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Ga68 DOTATOC PET/CT for NET: Initial experiences

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Objective: Evaluate the utility of Ga-68 DOTATOC PET/CT (DTC) for diagnosis and treatment planning of NET.

Methods: With FDA IND & local IRB approval, 11 patients, 9 females, 2 males, 43-66 y/o, underwent DTC. Images were evaluated for abnormal focal activity and correlated with CT or MRI and with available In-111 Octreotide (Octreo) scan. Results were compared with eventual outcome of therapy planning.

Results: More lesions were detected on DTC imaging than on MRI or CT or Octreo. Planned surgery for 1 pt canceled; a patient with suspected liver met (-DTC) and mesenteric mass (+DTC) underwent surgery with mass (+NET) and liver (-); 1 pt with more lesions detected on DTC started on PRRT, 1 pt with brain lesion that was confirmed on MRI is awaiting neurosurgery consult. Other pts either started or maintained on Octreotide therapy.

Conclusions: Ga-68 DTC PET/CT detected more lesions than morphologic or Octreo imaging. DTC impacts decision making on therapy planning.

