OHP-013



Impact of a CZT detector gamma camera on the ^{99m}Tctetrofosmin activity for myocardial perfusion imaging in nuclear cardiology

A. CHAN HEW WAI¹, E. CAMPS¹, E. LE STANC², B. BONAN¹

¹ Pharmacy Department, ² Nuclear Medicine Department, Hôpital Foch, 40 rue Worth 92150 Suresnes

Background

With a scintillator-based gamma camera, the DRLs are not respected especially for high weights. After the acquisition



of a CZT detector a reduction of 30 percent has been decided for the one-day protocol of myocardial perfusion imaging realized with 99mTc-tetrofosmin.



What is the consequence of a dose reduction of 30% on the DRLs ?

Materials & Methods



All patients injected with 99mTc-tetrofosmin the year following the acquisition of the new gamma camera with CZT detector were included in the study. As the activity is depending on weight, it has been decided to gather the patients according to their weight.

1st injection	185	2,8	259
2 nd injection	555	8,3	777

Results

		Average Activity MBq	Reduction compared to DRLs (%)	Statistic Wilcoxon test
1st injection	<65Kg	198,6	30	p<10 ⁻¹⁵
	65kg <x<94kg< td=""><td>222</td><td>25</td><td>p<10-4</td></x<94kg<>	222	25	p<10-4
	>94kg	255	14	p<0,004
2 nd injection	<65Kg	632.3	18	p<10 ⁻¹⁵
	65kg <x<94kg< td=""><td>695,4</td><td>12</td><td>p<0,0008</td></x<94kg<>	695,4	12	p<0,0008
	>94kg	784,2	0	p<0,0004

Discussion & Conclusions

The acquisition of the CZT gamma camera allowed to respect the DRLs for myocardial perfusion imaging regardless the weight. Our one-day protocol activity is below the recommended activity of the EANM's procedural guidelines for myocardial perfusion imaging in nuclear cardiology, which is 400–500 MBq for the 1st injection and 3 times more for the second injection in the one-day protocol. Finally, that improved patients and medical staff's radiation protection.

EAHP Congress, 26-27-28 March, Barcelona