

PET/MR Attenuation Correction in Brain Imaging Using a Continuous Bone Signal Derived from UTE

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In the absence of transmission sources in combined clinical PET/MR systems, MR images are used for MR-based attenuation correction (MRAC). The main challenge in MR-AC is to separate the bone and air, as neither have a signal in the MR images. In the attenuation maps supplied by the vendor, a single value is assigned to bone using an ultra-short echo time (UTE) MR sequence. The purpose of this study was to develop a new multi-class segmentation-based MR-AC method, employing Continuous-Bone-using-R2 (MRAC_CBuR2), and evaluate it on a large patient cohort.

METHODS. 53 [18F]-FDG PET/MR brain patients were included in this study. MRAC was based on an aligned CT (MRAC_CT, used as reference), standard MRAC_UTE and MRAC_CBuR2. *Our method segments the air, brain, CSF and soft tissue voxels on the UTE images, and uses a mapping of R2 values to HU to measure the density in bone voxels.* Aligned anatomical masks are used to improve accuracy in noisy regions. Region-based analysis was performed using ICBM 2009a brain atlas with anatomical labels pre-defined.

RESULTS. Using CBuR2, *82% of the voxels in the brain are within $\pm 5\%$ of PET_CT, compared to 27% when using UTE. Using our method, there are clear improvements over UTE. The average error over the full brain is 0.8% ($\pm 1.7\%$), compared to -7.1% ($\pm 2.4\%$) in UTE. Of note, the maximum error in the cerebellum is -15% and 7% in UTE and CBuR2, respectively.*

CONCLUSIONS. The proposed method uses the available UTE images to segment tissue classes, and uses the R2* map to measure a continuous bone signal. The improvement over the vendor provided UTE reduces both the global and local error on the reconstructed PET images.

Primary author: LADEFOGED, Claes (Department of Clinical Physiology, Nuclear Medicine and PET, Rigshospitalet Copenhagen, DK)

Co-authors: Mr HANSEN, Adam Espe (Department of Clinical Physiology, Nuclear Medicine and PET; Rigshospitalet; Denmark); Dr BENOIT, Didier (Rigshospitalet); Dr ANDERSEN, Flemming Littrup (Department of Clinical Physiology, Nuclear Medicine and PET, Rigshospitalet Copenhagen, DK); Prof. LAW, Ian (Department of Clinical Physiology, Nuclear Medicine and PET, Rigshospitalet Copenhagen, DK); Prof. HØJGAARD, Liselotte (Department of Clinical Physiology, Nuclear Medicine and PET, Rigshospitalet Copenhagen, DK); Dr HOLM, Søren (Department of Clinical Physiology, Nuclear Medicine and PET, Rigshospitalet Copenhagen, DK)

Presenter: LADEFOGED, Claes (Department of Clinical Physiology, Nuclear Medicine and PET, Rigshospitalet Copenhagen, DK)

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