

Role of Nuclear Medicine in Breast cancer

Continuation of Tc-99m Multigated Radionuclide Angiography :

Following radiopharmaceutical treatment, a planar detection, SPECT or combination is obtained. To visualize all parts of the left ventricular wall, the projection position includes vertical, side, and left oblique (LAO) horizontal views with a caudal to better separate the left ventricle from the left atrium and facilitates accurate processing. Using an electrocardiogram, images are recorded simultaneously with the patient's heartbeat to monitor ventricular wall movement in the left and attenuation. Final result series consecutive or phase thinking to accurately measure left ventricular volume and visualize dyssynchrony. The addition of the SPECT-gated method detects three-dimensional serial images that better distinguish left and right ventricles without overlapping to calculate left and right combinations. parts of the ventricular ejection and examine the regional wall motion. Early detection of cardiotoxic findings in serial thinking allows timely intervention to prevent patient-related diseases or death from trastuzumab and anthracycline therapy. Global LV systolic and diastolic performance indicators using RNA have proven to be effective in early evaluation of functional changes after chemotherapy compared to baseline, emphasizes that serial imaging is important at all stages of treatment to assess patient prediction. activity in anthracycline-induced cardiotoxicity and more importantly, is the first indication of at risk for cardiovascular function. difficulty swallowing. Visual Photopenic Remuneration Halo in pre- and LAO predictions of an ERNA scan may indicate early stages of pericardial infarction and allow early intervention and treatment a djustment to reduce progression.

Whole bone scan in metastatic disease :

Bone metastases are present in ~80% of four women metastatic disease that highlights breast speculation cancer cells to amethyst bone. If bone metastases found, average survival is between 2.1 and 6 years. Additionally, patients may experience a deterioration of their quality of life from related complications of metastatic disease. As a result, the first stage and the standard follow-up test recovery is important in improving quality of life as well survival. Whole-body bone (WB) examination a less expensive testing and not importing that accurate measurement of disease burden is recommended and follow-up tests with symptoms or high risk patients.