

## Imaging of prostate cancer metastases with $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoroacetate using PET/CT

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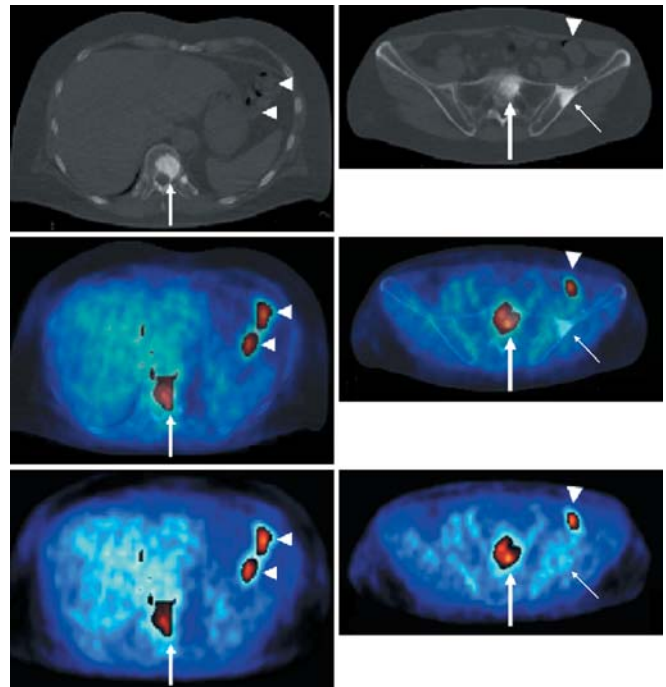
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Fluorine-18 fluoroacetate [1] appears to be an interesting alternative to  $^{11}\text{C}$ -acetate [2, 3] for imaging prostate cancer with PET. We acquired the first  $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoroacetate PET images in a patient with prostate cancer, rising PSA (101 ng/ml) and progressive bone metastases. Scanning started 70 min after i.v. injection of 280 MBq  $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoroacetate using a combined PET/CT system (Siemens Biograph).

The images demonstrate moderate to intense uptake in several (*thick arrows*) but not all (*thin arrows*) metastatic bone lesions, with  $\text{SUV}_{\text{mean}}$  of 2.82–4.10 and  $\text{SUV}_{\text{max}}$  of 3.36–5.11. This compared favourably to accumulation in the liver, with  $\text{SUV}_{\text{mean}}$  of 2.35–2.71 and  $\text{SUV}_{\text{max}}$  of 3.0–3.58. The mode of excretion was predominantly via the bowel (*arrowheads*), with low activity in the urine.

Compared with  $^{11}\text{C}$ -acetate PET,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoroacetate offers the possibility of delayed imaging with the potential to further increase the tumour-to-background ratios.

*Upper row:* CT image slices; *middle row:* combined  $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoroacetate PET/CT; *lower row:*  $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoroacetate PET



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