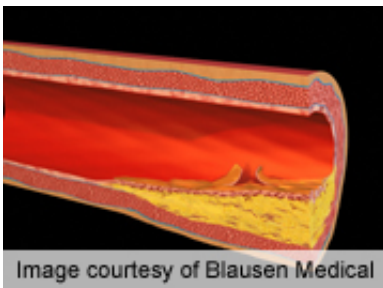


Noninvasive ^{18}F -fluoride PET can identify culprit coronary plaques

November 12 2013



Combined positron emission tomography and computed tomography using the radioactive tracer ^{18}F -sodium fluoride can identify ruptured and high-risk coronary plaques, according to a study published online Nov. 11 in *The Lancet*.

(HealthDay)—Combined positron emission tomography (PET) and computed tomography (CT) using the radioactive tracer ^{18}F -sodium fluoride (^{18}F -NaF) can identify ruptured and high-risk coronary plaques, according to a study published online Nov. 11 in *The Lancet*.

Nikhil V. Joshi, M.D., from the University of Edinburgh in the United Kingdom, and colleagues conducted a prospective clinical trial involving 40 patients with [myocardial infarction](#) and 40 with stable angina who underwent ^{18}F -NaF and ^{18}F -fluorodeoxyglucose (^{18}F -FDG) PET-CT and invasive [coronary angiography](#). The comparison of ^{18}F -fluoride tissue-to-background ratios of culprit and non-culprit coronary plaques of patients with [acute myocardial infarction](#) was the primary end point.

The researchers found that the highest coronary ^{18}F -NaF uptake was seen in the culprit plaque (median maximum tissue-to-background ratio: culprit, 1.66 versus highest non-culprit, 1.24) in 93 percent of the patients with myocardial infarction. Coronary ^{18}F -FDG was generally obscured by myocardial uptake, and no differences were seen between culprit and non-culprit lesions where discernible. At the site of all carotid plaque ruptures, marked ^{18}F -NaF occurred, which correlated with histological evidence of active calcification, macrophage infiltration, apoptosis, and necrosis. Plaques with focal ^{18}F -NaF uptake were seen in 45 percent of patients with stable angina, and these were associated with more high-risk features on intravascular ultrasound compared with those without uptake.

" ^{18}F -NaF PET-CT is the first non-invasive imaging method to identify and localize ruptured and high-risk coronary plaque," the authors write.

One author disclosed financial ties to Abbott Diagnostics.

More information: [Abstract](#)

[Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

[Editorial \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

Copyright © 2013 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

Citation: Noninvasive ^{18}F -fluoride PET can identify culprit coronary plaques (2013, November 12) retrieved 21 November 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2013-11-noninvasive-18f-fluoride-pet-culprit-coronary.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--