

Iterative Approach to Improve Failure Modes and Effects Analysis through Feedback Systems

AAPM 2023 | July 23–27 | Houston, TX

65th Annual Meeting & Exhibition

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July 27, 2023

**Uniklinikum
Erlangen**



Disclosures and Acknowledgments

■ Disclosures:

- Both the Universitätsklinik Erlangen and IBA Dosimetry GmbH received **funds by the Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Regional Development and Energy**
- Dominik Kornek, Christoph Bert, David Menichelli and Andreas Lämmerzahl have a **patent pending** about some functionality of the described software

■ Acknowledgments:

- **Reporters:** Staff facility (MPEs, RTTs) of the Department of Radiation Oncology
- **Risk conferences:** Christoph Bert, Carolin Brandl, Gabi Heumann, Michael Lotter, Katja Ott, Oliver Ott
- **Software:** David Menichelli, Jörg Leske, Michael Hoffmann, David Antkiewicz



Introduction

Purpose of the Failure Mode & Effects Analysis (FMEA)

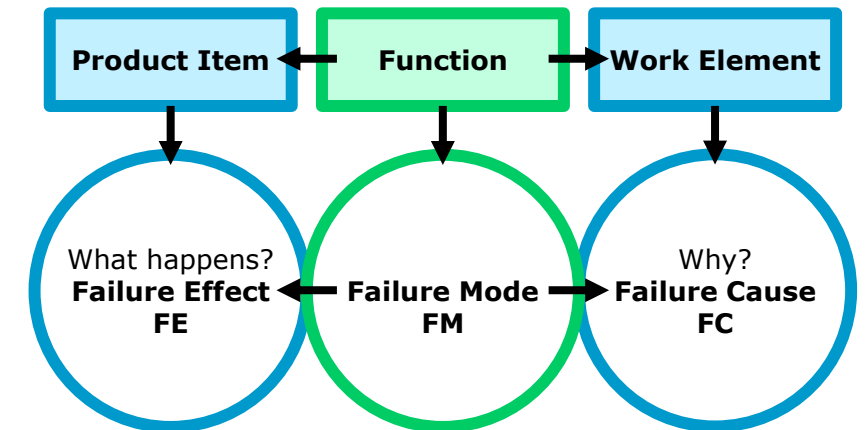
- Risk assessment tool, identifies potential failures **before harm occurs**
- **Improves** processes & use of resources, **increases** patient satisfaction
- May be a (legal) **requirement** (e.g., 2013/59/Euratom, ISO 9001)
- Optimal situations for performing FMEA before
 - **introducing** new processes
 - **modifying** existing processes



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Theoretical failure chain model, modified [1]

Introduction

Prerequisites & Challenges

- Team of 3–6 **experienced** members of different profession
- Knowledge of **functions** of the assessed process



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Prerequisites & Challenges

- Team of 3–6 **experienced** members of different profession
- Knowledge of **functions** of the assessed process

- **Time-consuming**, e.g., 2–6 months for SRS FMEA [2]
- **Complex**, e.g.,
 - 216 failure modes for IMRT [3],
 - 153 failure modes for MR-LINAC [4],
 - 361 failure modes for TSEI [5].



Introduction

Motivation of the Work

- “To be **effective**, FMECA must be **iterative** to correspond with the nature of the [...] process itself.” [6]
- “[...] preliminary analysis may be conducted during the early stages [...]; **more detailed analysis** may be conducted **when more information is available.**” [7]



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- “[...] preliminary analysis may be conducted during the early stages [...]; **more detailed analysis** may be conducted **when more information is available.**” [7]
- Approach #1: **Integration** with **incident reporting** [8–10]
- Approach #2: **Periodic revisions** (e.g., annually, triennially)

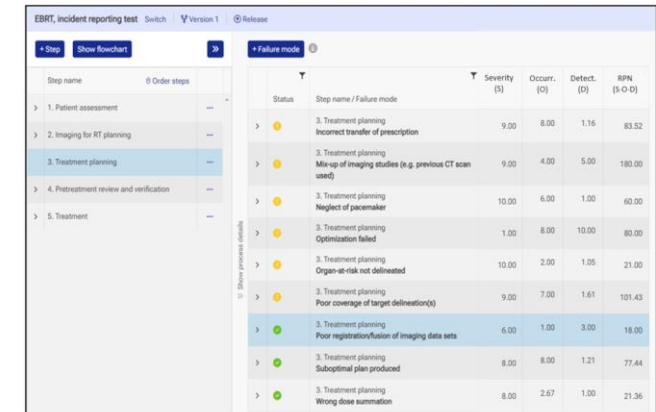


Materials & Methods

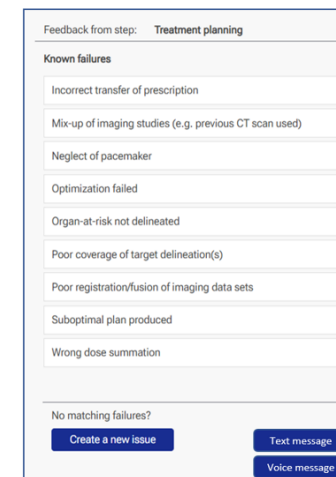
Software

■ Software application (prototype)

- **Prospective:** FMEA & fault tree analysis [11]
- **Retrospective:** Incident reporting interface (→ feedback)
 - proffer FMs and/or free text fields to staff for fast reporting
 - 4 incident types selectable: **none, inconvenience, near event, event**
 - clients: **work stations & handheld computers**



Step name	Order steps	Status	Step name / Failure mode	Severity (S)	Occurr. (O)	Detect. (D)	RPN (S-O-D)
> 1. Patient assessment	---	>	3. Treatment planning Incorrect transfer of prescription	9,00	8,00	1,16	83,52
> 2. Imaging for RT planning	---	>	3. Treatment planning Mix-up of imaging studies (e.g. previous CT scan used)	9,00	4,00	5,00	180,00
3. Treatment planning	---	>	3. Treatment planning Neglect of pacemaker	10,00	6,00	1,00	60,00
> 4. Pretreatment review and verification	---	>	3. Treatment planning Optimization failed	1,00	8,00	10,00	80,00
> 5. Treatment	---	>	3. Treatment planning Organ-at-risk not delineated	10,00	2,00	1,05	21,00
		>	3. Treatment planning Poor coverage of target delineation(s)	9,00	7,00	1,61	101,43
		>	3. Treatment planning Poor registration/fusion of imaging data sets	6,00	1,00	3,00	18,00
		>	3. Treatment planning Suboptimal plan produced	8,00	8,00	1,21	77,44
		>	3. Treatment planning Wrong dose summation	8,00	2,67	1,00	21,36



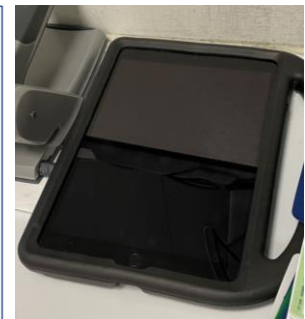
Feedback from step: Treatment planning

Known failures

- Incorrect transfer of prescription
- Mix-up of imaging studies (e.g. previous CT scan used)
- Neglect of pacemaker
- Optimization failed
- Organ-at-risk not delineated
- Poor coverage of target delineation(s)
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No matching failures?

Create a new issue Text message Voice message

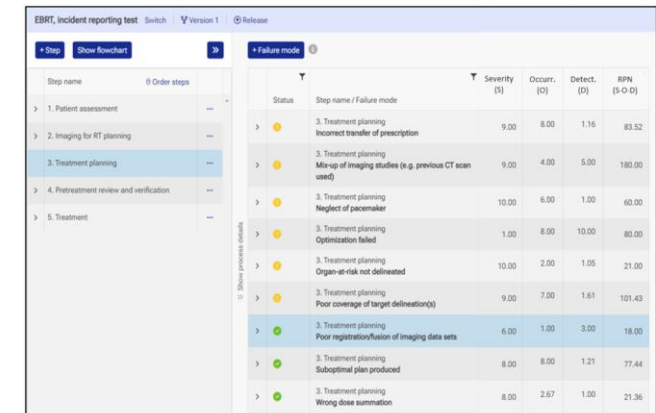


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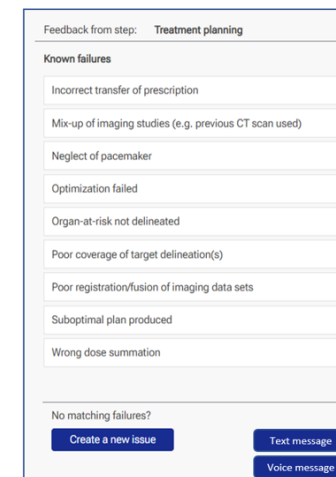
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 - proffer FMs and/or free text fields to staff for fast reporting
 - 4 incident types selectable: **none, inconvenience, near event, event**
 - clients: **work stations & handheld computers**
- **Integration** of FMEA and incidents
- **Manual triage**
 - Report **relevant** for risk assessment?
 - If so, **update FM ratings AND/OR deduce** new FMs



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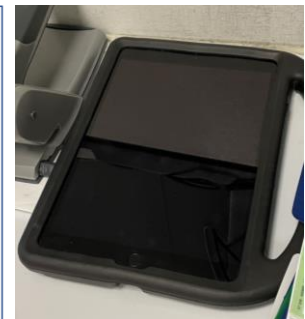
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Create a new issue Text message Voice message



Materials & Methods

Software

EBRT, incident reporting test | Switch | Version 1 | Release

+ Step | Show flowchart | + Failure mode

Step name	Order steps	Status	Step name / Failure mode	Severity (S)	Occurr. (O)	Detect. (D)	RPN
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Prospective interface
(FMEA)

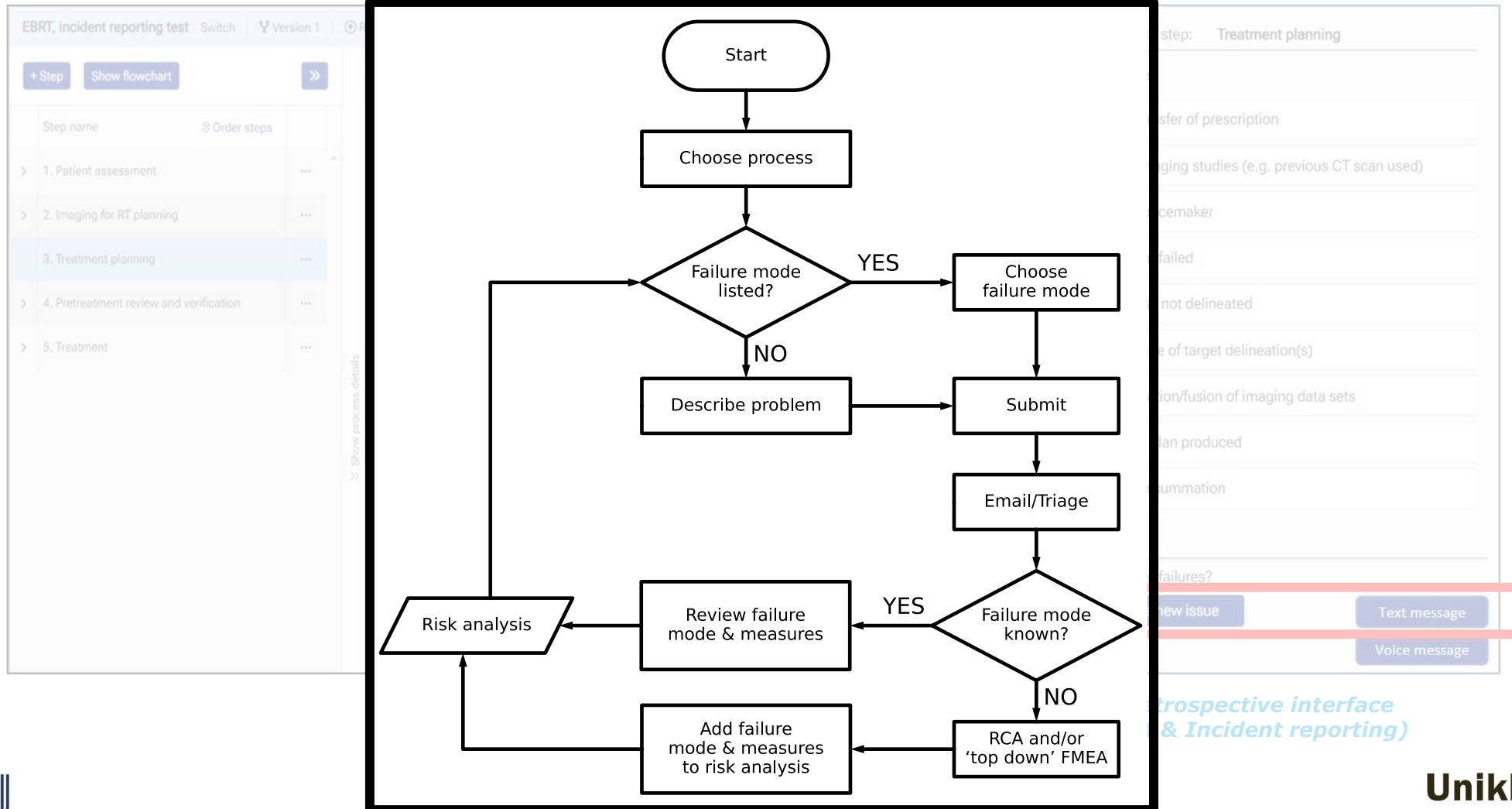
Retrospective interface
(FM & Incident reporting)



Materials & Methods

Software

RCA: Root cause analysis
FMEA: Failure mode and effects analysis



Materials & Methods

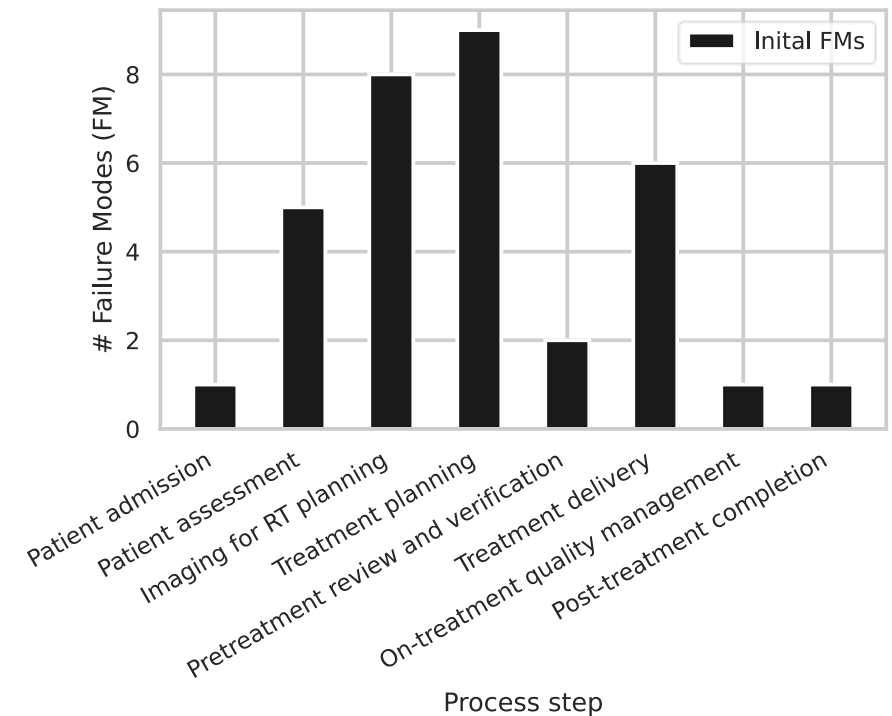
Data

■ Department of Radiation Oncology, Erlangen (maximum care)

- 9 attending MDs, 17 residents, 37 RTTs, 12 MPEs
- 1 imaging unit, 5 EBRT treatment units (~ 1600 pat./a),
4 BT treatment units (~ 500 pat./a)

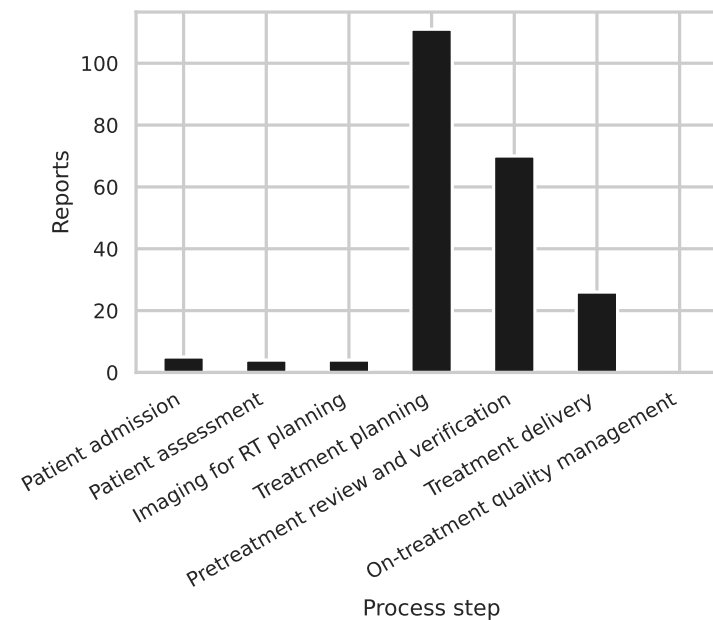
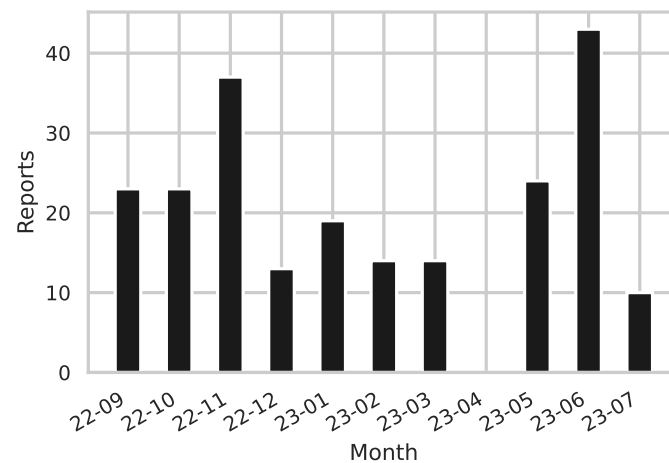
■ FMEA (*previously conducted* [12])

- External beam radiation therapy
- 33 FMs, identified in 41 @1h meetings



Results Overview

- Launch of feedback system: September 2022
- 220 reports
 - 77 reports containing known failure modes
 - 143 reports describing new issues (before triage)



Results

Triage & Re-Classification

- Triage is **necessary**: 38.6% of reports were removed ($x \rightarrow \text{none}$)

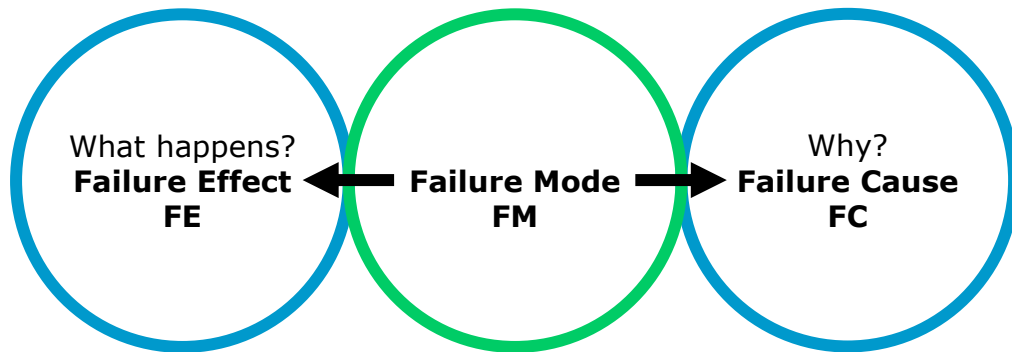
Incident type	# Before triage	# After triage
None	19	85
Inconvenience	185	105
Near event	7	30
Event	9	0
SUM	220	220

- # FMs incorrectly assigned by reporter: 3.6%
- # Reports without already existing FM: 5.4%

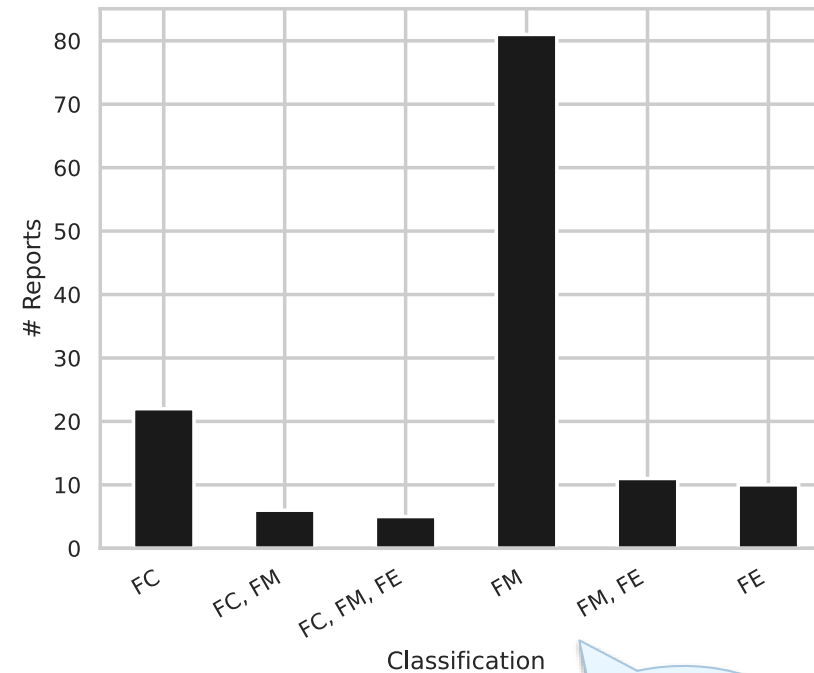


Results

Classification of Text Descriptions



Theoretical failure chain model, modified [1]



60% of reports are FMs



Results

Reviewing and Deducing Failure Modes

- **15 of 33** initial FMs have been reported and updated (18 FM remain undetected)
- Occurrence O was underestimated by at least **~1.5** (arithmetic mean)

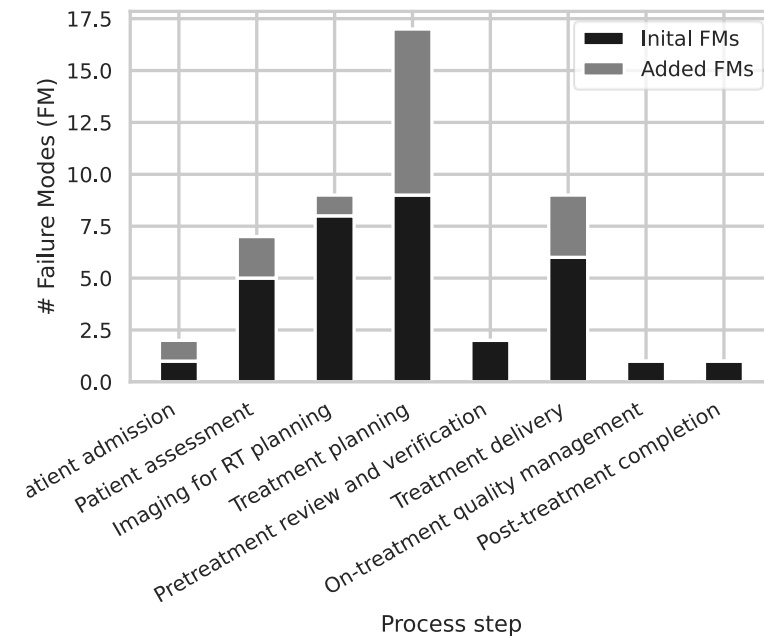


Results

Reviewing and Deducing Failure Modes

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- Occurrence O was underestimated by at least **~1.5** (arithmetic mean)
- **15 new** FMs have been added (+45%)

Failure Mode	# Reports
PTV(s) delineated/contoured too late	31
PTV contours incorrect (discrepant with prescription)	11
Patient irradiated too late	7



Conclusion

■ Benefits:

- **FMEA „on-the-fly“**
- **Integrated** incident reporting **increased effectiveness of FMEA:** completeness, active risk monitoring, statistics & risk ratings
- **All** staff **involved** with risk assessment
- Insufficient measures **identified in a timely manner**



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- **All staff involved** with risk assessment
- Insufficient measures **identified in a timely manner**

■ Limitations:

- 84.5% of reports (nones + inconv.) **not especially relevant** for risk assessment; however, **very useful** for workflow optimization
- **High dark figure** due to **underreporting** and **competing communication channels** (e.g., in-person, phone, mail, CIRS, etc.)

