A New Approach for Multiplexed PET Imaging

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Abstract

Simultaneous noninvasive evaluation of biological processes can improve molecular imaging by providing complementary tissue functions under equivalent conditions co-registered in space and time. Positron Emission Tomography (PET) is the most sensitive noninvasive molecular imaging tool, able to measure many physiological properties with a number of radiotracers. Unfortunately, positron annihilation gamma rays are identical for all radiotracers, making them indistinguishable with standard PET imaging. This fact has motivated attempts at dual tracer imaging with standard PET to distinguish radiotracers using time-based differences. Simultaneous PET measurement of two nuclides has been proposed using non-standard radionuclides emitting high energy prompt gammas in coincidence with the beta+ decay, but this method is not applicable for radionuclides of medical interest with prompt gammas in the 511 keV range, e.g., ¹²⁴I, ⁷⁶Br, and ⁶¹Cu. We present a system (mPET) to acquire, reconstruct and separate PET data into images of each radionuclide's activity concentration, and demonstrate it with simultaneous measurement of ¹⁸F and other additional radionuclides. Two Argus preclinical PET/CT scanners adapted for simultaneous acquisition of double and triple coincidences were used to measure phantoms containing ¹³F and ⁷⁶Br, ⁸⁶Y, or ^{94m}Tc. Doubleand triple-coincidence datasets, as well as estimated random datasets, were reconstructed using a 3D OSEM GPU implementation. An additional iterative algorithm was implemented to generate separated images of radionuclide activity concentration, constrained by the measured datasets. Our results collectively show the feasibility of the technique, including the case of radionuclides with prompt gammas in the photopeak window. These methods hold the potential for improving molecular imaging by enabling simultaneous PET imaging of multiple radiotracers.

We thank Dr. Arkadiusz Sitek for his valuable comments. This project has been financially supported by the Comunidad de Madrid through the Madrid-MIT M+Visin Consortium.

Key Words: PET, multiple radionuclides, dual radionuclide, image reconstruction, MPET.