

COMPARISON BETWEEN TC-99M
SESTAMIBI GATED-SPECT AND
TI-201 RE-INJECTION IMAGING IN
VIABILITY ASSESSMENT



Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ .

سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ .

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sestamibi gated –SPECT offers an original marker of viability , which is radionuclide myocardial wall thickening (RMWT) .

Patients & Methods : Thirty patients with ischemic left ventricular dysfunction were subjected to rest-reinjection TI-201 scintigraphy and rest Tc-99m sestamibi gated-SPECT.

Results:

1.TI-201 Scintigraphy: On resting scans , the total number of viable segments was 187/390 (48%). Whereas, on reinjection images , it was 256/390 (65%) ($P < 0.001$) .

2.Gated-SPECT: At end-diastolic frames, 176/390 segments were found to be viable (45 %).At end-systolic frames , 246 segments (63 %)were viable. ($P < 0.001$) .

3.TI-201 Scintigraphy versus Gated-SPECT: There was a 78 % agreement between the two imaging modalities when viability data were assessed in corresponding myocardial segments

Conclusion

Gated-SPECT provides viability information which is comparable to that provided by TI-201 scintigraphy

Key Words :Thallium , Gated- SPECT, Viability.

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