

Utility of ^{18}F -Fluoride PET/CT and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT in the Detection of Bony Metastases in Heightened-Risk Head and Neck Cancer Patients

Sheng-Chieh Chan^{*1,2}, Hung-Ming Wang^{*3}, Shu-Hang Ng⁴, Cheng-Lung Hsu³, Yu-Jr Lin⁵, Chien-Yu Lin^{6,7}, Chun-Ta Liao⁸, and Tzu-Chen Yen²

¹Department of Nuclear Medicine, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Keelung, Taiwan; ²Department of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging Center, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Taoyuan, Taiwan; ³Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Taoyuan, Taiwan; ⁴Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Taoyuan, Taiwan; ⁵Biostatistical Center for Clinical Research, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan; ⁶Graduate Institute of Clinical Medical Sciences of Chang Gung University, Taoyuan, Taiwan; ⁷Department of Radiation Oncology, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Taoyuan, Taiwan; and ⁸Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Taoyuan, Taiwan

This study compared the diagnostic accuracy of ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT with that of ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT in the detection of bony metastases in heightened-risk head and neck cancer patients.

Methods: The study participants underwent ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT within 2 wk of each another. **Results:** A total of 98 bony metastases were found in 18 of our 80 patients. ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT showed similar lesion-based sensitivity (69.4% vs. 57.1%, $P = 0.126$) and areas under the curve (0.7561 vs. 0.7959, $P = 0.149$). Their combined interpretation demonstrated a significantly greater sensitivity and areas under the curve than that obtained with either modality alone ($P < 0.001$) in lesion-based analysis but not in patient-based analysis, with a treatment strategy change in 2 patients. **Conclusion:** ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT is a feasible modality for detecting bony metastases in patients with head and neck cancers, with similar sensitivity to ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT. Their combined use may not be justifiable.

Key Words: ^{18}F -FDG; ^{18}F -fluoride; PET; head and neck cancer; bony metastases; diagnosis

J Nucl Med 2012; 53:1730–1735

DOI: 10.2967/jnumed.112.104893

Distant metastases occur in 10%–30% of patients with advanced head and neck cancers (1). In these patients, accurate staging—including a survey of skeletal metastases—is crucial for selection of the appropriate therapy. The

$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -methylene diphosphonate (MDP) bone scan remains the current gold standard for skeletal staging in cancer patients. In May 2009, the halt in operation of National Research Universal in Canada contributed to a global $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ isotope shortage. Since then, the use of ^{18}F -fluoride PET has gained attention. ^{18}F -fluoride is superior to $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP in terms of both bone uptake and blood clearance (2). Because the current PET/CT systems offer high sensitivity and spatial resolution, the use of ^{18}F -fluoride is being actively reevaluated. In comparative studies, the reported sensitivity of ^{18}F -fluoride PET was higher than that of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scanning (94%–100% vs. 47%–78%) (3–5). One of the major drawbacks of ^{18}F -fluoride PET or $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scanning is a reduced sensitivity for detecting osteolytic bony metastases. In contrast, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT is superior to $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scanning in the detection of osteolytic or bone marrow metastases (6,7). Because ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT allows for the simultaneous assessment of local, regional, and distant sites of malignancy, there is active debate concerning the routine replacement of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scanning with ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT for the detection of bony metastases (8,9).

Although the nuclear medicine community has begun to consider ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT as the next-generation bone scanning technique, its clinical usefulness in the era of ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT is still a matter of debate. In this prospective study, we sought to compare the diagnostic accuracy of ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT in the detection of bony metastases in head and neck cancer patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

This study was approved by the local ethics committee, and all patients provided written consent. We included patients with head and neck malignancies who presented with primary locoregional

Received Feb. 22, 2012; revision accepted Jun. 20, 2012.

For correspondence or reprints contact: Tzu-Chen Yen, Department of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging Centre, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, 199 Rung Hwa North Rd., Taipei 105, Taiwan.

E-mail: yen1110@adm.cgmh.org.tw

Published online Sep. 7, 2012.

*Contributed equally to this work.

COPYRIGHT © 2012 by the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging, Inc.

advanced disease, recurrent disease at locoregional sites, known disseminated disease other than in the bone according to conventional work-up findings, or unusual bone pain. Evaluations using ^{99m}Tc -MDP bone scanning, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT, and ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT were performed to determine the skeletal metastasis status. All scans were performed within 2 wk of each other.

^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and ^{18}F -Fluoride PET/CT

The ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT protocol has been previously described (10). ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT was performed using a Discovery ST 16 system (GE Healthcare). The emission scan was initiated 50 min after an intravenous injection of 259 MBq (7 mCi) of ^{18}F -labeled NaF. PET images were reconstructed using CT for attenuation correction with an ordered-subset expectation-maximization iterative reconstruction algorithm. ^{18}F -fluoride PET scans included 8 bed positions (2-min acquisitions per bed position, 16-min total acquisition time) covering the skull, neck, arms, thorax, pelvis, and femora. Coronal, transverse, and sagittal sections and maximum-intensity projection images were documented in hard copy.

Image Interpretation and Reference Standards

Two nuclear medicine physicians (with 11 and 32 y of experience in nuclear medicine practice) interpreted the ^{99m}Tc -MDP bone, ^{18}F -fluoride PET, and ^{18}F -FDG PET images. The 2 nuclear medicine physicians and a radiologist (with 33 y of experience in radiology practice) interpreted the ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT or ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT images. Interpretation of all ^{99m}Tc -MDP bone, PET, and PET/CT images was masked and performed separately. Any discrepancy was resolved by consensus. The observers did not know the results of any other imaging studies. The delay between the interpretation sessions was more than 3 d, and the order of presentations was randomized.

The probability of malignancies was graded using a 5-point scoring system (0, no lesion; 1, definitely benign; 2, probably benign; 3, probably malignant; and 4, definitely malignant) (11). Bone lesions on ^{99m}Tc -MDP bone or PET images were categorized as benign when they appeared as hot osteophytes or when they were located around joints. Vertebral lesions were considered malignant when they involved either the entire vertebra or the posterior aspect of the vertebral body and pedicle (10,12,13). Rib lesions were categorized as malignant when they showed elongated uptake, but they were categorized as benign when they involved several ribs vertically. On the basis of the corresponding CT images from PET/CT scans, the corresponding lesions were reclassified as benign when they showed degenerative changes, fractures, or other reactive bone lesions. Any blastic bone marrow infiltration or cortical destruction associated with soft-tissue masses on CT images was considered to be malignant (14).

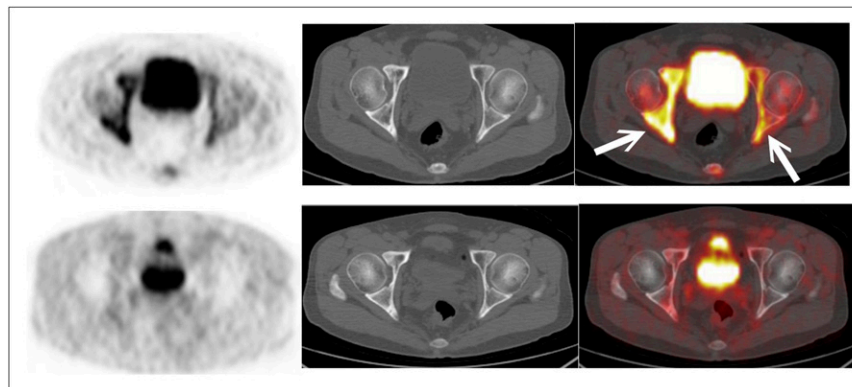
Patients were considered to have a bone metastasis if the bone lesion was positive on both the ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and the ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT examinations and if the patients exhibited a concordant clinical course of progression. For patients who had concurrent distant visceral metastasis, progressive findings from the imaging follow-up examinations were used as the reference standard. Histologic proof of bone metastasis was considered necessary only if it was critical for therapeutic decisions. Lesions that could not be classified were further evaluated by other radiologic techniques, when bone biopsy was not feasible. All our surviving patients were followed up for more than 6 mo.

TABLE 1
Assessment of Skeletal Metastasis by ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and ^{18}F -Fluoride PET/CT Based on Lesion Number

Modality	FN	TP	TN	FP	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV	Accuracy	AUC
^{18}F -FDG PET	43	55	303	2	56.1 (45.7–66.1)	99.3 (97.7–99.9)	96.5 (87.9–99.6)	87.6 (83.6–90.9)	88.8 (85.3–91.7)	0.7918 (0.73492–0.84877)
^{18}F -FDG PET/CT	42	56	305	0	57.1 (46.7–67.1)	100.0	100.0	87.9 (84.0–91.1)	89.6 (86.2–92.4)	0.7959 (0.73897–0.85284)
^{18}F -fluoride PET	33	65	288	16	65.7 (55.4–74.9)	94.7 (91.6–97.0)	80.2 (69.9–88.3)	89.4 (85.6–92.6)	87.6 (84.0–90.6)	0.7285 (0.64436–0.81263)
^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT	30	68	302	3	69.4 (59.3–78.3)	99.0 (97.2–99.8)	95.8 (88.1–99.1)	91.0 (87.4–93.8)	91.8 (88.7–94.3)	0.7561 (0.67382–0.83845)
Combined interpretation	11	87	302	3	88.8 (80.8–94.3)	99.0 (97.2–99.8)	96.7 (90.6–99.3)	96.5 (93.8–98.2)	96.5 (94.2–98.1)	0.9187 (0.87033–0.96700)

FN = false negative; TP = true positive; TN = true negative; FP = false positive; PPV = positive predictive value; NPV = negative predictive value. Data in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

FIGURE 1. A 48-y-old man who presented with advanced tongue cancer. ^{18}F -fluoride PET (top left) and PET/CT (top right) showed markedly increased bilateral uptake at acetabula (arrows), highly suggestive of bony metastases. Corresponding ^{18}F -FDG PET (bottom left) and PET/CT (bottom right) images did not reveal abnormal uptake. MRI of pelvis confirmed presence of bony metastases.



Statistical Analysis

The sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, and negative and positive predictive values of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scanning, PET, and PET/CT for the detection of bone metastases were calculated and then compared with one another using the McNemar paired-sample test. Their diagnostic performance was assessed with receiver-operating-characteristic curves. The area under the receiver-operating-characteristic curve (AUC) was calculated for each technique and compared statistically. A 2-tailed P value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Patients

Between January 2009 and June 2011, 80 patients were included. Because $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ was not available due to the global shortage of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ from July 2009 to October 2010, only 47 patients were able to undergo $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scans. As a result, the major focus of this study was shifted to a com-

parison of the diagnostic capacities of ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT. The results of the $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scans in 47 patients are described in Supplemental Tables 1 and 2 (supplemental materials are available online only at <http://jnm.snmjournals.org>).

Diagnostic Capability of ^{18}F -Fluoride PET/CT and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT

Lesion-Based Analysis. A total of 403 bone lesions were detected. Ninety-eight lesions (24.3%) were malignant metastases, whereas 305 were benign (Table 1). ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT had a higher level of sensitivity and AUC than ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT (Fig. 1), although these differences were not significant ($P = 0.126$ and 0.149 , respectively). However, the sensitivity and AUC were significantly higher for the combined interpretation of ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT than for either modality alone ($P < 0.001$, Fig. 2).

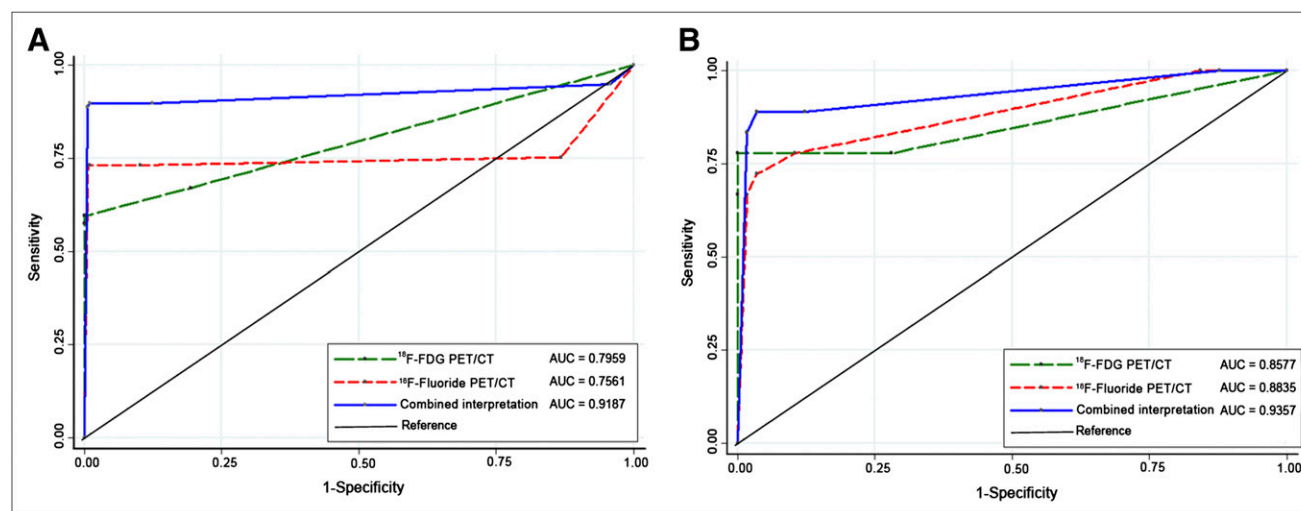


FIGURE 2. Comparison of AUCs for ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT, ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT, and combined interpretation of both imaging modalities on lesion basis (A) and patient basis (B). In lesion-based analysis, combined interpretation yielded significantly greater AUC than did ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT ($P < 0.001$) or ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT ($P < 0.001$) alone. In patient-based analysis, combined interpretation demonstrated moderately higher AUC than did ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT alone ($P = 0.065$). Difference between AUCs of combined interpretation and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT was not significant ($P = 0.32$). Differences between sensitivities of combined interpretation and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT were also not significant ($P = 0.5$ and 0.25 , respectively).

Patient-Based Analysis. Eighteen patients were found to have bony metastases (22.5%, 18/80). The patient-based sensitivity of ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT was similar to that of ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT (Table 2). The combined interpretation had a higher sensitivity and AUC than did either modality alone, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Detection of Skeletal Metastases According to Bone Morphology

We then calculated the detection rates of bony metastases according to their morphologic changes on the corresponding CT images (Supplemental Table 3). For the 37 lesions with osteosclerotic changes on CT, ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT demonstrated a significantly higher detection rate than ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT (Fig. 3) (91.9 vs. 43.2%, $P = 0.01$). In contrast, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT had a higher detection rate for osteolytic lesions (Fig. 4) ($P = 0.31$). For lesions with mixed osteosclerotic and osteolytic changes or without morphologic changes on CT images, the 2 imaging modalities had similar detection rates.

DISCUSSION

Since February 2011, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services has been reimbursing for ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT bone scanning performed through the National Oncologic PET Registry. For this reason, ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT is considered as a potential substitute for $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP scintigraphy. In this prospective study, we found that ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT had a sensitivity and accuracy comparable to that of ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT for the detection of bony metastases in patients with head and neck cancers, although each modality had its limitations. In the lesion-based analysis, ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT and ^{18}F -fluoride PET demonstrated moderate sensitivities for detecting bony metastases. In previous studies, the sensitivity of ^{18}F -fluoride PET for detecting bony metastases varied widely from 72% to 95% (3,15,16). Differences in the incidence of osteoblastic bony lesions or in the study design may account for such discrepancies. A recent metaanalysis found that the reported sensitivities of ^{18}F -FDG PET in various types of tumors ranged from 45% to 95% (9). We have previously reported that ^{18}F -FDG PET had a sensitivity of 70% for detecting bony metastases of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (13). In the current study, the patient-based sensitivity of ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT for head and neck cancer was also approximately 70%. The wide range of reported sensitivities of ^{18}F -FDG PET is probably due to different inclusion criteria or different avidities of ^{18}F -FDG for various types of tumors.

During the process of bone metastasis, bone formation and destruction occur simultaneously; however, in blastic metastases, bone formation by osteoblasts predominates in the space created by bone destruction. For lytic metastases, bone destruction and tumor cell growth predominate in the bone resorption space (17). Nakai et al. (18) have shown that $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scanning demonstrated a slightly

TABLE 2
Assessment of Skeletal Metastasis by ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and ^{18}F -Fluoride PET/CT Based on Patient Number

Modality	FN	TP	TN	FP	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV	Accuracy	AUC
^{18}F -FDG PET	5	13	62	0	72.2 (46.5–90.3)	100.0	100.0	92.5 (83.4–97.5)	93.8 (86.0–97.9)	0.8558 (0.72866–0.98264)
^{18}F -FDG PET/CT	4	14	62	0	77.8 (52.4–93.6)	100.0	100.0	93.9 (85.2–98.3)	95.0 (87.7–98.6)	0.8577 (0.73048–0.98492)
^{18}F -fluoride PET	5	13	58	4	72.2 (46.5–90.3)	93.5 (84.3–98.2)	76.5 (50.1–93.2)	92.1 (82.4–97.4)	88.8 (79.7–94.7)	0.866 (0.75360–0.97837)
^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT	5	13	60	2	72.2 (46.5–90.3)	96.8 (88.8–99.6)	86.7 (59.5–98.3)	92.3 (83.0–97.5)	91.3 (82.8–96.4)	0.8835 (0.78905–0.97800)
Combined interpretation	2	16	60	2	88.9 (65.3–98.6)	96.8 (88.8–99.6)	88.9 (65.3–98.6)	96.8 (88.8–99.6)	95.0 (87.7–98.6)	0.9357 (0.85986–1.0)

FN = false negative; TP = true positive; TN = true negative; FP = false positive; PPV = positive predictive value; NPV = negative predictive value. Data in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals.

FIGURE 3. A 47-y-old patient with retro-molar cancer and multiple bony metastases at vertebrae, thoracic cage, and extremity bones. ^{18}F -fluoride PET (top left) and PET/CT (top right) showed abnormally increased uptake (arrows) at right scapula, with osteosclerotic changes on CT (top middle). Corresponding ^{18}F -FDG PET (bottom left) and PET/CT (bottom right) did not reveal abnormal uptake at this metastatic site (B). Bone metastases progressed despite treatment, and patient died 6 mo later.

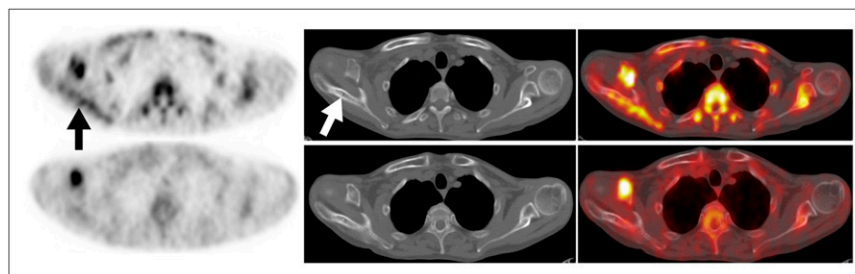
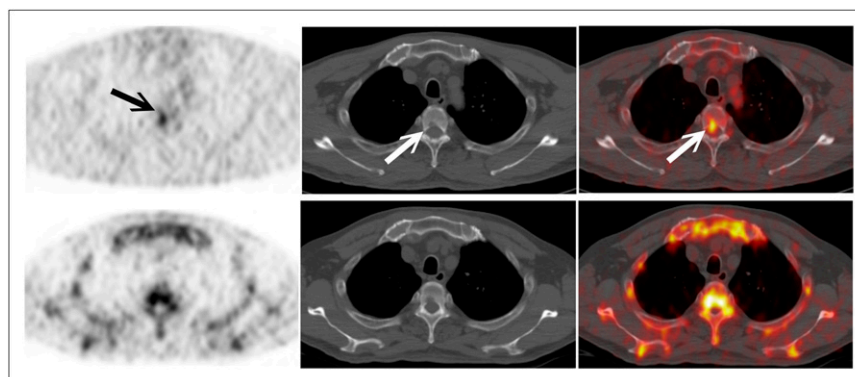


FIGURE 4. A 46-y-old man who presented with advanced buccal cancer and multiple bony metastases in vertebrae and ribs. ^{18}F -FDG PET (top left) and PET/CT (top right) revealed focal area with abnormally increased uptake (arrows) in T4 vertebral body, corresponding to osteolytic lesion on CT (top middle). Osteolytic lesion was detected neither by ^{18}F -fluoride PET (bottom left) nor by PET/CT (bottom right). Progressive bony metastatic disease was evident at follow-up despite use of systemic chemotherapy.



higher sensitivity than ^{18}F -FDG PET for the detection of osteosclerotic bony metastases in breast cancer patients. In our study, ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT demonstrated a significantly higher sensitivity than ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT for the detection of sclerotic lesions. The study of Nakai et al. (18) also showed that ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT had a significantly higher sensitivity than $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scanning for lesions without visible morphologic changes on CT. However, our results indicate that ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT have similar detection rates. The discrepancies between our results and those of Nakai et al. may be due to our use of ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT instead of conventional $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scanning. Therefore, the power of the osteoblastic activity-seeking tracer was evaluated more accurately and was not underestimated.

One should be aware of the problem of false positives when interpreting ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT images. Nonetheless, ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT showed fewer false-positive findings than conventional bone scanning in the detection of bony metastases (5,19). Besides, inappropriate treatment due to false-positive findings can be minimized via a thorough discussion of cases in a multidisciplinary tumor board.

Does the increased sensitivity from combined reading translate into a real clinical impact? We found that the additional use of ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT increased the bony metastasis detection rate by 16.6% in our patients treated with curative intent (primary advanced or recurrent locoregional cancer) (2/12, Supplemental Table 4). How-

ever, because of the small sample size, no firm conclusion about the clinical impact of combined imaging can be drawn.

CONCLUSION

The results of this pilot study indicate that ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT have similar sensitivity and accuracy for detecting bony metastases of head and neck cancers, with ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT showing superiority for osteosclerotic metastases and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT showing superiority for osteolytic lesions. The limited clinical impact of combined PET/CT interpretation observed in this study does not seem to justify its routine use. More research is needed to further explore the clinical utility of the combined imaging.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. Therefore, and solely to indicate this fact, this article is hereby marked "advertisement" in accordance with 18 USC section 1734.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was supported by grants (CMRPG370081-3) from Chang Gung University and Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taiwan. No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

REFERENCES

1. Ferlito A, Shaha AR, Silver CE, Rinaldo A, Mondin V. Incidence and sites of distant metastases from head and neck cancer. *ORL J Otorhinolaryngol Relat Spec.* 2001;63:202–207.
2. Grant FD, Fahey FH, Packard AB, Davis RT, Alavi A, Treves ST. Skeletal PET with ^{18}F -fluoride: applying new technology to an old tracer. *J Nucl Med.* 2008;49:68–78.
3. Krüger S, Buck AK, Mottaghy FM, et al. Detection of bone metastases in patients with lung cancer: $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP planar bone scintigraphy, ^{18}F -fluoride PET or ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging.* 2009;36:1807–1812.
4. Schirmer H, Guhlmann A, Elsner K, et al. Sensitivity in detecting osseous lesions depends on anatomic localization: planar bone scintigraphy versus ^{18}F PET. *J Nucl Med.* 1999;40:1623–1629.
5. Even-Sapir E, Metser U, Mishani E, Lievshitz G, Lerman H, Leibovitch I. The detection of bone metastases in patients with high-risk prostate cancer: $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP planar bone scintigraphy, single- and multi-field-of-view SPECT, ^{18}F -fluoride PET, and ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT. *J Nucl Med.* 2006;47:287–297.
6. Özülker T, Kucukoz Uzun A, Ozulker F, Ozpacac T. Comparison of ^{18}F -FDG-PET/CT with $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -MDP bone scintigraphy for the detection of bone metastases in cancer patients. *Nucl Med Commun.* 2010;31:597–603.
7. Cook GJ, Houston S, Rubens R, Maisey MN, Fogelman I. Detection of bone metastases in breast cancer by ^{18}F FDG PET: differing metabolic activity in osteoblastic and osteolytic lesions. *J Clin Oncol.* 1998;16:3375–3379.
8. Liu T, Cheng T, Xu W, Yan WL, Liu J, Yang HL. A meta-analysis of ^{18}F FDG-PET, MRI and bone scintigraphy for diagnosis of bone metastases in patients with breast cancer. *Skeletal Radiol.* 2011;40:523–531.
9. Yang HL, Liu T, Wang XM, Xu Y, Deng SM. Diagnosis of bone metastases: a meta-analysis comparing ^{18}F FDG PET, CT, MRI and bone scintigraphy. *Eur Radiol.* 2011;21:2604–2617.
10. Chan SC, Wang HM, Yen TC, et al. ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and 3.0-T whole-body MRI for the detection of distant metastases and second primary tumours in patients with untreated oropharyngeal/hypopharyngeal carcinoma: a comparative study. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging.* 2011;38:1607–1619.
11. Ng SH, Chan SC, Liao CT, et al. Distant metastases and synchronous second primary tumors in patients with newly diagnosed oropharyngeal and hypopharyngeal carcinomas: evaluation of ^{18}F -FDG PET and extended-field multi-detector row CT. *Neuroradiology.* 2008;50:969–979.
12. Krasnow AZ, Hellman RS, Timins ME, Collier BD, Anderson T, Isitman AT. Diagnostic bone scanning in oncology. *Semin Nucl Med.* 1997;27:107–141.
13. Liu FY, Chang JT, Wang HM, et al. [^{18}F]fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography is more sensitive than skeletal scintigraphy for detecting bone metastasis in endemic nasopharyngeal carcinoma at initial staging. *J Clin Oncol.* 2006;24:599–604.
14. Newton TH, Potts DG. *Computed Tomography of the Spine and Spinal Cord.* San Anselmo, CA: Clavadel Press; 1983:160–163.
15. Even-Sapir E, Metser U, Flusser G, et al. Assessment of malignant skeletal disease: initial experience with ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT and comparison between ^{18}F -fluoride PET and ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT. *J Nucl Med.* 2004;45:272–278.
16. Yen RF, Chen CY, Cheng MF, et al. The diagnostic and prognostic effectiveness of F-18 sodium fluoride PET-CT in detecting bone metastases for hepatocellular carcinoma patients. *Nucl Med Commun.* 2010;31:637–645.
17. Galasko CS. Mechanisms of lytic and blastic metastatic disease of bone. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 1982;169:20–27.
18. Nakai T, Okuyama C, Kubota T, et al. Pitfalls of FDG-PET for the diagnosis of osteoblastic bone metastases in patients with breast cancer. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging.* 2005;32:1253–1258.
19. Withofs N, Grayet B, Tancredi T, et al. ^{18}F -fluoride PET/CT for assessing bone involvement in prostate and breast cancers. *Nucl Med Commun.* 2011;32:168–176.



The Journal of
NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Utility of ^{18}F -Fluoride PET/CT and ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT in the Detection of Bony Metastases in Heightened-Risk Head and Neck Cancer Patients

Sheng-Chieh Chan, Hung-Ming Wang, Shu-Hang Ng, Cheng-Lung Hsu, Yu-Jr Lin, Chien-Yu Lin, Chun-Ta Liao and Tzu-Chen Yen

J Nucl Med. 2012;53:1730-1735.

Published online: September 7, 2012.

Doi: 10.2967/jnumed.112.104893

This article and updated information are available at:

<http://jnm.snmjournals.org/content/53/11/1730>

Information about reproducing figures, tables, or other portions of this article can be found online at:

<http://jnm.snmjournals.org/site/misc/permission.xhtml>

Information about subscriptions to JNM can be found at:

<http://jnm.snmjournals.org/site/subscriptions/online.xhtml>

The Journal of Nuclear Medicine is published monthly.
SNMMI | Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging
1850 Samuel Morse Drive, Reston, VA 20190.
(Print ISSN: 0161-5505, Online ISSN: 2159-662X)

© Copyright 2012 SNMMI; all rights reserved.

The logo for the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (SNMMI) consists of the letters 'S', 'N', 'M', and 'I' arranged in a 2x2 grid. Each letter is white and set within a red square.
SOCIETY OF
NUCLEAR MEDICINE
AND MOLECULAR IMAGING