



Bureau of Radiation Protection

I-131 MIBG Medical Event

Niki Noll

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast Regional Office

Tom Wolf, Governor

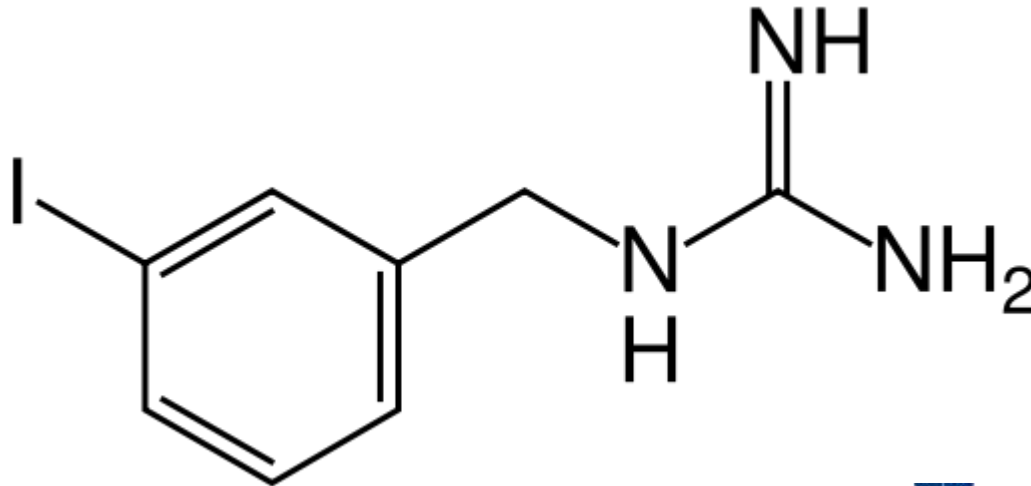
Patrick McDonnell, Secretary

Outline

- What is MIBG?
- What happened?
- Cause of the event
- Corrective actions
- Things to consider

What is MIBG Therapy?

- I-131 Metaiodobenzylguanidine
- IV therapy
- Used for relapsed or refractory neuroblastoma

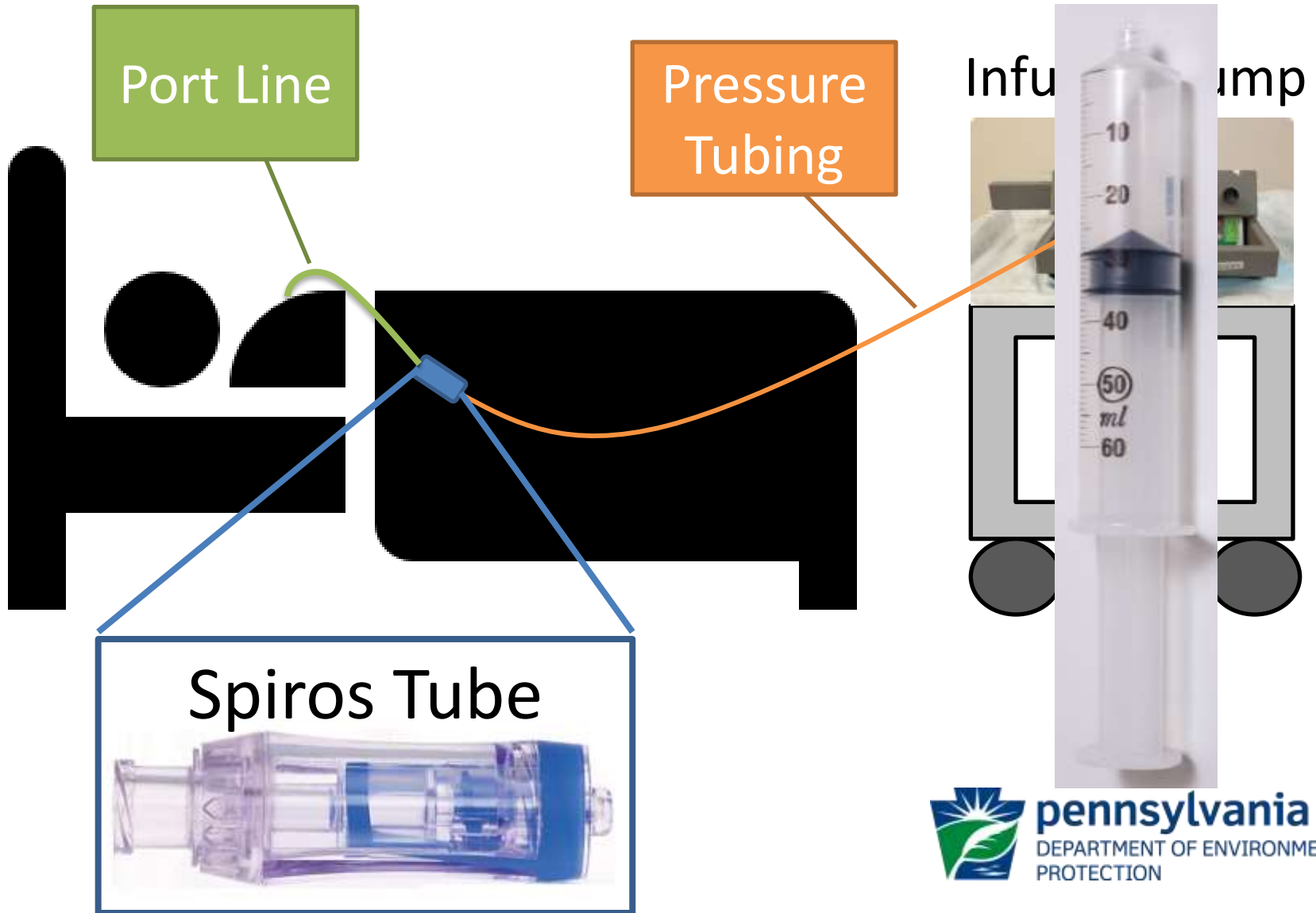


Administration

Standard Treatment:

- 18 mCi/kg I-131 MIBG
- 30 ml of MIBG is infused over 90 minutes
- Pump is stopped at 45 minutes and reset
- Infusion is followed by 30 ml saline flush for 20 minutes

Infusion Setup



Be Careful What You Wish For

○ Goodman, Jenny <Jenny.Goodman@dep.nj.gov>

● Derstine, Terry; + 1

5/24/2018

RE: OAS Meeting

📘 You replied to this message on 5/24/2018 3:31 PM.

From: Derstine, Terry [<mailto:tderstine@pa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, May 24, 2018 2:02 PM
To: Goodman, Jenny <Jenny.Goodman@dep.nj.gov>
Cc: Noll, Jennifer <jenoll@pa.gov>
Subject: RE: OAS Meeting

Hi Jenny:

Niki and I have been racking our brains out trying to think of anything interesting on which we've been working that would make a good OAS presentation. We've not come up with anything fun and/or sexy enough to present. Sorry! But I should also add that I hope nothing comes up real soon.

Have a great Memorial Day weekend!

Thanks,

Terry W. Derstine | Radiation Protection Program Manager
Department of Environmental Protection | Southeast

Initial Report

May 25th, 2018 (Friday)

- The Department was notified at 4:15 pm that a medical event had occurred.
- Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP)
- 17 year old male with neuroblastoma
- Prescribed 817 mCi; administered 834 mCi I-131 MIBG
- 7th and final treatment
- ~50% administered

Reactive Inspection

June 7 and 13, 2018

- Investigated both the under-dose and skin contamination
- Interviewed referring physician, Radiation Safety staff, Nuclear Medicine team leader, nuclear medicine technologist, nurse who cared for the patient immediately post-infusion, lead nurse for I-131-MIBG therapies

Timeline of Event

Friday May 25th, 2018

- **12:30** – MIBG infusion was started
- **13:00**
 - Patient expressed the need to urinate
 - Nuclear Medicine consulted with Radiation Safety and agreed that the toilet was the best option
- **13:15**
 - First half of infusion was completed
 - Patient was disconnected at Spiros tube to use the toilet
 - Patient was reconnected, pump was reset and infusion was resumed

Timeline

- **14:00** - Infusion completed and began saline flush
- **14:30**
 - After the flush, nuclear medicine technologist noted blood in the port line and a pinkish fluid on the bed sheets.
 - Nuclear medicine technologist stripped bedding and asked patient if he felt wetness anywhere. Patient indicated his pants were wet at the hip; pants were not removed at this time.

Timeline

- **14:45 – 16:00**
 - Health physics tech arrived and nuclear medicine tech left area
 - Readings of the patient were taken
 - 48 mR/hour at 1 meter
 - Expected 75 mR/hour

Timeline

- **16:00**
 - Patient's pants were removed and all waste and contaminated items were removed from the room
 - Another reading of patient was taken
 - 38 mR/hour at 1 meter
 - 50% of the dose was received by patient
- **16:15**
 - Notification of medical event
 - Friday after normal business hours before Memorial day weekend
 - Notification went through Department stand-by duty officer

Timeline

Friday after notification:

- Readings of waste, contaminated linens, and clothing indicated 210 mCi (26%) I-131 in waste
- Determined 74% of prescribed dose was administered
- Contamination surveys:
 - Inside room
 - Hallway



What about patient decontamination?

Decontamination?

- The patient was given standard hygiene care over the weekend
 - Chlorohexidine wipes
- **The patient was never purposefully decontaminated**

Timeline

May 27, 2018 (Sunday)

- Patient reported reddening and discomfort on right hip
- Patient showered twice, but they were unable to remove the contamination
- Readings were taken using a Ludlum 44-9 probe to determine activity
 - 6.5mCi over 2x3cm area
- Estimated skin dose: 500-1,200Gy

Timeline

Following week:

- Calculations were verified by REAC/TS and Michael Stabin, Ph.D. CHP
- Four days later patient developed moist desquamation, diagnosed with Grade 3 radiation burn
- Patient was referred to Plastics and was monitored by Authorized User

Effect on Patient

- Final report to the Department indicated an estimated skin dose of at least 550 Gy
- The patient developed moist desquamation, but no further ulceration. This is consistent with a Grade 3 radiation burn.
- Patient fully recovered from his injury

Causes

- Leak in the system
 - After extensive testing and inspection, no defects in the Spiros tube or line were found
- Policies and procedures are lacking coordination between departments
- Lack of patient decontamination procedures

Corrective Actions


- Absorbent chux under line
- Patient will wear a fluid impermeable gown and gloves
- Infusion is not to be stopped unless medically necessary
- Continuous monitoring of patient during infusion
- Development of fluid management procedure
- Review of infusion system and additional training on the use of the Spiros tube

Corrective Actions

- Two nuclear medicine techs inspect the setup
 - Prior to infusion, during reset, and after flush.
- Nuclear medicine tech checks on patient every 15 minutes
- Proactively looking for contamination on linens, gowns, chux, cart wheels, and floor
- A multidisciplinary MIBG committee has been established to review and update policies

Corrective Actions

- Patient specific decontamination procedures for each case will be developed
- Looking into beta measurement devices to have better ability to detect skin contamination
 - Patients are reading $\sim 1\text{R}/\text{hour}$ at 1cm
- Development of a “time-out” procedure when an event occurs
- Conducting drills on responding to a patient contamination incident



Things to Consider

Similar Incidents

- Stage 4A thyroid carcinoma patient undergoing liquid I-131 therapy was contaminated after feeding tube leaked during administration
- I-131 MIBG pediatric patient had minor skin injury to inner thighs and buttocks after urinary catheter leaks
- Y-90 TheraSphere[®] treatment – catheter leaked causing contamination to the thigh and groin of the patient

Similar Incidents

- Sm-153 – IV tubing damaged and leaked
- Tc-99m – leakage at connection
- I-124 – leakage at connection
- Sm-153 – leakage at connection
- I-131 – IV leaked
- F-18 – IV infiltrated
- And these are just a few...

Final Thoughts

- Increase in liquid therapeutic modalities
 - MIBG
 - IOMAB
 - Lutathera
 - And many more...
- How do we detect and manage contamination in these treatments?
- Is there a complacency in the industry for unsealed medical isotopes?
- Are we aiding in this complacency?

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