<1>
Unique Identifier
75184692
Authors
Buck AC. Chisholm GD. Merrick MV. Lavender JP.
Title
Serial Fluorine-18 bone scans in the follow-up of carcinoma of the prostate.
Source
British Journal of Urology. 47(3):287-94, 1975 Jun.
Local Messages
BAMC
MeSH Subject Headings

Aged
*Bone Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Cardiovascular Diseases/et [Etiology]
Castration
Clinical Trials
Diethylstilbestrol/ae [Adverse Effects]
Diethylstilbestrol/tu [Therapeutic Use]
Fluorine/du [Diagnostic Use]
Follow-Up Studies
Human
Male
Middle Age
Neoplasm Metastasis
Prostatic Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Prostatic Neoplasms/dt [Drug Therapy]
Prostatic Neoplasms/su [Surgery]
Radioisotopes
*Radionuclide Imaging

Abstract
74 patients with prostatic cancer were studied annually by combined radiological and fluorine-18 scan survey over a 5-year period. The results of the long term follow-up of bone cans is reported. At the time of the initial diagnosis 71-5% of the patients had advanced disease and 56% had radiological or scan evidence of metastases. A critical evaluation of the scans resulted in the detection of early bone lesions in 25% of patients with no radiological evidence of metastases. Follow-up of these patients has shown that scan abnormalities preceded radiological changes from between 1 to 4 years and there was good correlation proven histologically by bone biopsy or autopsy in more than half of the patients. In patients with a positive bone scan and positive X-rays the scan abnormalities were more extensive than the corresponding X-ray lesions. When bone healing occurred with endocrine treatment this was more readily apparent on the X-rays. False negative scans were not seen with fluorine-18 which allows for greater accuracy in the detection of skeletal metastases. Bone scanning has enabled correct staging to be carried out. This study confirms the high incidence of cardiac and vascular complications in patients treated with oestrogens.

<2>
Unique Identifier
75184649
Authors
Merrick MV.
Title
Review article-Bone scanning.
Source
British Journal of Radiology. 48(569):327-51, 1975 May.
Local Messages
BAMC
MeSH Subject Headings

Adolescence
Aged
*Bone and Bones/me [Metabolism]
*Bone Diseases/di [Diagnosis]
Bone Diseases/me [Metabolism]
Bone Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Breast Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Lymphoma/di [Diagnosis]
Male
Metabolic Clearance Rate
Middle Age
Neoplasm Metastasis
Osteitis Deformans/di [Diagnosis]
Phosphates/me [Metabolism]

Comparative Study
Female
Fluorine/me [Metabolism]
Half-Life
Human
Infection/di [Diagnosis]
Joint Diseases/di [Diagnosis]
Prostatic Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Radiation Dosage
Radiation-Sensitizing Agents
Radionuclide Imaging/is [Instrumentation]
*Radionuclide Imaging
Technetium/me [Metabolism]
Wound Healing

Abstract

The discovery of a number of phosphate complexes labelled with 99-Tc-m that localize in bone has aroused wide-spread interest in bone scanning. The physiological properties of these and other clinically useful bone-seeking radiopharmaceuticals are compared, and their physical properties assessed in relation to the characteristics and limitations of avilable detector systems. A hypothesis is put forward to explain the behaviour of the technetium-labelled agents. It is concluded that although there are differences in biochemical behaviour between these agents, strontium and fluorine, all three may, under suitable conditions, give similar clinical information. The radiation dose received by the patients is least with the usual dose of 99-Tc-m and the blood clearance of the diphosphonate and pyrophosphate preparations is faster than that of strontium, although slower than fluorine. The psi-ray energy of technetium permits a much greater efficiency of detection than of fluorine. These factors, toghether with the general availability of 99-Tc-m and its relatively low cost make the technetium diphosphonate or pyrophosphate preparations the agents of choice for most skeletal radioisotope imaging. However, there are as yet insufficient follow-up studies to be able to assess the incidence of either false-negative or false-positive findings with these agents.

<3>

Unique Identifier

74080796

Authors

McNeil BJ. Cassady JR. Geiser CF. Jaffe N. Traggis D. Treves S.

Title

Fluorine-18 bone scintigraphy in children with osteosarcoma or Ewing's sarcoma.

Source

Radiology. 109(3):627-31, 1973 Dec.

Local Messages

STIMSON / BAMC

MeSH Subject Headings

Adolescence
*Bone Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Bone Neoplasms/ra [Radiography]
Bone Neoplasms/rt [Radiotherapy]
Child
Clavicle
Female
*Fluorine
Human
Lung Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Lung Neoplasms/ra [Radiography]
Male
Neoplasm Metastasis
*Osteosarcoma/di [Diagnosis]
Osteosarcoma/ra [Radiography]
Osteosarcoma/rt [Radiotherapy]
Pelvic Bones
*Radionuclide Imaging
Ribs
*Sarcoma, Ewing's/di [Diagnosis]
Sarcoma, Ewing's/ra [Radiography]
Sarcoma, Ewing's/rt [Radiotherapy]

<4>

Unique Identifier

73130765

Authors

Jones AE. Ghaed N. Dunson GL. Hosain F.

Title

Clinical evaluation of orally administered fluorine 18 for bone scanning.

Source

Radiology. 107(1):129-31, 1973 Apr.
Local Messages
STIMSON / BAMC
MeSH Subject Headings
Administration, Oral
*Bone Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
*Fluorine/ad [Administration & Dosage]
Fluorine/du [Diagnostic Use]
Human
Leukemia/pa [Pathology]
Male
Neoplasm Metastasis/di [Diagnosis]
Prostatic Neoplasms/pa [Pathology]
*Radioisotopes/ad [Administration & Dosage]
Radioisotopes/du [Diagnostic Use]
*Radionuclide Imaging

<5>
Unique Identifier
73022403
Authors
Hopkins GB. Kristensen KA. Blickenstaff DE.
Title
Fluorine 18 bone scans in the detection of early metastatic bone tumors.
Source
JAMA. 222(7):813-4, 1972 Nov 13.
Local Messages
STIMSON / BAMC
MeSH Subject Headings
*Bone Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Bone Neoplasms/ra [Radiography]
Breast Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Colonic Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Comparative Study
Female
Fluorine/ad [Administration & Dosage]
*Fluorine/du [Diagnostic Use]
Half-Life
Human
Lung Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Male
Methods
Multiple Myeloma/di [Diagnosis]
*Neoplasm Metastasis/di [Diagnosis]
Prostatic Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Radiation Dosage
Radioisotopes
*Radionuclide Imaging

<6>
Unique Identifier
72181705
Authors
Gerber FH. Hinn G. Allen D. Nelp WB.
Title
Fluorine-18 bone scanning for metastasis detection of bone.
Source
Northwest Medicine. 71(5):380-4, 1972 May.
MeSH Subject Headings
*Bone Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Female
*Fluorine
Human
Male
Methods
Neoplasm Metastasis
Radiation Dosage
*Radioisotopes
*Radionuclide Imaging

<7>
Unique Identifier
69190792
Authors

Stimson Library - OVID System

Harmer CL. Burns JE. Sams A. Spittle M.

Title

The value of fluorine-18 for scanning bone tumours.

Source

Clinical Radiology. 20(2):204-12, 1969 Apr.

Local Messages

BAMC

MeSH Subject Headings

Adolescence
Bone and Bones/me [Metabolism]
*Bone Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]
Diagnosis, Differential
Female
Fluorine/me [Metabolism]
*Fluorine
Human
Hydrogen Peroxide
Male
Methods
Middle Age
Neoplasm Metastasis
Neoplasm Recurrence, Local
Radioisotopes
*Radionuclide Imaging
Strontium/me [Metabolism]
Strontium Isotopes