

EC Tender project contract N° ENER/2022/NUCL/SI2.880751

SAMIRA Study on reporting and learning from patient-related incidents and near misses in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology

Welcome to the MARLIN project workshop!

September 5 & 6, Brussels



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SAMIRA Study on reporting and learning from patient-related incidents and near misses in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology

Session 1: Opening and Background

Carlos Prieto Martín



**MARLIN Project Workshop
September 5 & 6, Brussels**





"That's here. That's Home. That's us."

Workshop house rules

Moderators will officiate discussion at the end of each session, recognising onsite audience and reading questions from the online audience

Microphones are provided in the aisles so audience members can ask questions

Online audience may submit questions and comments to the speakers via the Q&A function

- Speakers will try to answer all questions/comments during the webinar or will answer in writing afterwards

Wifi: BluePoint Visitor network (open)

Day 1 programme

13:00–14:40	Session 1: Opening and Background
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Introduction and overview➤ Underlying issues➤ Perspectives of European, international and patient organisations
14:40–15:10	<u>Coffee break</u>
15:10–17:25	Session 2: Status of Implementation of BSSD Requirements on ILSs
15:10–16:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Survey methodology and results of questionnaires and expert interviews➤ Member State reports and good practices — France, Germany, Belgium
16:30–17:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Discussion
17:15–17:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Conclusions & recommendations➤ Wrap-up of day 1

Registration

117 total registrations

MARLIN study countries

EU-27, Norway,
Switzerland

MARLIN consortium

France, Germany,
Ireland, Israel,
Portugal, Spain,
Sweden, Türkiye, UK

Austria	3		Lithuania	1	
Belgium	14		Luxembourg	2	
Bulgaria	1		Netherlands	3	
Croatia	4		Norway	3	
Cyprus	1		Poland	3	
Czechia	5		Portugal	9	
Denmark	1		Romania	3	
Finland	3		Slovakia	1	
France	6		Slovenia	1	
Germany	4		Spain	5	
Greece	2		Sweden	4	
Hungary	1		Switzerland	4	
Ireland	8		Non-EU	23	Türkiye 4, UK 3, etc.
Italy	2		No rep		Estonia, Latvia, Malta

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Session 1: Opening and Background

The project and its rationale

Carlos Prieto Martín



MARLIN Project Workshop
September 5 & 6, Brussels



The project and its rationale

Aim: Support the implementation of Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom by:

1. Providing a comprehensive description of the current status of incident reporting and
2. Develop consensus guidelines on reporting and learning from patient-related incidents and near misses in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine, and interventional and diagnostic radiology in Europe

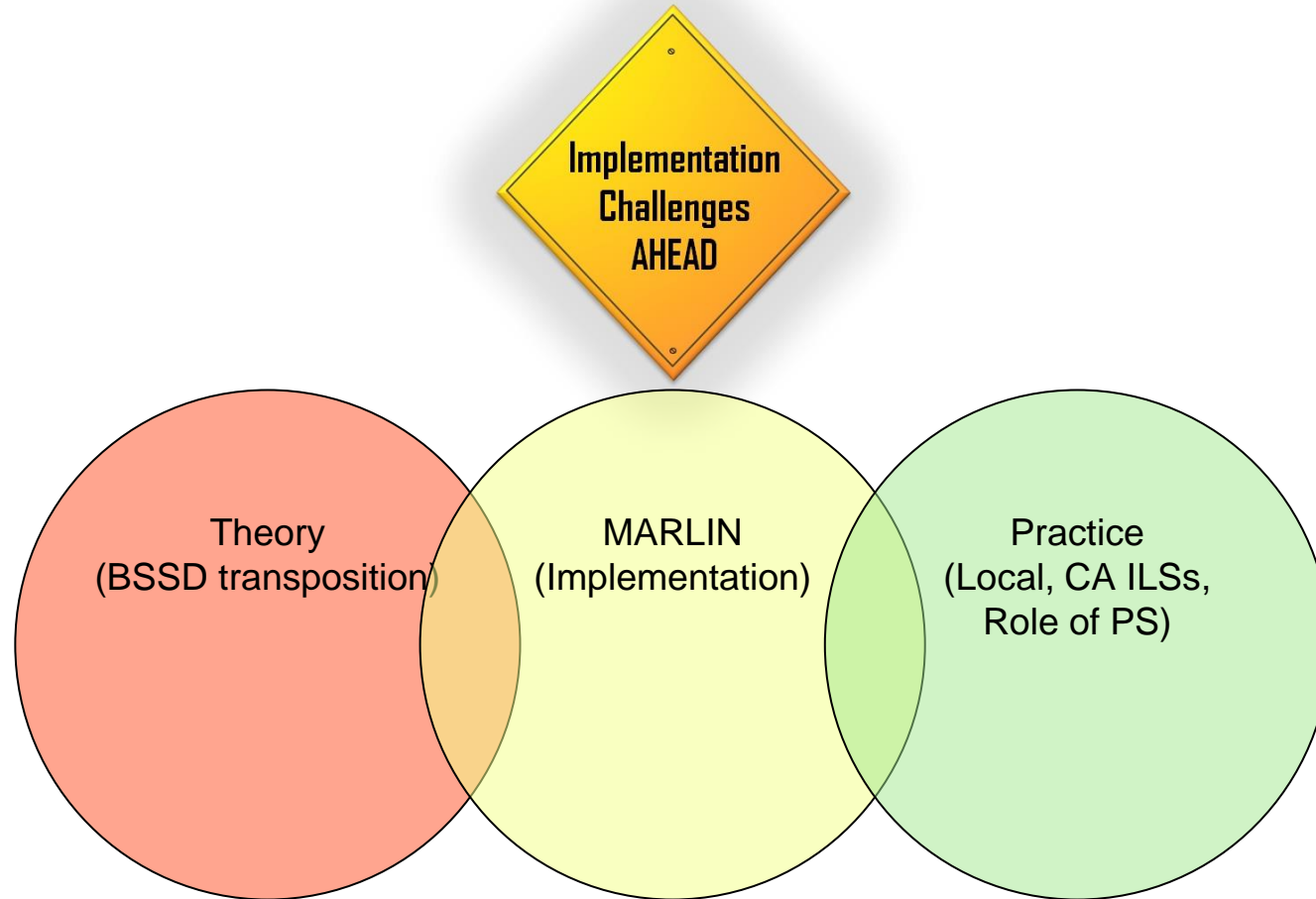
Euratom Basic Safety Standards
Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom

the European Radiation Safety Directive



The project and its rationale

Implementation:



The project and its rationale

ACCIRAD

Pre-transposition BSSD

External Beam Radiotherapy

Incident Learning Systems Reactive

Risk analysis Proactive

MARLIN

Post-transposition BSSD

External Beam Radiotherapy

Brachytherapy

Therapeutic Nuclear Medicine

Interventional procedures

Diagnostic Nuclear Medicine

Diagnostic Radiology

The project and its rationale

Timespan: January 2023 – December 2024

Budget: €249,950

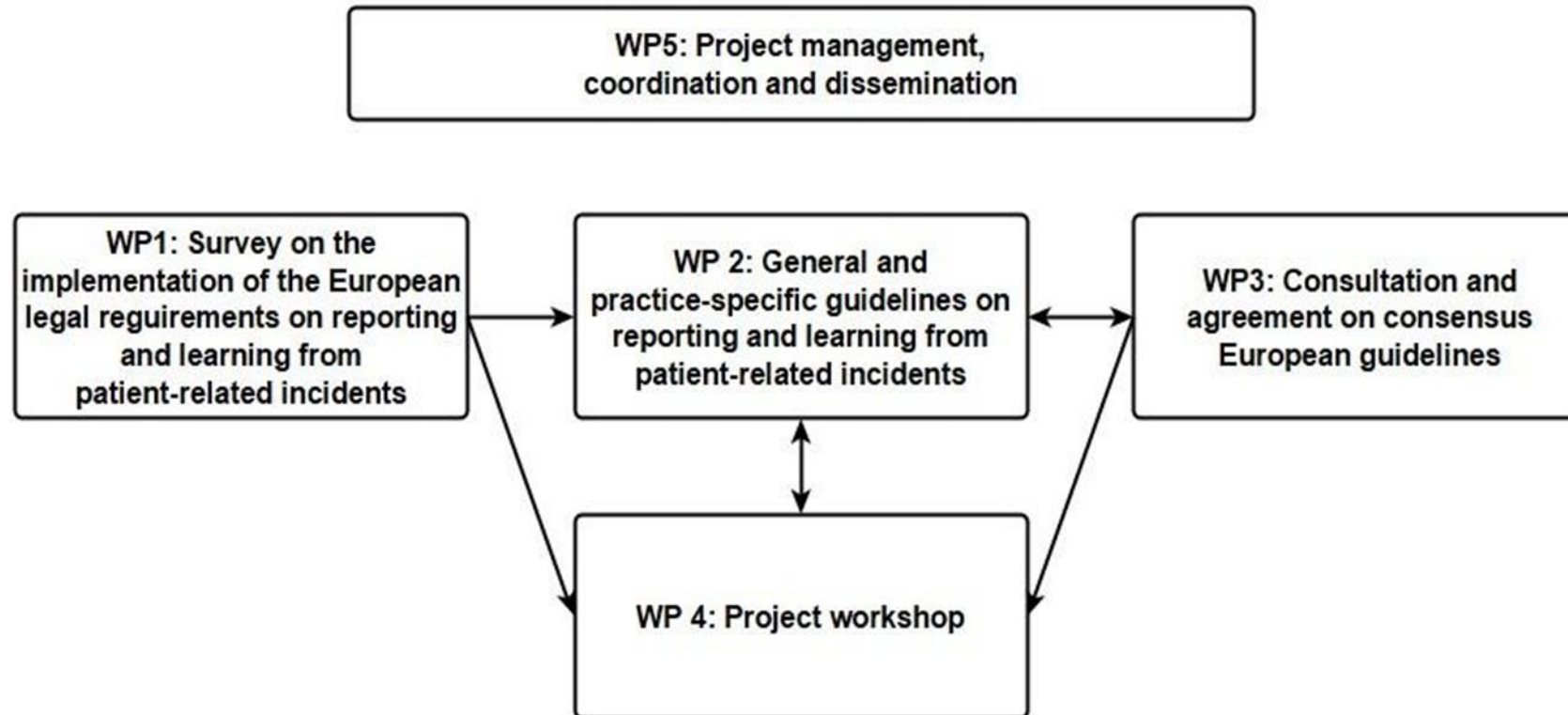
Consortium:

- EIBIR – European Institute for Biomedical Imaging Research as lead contractor
- ESTRO – European Society for Radiotherapy and Oncology
- EFOMP – European Federation of Organisations in Medical Physics



The project and its rationale

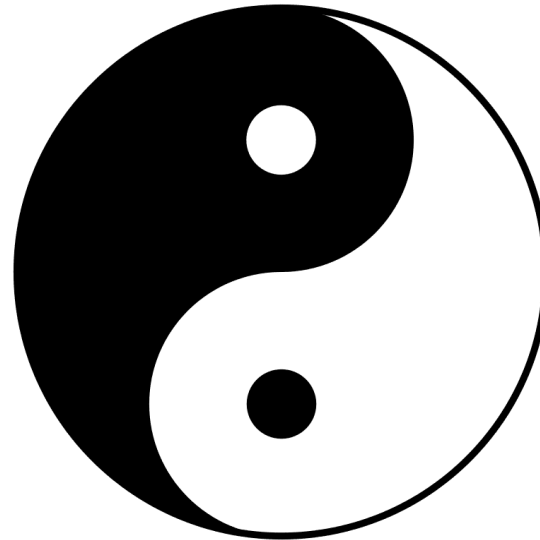
Work package structure and interrelations:



The project and its rationale

Event

- Individuals affected
- 2nd victims
- Institutions involved
- Public's confidence in healthcare systems



Learning opportunity

- ILS

"Successes are revised mistakes" James Clear



Accident Reporting in the Context of SAMIRA and BSSD

Filip Maksan, DG ENER

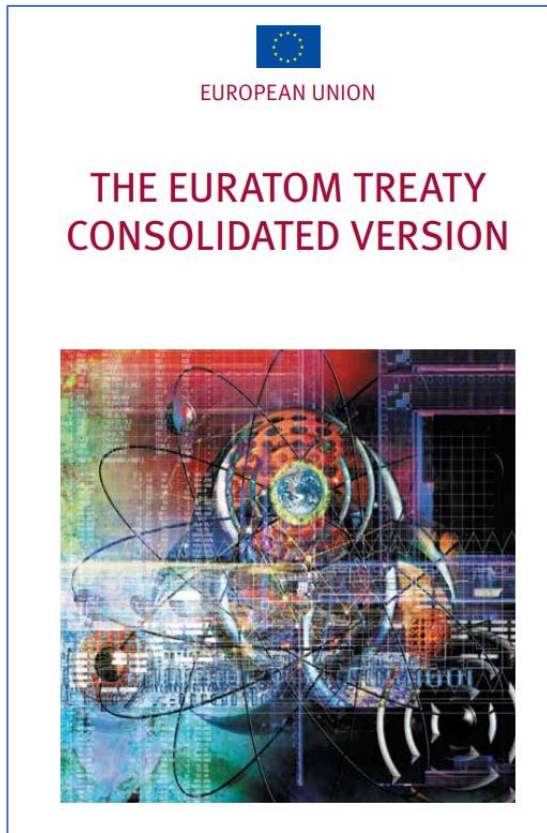
Introduction

Why are we here?



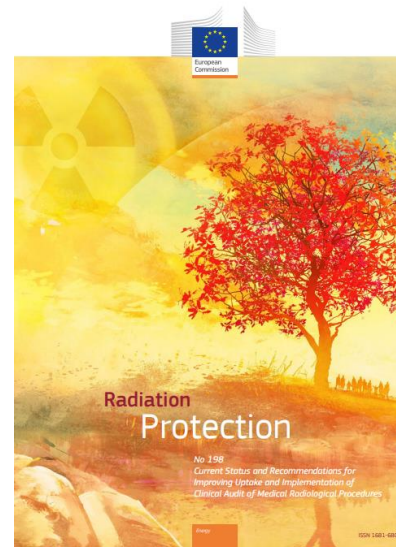
WHY: Euratom legal framework for radiation protection in medicine

#EUSamira
#EUCancerPlan



Chapter III Health and Safety

- ☞ **Basic Safety Standards Directive 2013/59/Euratom**
- ☞ **Chapter VII, Medical Exposure**



- ☞ **EU Radiation Protection series**
 - support Member States
 - studies, guidance, etc.

Legal background of incident reporting

- Articles 63 and 96 of the BSSD
- Art. 63 requires measures to minimise risk and gravity of accidental exposures, and arrangements to record, notify, investigate and inform if an accident happened
- Art. 96 requires setup and maintenance of an appropriate system to record and analyse accidents, and notification to CA of a significant event, with result of investigation and proposed corrective measures

Previous work on accident prevention and reporting

- Development of several accident reporting systems: SAFRON, and in external beam radiotherapy: (2015) - Support for MSs in ROSIS
- ACCIRAD project (ended 2014) -> RP 181 „General guidelines on risk management implementation of newly adopted BSSD”
- HERCA position paper (2017) „Accidental and unintended medical exposures“ – based on new requirement on MS to implement a regulatory system -> survey & multi-stakeholder workshop produced the PP, informing on matters as e.g. involvement of different stakeholders, and different approaches for dg./r.th. exposures...

Yes, but...

.... who is/are “we”?



*“This action plan will ensure that the EU continues to be the **global leader** in supplying **medical radioisotopes** and developing **radiological diagnostics and treatments**, while applying the **highest quality and safety standards**.”*



*“The **SAMIRA Action Plan** is our **first deliverable** under Europe's **Beating Cancer Plan**, and it is an excellent example of collaboration between the energy, health and research communities.”*



Security of supply of medical radioisotopes

- Launch of the European Radioisotope Valley Initiative (ERVI)
- Secure supply of source materials for production of radioisotopes
- Support to long-term sustainability of radioisotope production in Europe



Quality and safety of medical ionising radiation applications

- Launch of the European Initiative on Quality and Safety of medical applications
- Improvements to workforce availability, education and training
- Support for equal access to modern technology and interventions



Innovation and technological development

- Research roadmap for medical applications on ionising radiation technology
- Joint Health Technology Assessment of technologies and interventions involving ionising radiation



#EUSamira
#EUCancerPlan





Steering Group on Quality and Safety (SGQS) of medical applications

#EUSamira
#EUCancerPlan

Member State **Health** and **Radiation Protection** authorities

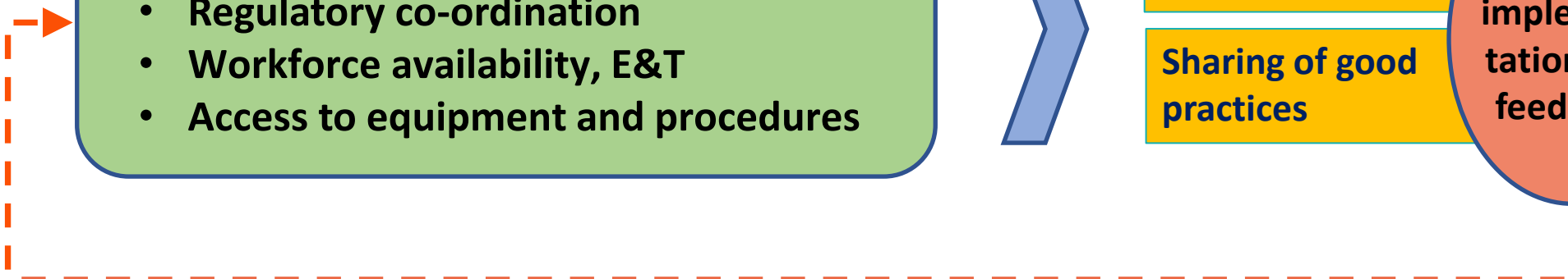
- Data collection
- Guidance and evidence
- Regulatory co-ordination
- Workforce availability, E&T
- Access to equipment and procedures



Guidance and recommendations

Sharing of good practices

MS implementation and feedback





SAMIRA activities on quality and safety in 2024

#EUSamira
#EUCancerPlan

SGQS:

- draws conclusions from studies and activities
- supports implementation of recommendations in MS



Activities ending 2024

SIMPLERAD study

EU-JUST-CT study

BSSD Equipment study



Key activities planned/started 2024

Q&S KPIs study

Medical devices study

Acceptability criteria study

DRL Workshop -> PP

- ☛ **SAMIRA preparatory Joint Action** (direct grants to Member States)
- ☛ **Clinical audit campaigns** to improve quality and safety of medical radiation applications
- ☛ Radiation safety and quality of **CT of children, adolescents and young adults**

SAMIRA activities relevant in the context of accident reporting

- Medical equipment:
 - BSSD Equipment study on patient radiation dose monitoring (RP publication soon!)
 - MedDev study – interplay between BSSD and MDR
 - Update of acceptability criteria (RP 162)
- Clinical audit
 - Commission Recommendation 2024/1112/Euratom
 - EU JUST CT (RP publication soon!)
 - Clinical audit campaigns

- Education and training
 - INTERACT-EUROPE: inter-specialty cancer care training
 - EU-REST: current state of workforce, projection, recommendations (final review)
- Overarching: SAMIRA Preparatory Joint Action (PRISMA)
 - to support MS in implementation of SAMIRA output
 - Followed by full Joint Action, from 2026

Questions?

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Thank you



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Session 1: Opening and Background

Underlying issues

Carlos Prieto Martín



MARLIN Project Workshop
September 5 & 6, Brussels



Underlying issues

- **How to minimise the frequency and harm caused by accidental or non-intended exposures to patients**
- **How to comply with the provisions of the BSSD**
- **How many types of ILSs are there?**
- **How can these ILSs be organised and structured?**
- **Is it different in different countries?**
- **Is it different in different medical fields?**
- **How to define significant events?**
- **How can lessons learned be disseminated?**
- **How to improve safety culture?**

Underlying issues

- **How to minimise the frequency and harm caused by accidental or non-intended exposures to patients**

- **How to comply with the provisions of the BSSD**

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2013/59/EURATOM

- ILS

MARLIN

All areas

- Proactive risk assessment



Only EBRT (both ILS and PRA)

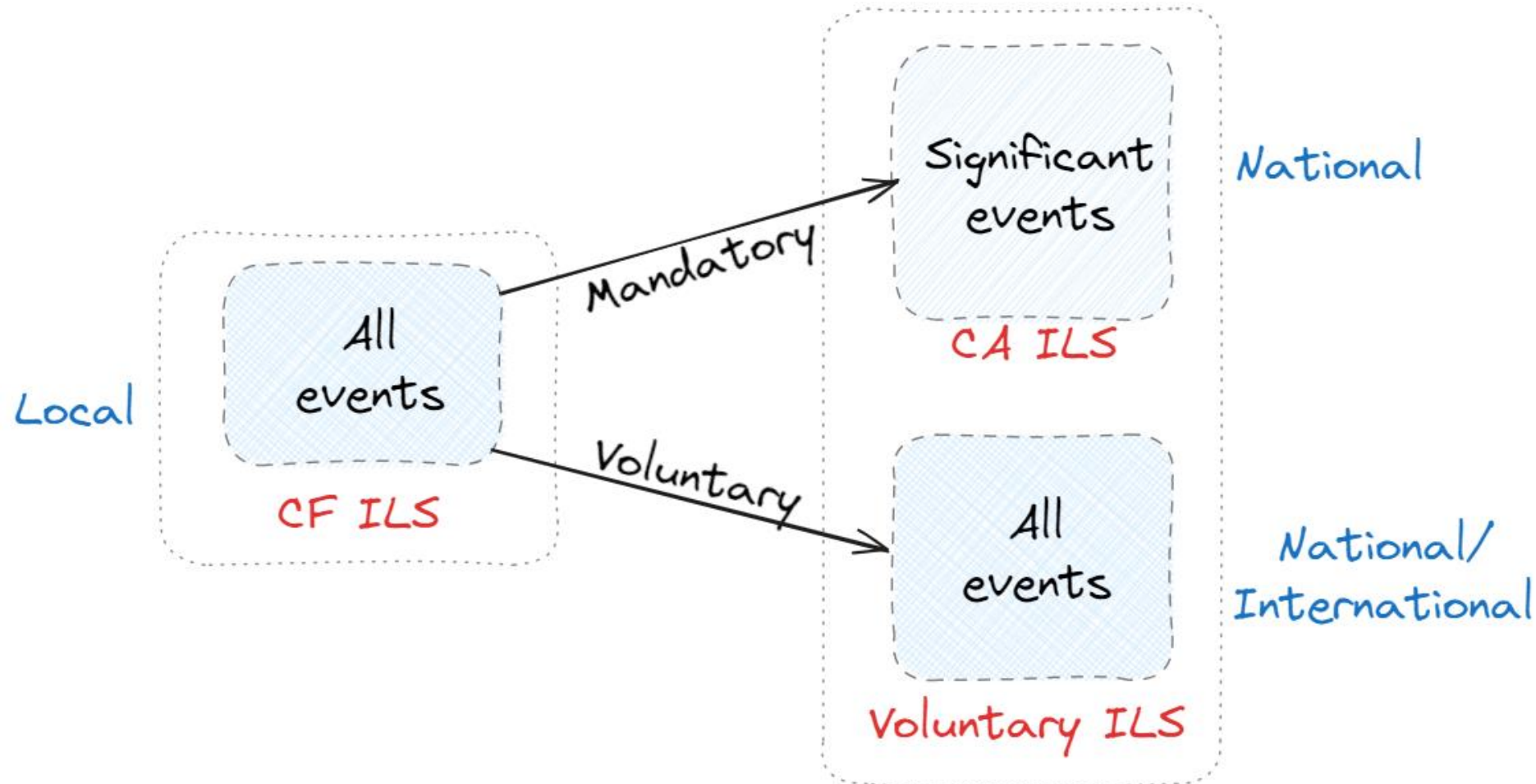


- Clinical Audit
- Equipment control
- Dose monitoring
- Education, Staffing, Training
-



Underlying issues

- How many types of ILSs are there?



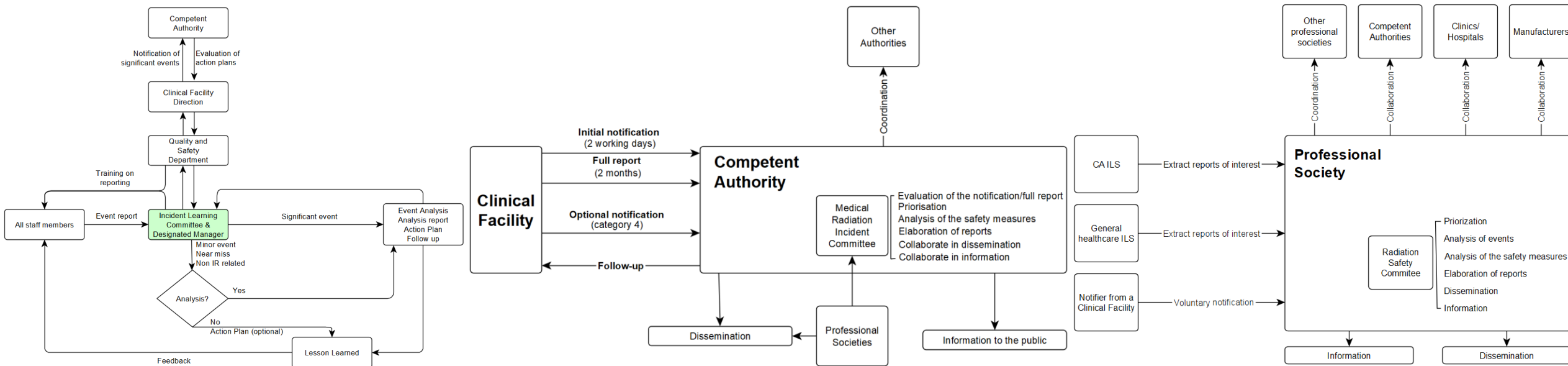
Underlying issues

- **How many types of ILSs are there?**

- Department Clinical Facility National International
- Voluntary Mandatory
- Specific Generic
- Confidential Anonymous
- Restricted access Open
- All events Radiation only Significant events ...

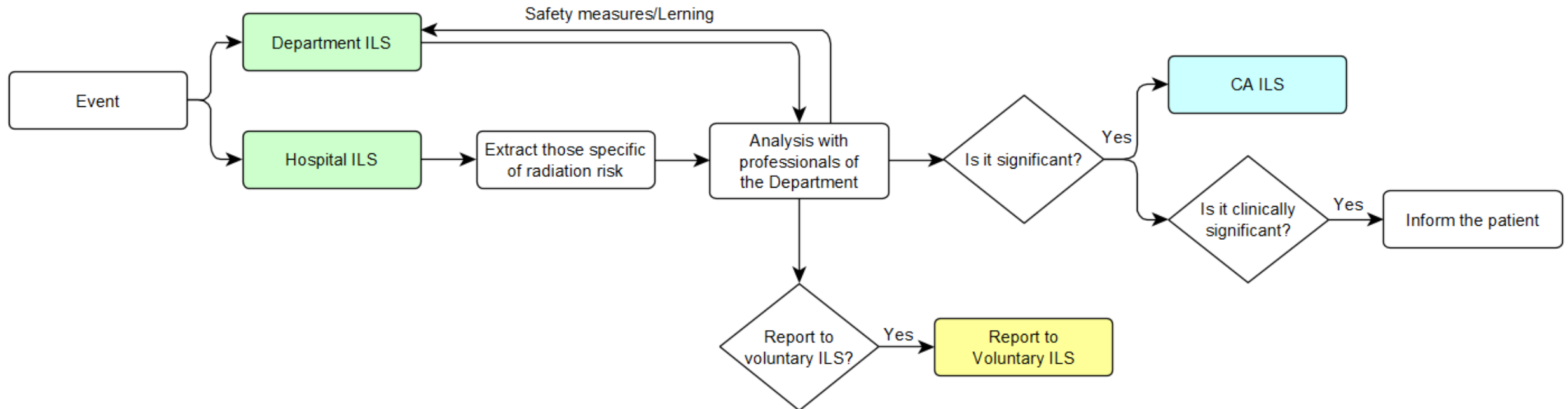
Underlying issues

- How can these ILs be organised and structured?



Underlying issues

- **How can these ILSs be organised and structured?**



Underlying issues

- **How can these ILSs be organised and structured?**

Departments/Hospital

- Any event with real/potential consequences
- Internal analysis
- Implementation of safety measures
- Internal learning
- Direct and 2nd victims

Competent Authority

- Significant events
- Administrative follow up
- Dissemination of lessons learned

Professional Societies

- Role not mandatory
- Standardisation (guidelines, training)
- Dissemination of lessons learned

Underlying issues

- **Is it different in different countries?**

Yes (results of the survey, interviews and literature review):

- Different safety culture
- Different experience
- Different resources
- Different structures, organisations and regulations

How to implement and harmonise the highest safety standards in Europe, while allowing for regional variations?

Underlying issues

- **Is it different in different medical fields?**

Yes:

- In many areas the risk of radiation is not dominant
- The experience in the use of ILSs is different
- ... And differences in different CFs and departments

Underlying issues

- **How to define significant events?**
- Different definitions of “significant events” in different countries
- “Significant” for a patient (clinically significant) or for the safety of the patients (potentially clinically significant)

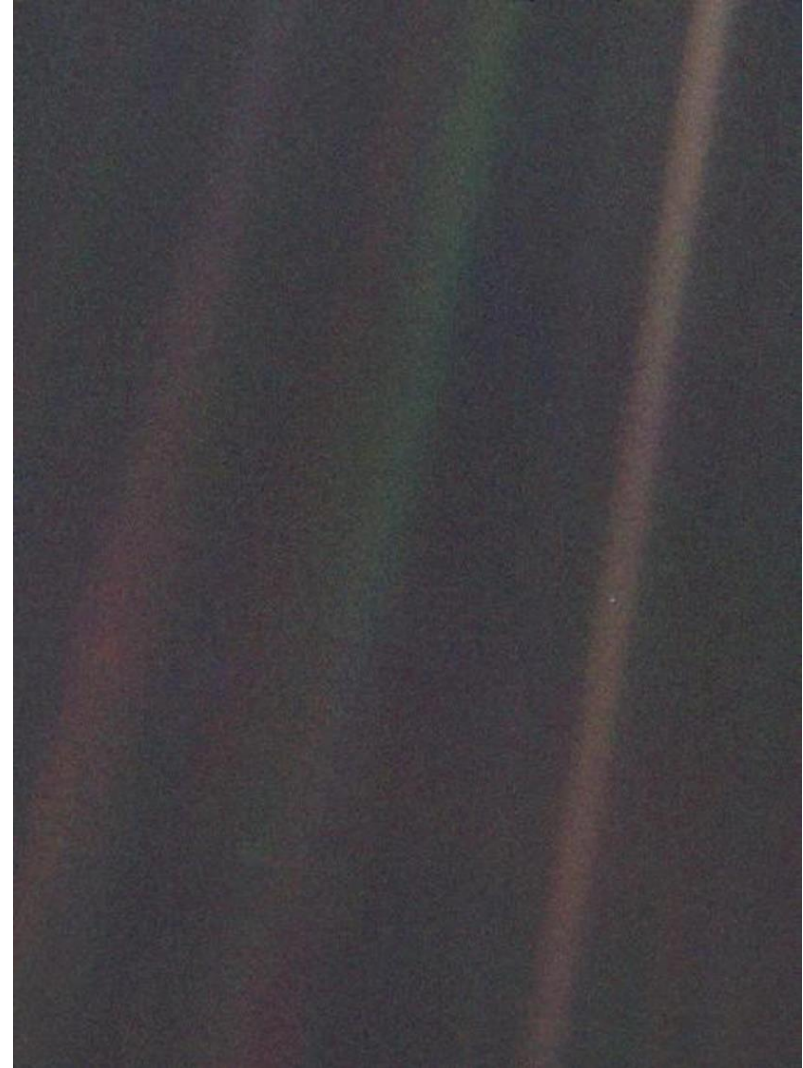
Underlying issues

- **How can lessons learned be disseminated?**
- **How to improve safety culture?**
- ...

The project and its rationale

Conclusions:

- The use of ILSs contributes to improving safety and building a safety culture
- The BSSD sets the framework, but there are barriers to the implementation
- The MARLIN project aims to uncover these barriers and establish a consensus guidelines to facilitate the effective use of ILSs in Europe



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The HERCA Perspective

**Agnella Craig,
Health Information and Quality Authority, (HIQA)
Ireland**



**MARLIN Project Workshop
September 5 & 6, Brussels**

Introduction

- HERCA, the **H**eads of **E**uropean **R**adiological protection **C**ompetent **A**uthorities, is a voluntary association founded in 2007.
- The goal of HERCA is to contribute to a high level of radiation protection throughout Europe
- The heads of the radiation protection authorities work together in order to identify and discuss common interests in significant regulatory issues



Introduction

Brings together 56 competent authorities
from 32 European countries

32 countries (EU MS + IS, NO, CH, RS)
56 organisations

Observers

EC, IAEA, OECD/NEA, WHO, US FDA

Chairmanship

Jean-Luc Lachaume (ASN, France)

Vice-chair

Pilar Lucio Carrasco (CSN, Spain)

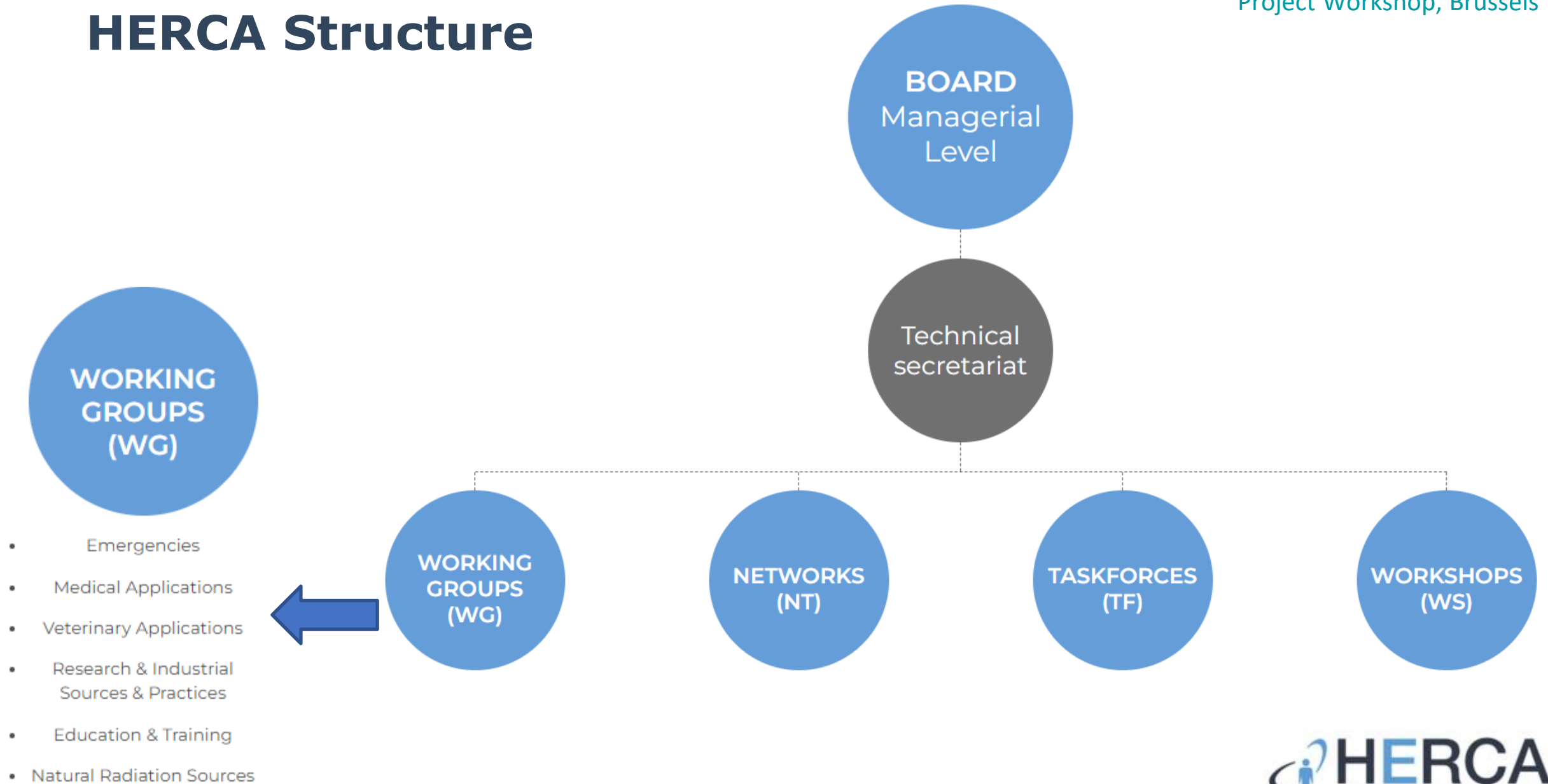


HERCA - Goal

The goal of HERCA is to contribute to a high level of radiation protection throughout Europe by:

- building and maintaining comprehensive European network of chief radiation safety regulators in Europe
- promoting exchange of ideas and experience and learning from each other's best practices
- discussing and where appropriate, expressing its consensus opinion on significant radiological protection and regulatory issues
- developing, by consensus whenever possible, a common approach to radiological protection issues
- having an impact on the practice of radiological protection, within the states of HERCA members, through the voluntary implementation of outcomes from HERCA work

HERCA Structure



This project has received funding from the European Commission under Service Contract N°ENER/2022/NUCL/SI2.880751

Working Group on Medical Applications



- Emergencies
- Medical Applications
- Veterinary Applications
- Research & Industrial Sources & Practices
- Education & Training
- Natural Radiation Sources

Current mandate and action plan (2022-2025)

The HERCA WG on Medical Applications is interested in all radiation protection issues concerning medical applications of ionising radiation for diagnosis, therapy and research purposes

This includes medical exposures (patient, carers and comforters, biomedical research), occupational exposure and public exposures

The focus of the WG MA is on developing **common understanding and approaches**, where possible, regarding the implementation of radiation protection regulations in Europe, including those related to new medical applications and requirements

Working Group on Medical Applications

Mission:

- Enhance common understanding and approaches, where possible, regarding the implementation of the radiation protection regulations on medical applications, focusing on justification and optimisation
- Engage in stakeholder involvement on radiation protection issues
- Give advice on radiation protection issues in medical practice

Chair: Katrien Van Slambrouck (BE)

Co-chair: Nicolas Stritt (CH)

Observers: EC, IAEA, WHO, FDA

Working Group on Medical Applications

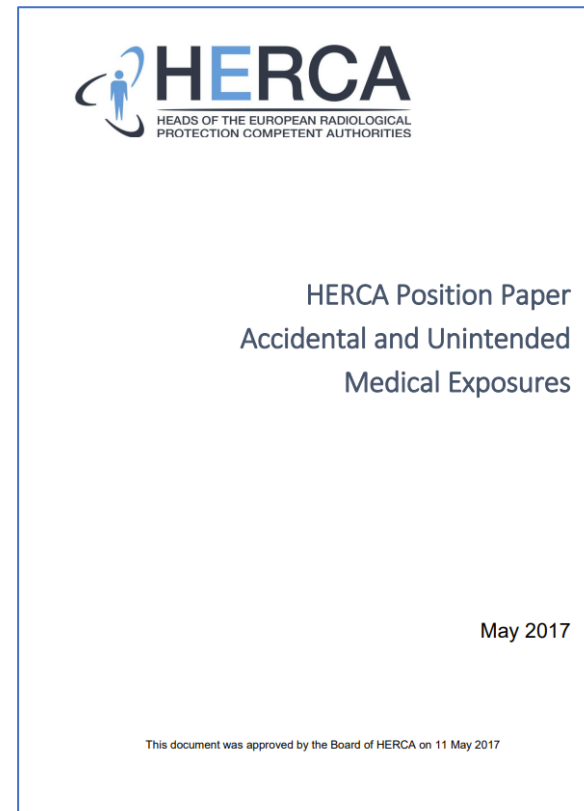
Main areas of interest

- Inspection skills
- Nuclear medicine
- Clinical audit
- Radiation therapy
- Justification
- Optimization of imaging
- Interventional radiology
- Involvement of medical physics experts
- **Accidental and unintended exposures**

Working Group on Medical Applications

Major achievements include:

- Clinical audit
- CT manufacturers involvement
- Equipment (DAP-units, manufacturers info for risk assessment in RT)
- Proton therapy
- Generic Justification
- Individual justification
- Accidental and unintended exposures**



Background

Lack of a standardised approach to reporting accidental and unintended exposures is a long standing issue



BONN CALL FOR ACTION

10 Actions to Improve Radiation Protection
in Medicine in the Next Decade



Improve prevention of medical radiation incidents and accidents

- Implement and support voluntary educational safety reporting systems for the purpose of learning from the return of experience of safety related events in medical uses of radiation;
- Harmonize taxonomy in relation to medical radiation incidents and accidents, as well as related communication tools such as severity scales, and consider harmonization with safety taxonomy in other medical areas;
- Work towards inclusion of all modalities of medical usage of ionizing radiation in voluntary safety reporting, with an emphasis on brachytherapy, interventional radiology, and therapeutic nuclear medicine in addition to external beam radiotherapy;
- Implement prospective risk analysis methods to enhance safety in clinical practice;
- Ensure prioritization of independent verification of safety at critical steps, as an essential component of safety measures in medical uses of radiation.

Background

II

(Non-legislative acts)

DIRECTIVES

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2013/59/EURATOM

of 5 December 2013

laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation, and repealing Directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 96/29/Euratom, 97/43/Euratom and 2003/122/Euratom

Article 63 and 96 include the responsibilities placed on facilities:

- To ensure that reasonable measures are in place to minimize the probability and magnitude of accidental or unintended medical exposures,
- To have systems in place for:
 - the analysis of events involving or potentially involving accidental or unintended medical exposures
 - for informing the referrer, practitioner and patient, or their representative, of clinically significant accidental or unintended exposures
 - reporting the occurrence of significant events and their subsequent investigation and corrective measures to the competent authority

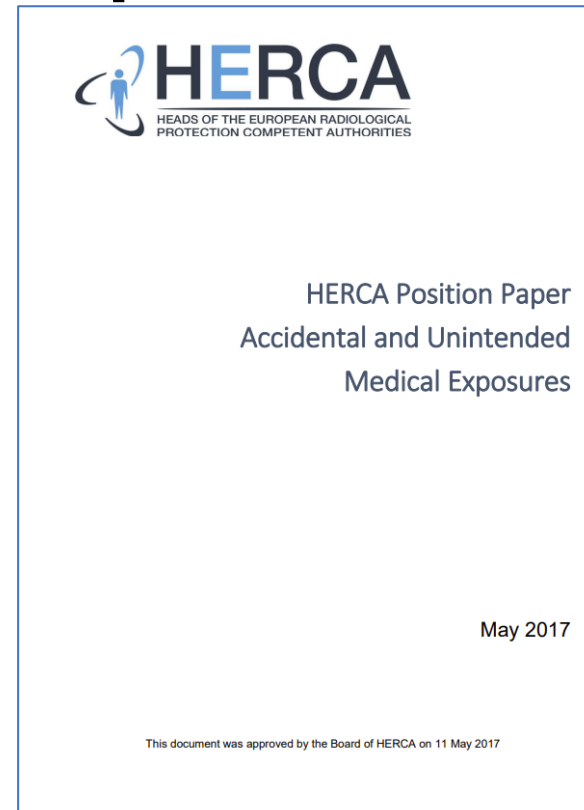
HERCA Position paper – 2017

HERCA, through the WGMA, conducted a series of surveys between 2012-2015 and a multi-stakeholder workshop (Oct 2016) to discuss the requirements of the BSSD

Position Paper on “**Accidental and Unintended Medical Exposures**”

Key findings in 2017 included:

- Practices of the European competent authorities differed but common factors highlighted for consideration by Member States
- Different approaches are required for events involving diagnostic and radiotherapeutic exposures
- No single reporting approach will be possible for the whole of Europe



HERCA Position paper – 2017

7 key messages:

1. Article 63(e) places the responsibility for defining significant events on the competent authority. HERCA is of the view that it is unlikely that a single descriptive European approach will be possible, particularly in relation to the definition of significant events and reporting levels to competent authorities.

2. Regarding “clinically significant:”

HERCA is of the view that its definition is not the responsibility of the radiation protection authority and would support that this is based on foundations provided by a body or bodies with clinical expertise or is based on guidance provided by medical societies.

3. HERCA encourages the competent authority to establish a reporting system commensurate to the radiation risk and its available resources.



HERCA Position Paper
Accidental and Unintended
Medical Exposures

May 2017

This document was approved by the Board of HERCA on 11 May 2017

HERCA Position paper – 2017

Key messages:

4. Regarding underexposures:

- In radiotherapy, HERCA believes the BSSD requirements for reporting accidental and unintended exposures to the competent authority should be interpreted to include underexposures
- In diagnostic specialties, HERCA does not advocate that individual events related to exposures less than intended should be defined as significant by the competent authority



HERCA Position Paper
Accidental and Unintended
Medical Exposures

May 2017

This document was approved by the Board of HERCA on 11 May 2017

HERCA Position paper – 2017

Key messages:

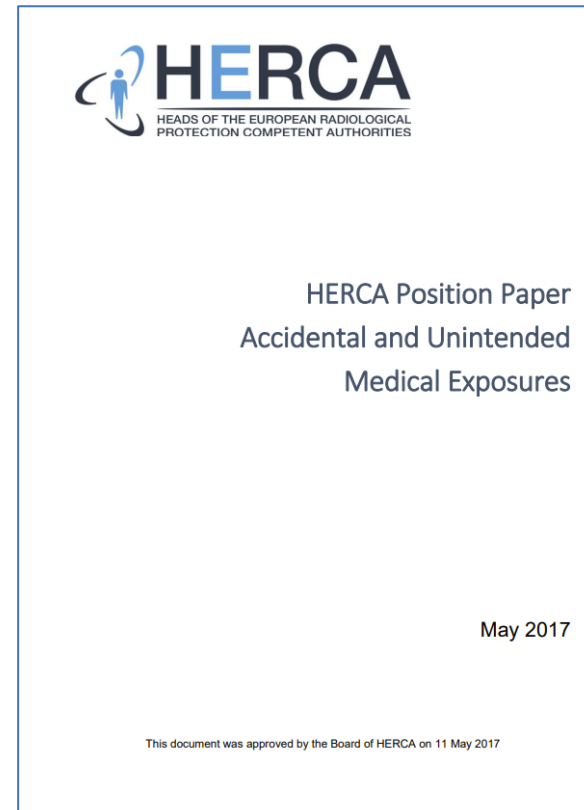
5. HERCA believes that dissemination of information regarding lessons learned from:
 - reported significant events might best be undertaken by the competent authority, to whom such events are reported
 - other events, such as near misses, should be run through national initiatives by the professional bodies themselves or by bodies other than the competent authority
6. HERCA believes that this information regarding lessons learned will be helpful to undertakings when reviewing their procedures, risk analyses and quality assurance programs



HERCA Position paper – 2017

Key messages:

7. HERCA is of the view that in cases where deliberate actions or gross negligence have contributed to significant events, then enforcement is appropriate, but in all other circumstances the emphasis should be on improved standards and patient safety and future compliance and a “no-blame culture” should prevail



Considerations of the MARLIN guidelines

MARLIN project objectives	Comments
Collect and analyse up-to-date information on the implementation of Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom requirements for reporting and learning from patient-related incidents and near misses in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology	Identifies that progress that has been made in implementing the requirements of the BSSD across Member States since the surveys conducted by the HERCA group, however still shows varied approaches across different MSs, identifying importance of guidance such as this to support MSs

Considerations of the MARLIN guidelines

MARLIN project objectives	Comments
<p>Collect and analyse up-to-date information on the implementation of Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom requirements for reporting and learning from patient-related incidents and near misses in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology</p>	<p>Identifies that progress that has been made in implementing the requirements of the BSSD across Member States since the surveys conducted by the HERCA group, however still shows varied approaches across different MSs, identifying importance of guidance such as this to support MSs</p>
<p>Develop best-practice consensus guidelines on the implementation of the Directive in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology</p>	<p>The underlying principles in the guidelines largely aligns with the key messages identified by the HERCA WG MA. Adaption rather than adoption is a realistic solution in many countries due to transposition differences, CA structures and systems in place, other legislation, etc.</p>

Considerations of the MARLIN guidelines

MARLIN project objectives	Comments
Collect and analyse up-to-date information on the implementation of Council Directive 2013/59/Euratom requirements for reporting and learning from patient-related incidents and near misses in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology	Identifies that progress that has been made in implementing the requirements of the BSSD across Member States since the surveys conducted by the HERCA group, however still shows varied approaches across different MSs, identifying importance of guidance such as this to support MSs
Develop best-practice consensus guidelines on the implementation of the Directive in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology	The underlying principles in the guidelines largely aligns with the key messages identified by the HERCA WG MA. Adaption rather than adoption is a realistic solution in many countries due to transposition differences, CA structures and systems in place, other legislation, etc.
Discuss the results of the work with representatives of Member States and relevant stakeholders, with the view of stimulating further national and EU-wide efforts in this area	Drives the standardisation of reporting and learning from incidents and near misses across Member states while recognising that different countries have different prerequisites, resourcing and capacity for adopting these guidelines

herca.org



ABOUT HERCA ▾

ACTIVITIES ▾

DOCUMENTS

NEWS



Agnella Craig,
Health Information and Quality Authority (HIQA), Ireland
HERCA - WG MA Member

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Perspectives of European and International Organizations - IAEA

Ola Holmberg



MARLIN Project Workshop
September 5 & 6, Brussels

GSR Part 3 – International Basic Safety Standards

Requirement 41: Unintended and accidental medical exposures

“Registrants and licensees shall ensure that all practicable measures are taken to minimize the likelihood of unintended or accidental medical exposures”

IAEA Safety Standards

for protecting people and the environment

Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards

Jointly sponsored by
EC, FAO, IAEA, ILO, OECD/NEA, PAHO, UNEP, WHO



General Safety Requirements Part 3 No. GSR Part 3



GSR Part 3 – International Basic Safety Standards

Requirement 3: Responsibilities of the regulatory body

“The regulatory body shall ensure that mechanisms are in place for the timely dissemination of information to relevant parties ... on lessons learned for protection and safety ... from incidents and accidents and the related findings. The mechanisms established shall, as appropriate, be used to provide relevant information to other relevant organizations at the national and international level”

IAEA Safety Standards

for protecting people and the environment

Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards

Jointly sponsored by
EC, FAO, IAEA, ILO, OECD/NEA, PAHO, UNEP, WHO



General Safety Requirements Part 3
No. GSR Part 3



MARLIN study

Very useful study, for many interested parties, e.g.,

- Competent authorities – Criteria for notification (with survey of practice in different countries); coordination efforts
- Professional organizations – Role in collaboration with clinical facilities, competent authorities, manufacturers, and with other professional organizations
- Clinical facilities – How to report, analyse, and implement learning from incidents in a structured way
- Individual health professionals
- International organizations

SAFRON

SAFRON (Safety in radiation oncology) incident learning system
Provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The screenshot displays the SAFRON website interface. At the top, it includes the IAEA logo and the text 'IAEA SAFRON Safety Reporting and Learning System for Radiotherapy'. A navigation menu contains 'Home', 'Reports', 'Documents & Links', 'Process Steps', 'Admin', and 'Help'. A 'Register' button is located on the right. The main content area features a large blue banner for 'Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP)' with a description: 'Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP) – the leading resource for health professionals, patients and public on the safe and effective use of radiation in medicine.' Below the banner is a 'Quick Actions' section with six icons: 'Search Incident', 'Submit Incident', 'View Statistical Reports', 'Search Documents & Links', 'Browse Incidents by Process Step', and 'View Instructions'.

History, functionality and funding of SAFRON

SAFRON was released 12.12.12. (12 December 2012)

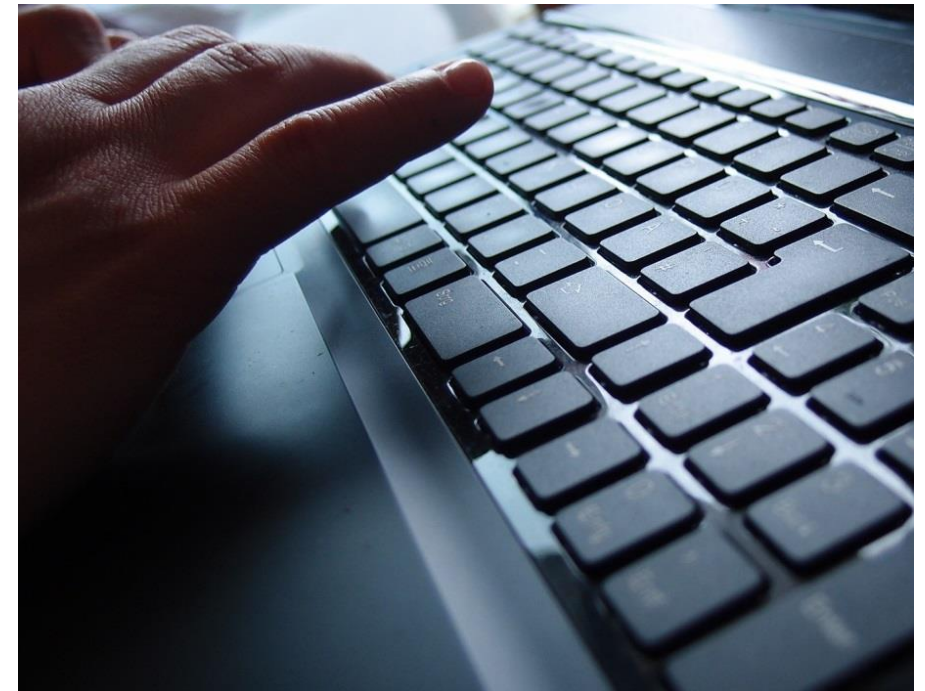
SAFRON originated in the old ROSIS (Radiation Oncology Safety Information System) where development of ROSIS started around 2001.



History, functionality and funding of SAFRON

SAFRON incident learning system:

- Is a non-punitive, anonymized, voluntary, educational and international system
- does not replace the national regulatory reporting requirements of an institution
- collaborates with other learning systems, and contains incident information gathered by the IAEA, ROSIS, CRCPD, ASN, Norway, Spain, and by registered participants



History, functionality and funding of SAFRON

Support from the US (extrabudgetary resources) for development, maintenance and promotion of system

Regular IAEA staff resources for running of system



Training material

Radiotherapy: Prevention of accidental exposure (Available in English, Spanish and Russian)



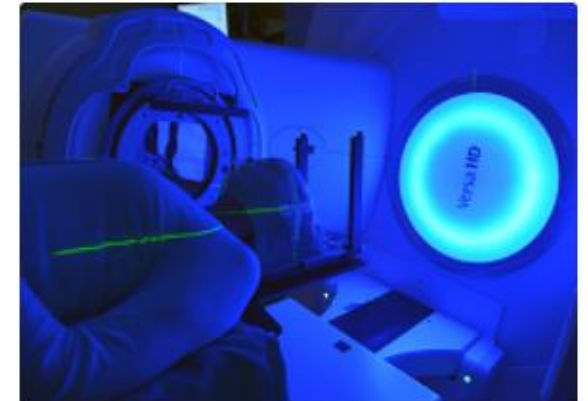
Recorded Webinar

Radionuclide therapy events: What we can learn and what to do?



Resources

Safety in radiotherapy: Responsibilities of health professionals



Trifold

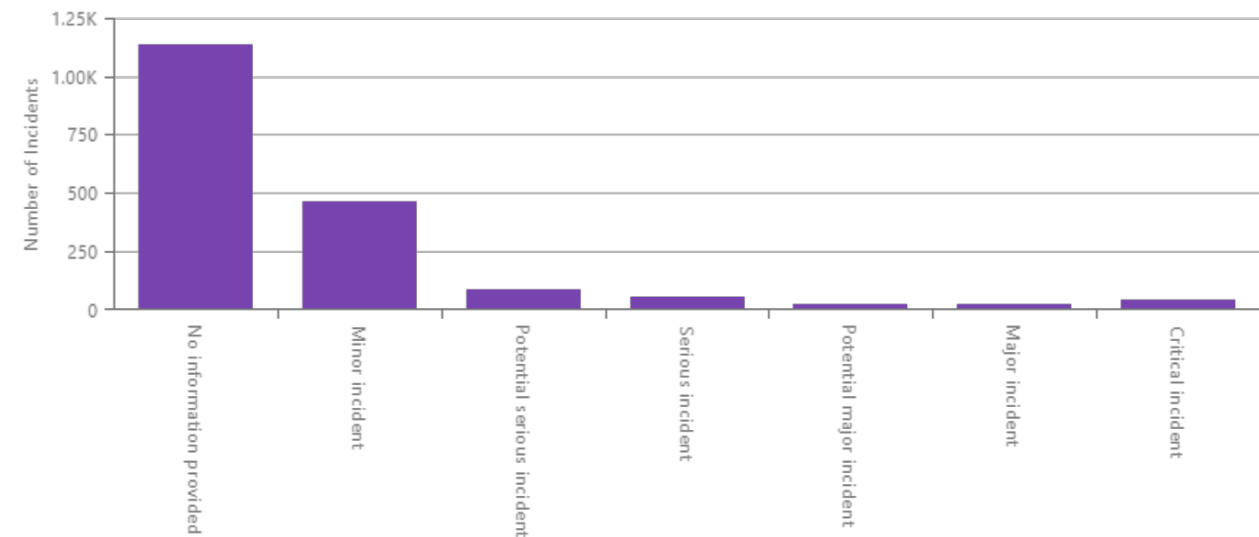
Delivering Safe Radiotherapy is in your Hands

Some statistics of SAFRON

Currently contains more than 1820 events, mainly in external beam radiotherapy, but also in brachytherapy and radionuclide therapy

Majority (>70%) of all reported incidents or near misses discovered by radiation therapists

Mainly near misses or minor incidents, but some serious, major or critical incidents



Sharing of SAFRON information

Shared on RPOP website (> 1.5 million pageviews per year)

Google rpop

About 222,000 results (0,38 seconds)

Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP) | IAEA
<https://www.iaea.org/resources/rpop>
Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP) – the leading resource for health professionals and public on the safe and effective use of radiation in medicine ...
Training material · Health Professionals · Posters and leaflets about ... · Webinars

Training material | IAEA
<https://www.iaea.org/resources/rpop/resources/training-material>
RPOP Home · International Safety Standards · Publications · Posters and leaflets · Bonn Action platform · Smart Card · RELID Study · Training material ...

Online training in radiation protection | IAEA
<https://www.iaea.org/resources/rpop/resources/online-training>
Register with NUCLEUS; Confirm the email link received after your registration; Once your Nucleus account is activated, click on RPOP e-learning page ...

RPOP – Redis
<https://redis.io/commands/rpop>
RPOP key. Available since 1.0.0. Time complexity: O(1). Removes and returns the last element stored at key. *Return value. Bulk string reply: the value ...
Rpoplpush · Brpop · Brpoplpush

RPoP - SCAI
www.scai.org/education/rpop.aspx
Download the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) training material on Radiation in Cardiology for FREE at <http://rpop.iaea.org>. IAEA is ...

rpop.iaea (@rpop_iaea) | Twitter
https://twitter.com/rpop_iaea?lang=en
The latest Tweets from rpop.iaea (@rpop_iaea). Radiation protection for patients and staff procedures from the International Atomic Energy Agency ...

RPOP - Home | Facebook
<https://www.facebook.com/rpop.iaea.org/>
★★★★★ Rating: 5 - 6 votes
RPOP, Vienna, Austria. 9518 likes · 162 talking about this. Radiation protection of patients and staff in medical procedures.

IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

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Search

Home / Resources / Radiation Protection of Patients / Resources

Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP)

Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP) – the leading resource for health professionals, patients and public on the safe and effective use of radiation in medicine. To access the Spanish version of the site click [here](#).

Bonn Call for Action Platform

Resources

- Training
- Webinars
- Safety in Radiation Oncology (SAFRON)**
- Safety in Radiological Procedures (SAFRAD)
- Posters and leaflets

For health professionals

Health professionals can find answers to frequently asked questions about different medical procedures and the safe use of ionizing radiation in medicine.

For patients and public

Patients, their caretakers, and the public can learn about what to expect during medical examinations that involve ionizing radiation.

This project has received funding from the European Commission under Service Contract N°ENER/2022/NUCL/SI2.880751

Sharing of SAFRON information

Anyone can access SAFRON, browse and search all incidents. To report, you must register.

SAFRON is also mobile phone friendly!

The image displays a mobile application interface for SAFRON. On the left, a blue banner contains the text: "Welcome to new version of SAFRON system! In new mobile mode, you can search for incidents, submit incidents, view statistical reports, search documents and links, browse incidents by process step and view instructions." Below this banner are four small white circles. To the right, four smartphone screens show different app screens: 1) Home screen with a navigation menu and a news item titled "Radiation Protection of Patients (RPPD)". 2) "Quick Actions" screen with icons for Search Incident, Submit Incident, View Statistical Reports, Search Documents & Links, Browse Incidents by Process Step, and View Instructions. 3) "Submit Incident Report" form with fields for "Treatment modality", "Equipment used", "Did the incident reach the patient?", "First day of treatment", "Treatment method", and "Date of discovery". 4) "Documents & Links" screen with a search bar and a list of documents, including one titled "Radiation Safety Culture Training handbook".

Quick Actions

- Search Incident
- Submit Incident
- View Statistical Reports
- Search Documents & Links
- Browse Incidents by Process Step
- View Instructions

Sharing of SAFRON information

SAFRON newsletter is sent out occasionally

The system also contains links to featured incidents and to safety related documents

International training courses and workshops on radiotherapy incident prevention



Observations to highlight from reports

Physica Medica 111 (2023) 102618



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Physica Medica

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ejmp



Original paper

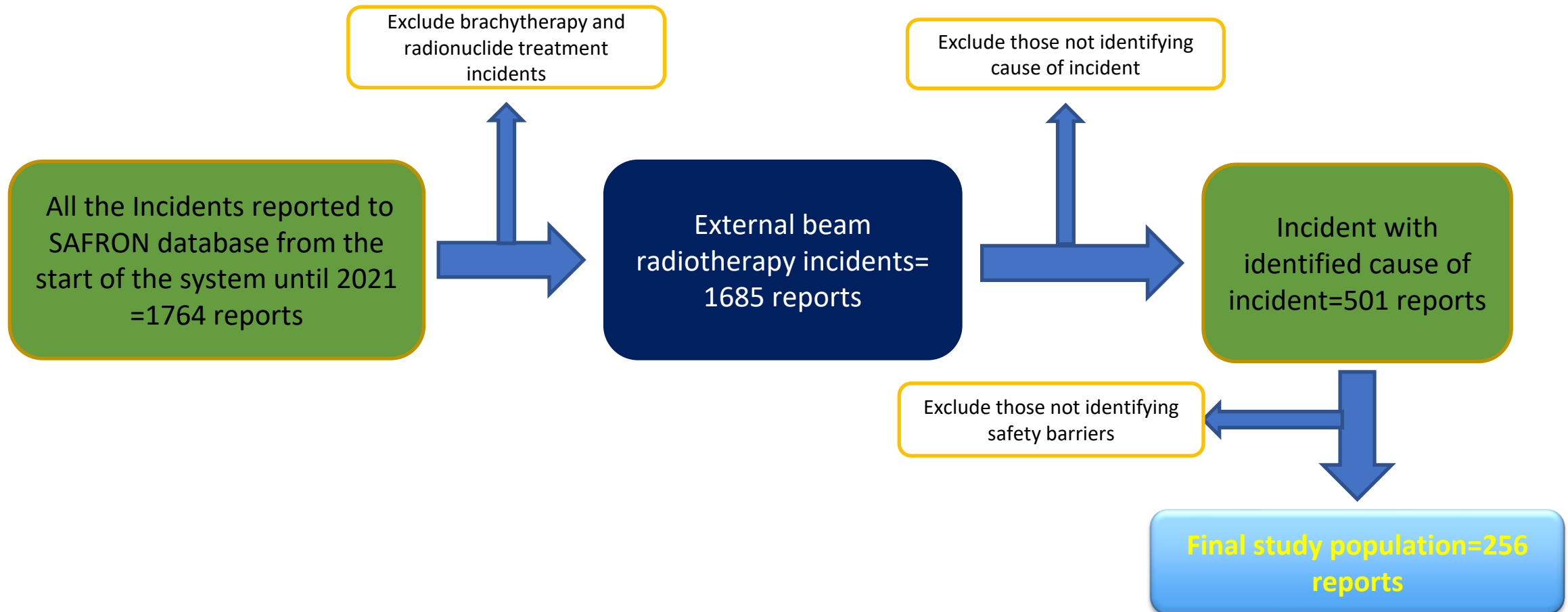
Safety in radiation oncology (SAFRON): Learning about incident causes and safety barriers in external beam radiotherapy

Maryam Zarei^{*}, Vesna Gershan, Ola Holmberg

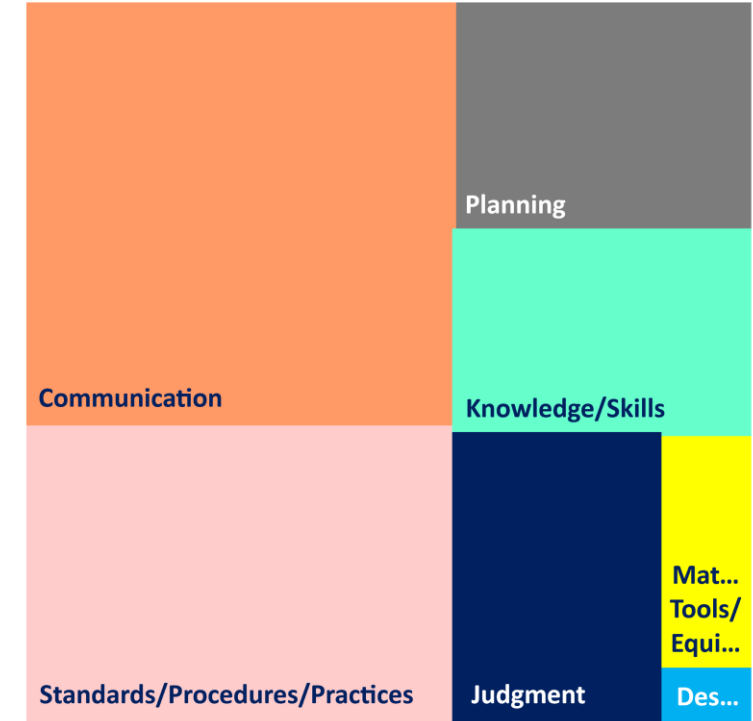
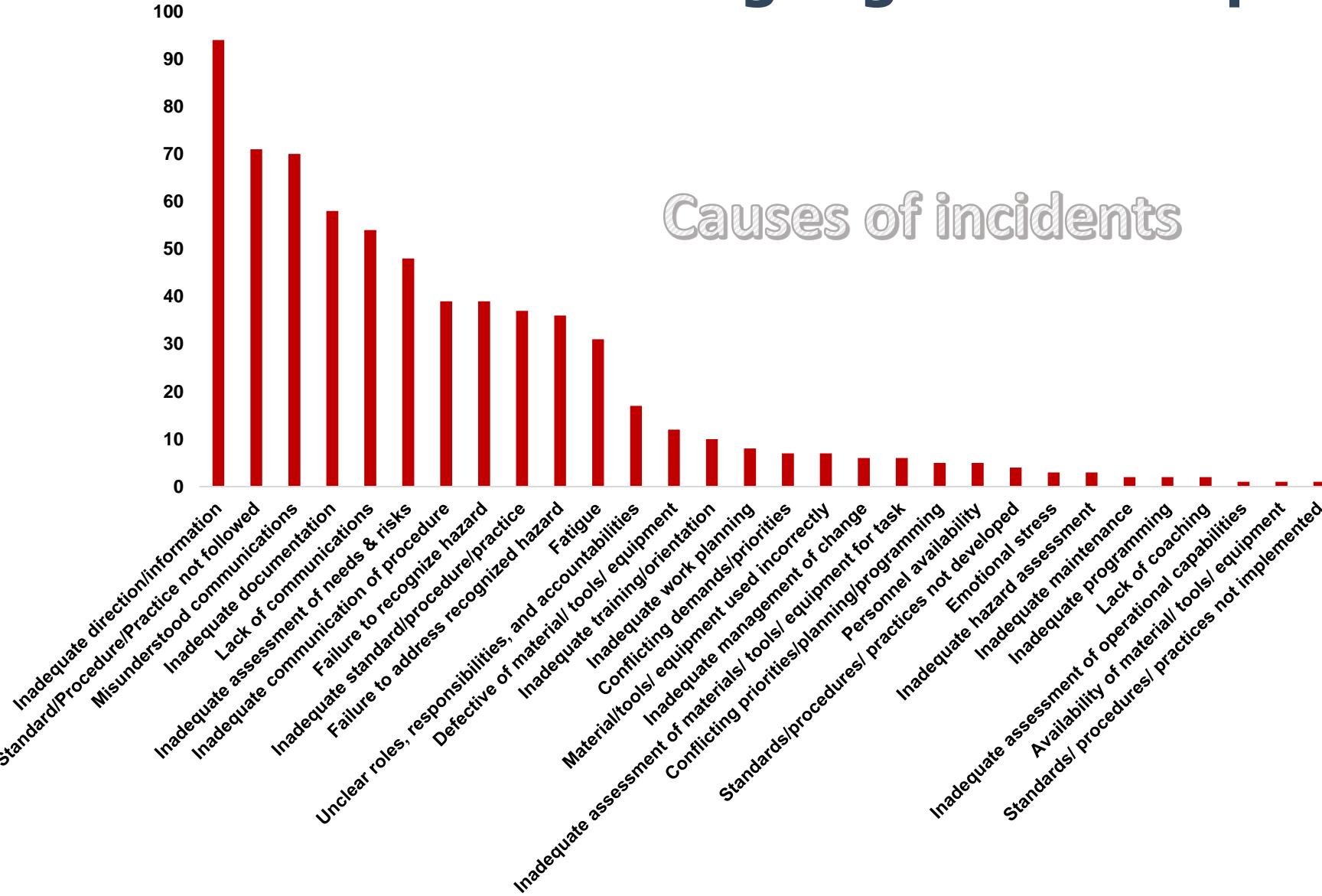
Radiation Protection of Patients Unit, Radiation Safety and Monitoring Section, Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety, International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria



Observations to highlight from reports

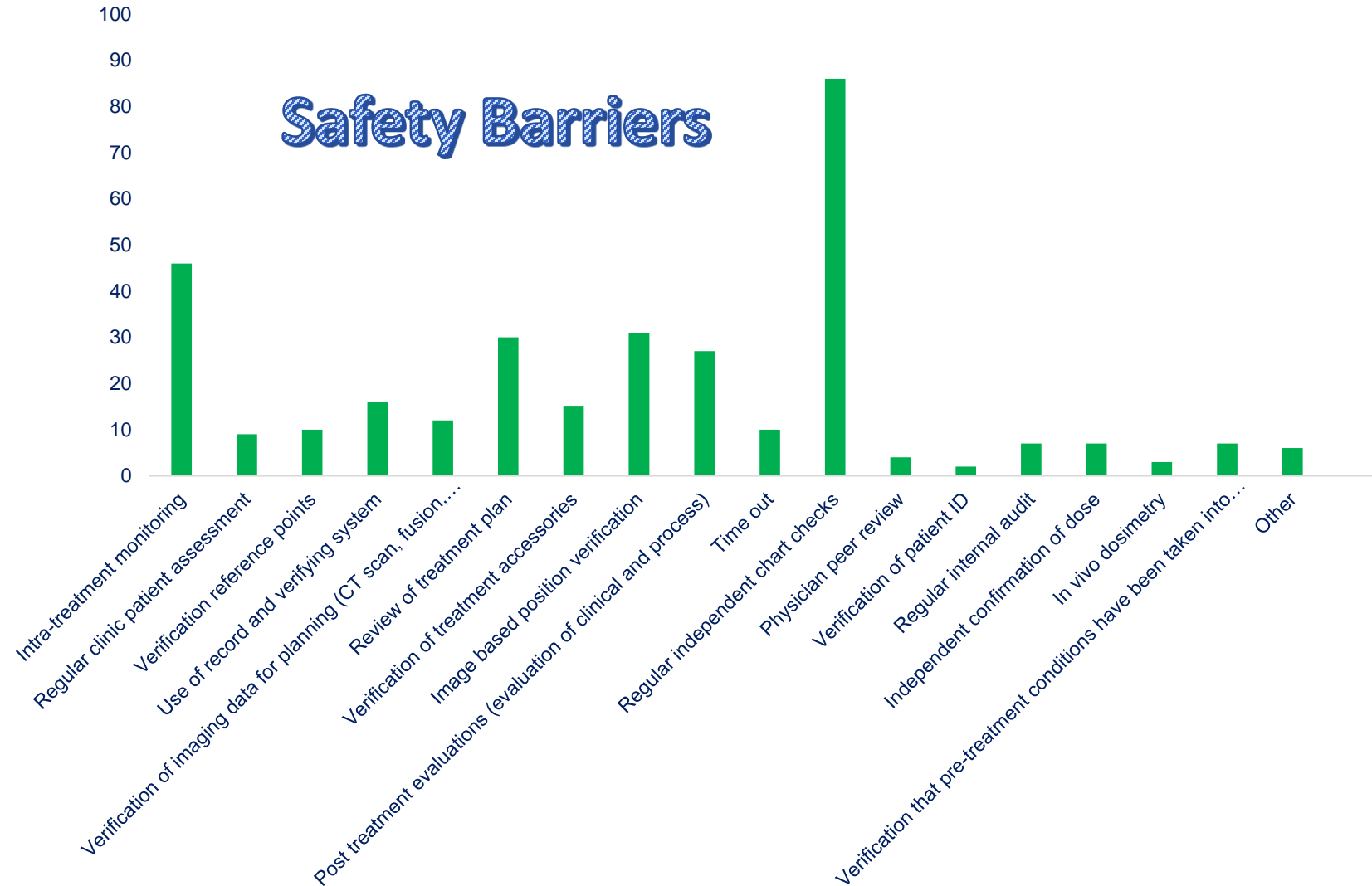


Observations to highlight from reports



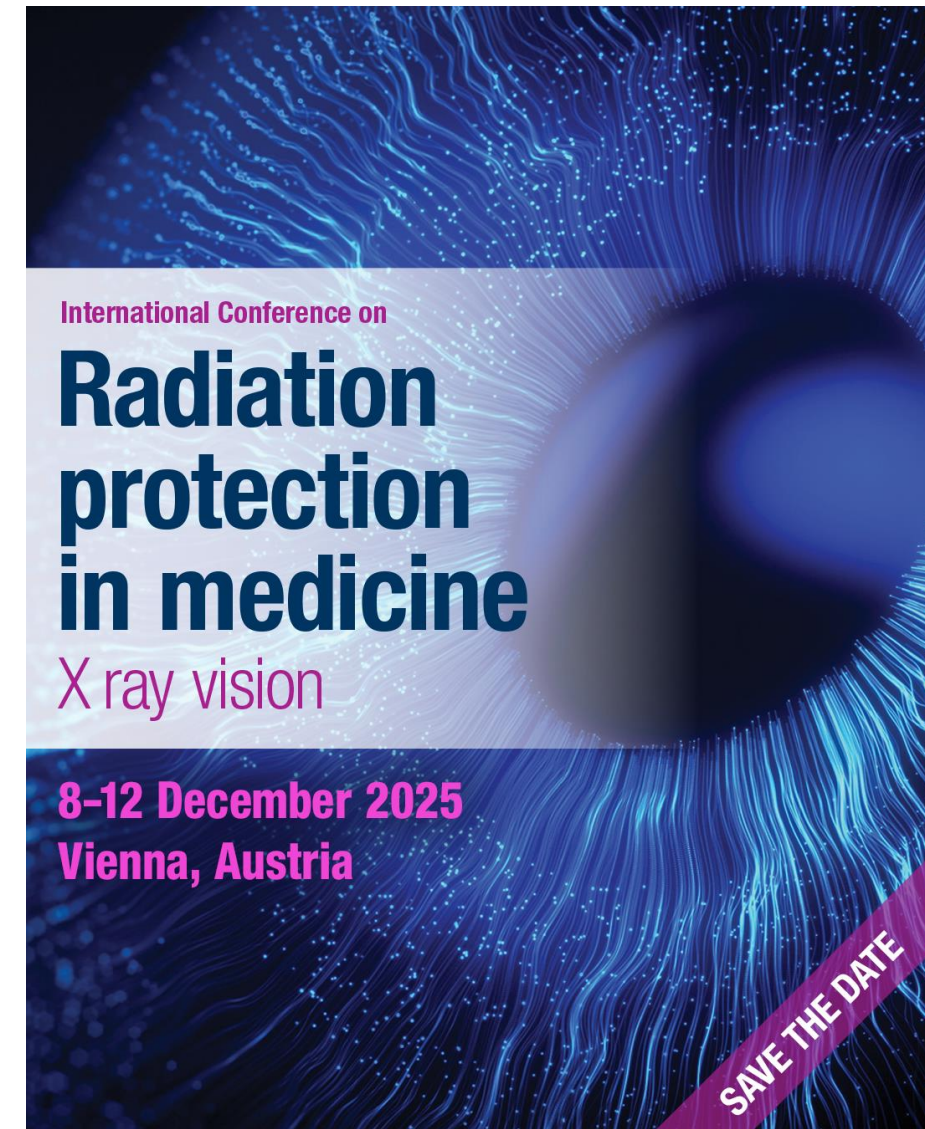
- Standards/Procedures/Practices
- Materials/Tools/Equipment
- Design
- Planning
- Communication
- Knowledge/Skills
- Judgment

Observations to highlight from reports



International conference on radiation protection in medicine – **X ray vision**

The purpose of the event is to review significant global developments in the radiation protection and safety of patients and health professionals, taking into account current trends and advances in medical radiation technology and procedures, and to identify future challenges and opportunities. The impact of the decade-long Bonn Call for Action on strengthening radiation protection in medicine will also be assessed, with a **vision to formulate a robust strategy for the next decade**





EC Tender project contract N° ENER/2022/NUCL/SI2.880751

SAMIRA Study on reporting and learning from patient-related incidents and near misses in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology

Perspectives of Patient Organisations

Steve Ebdon-Jackson
ESR Patient Advisory Group

MARLIN Project Workshop
September 5 & 6, Brussels



EC Tender project contract N° ENER/2022/NUCL/SI2.880751

SAMIRA Study on reporting and learning from patient-related incidents and near misses in radiotherapy, interventional cardiology, nuclear medicine and interventional and diagnostic radiology

Coffee break

14:40–15:10

MARLIN Project Workshop
September 5 & 6, Brussels

