

PET/CT技術學概 述與臨床實務

高雄榮總放射師 侯曉琪

內容部分擷取自FDG-PET-CT在癌症的應用一書

OUTLINE

- ◎ PET/CT 掃描儀
- ◎ 正子蛻變原理與互毀反應
- ◎ PET 的硬體結構
- ◎ 成像步驟
- ◎ 正子藥物FDG
- ◎ 檢查流程
- ◎ Amyloid PET
- ◎ FACBC

PET/CT 掃描儀

PET/CT



PET/CT 掃描儀

- ◎ 正子斷層造影(**P**ositron **E**mission **T**omography)自1950年代發展，是一種非侵襲性的核子醫學造影技術。PET是將**正子蛻變**(positron / β^+ decay)的同位素示蹤劑(**tracer**)經由靜脈注射進入人體內，再以偵檢器偵測此放射性藥物在體內的分佈，藉以用來做全身器官組織之**功能性造影**檢查，但無法顯示清晰的解剖構造。
- ◎ 1997年匹茲堡大學David Townsend等人將CT和PET整合成所謂的正子電腦斷層造影儀(PET/CT)，可同時兼顧解剖結構和功能性影像，自此進入了PET/CT的時代。
- ◎ PET/CT榮獲美國時代雜誌評選為進入二十一世紀最有價值的醫療儀器發明之一。

Geographic Map



The map of the United States shows the outlines of the states but doesn't show weather activity.

Structural Image

Weather Patterns



A satellite weather image shows areas of intense weather activity but doesn't illustrate a geographic context to fully understand the image.

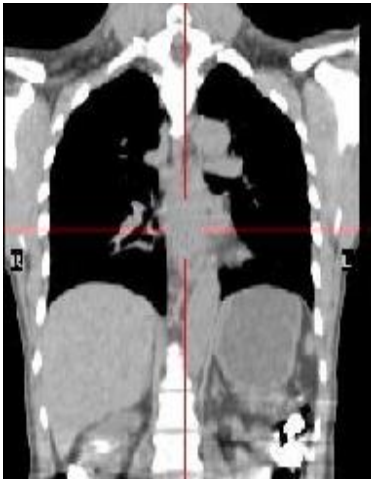
Functional Image

U.S. Weather Map

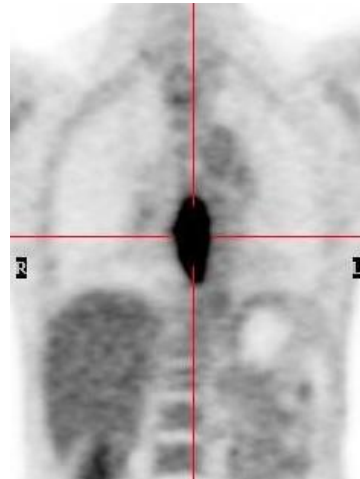


A geographic map combined with a satellite image of weather patterns shows exactly where severe weather is headed so people can prepare accordingly.

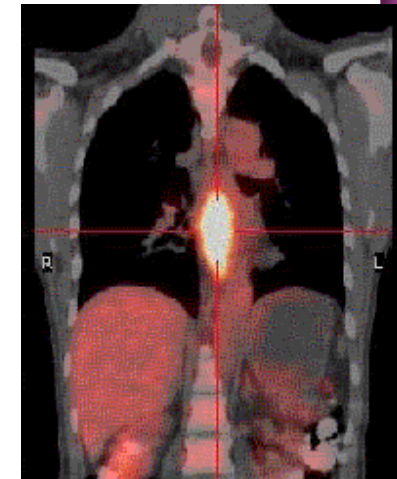
**Structural
+
Functional**



CT image



PET image



PET/CT image

行政院衛生署中央健康保險局公告:健保醫字第0990072701號

發布日期:99.05.18修正「全民健康保險醫療費用支付標準」

第二部西醫第一章基本診療及第二章特定診劉項目

自中華民國九十九年六月一日施行。

正子造影 Positron emission tomography (PET)				
-全身	v	v	v	36500
-局部	v	v	v	26500
1. 腫瘤部分之適應症：				
(1)乳癌、淋巴癌之分期、治療及懷疑復發或再分期。				
(2)大腸癌、直腸癌、食道癌、頭頸部癌(不包含腦瘤)、 原發性肺癌、黑色素癌、甲狀腺癌及子宮頸癌之分期 及懷疑復發或再分期。				
(3)上述(1)(2)之分期，治療及懷疑復發或再分期及相關規 範如下：				
A.分期：評估腫瘤之期別。				
B.治療：評估腫瘤對治療之反應，擬改變治療方式時。				
C.懷疑復發或再分期：使用於患者已接受一階段之正 統治療後，偵測疑似有復發或轉移及評估復發之程 度(不得用於例行之追蹤檢查)。				
D.以上各階段須符合：經電腦斷層、核磁共振、核子 醫學掃描等檢查仍無法分期者，或認定電腦斷層、 核磁共振等檢查不足以提供足夠資訊以供治療所需 者，且須於病歷中說明施行正子造影之必要性理由。				
E.配合腫瘤治療計畫者方得以正子造影作為療效評估 項目，未有後續積極處置之計畫者，不得施行。				
2. 非腫瘤部分之適應症：				
(1)存活心肌偵測：限LVEF≤40%以下且以(或認定)傳統 心肌斷層灌注掃描無法做確切心肌存活者適用。				
(2)癲癇病灶術前評估：持續且規則性服用三種(含)以上 抗癲癇藥物治療≥一年，且近一年內平均每月有一次 以上發作合併意識喪失者之術前評估。				

- 乳癌
- 淋巴癌
- 大腸直腸癌
- 食道癌
- 頭頸部癌
- 原發性肺癌
- 黑色素癌
- 甲狀腺癌
- 子宮頸癌

正子蛻變原理與 互毀反應

- 正子蛻變(positron decay/ β^+ decay)
- 互毀反應(annihilation reaction)
- 偶合偵測(coincidence detection)

正子蛻變原理與互毀反應

一. 正子蛻變(positron decay/ β^+ decay)

原子核行正子蛻變，質子進行的反應式如下：

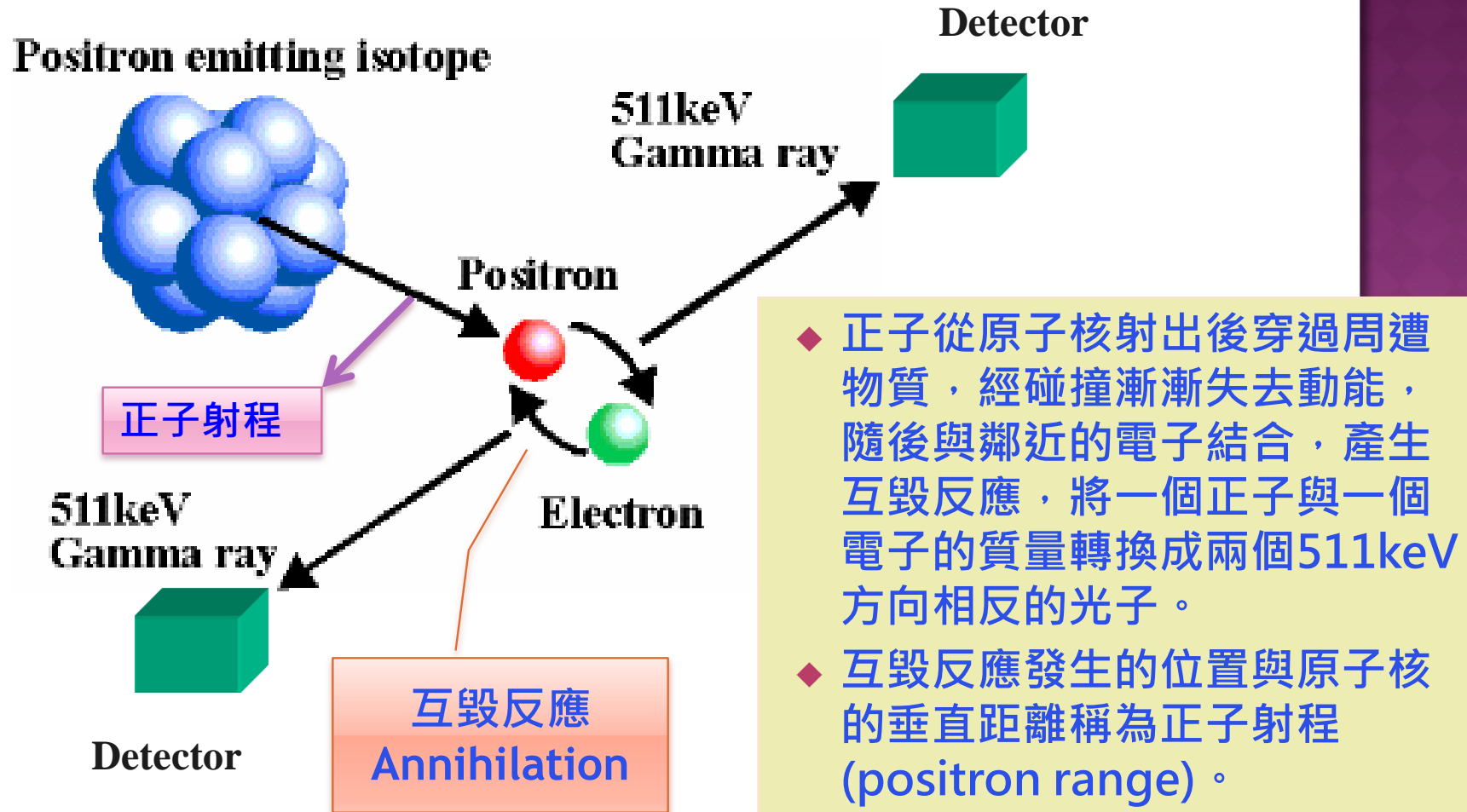


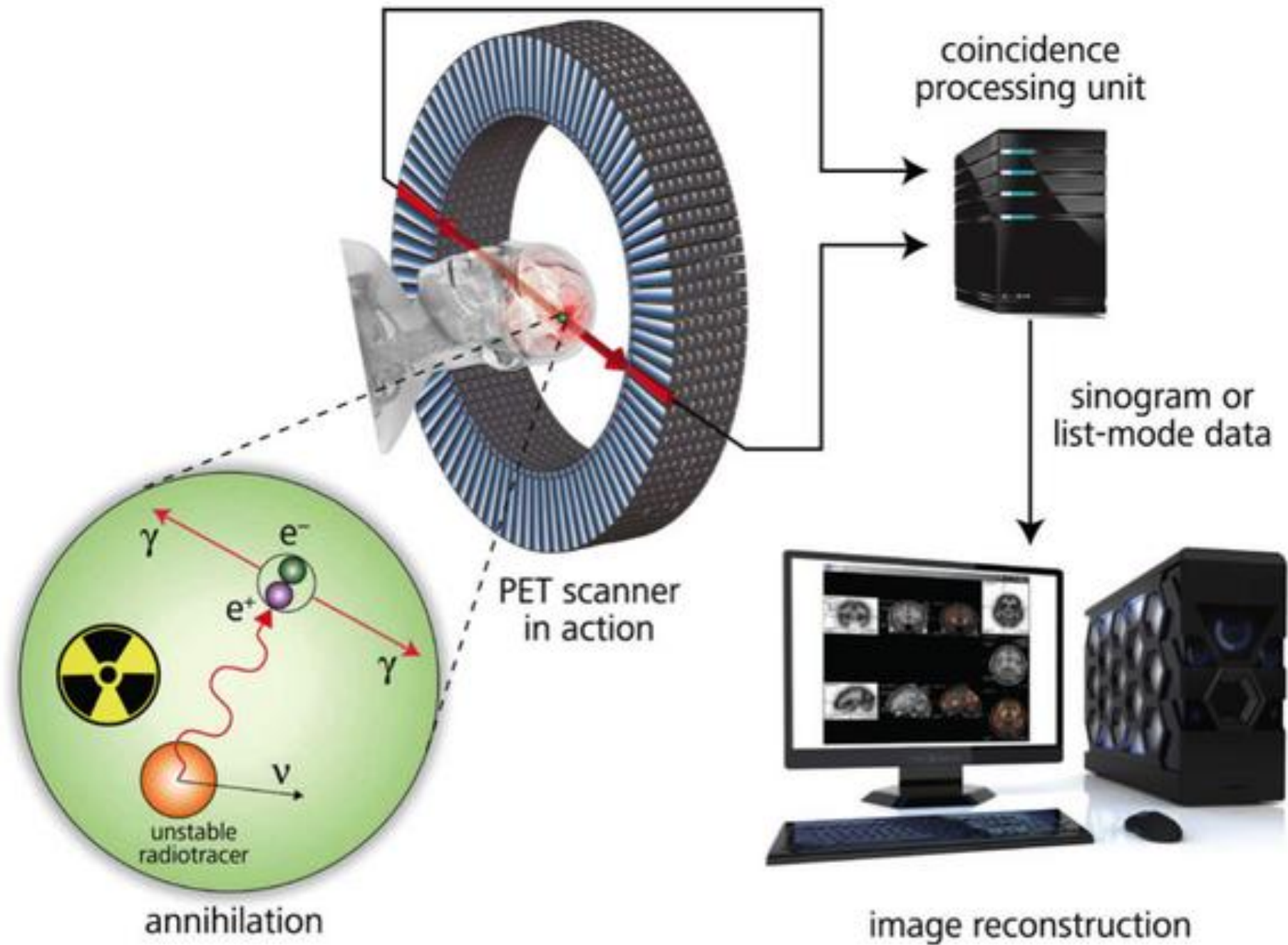
臨床上常用的正子蛻變核種

核種	半衰期(min)	最大 β^+ 能量(MeV)	組織中最大 β^+ 射程(mm)
^{11}C	20.4	0.97	4.1
^{13}N	9.9	1.19	5.1
^{15}O	2.05	1.73	7.3
^{18}F	109.7	0.64	2.4

正子蛻變原理與互毀反應

二. 互毀反應(annihilation reaction)





annihilation

PET scanner
in action

coincidence
processing unit

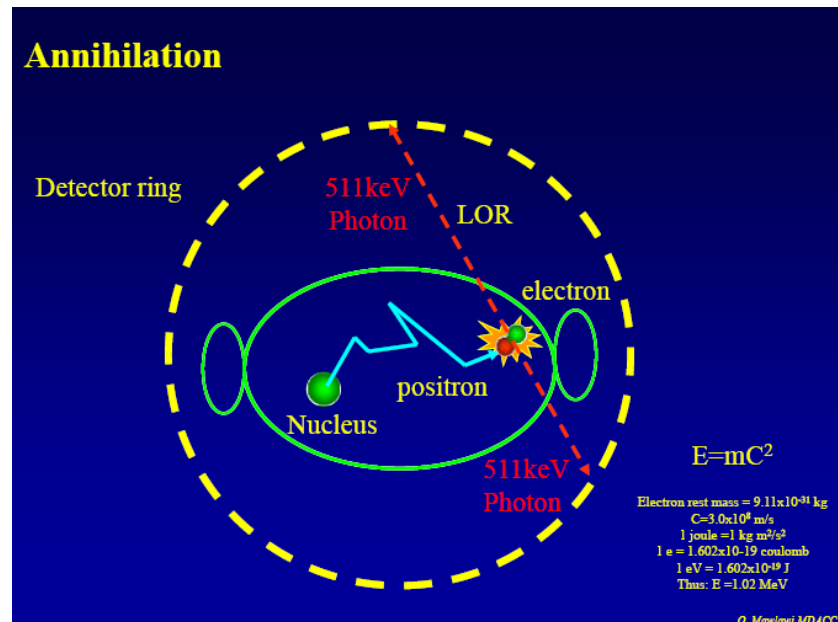
sinogram or
list-mode data

image reconstruction

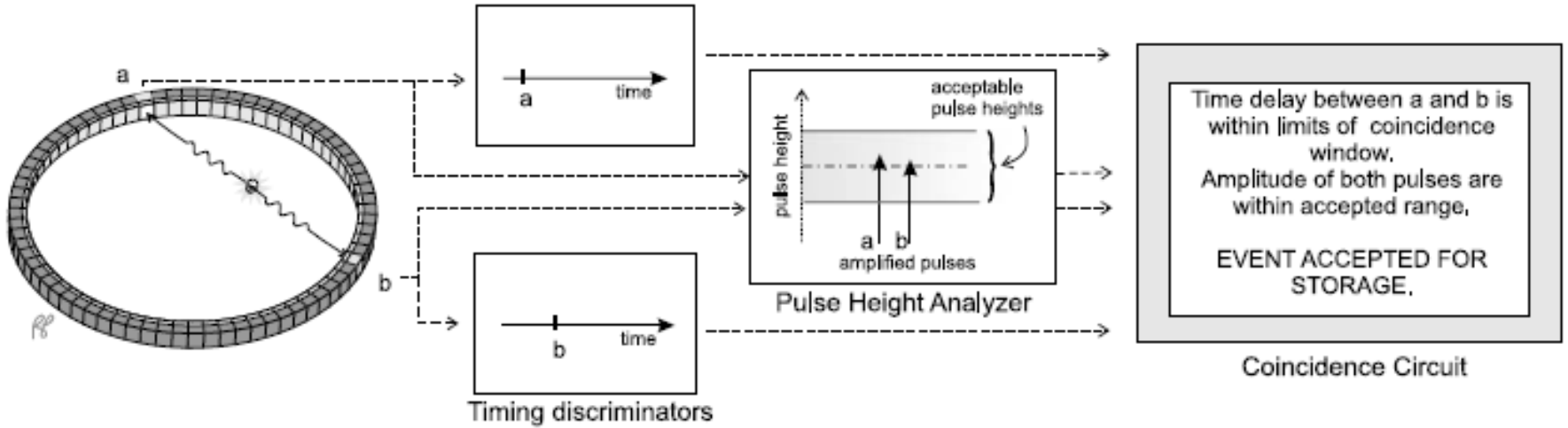
正子蛻變原理與互毀反應

三. 偶合偵測(coincidence detection)

- 偵測器之間的連線稱為**反應線(Line of Response, LOR)**。
- 偶合時窗(coincidence time window) · **6 ~ 12 奈秒**
(nanosecond, 10^{-9} second)
- 偶合事件:
 - 真實事件(true event)
 - 散射事件(scatter event)
 - 隨機事件(random event)
- 電子式準直儀
(electronic collimator)



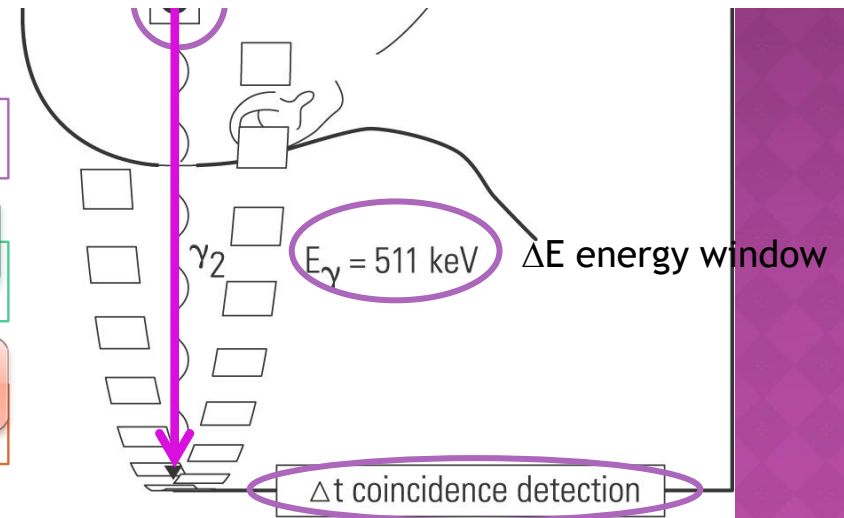
TRUE EVENT



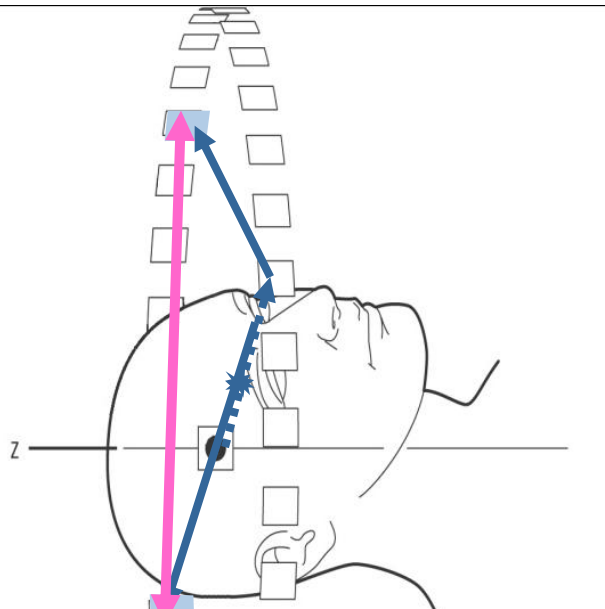
One annihilation

Detection within coincidence window

Energy within energy window



SCATTER EVENT

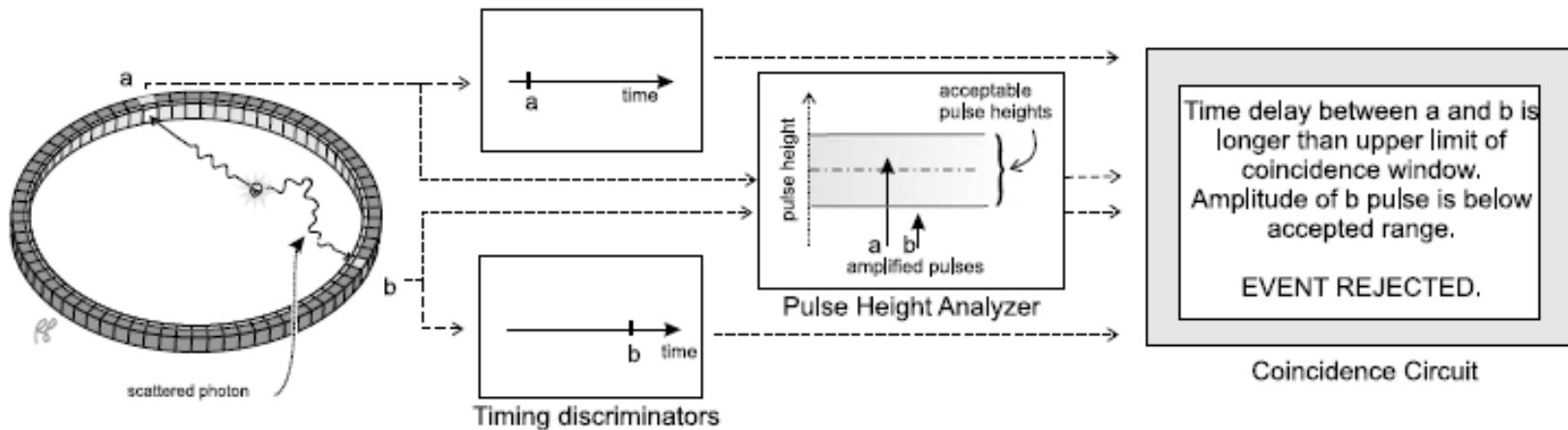


One annihilation

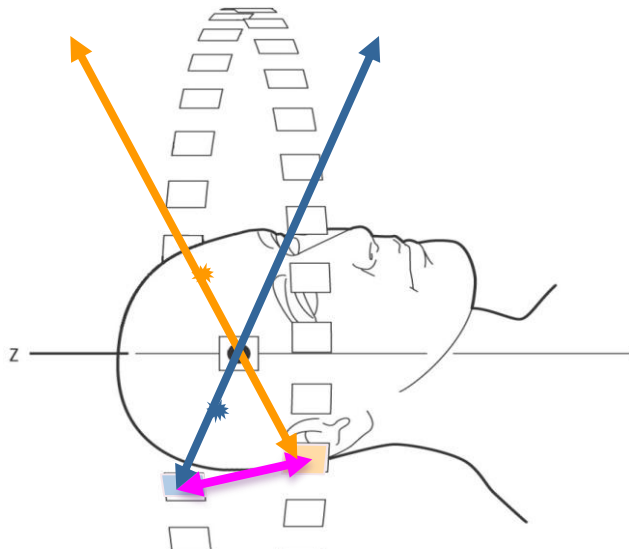
Detection within coincidence window

Energy loss due to scatter

But energy still within energy window



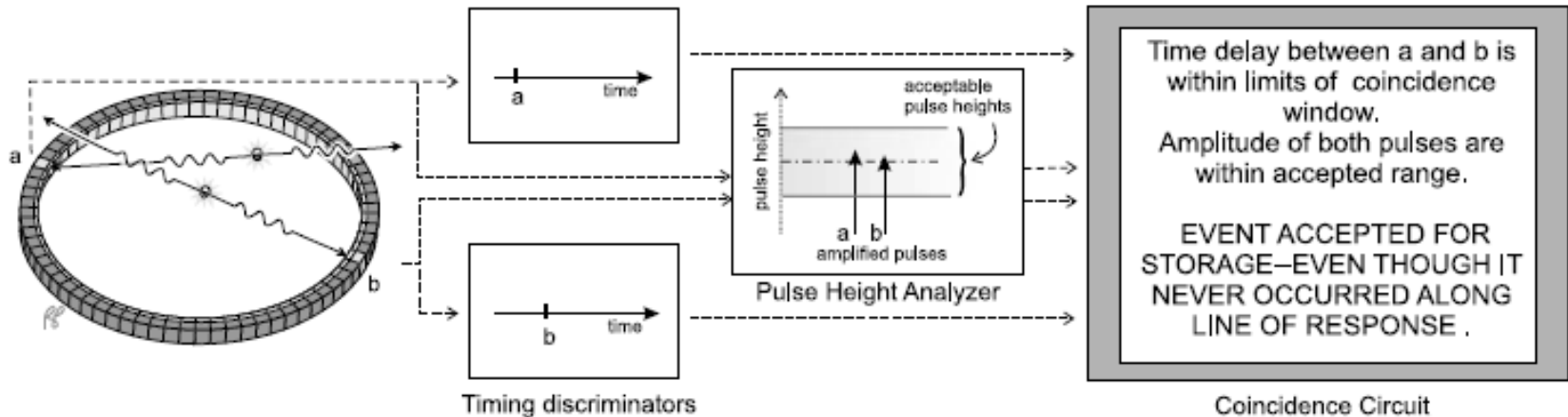
RANDOM EVENT



Two annihilation

Detection within coincidence window

Energy within energy window

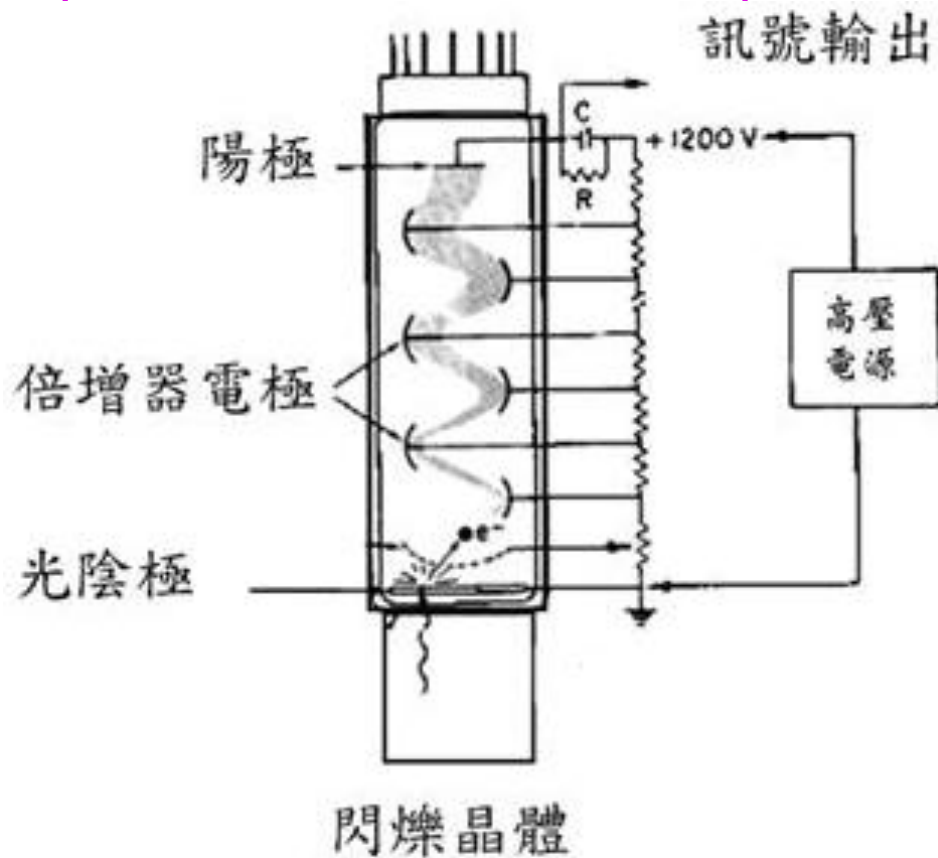


PET的硬體結構

PET的硬體結構

PET 的偵測器

閃爍偵測器(scintillation detector)



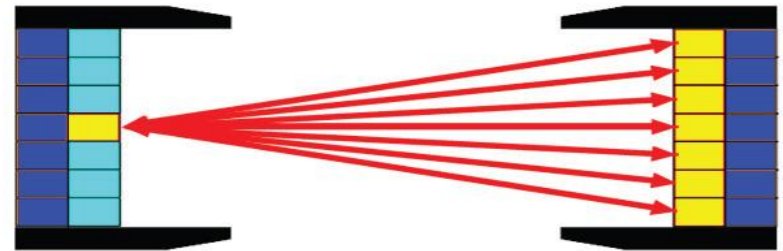
閃爍晶體Crystal的特性

比較 \ 晶體	NaI(Tl) 碘化鈉(銻)	BGO 氧化鉻酸鈹	LSO 氧化正矽酸鋁	GSO 氧化正矽酸鈦
密度(g/cm ³)	3.7	7.1	7.4	6.7
有效原子序	50	75	65	59
輝光時間(nsec)	短：能有效反應偶合事件的發生			
相對發光強度	高：每根光電倍增管能接上更多的晶體			
光產率(kev ⁻¹)	高：將 γ -光子轉換成閃爍光訊號的效率好			
射出波長(nm)	接近400 nm：使光電倍增管的敏感度達到最高			
折射率	折射率接近1.5：讓光子較容易入射光電倍增管			
潮解性	有	否	否	否

2D 與 3D Scan



2D acquisition mode



3D acquisition mode

- Septa employed
- Low efficiency
- Higher dose required
- Lengthy scan times
- Fewer counts per dose
- Low scatter

- No septa
- High efficiency
- High sensitivity
- Lower dose required
- Short scan times
- Higher counts per dose
- High scatter

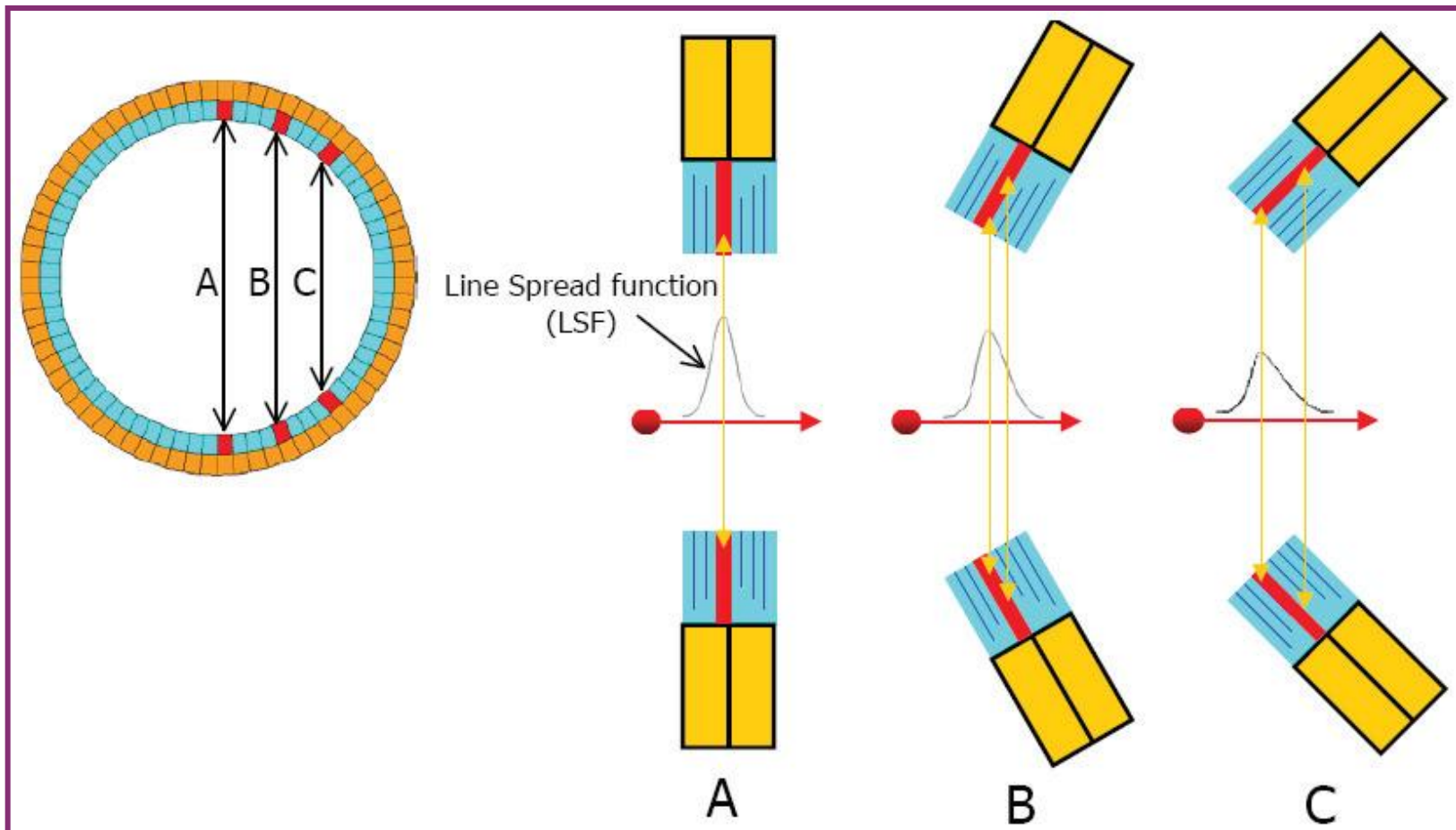
PET儀器的性能評估

■ 空間解析度(spatial resolution)

- 空間解析度是掃描儀在空間中分辨兩個放射性物體的能力
- 物理條件：
 - 正子射程(positron range)
 - 互毀反應放出的成對光子並非完全呈 180° 相反方向行進
- 儀器設計：
 - 偵測晶體切面的大小
 - 光子與偵測晶體的作用深度(depth of interaction)效應

PET儀器的性能評估

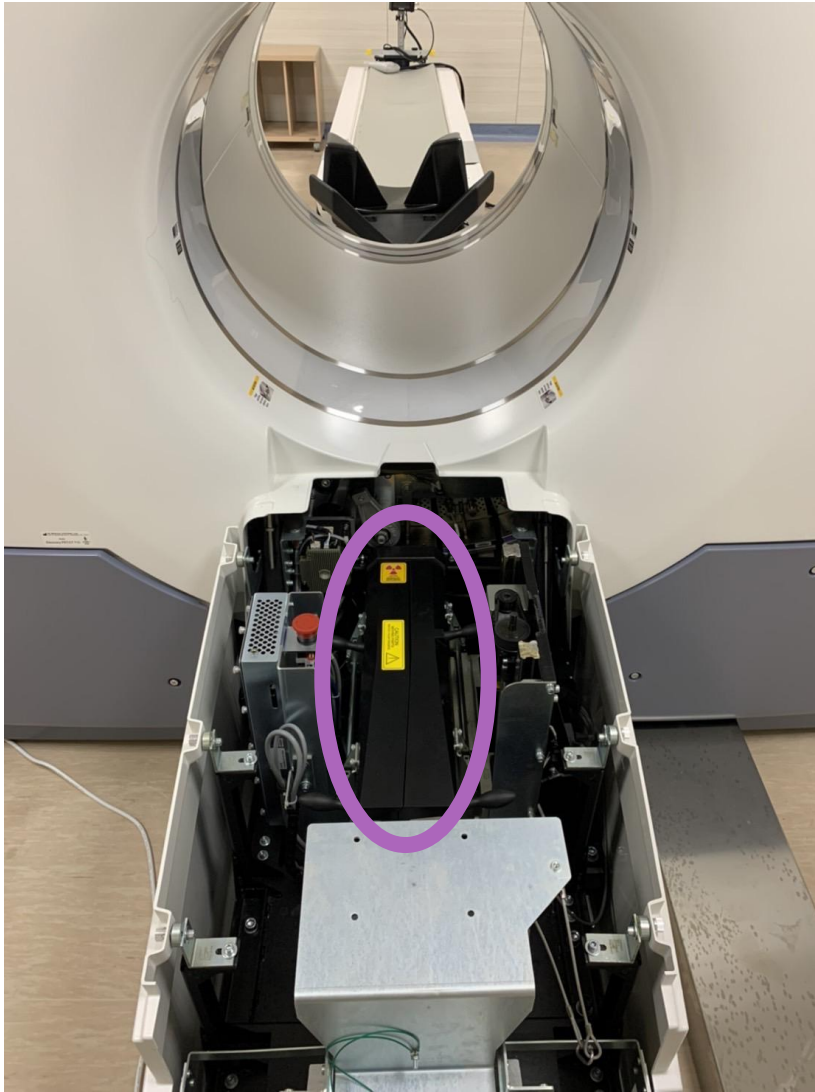
光子與偵測器的作用深度(depth of interaction)效應



每日品質管制(DQA)

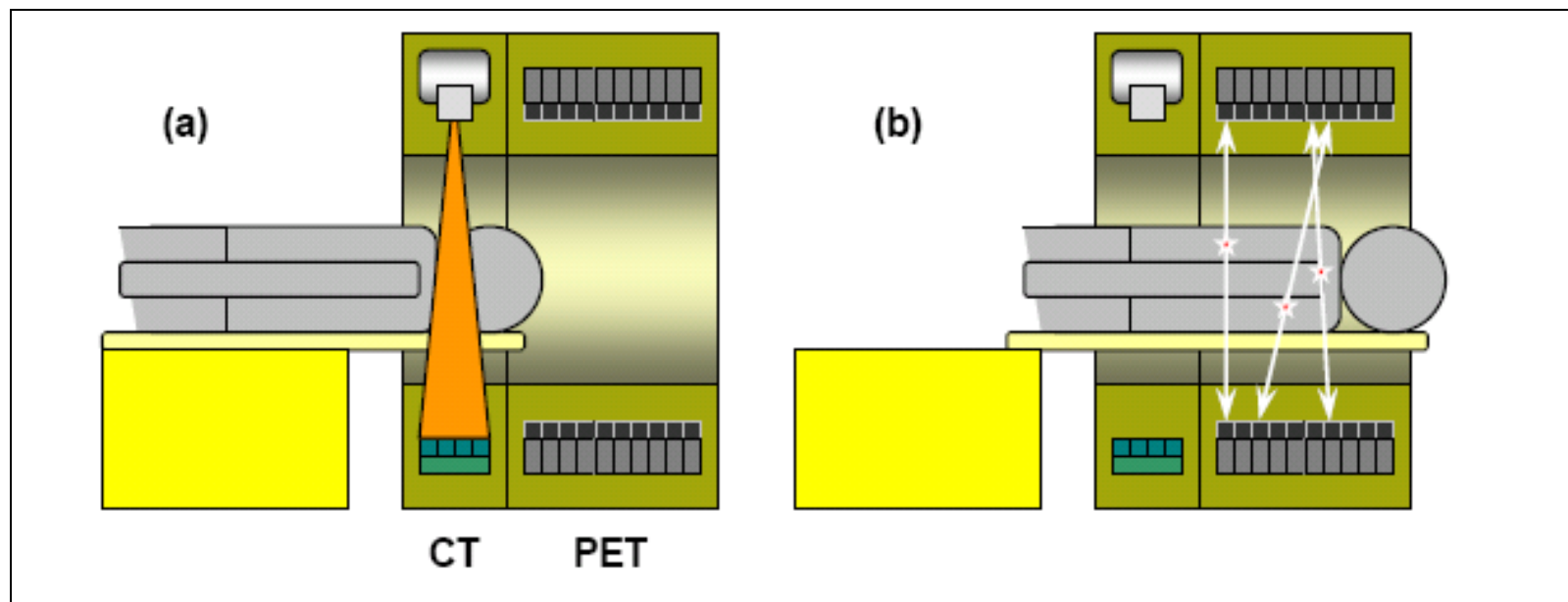
- ◎ PET 儀器一般都會具有可收放式的 ^{68}Ge 均勻穿透性正子蛻變射源，可進行穿透式掃描、空白掃描等。
- ◎ 空白掃描(**blank scan**)也是日常品質管制(daily quality control)的資料。
- ◎ ^{68}Ge 的半衰期為270.8 天，因活性衰減而必須定期更換射源。

PIN SOURCE_GE-68



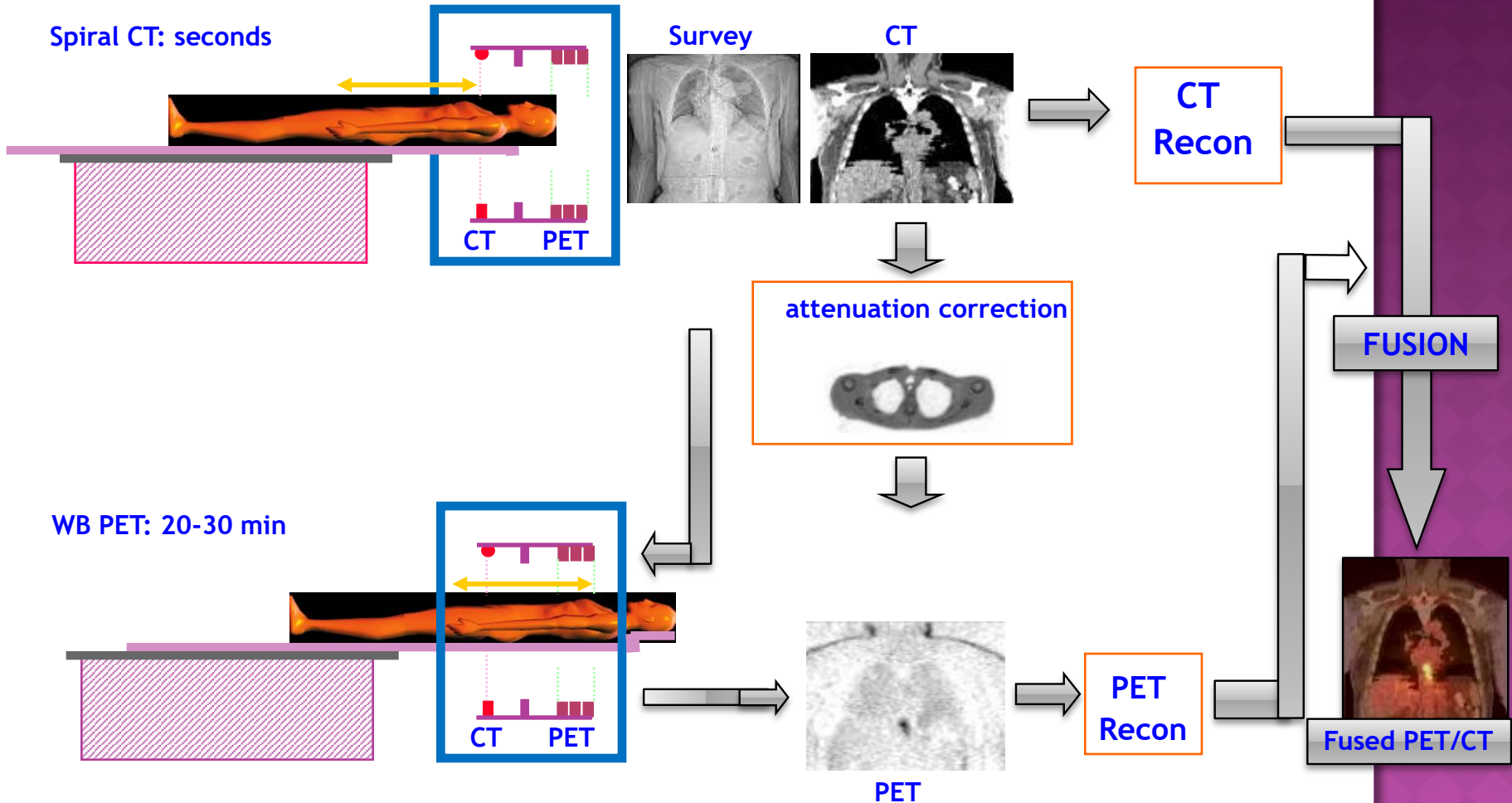
成像步驟

Scan Process



1. CT scout performed first
2. Full CT performed second
3. Patient moved further into scanner and PET scan acquired third

PET/CT scan Protocol



PET/CT Scanner

- 一、PET/CT 中CT 的角色
- 二、CT 衰減校正(CT Attenuation Correction, CTAC)
- 三、CT 帶來的困擾

PET/CT Scanner

一、PET中CT的角色

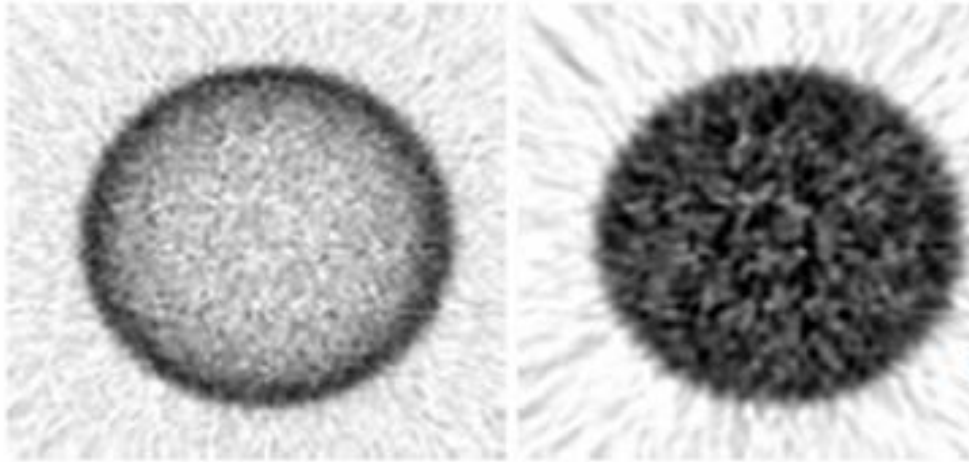
- ◆ CT是人體**組織密度**分佈的解剖影像，在PET/CT掃描中能提供解剖定位、衰減校正與輔助影像診斷的功能。
- ◆ CT 提供了清楚的解剖定位資訊，可以避免一些偽陽性或偽陰性的診斷。

PET/CT Scanner

二、CT 衰減校正(CTAC)

- ◎ 511 keV能量的 γ -光子穿透人體或物質的過程中，會與周遭物體產生撞擊造成散射或是能量吸收等的**衰減作用**，為了讓重組出的斷層影像更為接近真實的情形，必須進行衰減校正(attenuation correction)。
- ◎ CT影像是以X光穿透人體不同密度的組織，造成X光不同程度的衰減，經電腦運算出人體各切面密度分佈的影像，也就是一個光子受物質衰減程度的分佈圖，適合當作PET造影的衰減校正資料。

Attenuation Correction



Without correction

With correction

Uniform cylinder

Attenuation Correction



AC image

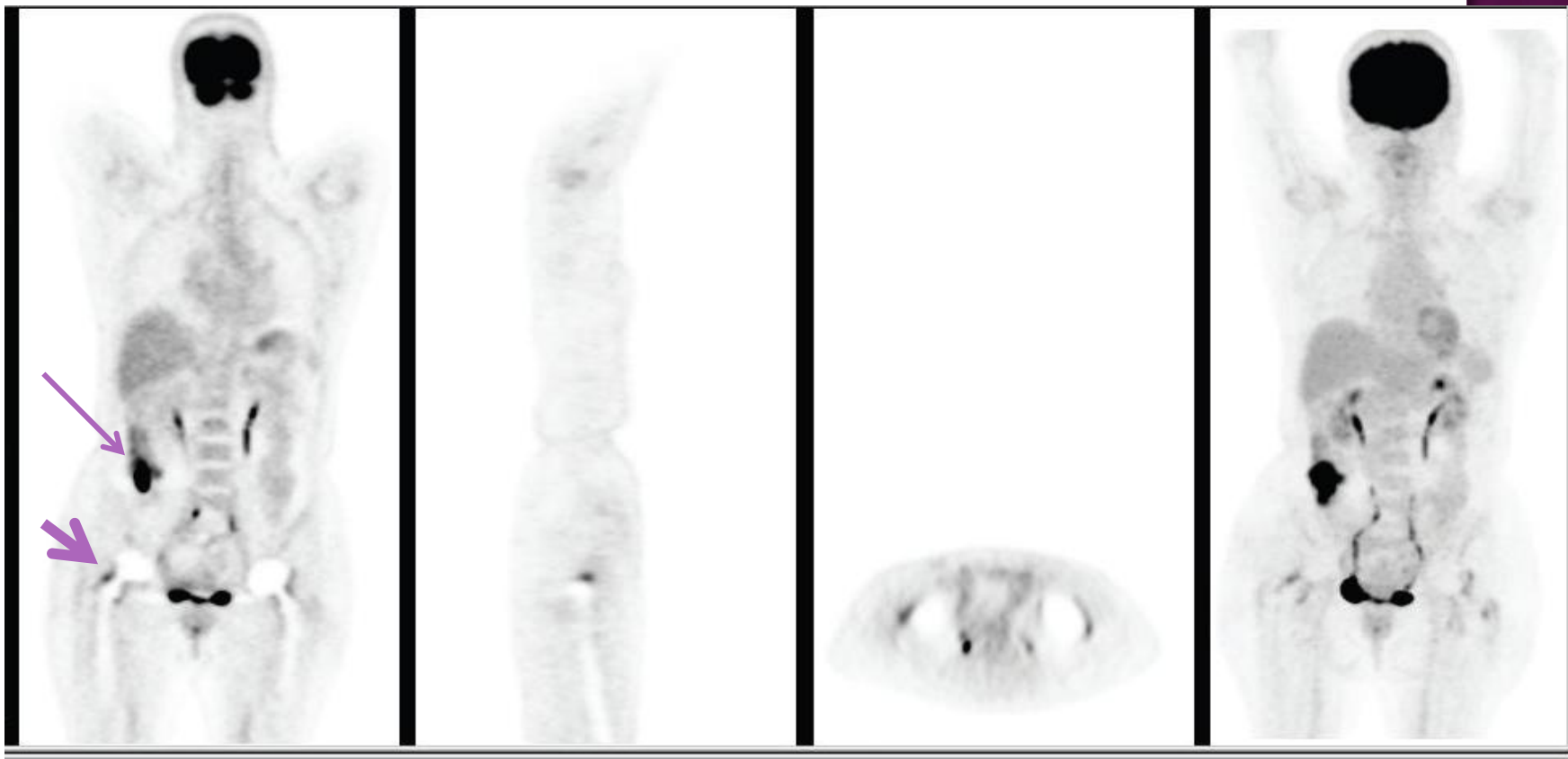


NAC image

PET/CT Scanner

三. CT 帶來的困擾

- ▶ CT 使用X-光連續能譜，穿透人體時會受到組織衰減，減低若干能量區域的光子數量，產生射束硬化假影 (beam-hardening artifact)，進而影響衰減校正。
- ▶ 受檢者體內的人工關節、腸胃道內殘存的鋇劑、金屬血管夾、心律調節器等高密度金屬物品，會使CT 影像產生金屬假影(metal artifact)。PET/CT 影像會因為過度的衰減校正，而產生**錯誤的高活性熱區**。



因糞便潛血而診斷出升結腸腺癌，手術前FDG PET/CT 造影評估發現除了升結腸腫瘤FDG 攝取（長細箭頭）外，兩側髖關節區域也因三年前接受全髖關節置換術而有FDG 的攝取（短粗箭頭）。

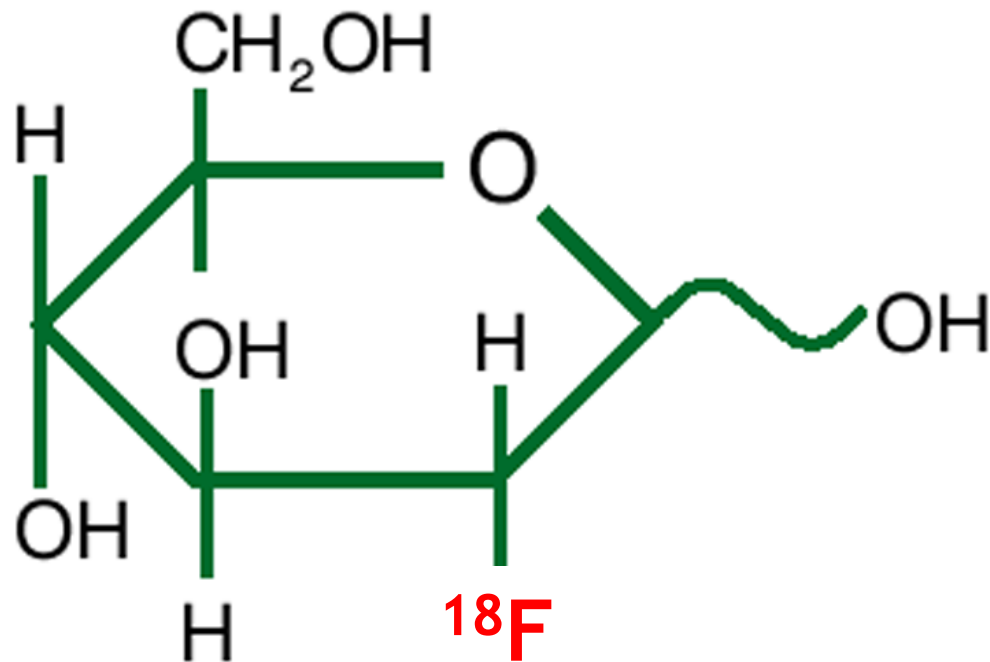
正子藥物

^{18}F -FDG

FDG藥物簡介

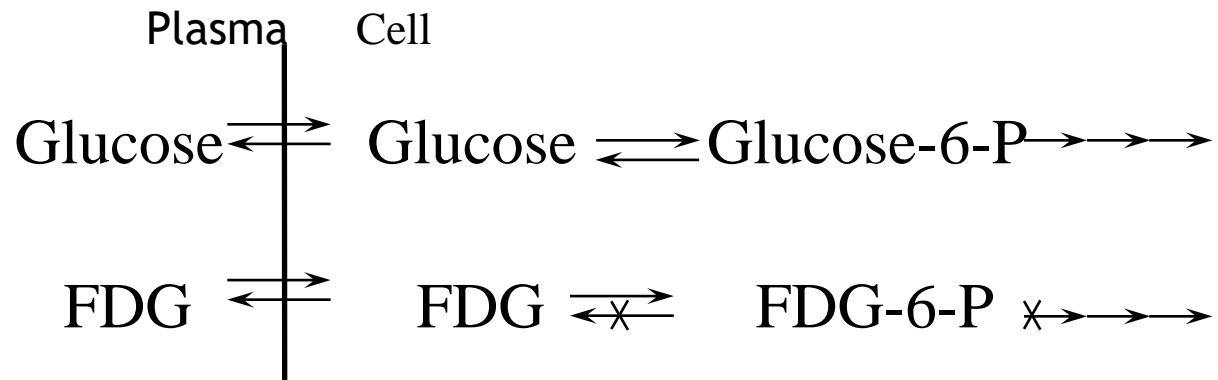
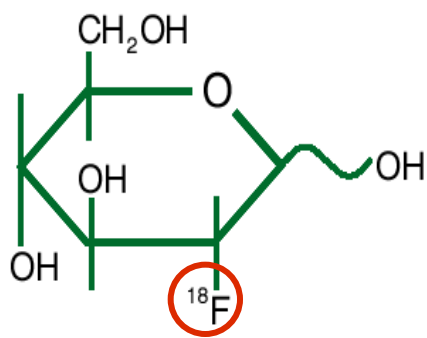
F-18 Fluoro-2-Deoxy-D-glucose

[F-18]去氧葡萄糖的合成



F-18去氧葡萄糖

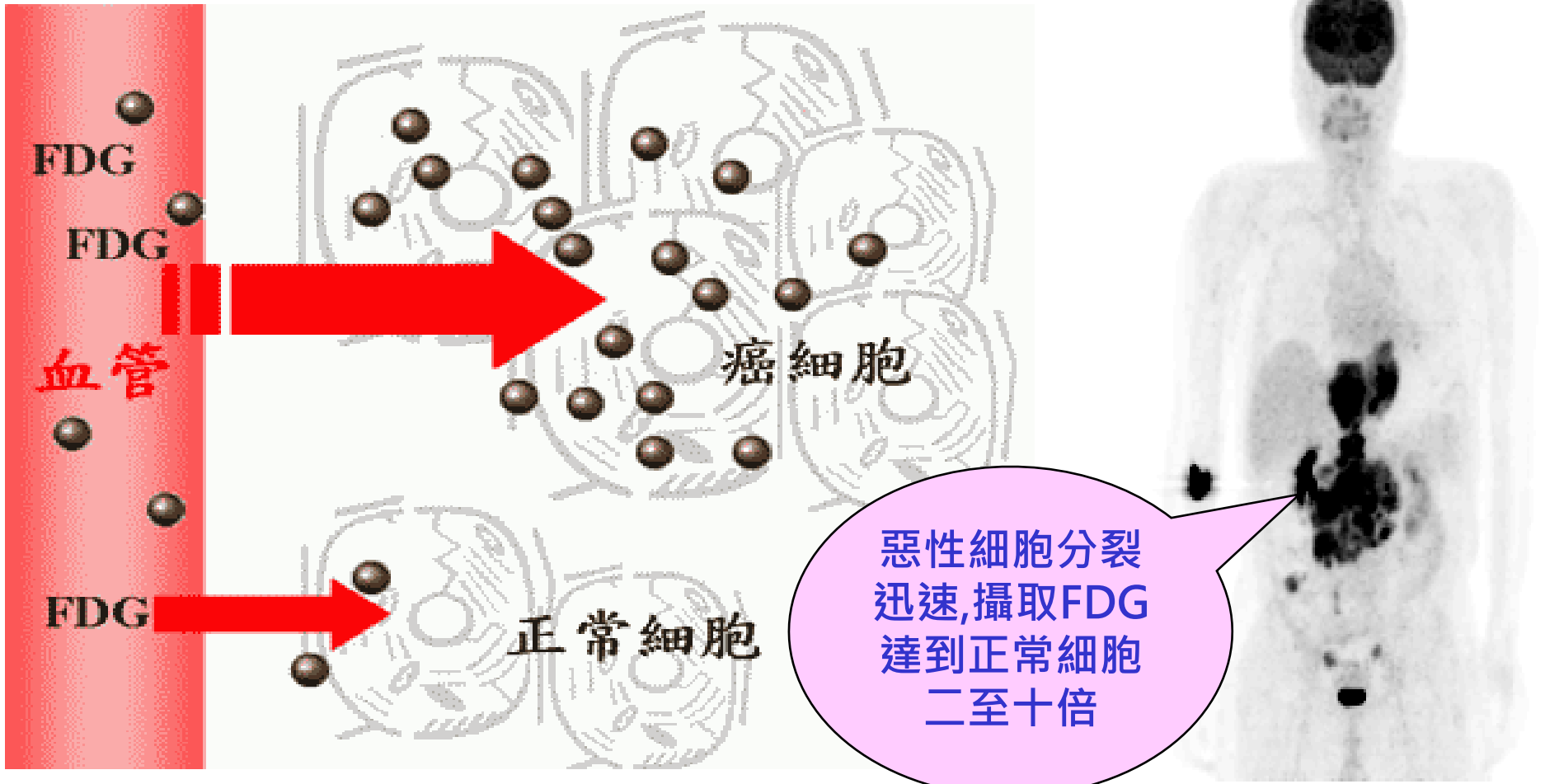
F-18 FLUORO-2-DEOXY-D-GLUCOSE



^{18}F -FDG

- 為葡萄糖類似物之放射製劑
- 腫瘤細胞通常具有較多的葡萄糖轉運蛋白(GLUT)
- 腫瘤組織：
 - ◆ 細胞增生速率較快
 - ◆ 自血管中攝取養分的能力較強
 - ◆ 血液供應量較多
 - ◆ 代謝較快
 - ◆ 較正常組織消耗較多的葡萄糖(惡性度越高攝取葡萄糖量越高)

BASIC OF FDG PET/CT



影像掃描

□ Early Scan:

From head to pelvis was performed 40min~1 hour after intravenous injection

□ Delay Scan:

Performed 2~3 hour after intravenous injection

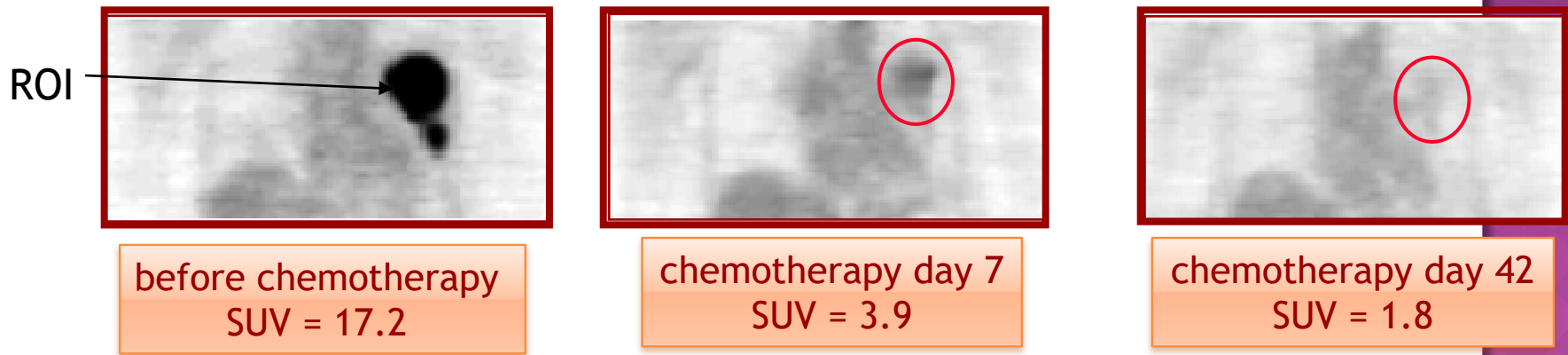
Dual time point imaging

- ❖ Cancer : slightly increased uptake with time
- ❖ Normal and inflammation : no change to slightly decreased

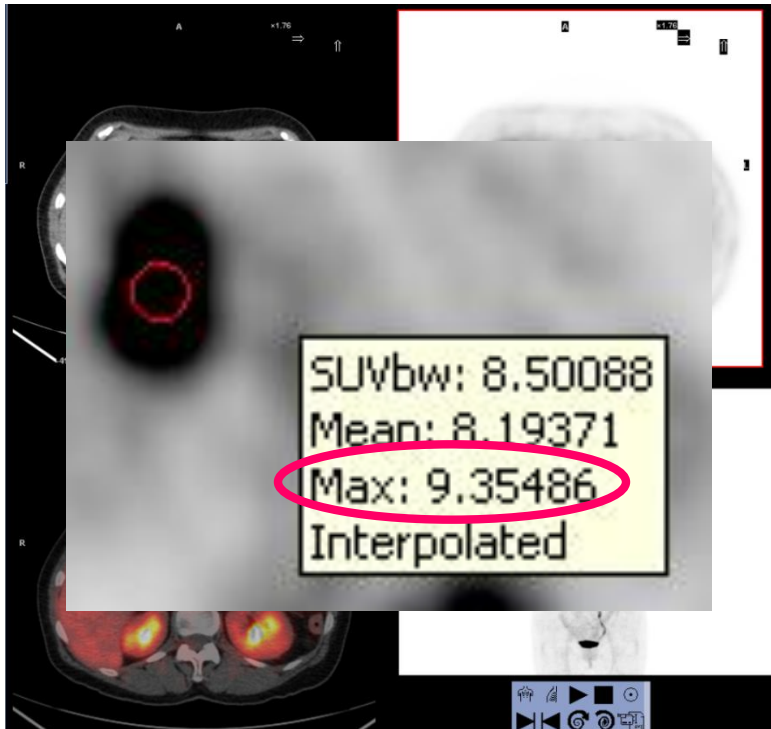
STANDARD UPTAKE VALUE (SUV)

$$\text{SUV} = \frac{\text{Activity in ROI (MBq)} / \text{vol (ml)}}{\text{Injected activity (MBq)} / \text{patient weight (g)}}$$

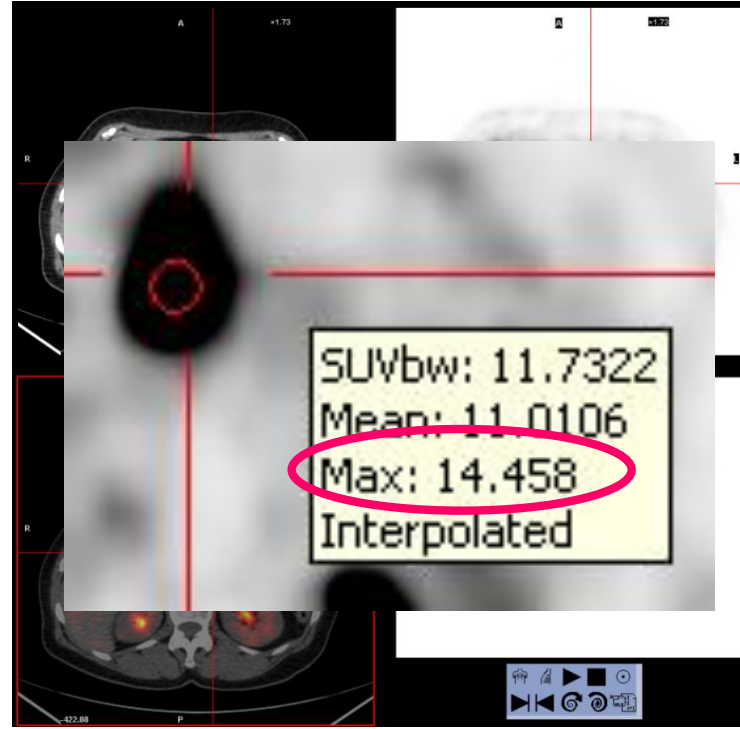
- ▶ Higher the SUV, greater the risk of disease
- ▶ Compare SUVs to monitor therapy
- ▶ Cannot be used as an absolute number



STANDARD UPTAKE VALUE (SUV)



Early Scan



Delay Scan

影響SUV的因素

- ◎ 病人的體型
- ◎ 血中葡萄糖濃度
- ◎ 攝取時間的長短
- ◎ 掃描條件的差異
- ◎ ROI圈選的影響
- ◎ FDG劑量測量的誤差

Q.CHECK

A QUALITY CONTROL LINK BETWEEN THE SCANNER AND WORKSTATION

Ensures customer defined **key quantitative parameters** needed for SUV calculation are entered

Radionuclide
Pre-injection measurement
Injection date & time
Post-injection measurement
Scan time & date

Brings **reliability** and **confidence** to the reading room

Blood glucose level
Is the patient diabetic ?
Patient weight
Patient height
Patient gender



檢查流程

PATIENT PREPARATION

- Fasting: at least 6 hours
- Make sure no IV dextrose is being given
- Check glucose (<150-200mg/dl)
 - Increased insulin, decreased sensitivity
- Avoid ovulation period
- Avoid Breastfeeding period
- Full history
 - Last surgery, chemo, radiation
 - Old or correlative studies

PROTOCOL

- 10mCi of ^{18}F -FDG IV
 - Physical check up → 0.07mCi/kg
 - Cancer patient → 0.14mCi/kg
- Wait quietly in a room for 40-60 min
- Emptying bladder
- Drinking water 300-400cc
- Most image supine with arms up
- (1) Head to mid-thigh
- (2) Lower Limb
- PET-CT imaging: 35-40 minutes



藥物注射後注意事項

□ 避免病人被干擾

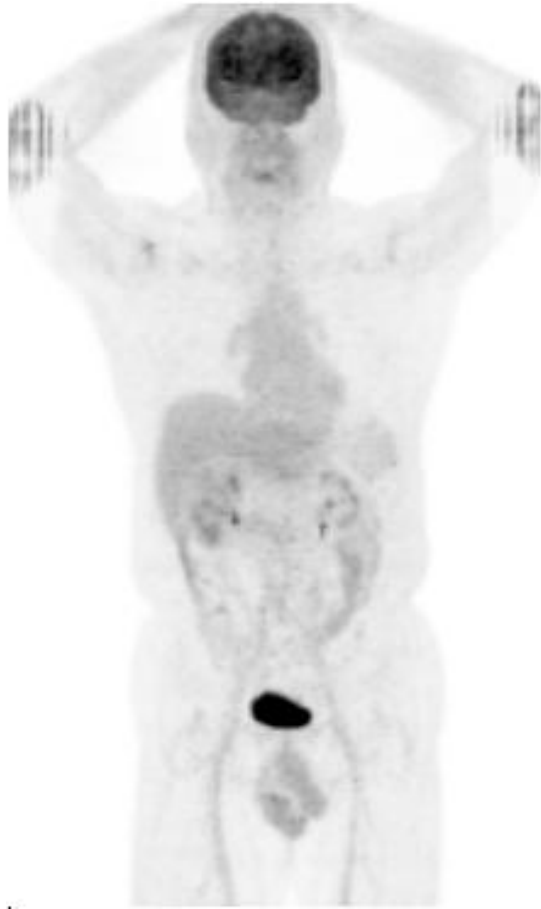
☆ 原因:

- ◇ 病人被干擾會增加FDG藥物異常吸收

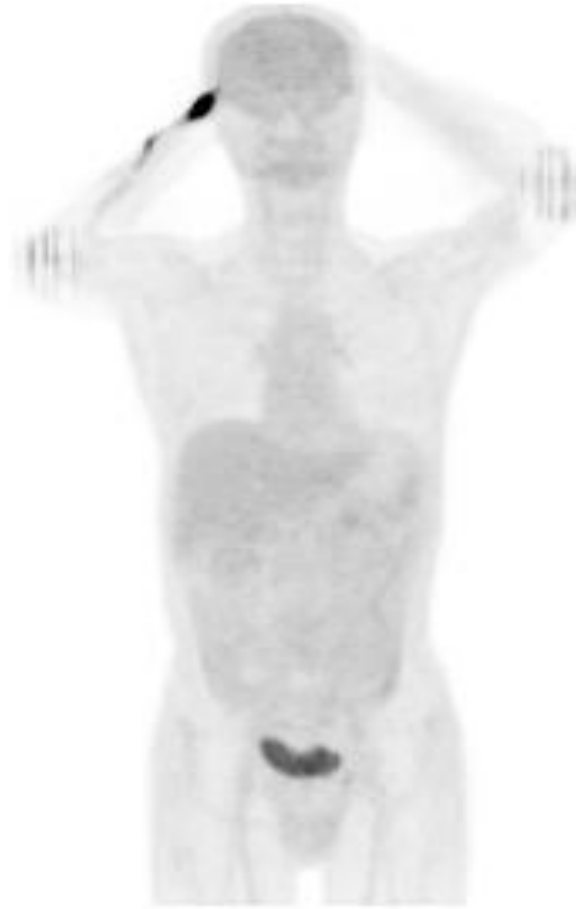
☆ 方法:

- ◇ 安靜、昏暗、溫度舒適的房間休息
- ◇ 避免講話
- ◇ 避免劇烈運動
- ◇ 保持放鬆狀態

血糖過高



Normal

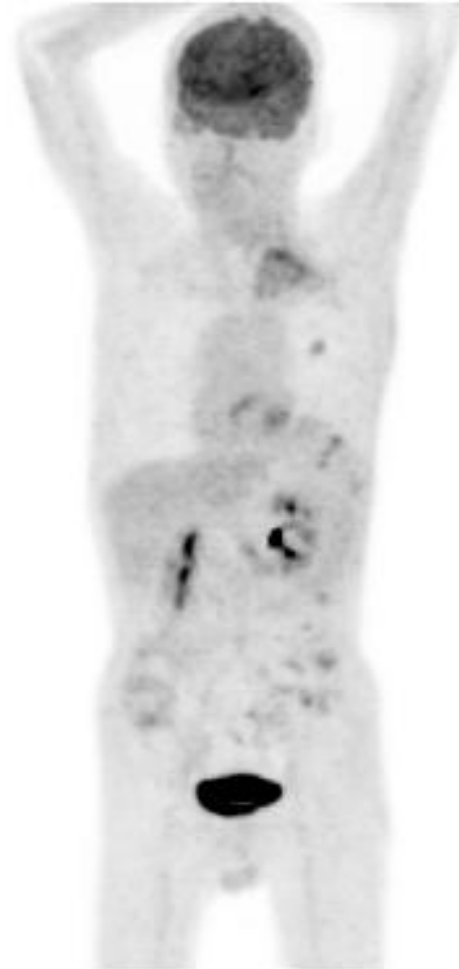


DM

血糖過高_ INSULIN



DM



Normal

藥物屏蔽-1

針劑屏蔽

- 目的:
 - ☆ 裝正子藥物(FDG)
 - ☆ 屏蔽輻射
- 材質: 鎢



藥物屏蔽-2

操作台

□ 目的:

- ☆ 操作藥物、量測劑量
- ☆ 屏蔽輻射

□ 材質:

- ☆ 鉛玻璃與鉛磚組合而成



Amyloid PET

Neuraceq (florbetaben F18 injection)

Amyloid PET

Neuraceq (florbetaben F18 injection)

- ▶ 估計β型澱粉樣蛋白神經炎斑塊(β-amyloid neuritic plaque)的密度，當認知功能障礙的成人患者正在接受阿茲海默氏症(Alzheimer's Disease)的評估及其他導致認知降低原因的評估時使用。
- ▶ 類澱粉蛋白正子造影為失智症的影像診斷新工具，用以估計受檢者腦中β類澱粉蛋白斑塊(β-amyloid plaque)的密度，協助診斷失智症的病因。

Amyloid PET

Neuraceq (florbetaben F18 injection)

- ▶ β 類澱粉蛋白為阿茲海默氏症 (Alzheimer's Disease) 最早出現的病理特徵，早在病患出現臨床症狀的15年前，類澱粉蛋白即開始在腦中堆積，病患注射藥劑後，藥物即進入大腦中與 β 類澱粉蛋白結合，透過正子電腦斷層造影掃描，可將 β 類澱粉蛋白在腦中的分佈以影像呈現，幫助臨床醫師釐清認知功能障礙病因、確診或排除阿茲海默氏症。
- ▶ 腦立晰注射劑(Florbetaben F18)為 ^{18}F 標誌的二苯乙烯類衍生物，可與 β 類澱粉蛋白斑塊結合，利用正子造影偵測 ^{18}F 放射性同位素之正電子訊號而成像。
- ▶ 在靜脈注射腦立晰注射劑之後，藥物會通過血腦障壁，在腦內有 β 型澱粉樣神經炎蛋白斑塊沉積的區域會呈現不同的滯留程度，而影像判讀是以在腦部各區域對腦立晰注射劑有特異性與非特異性的吸收而造成不同的訊號強度差異為基礎。

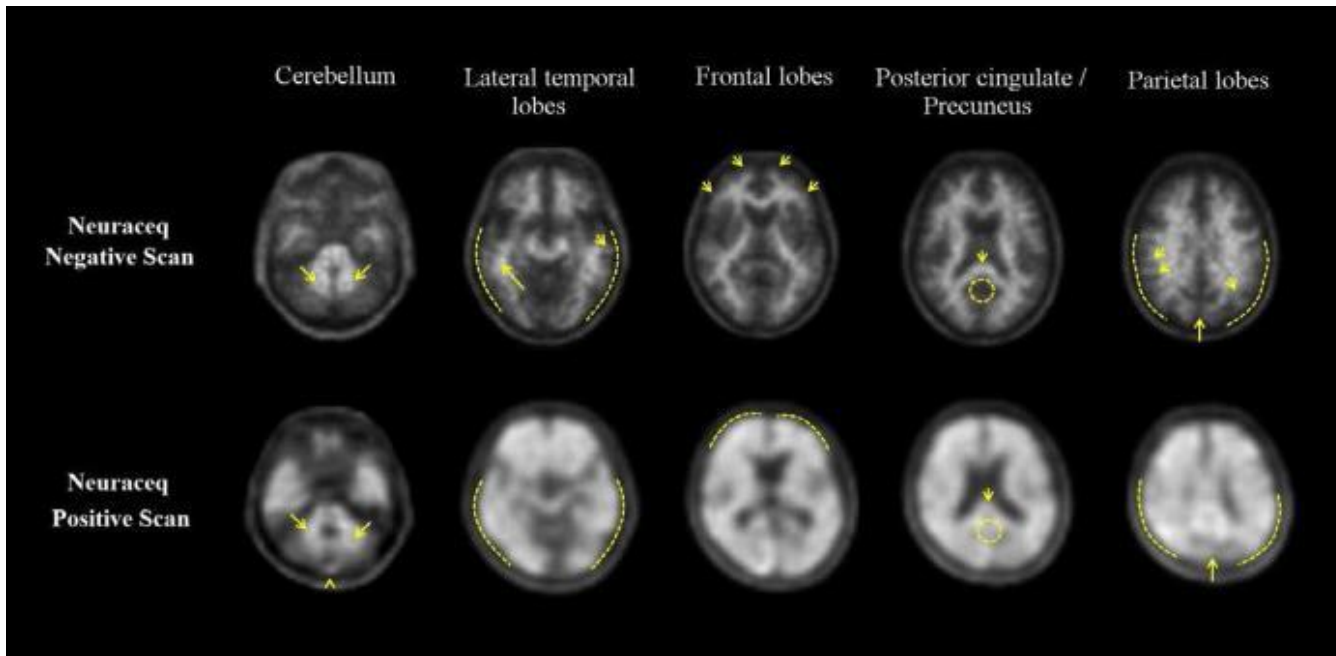
Amyloid PET

Neuraceq (florbetaben F18 injection)

- ▶ 靜脈注射藥物(慢速靜脈推注速度為每6秒推注1毫升(6 sec/mL)，總注射體積不超過10毫升。)
- ▶ 建議成人劑量為300 百萬貝克(8.1毫居里)，最大劑量為不高於360百萬貝克，且不低於240百萬貝克。
- ▶ 休息等待藥物作用，時間約45-130分鐘。
- ▶ 開始正子造影，時間約20分鐘，期間避免頭部晃動。

Amyloid PET

Neuraceq (florbetaben F18 injection)



Amyloid PET

Neuraceq (florbetaben F18 injection)

RCTU 分數	判讀條件
1 <u>無</u> -示踪劑攝取	灰質攝取示踪劑的程度 (如：訊號強度)低於白質的攝取程度。
2 <u>中度</u> -示踪劑攝取	有一個或多個小面積區域(從白質邊緣至外皮質邊緣)攝取示踪劑程度等同或高於白質的攝取程度；影響個別區域大部分的切面影像。
3 <u>顯著</u> -示踪劑攝取	有一大片融合的面積區域(從白質邊緣至外皮質邊緣)攝取示踪劑程度等同或高於白質的攝取程度(延伸超過白質邊緣至外皮質邊緣)；影響全部的區域，涵括個別區域大部分的切面影像。

註：皮質攝取示踪劑程度的評分，取決於問題區域大部分的切片影像。



Axumin
(Fluciclovine F18)

Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)

- ▶ Axumin (fluciclovine F18) injection is indicated for positron emission tomography (PET) imaging in men with suspected prostate cancer recurrence based on elevated blood prostate specific antigen (PSA) levels following prior treatment

Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)

Oncologic Imaging with Amino Acids

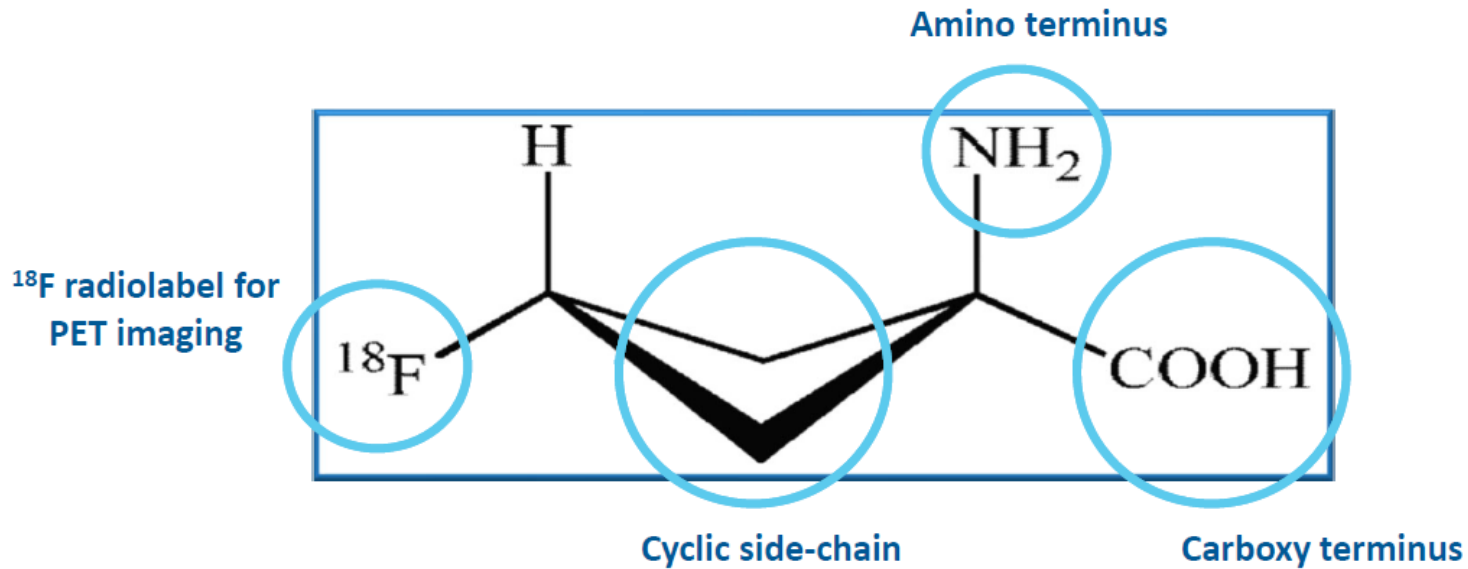
- ▶ Amino acids are in demand for both anabolism & catabolism and are key nutrients for tumor growth
- ▶ Involved in signaling via mTOR
- ▶ Metabolic shift: glutamine used as an alternative energy source to glucose
- ▶ Targeting transport of glutamine inhibits prostate cancer growth in vitro and in PC-3 xenografts

Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)

- ▶ Fluciclovine F 18 is a synthetic amino acid PET imaging agent labelled with ^{18}F
- ▶ Transported most like glutamine
- ▶ Recognized and taken up by amino acid transporters that are upregulated in many cancer cells, including prostate cancer
- ▶ Principle transporters involved in fluciclovine F 18 uptake are LAT1 and ASCT2
- ▶ LAT1 and ASCT2 expression levels have been correlated with a more aggressive phenotype of prostate cancer
- ▶ Fluciclovine F 18 is not metabolised or incorporated into newly synthesized proteins

Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)

Anti 1-amino-3-¹⁸F-fluorocyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid,
also known as **FACBC**)



Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)

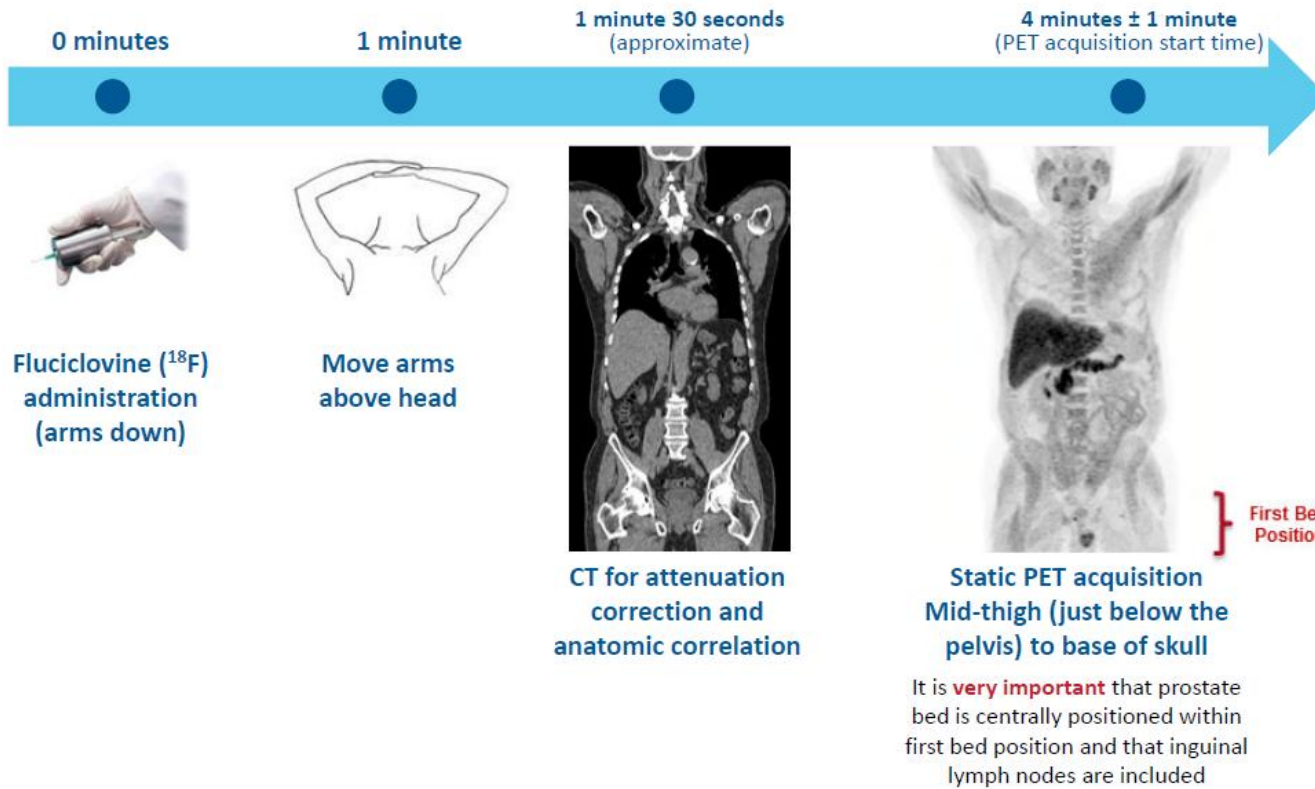
- ▶ 奧攝敏造影注射劑為一放射性診斷藥劑，為合成胺基酸類似物 Fluciclovine，標幟氟-18 (18F)，須搭配正子斷層掃描造影使用。Fluciclovine (18F) 的化學名為(1r, 3r)-1-amino-3[18F]fluorocyclobutane-1-carboxylic acid
- ▶ Fluciclovine (18F) 為人工合成胺基酸，透過在攝護腺癌細胞中大量表現之LAT-1 和 ASCT2 胺基酸轉運蛋白進行運輸。Fluciclovine (18F) 在攝護腺癌細胞中之攝入程度較周遭正常組織高。
- ▶ 經由靜脈給藥後，腫瘤-正常組織對比 (tumor-to-normal tissue contrast) 於注射後4 到10 分鐘達到最高

Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)

正子斷層掃描造影前的準備事項：

- ▶ 建議病人在正子斷層掃描造影前至少一天內避免從事任何有相當強度的運動。
- ▶ 在接受奧攝敏造影注射劑前至少4小時內禁食（可容許服藥用的少許開水）。
- ▶ 注射藥物前30-60分鐘禁止排尿。
- ▶ 在奧攝敏造影注射劑注射完成的3至5分鐘後（目標為4分鐘），開始正子斷層掃描造影。建議每照野單位的影像擷取時間為至少3分鐘

Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)



Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)

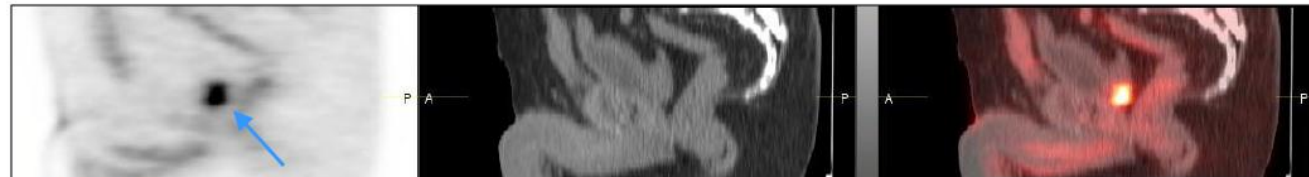
Prostate Bed: Post-Prostatectomy



- Subject presented with elevated PSA of 43.5 ng/ml
- Prostate bed recurrence detected (blue arrow)



Coronal view



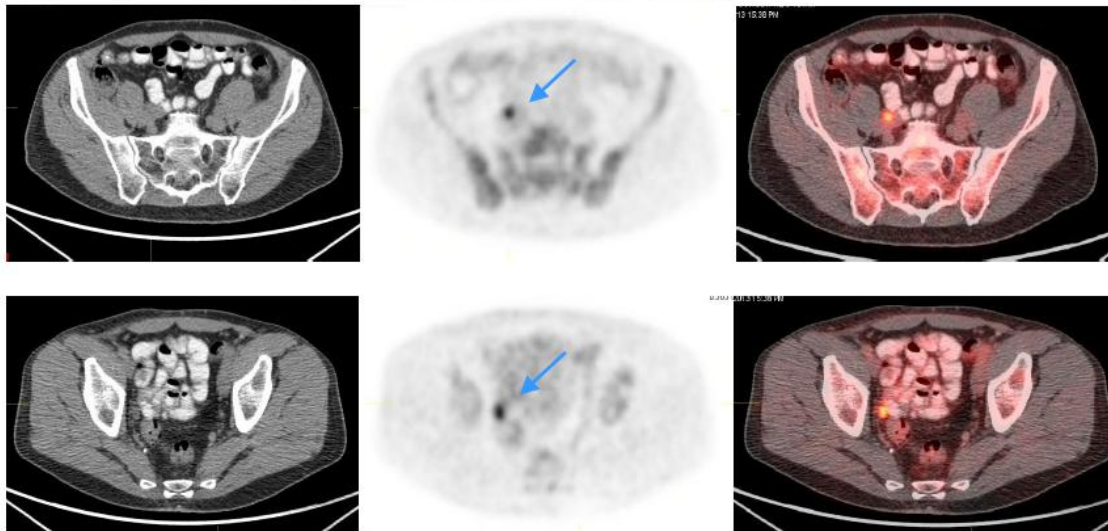
Sagittal view

Axumin (Fluciclovine F 18)

Lymph Nodes



- Subject presented with rising PSA (2.31 ng/mL), post-radiotherapy and brachytherapy
- MR negative for extra-prostatic disease
- Image interpretation: positive sub-cm right common iliac and obturator nodes (blue arrows), histopathological sampling confirmed malignancy



ory University, Atlanta, GA, USA.

^{68}Ga -PSMA PET/CT

Introduction

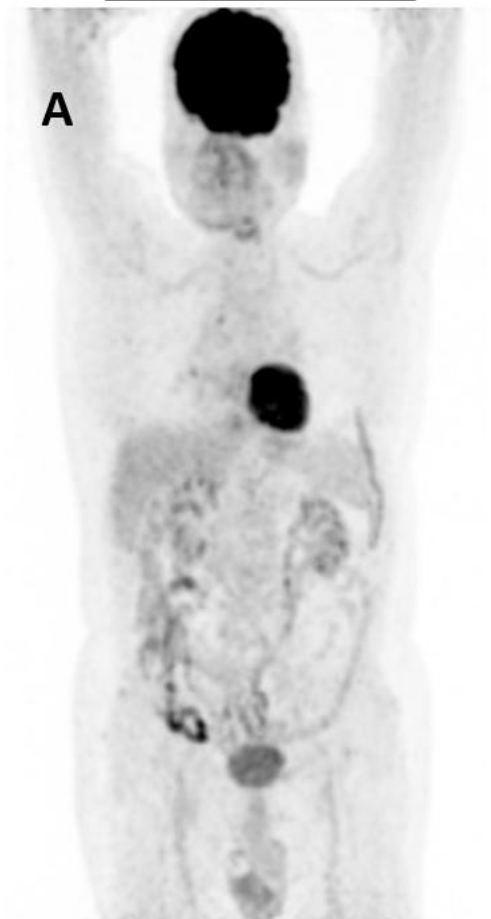
- ▶ 前列腺特異性膜抗原 (prostate-specific membrane antigen , PSMA) 是一種 II 型跨膜蛋白 , 主要存在於前列腺組織。
- ▶ PSMA 增加見於多種惡性腫瘤 , 但最顯著的是前列腺癌。
- ▶ Gallium 68 PSMA-11
 - ▶ 2020年12月 , 美國食品藥物管理局 (FDA) 宣佈針對前列腺特異性膜抗原 (PSMA) 的正電子斷層掃描技術 (PET CT 或 PET MRI) 適用於懷疑前列腺癌症復發或轉移案例上。
- ▶ 2021年5月 , FDA再批准另一種F-18 PSMA示蹤劑在前列腺癌患者於懷疑復發或轉移個案的應用。
- ▶ ^{68}Ga is most often obtained from a $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$ generator system.
- ▶ ^{68}Ga decays with 89% yield by positron emission and has a half-life of 67.63 min.

- ▶ PSMA能成為前列腺癌理想分子診斷與治療的標靶，有幾大特性：
 - ▶ PSMA可以過度表現在各期別的前列腺癌中。
 - ▶ PSMA典型的表現會與腫瘤級別、疾病惡性程度、轉移與生化性復發等因素而有相聯性。
 - ▶ PSMA為一種 具有細胞外配體結合功能區塊的穿膜蛋白。
- ▶ 臨床上PSMA 掃描可以用於初診前列腺癌患者的全身評估分期，判斷根治術後PSA生化復發患者的轉移和復發，尋找激素抵抗性前列腺癌患者的轉移灶和原發灶，以及用於放化療後的療效觀察，比臨床常用的掃描有更高的敏感性和特異性。

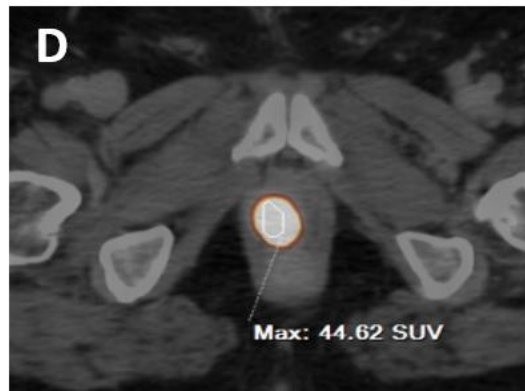
⁶⁸Ga-PSMA PET/CT Protocol

Patient preparation	Hydration with e.g. oral intake of 500 mL of water 2 h prior to acquisition
Activity	1.8-2.2 MBq(0.049–0.060 mCi) ⁶⁸ Ga-PSMA per kilogram bodyweight
Administration	i.v., Flushing with at least the same volume of saline
Concomitant medication	Furosemide (20 mg i.v.)
Uptake time	60 min (acceptable range: 50 to 100 min)
Patient position	Arms elevated above the head
CT Protocol	FOV: base of the skull base to mid-thigh
PET Protocol	FOV and acquisition: from mid-thigh to base of the skull base; 3-4 min per bed position

FDG-PET/CT



Ga-PSMA-PET/CT



^{68}Ga -DOTATOC PET/CT

Clinical indications

- ▶ 神經內分泌瘤 (neuroendocrine tumor, NET) 是源於神經內分泌細胞的腫瘤。
- ▶ 大多發展速度緩慢，可以長在身體各處，但以消化系統之神經內分泌瘤最為常見(約60%)，
- ▶ 依據NET 腫瘤細胞核有絲分裂比率 (Ki-67)、分化程度區分。
 - 分化良好，低惡性度 G1 (well differentiated, low grade)
 - 分化良好，中等惡性度 G2 (well differentiated, intermediate grade)
 - 分化良好，高惡性度 G3 (well differentiated, high grade)
 - 而分化不良之NEN一律稱之為NEC (神經內分泌癌)。

Table 2 Classification of NENs according to AJNCC 2017 [29]

Neuroendocrine Neoplasm (NEN)

NEN with Ki-67 < 20%

NET G1
Neuroendocrine tumours
low grade Ki-67 < 3%

NET G2
Neuroendocrine tumours
well differentiated
Ki-67 3%–20%

NEN with Ki-67 > 20%

NET G3
Neuroendocrine tumours
well differentiated
Ki-67 21%–55%

NEC
Neuroendocrine carcinoma
with Ki-67 > 21%,
usually > 55%
- large cells
- small cells

Clinical indications

- ▶ 神經內分泌腫瘤 (NETs) 帶有生長抑素受體，也就是一種調節內分泌系統的荷爾蒙。
- ▶ 80%的神經內分泌腫瘤表面會有體抑素接受體(somatostatin receptor，SSTR)，所以體抑素受體影像檢查就是利用此受體來顯像。
- ▶ 體抑素受體影像檢查包括傳統的In111-octreoscan 及正子掃描 (Ga68 DOTATAC or DOTANOC or DOTATATE PET/CT)。
- ▶ Ga 68 dotatate 是一種會發射正子的生長抑素類似物，結合到生長抑素受體以達到效用。

Patient Preparation and Precautions

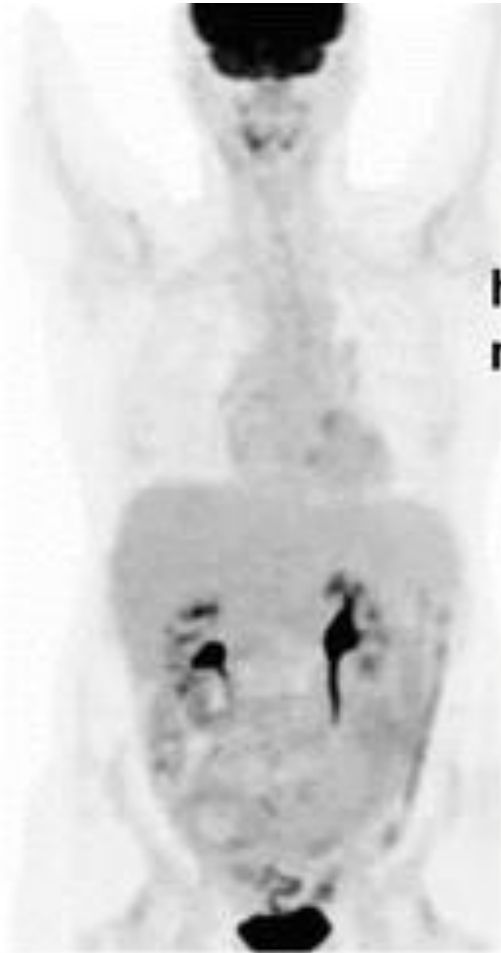
Pre-arrival and patient instructions :

- ▶ No need for fasting before injection.
- ▶ patients discontinue all short acting somatostatin analogs (SSAs) 24 hours prior.
- ▶ The EANM procedure guidelines for SSTR-PET suggest an interval of 3–4 weeks after administration of long-acting SSAs to avoid potential somatostatin receptor blockade.
- ▶ Patients should drink water to ensure adequate oral hydration prior to administration of SSTR-targeted radiotracers and to continue to drink and void frequently during the first hours following administration to reduce radiation exposure to the bladder.

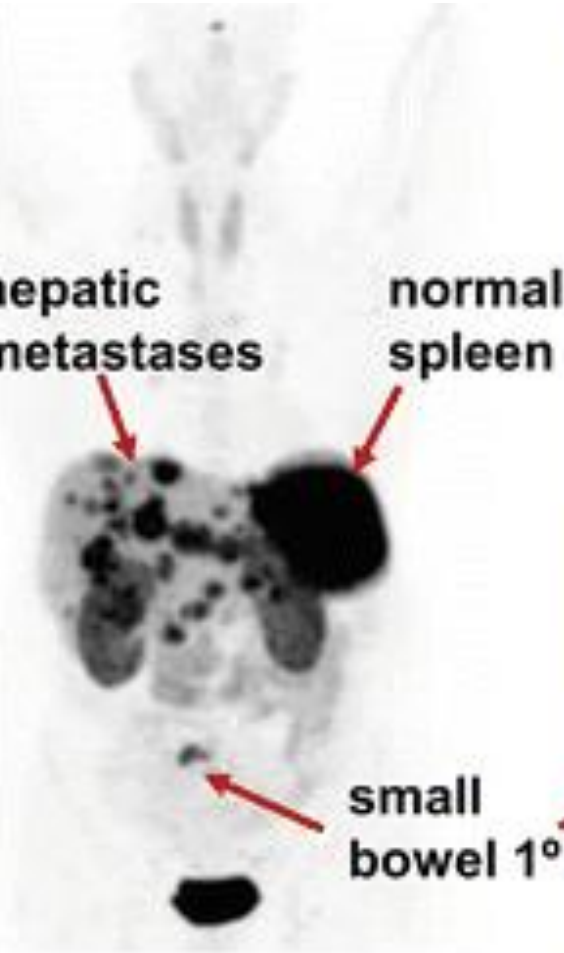
Patient Preparation and Precautions

Image acquisition :

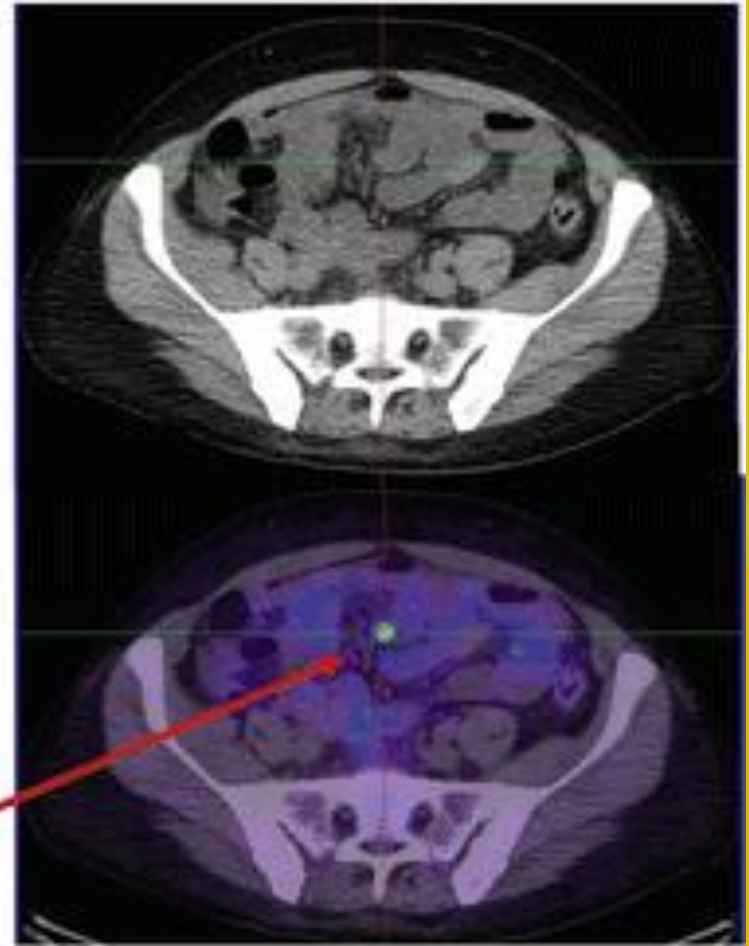
- ▶ $^{68}\text{Ge}/^{68}\text{Ga}$ generators ; half-life : 68 minutes
- ▶ SSTR-targeting radiotracers:
 - ▶ ^{68}Ga -DOTATOC 、 ^{68}Ga -DOTATATE 、 ^{68}Ga -DOTANOC
- ▶ Administered Activity :
 - ▶ Adult : 100-200 MBq (2.7-5.4 mCi)
 - ▶ Pediatric patients : 1.59 MBq/kg (0.043 mCi/kg) with a range of 11.1 MBq (0.3 mCi) to 111 MBq (3 mCi).
- ▶ Uptake time : 45-90 min after injection (60min)
- ▶ Patients should void before scanning.
- ▶ start at the vertex and extend to the mid-thighs.



FDG PET/CT



DOTATATE PET/CT



Axial DOTATATE PET/CT

Thanks for your attenyion