

- ¹³¹I controversies and lessons:** Tulchinsky and colleagues present a review and critique of a recent article on the risks of secondary hematologic malignancy with radioactive iodine treatment and identify related lessons to be learned. *Page 723*
- PET and cancer drug development:** Waaijer and colleagues focus on current applications of PET molecular imaging in the development of small molecules, antibodies, and antihormonal anticancer drugs. *Page 726*
- ¹⁸F-fluciclovine PET and prostate cancer:** Parent and Schuster provide an educational overview of ¹⁸F-fluciclovine PET in primary and metastatic prostate cancer, including imaging procedures and interpretation, as well as comparisons with conventional imaging and other agents. *Page 733*
- Advanced ultrasound imaging and therapy:** Rix and colleagues offer a review of recent developments in diagnostic and therapeutic ultrasound, highlighting multiple innovation tracks and their translational potential. *Page 740*
- Salivary gland toxicity after PSMA therapy:** Taïeb and colleagues offer perspective on current understanding of posttreatment toxicity in prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA)-targeted radionuclide therapy, with a focus on xerostomia and the need for stratification of toxicity risk. *Page 747*
- ¹⁸F-FDG-avid thyroid incidentalomas:** Pattison and colleagues investigate overall and thyroid cancer-specific survival in patients with ¹⁸F-FDG-avid thyroid incidentalomas, assessing long-term follow-up to evaluate the validity of American Thyroid Association recommendations on fine-needle aspiration cytology. *Page 749*
- PET/CT, MTC, and vandetanib:** Werner and colleagues explore the role of metabolic imaging with ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT shortly before and 3 mo after initiation of tyrosine kinase inhibitor treatment in patients with advanced medullary thyroid carcinoma. *Page 756*
- ¹⁸F-fluciclovine PET/MR for prostate cancer:** Elschot and colleagues determine whether quantitative imaging features derived from combined ¹⁸F-fluciclovine PET/multiparametric MR imaging show potential for detection and characterization of primary prostate cancer. *Page 762*
- Prediction of radioembolization outcome:** Ingrisch and colleagues explore the feasibility of predicting outcomes from ⁹⁰Y radioembolization in patients with intrahepatic tumors, using pretherapeutic baseline parameters and a machine-learning approach based on random survival forests. *Page 769*
- PET/CT in Erdheim-Chester disease:** Young and colleagues assess the utility of ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT for diagnosis, management, and treatment of Erdheim-Chester disease, including potential as an imaging biomarker for the presence of a BRAF mutation. *Page 774*
- DLC-induced iodide uptake in ATC:** Tesselar and colleagues research the effects of autophagy-activating digitalislike compounds on differentiation and proliferation of anaplastic thyroid cancer cell lines as a potential approach to restore iodide avidity in this rare thyroid cancer. *Page 780*
- Choosing tracers in prostate cancer:** Rowe and colleagues provide perspective on the importance and challenges of choosing the right PET radiotracer for prostate cancer and preview an article in this issue of *JNM* comparing 2 widely studied agents. *Page 787*
- ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 and ¹⁸F-fluciclovine PET/CT:** Calais and colleagues compare PET/CT detection rates in localizing recurrent disease using ⁶⁸Ga-labeled prostate-specific membrane antigen-11 and ¹⁸F-fluciclovine. *Page 789*
- Duration of ²²⁵Ac-PSMA tumor control:** Kratochwil and colleagues report on parameters for and first indicators of efficacy in ²²⁵Ac-labeled prostate-specific membrane antigen-617 therapy in a group of patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer. *Page 795*
- ⁶⁸Ga-RM2 PET/MR in prostate cancer:** Minamimoto and colleagues describe imaging findings with this synthetic bombesin receptor antagonist, which targets gastrin-releasing peptide receptor, in patients with biochemical recurrence of prostate cancer and negative conventional imaging. *Page 803*
- ¹⁷⁷Lu-3BP-227 pancreatic cancer therapy:** Baum and colleagues report on salvage radiopharmaceutical therapy with this novel neurotensin receptor 1 antagonist in patients with ductal pancreatic adenocarcinoma. *Page 809*
- Synthesis and evaluation of FIBG:** Yamaguchi and colleagues detail a 2-step radio-synthetic method to obtain ¹⁸F-FIBG and evaluate the diagnostic and therapeutic potential of ¹⁸F-FIBG and ¹³¹I-FIBG in a pheochromocytoma model. *Page 815*
- Spatiotemporal accumulation of A β in AD:** Whittington and colleagues apply mathematical modeling to β -amyloid accumulation in vivo PET imaging data to investigate competing theories of A β spread in Alzheimer disease. *Page 822*
- ¹⁸F-FDS in rat models of renal disorders:** Werner and colleagues investigate the potential of ¹⁸F-FDS PET as a more precise functional renal imaging agent using rat models of kidney disease. *Page 828*
- Sexual dimorphism in preclinical imaging:** Chan and colleagues explore the question of whether sex influences quantitative imaging metrics based on ⁸F-FLT uptake and tissue distribution in mouse models of cancer. *Page 833*
- Macrophage imaging in arthritis:** Chung and colleagues evaluate the results of ¹⁸F-FEDAC PET imaging in a murine model of rheumatoid arthritis, including visualization of active inflammation sites in arthritic joints. *Page 839*
- MR-compatible mobile PET scanner:** Nakamoto and colleagues report on image quality, lesion detection rate, quantitative values, and registration accuracy of a flexible PET scanner prototype that facilitates fused PET and MR imaging. *Page 846*
- ZeDD CT for pelvic PET/MR:** Leynes and colleagues propose the use of patient-specific multiparametric MR imaging consisting of Dixon MR imaging and proton-density-weighted zero-echo-time MR to directly synthesize pseudo-CT images. *Page 852*