Contents

Subjects Pa	
List of Figures	II
List of Tables	VII
• Introduction	1
Aim of the work	4
Anatomy of the Stomach	5
♦ Gross anatomy of the upper alimentary tra	ct 16
♦ CT anatomy	5
Pathology of Gastric Carcinoma	24
• Technical Aspects of PET/CT	41
• Illustrative Cases	77
Summary and Conclusion	98
• References	102
Arabic Summary	

<u>No.</u>	<u>Figure</u>	Page :
<u>1</u>	Gross anatomy of the stomach	6
<u>2</u>	Relation of stomach to other organs in cadaver. A, Anterior relations. B, Posterior relations.	11
<u>3</u>	Blood supply of the stomach and venous drainage.	12
<u>4</u>	Stomach lymphatic drainage and nerve supply.	15
<u>5</u>	Contrast material-enhanced CT scan obtained with water as an oral contrast agent demonstrates the normal appearance of the stomach. The enhancing gastric wall is well visualized because it is between the intraluminal water and the extragastric.	17
<u>6</u>	Coronal contrast-enhanced 3D volume- rendered multidetectorrow CT scan obtained with water as an oral contrast agent demonstrates the normal appearance of the stomach.	18
7	Two-dimensional axial CT image shows no abnormal wall thickening of stomach.	19
8 a,b	(a) CT scan shows the gastric folds, which are prominent in this case, but their thickness is no more than that of the adjacent gastric wall. (b) CT scan demonstrates the submucosal layer as a low- attenuation stripe.	19
9	Normal gastroesophageal junction (arrow). CT scan obtained with use of negative oral contrast agent provides and excellent opportunity to evaluate the gastroesophageal junction	20

<u>No.</u>	<u>Figure</u>	Page
<u>10</u>	Omentum.	22
<u>11</u>	Gastrosplenic ligament.	23
<u>12</u>	Epigenetic alterations in gastric carcinogenesis.	31
<u>13</u>	Drawing shows pathophysiologic schema for development of different types of gastric carcinoid tumors.	32
<u>14</u>	Japanese classification of early gastric cancer Borrmann classification of advanced gastric cancer.	35
<u>15</u>	T staging for lymph node involvement.	38
<u>16</u>	N staging of gastric cancer, showing depth of invasion.	39
<u>17</u>	Positron Decay: proton.	42
<u>18</u>	Coincidence detection.	43
<u>19</u>	Two-dimensional and three dimensional imaging.	44
<u>20</u>	Attenuation and non attenuation corrected images.	46
<u>21</u>	Image reconstruction.	47
<u>22</u>	Mechanisms of 18-FDG uptake into tumor cells.	48
<u>23</u>	PET/CT scanners.	55
<u>24</u>	Typical scout image obtained during an FDG PET-CT study.	58
<u>25</u>	Photograph (side view) of a hybrid PET-CT scanner shows the PET (P) and CT (C) components.	60
<u>26</u>	Misregistration artifacts in head and neck.	69
<u>27</u>	Misregistration artifacts in lung/ diaphragm interface.	69

No.	<u>Figure</u>	Page
<u>28</u>	Attenuation correction artifacts due to oral contrast agents.	70
<u>29</u>	Attenuation correction artifacts due to IV contrast.	71
<u>30</u>	Attenuation correction artifacts due to metallic prosthesis: Coronal AC PET image.	71
<u>31</u>	Coronal CT (left), PET (middle), and co registered PET/CT (right) images obtained before (A) and after (B) truncation correction.	72
<u>32</u>	1: F-18 FDG PET/CT images showing diffusely increased FDG uptake throughout the stomach.	77
<u>33</u>	Diffusely invasive gastric adenocarcinoma.	78
<u>34</u>	Signet ring cell gastric adenocarcinoma.	79
<u>35</u>	Cowden's syndrome.	79
<u>36</u>	Invasive gastric adenocarcinoma, invading the anterior capsule of the pancreas.	80
<u>37</u>	Ovarian tumor consistent with a metastatic mucin-secreting adenocarcinoma with signet ring cells (Krukenberg's tumor).	80
<u>38</u>	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma.	81
<u>39</u>	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma of the stomach.	82
<u>40</u>	B-cell lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT).	83
<u>41</u>	Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST).	84
<u>42</u>	GIST treated with Gleevec.	84
43	Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma.	85

<u>No.</u>	<u>Figure</u>	Page
<u>44</u>	Small cell neuroendocrine carcinoma.	86
<u>45</u>	Adenocarcinoma of the gastroesophageal junction (GEJ), not associated with Barretos esophagus.	87
<u>46</u>	Invasive neuroendocrine carcinoma of the GEJ, on background of Barrett's esophagus metaplasia.	87
<u>47</u>	Pancreatic carcinoma and biopsy-confirmed gastric metastases.	88
48	Thymic lymphoma and gastric metastases.	89
<u>49</u>	Primary colon plasmacytoma with recurrence of plasmacytoma in the stomach.	90
<u>50</u>	Abdominal mesothelioma invading the gastric wall.	90
<u>51</u>	Primary gastric carcinoma with regional lymph node involvement.	92
<u>52</u>	N2 metastasis (arrow) in region of common hepatic artery.	92
<u>53</u>	AGC and pathologically proven N1 metastasis.	93
<u>54</u>	Two N3 metastases (arrows) in left paraaortic space.	93
<u>55</u>	Malignant gastric lesion.	95
<u>56</u>	Metabolic response to chemotherapy.	96
<u>57</u>	Early metabolic response evaluation of a patient with locally advanced gastric cancer undergoing neoadiuvant chemotherapy.	97

List of Tables

<u>No.</u>	Table	Page :
1	Staging and 5-Year survival rates.	40
2	Production and Characteristics of Commonly Produced Positron Emitters.	49
3	Indications for CT Contrast Agents in Combined PET/CT.	57



Introduction





Aim of the Work





Anatomy of the Stomach





Pathology of Gastric Carcinoma





Technical Aspects of PET/CT





Illustrative Cases





Summary and Conclusion





References





Arabic Summary

