

# Requirements for Quantitative PET imaging

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NCI Advanced Technology Consortium

Workshop on Implementing the DICOM 3.0 Standard for Radiation Therapy Multi-Institutional Trials

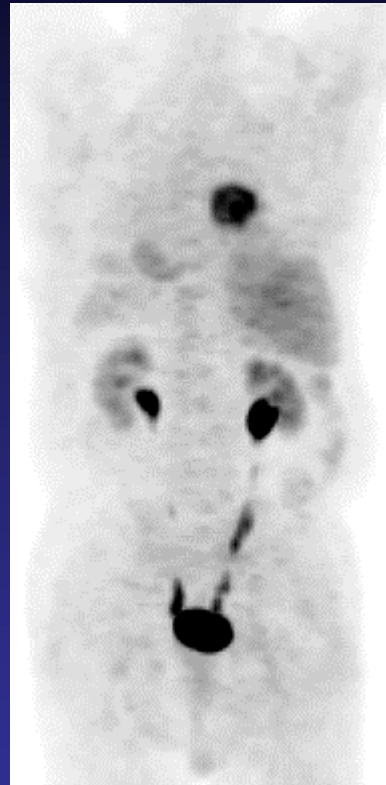
Image-Guided Therapy QA Center, April 14, 2004



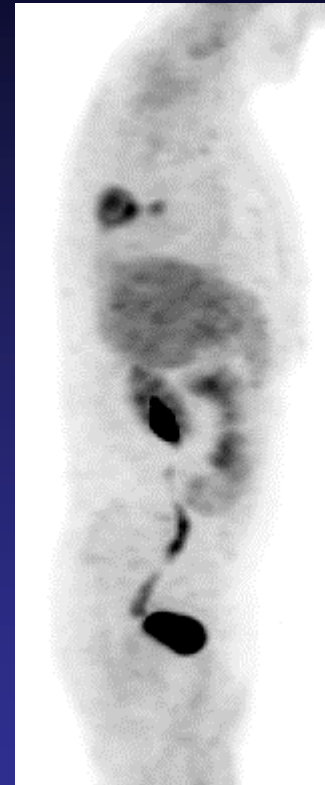
# FDG-PET



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POST



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FC 11/17/19 PF9531

# Why should we quantify?

- Intra-patient comparison of uptake in one investigation (e.g. tumor to organ)
- Temporal intra-patient comparison (e.g. before/after treatment)
- Inter-patient comparisons
  - *to normals*
  - *to other patients of same population*
  - *to patients of other disease populations*
- Assessment of uptake dynamics/function

# PET/CT Scan

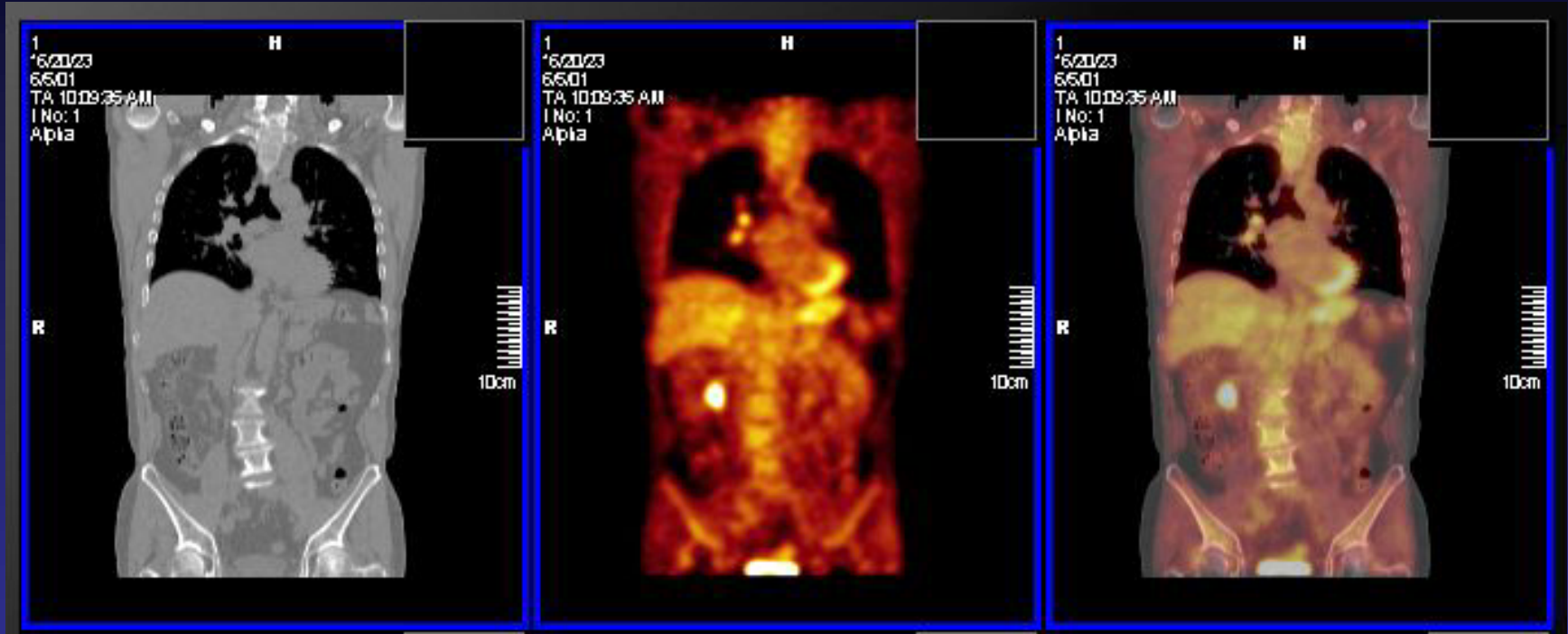


CT Scan used for attenuation correction

Faster (1 minute vs 12 minutes)

More accurate

# PET/CT Benefit: Added Anatomy for better PET Diagnostic



# Standardized Uptake Value (SUV)

$$\text{SUV} = \frac{\text{Pixel value (cts.)} \times \text{calibration factor (kBq/cts.)}}{\text{Injected activity (kBq/kg)} \times \text{body weight (kg)}}$$

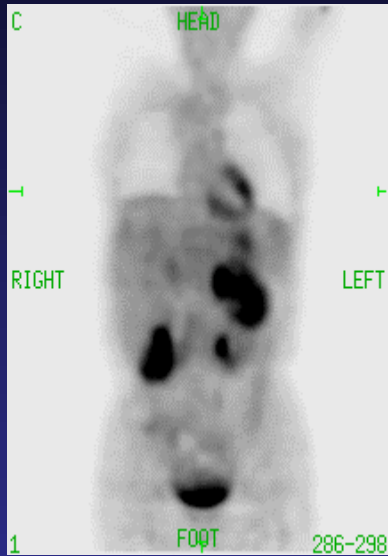
$$\text{SUV}_{\text{lean}} = \frac{\text{Pixel value (cts.)} \times \text{calibration factor (kBq/cts.)}}{\text{Injected activity (kBq/kg)} \times \text{lean body weight (kg)}}$$

$$\text{SUV}_{\text{surface}} = \frac{\text{Pixel value (cts.)} \times \text{calibration factor (kBq/cts.)}}{\text{Injected activity (kBq/cm}^2\text{)} \times \text{body surface (cm}^2\text{)}}$$

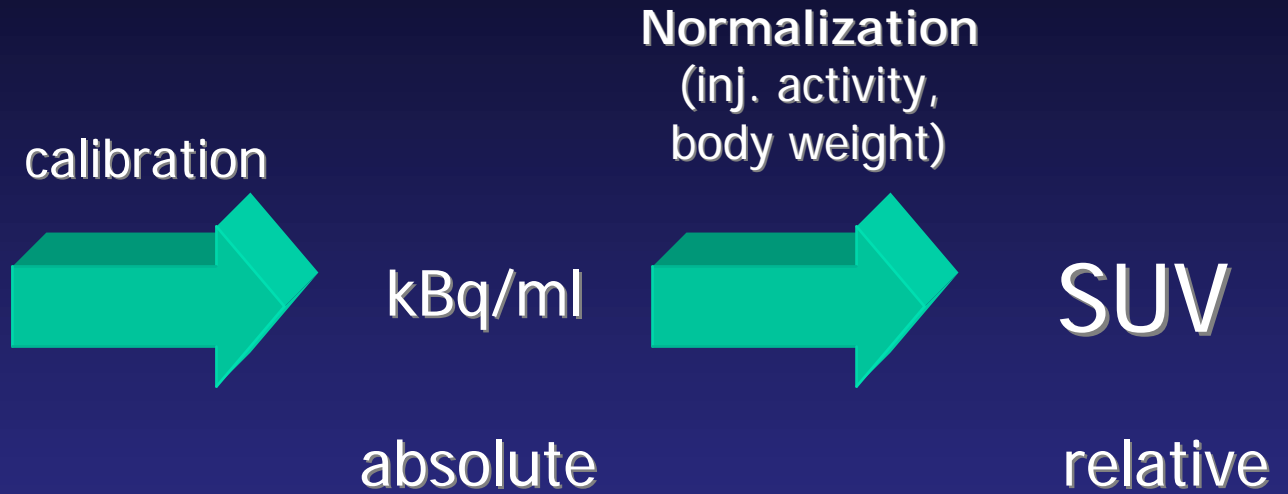
# PET is Quantitative

- Standard PET corrections
  - Scatter
  - Attenuation
  - Randoms
  - Normalization
  - Calibration
  - Decay

# PET Quantitation

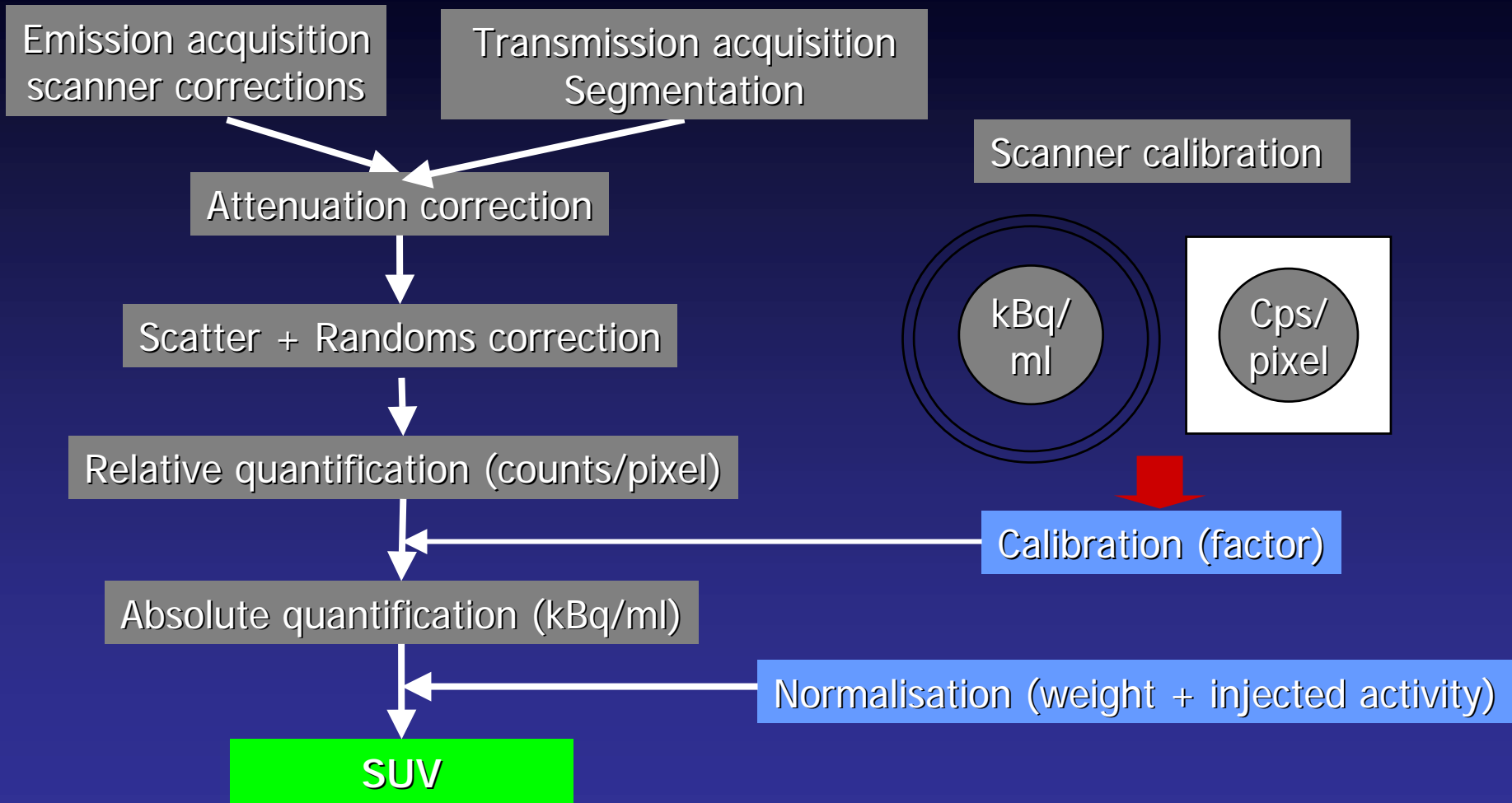


corrected  
image

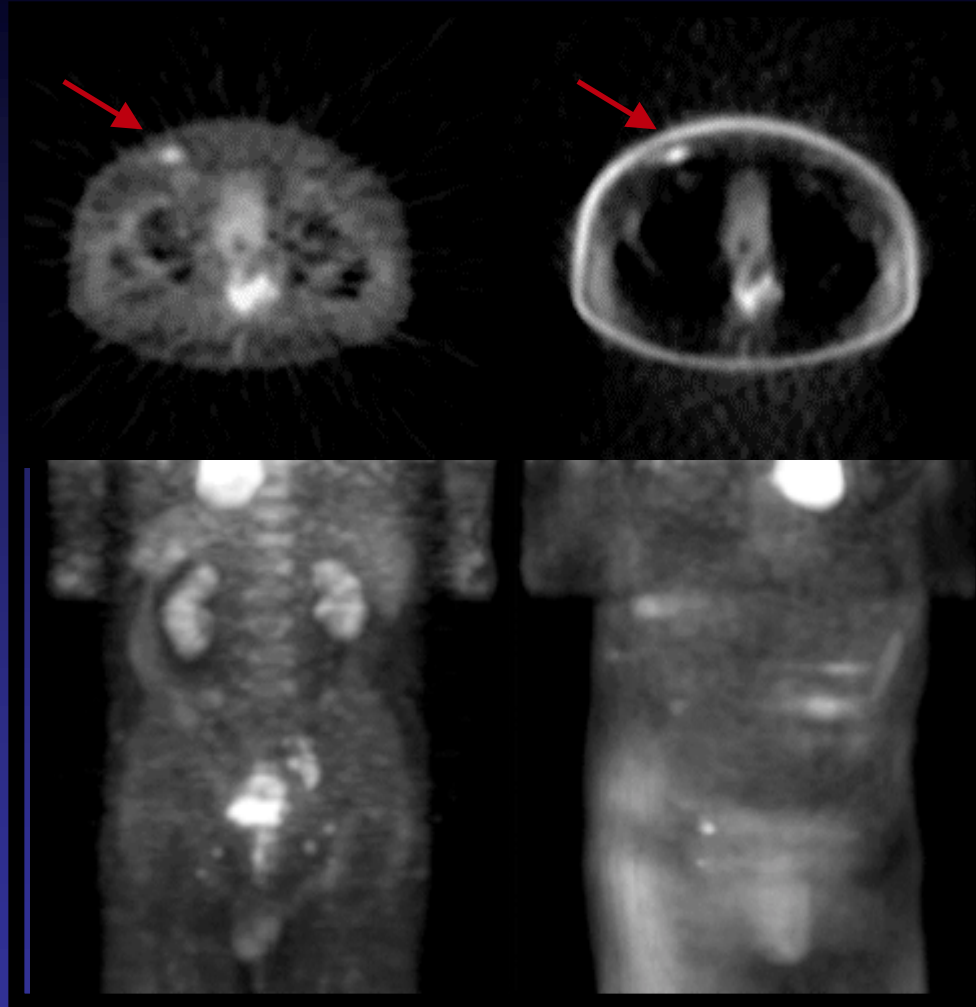




# The process of generating quantitative PET data



# Benefits of Attenuation



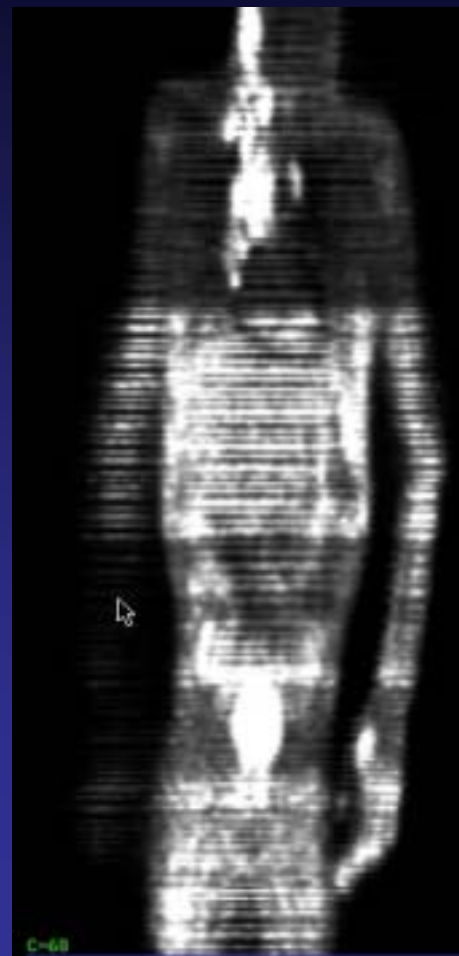
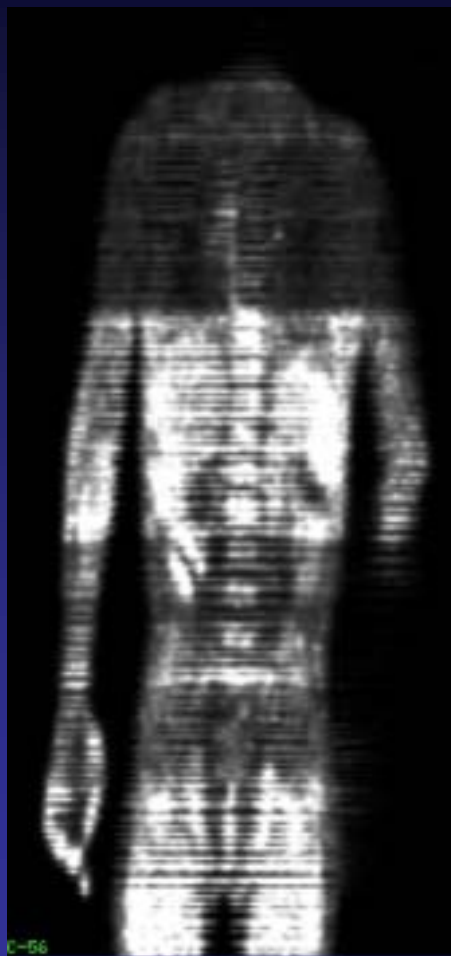
Transaxial  
Slices

Volume  
Rendered

Attn Corrected

No Correction

# Discovery LS data imported in ANALYZE



Suspend

Complete

Data Selector

Matrix Transformation

Flexible Display

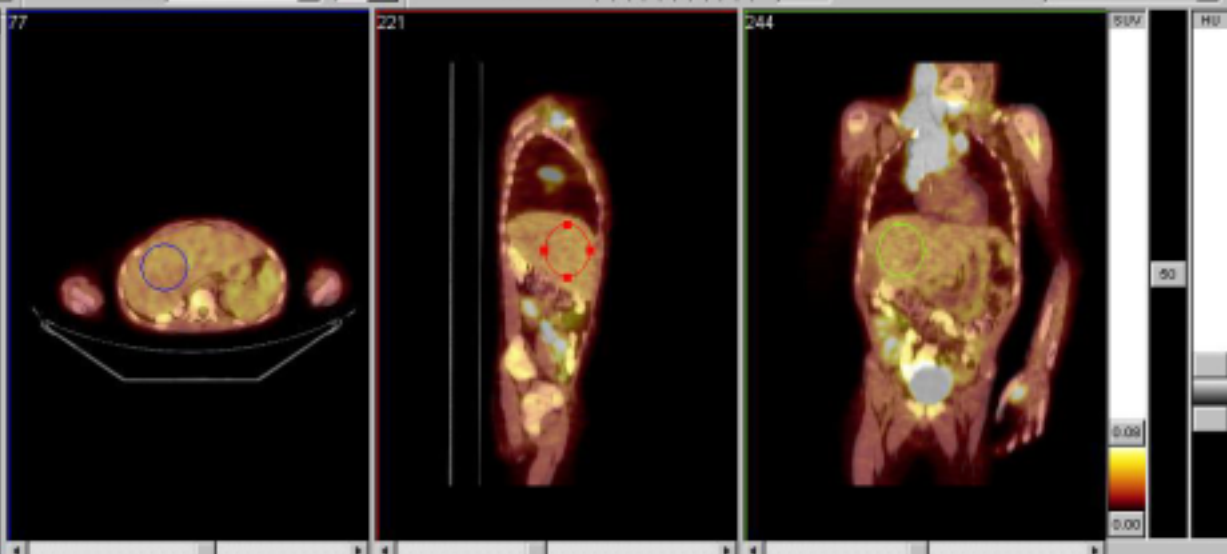
PET Activity

Hard Copy

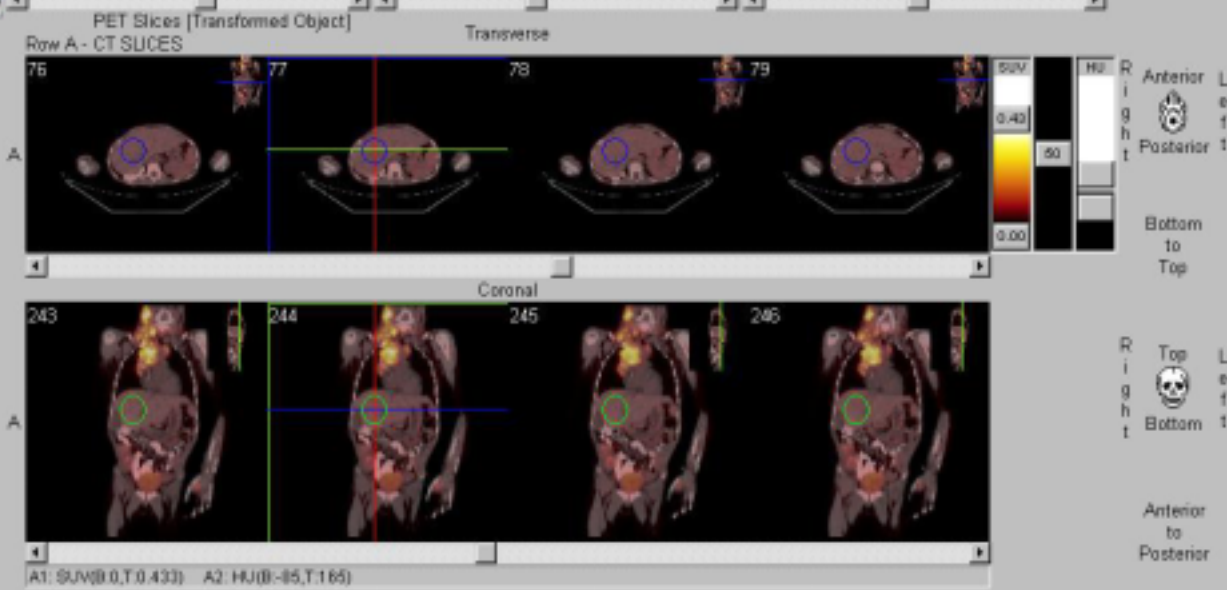
Setup

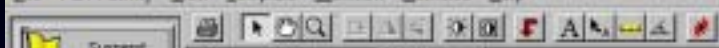
Settings | 2D Analysis | 3D Analysis

Unit: SUV | Isocount: 50 % | Time: 0:00



Parameter	Value
PET Input...	
Max	0.07 SUV
Min	0.03 SUV
Avg.	0.04 SUV
Std. Dev.	0.01
Vol.	156.94 cm <sup>3</sup>
X size	62.50 mm
Y size	62.50 mm
Z size	76.50 mm
CT Input #1	
Max	105.00 HU
Min	-57.00 HU
Avg.	60.90 HU
Std. Dev.	11.56
Vol.	151.17 cm <sup>3</sup>
X size	62.50 mm
Y size	62.50 mm
Z size	76.50 mm





Settings | 2D Analysis | 3D Analysis

Unit: Data Units

Isocentre

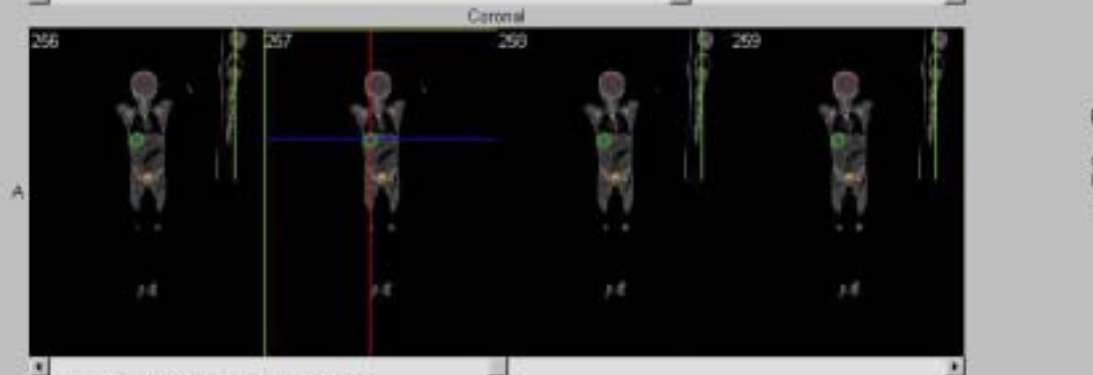
Time 0:00

PET Slices [Transformed Object]



Suspend  
 Complete  
 Data Selector  
 Matrix Transformation  
 Flexible Display  
 PET Activity  
 Hard Copy

Parameter	Value
PET Input...	
Max	253.95 Bq/ml
Min	93.11 Bq/ml
Avg	161.29 Bq/ml
Std. Dev.	19.96
Vol.	136.64 cm <sup>3</sup>
X size	62.50 mm
Y size	62.50 mm
Z size	63.75 mm
CT Input #1	
Max	718.00 HU
Min	1.00 HU
Avg	57.81 HU
Std. Dev.	14.00
Vol.	133.61 cm <sup>3</sup>
X size	62.50 mm
Y size	62.50 mm
Z size	63.75 mm



R Anterior  
 L Posterior  
 Bottom to Top  
 R Top  
 L Bottom  
 Anterior to Posterior

A1: Bq/ml(B,I,T,12532) A2: HU(B,-85,T,165)

# ACRIN protocols - Requested data

Site wishing to participate must submit 3 consecutive cases

Attenuation images (either CT or PET based)

PET without Atten. Corr.

PET with Atten. Corr.

## Calibration DATA

Images of a Uniform Cylinder (20cm x 20cm)  
filled with a know amount of activity

## Quality Control procedures:

Standard QC on CT

Monthly/bimonthly calibration/Normalization on PET

# Summary

- PET allows quantitative measurements
  - *absolute metabolism*
  - *relative uptake*
  - *flow + uptake dynamics*
- Quantification in PET requires accurate measurement
  - *scanner calibration*
  - *scanner corrections*
  - *correction of physics effects*
- SUV's are the easiest way to implement (semi-) quantitative PET
  - *related to injected dose and body weight*
  - *allow intra- and inter-patient comparisons*
- DICOM must establish a standard way of encoding absolute activity concentration and SUV scales