# Iodine-125 Radioactive Seed Localization (RSL) of Non-palpable Breast Lesions

#### Radiation Safety Training for Surgeons

Authored by Florida Hospital Radiation Safety Office Revision Date 1/11/17

### **Training Audience and Purpose**

This training will be provided to all individuals involved in I-125 Radioactive Seed Localizations (RSL) for nonpalpable breast lesions at on-boarding to the process and annually thereafter

This training is required by the Florida Hospital Broad Scope Radioactive Materials License #2897-1 and Florida Administrative Code 64E-5

# **Training Outline**

- Introduction to Iodine-125 Seeds
- Size and appearance of I-125 Seeds
- Safe handling and shielding instructions
- Caution Radioactive Materials Signage
- Routine monitoring of areas where I-125 seeds are used
- Emergency procedures
- Radiation Safety Office contact information
- Overview of procedure and process

#### **Introduction to Iodine-125 Seeds**

- Iodine-125 is a radioactive material that gives off low energy x-rays as it undergoes natural radioactive decay
  - The x-rays are about the same energy as those used in mammography
  - I-125 has a 60 day half-life, which means that in 60 days it will be half as strong as it was initially, after 120 days it will be 25% as strong as it was initially, etc
- The RSL process uses a sealed source called a "Seed"
  - Unless a Seed is ruptured (e.g. cut in half), there is no possibility for Radioactive Material Contamination of areas where the seed has been placed
- The amount of radioactive material in each seed is very low
  - When the seed is in the tissue or specimen, there is minimal radiation safety concerns, since the low energy x-rays are mostly absorbed by the tissue
  - The patient can be safely released after implant without restrictions, except to interrupt breast feeding if applicable

## Size and Appearance of I-125 Seeds

The Seeds used are Best Medical International I-125 Model 2301

- The Seed is 5 mm in length and 0.8 mm in diameter
- The Seed has a metallic appearance since it has a solid Titanium casing
- Inside the Titanium casing is a Tungsten Marker (metal that shows up on X-ray images) on which the I-125 is attached





# Radiation Safety – Safe Handling and Shielding Instructions

Time: The less time around the I-125 Seed, the less radiation exposure you will receive

 Distance: The greater the distance between you and the I-125 seed, the less radiation exposure you will receive
 Never handle seed with fingers; instead use tweezers or pick-ups

Shielding: When possible (for example, prior to insertion and after removal from specimen), the I-125 Seed should be shielded in a lead container

# Posting with Caution Radioactive Materials (CRAM) Signage

- Radioactive Materials are required to be secured and/or supervised at all times.
- A CRAM sign must be posted and entry to the following areas must be secured during the situations listed in the following slide.



# Posting with CRAM Signage

Imaging

When seeds are stored and not in use

■ i.e. in a locked cabinet or a hot lab

When seeds are stored in implantation room and staff/physician are not present

- Surgery
  - When specimens containing seeds are unsupervised
- Pathology
  - When specimens containing seeds are unsupervised
  - When removed seeds are stored for retrieval
    i.e. in lead container

### Routine Monitoring of I-125 Seeds All Departments

■ I-125 Seed must be accounted for at all times

If an I-125 Seed cannot be accounted for using visual means, using a radiation detection device, or through review of documentation, the following is required:

#### <u>HARD STOP IN PROCESS UNTIL</u> <u>I-125 SEED CAN BE ACCOUNTED FOR</u>

Note that patient care to ensure no harm comes to the patient may proceed

#### Routine Monitoring of I-125 Seeds All Departments

A radiation detection device (survey meter or Neoprobe) should be present at all times to monitor and/or locate I-125 seeds

Note: excludes transportation

Areas where I-125 seeds are, or were, present should be monitored with a radiation detection device to ensure rapid identification of and remediation of a broken or leaking source

# Emergency Procedure – Surgery Response to a Source Rupture

- If seed becomes ruptured (*e.g.* cut in half):
  - Use the Neoprobe to locate and remove seed in its entirety
  - Check surrounding tissue with Neoprobe on I-125 (Seed) setting for contamination
  - If contamination found, administer Potassium Iodide (KI) to patient following physician orders
    - FDA Guidance states 130 mg of KI for adults
  - Using tweezers or pick-ups, place entire seed on top of excised specimen and close specimen bag/cup/board
  - Make note of compromised seed in Pathology order documentation and on the specimen bag/cup/board
  - Contact Mark Seddon, RSO at 407-834-2210

## Emergency Procedure – Pathology Response to Leaking/Cut Source

- Routinely monitor specimens and workstation with survey meter before, during, and after all of the seed cases to ensure rapid identification and remediation of a broken or leaking source
- Emergency procedures to be followed in the event contamination is identified
  - Remove gloves and set on workstation
  - Survey hands to ensure no contamination present
  - Contact Radiation Safety Office (407-834-2210)
  - Radiation Safety or Nuclear Medicine personnel will come decontaminate area

Emergency Procedure – All Departments Response to Unaccounted for or Ruptured Source

To minimize the risk of inadvertent exposure to seeds:

If a seed cannot be located visually or with radiation detection device, post a CRAM sign, secure the area, and contact the Radiation Safety Office immediately

If a seed is ruptured (e.g. cut in half), follow department specific emergency procedures

#### Emergency Procedure – All Departments Patient Follow-up for Explantation

If the patient does not have the seed explanted within 5 days of implant, the facility commits to make multiple attempts to contact the patient to ensure removal as soon as possible, and will contact the Radiation Safety Office

The Radiation Safety Office will perform a dose assessment, and provide further guidance to the facility Emergency Procedure – All Departments Radiation Safety Office Contact Information Radiation Safety Office Phone Number: 407-834-2210 Mark Seddon, Radiation Safety Officer

 Authorized User information is available from the Radiation Safety Office

Notify the Radiation Safety Office if the patient has a medical emergency or dies

#### The Process

- Seed is inserted in Radiology
- Patient returns within 5 days for surgical removal
- Proper documentation of specimen containing radioactive I-125 seed is required
- Specimen is sent to pathology

## The Neoprobe

A Neoprobe is a handheld radiation detection device used to locate radioactive sources during intraoperative procedures





# **Operating the Neoprobe**

- Make sure that the correct wireless probe (Bluetooth II) or a corded probe is be used
- Make sure the correct radionuclide is selected on Neoprobe
  - Press gray "Radionuclide" button on back of the Neoprobe base unit and make sure correct green light on front is lit
  - This enables the Neoprobe to distinguish between Tc-99m in lymph nodes injection and I-125 in seeds

#### Count rate to determine margins

- Charts are specific to each Neoprobe and are attached to each unit
- Surgery Staff will be responsible for assuring the correct chart is available to the surgeon
- The surgeon will know the process to use this chart to determine count rates and margins
  - To find count rate at specified distances, the surgeon will find the closest seed activity in the left column and read across
- The chart shown here is an excerpt from one specific Neprobe and does not cover all seed activities

Florida Hospital Celebration Health

Iodine-125 Radioactive Seeds for Breast Localization

NEOPROBE GDS (SN 82465050)

Bluetooth II Probe (SN 1100-01295)

Neoprobe Counts Versus Distance for a Range of Seed Activities

				Distan	ce (cm)					
Activity (µCi)	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
310	44030	49330	32979	25536	16906	12610	9123	6452	4742	3647
300	46792	48646	32255	24905	16440	12247	8850	6255	4595	3532
290	49055	47922	31515	24264	15970	11880	8577	6057	4447	3418
280	50865	47158	30756	23612	15494	11511	8302	5858	4299	3303
270	52267	46354	29979	22948	15014	11139	8025	5659	4151	3188
260	53303	45507	29183	22273	14529	10765	7747	5458	4002	3073
250	54008	44617	28368	21587	14039	10388	7468	5258	3853	2958
240	54418	43683	27534	20889	13544	10008	7187	5056	3704	2842
230	54561	42702	26678	20179	13043	9625	6905	4854	3554	2727
220	54464	41673	25802	19456	12538	9239	6621	4651	3404	2611
210	54150	40594	24905	18721	12027	8850	6336	4447	3253	2494
200	53639	39462	23986	17974	11511	8459	6050	4243	3102	2378
190	52945	38274	23044	17214	10990	8065	5762	4038	2951	2261
180	52082	37028	22078	16440	10463	7668	5472	3832	2799	2144
170	51058	35720	21089	15653	9931	7268	5181	3625	2647	2027
160	49878	34348	20076	14853	9394	6865	4889	3418	2494	1910
150	48543	32907	19038	14039	8850	6459	4595	3210	2341	1792
140	47051	31394	17974	13211	8302	6050	4299	3001	2188	1674

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## Labeling Radioactive Material Stickers with Seed ID

#### **EXTREMELY IMPORTANT PART OF THE PROCESS!!!!!!**

- Each seed is assigned unique identifiers upon arrival and are tracked through entire process to disposal
  - Seed ID and Date of surgery very important
- Write Seed ID and Date on each label
  - Seed ID can be found:
    - In patient record
    - On mammography films



- Seed ID may contain a 3 letter location identifier (Example Seed ID CEL 1)
- Do not confuse Seed ID with Seed Activity (a number followed by "uCi")
- Place Label Specimen Board/Cup/Bag

#### Specimen Documentation and Handoff

- Document the Seed ID in the electronic Pathology Procedure Order in the Specimen Instruction tab just below the specimen type
- Prior to sending the specimen to imaging and/or the lab, two procedural personnel will visually and audibly confirm the following information on the specimen container and label:
  - Identification of tissue
  - Laterality
  - Patient's name and date of birth
  - Seed ID
- Specimen is taken to imaging or imaged in the OR using a Trident Specimen Processor; image acquired and read by Radiologist to confirm appropriate tissue and seed was excised
- Specimen is then taken to pathology where seed is removed during grossing
- The seed is placed in decay-in-storage, and finally transferred back to main hospital

## Documenting the Seed ID in the Pathology Procedure Order

2	Original order en Scope of Practice Laboratory Depa Pathology Proce	e order by DO Irtment	CTOR MD	, NŪRS				on 7/20/2016	at 16:10
	Additional Info	Comments	Details	Histo	ry	Results	Pharmacy	Validation	
	<b>Details</b> Collection date	e and time		[	7/	20/2016 1	6:10		
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	Stop Date/Tim	e		[	7/:	20/2016 1	6:10		
	Print Label			[	Ye	s			

# During Periods of Computer Downtime

During periods of computer down time when the paper Pathology/ Cytology Requisition is used, a yellow radioactive material sticker is placed in the provided space near the bottom of the form on each copy of the requisition.

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#### This concludes this module.