

Best Practices in Mammography Quality Control

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COMP Mammography Workshop

May 18, 2019

Standards and Literature Review

- Review of Canadian and international standards and guidance documents (English)
 - ACR DM QC manual (2016)
 - EFOMP mammography protocol (2015)
 - BreastCheck Ireland (2015)
 - EUREF Quality Assured Breast Screening and Diagnostic Services (2013)
 - NHS (2013)
 - Health Canada Safety Code 36 (2013)
 - ACPSEM (2012) + RANZCR
 - IAEA (2011)
 - CAR MAP (20??)
 - Quebec QC manuals (20??)
- Literature search (2003-2017). Yielded 12 references.

Best Practice

QC guidance document provides coherent and consistent QA guidance and standards and instructions.

Clear roles and responsibilities for technologists, medical physicists & radiologists.

Cycle of quality improvement by monitoring compliance, outcomes and QC results.

Programmatic/institutional support

Appropriate QC testing

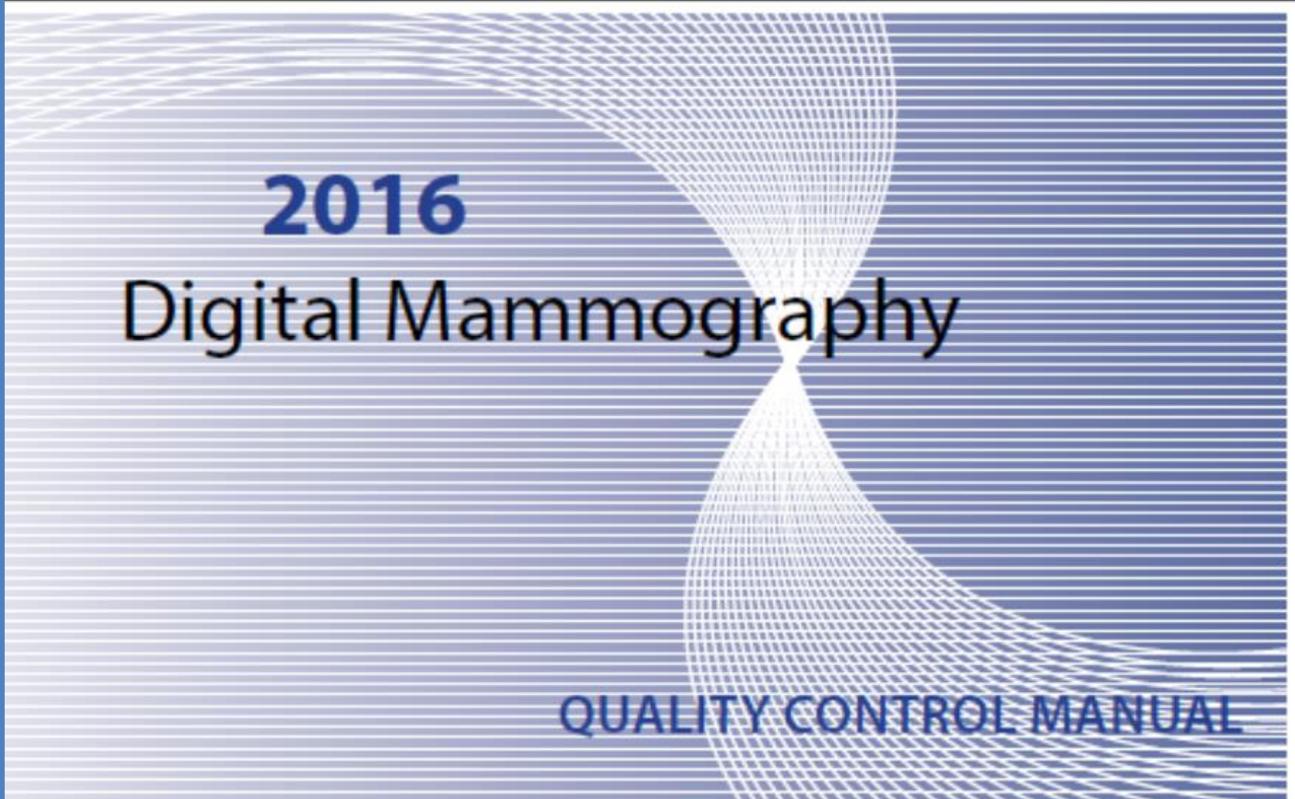
Leverage connectivity

Guidance for Quality Control

- Roles and responsibilities
- Clear concise instructions for technologist QC tests
- Performance limits and corrective action timeline
- Documentation and reporting tools
- Standards for physicists
- Guidance for record keeping, radiation safety
- ***Standardization***



QUALITY IS OUR IMAGE

An abstract graphic consisting of numerous overlapping circles and lines, creating a complex, woven pattern. The lines are thin and light blue, set against a background of horizontal lines that transition from light blue on the left to a darker blue on the right. The overall effect is a sense of depth and movement.

2016
Digital Mammography

QUALITY CONTROL MANUAL

Radiologist's Section

Radiologic Technologist's Section

Medical Physicist's Section

III. Technologist Quality Control

- In contact mode, place the phantom on the breast support so that it is centered laterally and aligned flush with the chest wall edge of the support (Figure 5).
- Install the spot compression paddle (in contact mode).
 - If a spot compression paddle is not available, use the smallest, non-flex compression paddle available.
 - Be sure to turn off the flex function of the paddle if possible.
- Apply a compression force of approximately 10 to 15 pounds (4.4 to 6.7 daN) to the phantom (Figure 6).



Figure 6. Position and compression of compression thickness indicator phantom using spot compression paddle.

- Record the indicated thickness on the form (in cm or mm).
 - Release the compression device.
- Subtract the actual, measured thickness of the phantom from the indicated thickness.
 - Record the result on the form.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

PRECAUTIONS AND CAVEATS

Many systems use the indicated compression thickness to drive the selection of initial kVp and filter under AEC. Omitting such a test may have an impact on image quality and patient dose, as suboptimal imaging techniques may be selected during imaging if the compression thickness is not accurate.

III. Technologist Quality Control

3. Compression Thickness Indicator

OBJECTIVES

To ensure that the indicated compression thickness is within tolerance.

FREQUENCY

Monthly, whenever inaccurate indicator performance is suspected, and upon installation of new equipment (before clinical use)

TEST EQUIPMENT

- An object to use as a compression thickness indicator phantom.
 - This can be any commonly available object that is 10 cm long by 10 cm wide (or less) and 4 to 6 cm in thickness. For example, 1 2-inch roll of medical tape or 2 1-inch rolls stacked on top of each other would work.
 - Do not use an object with sharp edges that would scratch the compression paddle or bucky.
 - If tape is used, cover the sides of the roll (by using a thin plastic bag or paper) to prevent adhesive from sticking to the equipment.
 - Be sure to set aside the compression thickness indicator phantom and label the object for use only for this test.
- A ruler with a mm/cm scale.
- [Compression Thickness Indicator](#) form.

TEST PROCEDURE

- Record a description of the compression thickness indicator phantom (e.g., "2 rolls of 1-inch tape") on the form.
- Measure the thickness of the phantom using the same units provided on the indicator (cm or mm) and record this value on the form (Figure 5).

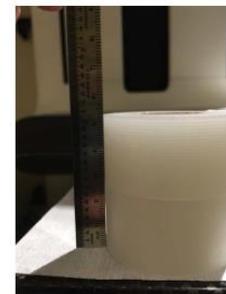


Figure 5. Measuring the width of the compression thickness indicator phantom.

3. Compression Thickness Indicator

Monthly

Facility _____ Room ID _____

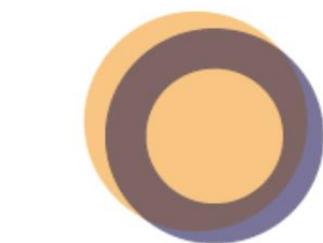
MAP ID-Unit# (00000-00) _____ - _____ Unit Mfr & Model _____

Year													
	Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Date													
Tech Initials													
Description of compression thickness indicator phantom													
Actual thickness of phantom		<input type="text"/> cm <input type="text"/> mm		(Use the same unit displayed on the indicator)									
Indicated thickness													
Difference between indicated and actual thicknesses (Indicated - Actual)													
Overall Pass/Fail													

P = Pass F = Fail

Action Limits	Required: Compression thickness indicator <i>must</i> be accurate to within ± 0.5 cm (± 5 mm) of the actual thickness.
	Timeframe: Failures <i>must</i> be corrected within 30 days.

NOUVEAUX TESTS DE CONTRÔLE
DE LA QUALITÉ EN MAMMOGRAPHIE NUMÉRIQUE
RÉALISÉS PAR LES TECHNOLOGUES
EN IMAGERIE MÉDICALE



PROGRAMME
QUÉBÉCOIS
DE **DÉPISTAGE**
DU **CANCER**
DU **SEIN**

Québec 



Ministère de la Santé
et des Services sociaux

Mammographie numérique :

guide d'évaluation pour les
physiciens médicaux

11-962-44

2.3.5 Recommandations et mesures correctives

- 1) Si les critères de performance pour les résultats de SDNR, exprimés au tableau 4, ne sont pas atteints, une intervention par le personnel qualifié de service doit être faite. Si le détecteur fonctionne correctement, il faut ajuster le SEA ou réviser la charte technique, selon les besoins. Les techniques choisies ne devraient pas entraîner un temps d'exposition supérieur à 4 s pour 70 mm de PMMA, et le temps d'exposition doit être inférieur à 2 s pour une feuille de PMMA de 45 mm d'épaisseur. Ces temps d'exposition ne s'appliquent pas à des systèmes à balayage (ex. : Philips MicroDose SI).
- 2) Si le contrôle de la densité ne fournit pas d'écarts d'exposition importants, il doit être ajusté.
- 3) Si le temps d'exposition dépasse la durée maximale acceptable, le débit d'exposition à la sortie du tube pourrait être faible, et une analyse en ce sens devra donc être faite.

2.3.6 Délai pour appliquer les mesures correctives

Pour tout échec relatif à la valeur des SDNR, des mesures correctives doivent être prises immédiatement.

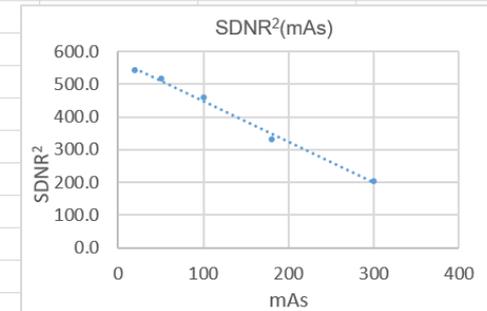
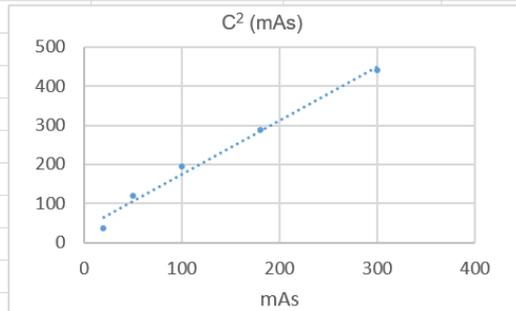
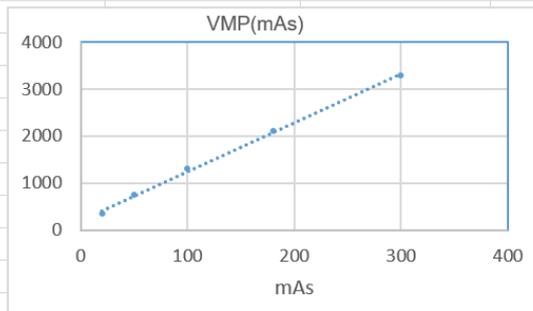
Pour l'ajustement du contrôle de la densité, des mesures correctives doivent être prises lors de la prochaine maintenance préventive. Le physicien médical peut juger de la gravité de l'écart et exprimer le besoin d'une action corrective plus rapide.

Test 4 : Réponse du détecteur, des récepteurs et analyse du bruit

	Mode	Compression (kg)	Anode/filtre	Grille	Réglage densité	DR (SEA)	Objet contraste		
	auto-time	15 kg	Mo/Mo	oui	0		0,2 mm Al		
	kV	PMMA	mAs (SEA)						
	30	45	100						
	mAs	VMP(ROI A)	VMP(ROI B)	C	IE	SDNR ²	1/mAs	C ²	Log (mAs)
~1/8 ref	20	200	340	6.0	1	544.4	0.050	36	1.30
~1/2 ref	50	500	750	11.0	2	516.5	0.020	121	1.70
ref (SEA)	100	1000	1300	14.0	3	459.2	0.010	196	2.00
~2 ref	180	1800	2110	17.0	5	332.5	0.006	289	2.26
~3 ref	300	3000	3300	21	8	204.1	0.003	441	2.48
					Selon mAs	Excentrement (B ₀) VMP(mAs)	203	Conforme	
								Oui	Non
						R ² : VMP(mAs)	0.998	X	
						R ² : C ² (mAs)	0.984	X	
						R ² : SDNR ² (mAs)	0.994	X	

Norme :

- R2 supérieur à 0,98.



Clear Roles and Responsibilities

- Radiologists (chief, lead, responsible)
- Medical radiation technologist (QC technologist)
- Medical physicist (T3Q)
 - Testing
 - Technology expertise
 - Troubleshooting
 - Quality control oversight
 - Scientist on your side

Cycle of Quality Improvement

- Periodic review/evaluation of QC program and data
- Formalized feedback loop → documented changes/improvements
 - Quality assurance committee
 - Radiologist feedback
 - Physicist review
 - QC results tracking and monitoring
 - Program review

9. Facility QC Review

Quarterly

Facility _____

Date of QC Mtg _____

Reviewed

1. Review Medical Physics Surveys and Results

	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Room 5
Room ID					
Date of last Medical Physicist (MP) survey					
MP DM QC Test Summary reviewed by radiologist?					
All MP corrective actions completed?					
ACR DM Phantom Average Glandular Dose (mGy)					
Fiber Score					
Speck Score					
Mass Score					

2. Review Tech QC

Test	Frequency	Summary Comments from Last Quarter
1. ACR DM Phantom Image Quality	Weekly	_____

	Room 1	Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Room 5
Scores of most recent phantom image:					
Date					
Fiber score					
Speck group score					
Mass score					

- 2. CR Cassette Erasure (if app) Weekly
 - 3. Compression Thickness Indicator Monthly
 - 4. Visual Checklist Monthly
 - 5. AW Monitor QC Monthly
 - 6. RW Monitor QC Monthly
 - 7. Film Printer QC Monthly
 - 8. Viewbox Cleanliness (if app) Monthly
 - 9. Facility QC Review Quarterly
 - 10. Compression Force Semiannual
 - 11. Manufacturer Detector Calibration (if app)
- Optional - Repeat Analysis As Needed % Repeats

3. Review and verify completion of all "Corrective Action"

4. Technique Chart review for each room (see MP report for recommendations) - (Annually)

5. Infection Control procedures followed

6. Offsite RW(s) & Film Printer(s) QC reviewed

7. Past and future service or service upgrades discussed (if app)

8. Past and future State and/or MQSA inspections discussed (if app)

9. Past and future ACR Accreditation issues discussed (if app)

9. Facility QC Review (continued)

Quarterly

Facility _____

Date of QC Mtg _____

10. Notable findings during QC meeting

Follow-up
Confirmed
(If App.)

11. Items for quality improvement from QC Meeting

12. Other QC Notes:

Overall Pass/Fail

Lead Interpreting Radiologist
signature

Facility Manager (If App)
signature

QC Technologist
signature

Action Limit:	Required:	Supervising radiologist and facility manager must review QC quarterly. The test passes if meeting held.
	Recommended:	Technologist and supervising radiologist should review technique charts at least annually for each DM system.
	Timeframe:	Not applicable.

11. Evaluation of Site's Technologist QC Program

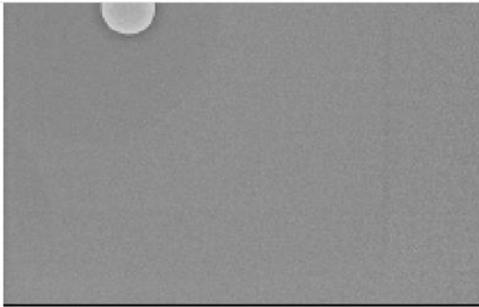
Facility Name _____ MAP ID-Unit# (00000-00) _____
 Mfr & Model _____ Room ID _____
 Survey Date _____

Radiologic Technologist's Quality Control Tests	Frequency	Test Performed, Analyzed & Documented	Missing Data	Incorrect Scoring or Calculations	Missing Corrective Action Documentation	Other	Comments
1. ACR DM Phantom Image Quality Scores of latest phantom image: Latest QC Med Phys Tech Score Score Fiber Speck group Mass	Weekly						
2. CR Cassette Erasure (if app)	Weekly						
3. Comp Thickness Indicator	Monthly						
4. Visual Checklist	Monthly						
5. AW Monitor QC	Monthly						
9. Facility QC Review	Quarterly						
10. Compression Force	Semiannual						
11. Mfr Detector Calibration (if app)	As Needed						
Optional - Repeat Analysis	As Needed						
Optional - System QC for Radiologist	NA						
Optional - Radiologist IQ Feedback	NA						
Corrective Action Log documentation adequate?	Yes						
Overall Pass/Fail for Performance of Technologist QC Program							

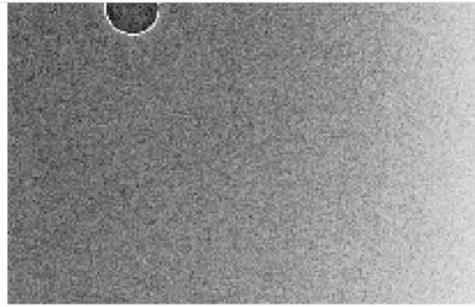
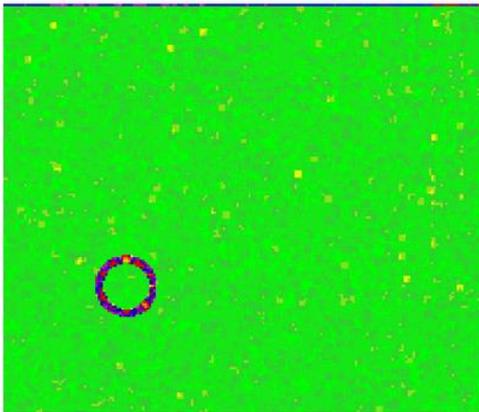
Additional Comments: _____

Action Limits	<p>Required: MQSA regulations [FDA Rule 900.12(d)(1)(iii)] specify that "each facility shall have the services of a medical physicist available to survey mammography equipment and oversee the equipment-related quality assurance practices of the facility." Completion of this "Evaluation of Site's Technologist QC Program" form documents that this oversight has been conducted. In order for the overall evaluation to pass, there must be a) no significant missing data, b) the tests must be analyzed without gross errors, and c) appropriate corrective action for failures must be taken (and documented). See test procedures for more information.</p> <p>Timeframe: Failures must be corrected within 30 days.</p>
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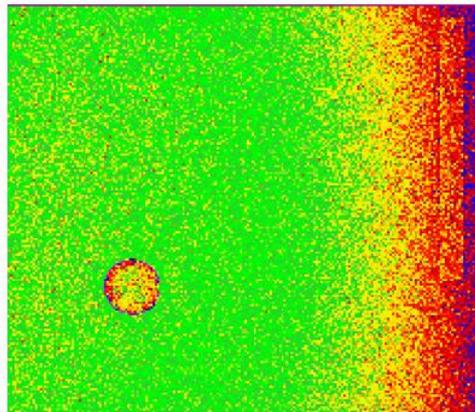
Room 14



Peak Variance Deviation



SNR Deviation



Exposure Intent Type	EXPOSURE INTENT
Exposure Control Mode	AUTOMATIC
Detector Calibration Date	2019-05-14
Detector ID	YM864174
Software Version	AWS:1.9.0.632, ROS:2.10.4800.DRT10, M35:1.6.16.63, GIP2D:3.16.0-4.16.4, Filter:1.0.7.2, BP:1.0.2.1, CView:2.1.1.1, CadScience:1.0.0.20, GCal:1.2.0.0, Enhance:1.0.2.1, SNRCNR:1.0.0.0-1.0.1.0, PMC:1.9.0.94, DET:1.11.0.64, DTC:2.1.0.60, GCB:1.9.0.127, GEN:1.9.0.98, VTA:1.9.0.106, CRM:1.9.0.101, THD:1.9.0.93, CDI:1.9.0.101, AIO:1.9.0.35, BKY:1.9.0.98
Radiographer	AKB
Window Width	4096
Window Level	2047
Exposure Control Mode Description	AutoFilter
Compression Thickness	45

Comment: (*mandatory for Marginal and Fail)

Courtesy of Gord Mawdsley

Sites

gunder

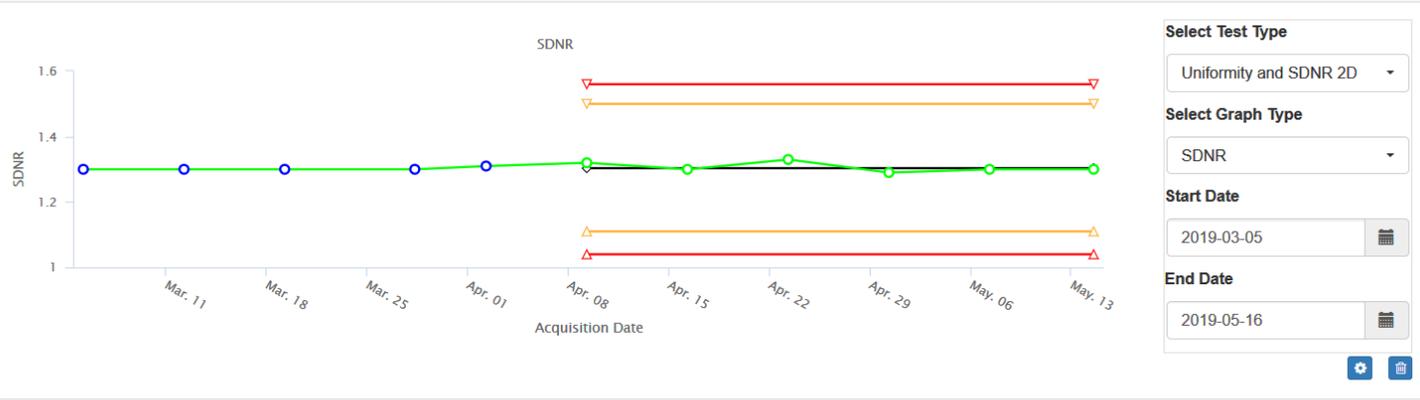
Gundersen Lutheran Medical Center

- GE Mammo Room 1
- Room 14
- Room 17

Gundersen Lutheran Medical Center - [Admin View]

Room 14 - SDNR

Normal



Uniformity and SDNR 2D Results

Acquisition Date/T	Charts Status	SDNR	Target	Filter	kV	mAs	Review	Actions
▶ 2019-05-14 13:08:04	Pass	1.30	TUNGSTEN	RHODIUM	28.0	122.6	Pass	
▶ 2019-05-07 07:25:20	Pass	1.30	TUNGSTEN	RHODIUM	28.0	119.5	Pass	

CQ-Mammo

Contrôle de la qualité en mammographie

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Résolution minimale de (800X600) pixels.



Écrivez-nous!

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CQ-Mammo peut produire de nombreux rapports de gestion, tel que la liste des tests et leur statut ainsi que la demande d'agrément en mammographie (PAM).

Formulaire de demande d'accès

Si votre centre est situé dans la province de Québec, votre accès au logiciel de contrôle de la qualité en mammographie est gratuit. Pour obtenir un accès, complétez le formulaire de demande d'accès au logiciel CQ-Mammo :



[Demande d'accès au logiciel CQ-Mammo](#)

Le formulaire doit être imprimé et télécopié au numéro indiqué dans ce dernier.

Si votre centre est admissible, vous recevrez une fiche d'accès contenant les instructions pour accéder au logiciel CQ-Mammo dans les deux semaines suivant la date de votre demande.



Soutien téléphonique différé : 418-872-3636
(sans frais : 1-866-286-3136)



QC-Track

Products

Quality Control

QC-Track

- Enterprise QC Foundation

- Enterprise QCIS™
- Document Tracking
- Email
- Program Templates
- Reports
- Sign Off
- Workflow

- Modalities

- CT
- Digital Radiography
- Fluoroscopy
- Mammography
- MRI, Breast MRI
- Nuclear Medicine, PET, Fusion

QC-Track Module: Mammography

QC-Track was originally designed to meet the challenges of MQSA device QC. Introduced at RSNA 2008, QC-Track is now proven every year in MQSA inspections across the U.S.

Structured Workflow

QC-Track worksheets, designed to follow the manufacturer's QC requirements, are available for:

- FDA-cleared DBT and FFDM systems, including Hologic, GE, and Siemens

Reminder:

The FDA's Policy Guidance Help System indicates that electronic QC records are acceptable in MQSA inspections under the following conditions:

1. The data is easily accessible for review by the inspector
2. The facility has the ability to print a hardcopy of the records, if requested
3. The records must be maintained for the time frame required by the regulations

NHS Publication No 40 (2000)

Guidelines for Quality Assurance Visits

PROTOCOLS FOR ASSESSING PERFORMANCE

- 3.1 Assessment of radiological performance
- 3.2 Assessment of radiographic performance
- 3.3 Assessment of performance in breast screening pathology
- 3.4 Assessment of surgical performance
- 3.5 Assessment of the performance of the clinical nurse specialist in breast care (screening)
- 3.6 Assessment of administrative and clerical performance
- 3.7 The role of medical physics in QA visits and a protocol for the assessment of medical physics services
- 3.8 Assessment of programme management

Programmatic/institutional support

- QA experts
- Set/adopt standards
- Training and development
- Review and evaluations

Programmatic/institutional support

- Regional QA technologists
 - Public Health England
 - Ontario Breast Screening Program
- QA visits
 - Public Health England (every 3 years)
- BCCA (every year) QA support
 - BCCA provincial QA team
 - Ministry of Health and Human Services QA coordinators
 - BreastCheck Manitoba QC group (charge tech, program manager, service and physicist)
- Online review/monitoring
 - BCCA
 - Sunnybrook QCMonitor
 - Cqmammo.ca

Appropriate QC Testing

- QC Tests
 - Routine tests as recommended by various bodies + vendors
 - Testing or performance verification after equipment modifications
 - Performance criteria and corrective action timelines
 - Relevant tests – appropriate for technology
 - Appropriate QC tools

ACR Manual

Medical Physicist Tests		
1. Mammography Equipment Evaluation (MEE) - MQSA Requirements	MEE	Before clinical use
2. ACR DM Phantom Image Quality	MEE and Annual	Before clinical use
3. Spatial Resolution	MEE and Annual	Within 30 days
4. Automatic Exposure Control System Performance	MEE and Annual	Within 30 days
5. Average Glandular Dose	MEE and Annual	Before clinical use
6. Unit Checklist	MEE and Annual	Critical items: before clinical use; less critical items: within 30 days
7. Computed Radiography (<i>if applicable</i>)	MEE and Annual	Before clinical use
8. Acquisition Workstation (AW) Monitor QC	MEE and Annual	Within 30 days; before clinical use for severe defects
9. Radiologist Workstation (RW) Monitor QC	MEE and Annual	Within 30 days; before clinical use for severe defects
10. Film Printer QC (<i>if applicable</i>)	MEE and Annual	Before clinical use
11. Evaluation of Site's Technologist QC Program	Annual	Within 30 days
12. Evaluation of Display Device Technologist QC Program	Annual	Within 30 days
MEE or Troubleshooting - Beam Quality (Half-Value Layer) Assessment	MEE or Troubleshooting	Before clinical use
MEE or Troubleshooting - kVp Accuracy and Reproducibility	MEE or Troubleshooting	MEE: before clinical use; troubleshooting: w/in 30 days
MEE or Troubleshooting - Collimation Assessment	MEE or Troubleshooting	MEE: before clinical use; troubleshooting: w/in 30 days
Troubleshooting - Ghost Image Evaluation	Troubleshooting	Before clinical use
Troubleshooting - Viewbox Luminance	Troubleshooting	NA

E

F



M

P

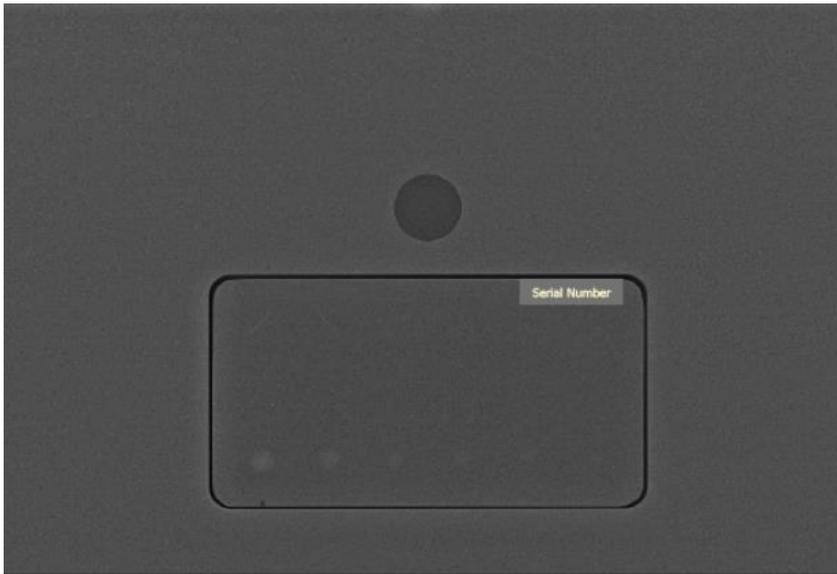
Mammo Protocol



Mammo Working Group Protocol, March 2015

• Introduction	08	■
• Quality Controls – X-Ray Source	15	■
• Tube Output	19	
• Half Value Layer (HVL)	26	
• Quality Controls – Automatic Exposure Control (AEC)	37	■
• AEC Reproducibility	45	
• SDNR compensation and AGD	57	
• Quality Controls – Image Detector	68	■
• Response Function and Noise Evaluation	72	
• Uniformity	91	
• Artifacts	101	
• Inter-plate variability (CR only)	114	
• Quality Controls – Image Quality	123	■
• Phantoms	129	
• Image quality evaluation	149	
• Phantoms and AEC	170	
• Reproducibility tests	171	
• Image Quality and CR systems	178	
• Monitor	189	■
• Calibration	192	
• Uniformity	200	

consistent with the set value) and reproducible. In digital mammography, dynamic ranges of detectors are much wider, and high voltage generators much more accurate and precise than they were in screen-film mammography. Possible miscalibration of peak voltage, however unlikely, would have a very modest effect on the final processed images. This is why kV_p measurements have been discarded from this protocol.



Leverage Connectivity

CQ-Mammo

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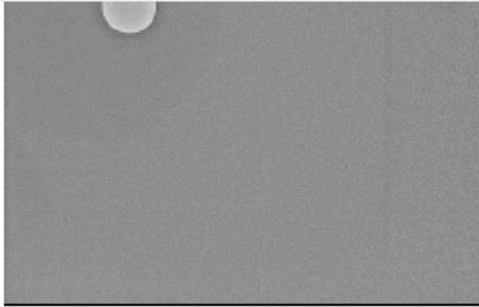
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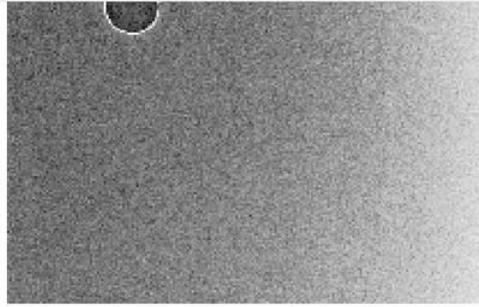
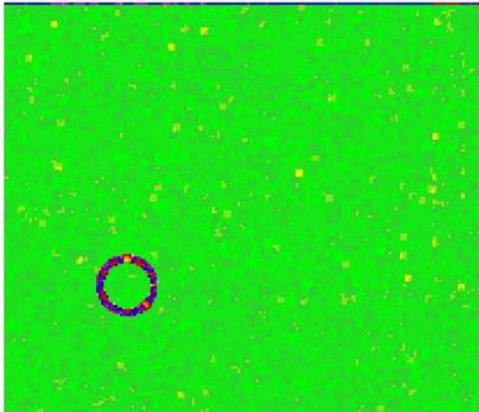
Soutien téléphonique différé : 418-872-3636
(sans frais : 1-866-286-3136)



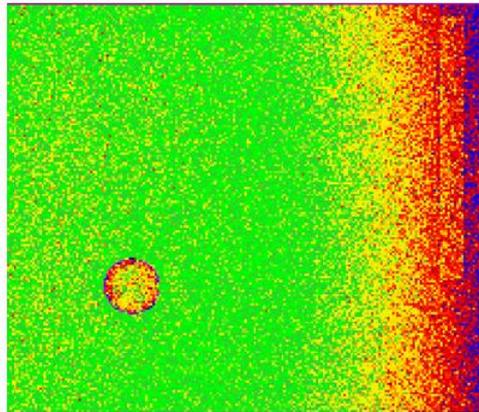
Room 14



Peak Variance Deviation



SNR Deviation



Prescription Intent Type	FOR PRESENTATION
Exposure Control Mode	AUTOMATIC
Detector Calibration Date	2019-05-14
Detector ID	YM864174
Software Version	AWS:1.9.0.632, ROS:2.10.4800.DRT10, M35:1.6.16.63, GIP2D:3.16.0-4.16.4, Filter:1.0.7.2, BP:1.0.2.1, CView:2.1.1.1, CadScience:1.0.0.20, GCal:1.2.0.0, Enhance:1.0.2.1, SNRCNR:1.0.0.0-1.0.1.0, PMC:1.9.0.94, DET:1.11.0.64, DTC:2.1.0.60, GCB:1.9.0.127, GEN:1.9.0.98, VTA:1.9.0.106, CRM:1.9.0.101, THD:1.9.0.93, CDI:1.9.0.101, AIO:1.9.0.35, BKY:1.9.0.98
Radiographer	AKB
Window Width	4096
Window Level	2047
Exposure Control Mode Description	AutoFilter
Compression Thickness	45

Comment: (*mandatory for Marginal and Fail)

Best Practice	Manitoba Practice
Appropriate QC tests	Vendor QC tests CAR test list RMI SDNR test
Clear instructions for QC tests	Vendor QC manual No SDNR test instructions
Quality improvement cycle tools for documentation, tracking and reporting	CAR checklists Automated Vendor QC tool (no tracking)
Clear roles and responsibilities for technologists, MPs, Rads, administrators and regional programs	CAR accreditation package Informal understanding
Cycle of quality improvement	QC working group Frequent communications Imaging, service and QC in house Techs don't always report issue
Leverage connectivity	PACS not used for QC

Manitoba



+ Vendor Tests!

Full Field Digital

TEST	Minimum Frequency	Corrective Action Timeframe
Monitor Inspection, Cleaning, Viewing Conditions	Daily	Immediately, before checked component is used for clients
Daily Checklist	Daily	See checklist
Review Monitor QC	Weekly	Immediately: workstation-before client images interpreted; acquisition station monitor-before clients imaged
Acquisition Monitor QC	Weekly	Within 30 days of the test date
QC Test Image Evaluation (CNR/SDNR)	SDNR Weekly, 45 mm PMMA D phantom with disc	Immediately
MAP Phantom Image	Monthly, recommended	Immediately
Full Field Artifacts	Weekly	Immediately
Mechanical Inspection	Monthly	
Compression	Semi-Annually	Immediately
Repeat Analysis	Quarterly	Within 30 days of the test date
Physicist Survey	Annual	As specified by physicist

Imaging Physics Department

www.cancercare.mb.ca/imagingphysics



Equipment Quality Control for Digital Mammography May 9, 2019

Imaging Physics CancerCare Manitoba

Purpose

An equipment quality control (QC) program establishes baseline performance levels, tracks system performance over time, and reveals performance trends. This document outlines the tests that are part of the QC program for digital mammography equipment. These tests will satisfy the QA standards of the Canadian Association of Radiologist's Mammography Accreditation Program (CAR MAP).

Contact Imaging Physics for assistance in setting up your program.

What are the benefits of a QC program?

- Performance degradation can be identified leading to preventative action.
- Patients benefit when equipment performance is maintained at acceptable levels.
- A QC program is an important element in achieving accreditation.

What are the components of a QC program?

The QC program is set up by the facility under the guidance of a medical physicist certified in mammography by the Canadian College of Physicists in Medicine. The program consists of acceptance testing, on-going quality control, and periodic review of QC data and outcomes. Typically, the routine QC activities are carried out by a technologist while in-depth checks are performed by a medical physicist. A typical QC program includes the following:

Acceptance and Annual Testing

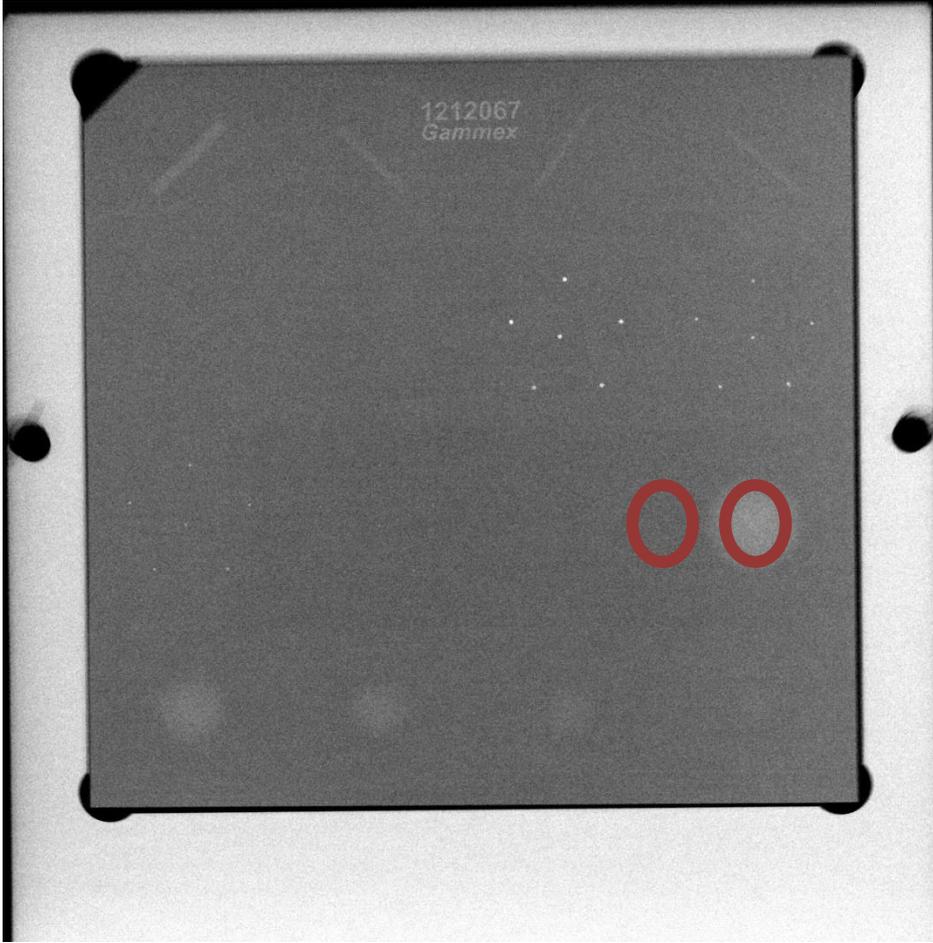
Acceptance testing must be performed by a medical physicist when a system is installed, relocated or undergoes significant upgrades or maintenance. Acceptance testing verifies vendor specifications and establishes performance baselines. Thereafter, the equipment must be inspected and tested by a physicist annually.

It is the facility's responsibility to make arrangements for acceptance and annual testing by a medical physicist.

Guidance for Quality Control

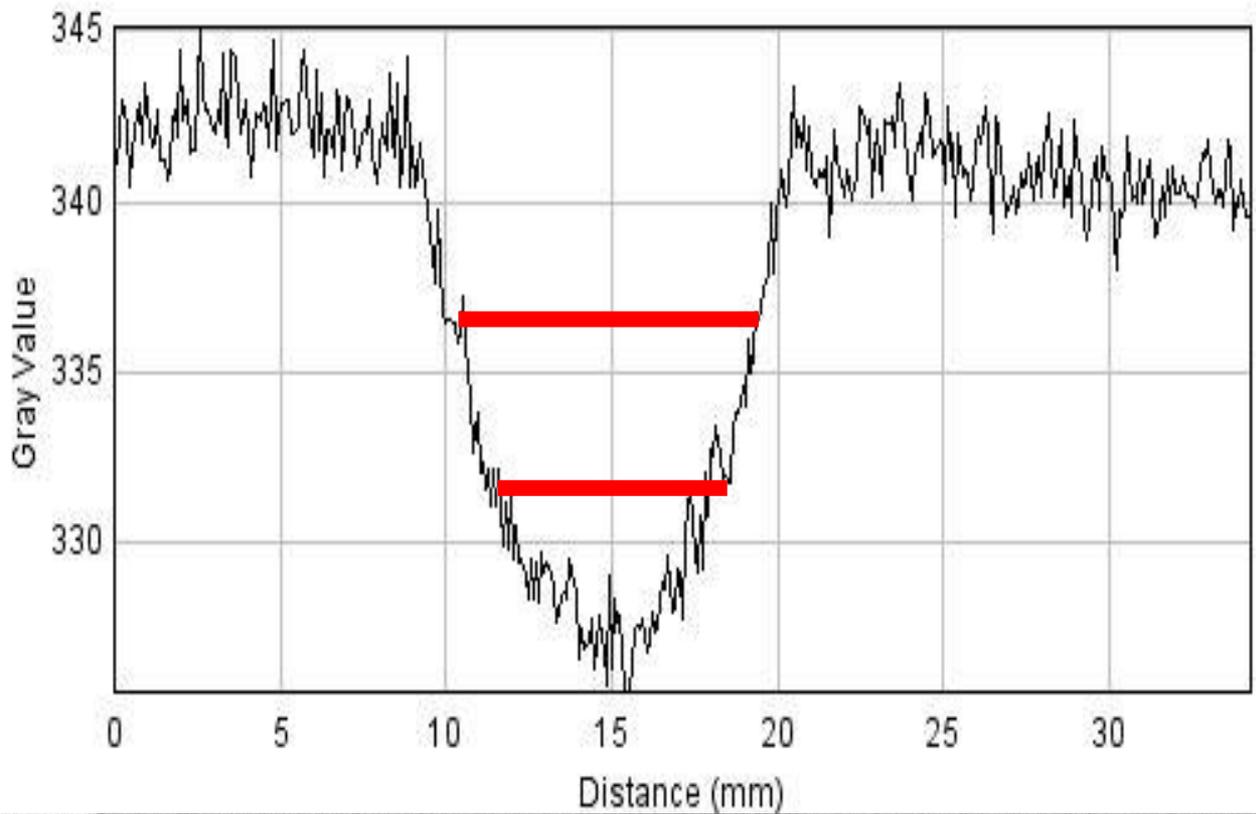
To assist diagnostic imaging sites with the development and implementation of various imaging modalities, the Imaging Physics Department has developed various documents. The documents provide a broad outline of the components in detail. Actual QC programs may differ depending on the diagnostic resources.

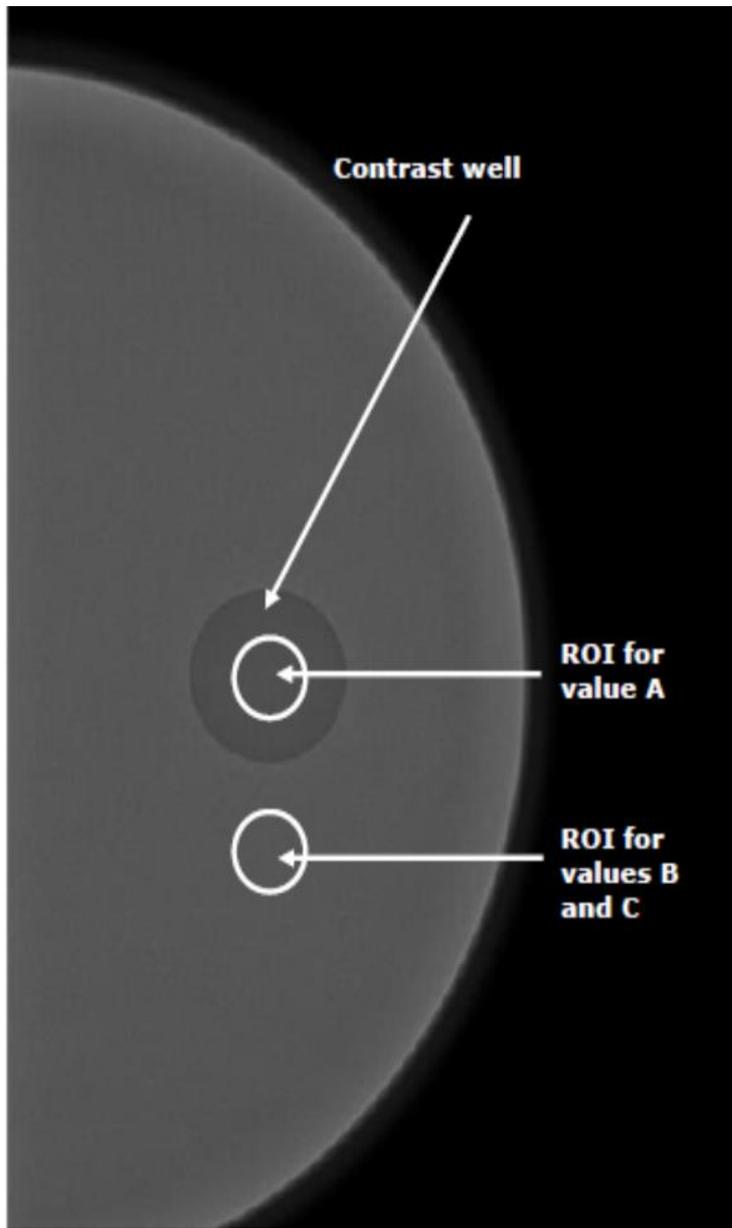
- **New** - Computed Tomography
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- Nuclear Medicine
- **New** - Digital and Computed Radiography Systems - Radiography
 - DR/CR QA spreadsheet
- **New** - Film Radiography Systems
- **New** - Fluoroscopy Systems
 - Fluoro QA spreadsheet
- Diagnostic Ultrasound Scanner Quality Assurance
- **New** - Clinical Displays - Definitions and Specifications
- Equipment Quality Control for Primary Displays
- Modality display QC instructions
- **New** - Display Cleaning



1212067
Gammex







Technologists QC Tests

Table 2 provides a listing of technologist QC tests required by the CAR MAP and Medical Physics in Manitoba.

All QC activity must be documented using CAR digital QC forms and additional forms approved by medical physics. Most of the tests are already familiar to mammography technologist. In what follows, we elaborate on tests that go beyond the CAR MAP requirements.

Table 2: List of Technologist QC Tests

Test	Frequency	CAR	MB	Corrective Action Timeline
Visual Check/Daily Checklist	Daily	v	v	N/A
AWS Cleaning	Daily	v	v	Before clinical use.
RWS Cleaning and viewing conditions	Daily	v	v	Before clinical use.
Artefact Evaluation (Flat Field)	Weekly	v	v	Before clinical use.
AWS Monitor QC	Weekly	v	v	Before clinical use for gross defects, otherwise within 30 days.
RWS Monitor QC	Weekly	v	v	Before clinical use.
D Phantom AEC Check (SDNR)	Weekly	v	v	Before clinical use.
Mechanical Inspection	Monthly	v	v	Before clinical use for any items that compromise patient safety, image quality or dose. Otherwise within 30 days.
MAP Phantom Image Quality	Monthly	v	v	Before clinical use.
Radiologist QC Review	Monthly	v	v	Within 30 days.
Artefact Evaluation (all targets)	Monthly		v	Before clinical use.
Breast Thickness Indicator	Monthly		v	Before clinical use.
Repeat/reject Analysis	Quarterly	v	v	Within 30 days.
Compression Force	Semi-annually	v	v	Before clinical use.
Detector Calibration	Per the manufacturer's		v	Before clinical use.

	protocol		
Mobile QC	SDNR after moving	v	Before clinical use.

Weekly D Phantom AEC Check (SDNR)

This test provides a tool to monitor system performance over time and to ensure the system meets quantitative image quality and dose performance levels. It involves tracking the signal-difference-to-noise ratio (SDNR) under imaging conditions mimicking those of an average breast. Sometimes this test is referred to as the contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR).

Please note that the vendor tests using the MAP phantom is not appropriate because the results are sensitive to the exact placement of the ROI in the largest mass. You must use the D phantom for this test.

SDNR Test Instructions

1. Create a QC study/patient and give it an appropriate name.
2. The study category should be QC-raw.
3. Use the OPDOSE AEC option.
4. Use the non-deflecting compression paddle. Use the same paddle very week.
5. Place the D phantom with its flat side aligned along the chest wall edge of the bucky, centered right to left, and the 1 mm disc on top. Use care to position the phantom consistently every time the test is performed. Figure 1. D Phantom positioning

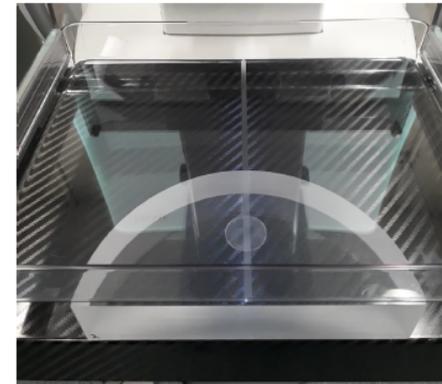
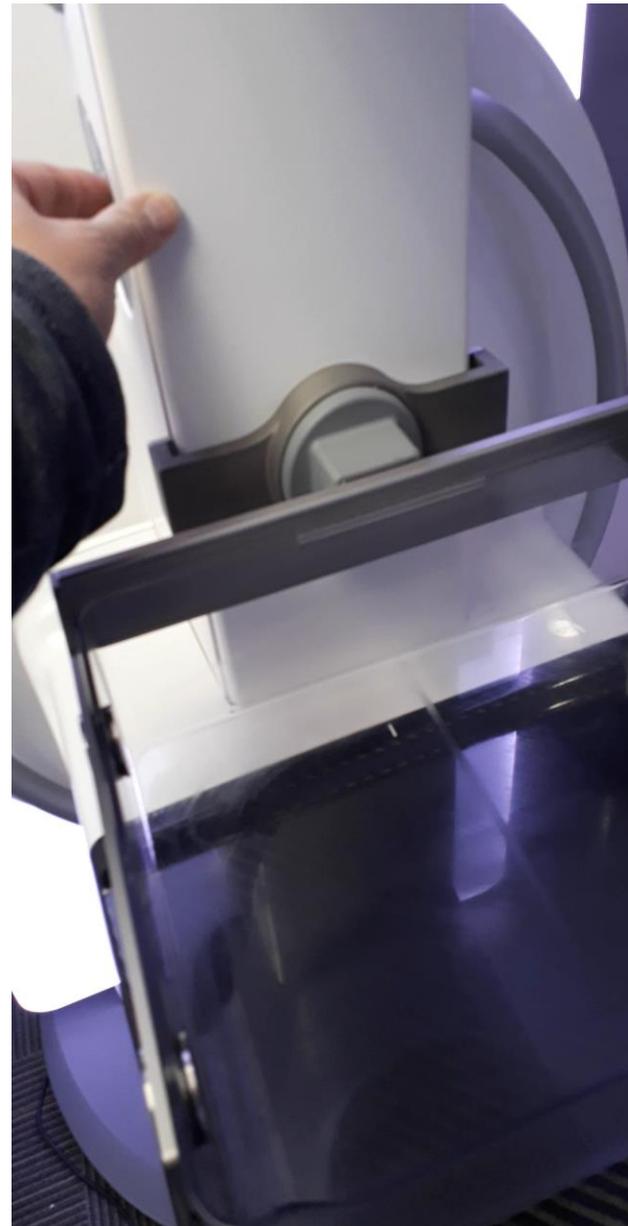


Figure 1. D Phantom positioning

6. Apply compression to the phantom in the range of 50-60 N. The phantom thickness is at the edge of values that can cause the kVp to change. You may have to use the manual compression fine adjustment to ensure that the system reads a thickness of 40 mm.

Cycle of Quality Improvement

- Quality mindset
- Shared responsibility
- Quality is not a chore, it's a value
- Report problems
- Don't just "accept" tests
- What's a baseline for?



Thank you!