VIA MEDICA

Nuclear Medicine Review 2022, 25, 2: V
DOI: 10.5603/NMR.2022.0001

ISSN 1506–9680, e-ISSN 1644–4345

Editorial

Dear Sirs and Madams,

I would like to announce the first issue of "Nuclear Medicine Review" in 2022, the period when Omikron variant of SARS-CoV-2 dominates in the world's population. It seems that there is the end of horrible pandemia hopefully. The chapter "Original articles" consists of nine interesting papers. It opens two articles written by Turkish colleagues who concluded that PET/CT should be the first-line diagnostic tool for carcinoma of unknown primary. In the second one: primary tumor grade is correlated with the nuclear grade of the coexisting ductal carcinoma in-situ (DCIS). It seems that SUV of primary tumor does not correlate with the histopathological features of coexisting DCIS.

The next paper from Indonesia shows that both dacryocystography and dacryoscintigraphy has high convenience level for patients. These methods has a good agreement in detecting and locating in primary acquired nasolacrimal duct obstruction.

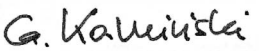
Japanese scientists concluded in their paper that the cerebral blood flow is reduced in several areas of the cerebral cortex and suggest an association between reduced blood flow in the frontal lobe and the appearance of visual hallucinations in patients with new-onset dementia with Lewy bodies.

An article considering prostate cancer patiens by Polish authors shows that incidental detection of a second primary cancer using [^{18}F]FCH PET/CT is not very common and that lung cancer and hematologic malignancies are most frequently detected. In the next paper Iranian colleagues conclude that melatonin has a non-significant positive impact on reducing the rate of chromosomal damages in hyperthyroid patients treated with iodine-131 but the outcome of treatment was significantly higher by melatonin compared to the placebo group. Three articles — again — by Polish scientists: 1. Shows how to optimise the method and estimate normal ranges for standardized uptake values of Tektrotyd in healthy livers. 2. Proves that [^{18}F]FDG activity can be reduced by up to 25% when using a camera with bismuth germanate crystals in patiens with Hodgkin lymphoma. 3. It seems that there is no liver damage after Radionuclid Therapy with [^{177}Lu]Lu-DOTATATE with an activity of 7.4 GBq or tandem [^{90}Y]Y-DOTATATE + [^{177}Lu]Lu-DOTATATE with equal activity of 3.7 GBq in patients with neuroendocrine neoplasms.

Clinical Vignette consists of five very interesting cases from Croatia, Italy, Germany and Greece.

Dear colleagues, I wish you to be strong and healthy. Enjoy your reading!

Yours,
Grzegorz Kamiński



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