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Revised Requirements for Diagnostic Imaging Services

Applicable to Ambulatory Care Centers

Effective July 1, 2014

Environment of Care (EC)

Standard EC.02.01.01
The organization manages safety and security risks.

Elements of Performance for EC.02.01.01

A 14. For organizations that provide the technical component of advanced diagnostic magnetic resonance imaging and elect to use (MRI) services: The Joint Commission CMS imaging supplier accreditation option: At a minimum, the organization manages safety risks in the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) environment associated with the following:

- Patients who may experience claustrophobia, anxiety, or emotional distress
- Patients who may require urgent or emergent medical care
- Metallic implants and devices Patients with medical implants, devices, or imbedded foreign objects (such as shrapnel)
- Ferrous Ferromagnetic objects entering the MRI environment
- Acoustic noise

A 16. For organizations that provide magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) services: The organization manages safety risks by doing the following:

- Restricting access of everyone not trained in MRI safety or screened by MRI-trained staff from the scanner room and the area that immediately precedes the entrance to the MRI scanner room.
- Making sure that these restricted areas are controlled by and under the direct supervision of MRI-trained staff.
- Posting signage at the entrance to the MRI scanner room that conveys that potentially dangerous magnetic fields are present in the room. Signage should also indicate that the magnet is always on except in cases where the MRI unit, by its design, can have its magnetic field routinely turned on and off by the operator.

Standard EC.02.02.01
The organization manages risks related to hazardous materials and waste.

Element of Performance for EC.02.02.01

A 17. For organizations that provide computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), or nuclear medicine (NM) services: Staff dosimetry results are reviewed at least quarterly by the radiation safety officer or diagnostic medical physicist to assess whether staff radiation exposure levels are “As Low As Reasonably Achievable” (ALARA) and below regulatory limits.

Note 1: For the definition of ALARA, please refer to U.S.
Standard EC.02.04.01
The organization manages medical equipment risks.

Element of Performance for EC.02.04.01
A 7. For organizations that provide the technical component of advanced diagnostic imaging and elect to use The Joint Commission CMS imaging supplier accreditation option: The organization identifies quality control and maintenance activities and frequencies to maintain the reliability, clarity, and accuracy of the technical quality of diagnostic images produced. The organization identifies how often these activities should be conducted. (See also EC.02.04.03, EP 15)

Standard EC.02.04.03
The organization inspects, tests, and maintains medical equipment.

Elements of Performance for EC.02.04.03
C 15. For organizations that provide the technical component of advanced diagnostic imaging and elect to use The Joint Commission CMS imaging supplier accreditation option: The organization maintains the reliability, clarity, and accuracy of the technical quality of the diagnostic images produced. (See also EC.02.04.01, EP 7)

A 17. For organizations in California that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT) services: A qualified diagnostic medical physicist must do the following:

- Measures the actual radiation dose * (in the form of volume computed tomography dose index [CTDIvol]) produced by each diagnostic CT imaging system at least annually for the following four CT protocols: adult brain, adult abdomen, pediatric brain, and pediatric abdomen. If one or more of these protocols is not used by the organization, other commonly used CT protocols may be substituted.

- Verifies that the radiation dose (in the form of CTDIvol) displayed on the CT console. The dates, results, and verifications of these measurements are documented.

Note 1: This element of performance is applicable only for systems capable of calculating and displaying radiation doses in the form of CTDIvol.

Note 2: This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

A 20. For organizations that provide magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) services: At least annually, a diagnostic medical physicist or MRI scientist conducts a performance evaluation of all MRI imaging equipment. The evaluation results, along with recommendations for correcting any problems identified, are documented. The evaluation includes the use of phantoms to assess the following imaging metrics:

- Image uniformity
- Slice thickness accuracy
- Slice position accuracy (when prescribed from a scout image)
- Alignment light accuracy
- Table travel accuracy
- Radiation beam width
- High-contrast resolution
- Low-contrast resolution
- Geometric or distance accuracy
- CT number accuracy and uniformity
- Artifact evaluation

Note: This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.
● Image uniformity for all radiofrequency (RF) coils used clinically
● Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) for all coils used clinically
● Slice thickness accuracy
● Slice position accuracy
● Alignment light accuracy
● High-contrast resolution
● Low-contrast resolution (or contrast-to-noise ratio)
● Geometric or distance accuracy
● Magnetic field homogeneity
● Artifact evaluation

A 21. For organizations that provide nuclear medicine (NM) services: At least annually, a diagnostic medical physicist conducts a performance evaluation of all NM imaging equipment. The evaluation results, along with recommendations for correcting any problems identified, are documented. The evaluations are conducted for all of the image types produced clinically by each NM scanner (for example, planar and/or tomographic) and include the use of phantoms to assess the following imaging metrics:

● Image uniformity/system uniformity
● High-contrast resolution/system spatial resolution
● Low-contrast resolution or detectability (not applicable for planar acquisitions)
● Sensitivity
● Energy resolution
● Count-rate performance
● Artifact evaluation

A 22. For organizations that provide positron emission tomography (PET) services: At least annually, a diagnostic medical physicist conducts a performance evaluation of all PET imaging equipment. The evaluation results, along with recommendations for correcting any problems identified, are documented. The evaluations are conducted for all of the image types produced clinically by each PET scanner (for example, planar and/or tomographic) and include the use of phantoms to assess the following imaging metrics:

● Image uniformity/system uniformity
● High-contrast resolution/system spatial resolution
● Low-contrast resolution or detectability (not applicable for planar acquisitions)
● Artifact evaluation

Note: The following tests are recommended, but not required, for PET scanner testing: sensitivity, energy resolution, and count-rate performance.

A 23. For organizations that provide computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), nuclear medicine (NM), or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) services: The annual performance evaluation conducted by the diagnostic medical physicist includes testing of image acquisition display monitors for maximum and minimum luminance, luminance uniformity, resolution, and spatial accuracy.

Note: This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

Standard EC.02.06.05
The organization manages its space during demolition, renovation, or new construction.

Note: These elements of performance are applicable to all occupancy types.

Elements of Performance for EC.02.06.05

A 4. For organizations that provide computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), or nuclear medicine (NM) services: Prior to installation of new imaging equipment, replacement of existing imaging equipment, or modification to rooms where ionizing radiation will be emitted or radioactive materials will be stored (such as scan rooms or hot labs), a medical physicist conducts a structural shielding design* to specify required radiation shielding.

Note: This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

* For additional guidance on shielding designs and radiation protection surveys, see National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements Report No. 147 (NCRP-147).

A 6. For organizations that provide computed tomography (CT), positron emission tomography (PET), or nuclear medicine (NM) services: After installation of imaging equipment or construction in rooms where ionizing radiation will be emitted or radioactive materials will be stored, a medical physicist conducts a radiation protection survey to verify the adequacy of installed shielding.* This survey is conducted prior to clinical use...
of the room.

Note: This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

* For additional guidance on shielding designs and radiation protection surveys, see National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements Report No. 147 (NCRP-147).

Human Resources (HR)

Standard HR.01.02.05
The organization verifies staff qualifications.

Elements of Performance for HR.01.02.05

C 19. For organizations that provide computed tomography (CT) services: Starting July 1, 2015, the organization verifies and documents that a radiologic technologist who performs CT exams has the following qualifications:

- Registered and certified by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT), or certified by the Nuclear Medicine Technology Certification Board (NMTCB)
- Trained and experienced in the operation of CT equipment

Note: This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

C 20. For organizations that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT) services: The organization verifies and documents that radiologic technologists who perform CT examinations participate in ongoing education that includes annual training on radiation dose reduction techniques, Image Gently®, and Image Wisely®.

Note 1: Information on the Image Gently® and Image Wisely® initiatives can be found online at http://www.imagegently.org and http://www.imagewisely.org, respectively.

Note 2: This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

Standard HR.01.05.03
Staff participate in ongoing education and training.

Elements of Performance for HR.01.05.03

A 14. For organizations that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT) services: The organization verifies and documents that radiologic technologists who perform CT examinations participate in ongoing education that includes annual training on radiation dose reduction techniques, Image Gently®, and Image Wisely®.

Note 1: Information on the Image Gently® and Image Wisely® initiatives can be found online at http://www.imagegently.org and http://www.imagewisely.org, respectively.

Note 2: This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

A 25. For organizations that provide magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) services: The organization verifies and documents that technologists who perform MRI examinations participate in ongoing education that includes annual training on safe MRI practices in the MRI environment, including the following:

- Patient screening criteria that address ferromagnetic items, medical implants and devices, and risk for nephrogenic systemic fibrosis (NSF)
- Proper patient positioning activities to avoid burns
- Equipment and supplies that have been determined to be acceptable for use in the MRI environment (MR safe or MR conditional)*
- MRI safety response procedures for patients who require urgent or emergent medical care
- MRI equipment emergency shutdown procedures
- Patient hearing protection
● Management of patients with claustrophobia, anxiety, or emotional distress

*Terminology for defining the safety of items in the magnetic resonance environment is provided in ASTM F2503 Standard Practice for Marking Medical Devices and Other Items for Safety in the Magnetic Resonance Environment (http://www.astm.org).

Medication Management (MM)

**Standard MM.06.01.01**
The organization safely administers medications.

**Element of Performance for MM.06.01.01**
A 13. Before administering a radioactive pharmaceutical for diagnostic purposes, staff verify that the dose to be administered is within 20% of the prescribed dose, or, if the dose is prescribed as a range, staff verify that the dose to be administered is within the prescribed range.

Provision of Care, Treatment, and Services (PC)

**Standard PC.01.02.15**
The organization provides for diagnostic testing.

**Elements of Performance for PC.01.02.15**
C 5. For organizations in California that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT) services: The organization documents in the patient's clinical record the radiation dose *(CTDVol or DLP)* on every study produced during a CT examination.

*Note 1:* This element of performance is applicable only for systems capable of calculating and displaying radiation doses. *For the definition of “radiation dose” refer to section 115111(f) of the California Health and Safety Code.*

*Note 2:* This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

C 6. For organizations in California that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT) services: The interpretive report of a diagnostic CT study includes the volume computed tomography dose index (CTDVol) or dose-length product (DLP) radiation dose. *The dose is either recorded in the patient’s interpretive report or included on the protocol page, which is then attached to the interpretive report.* ♦

*Note 1:* This element of performance is applicable only for systems capable of calculating and displaying radiation doses. *For the definition of “radiation dose” refer to section 115111(f) of the California Health and Safety Code.*

*Note 2:* This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

A 10. For organizations that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET), or nuclear medicine (NM) services: Prior to conducting a diagnostic imaging study, the organization verifies the following:

- Correct patient
- Correct imaging site
- Correct patient positioning
- For CT only: Correct imaging protocol
- For CT only: Correct scanner parameters

*Note:* This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

A 12. For organizations that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), positron emission tomography (PET), or nuclear medicine (NM) services: The organization considers the patient’s age and recent imaging exams when deciding...
on the most appropriate type of imaging exam.  

**Note 1:** Knowledge of a patient’s recent imaging exams can help to prevent unnecessary duplication of these examinations.

**Note 2:** This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

**Standard PC.01.03.01**
The organization plans the patient’s care.

**Elements of Performance for PC.01.03.01**

A 25. For organizations that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT) services: The organization establishes imaging protocols based on current standards of practice, which address key criteria including clinical indication, contrast administration, age (to indicate whether the patient is pediatric or an adult), patient size and body habitus, and the expected radiation dose range. (See also PI.01.01.01, EP 46)  

**Note:** This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

A 26. For organizations that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT) services: Imaging protocols are reviewed and kept current with input from an interpreting radiologist, medical physicist, and lead imaging technologist to make certain that they adhere to current standards of practice and account for changes in CT imaging equipment. These reviews are conducted at time frames identified by the organization.  

**Note:** This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

A 47. For organizations that provide magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) services: The organization collects data on the following:

- Incidents where ferromagnetic items entered the MRI scanner room
- Injuries resulting from the presence of ferromagnetic items in the MRI scanner room

**Standard PI.02.01.01**
The organization compiles and analyzes data.

**Elements of Performance for PI.02.01.01**

A 46. For organizations that provide magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) services: The organization collects data on patient burns that occur during MRI exams.

A 47. For organizations that provide diagnostic computed tomography (CT) services: The organization compiles and analyzes data on patient CT radiation doses and compares it with external benchmarks, when such benchmarks are available.  

**Note:** This element of performance does not apply to dental cone beam CT radiographic imaging studies performed for diagnosis of conditions affecting the maxillofacial region or to obtain guidance for the treatment of such conditions.

**Performance Improvement (PI)**

**Standard PI.01.01.01**
The organization collects data to monitor its performance.

**Elements of Performance for PI.01.01.01**

A 46. For organizations that provide magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) services: The organization collects data on patient burns that occur during MRI exams.