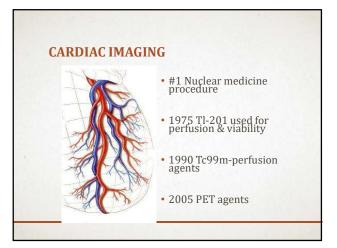


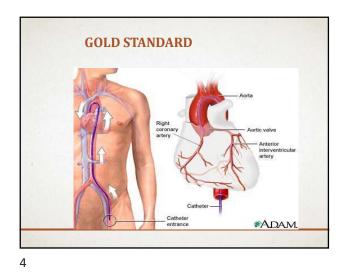
Wendy Galbraith, PharmD, FAPhA, BCNP Wendy-galbraith@ouhsc.edu

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#### **OBJECTIVES**

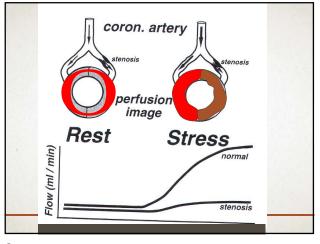
- 1. Recall the Properties of PET and SPECT MPI tracers
- 2. Describe the PET imaging technology used for myocardial imaging
- 3. Identify clinical applications for F-18 flurpiridaz



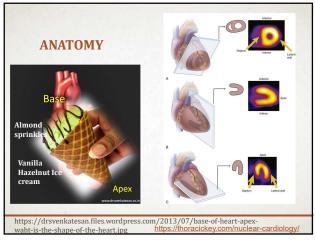




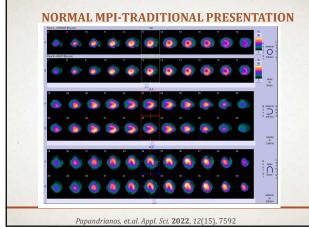
# CARDIAC CATHERITIZATION DISTRICTION Anability to image small vessels, underestimating disease Anay not distinguish hypoperfused viable myocardium vs. infarcted tissue Anay not distinguish hypoperfused viable myocardium vs. Anay not distinguish hy



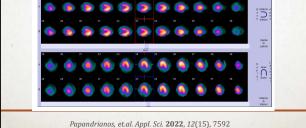








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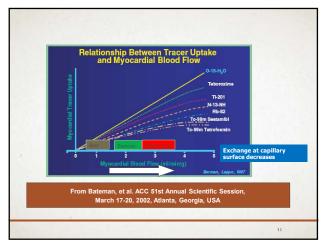


## PERFUSION RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

• Ideal tracer:

- Myocardial extraction of RP is proportional to coronary artery blood flow
  - High extraction fraction
- Negligible interference w/myocardial visualization from adjacent organs and tissue
- No significant attenuation of the agent by tissues between the heart and the camera
- Retained in the myocardium to allow for image acquisition
- High photon yield detectable w/standard equipment
- Low cost, patient safety, availability

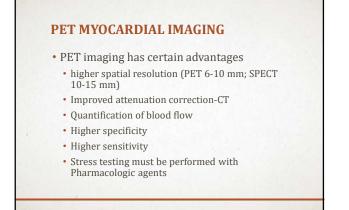
MYOCARDIAL IMAGING AGENTS				
SPECT AGENTS	Application			
Tc99m-PYP	Cardiac Amyloidosis			
Tc99m RBC & Tin in kits	Blood Pool agent			
TI-201 chloride	Perfusion agent-not on market			
Tc99m sestamibi	Perfusion agent			
Tc99m tetrofosmin	Perfusion agent			
I-123 Iobenguane	Sympathetic innervation			
Rb-82 chloride	Perfusion agent			
N-13 Ammonia	Perfusion agent			
F-18 FDG	Metabolism agent			



Property	<sup>201</sup> TI	99mTc Sestamibi	99mTc Tetrofosmin	
Half-life	73 hr	6 hr	6hr	
Photon Energy	68-80 keV (94%)	140 keV (88%)	140 keV (88%)	
Availability	Cyclotron	Generator-local	Generator-local	
Chemistry	+1 Cation Hydrophilic	+1 Cation Lipophilic	+1 Cation Lipophilic	
Mechanism of uptake and retention	Active Na/K ATPase Redistributes- 20 min	Passive Diffusion Fixed mitochondria associated >7 hrs	Passive Diffusion Fixed cytosol associated >6 hrs	
% activity in target organ	~4%	~ 1.2%	~ 1.0%	
Adm.Activity	2-4mCi (74-148MBq)	10-30mCi (370- 1110MBq)	10-30mCi (370- 1110MBq)	
First-pass Study	No	Yes	Yes	



PET Property	82Rubidium	<sup>13</sup> N Ammonia	<sup>18</sup> FDG
Half-life	75 sec	10 min	109 min
Positron avg. energy and range in tissue	1.5 MeV/ 7.1 mm*	0.4 MeV/ 1.8 mm	0.25 MeV/ 0.6 mm
Availability	Sr-82 Generator	Cyclotron-on site	Cyclotron-w/in 2 hr
Chemistry Uptake Mechanism	Rubidium cation Active Na/K ATPase Pump	Uncharged lipophilic Trapped as N-13 glutamine	Nucleophilic Sub. Facilitated Uptake
Administered Activity	50-60 mCi	10-20 mCi	0.1 mCi/kg
Critical Organ	Kidney= 1.92 rad/ 60 mCi	Bladder= 0.6 rad/ 20 mCi	Bladder=3.2 rem/ 10 mCi



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**Customs and Border Protection:** 

detection of radiation in the body. He too had had a PET MPI with Rb82, in

**Homeland Security** 

since then.

### **ESTABLISHED CLINICAL APPLICATIONS**

	Parameter	Threshold	Measured	Reported	References
Global (LV)	Defect extent (%LV)	3%-5%	Always	Frequently	36-39
	No. of SDs below mean normal	2.5	Always	Seldom	36-39
	Defect severity (%LV)	3%-5%	Always	Seldom	24
7-segment model	SSS	4	Always	Frequently	24
	Ischemic burden (%LV)	10%-12%	Frequently	Frequently	25
	Vability (%LV)	7%-20%	Frequently	Frequently	35
ascular territory	Defect extent (% territory)	3%-12%	Always	Frequenty	36-39
Defect/territory	Stress-to-rest improvement	2%-10%	Always	Frequently	36-39
17-segment model	SDS	2	Aways	Frequently	26
	re due to differences in protocols or so offware used, which also includes vers				ative parameters

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#### **ESTABLISHED CLINICAL APPLICATIONS**

Function

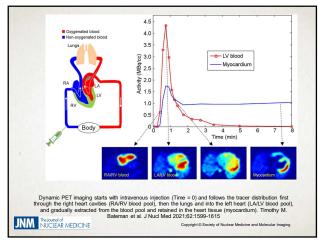
	Threshol	Threshold abnormal			
Parameter	Males	Females	Measured	Reported	References
Systolic/global					
LVEF (%)	<43-52	<51-60	Always	Aways	36-39,45
End-diastolic volume (mL)	>149-197	>102-122	Always	Frequently	36-39,45
End-systolic volume (mL)	>70-82	>42-46	Always	Frequently	36-39,45
LV mass (g)	>208	>158	Frequently	Seldom	36
Summed thickening score	>3	>3	Frequently	Seldom	64
Summed wall motion score	>3	>3	Frequently	Seldom	64
TID	1.14-1.36	1.14-1.36	Always	Frequently	55-59,60
Diastolic/global					
PFR (end-diastolic volume/s	i) <1.7		Frequently	Seldom	46
Time to PFR (ms)	>208		Frequently	Seldom	46
Note that potential for measurin number associated with age of a		parameters depend	s on the specific soft	ware used, which als	o includes versio

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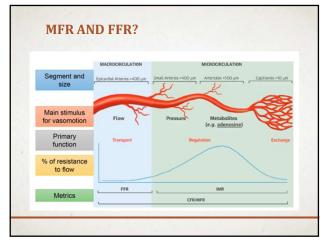
#### METHODS TO MEASURE MYOCARDIAL BLOOD FLOW (MBF)

- From regions of interest assigned to the Left Ventricular blood pool and the Left Ventricular myocardium on dynamic images, time-activity cures can be derived that plot patterns of radiotracer activity as a function of time
- Through fitting of the time-activity curves with an operational equation from tracer-kinetic models, the myocardial blood flow is obtained in absolute units

• mL/g/min









#### MYOCARDIAL BLOOD FLOW QUANTIFICATION

Rest MBF

- Normal coronary arteries, resting MBF is 0.8 1.2 mL/g/min
- Stress MBF
  Normal flow usually increases 3-4 fold during stress
- MFR = Myocardial Flow Reserve
  - Ability of the myocardium to increase blood flow in response to stress
    - Stress MBF/Resting MBF
    - Normal is typically 3-4 (No units)

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#### CORONARY FLOW RESERVE (CFR) OR MYOCARDIAL FLOW RESERVE (MFR)

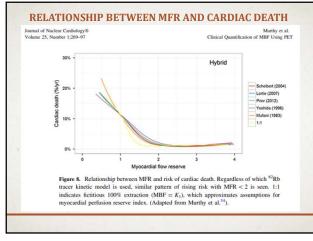
- The consensus is that a coronary flow reserve higher than 2 had a better recovery six months after a heart attack.
- A coronary flow reserve lower than 2 means you have a higher suspicion of flow limiting ischemia or diffuse micro-vascular disease

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#### **UTILITY OF MFR**

- Will it ever provide enough information to routinely predict obstructive stenosis and replace MPI –NO
  - Does rule out diffuse CAD from left main and 3-vessel disease
    Microvascular disease present with chest pain, but a normal finding on coronary angiography and MPI
  - finding on coronary angiography and MPI

    Risk factors that decrease CFR include Diabetes, hypertension,
  - age, obesity
  - CAD of intermediate severity (40% to 70% occlusion) will have significant variability in MFR





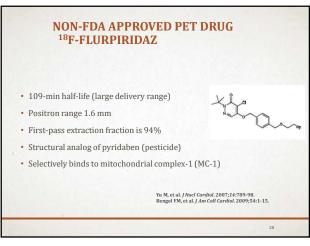


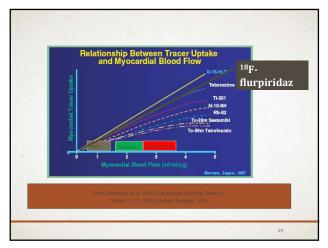
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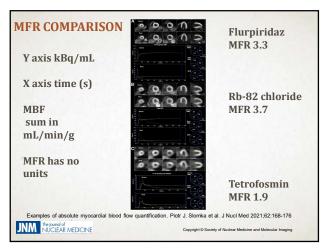
## PET

- Myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) with positron emission tomography (PET) has been shown to be superior to single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT). Nevertheless, widespread clinical use of PET MPI has been limited by the currently available PET myocardial perfusion tracers.
- N-13 labeled ammonia requires an on site cyclotron
- Rubidium-82 (Rb)
  - The high recurrent cost of the generator
  - The long positron range that lowers image resolution
  - A very short 75-second half-life that makes it incompatible with exercisestress imaging.
  - Myocardial extraction fraction of Rb-82 is the lowest among the currently available PET perfusion tracers. This reduces the intensity of imaged perfusion defects and makes Rb-82 less than ideal for absolute quantification of myocardial blood flow (MBF).

https://www.itnonline.com/article/flurpiridaz-f-18-may-expand-pet-myocardial-perfusion-imaging



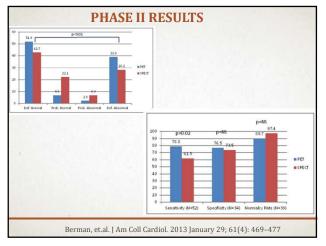




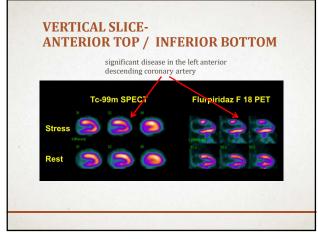


#### **F-18 FLURPIRIDAZ PHASE II**

- Objective: Compare flurpiridaz diagnostic performance to Tc99m mibi for image quality, interpretative certainty, defect magnitude and detection of coronary artery disease (CAD)(>50% stenosis) on invasive coronary angiography (ICA)
- 143 patients
- 21 centers
- rest-stress PET and Tc-99m SPECT-MPI
- Eighty-six patients underwent ICA
- 39 had low-likelihood of CAD
- Images were scored by three independent, blinded readers

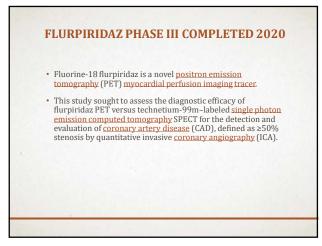


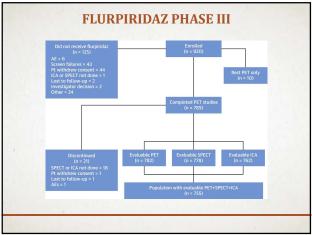
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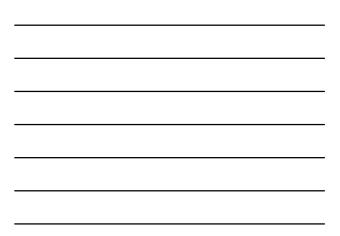


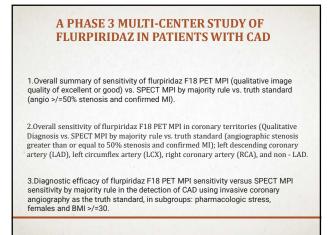


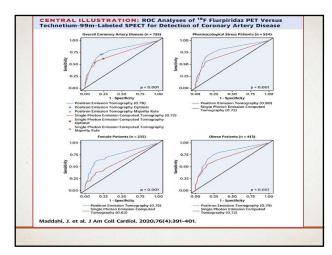


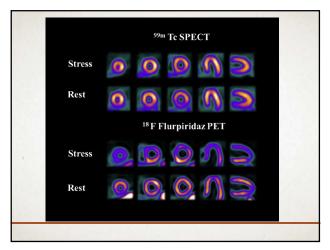


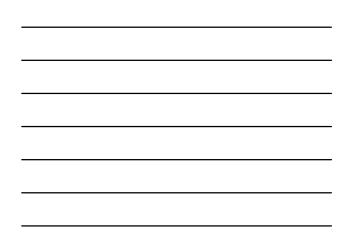


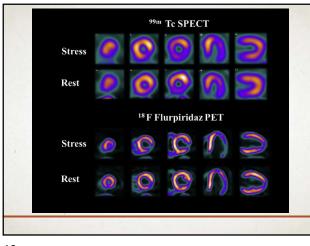




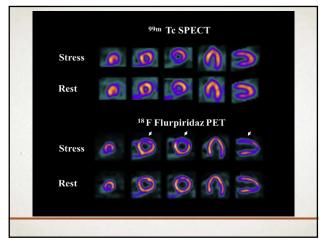


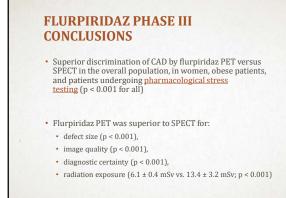


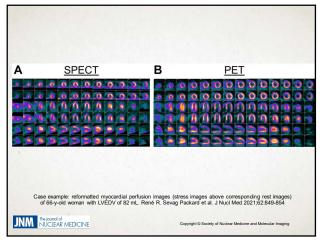




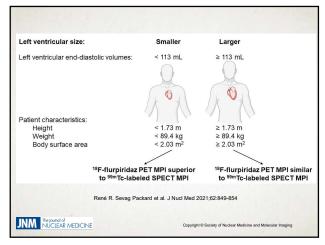




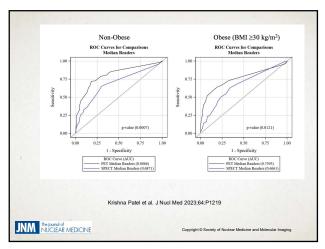














#### PET QUANTIFICATION F-18 FLURPIRIDAZ PROTOCOL

 18F-Flurpiridaz PET Segmental and Territory Myocardial Blood Flow Metrics: Incremental Value Beyond Perfusion for CAD Categorization

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## FLURPIRIDAZ PET IMAGING & QUANTIFICATION PROCEDURES

• NPO 3 hours – no caffeine for 12 hours

Two flurpiridaz PET imaging sessions REST/STRESS with Regadenoson

Position patient supine in PET/CT scanner

• CT imaging of the chest

PET imaging acquisition start 10 seconds prior to flurpiridaz

Flurpiridaz 3 mCi administered intravenously as a bolus over 10 s, followed by a 5- to 10-mL saline flush.

Dynamic list-mode data collected for 10 min

Thereafter, the list-mode data framed into a scan sequence of 12 × 10, 4 × 30, 1 × 60, and 1 × 300 s
 Images reconstructed with iterative algorithm with no filtering (e.g. using a 2-dimensional ordered-subset; 8 subsets and 21 iterations

Stress study performed approximately at 30 min after the rest injection, Pharm stress agent administered with 5 mL saline flush followed by 6 mCi flurpiridaz 30 seconds after stress agent followed by 3  $\pm$  10 to mL saline flush

Time-activity curve values measured before the stress injection are averaged and subtracted from the stress time-activity curve before the modeling analysis is performed

otope production method				
	Generator	Cyclotron	Cyclotron	Cyclotron
otope half-life (min)	1.27	10	2.0	110
sitron range (mm) RMS	2.6	0.57	1.0	0.23
age resolution (mm) FWHM	8	5	6	5
fective dose (mSv/GBq)	1	2	1	20
ak stress/rest* extraction (%)	35/70	95/100	100	95/100
ak stress/rest* retention (%)	25/70	50/90	0	55/90
ollover from adjacent organs	Stomach wall	Liver and lung	Liver	Early liver
gulatory status	FDA-approved: 2 suppliers	FDA-approved: ANDA required for onsite production	Not FDA- approved	Phase 3 trials partially completed
pical rest dose for 3D/2D (mCl <sup>†</sup> )	30/45	10/15	20/30	2/3
pical stress dose for 3D/2D (mCi <sup>†</sup> )	30/45	10/15	20/30	6/7
otocol features	Rapid protocol	Permits exercise <sup>1</sup> ; delay of 4-5 half-lives between rest and stress unless different doses used	Rapid protocol; no tracer retention for routine MPI	Permits exercise <sup>1</sup> ; different doses for rest and stress required

