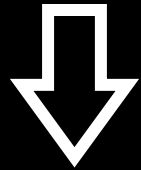


Choline PET Imaging of Hyperparathyroidism -
Fulfill the **Unmet Needs**, ?

花蓮慈濟醫院核子醫學科

陳昱宏

Fluorocholine marketing (2010)



INTERESTING IMAGE

Incidental Finding of Parathyroid Adenoma With
¹¹C-Choline PET/CT

Paola Mapelli, MD,* Elena Busnardo, MD,† Patrizia Magnani, MD,‡ Massimo Freschi, MD,‡
Maria Picchio, MD,†§ Luigi Gianolli, MD,† and Cristina Messa, MD*§¶

Clin Nucl Med. 2012 Jun;37(6):593-5.

INTERESTING IMAGE

False-Positive Result in ¹⁸F-Fluorocholine PET/CT Due
to Incidental and Ectopic Parathyroid Hyperplasia

Thomas Cazaentre, MD,* Florence Clivaz, MD,† and Frédéric Triponez, MD‡

Clin Nucl Med. 2014 Jun;39(6):e328-30.

Prostate CA & HCC

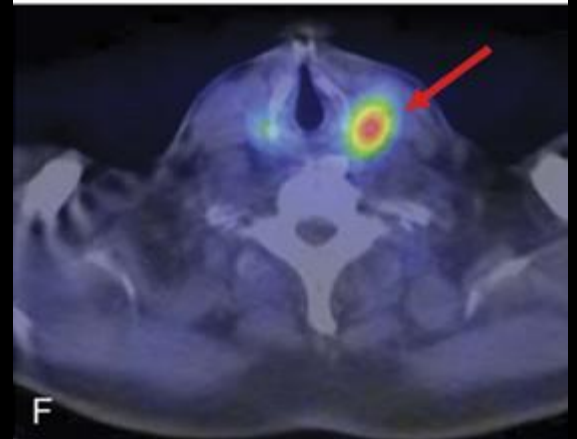
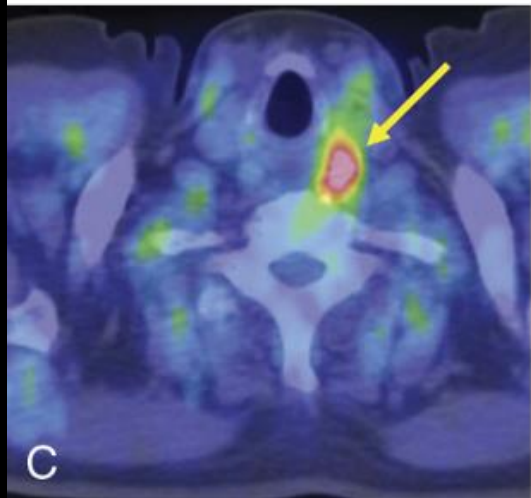
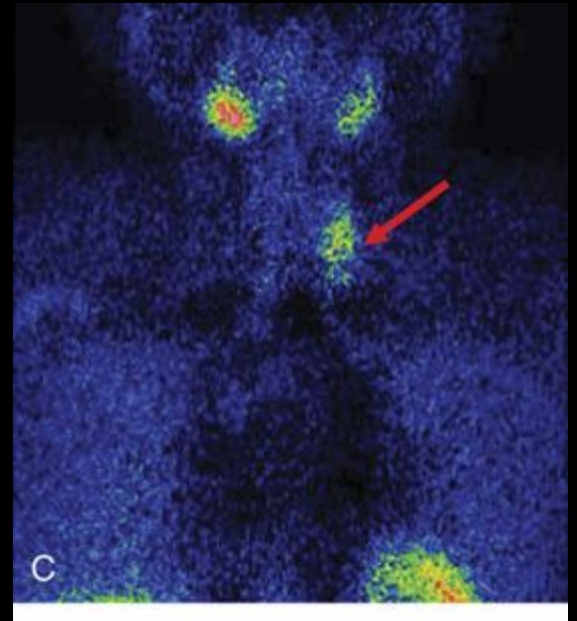
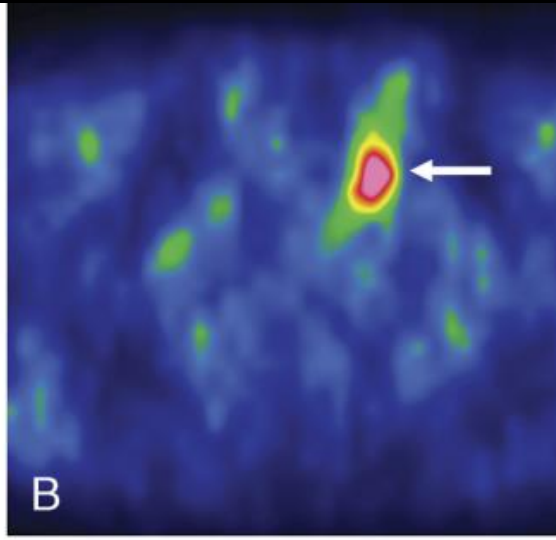
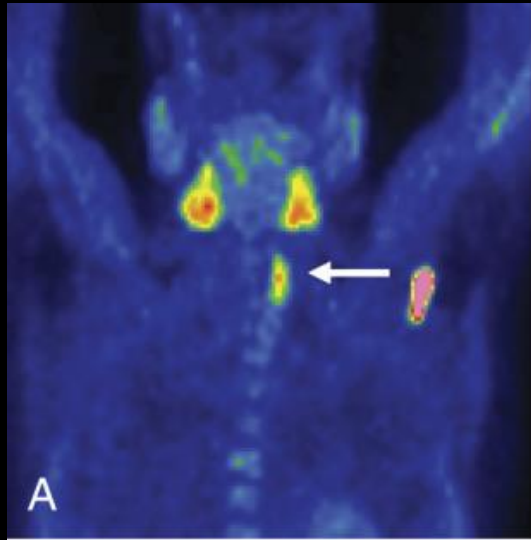


Fluciclovine (2016)

PSMA theranostics

FAPI

etc...



- ✓ Choline PET & hyperparathyroidism – The Evidence
 - Image protocol, Refined
 - Unmet needs? Have we figured all them out?
 - Questions not yet addressed?

Choline PET Imaging of Hyperparathyroidism - The Evidence

Parathyroid Imaging

- Less or minimal invasive parathyroidectomy
 - Primary hyperparathyroidism
 - Pre-operative localization (**old-school**)
 - Ultrasound (US) of the neck
 - Radionuclide images (Tc-99m sestamibi)
 - Intra-operative iPTH test

Accuracy

The sensitivity for detection of parathyroid adenomas larger than 300 mg in size is greater than 85-90% but is less for smaller adenomas. The most common cause for

The Quest for seeking a Perfect tool is always exist!

ably lower than adenoma (~50-60%). The most common cause for a false positive study is a thyroid adenoma.

Fluorocholine marketing (2010)

Incidental Finding of Parathyroid Adenoma With ^{11}C -Choline PET/CT

Clin Nucl Med. 2012 Jun;37(6):593-5.

False-Positive Result in ^{18}F -Fluorocholine PET/CT Due to Incidental and Ectopic Parathyroid Hyperplasia

Clin Nucl Med. 2014 Jun;39(6):e328-30.

| | PET/CT | SPECT/CT | Subtraction | Dual-phase | Combined |
|----------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------|------------|----------|
| All patients (24 patients, 39 lesions) | | | | | |
| Sensitivity (%) | 92 | 49*,*** | 46*,*** | 44*,*** | 64*** |
| Specificity (%) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Accuracy (%) | 98 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 88 |
| PPV (%) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| NPV (%) | 96 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 85 |

Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2014 Nov;41(11):2083-9.

| | Patient-based sensitivity | Lesion-based sensitivity | Lesion-based specificity | Lesion-based accuracy |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| US open reading | 8/16 = 50% | 12/24 = 50% | 3/9 = 33% | 15/33 = 46% |
| $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -sestamibi/ ^{123}I open reading | 15/16 = 94% | 20/24 = 83% | 5/9 = 56% | 25/33 = 76% |
| $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -sestamibi/ ^{123}I masked reading | 15/16 = 94% | 20/24 = 83% | 5/9 = 56% | 25/33 = 76% |
| FCH-PET/CT open reading | 15/16 = 94% | 23/24 = 96% | 8/9 = 88% | 31/33 = 94% |
| FCH-PET/CT masked reading | 15/16 = 94% | 23/24 = 96% | 5/9 = 56% | 28/33 = 85% |

Medicine (Baltimore). 2015 Oct;94(41):e1701.

Fluorocholine marketing (2010)

*Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2014 Nov;41(11):2083-9.
Medicine (Baltimore). 2015 Oct;94(41):e1701.*

Pilot studies



Table 5 Lesion-based sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV) and accuracy of each imaging modality based on true-positive, true-negative, false-positive and false-negative results

| imaging modality | True-positive | True-negative | False-positive | False-negative | Sensitivity (%) | Specificity (%) | PPV (%) | NPV (%) | Accuracy (%) |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| ¹⁸ F-Fluorocholine PET/CT | 74 | 190 | 8 | 5 | 93.7 | 96.0 | 90.2 | 97.4 | 95.3 |
| ^{99m} Tc-MIBI/tetrofosmin SPECT/CT | 48 | 195 | 3 | 31 | 60.8 | 98.5 | 94.1 | 86.3 | 87.7 |


Table 3 Histopathological findings (size and weight) in parathyroid adenomas from PET/CT-positive and SPECT/CT-positive patients and PET/CT-positive and SPECT/CT-negative patients

| Histopathological findings | PET/CT-positive and SPECT/CT-positive | PET/CT-positive and SPECT/CT-negative | <i>p</i> value |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Size (mm), mean ± SD | 17.6 ± 7.4 (<i>n</i> = 47) | 13.0 ± 6.6 (<i>n</i> = 23) | 0.013 |
| Weight (g), mean ± SD | 2.09 ± 1.89 (<i>n</i> = 34) | 1.24 ± 1.38 (<i>n</i> = 17) | 0.106 |

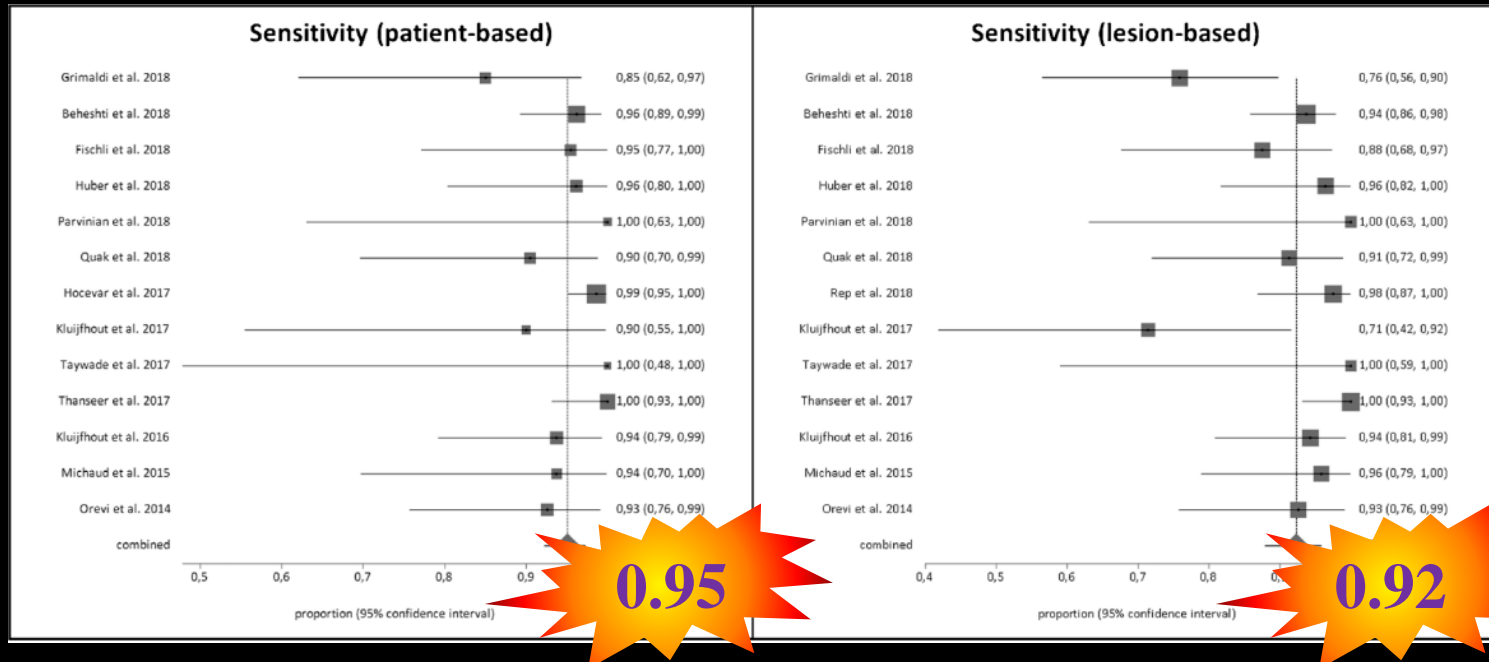
The Holy Grail of evidence



Diagnostic performance of choline PET for detection of hyperfunctioning parathyroid glands in hyperparathyroidism: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Giorgio Treglia^{1,2,3,4}  • Arnoldo Piccardo¹ • Alessio Imperiale^{5,6} • Klaus Strobel⁷ • Philipp A. Kaufmann⁸ • John O. Prior⁴ • Luca Giovannella¹

Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2019 Mar;46(3):751-765.



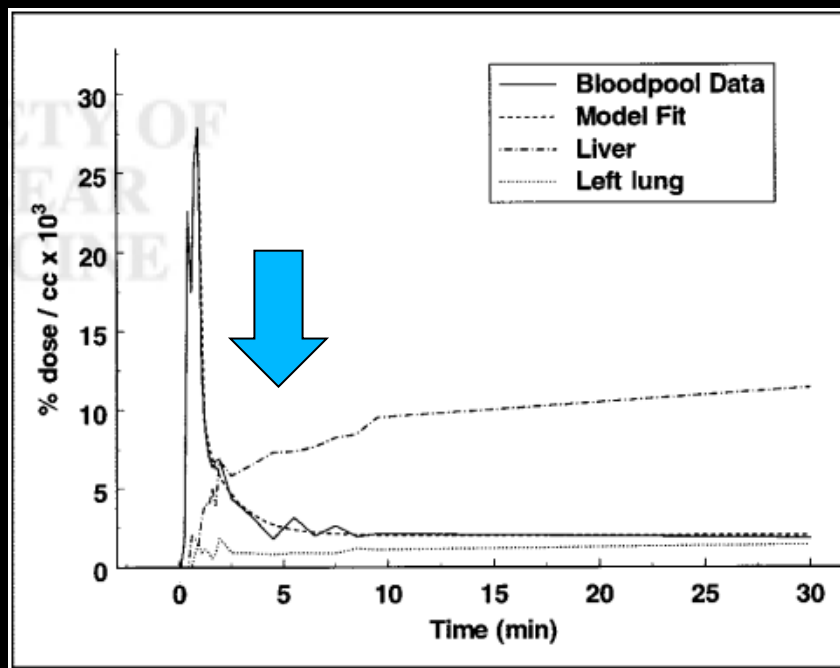
- ✓ Choline PET & hyperparathyroidism – The Evidence
- ✓ Image protocol, Refined
 - Unmet needs? Have we figured all them out?
 - Questions not yet addressed?

| Authors | Radiotracer | Hybrid imaging modality | Mean injected activity | Time interval between radiotracer injection and image acquisition | Image analysis |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Grimaldi et al. [22] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 100 MBq | 30 min | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Beheshti et al. [23] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT in most patients) | 3.2 MBq/kg | 60 min and optional 100–120 min | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Fischli et al. [24] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (contrast-enhanced CT) | 160 MBq | 45 min | Visual |
| Huber et al. [25] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT or PET/MRI | 151 MBq | NR | Visual |
| Parvinian et al. [26] | ¹¹ C-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | NR | NR | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Quak et al. [27] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 1.5 MBq/kg | 60 min | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Rep et al. [28] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 100 MBq | 5 min and 60 min | Visual |
| Hocevar et al. [29] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 100 MBq | 5 min and 60 min | Visual |
| Kluijfhout et al. [30] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/MRI | 188 MBq | 0 (dynamic imaging for 40 min) | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Taywade et al. [31] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 185 MBq | 60 min | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Thanseer et al. [32] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 150–185 MBq | 10–15 min and 60 min | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Kluijfhout et al. [33] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 2 MBq/kg | 30 min | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Kluijfhout et al. [34] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 2 MBq/kg | 30 min | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Michaud et al. [35] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 3 MBq/kg | 0 (dynamic imaging for 10 min followed by a static acquisition) | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Rep et al. [36] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 100 MBq | 5 min, 60 min and 120 min | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |
| Lezaic et al. [37] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 100 MBq | 5 min and 60 min | Visual |
| Michaud et al. [38] | ¹⁸ F-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 3 MBq/kg | 0 (dynamic imaging for 10 min followed by static acquisition) | Visual |
| Orevi et al. [39] | ¹¹ C-choline | PET/CT (low-dose CT) | 370 MBq | NR | Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV _{max}) |

Pharmacokinetics and Radiation Dosimetry of ^{18}F -Fluorocholine

Timothy R. DeGrado, Robert E. Reiman, David T. Price, Shuyan Wang and R. Edward Coleman

J Nucl Med. 2002;43:92-96.



J Nucl Med. 2002 Jan;43(1):92-6.

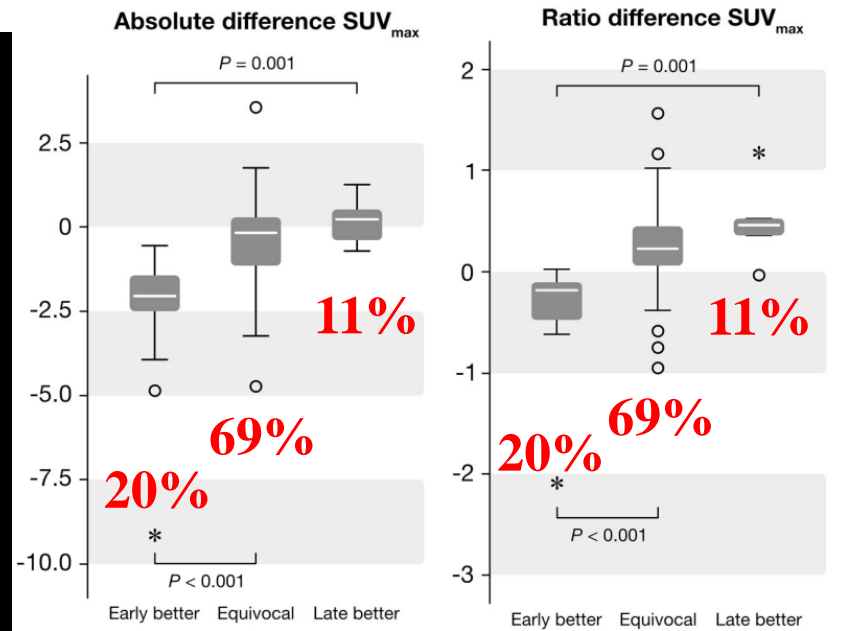
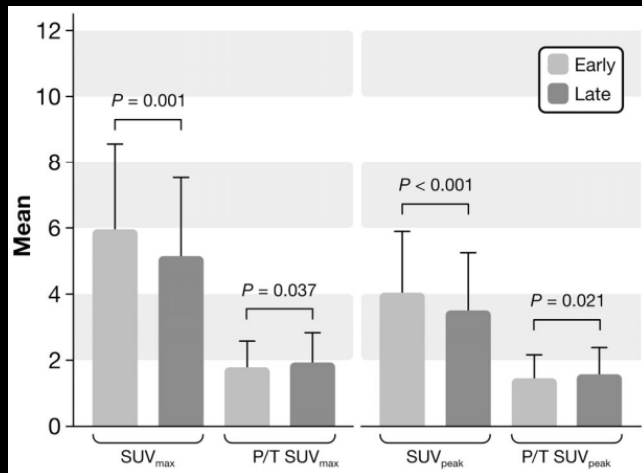
Dual-time-point ¹⁸F-fluorocholine PET/CT in Parathyroid Imaging

Wouter Broos, Maurits Wondergem, Friso van der Zant and Remco Knol

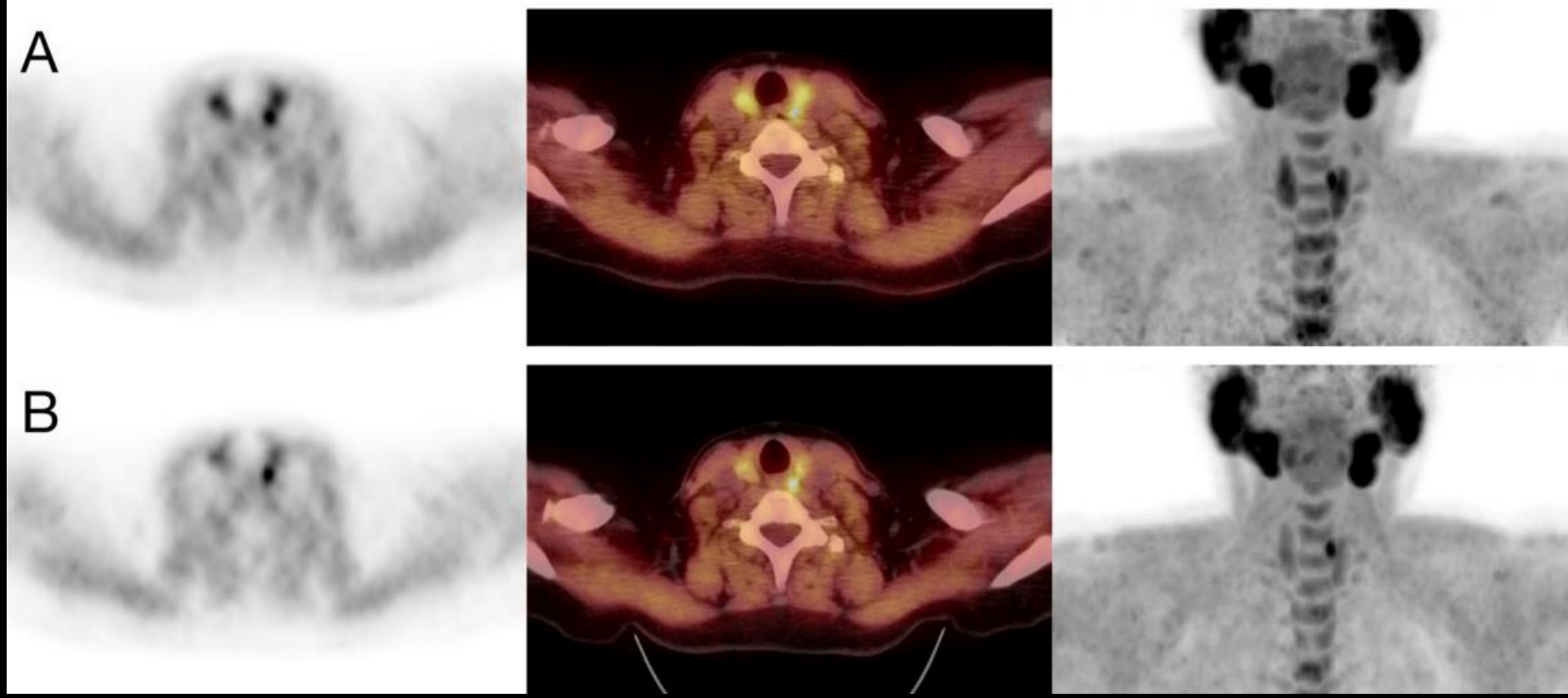
J Nucl Med.

Published online: March 15, 2019.

Doi: 10.2967/jnumed.118.225599



J Nucl Med. doi: 10.2967/jnumed.118.225599.



- ✓ Choline PET & hyperparathyroidism – The **Evidence**
- ✓ Image protocol, **Refined**
- ✓ **Unmet needs?** Have we figured all them out?
- ✓ Questions **not yet** addressed?

Accuracy

The sensitivity for detection of parathyroid adenomas larger than 300 mg in size is greater than 85-90% but is less for smaller adenomas. The most common cause for a false negative study is the small size of the adenoma. The sensitivity for detection of hyperplasia is considerably lower than adenoma (~50-60%). The most common cause for a false positive study is a thyroid adenoma.

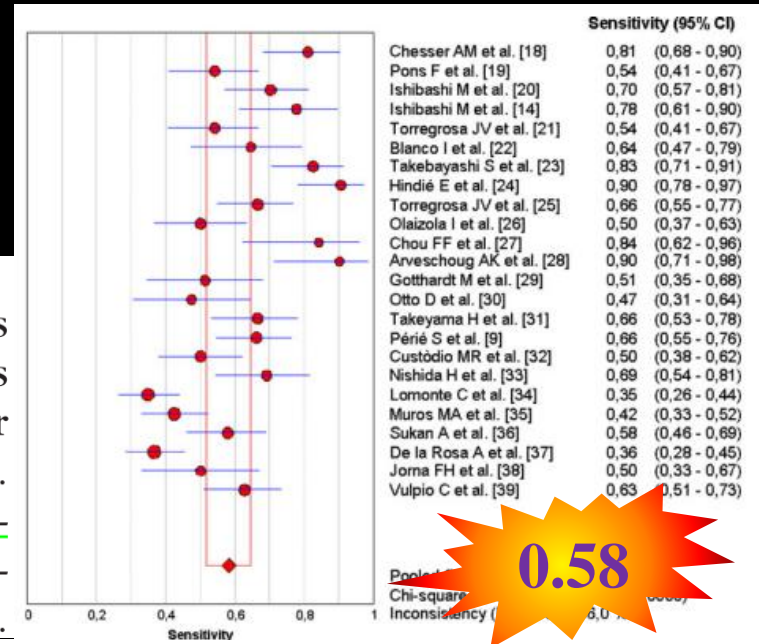


TABLE 1. Performance of Different ^{99m}Tc -MIBI Parathyroid Planar Scintigraphy Protocols in Secondary Hyperparathyroidism

| | Tracers Used | Pinhole Collimator | Studies/Patients/Number of Lesions* | Sensitivity (%)* |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| A | ^{99m}Tc -MIBI only “dual-phase” | No | 15/308/899 | 56.2 (505/899) |
| B | ^{99m}Tc -MIBI only “dual-phase” | Yes | 4/60/196 | 63.2 (124/196) |
| C | ^{99m}Tc -MIBI + ^{123}I (simultaneous acquisition plus subtraction) | Yes | 2/31/126 | 75.4 (95/126) |
| D | ^{99m}Tc -MIBI + $^{99m}\text{TcO}_4$ (non-simultaneous) | No | 2/51/178 | 51.7 (92/178) |
| E | ^{99m}Tc -MIBI + $^{99m}\text{TcO}_4$ (non-simultaneous) | Yes | 1/21/78 | 62.8 (49/78) |

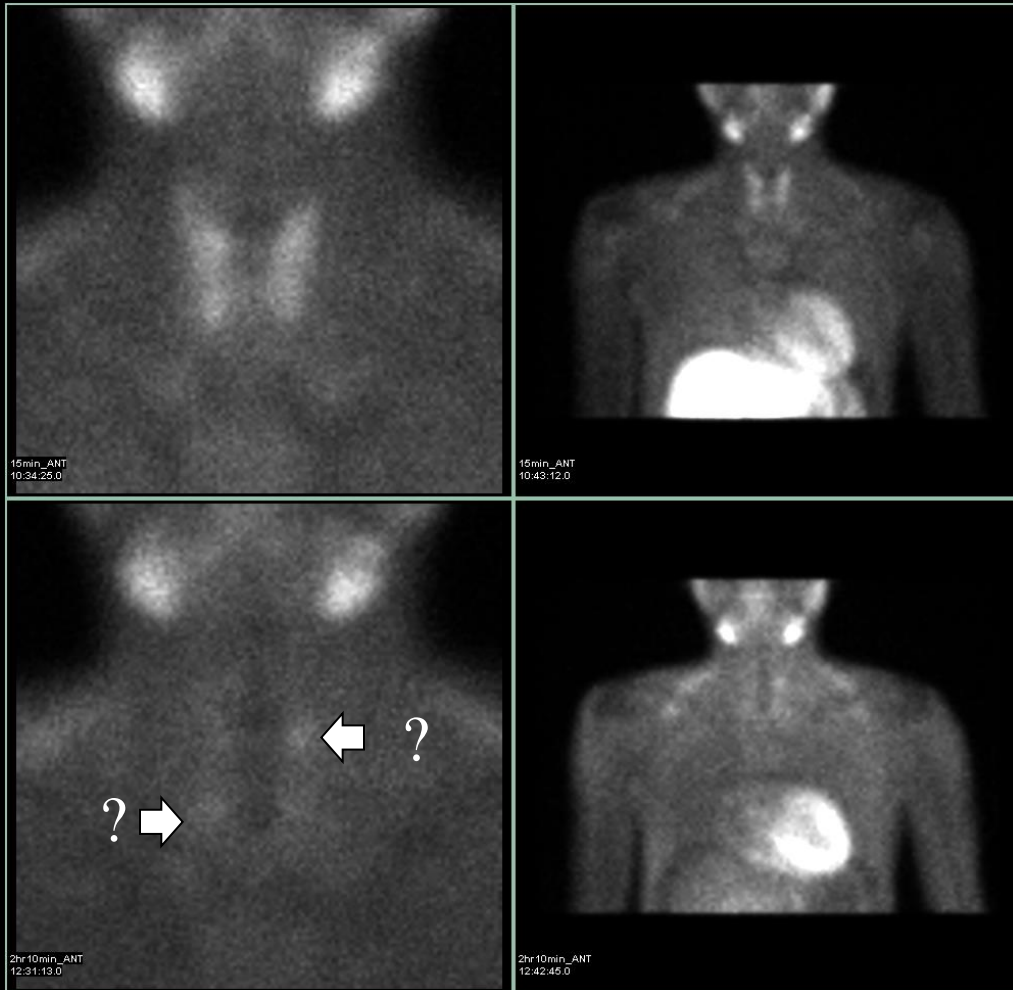
Comparison between imaging protocols were performed using chi-squared test: A vs. B ($P = 0.082$); A vs. C ($P < 0.001$); B vs. C ($P = 0.031$).

*Data were extracted from Tables 1 to 3 of the paper published by Caldarella,³³ and sensitivity was calculated based on these data.

*Clin Nucl Med. 2013 Aug;38(8):630-5.
Ann Nucl Med. 2012 Dec;26(10):794-803.*

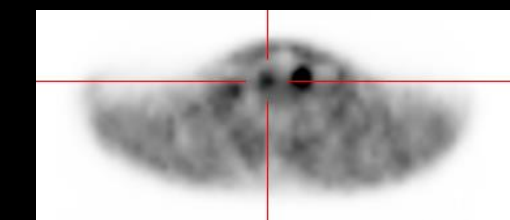
| Source | Patients, No. | Country | Type of Examination/Evidence | Sensitivity/NPV, % | Specificity/PPV, % | HPT | | | MEN I | Adenoma | Hyperplasia |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|----|----|-------|---------|-------------|
| | | | | | | 1° | 2° | 3° | | | |
| Lezaic et al, ¹³ 2014 | 24 | Slovenia | PC/II | 92/ND | 100/ND | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 5 |
| Michaud et al, ¹⁴ 2014 | 12 | France | CS/IV | 92/ND | ND/ND | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 5 |
| Kluijfhout et al, ¹⁵ 2015 | 5 ^a | Netherlands | ReC/III | 80/ND | ND/ND | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Michaud et al, ¹⁶ 2015 | 17 | France | PC/II | 94/ND | 85/ND | 11 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 5 |
| Hocevar et al, ¹⁷ 2017 | 151 ^a | Slovenia | ReC/III | 83/ND | ND/ND | 135 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 11 |
| Kluijfhout et al, ¹⁸ 2016 | 44 ^a | Netherlands | ReC/III | 94/ND | ND/97 | 40 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 7 |
| Imamovic et al, ¹⁹ 2016 | 34 ^a | Austria | PC/II | 97/ND | ND/ND | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Quak et al, ²⁰ 2018 | 25 ^a | France | PC/II | 90/ND | ND/87 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 1 |
| Huber et al, ²¹ 2018 | 26 | Switzerland | ReC/III | 96/ND | ND/100 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| Thanseer et al, ²² 2017 | 54 | India | PC/II | 100/ND | 96/ND | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 |
| Rep et al, ²³ 2018 | 36 | Slovenia | PC/II | 97/ND | 95/ND | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 1 |
| Grimaldi et al, ²⁴ 2018 | 27 ^a | France | PC/II | 81/86 | ND/94 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 11 |
| Araz et al, ²⁵ 2018 | 35 | Turkey | PC/II | 96/93 | 100/ND | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bossert et al, ²⁶ 2018 | 34 ^a | Italy | PC/II | 88/ND | 100/ND | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Beheshti et al, ²⁷ 2018 | 82 ^a | Austria | PC/II | 93/97 | 96/90 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 7 |
| Zajícová et al, ²⁸ 2018 | 13 ^a | Czech Republic | ReC/III | 92/100 | ND/ND | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3 |

JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. doi: 10.1001/jamaoto.2019.0574.

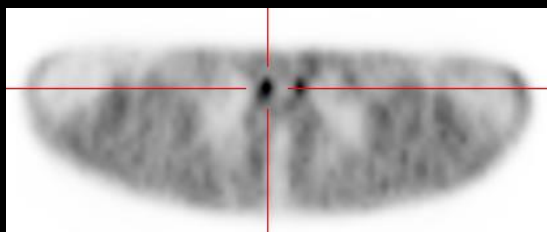
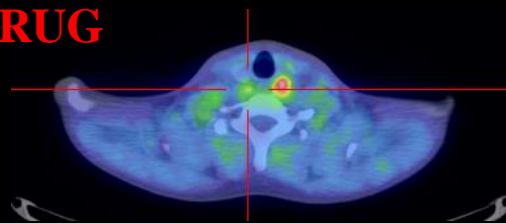


iPTH = 2281.4 pg/mL

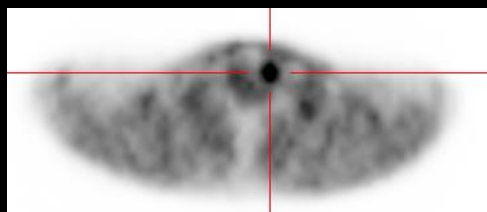
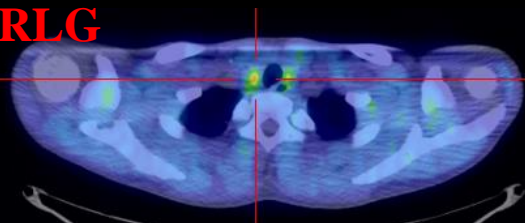
Data not yet published



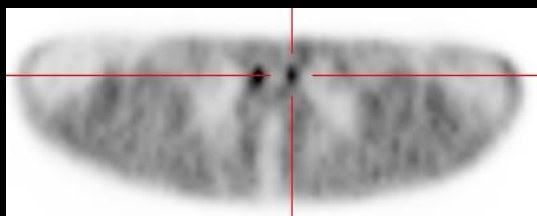
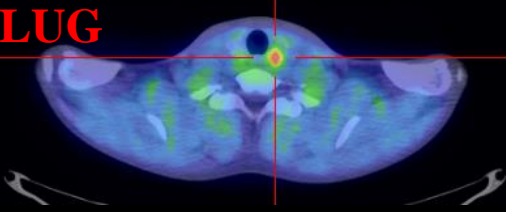
RUG



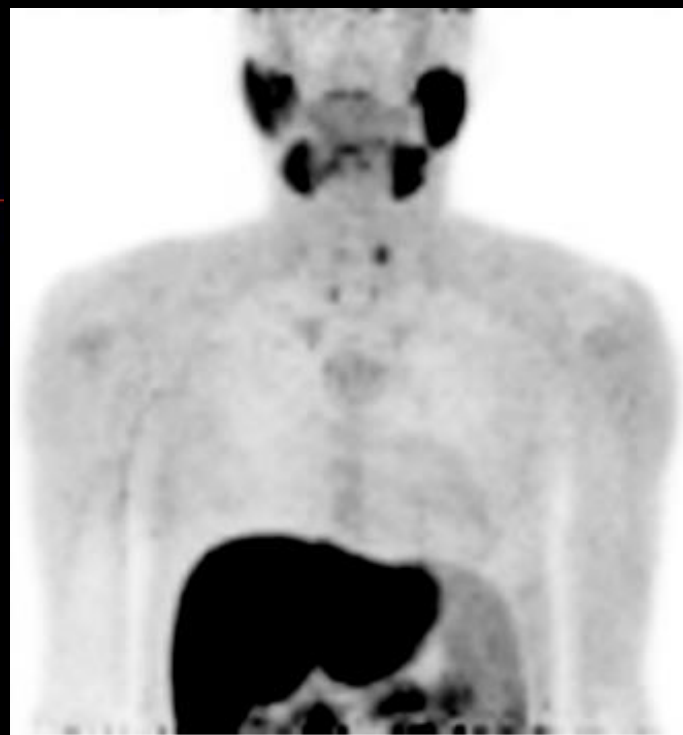
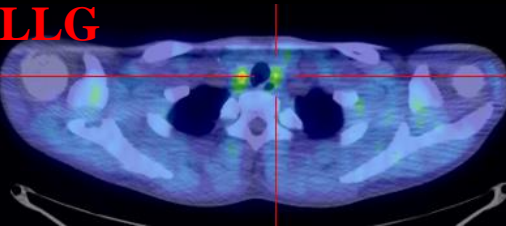
RLG



LUG

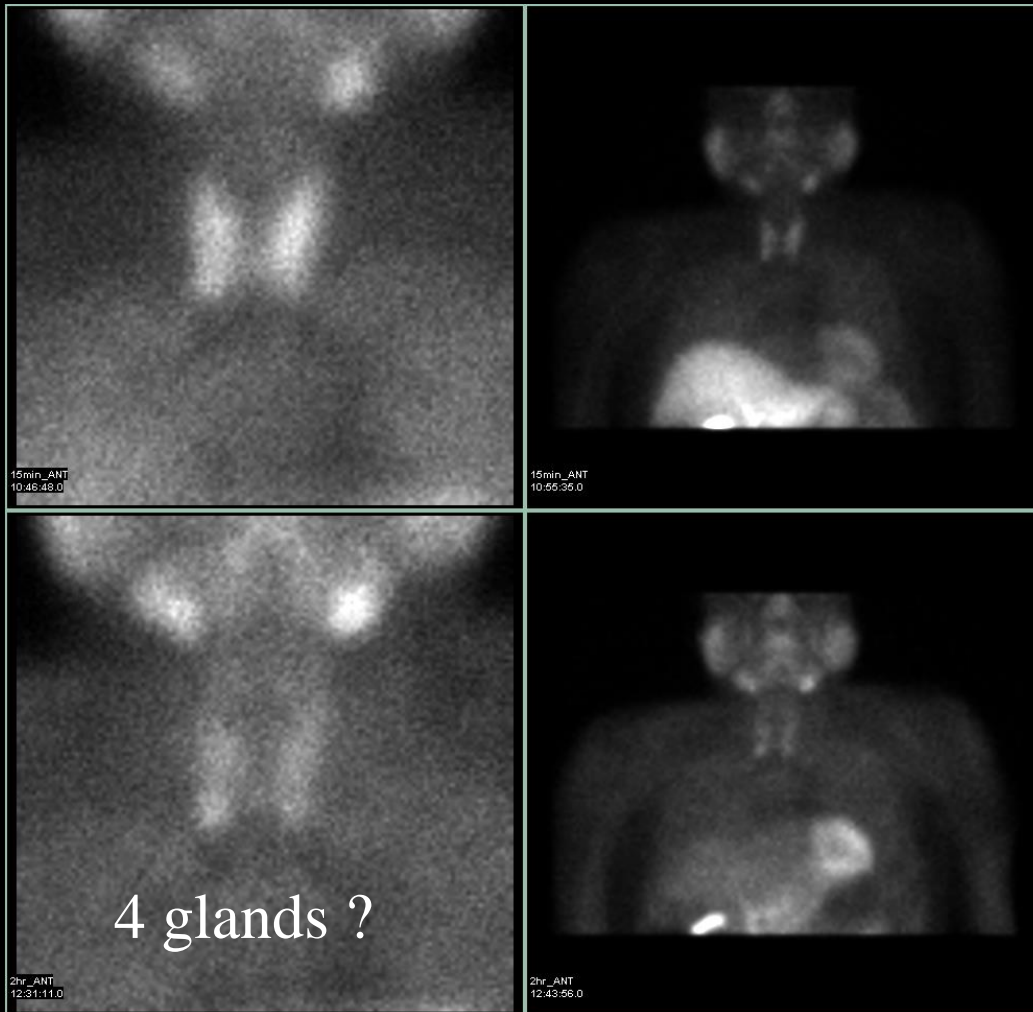


LLG



iPTH = 2281.4 pg/mL

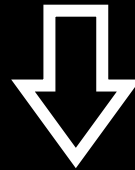
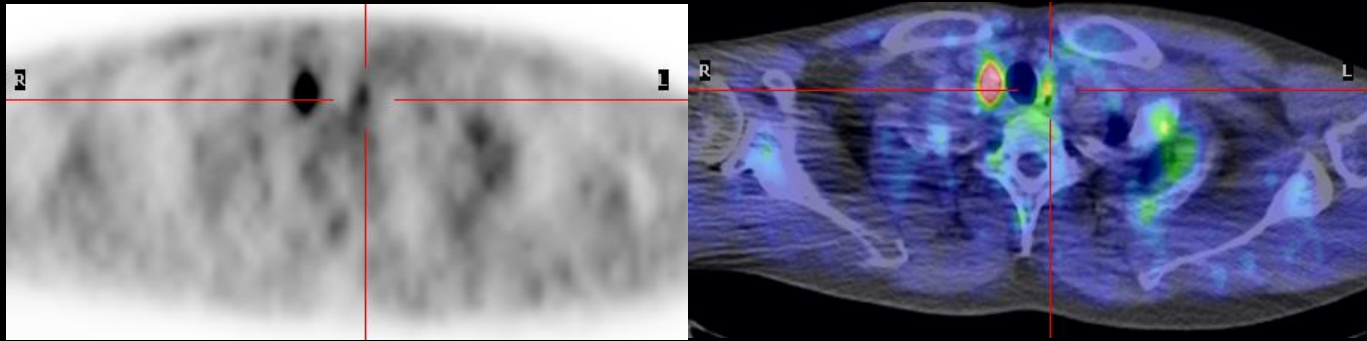
Data not yet published



iPTH = 1844.8 pg/mL

Data not yet published

RLG & LLG

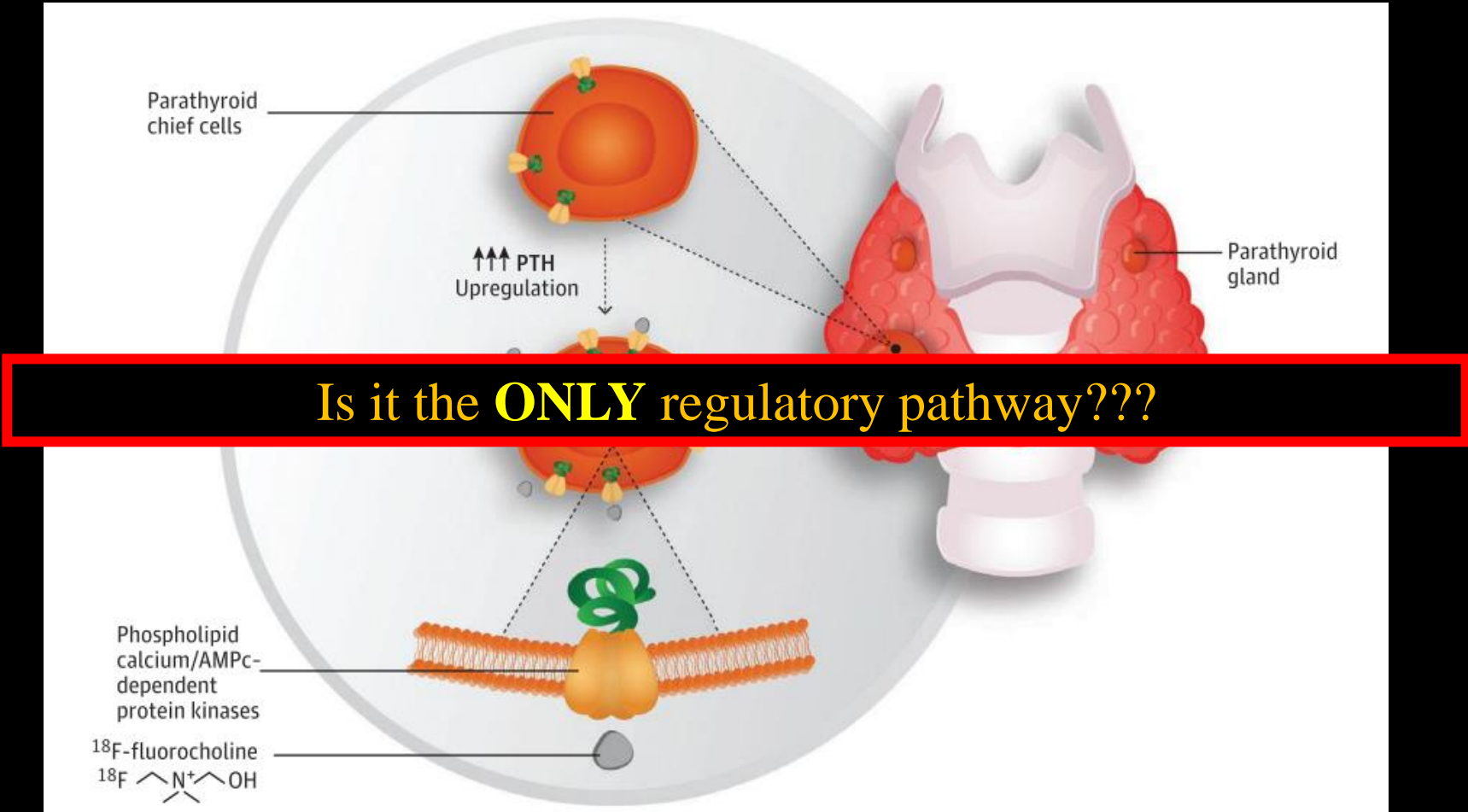


RLG (450 mg) & LLG (360 mg) total parathyroidectomy

iPTH = 1844.8 => 375 pg/mL

Data not yet published

Why does it work better?



JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. doi: 10.1001/jamaoto.2019.0574.

Other Considerations

- Parathyroidectomy for secondary/tertiary hyper-PTH
 - Pre-operative imaging required for **every** patients???
 - Sensitivity in patients before **Re-operation**
 - Real world clinical application? (**Marketing**)

Conclusion

- Choline PET & hyperparathyroidism
 - Science: Choline PET **better** than traditional images (**primary**)
 - Choline PET in **secondary** hyperparathyroidism ?
 - Study of mechanism
 - Real world **clinical application** and **Marketing**



Acknowledgement

- Department of Surgery, Hualien Tzu-Chi General Hospital
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 - Ming-Che Lee
- Department of Nuclear Medicine, Hualien Tzu-Chi General Hospital
- Department of Nuclear Medicine, Chung Shan Medical University Hospital
 - Pan-Fu Kao
- Society of Nuclear medicine, Taiwan

Thank you!!!