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An exploration of service user involvement in the assessment of students

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Introduction: This presentation is an exploration of service user involvement in assessing first year diagnostic radiography students' ability to practice and interact with the public safely prior to attending placement. Service users took the role of patients during a simulation exercise undertaken in a general X-ray room. In recent years the importance of involving service users in all aspects of healthcare has been promoted; this includes being involved in the education of healthcare workers. The evaluation of service user involvement in the education of healthcare workers is limited, as is any literature about service user involvement outside nursing, mental health and social work.

Method: Feedback was obtained via email and face to face via a focus group from academic staff, service users and students using open questions.

Results: The benefits of service user involvement were that it made the exercise more relevant and meaningful. It was perceived as a valuable exercise for the students to interact with service users in terms of developing and for assessing, patient care, communication and positioning skills. The service users valued the experience. Issues highlighted include travel to the venue and the physical demands on the service user. Concerns highlighted by previous authors of preparation of the service users for their role and remuneration had been addressed prior to the exercise.

Conclusion: There is increasing diversity in the ways in which service users are involved in education. Service user involvement as patients in a simulation exercise for student assessment was deemed successful in this setting.

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Percutaneous Biopsies of Musculoskeletal Lesions with Xperguide Cone Beam Ct-Our Experience

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Purpose: The purpose of our study was to determine feasibility; accuracy and safety of cone-beam CT guided percutaneous biopsies of musculoskeletal system with computer planned needle guidance system.

Materials and Methods: Our study included 28 patients who were referred to CT guided percutaneous biopsy of musculoskeletal lesion using cone-beam CT and XperGuide planning system (Allura, Philips) between August 2012 and July 2015 (18 patients from July 2014 were included prospectively). We determined technical and histological success rates. Technical success was defined as needle placement within 5 mm of the target center. Histological success rate was defined as collecting of tissue sample adequate to establish the diagnosis. Complication rate was observed, and sensitivity and specificity for differentiation between malignant and benign lesions were calculated. We measured preparation and procedural time as well as patients' irradiation dose.

Results: Technical success rate was 90%, and histological success rate was 89,3%. The highest histological success rate was observed for lesions in the pelvis and in the lower extremities ($p=0,015$, Fisher's exact test). We observed no periprocedural complications. Specificity and sensitivity were 100% and 83,3%, respectively. Mean patient preparation time was 49min and mean procedural time was 1h 40min. Mean patient preparation and procedural time was significantly lower for soft-tissue biopsies compared to bone biopsies ($p<0,001$, Mann Whitney U). Mean effective dose was 13,4mSv.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that computer guided percutaneous biopsy of musculoskeletal lesions using cone-beam CT and XperGuide planning system is a safe and successful diagnostic tool. It can represent a good alternative for standard CT-guided percutaneous biopsies.

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