The Effect of Protocol- Based Education on Number of Errors in Radiotherapy

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Abstract

Introduction: Education is important and plays a vital role in all fields of science. During radiotherapy, some errors may happen that can have detrimental effects on treatment outcomes. We designed this study to investigate the effect of using a protocol on the range of errors. Materials and Methods: A checklist, including 5 sets of errors was designed to investigate whether having a certain protocol has any effect on workflow. To reach that, 106 patient profiles compiled randomly to ascertain those five factors in two radiotherapy and oncology centers. Results: Based on the concluded data from statistical analyze, all 5 factors, including the monitor unit, shield, coach rotation, field size, and second phase had a significant change in terms of statistic (p<0.05). Conclusion: Education has utmost importance in any type of skill, especially when it comes to patients’ affairs. Radiotherapy; however, has its errors sets in which the rate of human uncertainty must be reduced. Furthermore, having certain rules to determine every one’s responsibility seems to be essential.

Keywords: Radiotherapy- radiotherapy education- MU- radiotherapy error

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means of enforcing some internal rules in every therapeutic center.

**Materials and Methods**

According to the effect size of 0.5, the power of 0.95 and probability level of 0.05, the sample size of each group was determined to be 106 cases. Based on the possible errors in any radiotherapy ward, 5 factors from 2 centers were chosen to be assessed, namely the monitor unit (MU), custom block arrangement (shield), coach rotation (coach), field size, and calculations related to the second phase of treatment (second phase). To assess the impact of education, some formal rules in terms of having work log, arranging excel file, and weekly review of events to come were set up. In a 6-month period, 106 profiles were investigated randomly and the effect of rules was checked in the second half of the year.

**Statistical Analysis**

To analyze the obtained data, which was normal and categorical, SPSS (version 23) was used and chi-Square test with confidence level of 95% was run.

**Results**

As statistical analyze showed, all factors except the field size had significant changes (p<0.05) that would be elaborated in following. In center 1, the percentage of the MU went down from 19 cases to 4 cases, the percentage for shield dived down from 15 cases to 4, coach errors, which was 11 cases reached just 3 ones, field size had 10 errors in the first half of year, which went through a rapid reduction to see 5 cases; the figures for the second phase registered a dramatic drop, which had 13 documented errors to reach merely 2 cases (p= 0.001, 0.007, 0.025, 0.142, and 0.003, respectively) errors (Figure 3).

These data in the second center were as follows: MU errors saw a half decline from 25 to 4 errors, the shield factor decreased from 21 to 2 events, coach incidences

| Location of error | Head and Neck | Breast | Thorax | Abdomen | Pelvis | Other organs | Total |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------------|-------|
| Center 1          | 15            | 15     | 16     | 18      | 16     | 6            | 86    |
| Center 2          | 18            | 18     | 26     | 20      | 22     | 16           | 116   |

Table 1. All the Errors in Two Investigated Centers Separated by the Type of Organ with Cancer
were 18 then they dived to 3; at first the number of field size errors were 19, but in the second half of year reached to 5 cases. The 17 events related to the second phase calculation met 2 incidences in the second half of year (p= 0.000, 0.000, 0.000, 0.002 and 0.000, respectively).

**Discussion**

Errors in radiotherapy as a therapeutic procedure, which deals with human life, have to be considered as an important issue, so it should be reduced as much as possible. Having protocol could decrease some of vivid error-prone procedures to meet the lesser incidence. During this study, the role and effect of having consensus criteria were assessed. The main goal of this study was the reduction of all predefined factors to reach a ‘safe beach’ where at least some probable and incipient events were cleared and prohibited.

During this study, before setting up a protocol, 25% of incidents were notified before the happening, 58% during the treatment course, and 17% were found during regular visits, which were done after completion of treatment. After enforcing criteria, those entire rate which mentioned above decreased, especially those which were in the middle of treatment (p=0.000).

In 2009, Baiotto et al declared that a verification, which could be manually, was an impressive opportunity to notify the treatment situation [13]. These data support our reduced rate of occurrence, which resulted from our manually provided criteria. The accidental events could be managed if some instruments and periodic surveys accomplish, as a vivid example having record and verification system and EPID or setting up report files related to errors [14]. Because there have not been such facilities in our two centers, only human related systemic errors were assessed. International atomic energy agency proposed a several-step prevention policy toward lesser accidents in which for MU, firstly the output of linear accelerator and then a comparison of achieved data were verified through a calibrated source should be defined [15-16].

Further investigation in this field especially to compare the application based on human interventional criteria in terms of outcome would be mandatory.

In conclusion, identification of errors is one of utmost important factors through which both quality and clinical outcomes of treatment would improve. This study promulgated the positive effects of having event restricting criteria emphasizing human related errors.

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**Conflicts of interest**

The authors certify that they have NO affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers’ bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

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