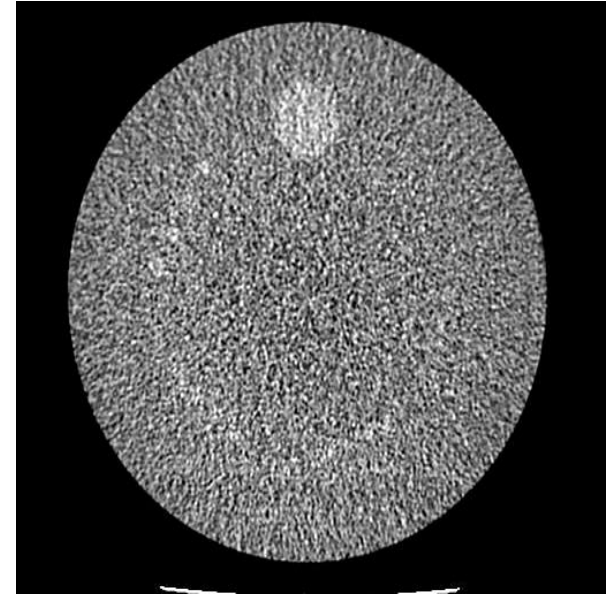
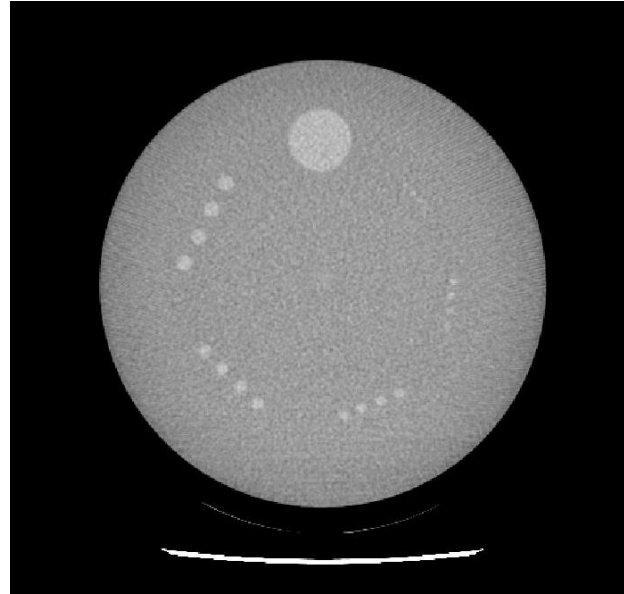
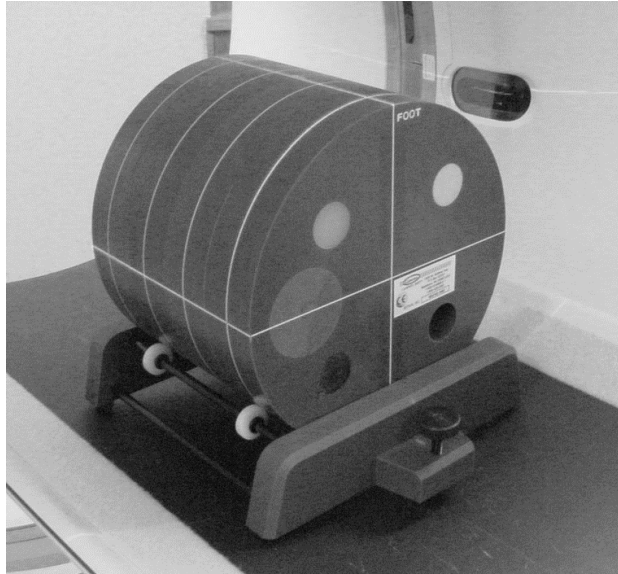
# Características das imagens contraste



$$\text{Object contrast} = C_O = \frac{B - T_O}{B} \quad \text{Image contrast} = C_I = \frac{B - T_I}{B}$$

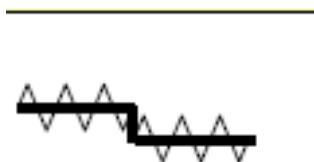
$$\text{Contrast efficiency} = E_C = \frac{C_I}{C_O} \quad \text{/// Radioactive solution}$$

# *Características das imagens Baixo contraste*





## *Características das imagens Baixo contraste*

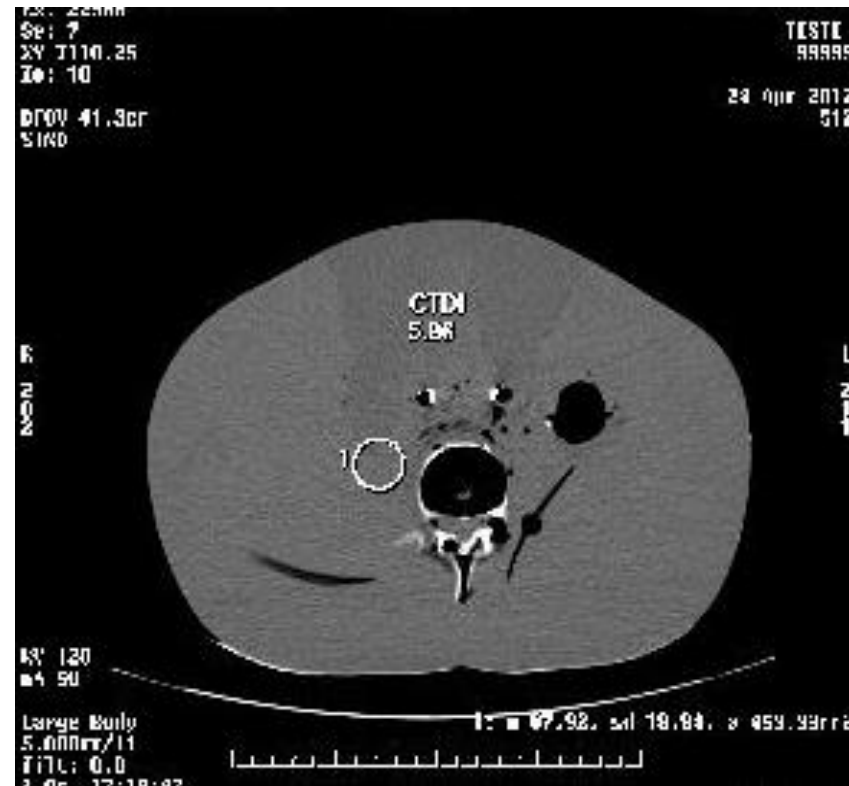


## *Características das imagens Baixo contraste*

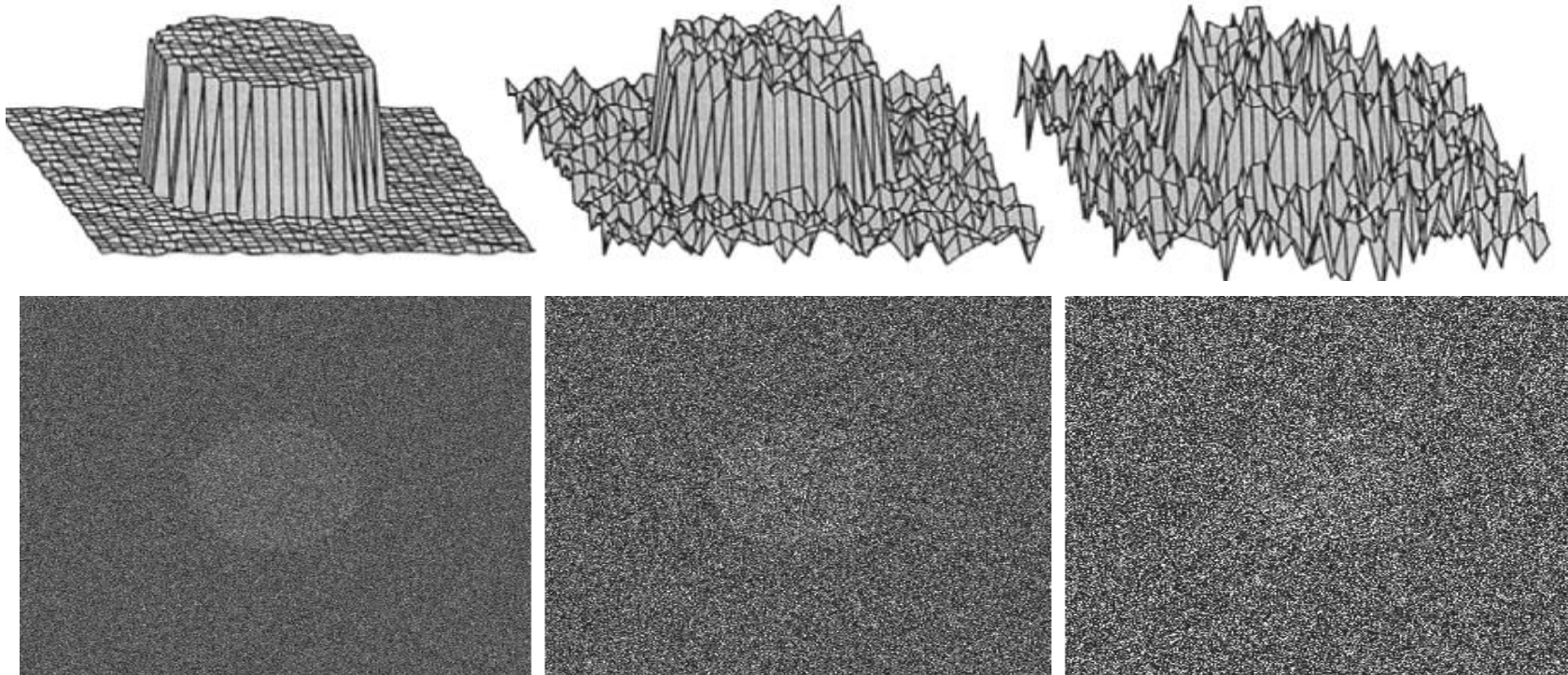
**250 mAs SD 8,52**



**50 mAs SD = 18,94**



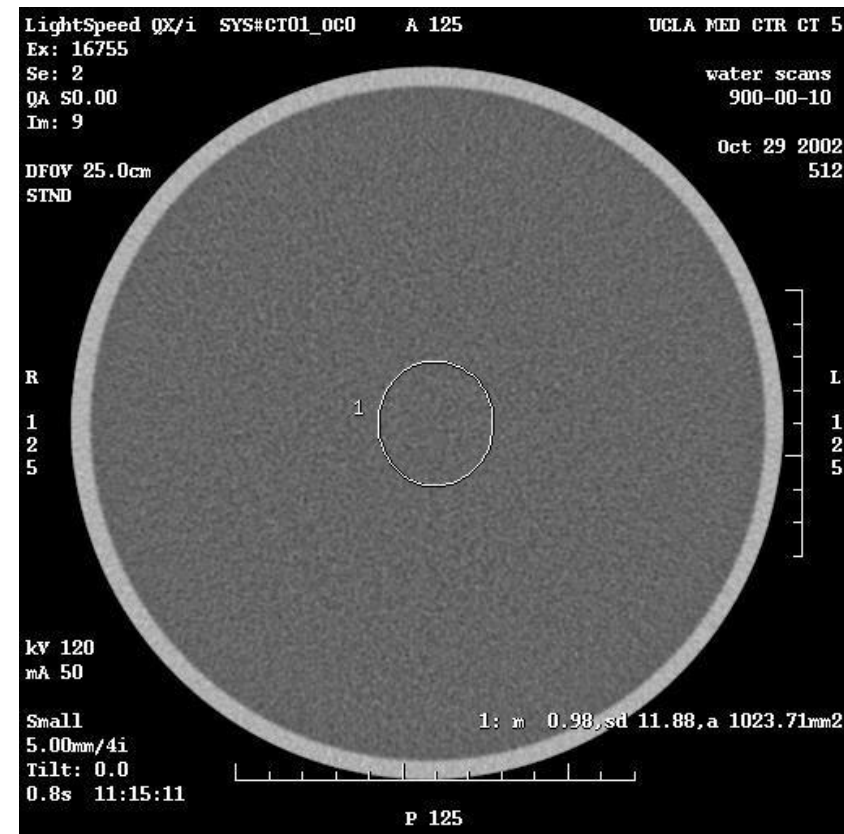
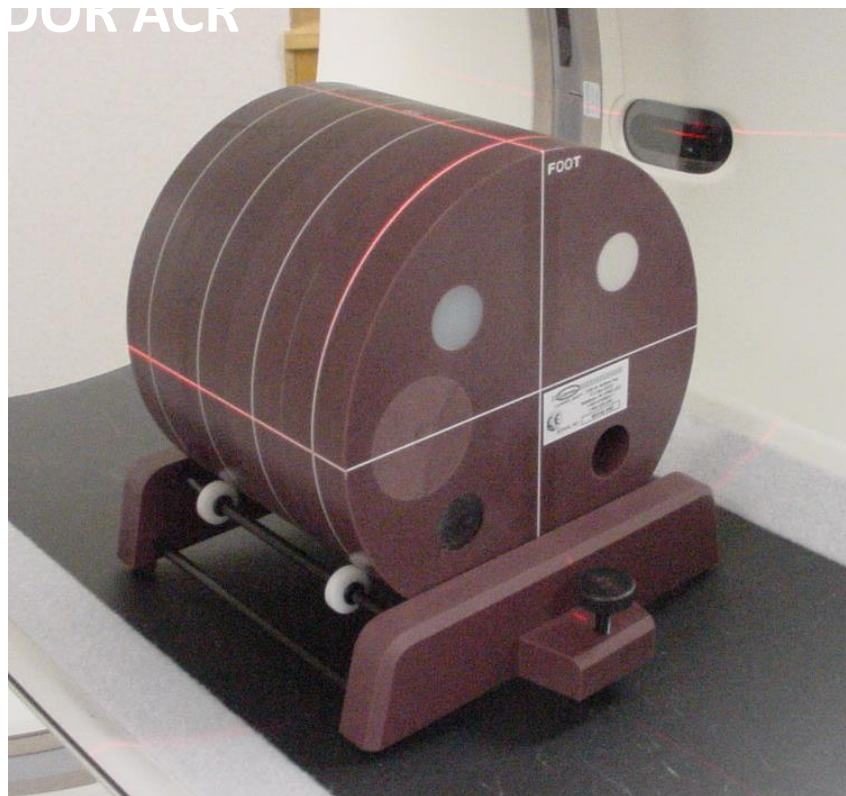
## *Características das imagens : Ruído*



## *Características das imagens : Ruído*



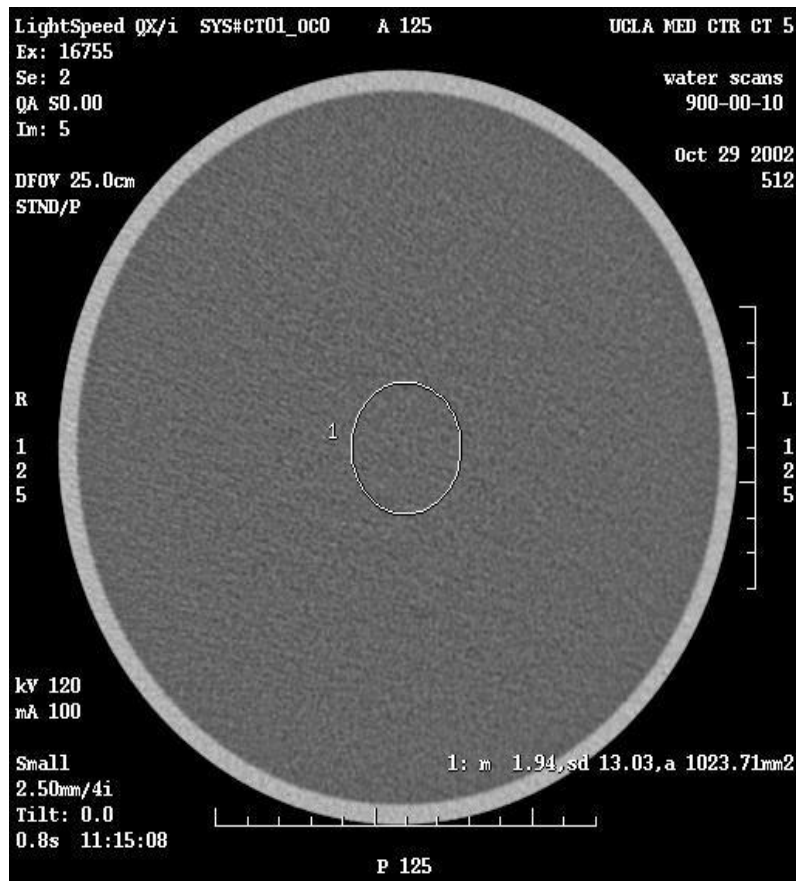
# *Fatores que afetam a qualidade Ruído*



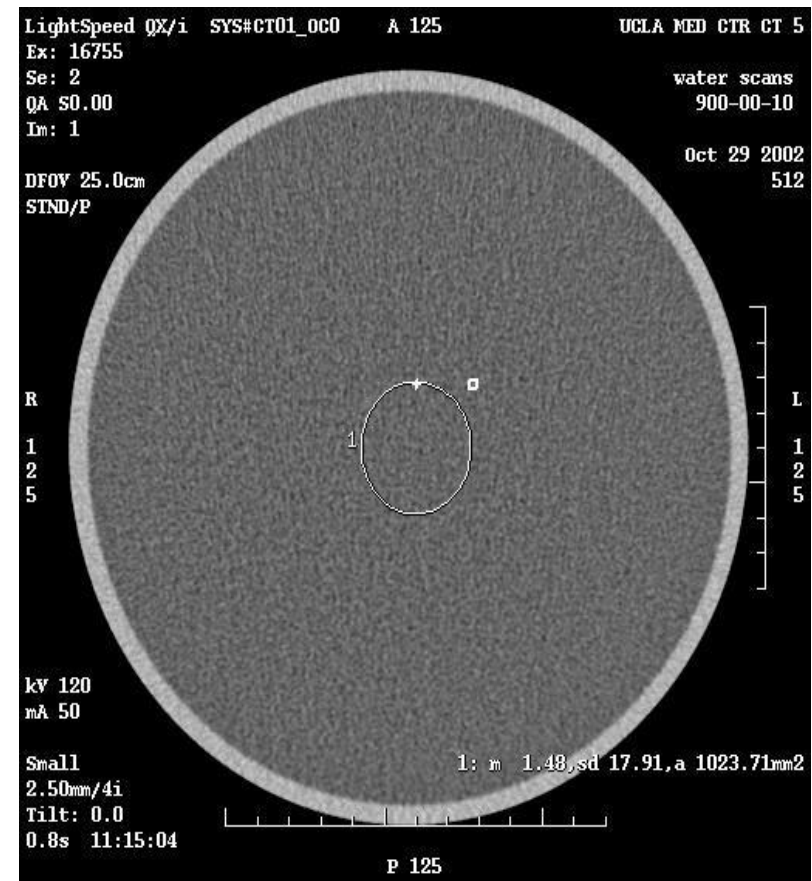


## Características das imagens : Ruído

100 mAs SD= 13

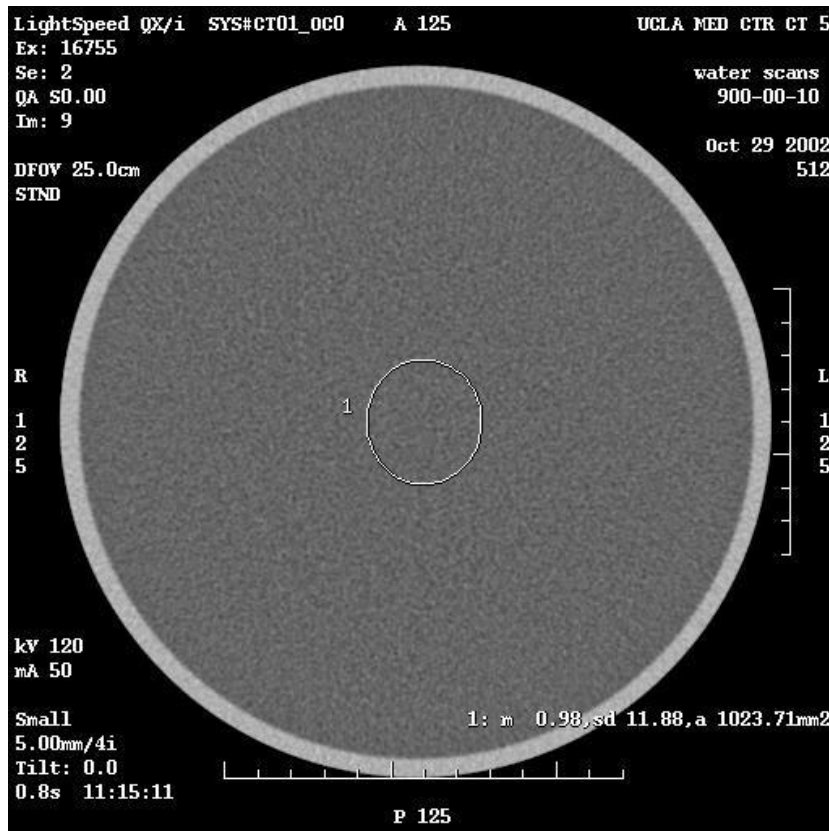


50 mAs SD = 17,9



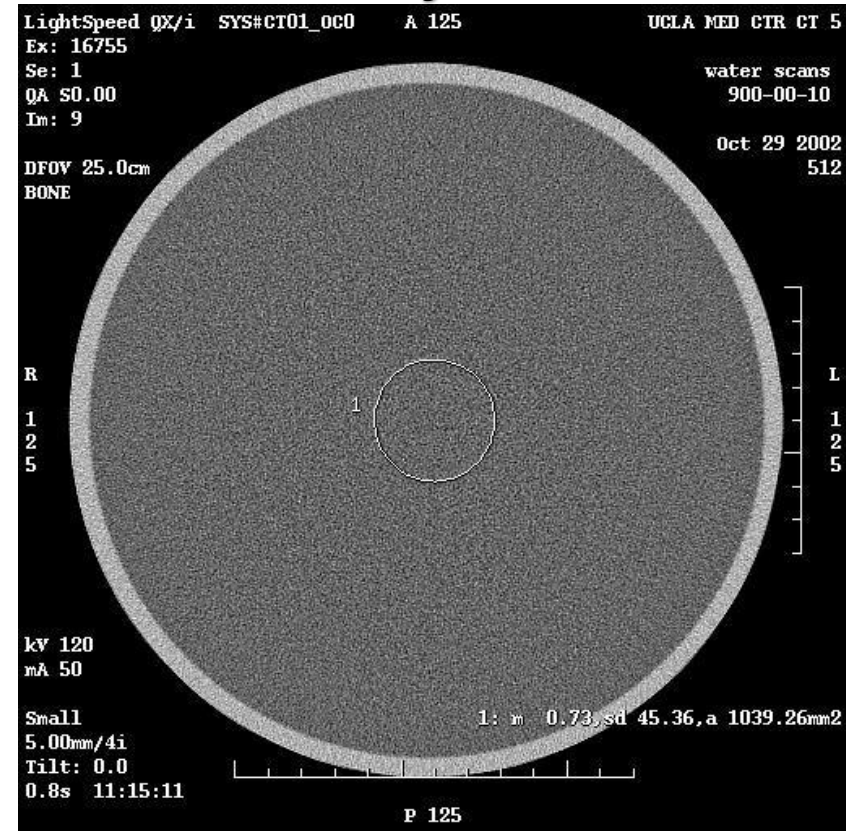
## *Ruído versus reconstrução*

*filtro padrão*



**SD = 11,8**

*filtro osso*

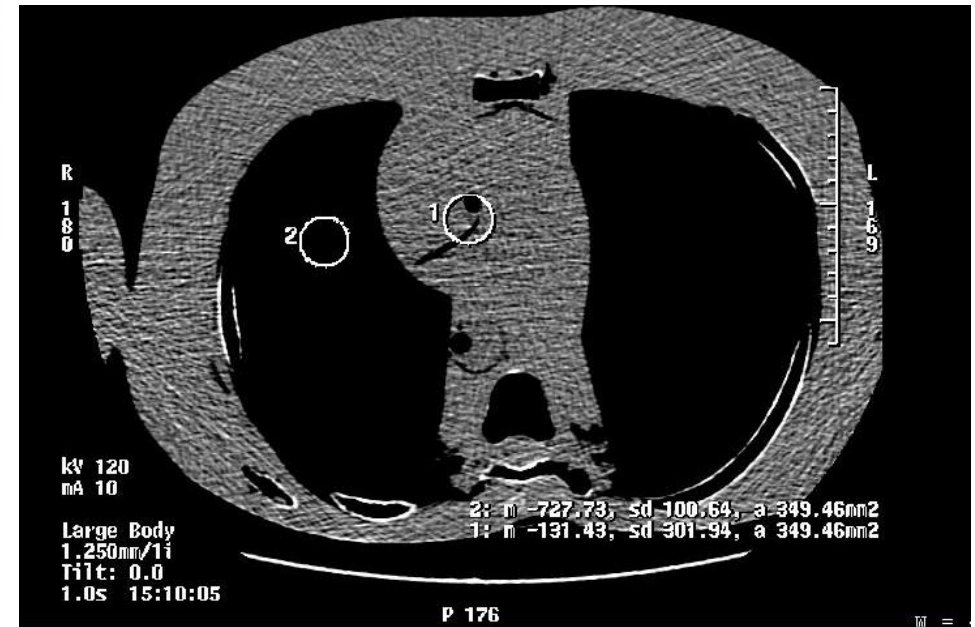
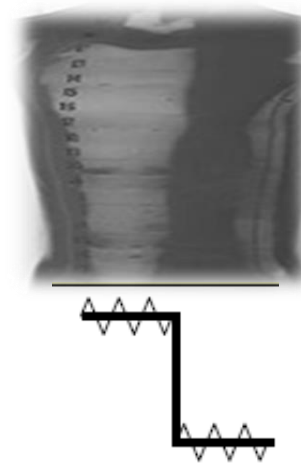


**SD = 45,4**

## Características das imagens : Ruído



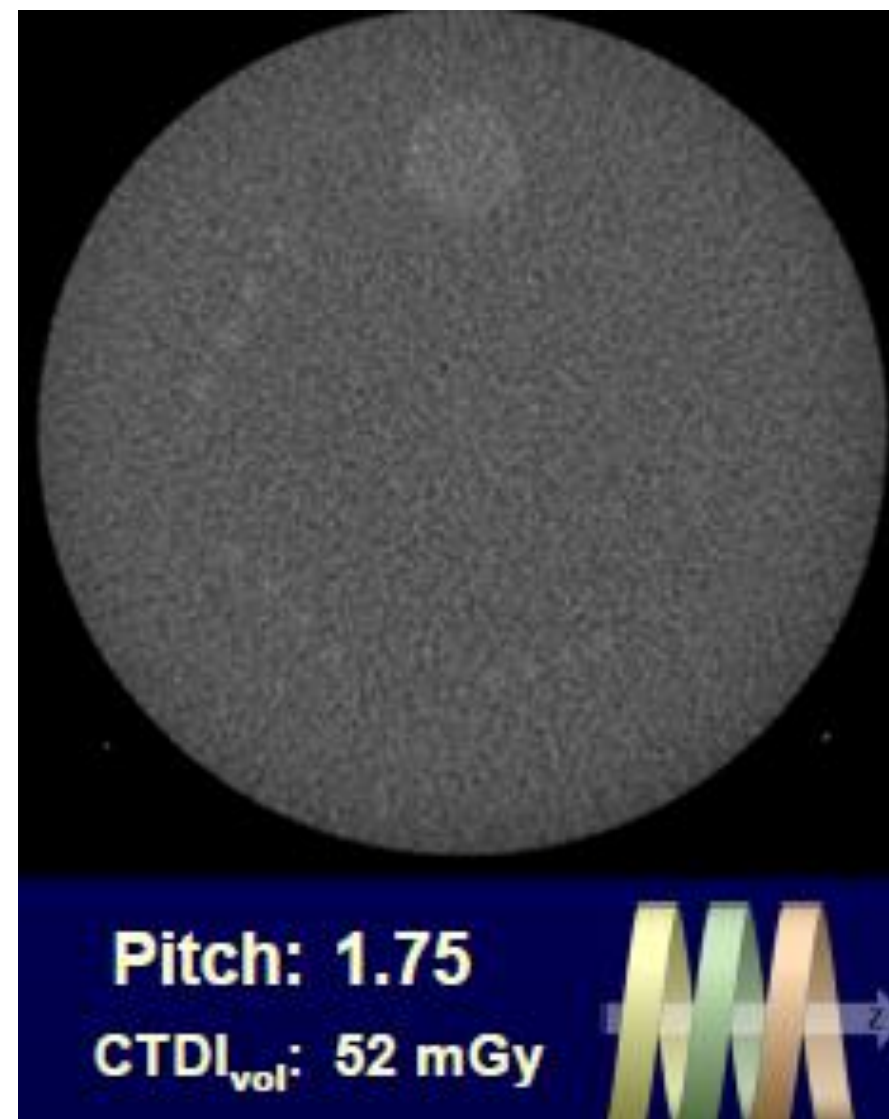
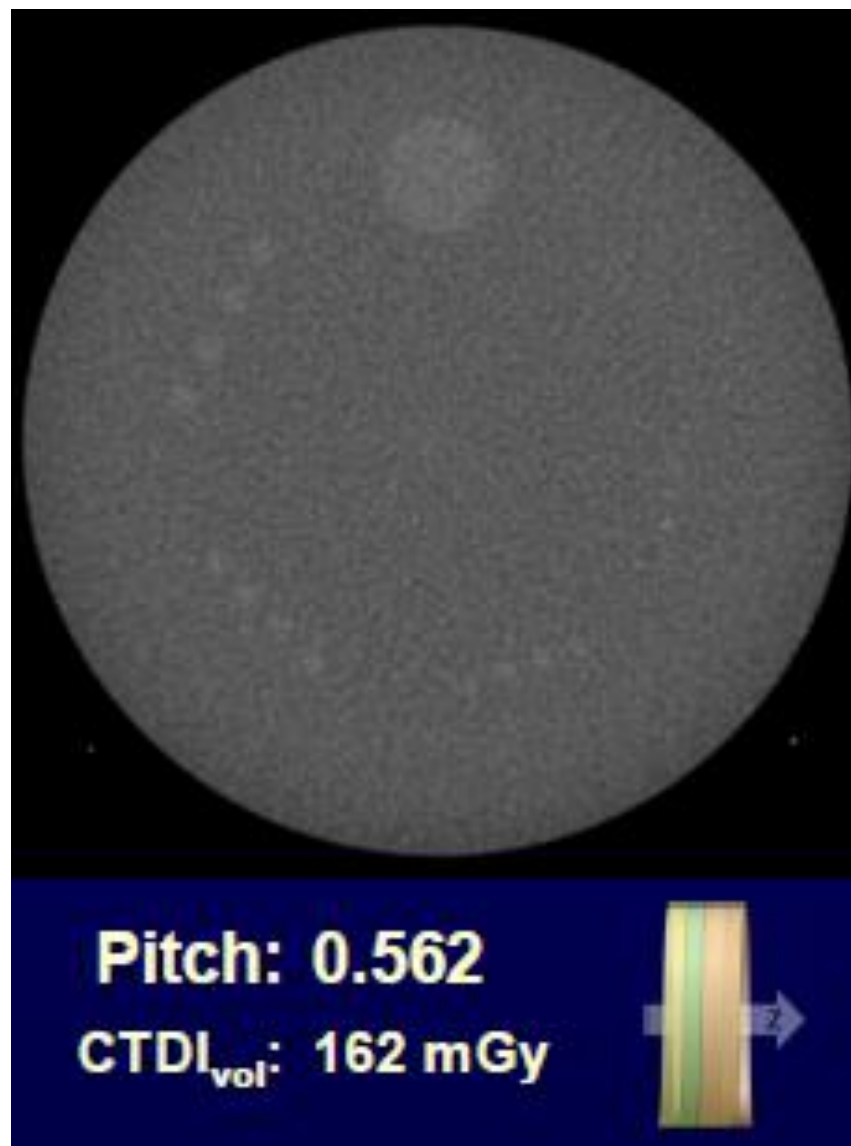
250 mAs S.D= 67



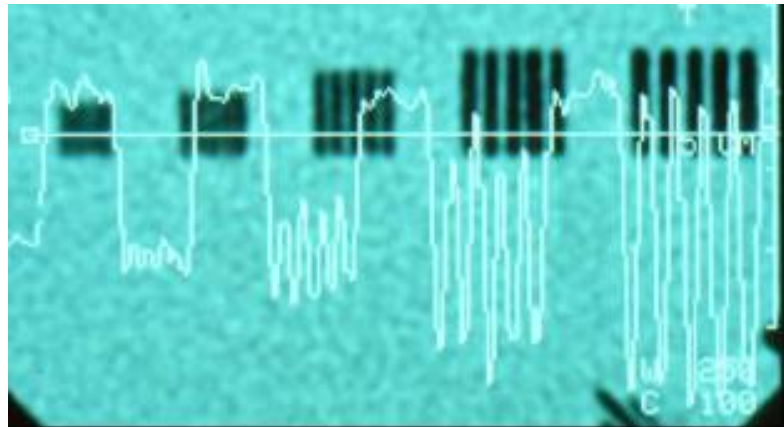
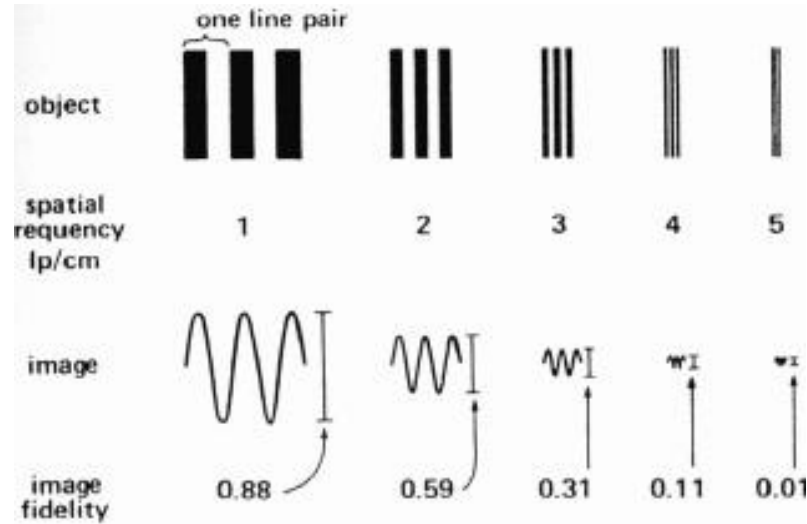
10 mAs S.D= 301,9



## *Pitch*

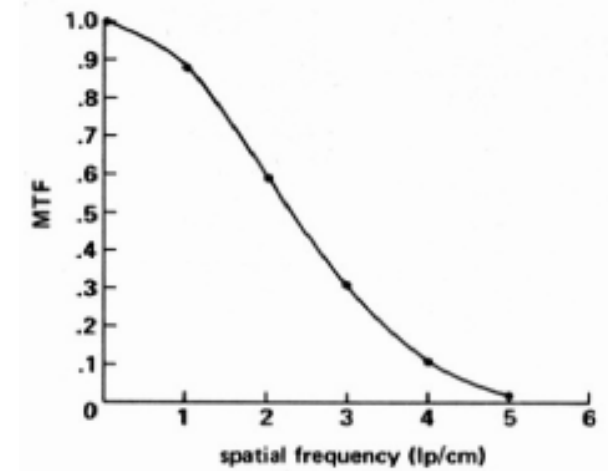


# Características das imagens : Resolução

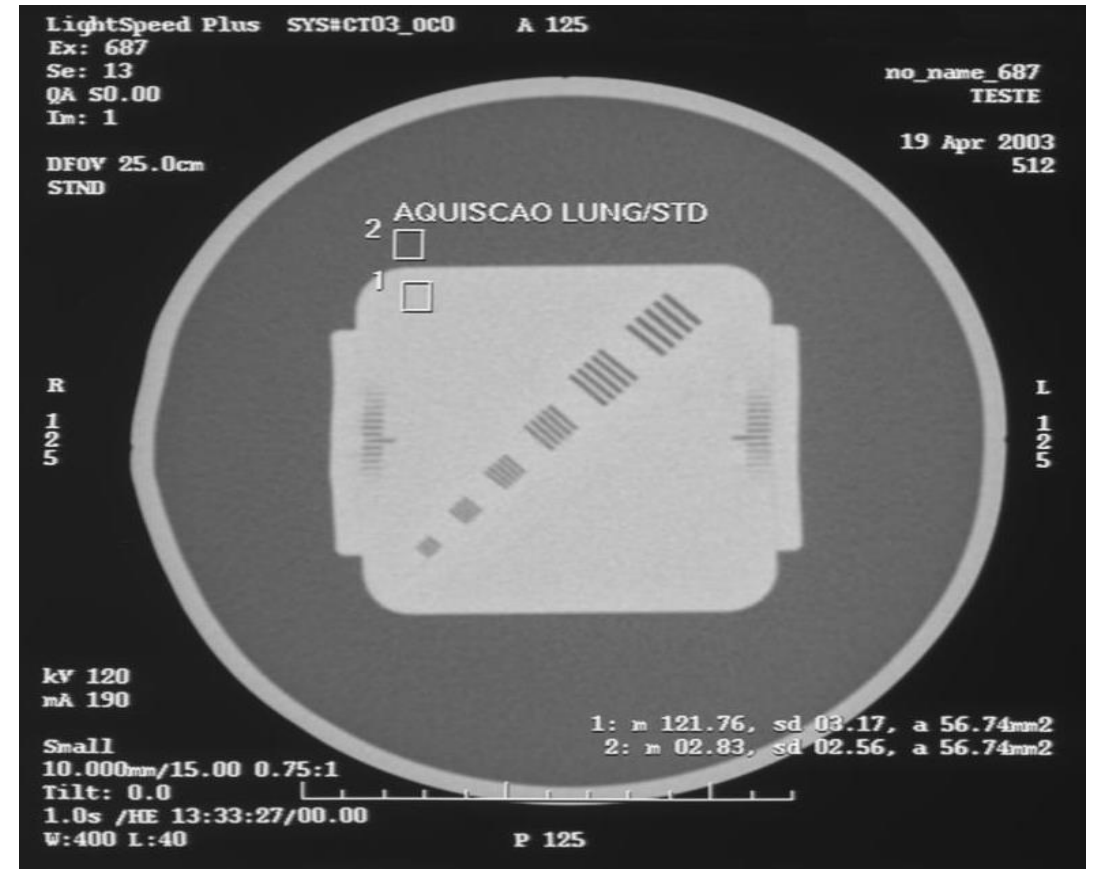
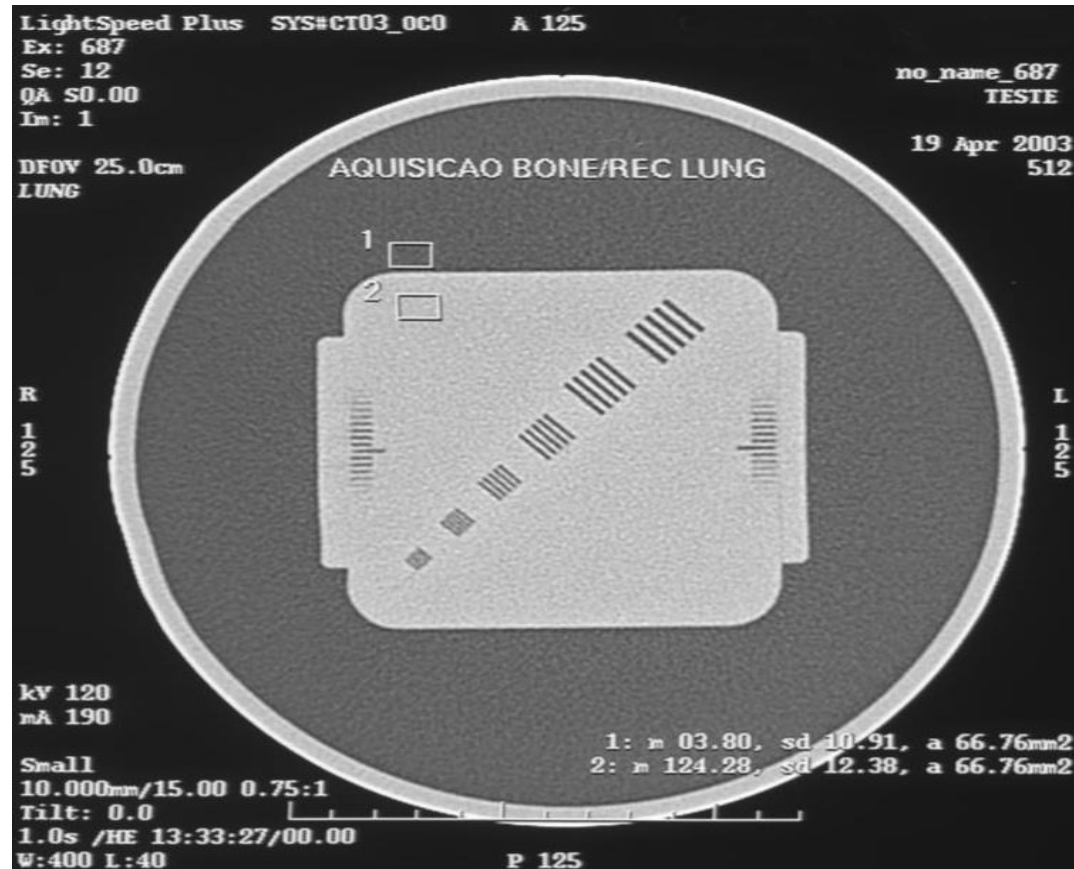


## Contrast Transfer Function Concept

10% - cut-off frequency (lim. sp. res.)



## Características das imagens :Resolução



## Características das imagens : Resolução

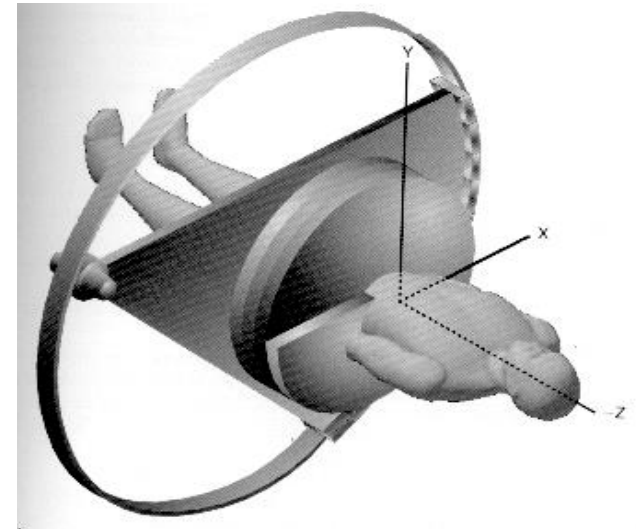
$$\sigma^2 \propto \frac{f^3}{z D}$$

$f$  = resolução espacial expressa como frequência (ciclos/cm)

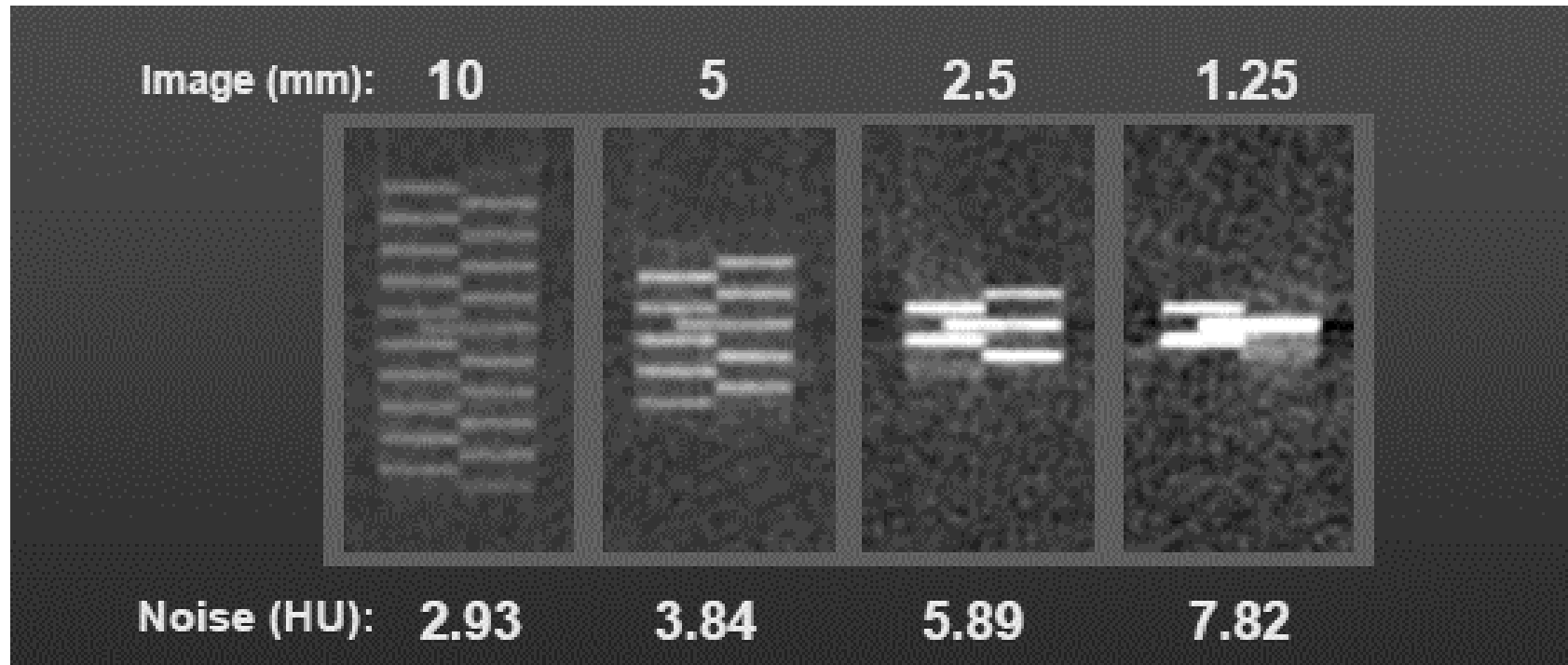
$\sigma$  = ruído da imagem

$z$  = espessura de corte

$D$  = dose



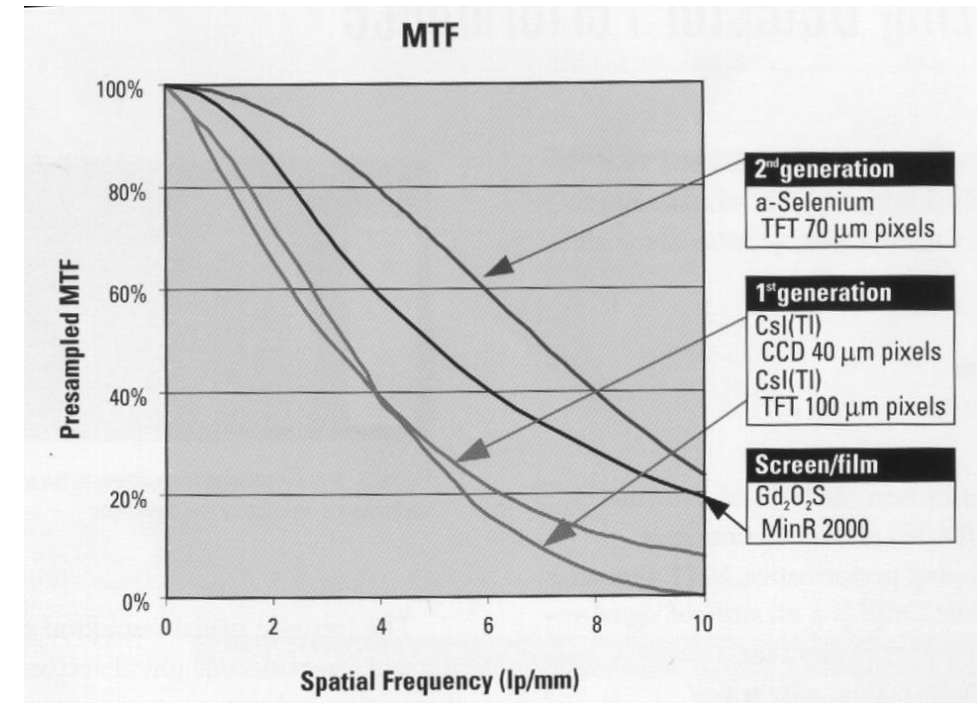
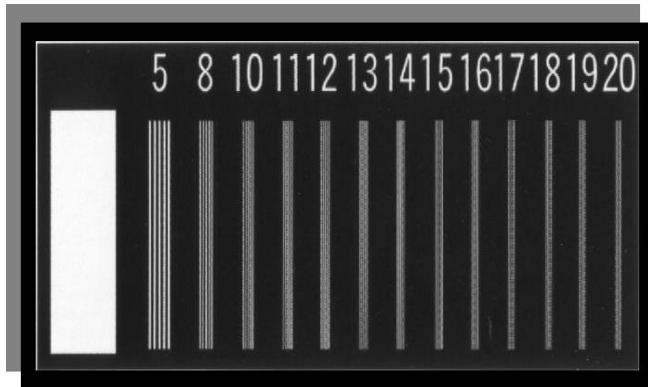
## *Características das imagens :Resolução*



# Características das imagens : Resolução

- MTF (Mamografia digital)

100  $\mu\text{m}$  não consegue resolver 5 pares/mm



## Características das imagens : Eficiência de detecção

DQE (mede SNR e eficiência de dose)

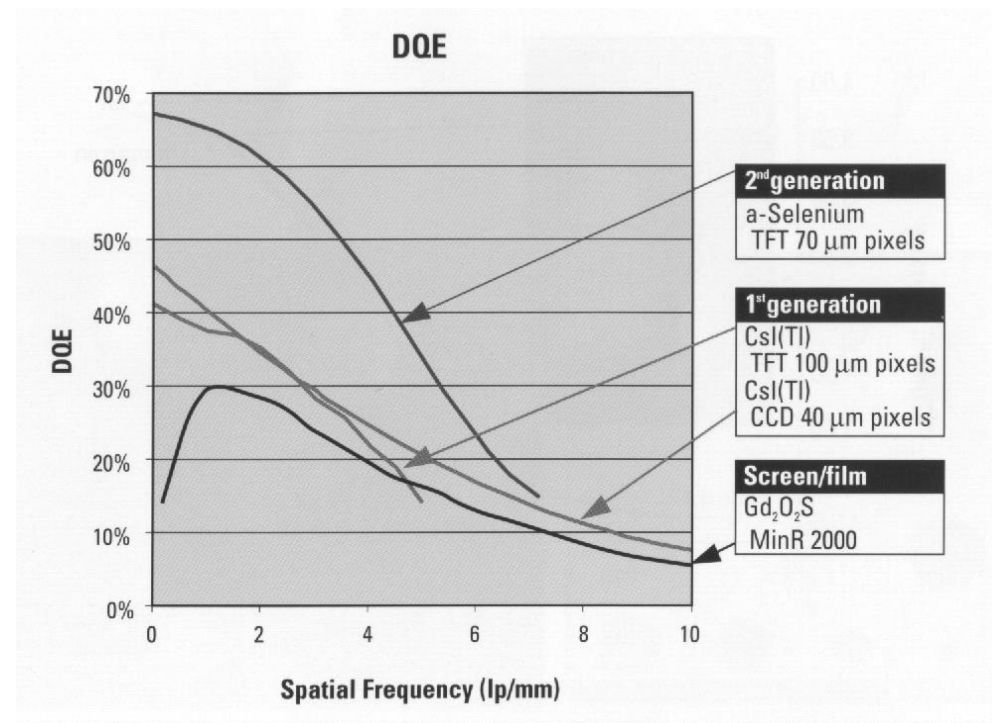
- Quantidade de absorção de raios-X
- Amplitude do sinal
- Ruído

↑ resolução espacial

↑ sinal e ↓ ruído

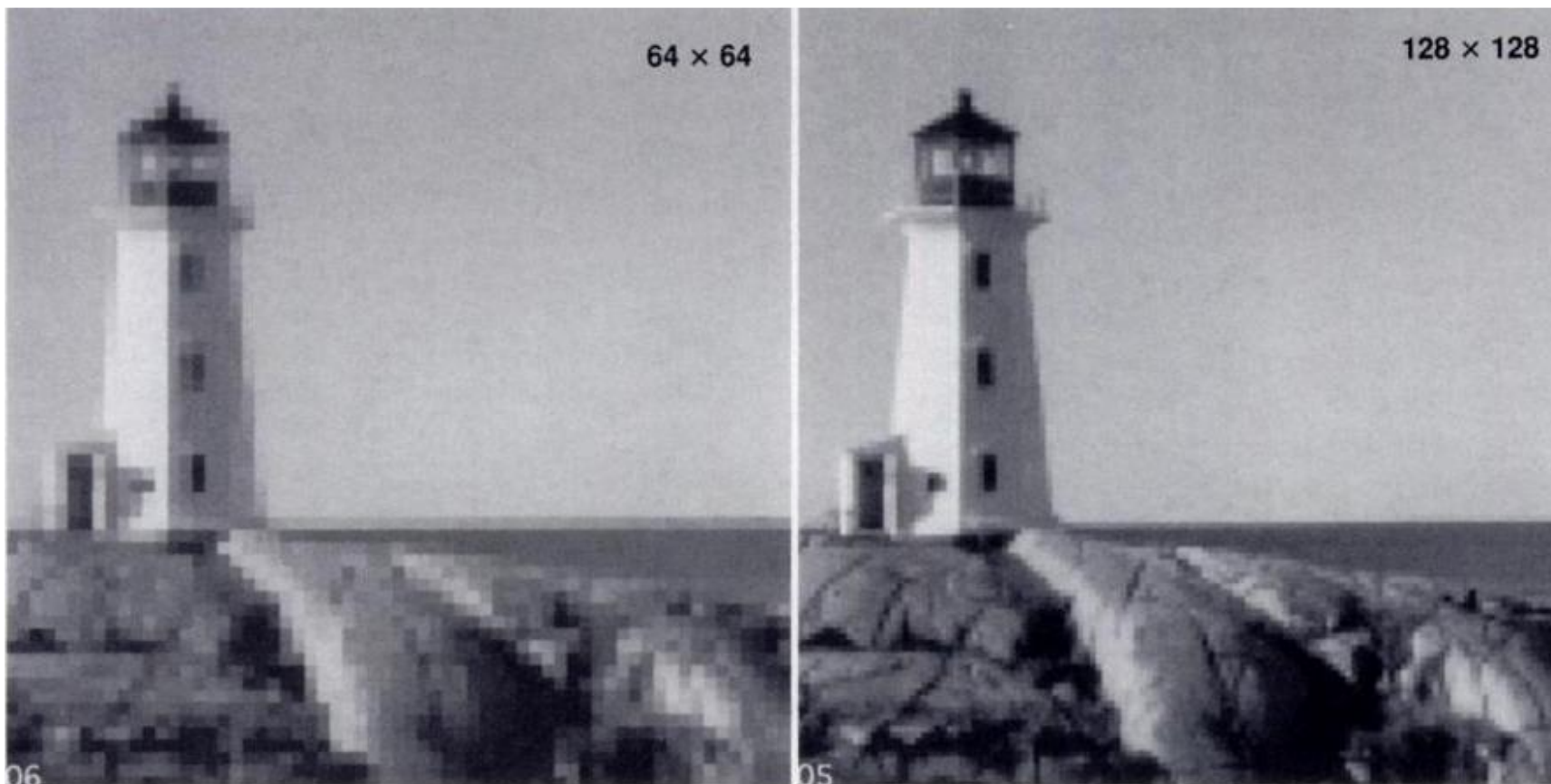
↑ ruído

↑ visibilidade





## *Características das Imagens : Matriz*



Steven Balter - Fundamental Image Processing – Radiographiscs 1993 – vol 13



# Características das Imagens : Informação

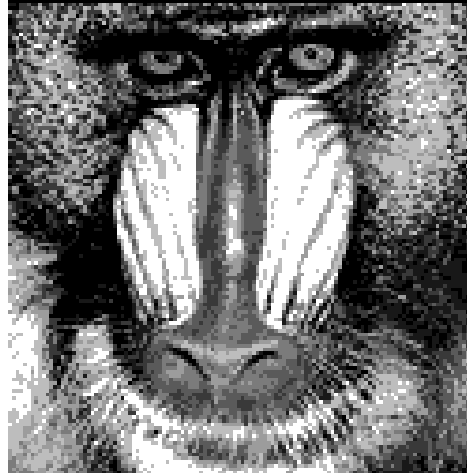
1 bit  
2 tons de cinza



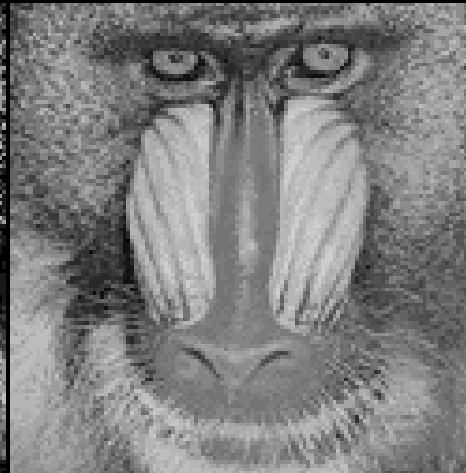
2 bit  
4 tons de cinza



4 bit  
16 tons de cinza



8 bit  
256 tons de cinza

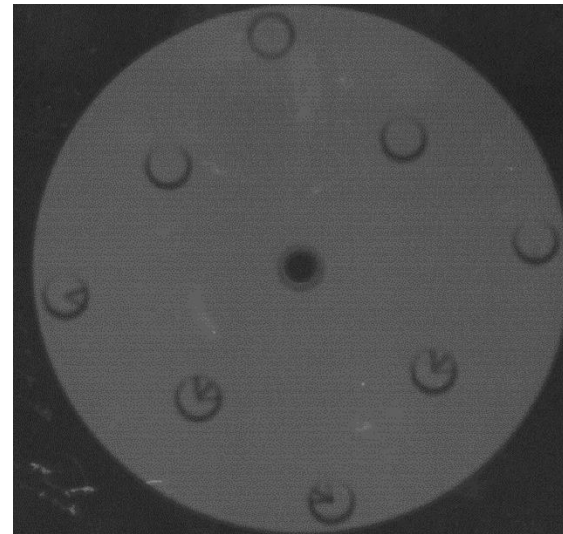
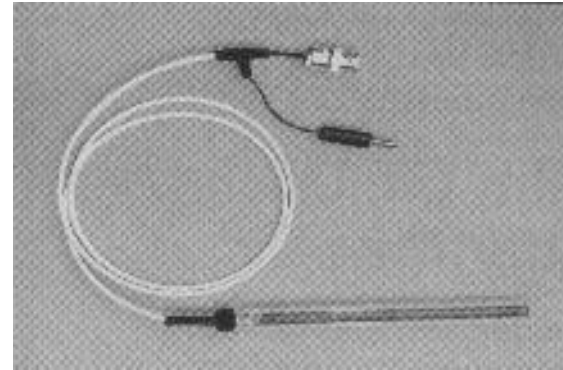
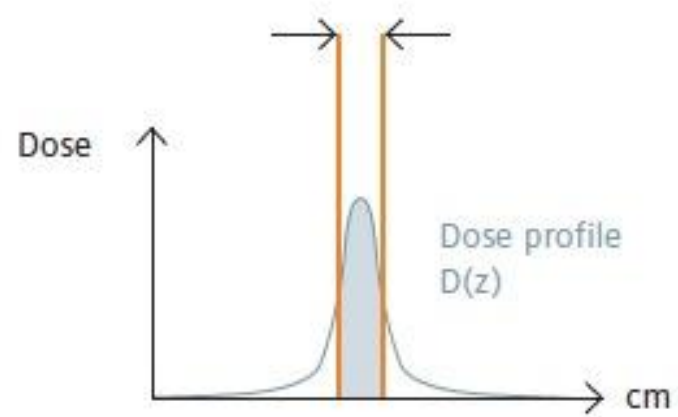


2<sup>n</sup> tons de cinza

# ***Dose de Radiação***

# Descritores de dose

## CTDI



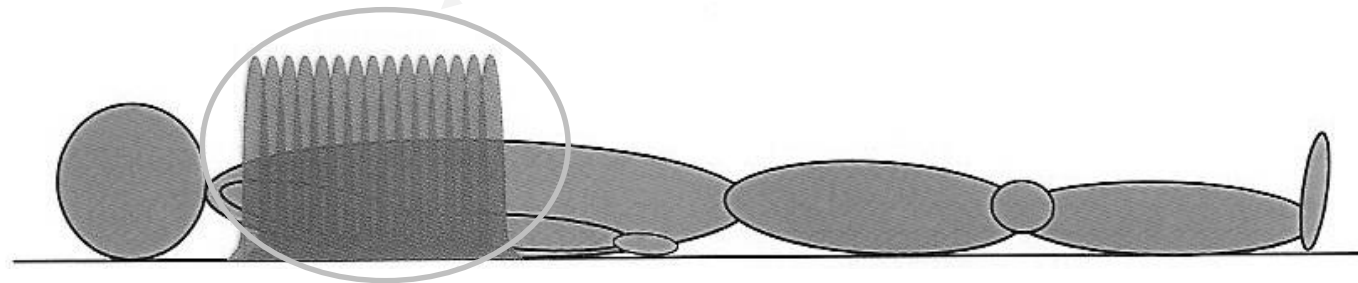
# Descritores de dose

The screenshot displays the control interface of a medical CT scanner. On the left, a diagram shows a patient lying supine on the gantry. The 'Anatomical Reference' section includes buttons for 'SN', 'Patient Orientation Head First', 'Patient Position Supine', and 'Copy Pt. Orient. Pt. Position Anat. Ref.'. The 'Filing' section has 'Auto Film Setup', 'Camera None', 'Auto Store', 'Auto Transfer', 'Dose Report Auto Transfer', and 'Show Localizer'. The top right table lists key metrics:

Images	CTDIvol mGy	DLP mGy·cm	Dose Eff. %	Phantom cm
1-180	942.07	1884.14	92.70	Head 16

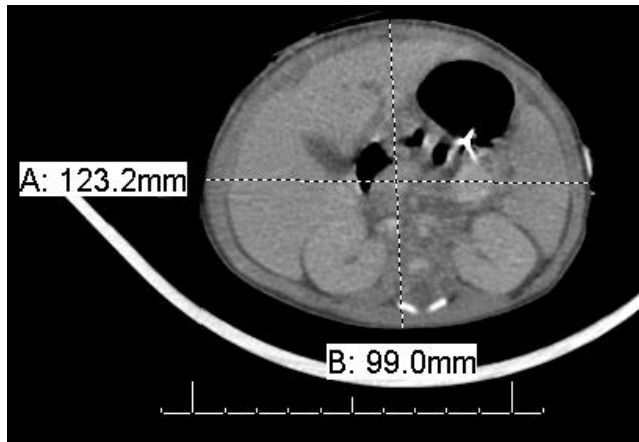
Below this, 'Projected series DLP' is 1884.14 mGy·cm and 'Accumulated exam DLP' is 0.00 mGy·cm. The 'Series Description' is 'Perfusion 370 - 40ml/4cc sec'. The bottom section contains various control buttons like 'Add Group', 'Split Current Group', 'Delete Selected Group', 'Biopsy Rx', 'Smart Prep Rx', 'Preview', 'Optimize not Needed', and a table of scan parameters:

Images	Scan Type	Start Location	End Location	No. of Images	Thick Speed	Interval (mm)	Gantry Tilt	SECV	kV	mA	Total Exposure Time	Prep Group (sec)	iSD (sec)	Breath Hold (sec)	Breath Time (sec)	Voice Lights Timer	Cine Duration (sec)
1-180	One Full 1.0 sec.	30.000	315.000	180	5.0 4i 1.00 sec.	0.000	30.0	Head	80	300	45.01	5.0	1.0	N	N	N	45.0





***CTDIvol (32 cm phantom) = 5.4 mGy***



***CTDIvol = 5.4 mGy x 2,5 = 13.5 mGy***

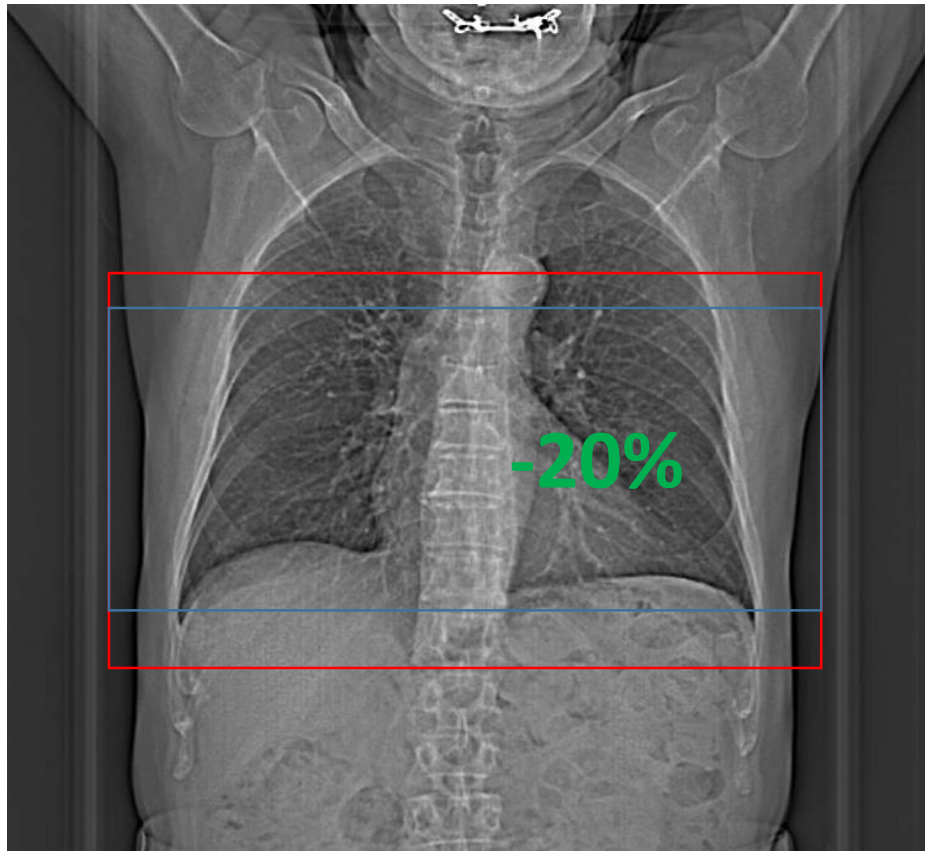
Lat + AP	Effective	Correction
Dim (cm)	Dia (cm)	Factor
15	7.2	2.84
16	7.7	2.79
17	8.2	2.74
18	8.7	2.69
19	9.2	2.64
20	9.7	2.59
21	10.2	2.55
22	10.7	2.50
23	11.2	2.46
24	11.7	2.41
25	12.2	2.37
26	12.7	2.32
27	13.2	2.28
28	13.7	2.24
29	14.2	2.20

**Tessa S. Cook, MD PhD, DABR Department of Radiology  
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania – AAPM summer course 2012**

$$E = \text{DLP} \times \text{Fator de Conversão}$$

Region of body	Effective dose per DLP (mSv (mGy cm) <sup>-1</sup> ) by age				
	0 <sup>a</sup>	1y <sup>a</sup>	5y <sup>a</sup>	10y <sup>a</sup>	Adult <sup>b</sup>
Head & neck	0.013	0.0085	0.0057	0.0042	0.0031
Head	0.011	0.0067	0.0040	0.0032	0.0021
Neck	0.017	0.012	0.011	0.0079	0.0059
Chest	0.039	0.026	0.018	0.013	0.014
Abdomen & pelvis	0.049	0.030	0.020	0.015	0.015
Trunk	0.044	0.028	0.019	0.014	0.015

# *Dose em TC*



## **SCOUT / TOPOGRAMA**

Pode ser desnecessário

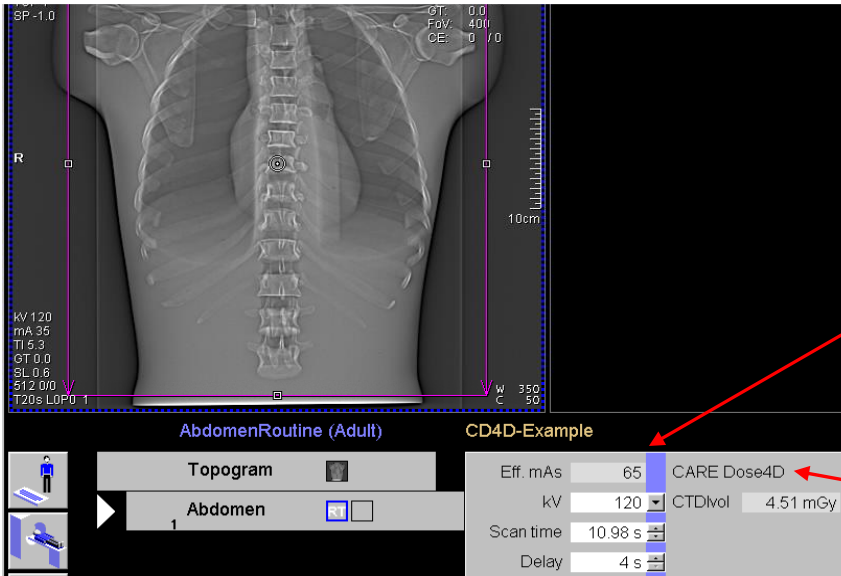
Preferência PA

Baixo mAs

Mesmo kV do scan para modular dose

Fonte Caroline de Paula - Siemens Healthcare

# Estratégias para Redução de Dose



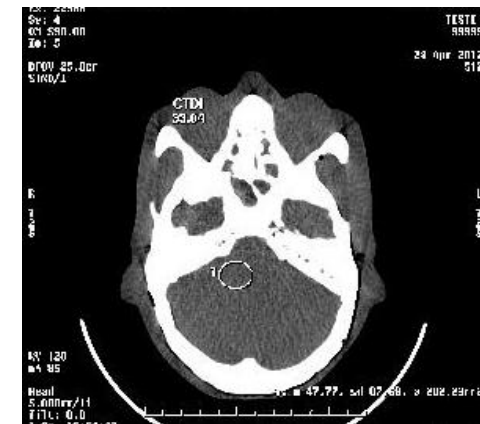
## kV

- Relação exponencial de 2 com dose
- Aumento de 120-140 kV – aumento de 39% na dose
- Baixo kV aumenta contraste
- 80 kV em crianças
- 100 kV em pacientes magros



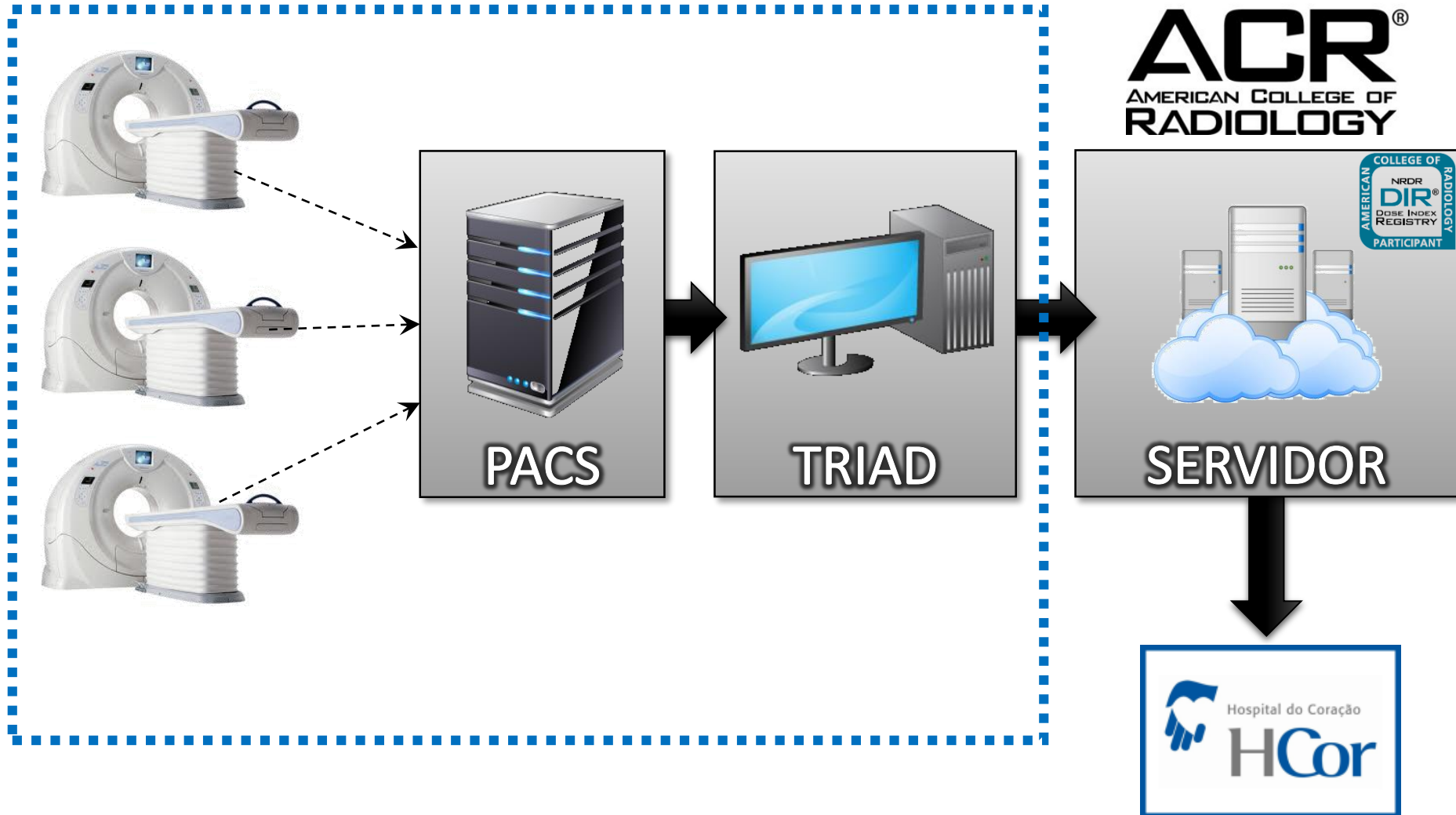
# Estratégias para Redução de Dose

Reference values		Switzerland <sup>1</sup>	Germany <sup>2</sup>	European Union <sup>3</sup>	USA <sup>4</sup>
Head routine	CTDI <sub>vol</sub> [mGy]	65	65	60	75
Thorax routine	CTDI <sub>vol</sub> [mGy]	15	12	30	21
Abdomen routine	CTDI <sub>vol</sub> [mGy]	15	20	35	25



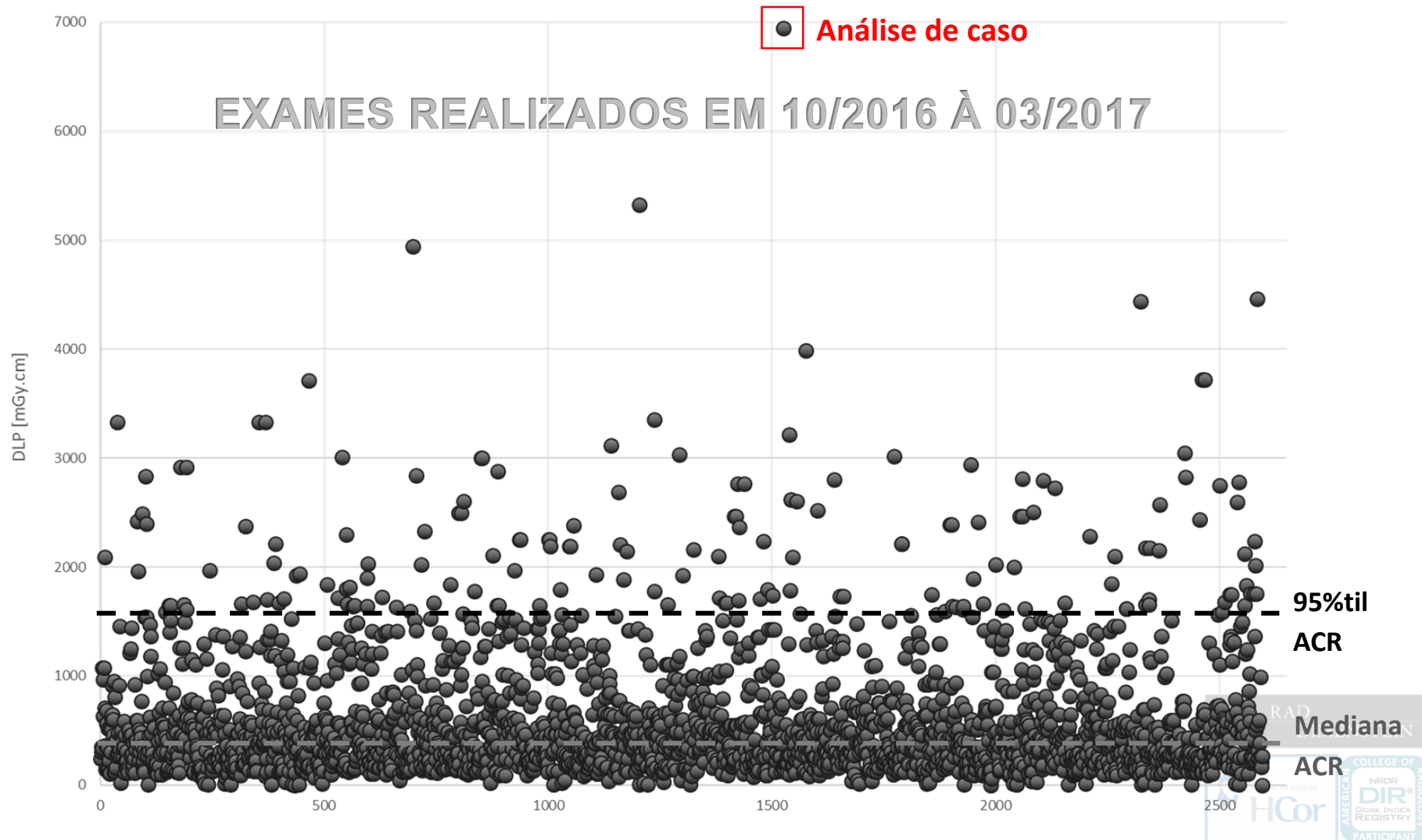
# Estratégias para Redução de Dose

## DIR/NRDR/ACR – FLUXO DE DADOS



# Estratégias para Redução de Dose

## DIR/NRDR/ACR – DADOS EXAMES DE TÓRAX HCor



# Estratégias para Redução de Dose

## **Toshiba**

- ✓ Adaptive Iterative Dose Reduction
- ✓ AIDR 3D

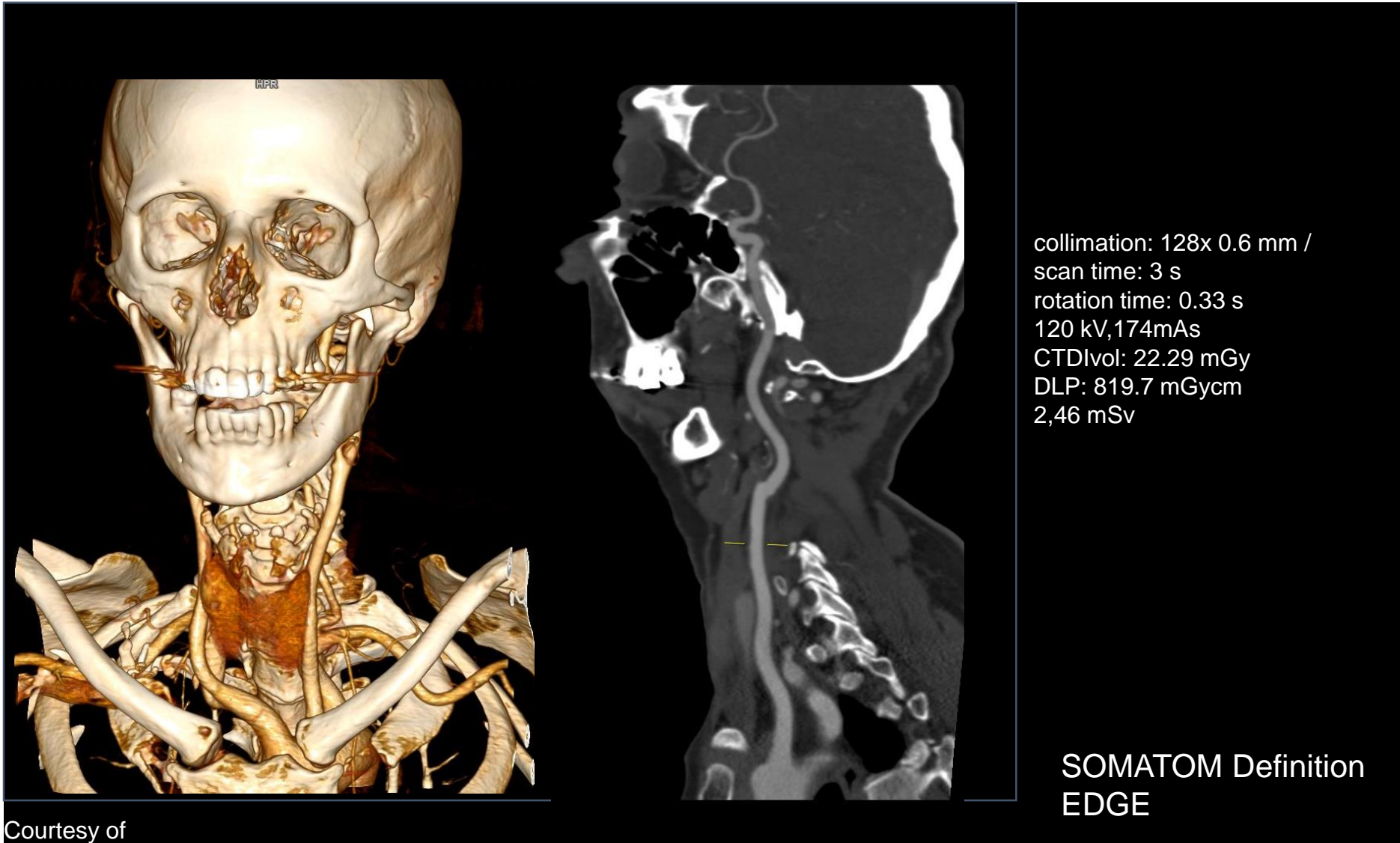
## **Philips**

- ✓ i DOSE 4
- ✓ i MR

## **GE**

- ✓ ASIR Adaptive Statistical Iterative Reconstruction
- ✓ VEO Model Based Image Reconstruction technology

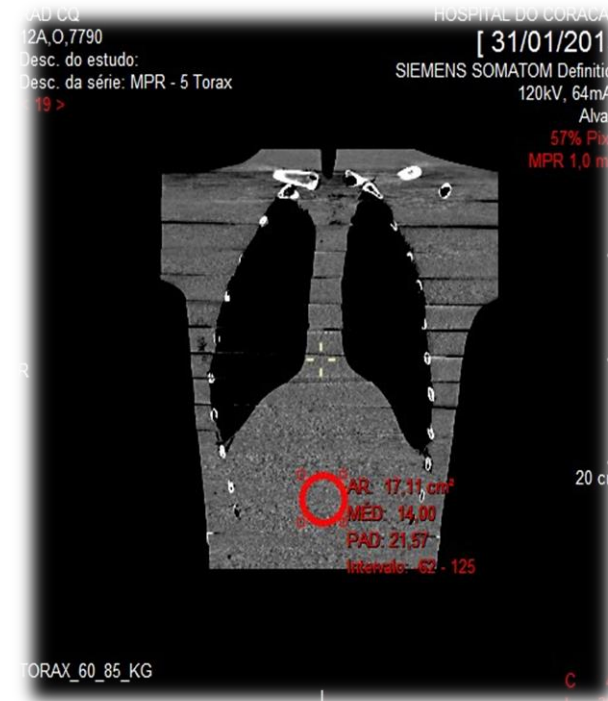
# Estratégias para Redução de Dose



# Estratégias para Redução de Dose



***Phantom Radioterapia HIAE***



***(Sapra/Landauer)***

***experiência HCor***

# *Otimização da dose em radiologia*





# HEMODINÂMICA E RADIOLOGIA INTERVENCIONISTA

Frame

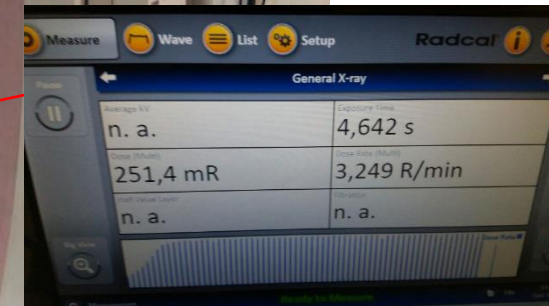
(R/min)

30

4,7

15

1,6



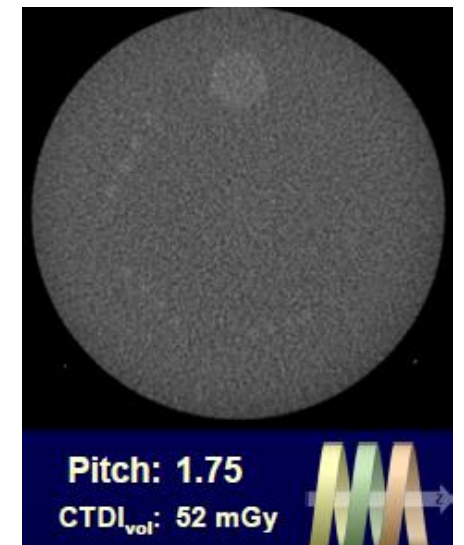




D (m)	Modo	Campo 30	(R/min)	(mSv/h)
1,2	Normal	Colimado	2,1	2,42
1,2	Normal	S/ Colimação	3,9	4,3

## *Questões da ANVISA Tomografia*

1. O uso de simuladores dos próprios fabricantes é limitado
2. Em futuras normas recomenda-se a restrição ACR ou AAPM
3. Revisão dos padrão de ruído compatível tecnologia MS
4. Revisão de padrões de baixo contraste
5. Retirada de testes de Angulação do Gantry
6. Atualização valores CTDI vol e DLP
7. Câmaras 1800 cm<sup>3</sup>? Estado sólidos 180?



## *Questões da ANVISA Fluoroscopia*

Obrigatoriedade de saiotas e escudos de teto ?

Ensaio de qualidade em Vascular/Hemodinâmico diferentes arcos?

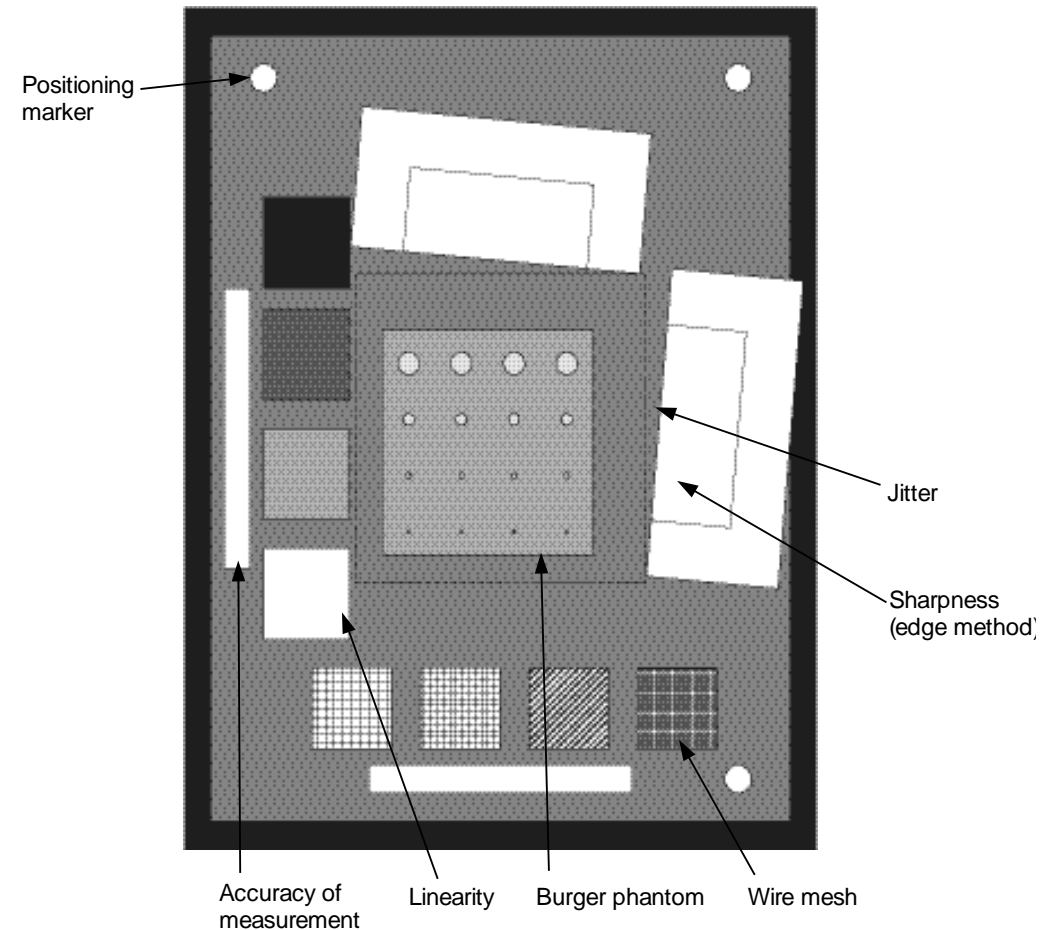
Registro de dose de pacientes em Vascular/Hemodinâmica ?

Comunicado de alerta para doses superiores a 2 Gy?

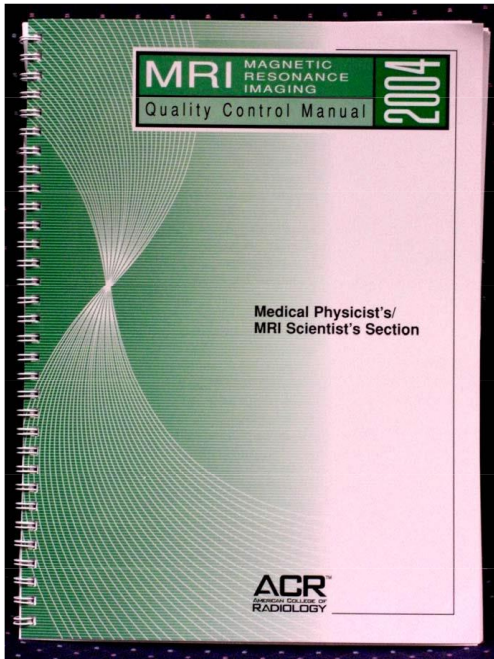


# ANVISA ADEQUAÇÃO DAS NORMAS CR/DR

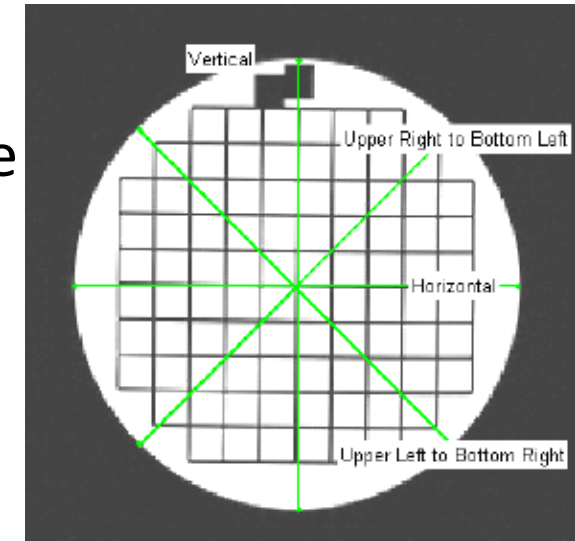
Diferenciação de testes CR/DR  
Testes de grade?  
Testes IP?  
D.A.P pediatria?



# Testes de Controle de Qualidade em RM



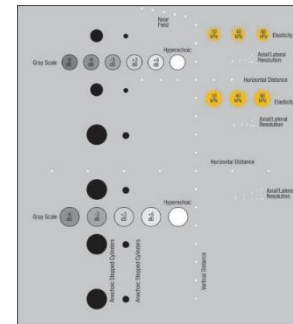
- distorção geométrica;
- resolução espacial de alto contraste;
- espessura de corte;
- posição de corte;
- uniformidade da imagem;
- percentual de artefato fantasma
- detecção de objetos de baixo contraste





# teste de Qualidade em US

1. Uniformidade
2. Sensibilidade
3. Geométricos
4. Resolução
5. Zona Morta



## *Questões da ANVISA Monitores*



DOSÍMETRO



LUXÍMETRO