

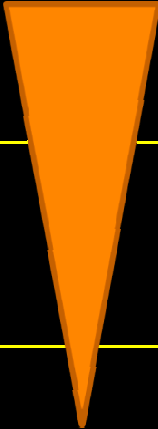
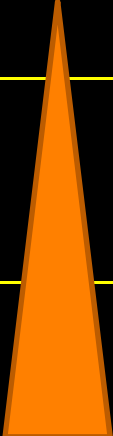
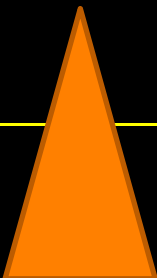
Interdisziplinäre Tumormedizin Spezielle Untersuchungstechniken

Nuklearmedizin

B. Riemann

Klinik für Nuklearmedizin
UKM

Nuklearmedizinische Diagnostik

	Konventionelle Diagnostik	PET	Hybridsysteme
Gestern			
Heute			
Morgen			

Nuklearmedizin: Eigenschaften

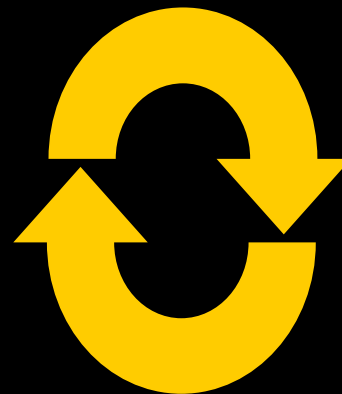
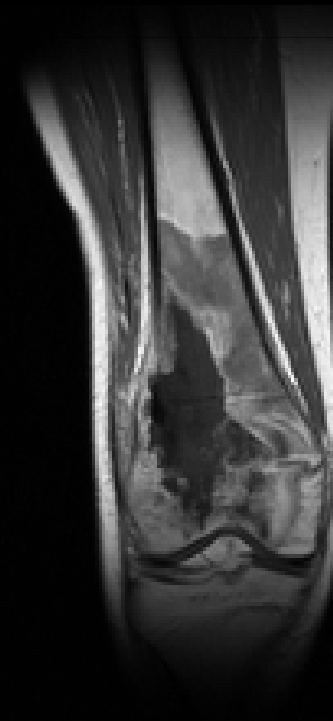
Molekulare Bildgebung

- hohe Sensitivität
- Screening-Methode



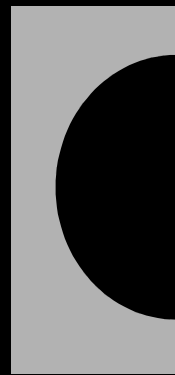
Morphologische Bildgebung

- hohe Auflösung
- gute Artdiagnostik



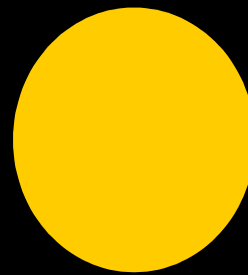
Skelettszintigraphie

Darstellung des Knochenstoffwechsels



Ziel

neugebildete
Knochenmatrix



Tracer

Phosphonat



Signalgeber

Tc-99m



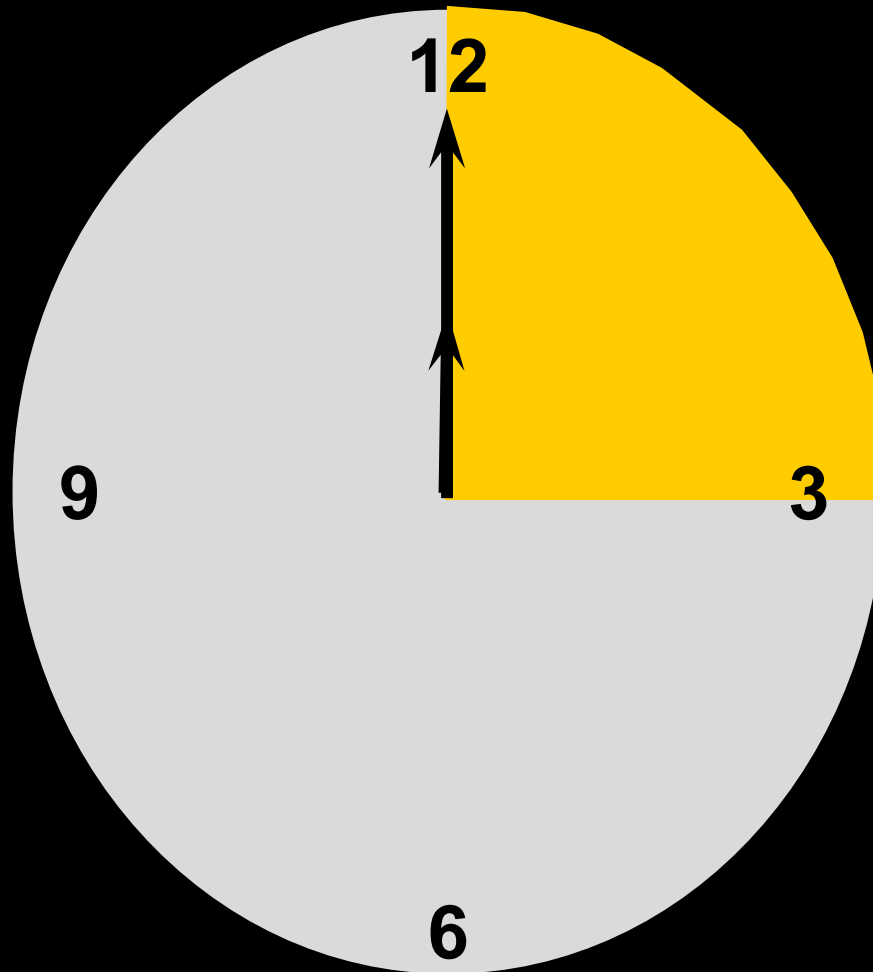
Aktivität: 750,1 MBq
Zeitpunkt: 15.01.2001 10:11
Isotop: Tc-99m / MDP
Gefäß: 5 ml Spritze / 5,0 ml



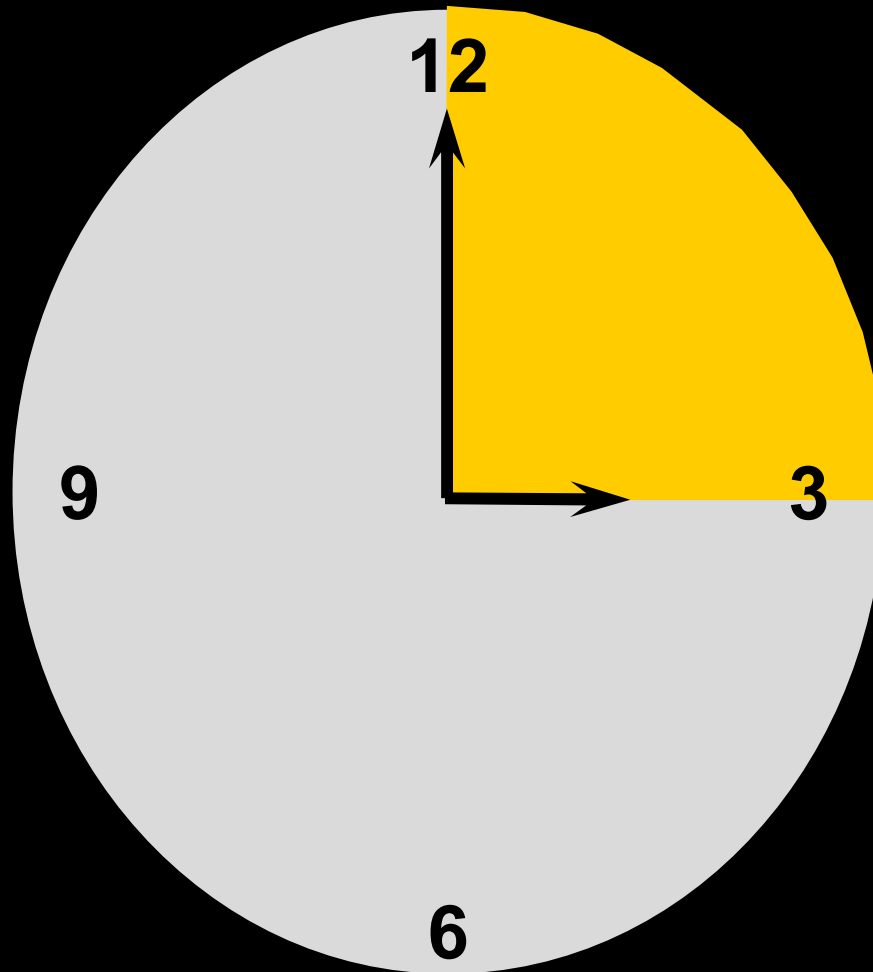




Wartezeit

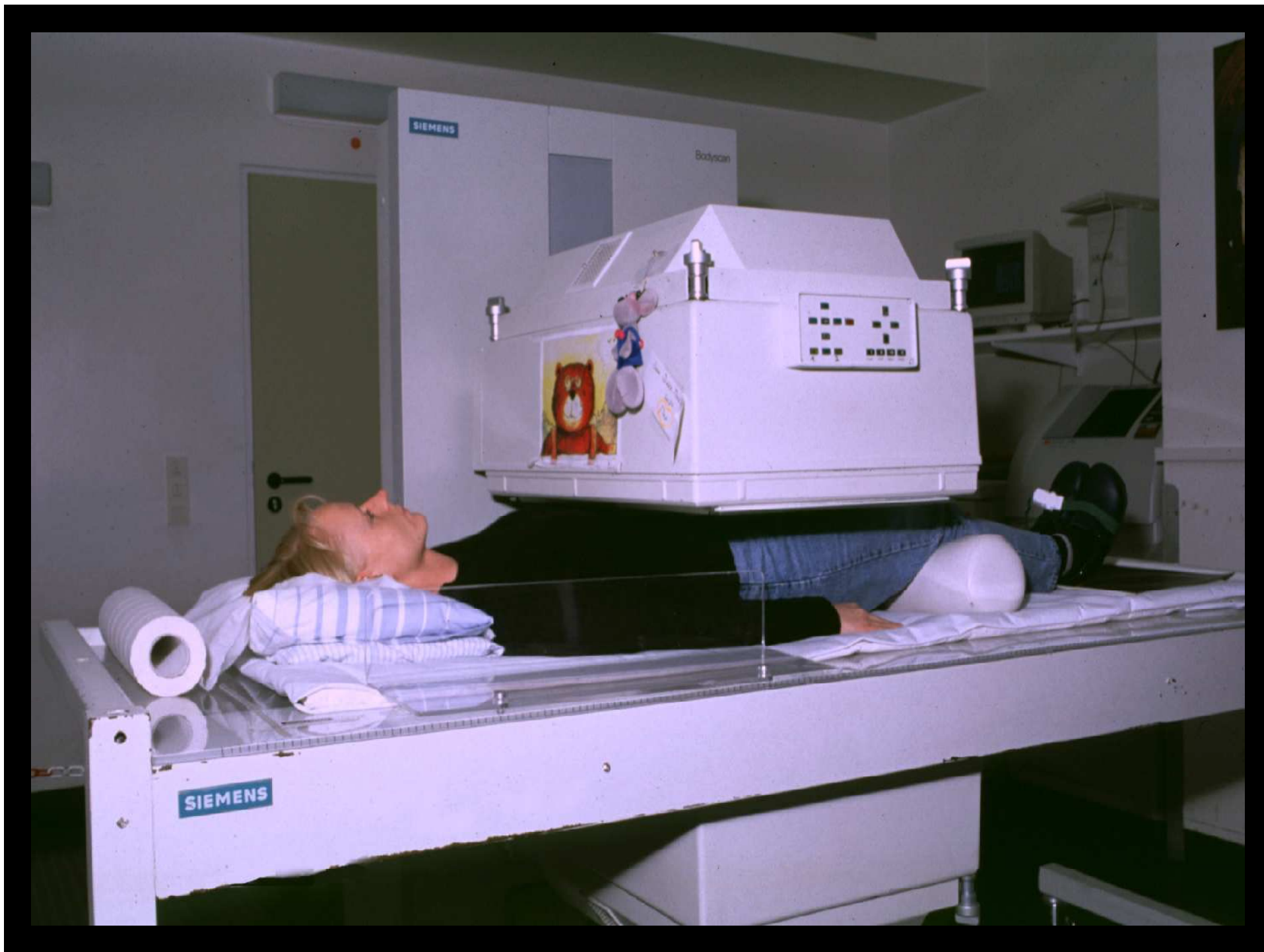


Wartezeit





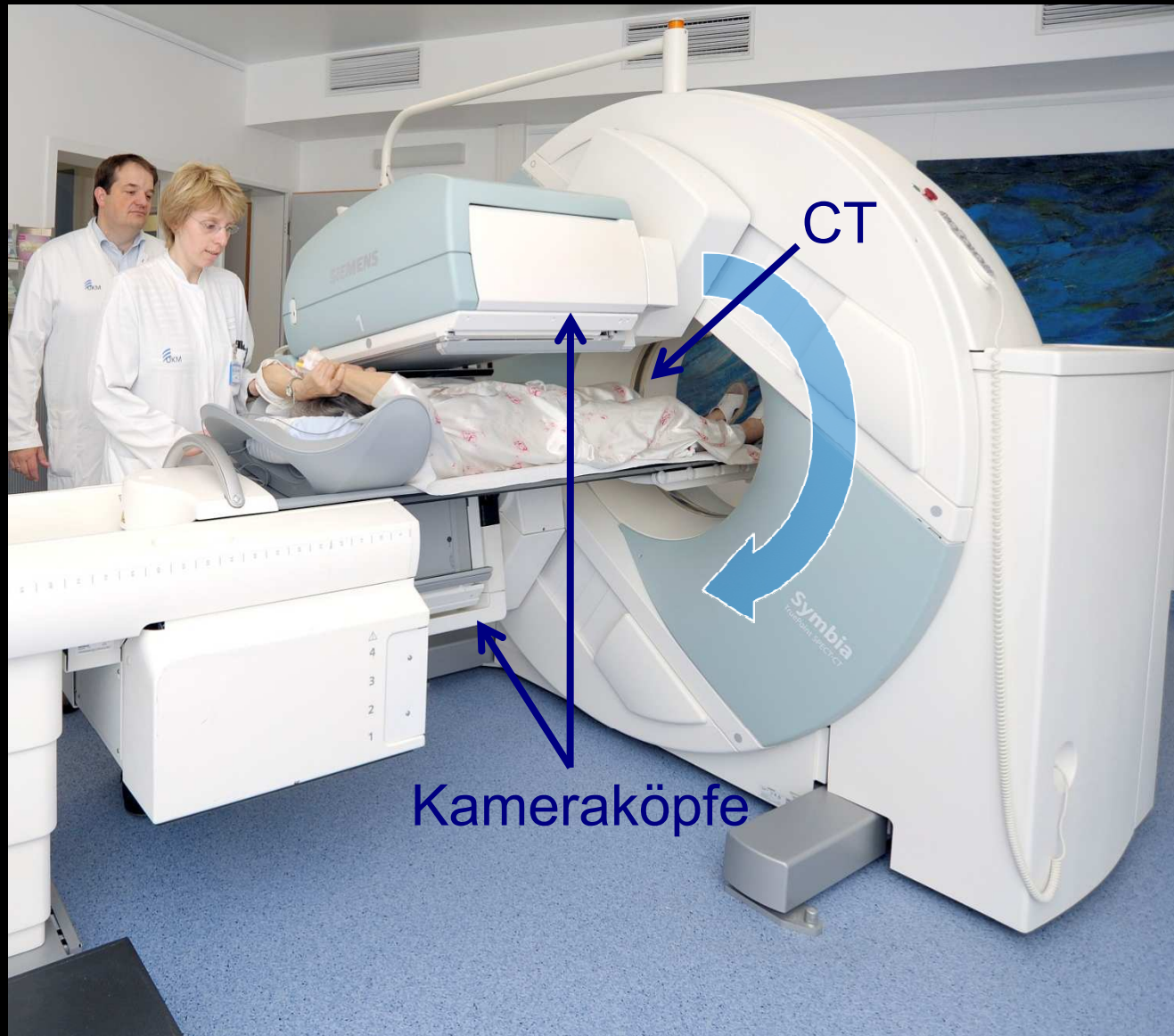






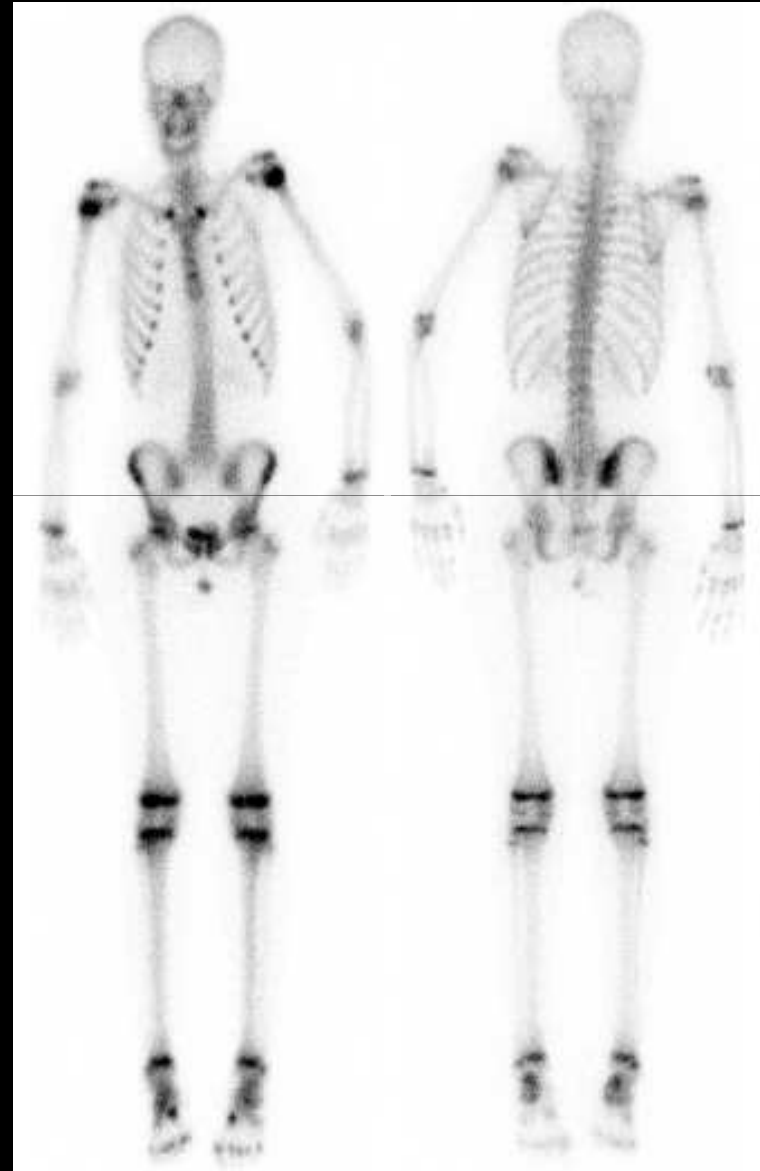
SPECT

Single-Photonen-Emissions-Computer-Tomographie





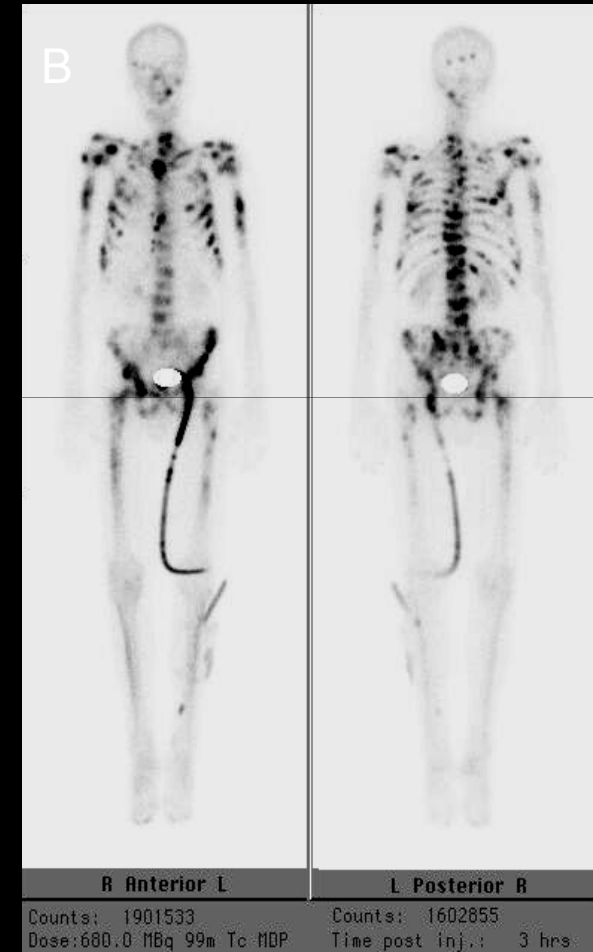
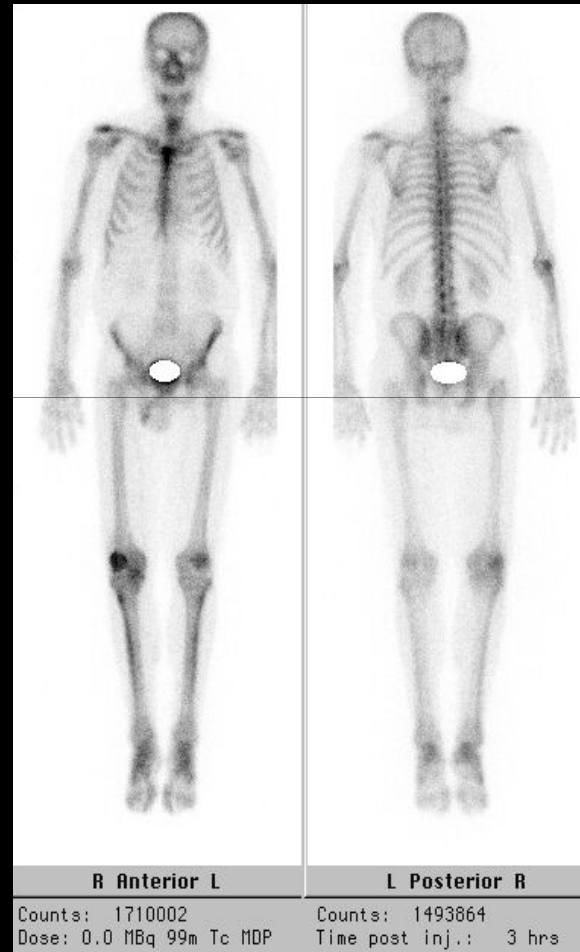
Normalbefunde



???

4 Jahre später

- 70 jähriger Patient
- ED Prostata-Ca 1996
- (A) Keine metastasen-typischen Befunde
- (B) Multifokale Skelett-Metastasierung



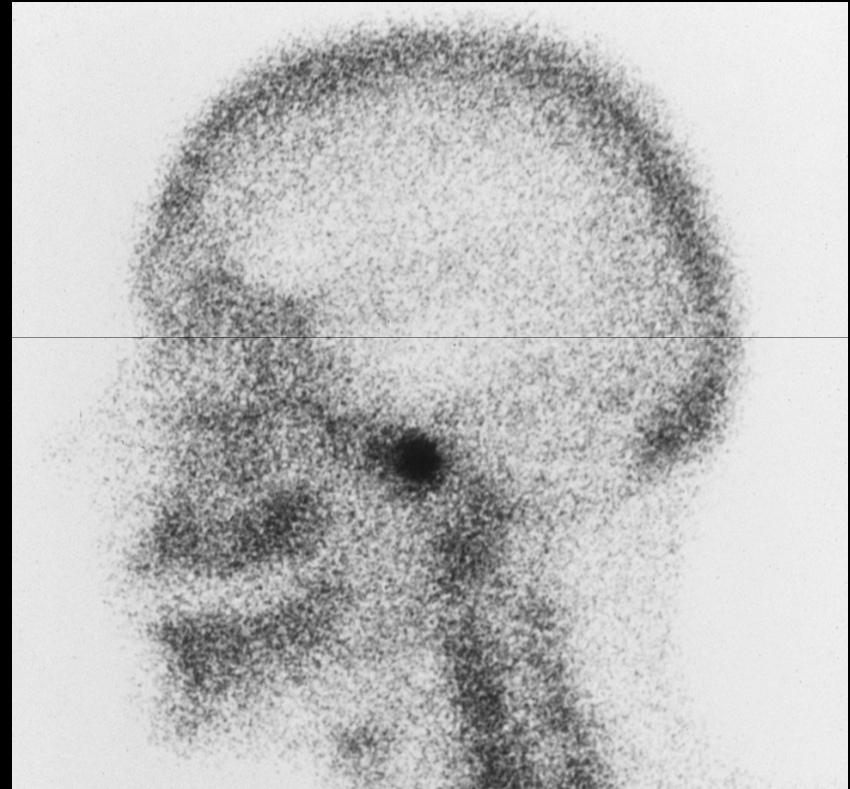
Knochenmetastasen



Pathologie ?



rechts lateral



links lateral

Pathologie ?

1. Nein

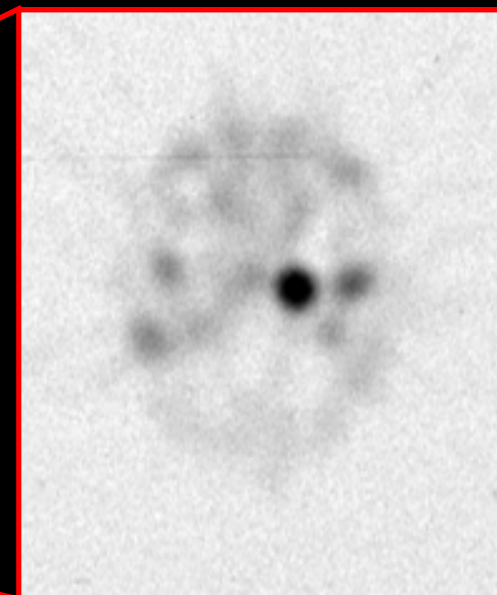
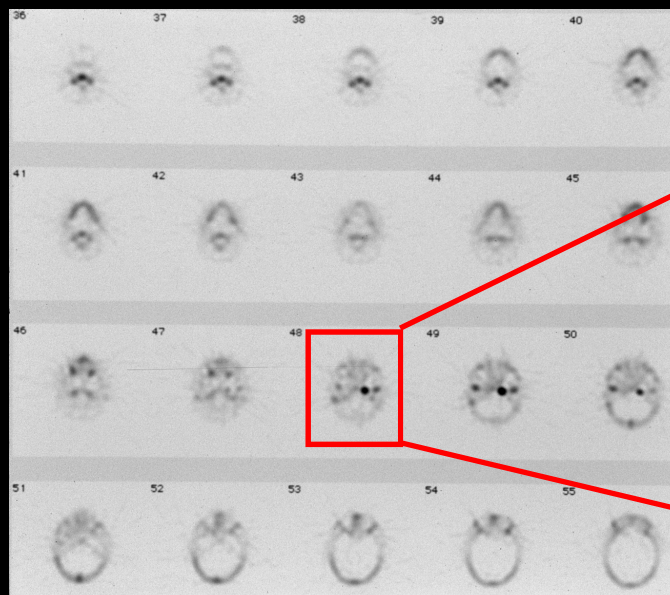
2. Ja



10

Countdown

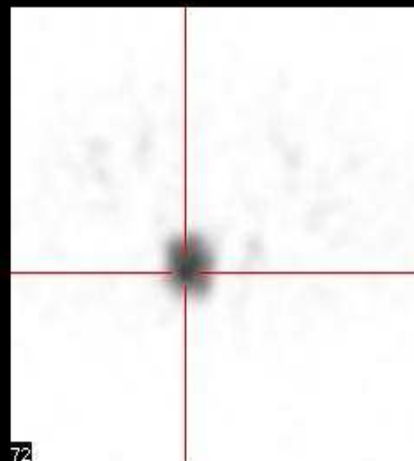
SPECT: Knochenmetastase



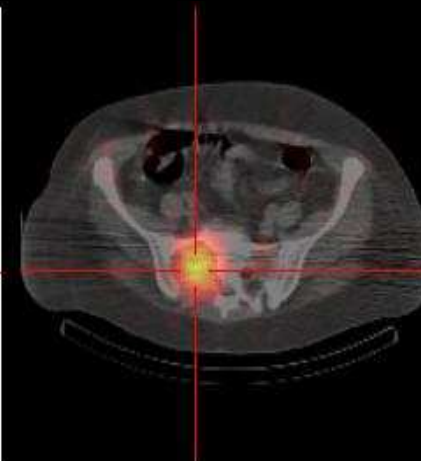
SPECT-CT: Knochenmetastase



Transaxial



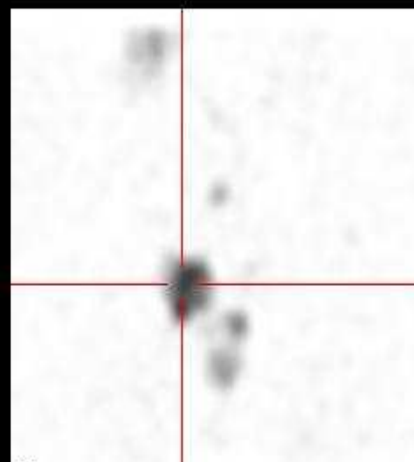
Transaxial



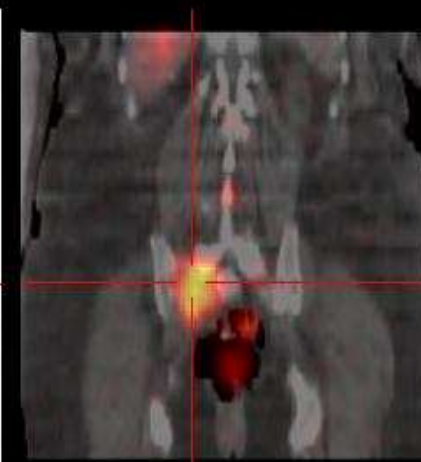
Transaxial



Coronal



Coronal



Coronal

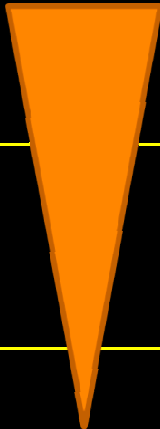
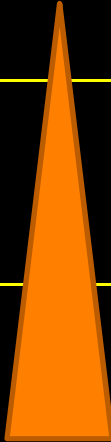
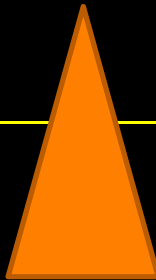
Indikationen

- Staging: Knochenmetastasen
Ausnahme: rein osteolytische Metastasen
- Therapie- und Verlaufskontrolle
- Primäre Knochentumoren

Vorteile

- Ganzkörperverfahren
- Tomographie ist möglich (SPECT)

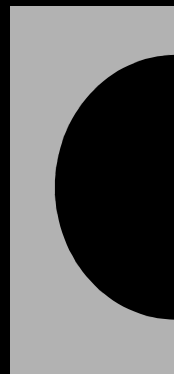
Nuklearmedizinische Diagnostik

	Konventionelle Diagnostik	PET	Hybridsysteme
Gestern			
Heute			
Morgen			

FDG-PET

Positronen-Emissions-Tomographie mit F-18-Fluor-Desoxy-Glukose

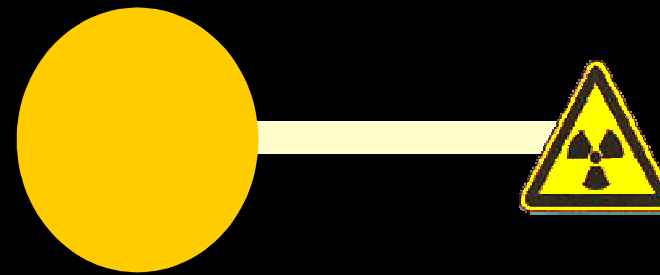
Darstellung des Zuckerstoffwechsels



Ziel

Zelle

Glukosetransporter
Hexokinase



Tracer

Desoxy-
Glukose


Signalgeber

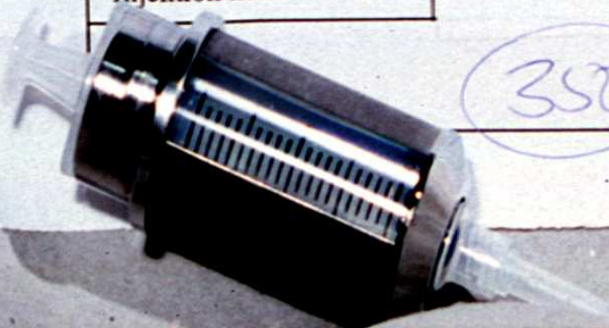
F-18





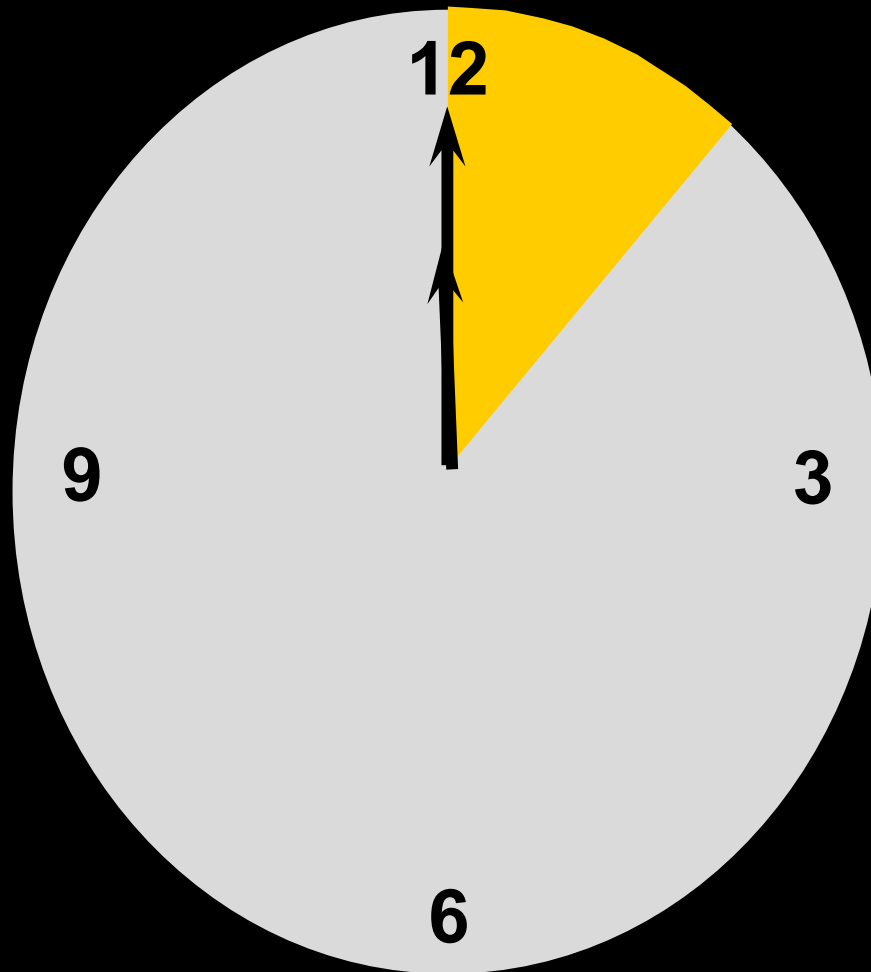
MEDIZ. EINR. DER UNIVERS. MÜNSTER
27.07.130.742
Lagen-Nr.
94 52 410
Lagenstelle
Vukleov mod. E03
Lagen-Nr.

		Datum
<div style="background-color: black; width: 200px; height: 100px; margin: 10px auto;"></div>		
	Aktivität: 350,7 MBq	Uhrzeit
Spritze voll	Zeitpunkt: 03.05.2000 12:25	:
	Isotop: F-18 / FDG	:
Spritze leer	Aktivität: 0,450 MBq	:
	Zeitpunkt: 03.05.2000 12:33:32	:
	Isotop: F-18 / FDG	:
Injektion netto	Gefäß: 5 ml Spritze / 5,0 ml	:
350		Glukose: mg/dl

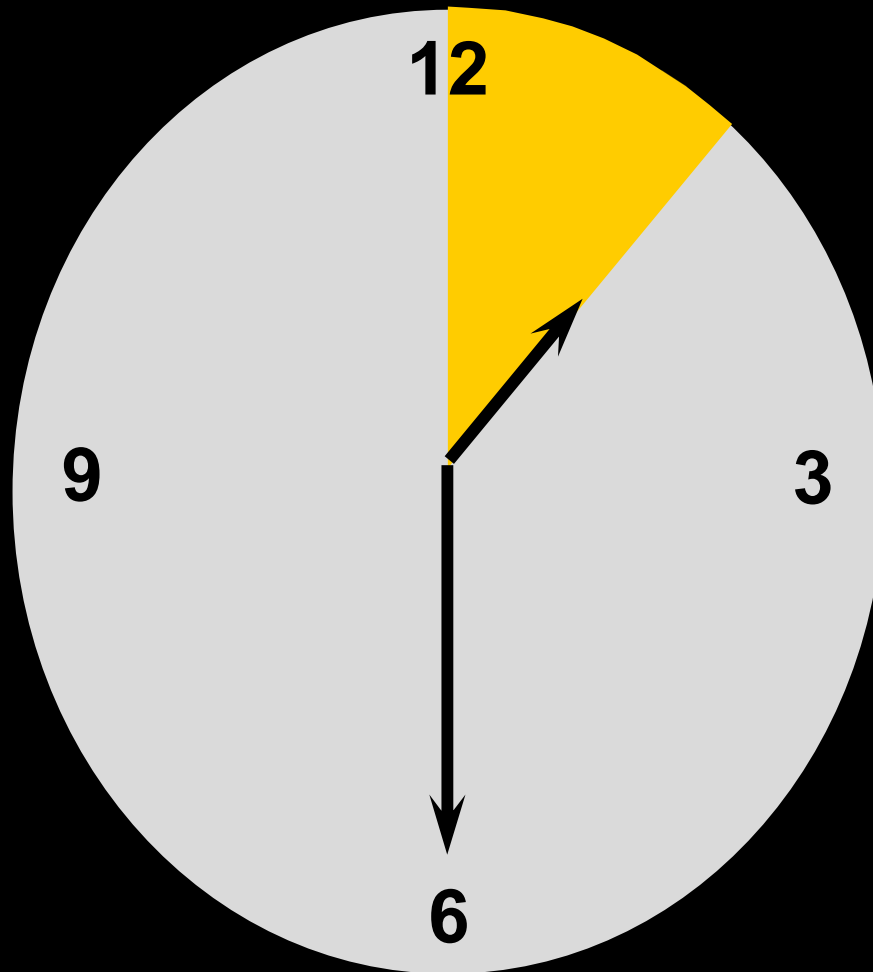




Wartezeit



Wartezeit





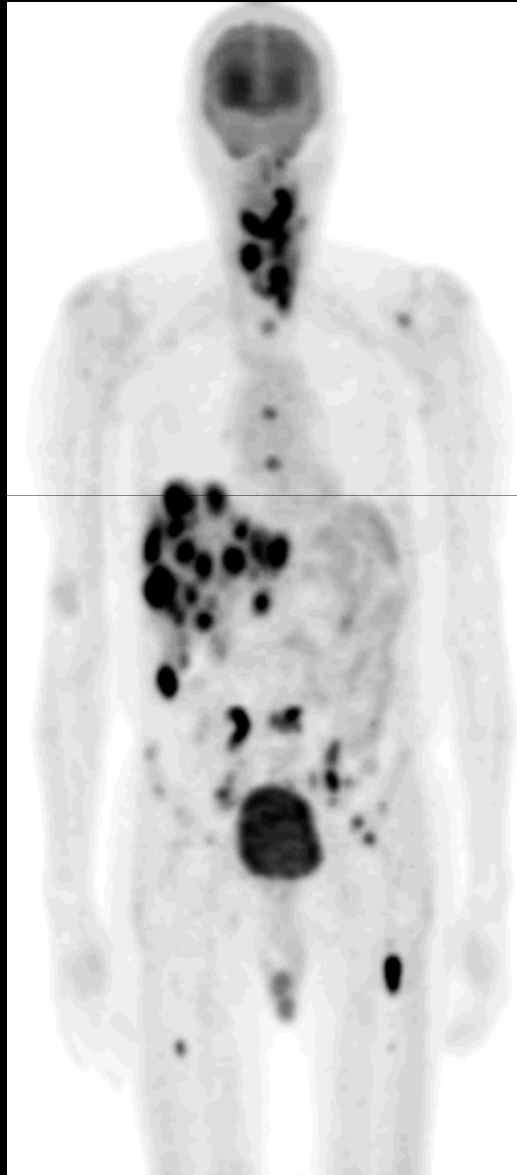




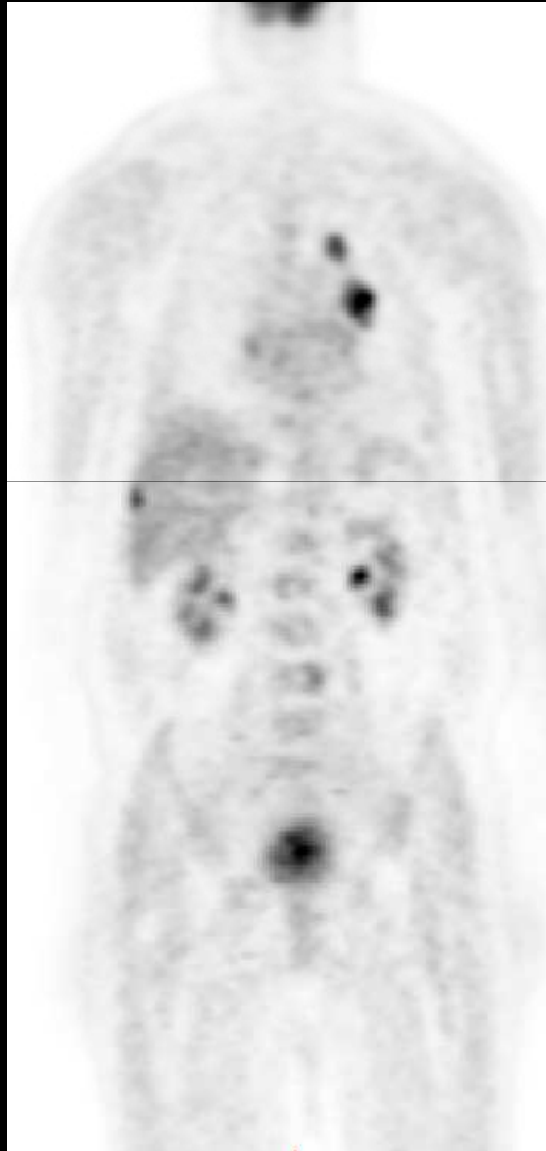
FDG-PET: Normalbefund



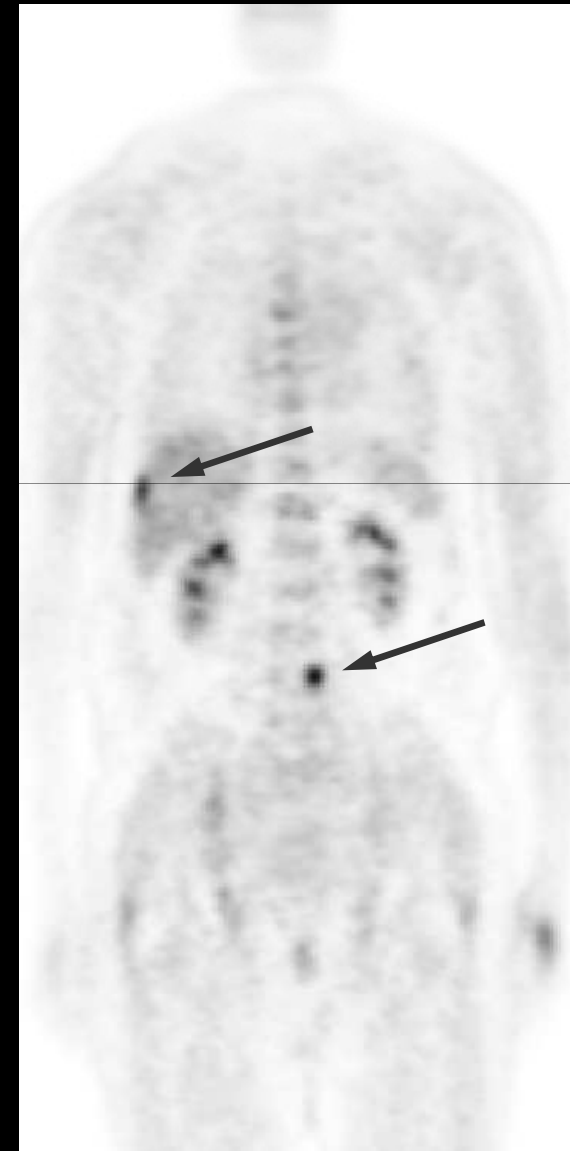
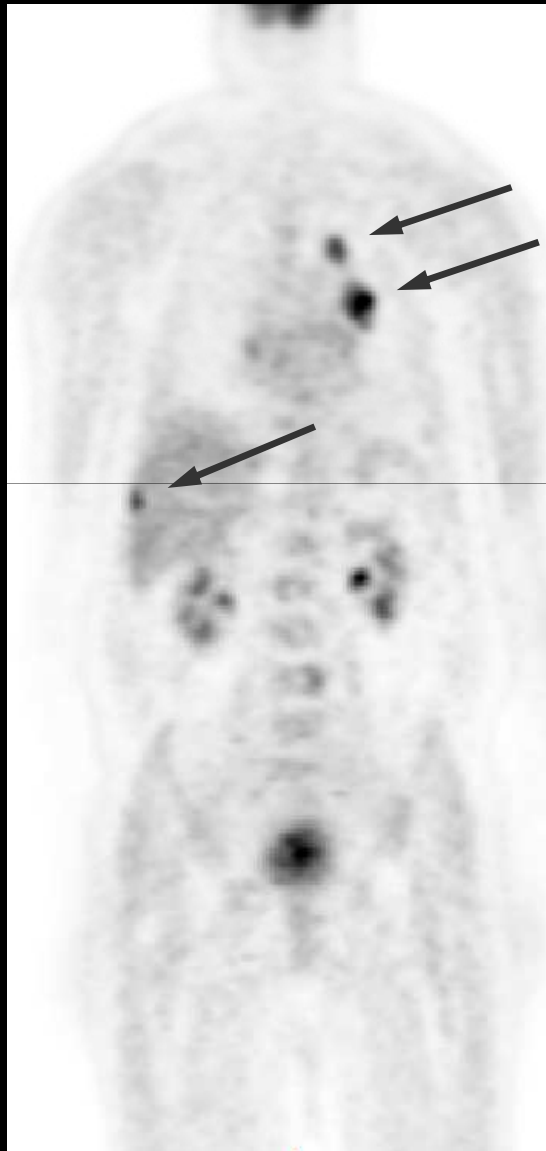
FDG-PET: Lymphom



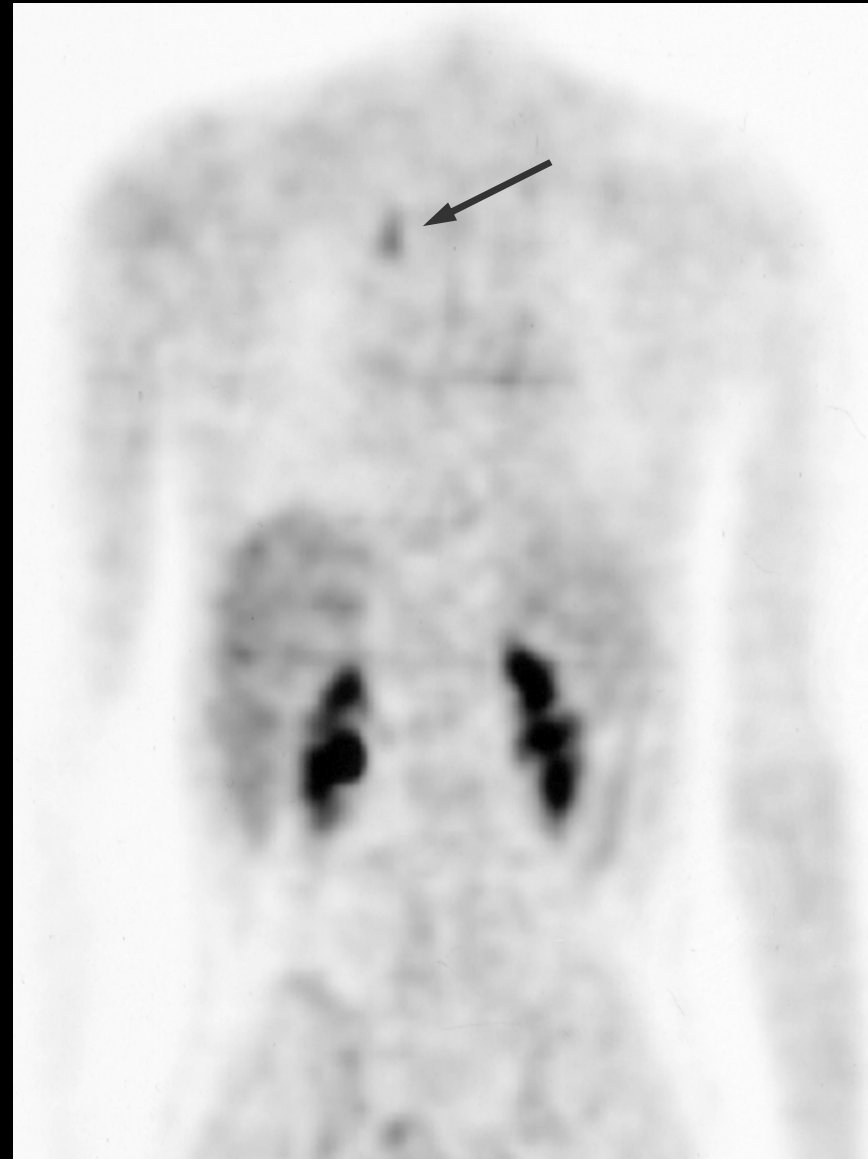
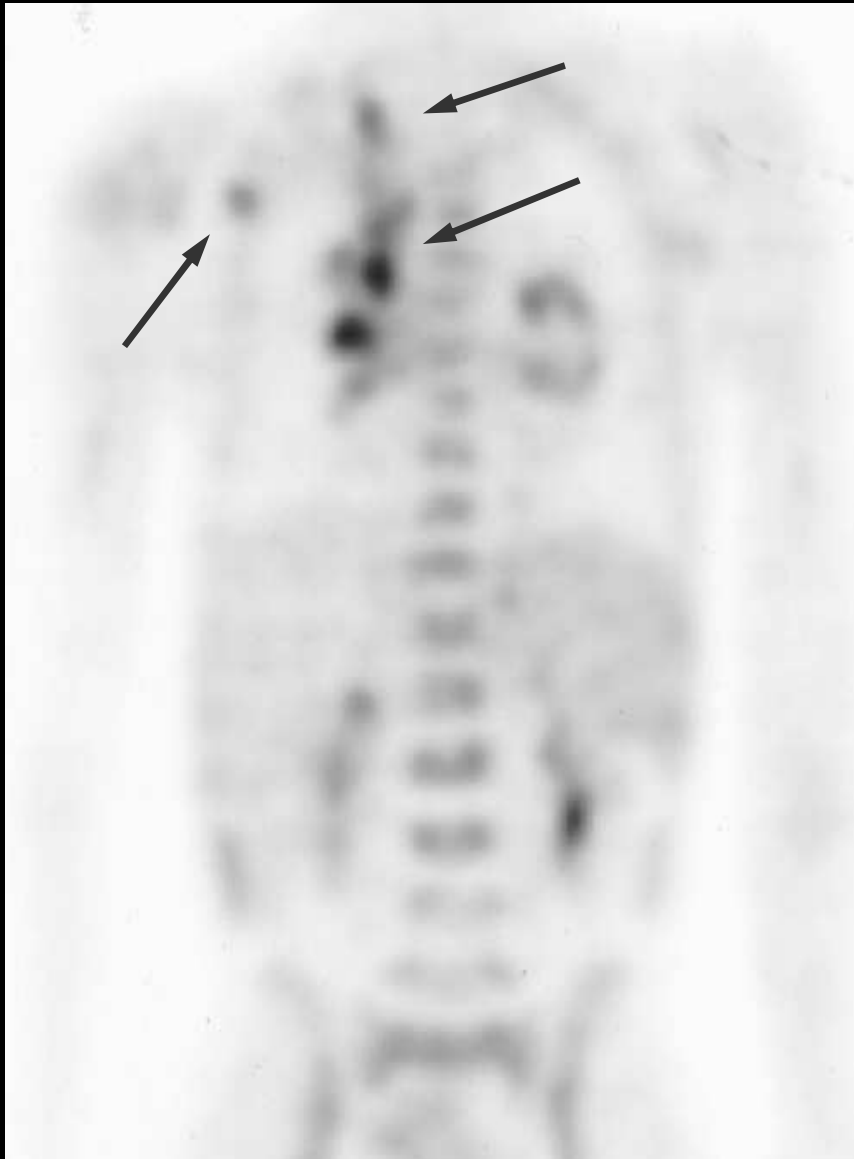
Staging: Bronchialkarzinom



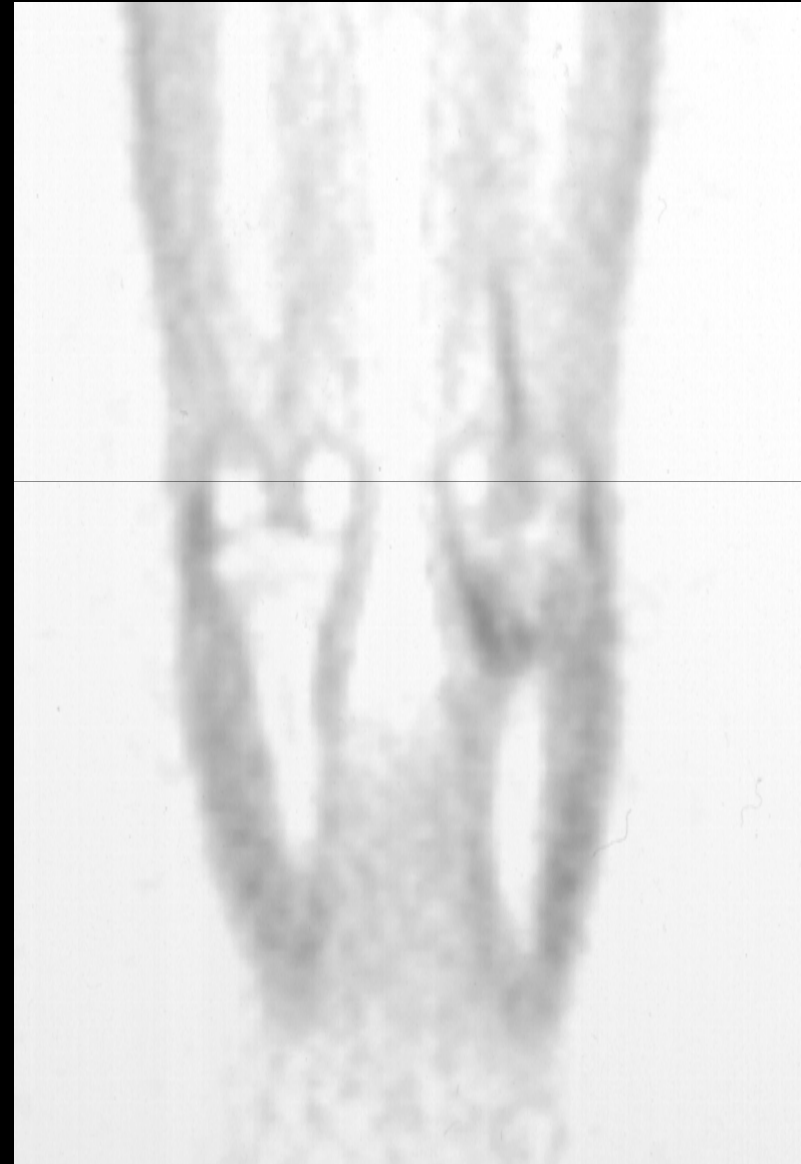
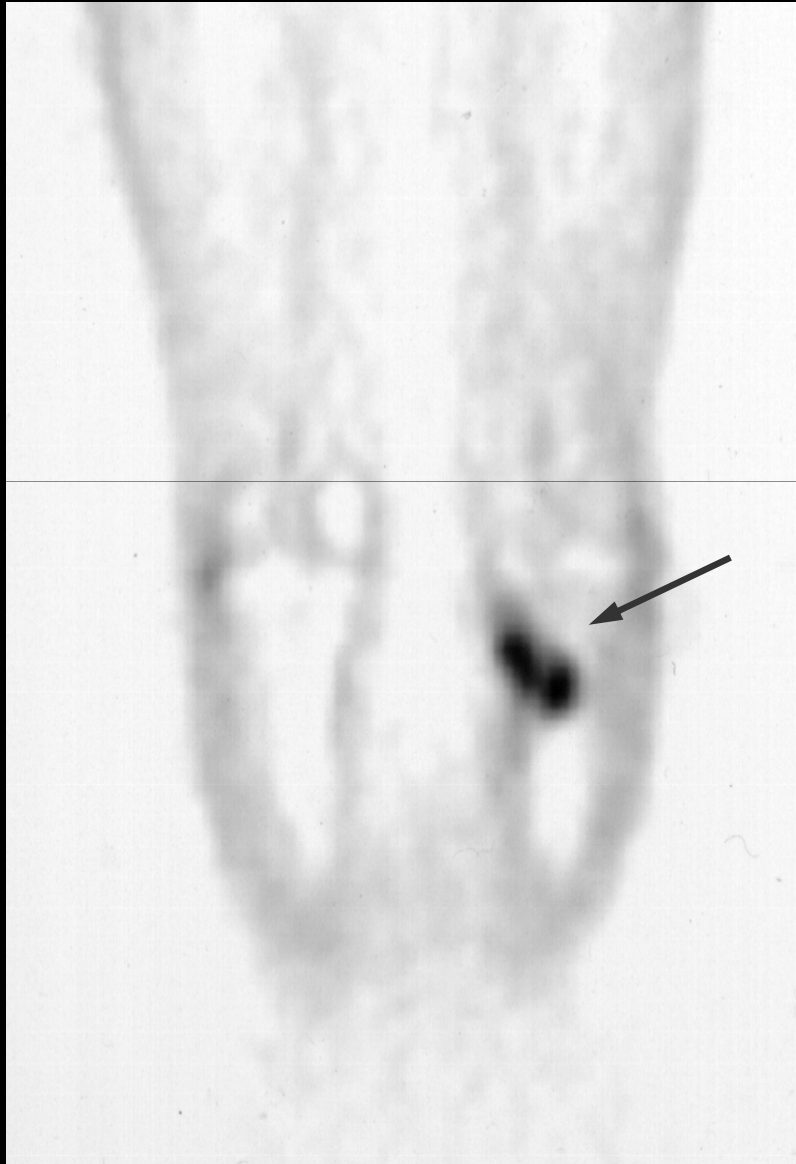
Staging: Bronchialkarzinom



Therapiekontrolle: Lymphom



Therapiekontrolle: Osteosarkom



PET - „Konsensus-Konferenz“ 2001

Table 2. Grading of PET indications (adopted from [12])

Grade	Description
1a	Established clinical use
1b	Clinical use probable
2	Useful in individual cases
3	Not yet assessable owing to missing or incomplete data
4	Clinical use rare (as inferred from theoretical considerations or as demonstrated by published studies)

PET - „Konsensus-Konferenz“ 2001

Gastrointestinal tumours

Oesophageal cancer

Differential diagnosis (benign/malignant)	3
Staging of lymph nodes and distant metastases	1a
Therapy control	3
Diagnosis of relapse	3

Pancreatic carcinoma

Differential diagnosis (inflammation vs. malignancy)	1a
Staging of lymph nodes and distant metastases	3
Diagnosis of relapse	1b

Colorectal cancer

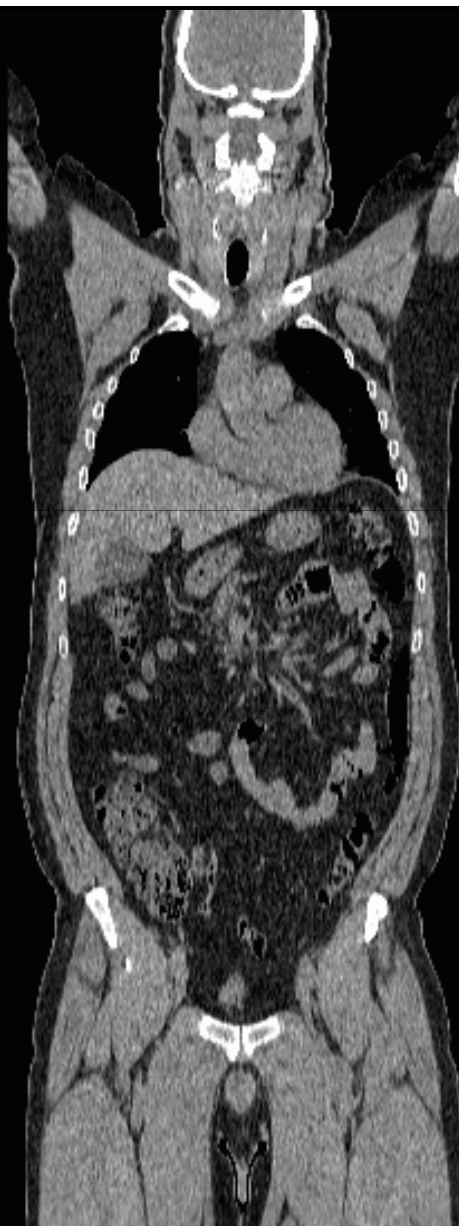
Therapy control	1b
Restaging in suspected relapse (e.g. increased tumour marker in blood)	1a

PET-CT

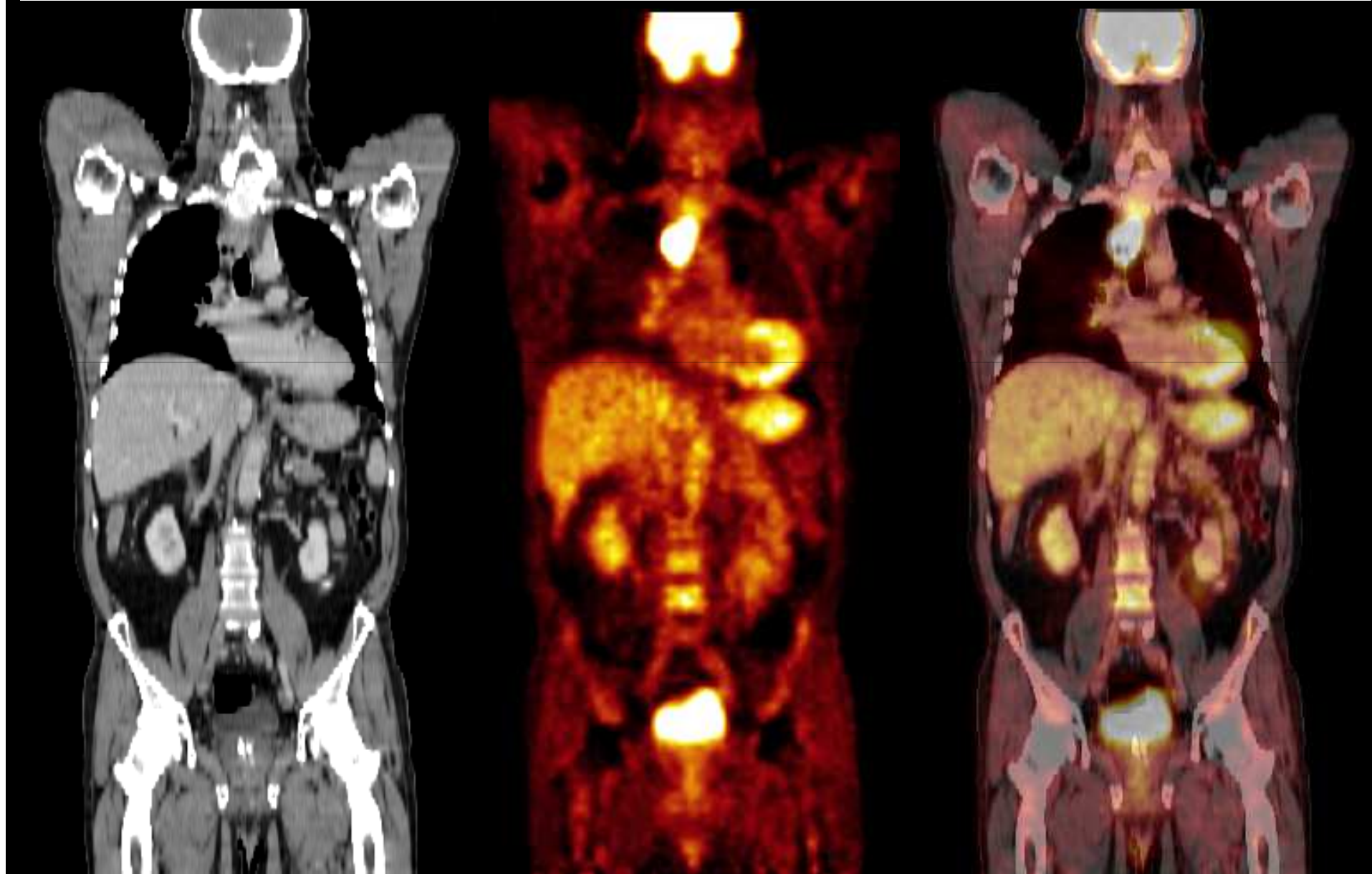
- Gemeinsame Akquisition von PET und CT
- Hardware-Fusion
- Identische Lagerung
- Zeitersparnis



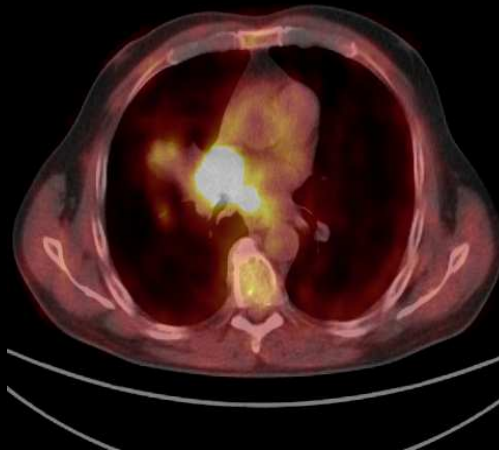
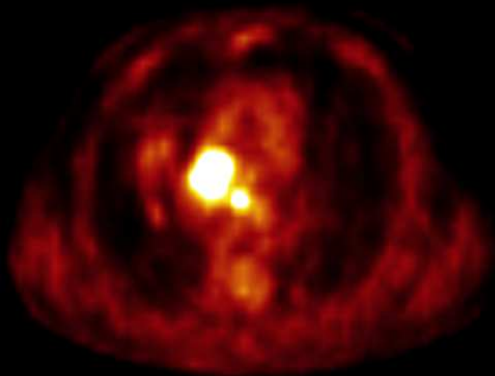
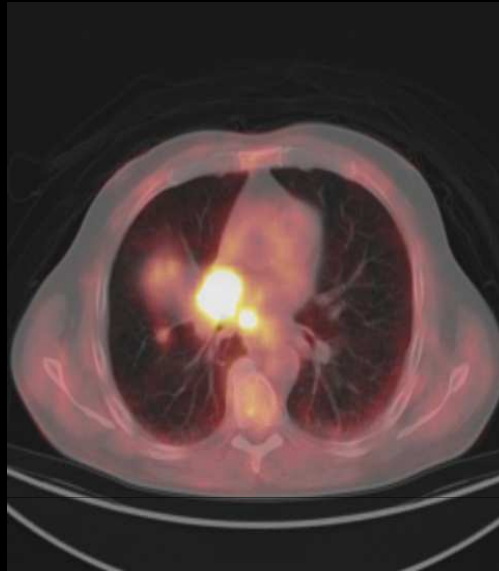
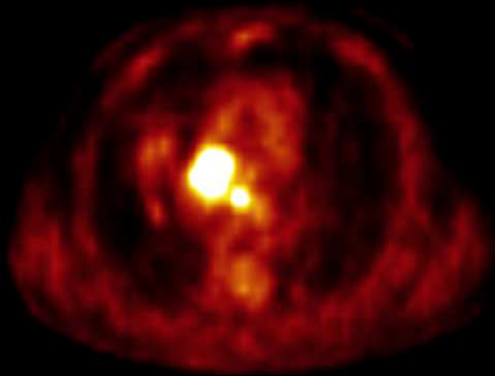
PET-CT



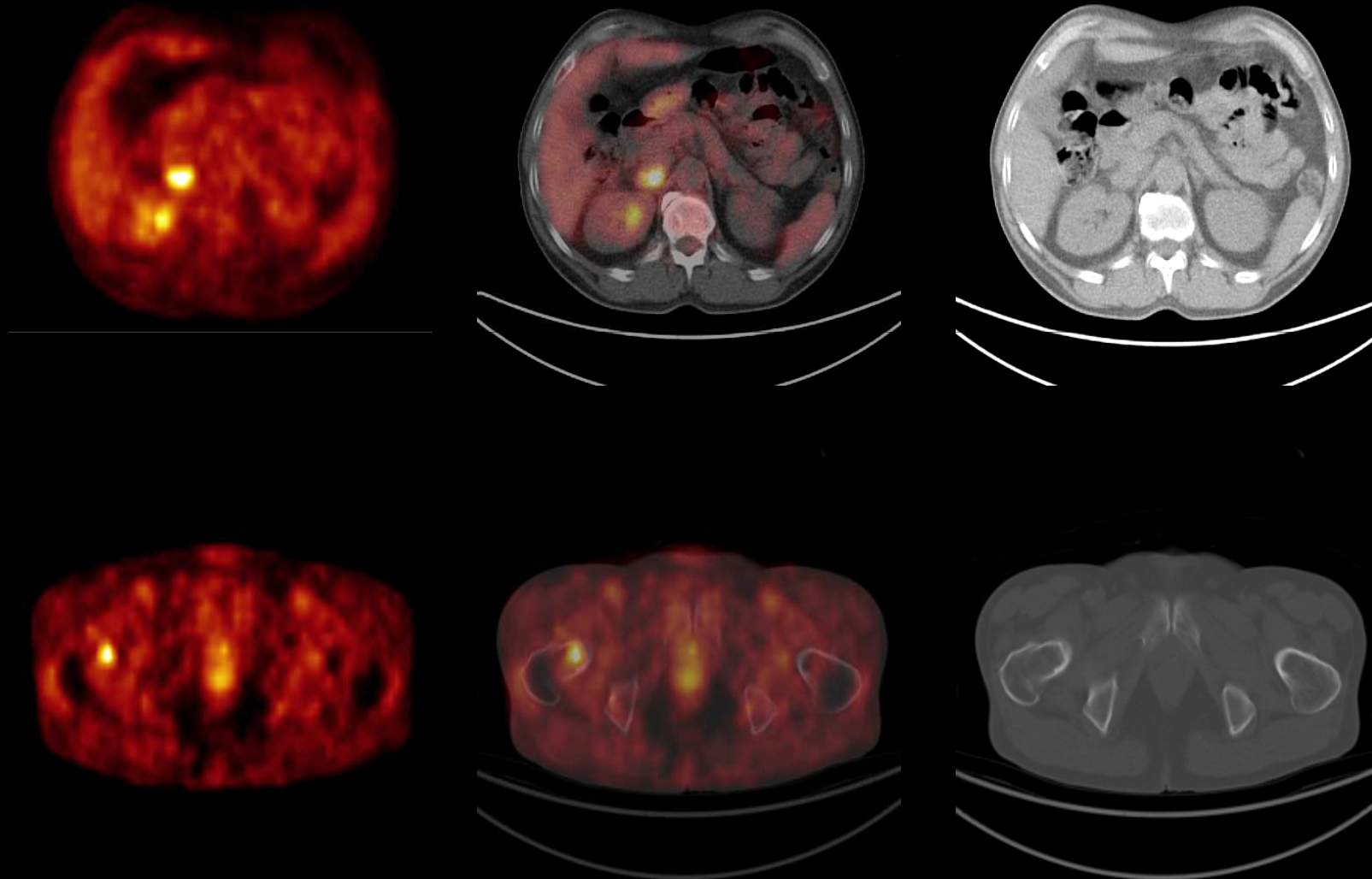
???



PET-CT: Bronchialkarzinom



PET-CT: Bronchialkarzinom

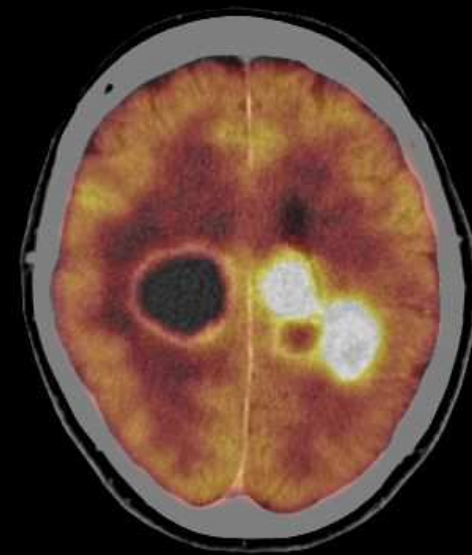
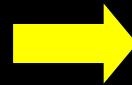
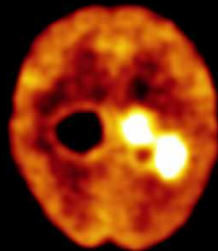


PET-CT: Biopsieplanung

CT



FDG-PET



FDG PET-CT

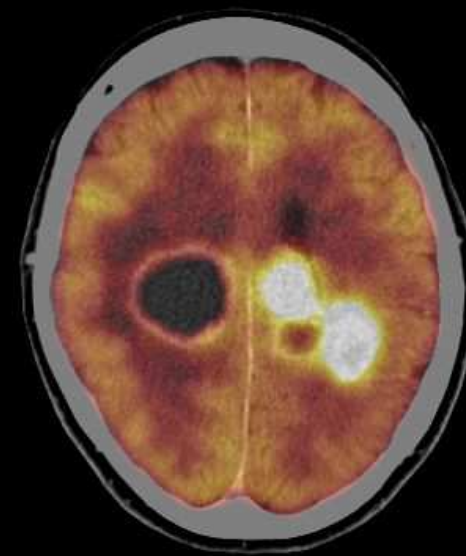
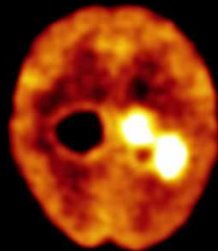
PET-CT: Biopsieplanung

Multifokales Astrozytom WHO IV

CT



FDG-PET



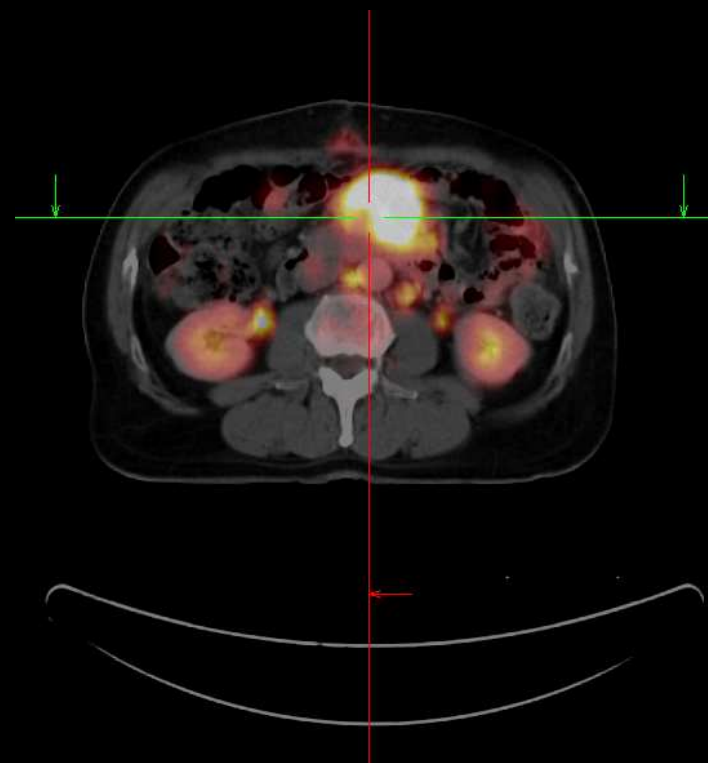
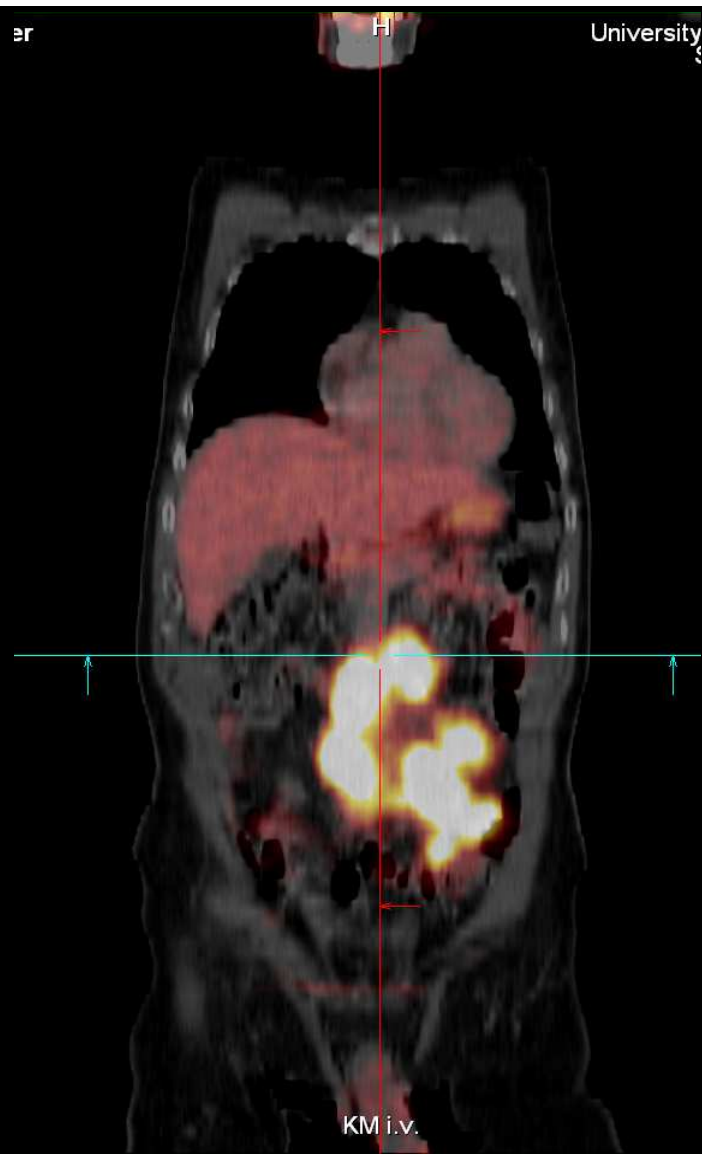
FDG PET-CT

Onkologie - Fallbeispiel

- 73-Jähriger Patient
- Abdomineller Bulk
- Histologie
 - Non-Hodgkin-Lymphom (NHL)

➡ F-18-FDG-PET-CT

FDG-PET-CT: NHL



Error! At least one object could no

Bestrahlungsplanung mittels PET-CT I

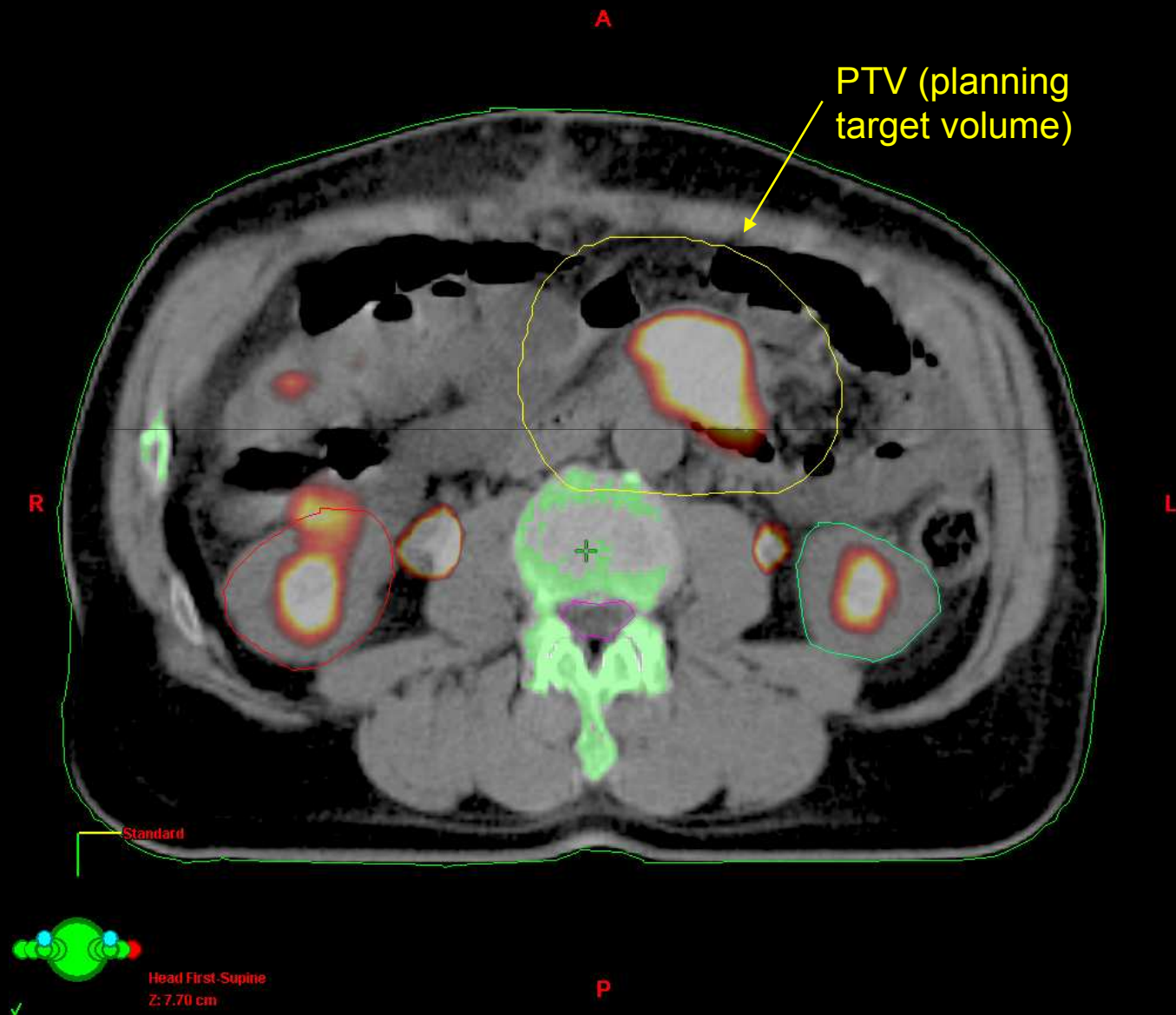
1. Bildgebung zur Planung



2. Bestrahlung



Bestrahlungsplanung mittels PET-CT II



Bestrahlungsplanung mittels PET-CT III



... Homepage der Nuklearmedizin

www.nuklearmedizin.uni-muenster.de

Reiter „Lehre“

Dias der Vorlesungen

okkultes Karzinom	Tx	N0	M0
Stadium 0	Tis	N0	M0
Stadium IA	T1a	N0	M0
	T1b	N0	M0
Stadium IB	T2a	N0	M0
Stadium IIA	T1a	N1	M0
	T1b	N1	M0
	T2a	N1	M0
	T2b	N0	M0
Stadium IIB	T2b	N1	M0
	T3	N0	M0
	T3 gleicher Lappen	N0	M0
Stadium IIIA	T1	N2	M0
	T2	N2	M0
	T3	N1	M0
	T3	N2	M0
	T3 gleicher Lappen*	N1	M0
	T3 gleicher Lappen*	N2	M0
	T4 Ausdehnung	N0	M0
	T4 Ausdehnung	N1	M0
	T4 Herd ipsilateral#	N0	M0
	T4 Herd ipsilateral#	N1	M0
Stadium IIIB	T4 Ausdehnung	N2	M0
	T4 Herd ipsilateral#	N2	M0
	jedes T	N3	M0
Stadium IV	jedes T	jedes N	M1a (Mal. Pleura- oder Perikarderguss oder kontralat. Metastase)
	jedes T	jedes N	M1b (Fernmetastase)

* Herd/e im gleichen Lappen, #Tumorherd/e im anderen Lungenlappen ipsilateral.

Dias der Vorlesungen

IASLC, UICC TNM 7. Auflage

T1	Tumor bis 3 cm, umgeben von Lungengewebe oder viszeraler Pleura, Hauptbronchus bronchoskopisch frei
T1a	Läsion bis 2 cm
T1b	Läsion größer 2 cm bis 3 cm.
T2	Tumor > 3 cm ≤ 7 cm mit Befall von <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hauptbronchus ≥ 2 cm entfernt von Carina oder – viszerale Pleura infiltriert oder – Atelektase oder obstruktive Entzündung bis zum Hilus, aber nicht der ganzen Lunge
T2a	Läsion bis 5 cm
T2b	Läsion bis 7 cm
T3	T2-Tumor größer als 7 cm Tumor jeder Größe mit Infiltration von <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Brustwand oder – Zwerchfell oder – mediastinaler Pleura oder – parietalem Perikard Hauptbronchus ≤ 2 cm entfernt von Carina, Carina selbst frei Atelektase oder obstruktive Entzündung der ganzen Lunge getrennte Herde im gleichen Lungenlappen (ehem. T4)
T4	Tumor jeder Größe mit Infiltration von <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mediastinum oder – Herz oder – großen Gefäßen – Trachea oder – Ösophagus oder – Wirbelkörper oder – Carina Tumorherde in anderen Lungenlappen ipsilateral (ehem. M1)

N Regionäre Lymphknoten

Nx	regionäre Lymphknoten können nicht beurteilt werden
N0	keine regionären Lymphknotenmetastasen
N1	Metastasen in ipsilateralen peribronchialen Lymphknoten und/oder in ipsilateralen Hilus-Lymphknoten (einschließlich einer direkten Ausbreitung des Primärtumors)
N2	Metastasen in ipsilateralen, mediastinalen und/oder subkarinalen Lymphknoten
N3	Metastasen in kontralateralen mediastinalen, kontralateralen Hilus-, ipsi- oder kontralateralen Skalenus- oder supraklavikulären Lymphknoten

M1a Tumor mit malignem Pleura- oder Perikarderguss
Tumorherde in der kontralateralen Lunge

M1b Fernmetastasen