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TECHNIQUES:

- SPECT
- SPECT/CT
- PET
- Planar

RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS:

- Tc99m Bicisate (Neurolite[©])
- Tc99m HMPAO (Ceretec[©])
- I-123 Ioflupane (DaTscan[©])
- F-18 FDG
- In-111 DTPA
- Tc-99m pertechnetate
- Tc-99m glucoheptonate

INDICATIONS:

- Dementia
- Interventional Studies
 - Pharmacologic –Diamox[©]
 - Occlusion
- Suspected Parkinsonian syndromes
 - DaTscan[©]
- Seizure Localization
- Brain Death
- CSF Studies
 - Flow analysis
 - Leak detection
 - Shunt evaluation

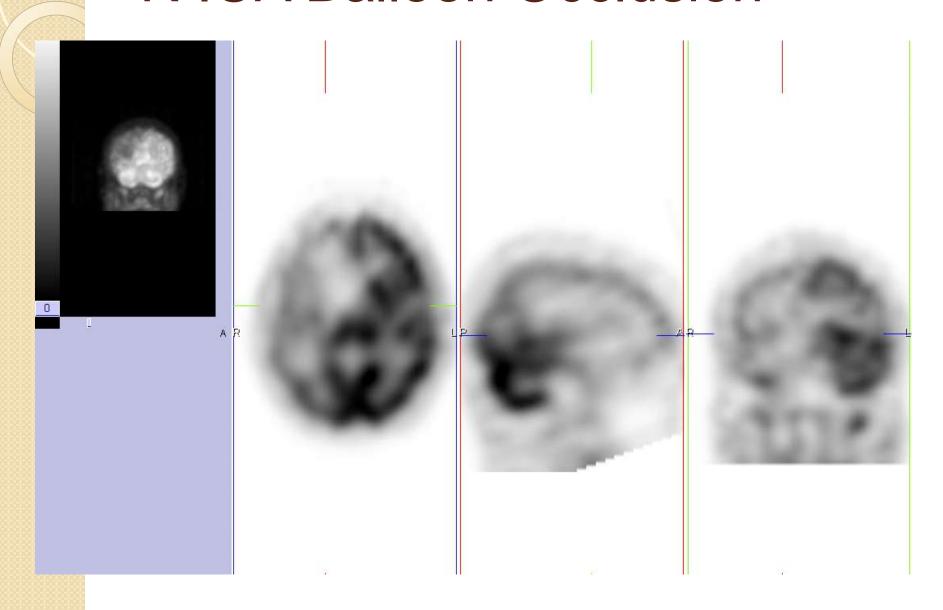
SPECT in Transient Ischemic Attacks...Diamox[©] challenge

- Acetazolamide (1gm IV) Diamox[©]
 produces vasodilatation with 30-50%
 increase in rCBF in normal brain at 30
 minutes
- Areas with vascular compromise show little or no increase
- Comparison of baseline and post Diamox images can identify territories at risk

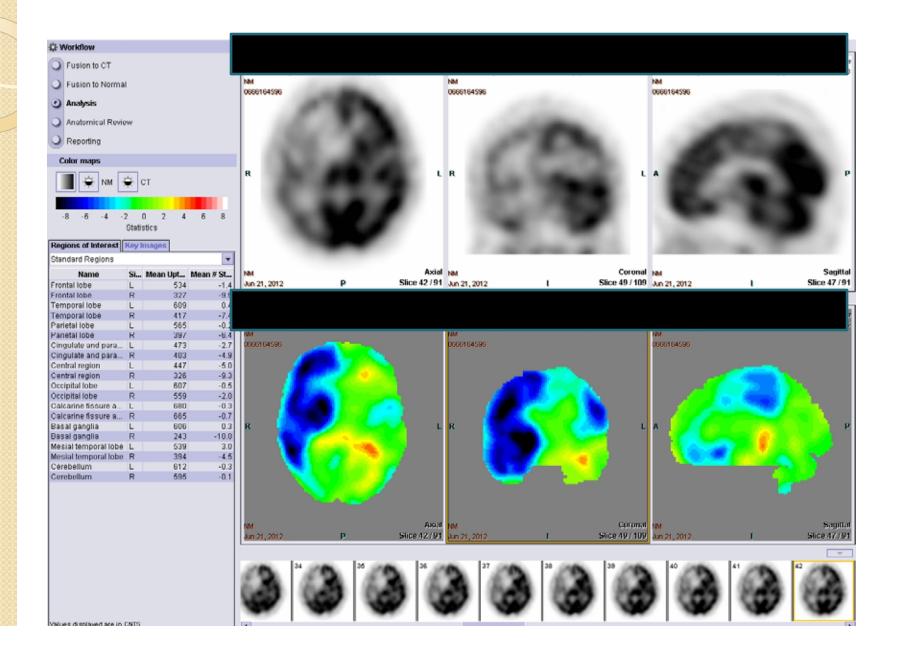
Cerebral Perfusion SPECT in Arterial Occlusion Assessment

- evaluation of patients with ICA aneurysms, tumors at base of brain
- study of perfusion, with injection during temporary balloon occlusion with imaging later
- baseline study (?)
- evaluate collateral blood flow
- location and severity of perfusion changes during occlusion
 - assess need for bypass prior to definitive surgery

R ICA Balloon Occlusion



R ICA Balloon Occlusion



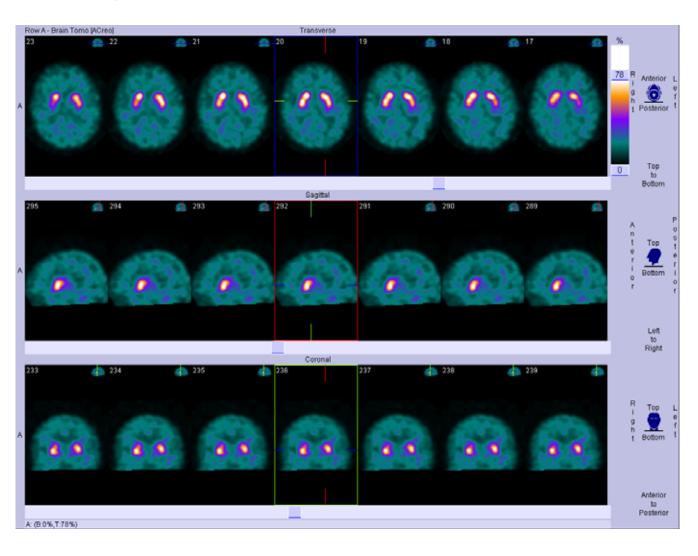
I-123 Ioflupane (DaTscan©)

- evaluation of patients with suspected Parkinsonian syndromes (PS)
- striatal dopamine transport system visualization
- SPECT, SPECT /CT

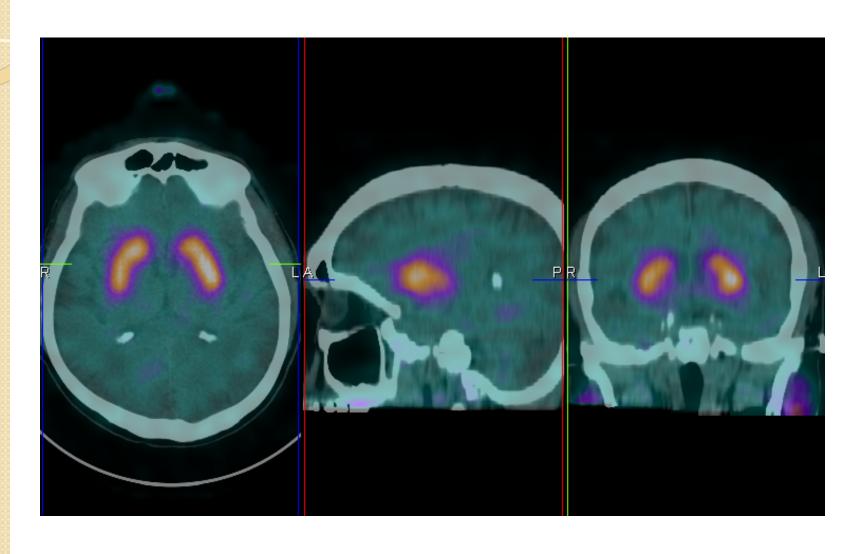
Suspected Parkinsonian syndromes (PS)

- Essential Tremor (ES) vs PS
 - idiopathic Parkinson's disease
 - multiple system atrophy
 - progressive supranuclear palsy

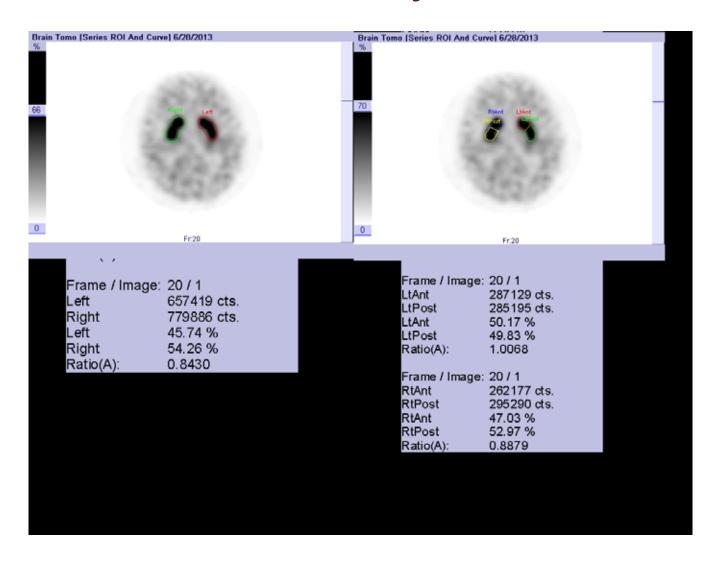
Normal



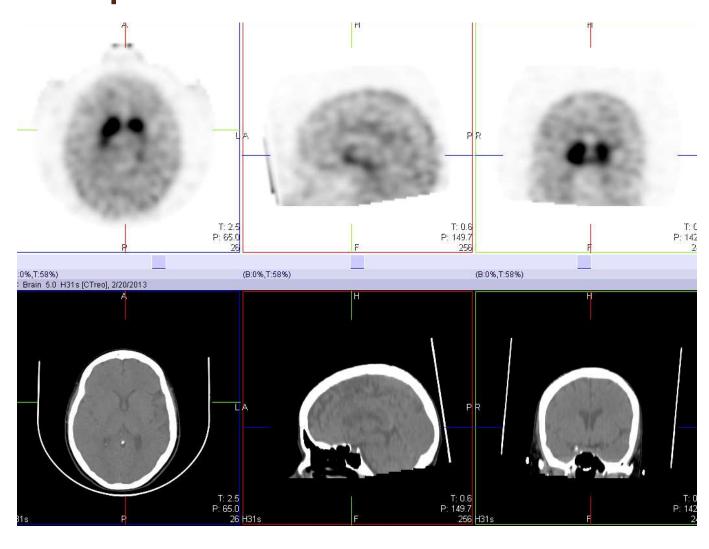
Normal



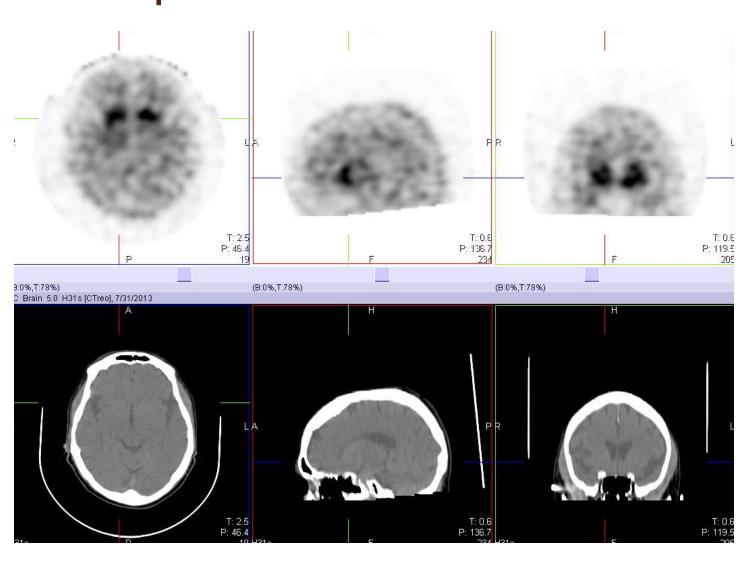
Quantitative Analysis



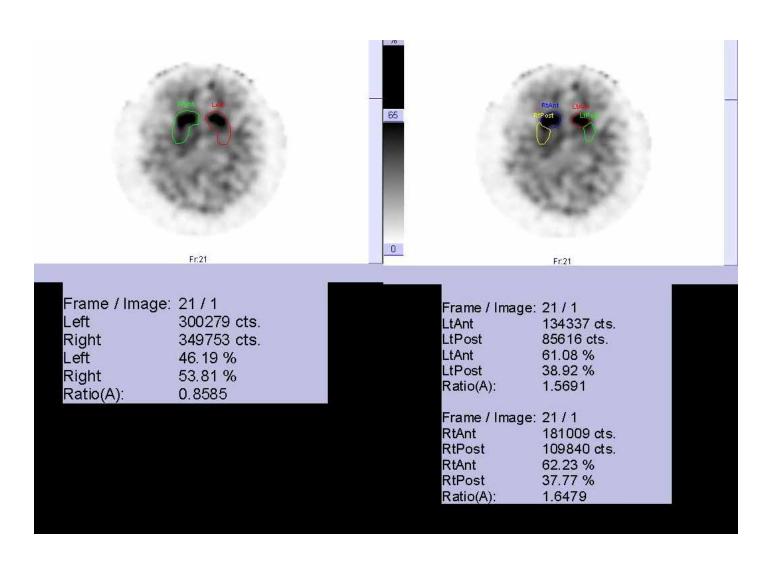
Unilateral Decreased Dopamine Transporters



Bilateral Decreased Dopamine Transporters



Bilateral Decreased Dopamine Transporters



Seizure Focus Localization

- Surface EEG
 - poor spatial resolution
- Depth EEG
 - invasive
- SPECT/CT (Bicisate, HMPAO)
 - increased rCBF (ictal)
 - decreased or normal rCBF (inter-ictal)
- PET

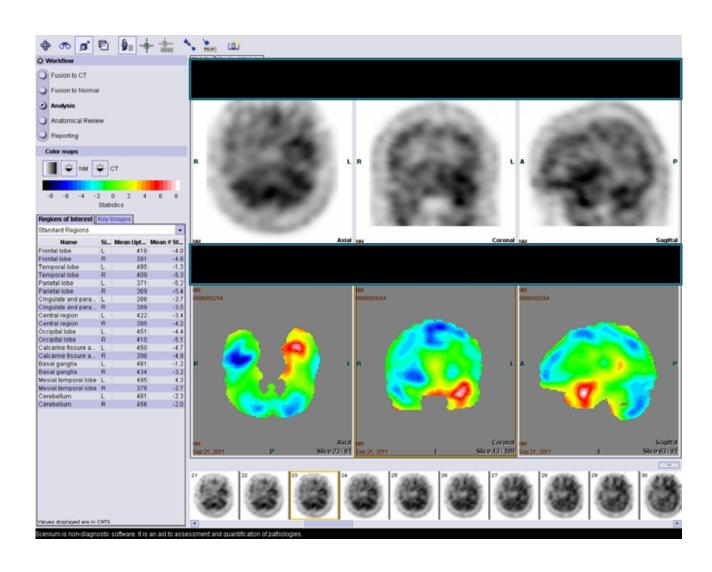
SPECT in the Evaluation of Epilepsy

- primary goal of perfusion SPECT imaging is seizure focus localization
- inject activity to maximize diagnostic value:
 - ictal imaging
 - inter-ictal imaging
 - post-ictal imaging (?)

Ictal Imaging

- inject tracer at onset of seizure
 - Within 10 seconds of seizure onset
 - Requires special monitoring/surveillance
- images show hyperperfusion (increased activity) in epileptogenic focus extending to ipsilateral basal ganglia/thalamus
- may also extend to ipsilateral motor cortex/contralateral cerebellum

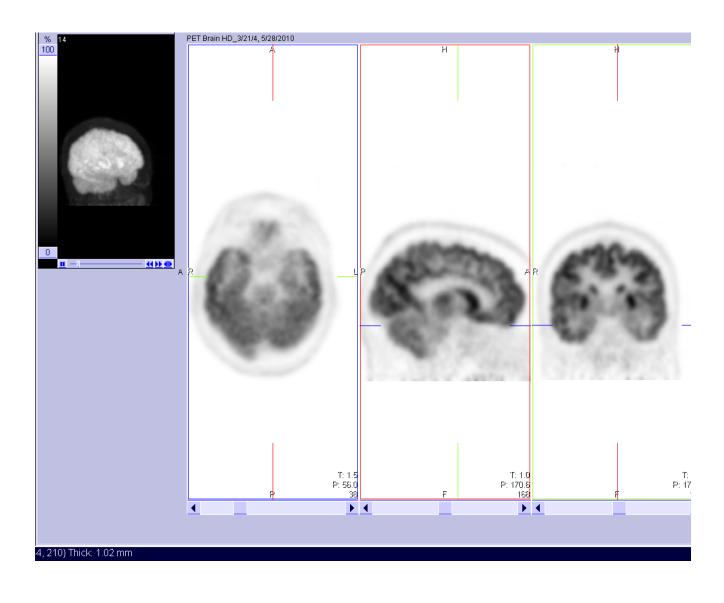
Ictal SPECT



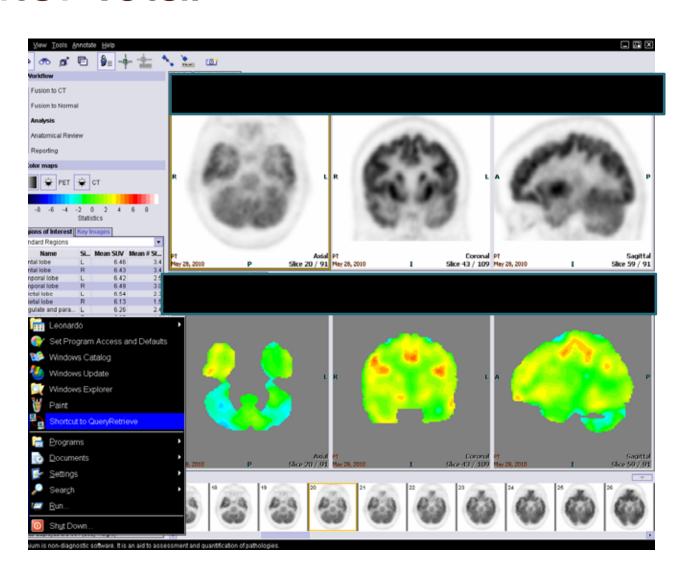
Inter Ictal Imaging

- Least accurate of the three techniques
- Images may show hypoperfusion in the region of the seizure focus, but may be normal

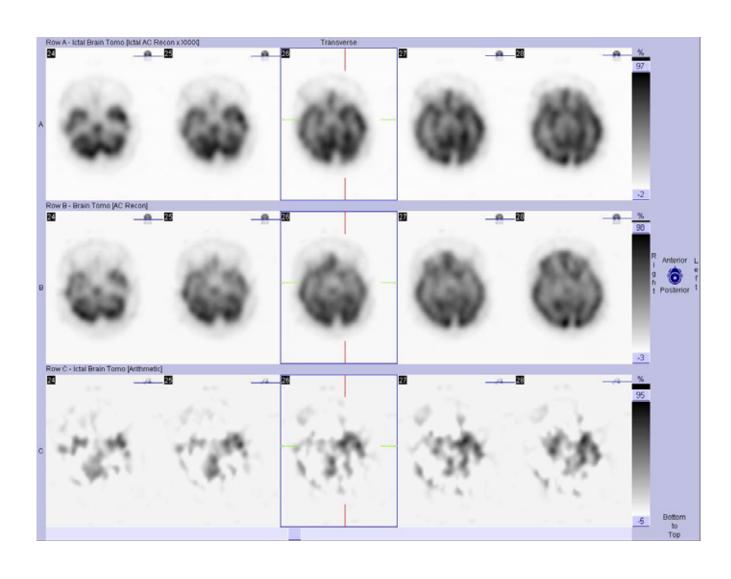
Inter-Ictal



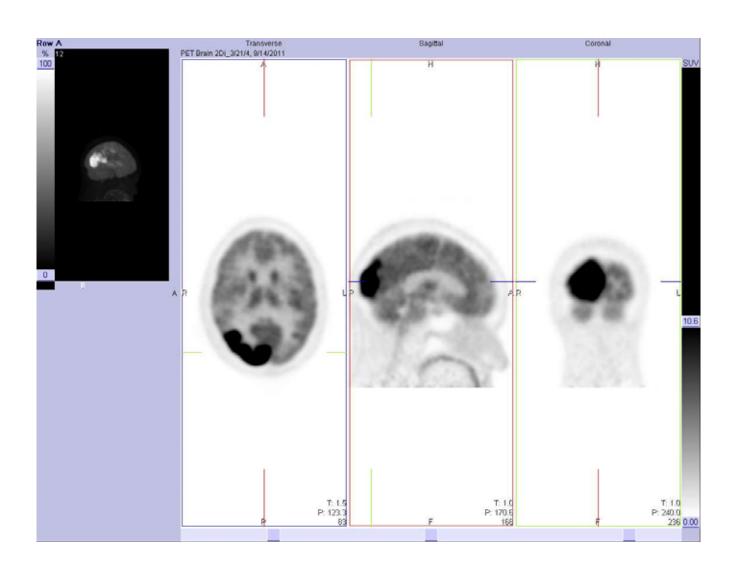
Inter-Ictal



Subtraction



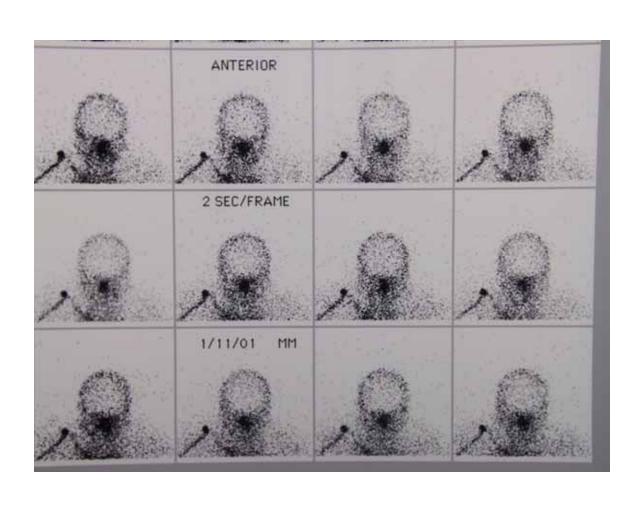
PET Seizure



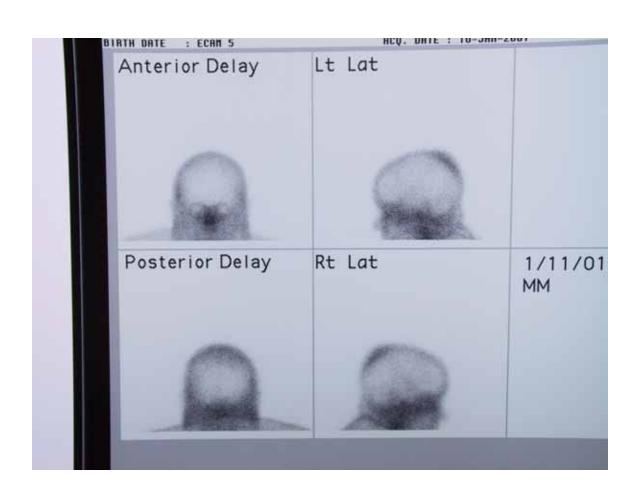
Cerebral Death

- Flow Study
- Static Images
- Tc99m Glucoheptonate
- HMPAO/ECD

Cerebral Death Evaluation Blood Flow



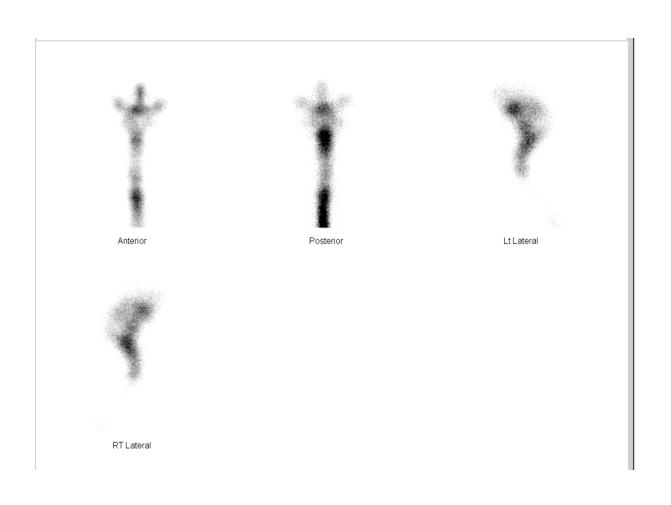
Cerebral Death Evaluation Planar Statics



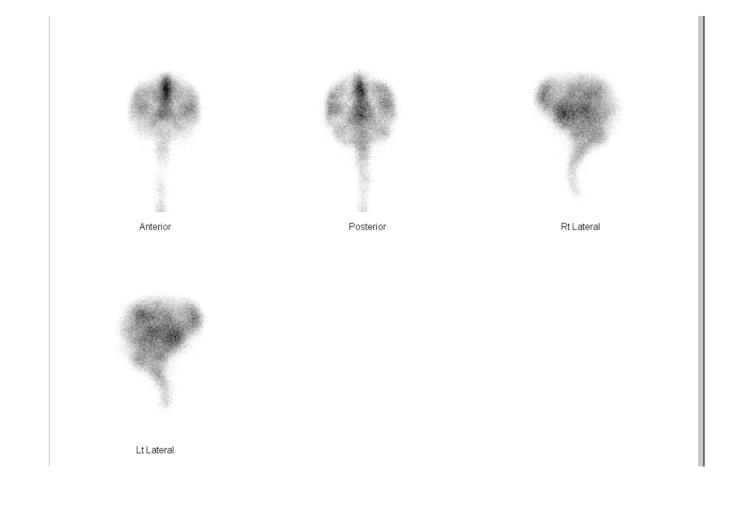
RADIONUCLIDE CISTERNOGRAPHY

- Tc-99m or In-111 DTPA
- Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus (NPF)
- CSF Leaks
- Shunt Function/Patency

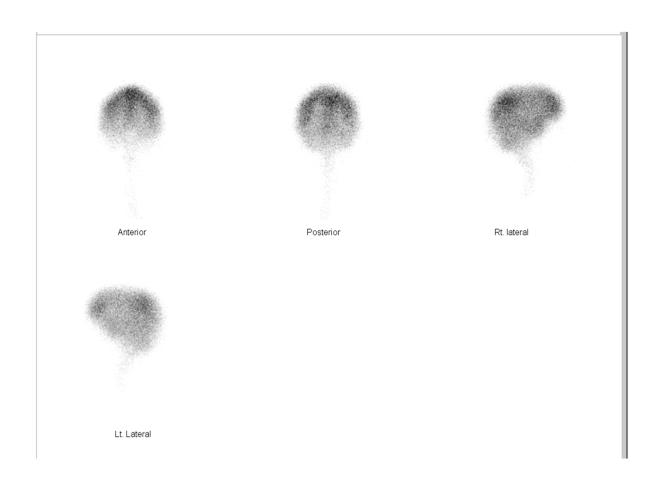
Normal Cisternography 4 Hour



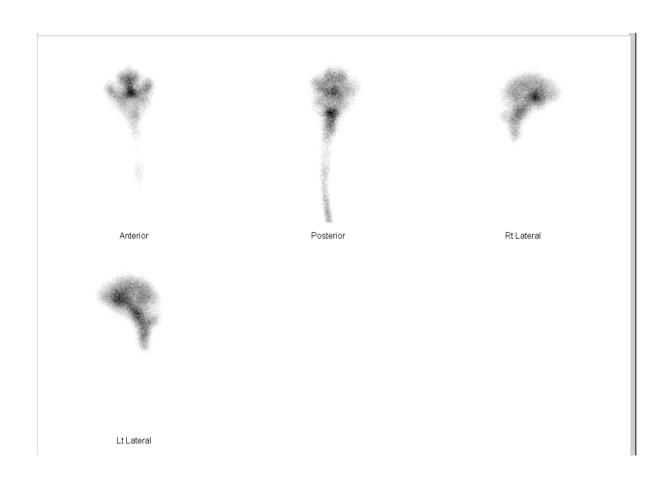
Normal Cisternography 24 Hour



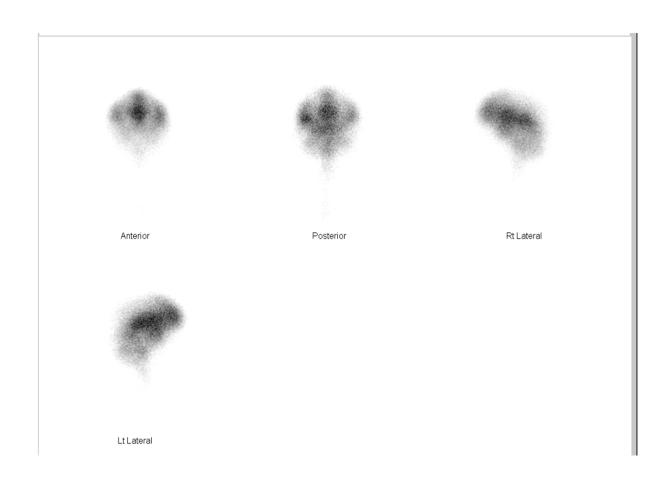
Normal Cisternography 48 Hour



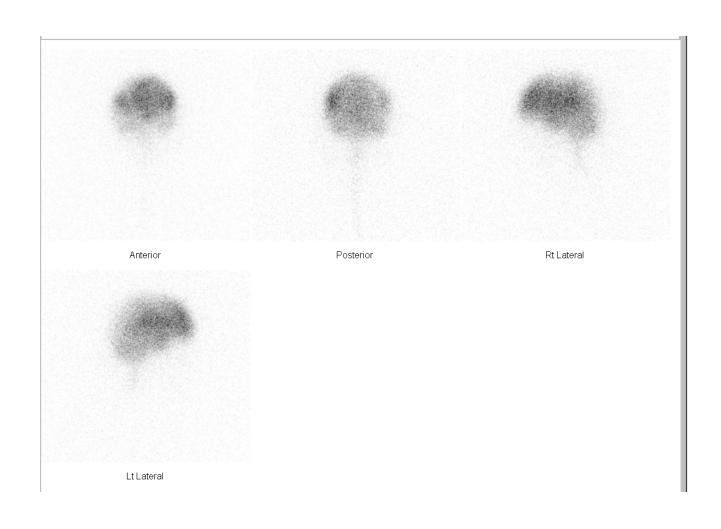
NPH at 4 Hours



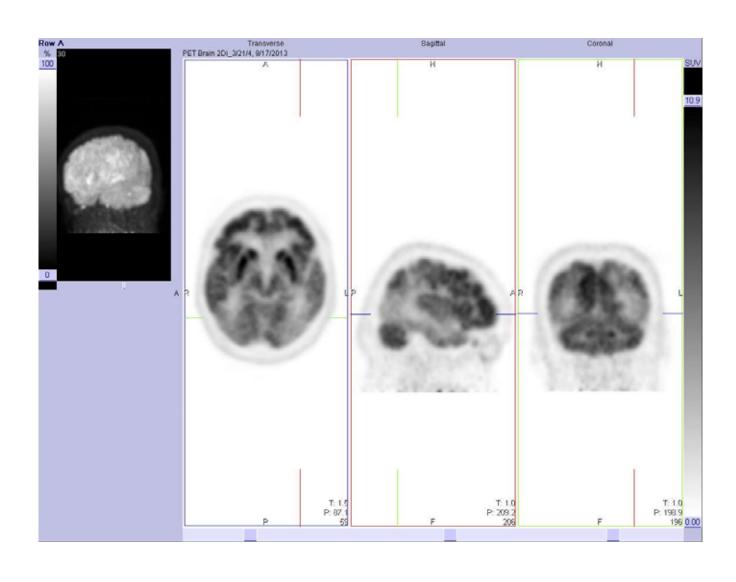
NPH at 24 Hours



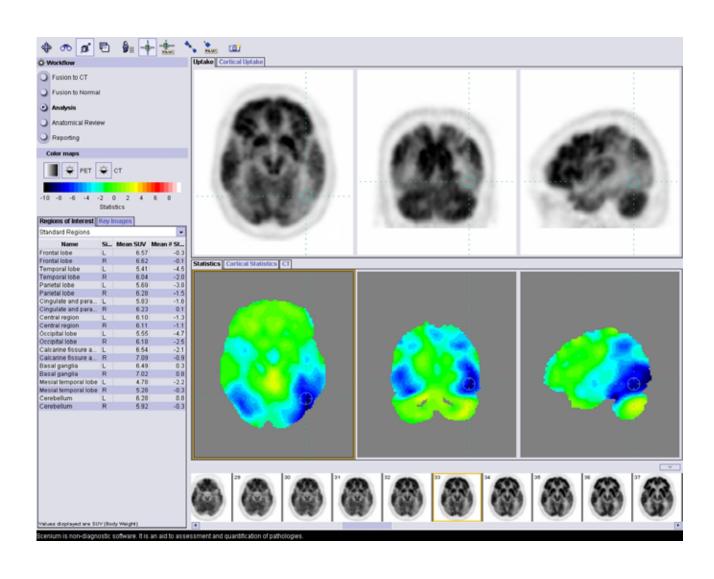
NPH at 48 Hours



Alzheimer's Disease PET



Alzheimer's Disease PET



QUESTIONS?