Project Name

Improve The Accuracy Of Parathyroid Abnormalities Detection

Site	Department
Jeddah	Radiology/ Nuclear Medicine

Project Status	Project Start Date	Project End Date
Completed	11-01-2017	07-01-2018

Problem: Why the project was needed?

Parathyroid scintigraphy is an important tool for minimal surgical excision of parathyroid abnormalities. Improving the accuracy of detection will increase the surgeons' satisfaction, avoid major operational incisions for patients and shorten the patient recovery time.

Benefits/Impact: What is the improvement outcome?

☐ Contained or reduced costs
☒ Improved productivity
☐ Improved work process
☐ Improved cycle time
☐ Increased customer satisfaction
☐ Other (please explain)
Click or tap here to enter text.

Aims: What will the project achieve?

1. Improve the accuracy (sensitivity and specificity) of parathyroid abnormalities localization from 50% to 90%

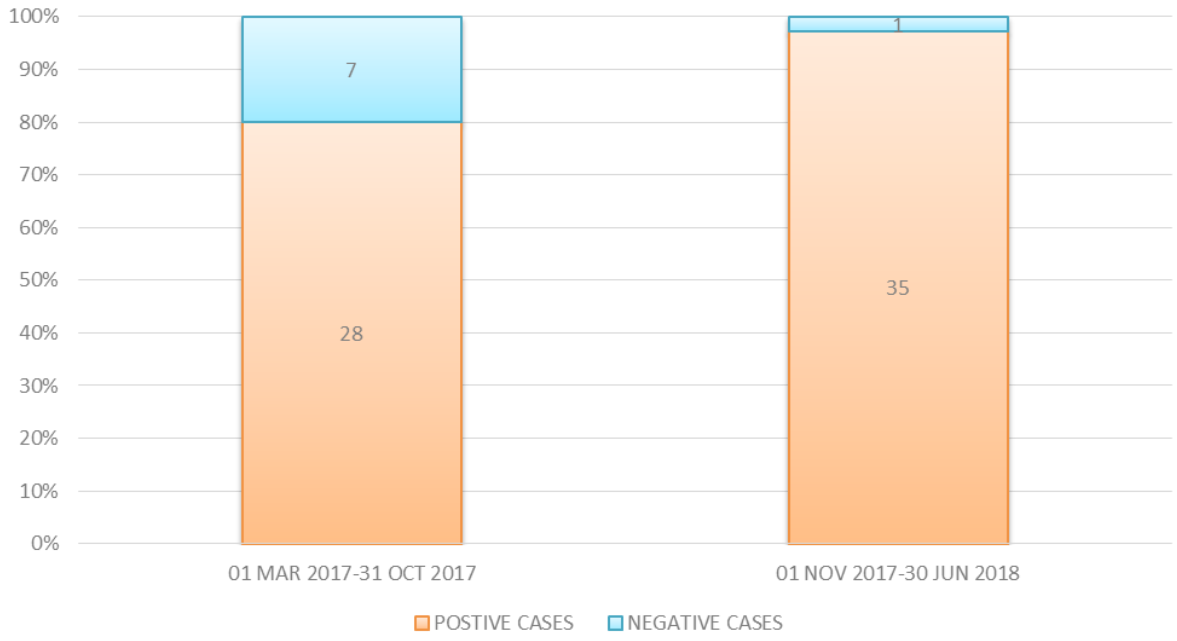
Quality Domain: Which of the domains of healthcare quality does this project support?

Efficient

Interventions: Overview of key steps/work completed

- In the old NM parathyroid protocol, early dynamic images, immediately after radioactive injection, followed by 3-4 hours delayed statics and/or SPECT/CT were used for every patients suspected with parathyroid abnormalities.
- Whereas, the new NM parathyroid protocol requires early statics, 10 minute post injection, followed by early SPECT/CT of the head and neck. 3 hours later, another delayed statics are taken for the same area.
- After applying the new protocol, the sensitivity and specificity of parathyroid abnormalities localization was improved from 80% to 99%.
- In return, this has assisted the surgeons to go for minimal surgical excision instead of local exploration of parathyroid abnormalities.

Results:



Project Lead	Team Members
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