



## Dear Sirs and Madams,

I would like to announce the “summer” issue of „Nuclear Medicine Review” in 2021. The first chapter consists of six original articles. It opens — written by Iranian colleagues one — who concluded that the sentinel node mapping in upper tract urothelial cancers (UTUC) using a radiotracer as the mapping material is feasible. Injection technique (intra-vesical approach vs peri-tumoral injection after exposure of the tumor) and location of the tumor (proximal vs distal) may affect the feasibility of the technique.

The second one, by Greek scientists titled *Single photon emission computer tomography myocardial perfusion imaging in patients with moderate to severe psoriasis* shows that these patients have similar rate of abnormal Summed Scores for Stress scans (SSS) compared to control patients. However, the difference between SSS and scans for rest are significantly lower in patients with psoriasis. It indicates compromised reversibility of resting perfusion defects.

The next paper from Saudi Arabia indicates that the physiological myocardial [<sup>18</sup>F]FDG uptake in fasting oncology patients is variable. The regional myocardial [<sup>18</sup>F]FDG uptake pattern is the most frequent pattern associated with myocardial ischemia on stress single photon emission CT (SPECT) myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI). The agreement between regional FDG uptake and presence of ischemia on SPECT is fair.

The fourth article — from Italy — analyzes the value of [<sup>18</sup>F]FDG PET-CT in the follow-up of surgically treated oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma. The results demonstrate a change in

diagnostic strategy — as decided by the multidisciplinary team — in about one fifth of patients. These results should prompt in designing a rational surveillance schedule in surgically treated patients with oral tongue squamous cell cancer.

From Poland, we received a paper which concludes that: PET/CT with [<sup>18</sup>F]FDG is a useful tool for detection of non-radioiodine avid recurrence and/or metastases of Differentiated Thyroid Cancer. The concentration of baseline (natTg) and stimulated Thyroglobulin (sTg) is highly correlated with positive result of PET/CT with [<sup>18</sup>F]FDG. The concentration of natTg is comparable with sTg in predicting a positive result of PET/CT with [<sup>18</sup>F]FDG. The cut-off point for positive result of PET/CT for natTg was 1.36 ng/mL and for sTg was 7.05 ng/mL.

The next one is from Bulgaria. It concerns about the SPECT-CT Imaging with [<sup>99m</sup>Tc]PSMA in Patients with Recurrent Prostate Cancer and indicates that this method is useful for the diagnosis and restaging of recurrent disease, in consideration of Radio Ligand Therapy and in monitoring of treatment.

In our magazine there are three reviews from Iran, Poland and Turkey concerning (respectively): State of The Art Modalities in Cardio-Oncology, Physical quantities useful for quality control of quantitative SPECT/CT imaging and The role of [<sup>18</sup>F]FDG PET/CT for gastric cancer management.

Clinical Vignette Chapter shows ten interesting cases. Some of them resemble that COVID-19 pandemic hasn't stopped yet.

In the end of my letter, I wish you a happy summer vacation!

Yours,

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