

Fatores que afetam a qualidade e dose de radiação

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Físico em Medicina

ABFM, AAPM

Disclosure

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



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
of PHYSICISTS IN MEDICINE



LATIN
SAFE



Características das imagens

Características das imagens

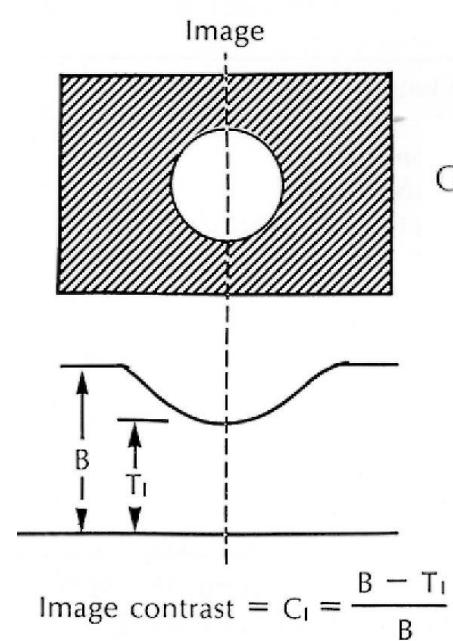
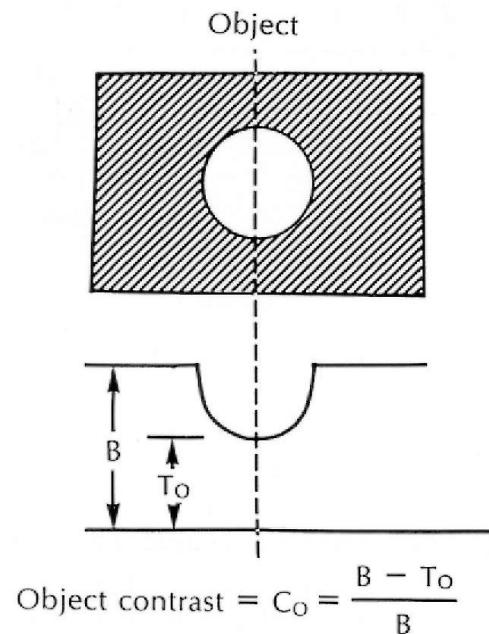
Contraste



Rock Mountain Colorado



Características das imagens de contraste



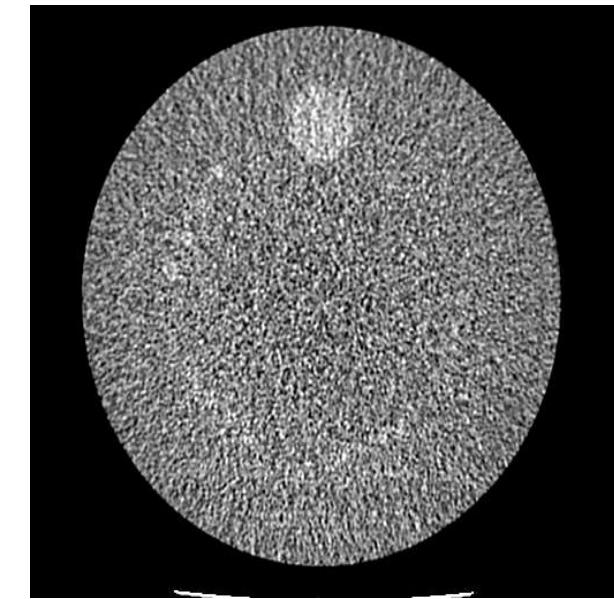
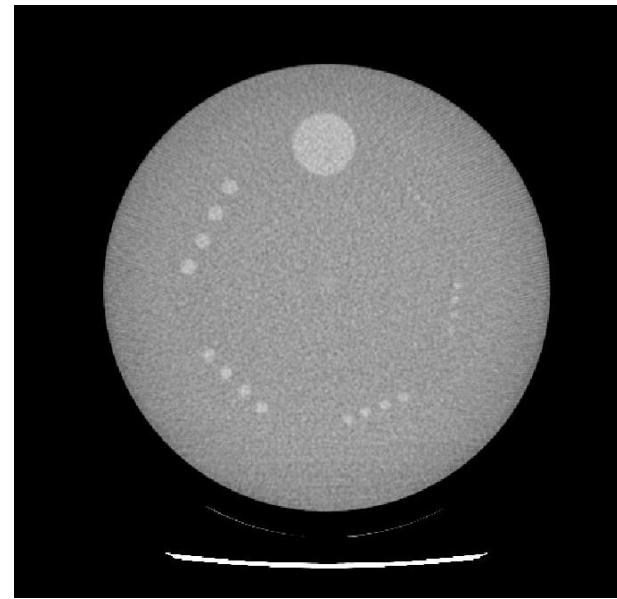
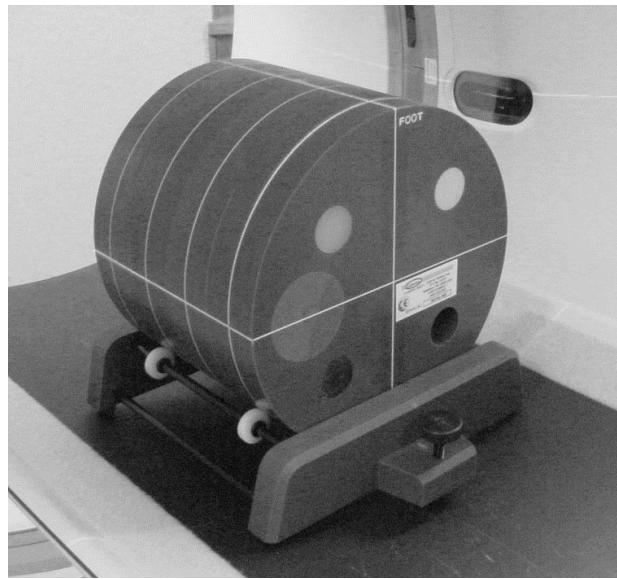
$$\text{Object contrast} = C_O = \frac{B - T_O}{B}$$

$$\text{Image contrast} = C_I = \frac{B - T_I}{B}$$

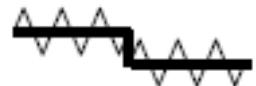
$$\text{Contrast efficiency} = E_C = \frac{C_I}{C_O}$$

Radioactive solution

Características das imagens Baixo contraste



Características das imagens Baixo contraste

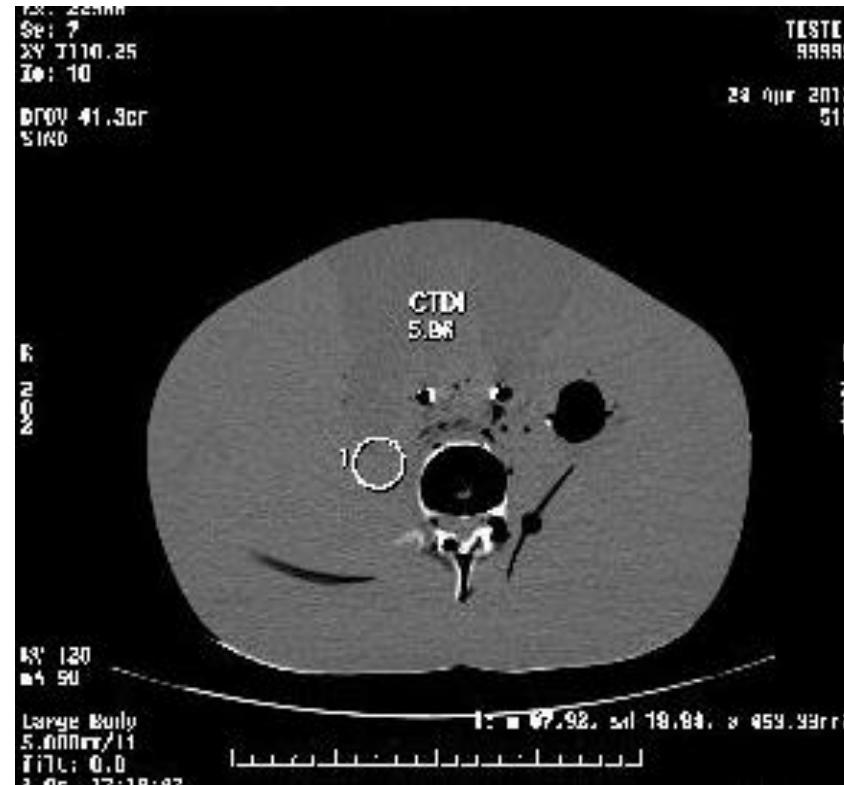


Características das imagens Baixo contraste

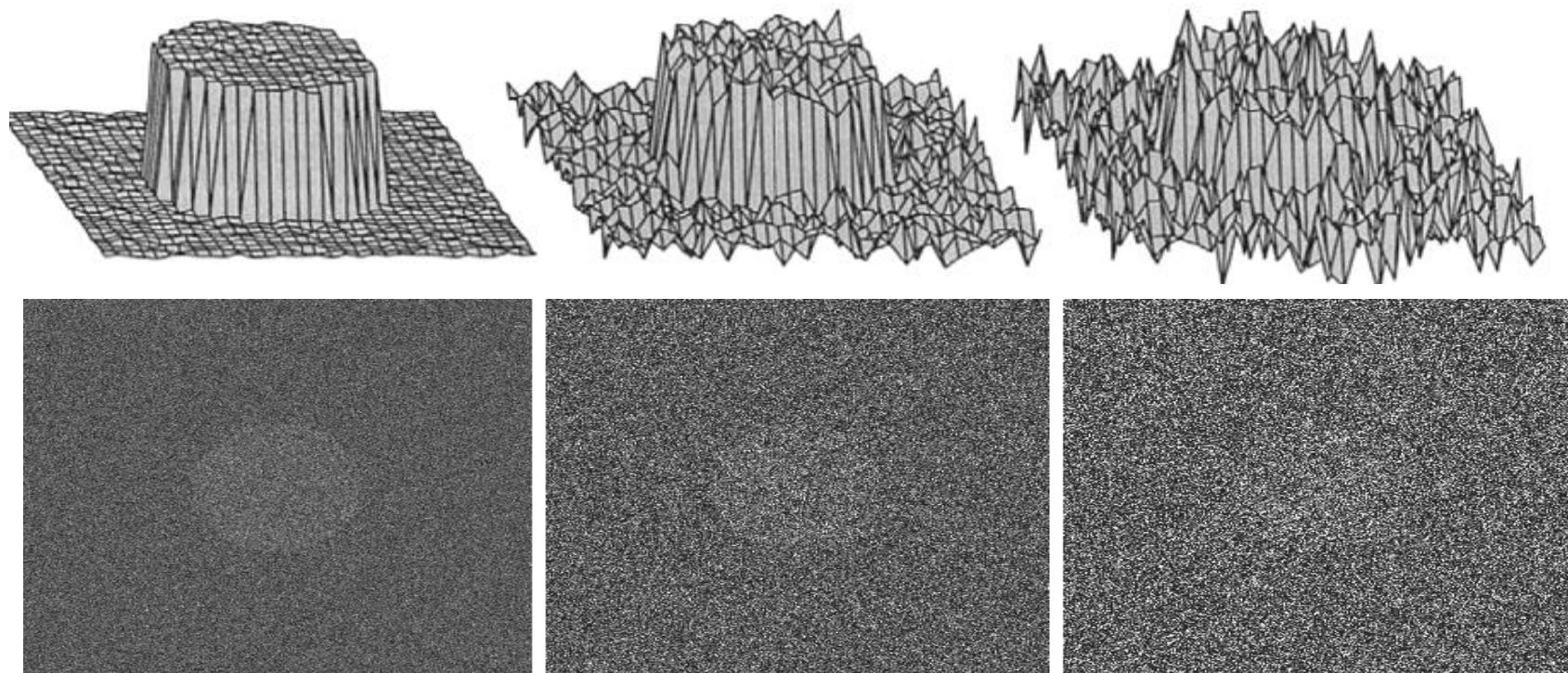
250 mAs SD 8,52



50 mAs SD = 18,94



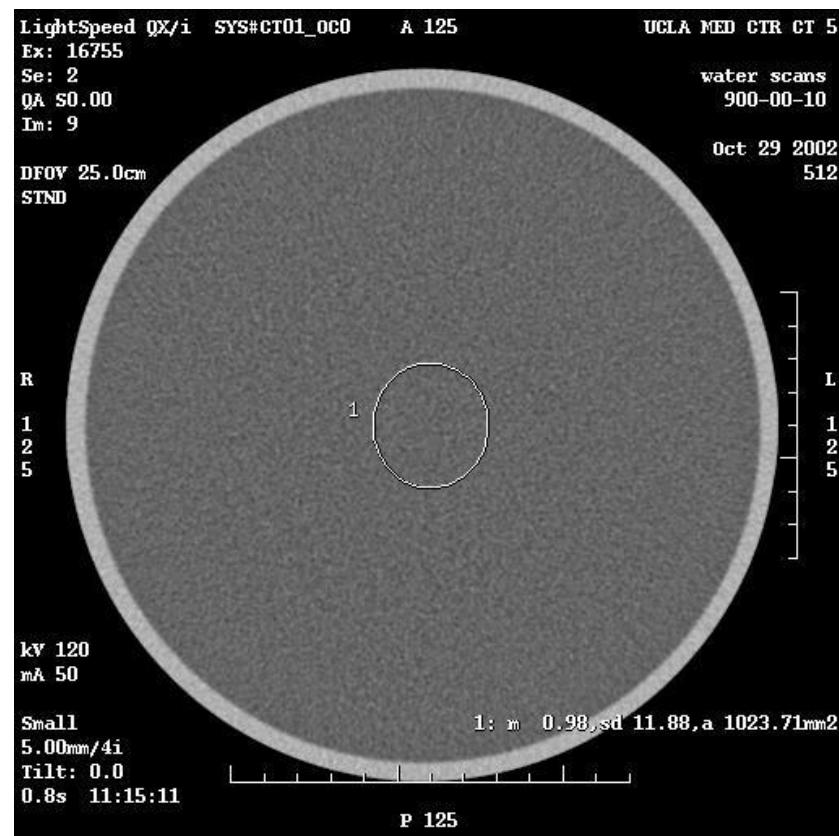
Características das imagens : Ruído



Características das imagens : Ruído

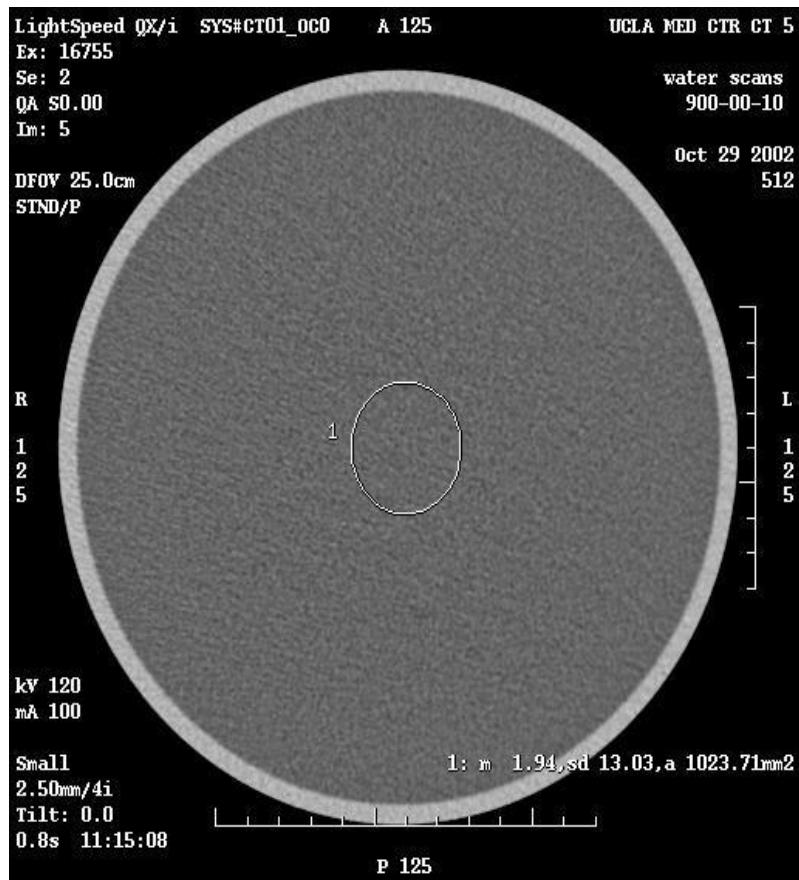


Fatores que afetam a qualidade Ruído

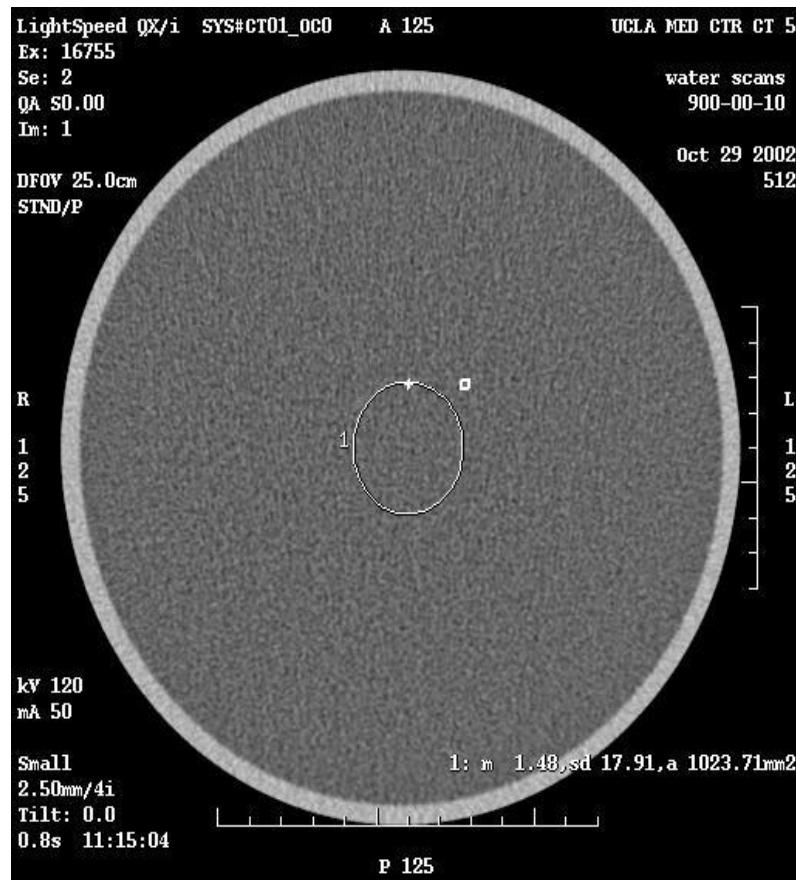


Características das imagens : Ruído

100 mAs SD= 13

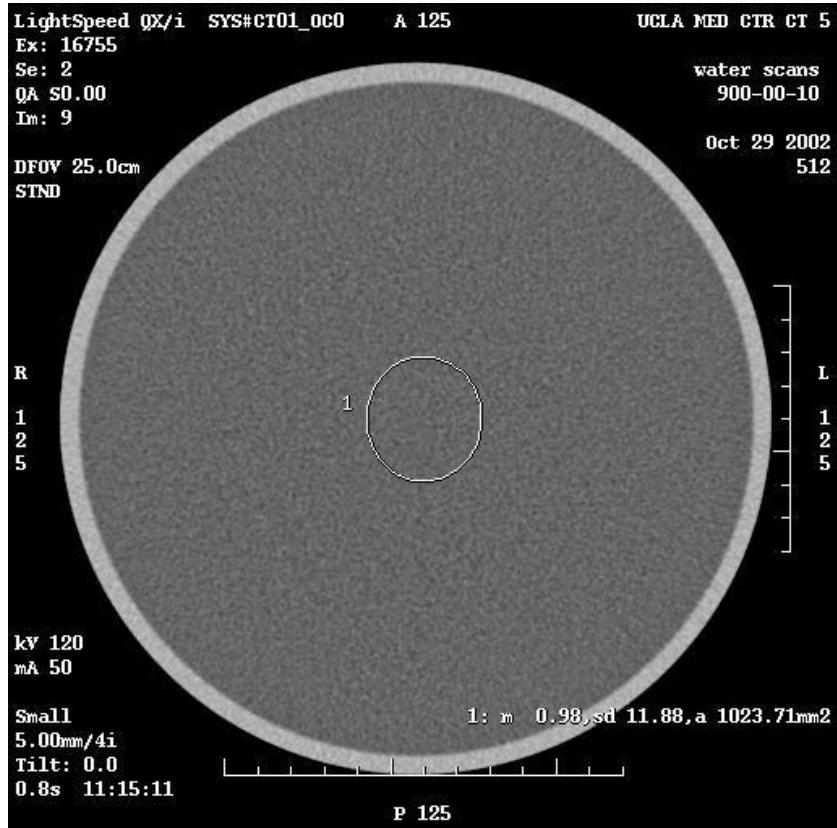


50 mAs SD = 17,9

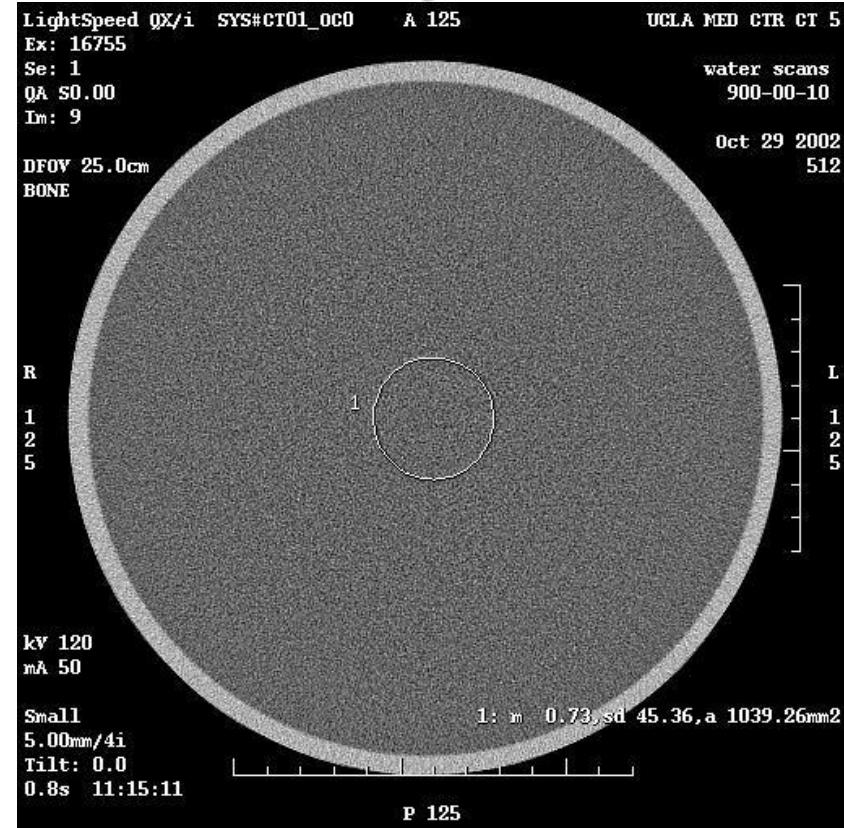


Ruído versus reconstrução

filtro padrão



filtro osso

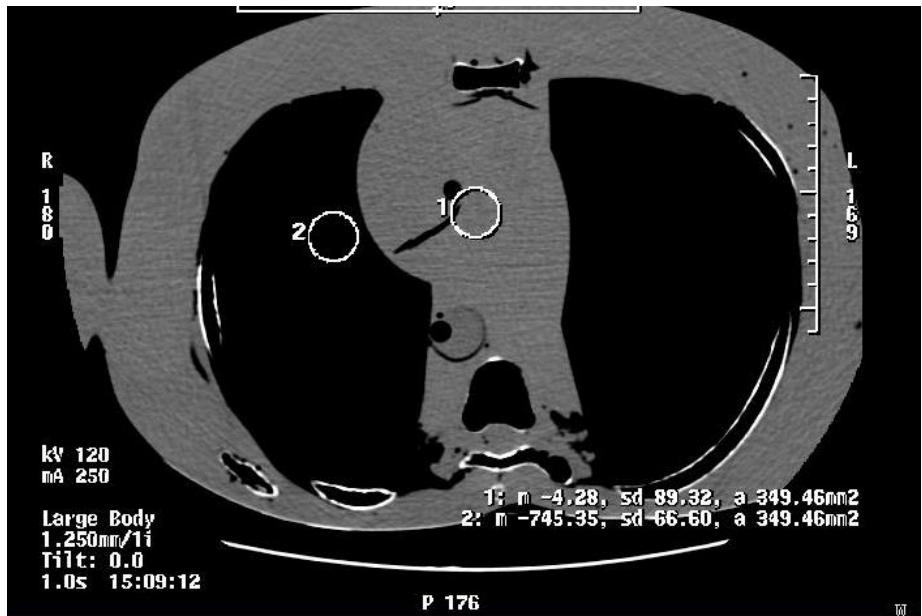


SD = 11,8

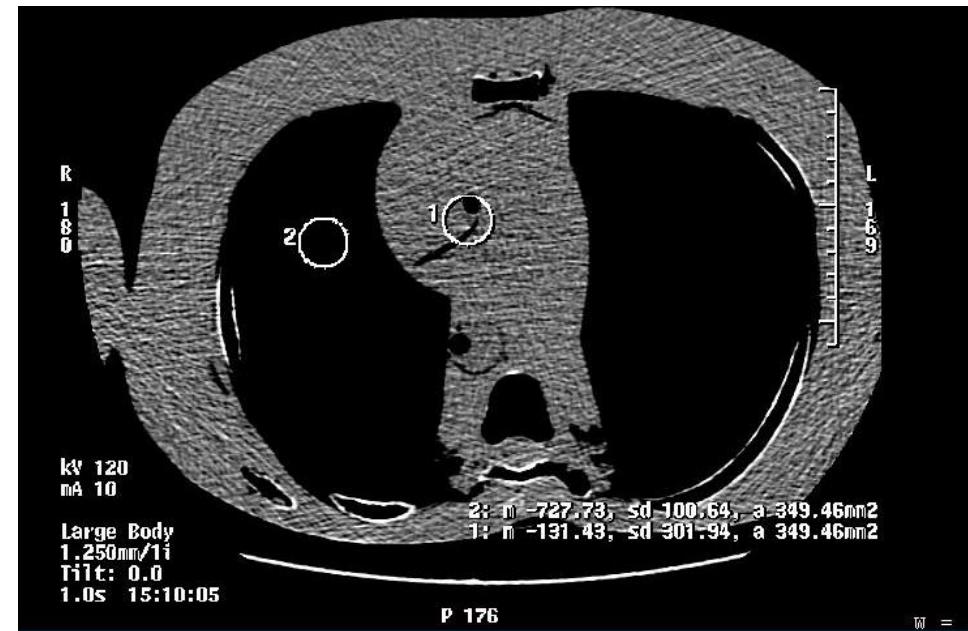
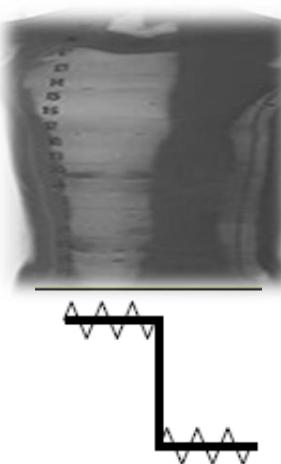
SD = 45,4

R. Dimenstein- Curso Física JPR 2016

Características das imagens : Ruído

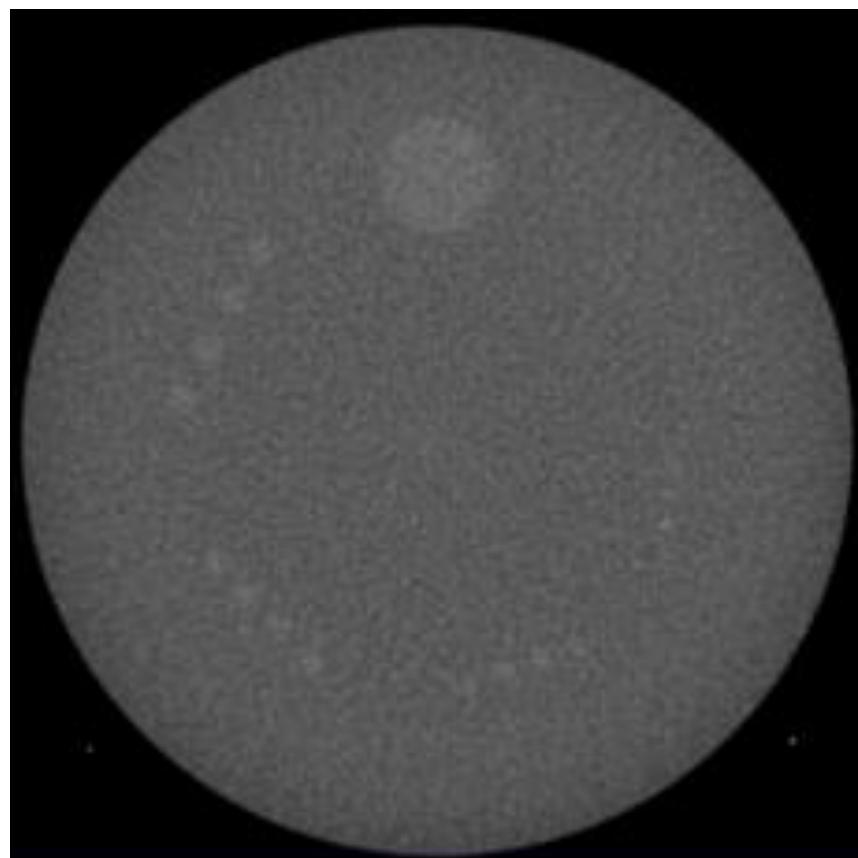


250 mAs S.D= 67



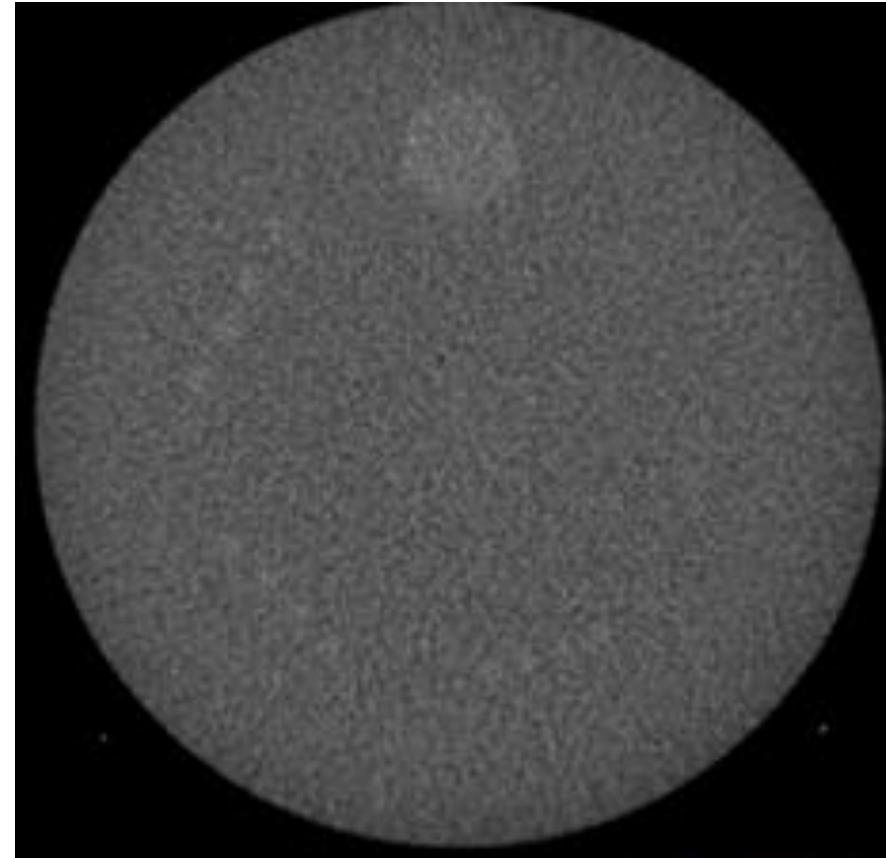
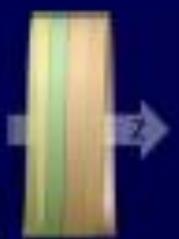
10 mAs S.D= 301,9

Pitch



Pitch: 0.562

CTDI_{vol}: 162 mGy

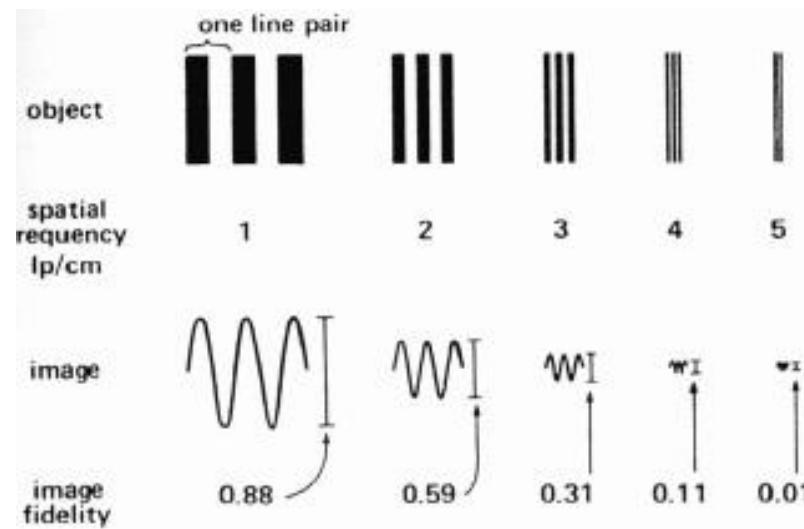


Pitch: 1.75

CTDI_{vol}: 52 mGy

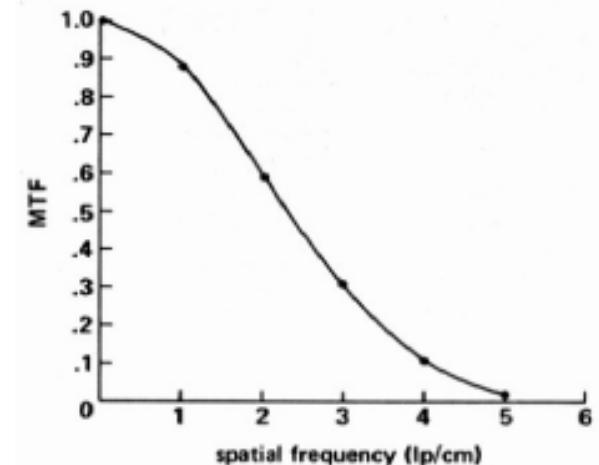


Características das imagens : Resolução

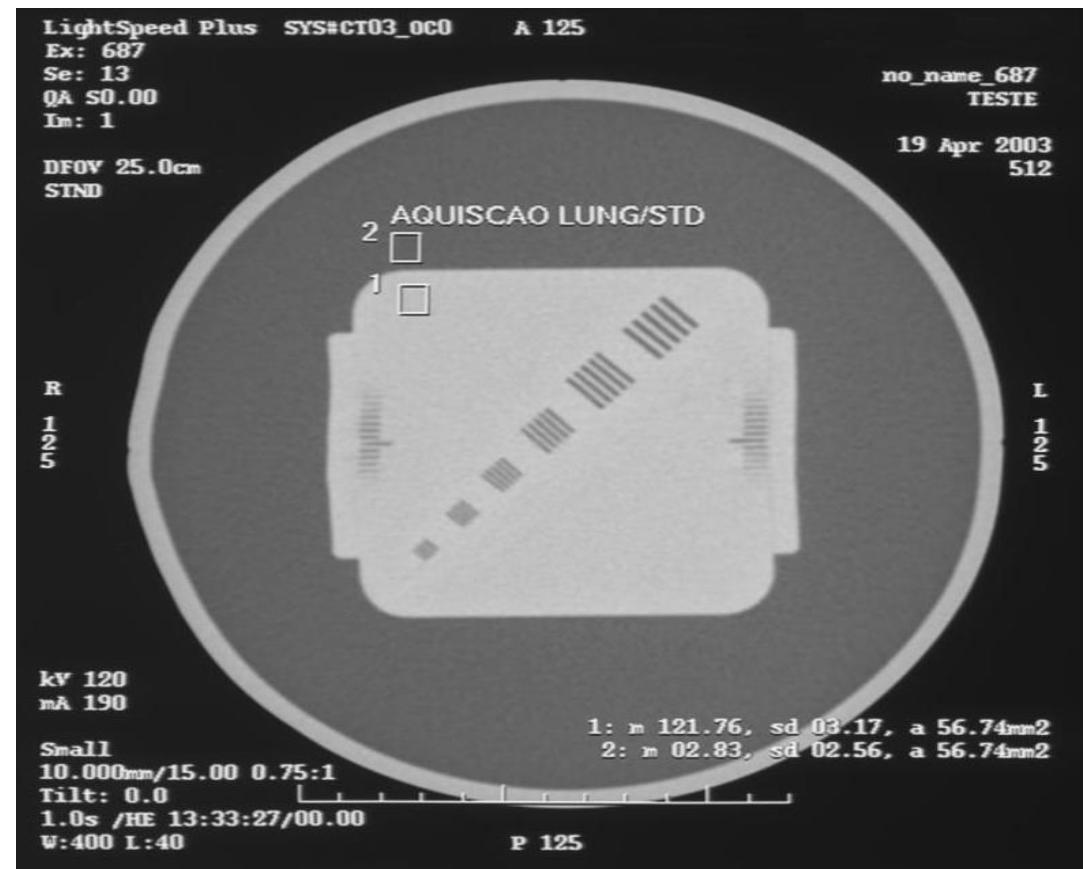
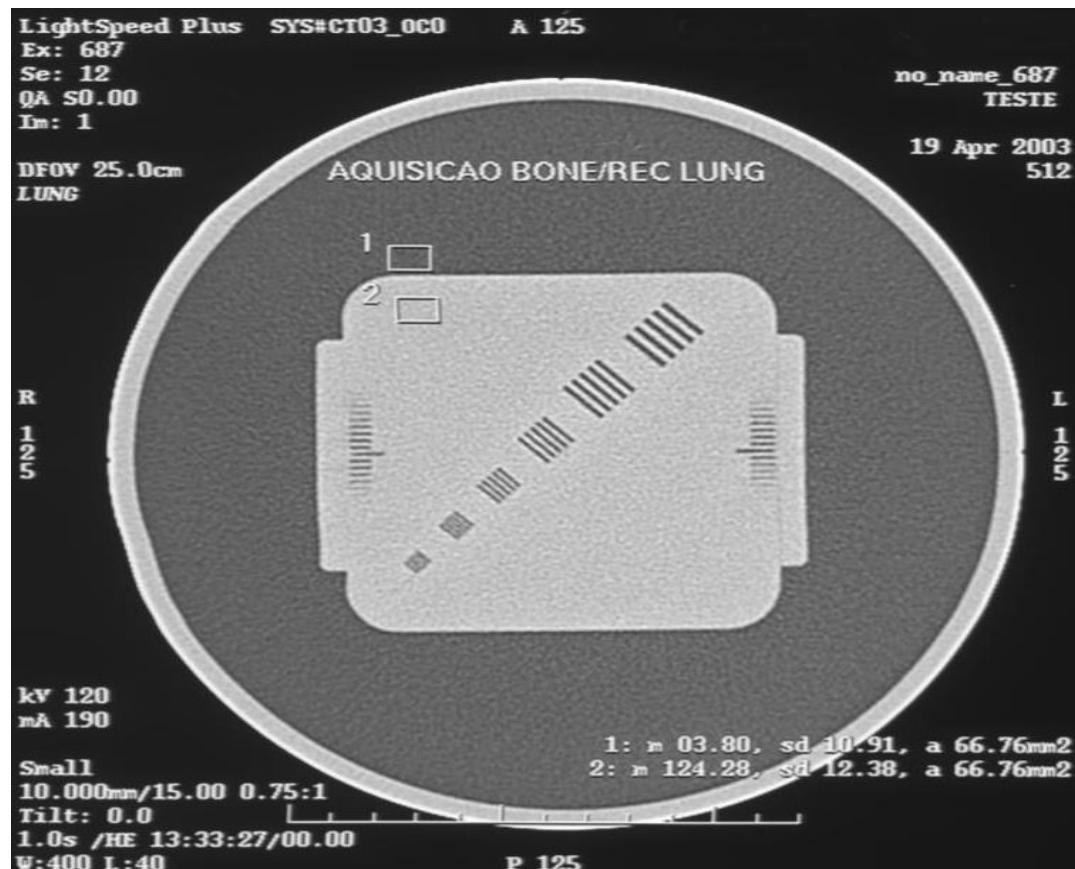


**Contrast Transfer Function
Concept**

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



Características das imagens :Resolução



Características das imagens : Resolução

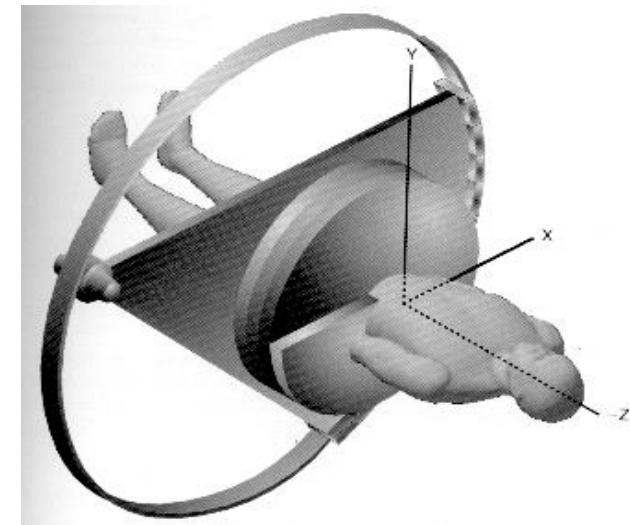
$$\sigma^2 \alpha = \frac{f^3}{z D}$$

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

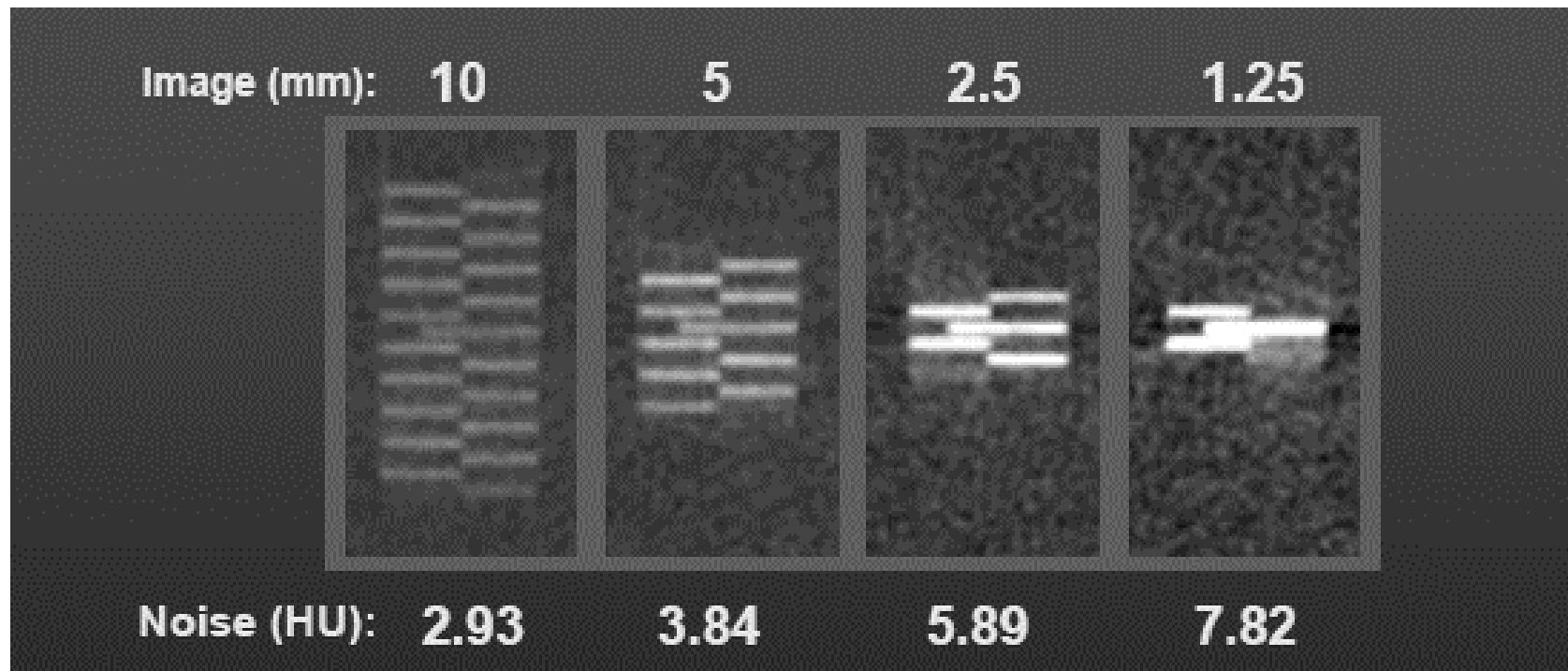
σ = ruído da imagem

z = espessura de corte

D = dose



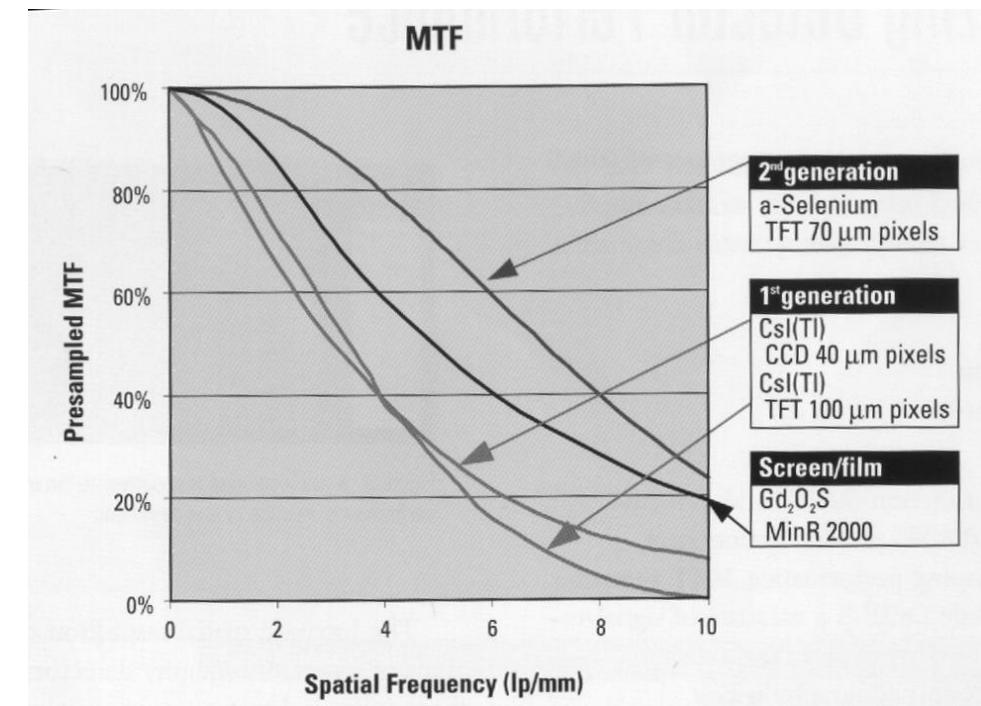
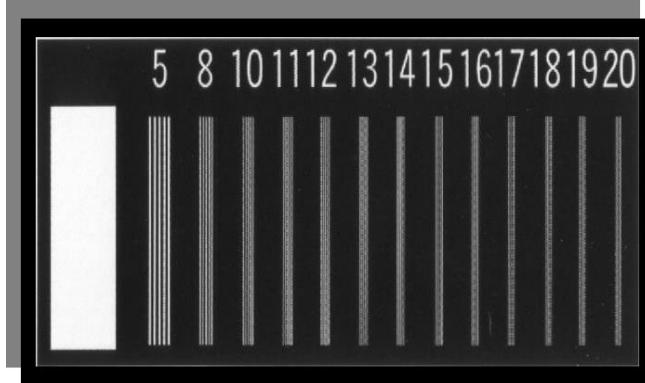
Características das imagens :Resolução



Características das imagens : Resolução

- MTF (Mamografia digital)

100 μm não consegue resolver 5 pares/mm



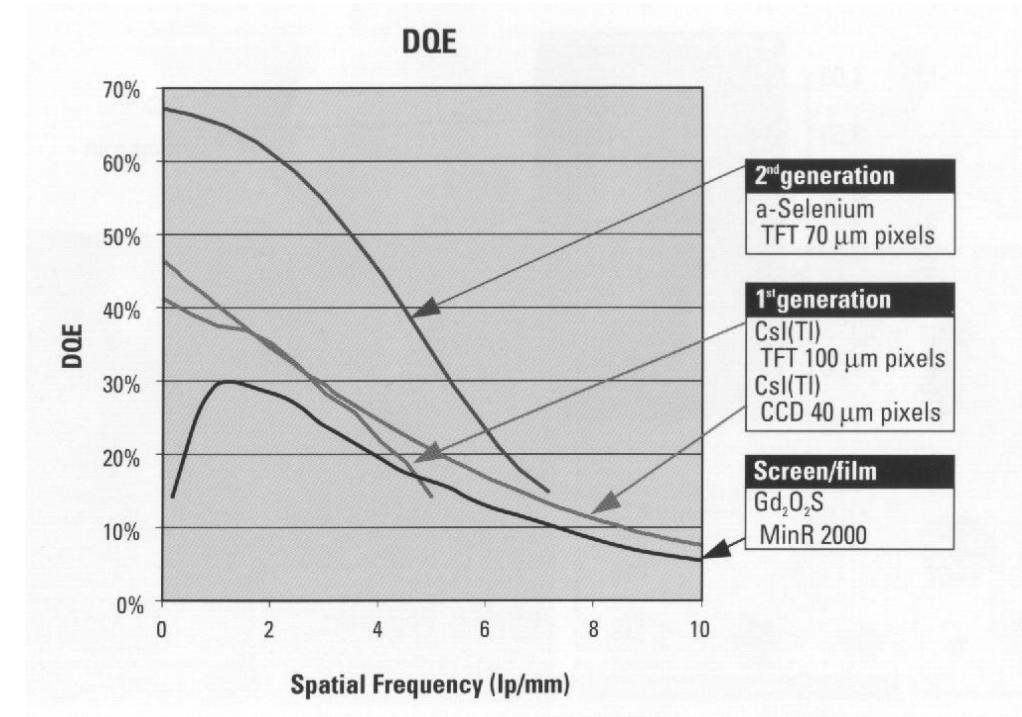
Características das imagens : Eficiência de detecção

DQE (mede SNR e eficiência de dose)

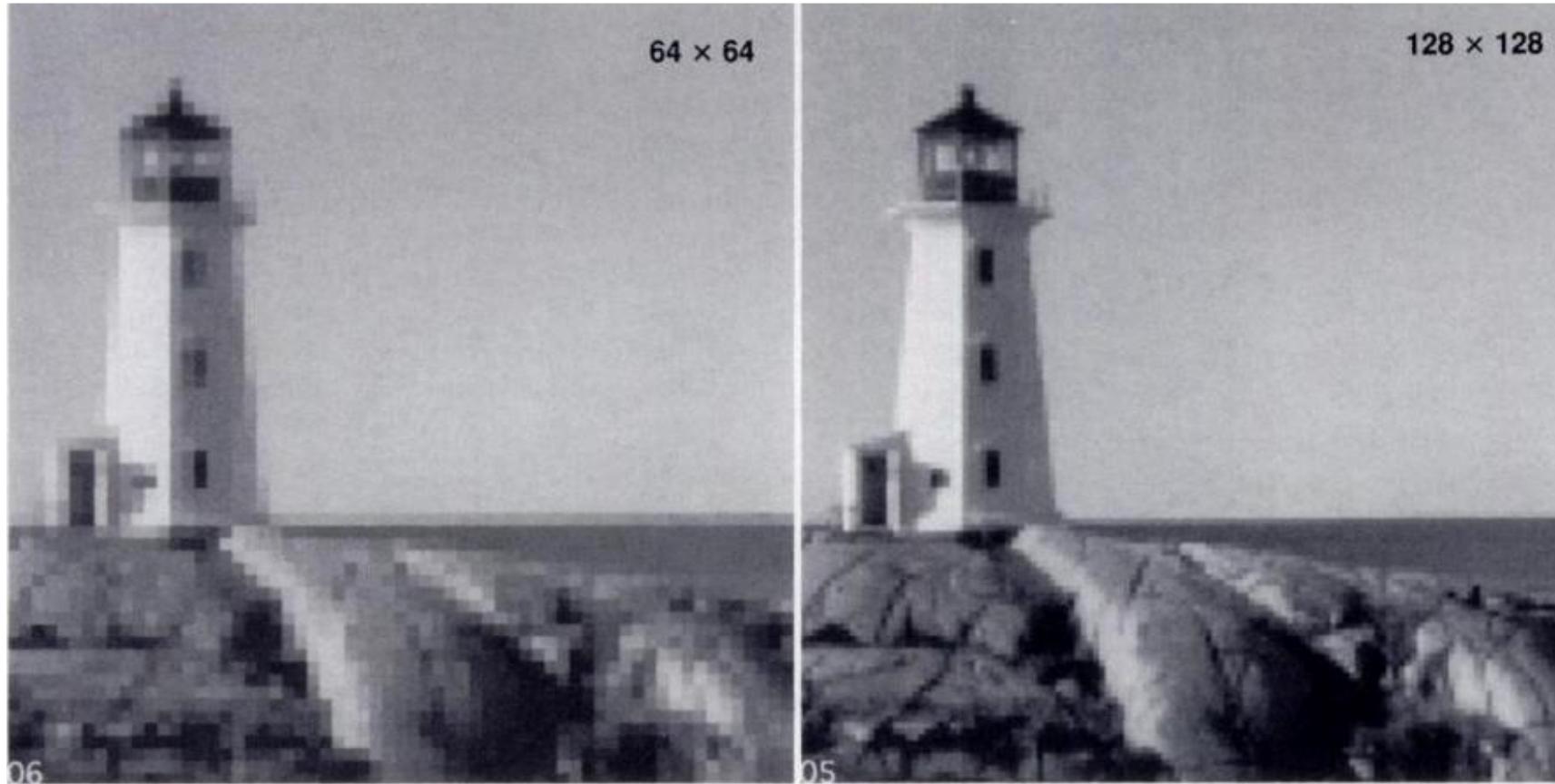
- Quantidade de absorção de raios-X
- Amplitude do sinal
- Ruído

↑ resolução espacial
↑ sinal e ↓ ruído

↑ ruído
↑ visibilidade



Características das Imagens : Matriz



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

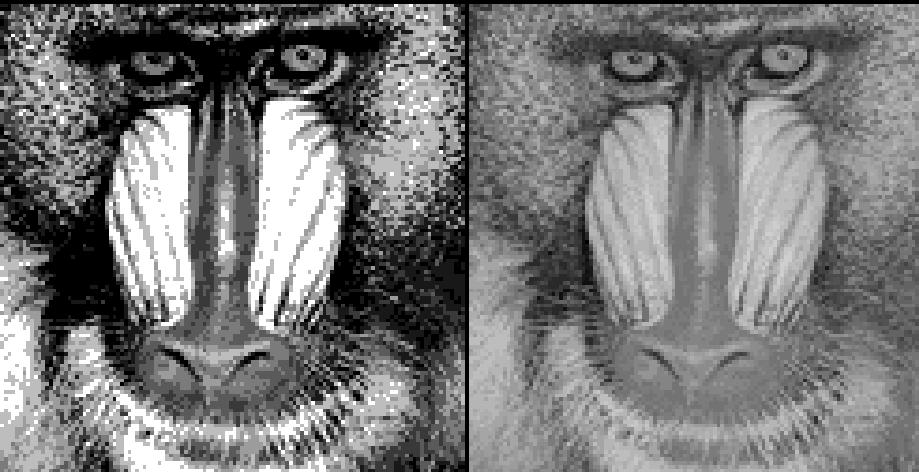
Características das Imagens : Informação

1 bit
2 tons de cinza



2 bit
4 tons de cinza

4 bit
16 tons de cinza



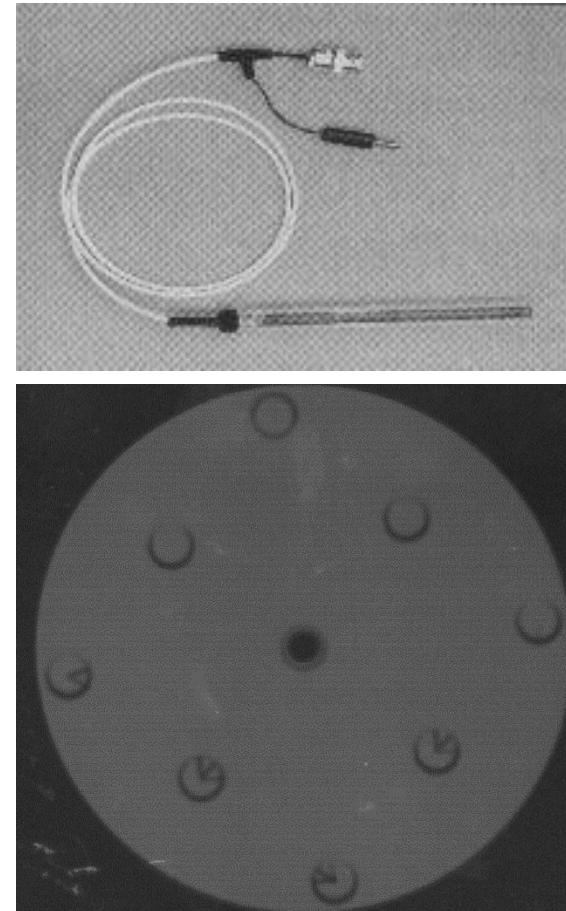
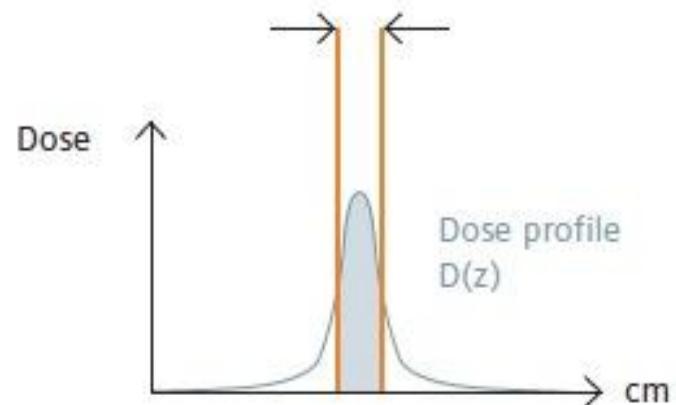
8 bit
256 tons de cinza

2^n tons de cinza

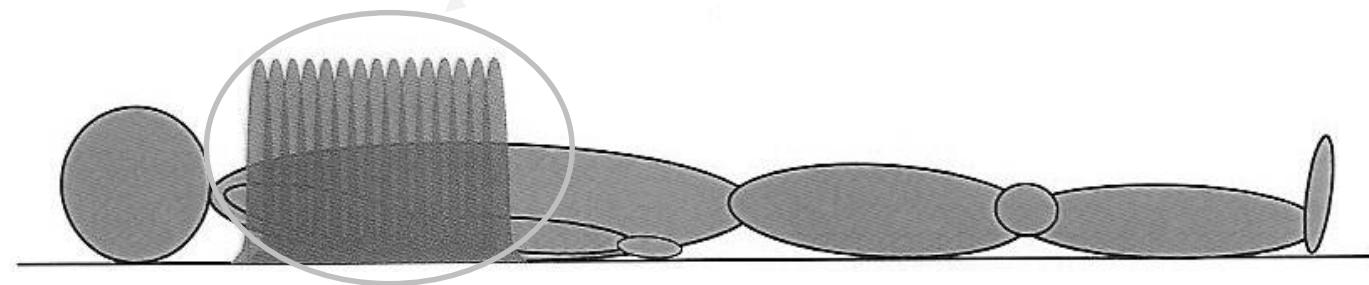
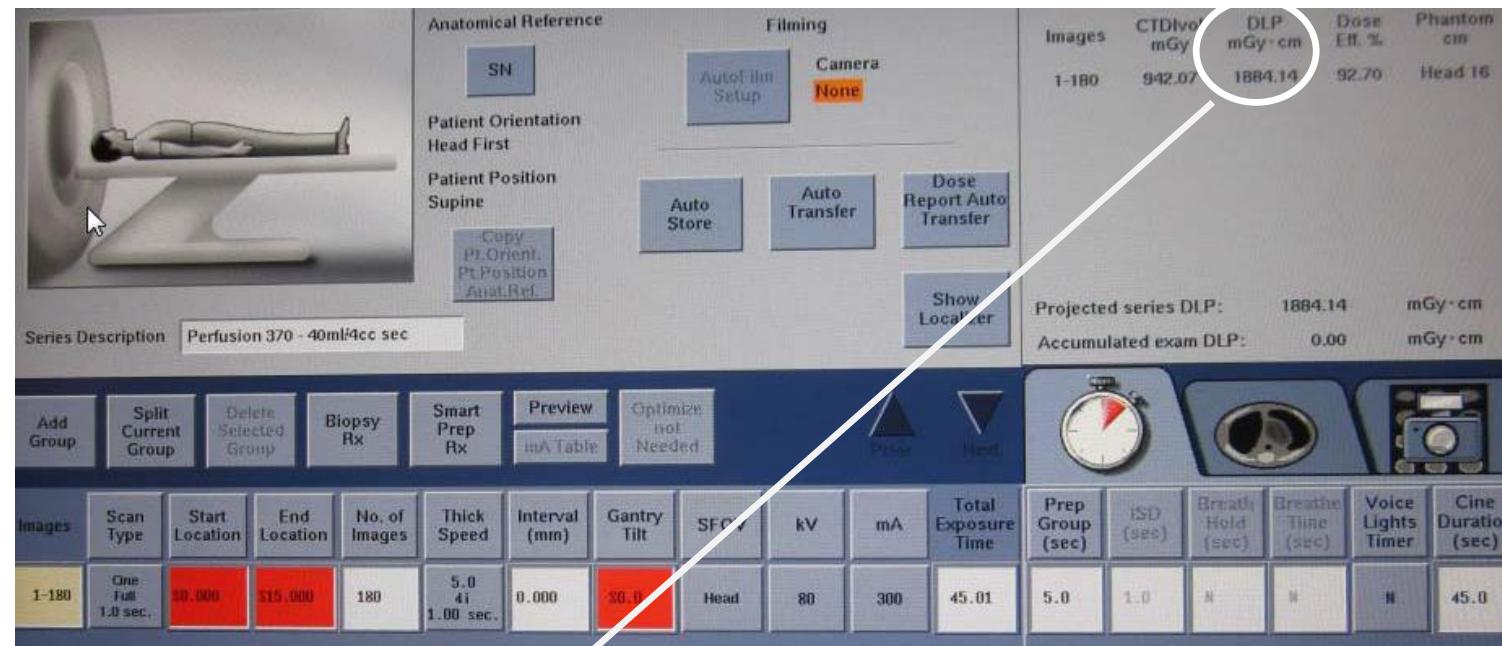
Dose de Radiação

Descritores de dose

CTDI

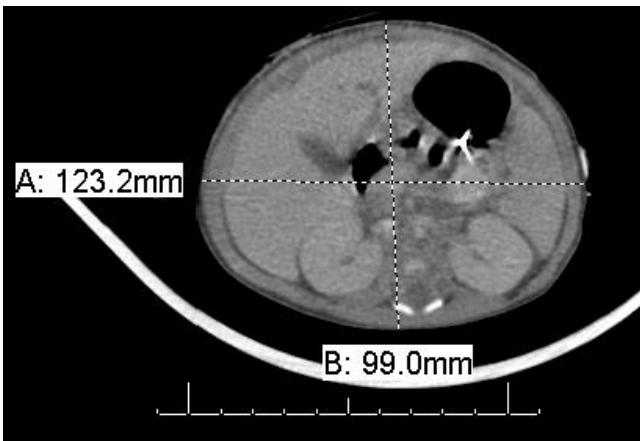


Descritores de dose





$$CTDlvol \text{ (32 cm phantom)} = 5.4 \text{ mGy}$$



$$CTDlvol = 5.4 \text{ mGy} \times 2.5 = 13.5 \text{ mGy}$$

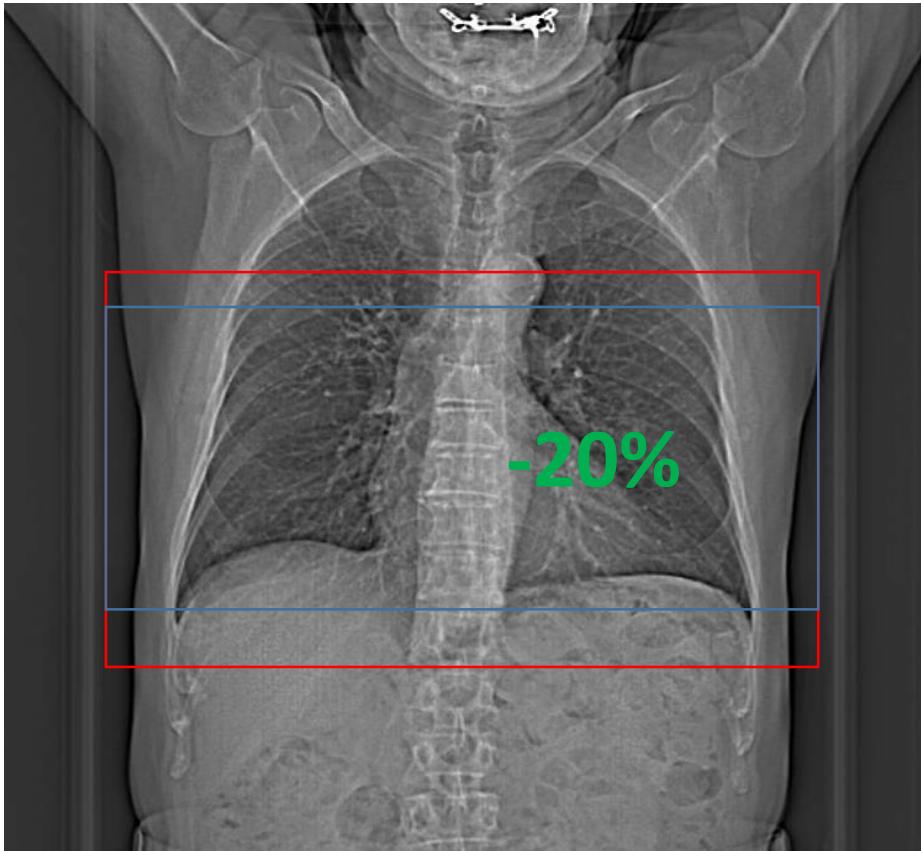
Lat + AP Dim (cm)	Effective Dia (cm)	Correction Factor
15	7.2	2.84
16	7.7	2.79
17	8.2	2.74
18	8.7	2.69
19	9.2	2.64
20	9.7	2.59
21	10.2	2.55
22	10.7	2.50
23	11.2	2.46
24	11.7	2.41
25	12.2	2.37
26	12.7	2.32
27	13.2	2.28
28	13.7	2.24
29	14.2	2.20

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

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

Region of body	Effective dose per DLP ($\text{mSv} (\text{mGy cm})^{-1}$) by age				
	0 ^a	1y ^a	5y ^a	10y ^a	Adult ^b
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

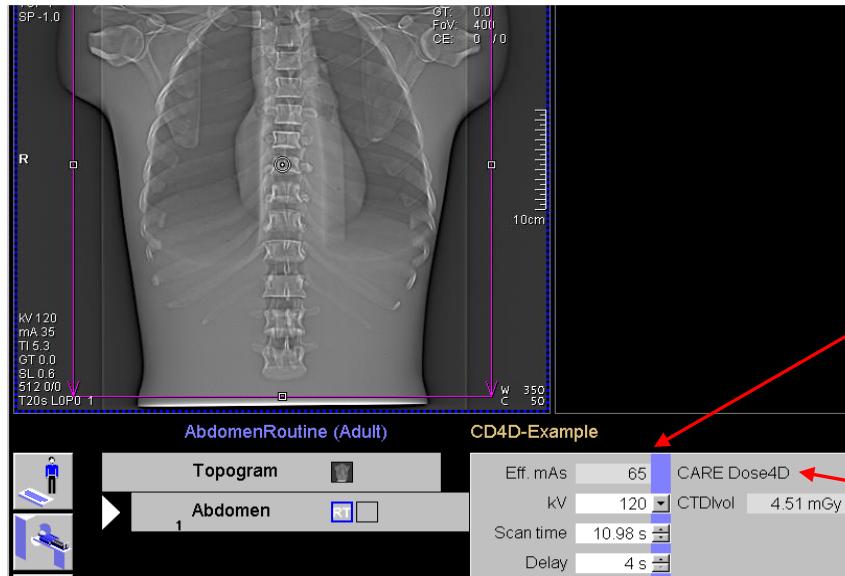


SCOUT / TOPOGRAMA

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



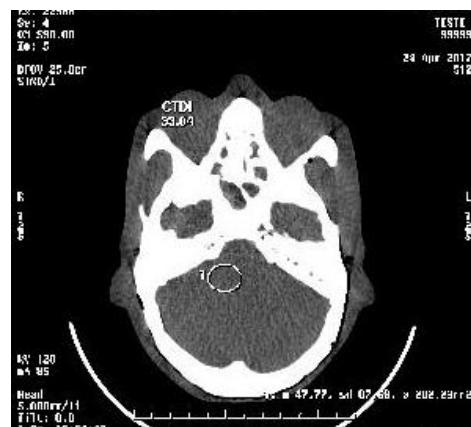
kV

- 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

Fonte Dr. Dany Jasinowodolinsky HCor

Estratégias para Redução de Dose

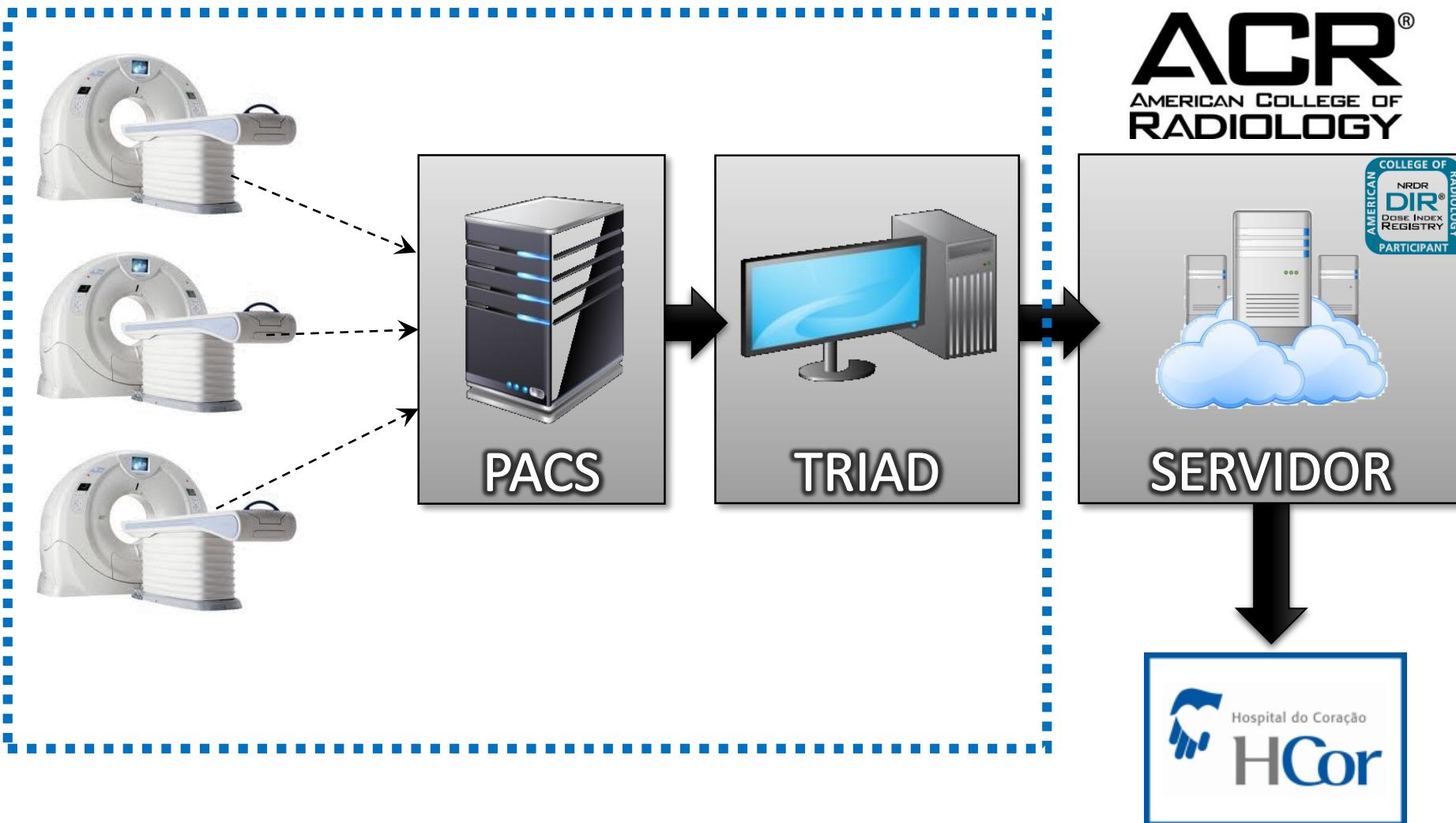
Reference values		Switzerland ¹	Germany ²	European Union ³	USA ⁴
Head routine	CTDI _{vol} [mGy]	65	65	60	75
Thorax routine	CTDI _{vol} [mGy]	15	12	30	21
Abdomen routine	CTDI _{vol} [mGy]	15	20	35	25



Eurosafe e LatinSafe

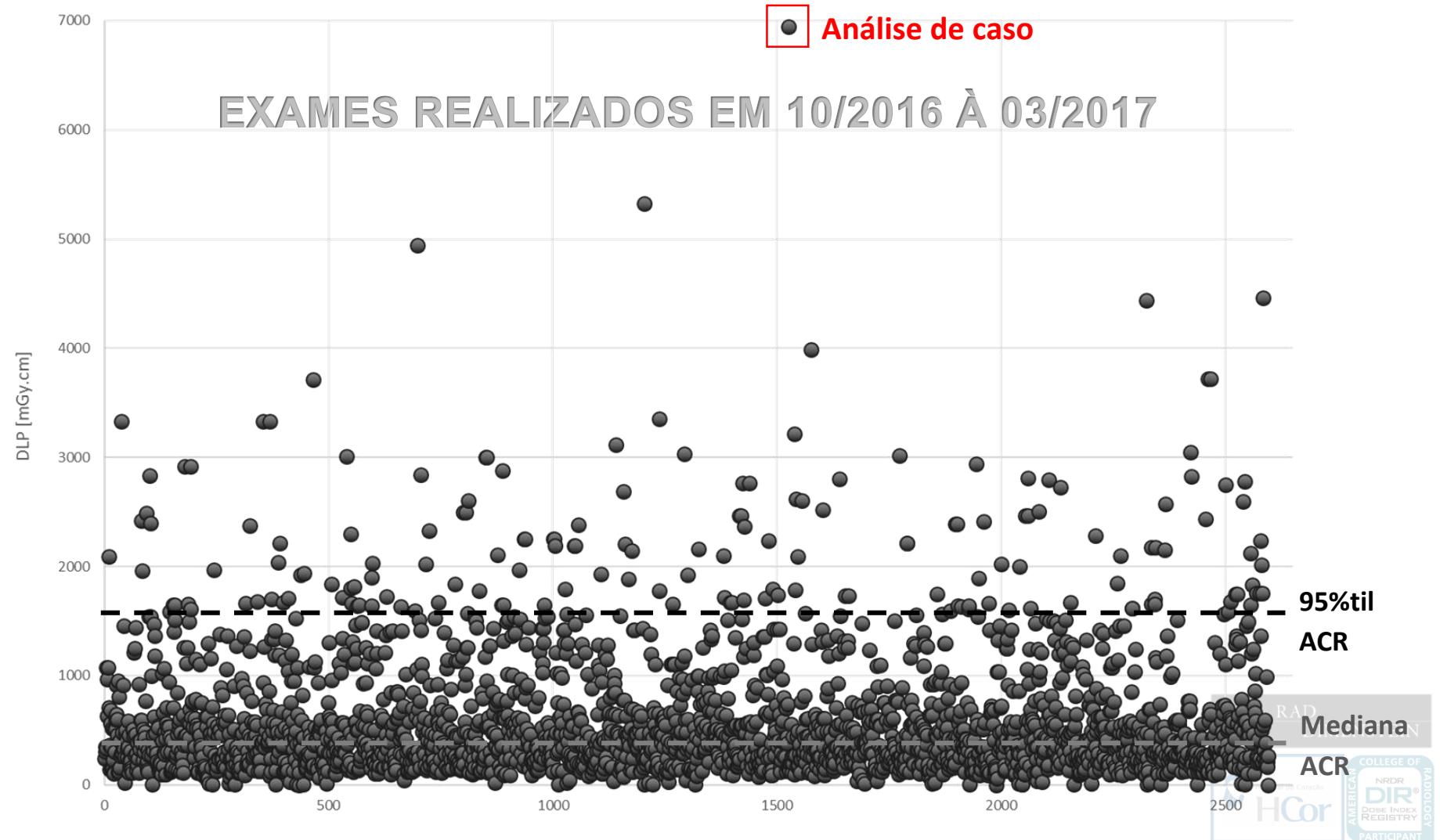
Estratégias para Redução de Dose

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

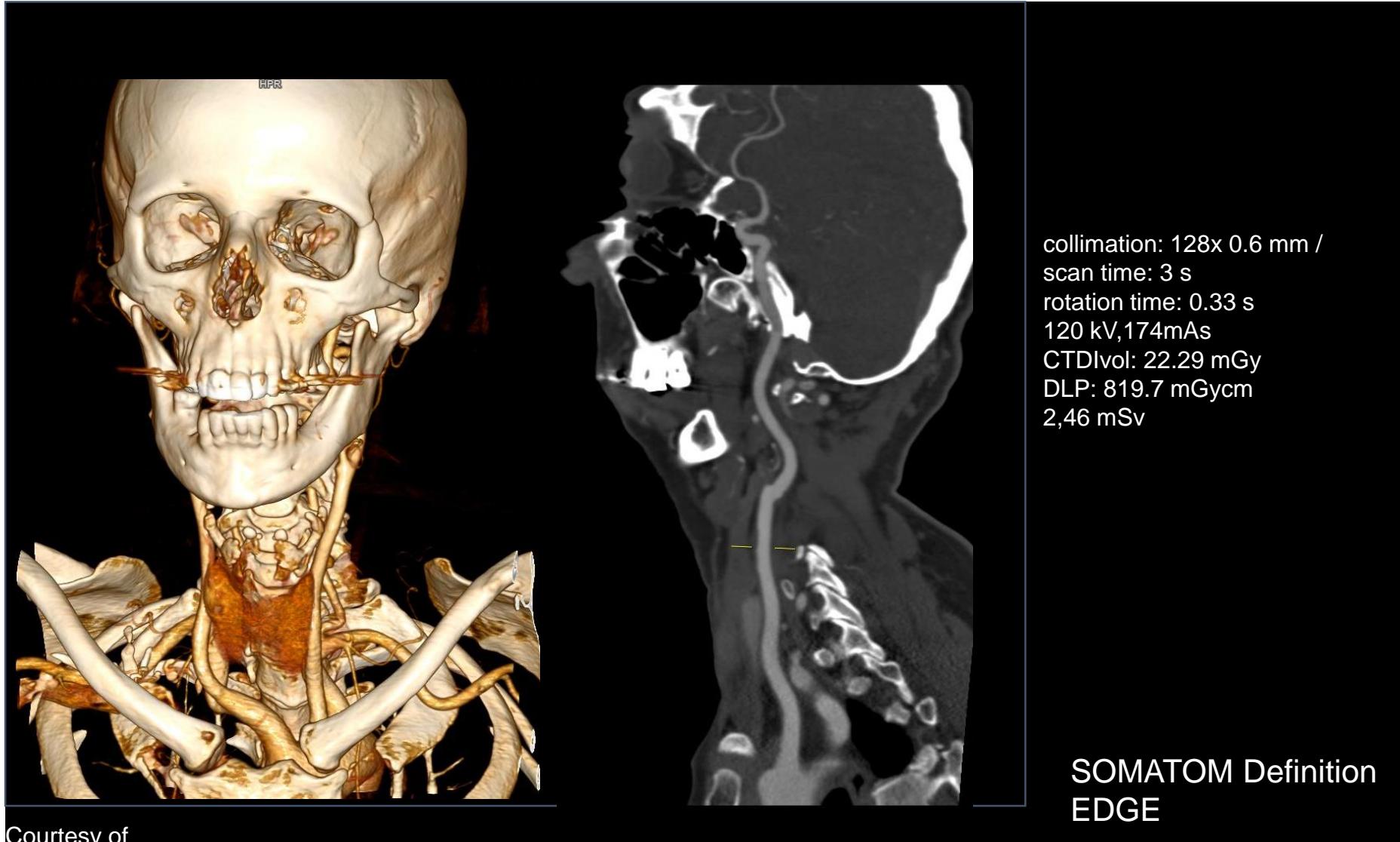
Philips

- ✓ i DOSE 4
- ✓ i MR

GE

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

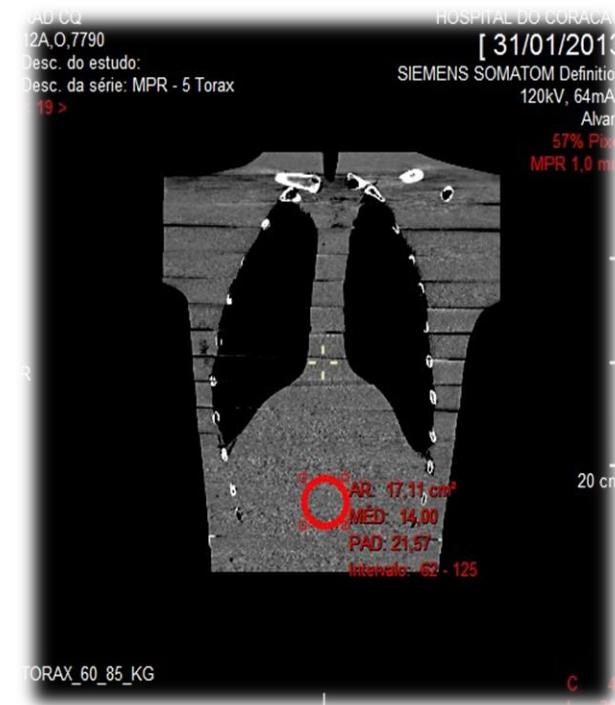
Estratégias para Redução de Dose



Estratégias para Redução de Dose



Phantom Radioterapia HIAE

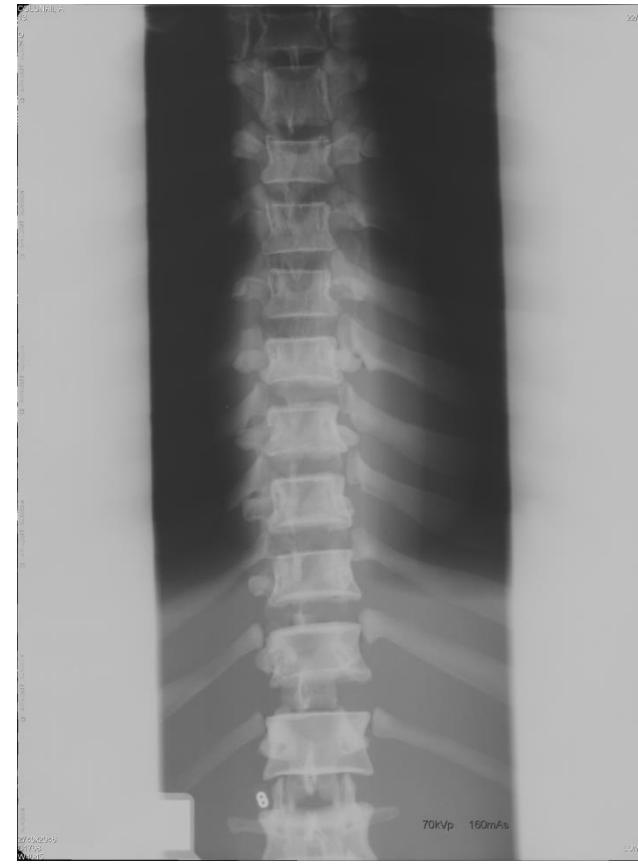


(Sapra/Landauer)

experiência HCor

A.E.C

Otimização da dose em radiologia



Fleury/Rede Dhor HSL Morumbi

HEMODINÂMICA E RADIOLOGIA INTERVENCIONISTA

Frame (R/min)

30 4,7

15 1,6



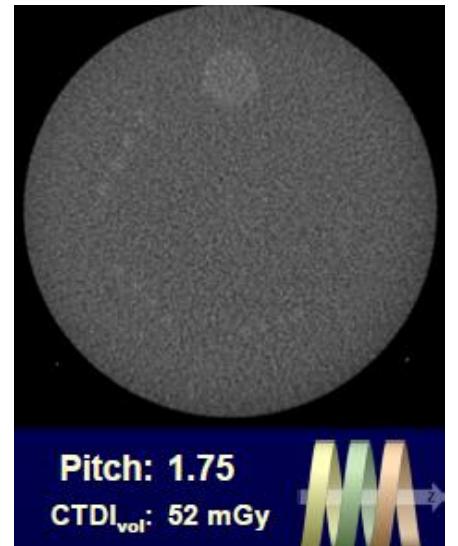
Silas Carvalho Curso de Física JPR 2017



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 cm³? Estado sólidos 180?



Questões da ANVISA Fluoroscopia

Obrigatoriedade de saíotes e escudos de teto ?

Ensaios de qualidade em Vascular/Hemodinâmico diferentes arcos?

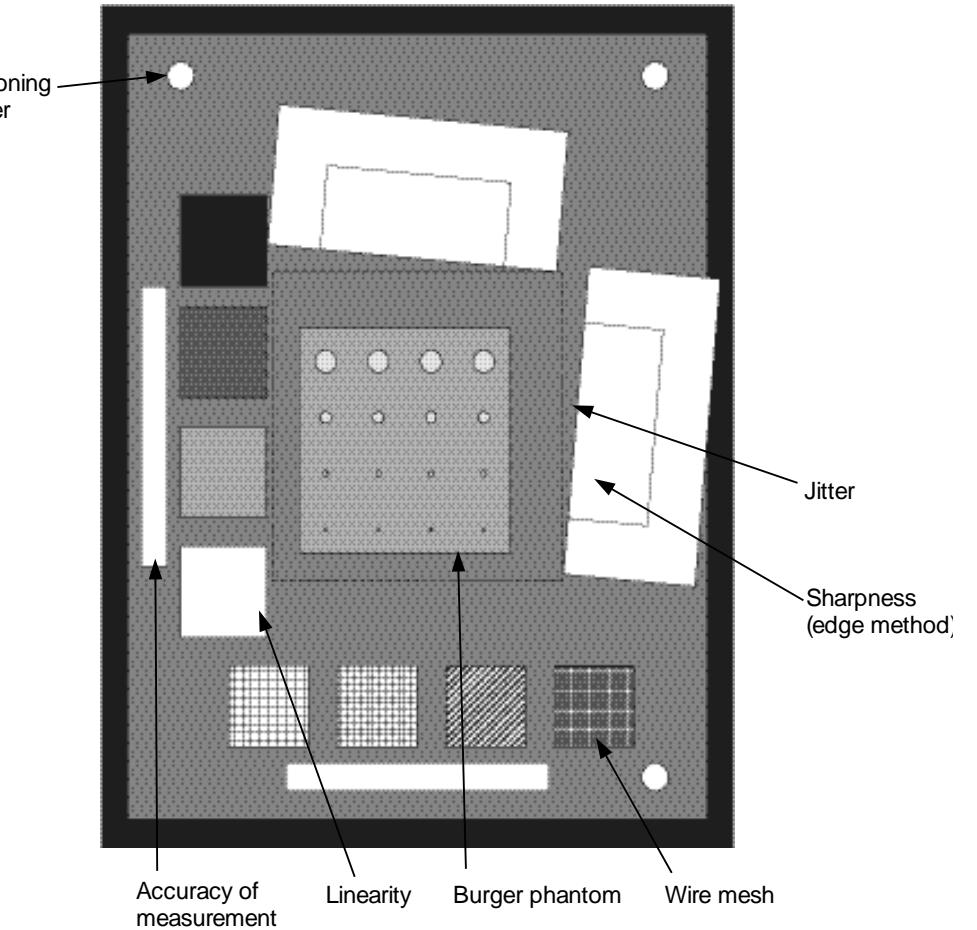
Registro de dose de pacientes em Vascular/Hemodinâmica ?

Comunicado de alerta para doses superiores a 2 Gy?

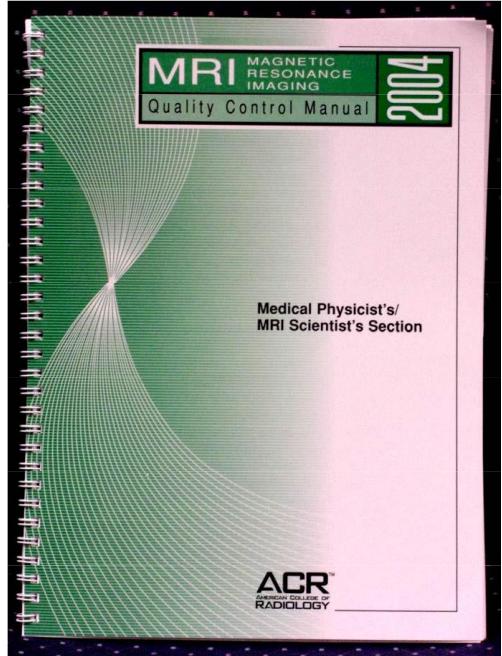


ANVISA ADEQUAÇÃO DAS NORMAS CR/DR

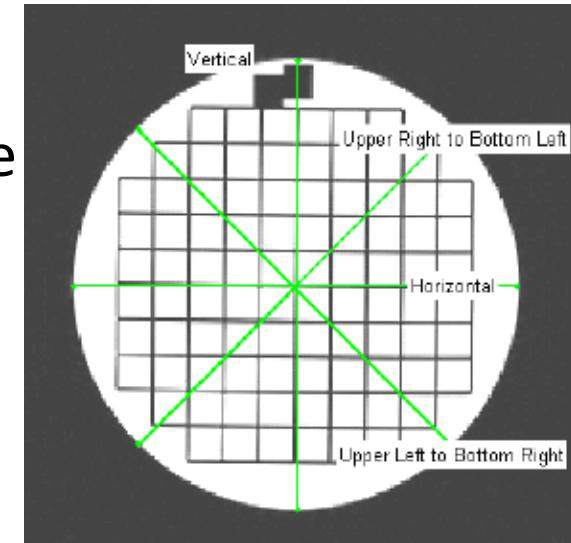
Diferenciação de testes CR/DR
Testes de grade?
Testes IP?
D.A.P pediatria?



Testes de Controle de Qualidade em RM

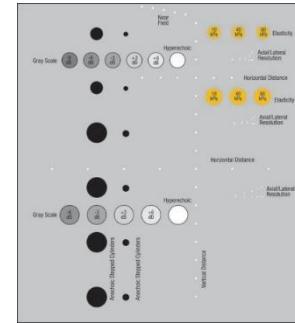


- distorção geométrica;
- resolução espacial de alto contraste;
- espessura de corte;
- posição de corte;
- uniformidade da imagem;
- percentual de artefato fantasma
- detecção de objetos de baixo contraste



teste de Qualidade em US

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



Questões da ANVISA Monitores



DOSÍMETRO



LUXÍMETRO