

# Myocardial Perfusion Imaging Protocols

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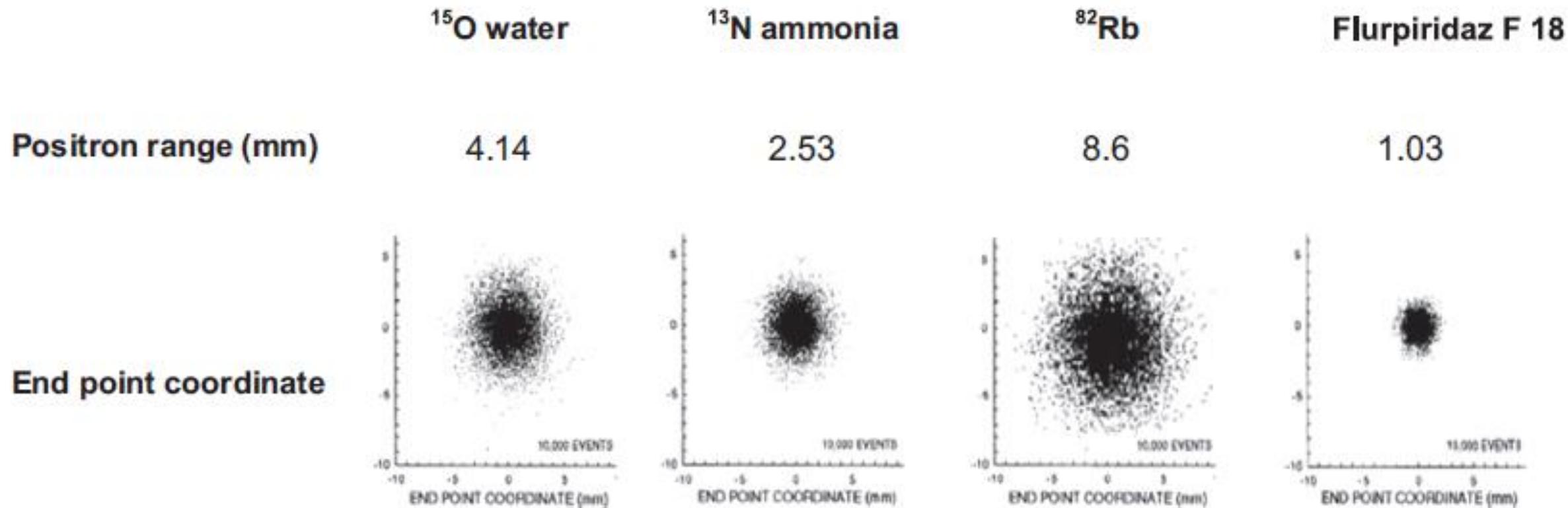
# Disclosures

- Research Support: Siemens, GE
- Consultant: Pfizer, Medtrace, GE, Jubilant

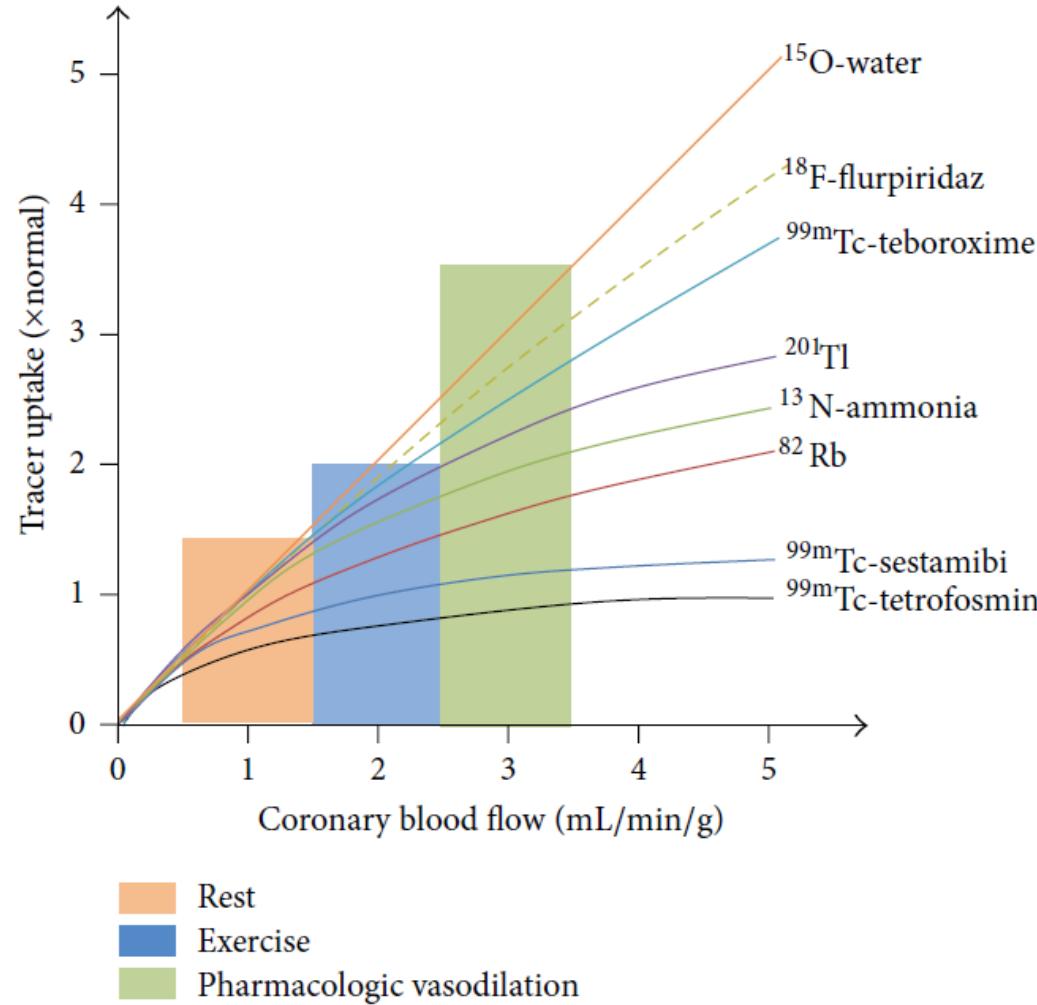
# PET Radiotracers

Characteristic	Rubidium <sup>82</sup>	N <sup>13</sup> ammonia	O <sup>15</sup> water	<sup>18</sup> Flurpiridaz
Supplied	Generator	Cyclotron	Cyclotron	Cyclotron/unit doses
Half-life	76 sec	9:96 min	2.09 min	109.7 min
Uptake mechanism	Active extraction	Active extraction	Freely diffusible	Active extraction
Positron range In water	1.7 mm	1.4 mm	1.5 mm	1 mm
Image quality	Very good	Excellent	Uninterpretable	Excellent
Radiotracer characteristics	Adequate	Very Good	Excellent	Very good
FDA approval	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

# Relative Imaging Properties of PET Tracers Diagnostic Accuracy



# Properties of PET Tracers



## Radiopharmaceutical

$^{18}\text{F}$ -FPZ

$^{13}\text{N}$ -Ammonia

$^{15}\text{O}$ -Water

$^{82}\text{Rb}$

## Extraction Fraction

0.9

0.8

1.0

0.5

# Patient Preparation

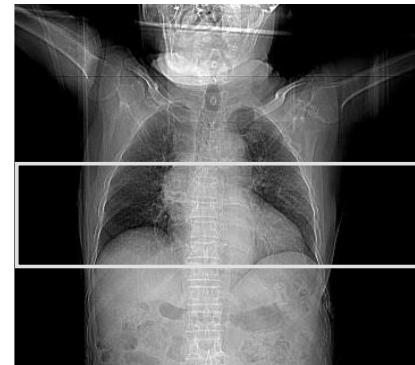
- NPO for 6 hours
- No caffeine for 18-24 hours
- Avoid theophylline containing medications for at least 48 hours

# Patient Positioning

- Ideally, the patient should be placed in the supine position, with the arms out of the camera's FOV.
- In patients with severe arthritis, whose arms cannot be positioned outside the camera's FOV, cardiac images should be obtained with the patient's arms resting on his/her side.
- Keep the patient positioned similarly for both studies

# PET Perfusion Imaging

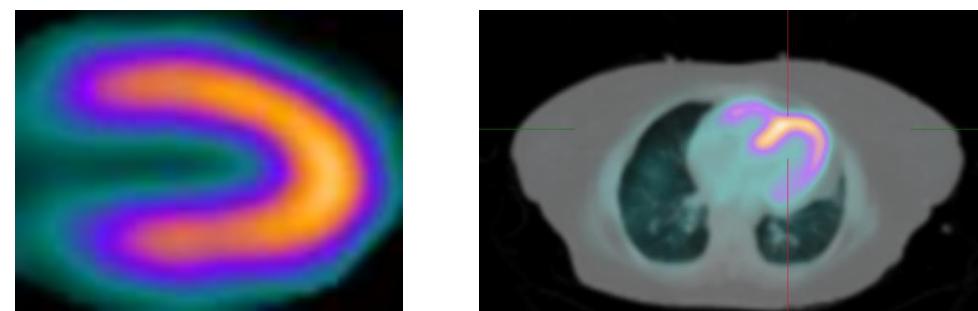
Scout



Transmission Scans



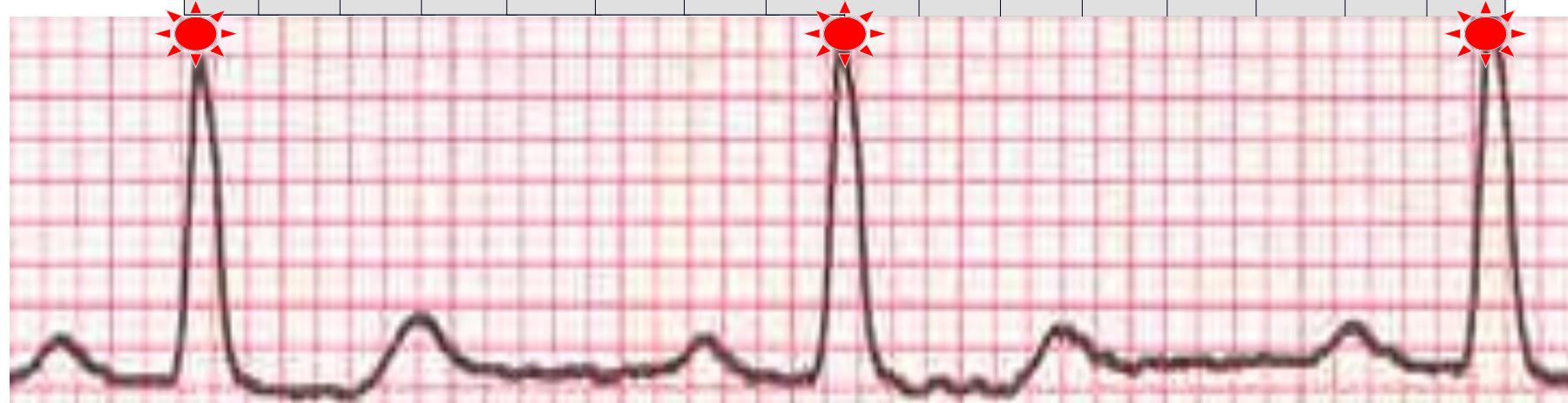
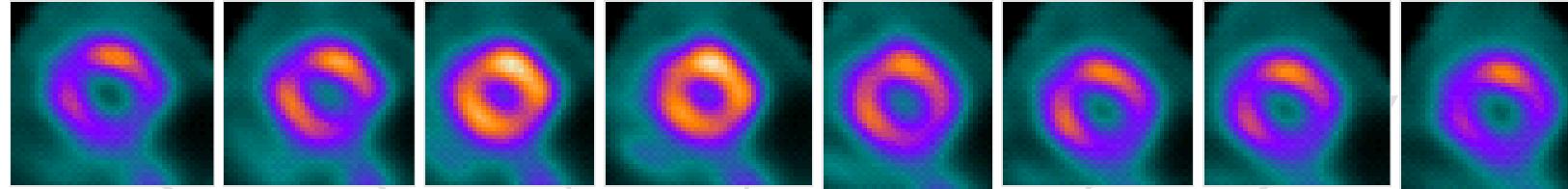
Emission Scans



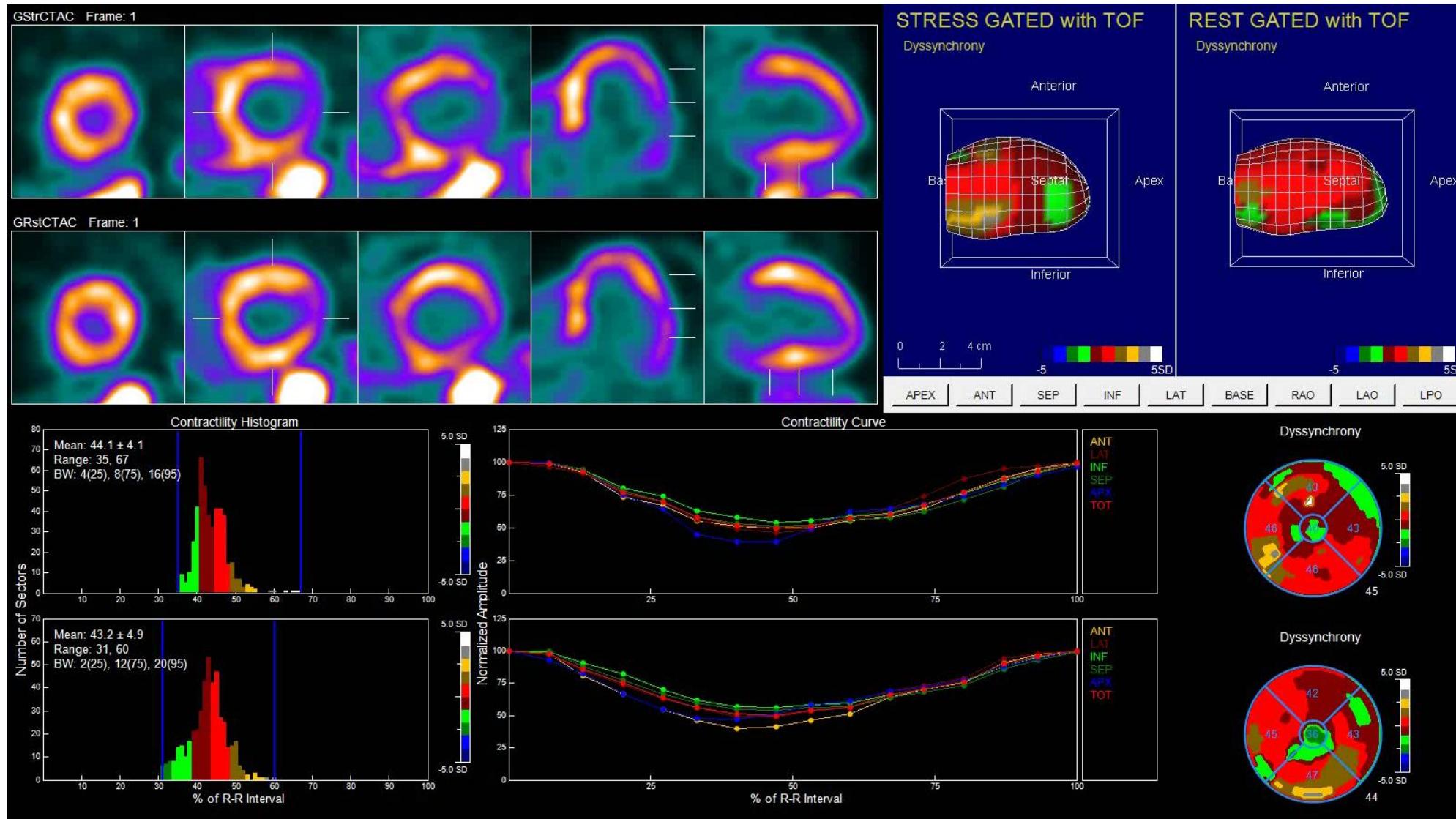
# Image acquisition

- Gated (ECG)
- Static
- Dynamic (Time)
- List mode (ECG and Time)

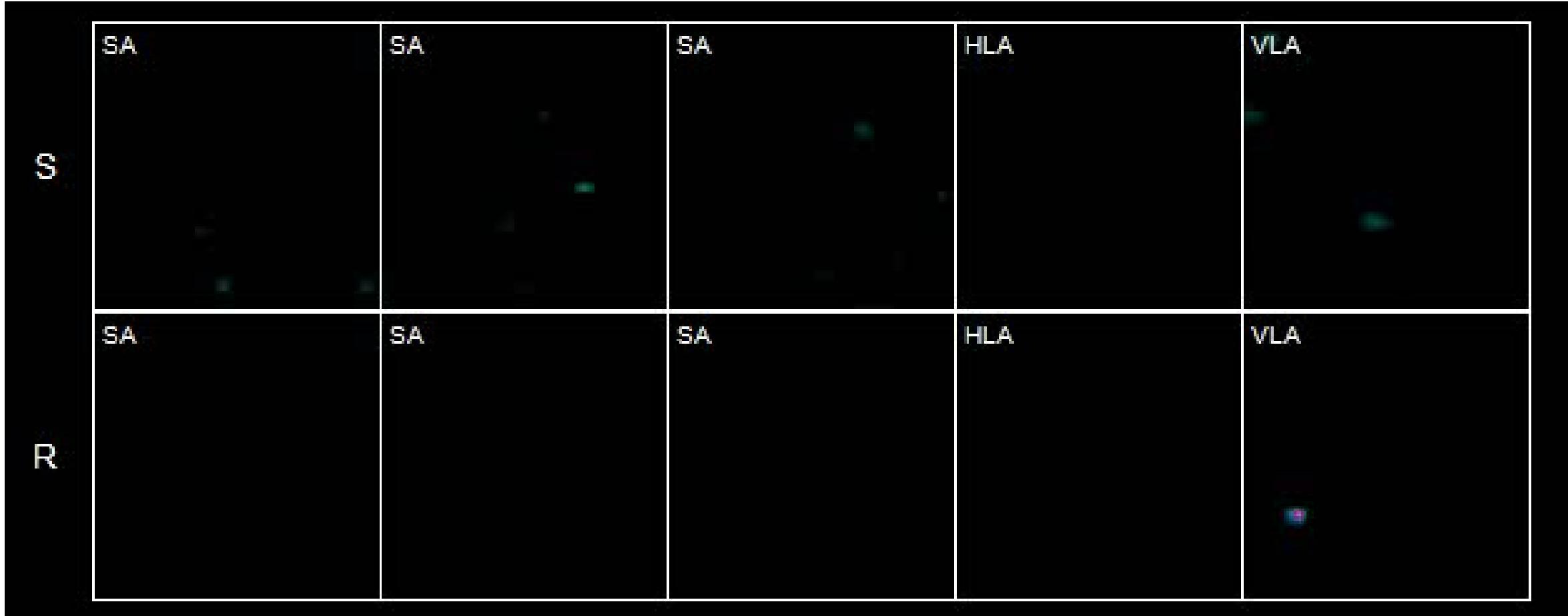
# ECG Gated Acquisition



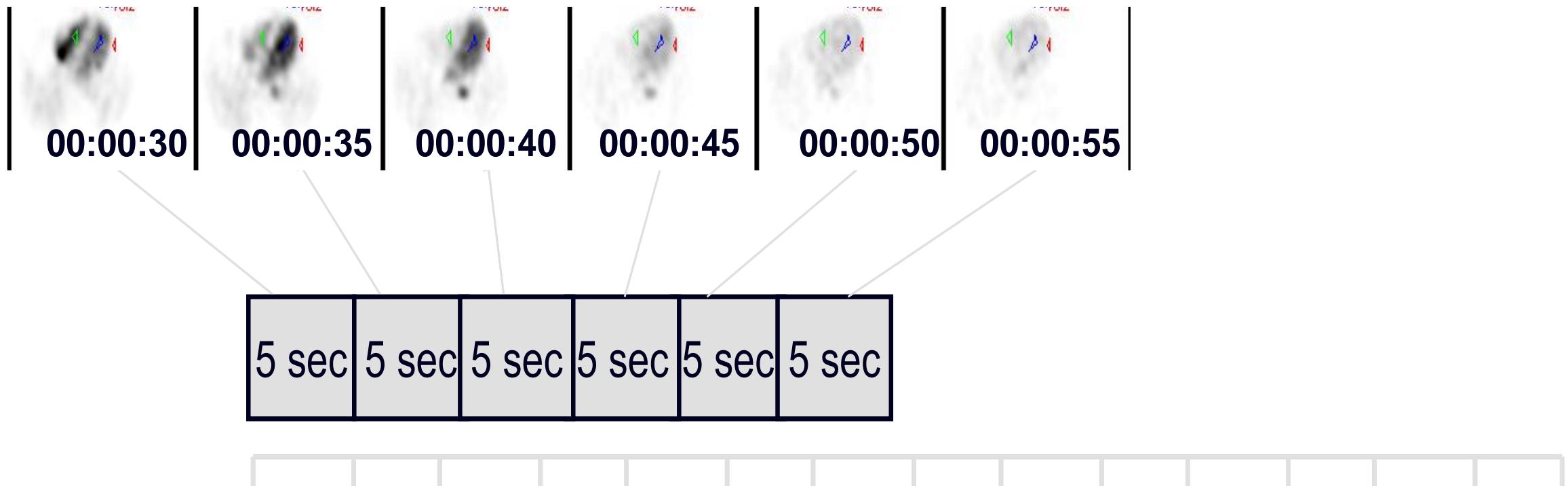
# ECG Gated Acquisition



# Dynamic Acquisition



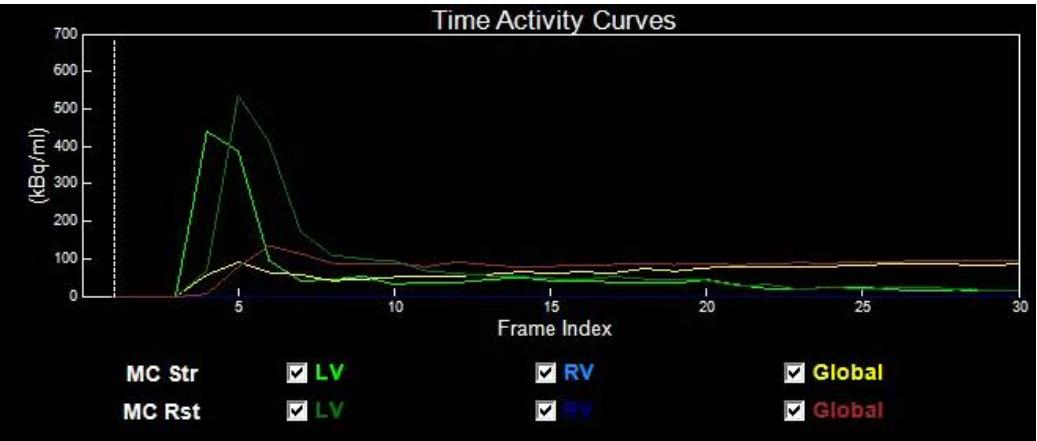
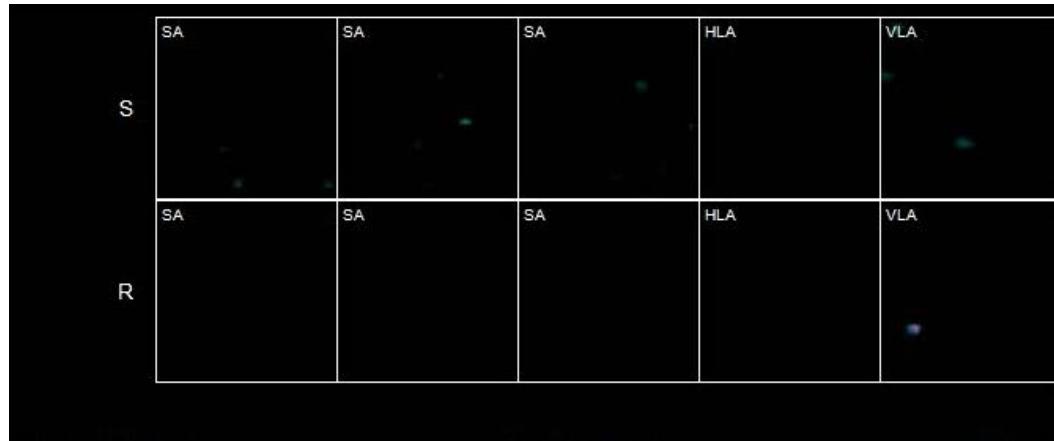
# Dynamic Acquisition



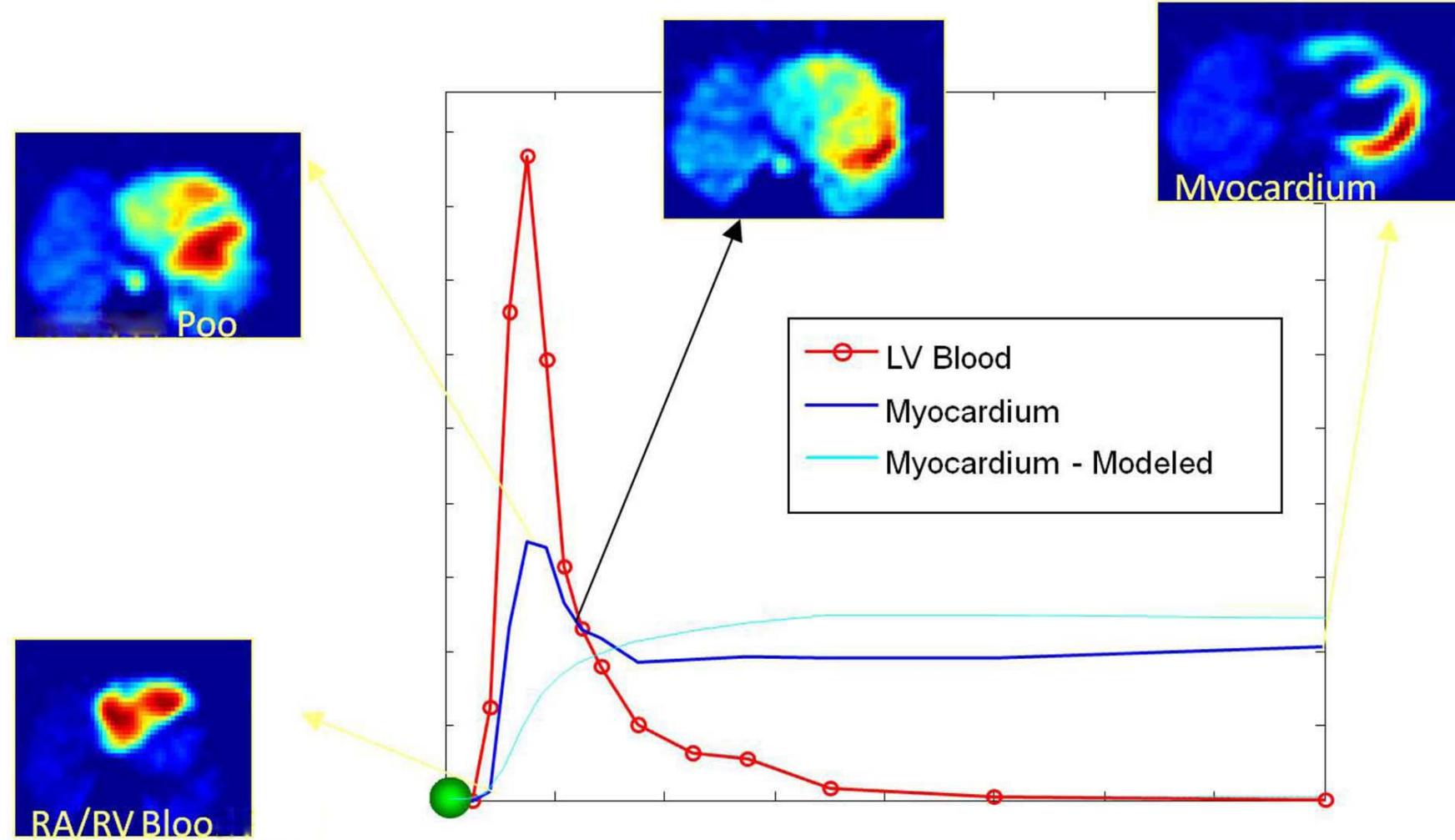
Dynamic data binned into 30 frames (16x5s, 6x10s, 3x20s, 4x30s, 1x80s)

Other bins used 9x10s, 3x30s, 1x60s, 2x120s

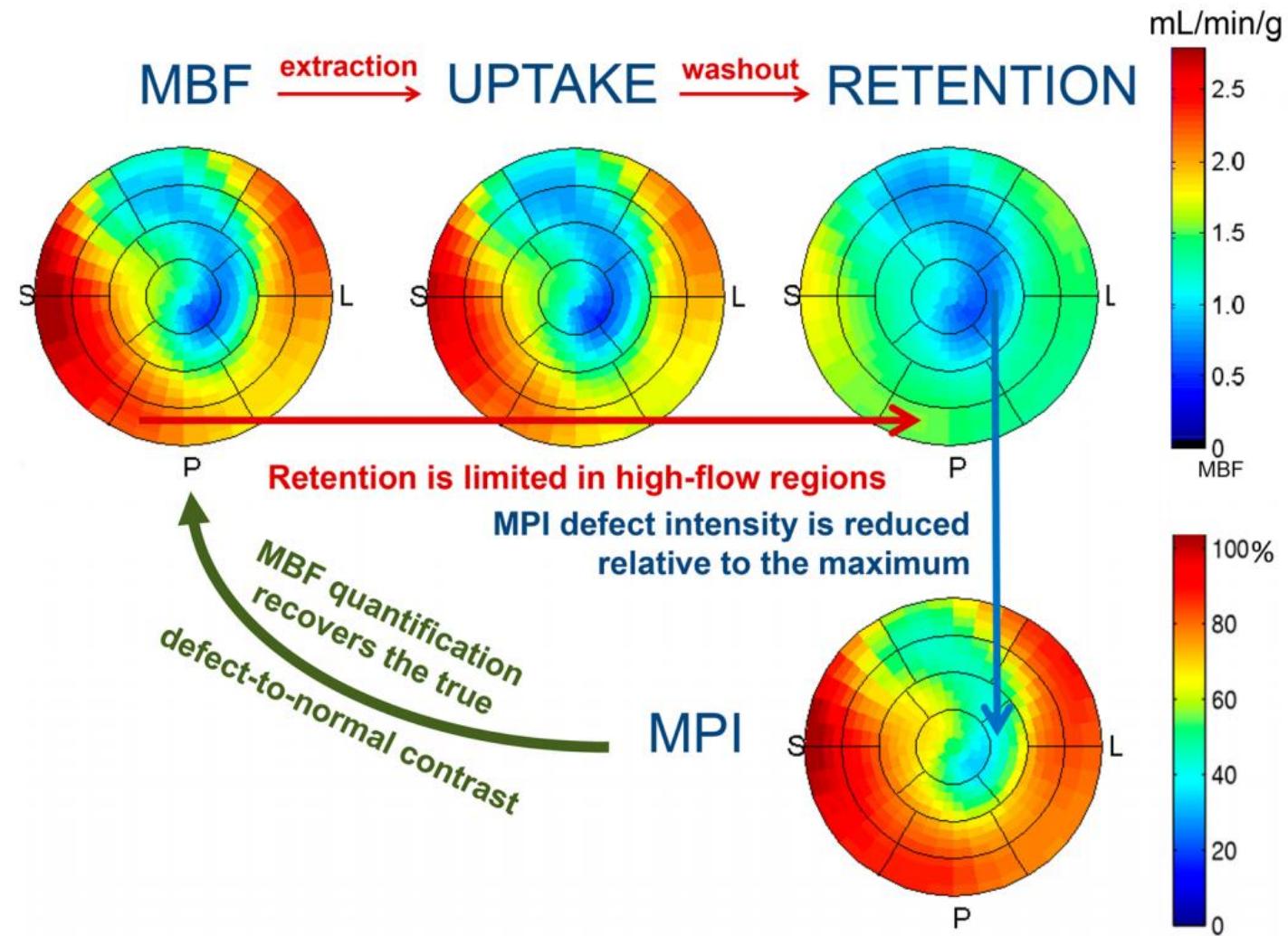
# Dynamic Acquisition



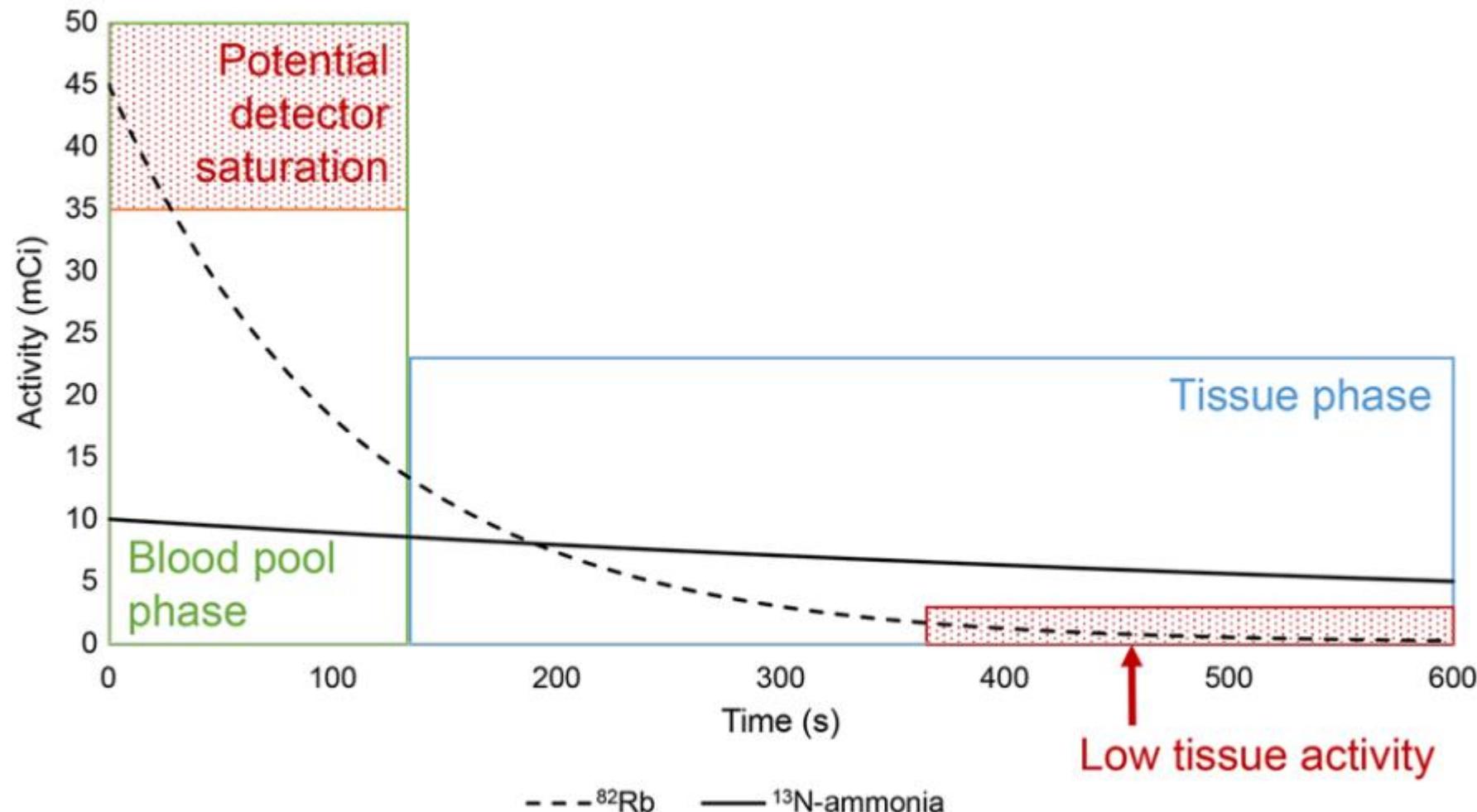
# Dynamic Imaging



# MBF Assessment



# How Much to Inject?



# MBF and MFR reference ranges for <sup>13</sup>N-ammonia PET

Publication	Sample size (n)	Age (y)	Stress agent	Rest MBF (mL/minute/g)	Stress MBF (mL/minute/g)	MFR
Hutchins et al. <sup>212</sup>	7	24 ± 4	Dipyridamole	0.88 ± 0.17	4.17 ± 1.12	4.80 ± 1.30
Chan et al. <sup>213</sup>						4.00 ± 1.30
Czernin et al. <sup>1</sup>						4.1 ± 0.90
Czernin et al. <sup>2</sup>						NR
Nagamachi et al. <sup>214</sup>						NR
Yokoyama et al. <sup>215</sup>						4.13 ± 1.38
Böttcher et al. <sup>216</sup>						3.16 ± 0.80
Campisi et al. <sup>217</sup>						3.16 ± 0.85
Nitzsche et al. <sup>218</sup>						NR
Dayanikli et al. <sup>219</sup>						4.27 ± 0.52
Sawada et al. <sup>220</sup>						3.50 ± 0.69
Beanlands et al. <sup>221</sup>						4.10 ± 0.71
Muzik et al. <sup>21</sup>						4.60 ± 0.90
Muzik et al. <sup>88</sup>						4.28 ± 0.65
Lortie et al. <sup>22</sup>						4.25 ± 0.91
DeGrado et al. <sup>223</sup>						3.61 ± 1.06
Tawakol et al. <sup>224</sup>						NR
Schindler et al. <sup>225</sup>						NR
Quercioli et al. <sup>219</sup>	21	43 ± 11	Dipyridamole	0.71 ± 0.10	2.37 ± 0.49	3.38 ± 0.67
Valenta et al. <sup>220</sup>	26	38 ± 10	Dipyridamole	0.71 ± 0.13	2.29 ± 0.51	3.28 ± 0.70
Prior et al. <sup>68</sup>	50	42 ± 13	Dipyridamole/adenosine	0.64 ± 0.12	1.98 ± 0.44	3.40 ± 1.00
Renaud et al. <sup>221</sup>	14	31 ± 6	Dipyridamole	0.68 ± 0.12	2.86 ± 1.14	4.15 ± 1.57
Slomka et al. <sup>27</sup>	15	NR	Adenosine	0.85 ± 0.16	2.77 ± 0.65	3.39 ± 1.22
Weighted mean	363 (total)	37.6		0.71	2.58	3.54

**Weighted Average:**

Rest 0.71 ml/min/g

Stress 2.58 ml/min/g

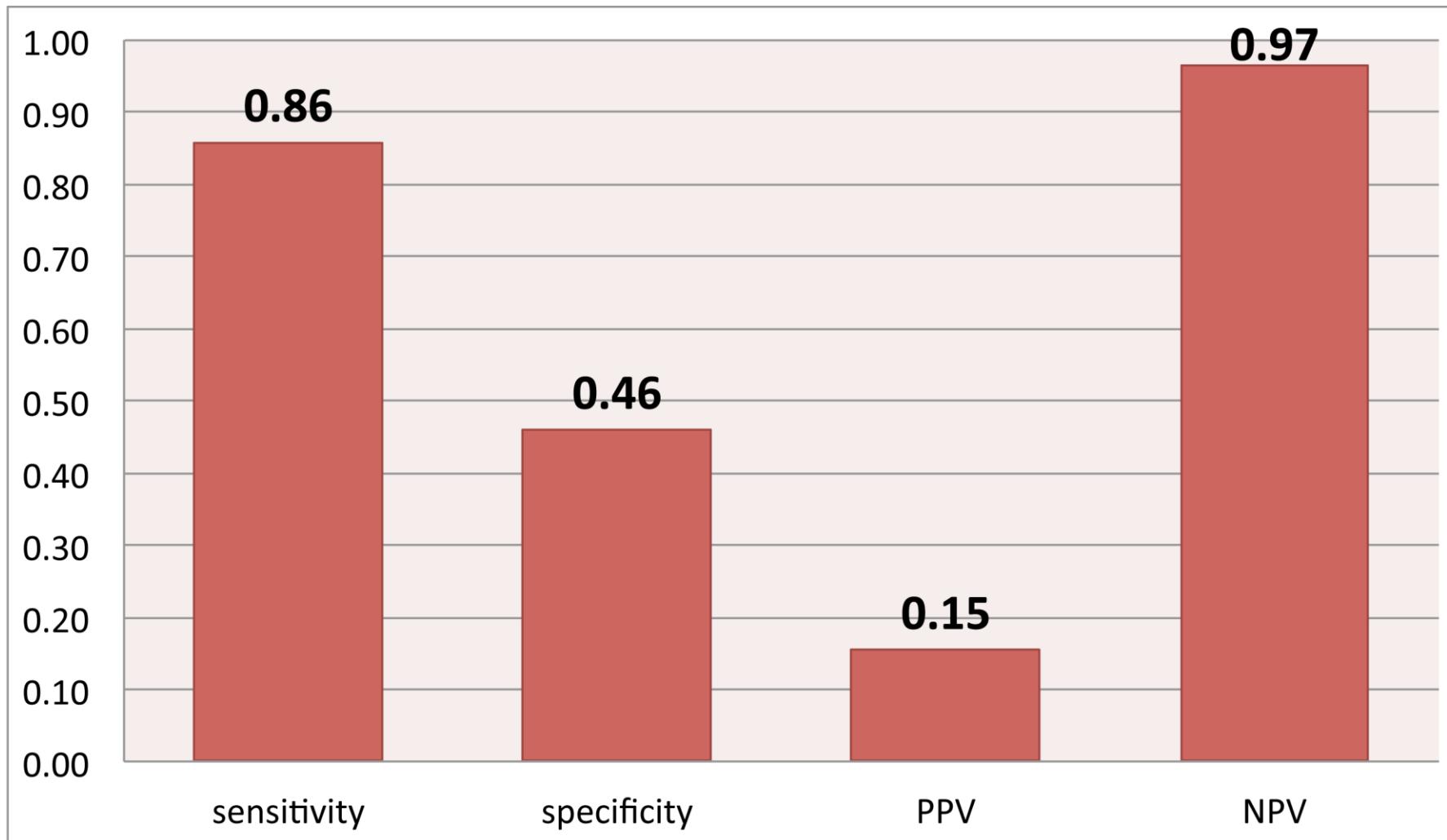
MFR 3.54

# MBF and MFR reference ranges for $^{82}\text{Rb}$ PET



Publication	Sample size (n)	Age	Stress	Post MRE	Stress MBF nL/minute/g)	MFR
Lin et al. <sup>222</sup>	11				$2.50 \pm 0.54$	NR
Lortie et al. <sup>22</sup>	14				$2.83 \pm 0.81$	$4.25 \pm 1.37$
Manabe et al. <sup>223</sup>	15		Rest 0.74 ml/min/g		$3.35 \pm 1.37$	$4.47 \pm 1.47$
Prior et al. <sup>224</sup>	22		Stress 2.86 ml/min/g		$3.82 \pm 1.21$	$3.88 \pm 0.91$
Sdringola et al. <sup>225</sup>	56				$2.89 \pm 0.50$	$4.17 \pm 0.80$
Johnson et al. <sup>171</sup>	241				$2.71 \pm 0.58$	$4.02 \pm 0.85$
Germino et al. <sup>226</sup>	9		MFR 4.07		$3.65 \pm 0.64$	NR
Renaud et al. <sup>221</sup>	14				$2.96 \pm 0.89$	$4.32 \pm 1.39$
Weighted mean	382 (total)	28.6		0.74	2.86	4.07

# Coronary flow reserve and obstructive CAD



# MBF/CFR Most Helpful in

1. Patients without known prior history of cardiac disease who present with symptoms suspicious for myocardial ischemia.
2. Patients with known CAD, in whom more specific physiological assessment is desired.
3. Identifying an increased suspicion for multivessel CAD.
4. Disparity between visual perfusion abnormalities and normal angiography, in order to assess microvascular dysfunction.
5. Heart transplant when there is a question of vasculopathy.

# MBF/CFR Need Careful Assessment



1. Patients post-CABG who can have diffuse reduction on MBF despite patent grafts.
2. Patients with large transmural infarcts where resting flow may be severely reduced such that small increases in flow lead to normal or near-normal flow reserve.
3. Patients with advanced severe chronic renal dysfunction who likewise often have diffuse coronary disease.
4. Patients with severe LV dysfunction.

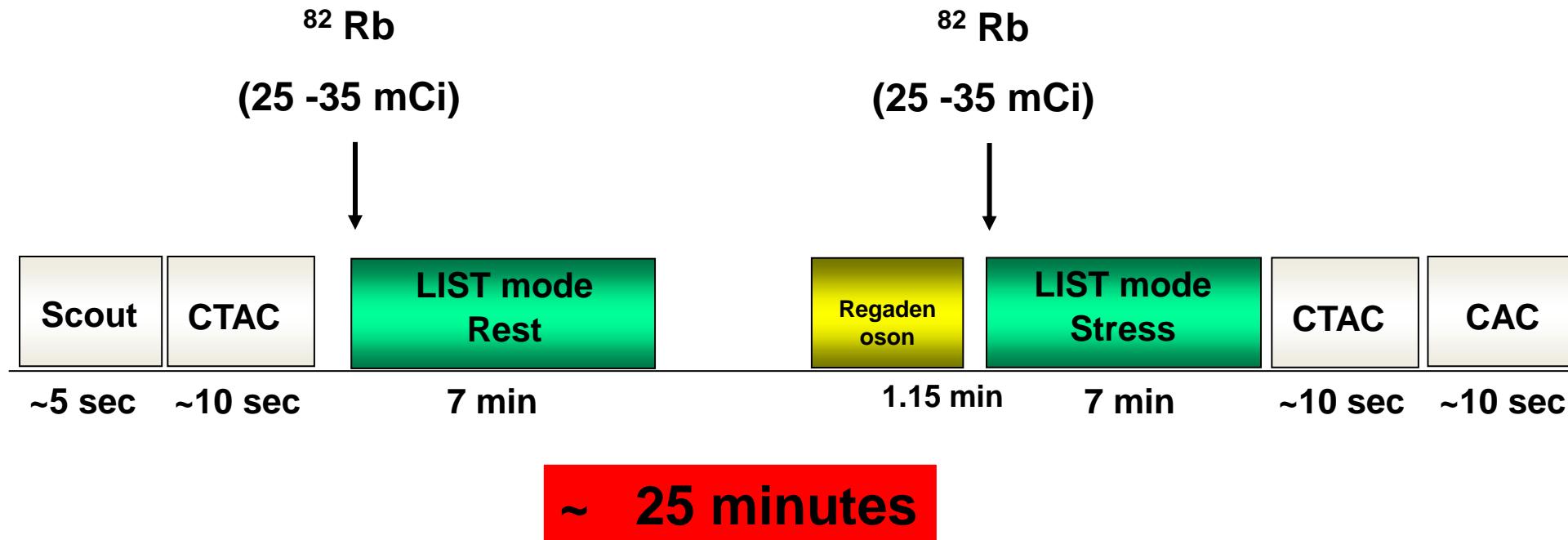
# Rubidium-82

- Parent: Strontium-82 generator every 42 days
- Half life: 75 seconds
- Dosing: equal dose for rest and stress
  - 40-60 mCi for 2D
  - 25-30 mCi for 3D LSO
  - 10 – 20 mCi for Digital PET
- Injection: Rapid bolus infusion in 30 sec preferably to follow by Saline Chase

# Cardiac PET-CT Protocol

## Rest - Stress $^{82}\text{Rb}$ MPI

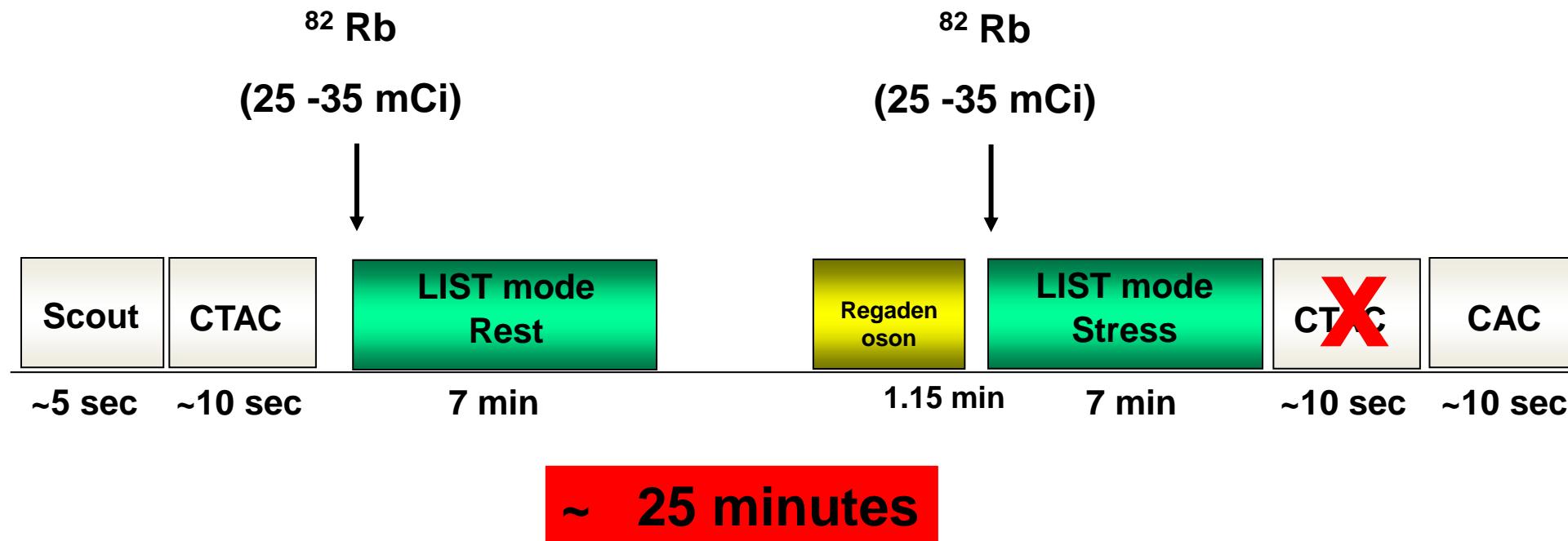
### *Regadenoson*



# Cardiac PET-CT Protocol

## Rest - Stress $^{82}\text{Rb}$ MPI

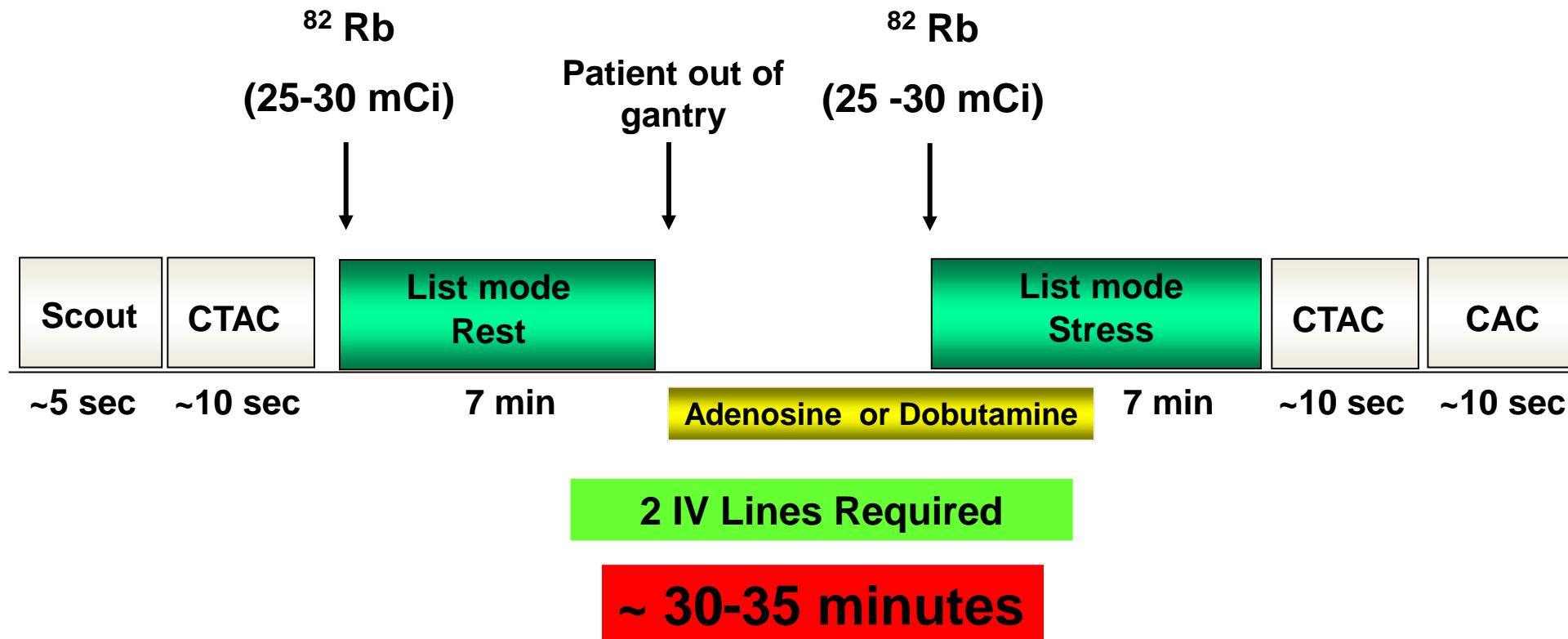
### *Regadenoson*



# Cardiac PET-CT Protocol

## Rest - Stress $^{82}\text{Rb}$ MPI

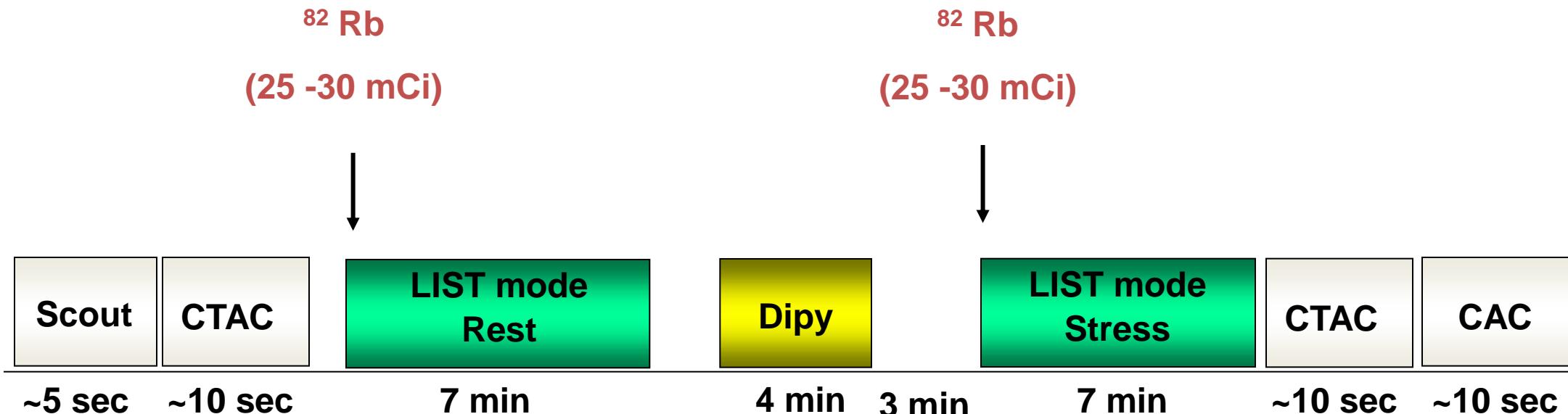
### *Adenosine or Dobutamine*



# Cardiac PET-CT Protocol

## Rest - Stress $^{82}\text{Rb}$ MPI

### *Dipyridamole*



**~ 25-30 minutes**

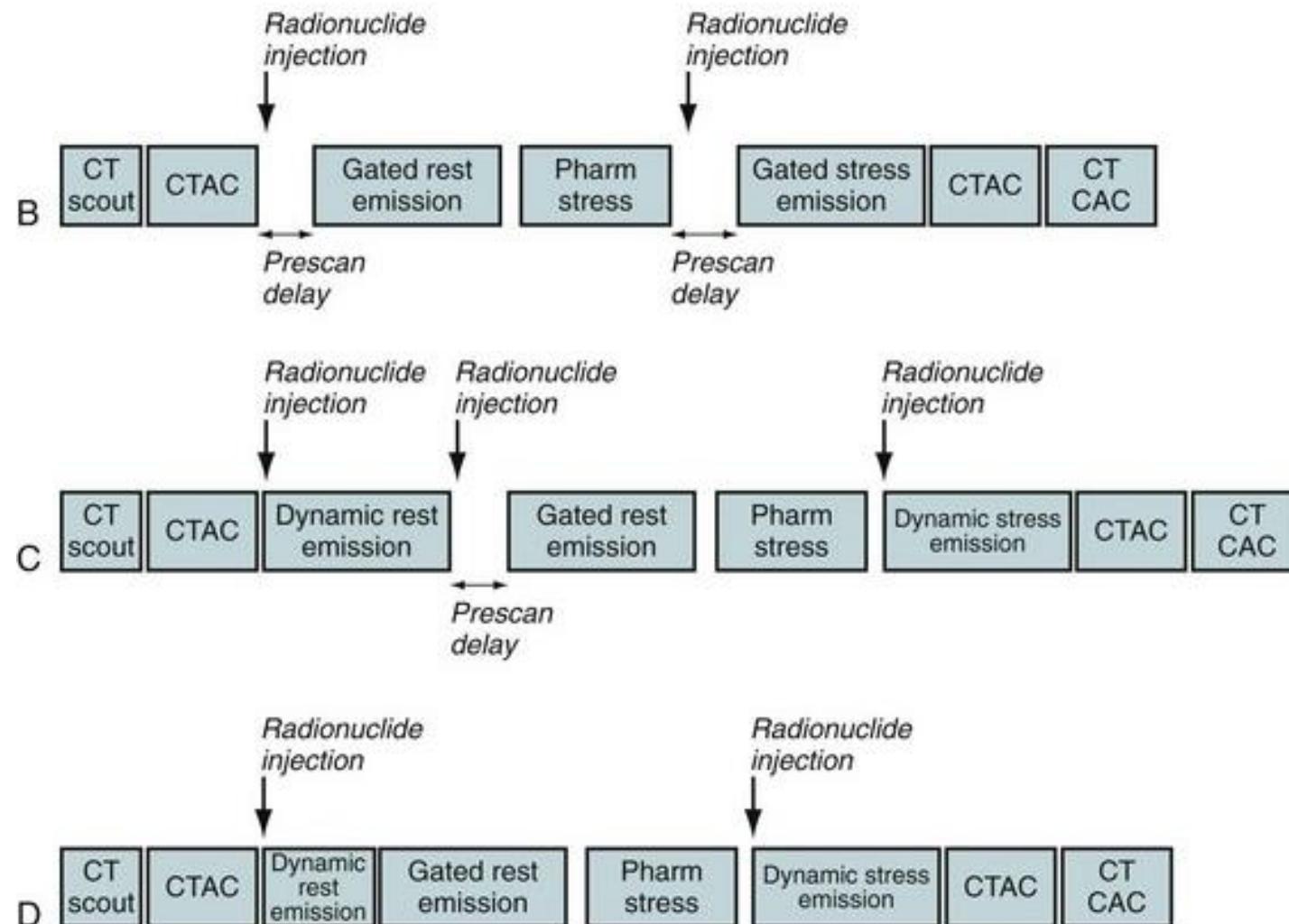
# Practical Considerations



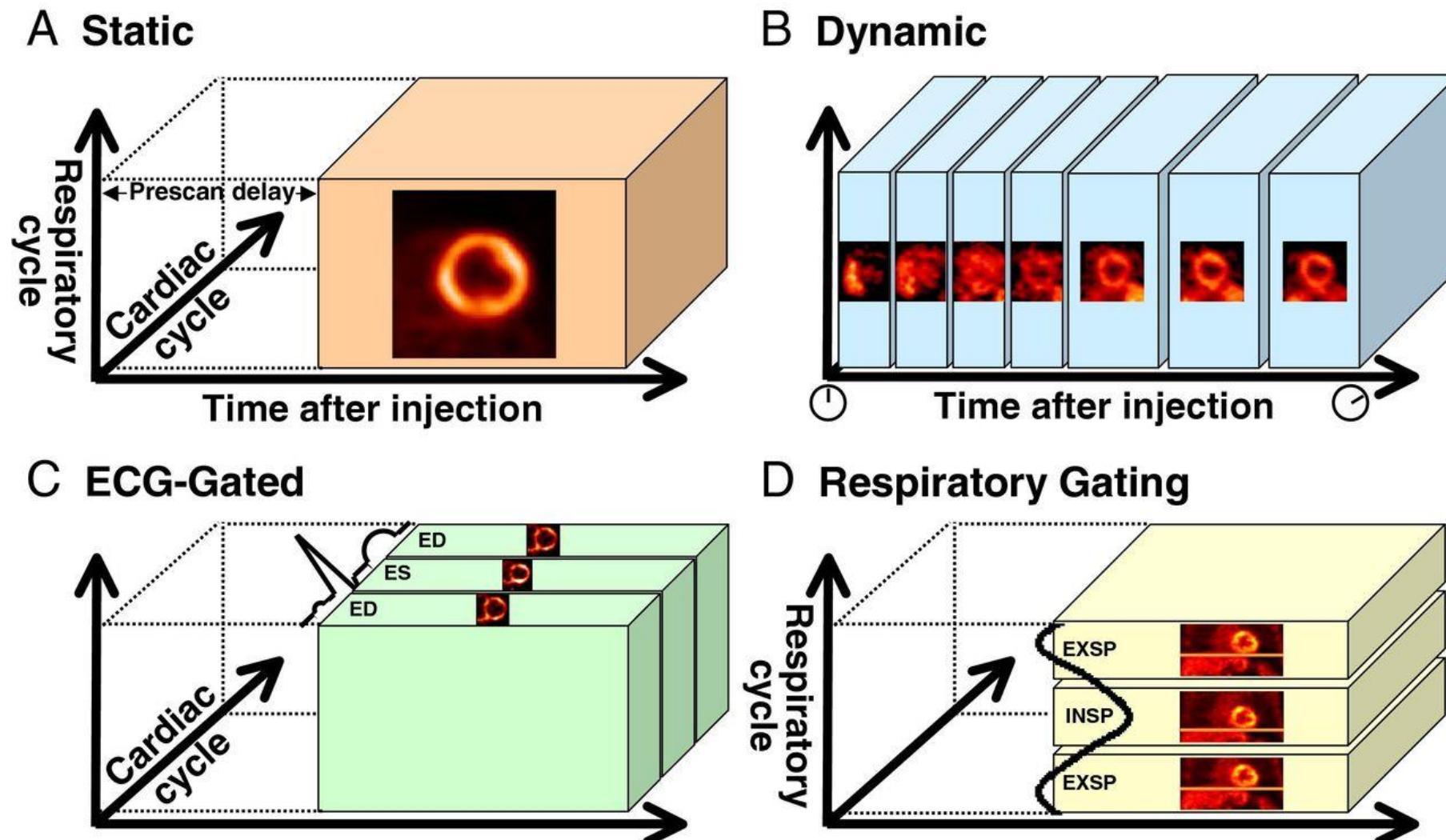
- Staff exposure could be high because of the limited effectiveness of shielding and the potential for large doses (e.g.,  $^{82}\text{Rb}$  PET).
- A lead apron is not helpful in shielding the 511-keV photons.
- Large patients may benefit from higher doses.
- 3D imaging requires less dosage than 2D imaging due to the improved sensitivity of the system.

# Cardiac PET-CT Protocol

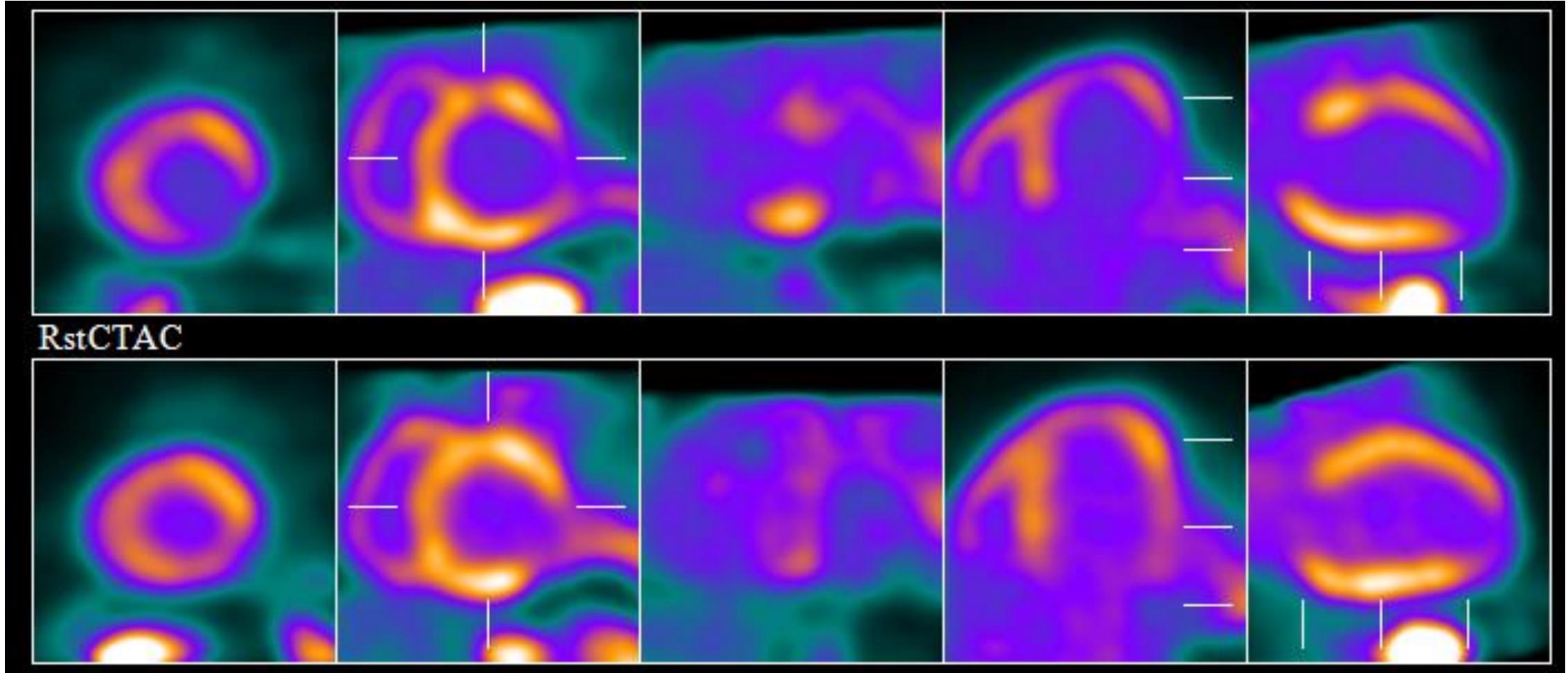
## Rest - Stress $^{82}\text{Rb}$ MPI



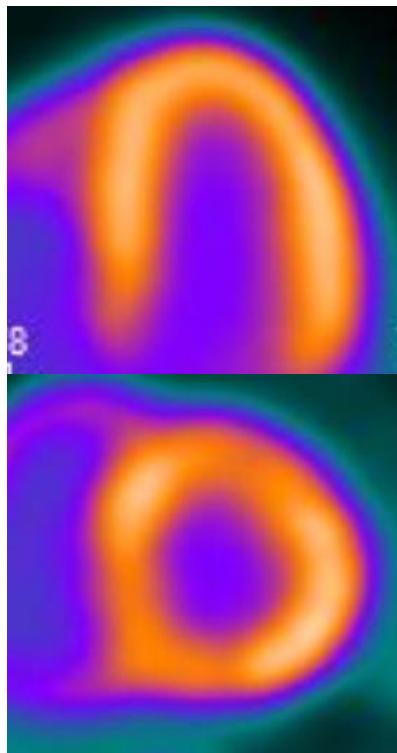
# Pre Scan Delay



# Pre Scan Delay 120 secs in low flow

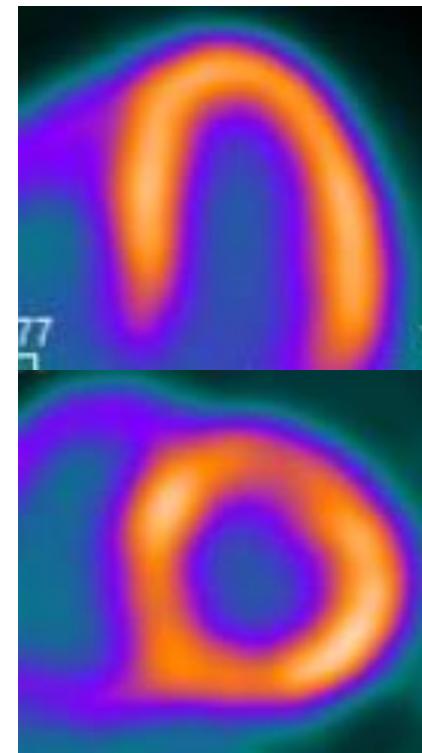


# Pre Scan Delay 120 secs in low flow



120 sec

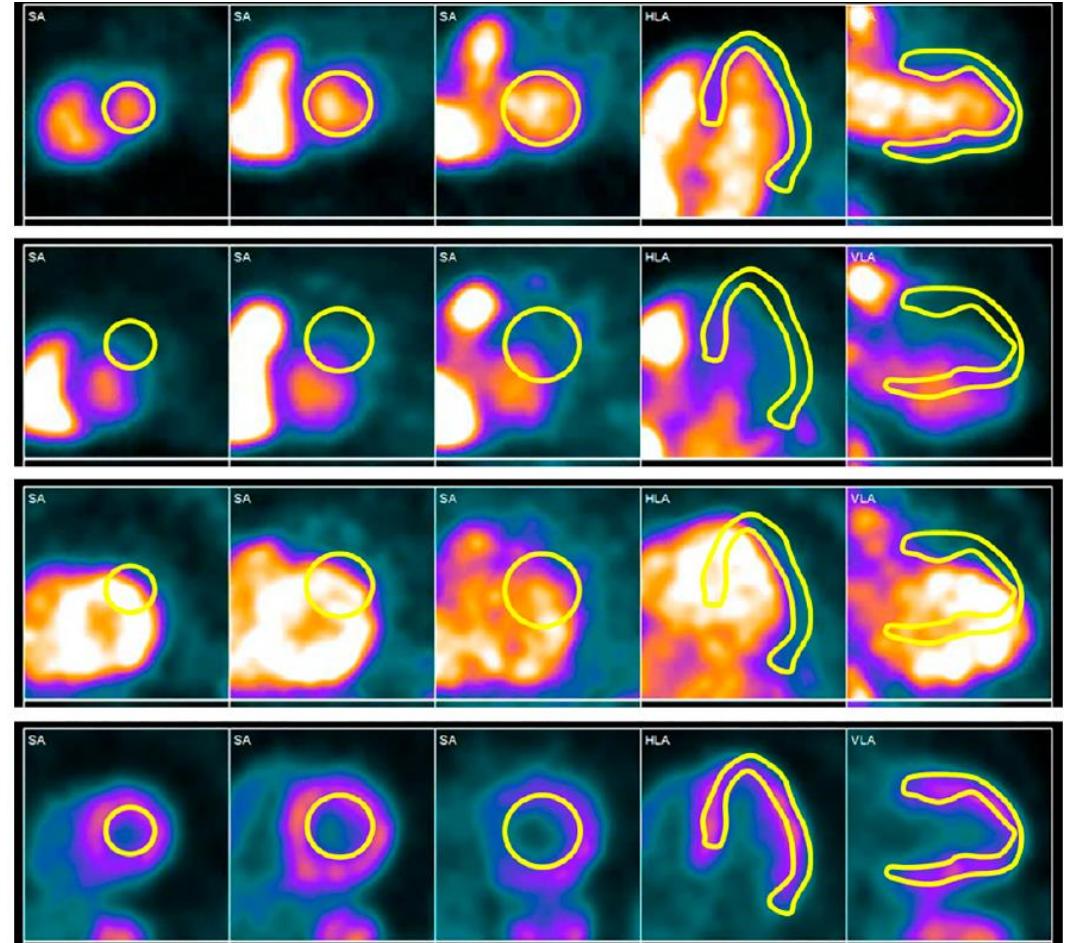
Additional 30  
seconds Delay



150 sec

# Motion Correction

- At the beginning of the acquisition, the blood pool and myocardial ROIs are in correct place
- As scan progresses, ROIs no longer positioned over their respective regions
- To obtain accurate blood flow measurements, motion during the dynamic phase must be corrected

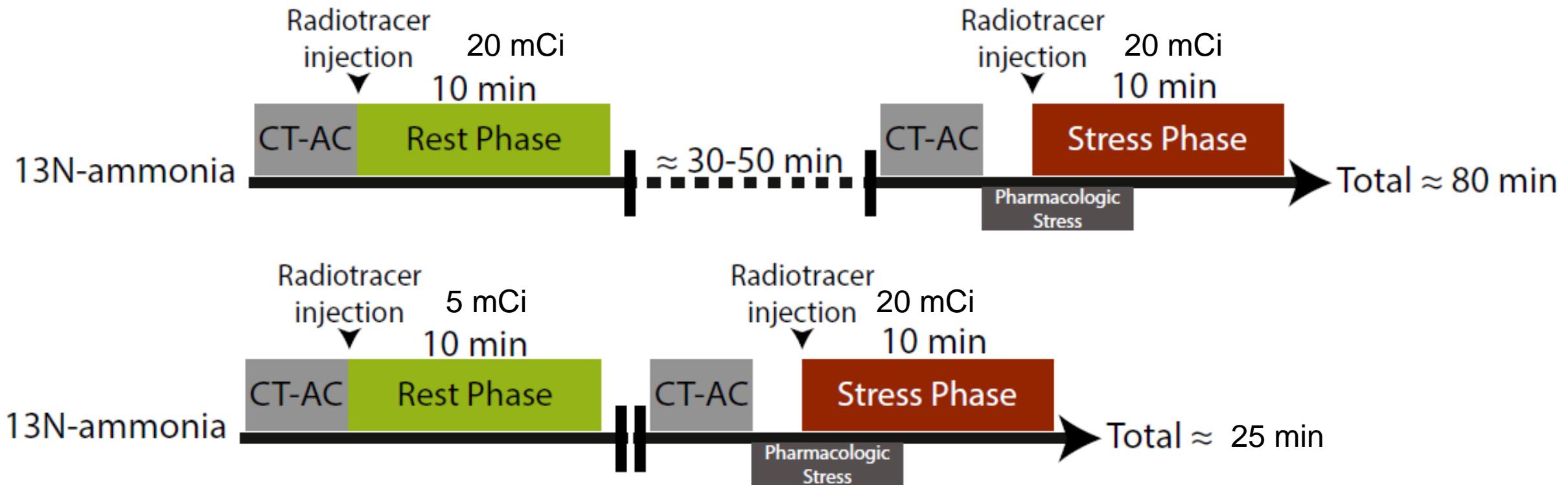


# <sup>13</sup>N Ammonia

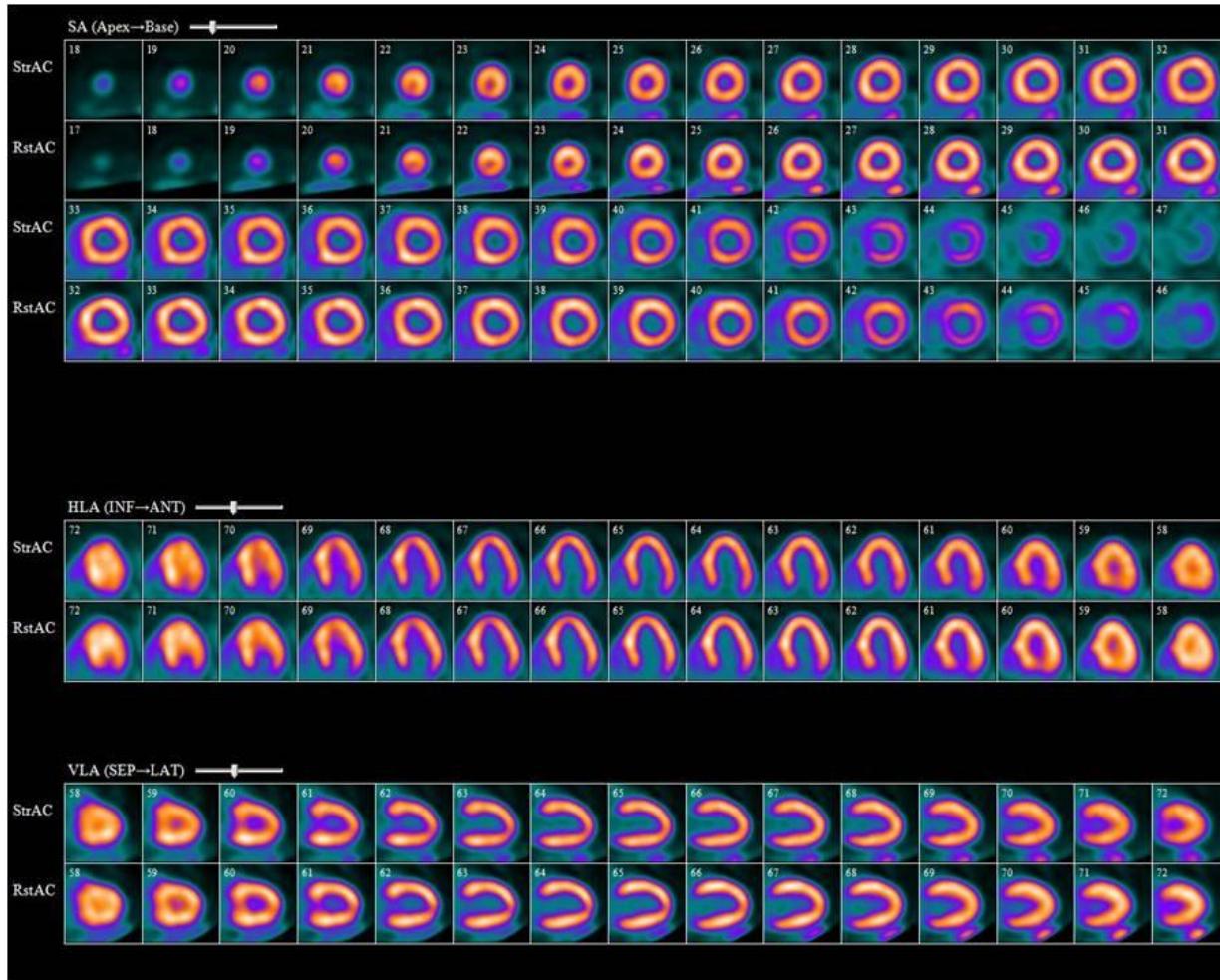
- Cyclotron produced
- Half life is 9.8 minutes
- Intravenous dose is 20 mCi per Injection
- Possible to be combined with Exercise
- Need 50 minutes between rest and stress

# Cardiac PET-CT Protocol

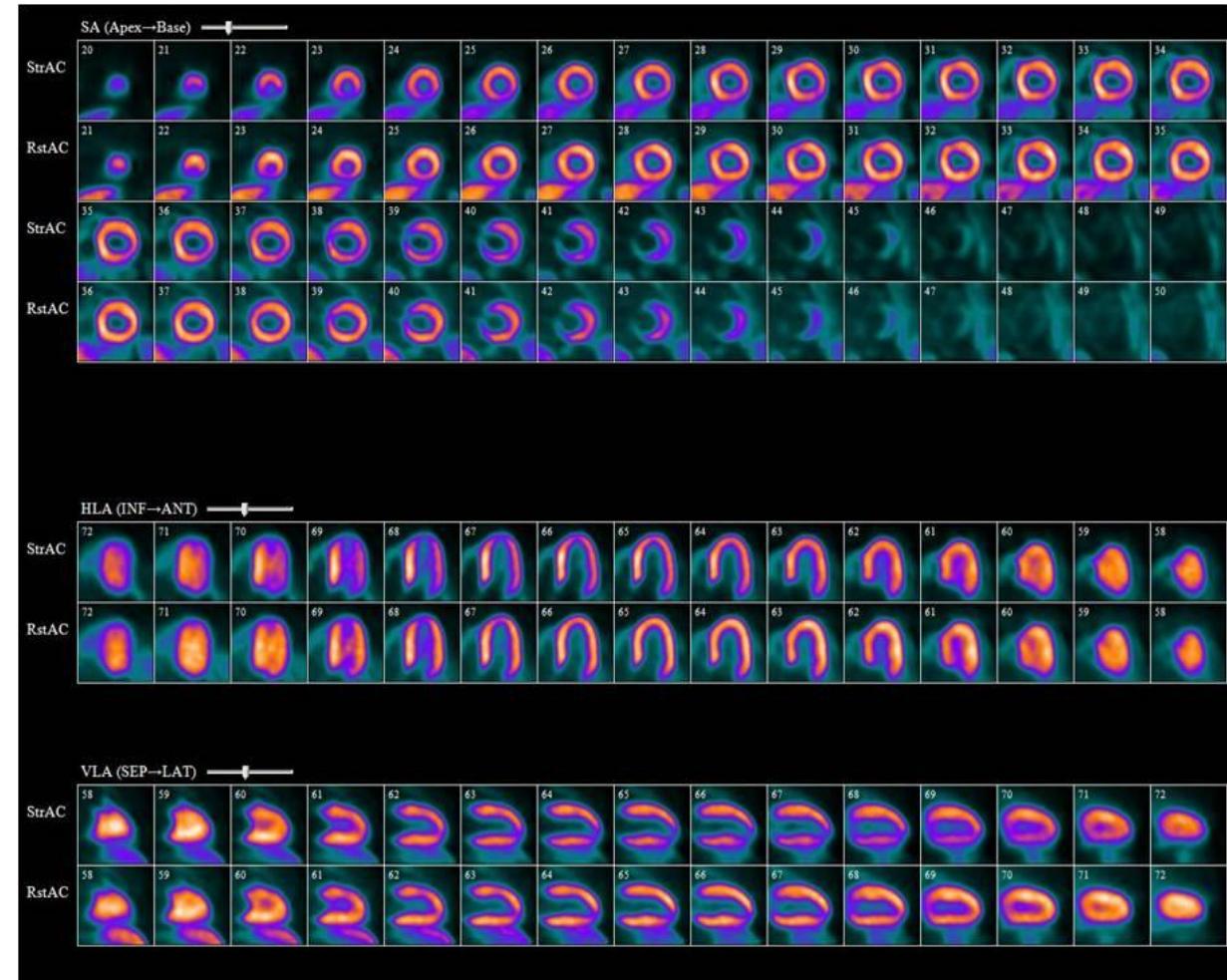
## Rest – Stress MPI



# Rubidium-82 Versus Ammonia

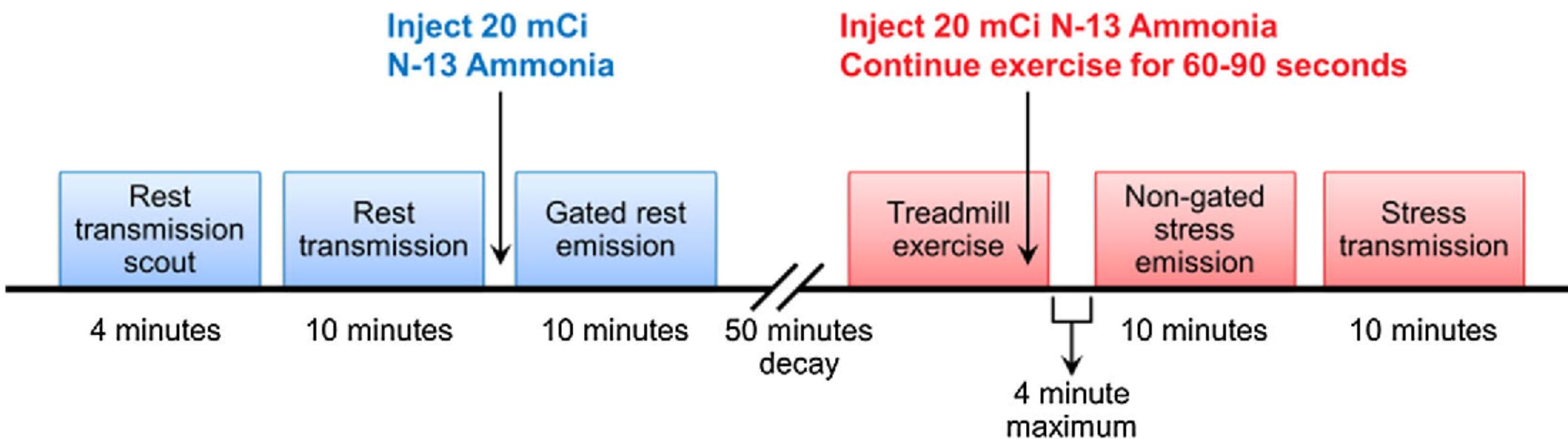


Rubidium Imaging

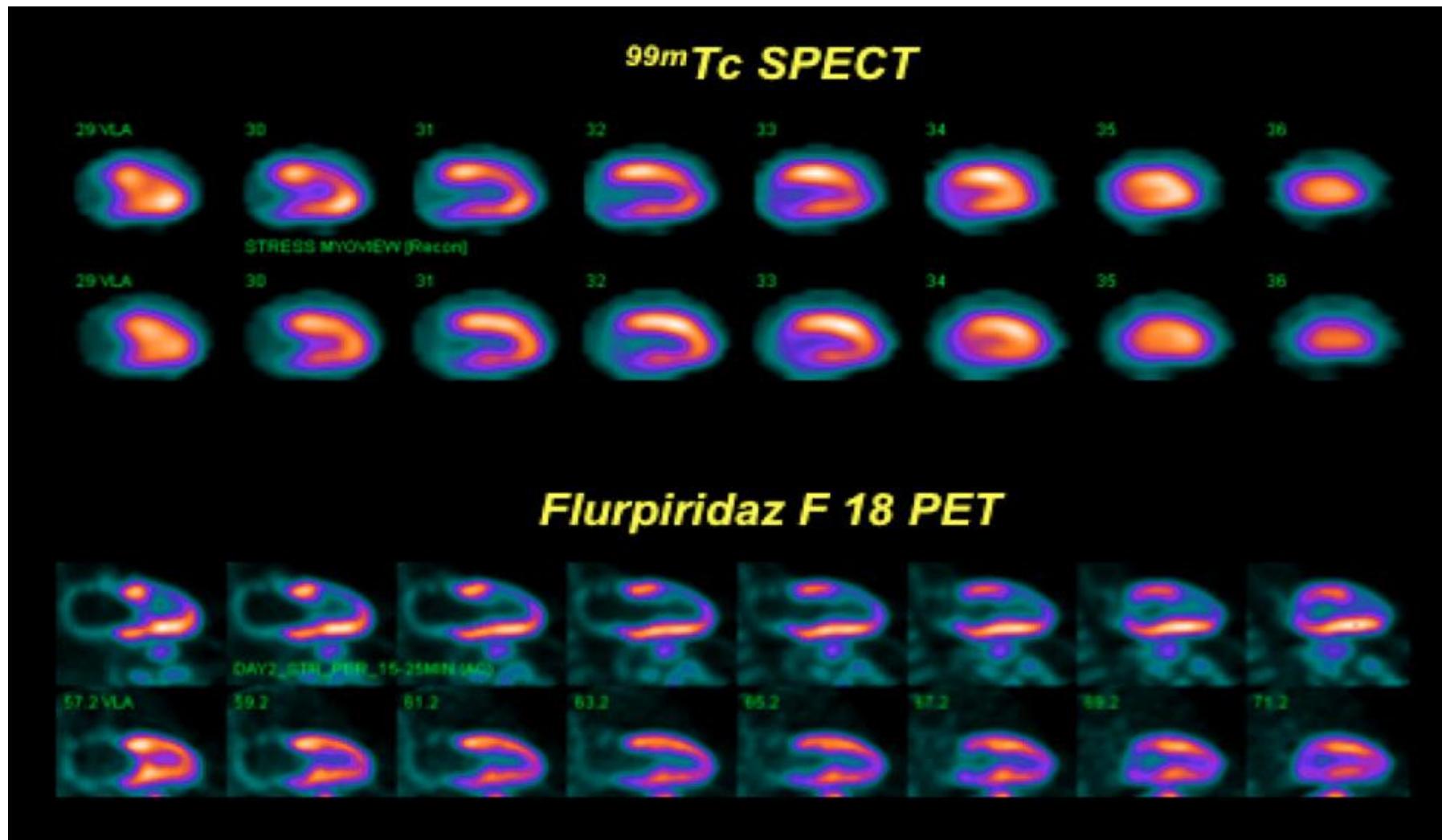


Ammonia Imaging

# Exercise Ammonia



# [<sup>18</sup>F] Flurpiridaz



# **<sup>18</sup>F Flurpiridaz**

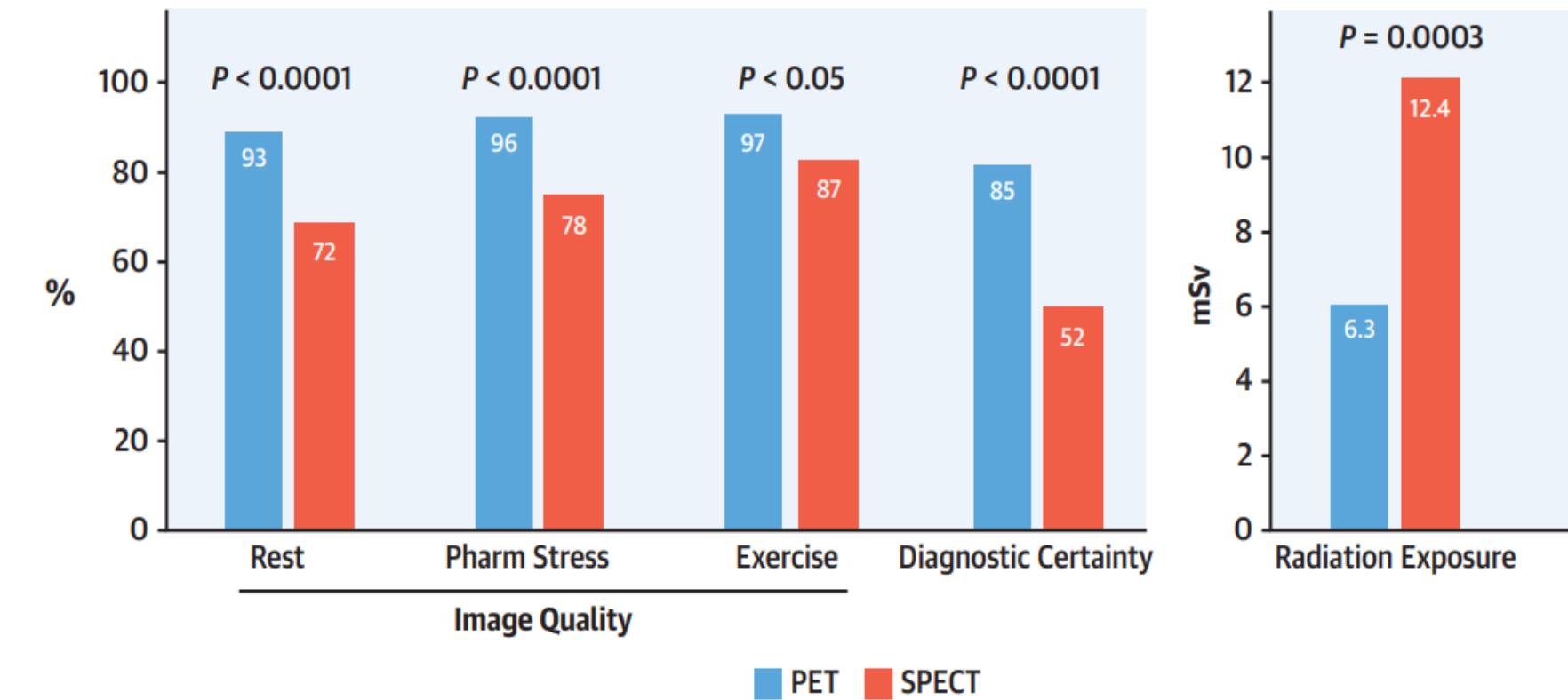
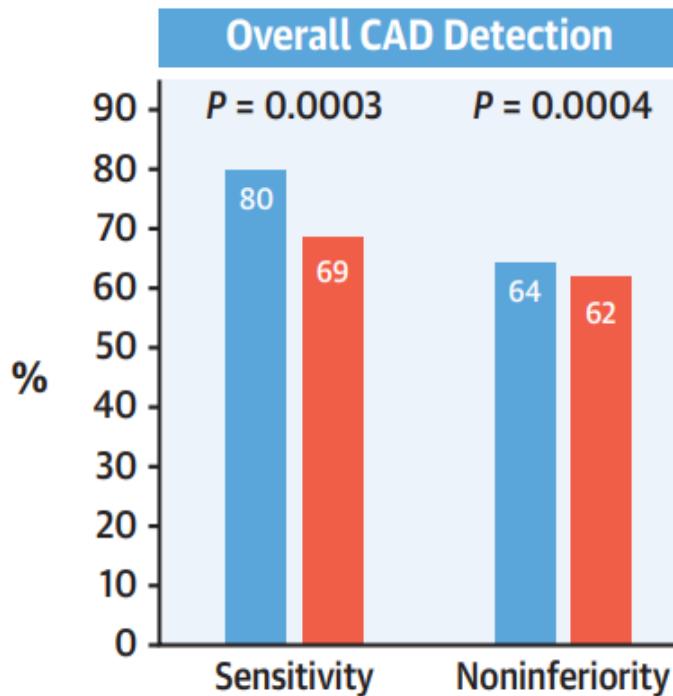
- **High heart/non-target ratio; minimal redistribution**
- **Superior image quality and disease detection**
- **Near linear uptake vs. flow**
- **Absolute quantification of MBF**
- **Effective with exercise stress**
- **Good safety profile in clinical trials**
- **Centralized production with unit dose distribution**

# <sup>18</sup>F Flurpiridaz PET 303 Study (Aurora)

Key Endpoint: PET vs. SPECT for Overall Detection of CAD

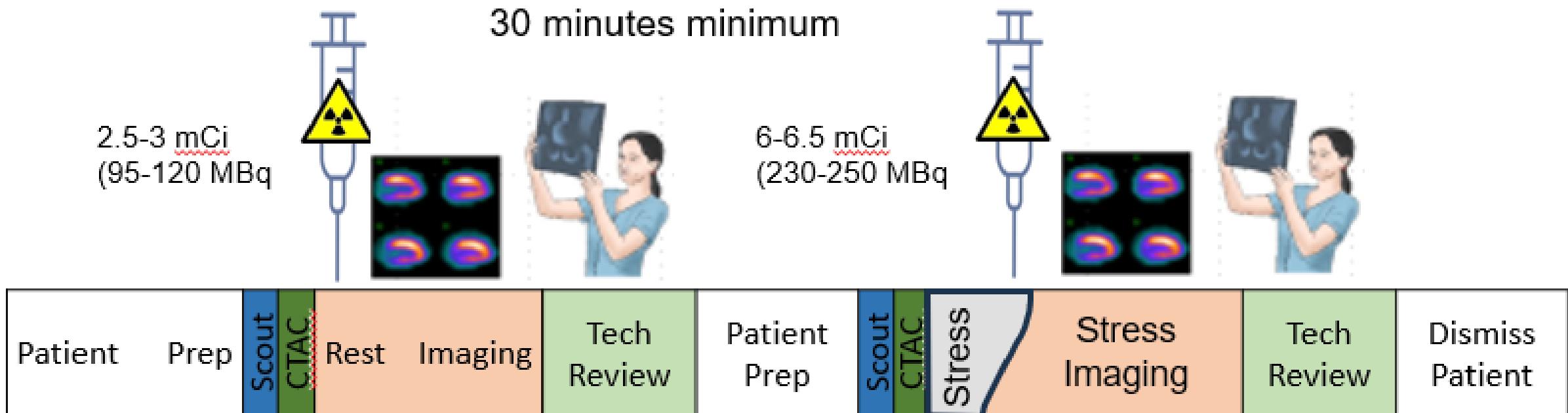
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<sup>18</sup>F flurpiridaz PET has a greater diagnostic efficacy than <sup>99m</sup>Tc SPECT

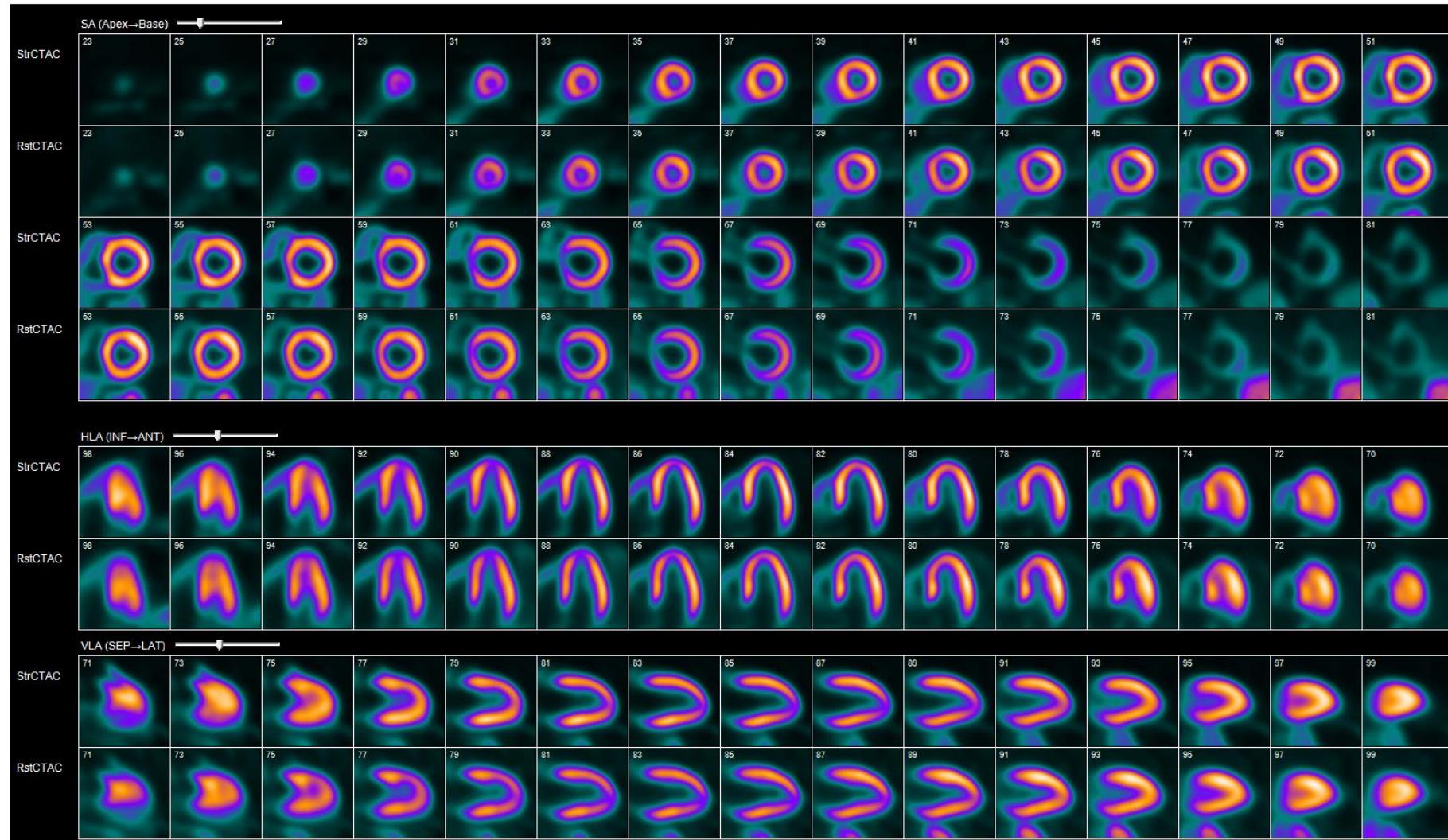


FDA approval in 2024

# <sup>18</sup>F Flurpiridaz Pharm Stress Protocol



# 57-year-old female with chest pain



# Tech Considerations

- Prepare patient well; Cost and logistic issue with repeating the studies
- Dose will be supplied in small volume: 0.5ml for rest and 1ml for stress
  - We use 30 ml of normal saline for flush
  - No FDA approved solutions for automatic injections YET
- After injection, you may want to flush or measure residual activity
  - Residual activity may be as high as 0.5mCi
- Injection of rest and stress doses of F-18 Flurpiridaz should be at least 30 min apart
- F-18 Flurpiridaz and adenosine must be administered through separate lines or separate ports of the same IV line. Three way IV if using Regadenoson

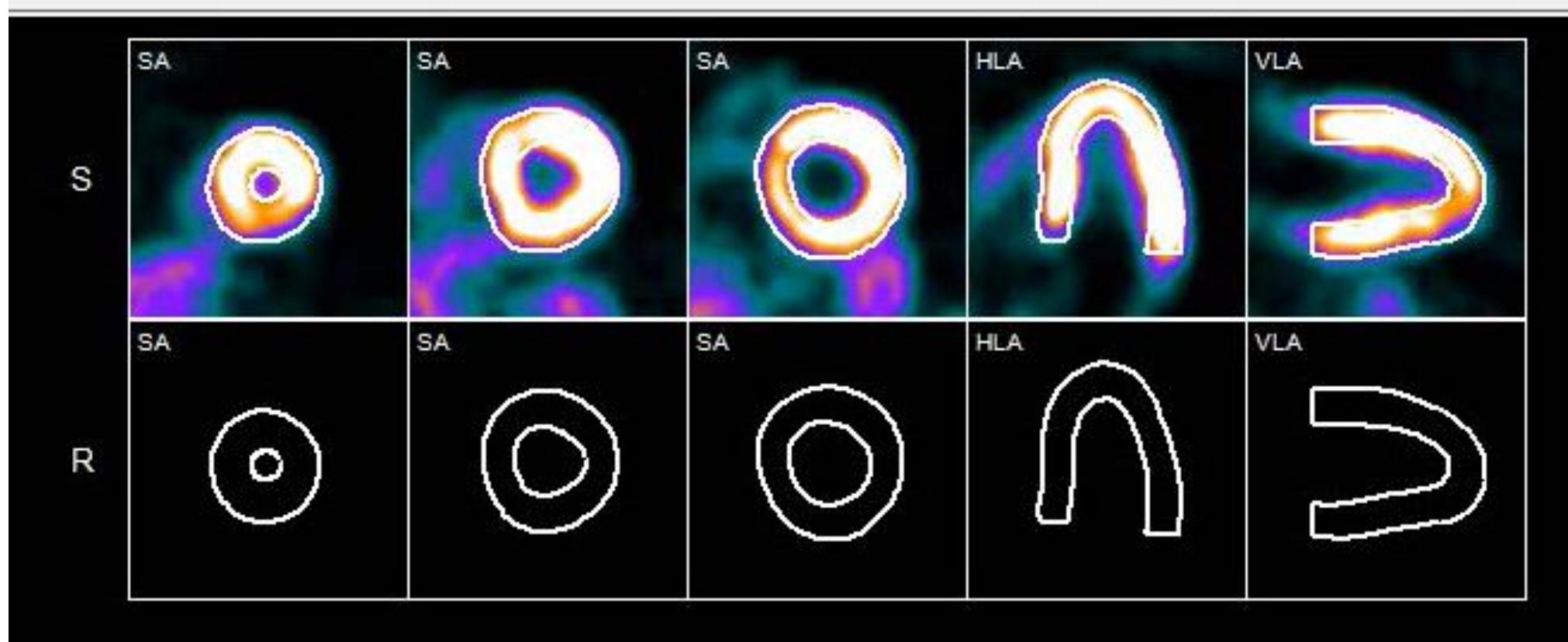
# IV Setup



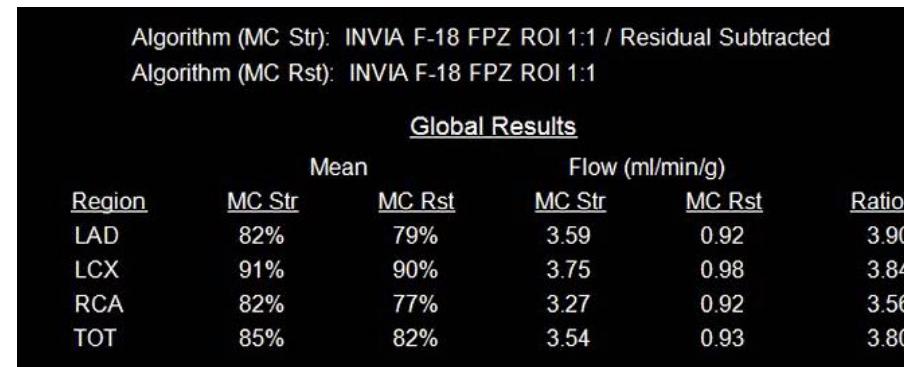
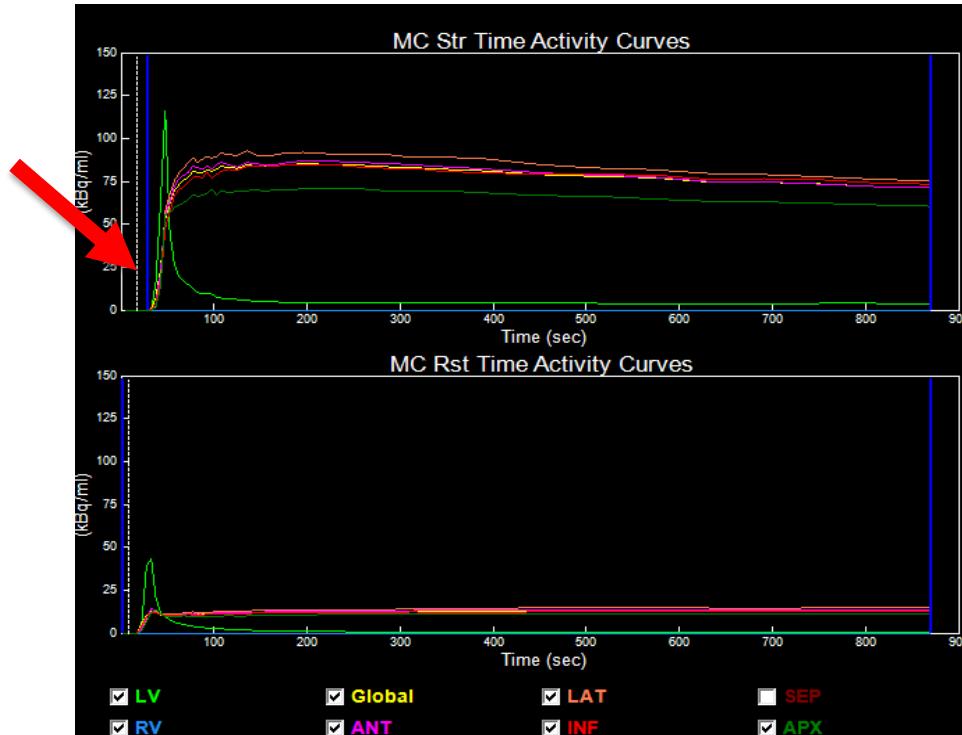
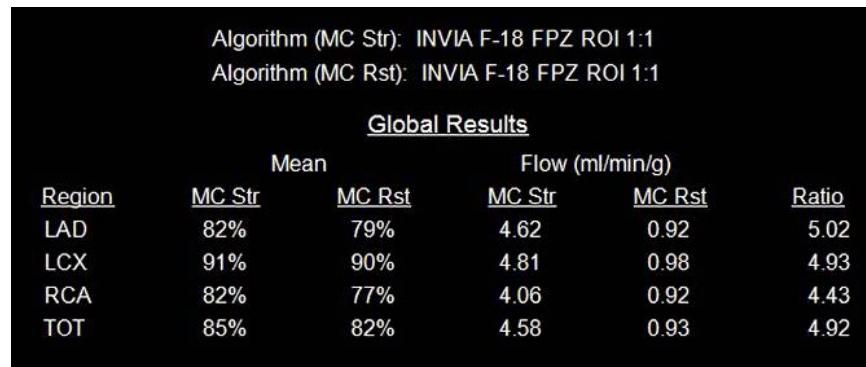
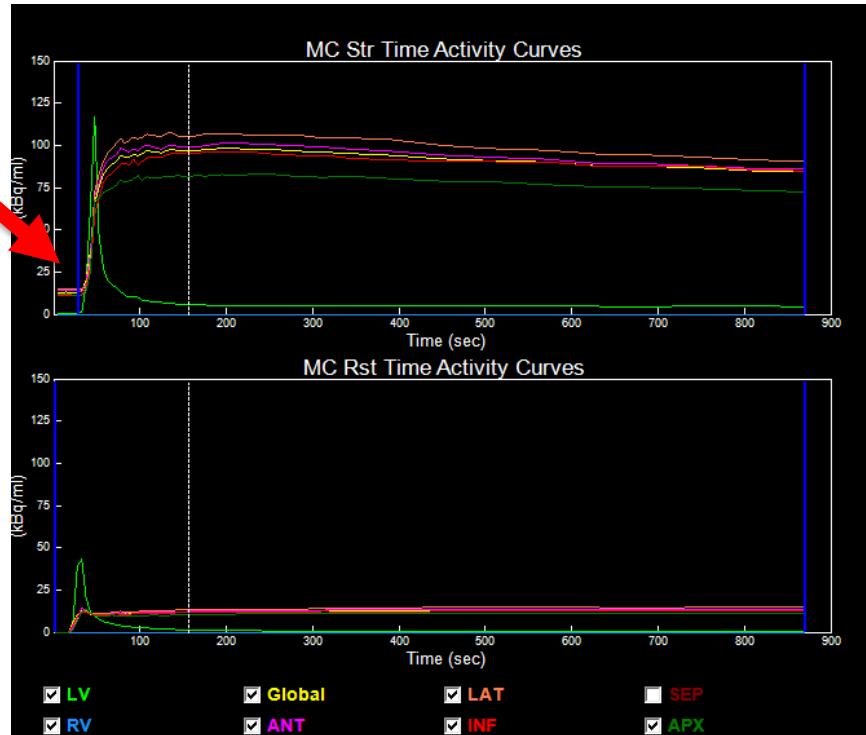
# Tech Considerations

- For the second dose, need to start the PET imaging prior to injection to allow for adequate residual activity subtraction
  - Arms down ? effect on residual activity

# Residual Subtraction



# Residual Subtraction



# Tech Considerations

- Important to limit motion: cannot repeat injection in same setting and quantify flow
  - Importance of motion correction
  - Can repeat imaging and obtain static and gated imaging
- Be careful of contamination: PET machine will be down for a significant time in the day

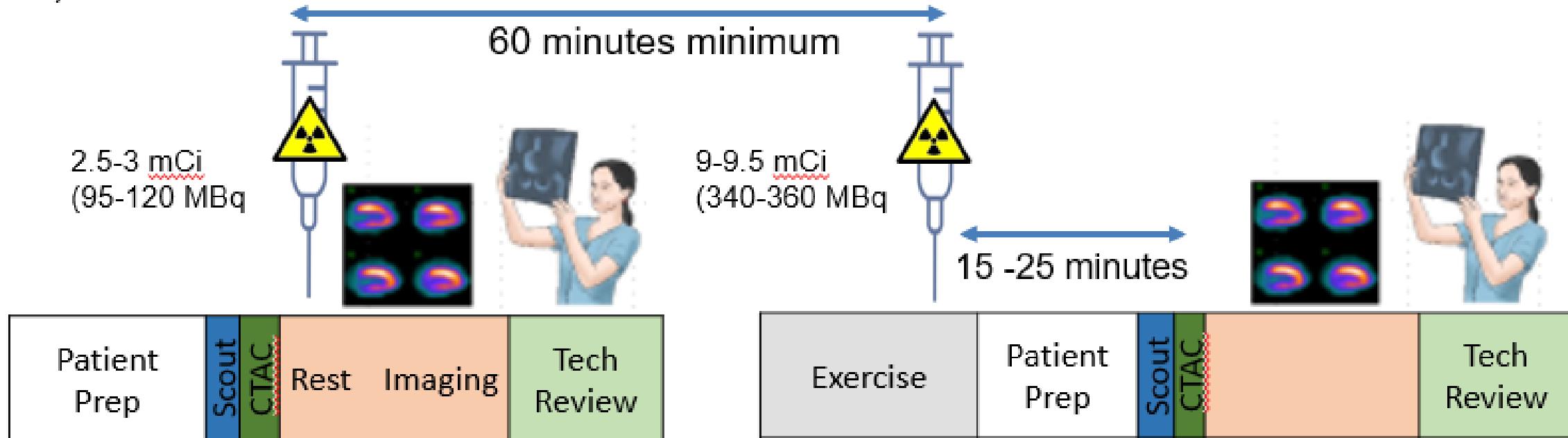
# Tech Considerations

- Total activity not to exceed 14 mCi for an individual subject
- Always wear your dose badges

Stress Protocol	Rest Dose	Stress Dose	Typical Study Dose (rest & stress)
Pharmacologic stress	2.5 -3.0 mCi (95-120 MBq)	6.0-6.5 mCi (230-250 MBq)	<b>6.2 mSv</b>
Exercise stress	2.5 -3.0 mCi (95-120 MBq)	9.0-9.5 mCi (340-360 MBq)	<b>6.9 mSv</b>

# Exercise Protocol

## B) PET Rest with Exercise Stress

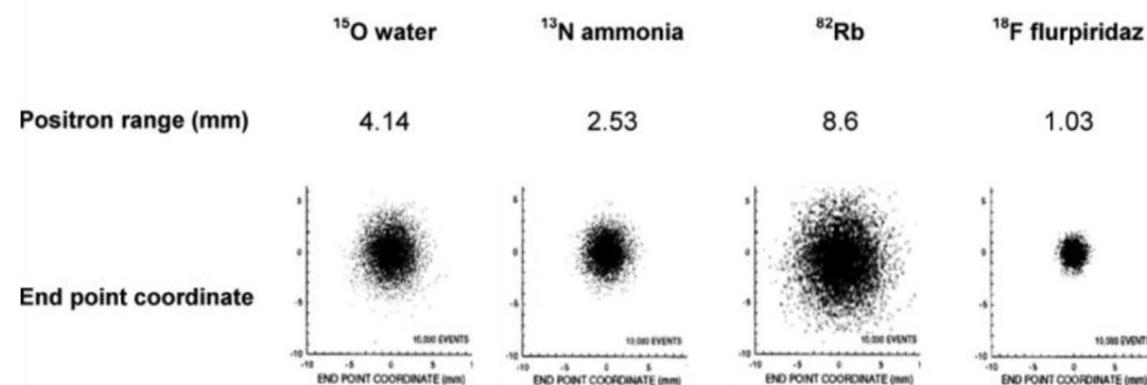


# Other PET agents vs Flurpiridaz

**Table** Characteristics of Various Cardiac PET Perfusion Tracers

	<b><sup>15</sup>O Water</b>	<b><sup>13</sup>N Ammonia</b>	<b><sup>82</sup>Rb</b>	<b>Flurpiridaz F 18</b>
Half-life (min)	2.06	9.96	1.25	109
Production	Onsite cyclotron	Onsite or nearby cyclotron	Generator	Regional cyclotron
Positron range (mm)	4.14	2.53	8.6	1.03
Image resolution	Intermediate	Intermediate-high	Lowest	Highest
Myocardial extraction fraction (%)	100	80	65	94
Perfusion defect contrast	Intermediate*	Intermediate	Lowest	Highest
Pharmacologic stress imaging protocol	Feasible	Feasible	Feasible	Feasible
Treadmill exercise imaging protocol	Not feasible	Feasible but not practical	Not feasible	Feasible

\*Theoretically, 100% myocardial extraction fraction of <sup>15</sup>O water should result in the highest perfusion defect contrast. However, poor myocardial-to-background ratio reduces defect contrast.



# <sup>15</sup>O-water PET Protocol

