

Fig. 1: Free technetium in stomach (arrow) concurrent with Tc uptake in the thyroid gland in a patient who had not received perchlorate prior to Test-angiogram. a: whole body scan, b: transversal SPECT/CT, c: transversal CT.

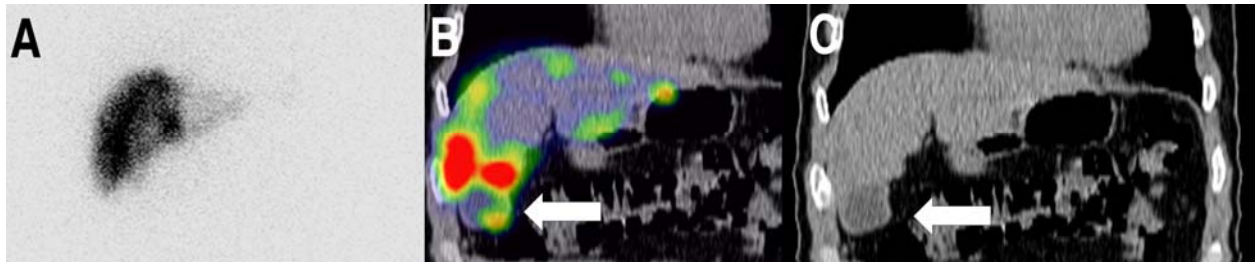


Fig. 2: Tracer accumulation in gallbladder wall (white arrow), only detectable in SPECT/CT images. a: planar view, b: coronal SPECT/CT, c: coronal CT.

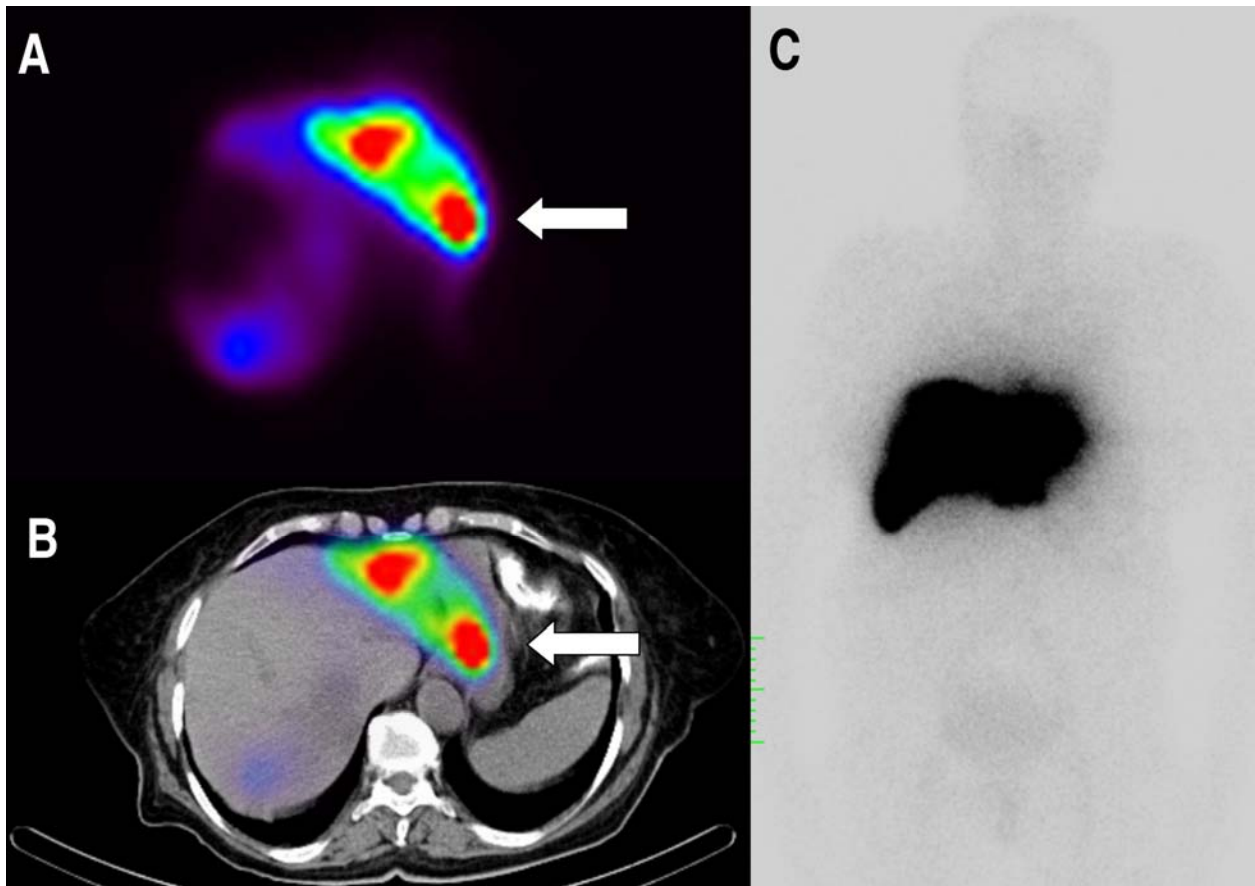


Fig. 3: A patient with cholangiocellular carcinoma shows tracer accumulation in stomach, distinguishable from intrahepatic accumulation only in SPECT-CT images (white arrow) a: transversal SPECT, b: transversal SPECT/CT, c: whole body scan.

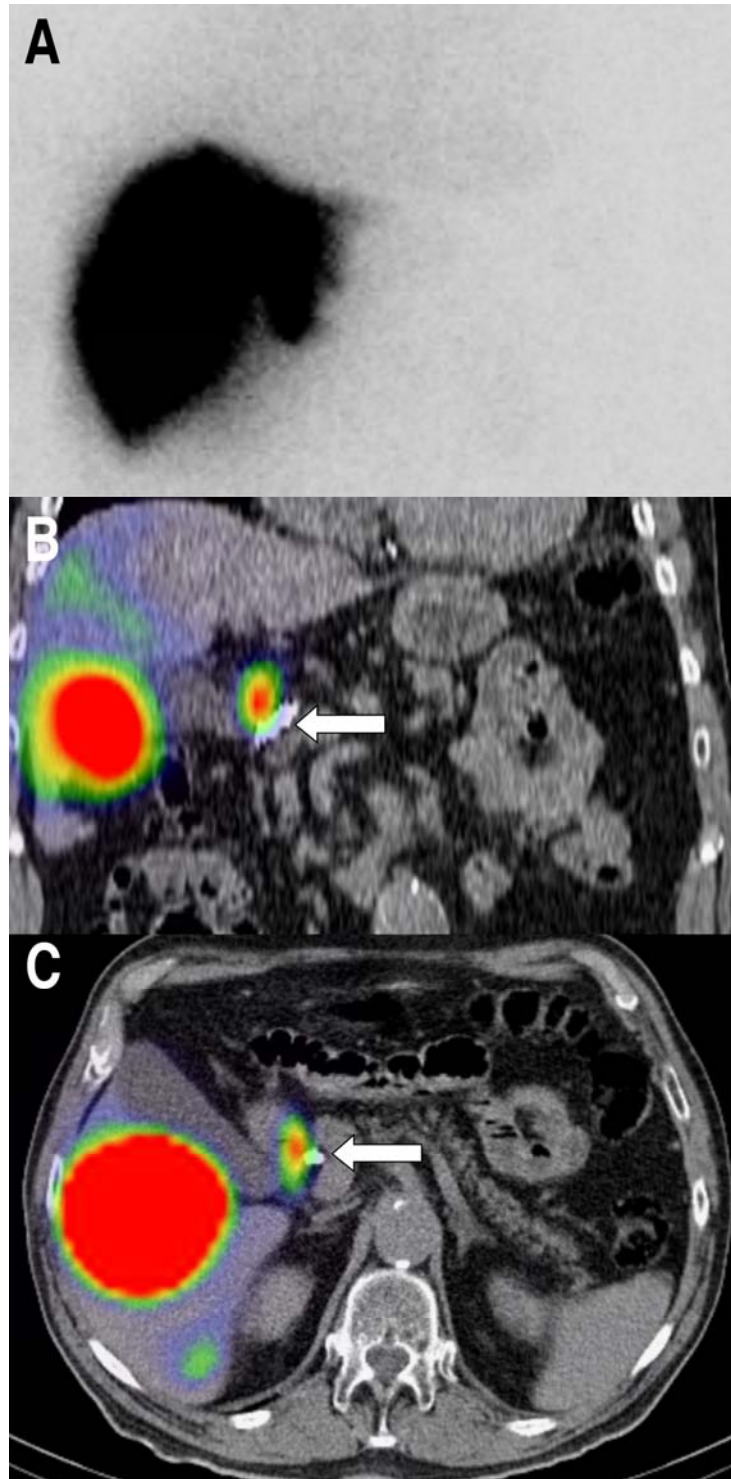


Fig. 4: Tc-MAA accumulation next to the coil-region. Anatomical localisation was only possible in SPECT-CT images. Reviewing of the test-angiogram revealed an aberrant vessel from the right hepatic artery to this region which could be embolized in the therapy session. a: planar view, b: coronal SPECT/CT, c: transversal SPECT/CT

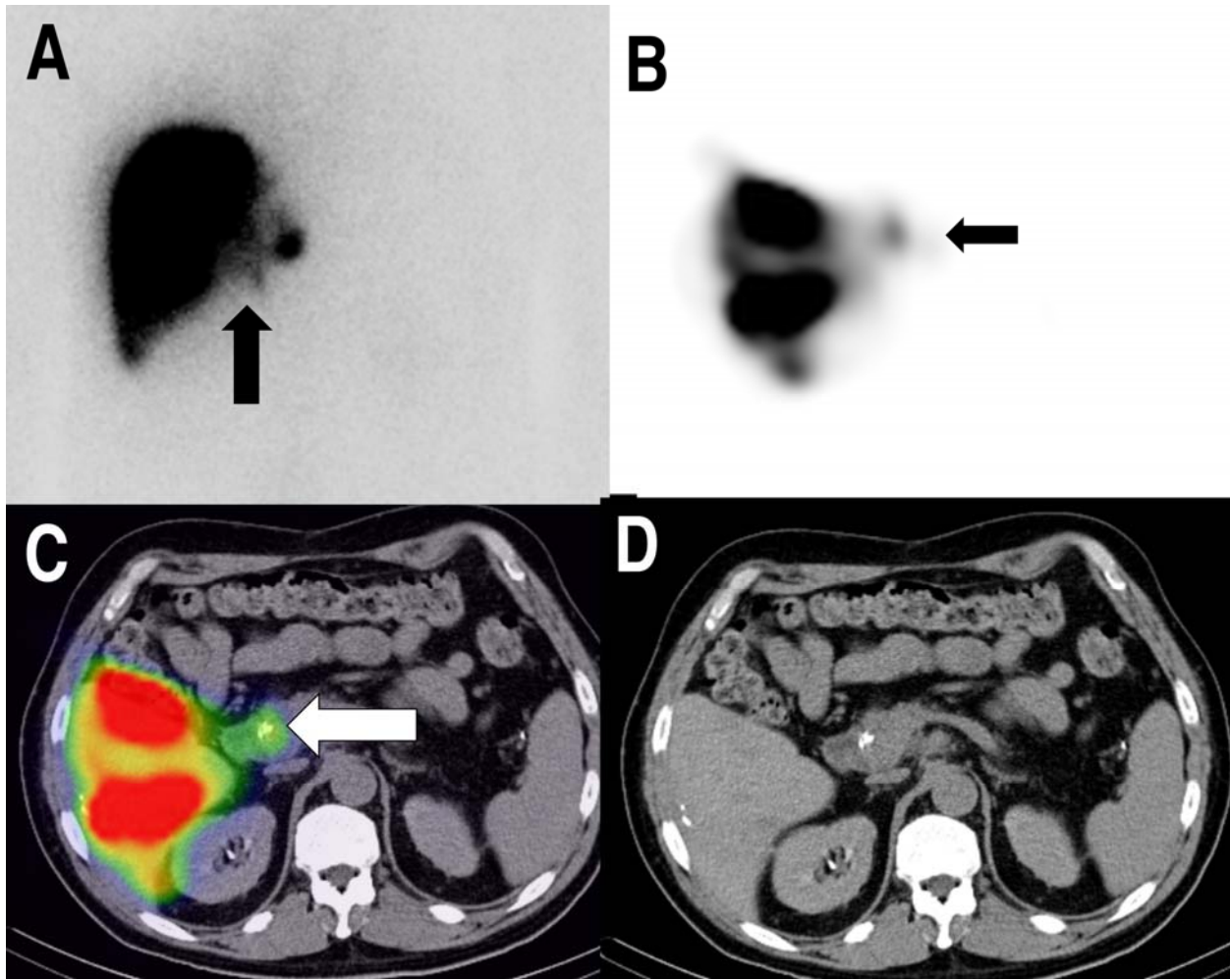


Fig. 5: A focal tracer accumulation in the coil region (arrows), detectable in planar images (A) only with previous knowledge of SPECT/CT finding (C). In this case the coiled vessel (gastroduodenal artery) had not been completely embolized which was revealed in the therapy session. a: planar view , b: transversal SPECT, c: transversal SPECT/CT, d: transversal CT.