

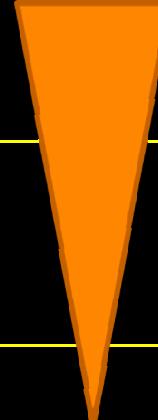
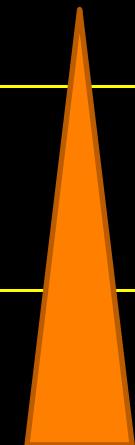
Interdisziplinäre Tumormedizin Spezielle Untersuchungstechniken

Nuklearmedizin

B. Riemann

Klinik für Nuklearmedizin
UKM

Nuklearmedizinische Diagnostik

	Konventionelle Diagnostik	PET	Hybridsysteme
Gestern			
Heute			
Morgen			

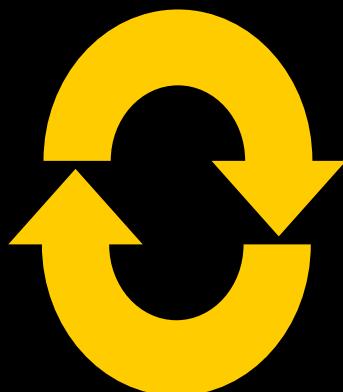
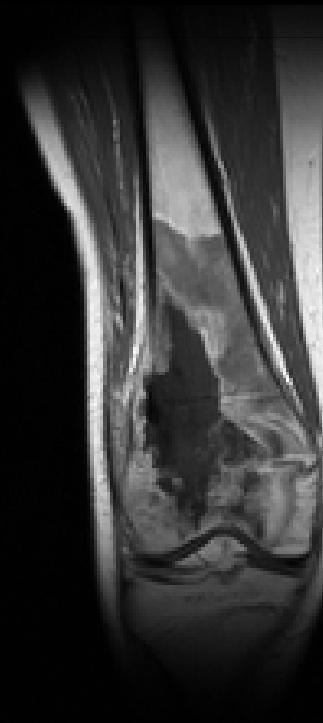
Nuklearmedizin: Eigenschaften

Molekulare Bildgebung

- hohe Sensitivität
- Screening-Methode

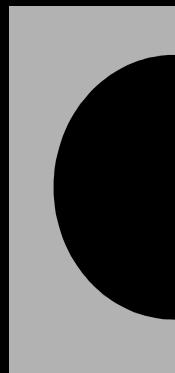


- ## Morphologische Bildgebung
- hohe Auflösung
 - gute Artdiagnostik

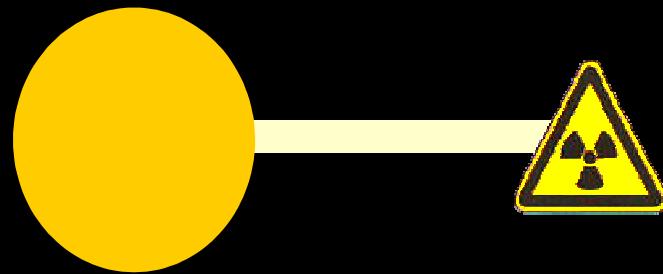


Skelettszintigraphie

Darstellung des Knochenstoffwechsels



Ziel
neugebildete
Knochenmatrix



Tracer Signalgeber
Phosphonat Tc-99m

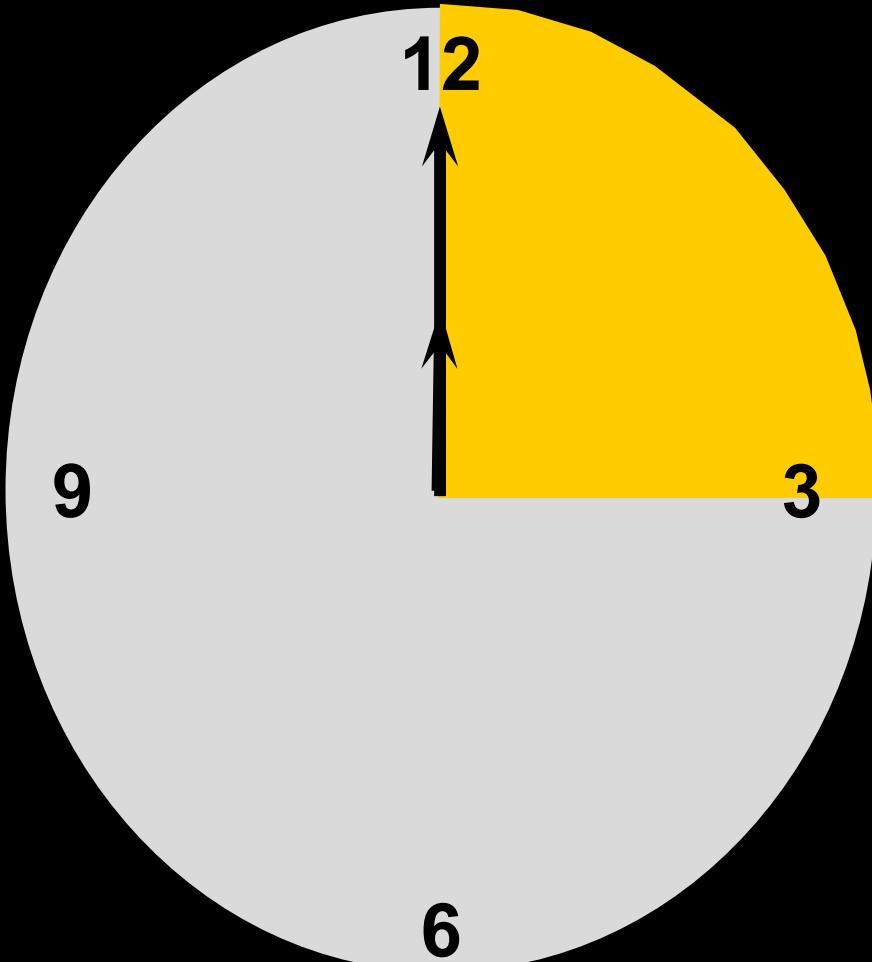




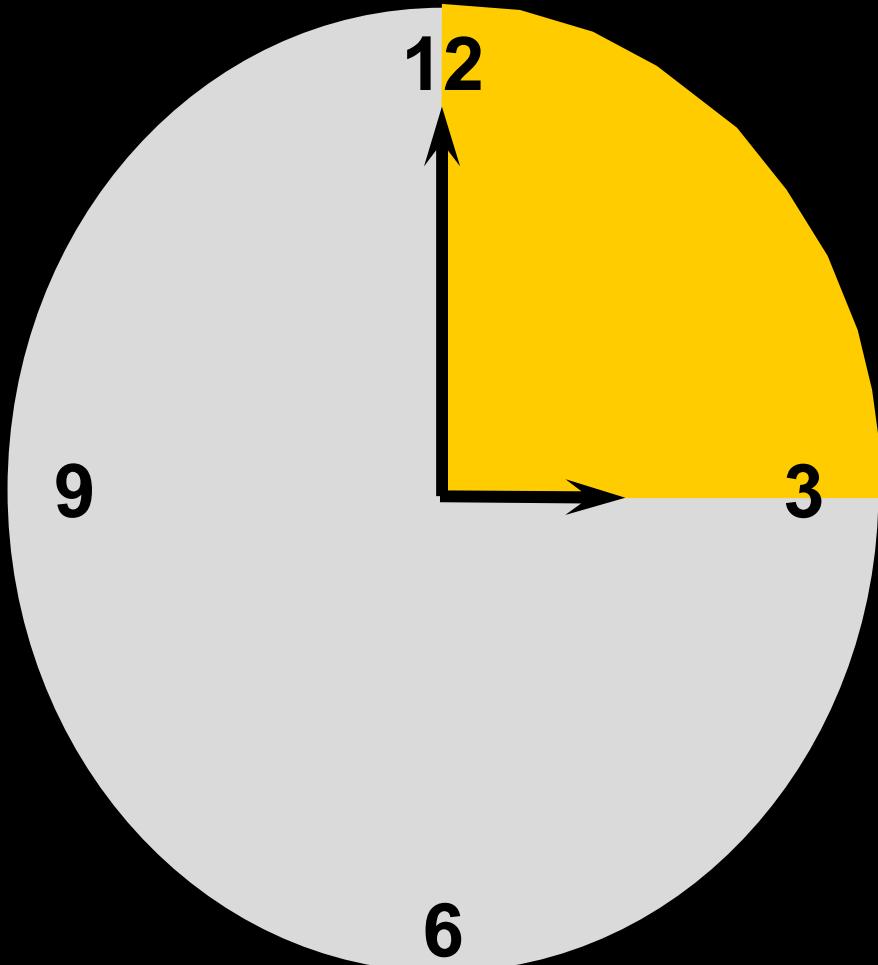




Wartezeit



Wartezeit





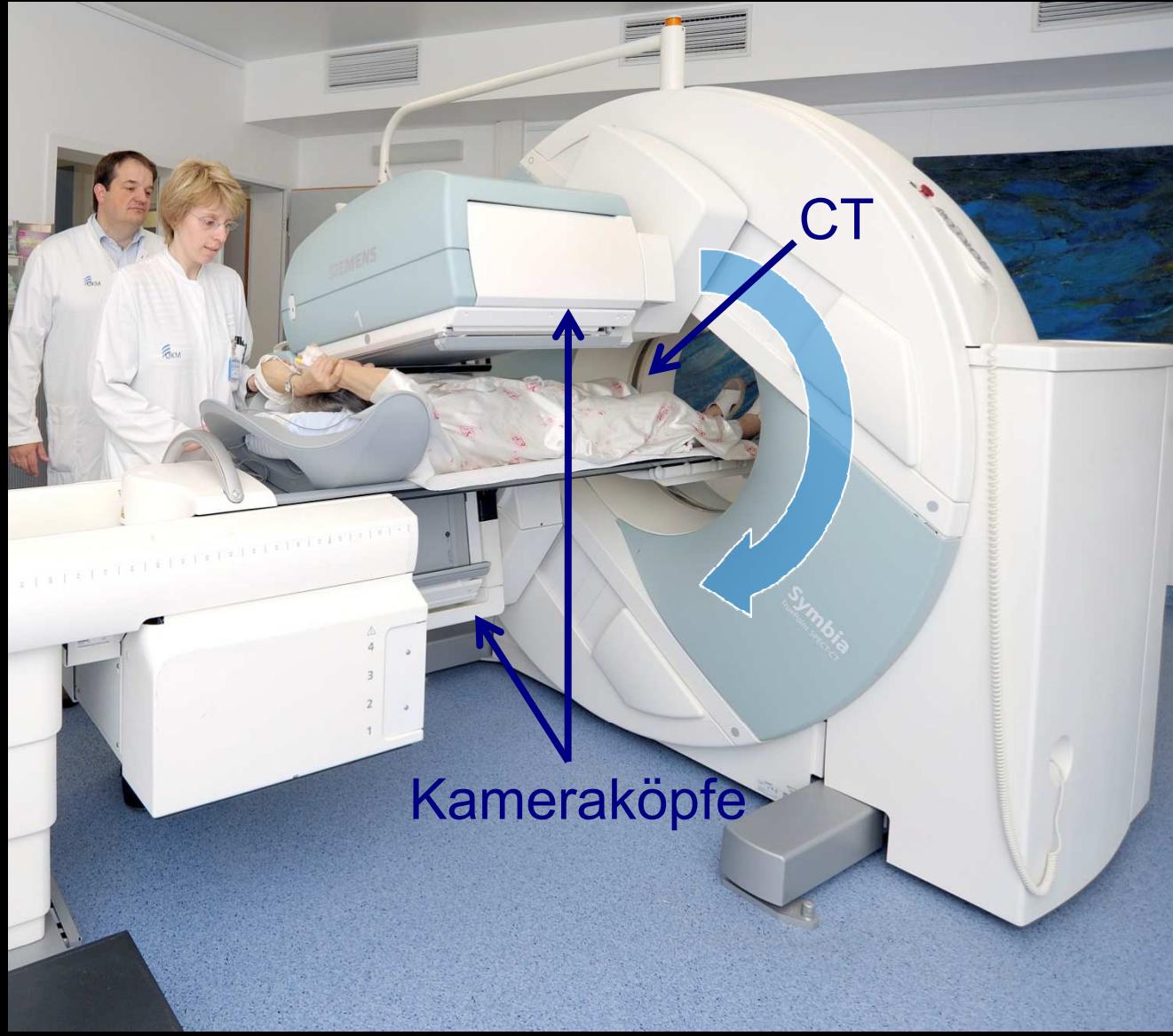






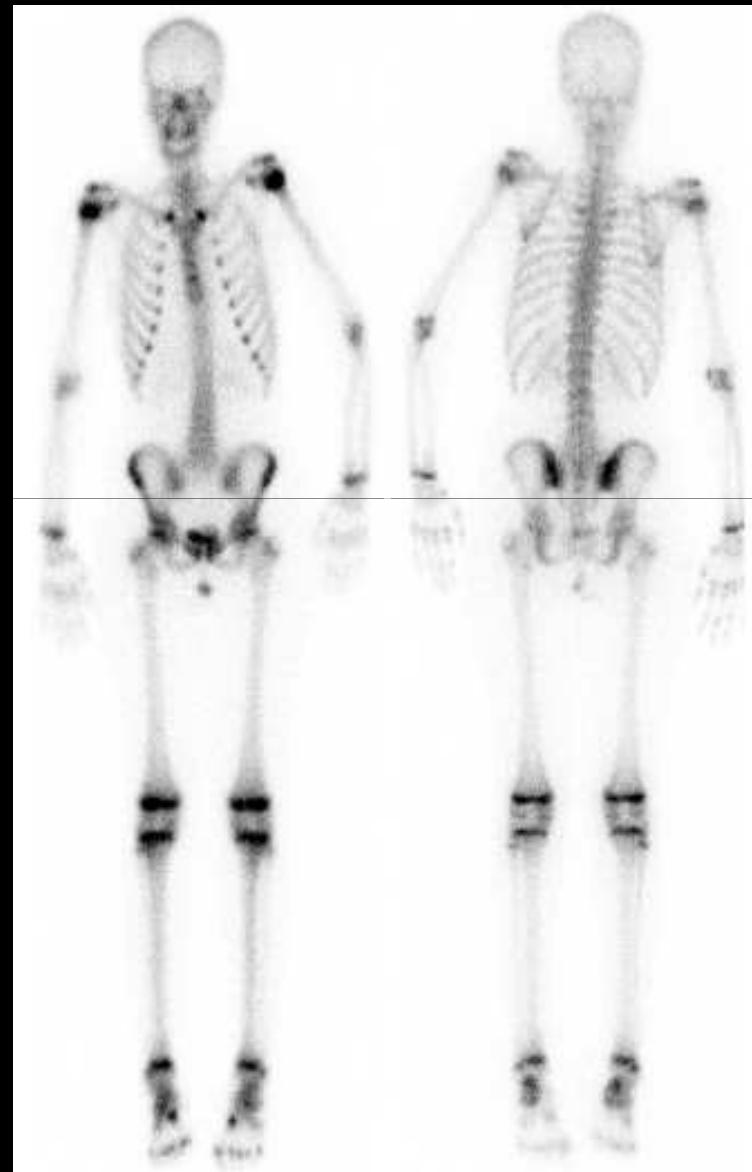
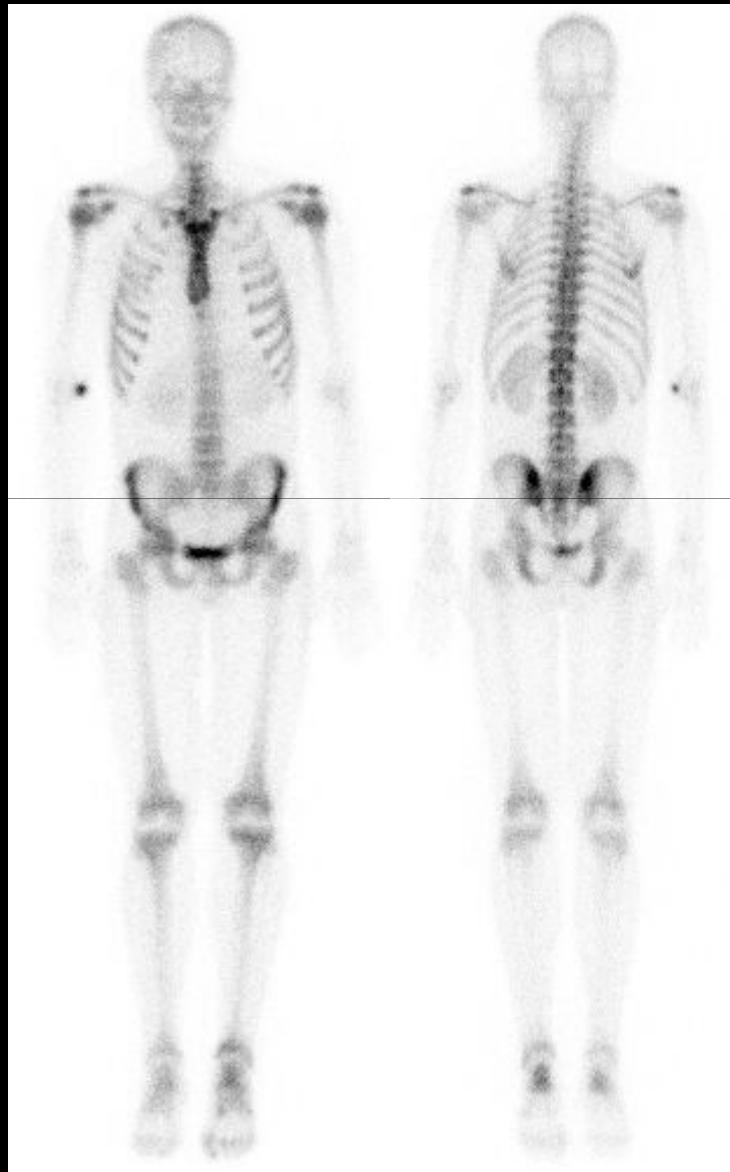
SPECT

Single-Photonen-Emissions-Computer-Tomographie



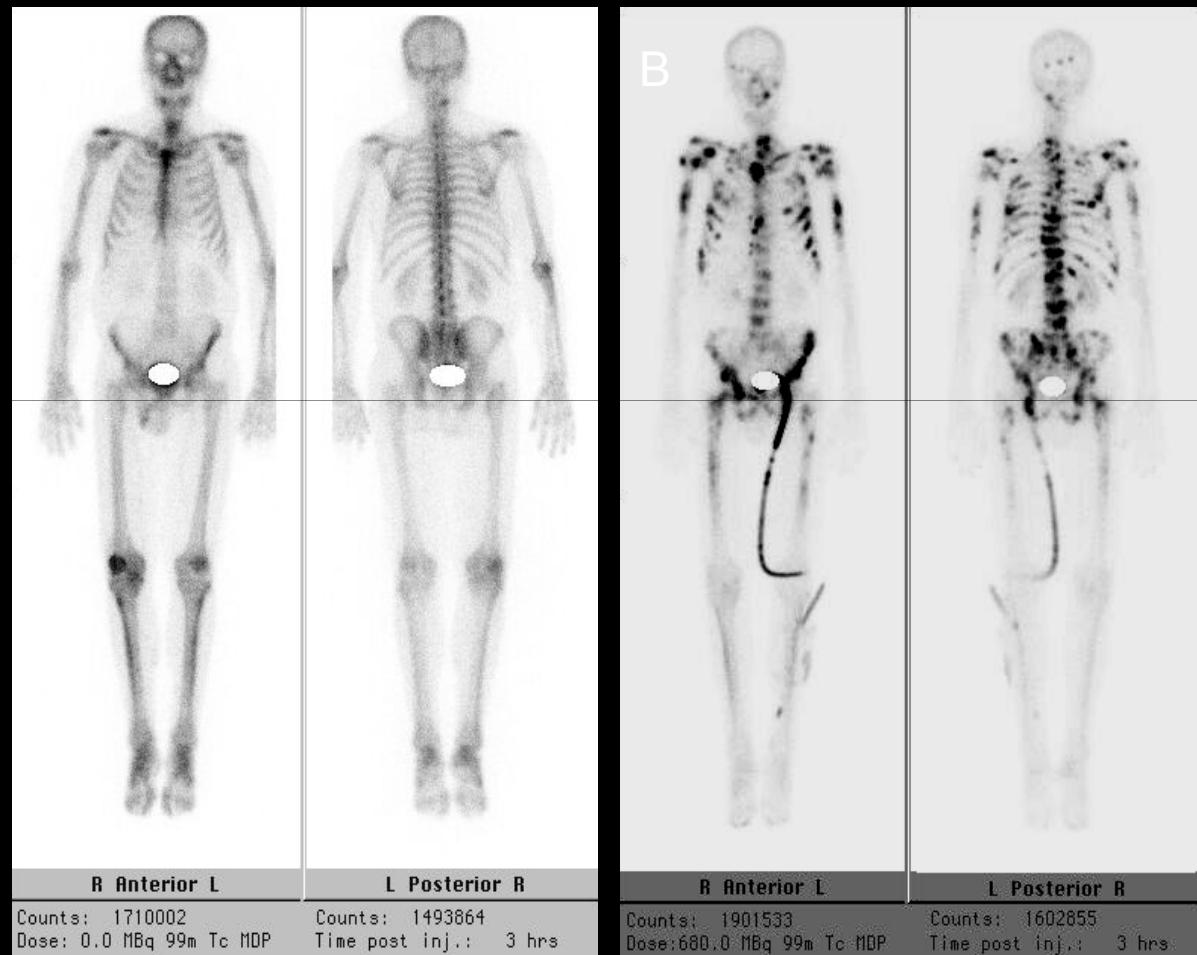


Normalbefunde

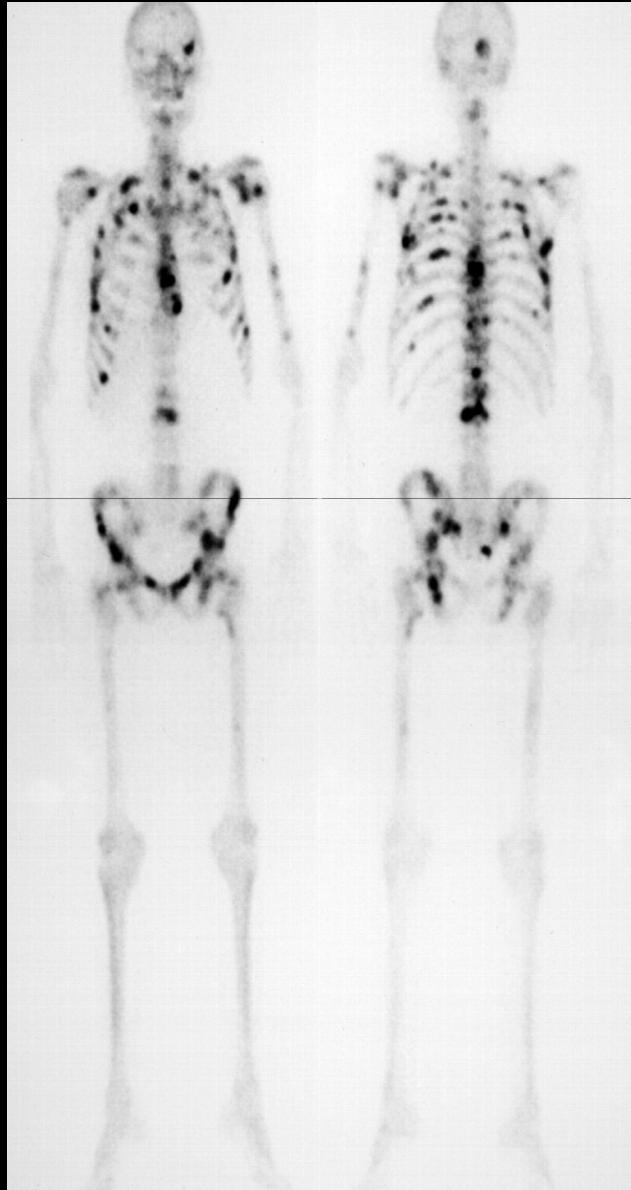


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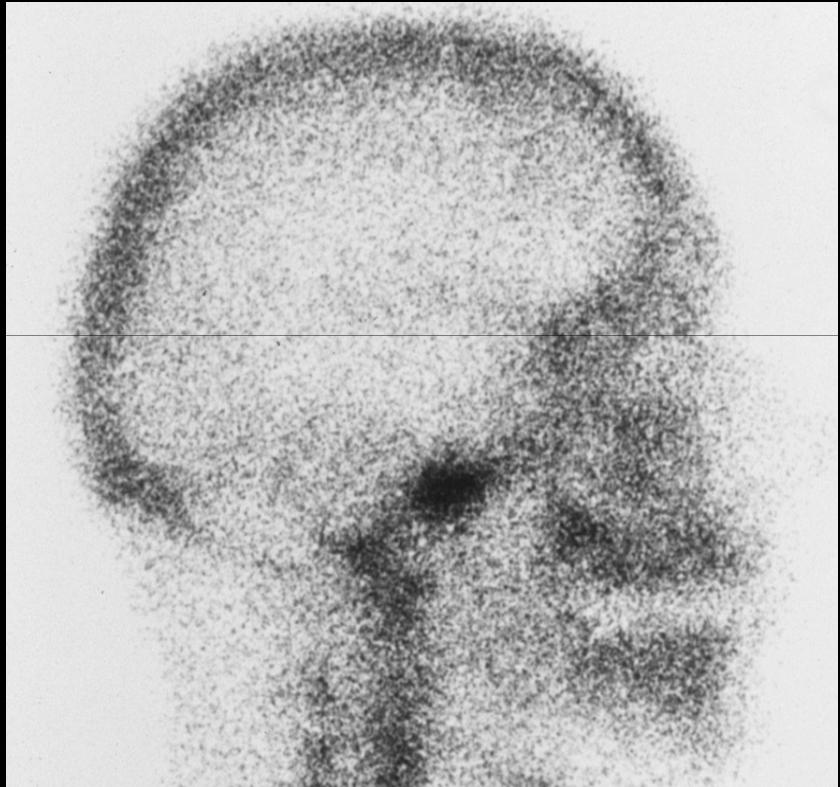
- 70 jähriger Patient
- ED Prostata-Ca 1996
- (A) Keine metastasen-typischen Befunde
- (B) Multifokale Skelett-Metastasierung



Knochenmetastasen



Pathologie ?



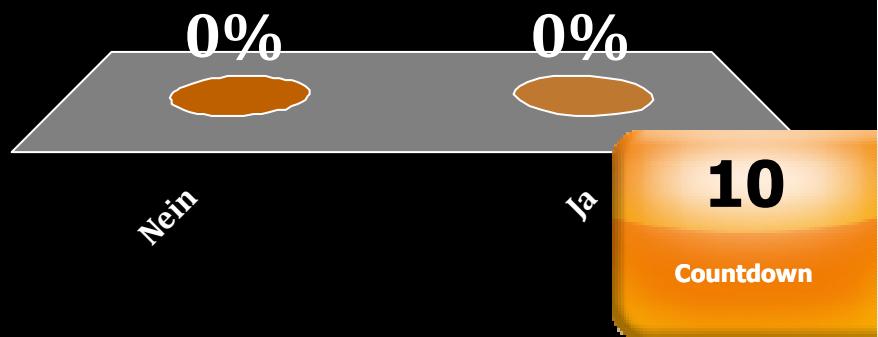
rechts lateral



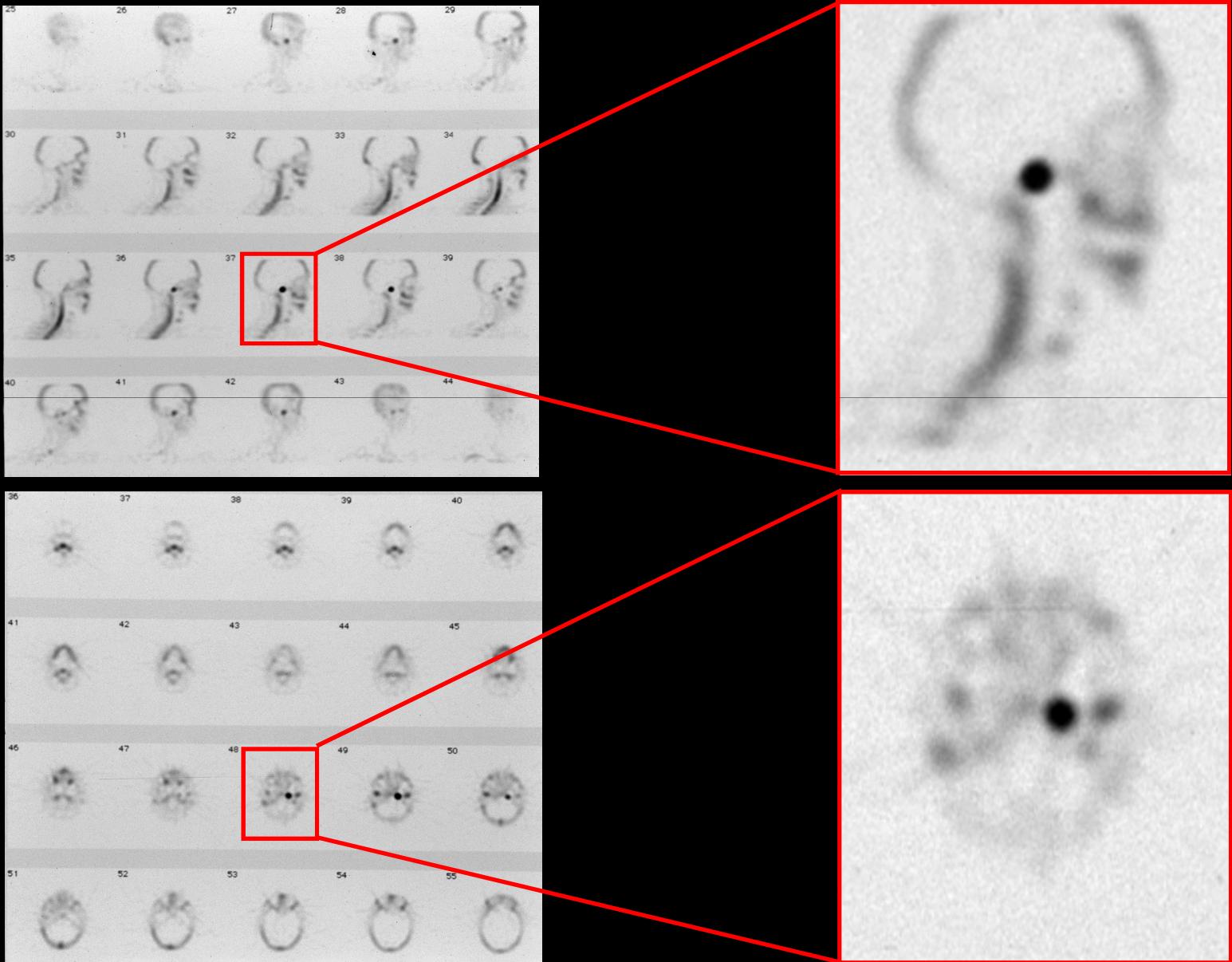
links lateral

Pathologie ?

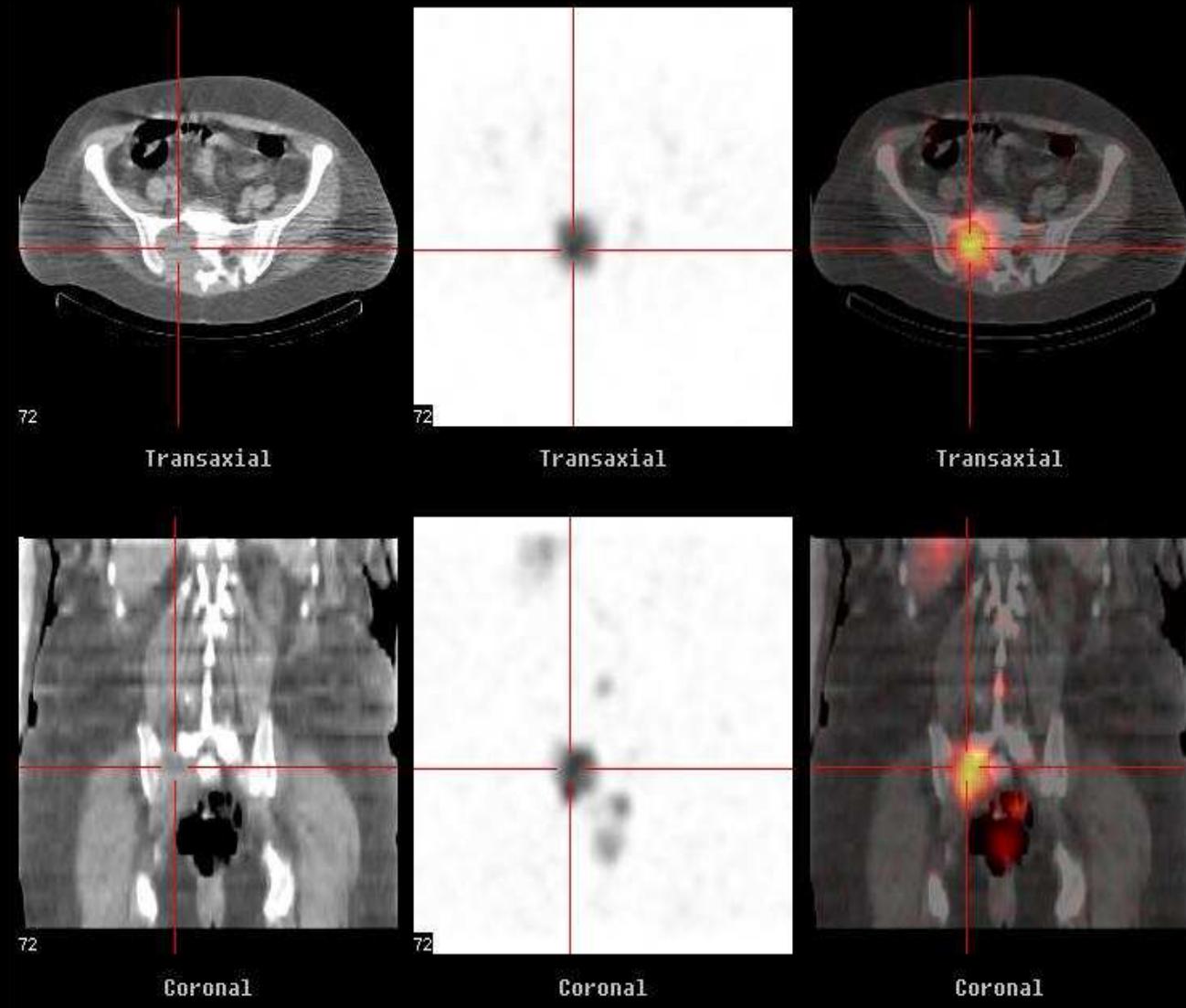
1. Nein
2. Ja



SPECT: Knochenmetastase



SPECT-CT: Knochenmetastase



Skelettszintigraphie

Indikationen

- Staging: Knochenmetastasen

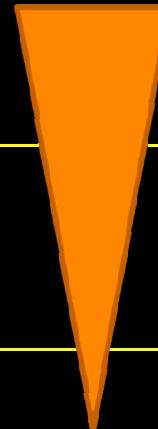
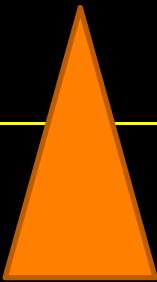
Ausnahme: rein osteolytische Metastasen

- Therapie- und Verlaufskontrolle
- Primäre Knochentumoren

Vorteile

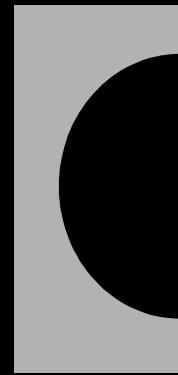
- Ganzkörperverfahren
- Tomographie ist möglich (SPECT)

Nuklearmedizinische Diagnostik

	Konventionelle Diagnostik	PET	Hybridsysteme
Gestern			
Heute			
Morgen			

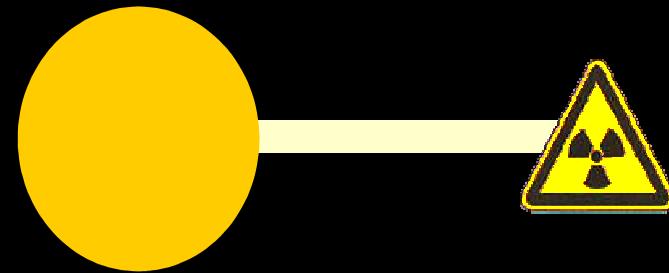
FDG-PET

Positronen-Emissions-Tomographie mit F-18-Fluor-Desoxy-Glukose
Darstellung des Zuckerstoffwechsels



Ziel

Zelle
Glukosetransporter
Hexokinase



Tracer

Desoxy-
Glukose

Signalgeber

F-18



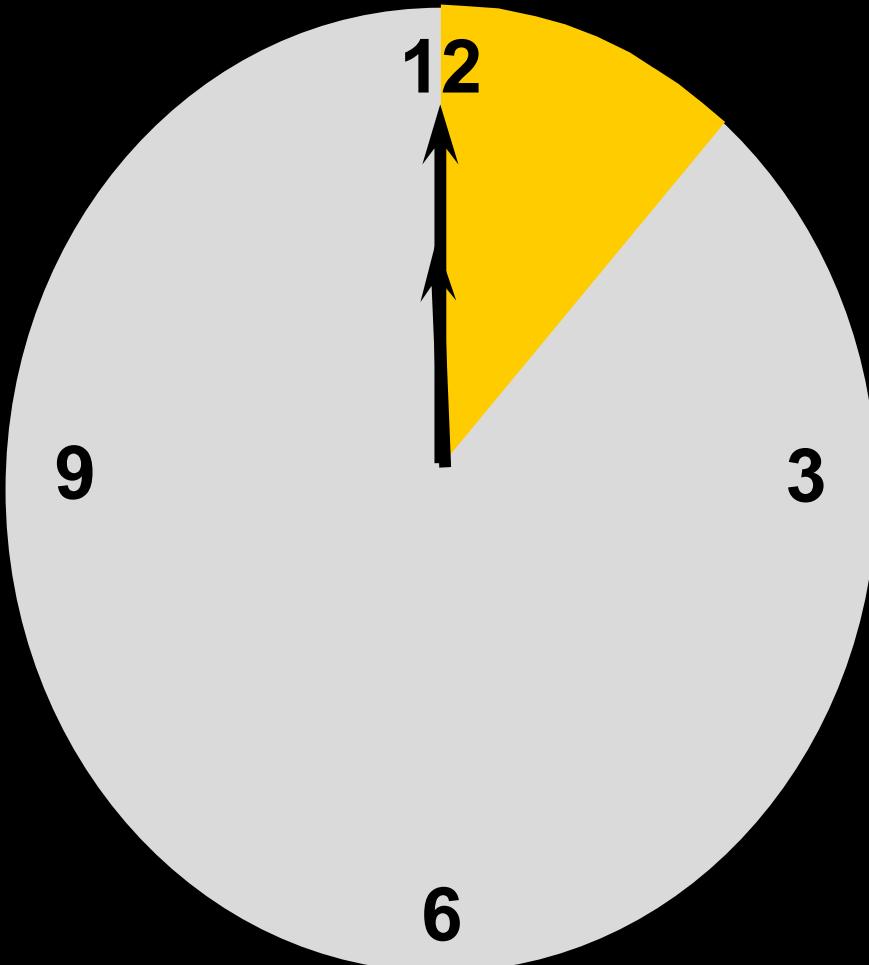


		Datum
	Aktivität: 350,7 MBq	Uhrzeit
Spritze voll	Zeitpunkt: 03.05.2000 12:25	:
	Isotop: F-18 / FDG	:
Spritze leer	Aktivität: 0,450 MBq	
	Zeitpunkt: 03.05.2000 12:33:32	:
	Isotop: F-18 / FDG	:
Injektion netto	Gefäß: 5 ml Spritze / 5,0 ml	:
<i>350</i>		Glukose: mg/dl

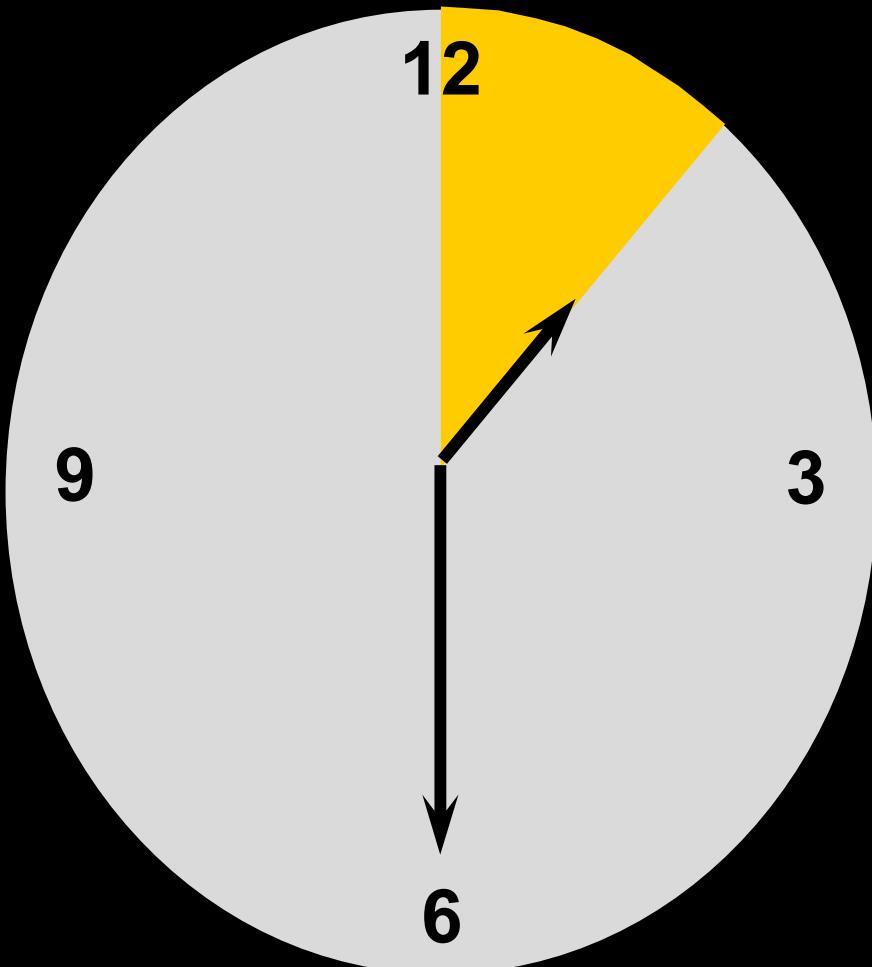




Wartezeit



Wartezeit

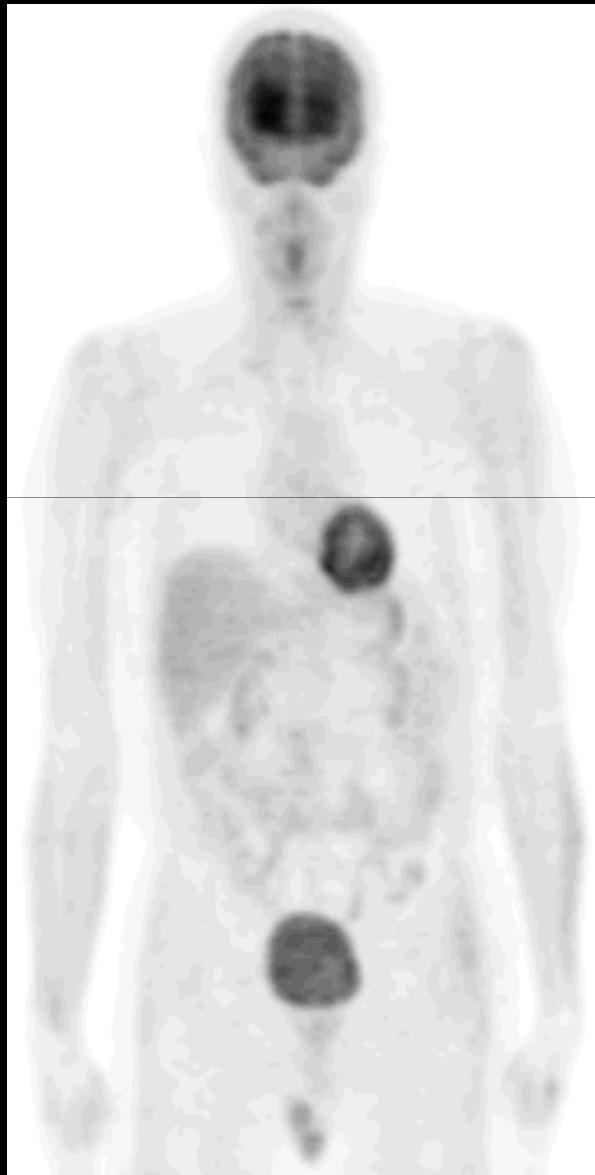




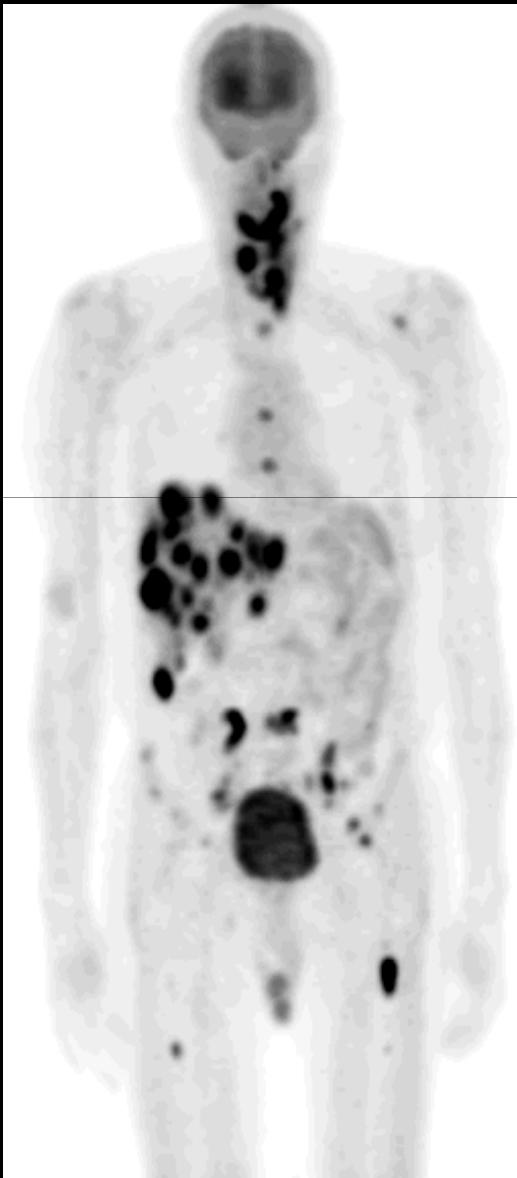




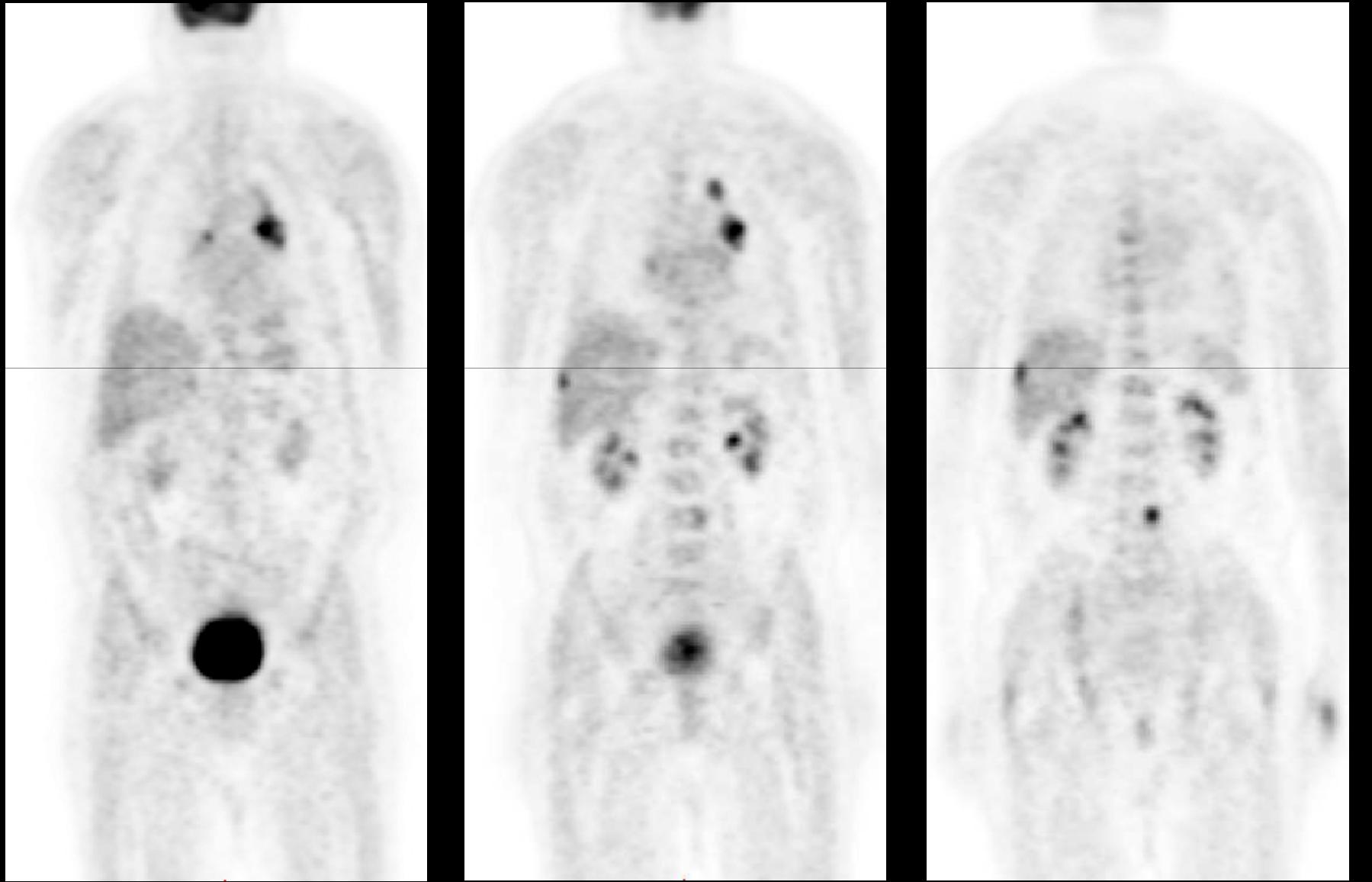
FDG-PET: Normalbefund



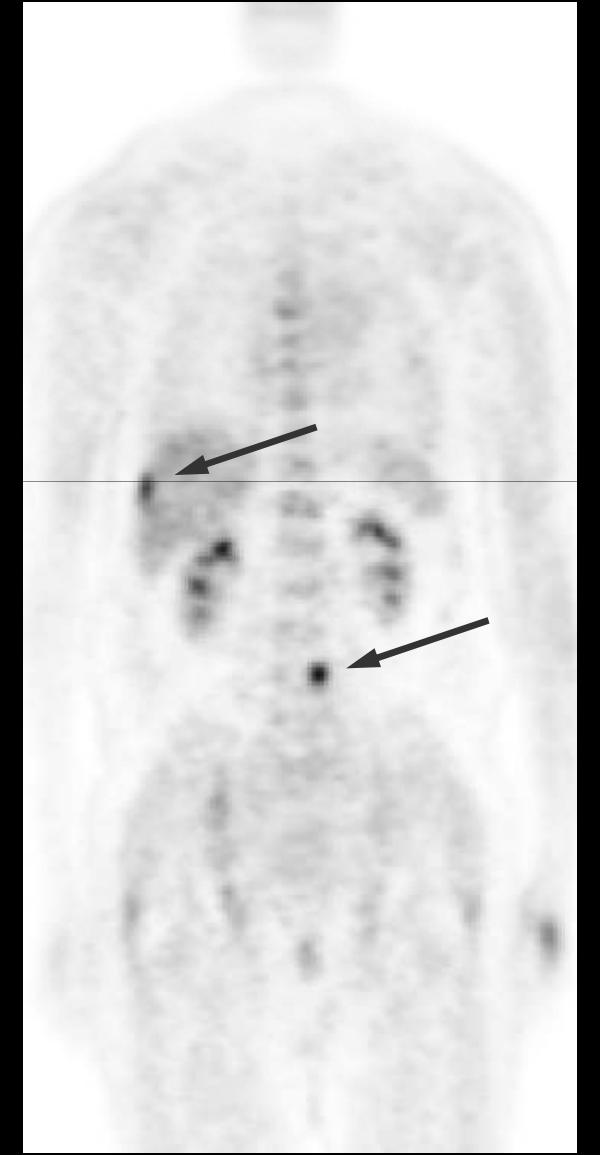
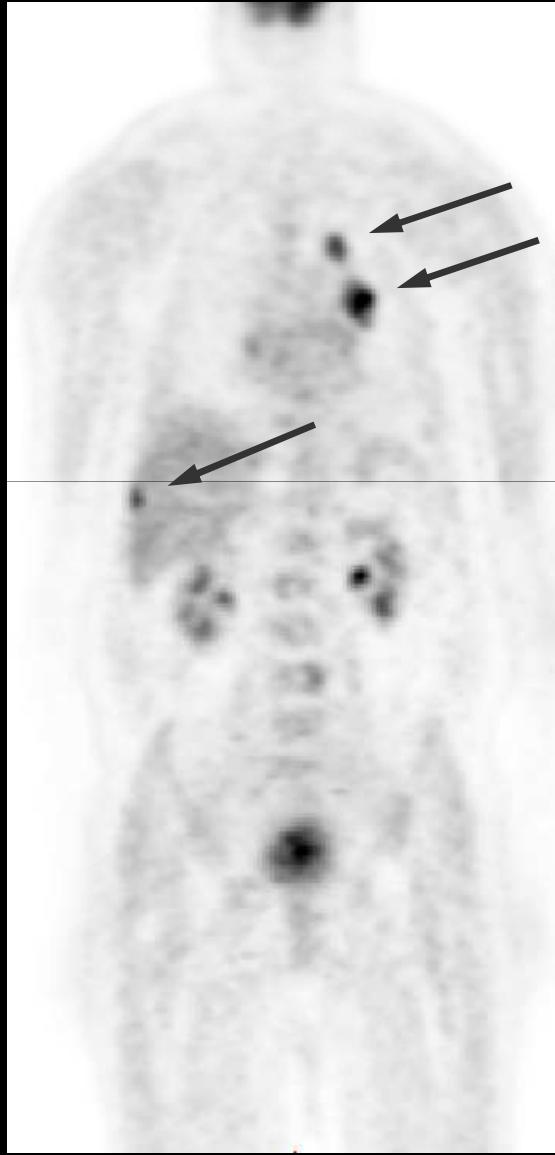
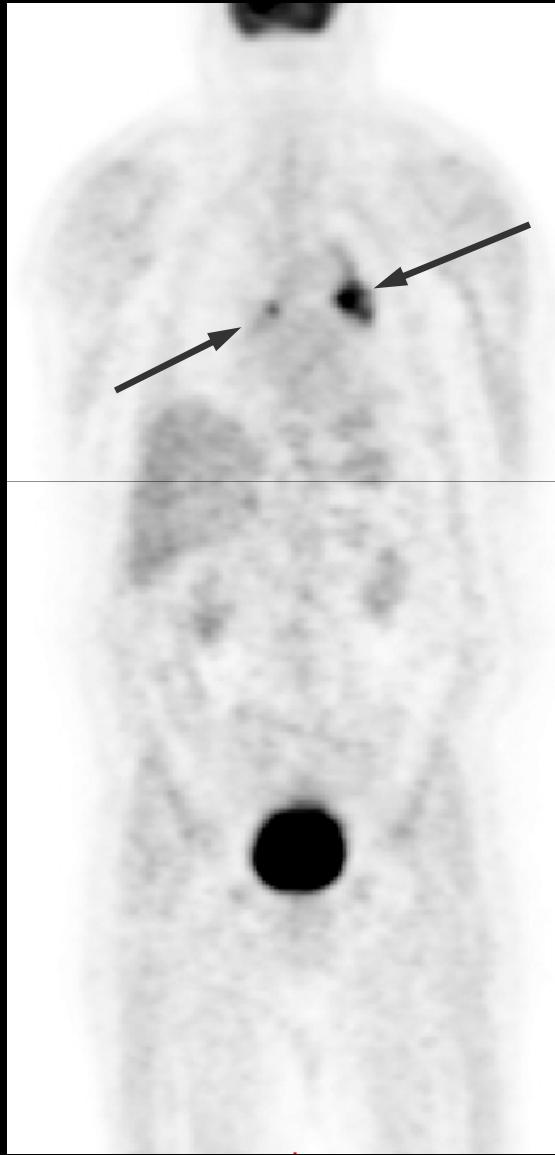
FDG-PET: Lymphom



Staging: Bronchialkarzinom



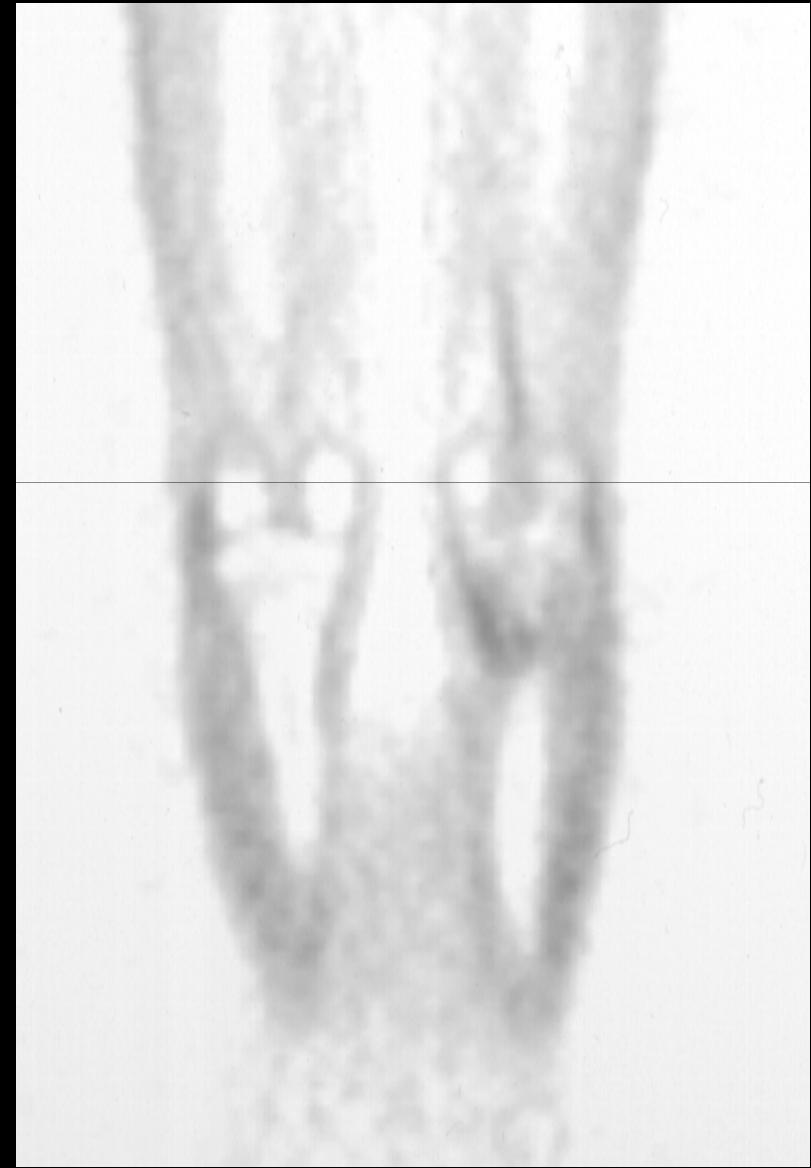
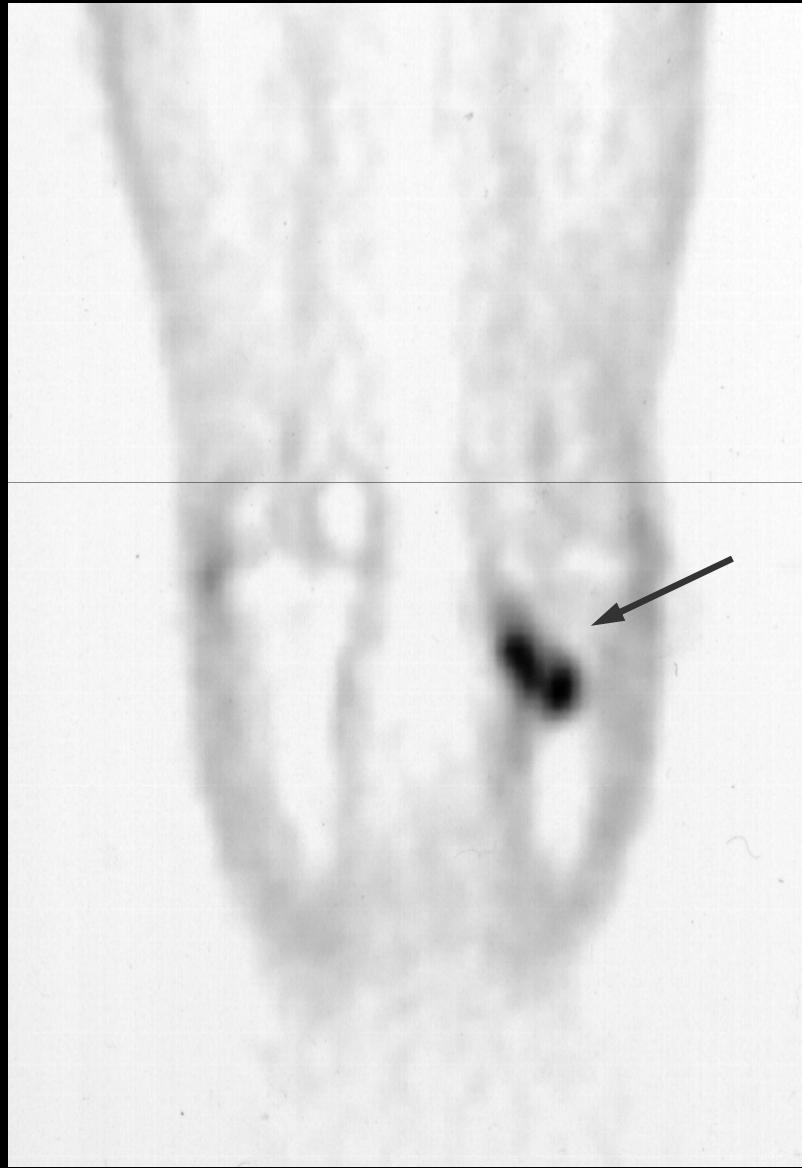
Staging: Bronchialkarzinom



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

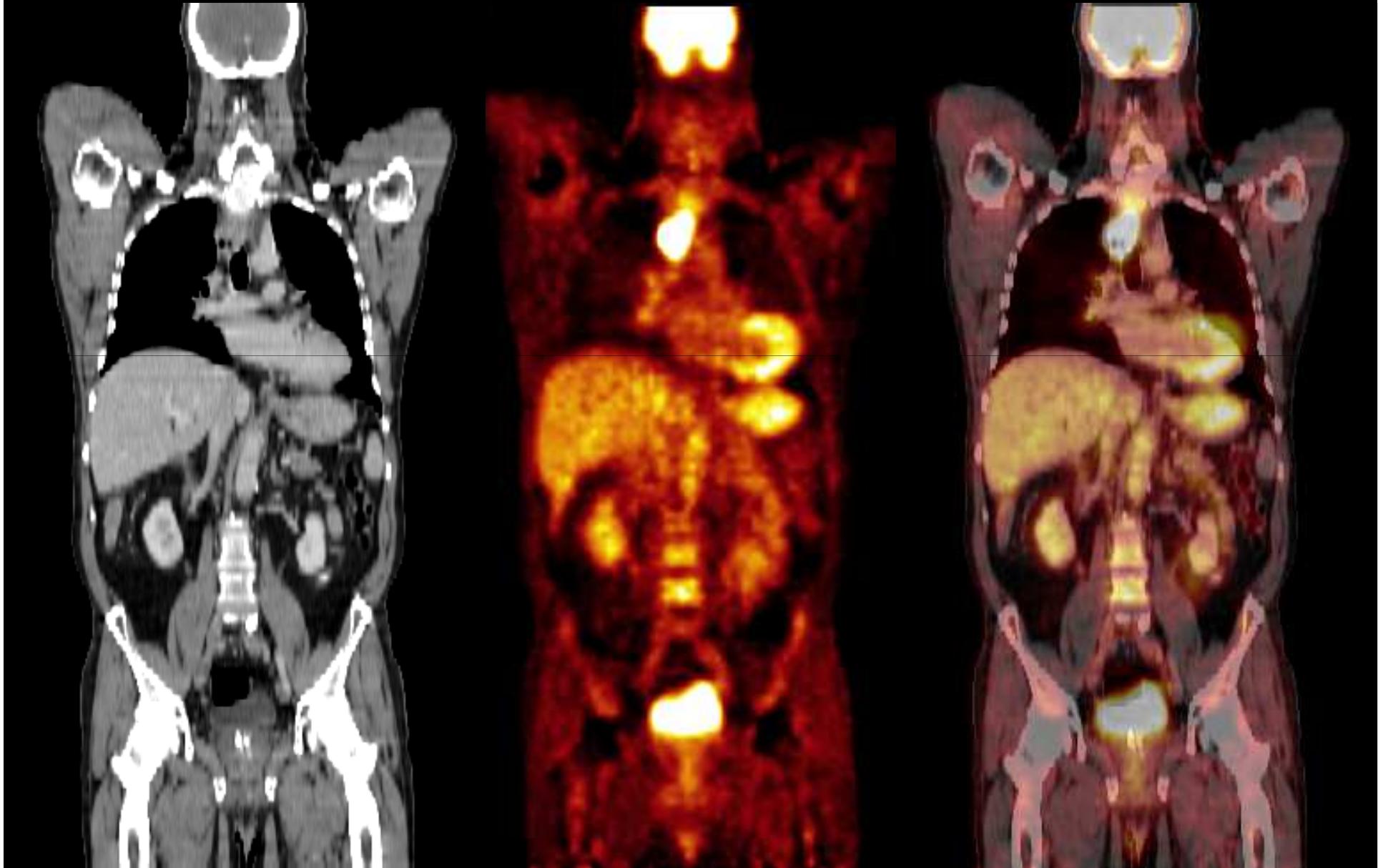
- Gemeinsame Akquisition von PET und CT
- Hardware-Fusion
- Identische Lagerung
- Zeitersparnis



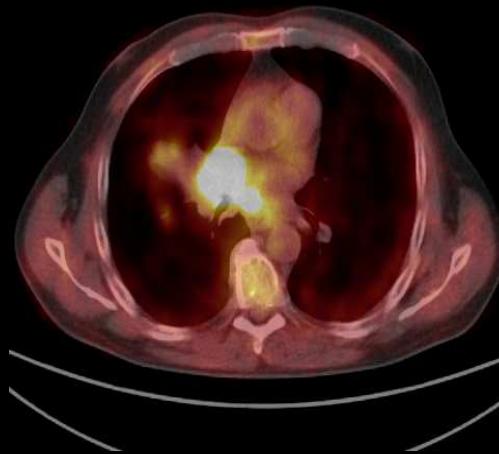
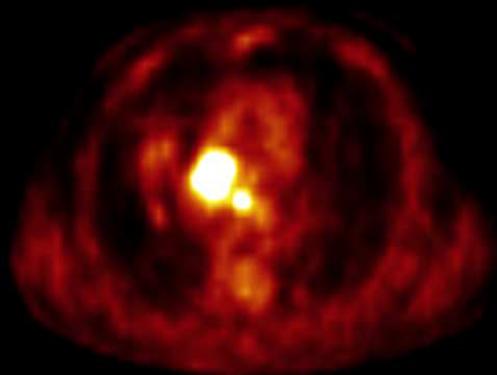
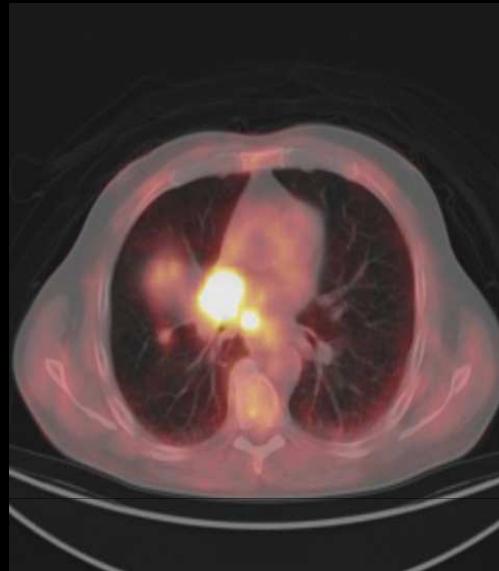
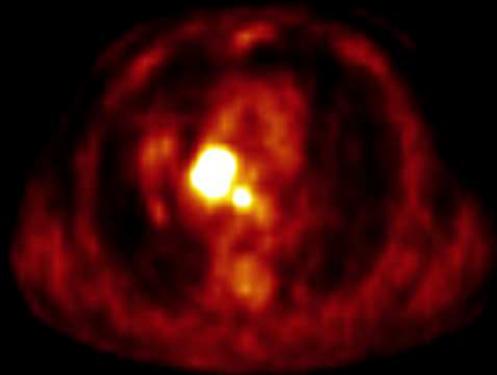
PET-CT



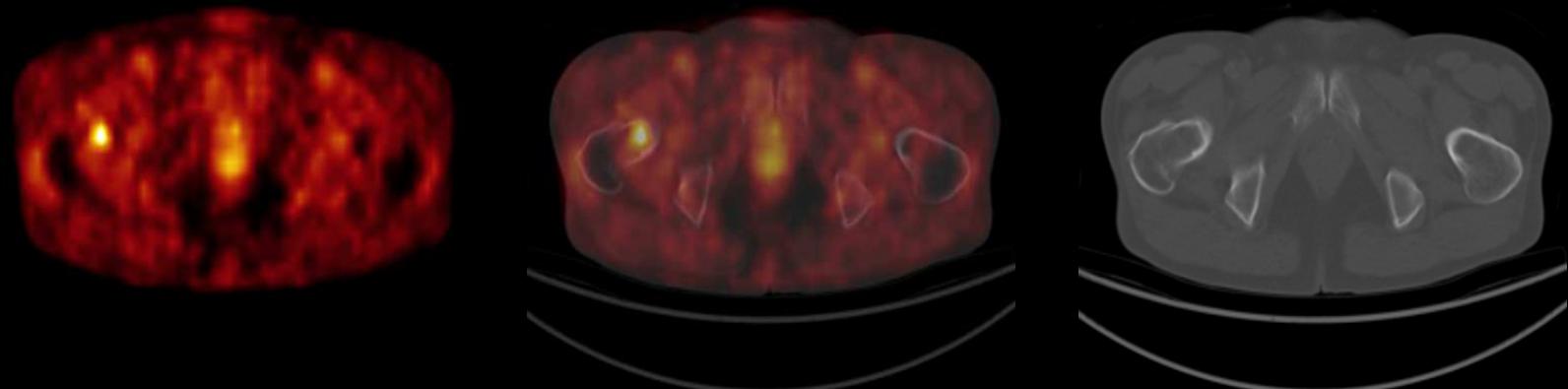
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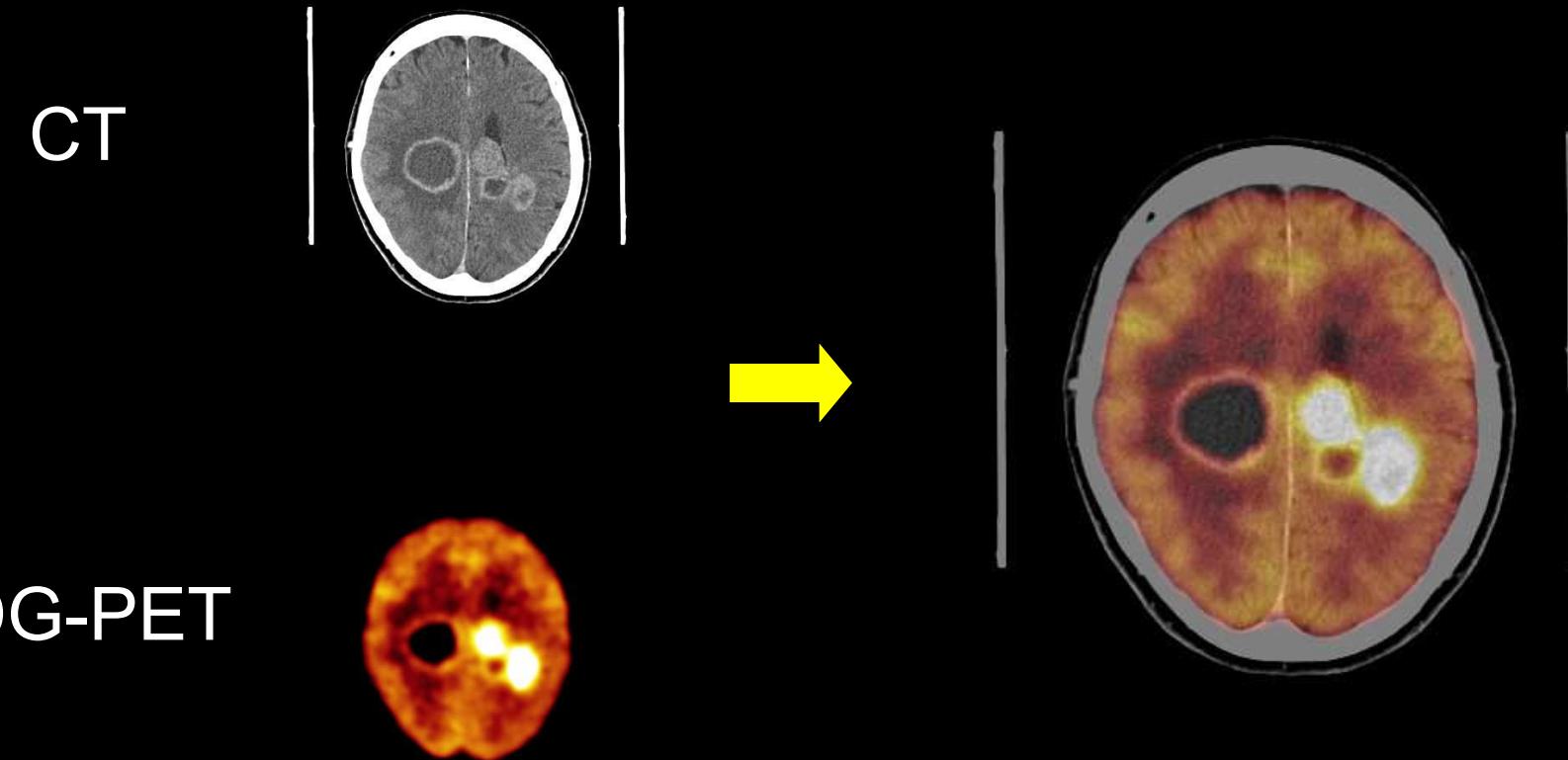
PET-CT: Bronchialkarzinom



PET-CT: Bronchialkarzinom



PET-CT: Biopsieplanung



FDG PET-CT

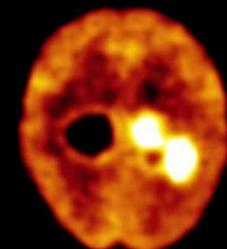
PET-CT: Biopsieplanung

Multifokales Astrozytom WHO IV

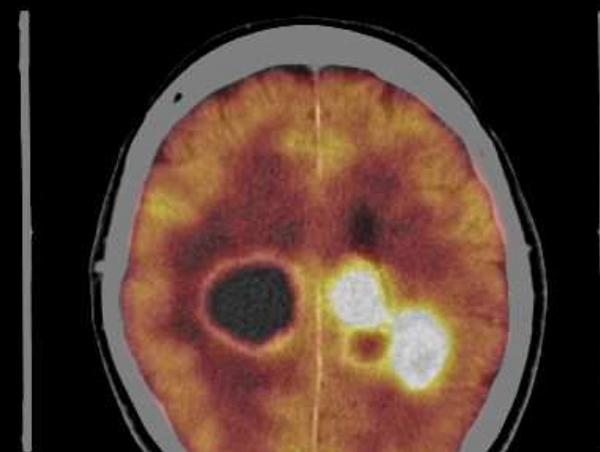
CT



FDG-PET



FDG PET-CT

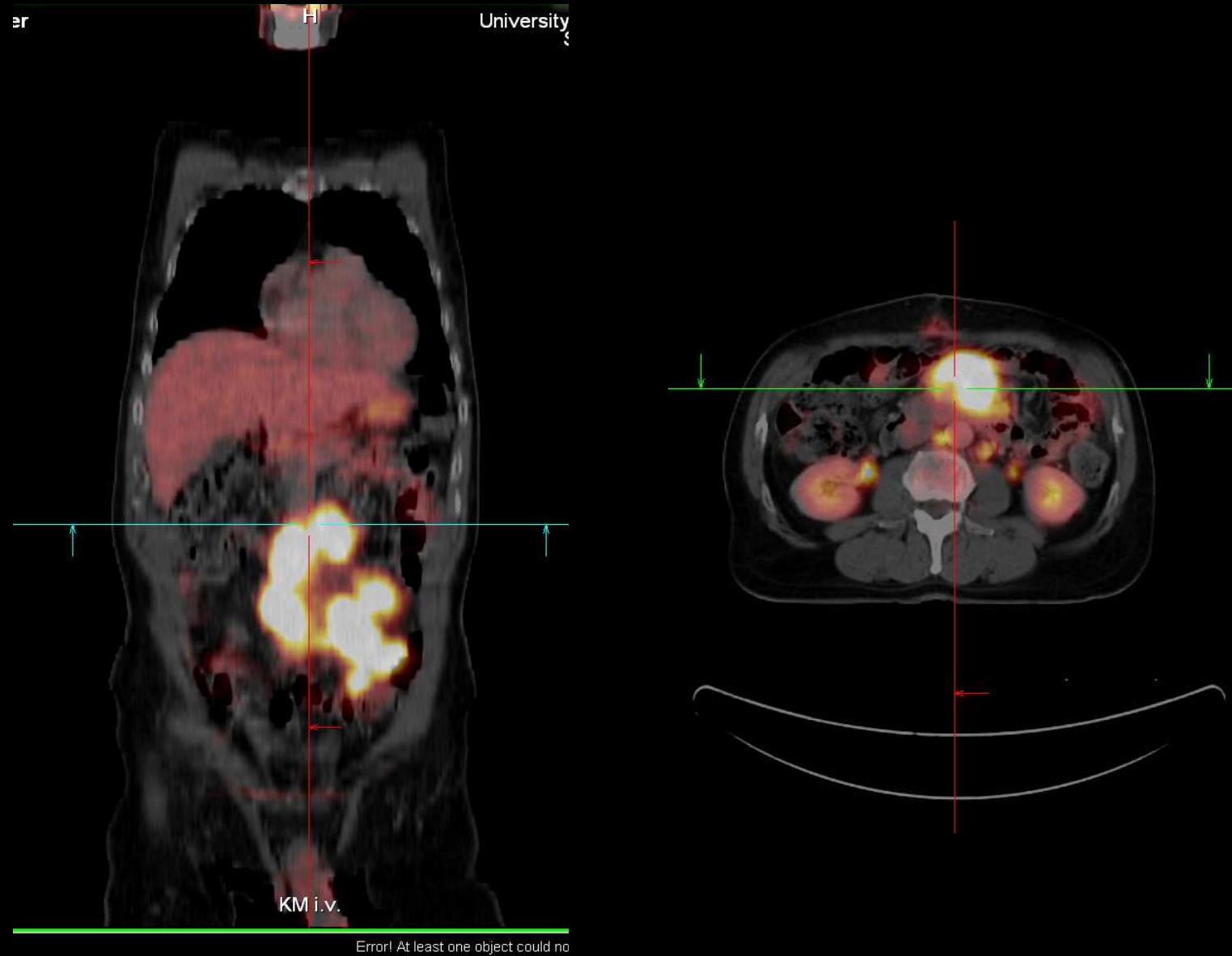


Onkologie - Fallbeispiel

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

→ F-18-FDG-PET-CT

FDG-PET-CT: NHL



Bestrahlungsplanung mittels PET-CT I

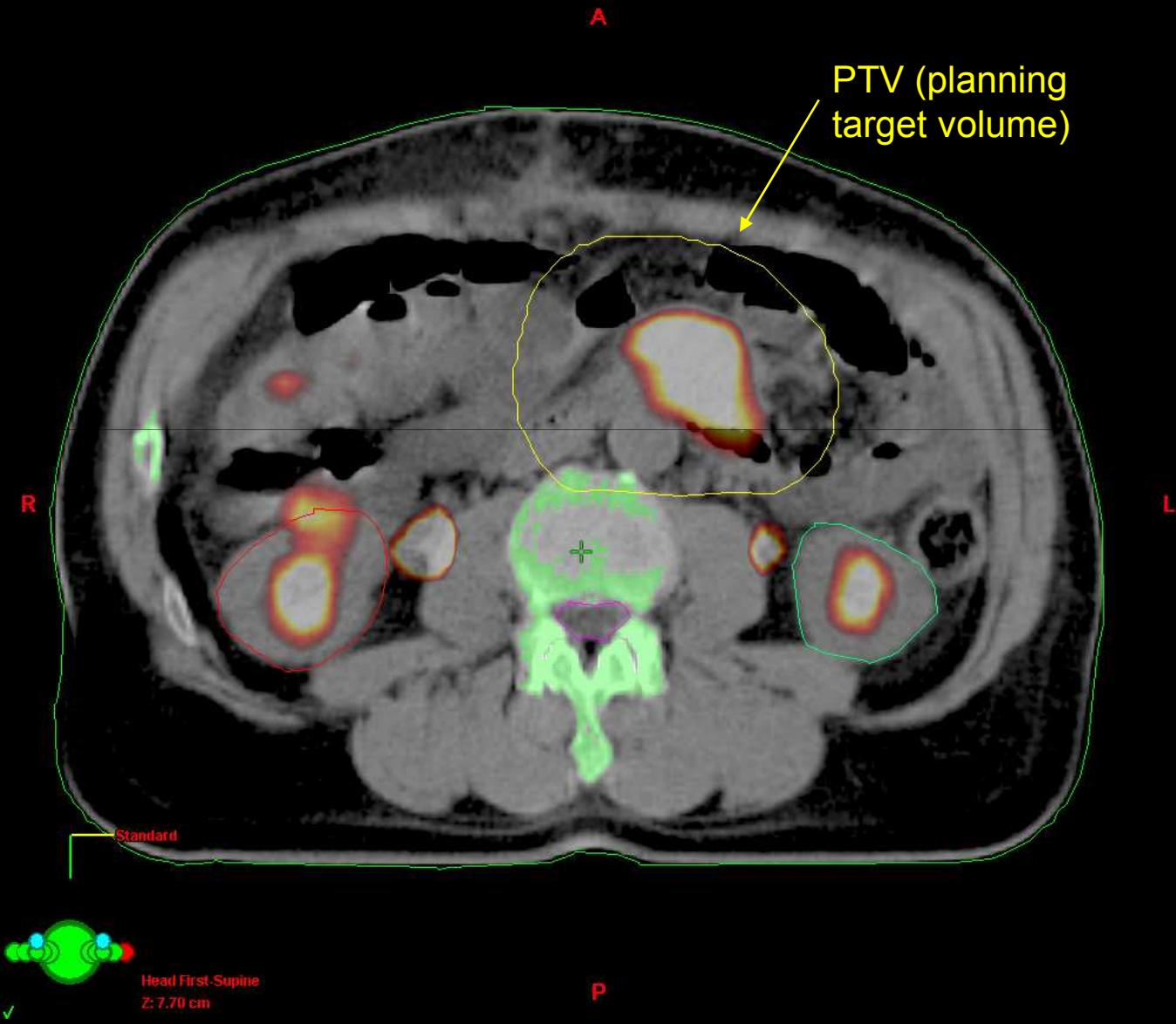
1. Bildgebung zur Planung



2. Bestrahlung



Bestrahlungsplanung mittels PET-CT II



Bestrahlungsplanung mittels PET-CT III



Dias der Vorlesungen



... 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 Perikard- erguss oder kontralat. Metastase) M1b (Fernmetastase)
	jedes T	jedes N	

*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