





For his last Christmas, Scott Jerome-Parks rested his feet in buckets of sand his friends had sent from a childhood beach. More Photos »

The Radiation Boom

When Treatment Goes Awry

This is the first in a series of articles that will examine issues arising from the increasing use of medical radiation and the new technologies that deliver it.

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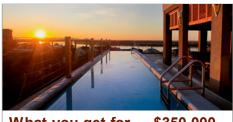
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Alexandra Jn-Charles, center, with her husband, Rene, and their children, died in 2007. More Photos >

Sensing death was near, Mr. Jerome-Parks summoned his family for a final Christmas. His friends sent two buckets of sand from the beach where they had played as children so he could touch it, feel it and remember better days.

Mr. Jerome-Parks died several weeks later in 2007. He was 43.

A New York City hospital treating him for tongue <u>cancer</u> had failed to detect a computer error that

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directed a linear accelerator to blast his brain stem and neck with errant beams of radiation. Not once, but on three consecutive days.

Soon after the accident, at St. Vincent's Hospital in Manhattan, state health officials cautioned hospitals to be extra careful with linear accelerators, machines that generate beams of high-energy radiation.

But on the day of the warning, at the <u>State University of New York</u> Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, a 32-year-old <u>breast</u>

<u>cancer</u> patient named Alexandra Jn-Charles absorbed the first of 27 days of radiation overdoses, each three times the prescribed amount. A linear accelerator with a missing filter would burn a hole in her chest, leaving a gaping wound so painful that this mother of two young children considered suicide.

Ms. Jn-Charles and Mr. Jerome-Parks died a month apart. Both experienced the wonders and the brutality of radiation. It helped diagnose and treat their disease. It also inflicted unspeakable pain.

Yet while Mr. Jerome-Parks had hoped that others might learn from his misfortune, the details of his case — and Ms. Jn-Charles's — have until now been shielded from public view by the government, doctors and the hospital.

Americans today receive far more medical radiation than ever before. The average lifetime dose of diagnostic radiation has increased sevenfold since 1980, and more than half of all cancer patients receive <u>radiation therapy</u>. Without a doubt, radiation saves countless lives, and serious accidents are rare.

But patients often know little about the harm that can result when safety rules are violated and ever more powerful and technologically complex machines go awry. To better understand those risks, The New York Times examined thousands of pages of public and private records and interviewed physicians, medical physicists, researchers and government regulators.

The Times found that while this new technology allows doctors to more accurately attack <u>tumors</u> and reduce certain mistakes, its complexity has created new avenues for error —through software flaws, faulty programming, poor safety procedures or inadequate staffing and training.

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Hidden Danger

Radiation accidents like those that injured Scott Jerome-Parks and Alexandra Jn-Charles don't have to be made public under New York state law, leaving many unaware of treatment risks.

When those errors occur, they can be crippling.

"Linear accelerators and treatment planning are enormously more complex than 20 years ago," said Dr. Howard I. Amols, chief of clinical physics at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. But hospitals, he said, are often too trusting of the new computer systems and software, relying on them as if they had been tested over time, when in fact they have not.

Regulators and researchers can only guess how often radiotherapy accidents occur. With no single agency overseeing medical radiation, there is no central clearinghouse of cases. Accidents are chronically underreported, records show, and some states do not require that they be reported at all.

In June, The Times reported that a Philadelphia hospital gave the wrong radiation dose to more than 90 patients with <u>prostate cancer</u>—and then kept quiet about it. In 2005, a Florida hospital disclosed that 77 brain cancer patients had received 50 percent more radiation than prescribed because one of the most powerful—and supposedly precise—linear accelerators had been programmed incorrectly for nearly a year.

<u>Dr. John J. Feldmeier</u>, a radiation oncologist at the University of Toledo and a leading authority on the treatment of radiation injuries, estimates that 1 in 20 patients will suffer injuries.

Most are normal complications from radiation, not mistakes, Dr. Feldmeier said. But in some cases the line between the two is uncertain and a source of continuing debate.

"My suspicion is that may be half of the accidents we don't know about," said Dr. Fred A. Mettler Jr., who has investigated radiation accidents around the world and has written books on medical radiation.

Identifying radiation injuries can be difficult. Organ damage and radiation-induced cancer might not surface for years or decades, while underdosing is difficult to detect because there is no injury. For these reasons, radiation mishaps seldom result in lawsuits, a barometer of potential problems within an industry.

In 2009, the nation's largest wound care company treated 3,000 radiation injuries, most of them serious enough to require treatment in hyperbaric oxygen chambers, which use pure, pressurized oxygen to promote healing, said Jeff Nelson, president and chief executive of the company, Diversified Clinical Services.

While the worst accidents can be devastating, most radiation therapy "is very good," Dr. Mettler said. "And while there are accidents, you wouldn't want to scare people to death where they don't get needed radiation therapy."

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | NEXT PAGE »

Simon Akam, Andrew Lehren, Dan Lieberman, Kristina Rebelo and Rebecca R. Ruiz contributed reporting.

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