## **COMPARATIVE ERRORS IN RADIOLOGY RETORTS**

Reports that is. Accuracy of Radiology Voice Recognition Reports at a Tertiary South African Hospital Dr. Jacqueline du Toit, Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Stellenbosch University

Voice Recognition (VR) technology - the process whereby spoken words are converted to digital text – has been used in radiology reporting since 1981. Despite the potential to dominate radiology reporting, with the latest software claiming up to 99% accuracy, reduced report turnaround times and significant

cost savings, VR reports have been shown to contain notably higher levels of inaccuracy than traditional Dictation Transcription (DT) reports. The Radiology Department of the Tygerberg Academic Hospital (TAH) introduced limited use of English language VR software in January 2010.

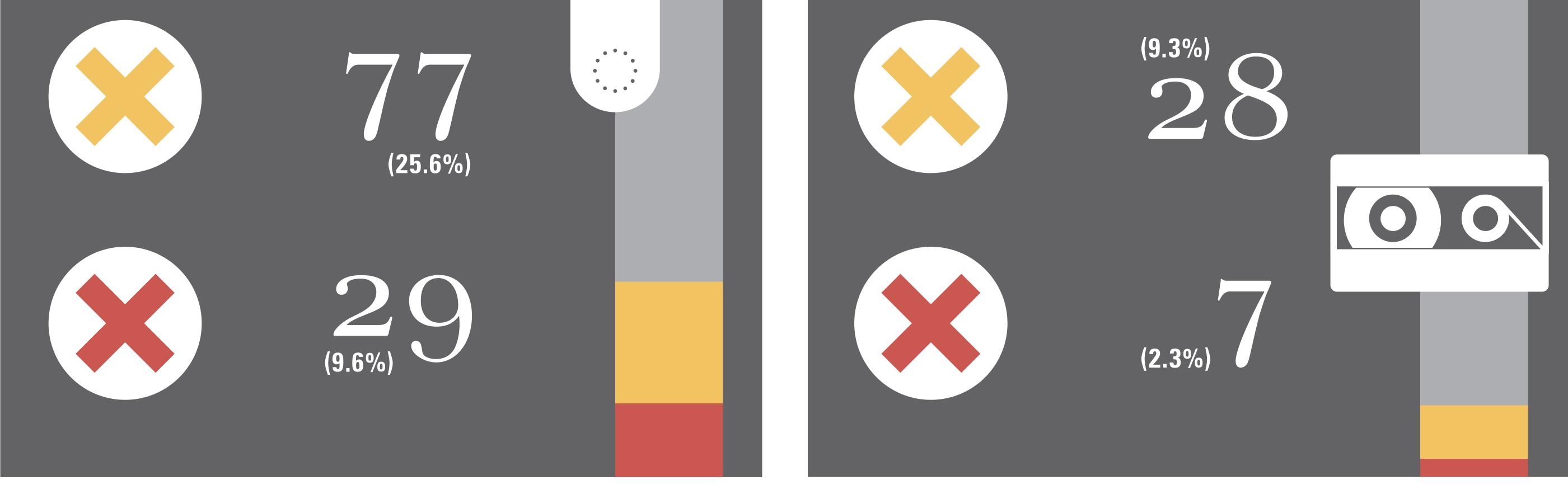
## AIM

The first 300 VR reports, and the first 300 DT reports generated at TAH during March 2010 were retrieved from the hospital's picture archive and communication system (PACS), and reviewed

by a single observer. Text errors were identified and recorded on a study data sheet, and then classified as either clinically significant or insignificant, based on the potential impact on patient management.











The difference in clinically significant errors between the two groups (9.6% vs. 2.3%) was also statistically significant (p = 0.00016).

## **Voice Recognition technology significantly increases the clinically significant inaccuracies found in radiology reports.**

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- 2. Leeming BW, Porter D, Jackson JD, Bleich HL, Simon M. Computerized radiologic reporting with voice data-entry. Radiology 1981. 138:585-588.
- 3. Voll K, Atkins S, Forster B. Improving the Utility of Speech Recognition Through Error Detection. Journal of Digital Imaging 2008. 21:371-377.