

## Computed Tomography (CT) Event Reporting Discussion Document

Chapter 70.56 RCW authorized the Department of Health to establish adverse event reporting requirements for specific types of facilities and events to improve quality of care. Event types are included in rule when identified by the National Quality Forum (NQF). The NQF currently includes a category for radiologic events. Computed Tomography is not identified. Reporting requirements are spelled out in [chapter 246-302 WAC, Adverse health events](#). Information provided by reporting entities are protected from public disclosure.

Under chapter 70.98.050 RCW, the Office of Radiation Protection has adopted [WAC 246-221-250, Notification of incidents](#), and [WAC 246-221-260, Reports of overexposures and excessive levels and concentrations](#), which establishes requirements for immediate, twenty-four hour, and thirty-day notifications when an incident involving any radiation source may have reached or gone over the thresholds established in the rule. However, [WAC 246-221-001, Purpose and scope](#), excludes “exposure of patients to radiation for the purpose of medical diagnosis or therapy” from the requirements of the chapter. No public disclosure protections are provided.

Under chapter 70.98.050, Radiation Protection also adopted chapter 246-240 WAC, Radiation protection – Medical use of radioactive materials. [WAC 246-240-651, Report and notification of a medical event](#), requires licensees to report misadministrations and “overdoses” of medical radioactive materials to the Department of Health. This section of rule outlines the reporting requirements. No public disclosure protections are provided.

The FDA has adopted [CFR 21 Part 803, Medical Device Reporting](#), for facilities when a serious injury has occurred. These rules are focused at device malfunction causes of serious injury. No public disclosure protections are provided.

The FDA adopted [21 CFR 900, Mammography](#), to implement the Mammography Quality Standards Act (42 U.S.C. 263b). It establishes minimum national quality standards for safe, reliable, and accurate mammography, requirements for entities to become FDA approved accreditation bodies, and requirements for facilities performing mammographies. These rules define “adverse event” and establish adverse event reporting requirements. No public disclosure protections are provided.