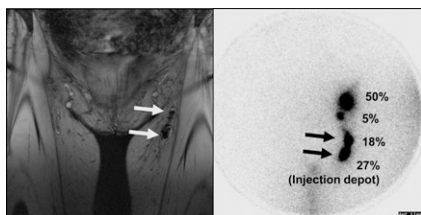


**In vivo tracking of cellular therapy:** Aarntzen and colleagues review recent innovations in transplantation of living cells that advance regeneration of damaged tissue, replace function, and re-direct aberrant processes . . . *Page 1825*

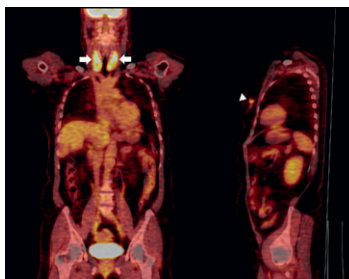


**PET/CT and MTV in myeloma:** Fonti and colleagues report on whether metabolic tumor volume as determined by  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET/CT can be used to predict progression-free and overall survival in patients with multiple myeloma . . . . *Page 1829*

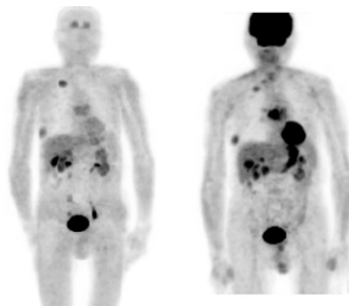
**PET and MEK inhibition:** Kraeber-Bodéré and colleagues use  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET to assess 2 mitogen-activated protein kinase inhibitors in separate trials to show the potential of metabolic imaging for dose considerations, compound selection, and response prediction in early trials. . . . . *Page 1836*

**PET/CT meta-analysis:** Xu and colleagues offer a systematic review and analysis of the performance of whole-body PET/CT for detection of distant malignancies in various cancers. . . . . *Page 1847*

**Thyroid uptake in breast cancer:** Kim and colleagues explore the prognostic value of incidental diffuse thyroid  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG uptake related to autoimmune thyroiditis in PET imaging in patients with breast cancer . . . . . *Page 1855*



**$^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG and  $^{18}\text{F}$ -DOPA PET in MTC:** Verbeek and colleagues compare these 2 PET tracers with biochemical parameters and survival in patients with medullary thyroid carcinoma to assess potential utility in detecting progressive disease . . . . . *Page 1863*

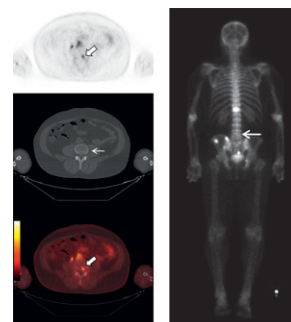


**Integrin imaging in DTC:** Zhao and colleagues evaluate integrin  $\alpha_v\beta_3$  imaging in the detection of radioactive iodine-refractory differentiated thyroid cancer lesions and resultant identification of feasible antiangiogenic therapeutic targets. . . . . *Page 1872*

**Segmentation-based AC in PET/MRI:** Kim and colleagues analyze potential bias in standardized uptake value estimation using 4 different segmentation-based attenuation correction methods on data from cancer patients with bone and liver lesions. . . . *Page 1878*

**$^{18}\text{F}$ -DCFBC tumor detection and dosimetry:** Cho and colleagues describe initial clinical experiences with and radiation dosimetry of this PET tracer, a low-molecular-weight,

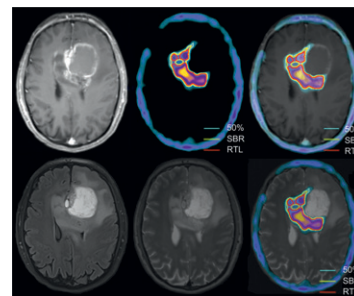
urea-based inhibitor of prostate-specific membrane antigen, in men with prostate cancer . . . . . *Page 1883*



**Gating error and cardiac dyssynchrony:** Ludwig and colleagues examine the incidence and effect of gating errors on SPECT quantification of left ventricular mechanical dyssynchrony and test a possible solution for affected studies . . . . . *Page 1892*

**Performance of high-sensitivity cameras:** Imbert and colleagues analyze both phantom and human images to compare the performance of 3 cadmium-zinc-telluride cameras/collimation systems recently commercialized for myocardial SPECT . . . . . *Page 1897*

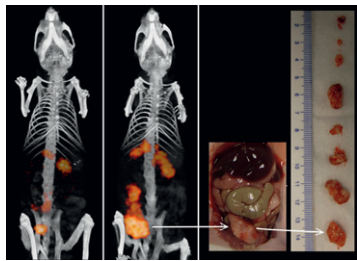
**$^{18}\text{F}$ -FLT PET and survival in glioma:** Idema and colleagues assess various  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FLT PET segmentation methods to estimate proliferative volume and its prognostic value for overall survival in patients with suspected high-grade glioma. . . . . *Page 1904*



**<sup>18</sup>F-FLT PET in glioma:** Yamamoto and colleagues evaluate <sup>18</sup>F-FLT uptake on PET in patients with newly diagnosed and recurrent gliomas and correlate the results with tumor grade and proliferative activity . . . . . *Page 1911*

**PET/MRI for neurologic applications:** Catana and colleagues provide an educational overview of methodologic improvements in hybrid PET/MRI and discuss potential neurologic and psychiatric applications. . . . . *Page 1916*

**Pretargeted immuno-SPECT:** Schoffelen and colleagues describe the use of pretargeted immuno-SPECT with TF2 and <sup>111</sup>In- or <sup>177</sup>Lu-IMP288 to predict and confirm tumor targeting and monitor the therapeutic effect of radioimmunotherapy . . . . . *Page 1926*



**Imaging radiovirotherapy:** Haddad and colleagues assess the feasibility and parameters of serial imaging and long-term monitoring of virotherapy and response of pancreatic cancer xenografts treated with a vaccinia virus carrying the human sodium iodide symporter GLV-1h153 . . . . . *Page 1933*

**HER2-HER3 bispecific radioimmunoconjugates:** Razumienko and colleagues construct agents and use SPECT/CT to evaluate tumor imaging in athymic mice that express one or both human epidermal growth factor receptors . . . . . *Page 1943*

**Matched terbium radionuclide quadruplet:** Müller and colleagues describe a proof-of-concept study designed to produce 4 terbium radioisotopes and assess their diagnostic and therapeutic features in vivo when labeled with a folate-based targeting agent . . . . . *Page 1951*

**GLP-1R PET in myocardial ischemia:** Gao and colleagues use noninvasive PET to monitor the presence and time course of

regional myocardial glucagonlike peptide 1 receptor expression after myocardial ischemia or reperfusion . . . . . *Page 1960*

**<sup>123</sup>I-5I-R91150 SPECT after morphine:** Adriaens and colleagues use SPECT and a radiolabeled 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> radioligand to assess the influence of systemic morphine on cerebral 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2A binding in dogs . . . . . *Page 1969*

**GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor density in epilepsy:** Syvänen and colleagues investigate whether flumazenil blood-brain barrier transport and binding to the benzodiazepine site on the  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid A receptor complex is altered in epilepsy and explore implications for <sup>11</sup>C-flumazenil PET interpretation. . . . . *Page 1974*

**Hyperoxic lung injury imaging:** Clough and colleagues describe changes in lung uptake of <sup>99m</sup>Tc-HMPAO and <sup>99m</sup>Tc-duramycin, a new marker of cell injury, in rats exposed to hyperoxia for prolonged periods . . . . . *Page 1984*

## ON THE COVER

In this PET/MRI study of an epilepsy patient, a distinctly hypometabolic area typically corresponding to an epileptogenic focus is seen in the left temporal lobe.

See page 1923.

