



Dear Sirs and Madams,

I would like to announce the first issue of “Nuclear Medicine Review” in 2018. The first chapter consists of eight original articles. It opens with a paper written by Indian colleagues who concluded that the period of 3 months is good enough to accurately assess the success of primary angioplasty by myocardial quantitative perfusion SPECT imaging using Tc-99m — Tetrofosmin.

The second one prepared by Iranian scientists shows that Vit. E significantly attenuates the methotrexate-induced hepatotoxicity, and 99mTc-phytate uptake in the liver as well as a liver image to be acceptable techniques for assessment of liver and spleen damages and/or their tissues protective effects in the animal model.

The next paper from Poland indicates that radioisotopic index of bone metabolism (IBM) is more sensitive than other methods of the assessment of changes occurring in a bone system under the influence of testosterone therapy. Testosterone Deficiency Syndrome, testosterone level, and IBM could be used as prognostic and therapeutic factors of osteoporosis and bone fractures in elderly men.

The third article — from Thailand — compares the diagnostic accuracy of various parathyroid scintigraphy protocols for preoperative localization of hyperfunctioning parathyroid glands.

We received a paper from Germany concluding a good efficacy and safety of radiosynoviorthesis using erbium-169 citrate in patients with arthritis of acromioclavicular joint in whom previous lines of treatment were insufficient.

The next one is from Iran. The authors used mesoporous hydroxyapatite (HA) nanoparticles as a drug carrier and developed radiolabeled mesoporous HA containing 2-deoxy-D-glucose (2DG) and Doxorubicin (DOX) with technetium-99m (99mTc) which seems to be an attractive candidate in cancer and treatment managing.

The second article from Poland presents calibration factor fluctuations for radiological protection instruments used in Nuclear Medicine Departments. It shows that the calibration factor for one particular instrument may fluctuate by 50% in a one year

period as well as by more than 100% for two instruments of the same type.

The next Polish paper concerns the radioisotopic measurements of GFR. The accepted criteria resulted in the extension of time intervals suitable for blood sampling are between 60 and 90 minutes after injection for the first sample and between 150 and 180 minutes for the second sample. Uncertainty of results was assessed as between 4 ml/min for GFR = 5–10 ml/min and 8 ml/min for GFR = 180 ml/min. They are acceptable and for high GFR values even comparable with the uncertainty of multi-sample measurements.

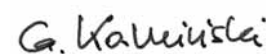
Clinical Vignette shows three interesting cases sent by our colleagues from Croatia, Iran and India.

In our new year magazine there are three reviews concerning the role of 99mTc-DTPA retrobulbar SPECT in staging and follow-up of Graves' orbitopathy (from Hungary), the use of 67Ga scintigraphy in patients with sarcoidosis by Polish authors and the significance of splenic uptake on somatostatin receptor Imaging Studies from Kuwait.

In the end of my letter from my heart. What is a memory if not remembering? What is the memory of a scientist, mentor and a doctor if not remembering of his papers, students and cured patients. On the 25th of November 2017, we lost Professor Julian Liniecki. Besides of many important scientific and clinical activities, he was the first twelve-year Editor-in-Chief of our Nuclear Medicine Review Central and Eastern Europe. Professor Jacek Kuśmierk — his trainee and associate — has written a touching “In Memoriam: Professor Julian Liniecki”.

Yours faithfully,

Grzegorz Kamiński



Editor-in-Chief

Nuclear Medicine Review