

- FAP nuclear theranostics:** Calais looks at the current state of scientific and industry interest in advancing imaging and therapy with fibroblast activation proteins targeting cancer-associated fibroblasts, a major constituent of tumor stroma. *Page 163*
- Spatial-temporal ordering of amyloid:** Fantoni and colleagues summarize current research in detection of regional amyloid deposition patterns and the potential for staging amyloid pathology, including expanding applications of PET imaging. *Page 166*
- Steroid hormone receptor imaging:** Kumar and colleagues highlight recent achievements in preclinical and clinical imaging of estrogen and progesterone receptors in breast cancer. *Page 172*
- Mutation patterns in radioiodine refractoriness:** Liu and colleagues investigate the role of *BRAF* V600E and *TERT* promoter mutations, particularly in tandem, in loss of radioactive iodine avidity in recurrent papillary thyroid cancer. *Page 177*
- ¹⁸F-DCFPyL versus Na¹⁸F:** Rowe and colleagues undertake a head-to-head comparison of prostate-specific membrane antigen–targeted ¹⁸F-DCFPyL PET and Na¹⁸F PET to determine which is more sensitive for detection of lesions suggestive of bone metastases in prostate cancer. *Page 183*
- Reducing ⁶⁸Ga PET/CT dose?** Rauscher and colleagues explore the definition of a clinically useful lower limit of injected dose for ⁶⁸Ga–prostate-specific membrane antigen–11 PET/CT imaging of prostate cancer. *Page 189*
- ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 PET/MRI:** Kranzbühler and colleagues focus on patients with biochemical recurrence of prostate cancer and prostate-specific antigen values ≤ 0.5 ng/mL to assess the detection rate for ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 PET/MRI. *Page 194*
- ¹⁸F-JK-PSMA-7 PET/CT:** Dietlein and colleagues assess the clinical utility of ¹⁸F-JK–prostate-specific membrane antigen–7 for PET/CT imaging of patients with prostate cancer and compare findings with those from ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-11 imaging. *Page 202*
- Advanced reconstruction for PSMA PET:** Jansen and colleagues explore the impact of advanced PET image reconstruction methods on biochemically recurrent prostate cancer localization and interobserver agreement with ¹⁸F-DCFPyL PET/CT scans in patients with low prostate-specific antigen values. *Page 210*
- Tumor-to-blood ratio in NETs:** Ilan and colleagues evaluate the tumor-to-blood ratio as an alternative tool for semiquantitative assessment of ⁶⁸Ga-DOTATOC and ⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE tumor uptake and for therapy monitoring in patients with neuroendocrine tumors. *Page 217*
- ¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTATATE in NETs:** Hope and members of the North American Neuroendocrine Tumor Society and SNMMI present a consensus statement on patient selection and appropriate use of ¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTATATE peptide receptor radionuclide therapy in neuroendocrine tumors. *Page 222*
- Metal-ion labeled DOTATATE imaging:** Andersen and colleagues compare ⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE, ⁶⁴Cu-DOTATATE, and ⁵⁵Co-DOTATATE PET/CT in mice to determine whether the ⁵⁵Co label conveys advantages for imaging at delayed time points. *Page 228*
- Cyanine-spacer–based PSMA hybrid tracers:** Hensbergen and colleagues describe development of a ^{99m}Tc-labeled prostate-specific membrane antigen–targeted tracer incorporating a fluorescent dye for radioguided surgery. *Page 234*
- TRT radiopharmaceuticals for mGluR1:** Xie and colleagues describe 2 new radiopharmaceuticals, 131I-IITM and 211At-AITM, targeting the ectopic metabotropic glutamate receptor 1 in melanomas for radionuclide therapy studies. *Page 242*
- PET after cardiac transplantation:** Miller and colleagues compare the diagnostic and prognostic utility of stress myocardial blood flow and myocardial flow reserve quantitation by PET in cardiac allograft vasculopathy after cardiac transplantation. *Page 249*
- Recovered mGluR5 in alcohol dependence:** Ceccarini and colleagues research whether decreased cerebral metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 availability in alcohol-dependent patients normalizes during abstinence and whether initial ¹⁸F-FPEB mGluR5 imaging parameters can predict individual relapse. *Page 256*
- Tau PET in syntactic network disease:** Pascual and colleagues study tau propagation patterns in the left hemispheric syntactic network in patients with nonfluent primary progressive aphasia. *Page 263*
- ⁶⁸Ga-RGD PET/CT and angiogenesis:** Lobeek and colleagues detail the results of a clinical feasibility study designed to demonstrate that ⁶⁸Ga-labeled arginine-glycine-aspartate tripeptide sequence PET/CT can be used to quantitatively assess angiogenesis in peripheral arteriovenous malformations. *Page 270*
- ¹⁸F-FDG PET/MRI and CMRGlc mapping:** Shiyam Sundar and colleagues describe a fully automated processing pipeline to support noninvasive absolute quantification of the cerebral metabolic rate for glucose in a clinical setting. *Page 276*
- Total-body parametric PET/CT imaging:** Zhang and colleagues demonstrate the capability of total-body parametric imaging and quantify improvements in image quality and kinetic parameter estimation by direct and kernel reconstruction of uEXPLORER data. *Page 285*
- High-throughput small-animal PET/CT:** Greenwood and colleagues report on development of a device to simultaneously image up to 4 mice, thereby reducing costs and maximizing radiotracer efficiency when compared with scans performed on a single mouse bed. *Page 292*
- Denosing nuclear medicine images:** Minarik and colleagues investigate whether noise can be removed in whole-body bone scans using convolutional neural networks trained with sets of noisy and noiseless images obtained by Monte Carlo simulation. *Page 298*