

Carotid PET and at-risk patients: Tamarappoo and Hachamovitch provide perspective on current ^{18}F -FDG PET imaging of arterial inflammation and atherosclerosis for identification of vulnerable plaque and cardiovascular risk stratification in asymptomatic patients. *Page 2021*

Management change and PET: Hillner and colleagues use administrative claims to categorize type and timing of clinical services delivered in a study designed to assess results of intended management changes with PET imaging. *Page 2024*

Dose-intensified ^{131}I -MIBG therapy: Ezziddin and colleagues describe long-term outcomes and toxicities associated with specific doses of systemic ^{131}I -MIBG therapy for neuroendocrine tumors. *Page 2032*

PET/CT and HNSCC for follow-up: Paidpally and colleagues determine the prognostic value of ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT for overall survival in head and neck squamous cell cancer when performed with clinical assessment between 4 and 24 months after treatment. *Page 2039*

^{18}F -FET PET and glioma progression: Galldiks and colleagues investigate the potential of ^{18}F -FET PET for noninvasive detection of malignant progression in patients with low-grade glioma, for which conventional approaches to progression are challenging. *Page 2046*

Fusion SPECT radioembolization dosimetry: Lam and colleagues report on a dual-tracer SPECT fusion imaging protocol that merges data on radioactivity distribution with physiologic liver mapping for ^{90}Y radioembolization planning. *Page 2055*

Early PET vs. RECIST: Lastoria and colleagues compare the treatment efficacy prediction capabilities of early ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and standard dimensional Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors metrics in patients with resectable liver metastases from colorectal cancer. *Page 2062*

Carotid tracer uptake and C-reactive protein: Noh and colleagues investigate the relationship of carotid ^{18}F -FDG uptake on PET/CT to high-sensitivity C-reactive protein levels and Framingham risk scores in a large cohort of asymptomatic adults. *Page 2070*

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^{18}F -DPA-714 PET and ErPC3 effect: Awde and colleagues monitor the antitumor effect of alkylphosphocholine erufosine treatment in vivo using PET and a translocator protein radioligand

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MIRD Pamphlet No. 24— ^{131}I SPECT: Dewaraja and colleagues present the first in a series of isotope-specific guidelines intended to provide guidance on development of protocols for quantitative ^{131}I SPECT in radionuclide therapy applications that require regional and 3D dosimetry. *Page 2182*