

State-of-the-art SPECT/CT: technology, methodology and applications—defining a new role for an undervalued multimodality imaging technique

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After more than a decade, combined multimodality imaging has now become a clinical reality. The combination of SPECT and CT has transformed the plain and simple bone scan into a quantitative imaging procedure. Coming from the undervalued “spots and dots” corner, the combination of functional and anatomical imaging has led to an increased acceptance among the imaging community as well as among referring physicians. The other prominent multimodality combination of this decade is that of PET and CT (called PET/CT). Being considered a quantitative combination right from the beginning, it has been used mainly in oncology imaging for staging, restaging, therapy follow-up and prognostic stratification. PET/CT has been shown to increase the average diagnostic accuracy by up to 15 % [1]. It helps avoid biopsies and leads to changes in therapy planning in almost all solid tumour entities [2].

Both SPECT/CT and PET/CT have their distinctive position within the clinical and academic environment, and have forced radiologists and nuclear medicine physicians to change their working philosophies and to think in terms of hybrid imaging rather than staying with their traditional in-house modalities alone. This evolution may be even more accelerated with the advent of PET/MRI. It is widely accepted now that fusing the advantages of both radiology and nuclear medicine (or molecular imaging), be it through joined reporting by two specialists or through obtaining dual board certification, leads to a better diagnosis and thus ultimately to a benefit for the patient.

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The development of the SPECT/CT concept was primarily driven by academia. A prototype for human use was presented as early as in the 1990s [3]. The concept then encouraged further commercial development and the first industry-built systems became available on the market in the late 1990s [4]. Today, several SPECT/CT design concepts are available commercially, and more so for preclinical use. Advanced system configurations including SPECT systems combined with CT ranging from lower-end to multislice CT systems, including iterative image reconstruction and advanced data processing, and have begun to offer full quantification as exemplified by the recent introduction of such a SPECT/CT system at the annual meeting of the EANM in Lyon last year.

Originally, SPECT/CT was not considered a true competitor to radiological imaging procedures. This is in contrast to PET/CT, which rivalled classical CT and MR imaging in several indications. Today, the perception of SPECT/CT has changed. The technology has matured and more data are available to appraise its clinical role.

In this supplement of the *European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Nuclear Imaging*, we bring together the perspectives and opinions of experts in physics, radiology and nuclear medicine from around the world, which show the vital potential of clinical routine and research applications in state-of-the-art SPECT/CT. All contributors are known and respected experts in their field with a broad clinical and methodological expertise. The topics in this supplement are allocated into basic and preclinical sciences, clinical diagnostic topics and special (technical as well as clinical) indications.

In the basic and preclinical section, Hutton discusses the origins of SPECT/CT, providing a technological and methodological overview from the early Anger camera to the first SPECT/CT prototypes and current state-of-the-art SPECT/CT systems [5]. As an addition, Bailey et al. provide emerging evidence that SPECT/CT can be as quantitative as PET/CT with the application of routine corrections [6]. Moving to the

tracer side, Gnanasegaran and Ballinger in their comprehensive overview discuss tracers used routinely in SPECT/CT, as well as new tracers currently under evaluation [7]. New tracer concepts point to the steady academic interest and further illustrate the potential for increasing the range of applications of SPECT/CT. Lastly, Bernsen summarizes current preclinical applications in small-animal imaging in SPECT combined with CT and MRI [8].

The next articles in the clinical diagnostic section provide insights into the use of SPECT/CT in clinical routine cases scenarios, and they emphasize new fields in which SPECT/CT is being adopted, perhaps partly against the inclination of users who prefer MRI. Huellner and Strobel give examples demonstrating the value of SPECT/CT in imaging of the extremities, and show that SPECT/CT provides additional and therapeutically relevant information, such as in the imaging of hand and feet [9]. While such imaging is mainly in the context of chronic diseases, Scheyerer et al. also explore the possibility of integrating SPECT/CT in the subacute setting in traumatic diseases [10]. Furthermore, Abikhzer and Keidar summarize vital applications in oncology imaging, despite the increasing omnipresence of PET/CT in that area [11]. Mortensen and Gutte [12] and Gaemperli et al. [13] review two distinct procedures: the first explains the interest in pulmonary embolism imaging that is again increasing, and the latter points to the possibilities in combined cardiac perfusion/CTA evaluation. Last but not least in this section, Nadel provides an intuitive overview on pediatric imaging protocols and selected experience with SPECT/CT [14].

The third section on special indications provides insights into the new and upcoming role of SPECT/CT in SIRT procedures. Brix et al. discuss new data on optimization and dose adaption measures to meet national diagnostic reference levels for standard situations [15]. And finally, Beckers and Hustinx provide an outline of the overarching theme of planning and conducting combined imaging procedures at the interface of nuclear medicine and radiology departments [16].

We thank all authors and contributors as well as the reviewers for their help with this timely supplement to the EJNMMI in 2014. Although it remains to be seen to what extent SPECT/CT may continue to grow in the context of the overview presented, we may speculate that the advent of commercially available quantitative methods, in particular, will place SPECT/CT in a more competitive position among clinical imaging techniques. Like PET/CT, SPECT/CT offers true multimodality imaging. By combining function and

anatomy, SPECT/CT will support state-of-the-art patient management and foster academic and clinical research interests in the years to come.

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