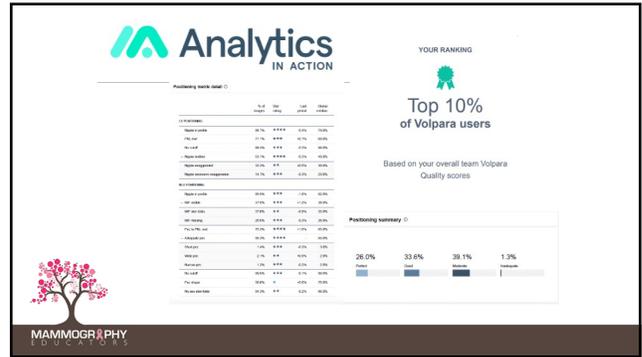




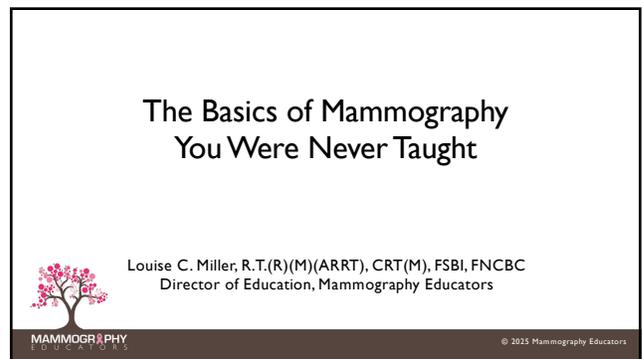
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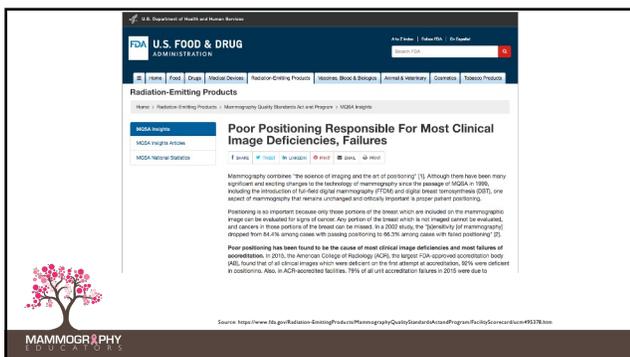
2



3



4



5



6

Now is the time to make a collaborative effort to establish, improve and maintain quality in mammography positioning.



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QUALITY

ALL industries have established standardized methods for performance of tasks to:

- Establish and maintain quality
- Reduce errors
- Increase consumer satisfaction
- Increase profit
- Reduce possibility of litigation



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Approximately how many deaths occur each year due to medical errors?



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How do we reduce medical errors?

- Standardization
- Consistency
- Reproducibility



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10



Multifunction pads (Sist pads)

Cardiac monitor/defibrillator

Red seal to secure cart contents



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11




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12

SURGICAL SAFETY CHECKLIST (First Edition)

Before induction of anesthesia Before skin incision Before patient leaves operating room

SIGN IN	TIME-OUT	SIGN OUT
<input type="checkbox"/> PATIENT HAS CONFIRMED <input type="checkbox"/> SURGICAL <input type="checkbox"/> SITE <input type="checkbox"/> PROCEDURE <input type="checkbox"/> TIME <input type="checkbox"/> SITE MARKERS/NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/> ANESTHESIA SAFETY CHECK COMPLETED <input type="checkbox"/> PAIN CONSENT FOR INFANT AND PEDIATRICS <input type="checkbox"/> DATA REVIEW AVAILABLE <input type="checkbox"/> ANESTHESIA ALLERGY <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL AIRWAY/HAEMODYNAMIC RISK <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICATIONS/ANTIBIOTICS AVAILABLE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> WASH OR - RUBIN BODILIES <input type="checkbox"/> ONE-WASH CONCEPT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> VOLL AND ADEQUATE ANTIBIOTIC ACCESS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> CONFIRM ALL TEAM MEMBERS HAVE <input type="checkbox"/> IDENTIFIED THEMSELVES BY NAME AND <input type="checkbox"/> ROLE <input type="checkbox"/> SURGICAL AND ANESTHESIA PROFESSIONALS <input type="checkbox"/> AND OTHER VERBALLY CONFIRM <input type="checkbox"/> PATIENT <input type="checkbox"/> TIME <input type="checkbox"/> SITE <input type="checkbox"/> PROCEDURE <input type="checkbox"/> ANTIMOBSERVATION CONTROL POINT <input type="checkbox"/> SURGICAL REVERSAL PLAN AND THE <input type="checkbox"/> CAPABILITY OF REVERSING, JUST-IN-CASE <input type="checkbox"/> BLOOD LOSS <input type="checkbox"/> ANESTHESIA TEAM REVIEWING ALL THREE <input type="checkbox"/> ARE VERBALLY CONFIRMED <input type="checkbox"/> MARKING TEAM REVIEWING ALL THREE <input type="checkbox"/> ARE VERBALLY CONFIRMED <input type="checkbox"/> MARKING TEAM REVIEWING ALL THREE BY <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEWING AND AFTER REVISIONS <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIRMED AND THESE EQUIPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> TIME IS AVOIDED <input type="checkbox"/> HAS ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS BEEN GIVEN <input type="checkbox"/> BEFORE THE START OF PROCEDURE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/> IS ESSENTIAL MONITORING EQUIPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NOT APPLICABLE	<input type="checkbox"/> SURGE VERBALLY CONFIRMS WITH THE <input type="checkbox"/> TEAM <input type="checkbox"/> THE NAME OF THE PROCEDURE RECORDED <input type="checkbox"/> THAT NO RESIDUAL DAMAGE AND WOUNDS <input type="checkbox"/> REMAIN OPEN OR CLOSED OR NOT <input type="checkbox"/> APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/> HOW THE WOUNDS IS LABELLED <input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE THE TIME AND ANY EQUIPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED <input type="checkbox"/> IDENTIFIED AND THESE PROFESSIONALS <input type="checkbox"/> AND OTHER VERBALLY CONFIRMED <input type="checkbox"/> AND REVIEW THE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> OF THE WOUND

THIS CHECKLIST IS NOT INTENDED TO BE COMPREHENSIVE. ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS TO FIT LOCAL PRACTICE ARE ENCOURAGED.

13

Standardized Technologist Training For General Radiology

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Bontrager's and Merrill's

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Standardization

- We all position the same way for every body part.
- We all position in the same sequence.
- We all set up the machine before we bring the patient in.
- We all position the whole patient, not just the body part.

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16

In General Radiology

All training is competency based; a technologist's skills will be evaluated for *positioning techniques*, as well as *clinical image evaluation*.

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18

Consistency and Ergonomics

- **M**achine
- **P**atient
- **B**ody Part (Breast)



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19

Consistency and Ergonomics

- **M**aking
- **P**ositioning
- **B**etter



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We must position the whole patient, not just the body part!



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21



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22

In General Radiology

We use anatomical landmarks that are visible and palpable:

- Radial head
- Humeral head
- Sternal-clavicular notch
- CML
- OML
- ASIS
- Umbilicus



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In Mammography

We *should also* use Anatomical Landmarks that are Visible and Palpable:

- Perimeter of the breast
- Humeral head
- Sternal-clavicular notch
- IMF
- PNL
- VNL



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24

All exams are done using the *same* positioning technique, in the *same* sequence.



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WHY???

- Consistency
- Reproducibility
- Efficiency
- Proficiency
- Use of proper body mechanics



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But in mammography... we are “all over the map.”

- LCC, LMLO, RMLO, RCC
- RCC, LCC, RMLO, LMLO
- RMLO, RCC, LMLO, LCC
- LCC, RCC, LMLO, RMLO
- RCC, RMLO, LMLO, LCC
- LCC, LMLO, RCC, RMLO
- LMLO, LCC, RCC, RMLO



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27

Our suggestion:

- Do CC's first.
- Then do the MLO on the side you just finished the CC on.
- Finally, do the other MLO.

Example: RCC, LCC, LMLO, RMLO



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28

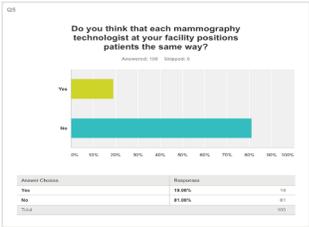
SO WHY IS THIS TRUE FOR ALL BODY PARTS IN RADIOLOGY **EXCEPT** IN MAMMOGRAPHY???



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29

Most technologists *do not* practice a standardized method of positioning



Answer Choice	Percentage
Yes	58.94%
No	41.06%
Total	100



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30

In Mammography

- Most technologists have not been taught correlative anatomy, so they do not understand how positioning techniques effect image quality.
- Most technologists know *what* they need to see on the images, but have not been taught *how* to correct positioning problems.



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In Mammography

- Most technologists have not been taught a standardized method of positioning.
- Most technologists have not been trained by a qualified trainer.



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In general radiology, sequence of views is standardized!!



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How did this happen?

- No current standardization for positioning for FFDM and DBT
- CEUs for hands-on positioning not required
- Initial 25 mammograms required but under whose supervision?



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How did this happen?

- Technologists are getting most CEUs online (no actual education for positioning).
- Radiologists are passing inadequate images and/or can only give feedback regarding positioning criteria.



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How did this happen?

- Updated positioning trainings are not provided by employers.
- Up until recently, there was no current published data available to establish parameters for positioning criteria.



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How did this happen?

- No updates for positioning with FFDM or DBT (and the new equipment design requires a modification of positioning techniques used for FS).



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37

FS/FFDM/DBT

- Increased length of the IR by up to 40%
- Increased thickness of the IR by up to 80%
- Increased width of face shield up to 50%



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How can we make things better?

**CONSISTENCY AND
REPRODUCIBILITY**



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39

So the problem is:

- No standardization or follow-through
- Which means less consistency and reproducibility
- More repeats and rejects
- More accreditation failures
- Increased exposure
- MISSED BREAST CANCERS???



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40

MAMMOGRAPHY POSITIONING TECHNIQUES SHOULD BE...

- Based on ergonomic principles
- Efficient
- Proficient
- Consistent
- Reproducible



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41

Common Work Related Injuries for Mammographers

- Wrist problems
- Shoulder problems
- Back
- Knees
- Hips



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42

Do standardized positioning techniques work?

- Used consistently for 50+ years in Sweden
- Was taught by ACR in the 1990s
- Results published by Bassett et al in 1993 showed an improvement of 68% in image quality after ACR standardized positioning training
- Current preliminary data regarding standardized positioning techniques is impressive



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43

Standardized Training

Northwestern University 2012*

- After standardized training, they showed a **50%** reduction in technical call backs (for positioning, blur, etc.).

* Not published study



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44

What They Did to Affect Change:

- Developed a Train-the-Trainer* (TTT) program.
- Area technologists applied to participate in the program and were chosen by specific criteria.
- They received specialized training so that they can provide effective and proven positioning techniques to other technologists in underserved areas.
- Train-the-Trainer program successfully in place for 4 years.
- Plans for expansion to other major urban areas in US.

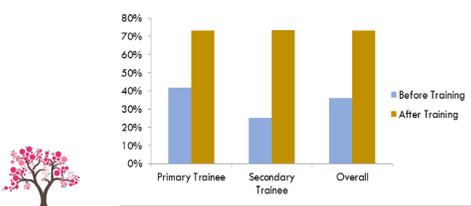
*Program designed and presented by Louise C. Miller; RTRM



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45

Does TTT program help improve the quality of images taken by participating mammography technologists?



Category	Before Training (%)	After Training (%)
Primary Trainee	~40%	~70%
Secondary Trainee	~25%	~70%
Overall	~35%	~70%



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46

USE DATA!!



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47

Mammography Positioning Standards in the Digital Era: Is the Status Quo Acceptable?

Positioning criteria following training for updated standardized positioning techniques for FFDM and DBT far exceeds data on Bassett study.*

*Approved for publication by AJR, December 2017



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48

Mammography Positioning Standards in the Digital Era: Is the Status Quo Acceptable?

OBJECTIVE: To assess the status quo of mammography positioning standards in the digital era.

INTRODUCTION: Mammography is a critical tool in the early detection and diagnosis of breast cancer. The quality of the mammogram is directly related to the accuracy of the diagnosis. In the digital era, the status quo of mammography positioning standards is being challenged. This paper will discuss the current standards and the challenges of maintaining these standards in the digital era.

CONCLUSION: The status quo of mammography positioning standards in the digital era is not acceptable. There is a need for updated standards that take into account the challenges of the digital era. This paper will provide a framework for developing these standards.



49



50

Reasonable Expectations

View	Criterion	FFDM (%)	DBT (%)	Bossett (%)
MLOD View	Visualization of Pec Muscle to PNL	86%	87%	81%
	Convex Pec	36%	28%	-
	Straight Pec	41%	46%	-
	Convex Pec	23%	26%	-
	Well-Margined Top of Pec	99%	99%	-
	No Motion	98%	97%	99%
	Posterior Glandular Tissue Included	90%	94%	77%
	Nipple in Profile	89%	92%	88%
	Skin or Fat folds	53%	62%	19%
	Upper Location	75%	77%	-
CC View	Lower Location	35%	45%	-
	Visualization of Intramammary Fold	81%	85%	49%
	Requires More Than One View	13%	17%	-
	Pec Muscle Visualized	48%	50%	32%
	No Motion	100%	98%	-
	Lateral Glandular Tissue Included	73%	81%	37%
	Nipple in Profile	83%	80%	89%
	Skin or Fat folds	39%	47%	10%
	Medial Location	18%	23%	-
	Lateral Location	29%	32%	-
Visualization of Cleavage	41%	34%	-	
Requires More Than One View	5%	7%	-	



51

Reasonable Expectations

- Our patients have different and often challenging body habitus.
- Their breast size, shape, mobility and tenderness are hugely variable.



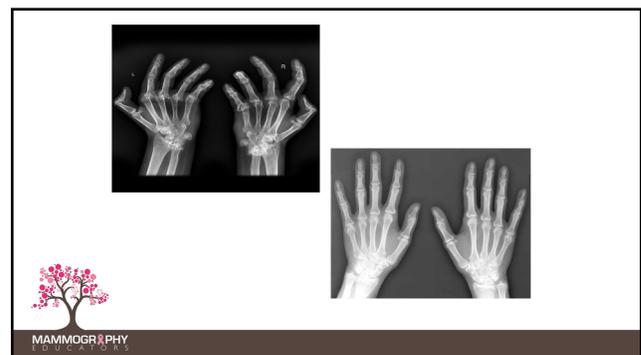
52

Reasonable Expectations

- Even the “perfect” patient, in terms of body habitus, breast mobility, etc., may provide a challenge that inhibits the technologist’s ability to position and compress properly.



53



54



55



56

Not every mammogram can be ACR perfect!

“What Every Technologist Would Like Their Radiologist to Know” – Part 1-3*

About Our Patients
About Our Images
The Role of the Technologist

*Published in the SBI Newsletters 2015 www.SBI-online.org

57

But we CAN improve image quality by using standardized positioning techniques that are applicable for FFDM and DBT *and* by developing a strong knowledge based foundation that depends on the technologist’s understanding of correlative anatomy.

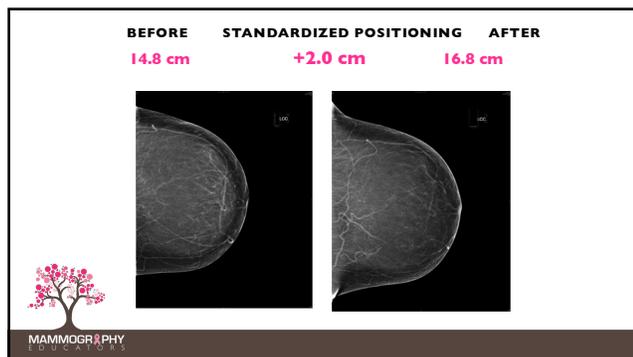
58

Does It Work?

59

BEFORE	STANDARDIZED POSITIONING	AFTER
13.1 cm	+3.0 cm	16.6 cm

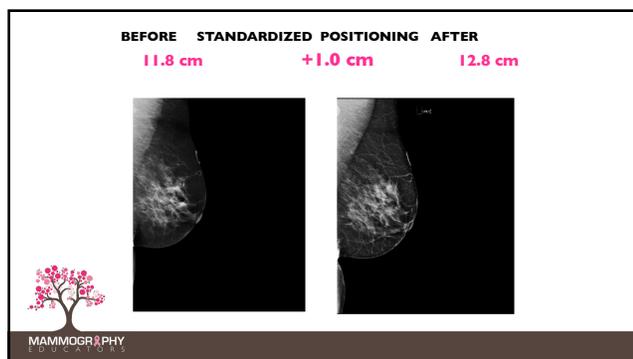
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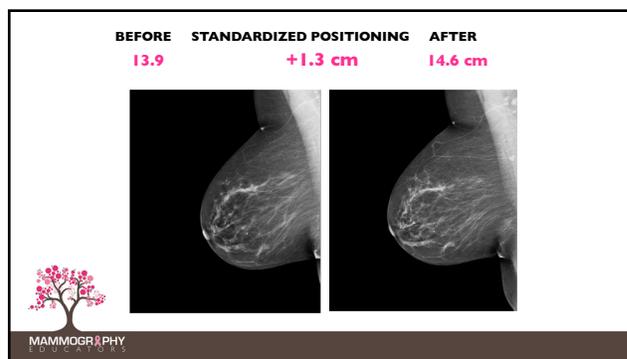
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62



63



64

We need

- Accurate methods for determining the actual number of images taken
- Accurate methods for analyzing positioning standards
- The ability to provide corrective action plans for *improving* positioning errors (EQUIP)
- The establishment of standardized positioning techniques that are efficient, consistent and ergonomically sound

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66

It is OUR responsibility to make sure that ALL women receive the highest quality of mammogram achievable.



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67



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68

Thank You!

Services we offer, include:

- Onsite Positioning Training
- Assistance with Accreditation & Inspection
- Live Webinars and Conferences
- On-Demand Continuing Education

For questions or more information:

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69