




Intense [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI-04 uptake in solitary fibrous tumor/hemangiopericytoma of the central nervous system

Ying Zhang¹ · Jiawei Cai² · Zanyi Wu² · Shaobo Yao^{1,3} · Weibing Miao^{1,3} 

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A 23-year-old woman presented with morning dizziness for 10 days. Brain MRI (a-d, arrow) revealed a solid and cystic mass in the right frontal lobe without peritumoral edema. The mass was obvious enhanced after contrast-enhancement. The patient then underwent [¹⁸F]FDG PET/CT for further differentiation of the brain mass and was included in a clinical trial of [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI (NCT04499365). Written informed consent was obtained from the patient. In [¹⁸F]FDG PET/CT (e-f, arrow), the right frontal mass was hypometabolic (SUV_{max} 1.6), suggesting a low-grade tumor. However the mass showed significantly intense uptake of [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI (SUV_{max} 30.9) (g-h, arrow). The patient then underwent surgical resection of the tumor, and the pathologic diagnosis was solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) /hemangiopericytoma (HPC) (WHO grade II). Hematoxylin-eosin staining (i) showed

that the lesion was composed of spindle cells. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) revealed positivity for STAT6(j). FAP-staining revealed prominent positive staining of tumor stromal cells (k).

[⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI is a novel PET agent developed for solid tumor that specifically targets fibroblast activation protein overexpressed in cancer-associated fibroblasts [1]. SFT/HPC is a rare fibroblastic mesenchymal neoplasm, and SFT/HPC of central nervous system (CNS) usually arises from the cranial or spinal dura [2]. Recent cases [3, 4] reported intense [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI uptake in SFTs arising from retroperitoneal region and lung and confirmed the high expression of FAP in pulmonary SFT by IHC. In this case, the CNS SFT/HPC also showed high uptake of [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI, and IHC confirmed high expression of FAP in tumor stromal cells. Therefore, [⁶⁸Ga]Ga-FAPI may be a promising tracer in detecting SFT/HPC.

Ying Zhang and Jiawei Cai contributed equally to this work.

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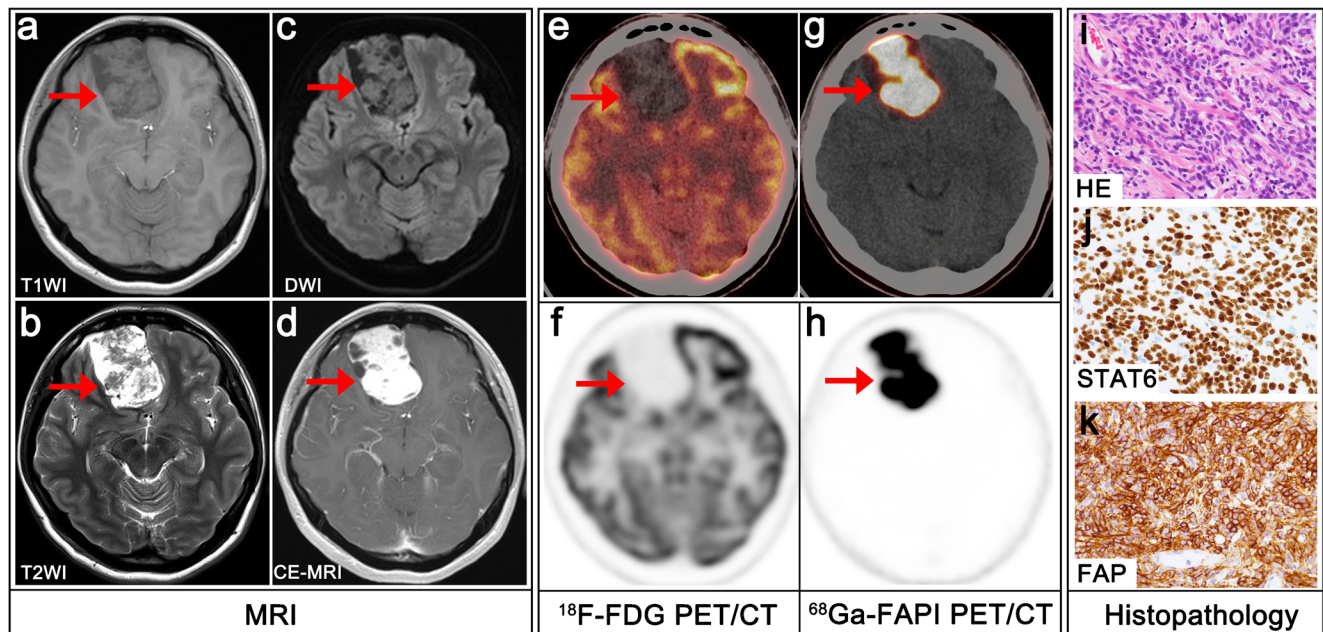
✉ Shaobo Yao
yaoshaobo008@163.com

✉ Weibing Miao
miaoweibing@126.com

¹ Department of Nuclear Medicine, The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350005, Fujian Province, China

² Department of Neurosurgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350005, Fujian Province, China

³ Fujian Provincial Key Laboratory of Precision Medicine for Cancer, The First Affiliated Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350005, Fujian Province, China



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Declarations

The study was approved by the institutional review board of our hospital, and written informed consent for publication of this report was obtained from the patient.

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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