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ECR 2022 / C-17061

Effectiveness of Shielding in Computed Tomography Examinations

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Purpose

Computed Tomography (CT) is an important tool in providing high-quality crosssectional images of the body using ionizing radiation and computational reconstruction techniques. CT has transformed much of medical imaging by providing three-dimensional views of the organ or body region of interest. CT involves larger radiation doses than the more common, conventional x-ray imaging procedures, and technological developments have contributed to the increase of number and diversity of scanning procedures, in adults and pediatrics patients. Since an increasing number of CT scans are being obtained, the...

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Methods and materials

This experimental study consisted of the assessment of dose at-risk organs (thyroid, breast, and gonads) in a full-body anthropomorphic phantom in different configurations. The dose was measured with ionizing chambers and TLD dosimeters, without, shielding in an anterior position and surrounding the patient during performing different CT examinations. In phase 1, a total of 66 CT scans including Head, Chest, Pelvis, and Knee region were performed in a full-body anthropomorphic phantom with standard protocols used at the public hospital without any shielding, with shielding on...

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Results

All the results of the present research are presented in the following tables. Table 1 presents results regarding ESD (mGy) on thyroid, breast, and female gonads during skull CT examinations in 3 different configurations. From the results, we observe higher doses without any shielding (6,23 mGy on thyroid, 1,37mGy on breast, and 0,34 mGy on gonads), and higher doses with surrounding protection on thyroid and breast compared to results with shielding on top of the phantom(3,28 mGy vs 2,41 mGy and 0,2 mGy vs 0,18... Read more

Conclusion

It is concluded that the differences observed are because when part of the dispersed radiation from the primary beam is absorbed by the patient or phantom, this radiation is projected in several directions, coming into contact with lead protections and there is a higher percentage reduction in patients (who have organs that absorb radiation and attenuate it) than in the phantom. The shielding should be used in all CT scans to reduce scattered radiation on risk organs and to protect the patients, this protection should...

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Personal information and conflict of interest

A. Coelho: Nothing to disclose K. B. Azevedo: Nothing to disclose A. F. C. L. Abrantes: Nothing to disclose S. I. Rodrigues: Nothing to disclose L. P. V. Ribeiro: Nothing to disclose B. Vicente: Nothing to disclose R. P. P. Almeida: Nothing to disclose O. Lesyuk: Nothing to disclose

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Fig 1: Table 1 - Phase 1 results of measurements with the ionizing chamber on...

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Fig 2: Table 2 - Phase 1 results of measurements with the ionizing chamber on...

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1	(lei)	AP Protection	Vicer's Grads	67
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Fig 3: Table 3 - Phase 2 Results of TDL measurements on anthropomorphic phantom during...

TL3	Scan	Protection	Location	ESD (mCy
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34		Surveying Prototion		62
11		Nathataction		626
B	Shall TC	/7 Policies	Breat	0,04
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B	ShillTC	N/Relation		0.04
31	ShiftC	/2 Predim		08
ы	Cleat TC	Nitraction	Wings's Canals	6,28
11	ChertTC	A7 Policim		622
п	Clast1C	Servening Protection		612

Fig 4: Table 4 - Phase 3 Results of TDL measurements on patients during Head and chest...

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