## THIS MONTH IN

## JNM

**Imaging biomarkers in PDAC:** Benz and colleagues assess <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT as an early and late interim imaging biomarker in patients with pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma who undergo first-line systemic therapy. *Page 199* 

<sup>131</sup>I-GD2 scintigraphy before RIT: Zhang and colleagues assess tumor targeting and biodistribution of a <sup>131</sup>I-labeled chimeric GD2-antibody clone 14/18 in patients with latestage neuroblastoma, sarcoma, pheochromocytoma, or neuroendocrine tumors to identify eligibility for radioimmunotherapy. *Page 205* 

**PET/CT findings after COVID-19:** Thornton and colleagues describe experience with the temporal evolution of pulmonary <sup>18</sup>F-FDG uptake in patients with COVID-19 and post–COVID-19 lung disease. . . . . *Page 270* 

**COVID-19 PET and CT lung changes:** Wakfie-Corieh and colleagues explore the potential added diagnostic value of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT in asymptomatic cancer patients with suspected COVID-19 pneumonia by investigating associations between metabolic

and structural changes in lung parenchyma.

<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET in vasculitis: Dashora and colleagues evaluate the performance of qualitative and semiquantitative scoring methods for <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET assessment in images from patients with large-vessel vasculitis.. *Page 280* 

**Hippocampal efAP and tau PET:** Raman and colleagues investigate whether early-frame amyloid PET correlates with the presence of tau pathology in a study group of amyloid-positive and -negative patients.... *Page 287* 

Standard methods for dose calculations: