



Quality assurance & Infection control

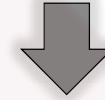


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Lecture 5

Quality Assurance in oral radiology

A series of procedures designed to ensure optimal and consistent operation of each component in the imaging chain.



High-quality radiographs made with low exposure to patients and office personnel.

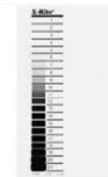
Tasks to ensure excellent radiographs

- Most of these tasks refer to film processing.
- Digital sensors greatly simplifies these tasks.
- Anyhow, most of these steps are quickly accomplished.
- Daily / weekly / monthly / yearly tasks.

Tasks to ensure excellent radiographs

Daily tasks

- Check processing by comparing radiographs with reference film, step wedge, or sensitometry and densitometry.



Tasks to ensure excellent radiographs

Daily tasks

- Replenish processing solutions.
- Check temperature of processing solutions (20° / 28° C).
- Run larger roller transport clean-up film through automatic processor.
- Enter causes of retakes in a log.

Tasks to ensure excellent radiographs

Monthly tasks

- Examine photostimulable phosphor plates for scratches.
- Check darkroom safelighting and for light leaks.
- Clean intensifying screens.
- Rotate film stock.
- Inspect leaded aprons and thyroid collars for damage such as cracks or tears (don't fold when not in use).

Tasks to ensure excellent radiographs

Weekly tasks

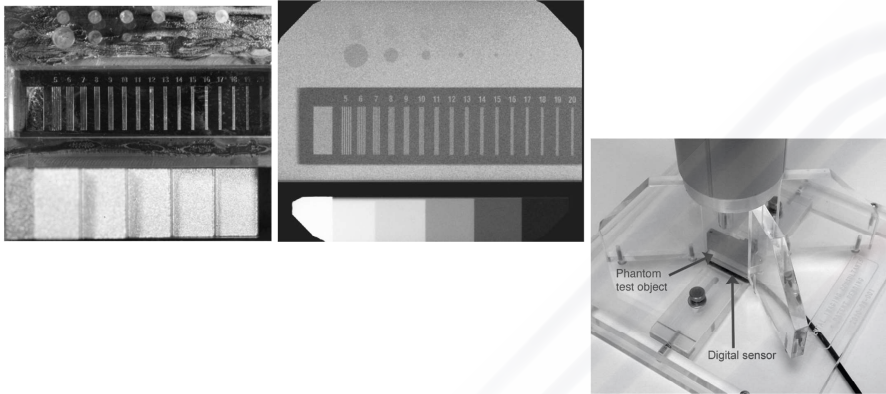
- Replace processing solutions (every week / every other week): size-
using covers/temperature of the solutions
- Clean processing equipment (tanks and rollers).
- Clean view-boxes.
- Review retake log.

Tasks to ensure excellent radiographs

Yearly tasks

- Verify digital sensors with quality assurance apparatus.
- Calibrate x-ray machine.

Tasks to ensure excellent radiographs



Tasks to ensure excellent radiographs

X-ray machine checking

- Dental service companies or health physicists. Specialized equipment and knowledge (reproducibility/ accuracy):
- X-ray output.
- Collimation and beam alignment.
- Beam energy/ timer/ mA (when 2 or more settings exist).
- Focal spot size (heat).

Quality Assurance: Benefits

1. Improved diagnosis
2. Reduced patient exposure
3. Time savings
4. Cost savings

Reference radiograph

Take film (double film pack) and process after processor cleaned and solutions changed. Compare subsequent films to this “reference” radiograph.

Darkroom

Light-tight

Hot/cold water (mixer)

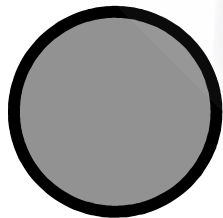
Clean

Adequate size

Safelight

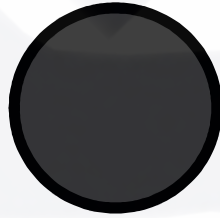


Safelight Filters



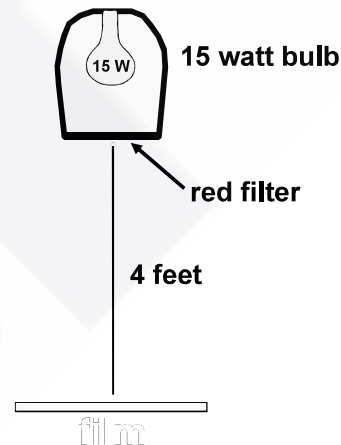
Morlite

D-speed



GBX-2

Intraoral,
Extraoral
(all films)



The safelight should have a 15-watt bulb (older style safelight) and be mounted to the wall or ceiling at least 4 feet from the area where the films are unwrapped and loaded into the film processor.

**Safelight filter must be red
(GBX-2, LED)**

**Duplicate film shows dirt,
fingerprints readily**

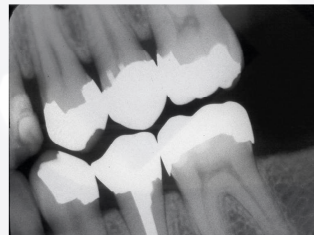
**Duplicating
machine**



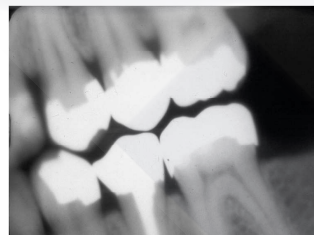
Dentsply Rinn



Original



Duplicate



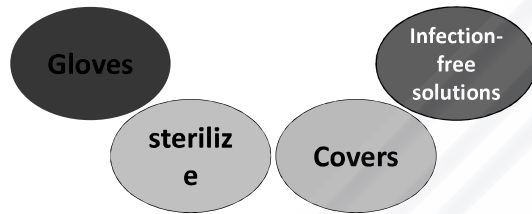
Infection control

- The primary goal of infection control procedures is to prevent cross-contamination and disease transmission from patient to staff, from staff to patient, and from patient to patient.
- Standard precaution: All human blood and saliva are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV and hepatitis B virus.

Infection control

The potential for cross-contamination in dental radiography is great.

4 rules of infection control.



Infection control

2- Disinfect and cover contact surfaces & X-ray receptors.

- X-ray machine and control panel, chair-side computer, beam alignment device, the switch, dental chair and headrest, leaded apron, thyroid collar, and surfaces on which clean film is placed.



Infection control

1- Wear gloves during all radiographic procedures.

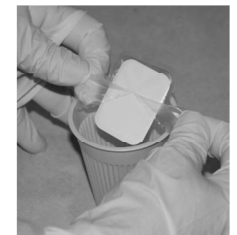
Between patient and staff member.

Taking radiograph/ handling the film/ removing barrier protection from surfaces...

Infection control

2- Disinfect and cover contact surfaces & X-ray receptors.

- Sensors should be disinfected and wrapped.
- Films may be used with plastic envelop.



Infection control

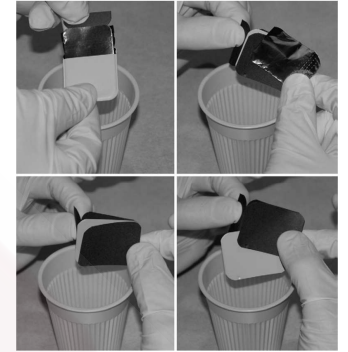
3- Sterilize non-disposable instruments.

- Film-holding devices (follow manufacture instructions).

Infection control

4- Prevent contamination of processing equipment.

- Wear new gloves.
- Follow steps in fig. or disinfect with NaOCl (5.25%) for 30s.



THE END