UMASS Medical School Advanced MRI Center SAFETY TRAINING

Level 1

THE MAGNETIC FIELD **IS AT FULL POWER** ALWAYS TS ALWAYS "ON"

Who is this training for?

MRI safety training is required for all faculty, staff and students who will work around and inside the MRI magnet rooms or will need access to the area, and for staff who will not work around and inside the MRI magnet rooms, but will involve in the recruitment and interview of subjects.

Overview of Topics

- 1. Safety training schedule
- 2. Potential dangers of MRI
- 3. Safety Signage
- 4. Importance of proper safety
- 5. Regulating those around you
- 6. Emergency situations

Safety training schedule

Safety training should be completed annually and will consist of:

- 1. Filling out a personal <u>MRI screening form</u> and <u>safety training form</u>
- 2. Reviewing <u>Level 1 safety training presentation</u> and the <u>Policy and Procedures</u>
- 3. Passing the MRI safety quiz and the policy quiz

MRI Screening Form

- To ensure subject safety, completion of the MRI screening form is required prior to every MRI scan.
- The MRI Screening Form is used to help identify any potential dangers for you and your subjects.
- The form consists of a series of questions intended to identify any metallic objects within your or subject's body that could be affected by the magnetic field.

MRI Screening Sheet

All Subjects will need this form filled out before an MRI can be done.

Ideally, the form should be filled out by: a. The Subject

If the subject cannot fill it out: **b. Family Members**

If there are no family members: c. Referring MD Remember this is a <u>legal</u> document. All sections, dates, names, signatures must be completed <u>before</u> the subject enters the scan room. If it is incomplete, it is not valid for a subject to be scanned and you could be liable for any damages or injury incurred by the subject.



- Implants, devices and other objects within or on Participants or other Individuals intending on entering the magnetic environment must be investigated by the manufacturer label and this investigation must be documented **prior** to the Individual or Participants entering the MR environment and the scanner magnet room
- Manufacturer documentation which includes the FDA approval must be obtained to ensure safety of implants, devices or other objects at 3.0 Tesla. All Individuals should never assume MR compatibility or safety information about a device if it is not clearly documented in writing

 the fact that the participant has already undergone a prior MRI study is not sufficient for assessing the safety of the procedure

EMPLOYEE SAFETY

ALL EMPLOYEES MUST BE SCREENED TO WORK IN A MAGNETIC FIELD ENVIRONMENT JUST LIKE THE SUBJECTS.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

subject Screening and Contraindications

- NO ONE should enter the scan room without first being cleared by an MRI operator.
- Some implants/devices are contraindications for an MRI scan
- If a subject answers "yes" to any question on the MRI screening form, that issue must be addressed and resolved prior to entering the scan room
- NO cardiac pacemakers, defibrillators or electronic or magnetically activated devices

Subject Screening and Contraindications (Continued)

- Any injury from a foreign metallic body may be a contraindication for an MRI scan
- If someone has worked as a machinist, grinder, or welder and cannot absolutely confirm they always wore eye protection, they must first have orbital x-rays to confirm that there are no loose metallic bodies in the eye
- Any person who was injured by a metallic foreign body such as a bullet, BB, or shrapnel may not be able to proceed with an MRI scan.

SAFETY SIGNAGE

Signage

- FDA Guidance for the Submission Of Premarket Notifications for Magnetic Resonance Diagnostic Devices states:
- "The controlled access area should be labeled "Danger - High Magnetic Field" at all entries."
- The term "warning" does not convey the importance of a situation that may not only be potentially hazardous, but has been responsible for serious injuries and deaths.

Look for the warning signs!



NMR - Magnetfeld NMR - Magnetic Field Champ Magnétique RMN NMR Campo Magnetico Campo magnetico NMR





Warning sign:

Signal attention: Symbolo de advertencia:

Segnale di avvertimento:

Hochfrequenzfeld **High Frequency Field Champ Haute Fréquence** Campo de alta Frequencia Campo ad alta frequenza

Elektromagnetisch beeinflussbare Implantate, 8. Herzschrittmacher, Defibrillatoren, Hörgeräte, neutincumpen, Medikamentendosiergeräte

corr of Electromagnetic Disturbances Implantations, Carding Pacamaker, Defibrillators, Hearing Instruments, Con Pumps, Dosage Devices for Medication

senantes implantés sensibles aux interférences électromagnétiques, cor ex etimulateurs cardiaques, défibrillateurs, aides auditives, compas à insuline, doseurs de médicaments

implantas sensibles a los campos electromagnéticos, p.el. Marcapasos, desfibriladores, audifonos, bombas de insulina, dosificadores de medicamentos

Segnal di avveto: implanti suscettibili agli effetti elettromagnetici, ad es. pacemaker cardiaci, defibriliatori, apparecchi acustici, pompe per l'insulina, dispositivi per la somministrazione di farmaci

Metaliteile und medizinische

of All Types

nédicaux divers

di cusisiani tico

Instrumente aller Art Metal Parts and Medical Instruments

Eléments métallique et instruments

Elementos metálicos e instrumentos médicos de cualquier tipo

Componenti metallici e strumenti medici



implants made of metal and other metal objects in the Body such as splintern mpiants en métai et divers objets liques intra-corporeis, par ex. éclats nplantes de metal y otras piezas velálicas en el cuerpo p.ej. fragmentos Impianti in metallo o altri oggetti metallici presenti nel corpo, come ad es. Schegge

implantate aus Metall und sonstige Metallgegenstände am Körper z.B. Spitter









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DANGER! RESTRICTED ACCESS



STRONG MAGNETIC FIELD The Magnet is Always On!



NO CARDIAC PACEMAKERS OR IMPLANTABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATORS (ICDs)

Persons with certain metallic, electronic, magnetic, or mechanical implants, devices, or objects may not enter this area. Serious injury may result.

Do not enter this area if you have any question regarding an implant, device, or object. Consult the MRI Technologist or Radiologist.



• NO LOOSE METAL OBJECTS

Objects made from ferrous materials must not be taken into this area. Serious injury or property damage may result. Electronic objects such as hearing aids, cell phones, and beepers may also be damaged.

elock P.A.E.Securals, Nr. and Vagnesis, 2002

Remember, the magnet is ALWAYS on!

 Even when the MRI Scanner is not in use, the magnet is on. Ferromagnetic objects should NEVER be taken into the Scan Room.



ACR Zone Recommendations

- **ZONE 1: This region includes all areas** that are freely accessible to the general public. It is typically outside of the MR environment itself and is the area through which subjects and all personnel access the MR suite. This zone is not marked or labeled.
- **ZONE 2: This area is between** the accessible zone 1 and the strictly controlled zones 3 and 4. Subjects and other personnel are able to move throughout this area. However they must be mindful of where zone 3 begins. This area is marked with a safety sign.
- **ZONE 3:: This area is the region** that non MR safe equipment can result in serious injury or death if accidentally moved closer or into zone 4. Personnel are not to move freely through this zone. They MUST be accompanied by level 2 MR staff. MR safe practice guidelines must be adhered to for the safety of the subjects and other non-MR staff.
- **ZONE 4 : This zone is the MR scan room** itself. Nobody that has not been screened will enter this zone under any circumstances. If the screening process has taken place, you may enter the suite but you MUST be accompanied by level 2 MR staff.

MRI Safety



Safety Background

- The MRI scanner is a very large and powerful magnet
- Most clinical scanners are 1.5 - 3 Tesla scanners
- 3 Tesla = 30,000 gauss
- Earths magnetic field ~
 0.5 gauss



Forces in the MR Environment

- Magnetic field
 - missile effect: TRANSLATION
 - rotational effect: ROTATION/TORQUE

Translational Force

- this term describes the force which attracts ferrous objects to the center of the magnetic field
- may act to transform ferrous objects into missiles as they accelerate toward the magnet
- the force is greatest when the difference in field strength across the object is

Rotational Force



- this force relates to the North South orientation of the scanner's magnetic field
- ferrous objects will attempt to align their long axes with this orientation
- this force will rotate objects until they are aligned and is greatest at the very center of the field (unlike the translational force which is greatest where the difference in magnetic field across the object is greatest)

Characteristics of the Magnetic Field

- the force of the field is measured in tesla (T); a typical human scanner is approximately 1.5- 3.0 tesla; Our Human Scanner is a Philips Ingenia CX dStream 3T MR system. Our Animal Scanner is a Bruker BioSpec 70/30 (i.e. 7T, 30 cm bore) USR horizontal bore MR system.
- the force of the field is greatest at the periphery of the magnet. This FORCE INCREASES as you move closer to the magnet.
- NOT ALL MAGNETS ARE THE SAME FIELD STRENGTH, THUS THEIR "ATTRACTIVE FORCES" WILL BE DIFFERENT.

What can you take into a magnetic field?

- ONLY ITEMS THAT ARE MRI COMPATIBLE. *Such as...*
 - Brass
 - Titanium
 - Plastic

- IF YOU ARE NOT SURE IF AN OBJECT IS MRI SAFE...DON'T TAKE IT INTO THE ROOM. ASK A MRI Personnel!!!!!!!

Magnetic Field

 What "objects" can you take into a magnetic field? Anything that doesn't contain iron.

To be safe...TAKE NOTHING INTO A MAGNETIC FIELD.

Work closely with the MRI Personnel who works in that type of environment each day. Question Everything. Safety Background, potential projectiles, and safety reminders

POTENTIAL DANGERS OF MRI

Potential Projectiles

- Any ferromagnetic object may be attracted to the MRI scanner and become a projectile – this is known as the missile effect.
- The greater the amount of ferromagnetic material, the greater the force of attraction.
- The magnetic field extends beyond the bore of the magnet in all directions (fringe field)



Static Magnetic Field--Fringe field

This line specifies the perimeter around a MR scanner within which the static magnetic fields are higher than five <u>gauss</u>. Five <u>gauss</u> and below are considered 'safe' levels of static <u>magnetic field</u> exposure for the general public.

- As you approach the magnet, the fringe magnetic field gets STRONGER
- The 5 Gauss line is at the scan room door for the 3.0T scanner.



Projectile Accidents

- The MRI magnets are ALWAYS on (24 hours/day, 365 days/year)
- There is a STRONG fringe magnetic field around the magnets
- The fringe magnetic field is confined to the scan room

Static Magnetic Field

---Potential Projectiles—Large Objects



Static Magnetic Field

----Potential Projectiles—Large Objects



Don't let this happen to you!

Static Magnetic Field

---Potential Projectiles—Small Objects

- Cell phone
- Keys
- Glasses
- Hair pins / barrettes
- Jewelry
- Safety pins
- Paper clips
- Coins
- Pens
- Pocket knife
- Nail clippers
- Steel-toed boots / shoes
- Tools
- Clipboards



No loose metallic objects should be taken into the Scan room!



Employees of the Westchester Medical Center in Valhalla, N.Y., gather outside after learning of the deadly MRI incident. (ABCNEWS.com)

Hospital Nightmare Boy, 6, Killed in Freak MRI Accident

July 31 — A 6-year-old boy died after undergoing an MRI exam at a New York-area hospital when the machine's powerful magnetic field jerked a metal oxygen tank across the room, crushing the child's head.

The **force of the device's 10-ton magnet** is about 30,000 times as powerful as Earth's magnetic field, and 200 times stronger than a common refrigerator magnet.

The canister fractured the skull and injured the brain of the young patient, Michael Colombini, of Croton-On-Hudson, N.Y., during the procedure Friday. He died of the injuries on Sunday, the hospital said.

The routine imaging procedure was performed after Colombini underwent surgery for a

Peripheral nerve stimulation (PNS) The rapid switching on and off of the magnetic field gradients is capable of causing nerve stimulation. Volunteers report a twitching sensation when exposed to rapidly switched fields, particularly in their extremities
BURNS

- It is "possible" for subjects to get 1st, 2nd, or even 3rd degree burns in an MRI if items such as ECG cables are looped and are touching the subjects skin (even if these devices are MRI compatible).
 - All "cables" should not touch the subjects skin directly, and should NOT be in a LOOPED configuration.

Safety (continued)

- Auditory safety
 - Activation of gradient magnetic fields produces significant vibrations in the gradient coils.
 - MRI acoustical noise has been shown to produce reversible hearing impairment and could potentially produce permanent damage.
 - Hearing protection is recommended for all subjects undergoing an MRI procedure on a high-field MRI system (1.5T and 3.0T).
 - Noise attenuating ear-plugs and/or head phones are routinely used in MRI

Safety (continued)

-FDA Safety Guidelines for MR Devices -Acoustic noise level International standard: 140 dB relative to 20 mPa

Electrical Shut Down Button

- Press this button in the case of a Fire, sparks, smoke
- Disable electrical power to equipment in the scan room.



Located on the wall next to the door in the control room

Another danger in MRI: QUENCH!

- MR scanners are supercooled with inert gases such as helium.
- If these cryogens BOIL OFF either intentionally or unintentionally, a quench has occurred. THIS IS EXTREMELY BAD.
- When to Quench?

Quench is done in an emergency, to run the magnetic field to ZERO in order to remove a projectile/subject from the scanner in extreme emergencies.

If a quench occurs, remove all staff from the room immediately

Emergency Magnet Quench

Two quench buttons are located inside scan room and in the control room respectively in 3T Suite. Two quench buttons are located inside scan room and in the electronic room respectively in 7T Suite



THE WORRY WITH A QUENCH IS THE POTENTIAL FOR ASPHIXIATION AND FROST-BITE TO THE HEALTH CARE WORKER AND SUBJECT.

IMPORTANCE OF PROPER SAFETY

Why is proper MRI safety so important?

- To protect your subject
- To protect your coworkers / colleagues
- To protect yourself



REGULATING THOSE AROUND YOU

Keep the MR control area safe

- Keep doors to the MR control area shut all the time
- Do not let people into the MR control area or scan room
- Monitor your subjects while they are in the MRI area

Emergency Situations

- In the event of an emergency, you should first help to remove the subject from the MRI scan room to hall way (zone 2)
- NO CODE OR CODE LIKE PROCEDURES WILL BE RUN IN THE MRI ROOM.
- No emergency carts or oxygen tanks are allowed in the MRI room.







Safety Training summary

- Annually review your safety training
- Always be aware of the potential dangers of MRI
- Never take anything metal into the scan room
- Always make safety a top priority while in the MRI environment

THE MAGNETIC FIELD **IS AT FULL POWER** ALWAYS TS ALWAYS "ON"

You Have Completed the Level 1 MRI Safety Training Module

Proceed to the MRI Safety Training Quiz. You must pass with at least 80%.