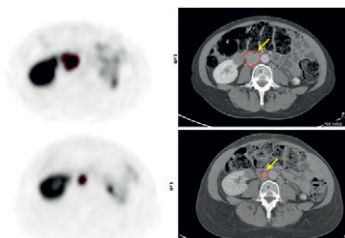


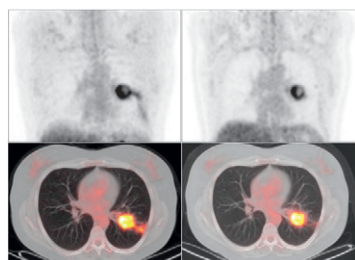
**Imaging the dopamine transporter:** Varone and Halldin provide an overview of the most commonly used SPECT and PET radioligands for dopamine transporter imaging and review current applications in neurologic and psychiatric disorders. . . . . **Page 1331**



**Imaging  $\beta$ -cell mass:** Bormans comments on challenges in noninvasive quantification of  $\beta$ -cell mass and previews an article in this issue of *JNM* on  $^{11}\text{C}$ -dihydrotetrabenazine, a PET tracer with promise for longitudinal assessment in therapies for diabetes. . . . . **Page 1335**

**PET and prognosis in chemotherapy:** Cerci and colleagues assess the prognostic value of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET after 2 cycles of chemotherapy in patients with early and advanced Hodgkin lymphoma, including those classified as at high and low risk. . . . . **Page 1337**

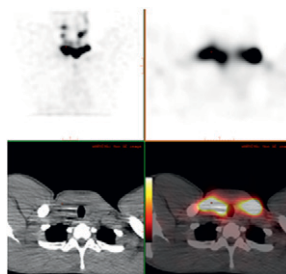
**Erlotinib response monitoring with PET:** Aukema and colleagues evaluate the role of integrated  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET/CT in early identification of response to an epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor in non-small cell lung cancer. . . . . **Page 1344**



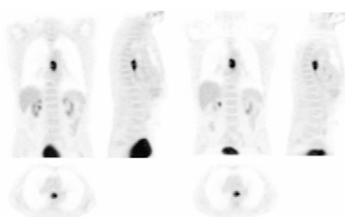
**Response prediction in NETs:** Haug and colleagues investigate the utility of  $^{68}\text{Ga}$ -DOTATATE PET/CT for early prediction of progression and clinical outcomes after a first cycle of peptide receptor radionuclide treatment in patients with well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors. . . . . **Page 1349**

**Aortic inflammation in COPD:** Coulson and colleagues use  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET to assess vascular inflammation in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease to elucidate the mechanisms of increased risk of cardiovascular disease in this cohort. . . . . **Page 1357**

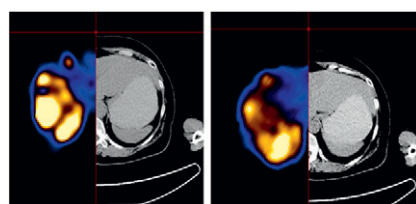
**Posttherapy SPECT/CT in thyroid cancer:** Grewal and colleagues explore whether  $^{131}\text{I}$  SPECT/CT changes the need for additional cross-sectional imaging after  $^{131}\text{I}$  therapy in patients with different types of thyroid carcinoma or modifies conventional thyroid risk-of-recurrence classifications. . . . . **Page 1361**



**PET volume reproducibility:** Hatt and colleagues establish the repeatability and reproducibility limits of several volume-related  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG and  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FLT PET image-derived indices commonly used in clinical practice. . . . . **Page 1368**

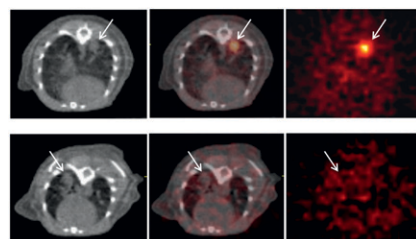


**Efficacy and toxicity after  $^{90}\text{Y}$  spheres:** Strigari and colleagues implement radiobiologic models for tumor control and normal-tissue complication probabilities to describe more effectively local response and liver toxicity rates in  $^{90}\text{Y}$ -sphere selective internal radiation therapy in nonresectable hepatocellular carcinoma. . . . . **Page 1377**



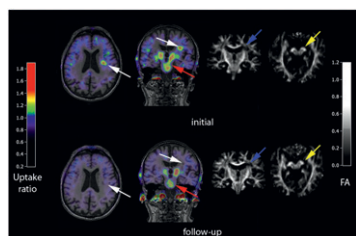
**$^{18}\text{F}$ -FAZA modeling:** Shi and colleagues report on a feasibility study to assess hypoxia kinetic models using voxelwise cross-analysis between uptake of the perfusion tracer  $^{15}\text{O}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and the hypoxia tracer  $^{18}\text{F}$ -fluoroazomycin arabinoside. . . . . **Page 1386**

**New human reporter gene:** Likar and colleagues describe a series of human-derived, pyrimidine-specific reporter genes based on human deoxycytidine kinase and suitable for clinical PET during treatment with acycloguanosine-based cytotoxic drugs. . . . . **Page 1395**

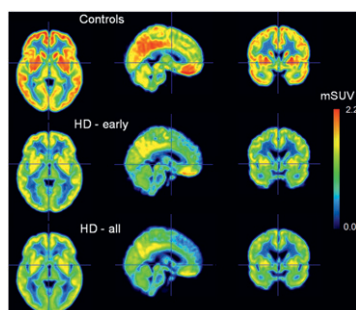


**Neuroinflammation in subcortical stroke:** Thiel and colleagues use diffusion tensor image-guided  $^{11}\text{C}$ -PK11195 PET

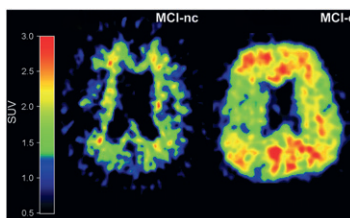
to identify activated microglia in vivo after stroke in a longitudinal study investigating temporal dynamics and relating microglial activity to pyramidal tract damage. . . . . **Page 1404**



**CB1 PET in Huntington disease:** Van Laere and colleagues measure type 1 cannabinoid receptor, a crucial modulator of synaptic transmission, in the brains of patients with Huntington disease and healthy controls. . . . . **Page 1413**



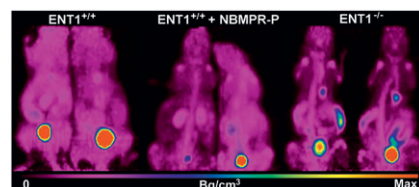
**Probes for dementia:** Kadir and Nordberg provide an educational overview of imaging techniques in neurodegenerative disorders causing dementia, including Alzheimer disease, frontotemporal dementia, dementia with Lewy bodies, and dementia in Parkinson disease. **Page 1418**



**MR-based attenuation correction:** Catana and colleagues address attenuation correction challenges in combined PET/MRI and introduce a method based on MRI data from a single dedicated sequence, with utility in a PET/MRI human brain scanner prototype. . . . . **Page 1431**

**$^{11}\text{C}$ -DTBZ binding in pancreas:** Fagerholm and colleagues assess the islet and vesicular monoamine transporter 2 specificity of  $^{11}\text{C}$ -dihydrotetrabenazine and describe its potential in PET imaging of pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell mass in type 1 diabetes. . . . . **Page 1439**

**$^{18}\text{F}$ -FLT PET in ENT1-knockout mice:** Paproski and colleagues determine whether equilibrative nucleoside transporter 1 is important for  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FLT uptake in normal tissues and tumors. **Page 1447**

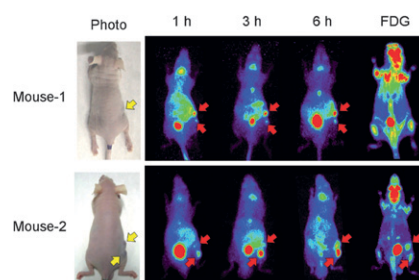


**Multimodality imaging of SSTR2:** Chen and colleagues report on the development of a somatostatin receptor-enhanced green fluorescent protein fusion construct for

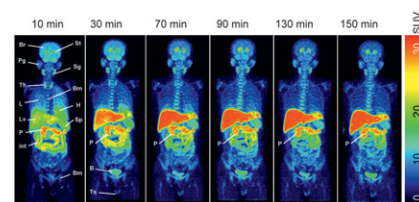
nuclear and fluorescent multimodality imaging. . . . . **Page 1456**

**PET-based nucleoside tracer transport:** Plotnik and colleagues examine the relative roles of different nucleoside PET transport mechanisms on uptake and retention of thymidine, fluorothymidine, and FMAU. . . . . **Page 1464**

**$^{76}\text{Br}$ -MBBG PET for tumor imaging:** Watanabe and colleagues label *meta*-bromobenzylguanidine with  $^{76}\text{Br}$ , a positron emitter, and evaluate its potential as a PET tracer in norepinephrine transporter-expressing tumors. . . . . **Page 1472**



**Biodistribution/dosimetry of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -AV-133:** Lin and colleagues investigate the biodistribution and radiation dosimetry of a potential vesicular monoamine transporter 2 imaging agent, with encouraging results in humans. . . . . **Page 1480**



## ON THE COVER

Preliminary results suggest that a new MRI-based attenuation correction method may be as accurate as the segmented CT method and applicable to quantitative neurologic PET/MRI studies. Selection of the linear attenuation coefficient for bone affects PET data quantification, as shown in these representative images of relative changes for 3 attenuation correction models.

See page 1434.

