
Occupational Radiation Dosimetry Assessment Using an Automated Infusion Device for Positron-Emitting Radiotracers

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Handling and administration of radiopharmaceuticals are a key contributor to staff radiation dose. Shielded automated infusion devices potentially standardize and reduce radiation exposure during procedures. However, loading the devices adds incremental radiation exposure, which may mitigate dose savings. We measured radiation doses from the loading and use of an automated infusion device and compared these with those from manual injection of ¹⁸F radiotracers. **Methods:** Adult patients were administered ¹⁸F-FDG or ¹⁸F-FLT before 3-dimensional PET whole-body or brain imaging, respectively. Radioactivity amounts from manual injections performed with protective syringe shields and vial holders were measured by a standard dose calibrator before and after injection. Automated infusions were performed using the shielded infusion device. Staff wore electronic dosimeters at the wrist and trunk. Electronic dosimeters were also worn while multidose ¹⁸F-FDG vials were loaded and unloaded. For each task, background radiation was determined and subtracted from the electronic dosimeter values. **Results:** Twenty-seven manually injected unit doses yielded a mean administered dose to patients of 480.7 ± 66.2 MBq (12.99 ± 1.79 mCi), compared with 431.9 ± 22.7 MBq (11.67 ± 0.61 mCi) in 34 automated injections. The mean difference was statistically significant. To control for this difference, results were expressed as a standardized dose per unit of activity. With the automated infusion device, the mean extremity dose per injection was 0.003 ± 0.002 μ Sv/MBq, compared with 0.026 ± 0.017 μ Sv/MBq with manual injections. Mean body dose per procedure with automated infusion was 0.001 μ Sv/MBq, versus 0.011 μ Sv/MBq with manual injection ($P < 0.001$). The changing of bulk ¹⁸F-FDG vials in 37 procedures added a mean dose per vial change of 0.89 ± 1.3 μ Sv to the extremities and 0.47 ± 2.0 μ Sv to the body. **Conclusion:** The use of a shielded automatic infusion device in a clinical PET setting resulted in an approximately 10-fold decrease in staff extremity and body doses during the administration of ¹⁸F-labeled radiopharmaceuticals. Loading and unloading bulk vials of radiotracer did not significantly offset these dose savings.

Key Words: ¹⁸F-FDG; ALARA; automated infusion; occupational radiation dose

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Reducing radiation exposure to patients, nuclear medicine staff, and others is a common goal of professionals in radiation protection and nuclear medicine. Potential increases in both medical and occupational radiation exposure have become a more urgent and persistent issue with the increasing dissemination of PET imaging, which uses higher-photon-yield radiopharmaceuticals such as ¹⁸F-FDG (1–3). Task-based analyses often point to the handling and administration of radioactive materials as a key contributor to increased dose to staff (4–7).

Shielded automated infusion devices have recently been introduced, allowing for subsequent reductions in radiation exposure to staff during patient dosing procedures (8–10). These dose reductions are possible for several reasons. The first is the increased distance of operators from the patient during the injection; that is, the technologist or physician can simultaneously monitor the patient and injection from a distance of several meters. Second, these devices contain varying amounts of lead or tungsten shielding. However, the loading of bulk injectate vials that may contain up to 25 GBq of ¹⁸F-FDG, as well as the maintenance or troubleshooting of the devices, potentially adds incremental radiation exposure not incurred by individual syringe injections using the manual technique. Additional exposure is particularly likely when there are loading difficulties associated with air in the line or crimped tubing or when general unfamiliarity with the device arises. Therefore, it remains unclear how these devices will fully affect clinical throughput and the cumulative radiation dose burden to staff. In addition, improved precision of administered radiopharmaceuticals, leading to less variation in patient dose, should be achievable with automated devices.

This investigation was designed to measure and compare various task-based radiation doses from both automated infusion and manual injection protocols of ¹⁸F-labeled radio-

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pharmaceuticals in a clinical setting. Both administered patient doses and occupational exposures and doses were examined in a protocol preapproved by the institutional review board of the hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Adult patients were administered ^{18}F -FDG or ^{18}F -FLT before 3-dimensional PET whole-body or brain imaging, respectively. Radioactivity amounts from manual injections performed with protective syringe shields and vial holders were measured by a standard dose calibrator (CRC-25R; Capintec, Inc.) before and after injection. Automated infusions were performed using the Intego (Medrad) shielded injection device (Fig. 1). The licensed nuclear medicine technologists had an average of 8.3 y (range, 3–20 y) of postgraduate experience. All had undergone onsite training with the automated infusion device, which had been in service approximately 11 mo before initiation of this study. Staff wore electronic personal dosimeters (MY DOSE, PDM-112; Aloka Co., Ltd.) at the wrist and trunk during syringe preparation, injection, and measurement of residual activity. These silicon semiconductor dosimeters display doses between 1.0 μSv and 10.0 Sv (0.1 mrem–1,000 rem) and respond to a γ -energy range from 40 keV to 1.5 MeV. Depending on patient schedule and radiopharmaceutical production methods, bulk vial changes within the automated infusion device were performed 1 or 2 times per day. Staff doses were also measured during loading of multidose ^{18}F -FDG vials into the device, as well as during removal of decayed vials from the device. For both injection and vial-handling tasks, background radiation values were predetermined with a pressurized ion chamber (Inovision 451P; Inovision Radiation Measurements) and a traceable timer (Fisher Scientific) and subtracted from the electronic dosimeter dose value. The exposure rate in $\mu\text{R}/\text{h}$ was converted to $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ and multiplied by time increment—for example, room background rate = 54 $\mu\text{R}/\text{h} \times$ injection time of 3 min 48 s = 54 $\mu\text{R}/\text{h} \times$ 0.063 h = 3.43 $\mu\text{R} =$ 0.034 μSv . A single observer used a dose measurement recording worksheet for each case (Fig. 2). Occupational doses to both extremity and whole body were tabulated and analyzed using Excel (Microsoft). Descriptive, parametric, and nonparametric statistics, when appropriate, were determined and analyzed using SPSS software, version 18.0 (SPSS Inc.).

RESULTS

Administered Doses

Manual drawing up and dispensing of the prescribed radiopharmaceutical using unit doses ($n = 27$) yielded a mean administered dose to patients of 480.7 ± 66.2 MBq (12.99 ± 1.79 mCi). The infusions using the automated injection device ($n = 34$) delivered a mean administered dose to patients of 431.9 ± 22.7 MBq (11.67 ± 0.61 mCi) (Table 1). When compared with the automated infusions, the manual technique delivered a wider dispersion of the administered dose, with increased SE (Table 2). Furthermore, the mean difference of 48.8 MBq (1.32 mCi) between patient doses was statistically significant by the 2-tailed t test ($\alpha = 0.05$, $t = 4.02$, $P < 0.001$). Intuitively, technologist dose would be lower using the technique that administered lower doses, that



FIGURE 1. The Intego (Medrad) shielded injection device.

is, the automated system. To correct for this error, the results were normalized using the following metric:

Operator dose per administered unit of radiopharmaceutical ($\mu\text{Sv}/\text{MBq}$).

This then normalizes the results, allowing a comparison that is independent of the administered dose, and also permits comparisons across other cited works within the literature.

Background Radiation

Background exposure rates throughout were highly variable, ranging from 0.02 to 2.80 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{h}$ (2.0–280 $\mu\text{rem}/\text{h}$). The actual task times in minutes varied as follows: manual

^{18}F PET exposure worksheet			
Date:	_____		
Techn. initials:	_____		
Procedure/indication:	_____		
Dose assay	_____ mCi		
Post-injection assay	_____ mCi		
Net, injectate	_____ mCi		
Load automated injector	_____ mCi	AM/PM	
Transport/injection			
Mfr's container	_____		
Pb box only	_____		
Pb box with syringe shield	_____		
Syringe shield only	_____		
Injection technique			
Butterfly	_____		_____
Angiocath	_____		_____
Direct i.v. injection	_____		_____
To existing line	_____		_____
Automated injector	_____		_____
Room bgd	_____ $\mu\text{R}/\text{hr}$		Time (mins/secs) Total _____
Post injection			
EPD value, body	_____		μSv
EPD value, wrist (if applicable)	_____		μSv
Automated injector			
Ion chamber	Cumulative exposure @ 0.5 m	_____ μR	_____ AM/PM
Comments:	_____		
	* = < 1.0 μSv		

FIGURE 2. Worksheet for recording dose measurements.

TABLE 1
Doses

Automated injection			Manual injection		
Administered dose (MBq)	Background-corrected dose (μSv)		Administered dose (MBq)	Background-corrected dose (μSv)	
	Body	Wrist		Body	Wrist
443.6	0	0	472.1	4	14
357.1	0	1	405.5	4	3
449.9	n/r	2	609.8	4	5
434.8	2	2	488	8	4
436.2	0	0	494.3	5	14
437.7	0	1	435.9	4	5
442.9	1	2	431.8	NR	5
434.8	1	2	589.4	4	11
443.3	1	1	516.2	6	NR
432.9	2	3	419.2	2	10
446.2	1	1	399.6	5	NR
444.7	0	2	428.1	8	24
445.9	1	0	477.3	4	18
434.8	2	3	451.4	9	19
440.7	1	2	481.4	5	7
365.2	1	1	478.8	4	15
432.2	0	1	347.1	5	26
434.8	0	0	458.8	2	2
363.3	0	1	577.2	10	16
436.2	1	1	624.9	3	8
445.1	0	0	485.1	9	14
440.3	0	1	445.5	5	16
443.3	1	2	428.1	6	10
432.9	1	0	559.8	NR	9
438.5	1	0	504.7	3	9
434.4	0	1	468.4	7	24
433.3	0	0	501.7	5	20
428.8	0	1			
437.7	1	1			
432.9	0	0			
439.2	0	1			
444.4	1	1			
439.2	1	1			
437.3	0	1			

NR = not recorded.

injection = $3:08 \pm 0:59$; automated injection = $3:36 \pm 1:50$; change in/out vial = $4:04 \pm 1:52$.

Multiplying task times by background rate yielded an average total background for all tasks of $0.013 \pm 0.02 \mu\text{Sv}$ ($1.3 \pm 2.1 \mu\text{rem}$).

Operator Dose

The operator dose results were determined from approximately 60 patient injections. No outlier values were censored from the data, though occasionally an electronic dosimeter was unavailable.

For extremity dose related to preparation and administration of radiopharmaceutical, the normalized dose to staff from the automated injections ($n = 34$) was $0.003 \pm 0.002 \mu\text{Sv/MBq}$ ($11.1 \pm 7.4 \mu\text{rem/mCi}$). Manual preparation and injection technique ($n = 25$) yielded an extremity dose of $0.026 \pm 0.017 \mu\text{Sv/MBq}$ ($96.2 \pm 62.9 \mu\text{rem/mCi}$) (Fig. 3).

The body dose to staff from the automated infusion ($n = 33$) was $0.001 \pm 0.002 \mu\text{Sv/MBq}$ ($3.7 \pm 7.4 \mu\text{rem/mCi}$), whereas manual techniques ($n = 25$) yielded a body dose of $0.011 \pm 0.005 \mu\text{Sv/MBq}$ ($40.7 \pm 18.5 \mu\text{rem/mCi}$) (Fig. 4).

TABLE 2
Administered Doses (Injectate) by Method

Parameter	Automated		Manual	
	MBq	mCi	MBq	mCi
Mean	431.89	11.67	480.74	12.99
SD	22.68	0.61	66.22	1.79
Minimum	357.05	9.65	347.06	9.38
Maximum	449.92	12.16	624.93	16.89
SE	3.89		12.74	
N	34		27	

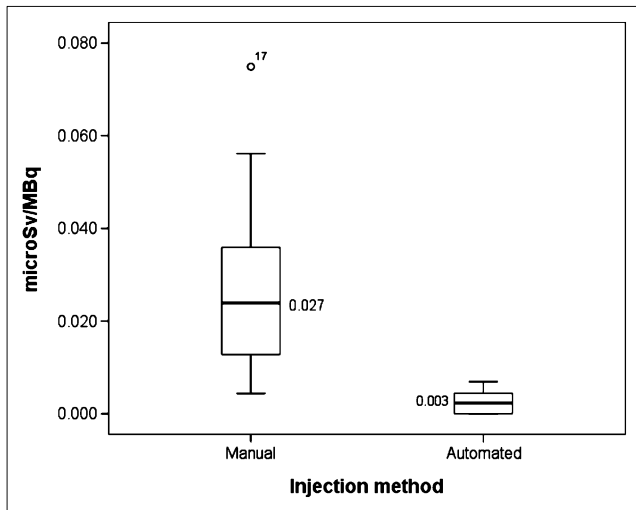


FIGURE 3. Extremity doses yielded by manual and automated injection methods.

The mean differences were statistically significant by the Mann–Whitney *U* test ($P < 0.001$) (Tables 3 and 4).

Vial Change

In 34 loading procedures, mean vial radioactivity was $20,174.3 \pm 1,298.9$ MBq (545.3 ± 35.1 mCi). In 3 unloading procedures, mean vial radioactivity was 382.3 ± 149.5 MBq (10.3 ± 4.0 mCi). The changing of bulk ^{18}F -FDG vials added a mean extremity dose per vial change of 0.89 ± 1.3 μSv (0.09 ± 0.1 mrem) and a mean body dose per vial change of 0.47 ± 2.0 μSv (0.05 ± 0.2 mrem).

DISCUSSION

In deciding whether to use or purchase an automated radiopharmaceutical dosing device, one needs to consider several factors, including cost, reliability, service availability, training requirements, and, most important, the potential

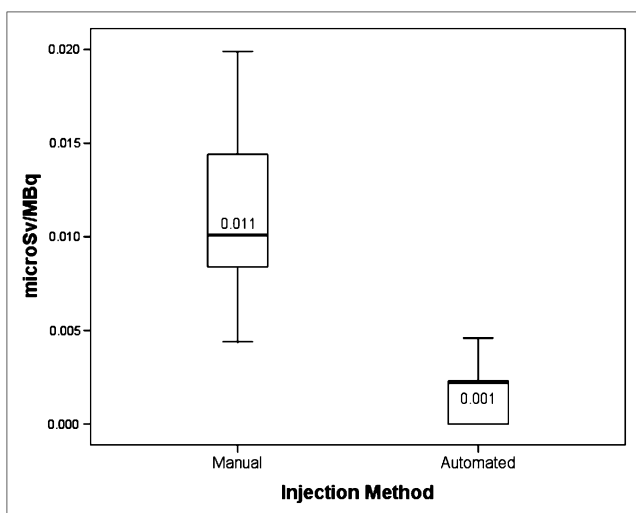


FIGURE 4. Body doses yielded by manual and automated injection methods.

TABLE 3
Extremity Dose ($\mu\text{Sv}/\text{MBq}$)

Injection method	Mean	<i>N</i>	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Manual	0.0265	25	0.017	0.004	0.075
Automated	0.0025	34	0.002	0.000	0.007
Total		59			

dose savings for patients and staff. This study specifically focused on occupational dose burdens, yet our results also confirmed that the automated injections delivered a more precise and lower administered radiopharmaceutical dose, which in turn potentially provides a lower and more uniform effective patient dose. With the automated infusion device, there was an approximately 10-fold reduction in occupational extremity and body dose values. Furthermore, the additional exposures from loading and unloading the bulk vials of ^{18}F -FDG contributed relatively minimal additional radiation exposure to the staff.

To illustrate the importance of these dose reductions, one could extrapolate the reductions per unit dose to a quarterly dose report. A simple hypothetical example assumes that 5 patients per day are injected by the same technologist over a calendar quarter comprising 60 workdays. The resultant occupational body dose from a 370-MBq (10.0-mCi) injection of ^{18}F radiotracer would be 0.001 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{MBq} \times 370$ MBq/patient $\times 5$ patients/d $\times 60$ d/quarter = 111.0 μSv (11.1 mrem) when the automated device is used. By contrast, with manual injection technique, the whole-body dose would be 0.011 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{MBq} \times 370$ MBq/patient $\times 5$ patients/d $\times 60$ d/quarter = 1,221 μSv (122.1 mrem). This closely approximates our institution's ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) I value of 10% of the quarterly maximum permissible doses of 1.25 mSv (125 mrem) for workers in the United States (the annual deep dose equivalent limit for radiation workers in the United States currently remains at 50.0 mSv [5,000 mrem] (1)).

This study had several limitations. First, whereas both the ion chamber and the electronic dosimeters optimally perform at the 0.511-MeV range, we did not apply exact sensitivity corrections for each device. Furthermore, the lower limit of detection of the electronic dosimeter is 1.0 μSv (100 μrem = 0.1 mrem). It is probably unlikely, though not completely established, that doses less than this would be meaningful. Second, a single automated injection device was evaluated, although several commercial and

TABLE 4
Body/Trunk Dose ($\mu\text{Sv}/\text{MBq}$)

Injection method	Mean	<i>N</i>	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Manual	0.0111	25	0.005	0.004	0.020
Automated	0.0014	33	0.002	0.000	0.005
Total		58			

in-house custom-designed devices may be available to others as possible alternatives. Finally, the participating technologists had used the automated infusion device for 10–11 mo before this study; that is, because the learning curve for using this device had been well established, lengthy vial replacement task times, troubleshooting of problems, or injection mishaps were rarely if ever observed. One might anticipate longer radiation exposure times for certain tasks from novice users of the device. We also evaluated the technologist group as a single heterogeneous cohort and did not separate exposure values by education, training, or vial-handling technique. Future investigations could further stratify results.

CONCLUSION

The use of the described shielded automatic infusion device in a clinical PET setting resulted in an approximately 10-fold decrease in staff extremity and body doses during the administration of ^{18}F -labeled radiopharmaceuticals. Loading and unloading bulk vials of radiotracer did not significantly offset these dose savings.

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