

**Discussions with leaders:** *JNM* editor in chief, Johannes Czernin, MD, conducts an interview with Hedvig Hricak on her experience as a long-time department chair and solicits her perspective on leadership, technologic innovation, and the future of nuclear medicine. . . . . **Page 1038**

**AI in nuclear cardiology:** Gomez and Doukky provide perspective on the potential for artificial intelligence technologies, including machine learning, in enhancing risk prediction in nuclear cardiology. . . . . **Page 1042**

**Dedicated brain PET:** Catana offers a state-of-the-art overview of current PET devices specifically designed for imaging the human brain, including performance characteristics, inclusion of other modalities, and goals for future-generation instrumentation. . . . . **Page 1044**

**<sup>18</sup>F-FET PET after brain tumor surgery:** Mamer and colleagues ask whether additional postoperative <sup>18</sup>F-FET PET in children and adolescents with brain tumors can improve diagnostic accuracy for residual tumor compared with MR imaging. . . . . **Page 1053**

**<sup>82</sup>Rb PET/CT in prostate cancer:** Jochumsen and colleagues evaluate <sup>82</sup>Rb PET/CT as a diagnostic tool for quantitative tumor blood flow imaging in prostate cancer patients and as a noninvasive biomarker for tumor aggressiveness and monitoring in nonmetastatic prostate cancer. . . . . **Page 1059**

**Imaging biomarkers for <sup>90</sup>Y distribution:** Schobert and colleagues identify baseline imaging features in patients with liver cancer that correlate with <sup>90</sup>Y distribution on postprocedural SPECT and predict tumor response to transarterial radioembolization. . . . . **Page 1066**

**Intraperitoneal <sup>211</sup>At in ovarian cancer:** Hallqvist and colleagues present clinical outcomes and toxicity data in a long-term follow-up of a phase I trial with intraperitoneal  $\alpha$ -particle therapy in epithelial ovarian cancer. . . . . **Page 1073**

**PET/MRI repeatability in pelvic tumors:** Fraum and colleagues determine the test-retest repeatability of PET/MR imaging SUV and apparent diffusion coefficient metrics in solid tumors of the pelvis and

compare these results with those from PET/CT. . . . . **Page 1080**

**Whole-body PET in pediatric lymphoma:** Cerci and colleagues assess the incidence and clinical impact of lesions outside the “eyes to thighs” field of view in <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT staging and interim scans in pediatric lymphoma patients. . . . . **Page 1087**

**Metabolic tumor volume in lymphoma:** Gallamini provides a brief road map for validation and standardization of metabolic tumor volume computation and previews a relevant article in this issue of *JNM*. . . . . **Page 1094**

**Standardized MTV measurement:** Barrington and Meignan report on discussions from the PET International Lymphoma and Myeloma Workshop and offer a proposal for performance of technical validation of metabolic tumor volume measurement to enable benchmark reference ranges. . . . . **Page 1096**

**Molecular imaging of nimotuzumab ADCs:** Hartimath and colleagues use small-animal SPECT/CT and ex vivo distribution studies of antibody drug conjugates with PEGylated-maytansine to provide insights for evaluation of pharmacokinetics and normal tissue toxicity to determine dosing rates. . . . . **Page 1103**

**Healthy tissue and PCa PET tracers:** Jansen and colleagues quantify uptake variability of prostate cancer tracers, including <sup>68</sup>Ga-PSMA, <sup>18</sup>F-DCFPyL, <sup>18</sup>F-FCH, and <sup>18</sup>F-FDHT, in healthy tissues and identify stable reference regions for PET interpretation. . . . . **Page 1111**

**PSMA PET/MR in recurrent PCa after HIFU:** Burger and colleagues investigate whether <sup>68</sup>Ga-PSMA-11 can be used to localize recurrent disease with PET/MR in patients with discrepant findings after high-intensity focused ultrasound treatment for prostate cancer. . . . . **Page 1118**

**MC1R-targeted  $\alpha$ -particle therapy:** Tafreshi and colleagues report on preclinical development and testing of a novel melanocortin 1 receptor–targeted radiopharmaceutical, <sup>225</sup>Ac-DOTA-MC1RL, for  $\alpha$ -particle therapy of uveal melanoma. . . . . **Page 1124**

**Perfusion scintigraphy in PE follow-up:** Marconi and colleagues look at changes in pulmonary perfusion at 4 follow-up points within 1 y in patients with pulmonary embolism and elucidate factors predictive of complete or incomplete recovery of perfusion. . . . . **Page 1134**

**11 $\beta$ -HSD1–targeted brain imaging:** Gallezot and colleagues detail the results of studies with <sup>11</sup>C-AS2471907 PET to image 11 $\beta$ -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 enzyme availability in the human brain. . . . . **Page 1140**

**M<sub>1</sub> mAChR PET imaging in NHPs:** Nabulsi and colleagues report on the synthesis and evaluation of <sup>11</sup>C-LSN3172176, targeting the M<sub>1</sub> muscarinic acetylcholine receptor, with PET imaging in nonhuman primates. . . . . **Page 1147**

**<sup>18</sup>F-JNJ-64413739 P2X7 PET:** Kolb and colleagues describe in vitro and in vivo preclinical studies with this <sup>18</sup>F-labeled PET ligand for imaging the P2X7 receptor in the brain. . . . . **Page 1154**

**<sup>18</sup>F-labeled PSMA ligands:** Kuo and colleagues evaluate a series of prostate-specific membrane–targeting probes and label them with <sup>18</sup>F in a single step for PET imaging of prostate cancer. . . . . **Page 1160**

**GluN2B and  $\sigma_1$ R PET:** Haider and colleagues investigate the performance characteristics of the enantiomers of <sup>11</sup>C-Me-NB1, a recently reported PET imaging probe that targets the glutamate N2B subunit of N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors. . . . . **Page 1167**

**Fc $\gamma$ RI binding and immuno-PET:** Vivier and colleagues determine whether radioimmunoconjugates with truncated glycans exhibit altered binding to immune cells bearing Fc- $\gamma$ -receptors and, in turn, improve in vivo performance on antibody-targeted PET imaging. . . . . **Page 1174**

**Deep learning in WB ToF PET/MRI:** Hwang and colleagues propose a new deep learning–based approach to provide more accurate whole-body time-of-flight PET/MRI attenuation correction than is possible with the Dixon-based 4-segment method. . . . . **Page 1183**