

PET diagnostic activity in lung cancer

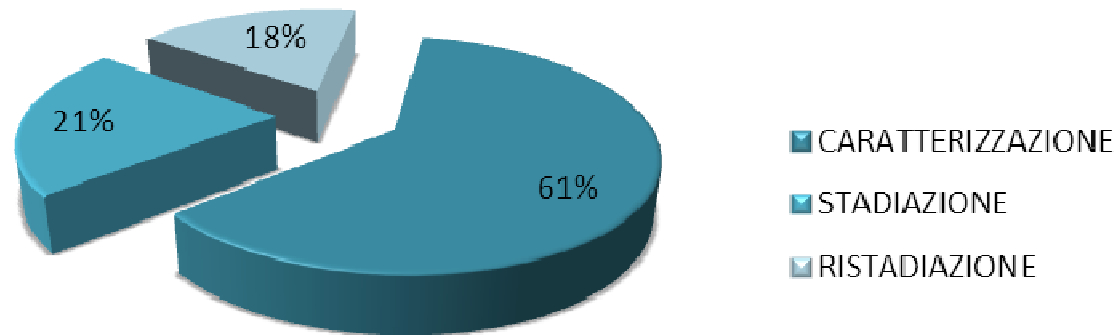
Nuclear Medicine Department of AOU-PR (2009-2015 Nov)

Lung cancer 1120

SPN 410

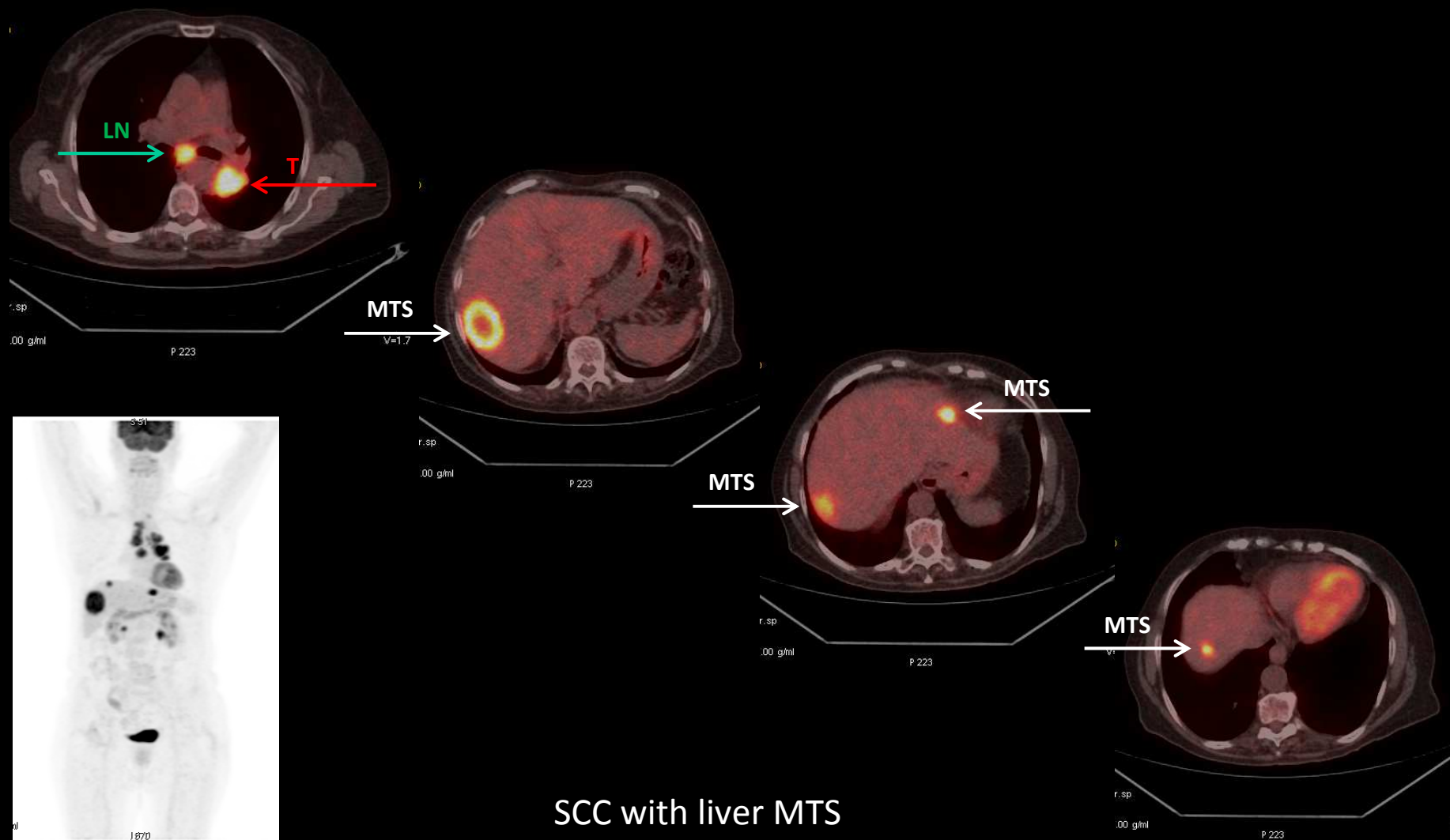
RT planning 15

Staging-Restaging 695

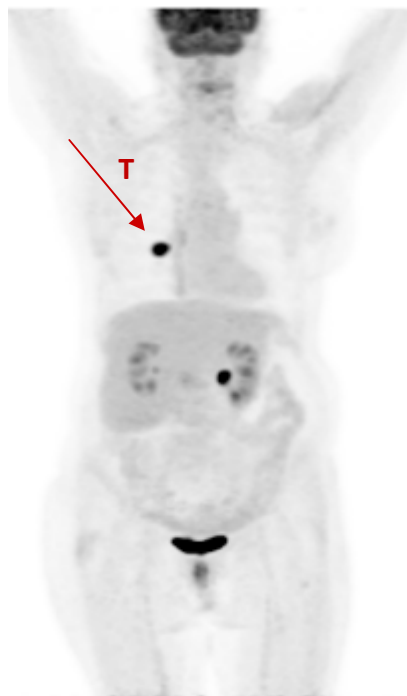


1. T designation
2. N designation
3. M designation
4. Prognostic stratification

PET/CT
Tracer: ^{18}F -FDG



Early diagnosis: characterization of lesion



F 65 yrs
CT: solid nodule



SUVmax 9.3

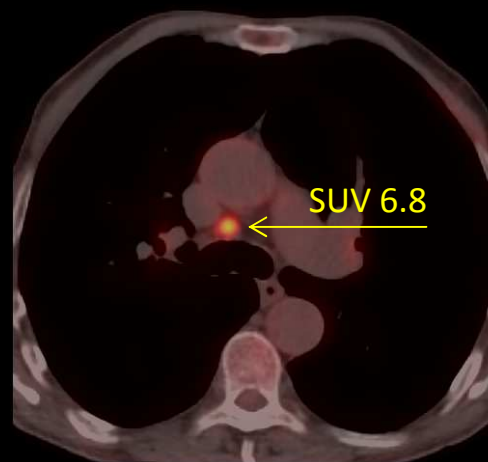
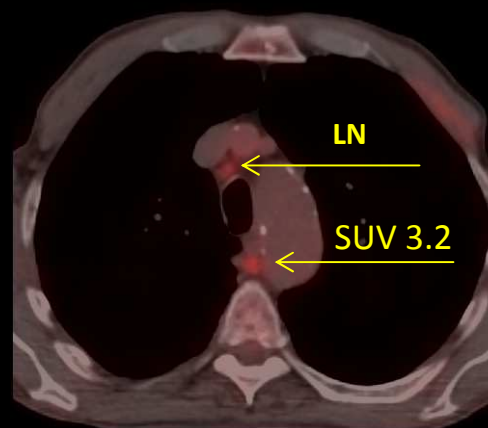


Type of PET-CT acquisition

QC



SUVmax 2.6



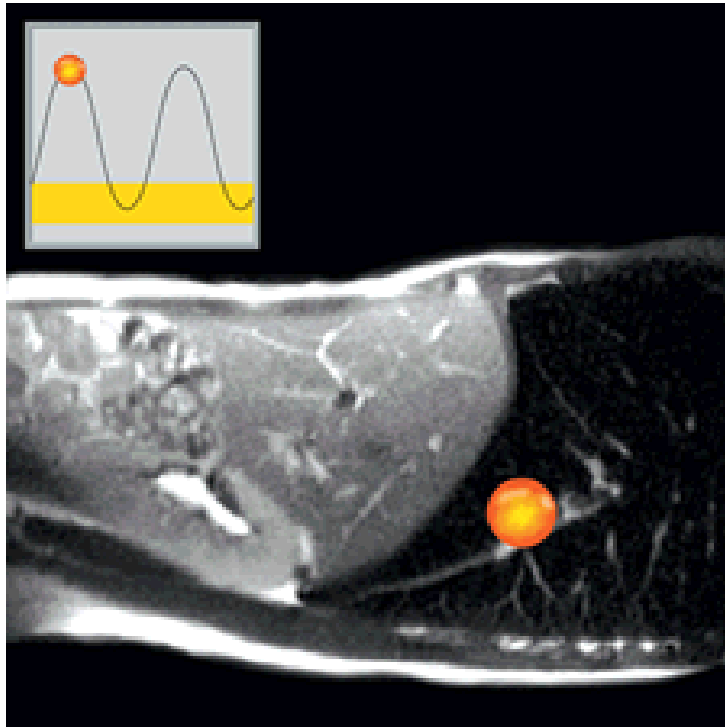
QClear



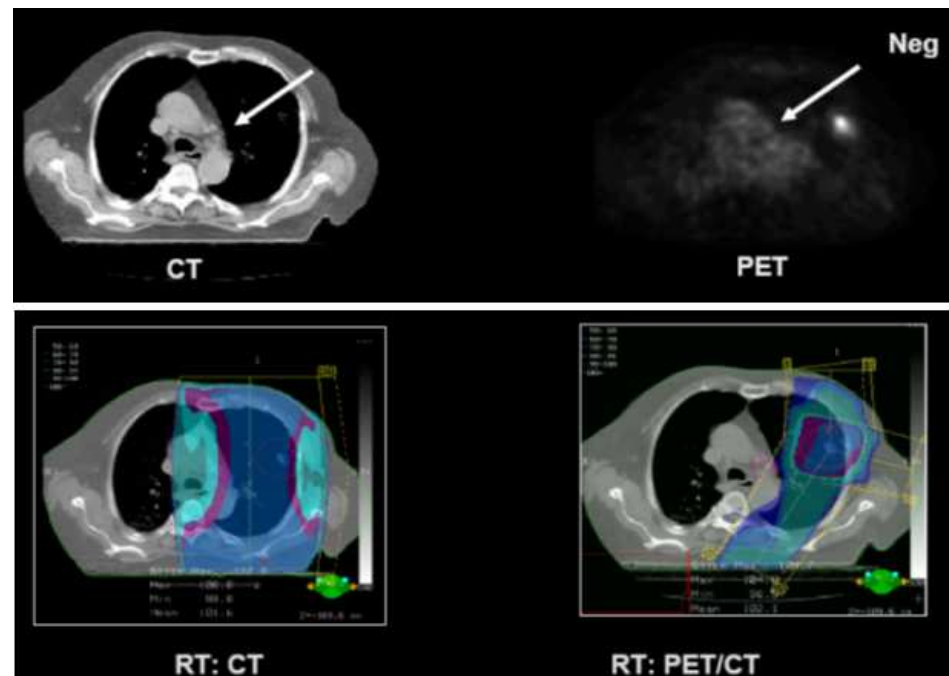
PET/CT at AOU-PR

- 3D
- Q-freeze
- Gated

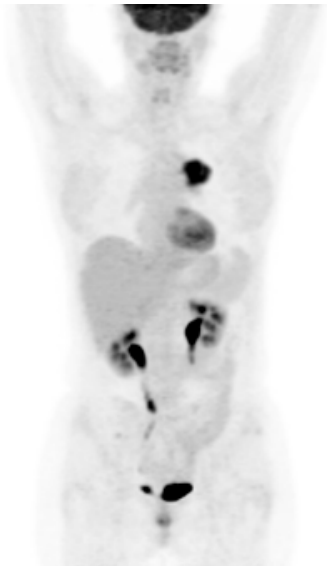
IMAGING 4D



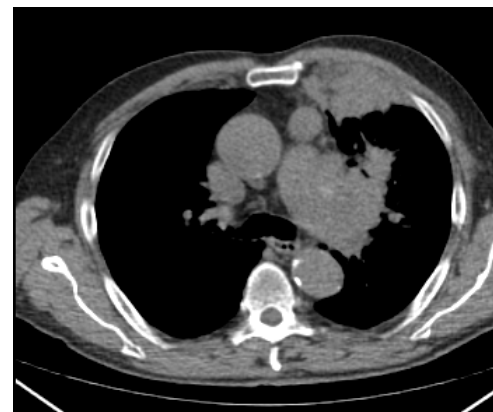
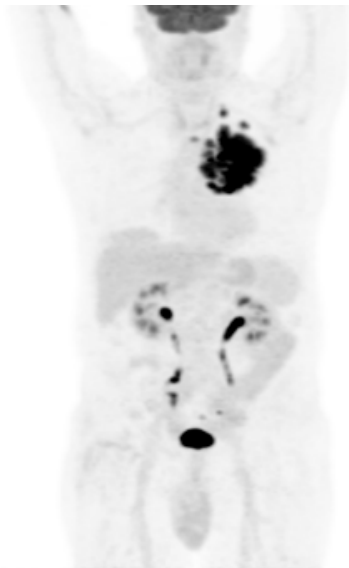
GATED IMAGES



Treatment management



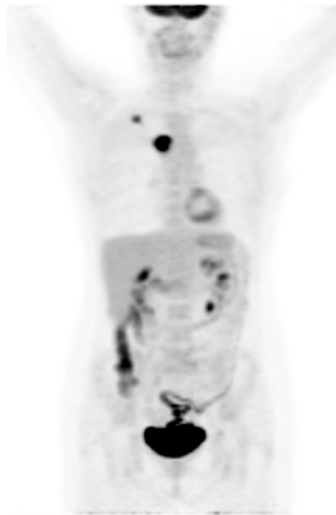
Lung AD
Surgery



Lung AD
Cht-RT

Monitoring treatment response: CR

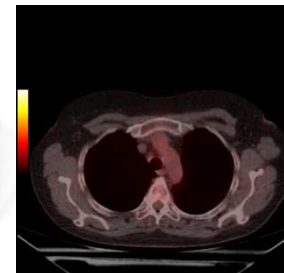
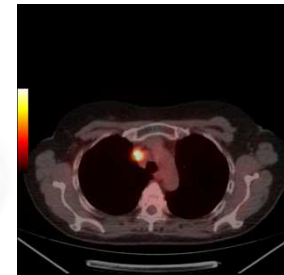
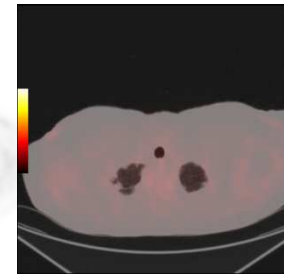
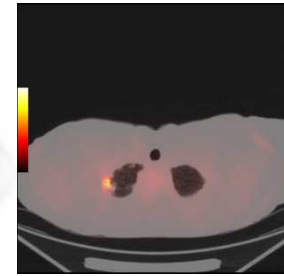
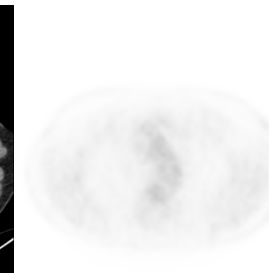
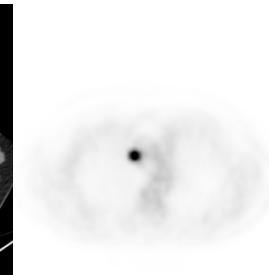
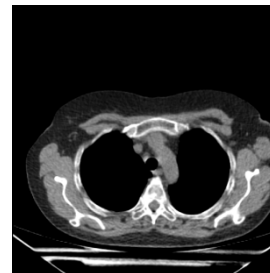
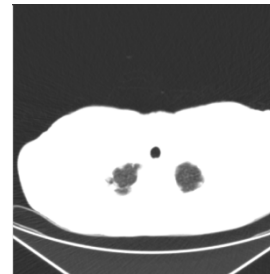
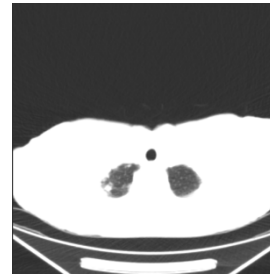
Lung ADC T3N2M0
III stage



Pre-therapy

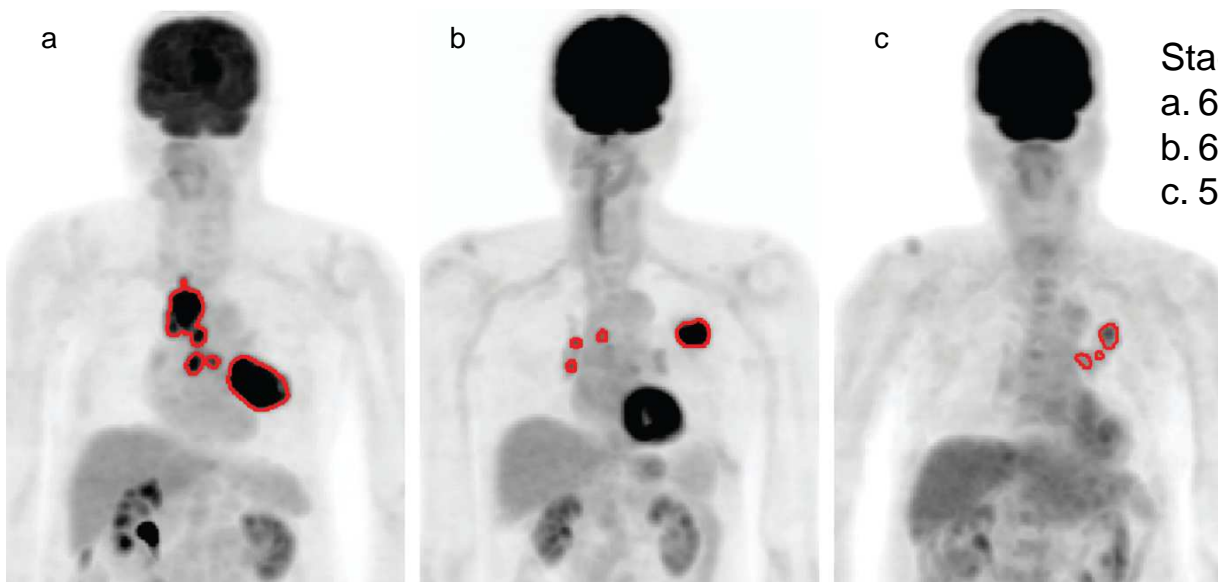


After targeted
therapy



Metabolic tumour burden

- **Metabolic Tumor Volume (MTV)** = total tumor volume with SUV > 2.5 or greater
- **Total lesion glycolysis (TLG)** = MTV x SUVmean (cm³*g/ml)
- MTV: total volume of the FDG-avid lesions
- TLG: combines the volumetric and metabolic information of FDG PET and reflects whole-body tumor burden
- Whole-body TLG provides a strong prognostic indicator in patients with NSCLC and could be an important guide for making treatment decisions



TLG of 707.4

TLG of 196.8

TLG of 52.77

Stage IIIB NSCLC

a. 66-year-old man PFS of 3.6 months

b. 69-year-old man PFS of 1.3 years

c. 52-year-old woman PFS of 3.2 years