AbstractID:9680Title:PilotPatientStu diesu singad edicatedd ual-modalitySPECT -CT Systemf orBreastIma ging

Purpose: Acknowledging the l imitations/discomfort of mammography has ins pired the development of a dedicated S PECT-CT system to detect breast cancer, monitor therapeutic responses, and improve patient comfort. This system provides semi-quantitative 3D functional/anatomical imaging of a pendant, uncompressed breast. Fused images can pot entially provide more valuable clinical information than independent systems a lone.

 $\label{eq:model} \textbf{Method and Materials:} \ \ The SPECT \ subsystem permit \ s \ fully-3D \ complex \ acquisition \ trajectorie \ s \ around \ the \ breast \ , avoid ing physical hindrances, overcoming distort ions due to inadequ ate sampling, and a llowing lesion detection on the chest wall. The CT subsystem, restricted to circular rotation, uses a quasi-monochromatic, cone-beam x-ray source, which allows for reduced radiation dose and increased contrast between similars off tissue attenuation coefficients. With no breast compression and an open, common field-of-view geometry system, the patient lies prone on a customized patient bedwhile the hybrid device non-invasively acquires 3D data underneath. A preliminary investigation on the clinical performance of the hybrid system was done by imaging women with biopsycon firmed breast cancer.$

Results: SPECT patient images can clearly visualize the tracer upt ake by the tumor and view into the chest wall. Physical system constraints limit chest wall visualization in the CT patient images and thous patient positioning is under modification. Eliminating overlapping tissues through 3 D imaging, the CT images improve lesion is olation versus 2D imaging modalities. Complementary functional and anatomical image information helps localize suspicious areas for subsequent analysis.

Conclusion: I mplementation of the world's first dedicated S PECT-CT syst em promises gre atly improved visualization of the 3D breast volume. Complementary information from functional and anatomical imaging can guide lesion localization for subsequent analysis.

Conflict of Interest (only if applicable): MPTis an inventor of this technology, and is named as an inventor on the patent f or this technology applie dfor by Duke. If this technology become scommercially successful, he and Duke could be nefit in an inventor on the patent for this technology applied for by Duke. If this technology become scommercially successful, he and Duke could be nefit in an inventor on the patent for this technology.