

Experiences with STPA in Radiation Therapy

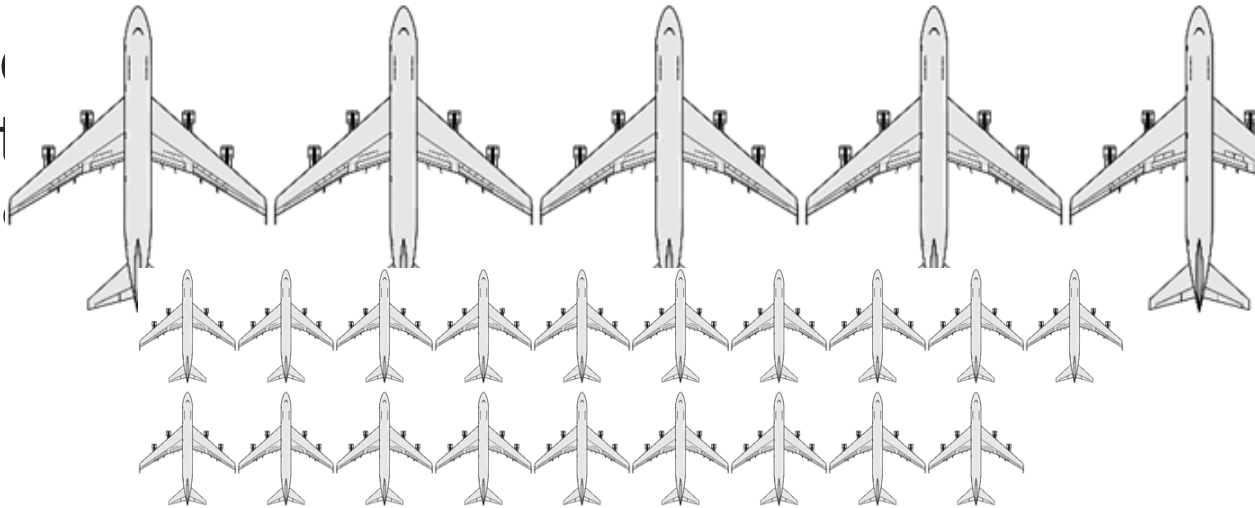
Todd Pawlicki

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Department of Radiation Medicine & Applied Sciences
University of California, San Diego

The Healthcare Safety Problem

- “98,000 people die in hospitals each year...”
 - Institute of Medicine (1999). To err is human: building a safer health system.

- “...true
more t
• Jam



ed at

The New York Times

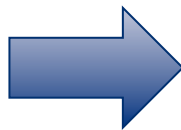
Radiation Therapy Accident

Occurred: 2007

Reported: 2010



Scott Jerome-Parks, with his wife, Carmen, was 43 when he died in 2007 from a radiation overdose.

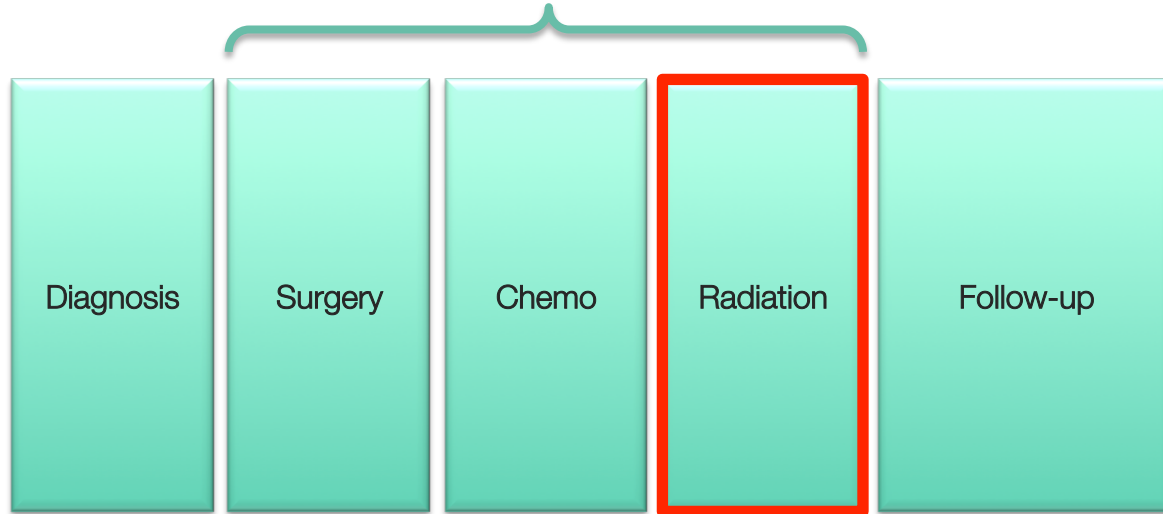


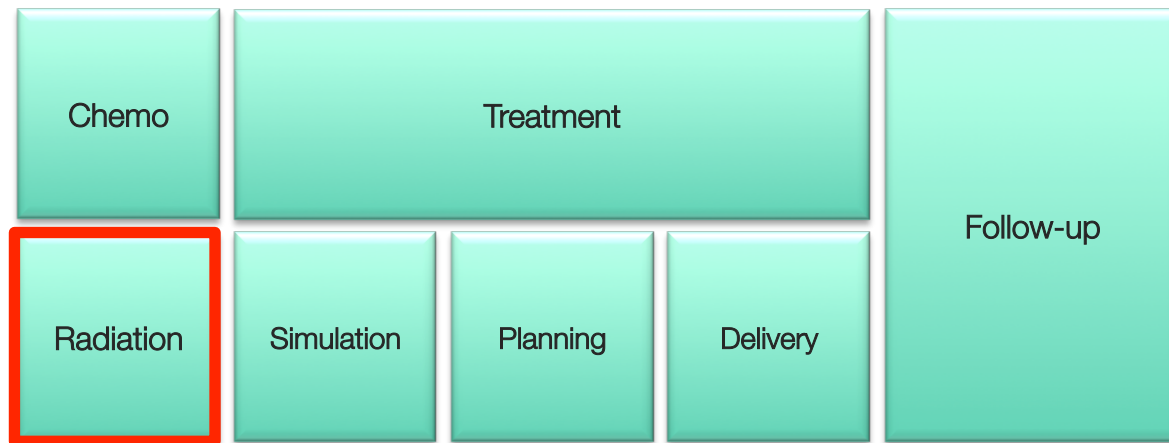
For last Christmas, Scott Jerome-Parks rested his feet in buckets of sand his friends had sent from a childhood beach.

Outline

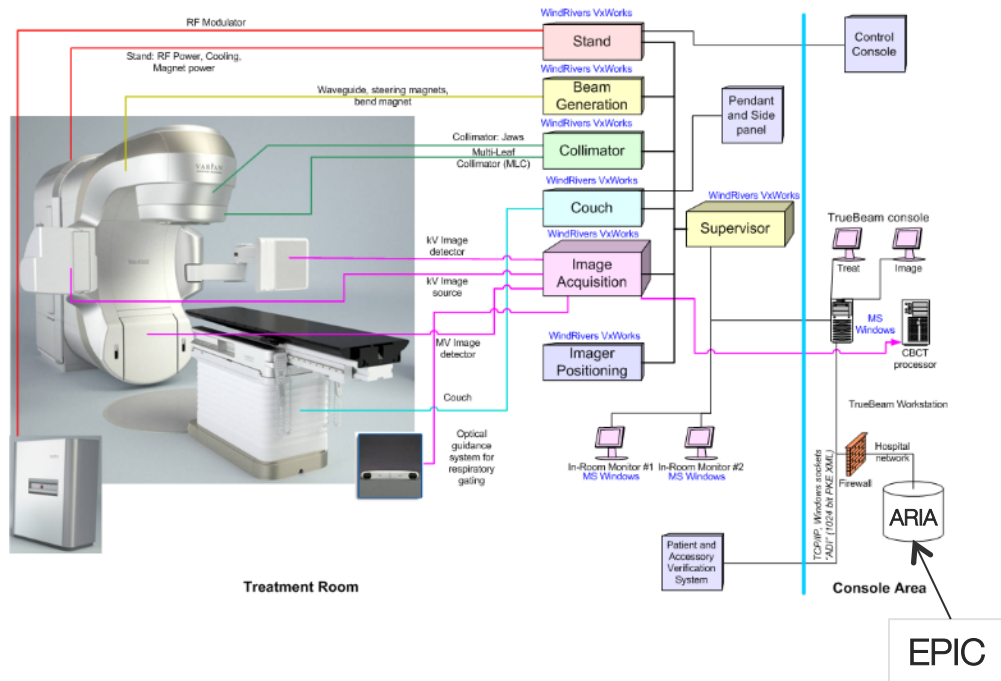
- What is radiation therapy?
- Initial experience with STPA
- Using STPA to change clinical practice
- Some future directions

Cancer Treatment Options





Teletherapy
 “Therapy at a distance”
 Linear Accelerator
 (X-rays and electrons)



Brachytherapy
 “Close therapy”
 Radioactive sources (γ -rays)
 placed within a tumor

An Investigation of the Therac-25 Accidents

Nancy G. Leveson, University of Washington
Clark S. Turner, University of California, Irvine

IEEE Computer, July 1993.

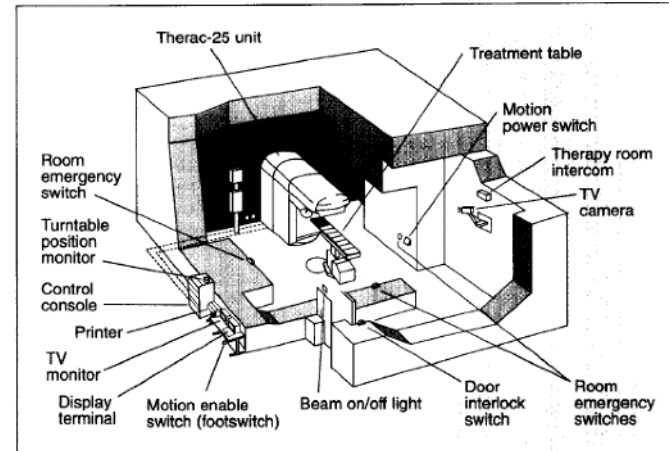
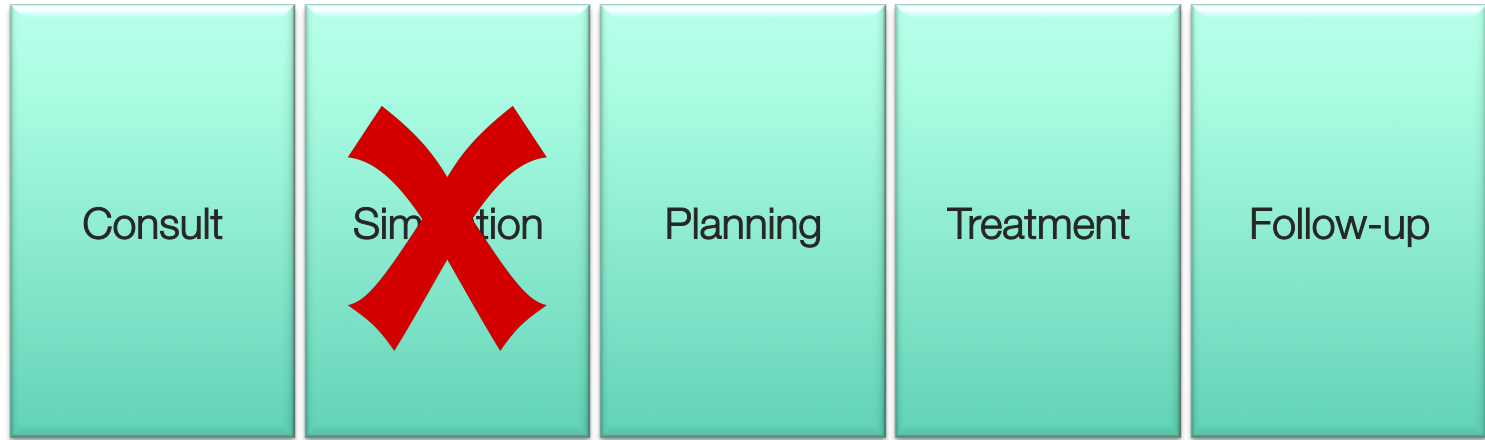


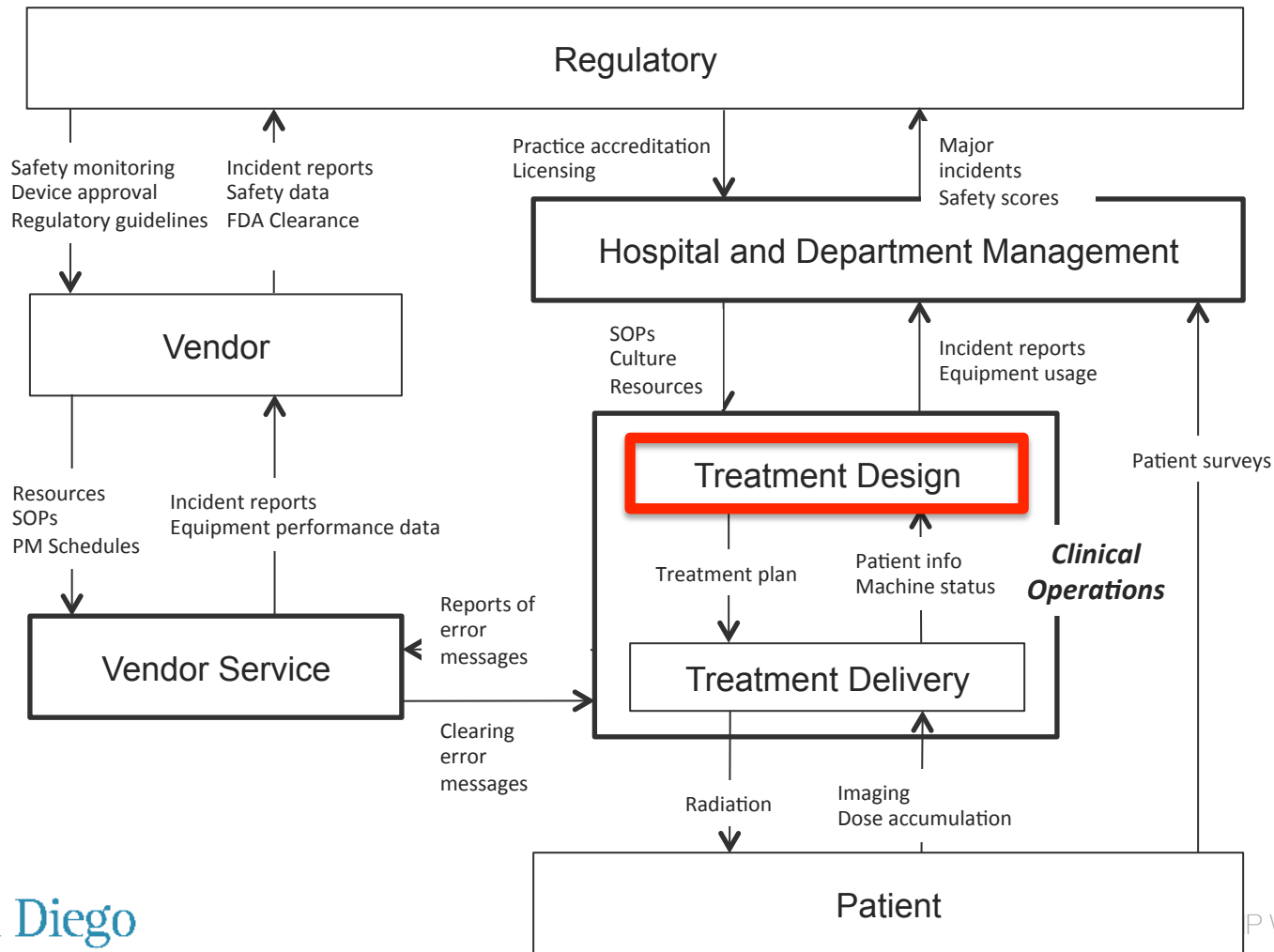
Figure 1. Typical Therac-25 facility.

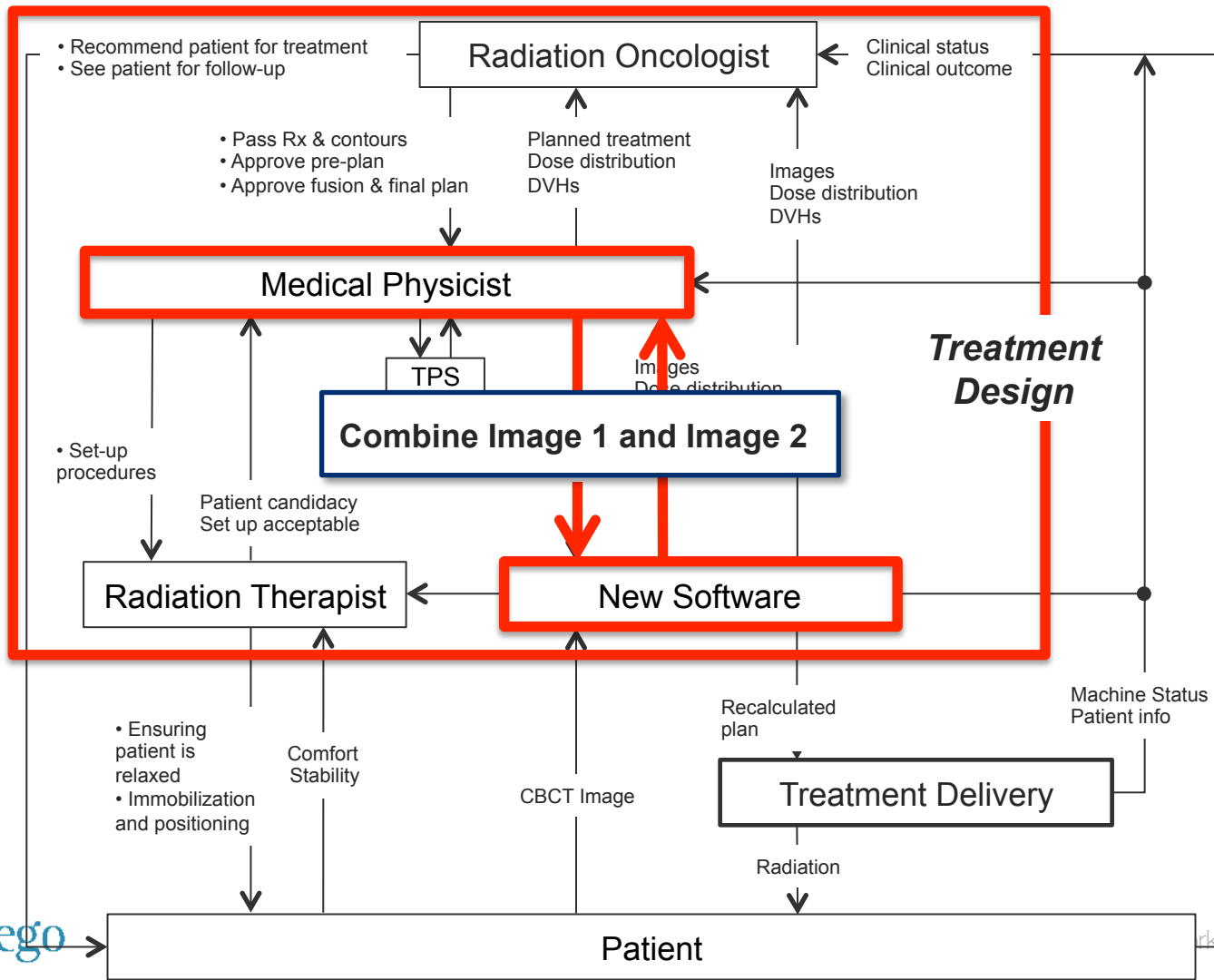
STPA in Radiation Therapy



Accidents and Hazards

1. Patient injured or killed from radiation exposure
 2. Staff injured or killed from radiation exposure
 3. Physical injury to patient or staff during treatment (not from RT)
 4. Damage to equipment
 5. Damage to patient or staff satisfaction, or hospital reputation
1. Wrong dose, location, or patient
 2. Staff is unexpectedly exposed to radiation
 3. Persons are subjected to the possibility of non-radiological injury
 4. Equipment is subject to unexpected stress
 5. Workflow is subject to unexpected stress, delays in starting treatments





Results – STPA Tables

Control Action	Control action is not given	Control action is given incorrectly	Control action is given at wrong time or order	Control action is stopped too soon or applied too long
Combine Image 1 and Image 2				

Result – STPA Causal Scenarios

CA: **Combine image 1 and image 2**

UCA: **Combining the images takes too long [H1]**

- Example causal scenarios identified for this UCA
 - Medical physicist is distracted with other non-related clinical issues
 - Image 2 is not imported to the new software
 - Not automatically stored correctly or imported
 - Software crash that the medical physicist cannot recover from
 - Assumes if the software can be restarted again then all future operations will be safe

Results

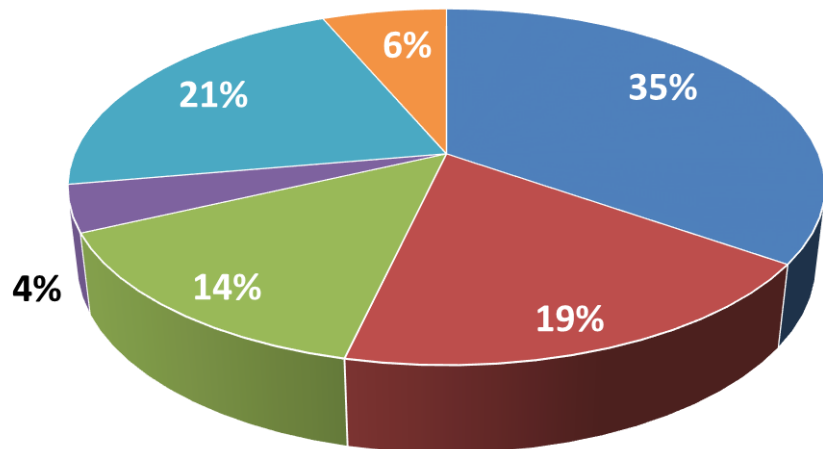
- 10 Control Structures
 - 23 Control actions
 - 83 Unsafe control actions
 - 472 Causal scenarios



Application of systems and control theory-based hazard analysis to radiation oncology

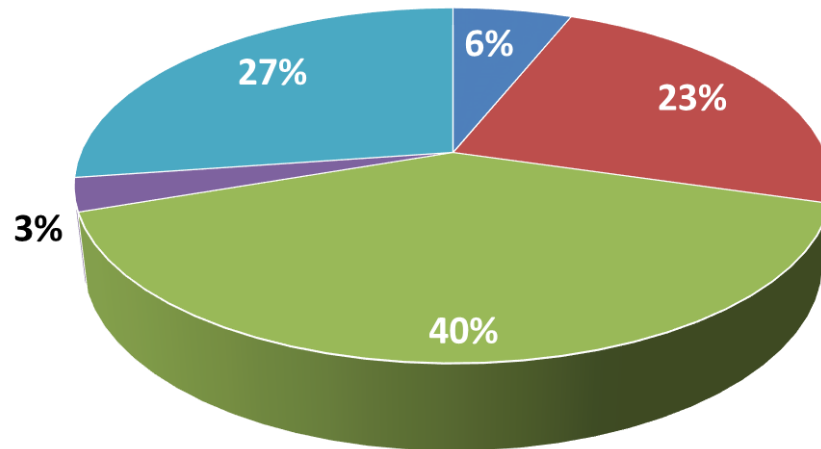
Todd Pawlicki, Aubrey Samost, Derek W. Brown, Ryan P. Manger, Gwe-Ya Kim, and Nancy G. Leveson

STPA (472)



- Organizational management
- Human behavior of individual staff
- Procedural issues
- Technical
- Patient-related circumstances
- Other

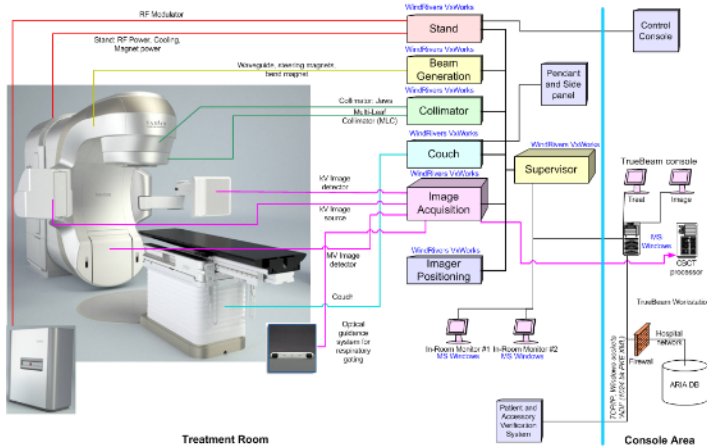
FMEA (132)



- Organizational management
- Human behavior of individual staff
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- Other

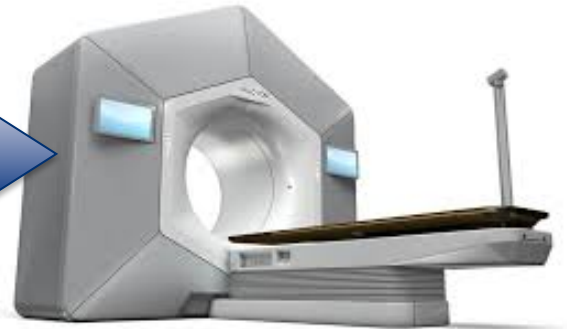
Using STPA to Change Clinical Practice

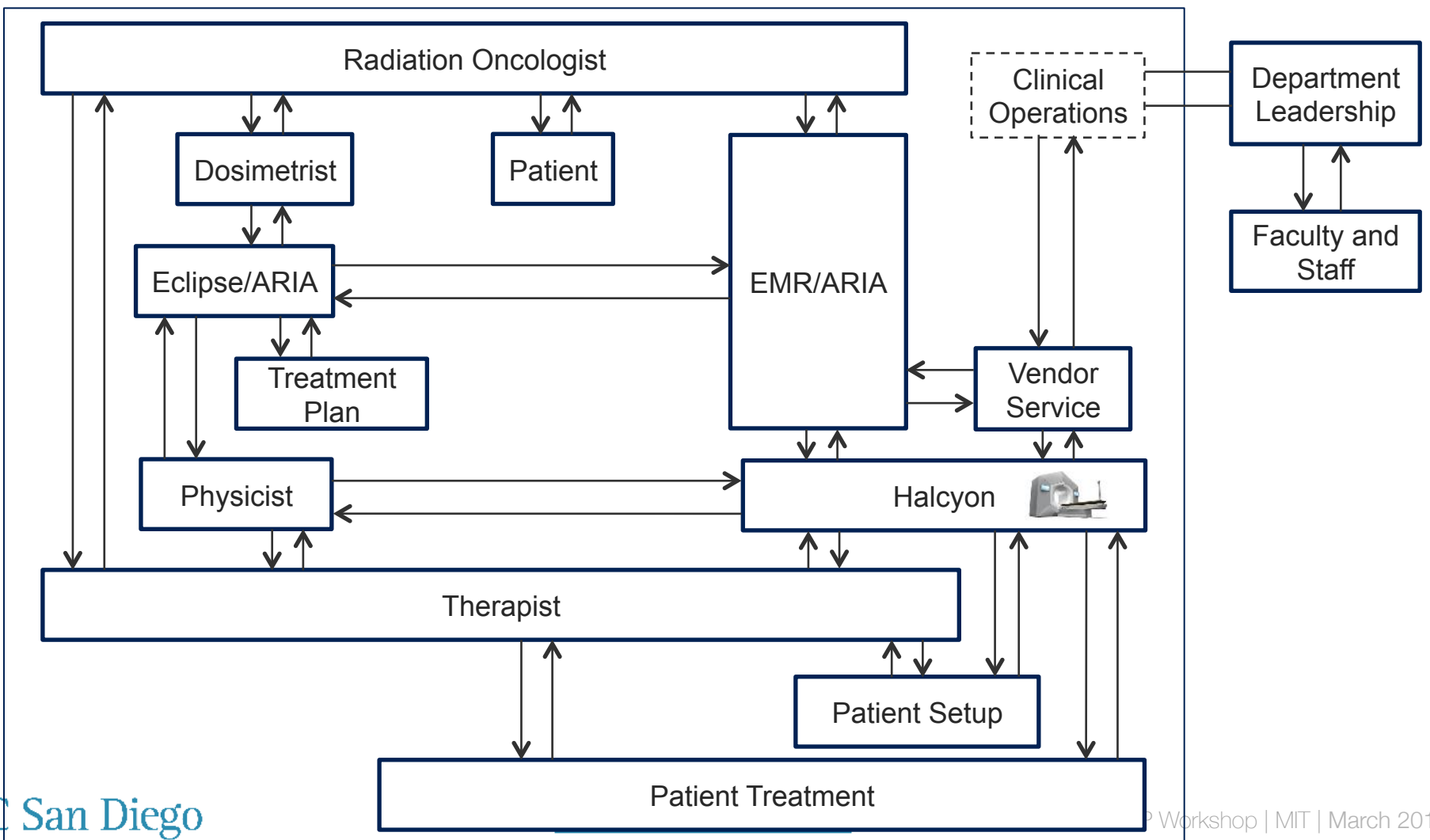
2010



2018

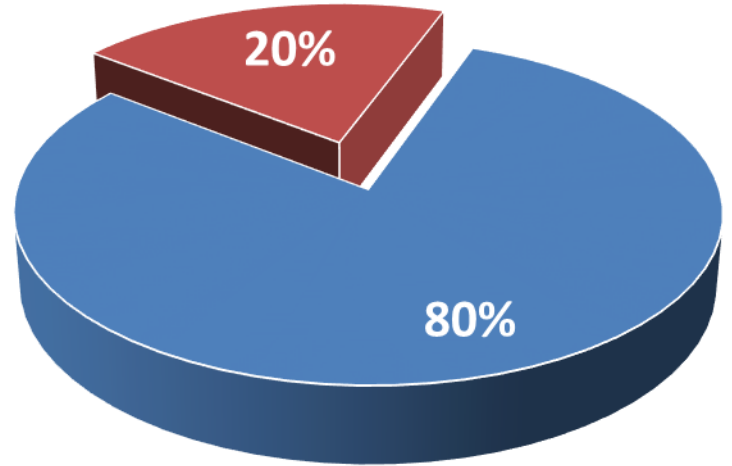
Simplification
Automation





Initial Results

- # of Control Structures = 23
- # of CAs = 54
- # of UCAs > 150 (so far)
 - and still working on causal scenarios



■ Workflow ■ Equipment performance

Research

UC San Diego
The Design Lab

Our research focuses on building a substantive body of theory-based insights to establish a scientific basis for design. We study best practices in design, across a range of domains from health care to autonomous vehicles, to online education and civic engagement.



Activity-Centered Visualization



Design-Driven Transformation

varian

ONCOLOGY

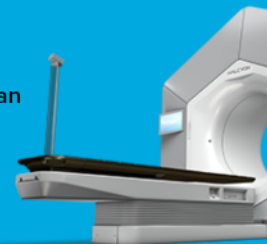
PROTON THERAPY

ABOUT VARIAN

HALCYON™

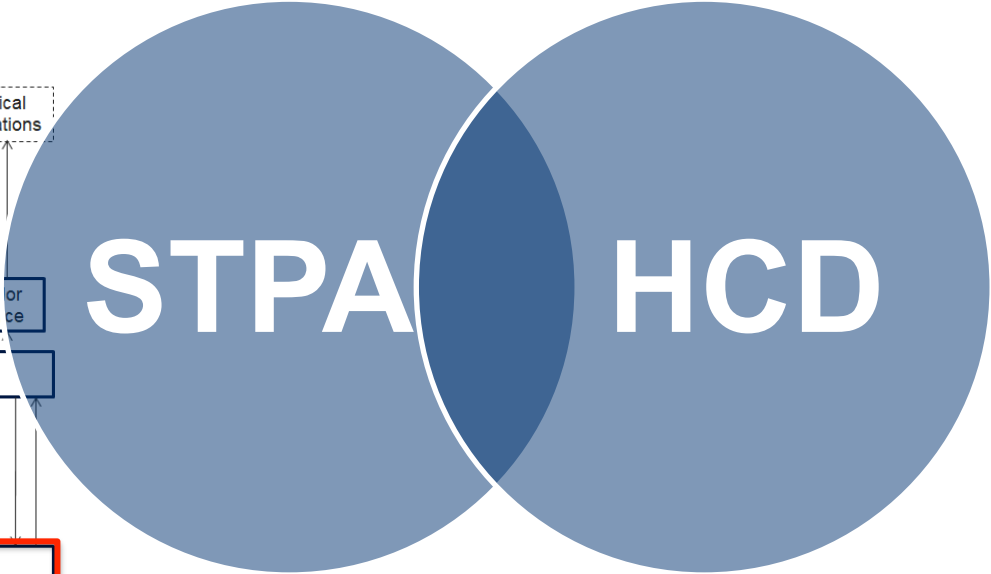
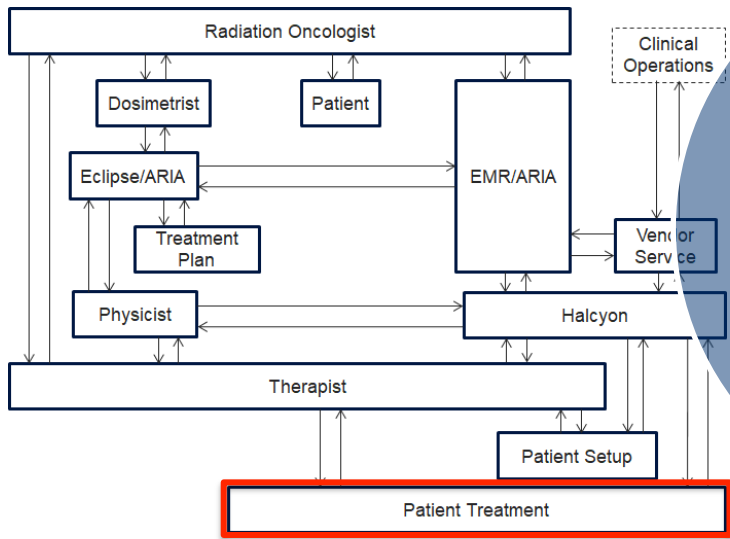
Transformative radiotherapy designed to improve clinician experience and patient comfort.

SEE HALCYON



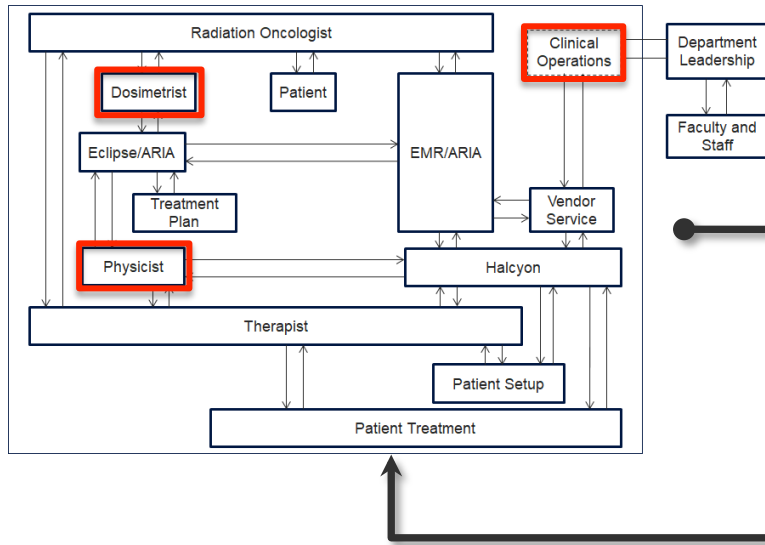
Home > Oncology

Welcome, Healthcare Professionals.

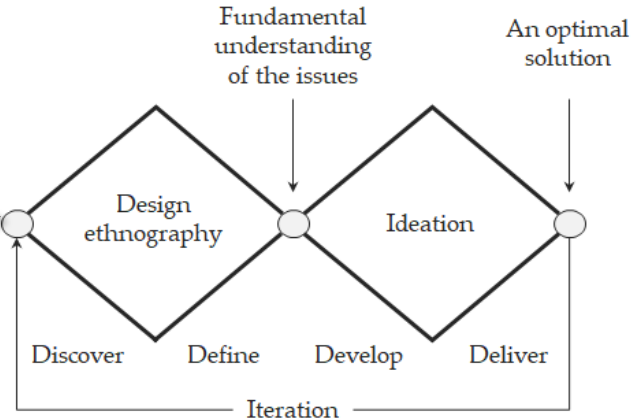


Clinical Research

STPA

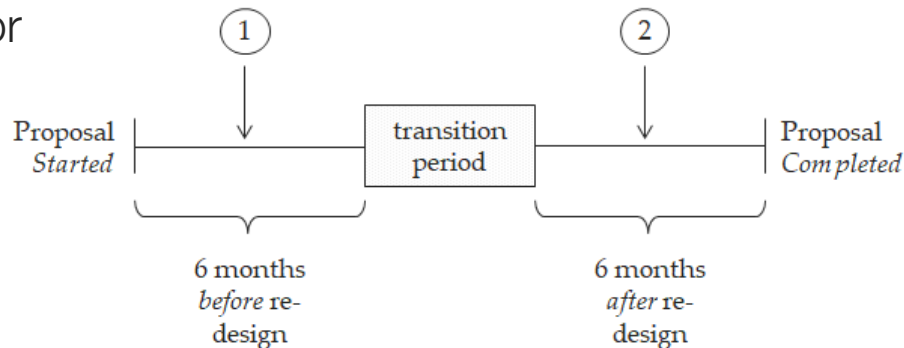


HCD



Evaluate Changes

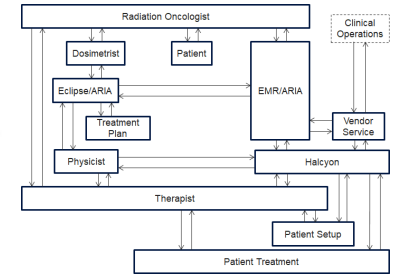
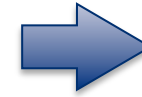
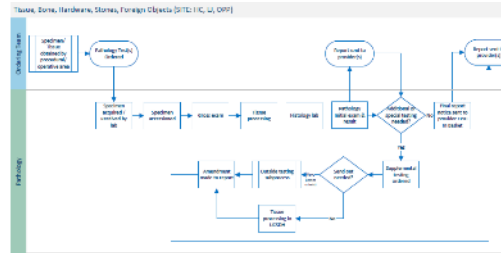
- Quality → Radiation dose to the tumor
- Safety → Near-Miss Risk Index
- Workload → NASA Task Load Index
- Efficiency → Duration from Simulation to the Start of Treatment
- Safety Culture → AHRQ Safety Profile Assessment



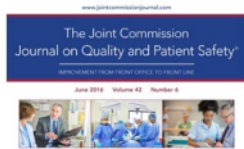
Future Directions

- How to apply and disseminate to healthcare?

- Top down approach
 - Re-do hospital FMEA



- The Joint Commission



The Joint Commission Journal on
Quality and Patient Safety

Future Directions in the Clinic

- After an accident or significant near-miss happens
 - You have to do something
 - You have limited time to identify and address the causes
- Bottom up approach
 - Is it possible (or useful) to do a quick STPA or CAST?
 - How to educate and train front-line staff?



Radiation Oncology Safety Course

how to create a safer radiotherapy environment

Discipline of Radiation Therapy, School of Medicine, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland

Endorsed by ESTRO

21st – 24th August, 2017

- Perform a prospective safety assessment
 - Groups 1 – 2 use FMEA
 - Groups 3 – 4 use STPA
- Group discussion
 - Watch error video
 - Was your analysis effective?



Summary

- STPA is applicable to radiation therapy
 - Additional research pending
- Still need to disseminate to other specialties
- Engage and train front-line staff
 - Must work in LIMCs