

PADDING SAFETY

FOAM PADS

Foam pads come in a variety of shapes and sizes, and are often used in MRI to maximise patient comfort, reduce movement and thus improve image quality.

They are also essential to use for patient **safety** and should be 1-2cm thick to ensure injuries are avoided.

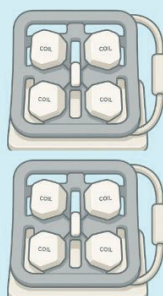


SKIN TO SKIN



RF energy can create electric currents in the body. If there is skin to skin contact this forms a loop which the electric currents can flow through. By using foam pads these loops can be broken.

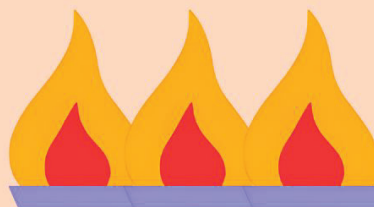
COILS



RF coils can generate heat which can cause injuries if in direct contact with skin. By using the insulated foam pads provided by manufacturers, heating and burns to the patient can be avoided.

PREVENTS BURNS

Reducing patient heating in the MRI scanner is one of the most important safety precautions to take. Appropriate insulated padding is an effective way to prevent heating and burn related injuries to the patient.

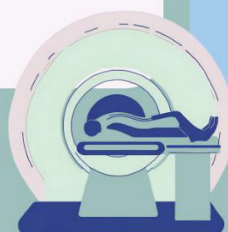


PADDING POSITIVES

- Patient safety
- Patient comfort and support
- Reduce movement

RESULT

Optimal patient safety and experience achieved, whilst producing best possible image quality.



MOCK, B.J. (2021) POTENTIAL BURN HAZARD FROM GENERAL ELECTRIC MRIS, ANESTHESIA PATIENT SAFETY FOUNDATION. AVAILABLE AT: <https://www.apsf.org/article/potential-burn-hazard-from-general-electric-mris/#:~:text=FIGURE%202,USED%20TO%20SCAN%20THE%20PATIENT>. (ACCESSED: 30 APRIL 2025).

GRAINGER, D. (2021) SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING EQUIPMENT IN CLINICAL USE. AVAILABLE AT: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/958486/mri_guidance_2021-4-03c.pdf. (ACCESSED: 30 APRIL 2025).