



Special Track Session 12

Bone & Joint + Cardiovascular Committee

Debate

Tuesday, September 12, 16:45 – 18:15

Session Title

NaF PET in Cardiology and MSK: Pro or cons?

Moderators

Lidija Antunovic (Milan, Italy)

Jules Zhang-Yin (Arlon, Belgium)

Debate 1 (Cardiology)

Point of View: NaF PET in Cardiology: Pro

Poul Højlund-Carlsen (Odense, Denmark)

Point of View: NaF PET in Cardiology: Cons

Fabien Hyafil (Paris, France)

Debate 2 (MSK)

Point of View: NaF PET in Musculoskeletal Imaging: Advantages

Helle Damgaard Zacho (Aalborg, Denmark)

Point of View: NaF PET in MSK: Cons

Davina Mak (London, UK)

Educational Objectives

1. To assess the usefulness of NaF PET in cardiology and to understand the potential limitations.
2. To evaluate the role of NaF PET musculoskeletal conditions, especially in oncological setting and to discuss potential limitations.
3. To discuss the future perspectives of NaF PET imaging in cardiology and MSK with particular regard on overcoming the difficulties.

Summary

¹⁸F-sodium fluoride (NaF) PET/CT has an established role in cardiac imaging. NaF PET visualizes hydroxyapatite accumulation in the extracellular matrix, mainly in the newly developing microcalcification deposits, providing calcification assessment in several pathological cardiovascular processes, like valvular disease or atherosclerosis. NaF PET results have high prognostic potentials in cardiology and could also be useful for monitoring 'in vivo' the efficacy of drug therapies.

NaF PET/CT is largely utilized for bone imaging in both benign and malignant bone and joint conditions. There are several advantages of NaF PET imaging compared to bone scintigraphy mainly due to more rapid tracer uptake and better image quality. The role of NaF PET was investigated in diverse oncological conditions, especially prostate and breast cancer.



In this session, we will discuss advantages and limitations of NaF PET/CT imaging in both cardiac and musculoskeletal field.

Key Words

NaF PET, cardiology, musculoskeletal, oncology, benign bone disease