

# UR CABIN

## MR Safety Issues

MRI has three types of fields: Static main magnetic field, gradient fields and radiofrequency (RF) fields. There are potential risks associated with each field.

### **Static Magnetic field:**

The potential hazard concerning the static field is the missile effect.

Static magnetic fields are magnetic fields that do not vary with time. The static magnetic field is the main magnetic field created by the superconducting coils and is measured in Tesla. 10,000 gauss equals 1 Tesla. The earth's magnetic field is roughly .5 gauss or .05mT. So, a 1 Tesla magnet is 20,000 times stronger than the earth's magnetic field, which makes our 3T scanner 60,000 times stronger! The stray magnetic field, which is outside of the magnet bore, is known as the fringe field. Superconducting magnets use active shielding which confines the fringe field to the scan room. The perimeter around a MR scanner within which the static magnetic fields are higher than five gauss, is called the **5 gauss line**. This is 10 times higher than the average earth magnetic field. The 5 gauss fringe field affects pacemakers and other devices such as implantable defibrillators. Fringe fields beyond that line (below 5 gauss) are considered 'safe' levels of static magnetic field exposure for the general public. For our purposes, we consider the threshold of the magnet room door as the 5 gauss line. Electronic devices and ferromagnetic objects inside the 5 gauss line are strictly prohibited.

The magnetic field of an MR system has the capability to attract metallic objects towards it with a high velocity and force. A paper clip has a terminal velocity of 60mph in a 3 Tesla magnetic field. The larger the object, the greater the velocity and force.

Therefore metal brought into the magnet room becomes a potential lethal weapon!

NOTE! Objects that do not appear to contain any metal may have ferromagnetic metal inside. Non-ferrous metals such as titanium, gold, silver, copper, brass, and aluminum are safe to go into the magnet but always test with the hand held magnet first since they may contain parts such as screws that are ferromagnetic. Therefore, prior to taking any object into the MRI scan room, you should test it with the 1000 Gauss test magnet (shown at right). Always test and verify! The test magnet is located just right of the MR console in the control room.



Ferromagnetic implants or fragments in the body may rotate or move causing internal injury. Therefore everyone must be carefully screened prior to entering the magnet room. Anyone inside the 5 gauss line **MUST** be screened and **MUST** be accompanied by authorized personnel. The control room is restricted to card access only. **DO NOT** prop the door open.

### **Gradient Magnetic field:**

Gradient coils are a set of resistive wire windings that are used to spatially encode the positions of the information in the emitted signal by varying the magnetic field linearly across the imaging volume. The gradient magnetic field is produced when electrical current is applied rapidly and briefly to the gradient coils during image acquisition.

The gradient magnetic field is also referred to as the time-varying field since the strength and speed of the gradients change throughout the imaging process. There are two potential physiological effects associated with the gradient magnetic field,

peripheral nerve stimulation and acoustic noise.

### **Peripheral nerve stimulation**

The rapid switching of gradient magnetic fields during image acquisition has the potential of inducing stimulation to the peripheral nerves and contractions to muscles. It is more noticeable in techniques that use ultrafast gradient switching such as EPI (fMRI or BOLD and diffusion weighted sequences). Since humans are conductors of current, sensations of tingling or twitching may be felt. Subjects are instructed not to cross their arms or legs. If they do so, a conducting loop is formed and the potential for peripheral nerve stimulation is possible.

### **Acoustic noise**

Scanner acoustic noise occurs during the rapid alteration of currents within the gradient coils. The rapid rise and fall of currents within the gradient coils in the presence of the static magnetic field cause strong forces that produce minute expansion and contraction of the coils. This causes the gradient coils to move against their mountings and the vibration of the coils and the vibration of their mountings cause the loud knocking noise. Certain types of pulse sequences such as EPI ((fMRI or BOLD and diffusion weighted sequences) and other fast imaging sequences will create a high and potentially dangerous level of acoustic noise. Therefore, everyone, including deaf subjects, is required to wear ear protection. Use either disposable earplugs or headphones with disposable covers. Anyone who stays in the scan room during the study is also required to have ear protection.

### **RF field:**

The potential hazards from the RF field are tissue heating and burns.

During the MR scan a short intense burst of RF (radiofrequency) is introduced into the subject. The application of an RF pulse flips the protons and also results in nuclei absorbing energy. The principal effect of RF absorption on body tissues is the potential for a rise in body temperature. Localized heating is caused by RF energy absorption to a volume of tissue. The amount of absorbed energy depends on the static magnetic field and the type of sequence being used. A 180° pulse deposits more RF energy than a 90° pulse. There is more energy deposited using sequences that employ many RF pulses (such as fast spin echo) than those that use fewer RF pulses (such as gradient echo EPI).

Since MR systems are not able to measure RF exposure it is necessary to measure RF absorption. SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) is the measure of RF energy absorbed in the body (watts per kilogram). The FDA has set safety guidelines for this. MR systems calculate the SAR based on the pulse sequence and the participant's weight. For this reason an *accurate* weight must be entered on the computer console.

RF pulses have the potential to heat metallic implants, mainly at the surface. Although unauthorized implants should never be present in a subject who is being scanned, an authorized implant may lead to unexpected heating. For this reason be sure to warn the subject of the potential for heating and instruct the subject to use the squeeze bulb if any unusual sensation (such as heating) is felt in the area of the implant.

RF pulses also have the potential for burn hazards from an electrical current that is

produced in conductive loops. Therefore when using surface coils be sure that no loops are created by the wires, nor allow the wires to touch the subject.

There is a potential for burn hazards when the subjects skin has direct contact with transmit body radiofrequency (RF) coils (inside the magnet bore) or other transmit coils (CP Head). The use of sponges or pads at least 1 cm thick are used as insulation between the magnet bore and the body part to minimize this risk. The potential is also increased if clothing is dampened by perspiration. Be sure the room temperature is 75 degrees or lower and if needed use the scanner's internal fan to keep the subject cool. Skin to skin contact should also be avoided.

## Emergency Procedures

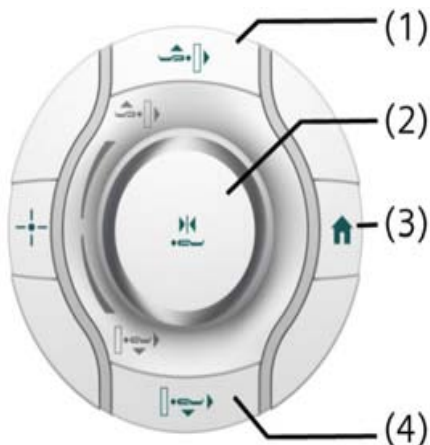
### Medical Emergency

In case of a medical emergency, dial 13 to reach UR Security. State that you are in the Medical Center Annex Building, room 1B107 and report the nature of your emergency. Security will call 911.

Get the person out of the scan room as quickly as possible. We do have a MR safe stretcher located in the rear of the scan room if needed. If you need assistance there is an alarm switch located by the scanner door. When you flip this switch, an alarm goes off in the UR CABIN hallway and all available personnel will be there to offer assistance. This alarm stays on until someone arrives to help.



The fastest way for moving the table out of the scanner is to press the Home Position (3).



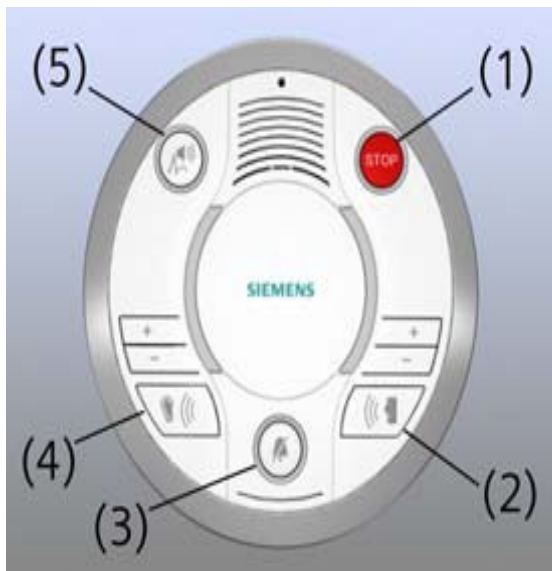
- . (1) **Table Up/Inward** button
- . (2) Jogwheel, **Center Position** button
- . (3) **Home Position** button
- . (4) **Table Down/Outward** button

If you need to stop the motorized movement of the table there are two red table stop buttons located at the head end of the table on the side—one on either side of the table. There is also a table stop button located on the intercom in the control room.



This is on both sides of the table

Once activated, lights on the front panel of the scanner will flash until you reset the table stop. To reset the table stop, turn the **Table Stop** button clockwise until it releases mechanically. Then simultaneously press the **Table Up/ Inward** and the **Table Down/Outward** button fully.



- . (1) **Stop** button
- . (2) **Talk** button
- . (3) **Reset Patient Alert** button
- . (4) **Listen** button

- . (5) **Physio Signal** button

There is an emergency cart located in the control room behind the door if needed. The equipment on this cart is **NOT** MR safe. You **MUST** get the person out of the scan room first. Be sure to close the scan room door after removing the subject to prevent entry of unauthorized personnel.

Our emergency cart has the very basic items needed for CPR. We have an AED (automatic external defibrillator), portable suction, oxygen tank, ambu bag, suctioning, blood pressure cuff etc. The cart is located in the control room, 1B107A, behind the door. There is a complete listing of items on the lower shelf of the cart.

## **Subject alarm bulb /Squeeze bulb**

The squeeze bulb is a communication device used by the subject for contacting the scanning personnel for any type of emergency or concern. Every subject **must** be given the emergency squeeze bulb and instructed as to how to use it. When the button is pressed an alarm is heard in the control room. Stop the scan immediately. By pressing the talk button on the intercom you will reset the alarm when you to check in with the subject. The squeeze bulb is latex free. Always maintain communication with the subject via the intercom.

Instead of a window to view the subject we have two cameras aimed toward the subject while in the scanner. Visual contact must always be maintained during a scanning session.

## **Fire Emergency**

In case of a fire, stop the scan and remove the subject from the scanner. Call UR Security at ext. 13. State that you are in the Medical Center Annex Building, room 1B107 and explain the problem. Security will call 911. There is a fire alarm, which is located on the other side of the double doors (in the main hallway) just outside of the control room.

If it is an electrical fire (in the scanner or electronics cabinets) press the emergency stop button and pull the tab on the blue box located below the stop button to activate the sprinkler system. Be sure to close doors to contain fire before leaving the building.

We do have an MR safe fire extinguisher just outside of the control room. It is located on the wall opposite the sink. Use this only if the situation is appropriate.

Be sure to advise emergency personnel of the MR system. Local firefighters are aware of the safety issues concerning the magnet but they still need to be reminded and monitored.

Emergency Stop----->



If you smell smoke in the scanner or in the electronics cabinets, remove the subject from the area. If the situation is such that there is no immediate danger, shut down the computer first then press the emergency stop button. Notify Siemens service and the director John Foxe immediately in the event of a fire or smoke.

## **Emergency Shut-off Switches**

**Emergency stop/shut-down switch (electrical supply only)**



By pushing this button all electrical supply to the magnet PDU (power distribution unit) is disrupted. It does not initiate a quench. THE MAGNET REMAINS RAMPED (“ON”). MAKE SURE ALL FERROMAGNETIC OBJECTS REMAIN OUTSIDE OF THE

## SCAN ROOM.

Use this if there is a fire or electrical accident in the scan room or the electronics cabinets, or if the sprinkler system goes off in either of these rooms. Also, if you see or smell smoke coming from the magnet or a computer cabinet, use this button. Call UR Security at ext. 13. State that you are in the Medical Center Annex Building, room 1B107 and explain the problem.

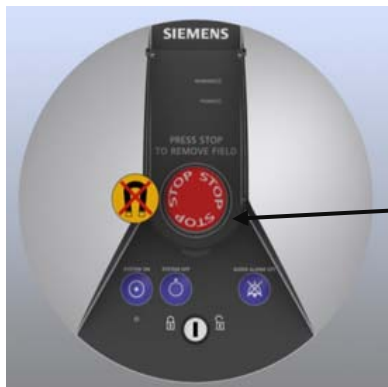
- There are three:
- 1---inside the scan room, on the wall by the door.
  - 2---in the control room, to the left of the scanner monitor.
  - 3---in the computer cabinet room, on the wall by the door.

## Magnet Stop / Quench switch

There are two Magnet Stop buttons: both covered with a plastic flap.



This is located in the magnet room.



This panel is located in the control room.

Magnet Stop button

The only time this button can be pushed is if someone's life is at risk. Only an UR CABIN staff member can push this button.

By pushing this button you rapidly reduce the magnetic field strength. The helium coolant boils off suddenly during this process and is released through an exhaust vent.

An alarm signal will sound when the magnet stop button is pushed.

Since a quench cost thousands of dollars and may damage the magnet, ONLY quench the magnet if a large metallic object pins or impales a person against the magnet and no other method will free them or prevent further injury.

Never attempt to pull large metallic objects from the magnet field. The object may change its magnetic polarity and re-align itself on the magnet and become a projectile, causing a serious or fatal injury.

If you need to quench the magnet, remove all personnel from the scan room as soon as possible. It takes about 20 seconds for the magnet to lose its power. Initiating a quench will release the helium through a vent to the outside.

Notify Siemens service and John Foxe immediately if this button is pushed.

## **Magnet Quench: Failure of vent**

During a quench, the liquid helium boils off through an exhaust vent and the magnet loses its super-conductivity. It takes only 20 sec. for the magnet to quench. When a quench occurs an alarm goes off (which can be silenced on the alarm box) and a hissing noise is heard as the helium is vented outside. Do not attempt to touch the vent during a quench due to the extremely cold temperature. Frostbite will occur. Large plumes of white fog appear outside as a result of the helium release.

One liter of liquid helium will quickly expand to about 800 liters of gaseous helium. If the exhaust vent fails, whereby the helium is vented into the scan room, it will quickly reduce the oxygen level in the scan room and cause asphyxiation. Frostbite and/or hypothermia will also occur.

If you need to quench the magnet, remove all personnel out of the room first! If someone is pinned to the magnet, be absolutely sure that you have propped the scan room door open with the doorstop. If the vent fails, the pressure caused by the expanding gas will slam the door closed and it will be impossible to open until the pressure of the gas is released. There is a passive vent in the ceiling of the magnet room to help alleviate the gas.

Be sure to notify Siemens service immediately in the event of a quench. Also notify the director John Foxe.

A copy of these procedures and contact personnel are kept in the control room.