

## Whole-body Simultaneous Time-of-flight PET-MRI: Early Experience with Clinical Studies

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**Purpose:** Recently, a whole-body, simultaneous positron emission tomography - magnetic resonance imaging (PET-MRI) system combining MRI with time-of-flight (TOF) PET has been developed. We present our initial experience with human clinical studies using 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) with this scanner, in comparison to PET-CT.

**Methods:** All patients underwent a single-injection of 18F-FDG, with a dual-imaging protocol consisting of PET-CT followed by PET-MRI scan. PET-MR attenuation correction used a two point Dixon fat-water separated method for the body, combined with registration to an atlas for the head. Two radiologists evaluated MRI image quality using the following scale (0 non-diagnostic; 1 poor; 2 good; 3 excellent). PET-MRI and PET-CT images were reviewed for FDG uptake thought to be consistent with malignancy by two readers independently, and categorized into 5 groups (1 both PET-MRI and PET-CT positive, 2 PET-MRI positive, PET-CT positive in retrospect; 3 PET-CT positive, PET-MRI positive in retrospect; 4: PET-MRI positive, PET-CT negative; 5: PET-MRI negative, PET-CT positive) by consensus. **Results:** Twenty-six oncologic patients (average age: 63±14 yrs) with were enrolled in the study. PET-CT and PET-MRI scan started 71±14 and 144±22 minutes after injection of 10±1 mCi FDG, respectively. The average length of the PET-CT and PET-MRI scan was 20±7, and 55±15 minutes, respectively. All MRI images were rated to be diagnostic; 64% were rated excellent, 32% were rated good, and 4% were rated poor. 64% (34/53) of FDG intense lesions were observed in the same location for both PET-CT and PET-MRI. TOF PET-MRI provided comparable image quality and diagnostic ability with PET-CT, despite imaging at a later time point.

**Autore principale:** Dr. MINAMIMOTO, Ryogo (Stanford University, Department of Radiology, Division of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging)

**Coautore:** Dr. AMIR BARKODHODARI, Amir (Stanford University, Department of Radiology, Division of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging); Prof. IAGARU, Andrei (Stanford University, Department of Radiology, Division of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging); Sig.ra HOLLEY, Dawn (Stanford University, Department of Radiology); Dr. ZAHARCHUK, Greg (Stanford University, Department of Radiology); Dr. JAMALI, Mehran (Stanford University, Department of Radiology, Division of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging); Dr. SHREYAS VASANAWALA, Shreyas (Stanford University, Department of Radiology)

**Relatore:** Dr. MINAMIMOTO, Ryogo (Stanford University, Department of Radiology, Division of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging)

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