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SUV

(kvantitativ PET från fysik till klinik)

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Översikt

- Kvantifiering av FDG upptag
- SUV
 - Definition
 - Krav
 - Fallgropar
- Partiell volymseffekt




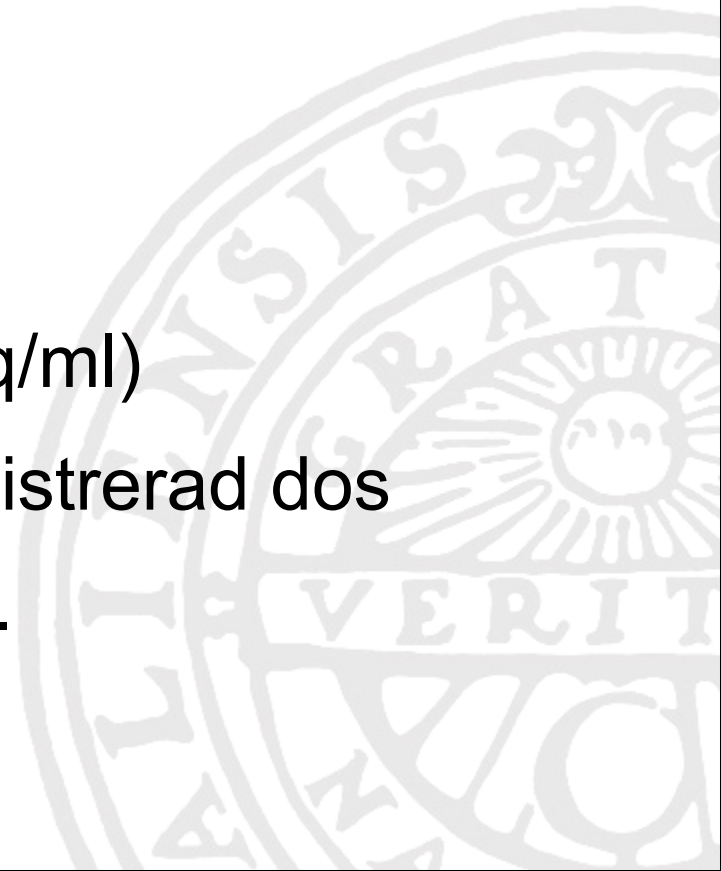


Kvantifiering av PET data

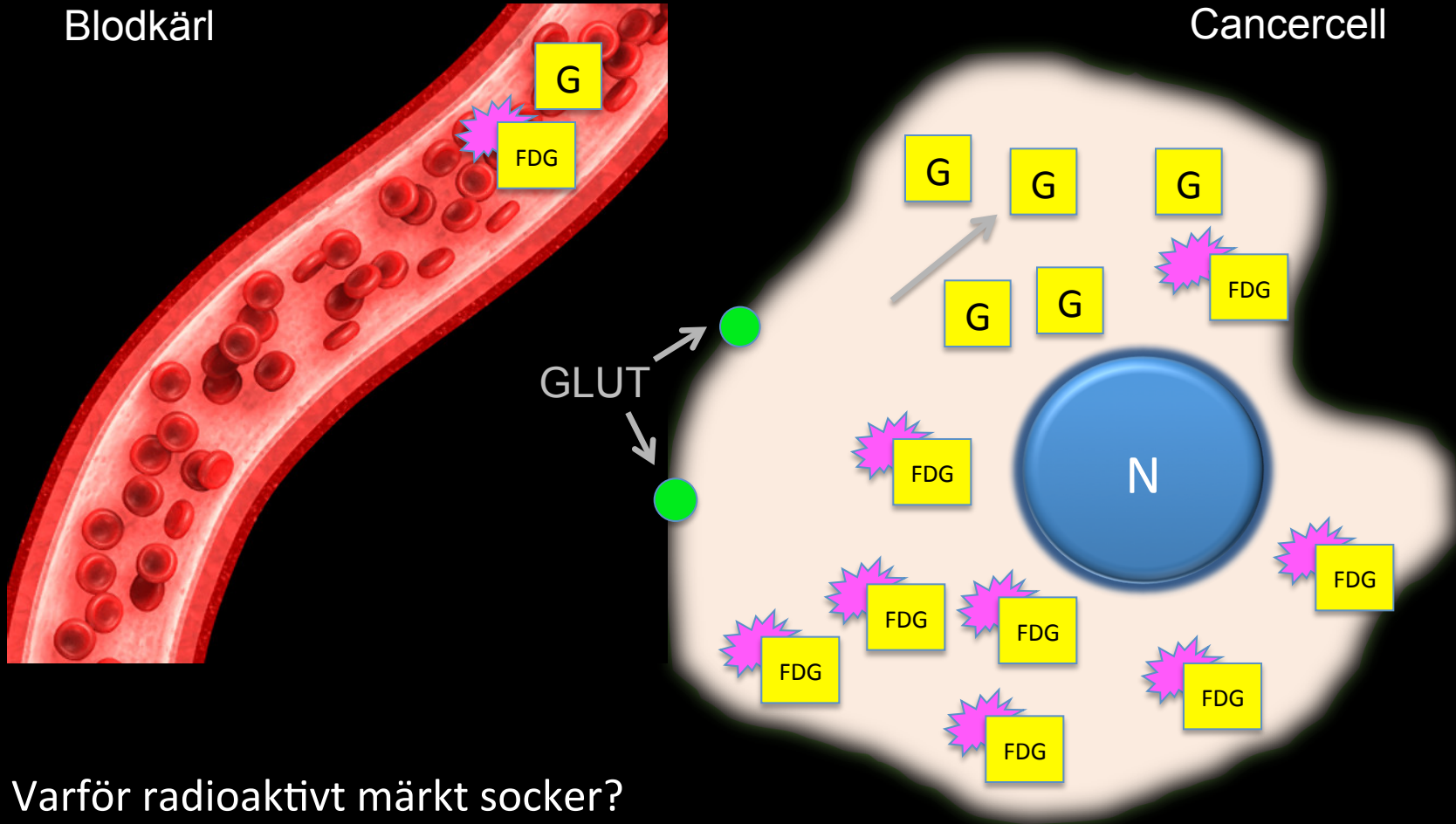
Vad är det vi verkligen vill mäta?

Glukoskonsumption!

- 
- Visuellt
 - Aktivitetskoncentration (kBq/ml)
 - kBq/ml, normerad till administrerad dos
 - Fysiologisk parameter (t.ex. glukoskonsumption)



^{18}F -FDG-upptag i cancerceller

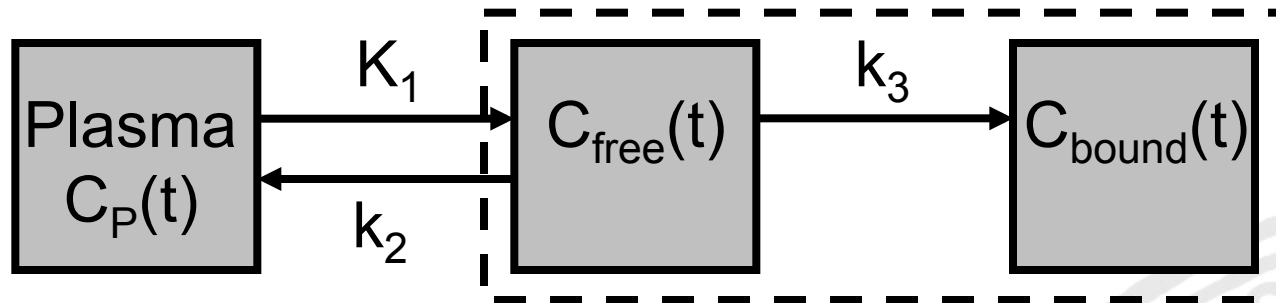


Varför radioaktivt märkt socker?
Ökad metabolism - ökat behov av snabb energi

Cecilia Wassberg



2-deoxyglukos (FDG; Sokolov)



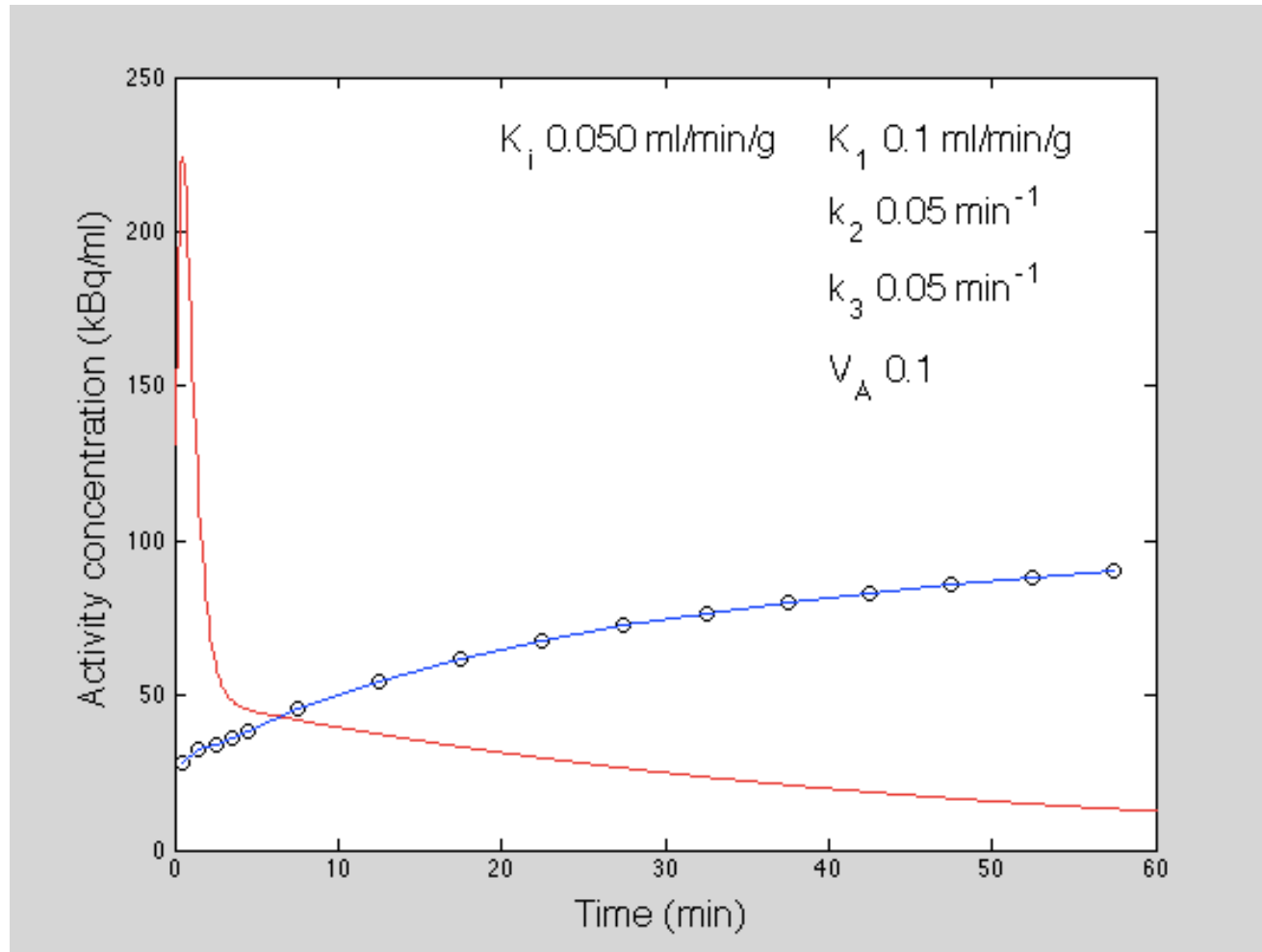
$$\frac{dC_{\text{free}}(t)}{dt} = K_1 C_P(t) - (k_2 + k_3) C_{\text{free}}(t)$$

$$\frac{dC_{\text{bound}}(t)}{dt} = k_3 C_{\text{free}}(t)$$

- K_i : net uptake rate, $\text{ml cm}^{-3} \text{min}^{-1}$
$$K_i = \frac{K_1 k_3}{k_2 + k_3}$$

- MR_{glu} : glucose consumption, $\text{mol cm}^{-3} \text{min}^{-1}$
$$\text{MR}_{\text{glu}} = \frac{C_{\text{pl}}^{\text{glu}} \cdot K_i}{LC}$$

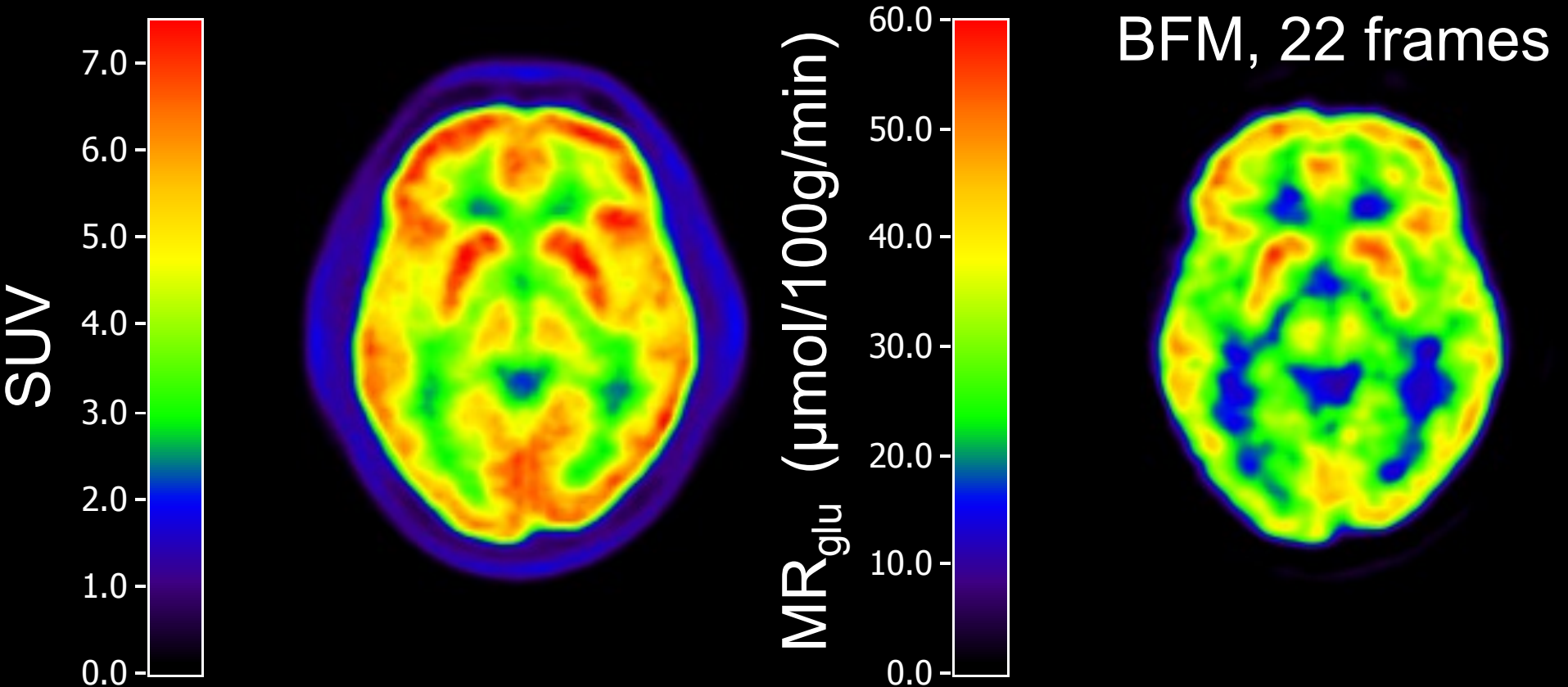
Kurvanpassning



$$c_{\text{PET}}(t) = (1 - V_b) \cdot K_1 \left(\frac{k_2}{k_2 + k_3} e^{-(k_2 + k_3)t} + \frac{k_3}{k_2 + k_3} \right) \otimes c_p(t) + V_b c_b(t)$$



Cerebral glucose metabolism





SUV

- För mätning av FDG kinetik och beräkning av MR_{glu} krävs
 - >45 min dynamisk mätning
 - Mätning av radioaktivitet i blodprover
- Bara för en (1) bäddposition
- SUV: Standardized Uptake Value

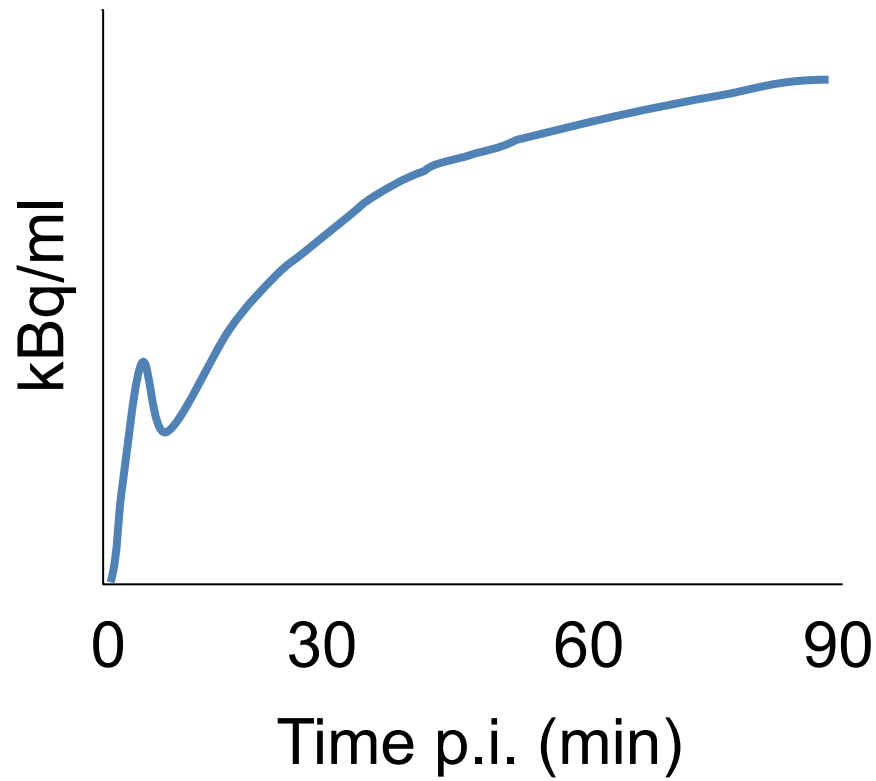
$$SUV = \frac{\text{kBq/ml}}{\text{MBq injected per kg body weight}} \quad [\text{g/ml}]$$

(lean body mass, body surface area)



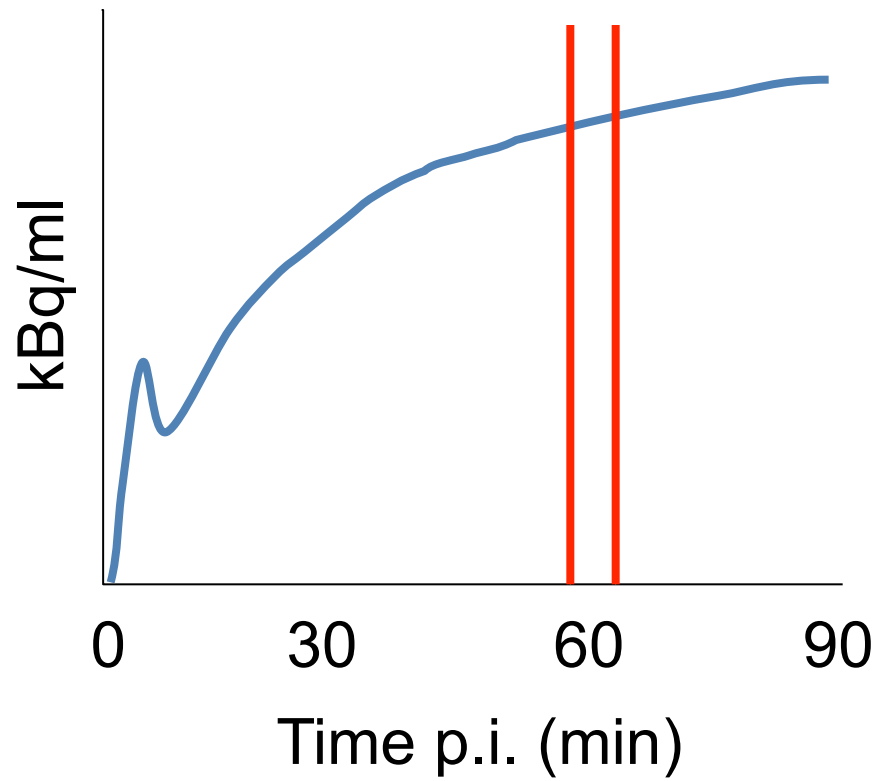
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FDG - SUV



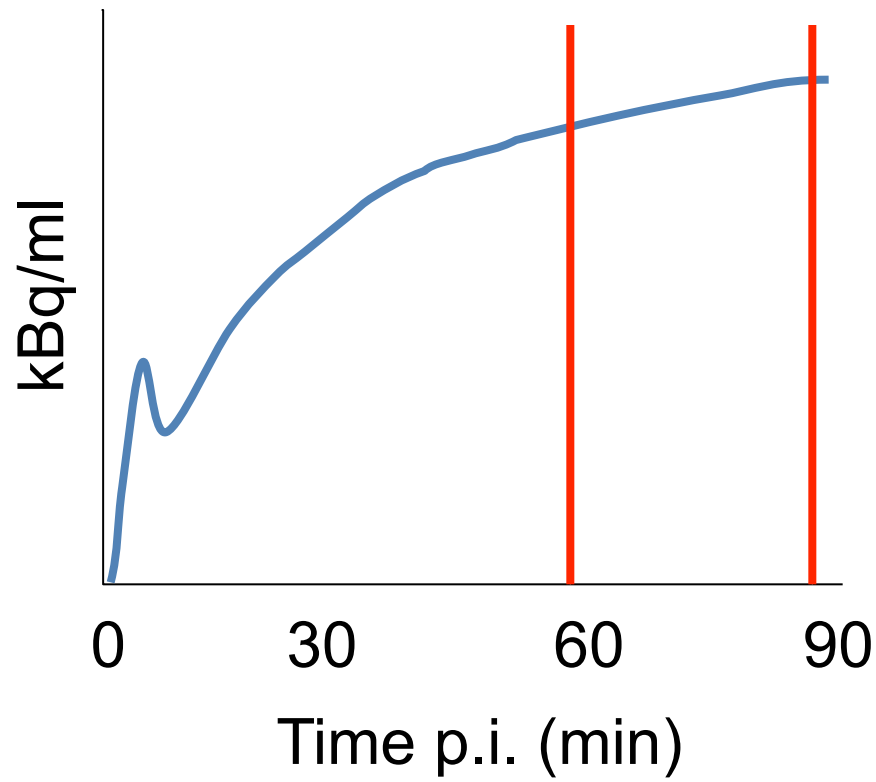


FDG - SUV





FDG - SUV





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SUV vs kurvanpassning

FDG

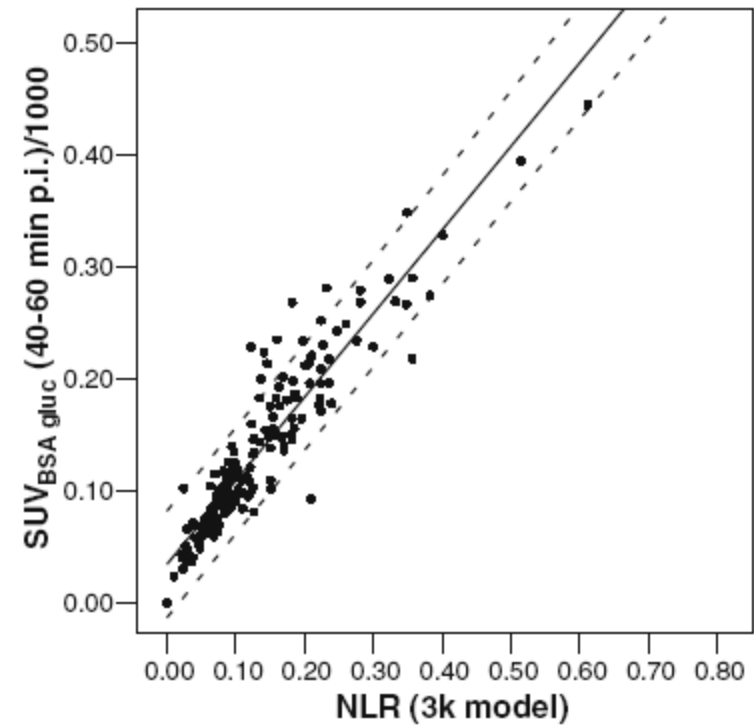
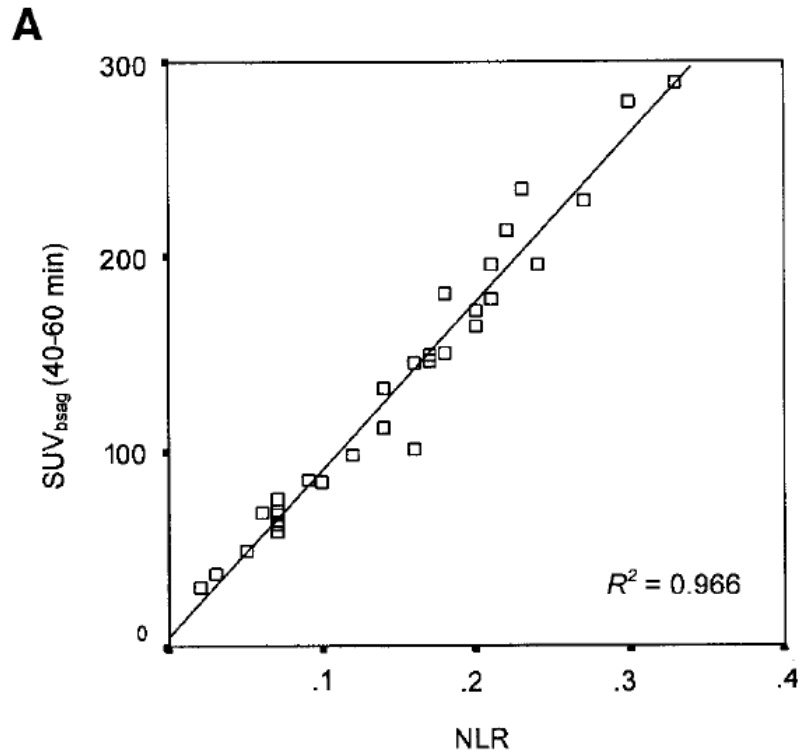


Fig. 1. Regression of SUV_{BSA,glu} (corrected for plasma glucose) versus NLR for a database of 170 scans



SUV

- Praktiskt: bara en enda mätning
- Krävs ingen dynamisk scan
- Enkelt mått för t.ex. stadiering, terapiuppföljning, dose-painting





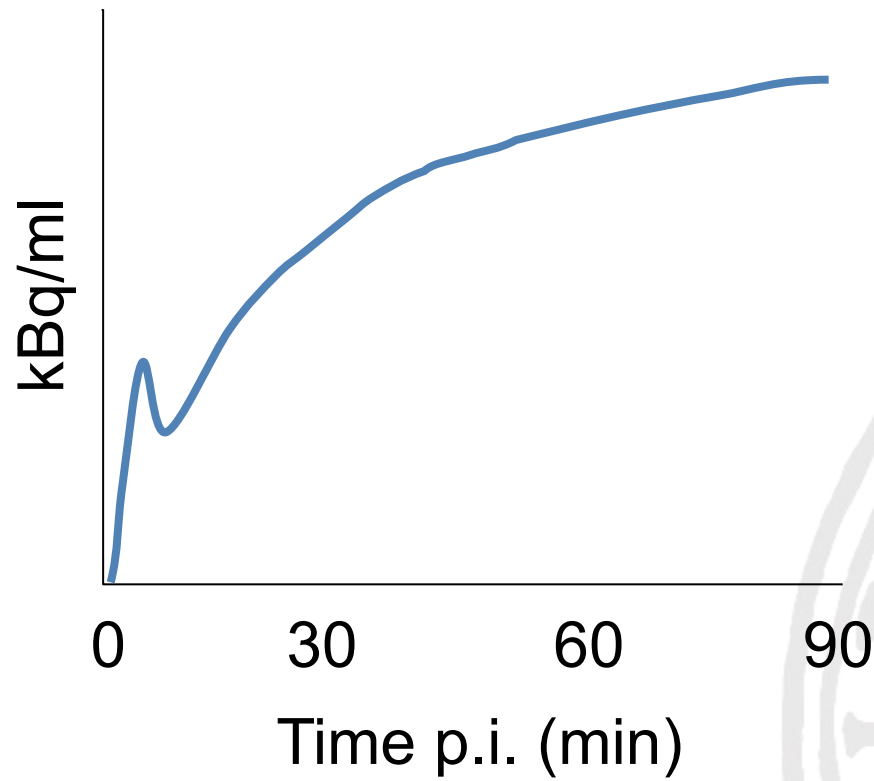
SUV krav

$$\text{SUV} = \frac{\text{kBq / ml}}{\text{MBq injected per kg body weight}} \quad [\text{g / ml}]$$

- Noggrann mätning av administrerad dos (restspruta!)
- Korskalibrering PET kamera – doskalibrator
- Patientvikt
- Samma tidszon på hela labbet!
- Plasmaglukos



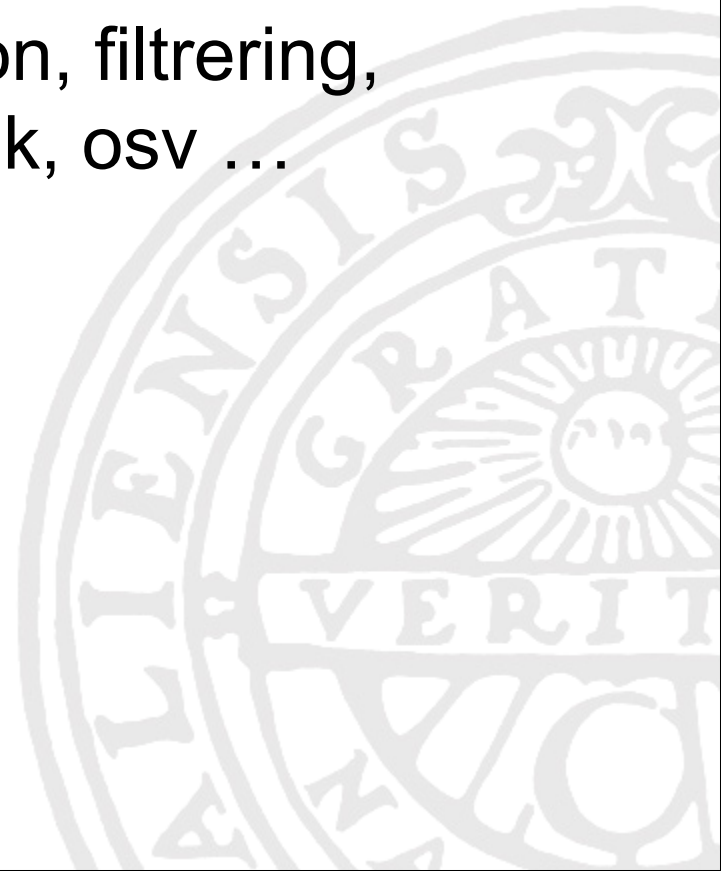
FDG - SUV





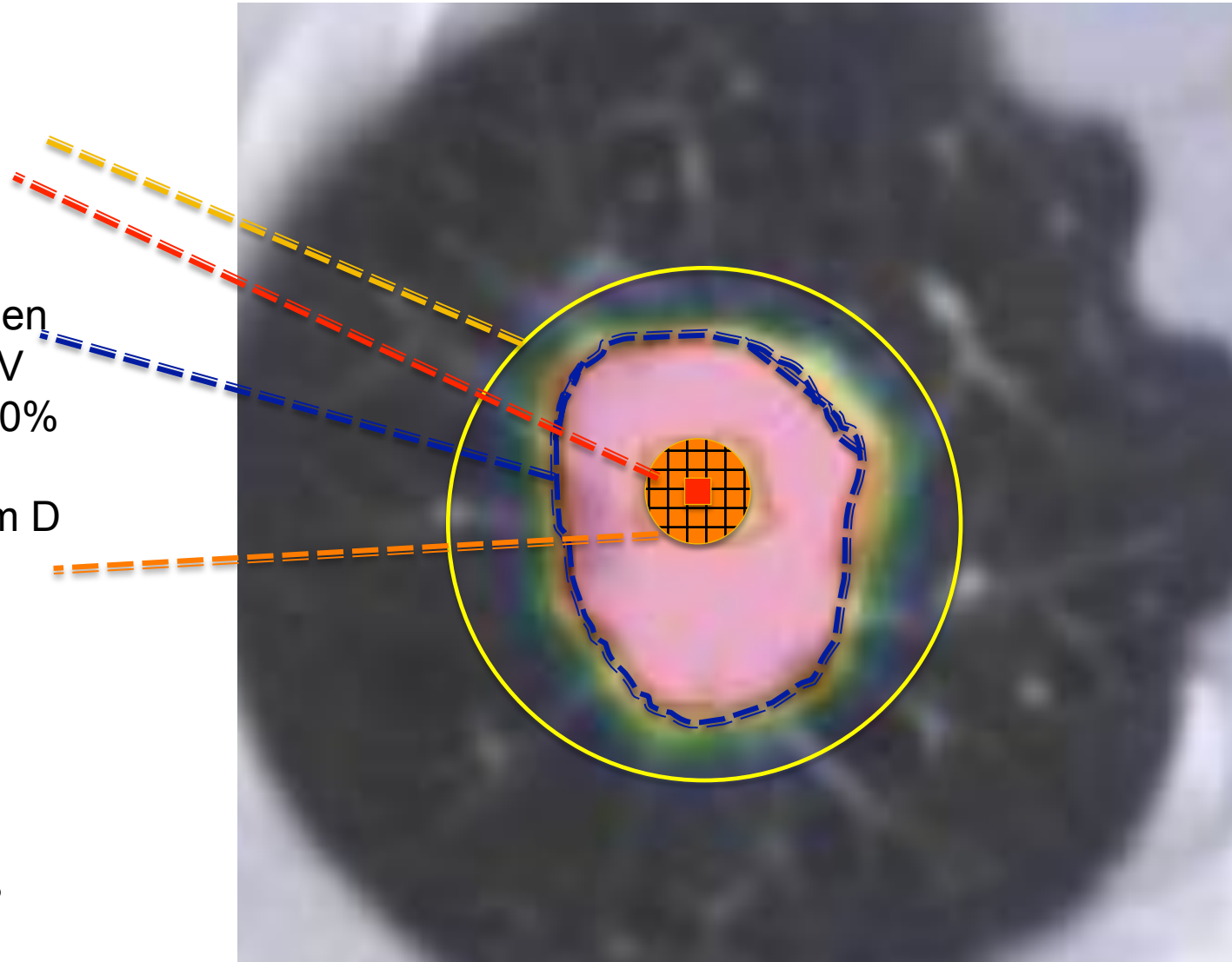
SUV krav

- Standard insamlingsprotokoll
 - Tid efter injektion!
- Standard rekonstruktion, filtrering, pixelstorlek, snittjocklek, osv ...
- Definition av VOlar



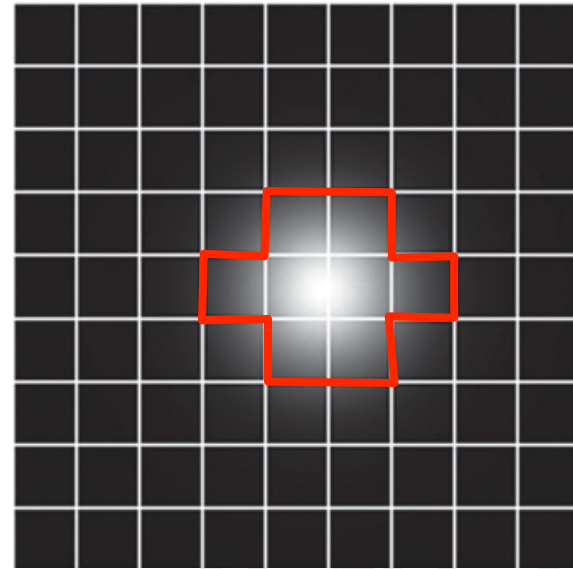
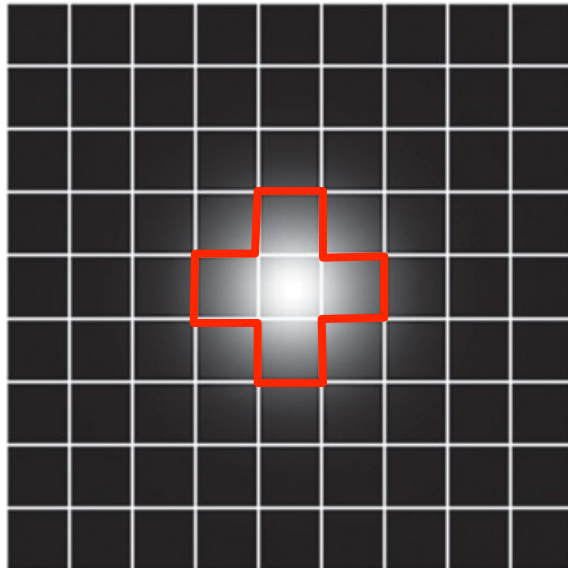
SUV: olika sätt att rapportera

- ROI/VOI
 - SUVmean
 - SUVmax
- Isocontouring
 - Tröskelvärden
 - 2,5 SUV
 - 41%, 50%
- VOI (sfär) 1,2 cm D
 - 1 cm³
 - SUVpeak
- EANM:
 - 50% VOI
 - Max pixel



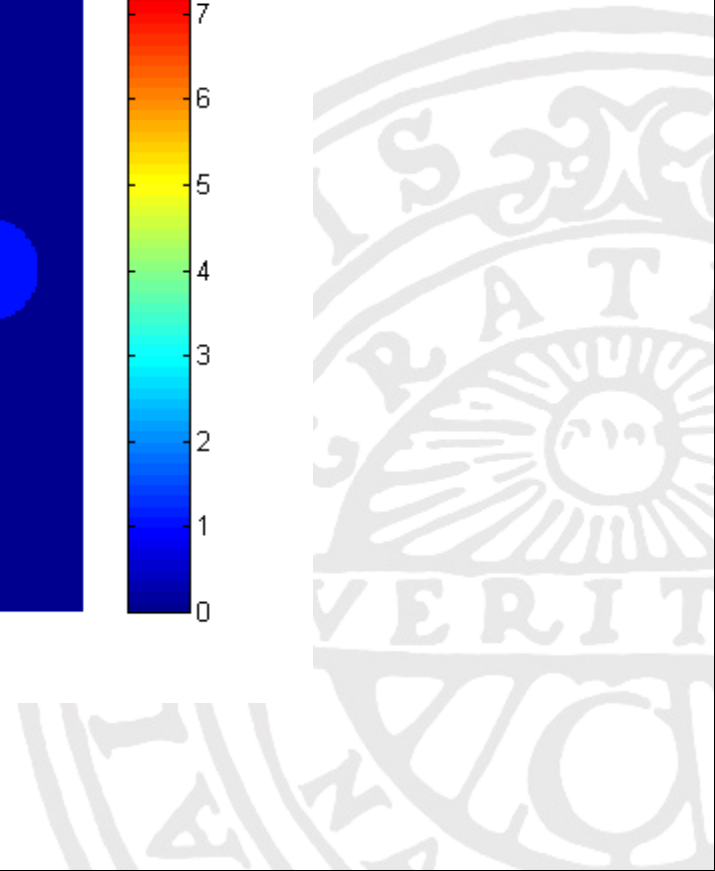
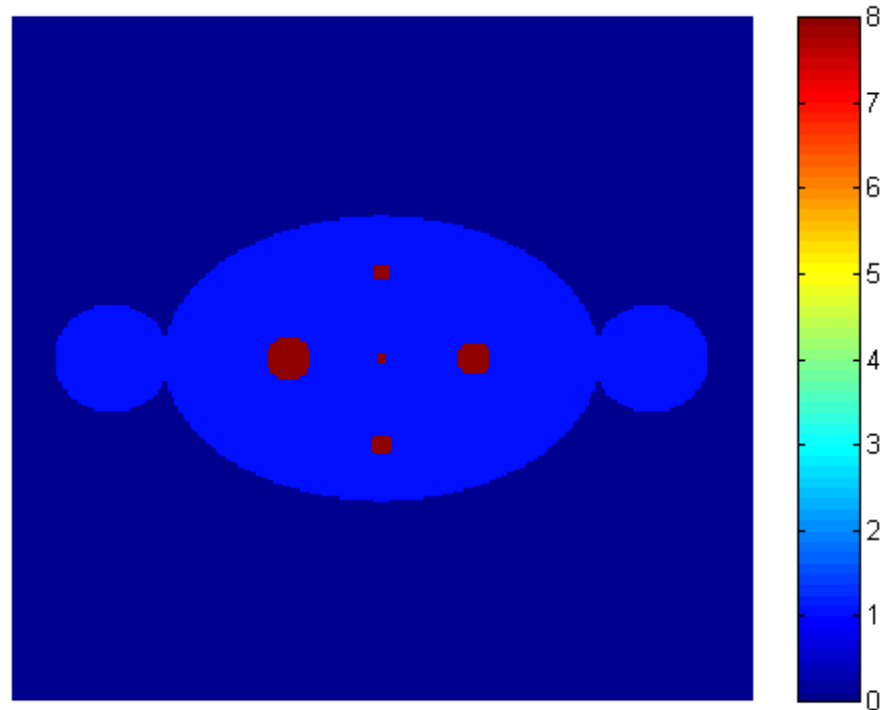


Pixelstorlek, position, SUV_{max}



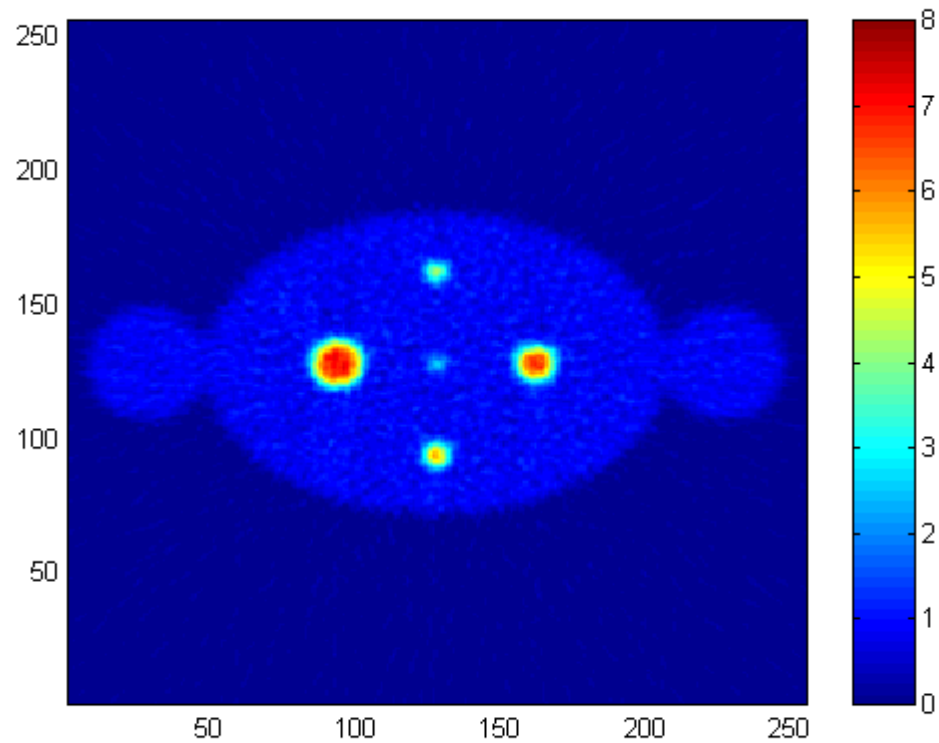


SUV - Partial volume effect



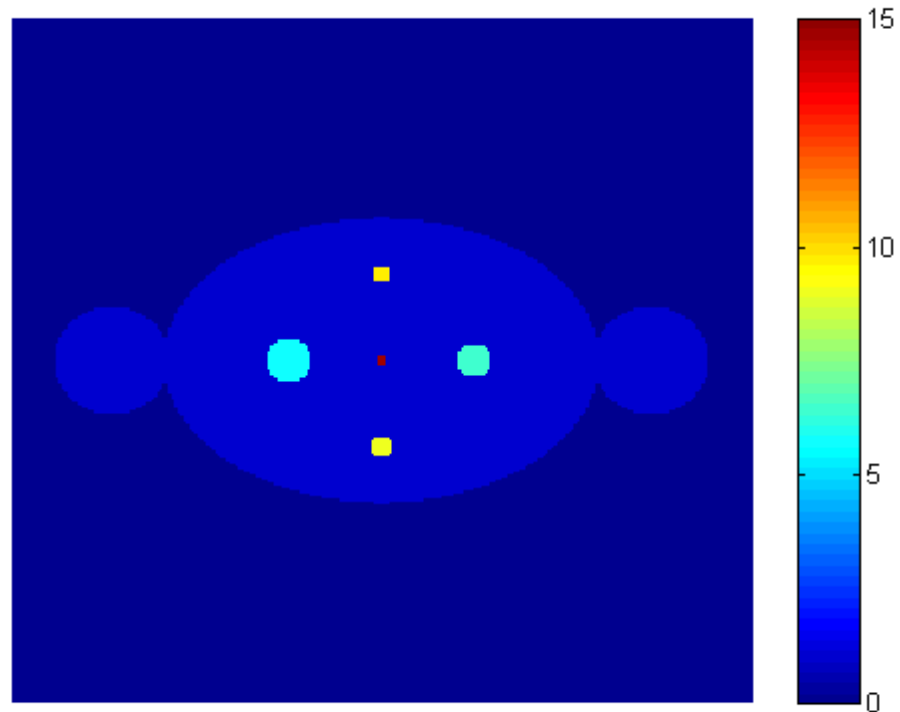


SUV - Partial volume effect





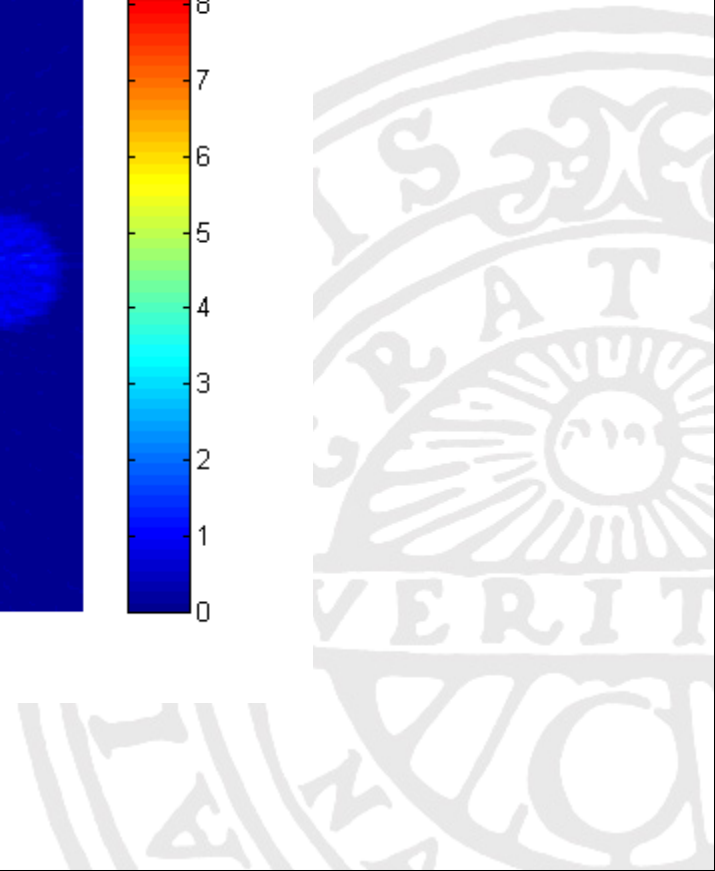
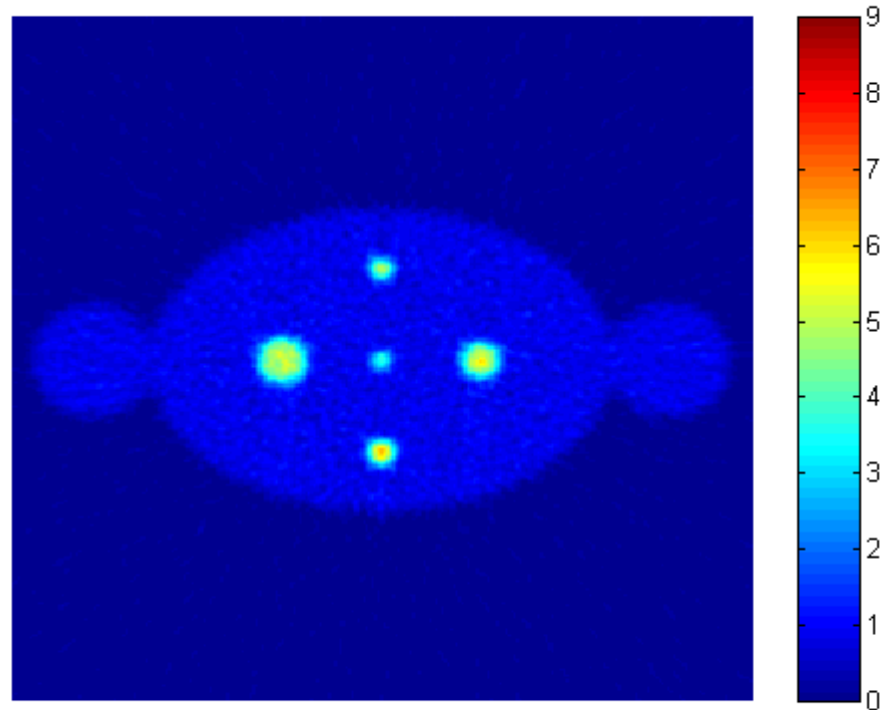
SUV – Partial volume effect



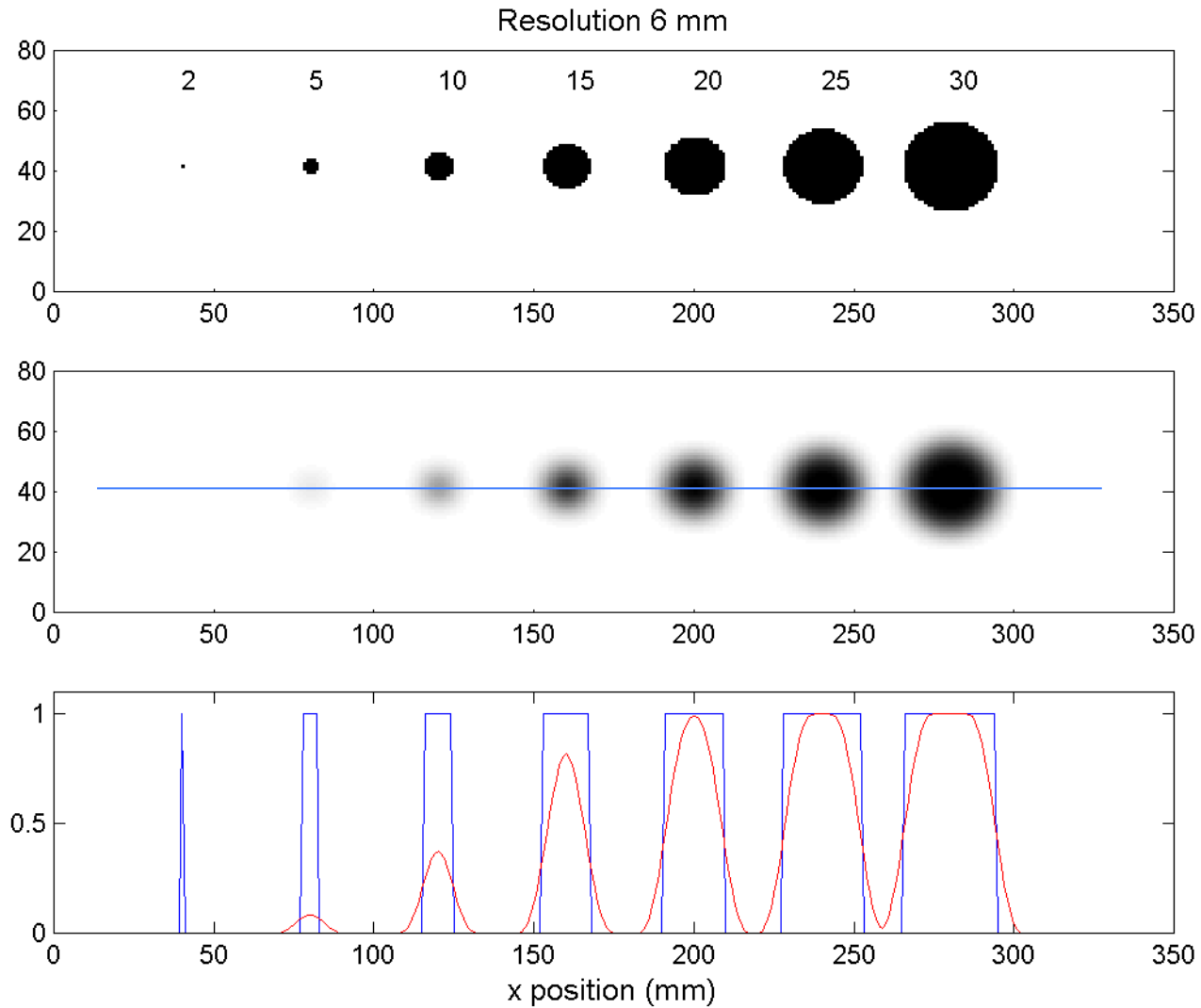


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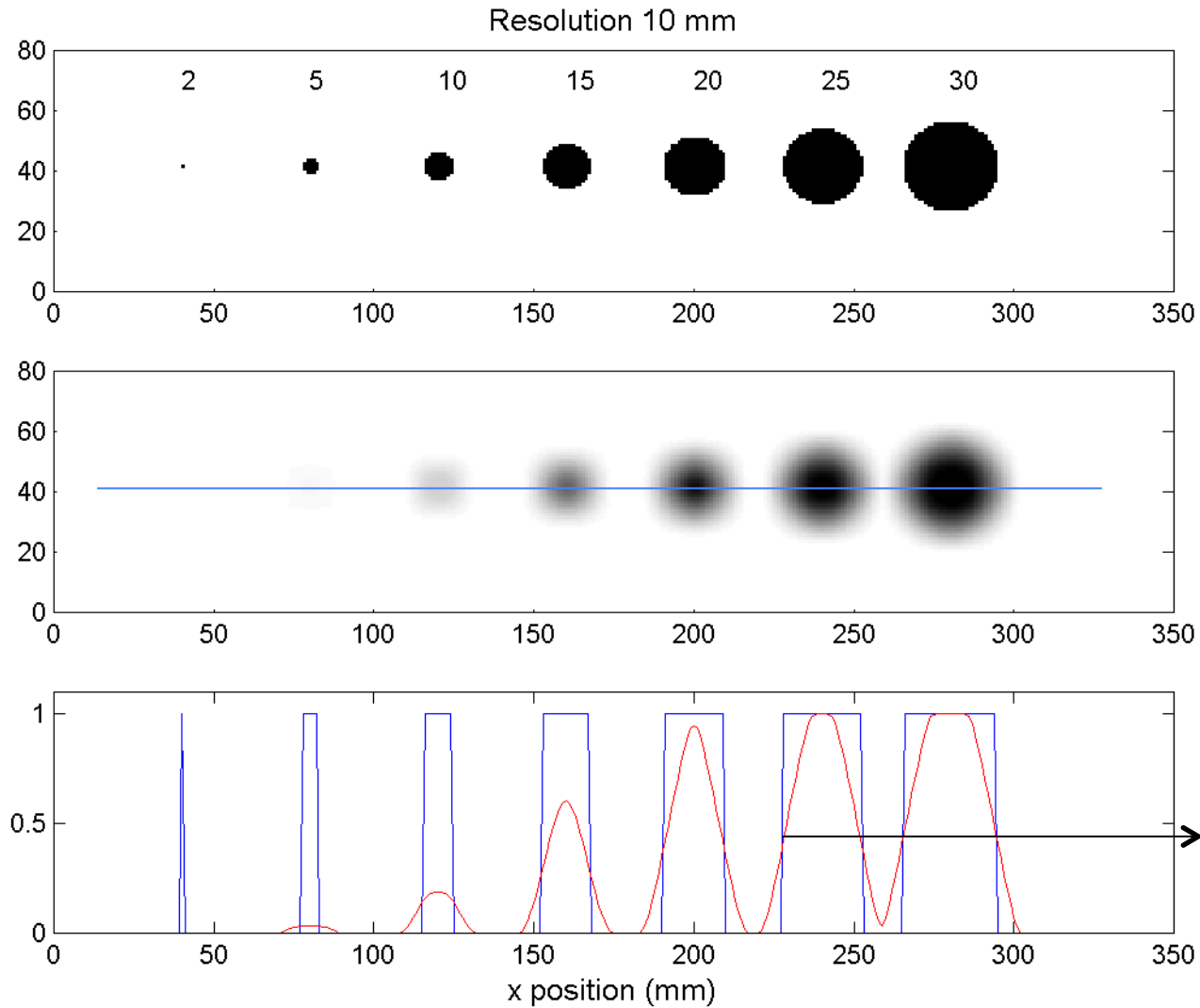
SUV – Partial volume effect



Partial volume effect

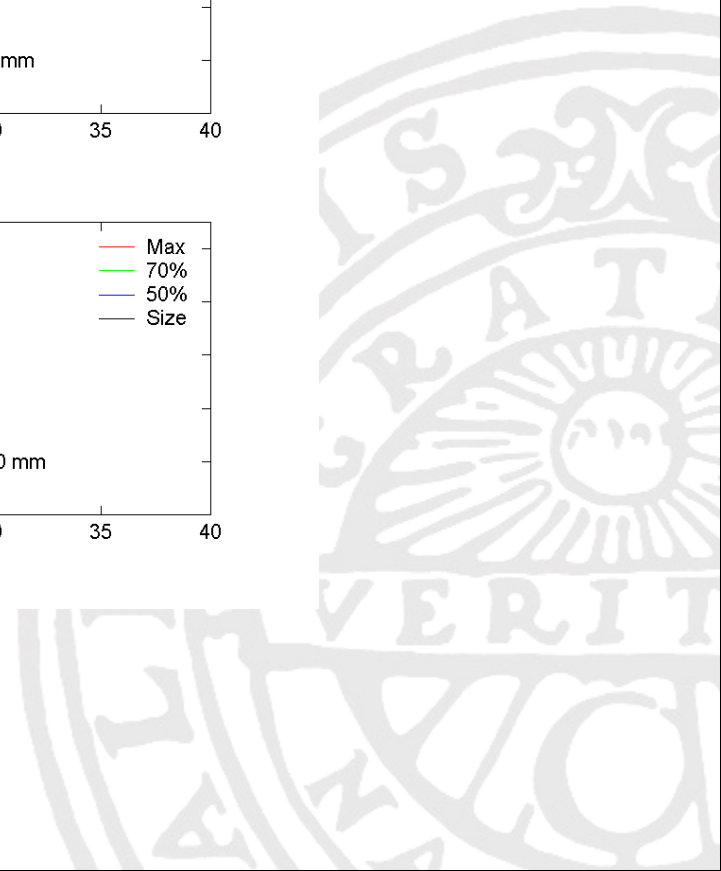
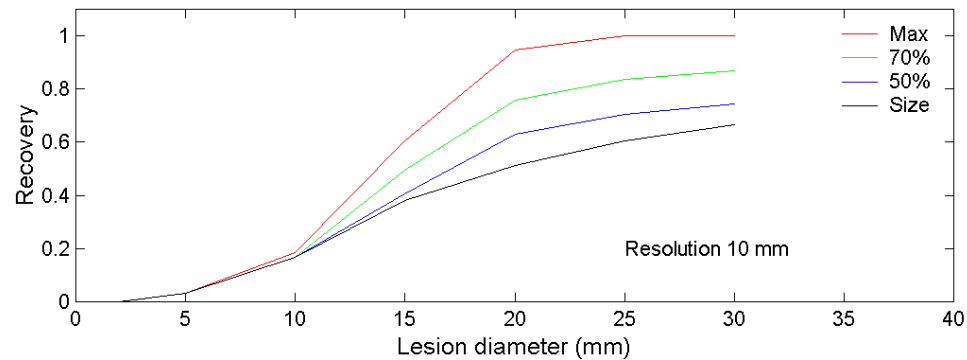
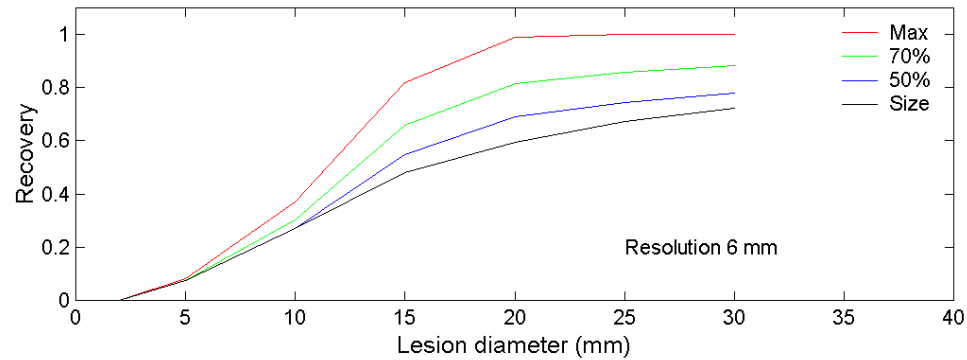


Partial volume effect





Partial volume effect





Respiratory motion

TABLE 1

Data for 5 Patients with 8 Lesions: Displacement of Lesion Position Between EI and EE Phases, GTV₅₀, Displacement Volume, and Difference in SUV_{max}

Lesion	Lesion displacement (mm)	GTV ₅₀ (mm ³)	Displacement volume (%)	Difference in SUV _{max} (%)
P1-LL	8.4	6,280	45.5	7
P1-LH	6.4	5,570	36.1	6
P2-UR	10.6	4,180	65.8	7
P3-LL	5.4	11,780	23.7	22
P4-LL	24.7	22,800	87.1	21
P4-LY	8.5	19,860	31.4	24
P4-PV	19.4	8,970	93.3	20
P5-LL	10.0	10,420	45.8	15

LH = left hilar, LL = lower left, LY = mediastinal lymph node, PV = prevascular lymph node in mediastinum; UR = upper right.

- Shallow-breathing CT: misses lesions < 1cm!
- Poor SUV reliability in lung lesions



Slutsats

- SUV är ett enkelt mått som korrelerar bra med tumörens glukosmetabolism
- Kalibrering och standardisering krävs för bra resultat!

