

Index

A

- Abuse substances, 96
- Administration of Radioactive Substances
Advisory Committee (ARSAC), 24, 25
- AD-typical hypometabolic pattern, 41
- Age-related hypometabolism, 95
- Aging, amyloid- β imaging
 - ^{18}F tracers, 120
 - advantages and limitations, 124, 125
 - classical patterns, 122, 124
 - indications, 121, 122
- Alcohol, 96
- Alzheimer's disease (AD), 16, 30, 32, 38, 40, 41, 44, 94, 146
- Alzheimer's dementia, 173
- Amyloid PET scan, 124
- Amyloid- β imaging, aging and dementia
 - ^{18}F tracers, 120
 - advantages and limitations, 124, 125
 - classical patterns, 122, 124
 - indications, 121
- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), 44
- Arterial spin labeling (ASL), 147
- Astrocitoma III, 85

B

- Behavioral variant of frontotemporal dementia (bvFTD), 41, 42
- Benzodiazepines, 96
- Brain disorders, 1
 - computed tomography, 4
 - MRI, 4, 5
 - radiological imaging, in neurodegenerative diseases, 5–6
- Brain gliomas, PET/CT for radiotherapy planning in, 133–135

- Brain metastases, radiotherapy planning in PET/CT, 137
- Brain tumours, 4, 11, 16, 73, 84, 89, 99, 118, 127

C

- Caffeine, 20, 56, 96
- Cerebellum, ^{18}F -FDG scan, 33
- Cerebral parenchyma, 78
- Chemo-brain, 96
- ^{18}F -CHO, 80
- ^{18}F Choline, 110, 160
- ^{18}F Choline PET, 160
- ^{18}F Choline PET/MR, 158, 159
- CNS lymphoma, 165, 168
- Cocaine, 56, 96
- Computed tomography (CT), 4
- Contrast injection, 9, 123
- Contralateral cerebellar hypometabolism, 68
- Cortex ID, 32
- Cortico-basal degeneration (CBD), 7
 - ^{18}F FDG-PET typical patterns, 55–57
 - clinical phenotypes, 54, 55
 - neuropathology findings, 55

D

- Dementia, 94, 171, 172
 - amyloid- β imaging
 - ^{18}F tracers, 120
 - advantages and limitations, 124, 125
 - classical patterns, 122
 - indications, 121, 122
 - ^{18}F FDG PET, 171
- Dementia of lewy body (DLB), 43, 44
- Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), 5, 147
- Dopa decarboxylases (^{18}F -DOPA), 17

E

- Early-onset AD (EOAD), 41
- Epilepsy, 9, 155–158
 - ¹⁸F-FDG PET in, 66
 - advantages and limitations, 72, 73
 - clinical indications, 66, 67
 - EXTRATEMPORAL, 69
 - mesiotemporal metabolism, 67
 - presurgical evaluation, 66
 - temporal pattern, 67
 - PET/MRI, application of, 150
 - radiological imaging in, 7–9
- Epileptic spasms, 71
- Extra-temporal lobe epilepsy, 64–66

F

- F-Choline PET, 81
- ¹⁸F DOPA PET/MR, 161–163
- ¹⁸F-FDG PET
 - in epilepsy, 66
 - advantages and limitations, 72, 73
 - clinical indications, 66, 67
 - extratemporal, 69
 - mesiotemporal metabolism, 67
 - presurgical evaluation, 66
 - temporal pattern, 67
 - primary glioma diagnosis and differential diagnosis, 78
- [¹⁸F]FDG PET/CT
 - brain metastasis, 168
 - classical pattern, 92, 93
 - CNS lymphoma, 168
 - encephalitis, 171
 - image processing and display, 28, 29
 - imaging protocol, 24, 25, 27–29, 31
 - indications, 92
 - in movement disorders, 50
 - advantages, 59, 60
 - Huntington's disease, 57–59
 - limitations, 60
 - MSA, 52–54
 - Parkinson's disease, 50–52
 - progressive supranuclear palsy disorders and corticobasal degeneration, 54–56
 - multiple sclerosis, 170
 - neurodegenerative disease
 - advantages and limitations, 45
 - Alzheimers disease, 38–41
 - DLB, 43, 44
 - FTD, 41–43
 - Huntington Disease and ALS, 44
 - indications, 37, 38

- patient preparation, 24
 - pitfalls and limitations, 93
 - attenuation correction, artefacts related to, 97, 98
 - brain stimulative conditions, substances, medicatons, 95, 96
 - patient movement, artefacts related to, 97
 - patient's age, 94
 - patient's gender, 95
 - patient's positioning, artefacts related to, 98
 - scanning time, 94
 - quantification, 30
 - anatomical standardisation, 32
 - limitations, 34
 - statistical analysis, 33
 - recurrent disease, 166
 - vasculitis, 167
 - ¹⁸F FDG PET/MR, CNS lymphoma, 165
 - ¹⁸F-FDOPA, PET
 - in glioma grading, 83
 - in primary glioma diagnosis and differential diagnosis, 79
 - ¹⁸F-FET, PET
 - glioma grading, 82, 83
 - in primary glioma diagnosis and differential diagnosis, 80, 81
 - ¹⁸F-FET primary glioma diagnosis and differential diagnosis, PET in, 78, 79
 - Florbetapir, 14, 120
 - [¹⁸F] Fluoroazomycin arabinofuranoside (¹⁸F-FAZA), 112, 113
 - [¹¹C] or [¹⁸F]Fluorocholine (¹¹C/¹⁸FCH), 110, 111
 - [¹⁸F]Fluoromisonidazole (¹⁸F-MISO), 111, 113
 - Flutemetamol, 14, 120, 115
 - Focal cortical dysplasia (FCD), 62, 65, 150
 - Frontotemporal degeneration (FTD), 41–43
 - Frontotemporal lobar degeneration (FTLD), 121
 - Functional MRI (f-MRI), 5
- G**
- ⁶⁸Ga-dotatate PET/CT, 136, 169
 - Glucose, 13, 20, 41, 53, 86, 87, 90
- H**
- Hemimegalencephaly, 72
 - High grade gliomas (HGGs), 133
 - Hodgkin disease, FDG PET-CT, 97

- Hormones, 95
 Huntington's disease, 44
 [¹⁸F]FDG-PET typical patterns, 58, 59
 clinical phenotypes, 57, 58
 neuropathology findings, 58
 Hypometabolism, 31, 42, 43
 Hypoxia tracers
 ¹⁸F-FAZA, 113
 ¹⁸F-MISO, 111, 113
- I**
 Infantile spasms, 71
 Intracranial neoplasms, application of
 PET/MRI, 147, 149
 Isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) gene, 78
- L**
 L-6-[¹⁸F]fluoro-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine
 (¹⁸F-DOPA), 109, 110
 Late-onset AD (LOAD), 41
 Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, 71
 Low-grade glioma, 78, 85
- M**
 Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 4, 5, 134,
 138
 Medial temporal lobe (MTL), 5, 34, 36, 40,
 134
 Median sagittal plane, 25
 Meningioma, 135, 137, 149
¹¹C-MET, PET
 in glioma grading, 82
 in primary glioma diagnosis and
 differential diagnosis, 78
 Metallic artefacts, 98
 Methylxanthine, 96
 [11C]Methionine (11C-MET), 104–106
 Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), 38, 39,
 121
 Motor deficits, 57
 Movement disorders, 8
 [¹⁸F]FDG PET/CT in, 50
 advantages, 59, 60
 Huntington's disease, 57–59
 limitations, 60
 MSA, 52–54
 Parkinson's disease, 50–52
 progressive supranuclear palsy
 disorders and corticobasal
 degeneration, 54–56
 radiological imaging, 7
- MR perfusion imaging, 4
 MR spectroscopy, 5
 MSA cerebellum (MSA-C), 52, 54
 MSA-parkinsonism (MSA-P), 52, 53
 Multiple system atrophy (MSA)
 [¹⁸F]FDG-PET typical patterns,
 53, 54
 clinical phenotypes, 52
 neuropathology findings, 53
 Multisystem atrophy (MSA), 7
 μ-map, 97, 98
 Mutant huntingtin (mHTT), 58
- N**
 NAV4694, 16
 Neuro oncology
 PET
 11C-MET, 78
 differentiating recurrence from
 treatment effects, 84, 85
 glioma histological subtyping, amino
 acid tracers, 81–83
 glioma treatment effect and recurrence,
 83, 84
 primary glioma diagnosis and
 differential diagnosis, 78–81
 radiological imaging in, 10
 Neurodegenerative disease, 6
¹⁸F-FDG-PET/CT (FDG-PET)
 advantages and limitations, 45
 Alzheimer's disease, 38–41
 DLB, 43, 44
 FTD, 41–43
 Huntington Disease and ALS,
 44
 indications, 37, 38
 PET, 16, 17
 PET/MRI, application of, 146, 147
 radiological imaging
 in, 5, 6
 Neuroinflammation, 17–19
 Neutral amino-acid tracer
 ¹¹C/¹⁸FCH, 110, 111
 11C-MET, 104, 105
 ¹⁸F-DOPA, 109
 ¹⁸F-FET, 105, 107
 Nonneoplastic lesions (NNLs), 79
- O**
 O-(2-¹⁸F-fluoroethyl)-L-tyrosine (¹⁸F-FET),
 105, 107, 108
 Orbital-meatal plane, 25

P

- Parkinson's disease (PD), 7, 17, 52, 109
 - [¹⁸F]FDG-PET typical patterns, 51, 52
 - clinical phenotypes, 50, 51
 - neuropathology, 51
- PD related pattern (PDRP), 51
- PET/CT, in radiotherapy planning, 132
 - anatomical and biological information, 132
 - image quality for, 133
 - in brain gliomas, 133–135
 - in brain metastases, 137
 - in meningiomas, 135, 137
- PET/MRI
 - advantages and disadvantages of, 152
 - application of
 - epilepsy, 150
 - intracranial neoplasms, 147, 149
 - neurodegenerative diseases, 146, 147
- ¹¹C PiB, 123
- Pittsburgh compound B (PIB), 16
- Pons, 33
- Positron emission tomography (PET), 15
 - neuro oncology
 - ¹¹C-MET, 78
 - differentiating recurrence from treatment effects, 84, 85
 - glioma histological subtyping, amino acid tracers, 81–83
 - glioma treatment effect and recurrence, 83, 84
 - primary glioma diagnosis and differential diagnosis, 78–81
 - neurodegenerative disorders, 16, 17
 - neuroinflammation, 17–19
 - neurooncology, 18, 19
- Progressive primary aphasia (PPA), 42
- Progressive supranuclear palsy disorders, 7, 56
 - [¹⁸F]FDG-PET typical patterns, 55, 56
 - clinical phenotypes, 54, 55
 - neuropathology findings, 55
- Progressive supranuclear palsy-corticobasal syndromes (PSP-CBS), 54

R

- Radiological imaging
 - in epilepsy, 7–9
 - in movement disorders, 7
 - in neurodegenerative diseases, 5, 6
 - in neuro-oncology, 10
- Radiotherapy planning, PET/CT in, 132
 - anatomical and biological information, 132
 - in brain gliomas, 133–135
 - brain metastases, 137
 - image quality for, 133
 - in meningiomas, 135, 137
- Rasmussen encephalitis, 72
- Recurrent disease, 166

S

- Sedatives, 96
- Somatostatin receptors (SSTRs), 127, 136
- Standardized uptake value (SUV), 105
- Stereotactic radiotherapy (SRT), 138
- Sturge-Weber syndrome, 71
- Subependymal cortical heterotopia, 70
- Susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI), 4, 7
- α -Synuclein (α -syn), 51

T

- Tau and amyloid tracers, 164
- Temporal lobe epilepsy, 68
- Thalamic tumour, 104
- Thalamus, ¹⁸F-FDG scan, 33
- 18 kDa-Translocator protein (TSPO), 17
- Tractography, 147
- Tuberous sclerosis, 71
- Tumour hypoxia, 111, 113

V

- Voxel-based morphometry (VBM), 147

Z

- Z-score map, 27, 29, 145, 159–161