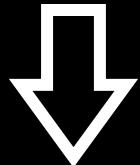


# Choline PET Imaging of Hyperparathyroidism - Fulfill the **Unmet Needs**, ?

花蓮慈濟醫院核子醫學科

陳昱宏

## Fluorocholine marketing (2010)



INTERESTING IMAGE

### Incidental Finding of Parathyroid Adenoma With <sup>11</sup>C-Choline PET/CT

Paola Mapelli, MD,\* Elena Busnardo, MD,† Patrizia Magnani, MD,† Massimo Freschi, MD,‡  
Maria Picchio, MD,†§ Luigi Gianolli, MD,† and Cristina Messa, MD\*§¶

*Clin Nucl Med.* 2012 Jun;37(6):593-5.

INTERESTING IMAGE

### False-Positive Result in <sup>18</sup>F-Fluorocholine PET/CT Due to Incidental and Ectopic Parathyroid Hyperplasia

Thomas Cazaentre, MD,\* Florence Clivaz, MD,† and Frédéric Triponez, MD‡

*Clin Nucl Med.* 2014 Jun;39(6):e328-30.

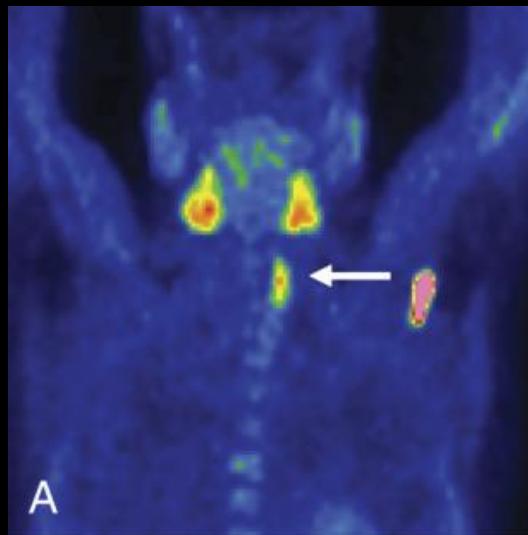
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## Fluciclovine (2016)

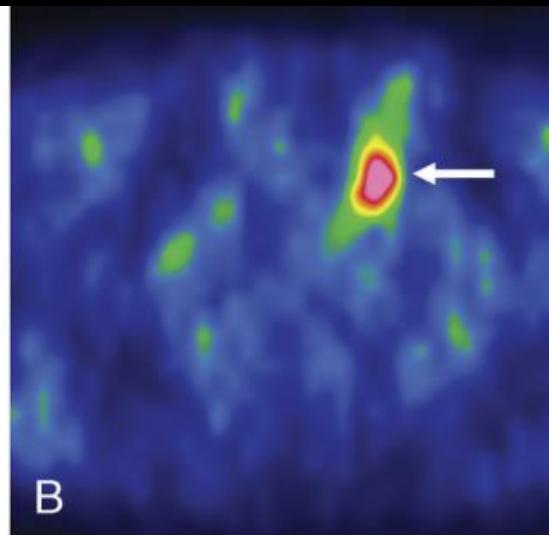
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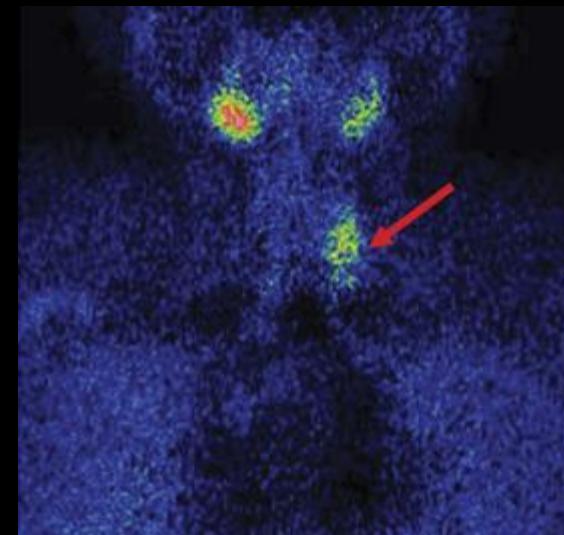
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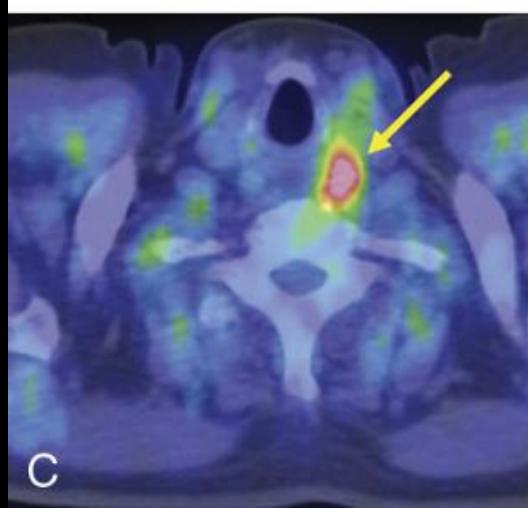
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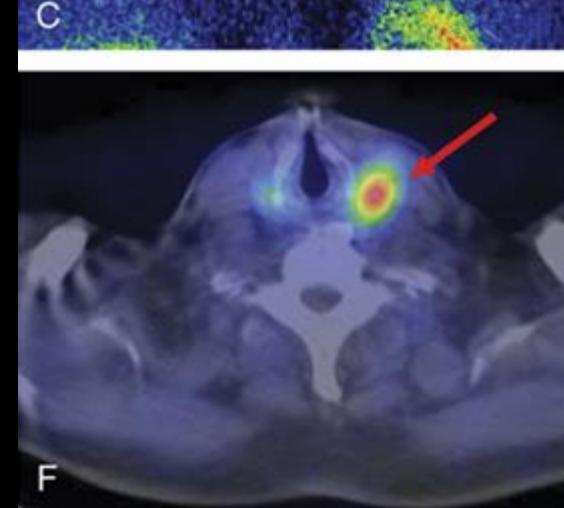
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Terroir M, Grimaldi S, Hartl D, Leboulleux S, Deandrea D.  
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2. [adenomas in patients with primary hyperparathyroidism](#)

Noltes ME, Kruifj S, Noordzij W, Telenga ED, Vállez García D, Trofimuk-Müldner M, Opalińska M, Hubalewska-Dydyczzyk A, Luurtsema G, Dierckx RAJO, El Moumni M, Boellaard R, Brouwers AH.  
EJNMMI Res. 2019 Jul 31;9(1):73. doi: 10.1186/s13550-019-0534-5.  
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3. Evangelista L, Trevisan M, Sepulcri M.  
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JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2019 May 30. doi: 10.1001/jamaoto.2019.0574. [Epub ahead of print]  
Micau [REDACTED], Burgess [REDACTED], Huckle [REDACTED], Stevenson [REDACTED], Unnithan [REDACTED], Kinnear [REDACTED], Bairdova [REDACTED], Talbot JN, Périé S.  
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56. Quak E, Lheureux S, Reznik Y, Bardet S, Aide N.

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57. Mapelli P, Busnardo E, Magnani P, Freschi M, Picchio M, Gianolli L, Messa C.  
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## Choline PET & hyperparathyroidism – The Evidence

- Image protocol, Refined
- Unmet needs? Have we figured all them out?
- Questions not yet addressed?

# Choline PET Imaging of Hyperparathyroidism - The Evidence

# Parathyroid Imaging

- Less or minimal invasive parathyroidectomy
- Primary hyperparathyroidism
- Pre-operative localization (**old-school**)
  - Ultrasound (US) of the neck
  - Radionuclide images (Tc-99m sestamibi)
- Intra-operative iPTH test



## Accuracy

The sensitivity for detection of parathyroid adenomas larger than 300 mg in size is greater than 85-90% but is less for smaller adenomas. The most common cause for

**The Quest for seeking a Perfect tool is always exist!**

abily lower than adenoma (~50-60%). The most common cause for a false positive study is a thyroid adenoma.

# Fluorocholine marketing (2010)

Incidental Finding of Parathyroid Adenoma With  
 $^{11}\text{C}$ -Choline PET/CT

*Clin Nucl Med.* 2012 Jun;37(6):593-5.

False-Positive Result in  $^{18}\text{F}$ -Fluorocholine PET/CT Due  
 to Incidental and Ectopic Parathyroid Hyperplasia

*Clin Nucl Med.* 2014 Jun;39(6):e328-30.

	PET/CT	SPECT/CT	Subtraction	Dual-phase	Combined
All patients (24 patients, 39 lesions)					
Sensitivity (%)	92	49*, ***	46*, ***	44*, ***	64***
Specificity (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Accuracy (%)	98	83	82	82	88
PPV (%)	100	100	100	100	100
NPV (%)	96	80	79	79	85

*Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging.* 2014 Nov;41(11):2083-9.

	Patient-based sensitivity	Lesion-based sensitivity	Lesion-based specificity	Lesion-based accuracy
US open reading	8/16 = 50%	12/24 = 50%	3/9 = 33%	15/33 = 46%
$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -sestamibi/ $^{123}\text{I}$ open reading	15/16 = 94%	20/24 = 83%	5/9 = 56%	25/33 = 76%
$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -sestamibi/ $^{123}\text{I}$ masked reading	15/16 = 94%	20/24 = 83%	5/9 = 56%	25/33 = 76%
FCH-PET/CT open reading	15/16 = 94%	23/24 = 96%	8/9 = 88%	31/33 = 94%
FCH-PET/CT masked reading	15/16 = 94%	23/24 = 96%	5/9 = 56%	28/33 = 85%

*Medicine (Baltimore).* 2015 Oct;94(41):e1701.

## Fluorocholine marketing (2010)

*Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging.* 2014 Nov;41(11):2083-9.  
*Medicine (Baltimore).* 2015 Oct;94(41):e1701.

Pilot studies



**Table 5** Lesion-based sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV) and accuracy of each imaging modality based on true-positive, true-negative, false-positive and false-negative results

imaging modality	True-positive	True-negative	False-positive	False-negative	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)	Accuracy (%)
<sup>18</sup> F-Fluorocholine PET/CT	74	190	8	5	93.7	96.0	90.2	97.4	95.3
<sup>99m</sup> Tc-MIBI/tetrofosmin SPECT/CT	48	195	3	31	60.8	98.5	94.1	86.3	87.7

**Table 3** Histopathological findings (size and weight) in parathyroid adenomas from PET/CT-positive and SPECT/CT-positive patients and PET/CT-positive and SPECT/CT-negative patients

Histopathological findings	PET/CT-positive and SPECT/CT-positive	PET/CT-positive and SPECT/CT-negative	p value
Size (mm), mean $\pm$ SD	$17.6 \pm 7.4 (n = 47)$	$13.0 \pm 6.6 (n = 23)$	0.013
Weight (g), mean $\pm$ SD	$2.09 \pm 1.89 (n = 34)$	$1.24 \pm 1.38 (n = 17)$	0.106

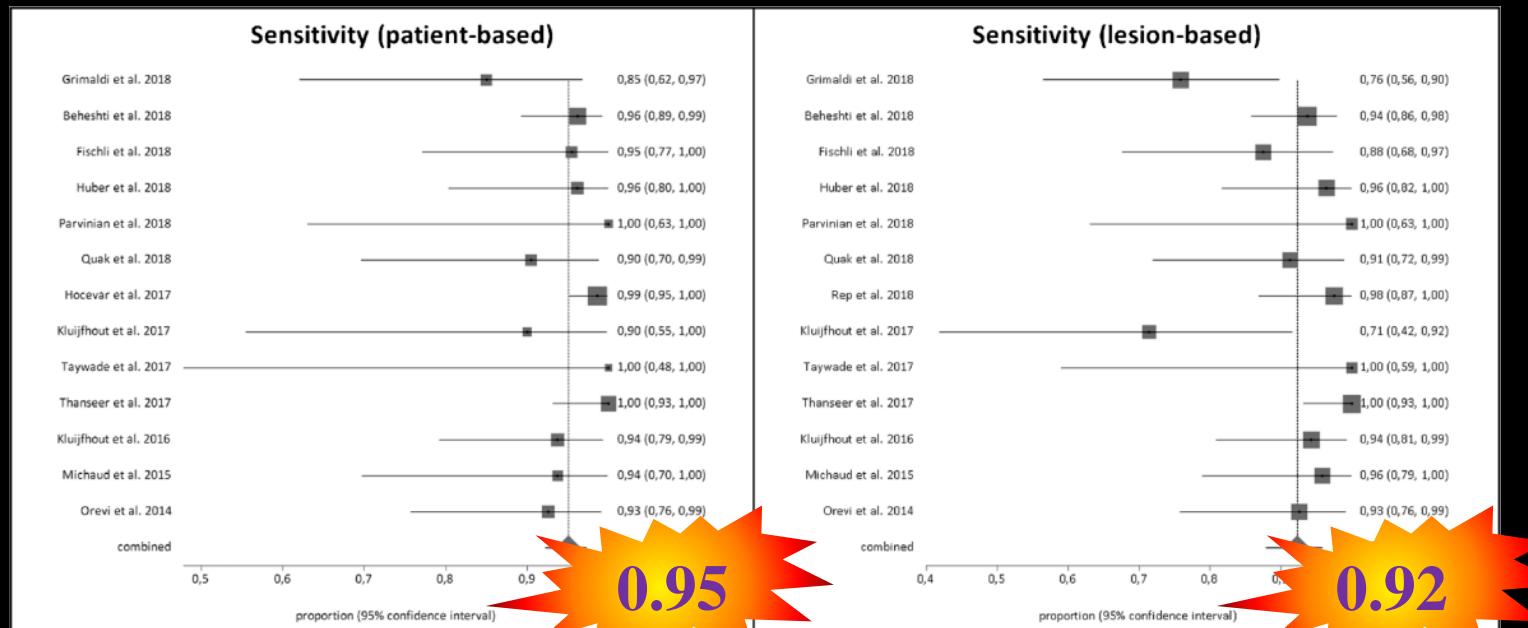
# The Holy Grail of evidence

Diagnostic performance of choline PET for detection of hyperfunctioning parathyroid glands in hyperparathyroidism: a systematic review and meta-analysis



Giorgio Treglia<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> · Arnoldo Piccardo<sup>1</sup> · Alessio Imperiale<sup>5,6</sup> · Klaus Strobel<sup>7</sup> · Philipp A. Kaufmann<sup>8</sup> · John O. Prior<sup>4</sup> · Luca Giovanella<sup>1</sup>

Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2019 Mar;46(3):751-765.

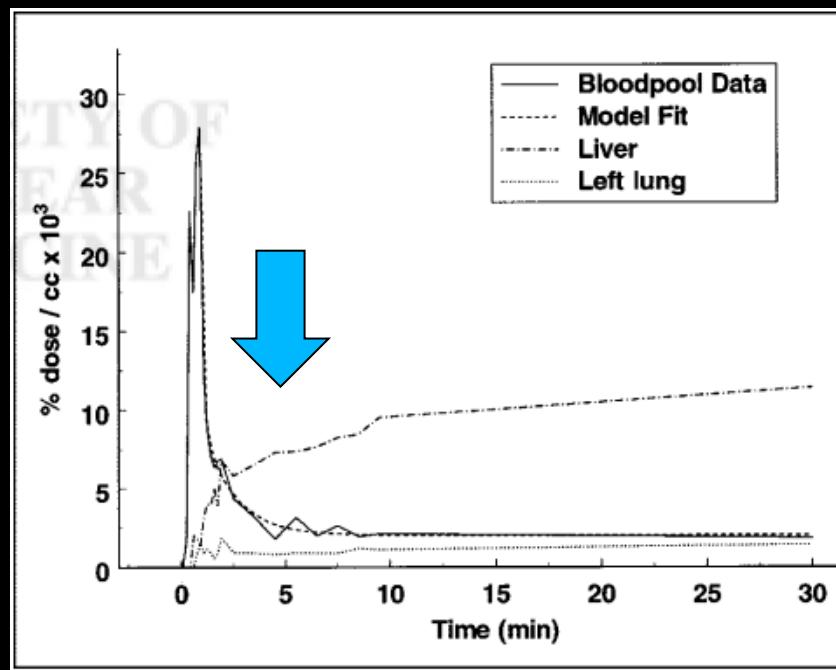


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- ✓ Image protocol, Refined
- Unmet needs? Have we figured all them out?
- Questions not yet addressed?

Authors	Radiotracer	Hybrid imaging modality	Mean injected activity	Time interval between radiotracer injection and image acquisition	Image analysis
Grimaldi et al. [22]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	100 MBq	30 min	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Beheshti et al. [23]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT in most patients)	3.2 MBq/kg	60 min and optional 100–120 min	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Fischli et al. [24]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (contrast-enhanced CT)	160 MBq	45 min	Visual
Huber et al. [25]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT or PET/MRI	151 MBq	NR	Visual
Parvinian et al. [26]	<sup>11</sup> C-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	NR	NR	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Quak et al. [27]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	1.5 MBq/kg	60 min	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Rep et al. [28]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	100 MBq	5 min and 60 min	Visual
Hocevar et al. [29]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	100 MBq	5 min and 60 min	Visual
Kluijfhout et al. [30]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/MRI	188 MBq	0 (dynamic imaging for 40 min)	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Taywade et al. [31]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	185 MBq	60 min	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Thanseer et al. [32]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	150–185 MBq	10–15 min and 60 min	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Kluijfhout et al. [33]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	2 MBq/kg	30 min	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Kluijfhout et al. [34]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	2 MBq/kg	30 min	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Michaud et al. [35]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	3 MBq/kg	0 (dynamic imaging for 10 min followed by a static acquisition)	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Rep et al. [36]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	100 MBq	5 min, 60 min and 120 min	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )
Lezaic et al. [37]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	100 MBq	5 min and 60 min	Visual
Michaud et al. [38]	<sup>18</sup> F-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	3 MBq/kg	0 (dynamic imaging for 10 min followed by a static acquisition)	Visual
Orevi et al. [39]	<sup>11</sup> C-choline	PET/CT (low-dose CT)	370 MBq	NR	Visual and semi-quantitative (SUV <sub>max</sub> )

**Pharmacokinetics and Radiation Dosimetry of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -Fluorocholine**

Timothy R. DeGrado, Robert E. Reiman, David T. Price, Shuyan Wang and R. Edward Coleman

*J Nucl Med.* 2002;43:92-96.*J Nucl Med.* 2002 Jan;43(1):92-6.

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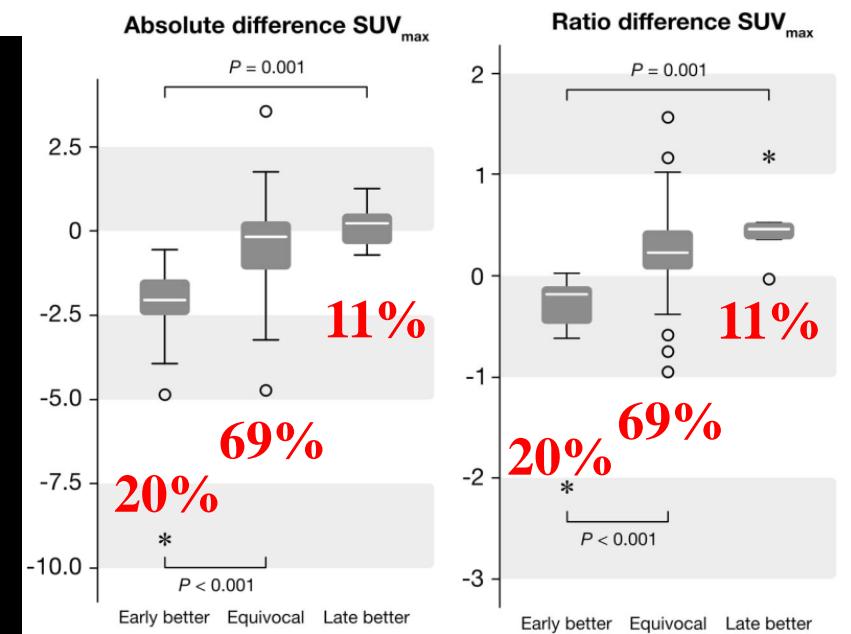
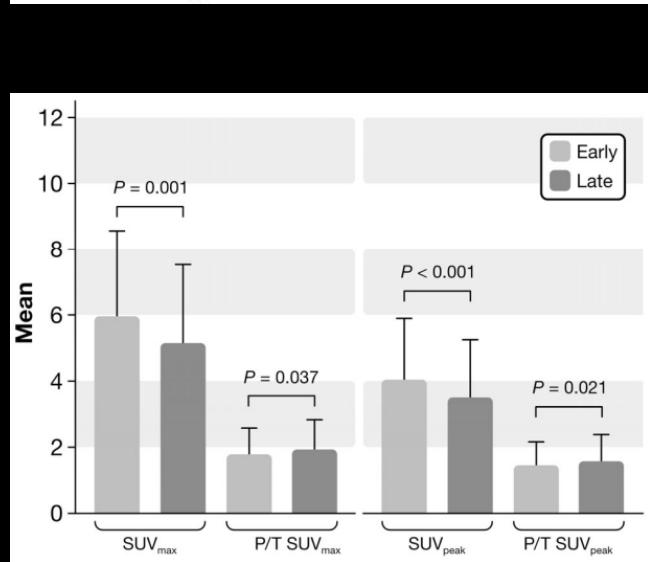
**Dual-time-point  $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluorocholine PET/CT in Parathyroid Imaging**

Wouter Broos, Maurits Wondergem, Friso van der Zant and Remco Knol

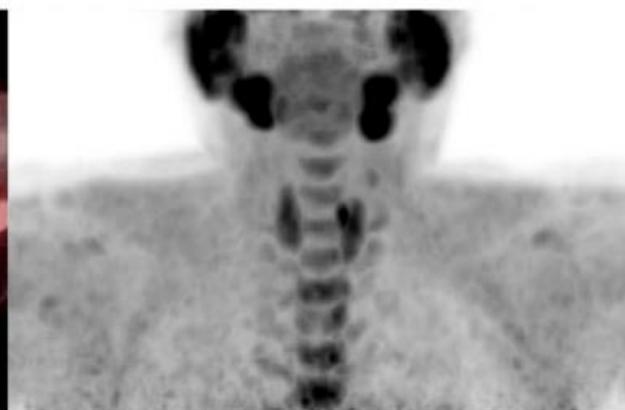
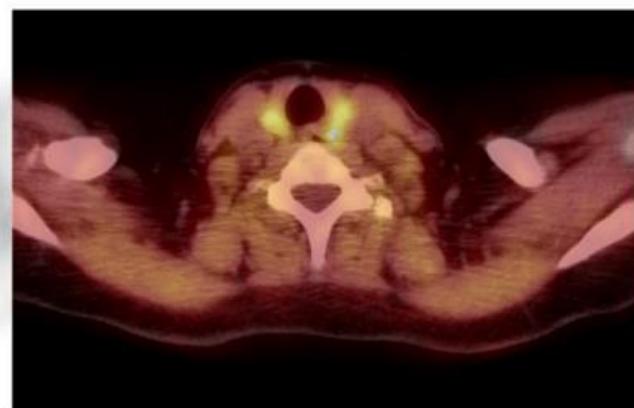
*J Nucl Med.*

Published online: March 15, 2019.

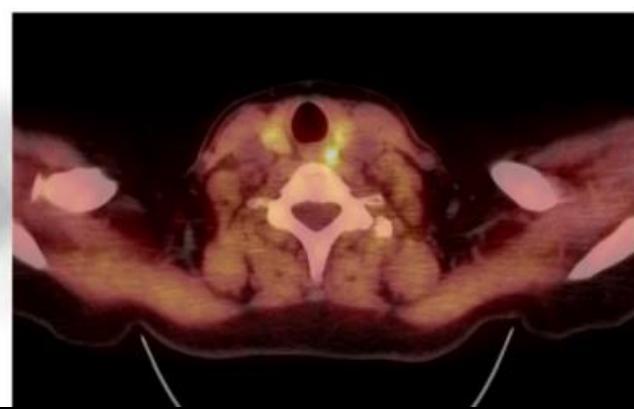
Doi: 10.2967/jnumed.118.225599

*J Nucl Med.* doi: 10.2967/jnumed.118.225599.

A

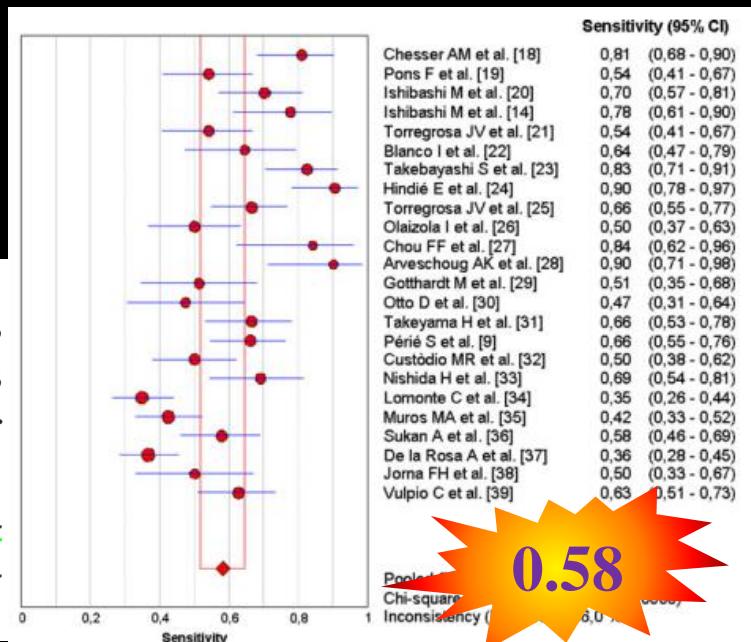


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## Accuracy

The sensitivity for detection of parathyroid adenomas larger than 300 mg in size is greater than 85–90% but is less for smaller adenomas. The most common cause for a false negative study is the small size of the adenoma. The sensitivity for detection of hyperplasia is considerably lower than adenoma (~50–60%). The most common cause for a false positive study is a thyroid adenoma.

**TABLE 1.** Performance of Different  $^{99m}$ Tc-MIBI Parathyroid Planar Scintigraphy Protocols in Secondary Hyperparathyroidism

	Tracers Used	Pinhole Collimator	Studies/Patients/Number of Lesions*	Sensitivity (%)*)
A	$^{99m}$ Tc-MIBI only “dual-phase”	No	15/308/899	56.2 (505/899)
B	$^{99m}$ Tc-MIBI only “dual-phase”	Yes	4/60/196	63.2 (124/196)
C	$^{99m}$ Tc-MIBI + $^{123}$ I (simultaneous acquisition plus subtraction)	Yes	2/31/126	75.4 (95/126)
D	$^{99m}$ Tc-MIBI + $^{99m}$ TcO <sub>4</sub> (non-simultaneous)	No	2/51/178	51.7 (92/178)
E	$^{99m}$ Tc-MIBI + $^{99m}$ TcO <sub>4</sub> (non-simultaneous)	Yes	1/21/78	62.8 (49/78)

Comparison between imaging protocols were performed using chi-squared test: A vs. B ( $P = 0.082$ ); A vs. C ( $P < 0.001$ ); B vs. C ( $P = 0.031$ ).

\*Data were extracted from Tables 1 to 3 of the paper published by Caldarella,<sup>33</sup> and sensitivity was calculated based on these data.

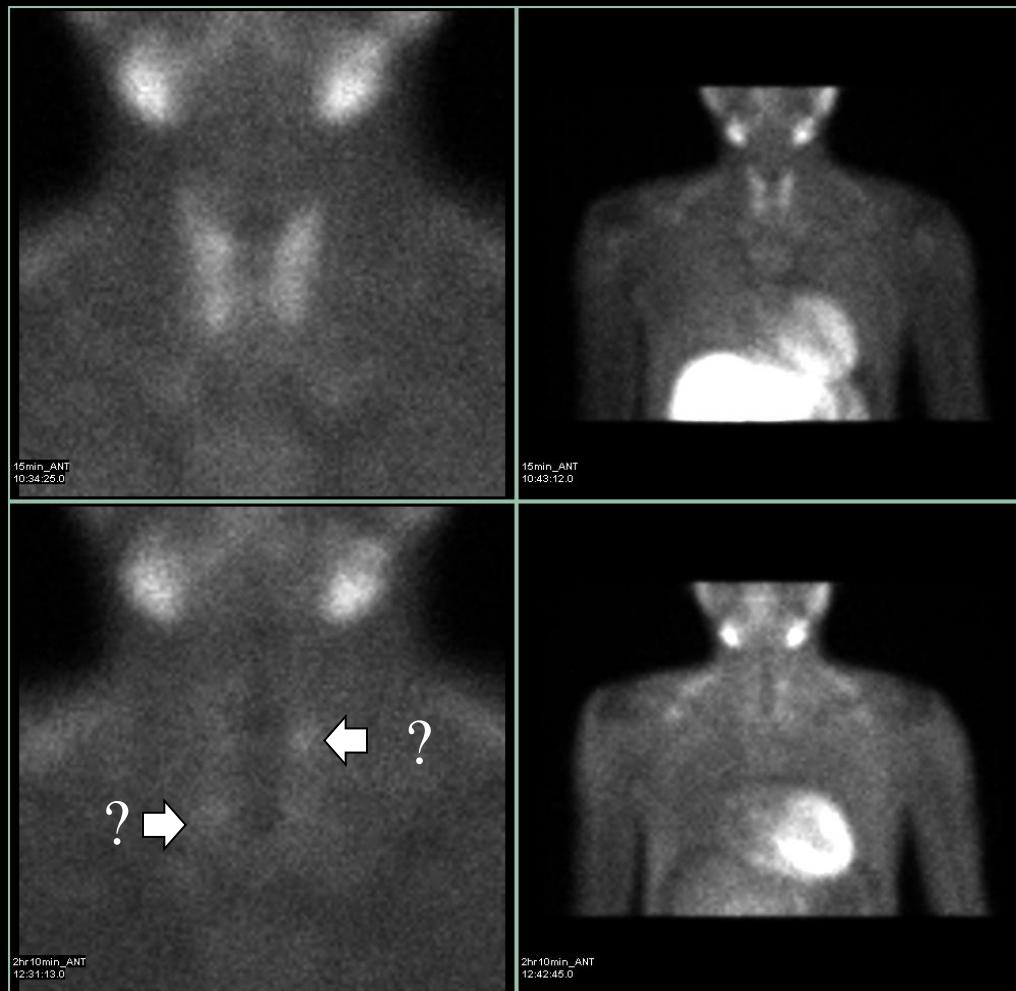
*Clin Nucl Med. 2013 Aug;38(8):630-5.  
Ann Nucl Med. 2012 Dec;26(10):794-803.*

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Source	Patients, No.	Country	Type of Examination/Evidence	Sensitivity/NPV, %	Specificity/PPV, %	HPT			MEN I	Adenoma	Hyperplasia
						1°	2°	3°			
Lezaic et al, <sup>13</sup> 2014	24	Slovenia	PC/II	92/ND	100/ND	24	0	0	0	17	5
Michaud et al, <sup>14</sup> 2014	12	France	CS/IV	92/ND	ND/ND	8	4	0	0	7	5
Kluijfhout et al, <sup>15</sup> 2015	5 <sup>a</sup>	Netherlands	ReC/III	80/ND	ND/ND	5	0	0	0	5	2
Michaud et al, <sup>16</sup> 2015	17	France	PC/II	94/ND	85/ND	11	6	0	3	9	5
Hocevar et al, <sup>17</sup> 2017	151 <sup>a</sup>	Slovenia	ReC/III	83/ND	ND/ND	135	11	0	0	128	11
Kluijfhout et al, <sup>18</sup> 2016	44 <sup>a</sup>	Netherlands	ReC/III	94/ND	ND/97	40	0	1	3	25	7
Imamovic et al, <sup>19</sup> 2016	34 <sup>a</sup>	Austria	PC/II	97/ND	ND/ND	34	0	0	0	33	0
Quak et al, <sup>20</sup> 2018	25 <sup>a</sup>	France	PC/II	90/ND	ND/87	23	0	0	0	22	1
Huber et al, <sup>21</sup> 2018	26	Switzerland	ReC/III	96/ND	ND/100	24	1	0	1	24	1
Thanseer et al, <sup>22</sup> 2017	54	India	PC/II	100/ND	96/ND	54	0	0	0	54	0
Rep et al, <sup>23</sup> 2018	36	Slovenia	PC/II	97/ND	95/ND	36	0	0	0	33	1
Grimaldi et al, <sup>24</sup> 2018	27 <sup>a</sup>	France	PC/II	81/86	ND/94	27	0	0	0	14	11
Araz et al, <sup>25</sup> 2018	35	Turkey	PC/II	96/93	100/ND	35	0	0	0	0	0
Bossert et al, <sup>26</sup> 2018	34 <sup>a</sup>	Italy	PC/II	88/ND	100/ND	34	0	0	0	17	0
Beheshti et al, <sup>27</sup> 2018	82 <sup>a</sup>	Austria	PC/II	93/97	96/90	76	0	0	0	60	7
Zajícová et al, <sup>28</sup> 2018	13 <sup>a</sup>	Czech Republic	ReC/III	92/100	ND/ND	13	0	0	0	11	3

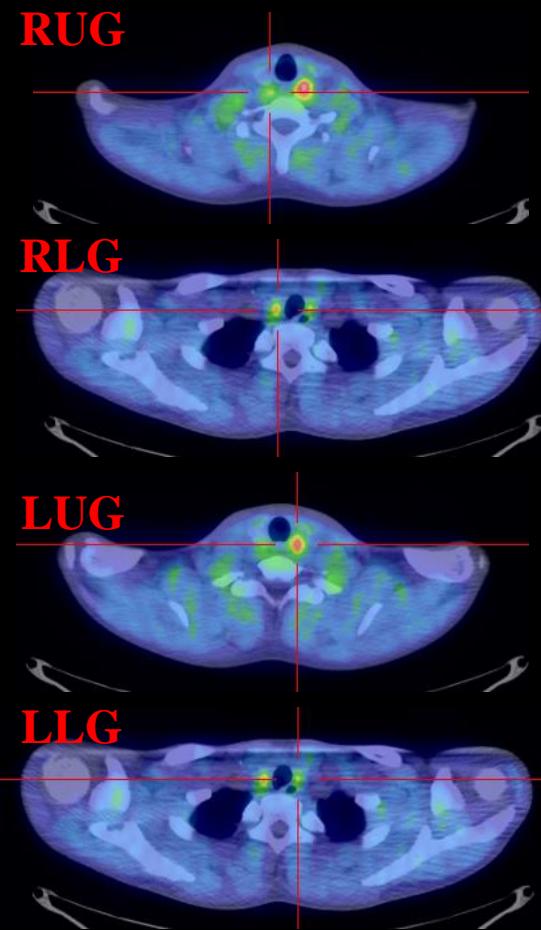
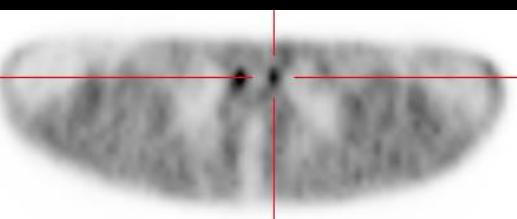
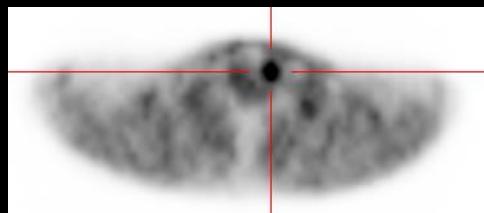
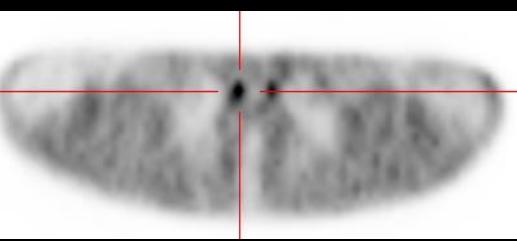
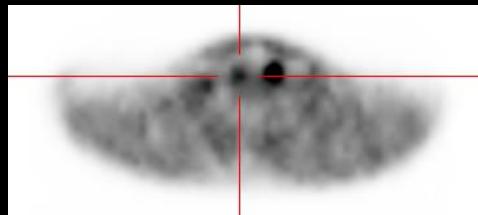
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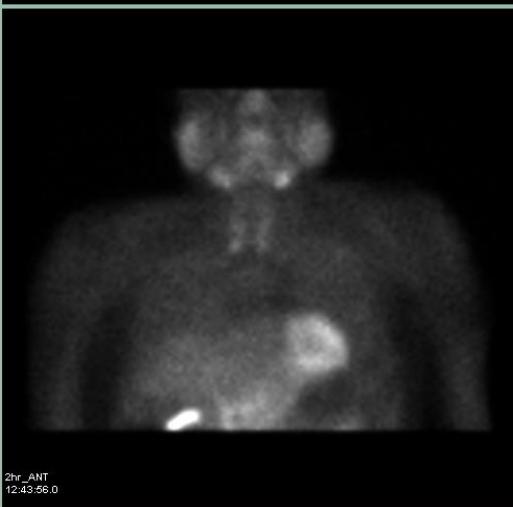
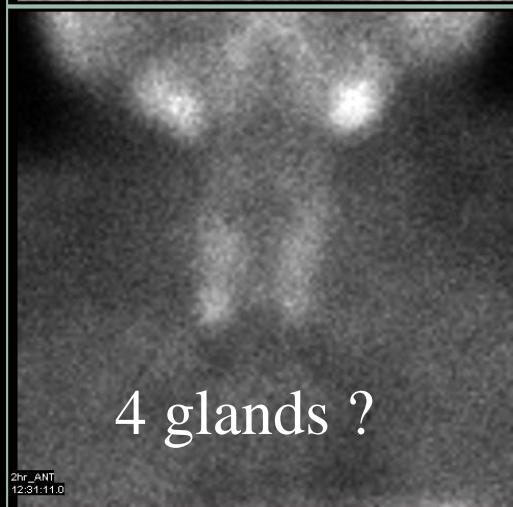
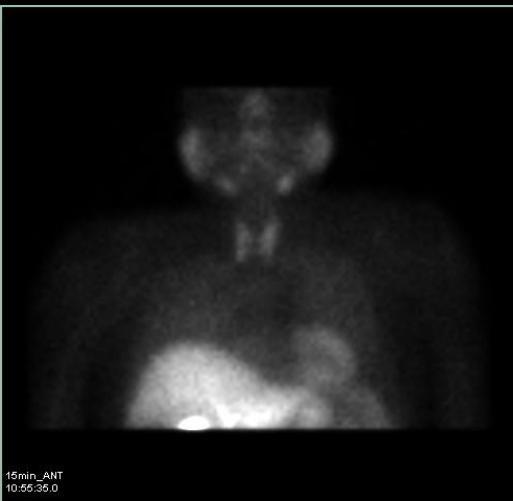
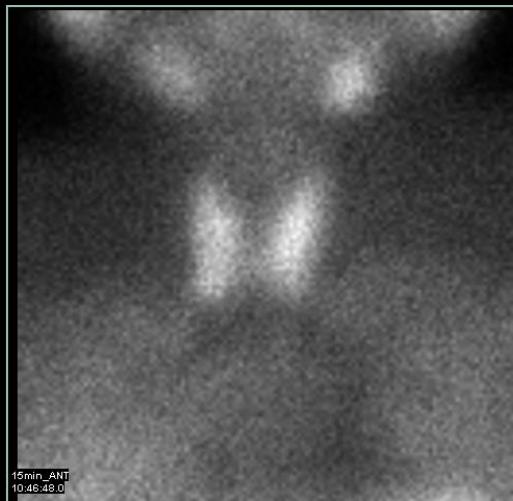
iPTH = 2281.4 pg/mL

*Data not yet published*



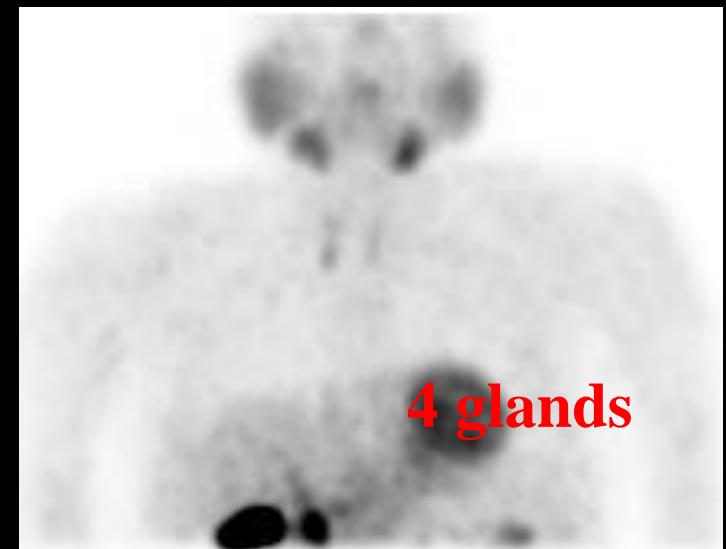
iPTH = 2281.4 pg/mL

*Data not yet published*



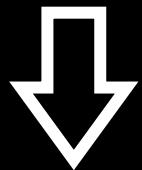
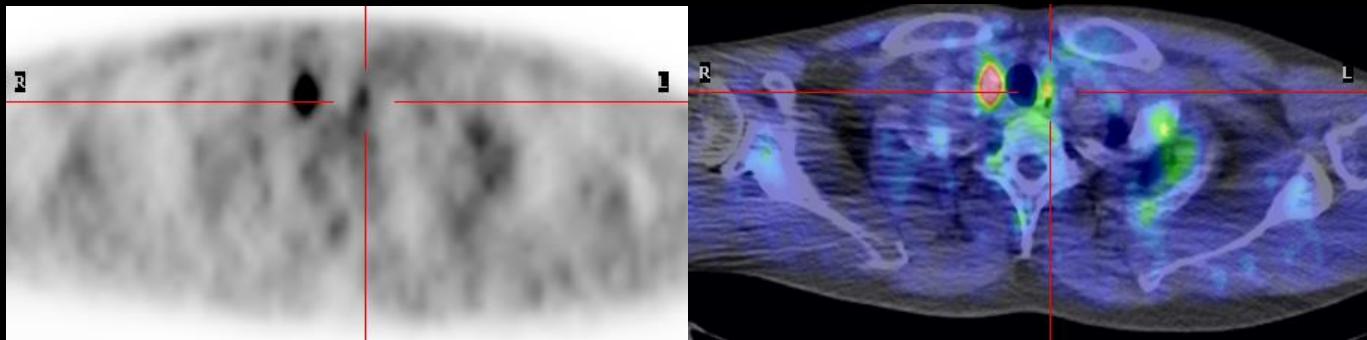
4 glands ?

iPTH = 1844.8 pg/mL



*Data not yet published*

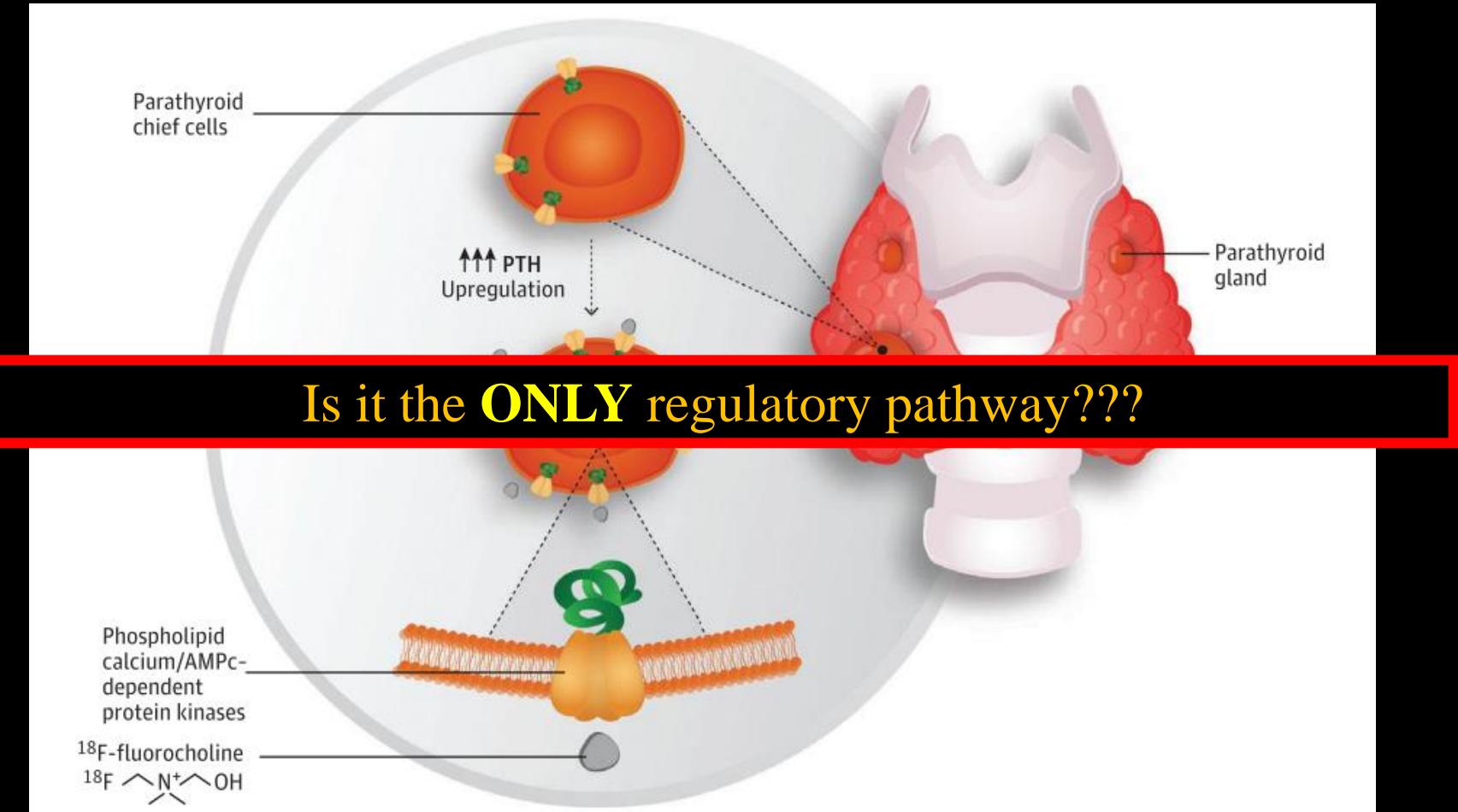
## RLG & LLG



RLG (450 mg) & LLG (360 mg) total parathyroidectomy

iPTH = 1844.8 => 375 pg/mL

# Why does it work better?



*JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* doi: 10.1001/jamaoto.2019.0574.

YHC

# Other Considerations

- Parathyroidectomy for secondary/tertiary hyper-PTH
  - Pre-operative imaging required for **every** patients???
  - Sensitivity in patients before Re-operation
  - Real world clinical application? (**Marketing**)

# Conclusion

- Choline PET & hyperparathyroidism
  - Science: Choline PET better than traditional images (primary)
  - Choline PET in secondary hyperparathyroidism ?
  - Study of mechanism
  - Real world clinical application and Marketing



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