

H24.7.21 15:15～ 16:15 ホテル金沢

第58回 北陸循環器核医学会研究会 特別講演

心臓核医学における 半導体SPECTの役割



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放射線科・PETセンター

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群馬県立県民健康科学大学 診療放射線学部

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日本メジフィジック

藤原弘樹 小林和徳

浜田一男

富士フィルムRIファーマ

秦寛 寺岡悟見

岡本法暁

GE ヘルスケア

橋本健一 小川昌美

細野栄保

吉田憲司

栗原英之



Scintillation Camera with Multichannel Collimators

Hal Anger *Berkeley, California*

JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE 5:515-531, 1964

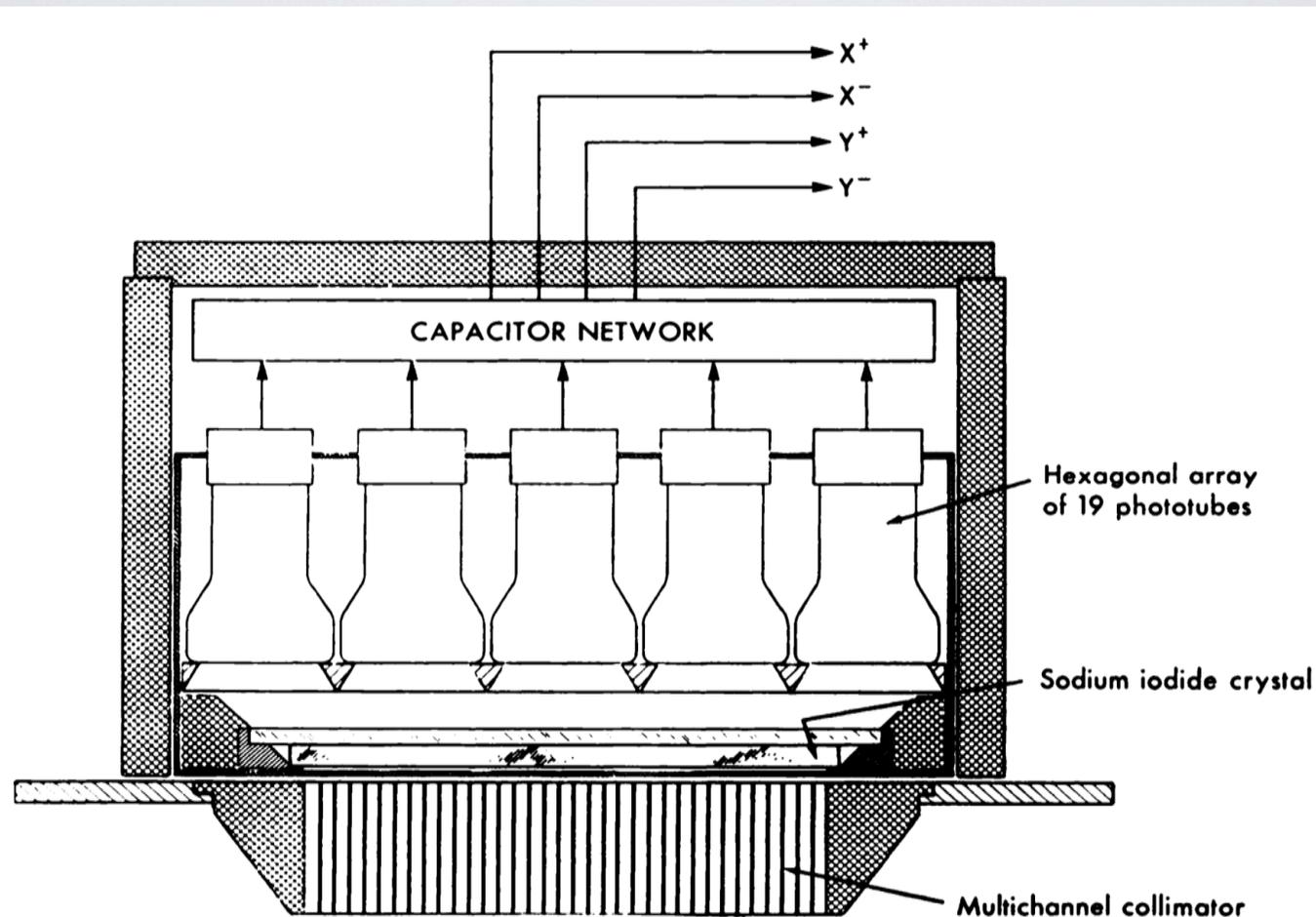


Fig. 1. Scintillation camera image detector with multichannel collimator.

A Novel High-Sensitivity Rapid-Acquisition Single-Photon Cardiac Imaging Camera.

Gambhir SS et al. Stanford Univ., *J Nucl Med* 2009; 50:635–643.

Nuclear medicine imaging uses 2 types of modalities: SPECT (3/4) and PET (1/4).

With SPECT, **myocardial perfusion studies** predominate; these studies were performed **in approximately 7 million patients in the USA in 2004** and provided images of relative myocardial perfusion at rest and under stress.

By assessing the extent of ischemic and infarcted myocardium, SPECT provides noninvasive information that has become central in clinical decision making, determining the need for invasive cardiac catheterization and myocardial revascularization.

EVIDENCE in myocardial perfusion imaging

SPECTを用いて安静時と負荷時の情報を得る心筋血流イメージングは、米国において700万人に施行された。(2004年)

一方、日本では約20万人に施行されているにすぎない。

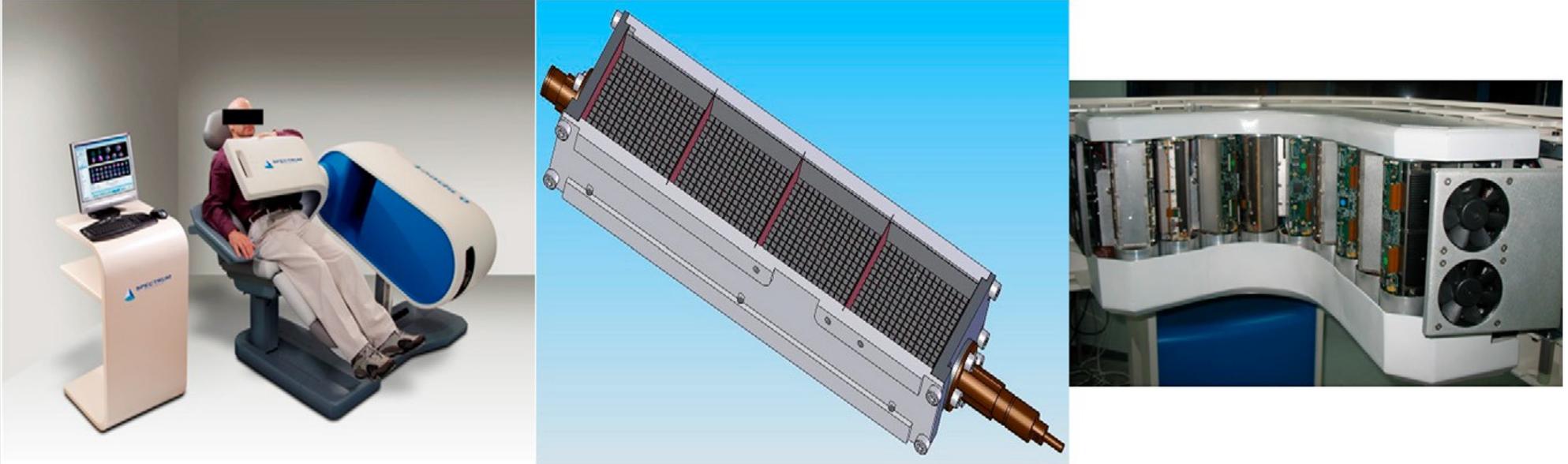
心筋SPECTは、虚血と梗塞心筋の範囲と拡がりを非侵襲的に評価できるので、多くの患者のPCIあるいは血行再建術の適応の決定において中心的役割を果たしている。

Myocardial SPECT is performed with scintillation cameras that rotate around the patient. Typically, each scintillation camera is equipped with parallel-hole HR collimators.

Only 0.02% of the photons emitted from the heart are collected. New detector technologies have been explored, but they have not significantly improved system sensitivity, **which is limited by collimation.** As a result, acquisition times of 10–20 min are required for myocardial SPECT.

^{99m}Tc (140KeV)の1つの γ 線につき従来型では700個程度の電子に変換したが、半導体SPECTでは33,000個(47倍)に変換

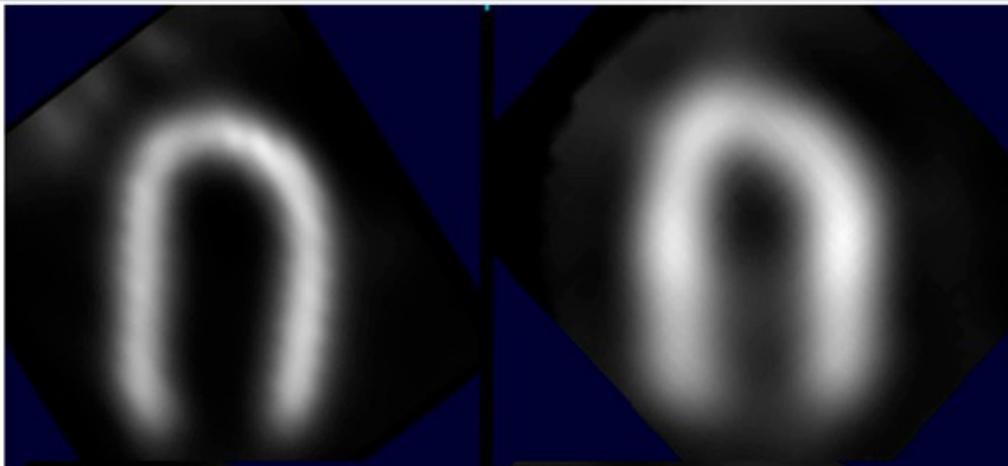
D-SPECT Cardiac Scanner



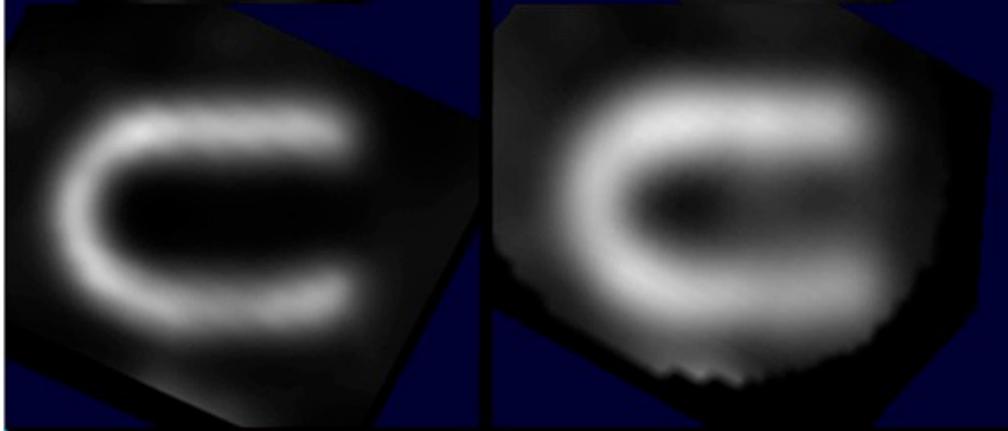
Each detector column is composed of CZT sensor (39 x 39 x 5 mm) with four 16 x 16 pixel detectors and **tungsten collimator with 0.2-mm septa and square opening** (pitch, 2.46 mm; length, 21.7 mm). Nine detector columns, each capable of rotation and translation, are used to scan the myocardium.

*Drs. Daniel Berman and Sanjiv Gambhir are members of the Medical Advisory Board and consultants for **Spectrum-Dynamics**.*

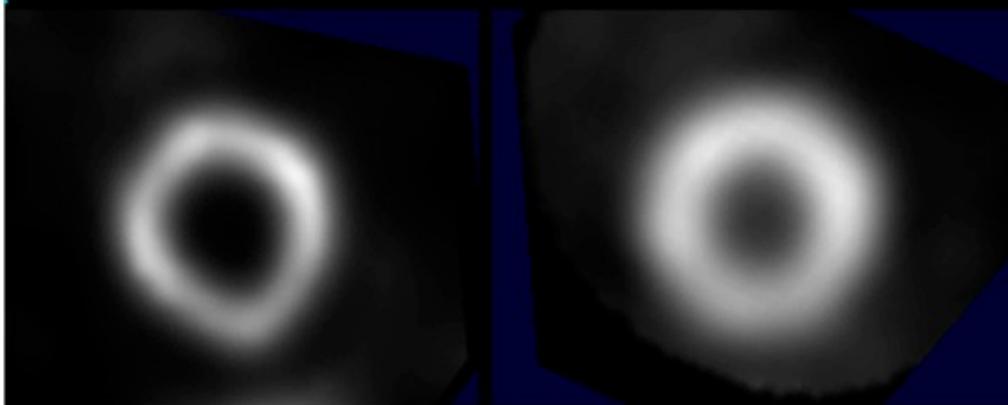
HLA



VLA



SA



D-SPECT

SPECT

Images of anthropomorphic torso phantom scanned on both D-SPECT and SPECT. Horizontal long-axis (HLA), vertical long-axis (VLA), and short-axis (SA)

CONCLUSION

These characteristics of D-SPECT camera, including markedly improved sensitivity with **high spatial resolution and higher patient throughput, offer great promise for clinical dynamic SPECT protocols.**

Multicenter Trial of High-Speed vs. Conventional
SPECT Imaging Quantitative Results of Myocardial
Perfusion and Left Ventricular Function
従来型の1/7の収集時間

Sharir T, Slomka PJ, Hayes SW, DiCarli MF, Ziffer JA, Martin WH, Dickman D, Ben-Haim S, Berman DS.

Tel Aviv, Israel; Los Angeles, California; Boston, Massachusetts; Miami, Florida; Nashville, Tennessee; Caesarea, Israel; and London, United Kingdom

J Am Coll Cardiol 2010;55:1965–74.

核医学診断用リング型SPECT装置

Discovery NM530 c の特徴

Discovery NM530 c (GE社製)



- ・平成23年4月～
- ・心臓専用SPECT装置
- ・マルチピンホールコリメータ
- ・検出器：半導体検出器
- ・処理装置：Xeleris

薬事承認日；

2010年10月14日

一般的名称；

核医学診断用リング型SPECT装置

Discovery NM530 c (GE社製)



半導体検出器搭載
心臓専用SPECT装置

データ収集方法

180度収集のみ（収集時は回転無しで**固定**）

→ カメラの角度は自由に変えられる

心電図同期収集が可能（最大：**32分割**まで）

→ 8の倍数で変化可能、12分割はダメ

リストモード収集が可能（1回収集で最大1GBまで）

→ 使用核種の制限は無し



カメラ部分が小さい
→ 圧迫感が軽減

撮影中は回転しない



コリメータカバー



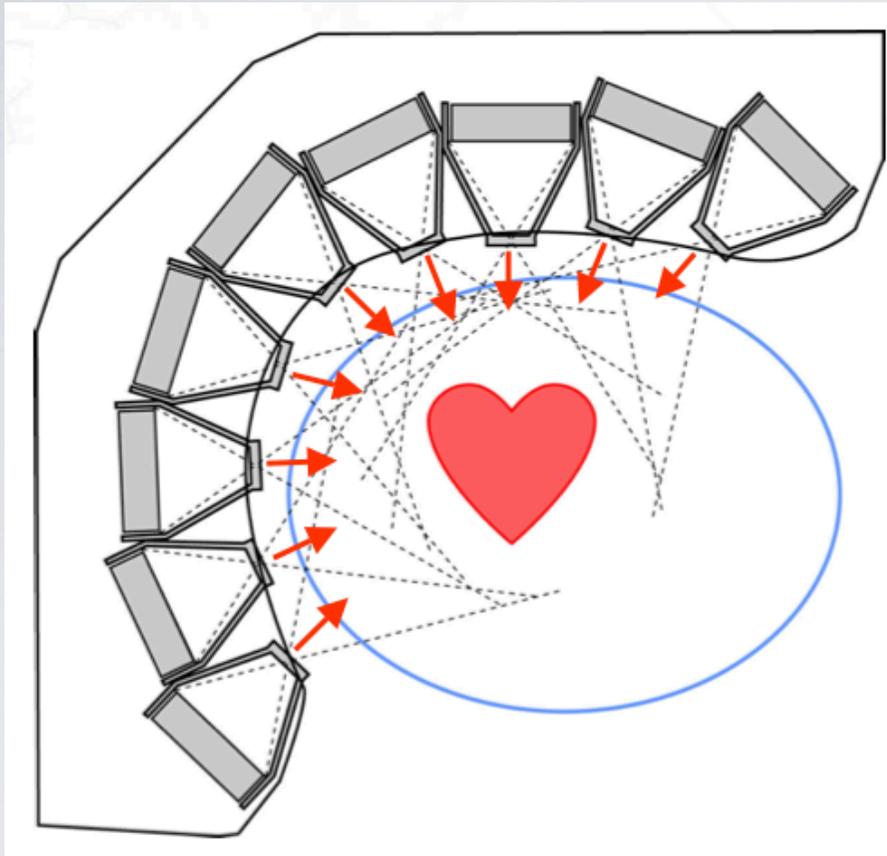
ピンホールコリメータ



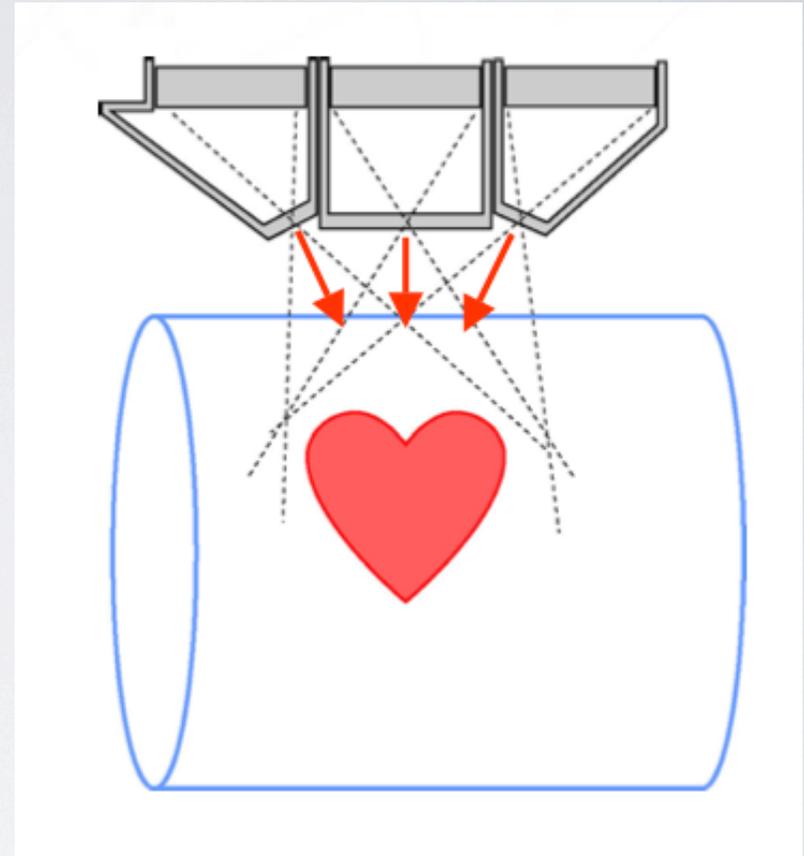
全部で検出器は**19個**（穴の数は27個）

灰色部分には検出器は存在しない

X-Y方向 180度方向からの収集
撮像範囲 約18cm



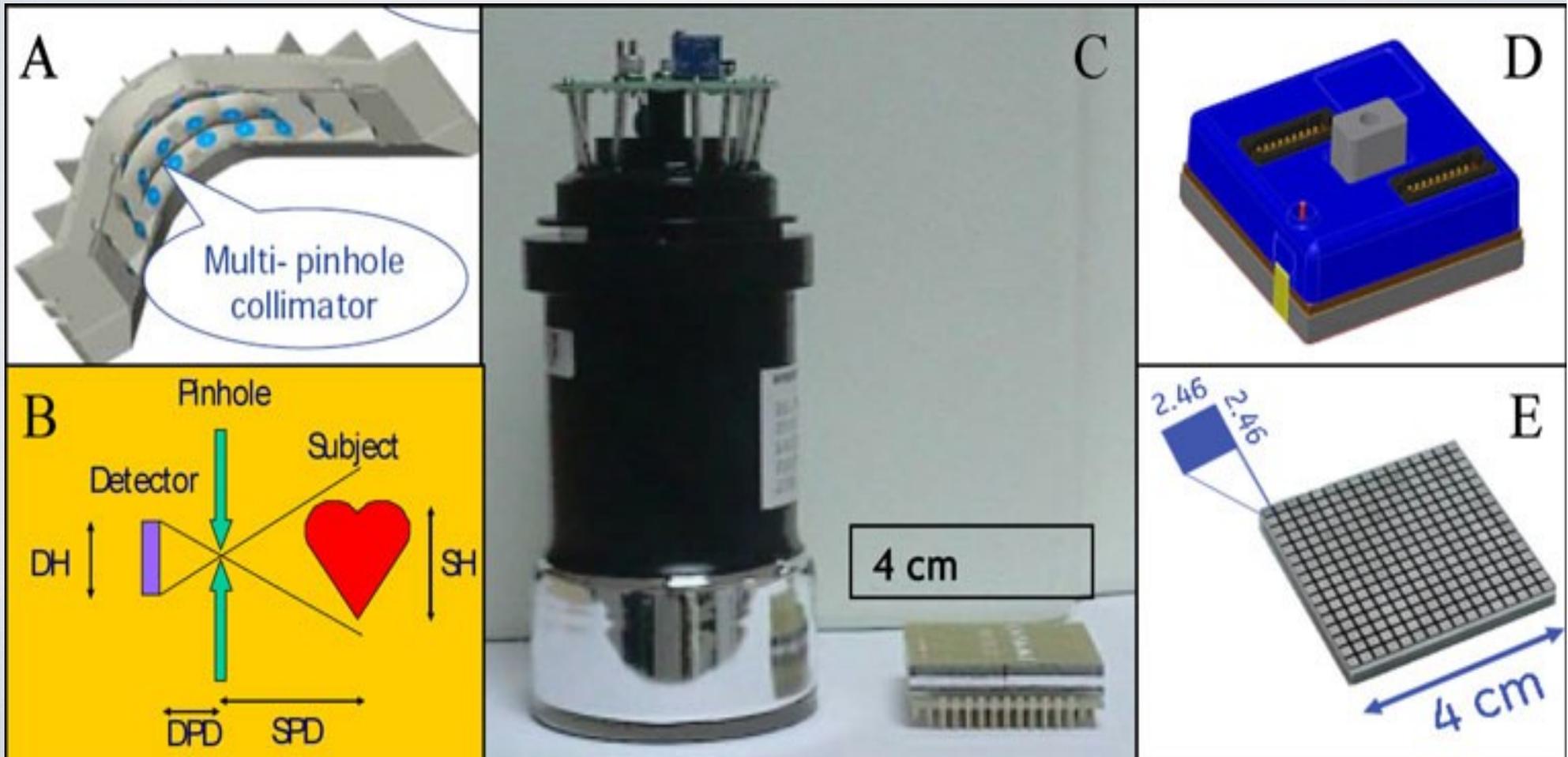
Z方向 頭足方向からの収集
撮像範囲 約20cm



Alcyone technology : 半導体検出器と心臓にフォーカスしたマルチピンホールコリメータの組み合わせ。
半リング状に並んだ小型の検出器が、**回転すること無く**、各方向からのプロジェクションデータを同時収集する。

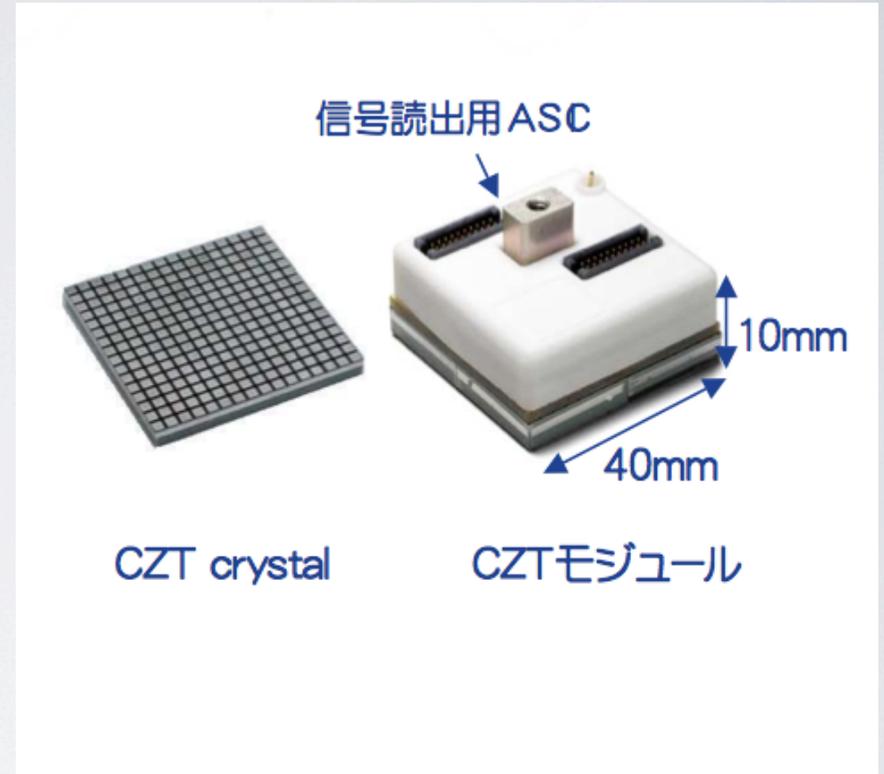
Bocher M et al *EJNMMI* (2010) 37:1887-1902

- A. Multi-pinhole collimator covering the heart volume.
- B. Pinhole collimation and miniaturization of the detector
- C. A CZT detector size as compared to a PMT of a conventional camera.
- D. The detector box with its rear electronic connections.
- E. The CZT is pixelated featuring intrinsic resolution of about 2.5 mm.



アンガータイプ検出器

CZT検出器



複数本のPMTで位置計算が必要ないため小型化できる

→ **マルチディテクターが可能**

検出器の厚さは、従来型と比べて約10分の1

CZT半導体検出器

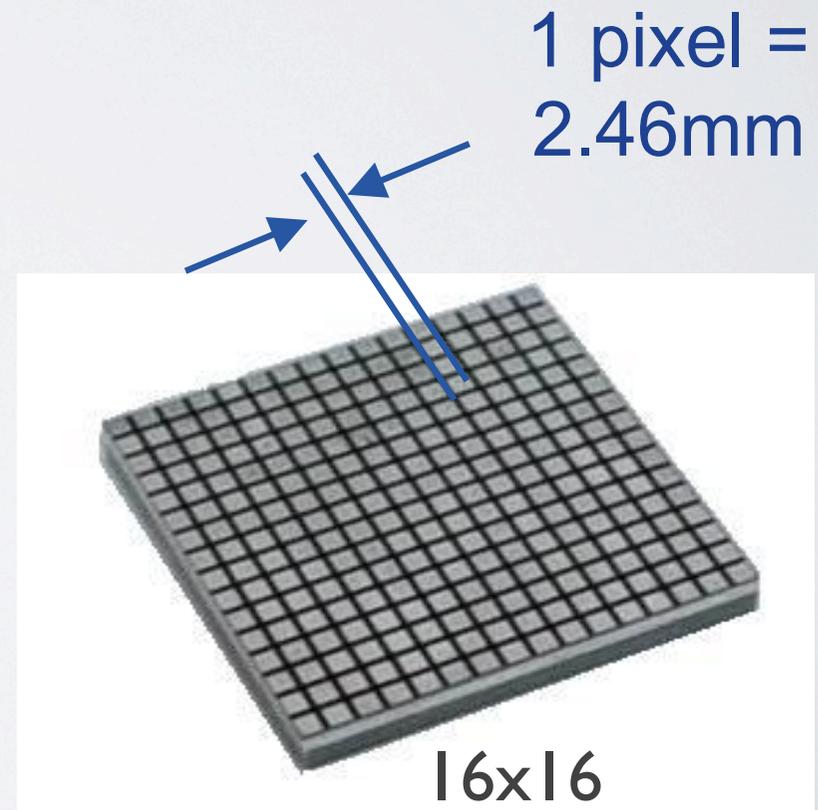
Cd, Zn, Te : Cadmium Zinc Telluride (CZT)
テルル化亜鉛カドミウム

計数率特性が良
い

常温(22°C前後)で使用可能

放射線吸収効率が高い

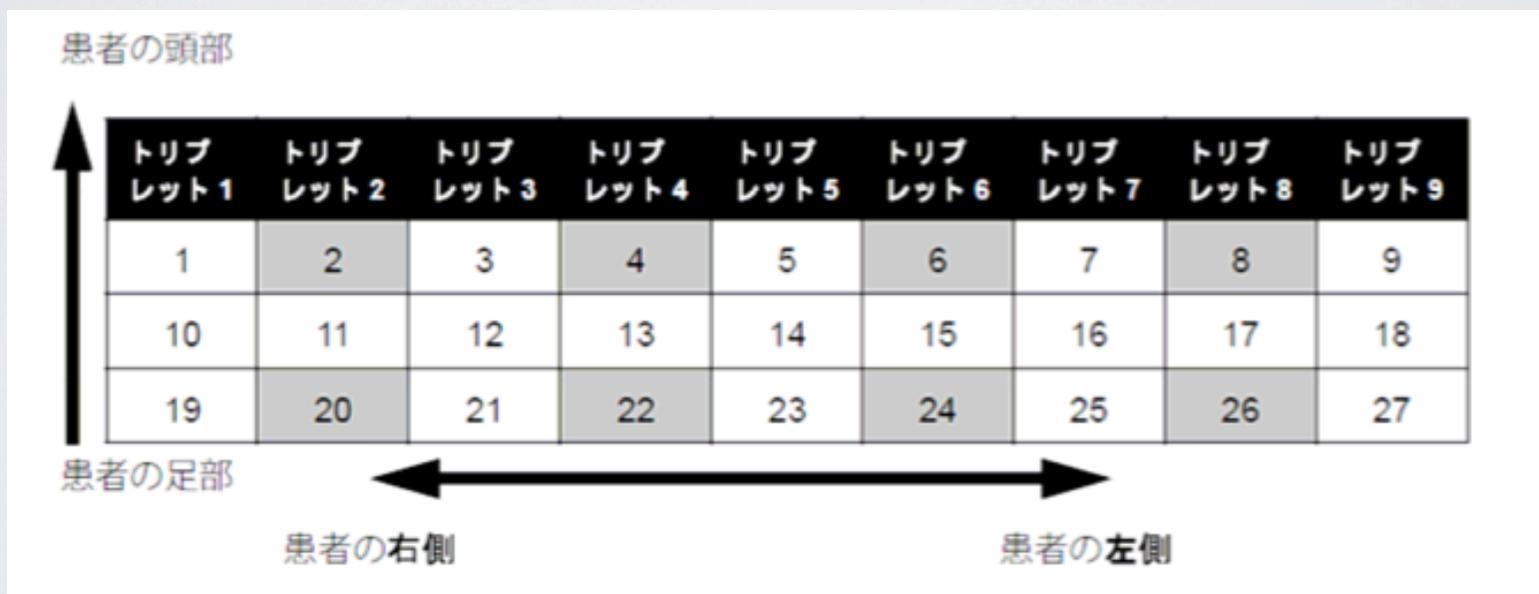
小型軽量化が可能



コリメータカバー



ピンホールコリメータ



全部で検出器は**19個**（穴の数は27個）

灰色部分には検出器は存在しない



Rest gated To Go: 10 min 00 sec

WATANABE MASAO 2011039989

Gated Tomo Key Parameters

Rate: 15.75 Kcts/Sec Counts: 1.07 Mcts

Scan Location

Learn from Stress gated

Location...



All Projections View

#1	#3	#5	#7	#9			
#10	#11	#12	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18
#19	#21	#23	#25	#27			

ANT

LAT

Clear Freeze Close

Beats/min : 72 PVC threshold high%: 25

Rejected beats: 0 PVC threshold low%: 25

Energy: Tc99m

Triggers...

Corrections...

Show All Projections

Detect Heart

Close

Move table in t
or press SET to

画像再構成法

ベイズの定理に基づいた逐次近似法である

MAP-EM (Maximum a Posterior-Expectation Maximization)

最大事後確率推定--期待値最大化法

(30–70 iterations of the algorithm)

Hebert T & Leahy R.

A Generalized EM Algorithm for 3-D Bayesian Reconstruction from Poisson Data Using Gibbs Priors.

IEEE Trans Med Imaging 1989;8:194.

Green PJ.

Bayesian Reconstructions from Emission Tomography Data Using a Modified EM Algorithm.

IEEE Trans Med Imaging 1990;9:84.

空間分解能の評価

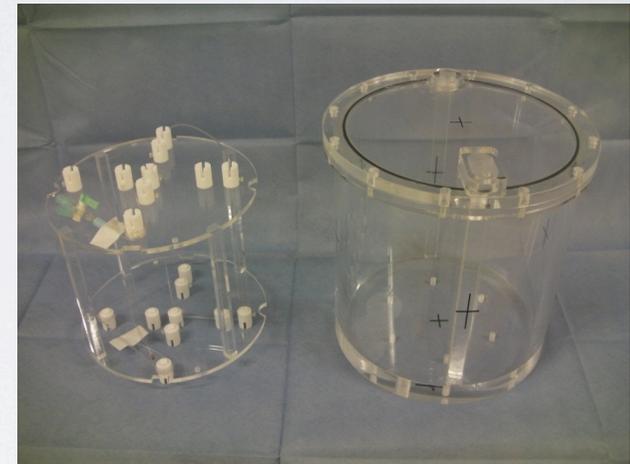
分解能ファントム（ラインソース）

使用ファントム：SPECTファントム JSP型（京都科学製）

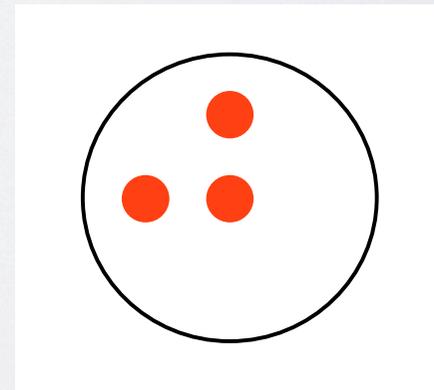
使用線源： ^{99m}Tc

線源強度：1 mCi/ml

散乱体：水



回転中心にファントムの中心をセット。
ライン同士の間隔は7.5 cm、3本のラ
インをそれぞれ”L字型”に。

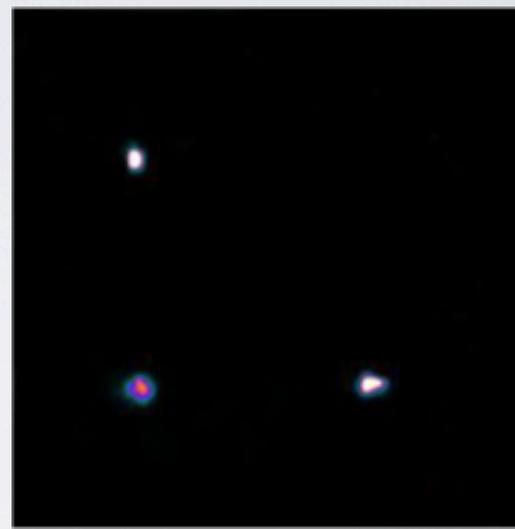


結果 (画像)

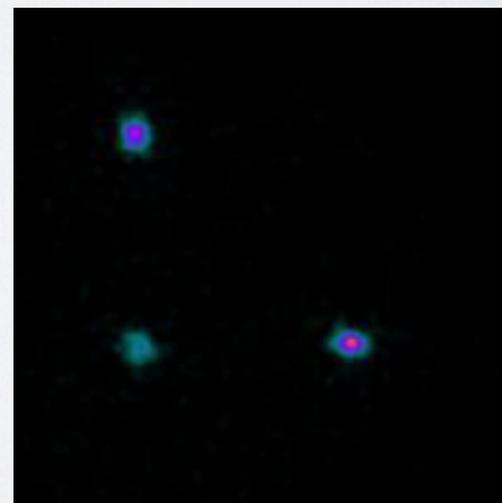
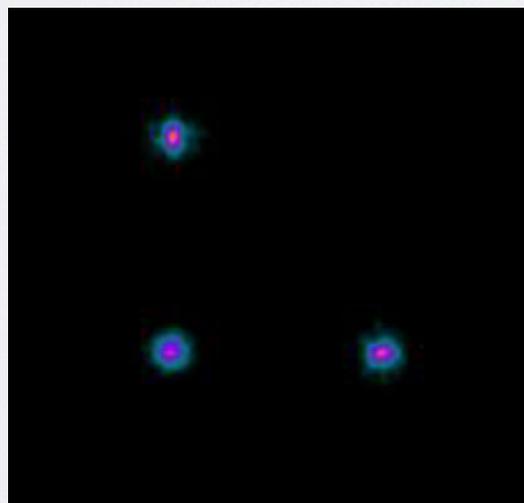
Without Water

With Water

D 5 3 0 c



Infinia



結果 (FWHM)

	Without water	With water
D530c		
Central	3.00	6.64
Tangential	3.48	5.03
Radial	1.73	3.88
Infinia		
Central	11.05	15.48
Tangential	12.63	16.28
Radial	8.17	15.61

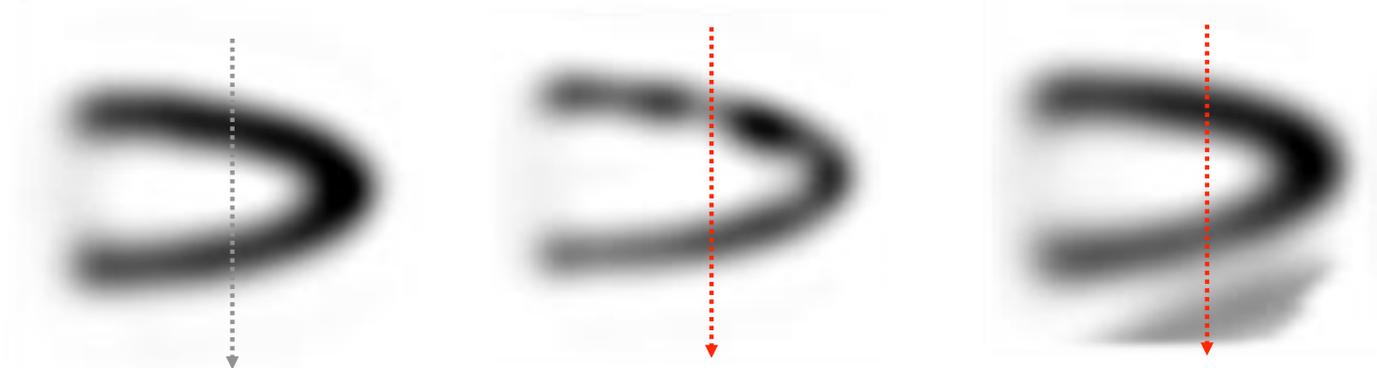
unit; mm

Normal

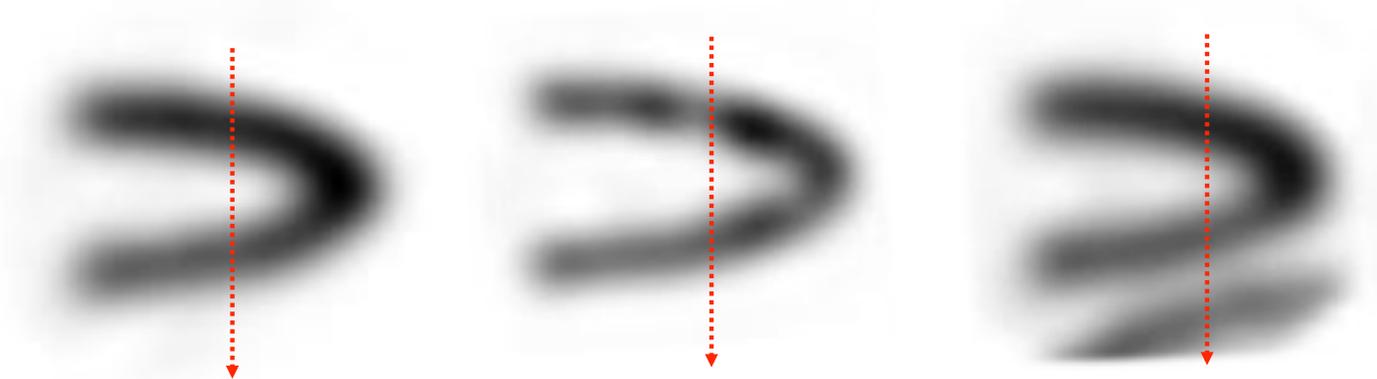
Defect

Liver

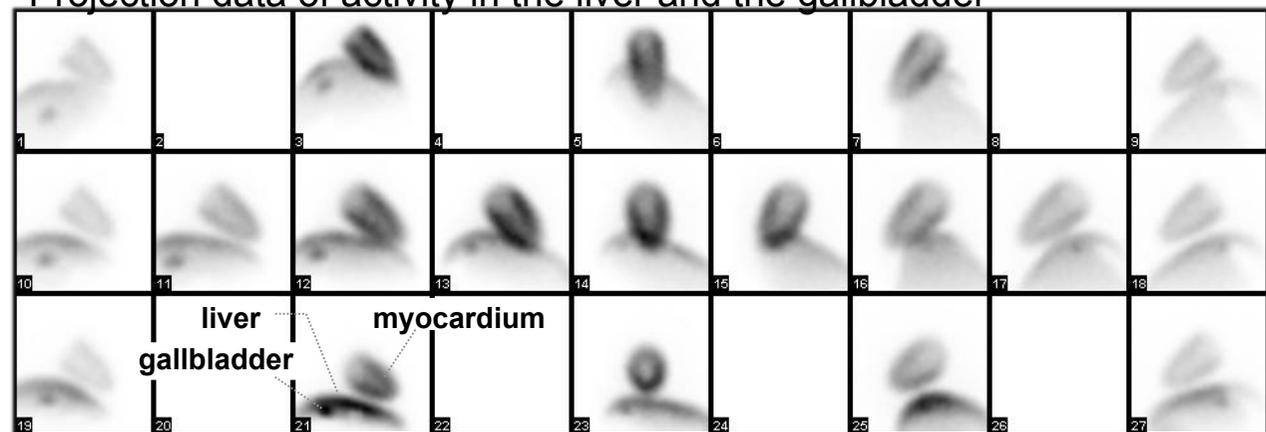
D530c

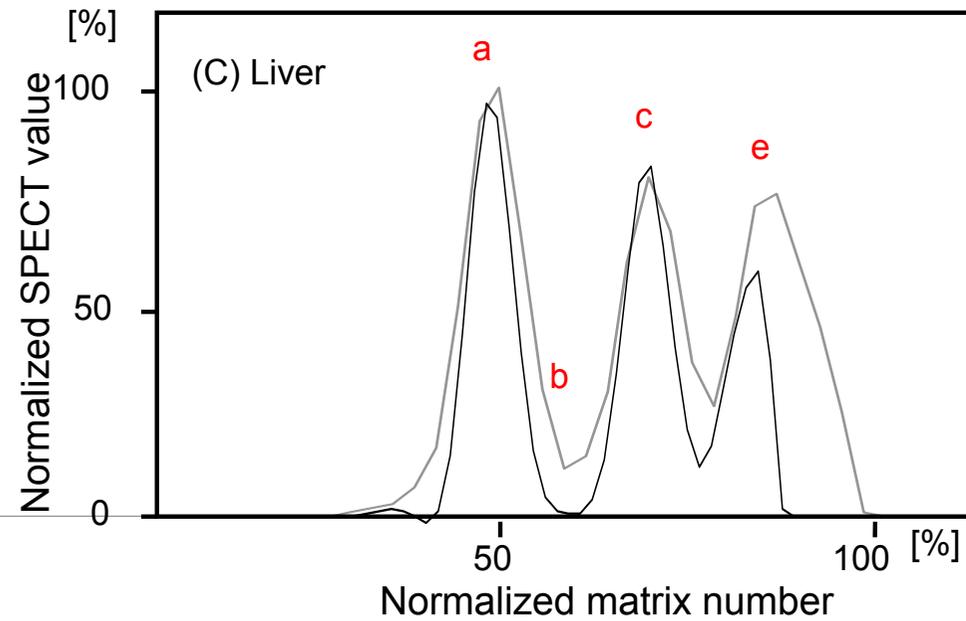
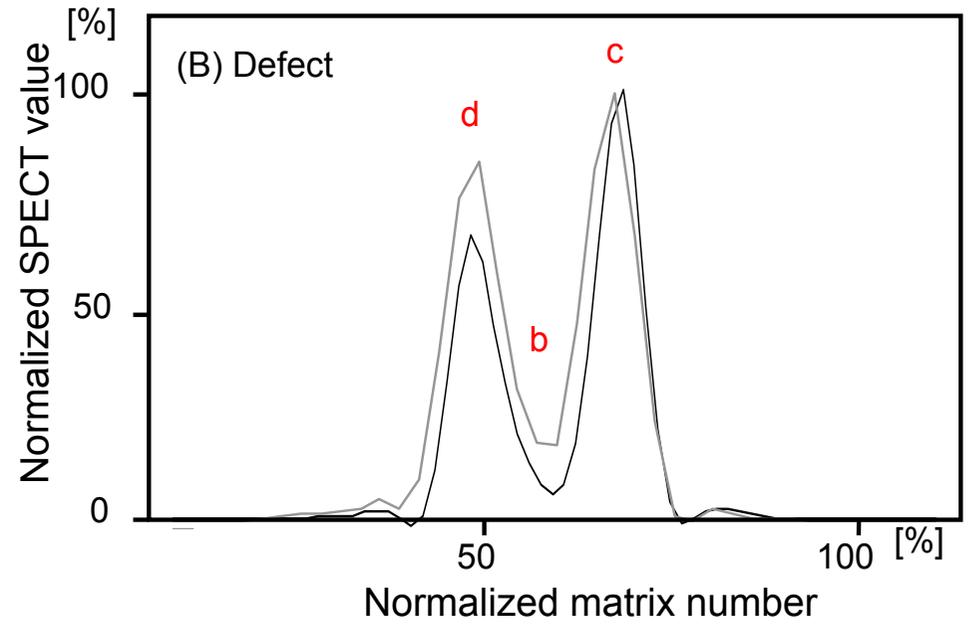
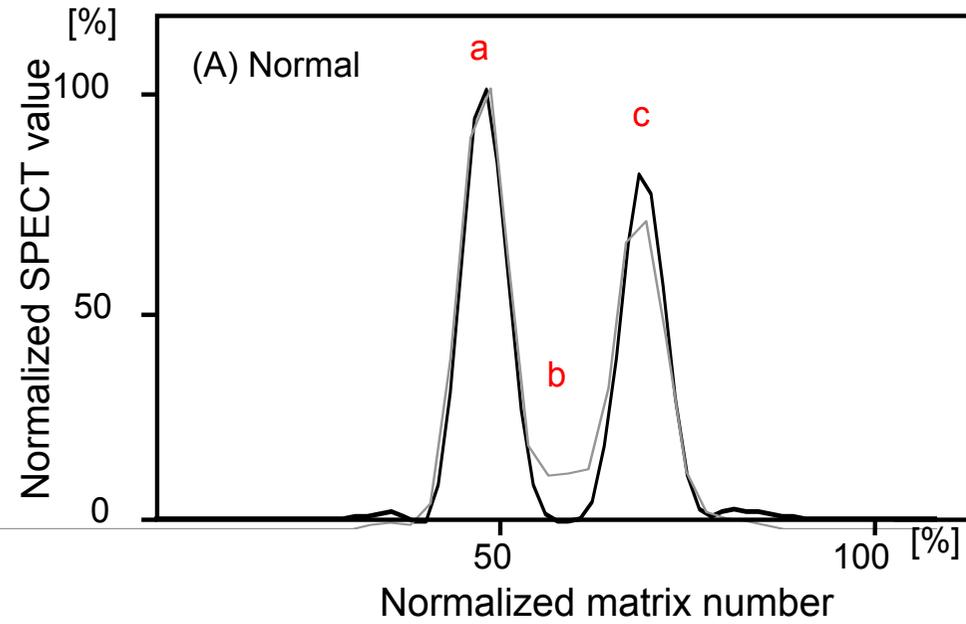


Infinia



Projection data of activity in the liver and the gallbladder





— **D530c**

— **Infinia**

a: anterior wall

b: LV cavity

c: inferior wall

d: defect in the anterior wall

e: liver

臨床例における
DNM530 c と、従来型SPECT
の診断能の比較

Purpose

Comparison between a ultrafast cardiac gamma camera with semiconductor (cadmium-zinc-telluride: CZT) detectors and standard Anger-type gamma camera for image quality and myocardial ischemia.



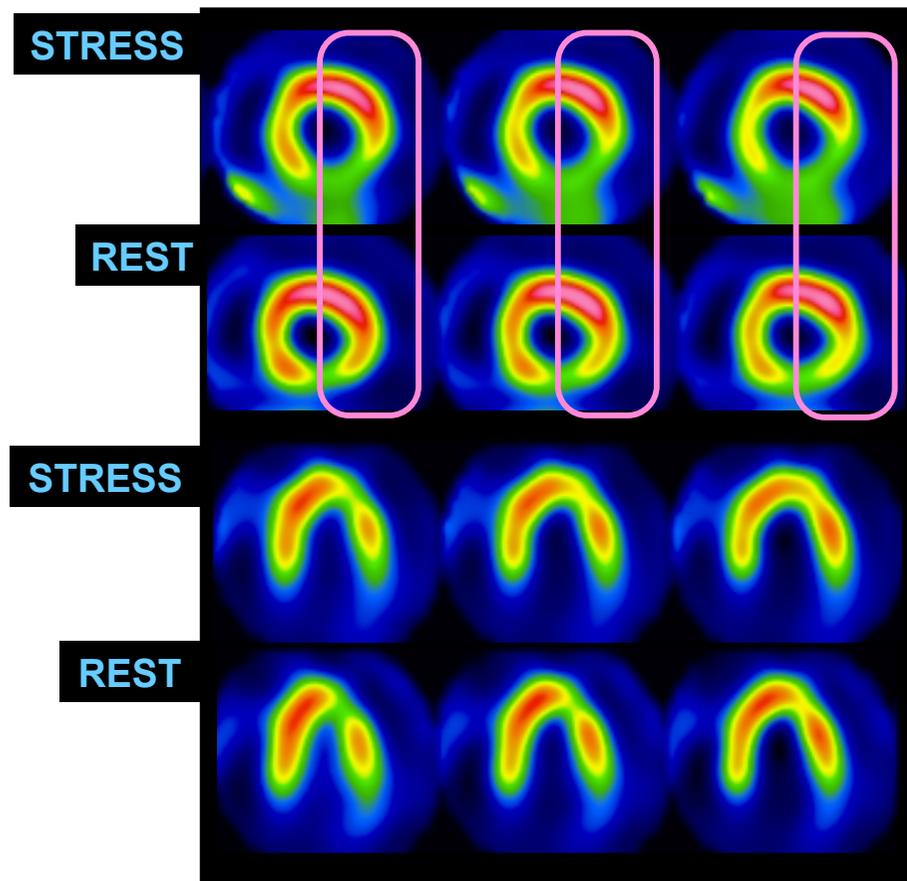
Standard Anger-type gamma camera with dual-head detectors



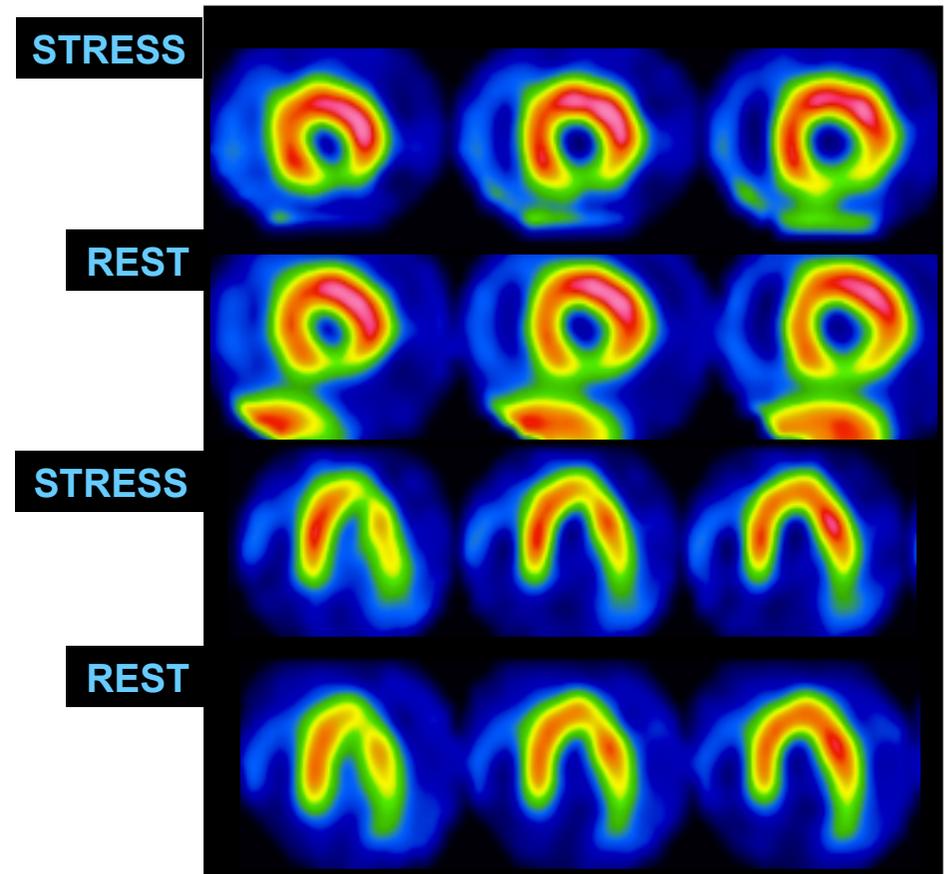
Ultrafast cardiac gamma camera with stationary semiconductor detectors

Case ① 70M : Right back pain, past history : OMI (RCA # 3)

CZT (10min)

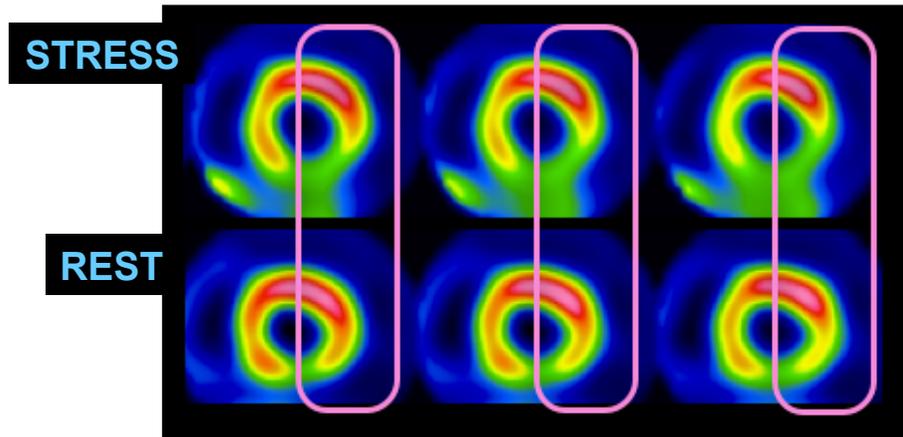


Standard (20min)

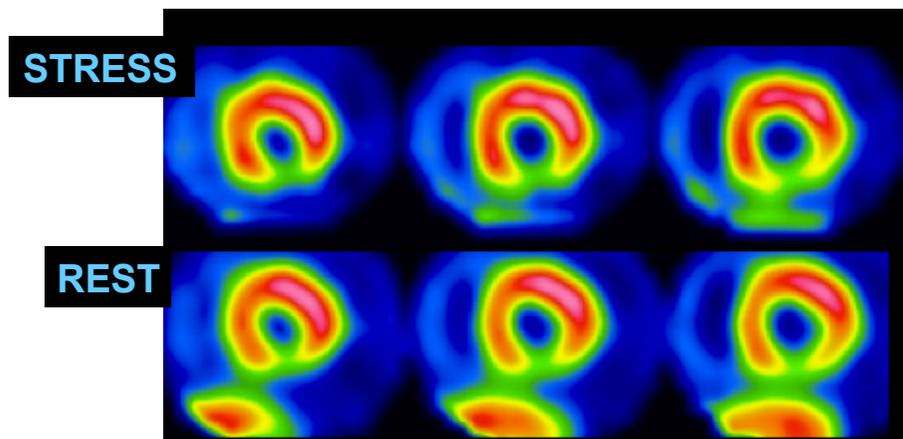


Case ① 70M: Right back pain, past history : OMI (RCA#3)

CZT (10min)

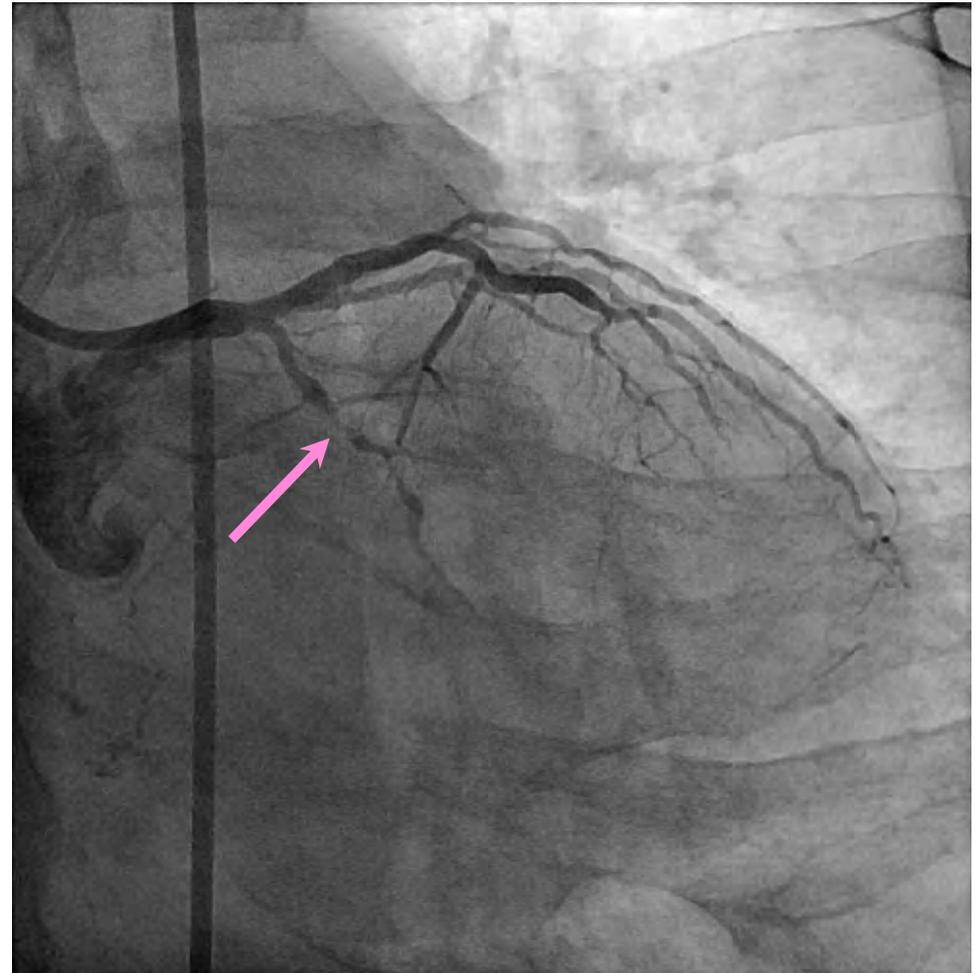


Standard (20 min)



CAG

LCX #13 99%

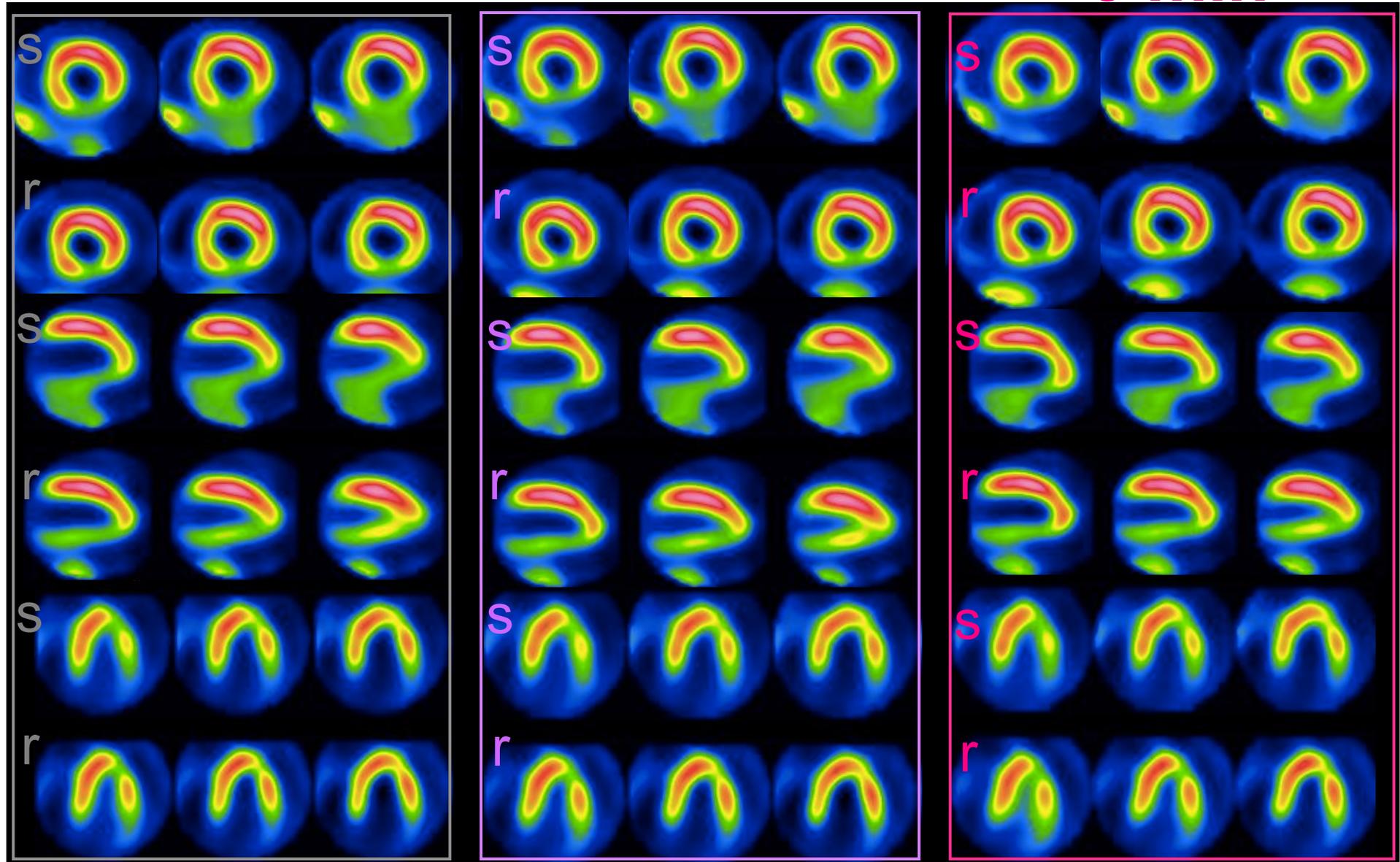


Case ① Reconstruction by different acquisition times of 10min, 5min, 3min.

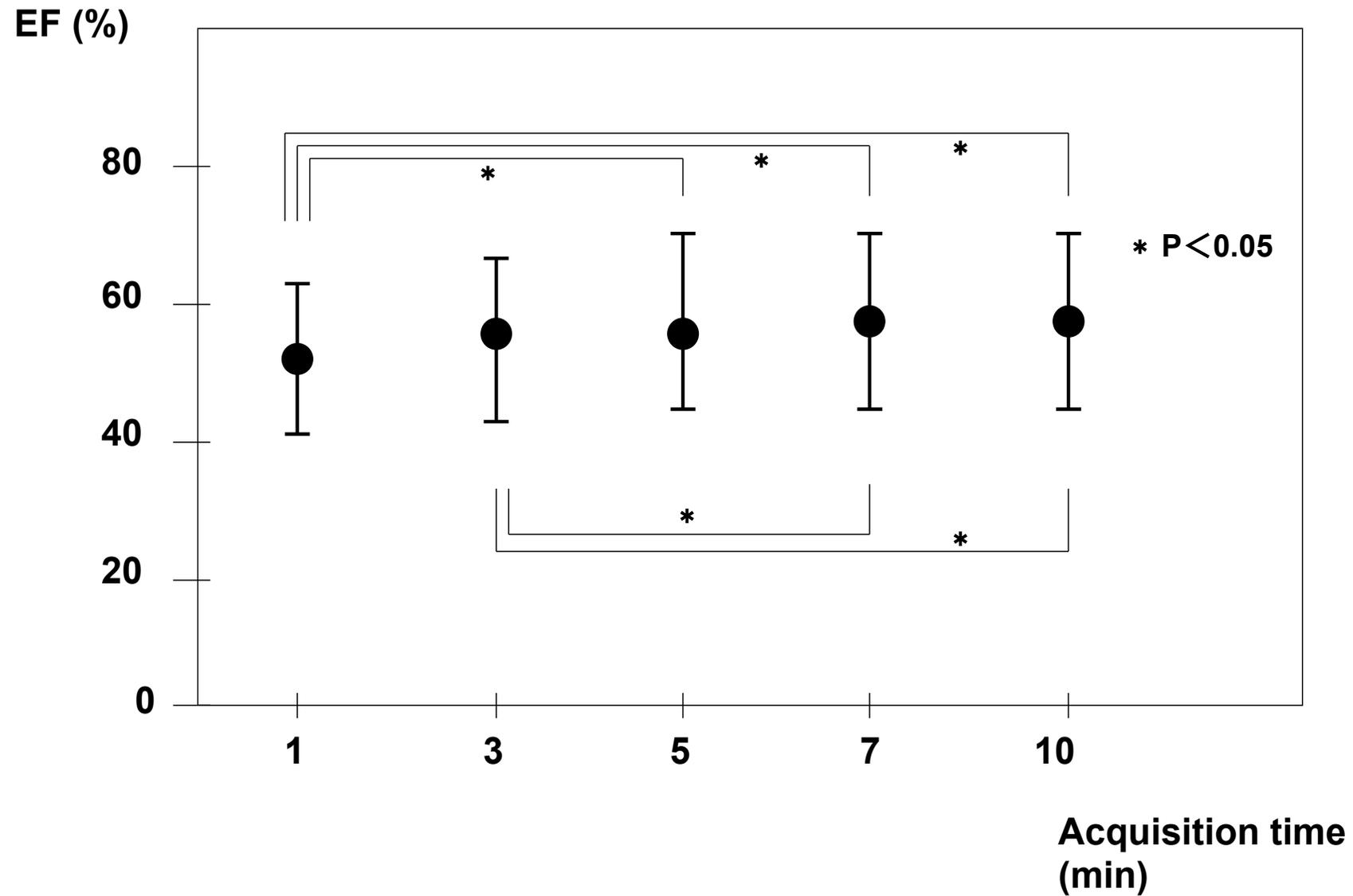
10 min

5 min

3 min



Ejection Fraction of Different Acquisition Time



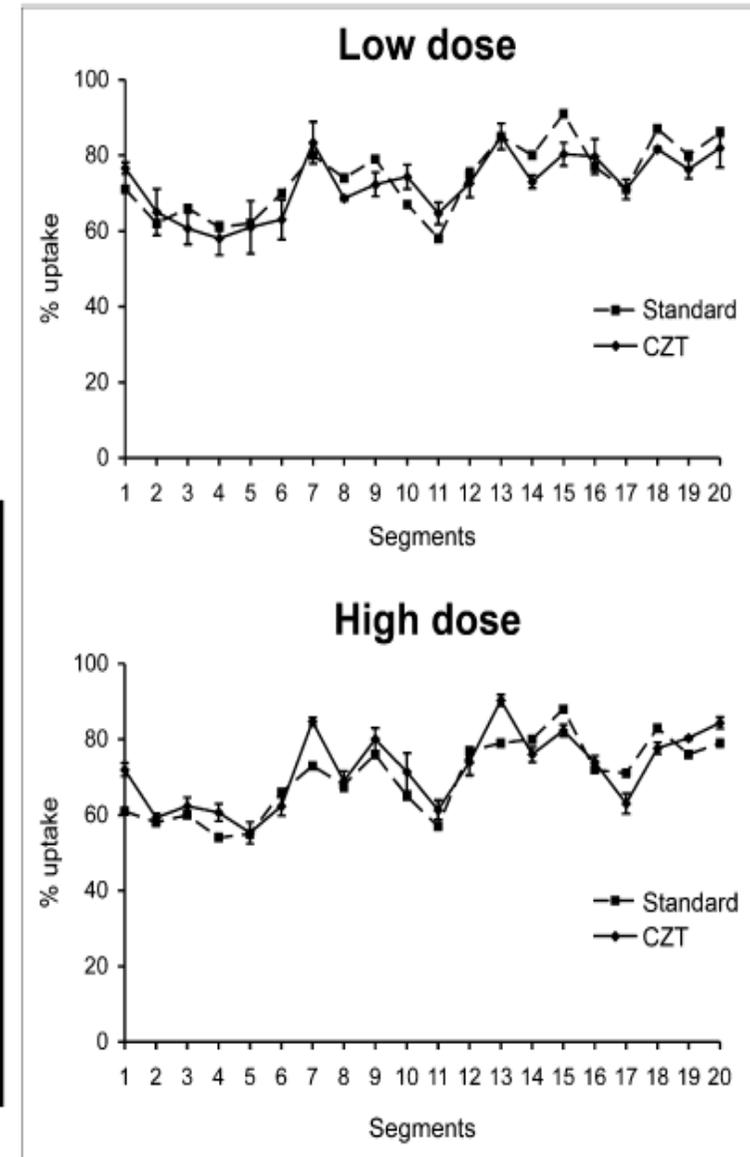
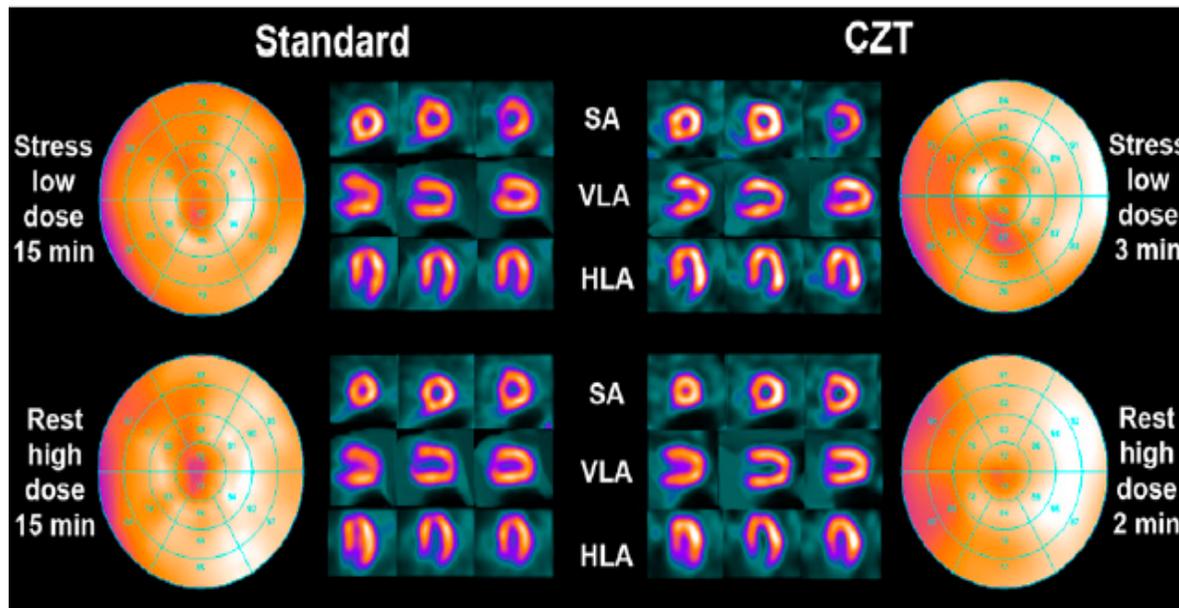
Conclusion

- We compared the CZT camera with the standard gamma camera for image quality and myocardial ischemia on MPI.
- The CZT camera allows half scan time and better image quality.
- The CZT camera provides equivalent or higher sensitivity for detection of hypoperfusion than the standard SPECT.
- LVEF of the CZT camera is bigger than that of standard gamma camera on QGS analysis.

Nuclear Myocardial Perfusion Imaging with a Cadmium-Zinc-Telluride Detector Technique: Optimized Protocol for Scan Time Reduction

Bernhard A. Herzog*¹, Ronny R. Buechel*¹, Ruth Katz², Michael Brueckner¹, Lars Husmann¹, Irene A. Burger¹, Aju P. Pazhenkottil¹, Ines Valenta¹, Oliver Gaemperli¹, Valerie Treyer¹, and Philipp A. Kaufmann^{1,3}

¹Cardiac Imaging, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; ²GE Healthcare, Tirat Hacarmel, Israel; and ³Zurich Center for Integrative Human Physiology (ZIHP), University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland



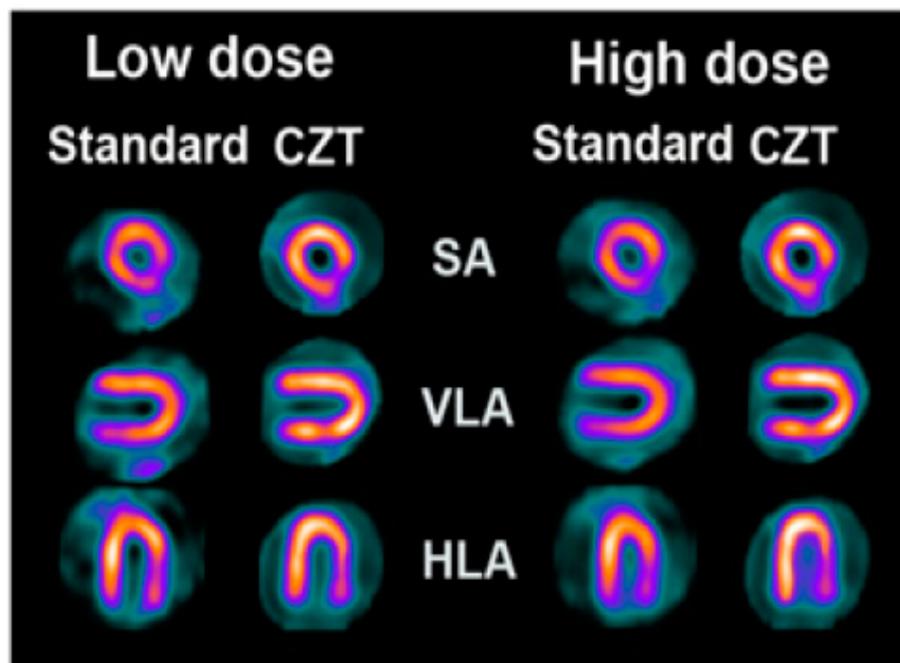
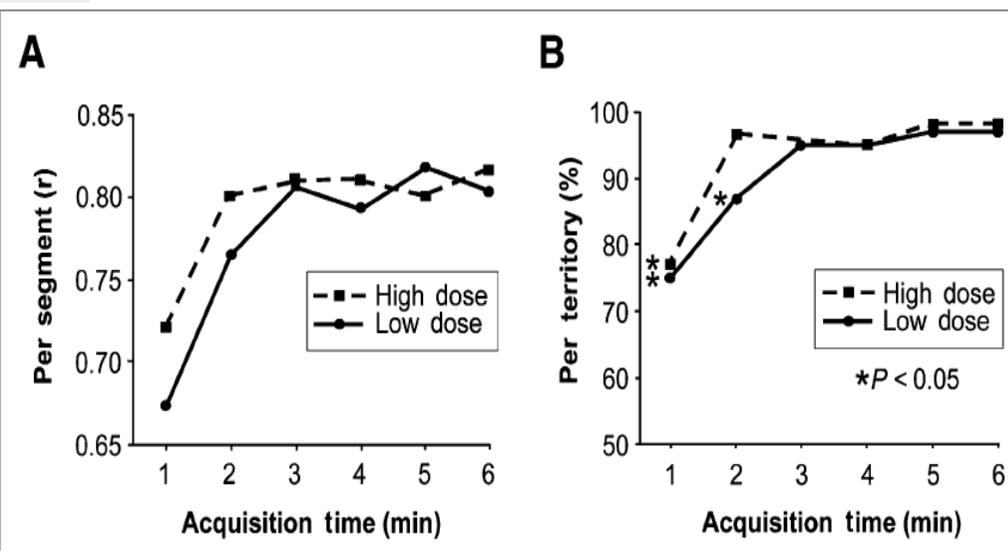
結果：StandardとCZTで、診断能は変わらなかった。



Nuclear Myocardial Perfusion Imaging with a Cadmium-Zinc-Telluride Detector Technique: Optimized Protocol for Scan Time Reduction

Bernhard A. Herzog^{*1}, Ronny R. Buechel^{*1}, Ruth Katz², Michael Brueckner¹, Lars Husmann¹, Irene A. Bu Aju P. Pazhenkottil¹, Ines Valenta¹, Oliver Gaemperli¹, Valerie Treyer¹, and Philipp A. Kaufmann^{1,3}

¹Cardiac Imaging, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; ²GE Healthcare, Tirat Hacarmel, Israel; and ³Zurich Integrative Human Physiology (ZIHP), University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland



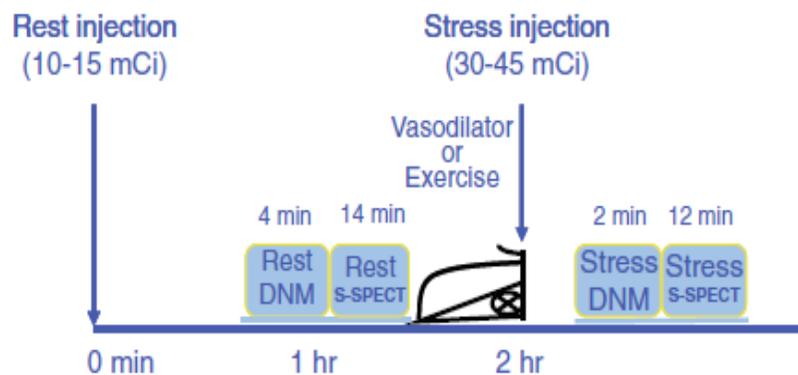
- Low dose : 300~350MBq
- High dose : 900~1200MBq

結果：2~3分のデータがあれば、これまでと同等の分布が得られる。

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Novel solid-state-detector dedicated cardiac camera for fast myocardial perfusion imaging: multicenter comparison with standard dual detector cameras

Fabio P. Esteves, MD,^a Paolo Raggi, MD, PhD,^a Russell D. Folks, CNMT,^a Zohar Keidar, MD, PhD,^b J. Wells Askew, MD,^c Shmuel Rispler, MD, PhD,^b Michael K. O'Connor, PhD,^c Liudmilla Verdes, MD,^a and Ernest V. Garcia, PhD



結果：短時間収集でも、診断能は変わらなかった。

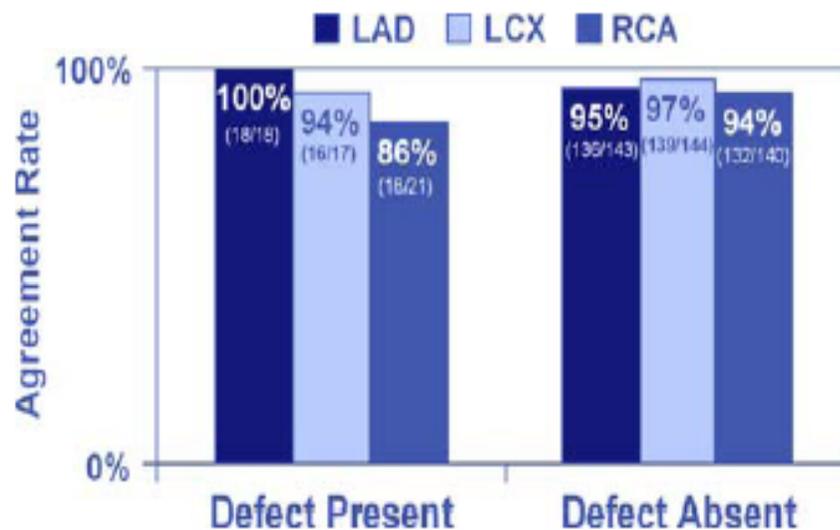
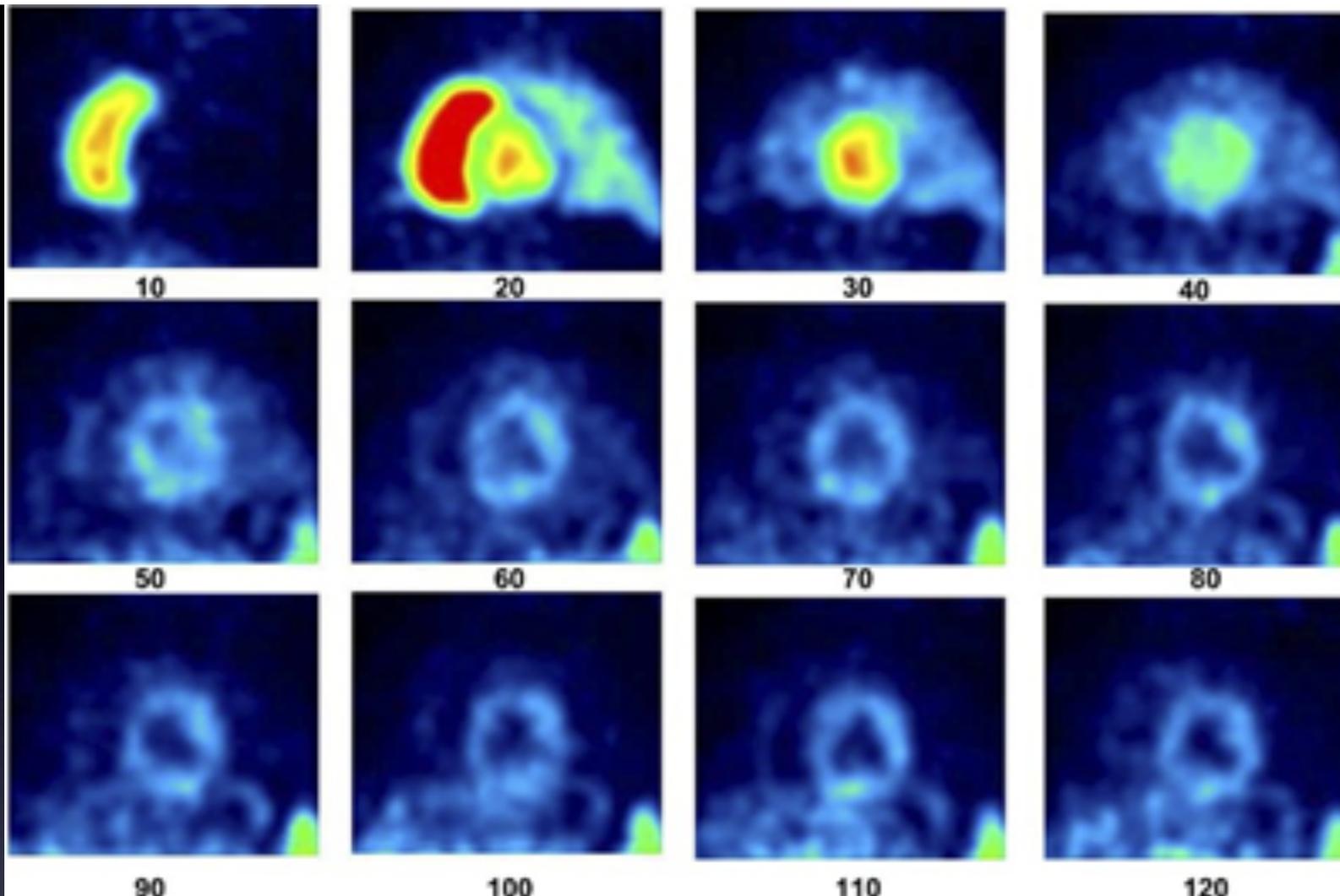


Figure 4. Consensus agreement rates between DNM-S-SPECT¹ images on a per-vessel analysis. There were no significant differences when compared to SPECT₂-S-SPECT₁ agreement rates. LAD, Left anterior descending artery; LCX, left circumflex artery; RCA, right coronary artery.

Dynamic収集による局所心筋血流および 血流予備能測定の試み



^{13}N -Ammonia ボーラス投与後、10 secごとの連続PET画像。

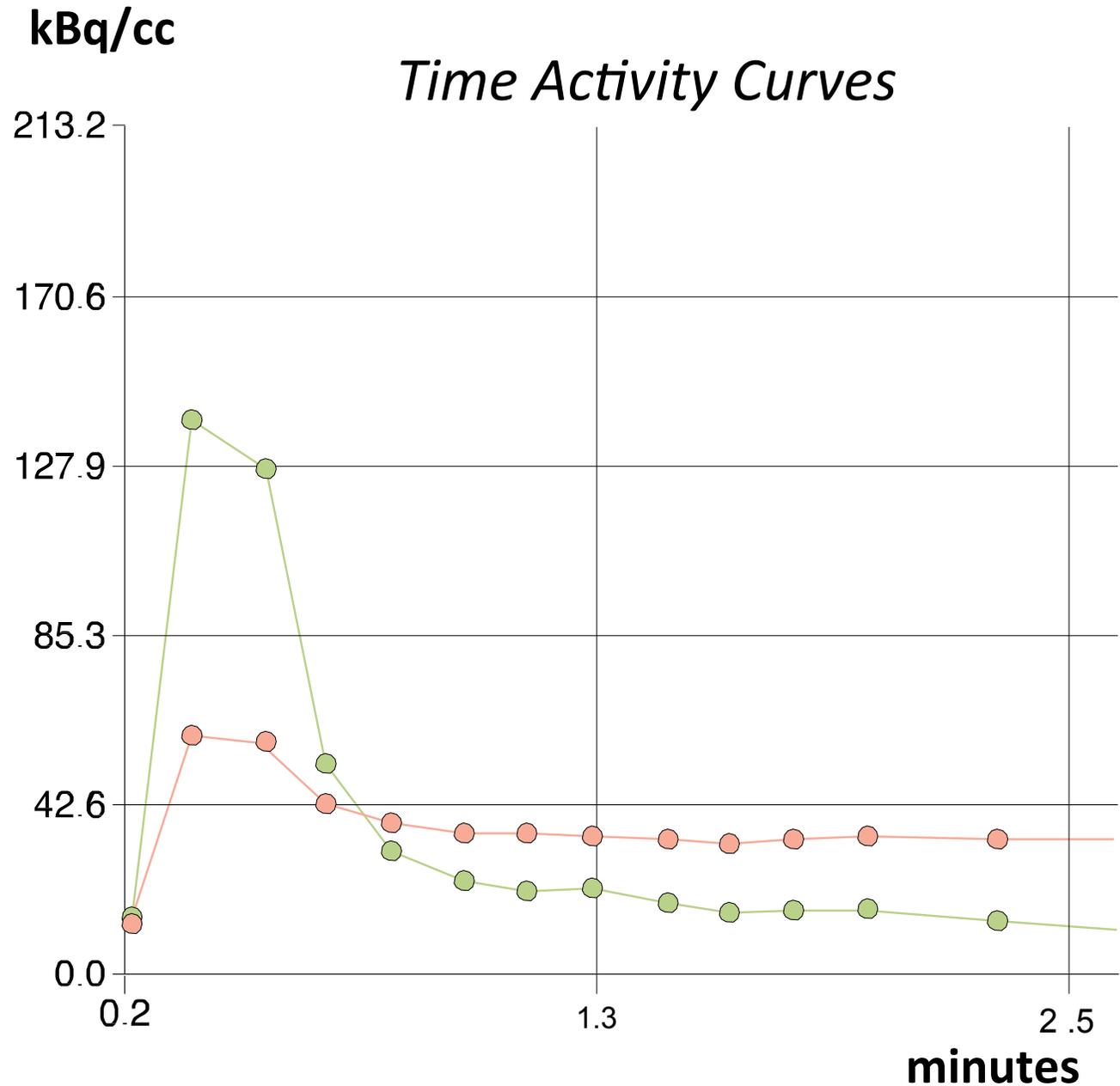
20秒まではほとんどRVが描出される。引き続き肺とLV内腔が描出される (slice 3)。その後、動脈血中からの消失とともに左室心筋が描出される。

JACC: CARDIOVASCULAR IMAGING, 2010; 3: 623-40.

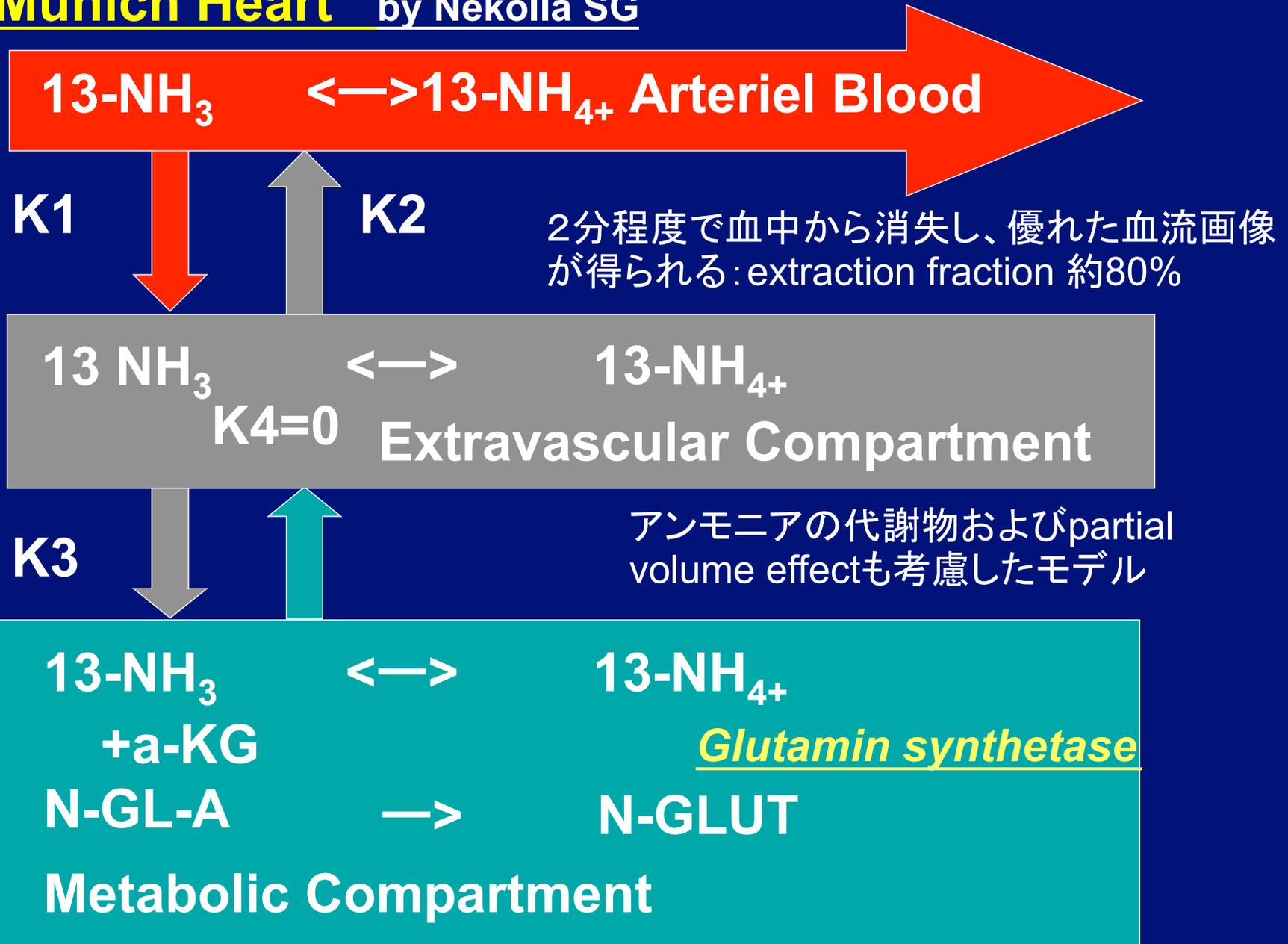
**Arterial Radiotracer
Input Function**
(緑: 左室内腔にROI)

**Myocardial
Tissue Response**
(赤: 左室心筋にROI)

Through fitting of the time activity curves with the operational equation formulated from tracer-kinetic models, myocardial blood flows are obtained in absolute units (in ml/g/min).



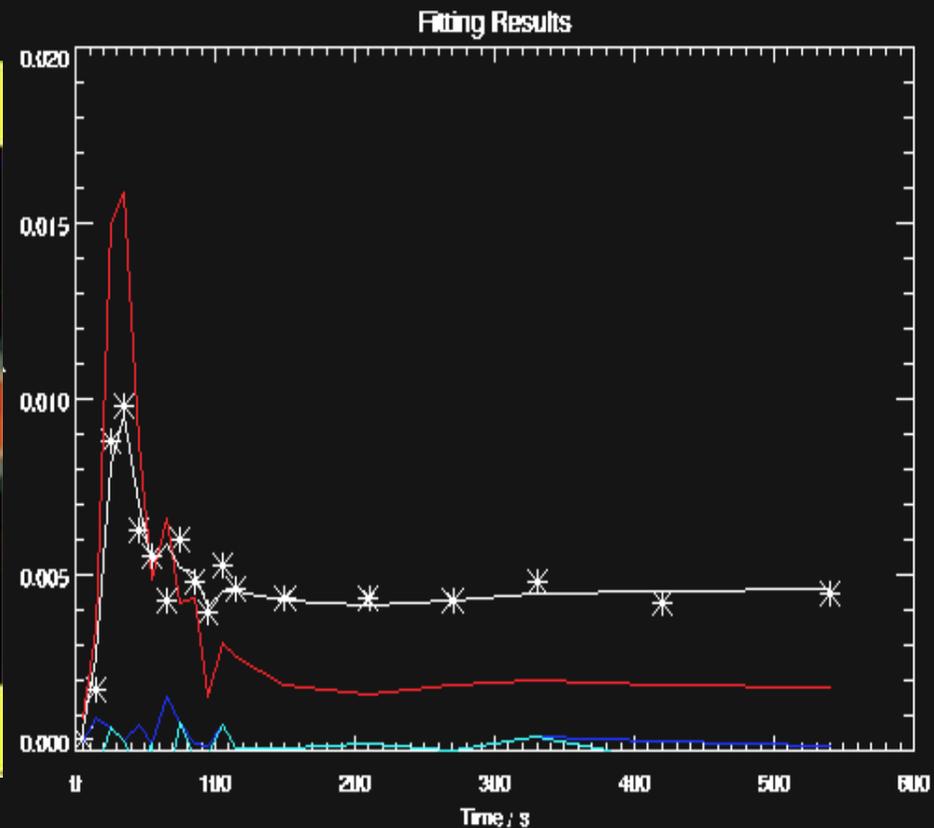
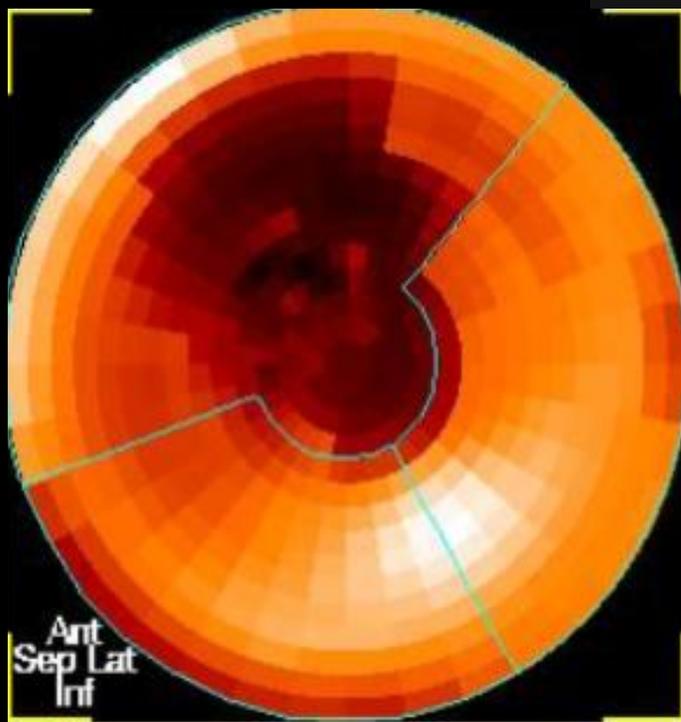
MH: Munich Heart by Nekolla SG



3 compartment model; UCLA and Michigan-Munich model

$^{13}\text{NH}_3$ PET-CT 心筋血流量測定 (Munich Heart)

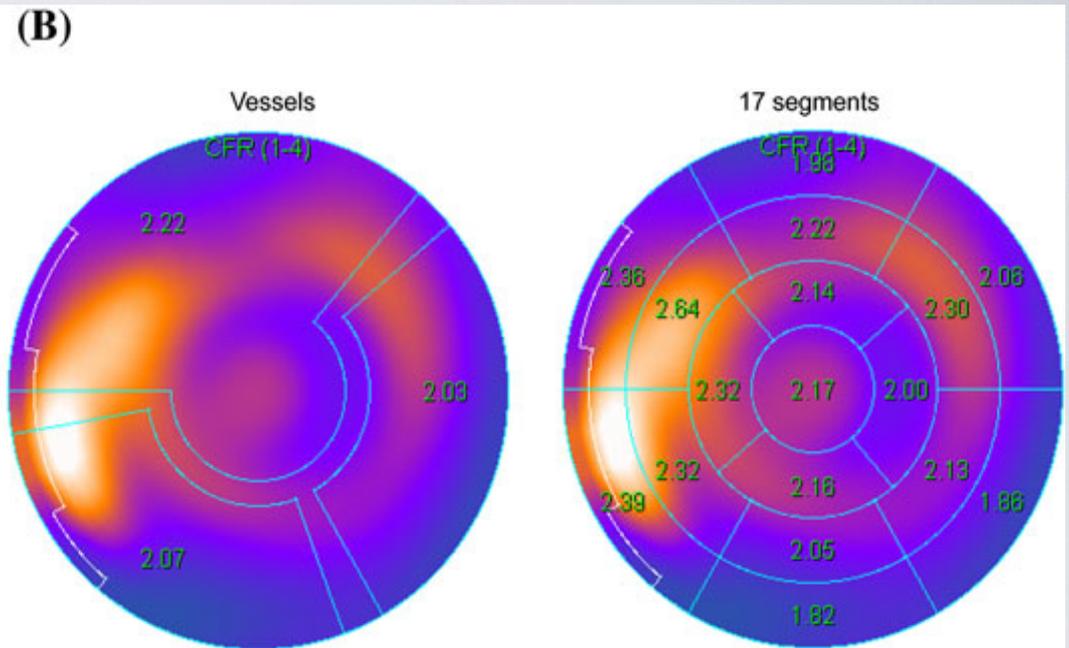
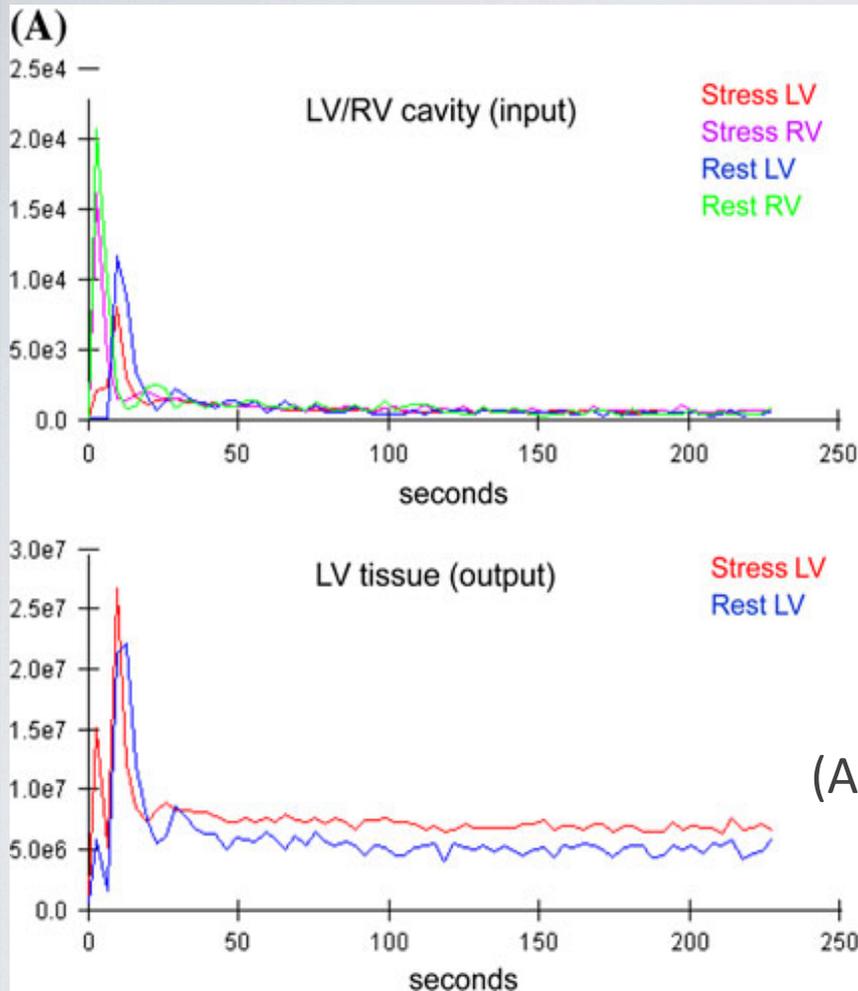
MBF
1.45
0.0
mL/min/g



LAD: 0.62 ± 0.32 mL/min/g
RCA: 1.02 ± 0.18 mL/min/g
LCX: 1.04 ± 0.18 mL/min/g

A case example of dynamic imaging with the D-SPECT camera.

Sharir T et al. J Nucl Cardiol 2010;17:890.



(A) Time-activity curves with input and output functions generated for the Tc-99m tracer injected during adenosine stress and at rest.

(B) Polar maps of the same patient, showing normal coronary reserve flow index

(Courtesy Marcelo DiCarli, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA.)

DNM530cを用いた二核種同時収集

Feasibility of I-123 BMIPP and Tc-99m Tetrofosmin Dual Isotope SPECT with Dynamic Acquisition Using a Fast Gamma Camera with CZT Detector

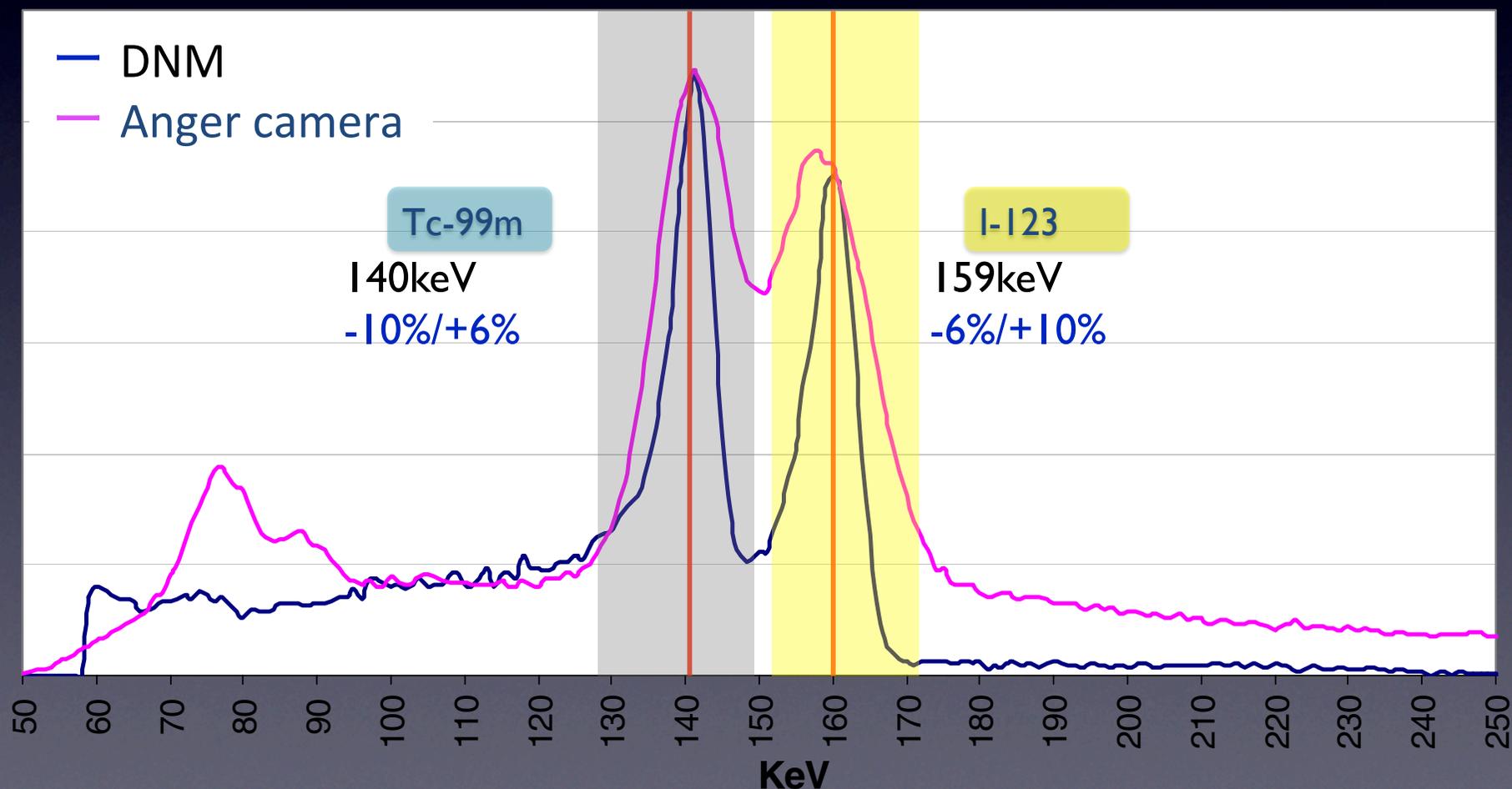
Kawaguchi N¹, Miyagawa M¹, Okizuka Y¹, Kido T¹,
Kurata A¹, Ishimura H², Takahashi Y³, Mochizuki T¹;

¹Radiology, Ehime University,

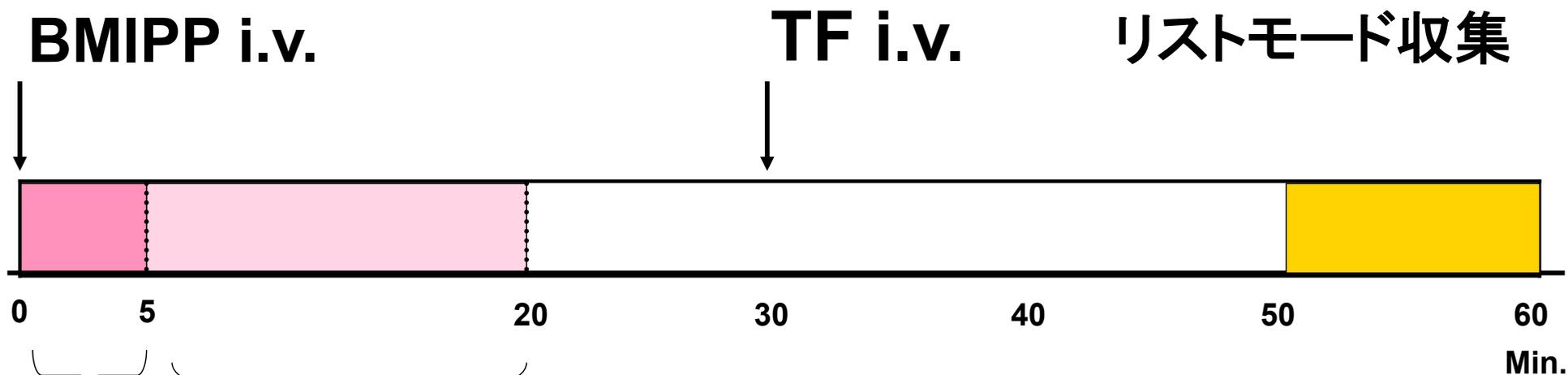
²Radiological Technology, Ehime University, Ehime, Japan, ³Radiological
Technology, Gunma Prefectural College of Health Sciences, Gunma,
Japan

Tc-99m / I-123 dual isotope SPECT

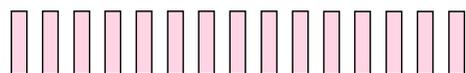
- Clear separation of Tc-99m and I-123 energy peaks on DNM
- Determination of the most appropriate energy window by using a point-source phantom



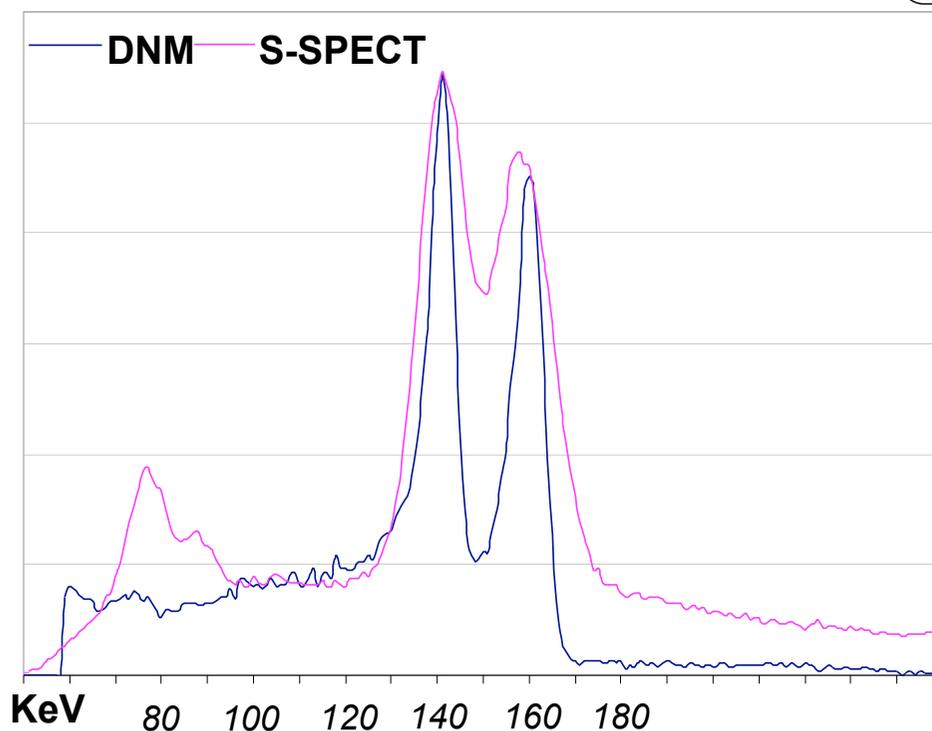
BMIPP Dynamic Protocol



1~10 frame
30sec×10 sets



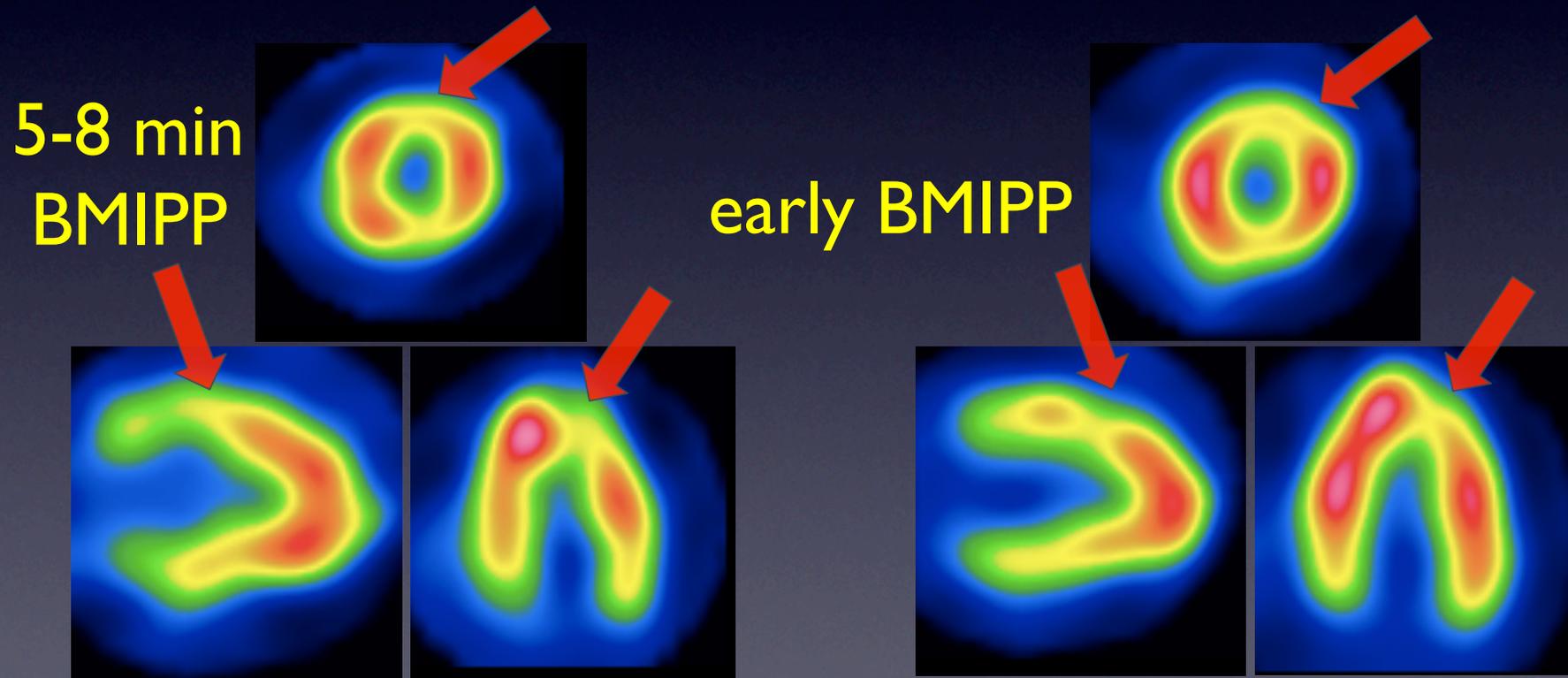
11~25 frame
60sec×15 sets



MPI

Results

- The segmental defect scores of 5-8 min interval image corresponded to those of early BMIPP image with a concordance rate of 96.5% (82/85).



- The deficit was clearly detected by 5-8 min image.

Conclusion

- After 5 min, BMIPP image was stabilized resulting in excellent image quality with 3-min acquisition.
- The BMIPP/TF dual-isotope SPECT could clearly demonstrate the perfusion-metabolism mismatch.

まとめ

- ・ 半導体装置を用いることで、5分以内で心筋血流 SPECTが得られる。→スループットの改善あるいは被曝の低減が得られる。QGSも5分で可能。
- ・ 仰臥位に引き続き腹臥位撮影を追加することで、特異度が改善する可能性。
- ・ エネルギー分解能の改善により、I-123標識製剤と Tc-99m製剤のdual SPECTが可能。
- ・ ダイナミック収集の解析により、心筋血流予備能(MFR)の定量評価の可能性。(自動解析ソフトウェアの開発)