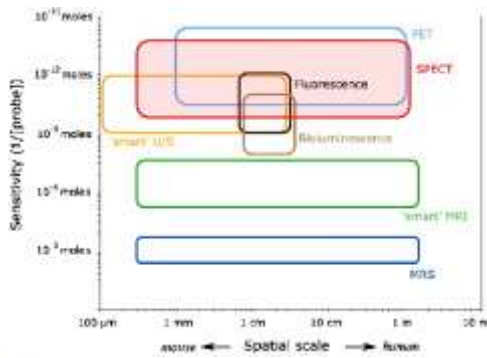
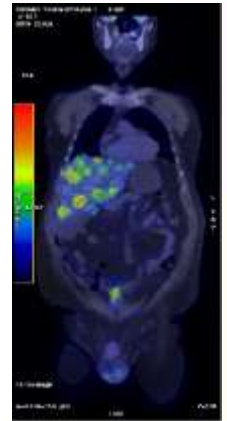
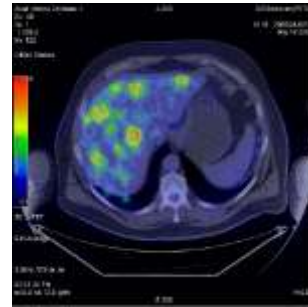




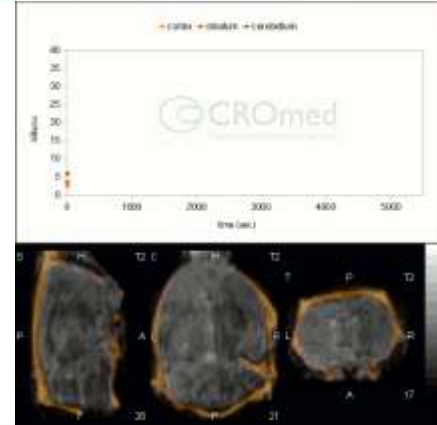
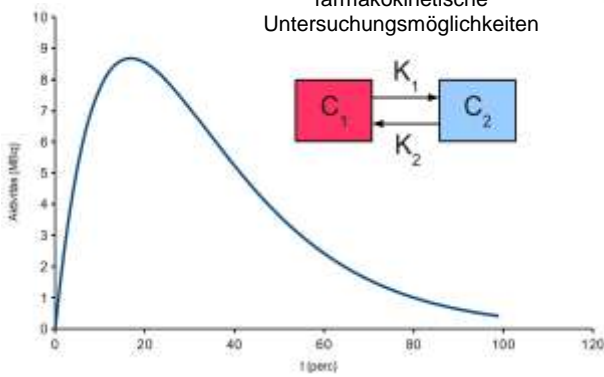
benötigte Stoffmengen



Multimodale Bildgebung  
(PET/CT)



farmakokinetische  
Untersuchungsmöglichkeiten

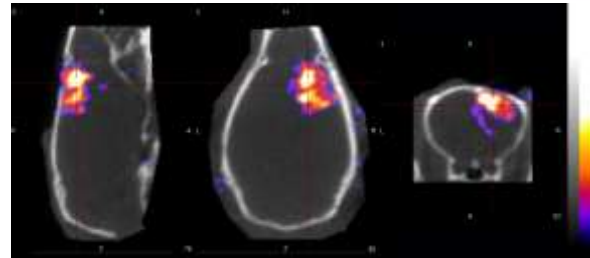


| PET Isotope | SPECT Isotope                                      |
|-------------|--|
| F-18, C-11  | Tc-99m, Tl-201,<br>I-123, I-125, I-131<br>, In-111 |

Auswahl: Lebensdauer, Aktivität, Toxikologie,  
chemische Möglichkeiten (Synthese, Bindungen)

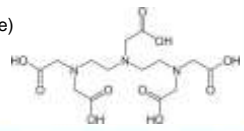


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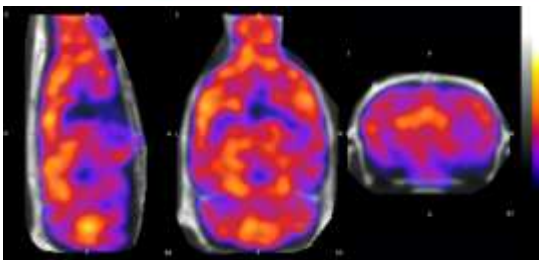


DTPA (diethylene-triamine-pentaessigsäure)

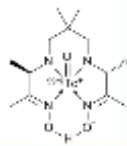
Gehirn-Endothelschädigungen: hier kann DTPA-Isotop komplex ins Gehirn eintreten. (Aktivität = Beschädigung)



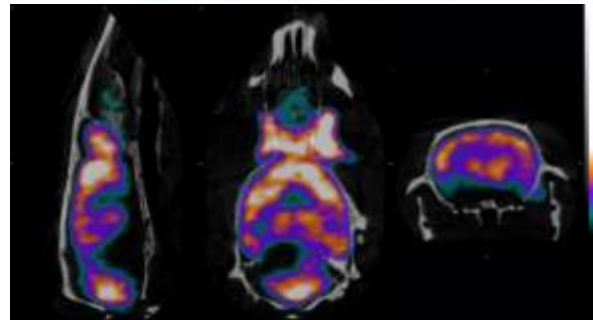
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HMPAO (hexamethylpropylene amine oxime)

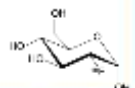


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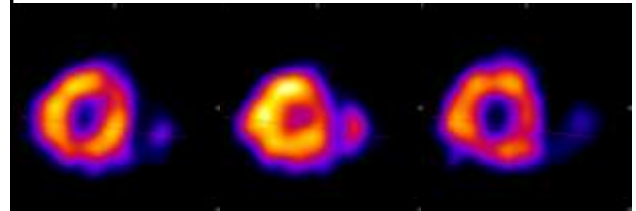
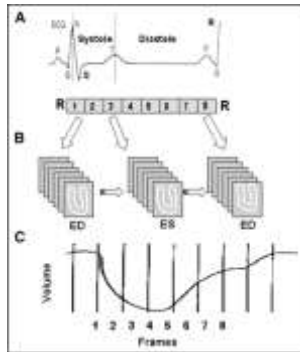
FDG (fluoro-dezoxi-glükóz)

PET, Glucose-Verbrauch. Benutzt auch für Tumor-Klassifizierung

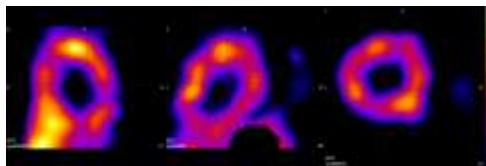
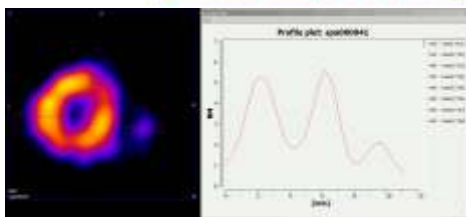


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# EKG-Synchronisierung



# Tc-MIBI Kardiologie



# MDP (methilene-diphosphate)

Tc-MDP bringt Tc zu freien Hydroxyapatite, also zu Knochenbrüche.

die Methode ist bei Kleinkinder Empfohlen.

