Hospital	Event Number: 44275
Rep Org: BON SECOURS VIRGINIA HEALTH SOURCE Licensee: BON SECOURS VIRGINIA HEALTH SOURCE Region: 1 City: RICHMOND State: VA County: License #: 45-25187-01 Agreement: N Docket: NRC Notified By: JUDY CHIN HQ OPS Officer: BILL HUFFMAN	Notification Date: 06/06/2008 Notification Time: 15:07 [ET] Event Date: 05/01/2008 Event Time: 10:00 [EDT] Last Update Date: 06/06/2008
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 35.3045(a)(1) - DOSE <> PRESCRIBED DOSAGE	Person (Organization): PAMELA HENDERSON (R1) LYDIA CHANG (FSME)

Event Text

MEDICAL EVENT - EXCESS SKIN EXPOSURE DURING TREATMENT

A women was prescribed a breast cancer treatment using an HDR mammosite balloon brachytherapy. The dose was delivered in 10 fractions using Iridium - 192 seeds. During administration of the first fraction, the physicist received an alarm from the HDR computer, the alarm was overridden based on the judgment of the physicist at the time of the event and the treatment was completed. Additional fraction treatments were also completed as intended.

Subsequent review of the first treatment and the cause of the alarm indicated that a medical event may have occurred. The alarm was indicating that the seed placement was dislodged by 2 centimeters. The physicist thought at the time that the alarm was indicating the seed dislodged by only 2 millimeters. The treatment calculations were revisited and the dislodgment of the seed by 2 centimeters put the seed at the skin entry point of the application catheter. This resulted in an under dose to the target site and an overdose to the skin. Preliminary calculations estimate that the skin in a 7 mm diameter around the catheter entry point may have received a dose of 3700 centigrays based on the strength of the seed (4.47 curies) and the dwell time.

The patient will be notified of the event. The patient's doctor will continue to monitor the skin for any ill effects.

A "Medical Event" may indicate potential problems in a medical facility's use of radioactive materials. It does not necessarily result in harm to the patient.