

Imaging Patients with Breast and Prostate Cancers Using Combined ^{18}F NaF/ ^{18}F FDG and TOF simultaneous PET/ MRI

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Introduction: Here we prospectively compared the combined ^{18}F NaF/ ^{18}F FDG PET/ MRI against $^{99\text{mTc}}$ -MDP in patients with breast and prostate cancers.

Methods: Twelve patients referred for $^{99\text{mTc}}$ -MDP bone scans were prospectively enrolled from Oct 14 - Jan 15. The cohort included 6 men with prostate cancer and 6 women with breast cancer, 41 -85 year-old (average 63 ± 15). ^{18}F NaF (0.7-2.2 mCi, mean: 1.33 mCi) and ^{18}F FDG (3.9-5.2 mCi, mean: 4.6 mCi) were subsequently injected from separate syringes. The PET/MRI was done 6-12 days (average 9.3 ± 3.2) after bone scan. The whole body MRI protocol consisted of T2-weighted, DWI, and contrast-enhanced T1-weighted imaging. Lesions detected with each test were tabulated and the results were compared.

Results: All patients tolerated the PET/MRI exam, and PET image quality was diagnostic despite the marked reduction in the administered dosage of radiopharmaceuticals (80% less for ^{18}F NaF and 67% less for ^{18}F FDG). Five patients had no bone metastases identified on either scans. Bone scintigraphy and PET/MRI showed osseous metastases in 7 patients, but more numerous bone findings were noted on PET/MRI than on bone scintigraphy in 3 patients. Lesions outside the skeleton were identified by PET/MRI in 2 patients.

Conclusion: The combined ^{18}F NaF/ ^{18}F FDG PET/MRI is superior to $^{99\text{mTc}}$ -MDP scintigraphy for evaluation of skeletal disease extent. Further, it detected extra-skeletal disease that may change the management of these patients, while allowing a significant reduction in radiation exposure from lower dosages of PET radiopharmaceuticals administered. A combination of ^{18}F NaF/ ^{18}F FDG PET/MRI may provide the most accurate staging of patients with breast and prostate cancers prior to the start of treatment.

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