

European guidelines and diagnostic flow charts for infection imaging

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Inflammation/Infection Committee

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- **Standardization**
 - **Education**





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The guidelines are under the auspices of the bodies of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM).

Inflammation and Infection

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Procedural guidelines

Eur J Nucl Med. 1998 Jul;25(7):797-9.

A consensus protocol for white blood cells labelling with technetium-99m hexamethylpropylene amine oxime. International Society of Radiolabeled Blood Elements (ISORBE)

Roca M, Martín-Comín J, Becker W, Bernardo-Filho M, Gutfilen B, Moisan A, Peters M, Prats E, Rodrigues M, Sampson C, Signore A, Sinzinger H, Thakur M.

Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging (2010) 37:835–841

DOI 10.1007/s00259-010-1393-5

GUIDELINES

Guidelines for the labelling of leucocytes with ^{111}In -oxine

Manel Roca • Erik F. J. de Vries • Francois Jamar •
Ora Israel • Alberto Signore

Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging (2010) 37:842–848

DOI 10.1007/s00259-010-1394-4

GUIDELINES

Guidelines for the labelling of leucocytes with $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO

Erik F. J. de Vries • Manel Roca • Francois Jamar •
Ora Israel • Alberto Signore

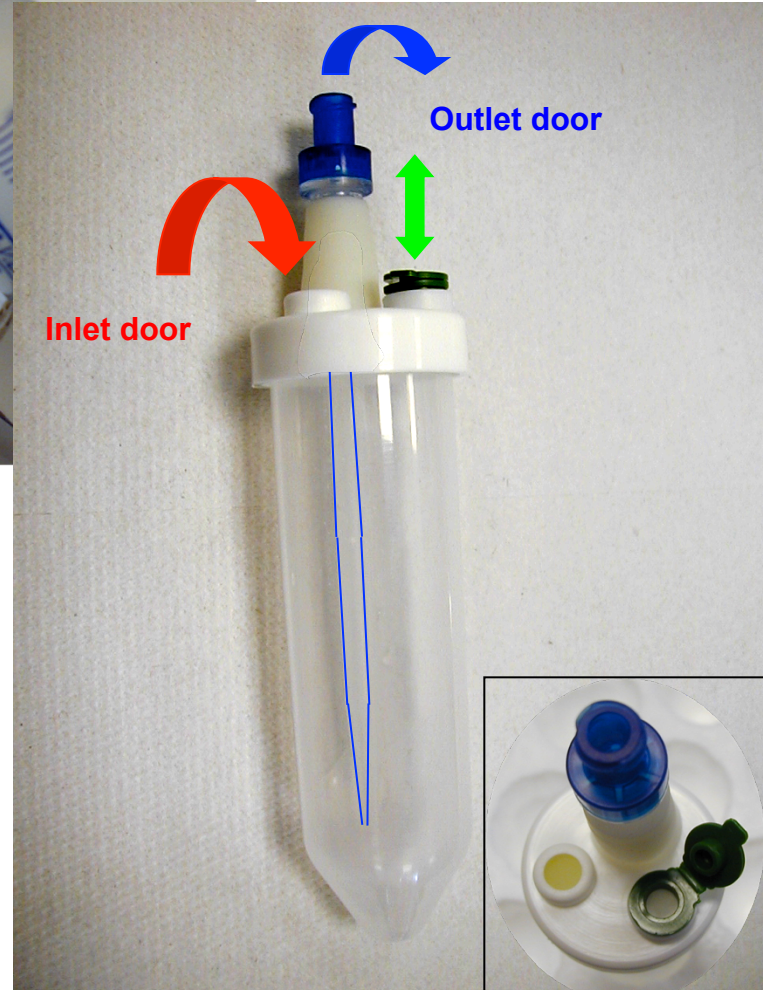
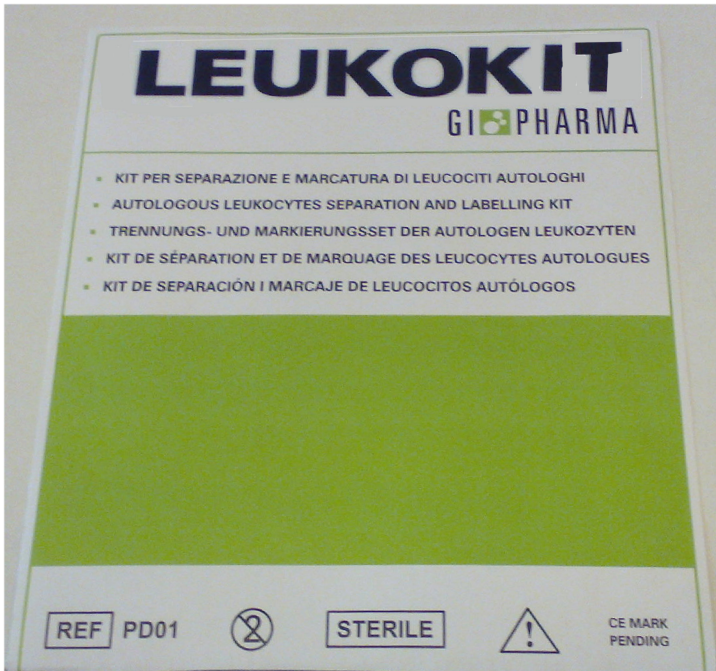


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Labelling of WBC with "Leukokit"®



WBC washing solution 10% Haes Steryl 10ml of ACD-A





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Labelling of WBC with “WBC Marker Kit”®



celltech



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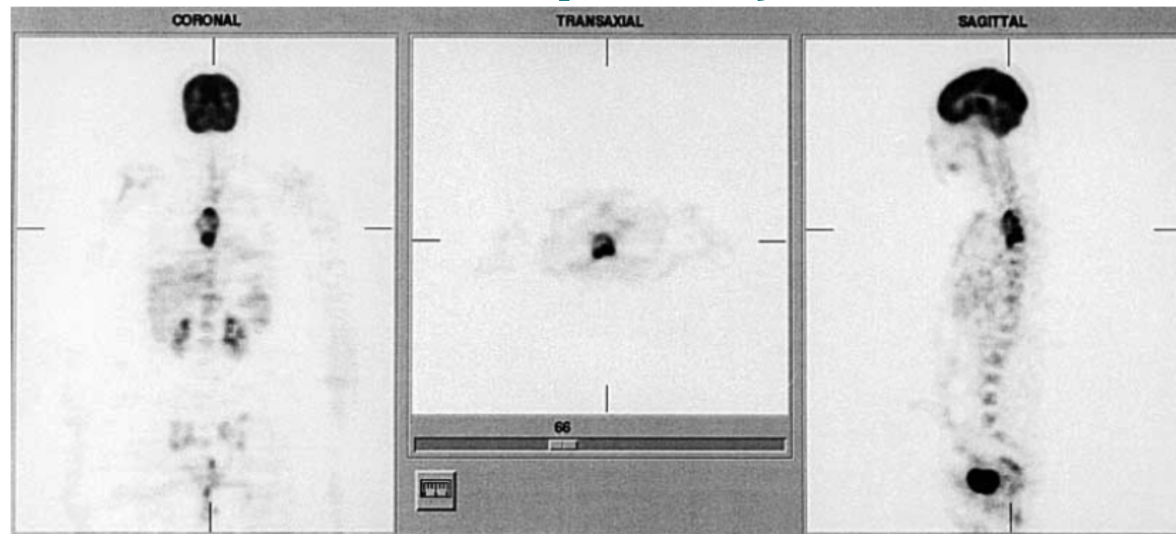


Quality controls of labelled WBC

- **Initial validation**
 - 3 consecutive labellings with the following QC:
 - visual inspection
 - calculation of labelling efficiency
 - sterility test on final preparation (media fill)
 - Trypan blue exclusion test
 - cell subset recovery test
 - measurement of cell efflux of isotope over 24h
- **Yearly re-validation**
 - 1 labelling with the following QC:
 - visual inspection
 - calculation of labelling efficiency
 - sterility test on final preparation (media fill)
 - Trypan blue exclusion test
- **Routine quality controls**
 - visual inspection
 - calculation of labelling efficiency
 - In vivo evaluation of lung, liver and spleen uptake



FDG-PET in spondylodiscitis



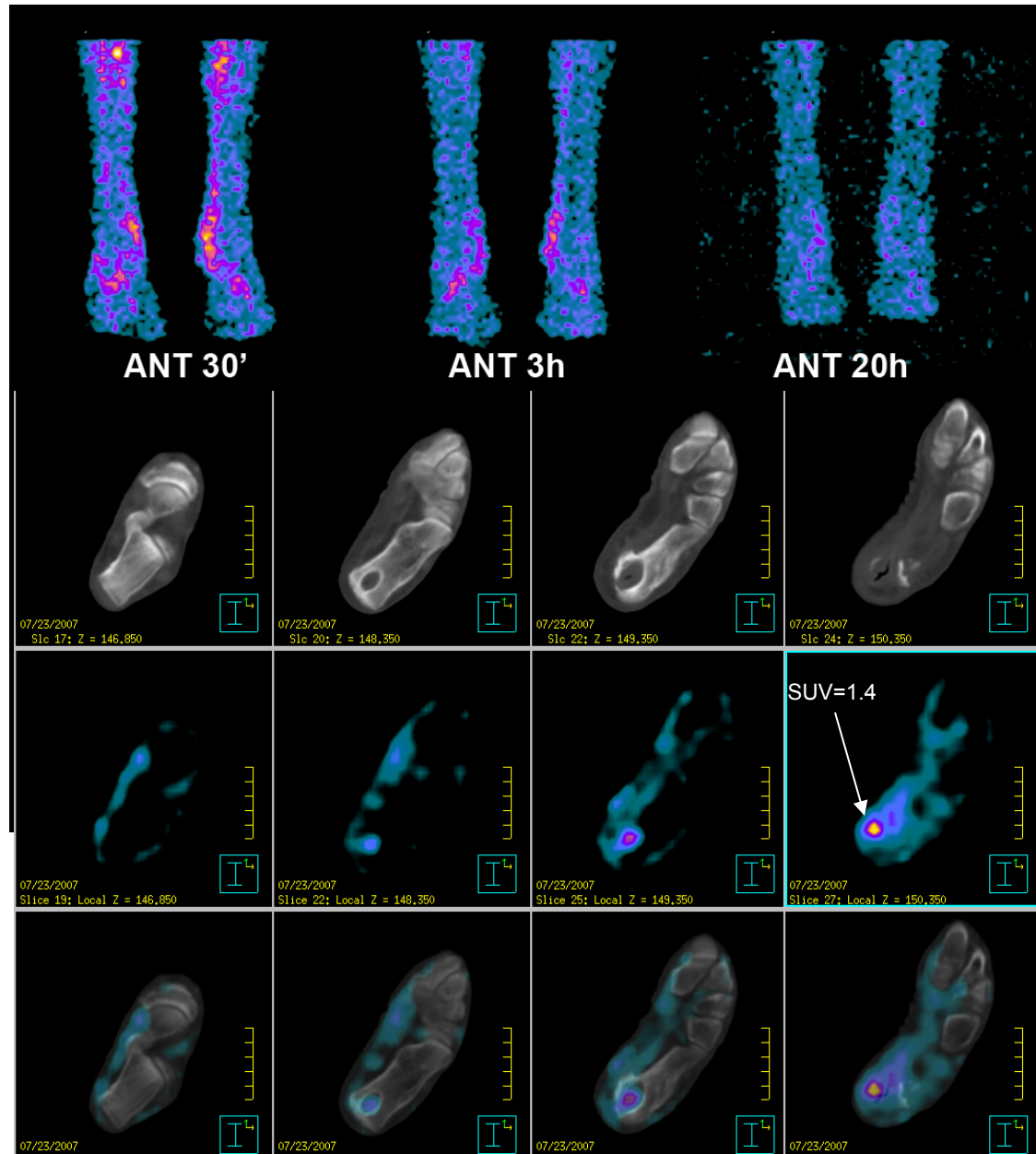
Patient	Sex	Age	Vertebral fracture	Diagnosis in MRI	FDG-PET (score 0-4) ^a	PET evaluation	SUV max.	Bone scan (score 0-4) ^a
1	m	57	T5	Osteoporosis	1/1	True-negative	1.8	4/4
2	w	76	L2	Osteoporosis	0/0	True-negative	1.2	3/3
3	w	64	L1	Osteoporosis	1/1	True-negative	2.1	3/3
4	w	63	T11	Osteoporosis	1/1	True-negative	1.2	3/3
5	m	57	T6	Osteoporosis	2/3	False positive	2.9	4/4
6	w	57	L1	Osteoporosis	0/0	True-negative	1.5	4/4
7	m	57	L4	Osteoporosis	1/1	True-negative	2.2	3/3
8	w	63	T12	Osteoporosis	1/1	True-negative	2.4	3/3
9	w	83	L1	Osteoporosis	0/0	True-negative	1.8	2/2
10	w	84	L4	Osteoporosis	1/1	True-negative	1.7	3/3
11	w	75	T11	Osteoporosis	1/1	True-negative	1.9	3/3
12	m	32	L3	Osteoporosis	0/0	True-negative	1.4	3/3
13	w	71	L1	Osteoporosis	0/0	True-negative	1.1	3/3
14	w	79	L3	Tumour	4/4	True-positive	8.1	3/3
15	w	64	T12	Spondylodiscitis	3/3	True-positive	3.8	3/3
16	m	59	L5	Spondylodiscitis	4/4	True-positive	9.8	3/3
17	w	85	L1	Spondylodiscitis	4/4	True-positive	4.2	3/3

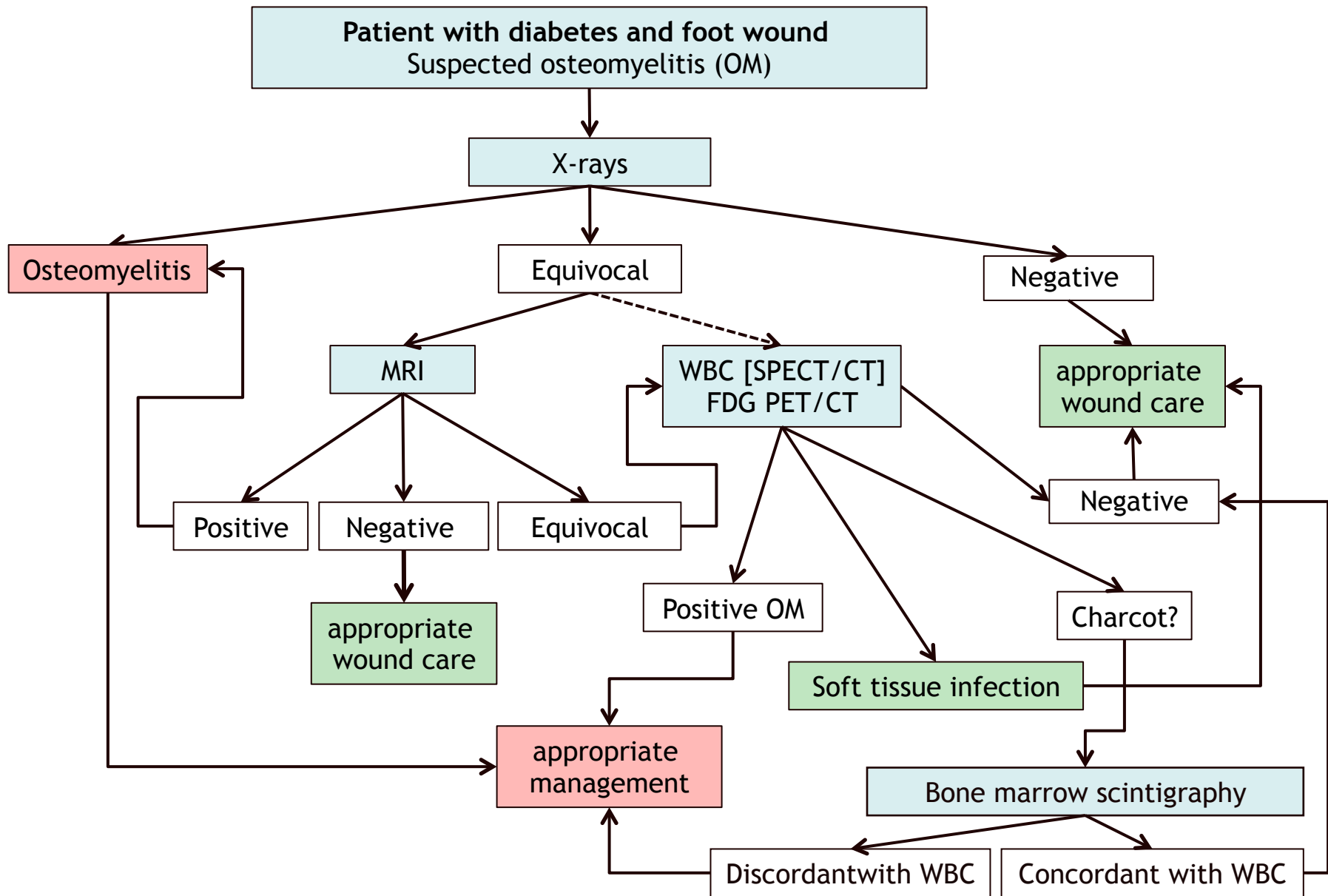


Bone exposed (OM?)

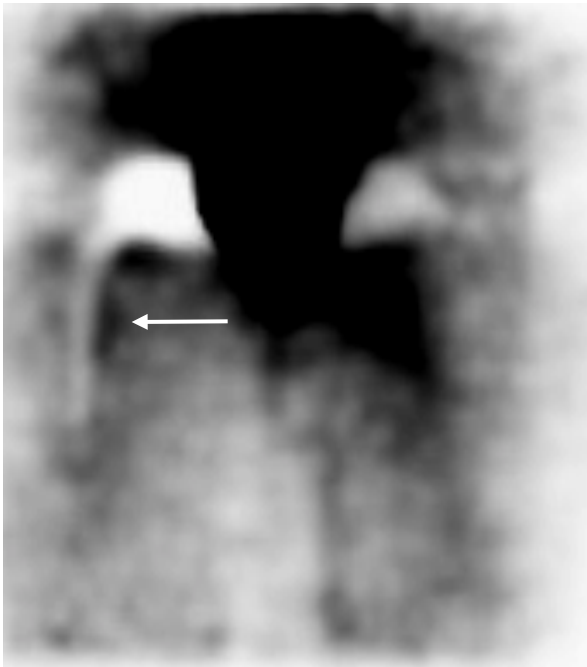
WBC-

FDG/PET+ (low SUV)





Diagnosis of osteomyelitis by ^{18}F -FDG-PET



^{18}F -FDG



$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP



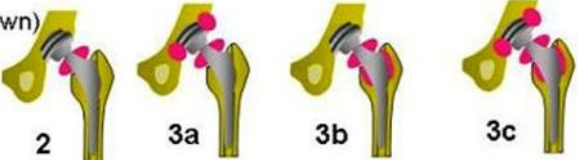
^{67}Ga -citrate

FDG-PET and bone scan positive, Ga or WBC negative: aseptic loosening

Imaging interpretation criteria using FDG


no loosening

1: no increased periprosthetic uptake (not shown)
 2: neck of the prosthesis
 3a: neck of the prosthesis + parts of the cup
 3b: neck of the prosthesis + proximal shaft
 3c: pattern 3a + 3b



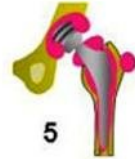
loosening

4a: neck of the prosthesis + total cup
 4b: neck of the prosthesis + wide parts of the shaft
 4c: pattern 4a + 4b



infection

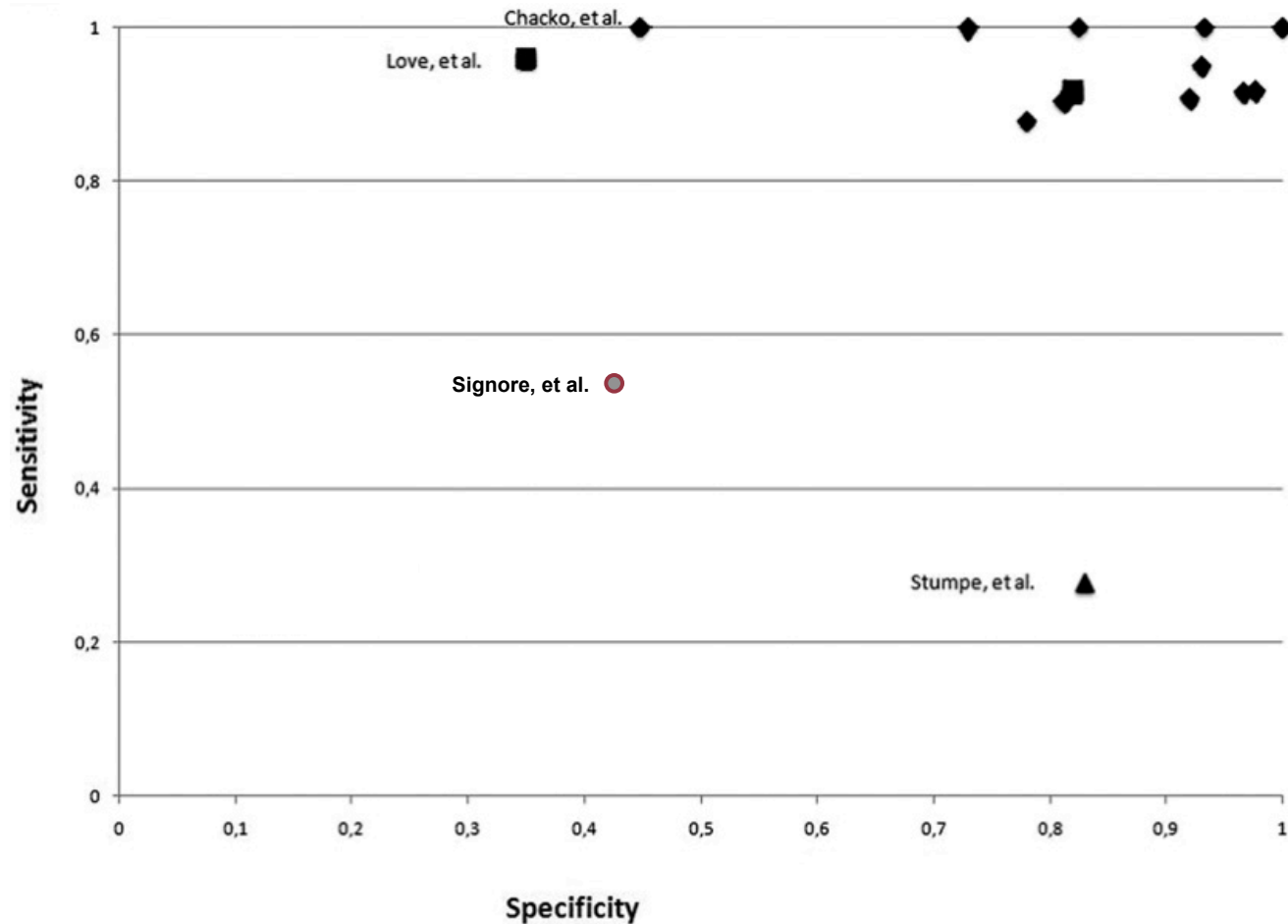
5: periprosthetic soft tissue



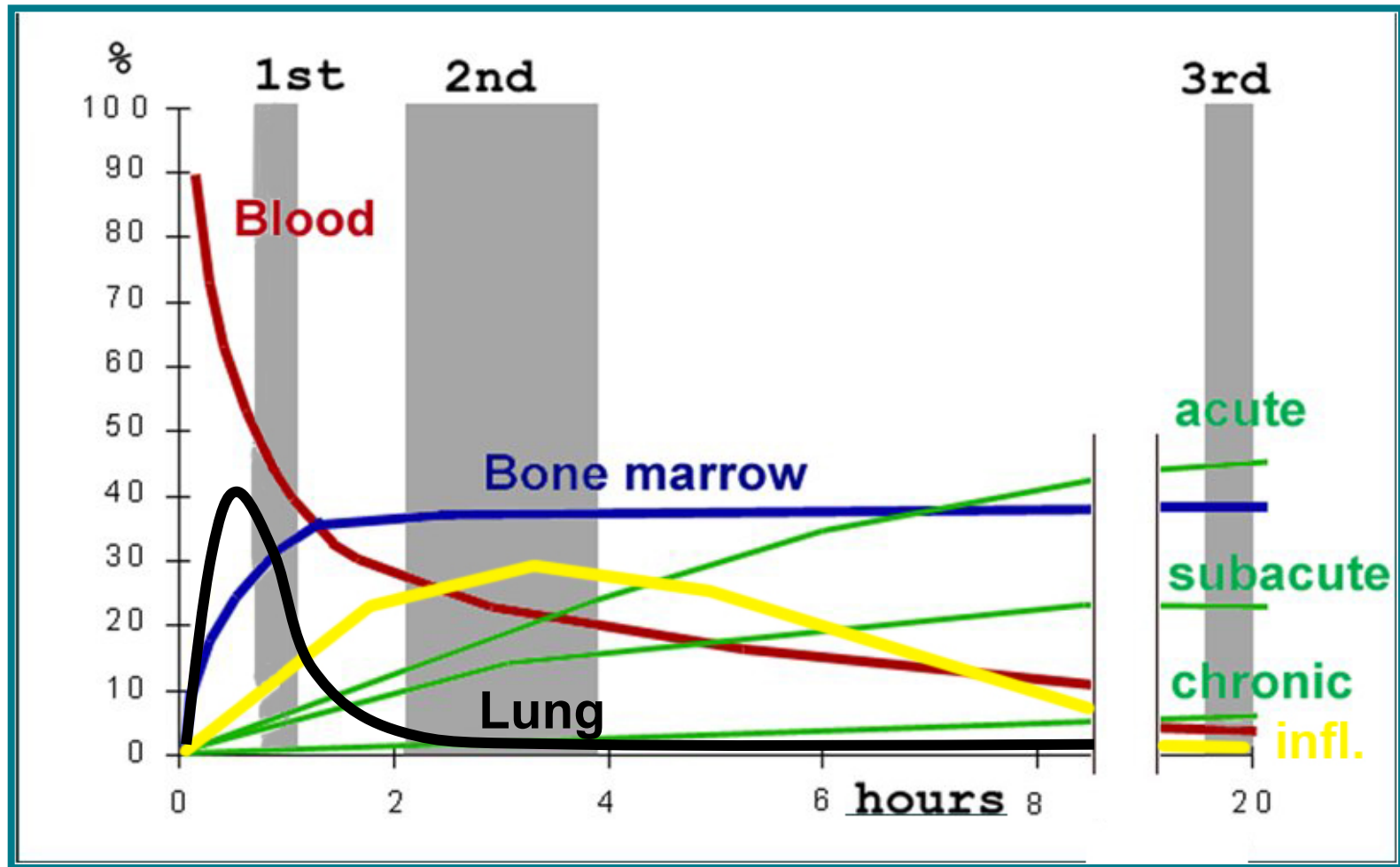
Parameter	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
PPA	1.00 (25/25)	0.09 (3/34)	0.47 (28/59)
FDG/Ma	0.96 (24/25)	0.35 (12/34)	0.61 (36/59)
BPI	0.52 (13/25)	0.44 (15/34)	0.47 (28/59)
T/B ratio	0.36 (9/25)	0.97 (33/34)	0.71 (42/59)
WBC/Ma	1.00 (25/25)	0.91 (31/34)	0.95 (56/59)

FDG in joint prosthesis infection

Sensitivity 28%-91% - Specificity 34%-97%
pooled data from 29 studies/1054 pts



The accumulation of labelled WBC in infection sites is a dynamic process



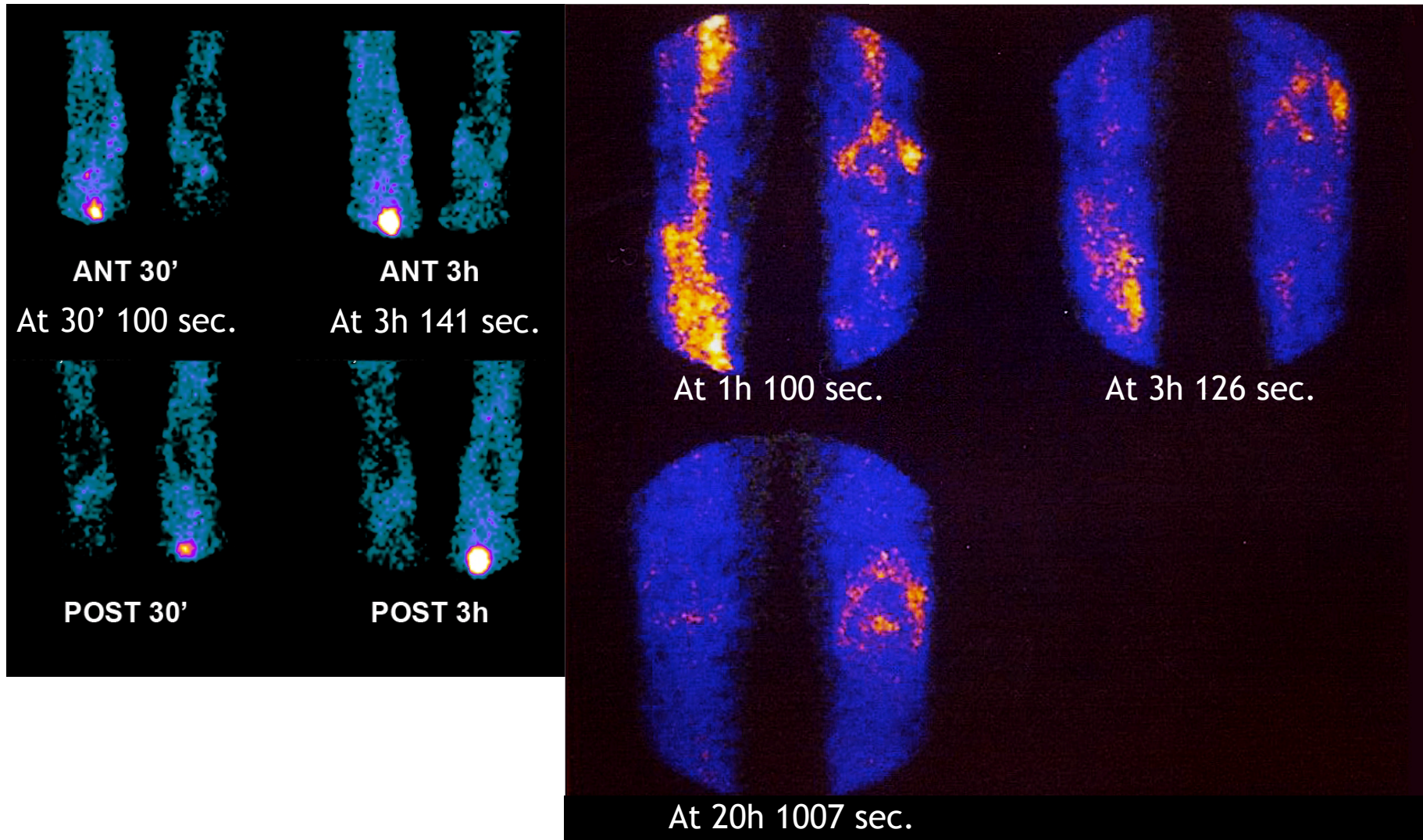
How to acquire WBC and anti-G images?

Acquisition time-table corrected for isotope decay

Isotope	Min post	0Hours post	1st acq.	Following acq.	1st acq.	Following acq.
	1st acq.	1st acq.	(sec)	(sec)	(sec)	(sec)
99mTc	30	0,5	100	-	200	-
	60	1,0		112		224
	90	1,5		119		238
	120	2,0		126		252
	180	3,0		141		283
	240	4,0		159		317
	300	5,0		178		356
	360	6,0		200		400
	420	7,0		224		449
	480	8,0		252		504
	1200	20,0		1007		2015
	1440	24,0		1599		3198



The accumulation of labelled WBC in infection sites is a dynamic process



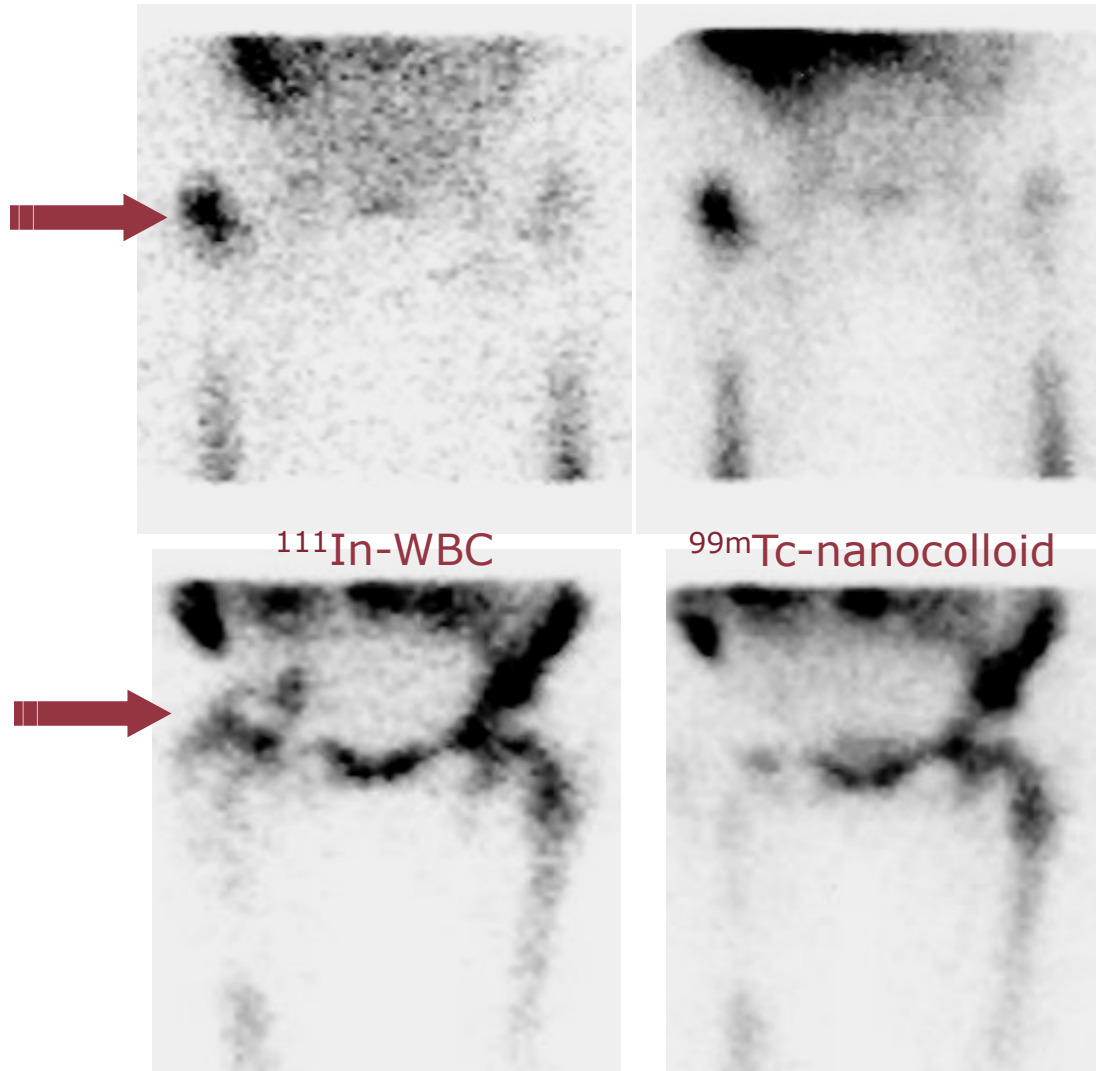
The accumulation of labelled WBC in infection sites is a dynamic process



Criteria for positivity:

- Any uptake with increase of activity with time
- Any uptake with increase of size with time

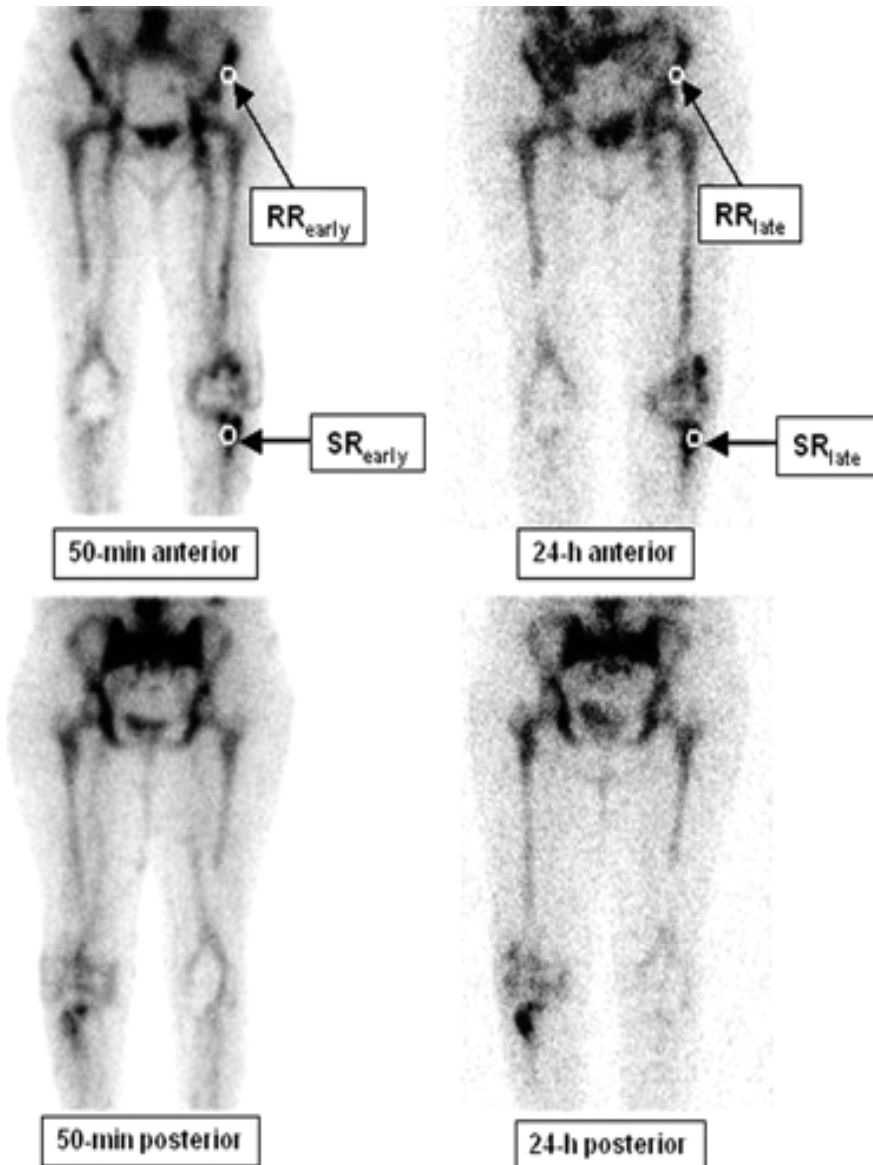
Bone Marrow imaging with ^{99m}Tc -nanocolloids



**Non infected
prosthesis**

**Infected
prosthesis**

Qualitative or semi-quantitative analysis?



^{99m}Tc -HMPAO-leukocyte scintigraphy in a patient with bilateral knee prostheses and suspected left knee prosthesis infection.

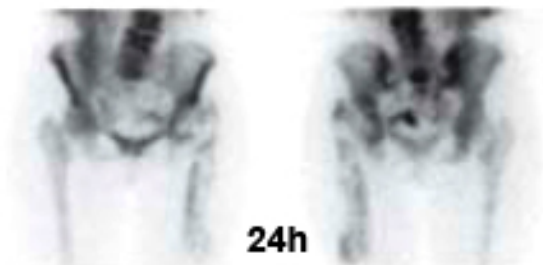
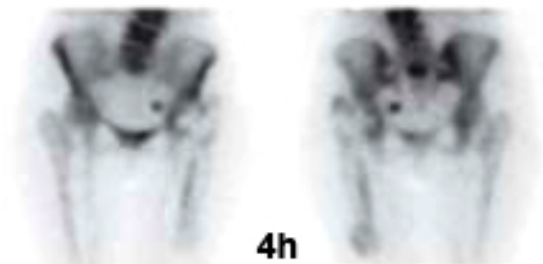
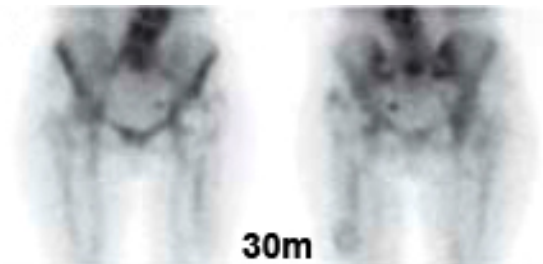
Quantitative analysis:

$$SR_{early} = 64.7; RR_{early} = 61.9;$$

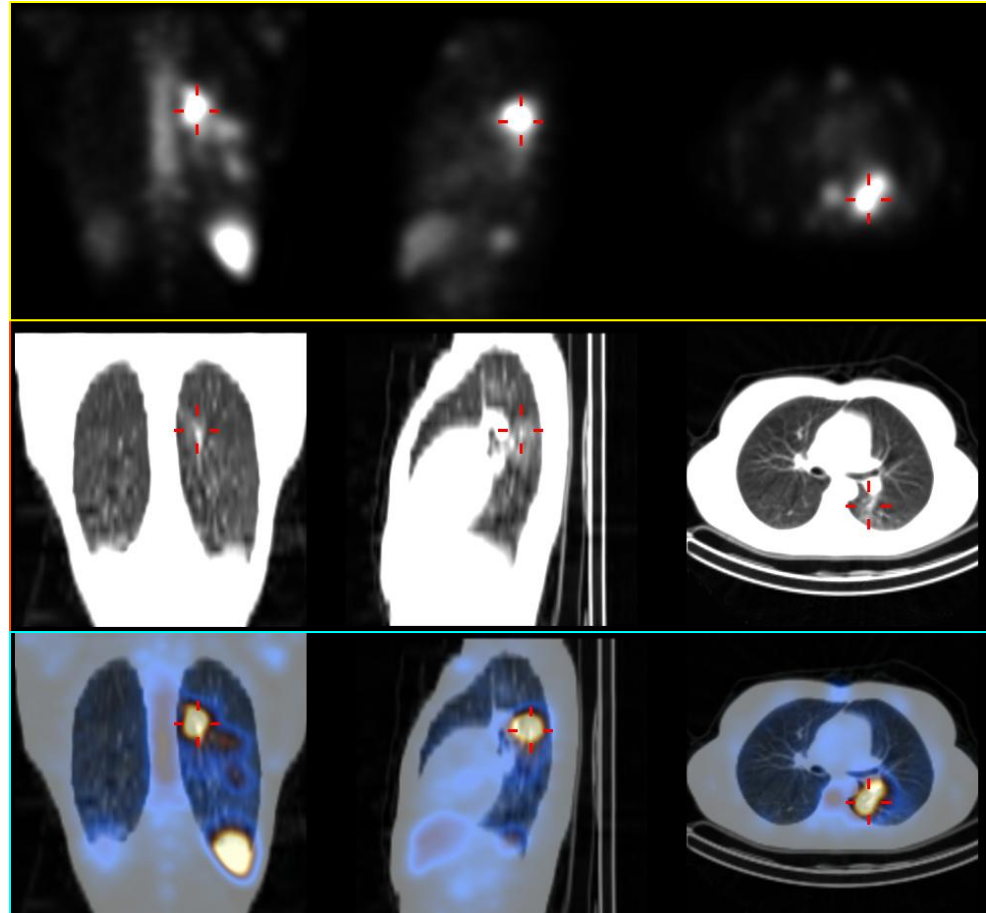
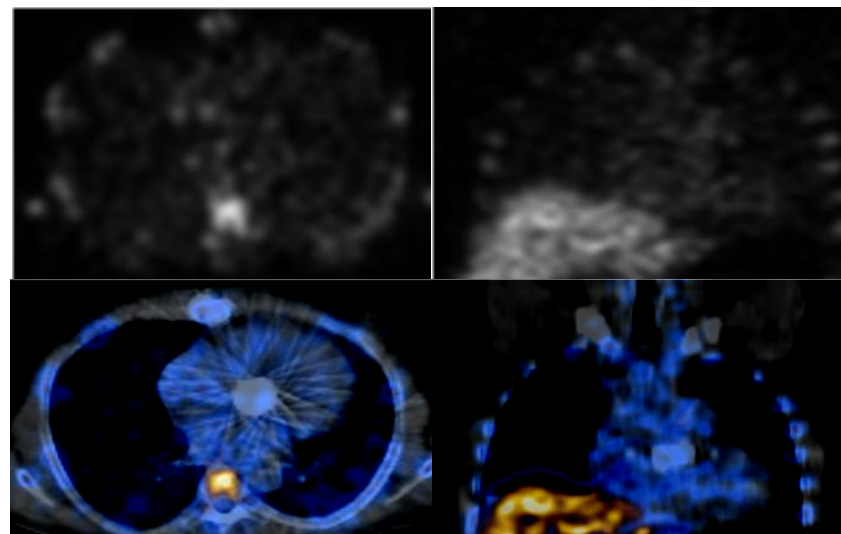
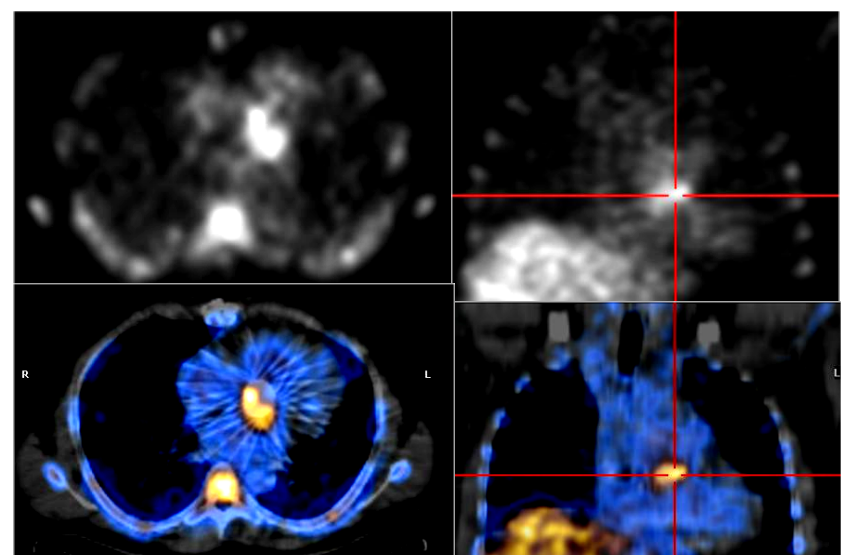
$$SR_{late} = 28.1; RR_{late} = 13.7;$$

$$T/B_{early} = 1.05 \quad T/B_{late} = 2.05$$

Is it any better to use SPECT/CT?



SPECT-CT with ^{99m}Tc -WBC in endocarditis



Conclusions

- ✓ It is crucial to standardize world wide the nuclear medicine procedures for imaging infections, particularly the technical aspects of cell labelling, the image acquisition modalities and the image interpretation criteria.
- ✓ A further standardization must be done with clinicians about the clinical indications of our techniques and their position in diagnostic flow-charts.
- ✓ The role of our scientific societies is crucial in this standardization process as well as in the education, training and divulgation of guide-lines.

