



# Certificate of Attendance

given to

**Dr. AISYAH ELLIYANTI, SpKN, M.Kes**

as

**Speaker**



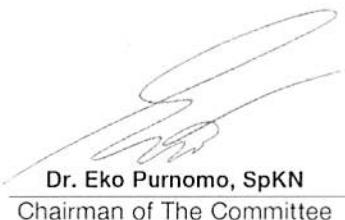
## MRCCC Nuclear Medicine Seminar 2013 "What Nuclear Medicine Can Do For Cancer Patients?"

**May 4<sup>th</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013 at 09.00 - 13.00 wib**

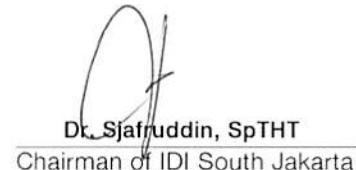
Conference Room 36<sup>th</sup> Floor - MRCCC Siloam Hospitals Semanggi



Dr. Melissa Luwia, MHA  
Director



Dr. Eko Purnomo, SpKN  
Chairman of The Committee



Dr. Sjafruddin, SpTHT  
Chairman of IDI South Jakarta

## ONCOLOGY SPECT CASES

Dr.Aisyah Elliyanti SpKN,Mkes

Nuclear Medicine School of Medicine  
Andalas University/Dr.M.Djamil Hospital  
Padang

*Nat Rev Clin Oncol* 2012 Dec 9 (12):712-720**Is there still a role for SPECT-CT in oncology in the PET-CT era?**

Hicks RJ, Hoffman MS

University of Melbourne, Departments of Medicine and Radiology, The Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, 7 St Andrews Place, Melbourne, VIC 3002, Australia  
red.hicks@petermac.org

For the evaluation of biological processes using radionuclides, there are two competing technologies: single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) and positron emission tomography (PET). Both are tomographic techniques that enable 3D localization and can be combined with CT for hybrid imaging. PET-CT has clear technical superiority including superior resolution, speed and quantitative capability. SPECT-CT currently has greater accessibility, lower cost and availability of a wider range of approved radiotracers. However, the past decade has seen dramatic growth in PET-CT with decreasing costs and development of an increasing array of PET tracers that can substitute existing SPECT applications. PET-CT is also changing the paradigm of imaging from lesion measurement to lesion characterization and target quantification, supporting a new era of personalized cancer therapy. The efficiency and cost savings associated with improved diagnosis and clinical decision-making provided by PET-CT make a cogent argument for it becoming the dominant molecular technique in oncology.

**INDONESIA**

• Indonesia comprises > 17,000 Islands  
 • The census in 2010 : 237,424,363.  
 Estimated by July 2012 : 248,216,193.  
 • Centre NM : Active 9 (4 PET/CT)  
   » Non-active (5 gamma camera)

**Case 1**

Ant chest      Ant Abd

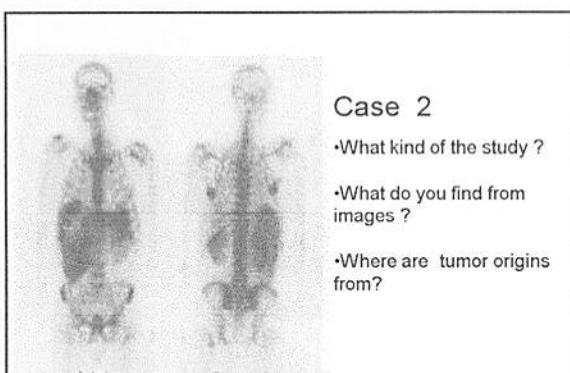
What kind of test from this images?  
 Which radiopharmaceutical was used ?  
 What do you find from this images ?

*Essentials of Nuclear Medicine Imaging 2012*

Map of world GDP/Capita | IMF 2011

Country	GDP/Capita (IMF 2011)
Afghanistan	\$100
Angola	\$110
Bangladesh	\$120
Burkina Faso	\$130
Burundi	\$140
Cambodia	\$150
Central African Republic	\$160
Chad	\$170
Eritrea	\$180
Eswatini	\$190
Ghana	\$200
Haiti	\$210
India	\$220
Iraq	\$230
Jordan	\$240
Kenya	\$250
Liberia	\$260
Malawi	\$270
Mali	\$280
Morocco	\$290
Niger	\$300
Pakistan	\$310
Rwanda	\$320
Sudan	\$330
Togo	\$340
Yemen	\$350

*Essentials of Nuclear Medicine Imaging 2012*

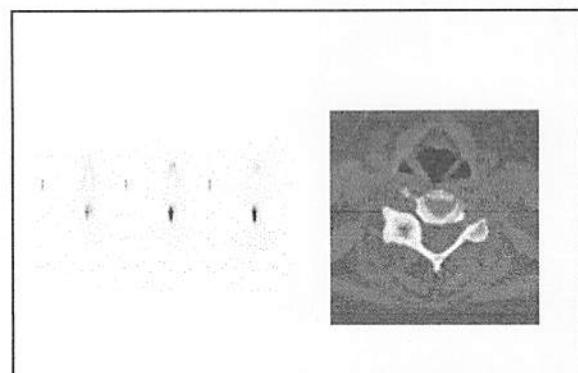


**Case 2**

- What kind of the study ?
- What do you find from images ?
- Where are tumor origins from?

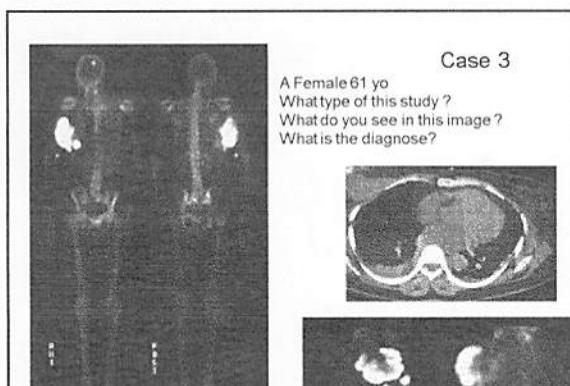
Anterior      Posterior

Essentials of Nuclear Medicine Imaging 2012



When severe degenerative changes of the spine are dramatically asymmetrical, an underlying bone lesion should be suspected, especially in young patients unless there is history of trauma, surgery, etc.

Teaching file case bs 125

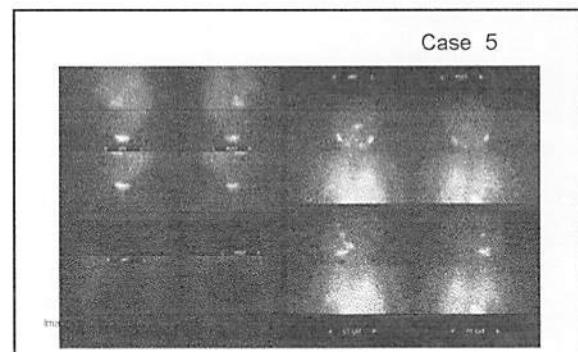


**Case 3**

A Female 61 yo  
What type of this study ?  
What do you see in this image ?  
What is the diagnose?

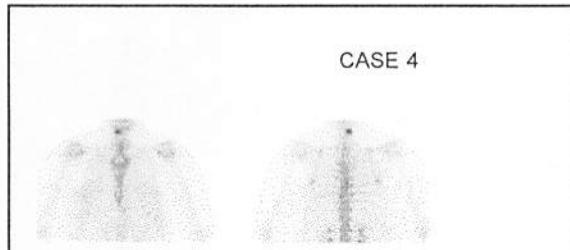

Teaching file case bs055



8 month old girl with URI symptoms  
What kind of the study ?

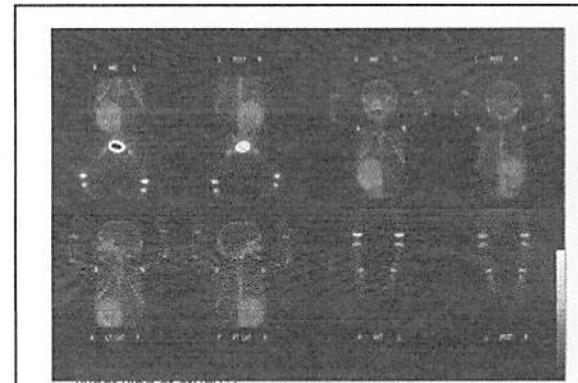
Teaching file case mb 002

**CASE 4**

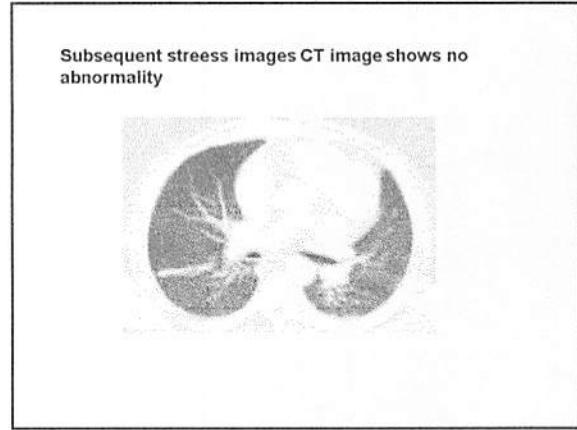
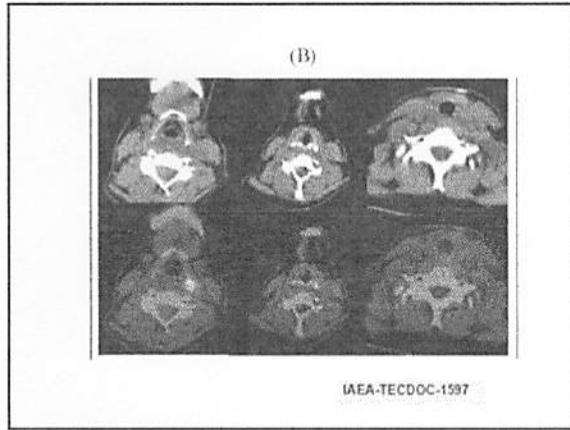
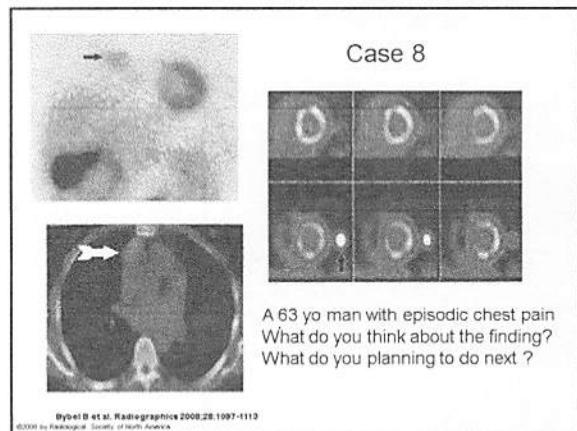
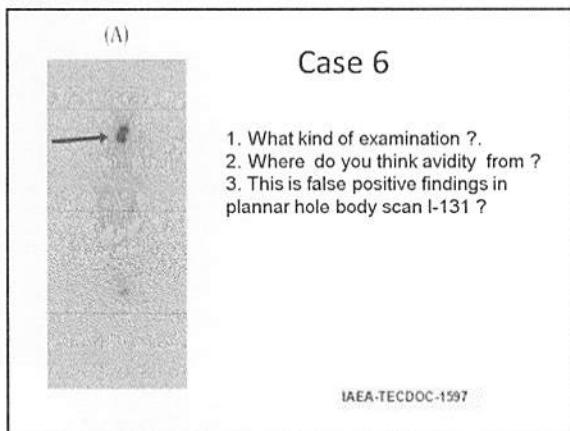
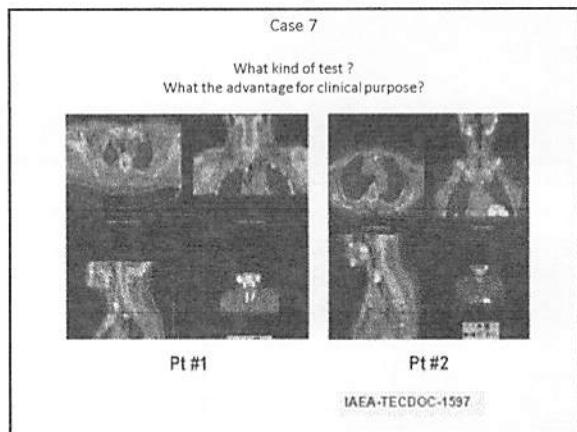
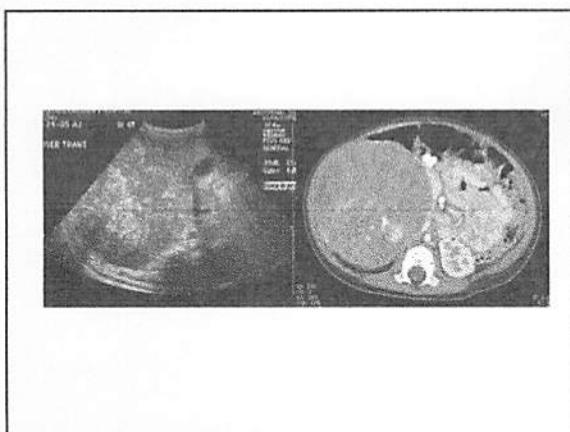


What kind of the examination ?  
What do you find from images?  
Where the uptake from ?

Teaching file case bs 126



What kind of study ?  
What do you find from images and where a mass from ?



**CASE 9**

a. What is kind of study?  
b. Which radiopharmaceuticals were used?

Bybel B et al. Radiographics 2009;29:1097-1113

**Case 11**

A Patient with thyroid cancer : I-131 whole body scan to assess for residual/recurrent disease

Bybel B et al. Radiographics 2009;29:1097-1113

**CASE 10**

What is the study?  
What do you find from this image?

Anterior      posterior

Bybel B et al. Radiographics 2009;29:1097-1113

**SPECT/CT**

Bybel B et al. Radiographics 2009;29:1097-1113

What is another test to confirm a finding?

Bybel B et al. Radiographics 2009;29:1097-1113

Ok.....  
I will finish soon  
Just a bit moments please

## Conclusion

- SPECT/CT imaging in nuclear oncology
  - Anatomical accuracy of image
  - Image data sets for potential future application
  - Additional information or diagnosis from CT
  - Estimating internal radiation dosimetry



Thank You

