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uate the relative metabolism of various fatty acid analogues.

The joint fatty acid studies begun in Bonn have now been expanded to include evaluations of the viability of myocardial regions following coronary bypass surgery and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA). Administering ^{123}I and the methyl-branched fatty acid analogues developed at ORNL as labeling agents before and after these procedures has demonstrated that this technique can determine the viability of myocardial regions more accurately than flow markers such as thallium-201. The most recent clinical fatty acid studies in Bonn are being carried out by Joachim Kropp, MD, staff physician at the Institute in Bonn, who also recently worked at ORNL as a guest researcher. Andreas Bockisch, PhD, MD, staff physician at the Institute in Bonn, on leave for a scientific stay at the University of Tennessee Hospital (UTK) in Knoxville, collaborated with Edward Buonocore, MD, chief of radiology, UTK, and Karl Hubner, MD, chief of nuclear medicine, department of radiology, UTK, on research projects using the UTK 0.5 and 2.0 Tesla nuclear magnetic resonance tomographs and the new positron emission tomography camera.

An advantage of initiating clinical studies of new agents in Europe is that the time required there for approval of clinical testing of radiopharmaceuticals in humans is shorter than the United States requirement. Our experience also shows that international collaboration on important research problems often has a catalytic effect and speeds not only the research progress but the rate of technology transfer in nuclear medicine. The long-standing collaboration between ORNL's basic radiopharmaceutical research programs and the Institute for Clinical and Experimental Nuclear Medicine in Bonn has

been very effective and mutually beneficial. New work underway in this ORNL/Bonn collaborative arrangement includes evaluation of rhenium-188 for possible use in radiolabeling antibodies and their fragments for therapeutic applications using a tungsten-188/rhenium-188 generator developed at ORNL.

Investigators at the Bonn Institute have completed evaluations of the effectiveness of such agents against TPA, CEA and CA 19/9 human tumor antigens in experimental (transplanted) tumors in rodents. In these studies, researchers measured the tumor uptake of those antibodies and evaluated their ability to block reaction of the antisera with epitopes on normal tissue by preinjection of "cold" antibodies as a means of decreasing background activity and thus whole body irradiation. In clinical studies, antibodies or their fragments chosen on the basis of an antigenic profile of the resected primary tumors have been used against CEA, TPA, CA 19/9, CA 125, HFMG2, Beta HCG and melanoma. Currently, a variety of antibodies labeled with $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$, indium-111, or ^{123}I are being evaluated by SPECT imaging, which allows a more precise visualization of tumorous tissue. The goal in the collaboration studies is to attach ^{188}Re and copper-67, using new methods being developed at ORNL, to representative antibodies for radioimmunotherapy.

In 1989, ORNL and the Institute in Bonn forged another link in their close association when the international journal *NucCompact, European-American Communications in Nuclear Medicine* expanded and began distribution in the United States. U.S. editors on the expanded editorial board include Dr. Knapp of ORNL, Aldo N. Serafini, MD, professor of radiology and medicine, University of Miami School of Medicine, and Henry N. Wellman, MD, chief of nuclear medicine, University of Indiana

Medical Center. Andreas Hotze, MD from Bonn was recently appointed to the European Editorial Board.

In 1957, Dr. Winkler traveled for 10 days to reach Oak Ridge; since 1988, computer links between Bonn and Oak Ridge have facilitated exchange of scientific results and reports within minutes. Through this long collaborative history, these joint approaches for the advancement of nuclear medicine research have changed. These changing, continuing joint efforts, will benefit patients far into the future.

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References

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SNM Executive Director Appointed

Torry Mark Sansone has been appointed Executive Director of The Society of Nuclear Medicine. Mr. Sansone joins the Society from the Emergency Nurses Association where he had held the post of Executive Director since 1981. Prior to that, he was the American Student Dental Association's first Executive Director, holding that position from 1972-1980. Mr. Sansone will assume his post on November 1, 1989. ■