



Embrace scientists
translate ideas
into outcomes



A “GATE” in silico evaluation of the γ -eye preclinical system, for imaging alpha and beta radiopharmaceuticals

P. Papadimitroulas, G. Savvidis, E. Fysikopoulos, M. Georgiou, E. Lamprou, G. Loudos

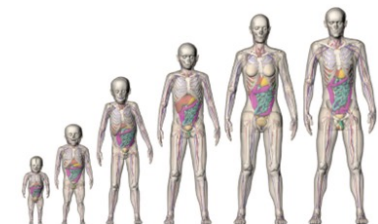
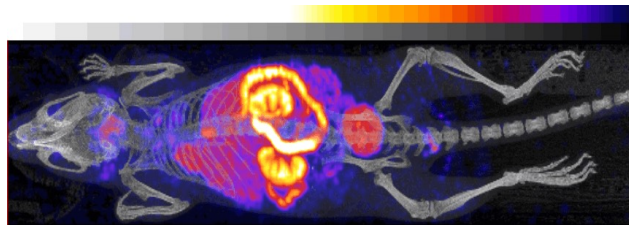
Panagiotis Papadimitroulas
Project Director & Co-Founder
panpap@bioemtech.com
www.bioemtech.com

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at the physics – medicine – biology frontier
Napoli, Italy, 24-26 Oct. 2022

BIOEMTECH develops and offers innovative solutions in pharmaceutical, medical physics and biotechnology research.

We focus on **molecular imaging, dosimetry & biomedical engineering**:

- ✓ Design and construction of preclinical imaging devices
- ✓ Performance of preclinical imaging services in our certified laboratories
- ✓ Computational solutions using MC simulations & AI techniques



“eyes” imaging devices



Model name

β -eye

What it detects

High energy photons
(511keV)

Special
Features

- Imaging of radiolabeled SPECT compounds
- Whole body real-time scanning
- Organs/Tumors, functional info
- Small form factor
- Plug & Play
- Data analysis tool

Suitable for
studies

Oncology, lungs,
kidneys, bones, brain,
nanomedicine

γ -eye

Low energy photons
(<250keV)

- Imaging of radiolabeled PET compounds
- Whole body real-time scanning
- Organs/Tumors, functional info
- Small form factor
- Plug & Play
- Data analysis tool

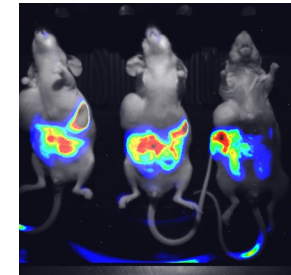
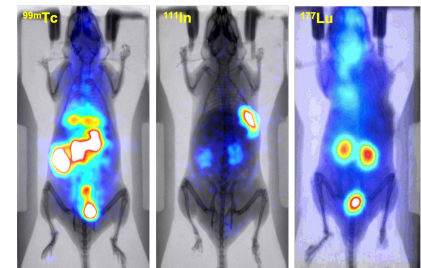
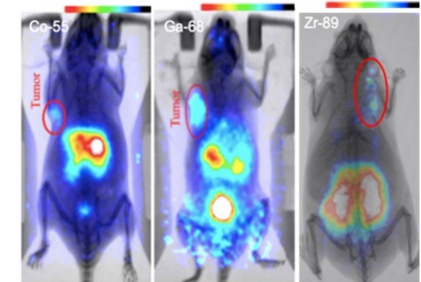
Oncology, lungs,
kidneys, bones, brain,
nanomedicine

ϕ -eye

Light from
fluorescent dyes

- Imaging of chromophores and fluorescent compounds
- Whole body real-time scanning
- Organs/Tumors, functional info
- Small form factor
- Plug & Play
- Data analysis tool

Oncology,
nanomedicine



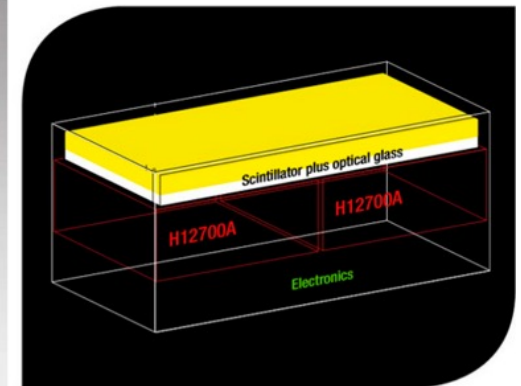
Background and scope of the study

BIOEMTECH is an official member of OpenGATE Collaboration

www.opengatecollaboration.org



- ✓ The goal of the study is to investigate technical characteristics of the γ -eyeTM system to image novel compounds based on alpha and beta emitters (i.e. ²²⁵Ac, ²¹²Pb, ²⁰³Pb, ¹⁷⁷Lu).
- ✓ Our study is based on a previously validated model of the standard γ -eyeTM in GATE.
- ✓ The first version of γ -eyeTM was standardized for more conventional SPECT radiotracers (^{99m}Tc, ¹¹¹In, ⁶⁷Ga, ¹³¹I).

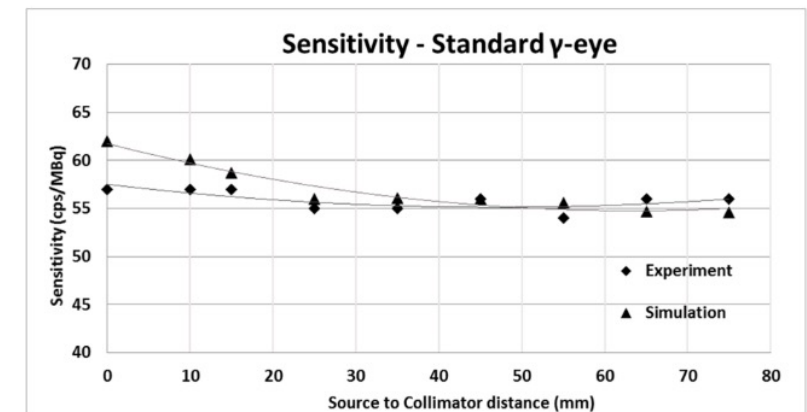
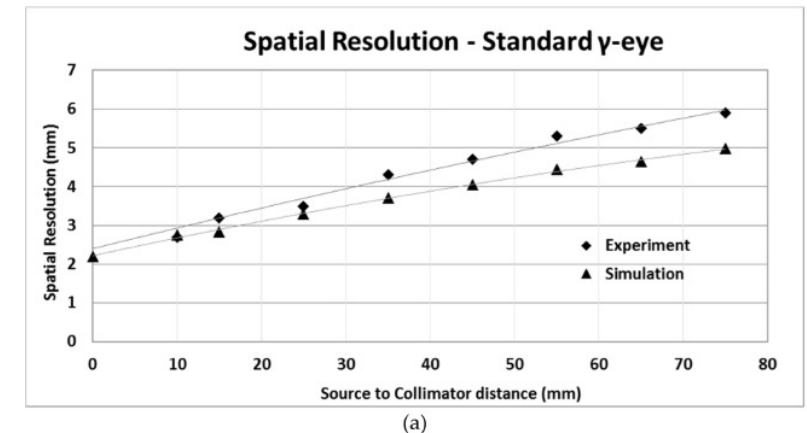


[R. Ricci et al. Crystals 2019](#)

Technical characteristics / GATE model

- ✓ **Detector CsI:Na:**
29x58 pixelated crystals $1.5 \times 1.5 \times 6 \text{ mm}^3$ (1.7 mm pitch)
- ✓ **Collimator Pb:**
Parallel hexagonal holes
Diameter = 1.2 mm (0.15 mm septa)
Thickness = 27 mm
- ✓ **PSPMTs:**
 $48.5 \times 48.5 \times 32.5 \text{ mm}^3$

Properties	γ -eye
Useful Field of View (UFoV)	48 mm \times 98 mm
Sensitivity @ $\pm 20\%$ energy window	56 cps/MBq
Spatial resolution	2.2 mm @ 0 mm
Energy resolution	24.5% @ 140 keV

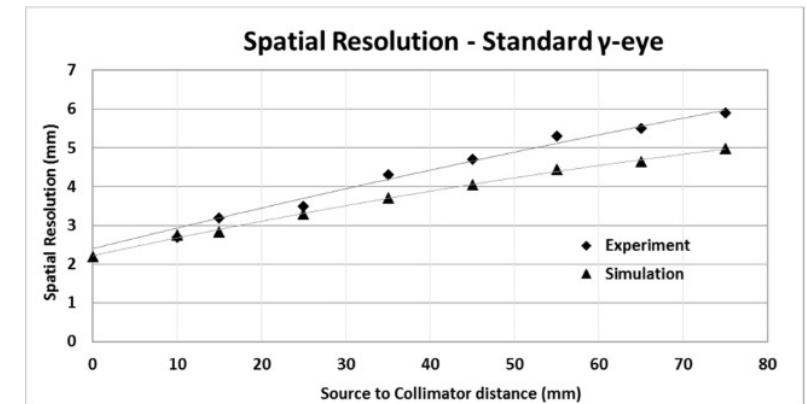


Technical characteristics / GATE model

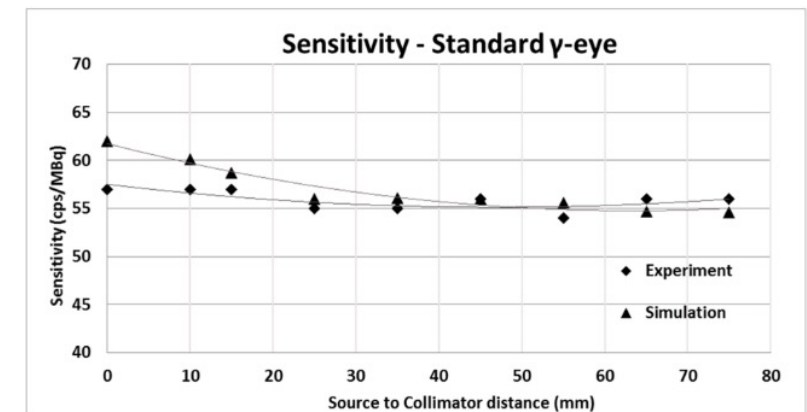
GATE general parameters

- ✓ GATE version: 9.1 (running in HPC)
- ✓ Physics model : emstandard opt3
- ✓ Source : “ion” source

Properties	γ -eye
Useful Field of View (UFoV)	48 mm \times 98 mm
Sensitivity @ $\pm 20\%$ energy window	56 cps/MBq
Spatial resolution	2.2 mm @ 0 mm
Energy resolution	24.5% @ 140 keV



(a)



✓ Variable collimator:

- ✓ M=Tungsten, D=1.2mm, 1.5mm & 2mm, S=0.5, H=30mm

✓ Constant crystal scintillator height:

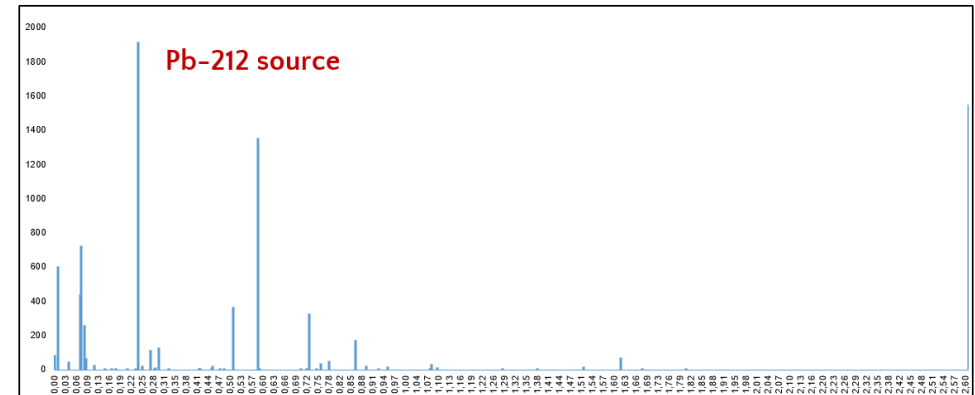
- ✓ CsI(Na) 29 × 58 pixels array
(1.5x1.5mm² and H = 6mm).

✓ Different phantoms tested:

- ✓ Vials filled with 100μCi @ 11mm distance from collimator.

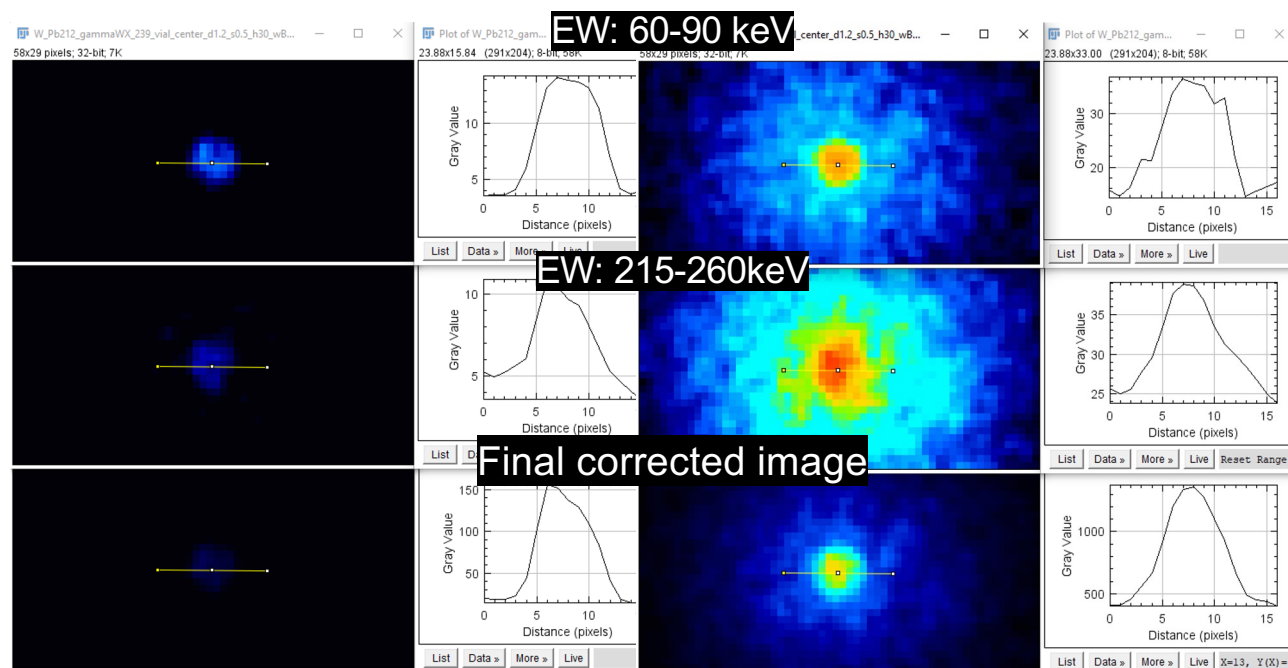
✓ Methodology:

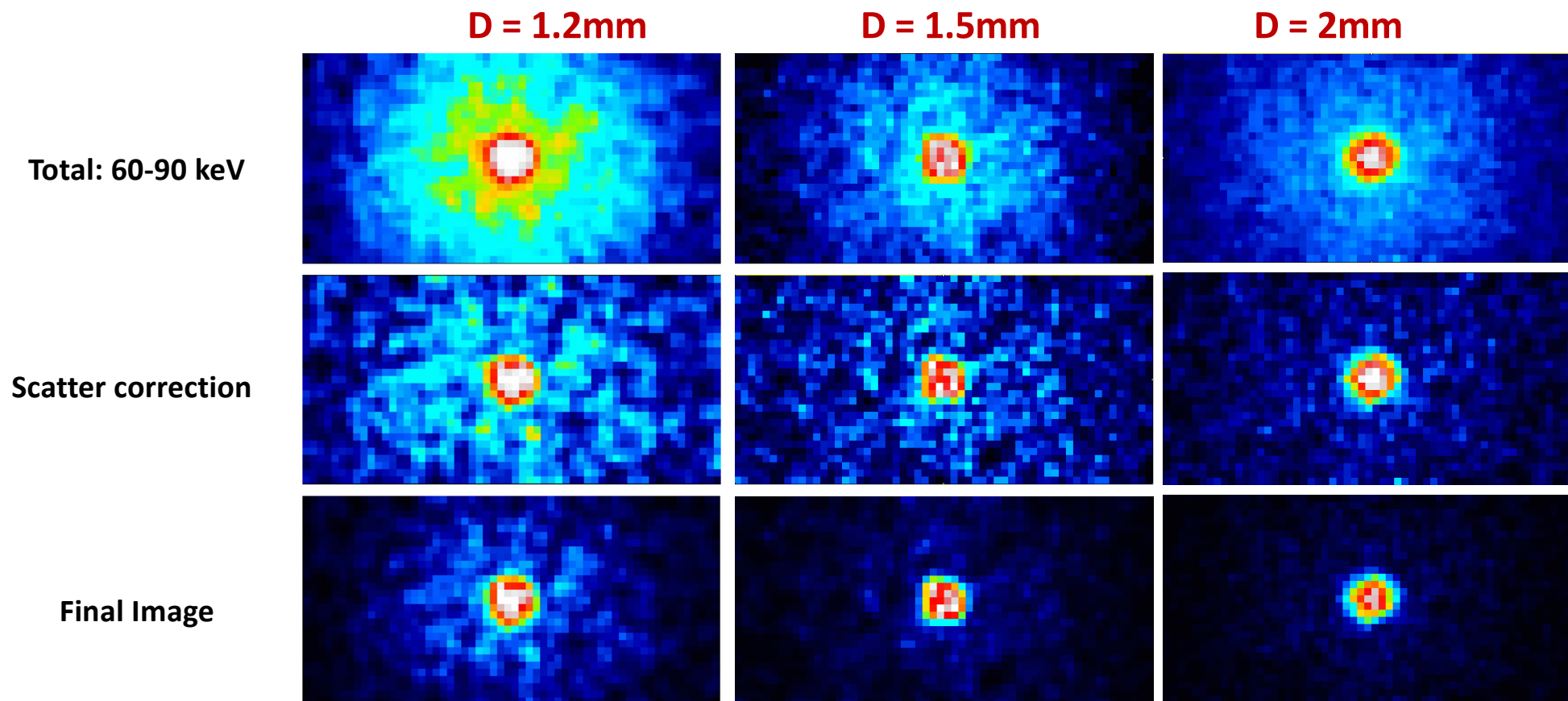
- ✓ Investigate different energy windows (EW).
- ✓ Apply scatter correction based on specified EW.



Vials study ^{212}Pb

D = 1.2mm, S=0.5mm, H=30mm, CsI(Na)=6mm



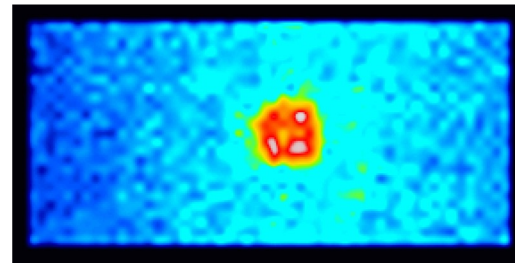
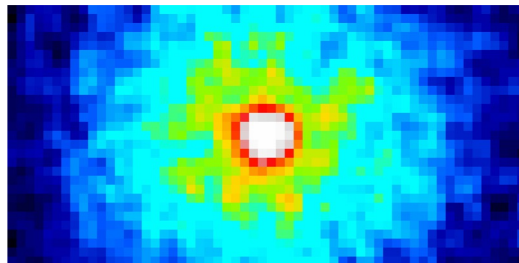


Vials study ^{212}Pb : Simulation vs Experiment

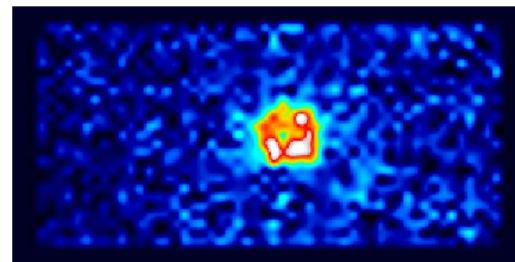
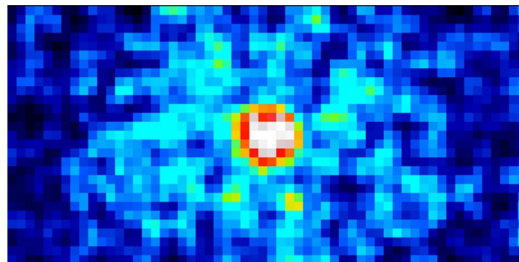
Simulation

Experiment

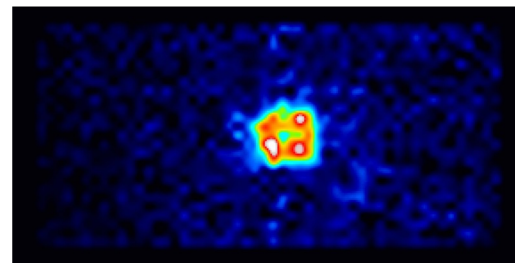
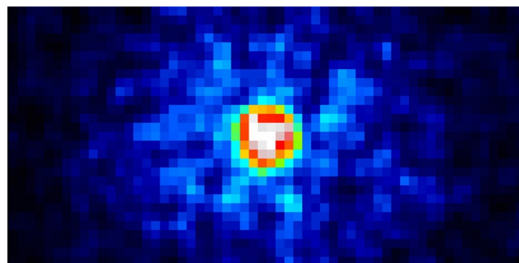
Total: 60-90 keV



Scatter correction



Final Image



✓ Constant collimator:

- ✓ M=Tungsten, D=2mm, S=0.5, H=30mm

✓ Variable crystal scintillator height:

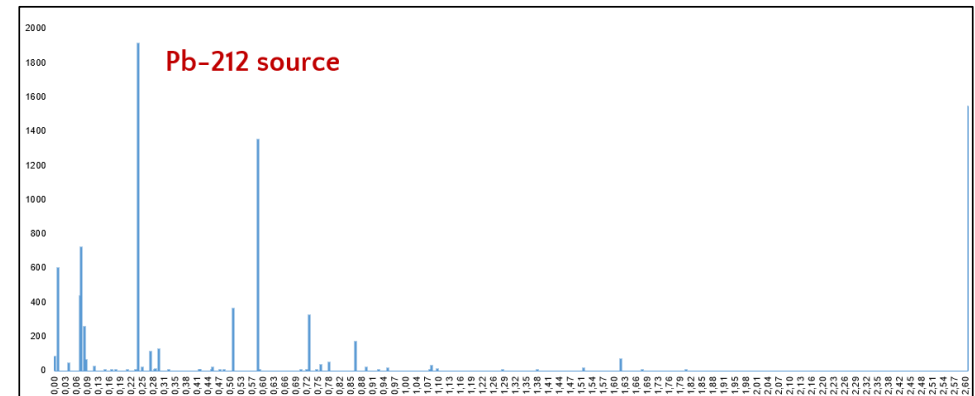
- ✓ CsI(Na) 29 x 58 pixels array
(1.5x1.5mm² and H = 3mm, 6mm and 10mm).

✓ Different phantoms tested:

- ✓ Mouse phantom @ 11mm distance from collimator
(Activities: Liver 4μCi, Kidneys 7μCi, Bladder 1μCi, Upper tumor 0.2μCi & 1μCi).

✓ Methodology:

- ✓ Investigate different energy windows (EW).
- ✓ Apply scatter correction based on specified EW.



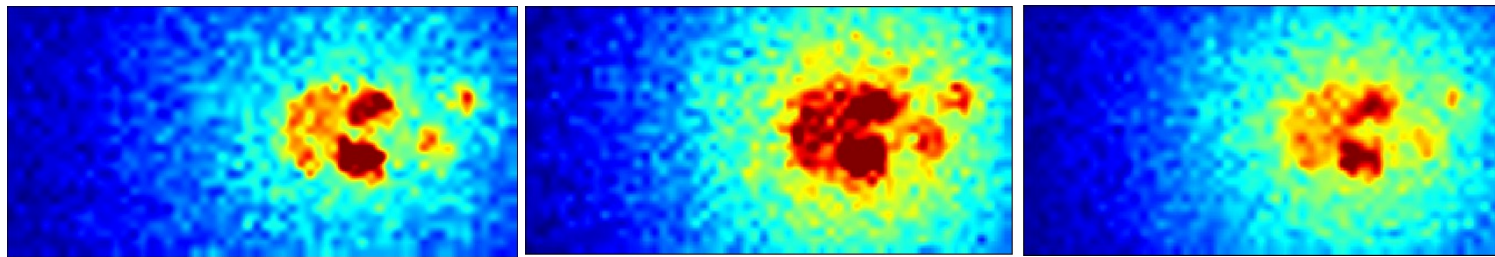
Mouse phantom ^{212}Pb

CsI(Na) 3mm

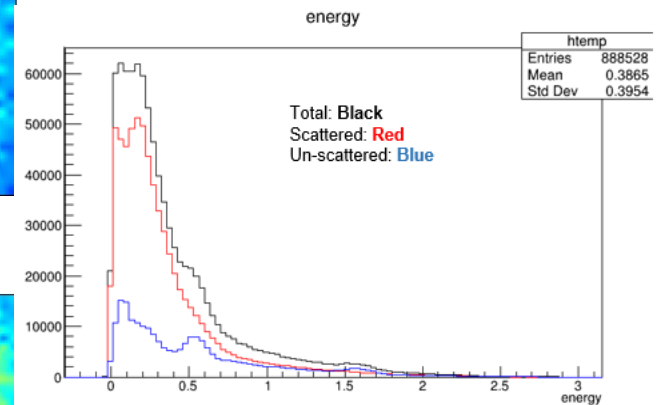
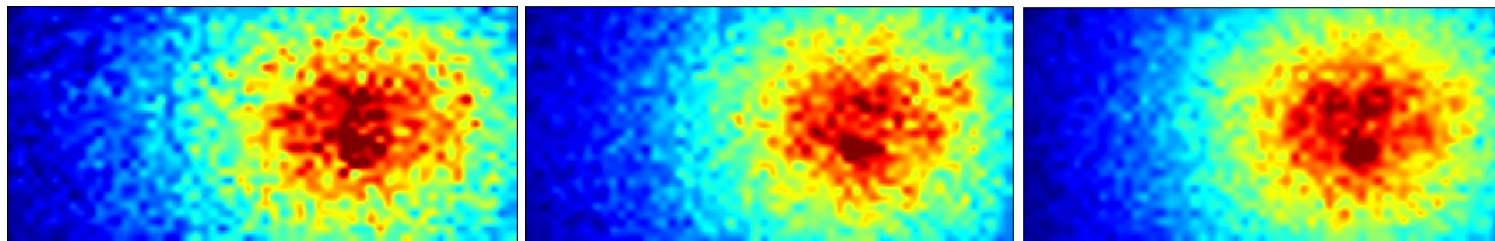
CsI(Na) 6mm

CsI(Na) 10mm

Total counts: EW = 60-90 keV



Total counts: EW = 215-260 keV

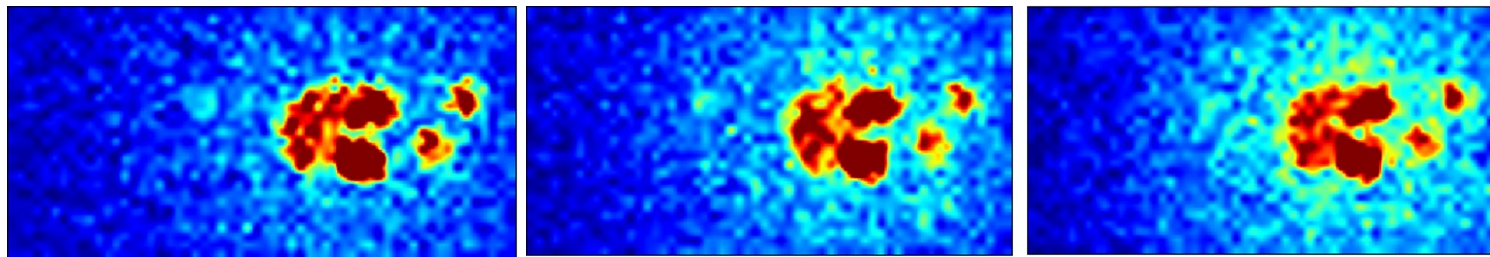


CsI(Na) 3mm

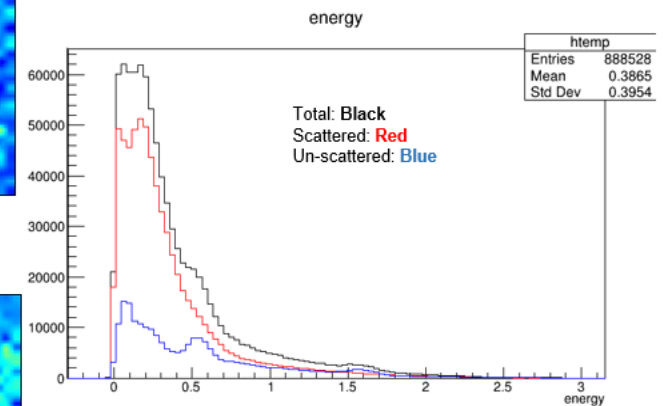
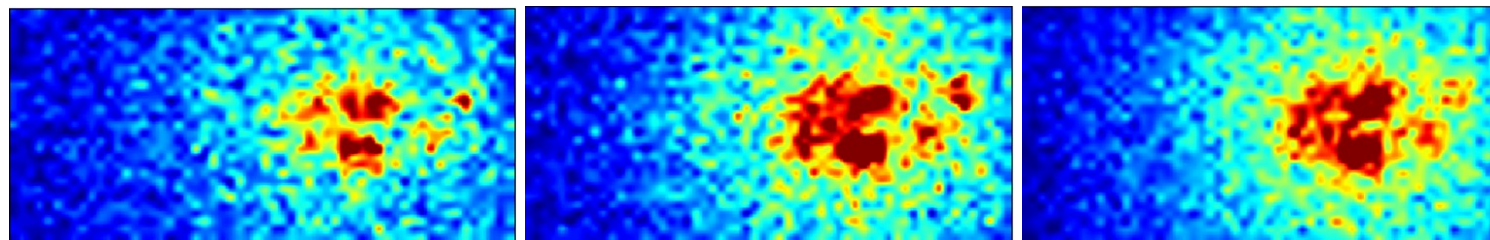
CsI(Na) 6mm

CsI(Na) 10mm

Un-scattered: EW = 60-90 keV



Un-scattered: EW = 215-260 keV



Mouse study ^{212}Pb : Simulation vs Experiment

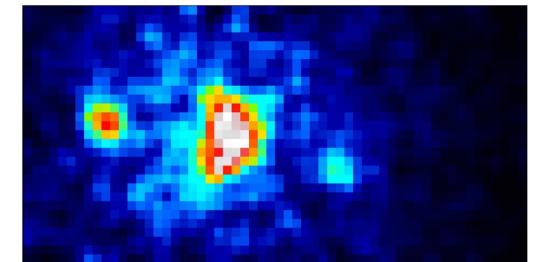
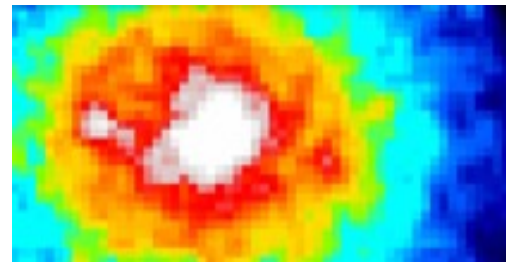
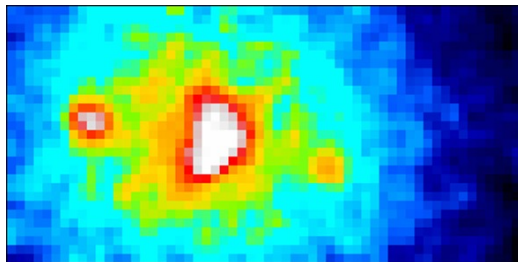
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Total: 60-90 keV

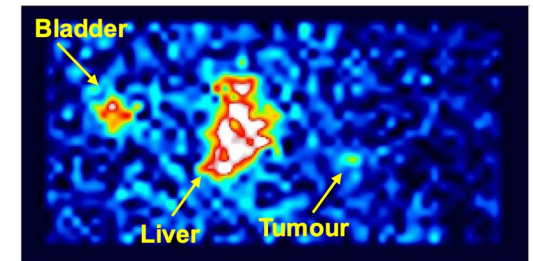
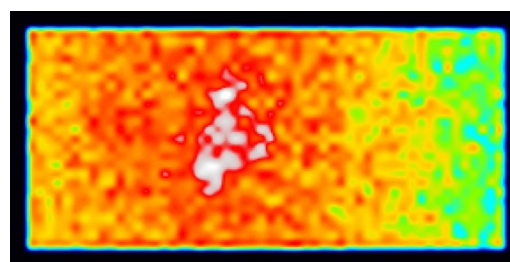
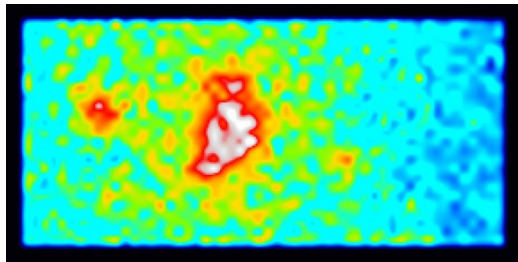
Total: 215-260keV

Final Image

Simulation



Experiment



✓ **Variable collimator:**

✓ D=2mm, 3mm & 3.5mm, S=0.5mm & 1.5mm, H=30mm

✓ **Variable crystal scintillator height:**

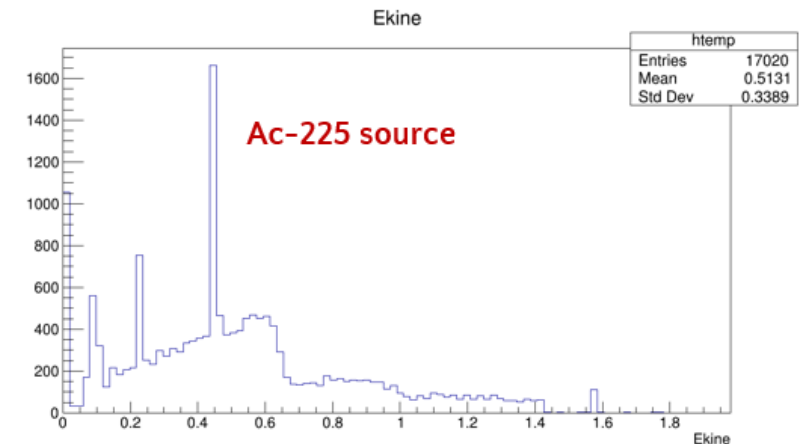
✓ CsI(Na) 29 × 58 pixels array (1.5x1.5mm² and H = 6mm).

✓ **Different phantoms tested:**

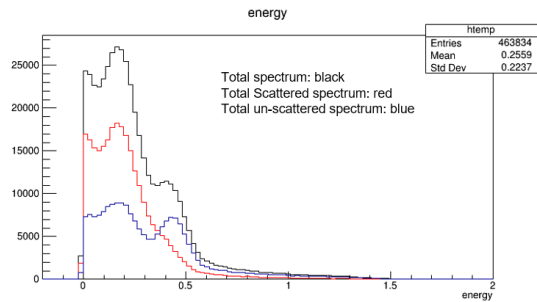
✓ Vial filled with 10μCi @ 11mm distance from collimator.

✓ Mouse phantom @ 11mm distance from collimator

(Activities: Liver 4μCi , Kidneys 7μCi, Bladder 1μCi, Upper tumor 0.2μCi & 1μCi).



Phantoms studies: ^{225}Ac



D=2mm, S=0.5mm, H=30mm, CsI(Na) 6mm

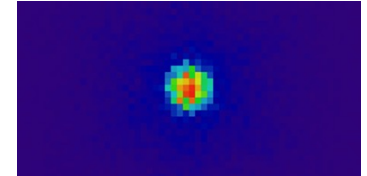
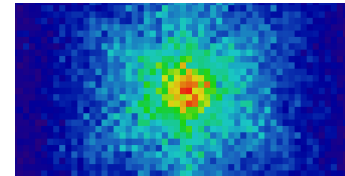
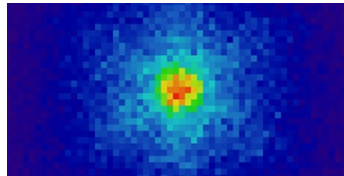
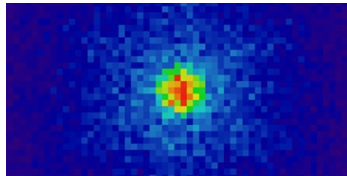
EW: 86keV \pm 20%

EW: 218keV \pm 20%

EW: 440keV \pm 20%

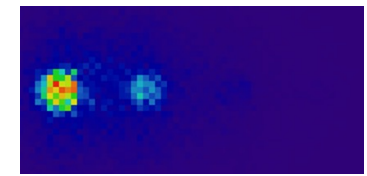
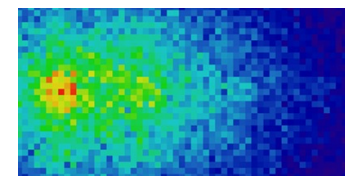
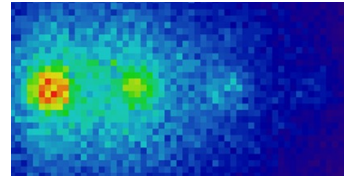
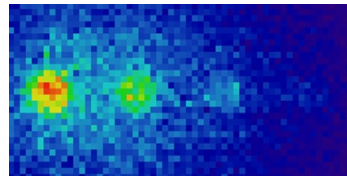
Final Image

1 vial: 10 μCi

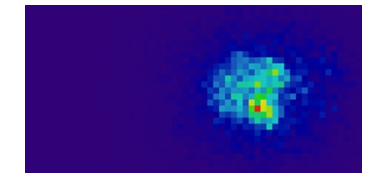
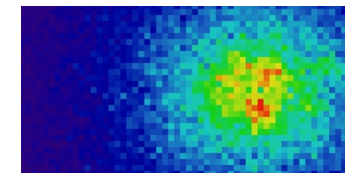
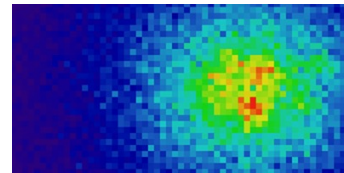
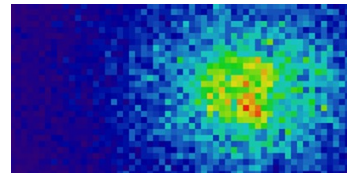


4 vials:

2, 4, 8, 16 μCi



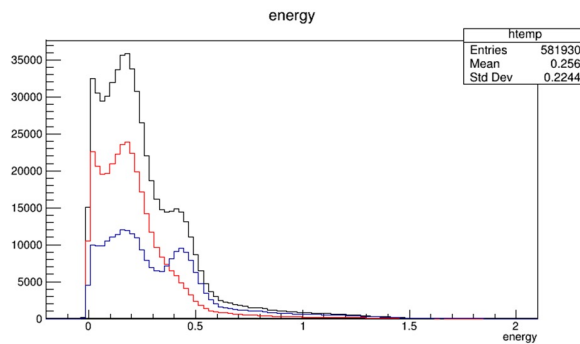
Mouse phantom



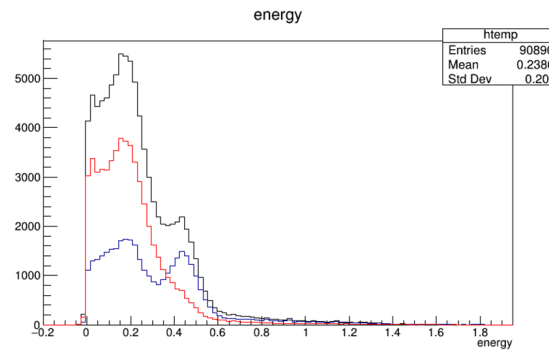
Comparison of spectra: ^{225}Ac



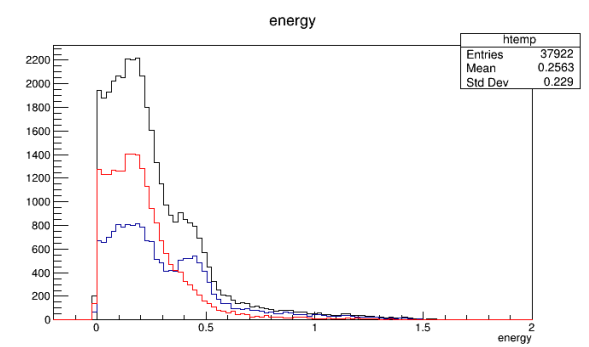
D=2mm, S=0.5mm, H=30mm



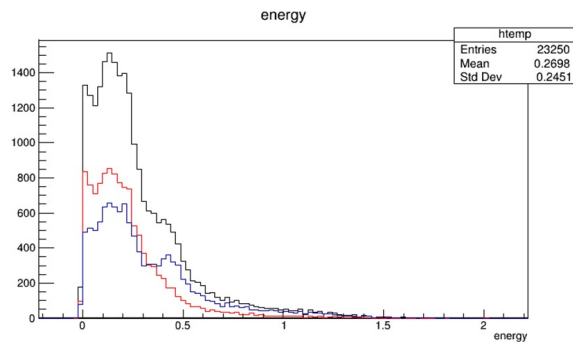
D=3mm, S=0.5mm, H=30mm



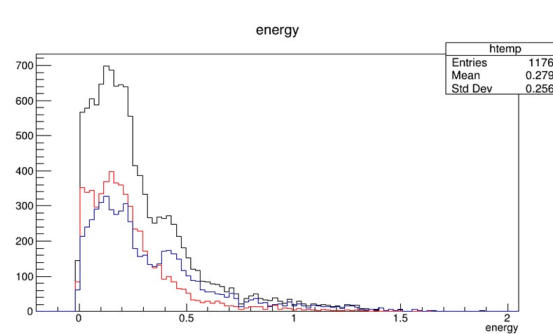
D=3mm, S=1mm, H=30mm



D=3mm, S=1.5mm, H=30mm



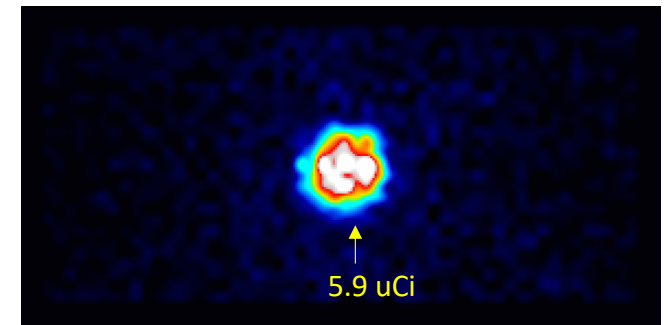
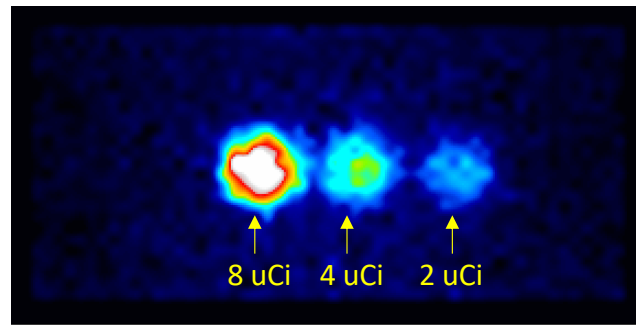
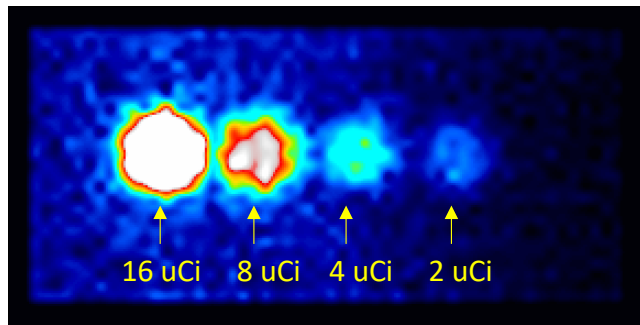
D=3mm, S=1mm, H=45mm



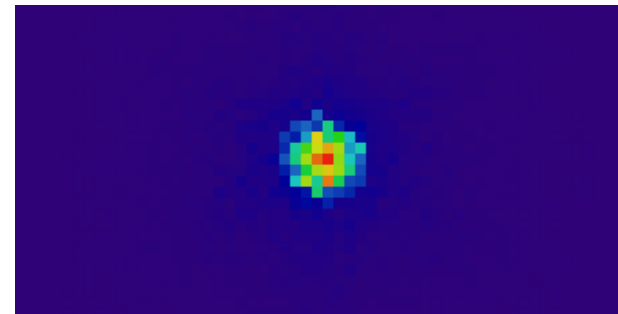
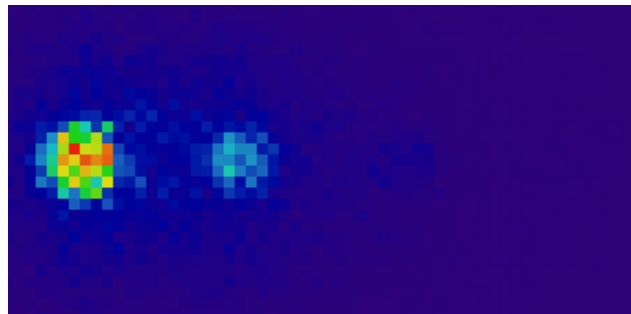
Black: Total
Red: Scattered
Blue: Un-scattered

²²⁵Ac imaging: Simulations vs Experiment

Experiment time: 20 min: 4 vials: 16, 8, 4, 2 μ Ci / 500 μ l & 1 vial 5.9 μ Ci / 500 μ l

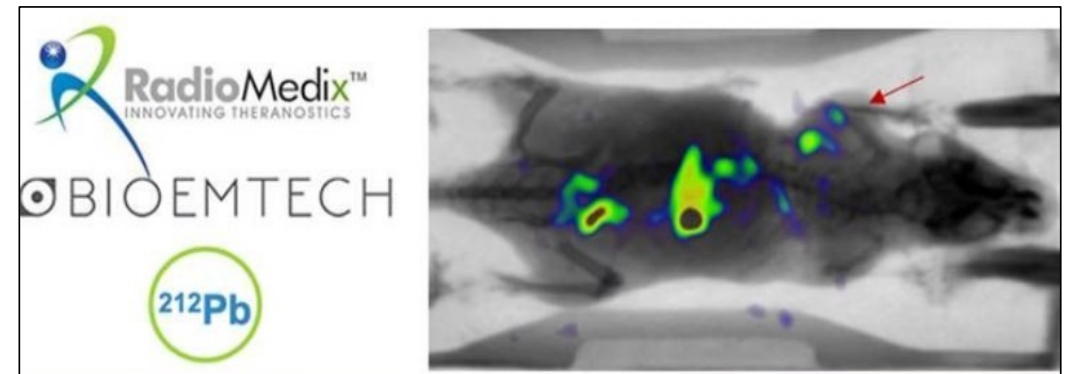
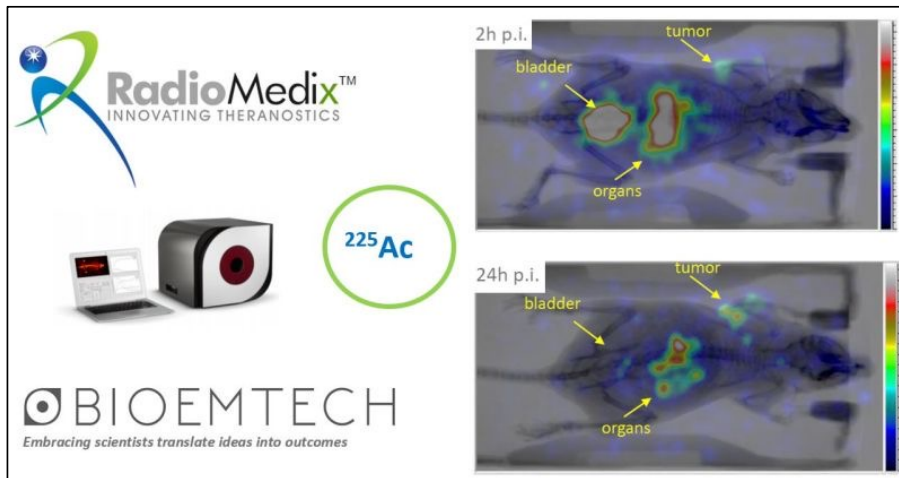


GATE simulation data



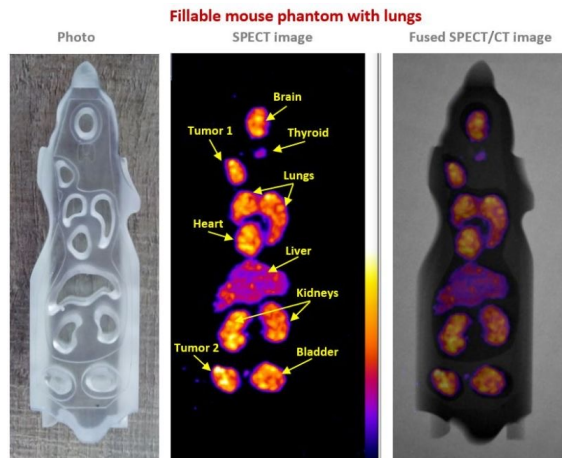
Outcome: GATE MC sims for R&D of “eyes”

- ✓ GATE is a reliable tool for studying NM imaging systems.
(Design, collimator's characteristics, crystals' efficiency etc.)
- ✓ Novel radiopharmaceuticals can be studied for optimizing imaging protocols.
- ✓ Both ^{225}Ac and ^{212}Pb have tested in γ -eyeTM system by RadioMedix.



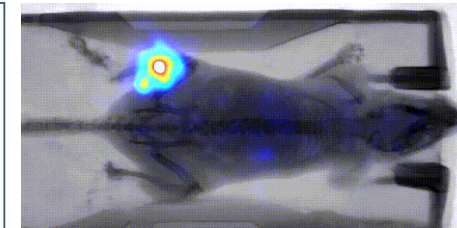
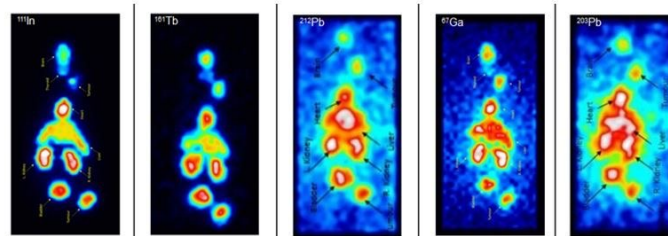
Other radioisotopes studied in GATE & applied in γ -eye

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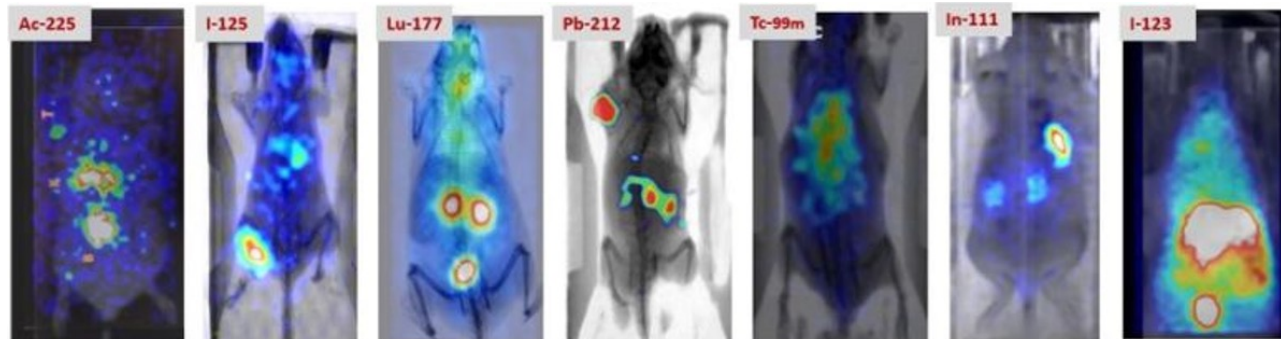


^{177}Lu

SPECT isotopes detected with γ -eye using BIOEMTECH's mouse phantom



^{125}I



^{225}Ac
 $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$
 ^{203}Pb
 ^{111}In
 ^{212}Pb
 ^{177}Lu
 ^{161}Tb
 ^{67}Ga





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Thank you

