

出國報告（出國類別：其他）

參加 2016 歐洲核醫學會年會出國報告

服務機關：核能研究所

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派赴國家：西班牙

出國期間：105 年 10 月 13 日~105 年 10 月 20 日

報告日期：105 年 11 月 15 日

摘要

本次國外公差主要目的為前往西班牙巴塞隆納參加2016年第29屆歐洲核子醫學學會年會（2016 Annual Congress of European Association of Nuclear Medicine, EANM'16），發表核能研究所之壁報論文，並參與研討會的各项主題課程，作為提昇核能研究所核子醫藥研發計畫規劃方向之參考。

今年 EANM 大會在西班牙巴塞隆納國際會議中心舉行，會議共計5 天（自2016/10/15 - 2016/10/19）。本次年會會議參加人數超過6,000人，打破歷年來記錄，成為史上參加人數最多的一屆。EANM 大會論文共有1,881篇，其中口頭論文部分有509篇，壁報論文部分有1372篇。歐洲核子醫學學會年會為全球最盛大之核子醫學及分子影像相關年會之一，每年皆有來自世界各國之研發人員參與此核子醫學年會，本次年會會議的研究主題範圍很廣，包括基礎新藥物研發，臨床疾病探討及相關研發醫療設備之現況。以疾病來分類，本次年會會議主題包括有最大宗的癌症及腦神經，心血管，肝臟學、腸胃道、骨骼肌肉、甲狀腺、肺臟等。另外，本次年會會議增加了e-poster（電子壁報）的部分，這個項目是作者先上傳電子檔至大會的伺服器，會議期間與會者可以在e-poster專區利用電腦自行瀏覽。

本次國外公差，為本人第一次參加全球規模數一數二的歐洲核醫學年會，收穫豐碩，不但擴展自己的眼界，同時能夠了解全球各國在核子醫學及分子影像領域的最新發展現況及未來研究方向。

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一、目的

核能研究所的其中一個與民生息息相關的任務就是研發新的核醫診療藥物及輻射技術，並應用於醫療服務，造福廣大民眾。為了瞭解世界各國在核子醫學藥物開發與分子影像領域之最新進展，同位素組于鴻文副工程師奉派參加 2016 年第 29 屆歐洲核子醫學學會年會，並發表研究論文。同時蒐集國際核子醫學與分子影像最新發展現況。

歐洲核子醫學學會年會為全球最盛大之核子醫學及分子影像相關年會之一，每年皆有來自世界各國之研發人員參與此核子醫學年會。今年 EANM 大會在西班牙巴塞隆納國際會議中心舉行，會議共計 5 天（自 2016/10/15 - 2016/10/19）。本次年會會議參加人數超過 6,000 人，打破歷年來記錄，成為史上參加人數最多的一屆。EANM 大會論文共有 1,881 篇，其中口頭論文部分有 509 篇，壁報論文部分有 1372 篇。本次年會會議的大會主題為「擁抱分子造影及多元造影：一個從核子醫學到個人化醫療的精明轉移」(Embracing molecular imaging and multi-modal imaging: a smart move from nuclear medicine towards personalised medicine)，顯示個人化醫療為全球醫學領域的重要主題，核子醫學個人化醫療也扮演了極具價值的角色。在本次年會會議的研究主題範圍很廣，包括基礎新藥物研發，臨床疾病探討及相關研發醫療設備之現況。以疾病來分類，本次年會會議主題包括有最大宗的癌症及腦神經，心血管，肝臟學、腸胃道、骨骼肌肉、甲狀腺、肺臟等。另外，本次年會會議增加了 e-poster (電子壁報) 的部分，這個項目是作者先上傳電子檔至大會的伺服器，會議期間與會者可以在 e-poster 專區利用電腦自行瀏覽。台灣參加本次年會的學者及產業界人士有長庚大學魏孝萍教授、成功大學姚維仁教授、新吉美碩林鴻副總及張碧芳副總等。

二、過 程

(一) 行程

本次公差行程如下:

月	日	星期	地 點	工作紀要
10	13	四	西班牙巴塞隆納	去程，前往西班牙巴塞隆納
	14	五	西班牙巴塞隆納	去程，前往西班牙巴塞隆納
	15	六	西班牙巴塞隆納	參加「第 29 屆歐洲核醫學會」國際研 討會
	16	日	西班牙巴塞隆納	
	17	一	西班牙巴塞隆納	
	18	二	西班牙巴塞隆納	
	19	三	西班牙巴塞隆納	
	20	四	台北	回程，前往台灣桃園國際機場

(二) 2016 歐洲核醫學會年會紀實

2016年歐洲核醫學年會（2016' EANM）在西班牙巴塞隆納市舉行，據大會統計，本屆年會參加人數超過6,000人，已經打破歷年來的記錄，成為史上參加人數最多的一屆歐洲核醫學年會。2016' EANM大會收到投稿論文共有2,201篇，最後接受的投稿論文共計有1,881篇，其中口頭論文部分有509篇，壁報論文部分有1372篇。本次年會會議的大會主題為「擁抱分子造影及多元造影：一個從核子醫學到個人化醫療的精明轉移」(Embracing molecular imaging and multi-modal imaging: a smart move from nuclear medicine towards personalised medicine)，顯示個人化醫療為全球醫學領域的重要主題，核子醫學個人化醫療也扮演了極具價值的角色。

在本屆年會開幕當天的早上及下午，大會有安排一系列的pre-synposium課程，主題包括PET/SPECT的影像重建、腦腫瘤的放射性核種治療、內分泌腫瘤的治療策略、心血管灌流造

影、multimodality imaging、hybrid imaging、放射性核種供應現況、腦神經傳導物質釋放造影等。本屆大會內容依據目前各個核子醫學及分子影像熱門之研究領域，規劃成十個分類，分別為 Pre-Congress Meetings / Sessions & Industry Sponsored Symposia / Young EANM Daily Forum、Plenary Sessions、CME Sessions、Scientific Symposia、Technologist Sessions、Poster Sessions、Parallel Sessions Do.MoRe (Dosimetry and Molecular Radiotherapy)、M2M (Molecule to Man)、Pitfalls & Artefacts / Teaching Sessions。大會的開幕式、閉幕式、Plenary Sessions、CME Sessions都是安排在大禮堂舉行。Plenary Sessions全會講座共計有4場，CME Sessions繼續醫學教育講座共計有14場，CTE Sessions繼續技術教育課程講座共計有6場，Joint Symposia聯合座談會共計有14場，Special Symposia特別座談會共計有4場。本屆年會內容範圍涵蓋藥物開發、腦神經及心臟血管造影、癌症診療、分子影像及相關設備等議題。本次EANM核醫學會年會重點詳述如下。

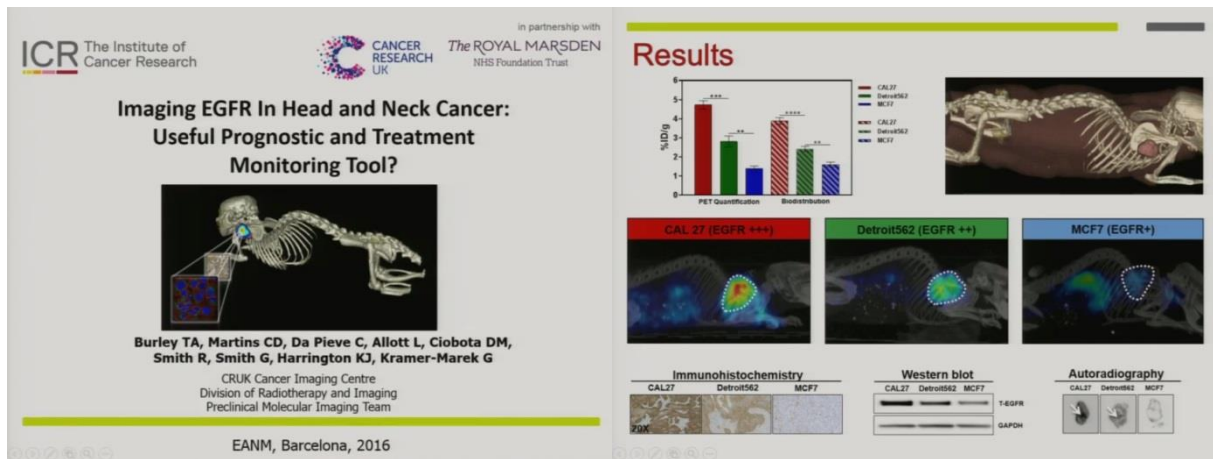
1. 核子醫學於個人化醫療中所扮演的角色

近年來個人化醫療的議題越來越受到重視，其中最重要的部分為癌症、腦神經及心血管領域。而核子醫學於個人化醫療中所發揮的功能有：（1）診斷造影（高敏感度及高專一性）；（2）預後造影（治療效果評估）；（3）預測造影（Theranostics - 診斷治療效果評估）；（4）放射性核種/分子治療。

2. 表皮生長因子接受器（epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR）造影於癌症診療的應用

表皮生長因子接受器(EGFR)於多種癌症都有過度表現(overexpression)，因此EGFR成為治療藥物的標靶之一。但目前臨床上的治療往往都無法達到令人滿意的結果。這主要是由於缺乏能夠有效將病人分級的可靠方法。目前病人腫瘤的biomarker的狀態主要是以biopsy組織切片來進行確認，但由於同一個病人的腫瘤及不同腫瘤內的接受器表現都可能有不均勻的情況出現，因此就會造成治療效果不理想的結果。針對這個問題，來自英國Institute of Cancer Research, London的Burley TA的團隊認為EGFR標靶造影是一個能夠量測腫瘤接受器狀態及監測治療中腫瘤接受器改變的重要工具。於是他們以DFO作

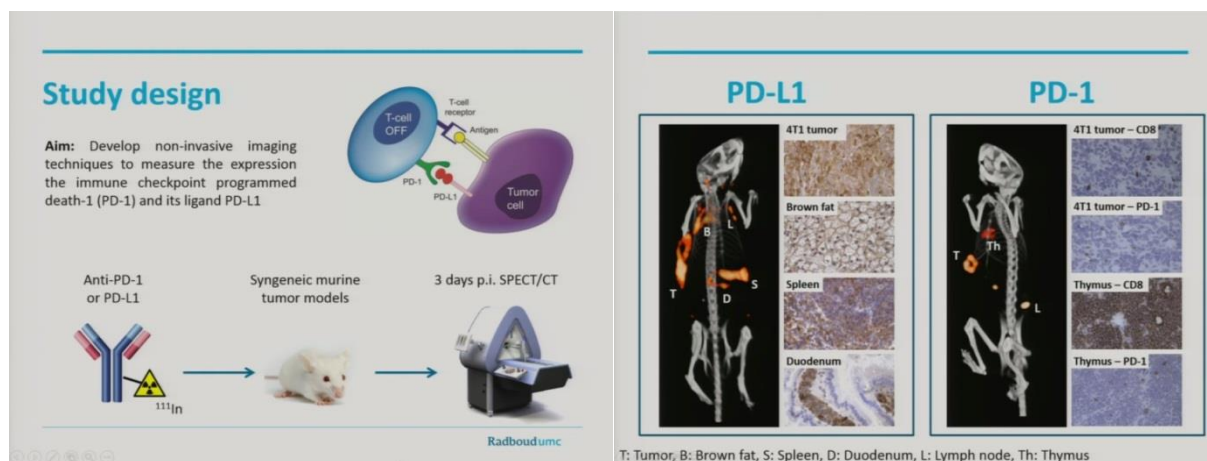
為chelator，將銻-89（Zr-89）標誌於Z_{EGFR:03115} Affibody，並且利用具有不同EGFR表現量的頭頸部癌及乳癌（CAL27(+++), DT562(++) and MCF7(+)) 進行動物生物分佈及PET造影的實驗，評估Zr-89-Z_{EGFR:03115} Affibody的專一性及造影表現。實驗結果顯示在藥物注射3小時後Zr-89-Z_{EGFR:03115} Affibody能夠區別不同EGFR表現量的腫瘤（CAL27 3.88 ± 0.18 %ID/g, DT562 2.42 ± 0.13% ID/g and MCF7 1.67 ± 0.15 %ID/g），藥物能夠快速的從血液及正常組織排除而達到高對比度的影像（24hr T:B=2.5; T:M=16.0, 48hr T:B=9.34; T:M=13.56），藥物的攝取與腫瘤EGFR的表現量有強烈的正向關係，而利用藥物AUY922使EGFR表現下降也由Zr-89-Z_{EGFR:03115} Affibody的低攝取量獲得證明。因此Burley TA的團隊認為Zr-89-Z_{EGFR:03115} Affibody能夠量測體內EGFR的不同表現程度及有潛力用於治療前病人的分級。



3. PD-1/PD-L1 immune checkpoint的SPECT/CT造影應用

近年來癌症免疫治療有重大進展，而其中有最多成果的就是anti PD-1/PD-L1療法。Programmed-death 1（PD-1）是表現於T細胞，而Programmed-death ligand 1（PD-L1）則是表現於腫瘤細胞。透過提高PD-L1的表現，腫瘤細胞能夠逃脫免疫系統的辨識及攻擊。雖然臨床上anti PD-1/PD-L1療法已經有明顯且持續的治療效果，可是目前仍然有大量不適合的病人接受這種非必要、無效及昂貴的治療。因此anti PD-1/PD-L1療法急需一種有效的病人評估方法以避免醫療資源浪費及病情的拖延。針對這個問題，來自於荷蘭Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, NIJMEGEN的Heskamp S團隊利用銻-111（In-111）標誌的

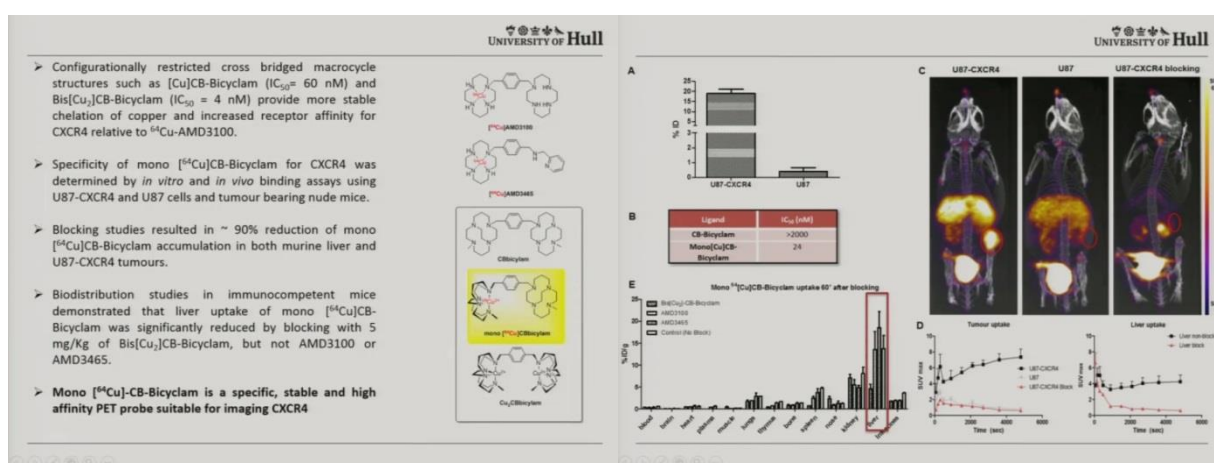
Anti-PD-1及PD-L1抗體進行PD-L1表現及PD-1+ tumor infiltrating T-lymphocytes (TILs)的評估。他們進行了體外細胞及體內動物的一系列實驗。研究結果顯示In-111標誌的Anti-PD-1及PD-L1抗體能夠專一性的分別與PD-1+及PD-L1+的細胞結合。最高的影像對比可以在藥物注射後24 - 72小時得到，腫瘤攝取（Renca、4T1、CT26及LLC1分別為 15 ± 5 %ID/g、 16 ± 6 %ID/g、 11 ± 6 %ID/g及 6 ± 3 %ID/g）與IHC確認的PD-L1表現有正相關關係。高攝取量也於脾臟（ 17 ± 2 %ID/g）、棕色脂肪（ 19 ± 2 %ID/g）及十二指腸（ 10 ± 2 %ID/g）出現，而這些同時也是高PD-L1表現量的器官。另外，有anti-PD-1高攝取量的器官有胸腺（ 10 ± 2 %ID/g）、脾臟（ 10 ± 3 %ID/g）及淋巴結（ 14 ± 5 %ID/g）。因此Heskamp S團隊認為PD-1及PD-L1能夠利用In-111標誌的anti-PD-1及PD-L1抗體SPECT/CT來進行評估，此技術並能夠用於篩選出適合接受anti-PD-1及PD-L1療法的病人，提升治療效率。



4. CXCR4接受器造影於癌症診療之應用

近年來CXCR4接受器於腫瘤的表現越來越受到重視，因為有很多研究顯示CXCR4接受器的過度表現與腫瘤的惡性程度及預後有關。為了瞭解腫瘤的CXCR4的表現程度，也有不少研究團隊進行了CXCR4拮抗劑小分子（如AMD3100、AMD3465）的銅-64（Cu-64）標誌及其PET造影，但是結果並不理想，顯示肝臟有大量的非專一性藥物積聚而造成複雜的不穩定性。而最近的研究則發現加入乙烯跨橋（ethylene cross bridge）於藥物結構中能夠提升二價銅錯合物穩定性、接受器親合力及體內滯留時間。因此來自英國University of Hull, Hull的Miranda CS團隊使用了結構為cross-bridged bis-cyclam的新型CXCR4接受器造影

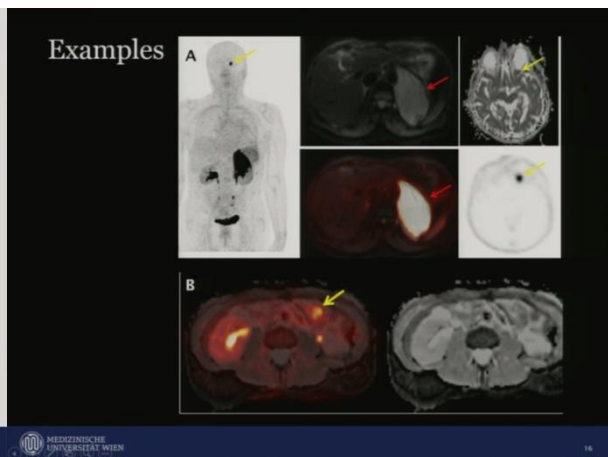
劑，Cu-64-CB-bicyclam，於腫瘤動物進行藥物專一性及穩定度的評估。他們利用U87/U87-CXCR4細胞進行了體外藥物攝取試驗、腫瘤動物生物分佈及PET/CT造影研判。研究結果顯示U87-CXCR4細胞的體外藥物攝取量明顯高於U87細胞（分別為加入劑量的 $28.2 \pm 0.63\%$ 及 $0.2 \pm 0.02\%$ ）。而PET/CT造影結果顯示U87-CXCR4腫瘤藥物積聚量也明顯高於U87腫瘤，U87-CXCR4腫瘤和U87腫瘤在藥物注射後90分鐘的腫瘤/肌肉比分別為 23.6 ± 2.7 和 3.0 ± 0.5 。利用Cu₂-CB-bicyclam進行的抑制實驗 (blocking studies) 結果顯示U87-CXCR4腫瘤有大於92%的活度下降 (SUV_{max} 7.9對0.5) 及肝臟有89%的活度下降 (SUV_{max} 5.3對0.6)。因此他們認為Cu-64-CB-bicyclam對CXCR4接受器有高專一性及較好的體內穩定度，並有潛力作為CXCR4接受器的造影劑。



Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma在臨床上已經確認是會表現CXCR4接受器，而Ga-68-Pentixafor也顯示能夠應用於CXCR4接受器表現的定量上。因此來自於奧地利Medical University of Vienna, Vienna的Leisser A團隊進行了首次Ga-68-Pentixafor於MALT lymphoma病人的PET/MRI造影評估。這項研究中有10位MALT lymphoma病人參與，病人在172 MBq的Ga-68-Pentixafor注射後60分鐘進行PET/MRI造影。研究結果顯示所有病人的MALT lymphoma都有明顯的積聚。平均SUV_{max}為12.3 (4.1 - 25.4)，SUV_{mean}為 6.0 (2.9 - 10.2)，SUV_{peak}為7.3 (7.1 - 22.7)，肝臟的平均SUV_{max}為1.8，腫瘤/背景比 (tumor-to-background ratio) 為平均7.1 (2.4 - 14.9)。因此他們的結論認為Ga-68-Pentixafor能夠應用於MALT lymphoma的非侵入性偵測。

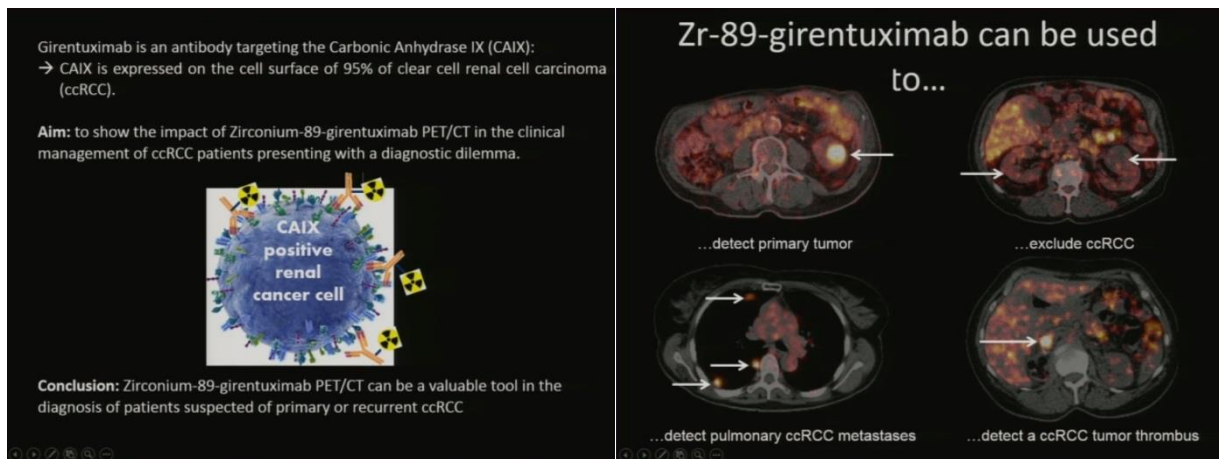
Pl. no.	location	SUV _{max}	SUV _{max}	SUV _{max}	SUV _{max}	SUV _{LI}	Volume (ml)	MRI	additional findings	Treatment
1	stomach	4.6	4.3	n.a.*	1.7	2.41	1.0	not visible		H. pylori eradication
2	lung	24.4	10.2	22.7	1.9	12.84	269	visible		ofatumumab
3	liver	14.0	8.3	11.8	1.9	7.37	274	visible		watch and wait
4	lung	8.4	2.9	7.1	1.3	6.46	1	visible		watch and wait
5	stomach							visible		watch and wait, after progress azithromycin
6	stomach	11.4	6.8	9.9	2.1	5.43	21.7	visible		watch and wait
7	para renal	4.1	2.9	n.a.*	1.4	2.93	3.4	visible	orbital involvement	watch and wait
8	orbita	25.4	7.5	18.1	1.7	14.94	306	visible		rituximab
9	tonsils	11.3	6.5	9.6	2.4	4.71	19.9	visible		watch and wait
10	stomach	7.3	4.9	n.a.*	1.8	4.06	1.0	visible		watch and wait
		11.8	4.6	5.0	2.0	3.70	12.4	visible	LN mesenterium	H. pylori eradication
mean		11.8	6.0	13.2	1.8	6.5	90.9			
median		9.9	5.7	9.9	1.9	5.1	16.2			

- All MALT lymphoma with increased [68Ga]-Pentixafor uptake
- Excellent tumor-background ratio
- Secondary MALT lymphoma lesion in 2/10 patients
- Histology as gold standard



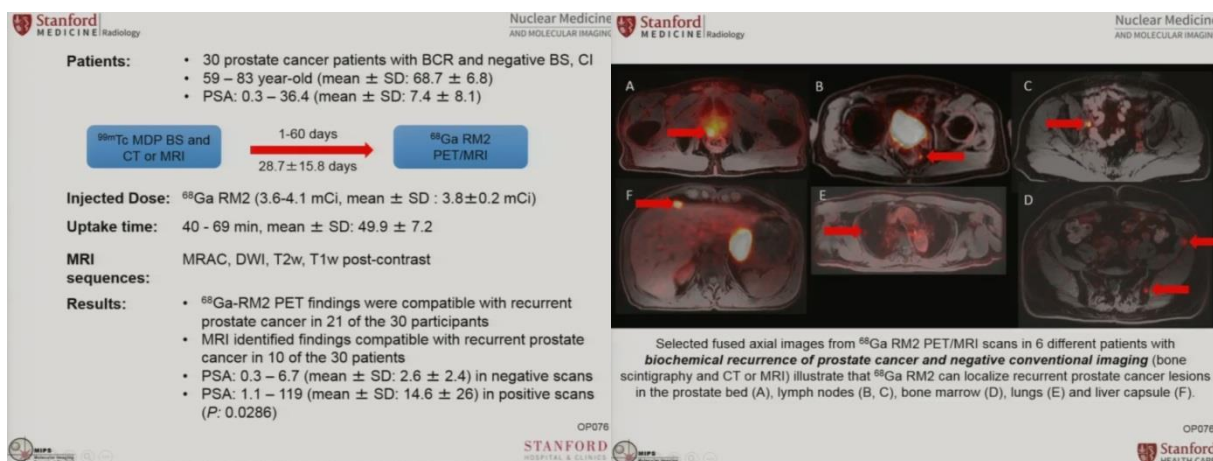
5. Zirconium-89-girentuximab正子造影於臨床腎細胞癌之應用

臨床上針對病人區分良性病灶及惡性腫瘤尤其重要，就如目前臨床上small renal masses (SRM)往往會被誤判為腎細胞癌而進行侵入性的組織取樣及不必要的手術，造成病人的傷害及醫療資源的浪費。另一方面，在腎細胞癌病人治療後的追蹤期間，癌症轉移及復發的偵測同樣需要更精準的方法。Girentuximab是一個針對Carbonic Anhydrase IX (CAIX) 有特異性結合能力的抗體，而CAIX則是一個表現於95%的亮腎細胞癌 (clear cell RCC, ccRCC)。因此Zirconium-89-girentuximab PET/CT造影有潛力能夠作為腎細胞癌的診斷工具。為了評估Zr-89-girentuximab在臨床上的應用潛力，來自於荷蘭Radboudumc, Nijmegen的Hekman M團隊進行了首次 (first in human) 的Zr-89-girentuximab於腎細胞癌病人的臨床PET/CT造影。這項研究中有5位懷疑有ccRCC或有ccRCC病史的病人參與，病人會在注射5毫克Zr-89-girentuximab (37 MBq) 後4 - 5天進行PET/CT造影。研究結果顯示ccRCC腫瘤有明顯的Zr-89-girentuximab積聚，而所有良性的SRM病灶並未有Zr-89-girentuximab的積聚；另外位於肝臟及肺部的轉移性腫瘤也有明顯的Zr-89-girentuximab積聚。因此他們的結論認為Zr-89-girentuximab PET/CT造影應用於疑似的病人ccRCC是有價值的。



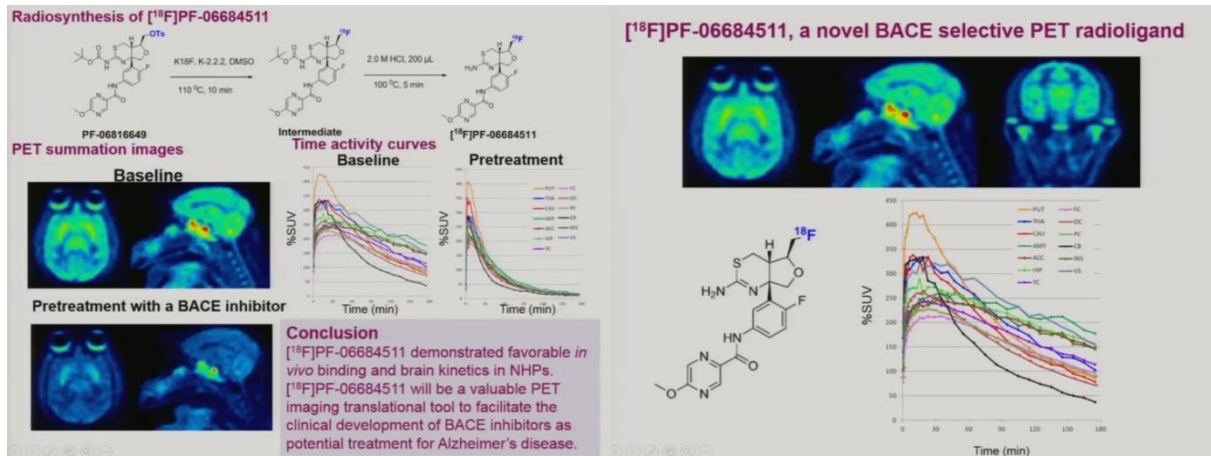
6. 鎂-68標記RM2於攝護腺癌評估的應用

鎂-68標記的 DOTA-4-amino-1-carboxymethyl-piperidine-D-Phe-Gln-Trp-Ala-Val-Gly-His-Sta-Leu-NH₂ (Ga-68-RM2 / Ga-68-Bombesin / BAY86-7548) 是一個新型的胃腸道釋放素受體 gastrin-releasing peptide receptors (GRPr) 拮抗劑。GRPr在多種人類癌症（包括攝護腺癌）都有過度表現。由於GRPr在良性攝護腺增生（Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, BPH）及發炎組織都只有低表現量，因此GRPr造影有潛力應用於攝護腺癌的診斷。來自於美國Stanford University, Standford, California的Iagaru A團隊針對生化性攝護腺癌（biochemically recurrent prostate cancer, BCR PC）復發且傳統造影無發現的病人，利用Ga-68-RM2進行PET/MRI造影。這項研究中有28位有BCR PC的男性病人參與，所有病人都有上升的PSA值（ 6.9 ± 7.9 ng/mL），病人會在注射Ga-68-RM2（ 3.8 ± 0.2 mCi）後50分鐘進行PET/MRI造影。研究結果顯示胰臟及膀胱有最高的Ga-68-RM2積聚，食道、腎臟、血液、胃部、小腸、大腸有中等程度的Ga-68-RM2積聚，復發的攝護腺癌及受侵犯的淋巴結有高的Ga-68-RM2積聚（SUVmax: 12.7 ± 7.8 , SUVmean: 5.7 ± 2.5 ），在28位攝護腺癌復發病人中Ga-68-RM2 PET造影能夠偵測出19位病人的病灶，MRI磁振造影只能夠偵測出8位病人的病灶。因此他們的結論認為對於BCR PC病人Ga-68-RM2能夠提供高品質的PET影像來評估GRPr的表現，癌症病灶的高藥物積聚顯示Ga-68-RM2對於BCR PC復發且傳統造影無發現的病人是一種很有潛力的正子腫瘤偵測藥物。



7. 貝他分泌酵素 (beta-secretase, BACE) 正子造影於阿茲海默氏症評估的應用

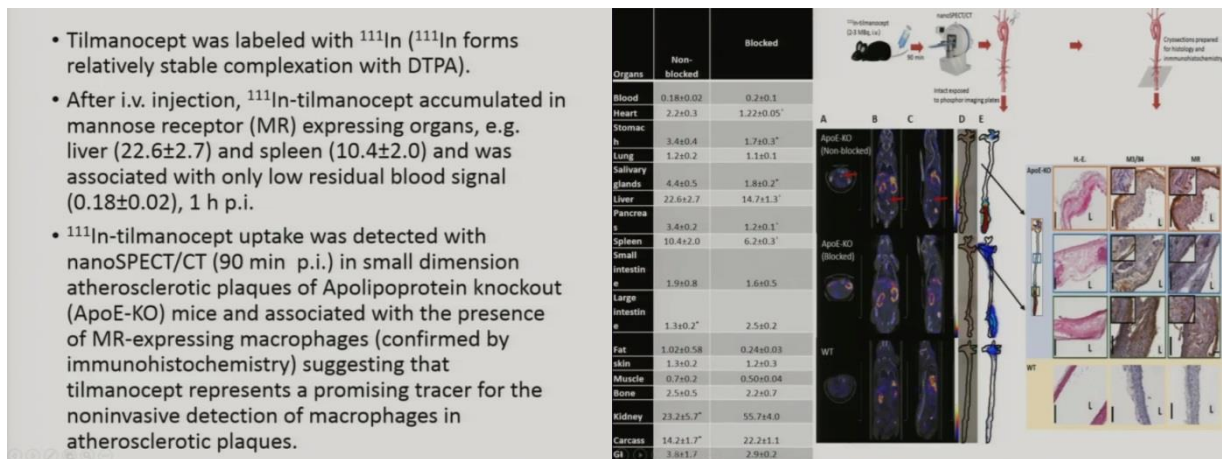
貝他分泌酵素 (BACE) 是一個類澱粉蛋白質 (beta-amyloid) 生成的關鍵酵素。目前醫學界為了降低阿茲海默氏症的風險，正積極研發BACE抑制劑來減少類澱粉蛋白質在腦部的積聚，因此對BACE有專一性的正子造影劑將會能夠量測標靶佔有率及評估臨床試驗中最佳的用藥劑量。PF-06684511是由輝瑞製藥公司 (Pfizer, Inc.) 研發，並且在齧齒類動物對BACE具有高的專一結合能力，因此來自於瑞典Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm的Takano A 團隊進行了PF-06684511的F-18標誌，並且評估了在非人類靈長類動物 (nonhuman primates, NHPs) 中 [F-18]PF-06684511 的腦部分佈及定量方法。他們利用有 Boc 保護的前驅物 (PF-06816649)，經過親核性取代反應及保護基水解反應兩步驟，取得 [F-18]PF-00684511。這項研究包括兩隻狒狒，分正常組及抑制組 (口服BACE抑制劑，PF-06738879，5 mg/kg) 各一隻，藥物注射後進行腦部PET造影180分鐘。研究結果顯示F-18放射標誌產率為4-12%，放射化學純度及比放射活度分別為99%及 73 ± 38 GBq/ μ mol。全腦的 [F-18]PF-06684511 積聚在藥物注射後20分鐘達到最高 (~ 220% SUV)，之後持續下降至180分鐘的100% SUV。口服 PF-06738879 明顯抑制了腦部的 [F-18]PF-06684511 結合量，這些結果確認了 [F-18]PF-06684511 對BACE的專一性。因此他們的結論認為 [F-18]PF-06684511 將有可能能夠成為BACE抑制劑作為阿茲海默氏治療藥物時的一個有價值的正子造影轉譯工具，並且將會進行人體試驗作進一步的評估。



8. 甘露糖（Mannose）接受器造影於動脈粥樣硬化（Atherosclerosis）評估的應用

動脈粥樣硬化在以前被認為是一種膽固醇儲存的疾病，而至現在已經被視為一種血管壁慢性發炎的疾病。雖然目前對於動脈粥樣硬化相關疾病已經有先進的診斷及處理方法，但它們仍然是世界各國共同的健康問題。近年來有研究報導防止硬化斑塊（plaque）破裂能夠改善疾病的病情，因此利用分子影像技術偵測有破裂風險的動脈粥樣硬化斑塊或許能夠幫助提早進行穩定硬化斑塊的治療。單核細胞源性巨噬細胞（Monocyte-derived macrophage）浸潤是脆弱的硬化斑塊的主要特徵。除了已活化的M1-巨噬細胞，已活化的M2-巨噬細胞也會出現在硬化斑塊，因此針對M2-巨噬細胞的生物標記 - 甘露糖接受器（mannose receptor）CD206造影即可評估硬化斑塊。因此來自於德國Technischen Universität München, München的團隊利用二乙三胺五醋酸-甘露糖-葡聚糖〔diethylene triaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)-mannosyl-dextran (tilmanocept)〕於Apolipoprotein E-knockout (ApoE-KO)動物模式進行體內的硬化斑塊偵測。Tilmanocept是一個對甘露糖接受器有標靶性的分子，它的分子量為17 kDa及分子半徑為7 nm。銻-99m-tilmanocept的商業名稱為Lymphoseek，是第一個美國食品及藥物管理局（FDA）核准的淋巴接受器標靶性核醫藥物。他們將tilmanocept標誌上銻-111，並進行了ApoE-KO及控制組動物的生物分佈、nanoSPECT/CT造影及自動放射攝影（autoradiography），也進行了接受器抑制造影試驗以驗證銻-111-tilmanocept的標靶性。研究結果顯示肝臟、脾臟及腎臟都有高的藥物積聚，但

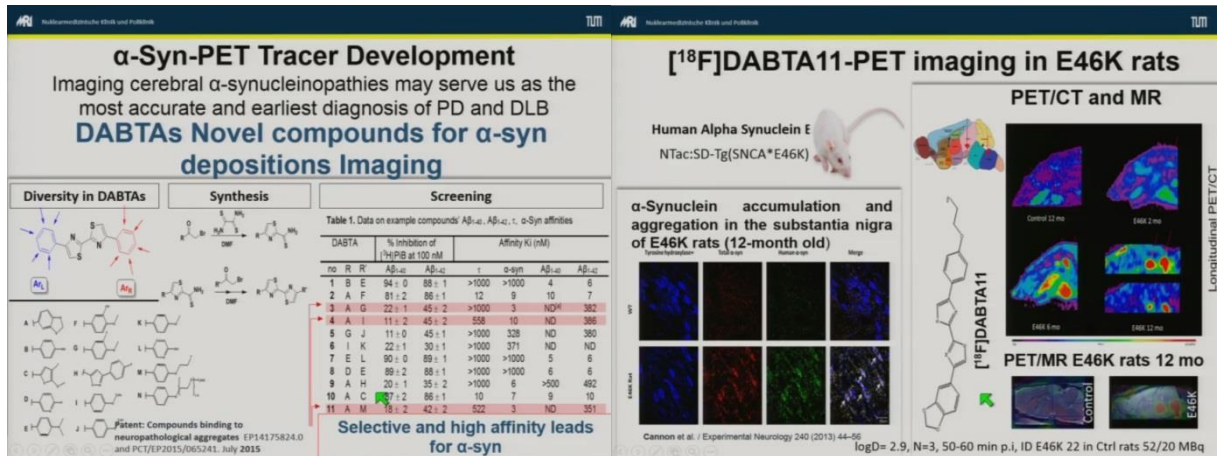
是血液只有低的殘留活度 (0.18 ± 0.02 %ID/g, 藥物注射後 1 小時)。具有甘露糖接受器 (MR+) 的器官如肝臟、脾臟有專一性結合。SPECT/CT影像及自動放射攝影影像都能夠顯示硬化斑塊有明顯的藥物積聚。因此他們的結論認為銨-111-tilmanocept在ApoE-KO動物模式中能夠小型的偵測硬化斑塊, 及可能可以積聚於有高風險的動脈粥樣硬化斑塊(有很多表現CD206的巨噬細胞), 並從低風險的病灶中把它們找出。



9. 用於alpha-突觸核蛋白病 (α -synucleinopathies) 正子造影的新化合物

神經退化性疾病如帕金森氏 (Parkinson's disease)、路易體失智症 (dementia with Lewy bodies) 等的重要特徵之一是路易氏體 (Lewy bodies) 的出現。Alpha-突觸核蛋白則是路易氏體重要成分。因此針對alpha-突觸核蛋白表現進行造影對於alpha-突觸核蛋白病的早期診斷及治療藥物的臨床試驗測試都十分有價值。來自於德國Technical University Munich, Nuclear med. Dept., Munich的Hooshyar Yousefi B.團隊設計了一系列的alpha-突觸核蛋白表現造影藥物, 並篩選出一些具有4,4'-diaryl-2,2'-bithiazole (DABTA)的藥物, 這些藥物對於alpha-突觸核蛋白都有優良的專一性。他們進行了藥物的氟-18標誌、E46K基因轉植鼠的生物分佈、PET/CT/MRI造影及自動放射攝影試驗, 並且評估藥物的藥物動力學及專一性。研究結果顯示其中一個藥物 [F-18]DABTA-11 [4-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-4'-(4-(2-[F-18]fluoroethoxy)phenyl)-2,2'-bithiazole) 顯示有高的腦部起始積聚 (> 5 %ID/g於5分鐘) 及快速的腦部清除率 (5/30 min 腦部攝取比例 > 5.7), 並且具有高的結合能力 ($K_i < 10$ nM) 高的專一性 ($> A\beta$ 及tau蛋白120倍)。而PET/CT/MRI影像顯示[F-18]DABTA-11在兩

個月大的E46K基因轉植鼠的延髓（medulla oblongata）有明顯積聚，而且六個月後積聚更為明顯及黑質（substantia nigra）也有攝取。因此他們的結論認為DABTA-11是第一個針對alpha-突觸核蛋白的造影探針，並且有機會能夠進行alpha-突觸核蛋白病的早期診斷。



10. 利用鈣靶及迴旋加速器生產診療用放射性同位素釷-43 (Sc-43) 及釷-47 (Sc-47)

放射性同位素釷-43（半衰期為3.89小時）是一個PET造影中理想的正子發射同位素。由於它有較長的半衰期，它可以是鎵-68（半衰期為68分鐘）的另外一個選擇。另一方面，釷-47是一個貝他粒子發射同位素，因此釷-43能夠作為釷-47核種治療時的診斷同位素，形成所謂的治療診斷配對組（theranostic pair）。當與釷-44比較時，釷-43具有類似的半衰期及正子輻射，但其加馬射線能量及強度（372 keV, 23%）則明顯小於釷-44（1157 keV, 99%）。另外釷-47的低能量貝他粒子用於放射核種治療也是很有吸引力。因此來自於波蘭Institute of Nuclear Chemistry and Technology, Warsaw的Bilewicz A.團隊利用新的方法生產釷-43及釷-47。他們使用迴旋加速器進行⁴²Ca(d, n)⁴³Sc核反應產生釷-43及⁴⁸Ca(p, 2n)⁴⁷Sc產生釷-47。他們使用了高豐度的⁴²CaCO₃、⁴⁸CaCO₃及石墨粉作為靶原料，並使用不同能量的質子及氬核來進行照射。研究結果顯示釷-43產物純度很高，而釷-47產物中含有釷-48（< 16%）。利用亞胺基二乙酸樹脂（iminodiacetic resin）分離產物的效率可大於90%，體積只有0.3 mL，產物中鈣離子濃度低於3 μg/mL。因此他們的結論認為利用鈣靶及迴旋加速器生產釷-43及釷-47是可行的。

The ^{43}Sc ($t_{1/2} = 3.89$ h) is an ideal β^+ emitter in PET diagnosis. It can be used as an alternative to ^{68}Ga , because ^{43}Sc has longer half-life and forms theranostic pair with β^- emitter ^{47}Sc , that is important in planning radionuclide therapy.

^{43}Sc can be effectively produced by new way using $^{42}\text{Ca}(d,n)^{43}\text{Sc}$ reaction. The obtained ^{43}Sc is radionuclidally pure. In the product no other than ^{43}Sc radionuclides was not detected.

The cyclotron production of ^{47}Sc was performed via (p,2n) reaction. The maximum cross section is about 850 mb at 16 MeV making possible production of CI levels of ^{47}Sc .

In the case of proton irradiation of ^{48}Ca obtained product contained a mixture of an radionuclides ^{47}Sc and ^{48}Sc . At optimal irradiation energy and the thickness of the target content of ^{48}Sc impurity was less than 10%.

Production of ^{43}Sc in $^{42}\text{Ca}(d,n)^{43}\text{Sc}$ and ^{47}Sc in $^{48}\text{Ca}(p,2n)^{47}\text{Sc}$ nuclear reaction

Thick Target Yield of ^{43}Sc production

Target: $^{42}\text{CaCO}_3$ 25% + graphite 75%, thickness – 240 μm
Beam: deuteron 7.5 MeV, $I = 0.1$ μA

$^{48}\text{Sc}/^{47}\text{Sc}$ ratio vs final energy at end of the target (calculations)

24 h, 1 μA , proton 30 MeV, $^{48}\text{CaCO}_3$ (100%)
 $T_{1/2} = 60$ h of EXFOR
 $T_{1/2} = 4.83$ h of JANTS

11. 前列腺特定膜抗原（prostate-specific membrane antigen，PSMA）的標靶造影與治療

在本屆歐洲核醫年會中，前列腺特定膜抗原的標靶診療是其中一個獲得高度關注的題目，大會委員會表示考慮要特別加強討論（highlight）的相關投稿論文就有超過五十篇以上。本屆年會的論文顯示有多個PSMA標靶藥物已經正在進行人體試驗，同時也有多個標靶藥物正在進行臨床前研究。目前PSMA標靶藥物已經有標誌上不同的放射性同位素，例如標誌上鎂-68、銅-64能夠進行PET造影，標誌上鎘-99m、銥-111能夠進行SPECT造影，標誌上鎰-177能夠進行核種標靶治療。

PSMA ligands

- have been labelled by a variety of radionuclides
- showed a high sensitivity as PET tracers in early restaging prostate cancer
- As for other PET tracers, interest in primary tumor staging should be determined, especially in high risk.
- Despite toxicities that have to be better controlled, PSMA ligands represent innovative and original systemic therapy agents in relapsing metastatic patients.

Several PSMA ligands are available for clinical evaluation and new compounds are under investigation.

來自於意大利Orsola-Malpighi Hospital, University of Bologna, Bologna的Ceci F.團隊進行了利用Ga-68-PSMA PET/CT造影評估生化性復發前列腺癌病人的單一中心臨床試驗。研究結果顯示Ga-68-PSMA PET/CT造影對BCR前列腺癌病人的再分期具有良好的評估能力。

⁶⁸Ga-PSMA PET/CT for early restaging prostate cancer: Preliminary results of a prospective trial in patients with biochemical failure after radical therapy and PSA levels <2 ng/mL

Ceci et al, University of Bologna, ITALY

A overall positivity rate of 62% was reported.
 With in patients with PSA levels <0.5 ng/mL, 30% positivity rate.

PATIENT-BASED ANALYSIS: Local disease in 15/50 patients (30 %), Distant in 11/50 patients (22 %), Local + Distant in 5/50 patients (10 %) ↗

Detection rate depends on:

		N° of patients	Mean	SD	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Range	p value
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
PSA (ng/mL)	Negative	35	0.42	0.36	0.43	0.39	0.20 - 2.00	<0.0001
	Positive	47	0.59	0.36	0.79	1.11	0.21 - 2.00	
	Total	82	0.51	0.35	0.68	0.91	0.20 - 2.00	
PSA dt (months)	Negative	35	10.93	7.82	8.38	13.87	1.30 - 43.0	<0.001
	Positive	47	8.62	4.52	3.29	9.94	4.80 - 17.4	
	Total	82	7.33	6.00	5.83	8.96	4.40 - 43.0	
PSA Val (ng/mL, yrs)	Negative	35	0.44	0.42	0.29	0.58	0.10 - 1.7	<0.011
	Positive	47	1.26	1.03	0.71	1.86	0.30 - 6.4	
	Total	82	0.92	1.04	0.58	1.28	0.30 - 6.4	

⁶⁸Ga-PSMA PET/CT: lymph nodes in left common iliac and presacral regions

RP Feb 2012
 GS 4+4
 PT3aNOMx
 Hormone-naive
 BCR Jan 2016
PSA 1.5 (Apr 2016)
 PSAdt 2 months

另外，來自於丹麥Dept. of Nuclear Medicine, Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg的Nielsen JB.團隊進行了利用Ga-68-PSMA PET/CT造影評估生化性復發前列腺癌及PSA值< 1 ng/mL的病人的多中心臨床試驗。研究結果顯示Ga-68-PSMA PET/CT造影對BCR前列腺癌及低PSA值的病人的偵測率只有23.1%，這樣的結果遠低於一些之前的大型研究，因此Ga-68-PSMA PET/CT造影的應用應該要有進一步的評估。

Detection rates of ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA PET/CT in patients with biochemical relapse from prostate cancer after radical prostatectomy and PSA values < 1 ng/ml: Preliminary results from a prospective, multicentre trial

Julie B. Nielsen^{1,2} et al. Aalborg University Hospital, Denmark, Holstebro Hospital, Denmark and University Hospital of Heidelberg, Germany

⁶⁸Ga-PSMA Detection Rate: 23% (6/26)

- In PSMA PET positive patients: Mean PSA of 0.6 ng/ml and PSA DT of 7 months
- In PSMA PET negative patients: Mean PSA of 0.3 ng/ml and PSA DT of 18 months

With also an impact of PSA concentration and DT on detection rate

AALBORG UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
 NORTH DENMARK REGION

另一方面，而來自於奧地利Medical University Innsbruck, Innsbruck的Uprimny C.團隊進行了利用Ga-68-PSMA PET/CT造影評估前列腺癌病人分期的人體臨床試驗。研究結果顯示大部分經直腸超音波確認前列腺癌病人的主要腫瘤（primary tumor）都有明顯的Ga-68-PSMA攝取。但是格里森評分>7及PSA >10.0 ng/mL的病人顯示較高的PSMA表現。

TILAK — Tiroler Landeskrankenanstalten GmbH
Landeskrankenhaus Innsbruck – Universitätskliniken
Medizinische Universität Innsbruck
Universitätsklinik für Nuklearmedizin
Direktor: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Irene J. Virgolini

Validation of ⁶⁸Ga-PSMA-Ligand-PET/CT for Primary staging of Prostate Cancer Patients

C.Uprimny et al., Medical University Innsbruck, Austria

- In a retrospective study in eighty-two patients
- PSMA-PET was positive in 93% in primary tumour
- With a relatively low uptake in a sub-group

	GS 6-7	GS 8-10	PSA <10	PSA >10
SUVmax median	7.6	24.3	7.8	17

These results suggest interest of PSMA PET in high risk patients

tilak Unternehmen Gesundheit

MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITÄT INNSBRUCK

而來自於奧地利PET-CT Center Linz, St. Vincent's Hospital, Linz的Schilla C.團隊進行了利用Ga-68-PSMA PET/CT造影評估中高風險前列腺癌病人的臨床試驗。研究結果顯示Ga-68-PSMA PET/CT造影對中高風險前列腺癌病人的分期有很好的評估能力，它可以偵測淋巴結及骨轉移，並且改變了20%病人的處理方式。

Beheshti et al. ST VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, LINZ, AUSTRIA

⁶⁸Ga-PSMA PET/CT in preoperative staging of intermediate and high risk Prostate Cancer Patients

61 prostate cancer patients (5 intermediate-risk, 56 high-risk) were assessed in this study

T – Staging	Tumor was positive in all patients (at least 1 positive lesion)
N - Staging	Lymph node involvement was detected in 18 patients (all high-risk) corresponding with histopathology
M – staging	Metastases were detected in 18 patients (all high-risk) 12 patient with bone metastases 6 patients with both lymph node and bone metastases

⁶⁸Ga-PSMA PET/CT changed patients' management in 20% (12/61) of high-risk PCa patients

⁶⁸Ga – PSMA PET/CT shows promising role in staging of high risk prostate cancer patients.

PET-CT Center Linz

EANM'15 - Barcelona

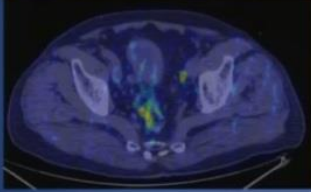
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最後，來自於意大利Nuclear Medicine-Università Magna Graecia, Catanzaro的Gangemi V. 團隊進行了利用Cu-64-PSMA PET/CT造影評估中高風險前列腺癌病人的臨床試驗。研究結果顯示由於低尿液排泄及較好的物理特性，Cu-64-PSMA能夠有品質較好的延遲影像

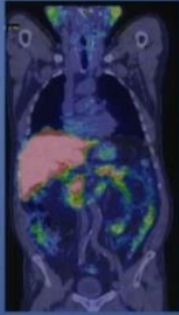
(delayed images)，因此Cu-64-PSMA可以作為Ga-68-PSMA的另外一個選擇。

Preliminary experience with Cu64-PSMA PET-CT in patients with intermediate and high risk prostate cancer before prostatectomy
Vincenzo Gangemi et al. Magna Graecia University, Catanzaro, Italian National Research Council, IBFM-CNR, Catanzaro, and CMO Torre Annunziata, Italy.


Interest of Cu64 is longer half life than 68Ga
24 patients were enrolled and Cu64PSMA-PET/CT acquisition including pelvic static scan at the time of the injection, and whole body scan after 1 and 4 hours were recorded after injection of 259-370 MBq.



High uptake of 64Cu-PSMA was observed in lymph nodes with absence of tracer in the bladder



Conclusion. Cu64PSMA-PET may represent an alternative to Ga68-PSMA in patients with PC because high quality delayed images due to low urinary excretion and the good physical properties.





至於在前列腺癌的核種治療方面，本次年會有很多關於Lu-177-PSMA的投稿論文。來自於德國University Hospital Bonn, Bonn的Ferdinandus J.團隊進行了利用Lu-177-PSMA-617治療列腺癌轉移病人的臨床試驗評估。研究結果顯示經Lu-177-PSMA-617治療後，有67%病人的PSA值都有下降，但Ga-68-PSMA的攝取量並未能預測治療反應。

Predictors of response to radio-ligand therapy of metastatic castrate-resistant prostate cancer with ¹⁷⁷Lu-PSMA-617

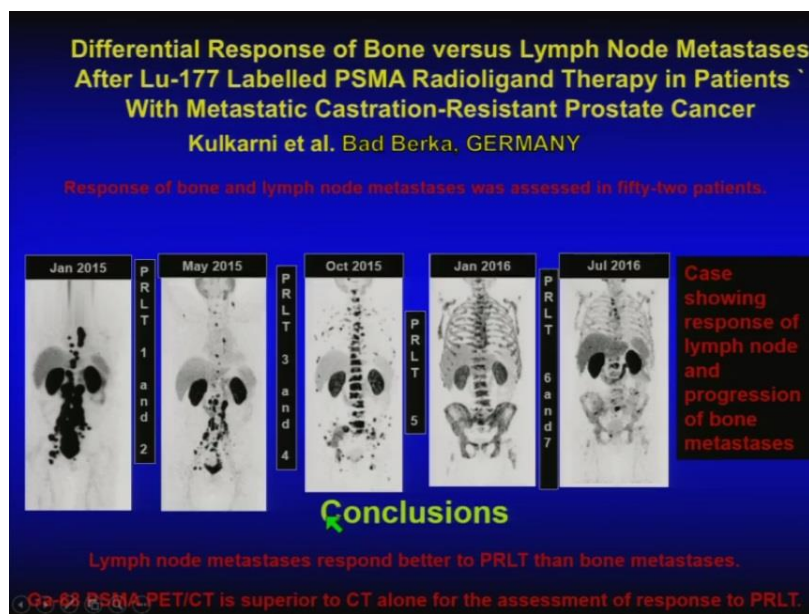
Ferdinandus et al. University Hospital, Bonn, Germany

- In a series of 40 Patients, 67% showed PSA decline
- The parameters showing a positive impact on response were:
 - No need for pain medication (p=0,0018)
 - Also effect on PSA decline >50% (p=0,01)
 - Low number of platelets (p=0,01)
 - older age (p=0,01)
 - a lower Gleason score (p=0,01)
 - lower CRP (p=0,009)
 - lower LDH (p=0,04)
- The Uptake of 68Ga-PSMA-11 did not predict response



另外，來自於德國Theranostics Center for Molecular Radiotherapy and Molecular Imaging, Bad Berka的Kulkarni HR.團隊進行了利用Ga-68-PSMA對經Lu-177-PSMA治療的列腺癌轉移

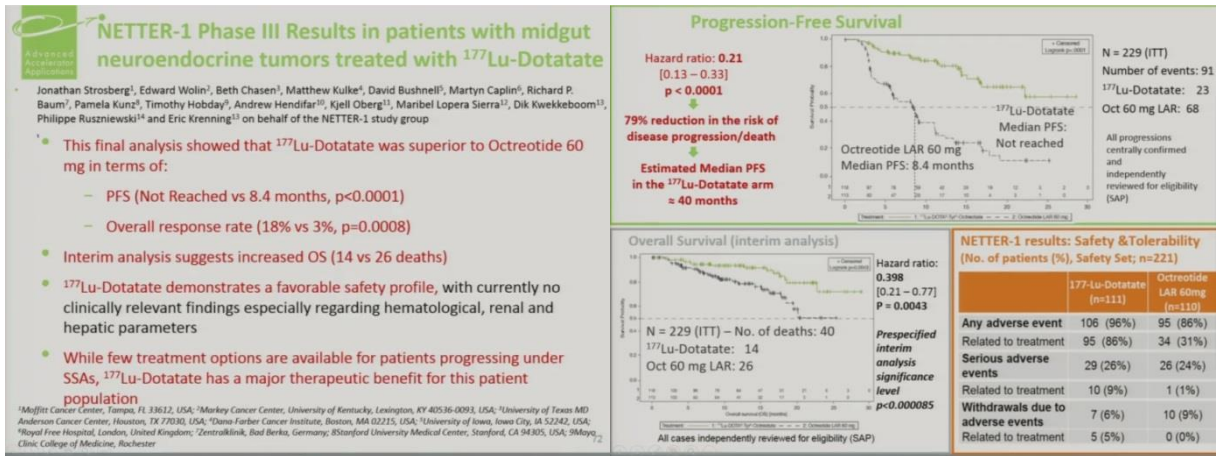
病人的臨床試驗療效評估。研究結果顯示經Lu-177-PSMA-617治療後，淋巴結轉移的治療效果較骨轉移好。這主要是由於淋巴結轉移有較高及較均勻的吸收劑量，骨轉移的吸收劑量會因周圍骨組織而衰減。另外，Ga-68 PSMA PET/CT對於骨轉移的評估優於CT，同時，Ga-68 PSMA PET/CT能夠偵測較早期的治療反應，這是由於分子層面的反應會比形態的改變早出現。



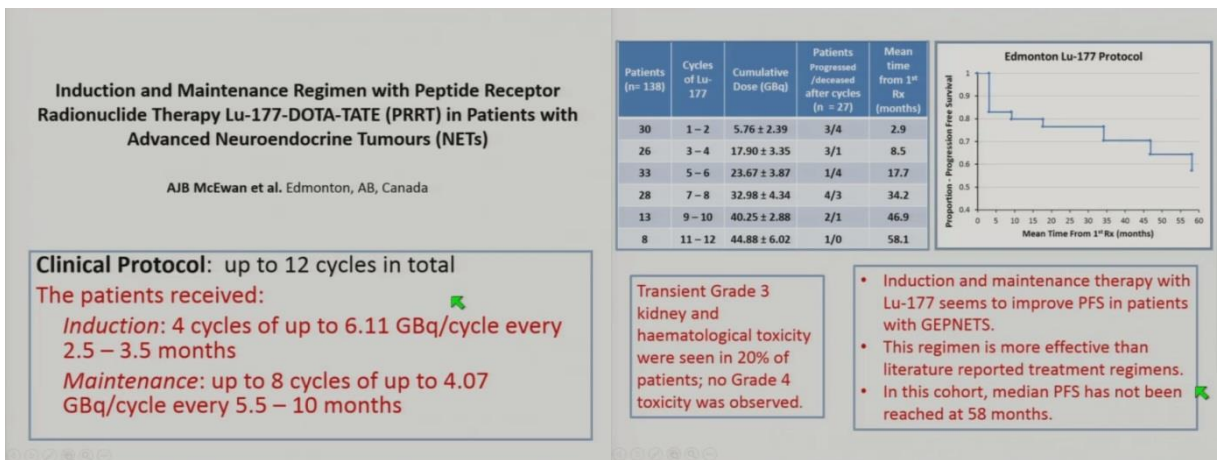
12. 生長激素釋放抑制因子接受器（somatostatin receptor）的標靶造影與治療

在本屆歐洲核醫年會中，生長激素釋放抑制因子接受器的標靶診療也是其中一個獲得高度關注的題目，本屆年會中要highlight的相關投稿論文也相當多。本屆年會的論文顯示有多個醫學中心的Lu-177-DOTATATE標靶藥物已經正在進行第三期人體試驗，同時也有多個標靶藥物正在進行臨床前研究。針對生長激素釋放抑制因子接受器的胜肽接受器核種治療（Peptide Receptor Radionuclide Therapy, PRRT）可以說是目前研究時間最長的例子，有一些醫學中心已經進行了十年的臨床研究。

來自於美國Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL的Strosberg J.團隊進行了利用Lu-177-DOTATATE對中腸（midgut）神經內分泌腫瘤（neuroendocrine tumors, NETs）病人的多中心臨床試驗。研究結果顯示Lu-177-DOTATATE比對照組有較好的療效，而且沒有嚴重的不良反應，顯示Lu-177-DOTATATE對這些病人是有明顯的治療效果。



另外，來自於加拿大University of Alberta, Cross Cancer Institute, Edmonton, AB的McEwan AJB.團隊利用新的Lu-177-DOTATATE PRRT治療方案，對患有腸胃及胰臟神經內分泌腫瘤 (gastrointestinal and pancreatic NETs, GEPNETs) 的病人進行的臨床治療試驗，這個新治療方案包括4個循環的起始療程及8個循環的維持療程。研究結果顯示新的Lu-177-DOTA-TATE治療方案比一般常用的治療方案有較好的療效。



另一方面，來自於波蘭Nuclear Medicine Department, Medical University of Warsaw, Warszawa的Kunikowska J.團隊報告了他們Y-90/Lu-177-DOTATATE PRRT的療效及副作用十年來的經驗。這個長時間的臨床試驗研究顯示對瀰漫性及不可手術的NETs，Y-90/Lu-177-DOTATATE PRRT是有效及安全的治療方法，長期追蹤顯示此療法有高的疾病控制率及長的無惡化存活時間 (Progression Free Survival, PFS)，而且只有少數的副作用發生。

Clinical results and long term side effect (10 years experience) of Tandem peptide radionuclide therapy with $^{90}\text{Y}/^{177}\text{Lu}$ -DOTATATE

Jolanta Kunikowska et al. Medical University of Warsaw and Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, POLAND

59 patients with disseminated NET (G1 and G2 Ki-67<20%)

Renal toxicity
 grade 3 - 2%
 grade 4 - 0%
 Decline of GFR 4.0 ml/year.

Hematological toxicity
 Myelosuppressive syndrome - 2%
 No other hematological grade 3 and 4 was observed.

Example of a patient with gastrinoma showing a complete response on ^{68}Ga -PET

The tandem $^{90}\text{Y}/^{177}\text{Lu}$ DOTATATE therapy is effective and safety treatment option for patients with disseminated neuroendocrine tumors.

Long term follow up revealed high disease control rate and long PFS with small number of side effects.

除了Y-90/Lu-177-DOTATATE PRRT的治療，治療前的評估也是十分重要。目前這方面其中一項很重要的評估是利用Ga-68-DOTATATE進行PET/CT造影，目的是評估腫瘤對標靶藥物的攝取量及利用Ga-68-DOTATATE進行治療的適當性。而來自於意大利Nuclear Medicine Unit IRCCS-Arcispedale Santa Maria Nuova, Reggio Emilia的Filice A.團隊為了要了解Ga-68-peptides PET/CT 造影是否能夠預測PRRT中的吸收劑量，研究結果顯示Ga-68-DOTATATE的攝取（SUVmax）與治療時的吸收劑量並沒有明顯的關聯，他們表示這主要是由於藥物在不同器官的動力學及行為都不一樣，很難從單一的Ga-68-DOTATATE的攝取數據去預測治療中的吸收劑量，因此需要進行更多的研究去找出準確的評估方法。

SERVIZIO SANITARIO REGIONALE EMILIA-ROMAGNA Azienda Ospedaliera di Reggio Emilia Arcispedale S. Maria Nuova Istituto in tecnologie avanzate e modelli assistenziali in oncologia Istituto di Ricovero e Cura a Carattere Scientifico

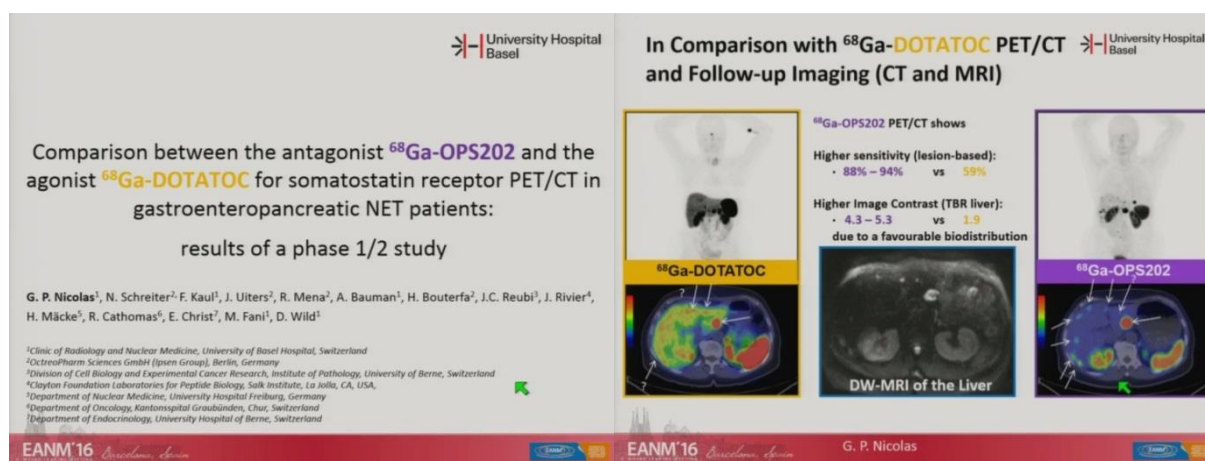
Can PET/CT ^{68}Ga -DOTA-peptides uptake predict the absorbed dose in PRRT?

Filice et al. Arcispedale Santa Maria Nuova-IRCCS, Reggio Emilia, Humanitas Cancer Center, and European Institute of Oncology, Milano (Italy)

Comparison of PET SUV and dosimetry results in liver, lymph nodes and bone

Conclusion
 The data support a poor correlation between SUVmax and absorbed dose. A dosimetry evaluation allows a personalized PRRT

而在新的生長激素釋放抑制因子接受器造影藥物方面，來自於瑞士Dept of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine, University of Basel Hospital, Basel的Nicolas G.團隊進行了拮抗劑Ga-68-OPS202及促效劑Ga-68-DOTATOC的臨床GEP-NET病人PET/CT造影結果的比較。研究結果顯示在藥物注射後1小時，Ga-68-OPS202的影像顯示正常肝臟、胰臟及腸胃道都有明顯較Ga-68-DOTATOC低的積聚，但腫瘤卻有類似程度的攝取，因此影像對比度及腫瘤偵測率都有明顯提升。



13. 放射性核種的臨床癌症治療

在放射性核種的癌症治療方面，近年來也有很多研究團隊進行相關臨床試驗，而其中最為熱門的就是鐳-223（Ra-223）針對癌症骨轉移病人的治療研究。鐳-223的半衰期為11.4天，會放出平均能量為5.78 MeV的 α -粒子（93.5%），而再加上子核種所釋放的能量，總釋放能量可高達28 MeV。在本屆歐洲核醫年會中，鐳-223的癌症骨轉移病人的治療研究也是其中一個獲得高度關注的題目，本屆年會中也有數篇highlight的相關投稿論文。本屆年會的論文顯示有多個醫學中心的鐳-223已經正在進行第三期人體試驗。來自於英國 Nuclear Medicine Department, Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust, Maidstone的Lee HH團隊利用12個月的治療數據及經驗，進行了攝護腺癌骨轉移病人經鐳-223治療後的療效評估。研究結果顯示大部分病人都有明顯的疼痛減緩的效果，生活品質也同時獲得提升。

Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust

Radium-223 dichloride treatment for prostate cancer with bone metastases: A symptomatic outcome review of 12 months experience

Lee et al. Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust, UNITED KINGDOM

- 24 patients, who completed 6-month course of intravenous Ra-223 treatment between March 2015 and March 2016, were prospectively reviewed
- 80% showed improvement and 16% remained stable in pain with an overall average of 2.52 decrease in pain score. 4% felt pain has mildly progressed.
- Quality of life was more variable but 75% still responded or remained stable.

另外，來自於意大利Sapienza University, Dept of Radiology, Oncology and Human Pathology, Rome的Follacchio GA.團隊針對攝護腺癌骨轉移病人，進行了經鐳-223治療後的療效及毒性評估。研究結果顯示大部分病人都有明顯的疼痛減緩的效果，而且並無產生明顯的血液毒性。

SAPIENZA University of Rome

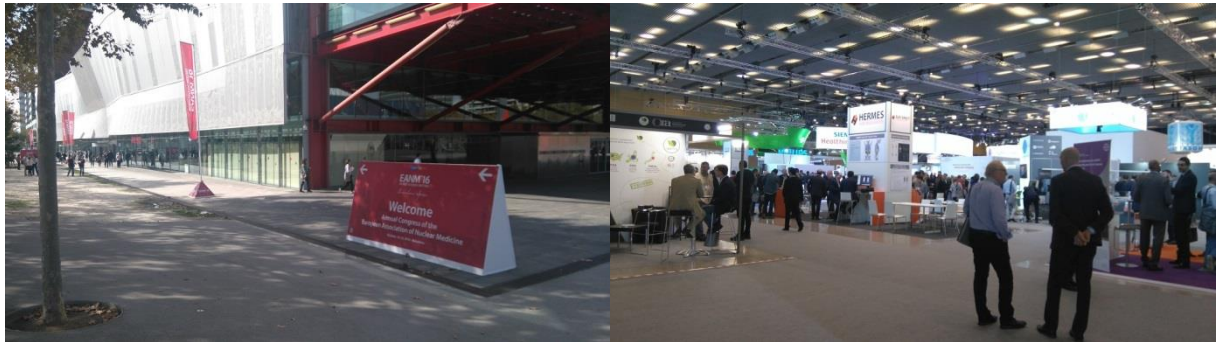
Pain response and acute hematologic toxicity in Castration Resistant Prostate Cancer (CRPC) patients treated with ²²³Ra-dichloride: a single-center clinical series

Follacchio et al., Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

301 ²²³Ra cycles were administered to 63 patients.
 Rate of G3-4 thrombocytopenia and anemia was low (3/63 pts and 6/63 pts respectively), confirming favorable hematologic toxicity profile.
²²³Ra was effective in pain relief in 44% pts, 44% had stable pain and 12% reported worsening bone pain.
 All pts with a high skeletal tumor burden at baseline experienced an improvement in bone pain, suggesting that palliative effect could be prevailing on therapeutic effect in pts with advanced disease.

三、心得

每年舉辦的歐洲核醫年會與美國核醫年會皆為核醫界的盛事。在本屆歐洲核醫年會中，參加人數已超過 6000 人，並且打破歷年來的記錄。每年皆有來自世界各國之研發人員參與此核子醫學會年會，投稿論文大多以歐美國家為主，另外亞洲國家則以大陸、日本、南韓、澳洲、印度的投稿論文最多。



每年歐洲核醫年會規模都很盛大，有很多主題會在不同的會議室進行，而今年歐洲核醫年會的大會主題是從核子醫學到個人化醫療的轉移，這也是全球醫學界的共同理想。由於每個人的基因都不一樣，即使得到相同的癌症，腫瘤的基因表現及特性也是會不一樣，同一種治療方法的結果也會因人而異，因此大家都意識到傳統醫學已經不能滿足現今臨床醫學上的要求及期望。個人化醫療十分重要，要找出每一個病人最適合他們的治療方法，才能夠有效的運用醫療資源，達到理想的治療成效。



在個人化醫療中，精準醫療是其中一個很重要的部分，在這個部分，分子影像扮演了一個很重要的角色。在整個醫療過程中，分子影像都能夠提供有價值的資訊，在執行醫療前，分子影像能夠評估治療方法的適當性；在進行醫療中，分子影像能夠評估治療的早期效果，因為病灶的分子層面的變化會較形態上的改變早出現；而在醫療結束後，

分子影像也能夠協助瞭解整個療程完成後病灶最終的治療結果。在本屆的歐洲核醫年會中，已經能夠看到有不少核醫藥物這方面的臨床應用。例如在攝護腺癌的診斷與治療方面，由於攝護腺癌細胞表面會有 PSMA 的高度表現，因此在進行治療前，可以利用 Ga-68 或 Cu-64 標誌的 PSMA 來進行分子造影，評估標靶藥物的攝取程度及分佈情形，之後經過分析及評估為適合進行下一步治療後，再進行 Lu-177-PSMA 的體內標靶核種放射治療。另一方面，對於神經內分泌腫瘤 NETs 的臨床診療處置，由於神經內分泌腫瘤細胞表面會有生長激素釋放抑制因子接受器的高度表現，因此在進行治療前，可以利用 Ga-68 或 In-111 標誌的 DOTATATE 胜肽來進行分子造影，評估標靶藥物的攝取程度及分佈情形，再進行 Lu-177-DOTATATE 的體內標靶核種放射治療。目前臨床的體內標靶核種放射治療中，主要是以上兩種癌症的經驗及數據為最多，而且診療效果大部分都是正面的。同時，隨著有越來越多的 biomarkers 及標靶藥物的研究出現，相信分子影像的 theranostics 應用，將會在未來的臨床疾病診療會佔有越來越重要的角色。

而體內核種放射治療的臨床應用中，近年來最多研究的是二氯化 ²²³ 鐳 (Ra-223 chloride)，由於 Ra-223 的趨骨的特性，以及會放出高能量且高直線能量轉移 (linear energy transfer, LET) 的 alpha (α) 粒子，其應用主要是在癌症骨轉移及減緩骨疼痛的治療。Radium-223 Chloride 是英國 Royal Marsden 醫院的臨床腫瘤科醫師 Dr. Chris Parker 所研發出來的，之後交由挪威 Algeta 公司繼續研發及取得執照，並於 2009 年與德國拜耳 (Bayer) 公司簽約，由 Bayer 公司在全世界銷，Radium-223 Chloride 的商品名稱為 Xofigo[®]。Radium-223 Chloride 在 2013 年獲得美國食品及藥物管理局 (FDA) 核准使用於攝護腺癌病人。經過多年的臨床應用及結果分析，Radium-223 Chloride 已經被證實為有效的治療藥物。隨著 Xofigo[®] 的成功，目前有越來越多的研究團隊投入相關藥物及核種研發，相信在不久的未來，除了應用於癌症轉移及末期的病人，體內標靶放射治療也能夠使用於更多種類的癌症及早期的癌症病人，讓病人能夠得到最佳的治療處置。



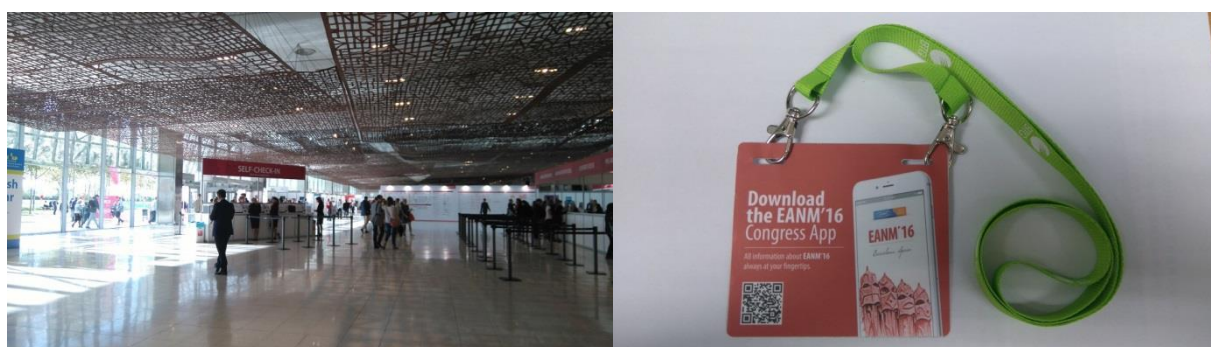
綜合以上的核子醫學的最新發展及成果，不難發現分子診療技術及研究的確已經往個人化及精準醫療的方向漸漸邁進。當然，核子醫學並無法獨挑大樑，而是需要與其他醫療技術互相合作及補強，並在自己本身的技術領域做到最好，才能使病患得到最完善的照顧。

除了學術研究方面的成功，本屆歐洲核醫年會在會議流程及與會人士的安排，都有不少進步。首先在壁報的投稿及安排方面，大會同時安排了實體壁報及電子壁報(e-poster)兩個區塊，在電子壁報的部分，壁報作者只需在會議前指定時間內，透過 EANM 網站上傳壁報文字內容及圖表電子檔即可，並無需要印製實體壁報，在年會舉辦期間，對電子壁報有興趣的人，只需去到電子壁報專區，使用專用電腦進行瀏覽，即可查看電子壁報的詳細內容。大會這樣的安排有多項優點，第一是壁報作者無需要印製實體壁報，不但能夠減少資源浪費，而且省去在交通運輸時攜帶的不便。第二是對於會議場地可以有比較彈性的安排，由於電子壁報只需要電腦進行瀏覽，佔用的遠比空間實體壁報來得少，當會議場地有限制時，壁報數量又多的話，就可以使用電子壁報來作場地調整。第三是能夠免去壁報瀏覽者尋找壁報的時間，瀏覽者只需於電腦前搜尋想要看的電子壁報，很快就可以找到，省去在尋找實體壁報的時間。



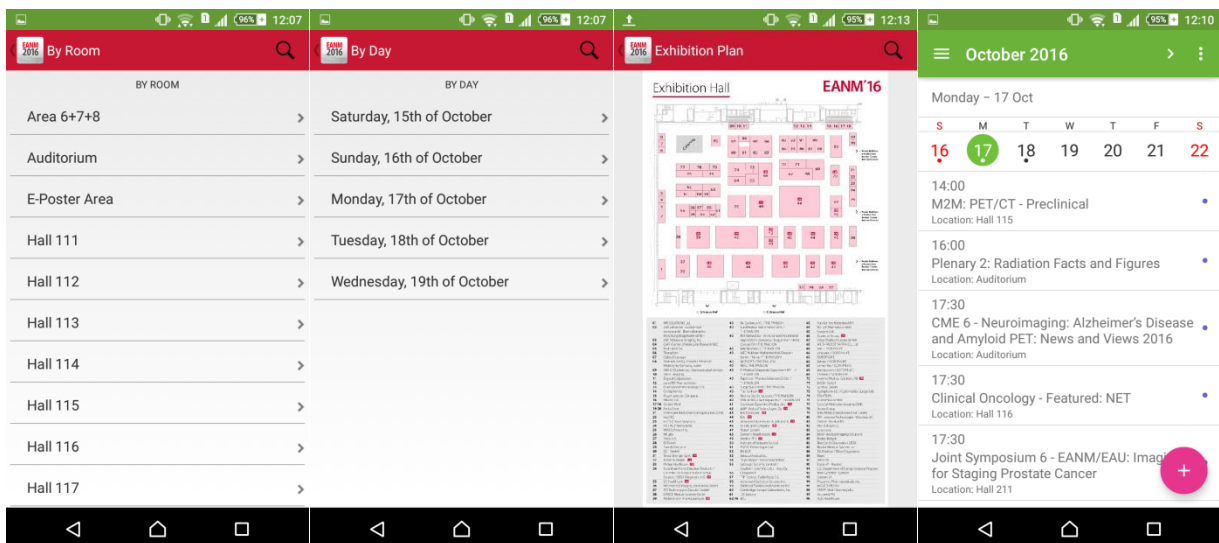
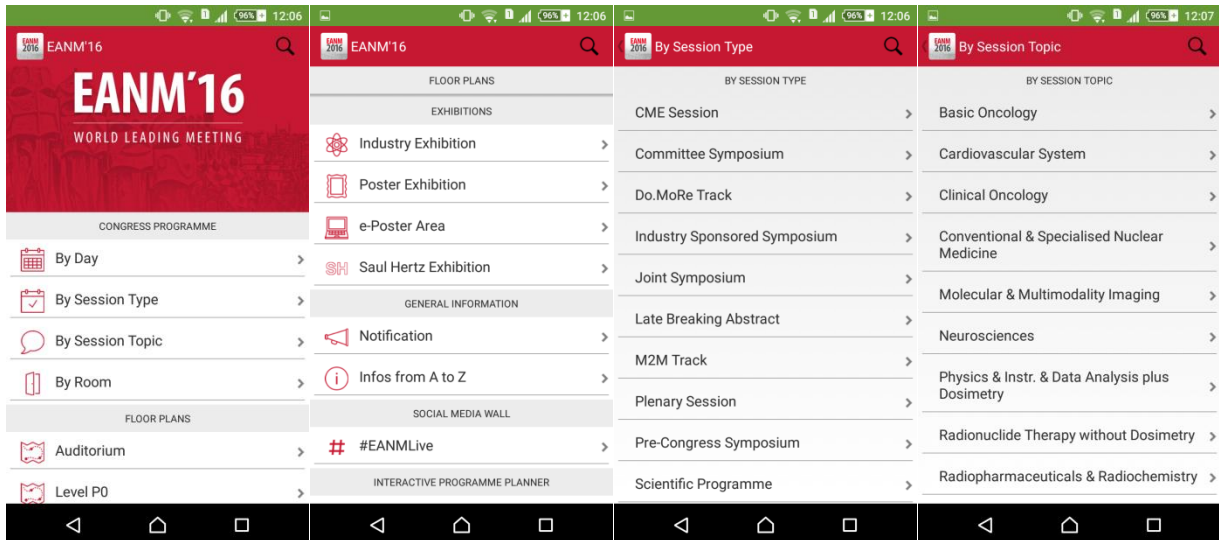
另外，本屆歐洲核醫年會的註冊方式也加入了自行註冊 (self-registration) 的櫃檯，

與會人員在會議之前會收到大會經有電子郵件發送的自行註冊用的 QR code，與會人士只需將 QR code 下載至手機或平板裝置，到達會場後直接前往自行註冊櫃檯，出示 QR code 進行掃描，印表機就會立即印出與會人士的 A4 大小的識別證資料，經過簡單的撕開及粘貼，即可變成一體成型的可吊掛識別證，之後再憑識別證到另外一個櫃檯領取大會資料袋。大會這樣的安排有多項優點，第一是能夠減少傳統報到櫃檯人力，自行註冊只需 QR code 掃瞄器及印表機即可。第二是減少與會人士印製資料的資源，QR code 只需受螢幕顯示出即可。第三是一體成型的紙張識別證能夠省去傳統塑膠套的資源，而且紙張識別證能夠進行資源回收，減少對環境的負擔。



最後，隨著行動通訊裝置及其應用程式 App 的普及，目前幾乎人手一台或兩、三台行動裝置。本屆歐洲核醫年會也提供了 EANM'16 Congress App 給與會人士使用。這個 App 能夠提供所有大會論文的資料、各個會議主題及的議程及會議室的位置等資訊，使用者還可以挑選自己有興趣的主題及議程，記錄到自己的行動裝置的日曆程式，議程將至時還會有提醒的訊息，讓使用者能夠更有效率的安排會議議程，同時也省去拿著一大本 abstract book 翻來翻去的不便。





四、建議事項

本次國外公差參加在西班牙舉行的 2016 年第 29 屆歐洲核子醫學學會年會，不但能夠看到目前全世界各國在核子醫學領域中的最新研發成果，同時也瞭解到未來分子影像的發展方向及趨勢。綜合本次會議的內容，對國內核子醫學及分子影像發展有以下建議：

- (一) 在疾病類型方面，癌症及腦神經仍然是最大的主題，顯示這兩類疾病仍然是核子醫學的重點研究方向。另一方面，核子醫學於心血管疾病的應用也越來越受到重視，顯示心血管疾病有可能是核子醫學的發展重點之一。
- (二) 在藥物類型方面，無論是診斷或治療，絕大多數都是標靶藥物，顯示核子醫學要往精準醫學前進的決心及趨勢。而且無論是小分子或大分子藥物，其標靶性尤其重要，並且對藥效及副作用都有很大的影響。因此標靶藥物絕對是未來的趨勢。
- (三) 在腦神經藥物方面，腦部退化性疾病，如阿滋海默症、帕金森氏症等，仍然是討論最多的主題，其標靶藥物大多數都是小分子藥物，重點都是在於如何能夠早期診斷及早期治療，因此對於腦部退化性疾病，找出其早期疾病的生化變異機製和 biomarkers，以及對應的診斷探針是最迫切的未來研究方向。
- (四) 在癌症藥物方面，無論是診斷或治療，標靶藥物都是極為重要，胜肽及抗體仍然是討論最多的主題。在診斷標靶藥物方面，大多數胜肽及抗體都是以螯合劑 (chelator) 方式標誌上放射性金屬核種，尤其是 Ga-68 的應用，由於有 Ge-68/Ga-68 發生器的支援，Ga-68 標靶藥物研發也是未來發展重點。新標靶藥物開發固然重要，以現有標靶藥物改良精進，尤其是減少正常組織的攝取及吸收劑量，近年來也有非常卓越的成果，這方面的研究也有一定的潛力。在治療標靶藥物方面，Y-90、Lu-177 及 Ra-223 是目前使用較多的放射性治療核種，藥物的 theranostics 及各器官的吸收劑量都是重點所在，就如 PSMA 及 DOTATOC，要評估體內標靶放射治療藥物的分佈及代謝情形，就需要有其對應的診斷藥物 (diagnostic pair)，這是目前標靶診療藥物的未來發展方向。
- (五) 在放射性核種方面，隨著近年來蛋白質藥物的興起，為了長時間觀察蛋白質在體內的分布及代謝情形，有越來越多研究開發 PET 造影核種鋯-89 (Zirconium-89, Zr-89) 的診斷應用，其半衰期為 78.4 小時，本所目前也正積極建立 Zr-89 的研製方法，期盼能

夠配合未來大分子造影需求。

五、附 錄

2016 EANM 議程表



Annual Congress of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine

Saturday, October 15, 2016
Programme Overview

Time/Room	Auditorium	211	Hall 131/132	Hall 133/134	115	111	116	212	113	114	Area 4 + 5 - Poster Exhibition
08:00 - 19:00			EANM Advisory Council Meeting (11:00 - 13:00)	EANM Delegates Assembly (13:45 - 15:45)	Pre-Symposium 1 (09:00 - 16:00) Imaging for Therapy with Statistical SPECT/PET Reconstruction	Pre-Symposium 2 (09:00 - 12:00) Radionuclide Therapies of Brain Tumours	Pre-Symposium 4 (09:00 - 12:00) EANM/ASNC: Myocardial Perfusion Imaging in Clinical Routine: From SPECT/PET to Hybrid Imaging		Pre-Symposium 6 (09:00 - 12:00) Advances in Hybrid Imaging in Musculoskeletal Infections	Pre-Symposium 8 (09:00 - 16:00) Challenging the Status: Imaging Neurotransmitter Release	Poster Setup (08:00 - 20:00)
						*****	*****	*****	*****		
						Pre-Symposium 3 (13:00 - 16:00) Strategies in Endocrine Tumours	Pre-Symposium 5 (13:00 - 16:00) Multimodality Imaging - Opportunities and Challenges	EANM Members Assembly (16:00 - 18:30)	Pre-Symposium 7 (13:30 - 16:00) EANM/SNMMI: Radionuclide Support Crisis - An Update: What will Happen?		
19:30 - 20:30	OPENING CEREMONY (19:30 - 20:30)										
	WELCOME RECEPTION (20:30 - 23:00)										

□ Pre-Congress Meetings/Sessions & Industry Sponsored Symposia / Young EANM Daily Forum
 □ Plenary Sessions
 □ CME Sessions
 □ Scientific Symposia
 □ Technologist Sessions
 □ Poster Sessions
 □ Parallel Sessions
 □ Do MoRe
 □ NCM
 □ PHEAs & Artifacts / Teaching Sessions



Annual Congress of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine

Programme Overview
Sunday, October 16, 2016

Time/Room	Auditorium	211	117	112	115	111	116	212	113	114	Area 4 + 5 - Poster Exhibition
08:00 - 09:30	101 CME 1 Paediatrics/ Oncology/ELI PET in Lymphoma: What are the New Fields in Adult and Paediatric Practice?	102 Joint Symposium 1 EANM/EULAR Spondyloarthropathies	103 Technologists Technologist Opening (8:00-8:15) CTE 1 (08:15 - 09:45) Radiation Protection and Dose Optimisation (Tech Guide Book Launch)	104 Do.MoRe Clinical Dosimetry for SRT Radioembolisation	105 M2M Featured PSMA Targeting	106 Pitfalls & Artifacts - Interactive Endocrine and Exocrine Imaging - Interpretation and Misrepresentation	107 Clinical Oncology Gastrointestinal		109 Conventional & Specialised Nuclear Medicine Urothelology		Area 4 + 5 - Poster Exhibition Poster Walks (08:30 - 09:30) Poster Walk PW-1, PW-3 In-Paper Abstracts e-Poster Walks E-PW1, E-PW2, E-PW9
10:00 - 11:15	201 Plenary 1 Incl. Marie Curie Lecture Clinical Molecular Imaging		202 In Auditorium: Plenary 1 Incl. Marie Curie Lecture Clinical Molecular Imaging								
11:30 - 13:00	301 CME 2 Dosimetry/ Radionuclide Therapy Dosimetry for Clinical Trials	302 Joint Symposium 2 EANM/ICRP Dosimetry-Guided Personalized Therapy - Are We Prepared for February 6, 2018?	303 Technologists CTE 2 - Interactive Technologist Competences Round Table		305 M2M New Radiotracers - Brain	306 Physics & Instrumentation & Data Analysis Advanced Quantification & Kinetic Modeling		308 Special Symposium 1 Key Issues in Cardiovascular Nuclear Medicine	309 Clinical Oncology Rapid Fire Session	310 Conventional & Specialised Nuclear Medicine Paediatrics	
13:00 - 14:30				Sanofi Genzyme Symposium		Bayer Symposium	BTG Symposium				EANM Young Daily Forum
14:30 - 16:00	401 CME 3 Oncology/EORTC Metabolic Response Assessment in Solid Tumours	402 Joint Symposium 3 EANM/ E-DLB Consortium Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB): What Have We Learned in the Last Years?	403a Technologists Mini Course 1 (14:30 - 15:30) Updates in Radiopharmaceuticals for SPECT	404 Do.MoRe PSMA Imaging & Therapy	405 M2M PET/CT & Metabolism - Preclinical	406 Teaching Session Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Head and Neck	407 Clinical Oncology Image Guided Surgery	408 Physics & Instrumentation & Data Analysis SPECT Image Processing & Reconstruction	409 Conventional & Specialised Nuclear Medicine Infection & Inflammation I	410 Late Breaking Abstracts „The Presidential Session“	Area 4 + 5 - Poster Exhibition Poster Sessions (16:00 - 16:30) (P-01 - P-08)
16:30 - 18:00	501 CME 4 Radionuclide/ Drug Development Antibody-Based Radiopharmaceuticals	502 Joint Symposium 4 EANM/ESTRO SIRT - Trend or the Next Change in a Treatment Paradigm?	503a Mini Course 2 (15:45 - 16:45) Updates in Radiopharmaceuticals for PET	504 Do.MoRe Featured Thyroid Dosimetry	505 M2M Featured SPECT/CT - Preclinical	506 Teaching Session Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Foot and Ankle	507 Clinical Oncology Head & Neck	508 Committee Symposium EANM/EARL Why Your Centre should be EARL Accredited - The Nuclear Medicine Physician Point of View / The Physicist Point of View	509 Cardiovascular System Coronary Atherosclerosis, Amyloidosis & Large Vessel Vasculitis	510 Neurosciences Miscellaneous	

□ Pre-Congress Meetings/Sessions & Industry Sponsored Symposia / Young EANM Daily Forum
 □ Plenary Sessions
 □ CME Sessions
 □ Scientific Symposia
 □ Technologist Sessions
 □ Poster Sessions
 □ Parallel Sessions
 □ Do.MoRe
 □ M2M
 □ Pitfalls & Artifacts / Teaching Sessions



Annual Congress of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine

Programme Overview
Monday, October 17, 2016

Time/Room	Auditorium	211	117	112	115	111	116	212	113	114	Area 4 + 5 - Poster Exhibition
08:00 - 09:30	601 CME 5 Dosimetry/ Oncology/ESTRO Radiobiology/Radiation Biology Markers of Radiation Damage	602 Joint Symposium 5 EANM/EACVI Imaging Atherosclerosis: From Inflammation to Calcification	603 Technologists Oral Presentations 1	604 Do.MoRe Thyroid & Parathyroid	605 M2M PET/CT - Preclinical	606 Pitfalls & Artefacts - Interactive Pitfalls in PET/CT Bone Imaging	607 Clinical Oncology Breast & Gynaecology	608 Physics & Instrumentation & Data Analysis Multimodality Systems & Quantification	609 Special Session Sustainability of Supply of Medical Radionuclides in the EU	610 Neurosciences Data Analysis & Quantification	In e-Poster Area e-Poster Walks (08:30 - 09:30) E-PW5, E-PW4, E-PW5, E-PW10
10:00 - 11:15	701 Plenary 2 Radiation Facts and Figures		702 In Auditorium: Plenary 2 Radiation Facts and Figures								
11:30 - 13:00	801 CME 6 Neuroimaging Alzheimer's Disease and Amyloid PET: News and Views 2016	802 Joint Symposium 6 EANM/EAU Imaging for Staging Prostate Cancer	803 Technologists Oral Presentations 2			806 Cardiovascular System Myocardial Sympathetic Innervation	807 Clinical Oncology Featuring NET	808 Physics & Instrumentation & Data Analysis PET/CT Performance & Instrumentation	809 M2M Rapid Pre Session	810 Neurosciences Basic Science	
13:00 - 14:30				GE Healthcare Symposium		Sirtex Symposium	Eli Lilly Symposium				EANM Young Daily Forum
14:30 - 16:00	901 CME 7 Cardiovascular/ Inflammation/EACVI Imaging Sarcoidosis, Endocarditis and Amyloidosis by PET	902 Joint Symposium 7 EANM/SEMMIM Latest Advances in Multidisciplinary Management of Tumours of the Digestive System	903 Technologists CTE 3 Joint Session with SNMMI Dose Optimisation	904 Do.MoRe Bone Pathology	905 M2M Radiolabelled Peptides	906 Teaching Session Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Spine	907 Clinical Oncology Prostate	908 Physics & Instrumentation & Data Analysis Preclinical & Clinical SPECT Systems & Performance	909 Conventional & Specialised Nuclear Medicine Endocrinology & Gastroenterology	910 Neurosciences Dementia	Poster Sessions (16:00 - 16:30) (P-09 - P-17)
16:30 - 18:00	1001 CME 8 Physics/Translational Molecular Imaging & Therapy QAI/OC Preclinical Systems and Preclinical Imaging Procedures	1002 Joint Symposium 8 EANM/EASO The Infected Diabetic Foot - Congress Meeting	1003 Technologists CTE 4 Nuclear Medicine Oncology beyond FDG	1004 Do.MoRe Neuroendocrine Tumours	1005 M2M New Chemistry & Instrumentation	1006 Teaching Session Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Pelvis	1007 Clinical Oncology Haematology (LMM - MIM)	1008 Special Symposium 2 The Sackleritz Symposium - 75 Years of Radionuclide Therapy	1009 Cardiovascular System Imaging of Cardiovascular (Vulnerable) Plaques	1010 Neurosciences Movement Disorders & Neurodegeneration	

□ Pre-Congress Meetings/Sessions & Industry Sponsored Symposia / Young EANM Daily Forum
 □ Plenary Sessions
 □ CME Sessions
 □ Scientific Symposia
 □ Technologist Sessions
 □ Poster Sessions
 □ Parallel Sessions
 □ Do.MoRe
 □ M2M
 □ Pitfalls & Artefacts / Teaching Sessions



Annual Congress of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine

Tuesday, October 18, 2016
 Programme Overview

Time/Room	Auditorium	211	117	112	115	111	116	212	113	114	Area 4 + 5 - Poster Exhibition
08:00 - 09:30	1101 CME 9 Drug Development/ Radiopharmacy/ Translational Molecular Imaging & Therapy Strengths and Limitations of Techniques and Instrumentation	1102 Joint Symposium 9 EANM/ENETS/SIOPEP Strategies in Endocrine Tumors: Neuroblastoma & Pheochromocytoma	In Area 4 + 5 - Poster Exhibition Technologists Poster Sessions TP-01, TP-02, TP-03, TP-04	1104 Committee Symposium EANM Do.MoRe: Feasibility of Treatment Planning for Radionuclide Therapy	1105 M2M Featured Radionuclide Production	1106 PITfalls & Artefacts - Interactive Basic Artefacts in Hybrid Imaging (PET/CT, PET/MR, PET/MR), Physics and Solutions	1107 Clinical Oncology Featured PSMA Therapeutics	1108 Cardiovascular System Myocardial Perfusion - Conventional SPECT	EANM Extraordinary Committees Meeting		Poster Walks (08:30 - 09:30) PW-4 In-A-Poster Area e-Poster Walks E-PW6, E-PW7, E-PW8
10:00 - 11:15	1201 Plenary 3 New Developments in Cancer Imaging and Therapy		1202 In Auditing: Plenary 3 New Developments in Cancer Imaging and Therapy								
11:30 - 13:00	1301 CME 10 Translational Molecular Imaging & Therapy/ Radiopharmacy Development on Radionuclide and Radiopharmaceutical Manufacturing and Automation	1302 Joint Symposium 10 EANM/ECORC Approach and Prohibition - Two Important Hallmarks of Cancer: From Bench to Bedside	1303 Technologists Oral Presentations: 3		1305 M2M Oncology - Preclinical	1306 Physics & Instrumentation & Data Analysis PET/CT Image Analysis & Quantification	1307 Clinical Oncology Featured PET/MR in Clinical Oncology	1308 Cardiovascular System Myocardial Perfusion - Gated SPECT	1309 Do.MoRe Rapid Fire Session		1311 In Hall 130 Joint Session EANM/SNM/MI Paediatric Dose Optimisation
13:00 - 14:30	Hall 133/134 AAA Symposium			Norgine Symposium		Spectrum Dynamics Medical Symposium		EANM Young Daily Forum			
14:30 - 16:00	1401 CME 11 Paediatrics/ Inflammation & Infection/ ESPGHAN Inflammatory Bowel Disease (Adults and Children)	1402 Joint Symposium 11 EANM/EIA-CRN New Approaches in Thyroid Cancer Management	1403 Technologists CTE 5 Joint Session with ESTRO Radiotherapy Planning	1404 Do.MoRe Thyroid	1405 M2M/Do.MoRe Featured Radionuclide Therapy - Preclinical	1406 Teaching Session - Interactive Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Cross Sectional CT and PET/CT for the NM Staging of Lung Cancer	1407 Clinical Oncology Prostate PSMA	1408 Cardiovascular System Myocardial Perfusion - CZT	1409 Conventional & Specialised Nuclear Medicine Musculoskeletal - Benign		Poster Sessions (16:00 - 16:30) P-18 - P-26
16:30 - 18:00	1501 CME 12 Oncology/Radionuclide Therapy/ESO Therapeutic Options for Hepatic Primary and Secondary Tumours	1502 Joint Symposium 12 EANM Developments with Cardiovascular Tracers		1504 Do.MoRe Cellular Dosimetry Response	1505 M2M Protein-Based Radionuclides	1506 Teaching Session - Interactive Correlative Imaging for Nuclear Medicine Specialists: Interactive Live Radiology and Nuclear Medicine Q&A Using the Expert Medical System	1507 Clinical Oncology Lung	1508 Cardiovascular System Myocardial Perfusion - PET		1510 Neurosciences Psychiatry & Neurotransmission	

□ Pre-Congress Meetings/Sessions & Industry Sponsored Symposia / Young EANM Daily Forum
 □ Plenary Sessions
 □ CME Sessions
 □ Scientific Symposia
 □ Technologist Sessions
 □ Poster Sessions
 □ Parallel Sessions
 □ Do.MoRe
 □ M2M
 □ PITfalls & Artefacts / Teaching Sessions



Annual Congress of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine

Programme Overview Wednesday, October 19, 2016

Time/Room	Auditorium	211	117	112	115	111	116	212	113	114	Area 4 + 5 - Poster Exhibition
08:00 - 09:30	1601 CME 13 Interactive Bone & Joint/ESSR The Post-Operative Spine	1602 Joint Symposium 13 EANM/SNMMI GMP Meets Drug Development	1603 Technologists CTE 6 Positron Emission Mammography	1604 Do.MoRe Clinical Dosimetry - 177Lu Peptides	1605 MZM Featured Nuclear & Optical Imaging	1606 PITeRs & Artefacts - Interactive Breast Cancer and PET with Various Tracers - FDG, Thionin, Fluorocitidine and Others	1607 Clinical Oncology OIS Tumours	1608 Special Symposium 3 (Part I) EANM/ESSO Advances in Radioguided Intervention for Biopsy of Occult Lesions and Sentinel Nodes	1609 Joint Symposium 15 EANM/SNM Standardisation of Imaging and Harmonisation Criteria of the Scanning Protocols for FDG, Ammonia and Amyloid PET of the Brain		
10:00 - 11:30	1701 CME 14 Thyroid/ETA Non-Isotopic Diagnostic Thyroidology: An Update for Nuclear Medicine Physicians	1702 Joint Symposium 14 EANM/ESMI Best of EAMM 2016			1705 MZM Nanoparticles & Macromolecules	1706 Physics & Instrumentation & Data Analysis Dosimetry, Radiation Safety & Miscellaneous	1707 Clinical Oncology Lymphoma	1708 Special Symposium 3 (Part II) EANM/ESSO Advances in Radioguided Intervention for Biopsy of Occult Lesions and Sentinel Nodes	1709 Conventional & Specialised Nuclear Medicine Infection & Inflammation 2		
11:45 - 13:20	1801 Awards Ceremony (11:45 - 12:15) Highlights Lecture (12:15 - 13:15) Closing Ceremony (13:15 - 13:20)		1802 in Auditorium Awards Ceremony (11:45 - 12:15) Highlights Lecture (12:15 - 13:15) Closing Ceremony (13:15 - 13:20)								

■ Pre-Congress Meetings/Sessions & Industry Sponsored Symposia / Young EANM Daily Forum
 ■ Plenary Sessions
 ■ CME Sessions
 ■ Scientific Symposia
 ■ Technologist Sessions
 ■ Poster Sessions
 ■ Parallel Sessions
 ■ Do.MoRe
 ■ MZM
 ■ PITeRs & Artefacts / Teaching Sessions



Business Meetings (chronological)

EANM Assemblies	Date	Time	Room	Level
EANM Delegates' Assembly	Sat. Oct. 15	13:45-15:45	Hall 133/134	P1
EANM Members' Assembly	Sat. Oct. 15	16:00-18:30	Hall 212	P2

EANM Committee Meetings	Date	Time	Room	Level
EANM Oncology Committee	Sat. Oct. 15	13:00-14:30	Hall 128	P1
EANM Cardiovascular Committee	Sat. Oct. 15	14:00-16:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Inflammation & Infection Committee	Sat. Oct. 15	14:00-16:30	Hall M221	M2
EANM Drug Development Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	09:30-11:15	Hall M218	M2
EANM Technologist Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	10:00-11:30	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Ethics Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	11:00-13:00	Hall M221	M2
EANM Paediatric Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	14:30-16:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Bone & Joint Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	16:00-18:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Radionuclide Therapy Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	18:00-19:00	Hall 128	P1
EANM Thyroid Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	19:00-20:00	Hall 128	P1
EANM Neuroimaging Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	10:00-11:15	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Radiopharmacy Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	10:00-13:00	Hall M221	M2
EANM Translational Molecular Imaging Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	16:00-17:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Congress Strategy Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	17:00-18:00	Hall M215	M2
EANM Dosimetry Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	18:00-20:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Radiation Protection Committee	Tue. Oct. 18	13:00-14:30	Hall M218	M2
EANM Physics Committee Meeting	Tue. Oct. 18	16:30-18:30	Hall M218	M2
EANM'17 Scientific Programme Committee	Tue. Oct. 18	16:30-18:00	Hall 131/132	P1

EANM Committee Interest Group Meetings

	Date	Time	Room	Level
EANM Inflammation & Infection Committee Interest Group	Sun. Oct. 16	14:30-16:00	Hall 129	P1
EANM Drug Development Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	10:00-12:00	Hall 128	P1
EANM Dosimetry Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	11:30-13:00	Hall 131/132	P1
EANM Technologist Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	13:00-14:30	Hall 117	P1
EANM Bone & Joint Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	14:30-15:30	Hall 128	P1
EANM Physics Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	15:00-16:30	Hall 130	P1
EANM Radiopharmacy Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	16:00-17:00	Hall 129	P1
EANM Radionuclide Therapy and Thyroid Committees Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	18:00-19:00	Hall 131/132	P1
EANM Neuroimaging Committee Interest Group	Tue. Oct. 18	14:30-16:00	Hall 131/132	P1
EANM Paediatric Committee Interest Group	Tue. Oct. 18	16:30-18:00	Hall 130	P1

EANM Exhibitors Meeting

	Date	Time	Room	Level
EANM Exhibitors Meeting	Mon. Oct. 17	10:00-11:15	Hall 133/134	P1

UEMS/EBNM Meetings

	Date	Time	Room	Level
UEMS/EBNM Executive Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	09:00-11:00	Hall M218	M2
UEMS/EBNM Committee Chairs	Mon. Oct. 17	11:00-12:30	Hall M218	M2
UEMS/EBNM Delegates Assembly	Tue. Oct. 18	14:00-16:00	Hall 130	P1

FEBNM Exam Dates

	Date	Time	Room	Level
FEBNM Written Examination (MCQ)	Sat. Oct. 15	13:00-16:00	Hall 130	P1
FEBNM Oral Examination	Sun. Oct. 16	08:00-14:00	Hall 130	P1
FEBNM Certificates Handover	Sun. Oct. 16	16:30-17:00	EANM Booth	P0

WFNMB Meetings

	Date	Time	Room	Level
WFNMB Governing Council	Sun. Oct. 16	14:00-16:00	Hall M218	M2
WFNMB Delegates Assembly	Mon. Oct. 17	11:15-13:00	Hall 133/134	P1



Business Meetings (alphabetical)

Meeting	Date	Time	Room	Level
EANM Bone & Joint Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	14:30-15:30	Hall 128	P1
EANM Bone & Joint Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	16:00-18:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Cardiovascular Committee	Sat. Oct. 15	14:00-16:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Congress Strategy Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	17:00-18:00	Hall M215	M2
EANM Delegates' Assembly	Sat. Oct. 15	13:45-15:45	Hall 133/134	P1
EANM Dosimetry Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	18:00-20:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Dosimetry Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	11:30-13:00	Hall 131/132	P1
EANM Drug Development Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	10:00-12:00	Hall 128	P1
EANM Drug Development Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	09:30-11:15	Hall M218	M2
EANM Ethics Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	11:00-13:00	Hall M221	M2
EANM Exhibitors Meeting	Mon. Oct. 17	10:00-11:15	Hall 133/134	P1
EANM Inflammation & Infection Committee Interest Group	Sun. Oct. 16	14:30-16:00	Hall 129	P1
EANM Inflammation & Infection Committee	Sat. Oct. 15	14:00-16:30	Hall M221	M2
EANM Members' Assembly	Sat. Oct. 15	16:00-18:30	Hall 212	P2
EANM Neuroimaging Committee Interest Group	Tue. Oct. 18	14:30-16:00	Hall 131/132	P1
EANM Neuroimaging Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	10:00-11:15	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Oncology Committee	Sat. Oct. 15	13:00-14:30	Hall 128	P1
EANM Paediatric Committee Interest Group	Tue. Oct. 18	16:30-18:00	Hall 130	P1
EANM Paediatric Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	14:30-16:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Physics Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	15:00-16:30	Hall 130	P1

Meeting	Date	Time	Room	Level
EANM Physics Committee	Tue. Oct. 18	16:30-18:30	Hall M218	M2
EANM Radiation Protection Committee	Tue. Oct. 18	13:00-14:30	Hall M218	M2
EANM Radionuclide Therapy and Thyroid Committees Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	18:00-19:00	Hall 131/132	P1
EANM Radionuclide Therapy Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	18:00-19:00	Hall 128	P1
EANM Radiopharmacy Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	16:00-17:00	Hall 129	P1
EANM Radiopharmacy Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	10:00-13:00	Hall M221	M2
EANM Technologist Committee Interest Group	Mon. Oct. 17	13:00-14:30	Hall 117	P1
EANM Technologist Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	10:00-11:30	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM Thyroid Committee	Sun. Oct. 16	19:00-20:00	Hall 128	P1
EANM Translational Molecular Imaging Committee	Mon. Oct. 17	16:00-17:00	Hall M219/M220	M2
EANM'17 Scientific Programme Committee	Tue. Oct. 18	16:30-18:00	Hall 131/132	P1
FEBNM Certificates Handover	Sun. Oct. 16	16:30-17:00	EANM Booth	P0
FEBNM Oral Examination	Sun. Oct. 16	08:00-14:00	Hall 130	P1
FEBNM Written Examination (MCQ)	Sat. Oct. 15	13:00-16:00	Hall 130	P1
UEMS/EBNM Committee Chairs	Mon. Oct.17	11:00-12:30	Hall M218	M2
UEMS/EBNM Delegates Assembly	Tue. Oct. 18	14:00-16:00	Hall 130	P1
UEMS/EBNM Executive Committee	Mon. Oct.17	09:00-11:00	Hall M218	M2
WFNMB Delegates Assembly	Mon. Oct. 17	11:15-13:00	Hall 133/134	P1
WFNMB Governing Council	Sun. Oct. 16	14:00-16:00	Hall M218	M2



Invited Speaker Sessions

Plenary Sessions

Plenary 1:	Clinical Molecular Imaging (Incl. Marie Curie Lecture)
Plenary 2:	Radiation Facts and Figures
Plenary 3:	New Developments In Cancer Imaging and Therapy
Plenary 4:	Highlights Lecture

Continuing Medical Education Sessions

CME 1:	Paediatrics/Oncology/ELI – PET In Lymphoma: What are the New Fields In Adult and Paediatric Practice?
CME 2:	Dosimetry/Radionuclide Therapy – Dosimetry for Clinical Trials
CME 3:	Oncology/EORTC – Metabolic Response Assessment In Solid Tumours
CME 4:	Radiopharmacy/Drug Development – Antibody-Based Radiopharmaceuticals
CME 5:	Dosimetry/Oncology/ESTRO – Radiobiology/Radiation Biology Markers of Radiation Damage
CME 6:	Neuroimaging – Alzheimer's Disease and Amyloid PET: News and Views 2016
CME 7:	Cardiovascular/Inflammation & Infection/EACVI – Imaging Sarcoidosis, Endocarditis and Amyloidosis by PET
CME 8:	Physics/Translational Molecular Imaging & Therapy – QA/QC Preclinical Systems and Preclinical Imaging Procedures
CME 9:	Drug Development/Radiopharmacy/Translational Molecular Imaging and Therapy – Strengths and Limitations of Techniques and Instrumentation
CME 10:	Translational Molecular Imaging & Therapy/Radiopharmacy – Developments on Radionuclide and Radiopharmaceutical Manufacturing and Automation
CME 11:	Paediatrics/Inflammation & Infection/ESPGHAN – Inflammatory Bowel Disease (Adults and Children)
CME 12:	Oncology/Radionuclide Therapy/ESSO – Therapeutic Options for Hepatic Primary and Secondary Tumours
CME 13:	Interactive – Bone & Joint/ESSR – The Post-Operative Spine
CME 14:	Thyroid/ETA – Non-Isotopic Diagnostic Thyroidology: An Update for Nuclear Medicine Physicians

Continuing Technologist Education Sessions

CTE 1:	Radiation Protection and Dose Optimisation (Tech Guide Book Launch)
CTE 2:	Interactive – Technologist Competencies Round Table
CTE 3:	Joint Session with SNMMI – Dose Optimisation
CTE 4:	Nuclear Medicine Oncology beyond FDG
CTE 5:	Joint Session with ESTRO – Radiotherapy Planning
CTE 6:	Positron Emission Mammography
Mini Course 1:	Updates In Radiopharmaceuticals for SPECT
Mini Course 2:	Updates In Radiopharmaceuticals for PET
Mini Course 3:	Updates In Radiopharmaceuticals for Radionuclide Therapy

Special Sessions

Special Session 1:	Sustainability of Supply of Medical Radioisotopes in the EU
Special Session 2:	UEMS/EBNM: Clinical Audit Session

Joint Symposia

Symposium 1:	EANM/EULAR: Spondyloarthropathies
Symposium 2:	EANM/ICRP: Dosimetry-Guided Personalized Therapy – Are We Prepared for February 6, 2018?
Symposium 3:	EANM/E-DLB Consortium: Dementia with Lewy Bodies (DLB): What Have We Learned In the Last Years?
Symposium 4:	EANM/ESTRO: SBRT: A Trend or the Next Change In a Treatment Paradigm?
Symposium 5:	EANM/EACVI: Imaging Atherosclerosis: From Inflammation to Calcification
Symposium 6:	EANM/EAU: Imaging for Staging Prostate Cancer
Symposium 7:	EANM/SEMNIM: Latest Advances in Multidisciplinary Management of Tumours of the Digestive System
Symposium 8:	EANM/EASD: The Infected Diabetic Foot – Consensus Meeting
Symposium 9:	EANM/ENETS/SIOPEN: Strategies in Endocrine Tumors: Neuroblastoma & Paraganglioma
Symposium 10:	EANM/EORTC: Apoptosis and Proliferation – Two Important Hallmarks of Cancer: From Bench to Bedside
Symposium 11:	EANM/ETA-CRN: New Approaches In Thyroid Cancer Management
Symposium 12:	EANM: Developments with Cardiovascular Tracers
Symposium 13:	EANM/SNMMI: GMP Meets Drug Development
Symposium 14:	EANM/ESMI: Best of EMIM 2016
Symposium 15:	EANM/JSNM: Standardisation of Imaging and Harmonisation Criteria of the Scanning Protocols for FDG, Aminoacid and Amyloid PET of the Brain

Special Symposia

Special Symposium 1:	Key Issues In Cardiovascular Nuclear Medicine
Special Symposium 2:	The Saul Hertz Symposium – 75 Years of Radionuclide Therapy
Special Symposium 3:	Advances In Radioguided Intervention for Biopsy of Occult Lesions and Sentinel Nodes

Committee Symposia

EANM/EARL:	Why Your Centre should be EARL Accredited: The Nuclear Medicine Physician Point of View / The Physicist Point of View
Dosimetry/Therapy/Physics/Thyroid: Do.Mo.Re –	Feasibility of Treatment Planning for Radionuclide Therapy

Teaching Sessions

Session 1:	Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Head and Neck
Session 2:	Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Foot and Ankle
Session 3:	Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Spine
Session 4:	Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging - Pelvis
Session 5:	Interactive – Applied Cross Sectional Anatomy and Correlative Imaging – Cross Sectional CT and PETCT for the TNM Staging of Lung Cancer
Session 6:	Interactive – Correlative Imaging for Nuclear Medicine Specialists: Interactive Live Radiology and Nuclear Medicine Quiz Using the Experior Medical System

Pitfalls & Artefacts Sessions

Session 1:	Interactive – Thyroid / Radionuclide Therapy: Endocrine and Exocrine Imaging – Interpretation and Misinterpretation
Session 2:	Interactive – Paediatrics / Bone & Joint: Pitfalls In Paediatrics Bone Imaging
Session 3:	Interactive – Oncology: Basic Artefacts In Hybrid Imaging (SPECT/CT, PET/CT and PET/MR): Pitfalls and Solutions



Young EANM

EANM Young Daily Forum

Realising the need for professional career management, this year's edition of the EANM Young Daily Forum features a series of three inter-related workshops dedicated to personal and career development. Each 1.5 hours' time slot will focus on a different topic, enabling you to proactively shape your professional future. Learn how to handle discussions confidently and effectively, how to handle your nerves when it gets stressful, how to best build your personal network and to manage your reputation for the benefit of your career. Attendance is free for everyone registered for the EANM'16 congress.

All **interactive workshops** are held by the experienced facilitator **Roy Sheppard** (United Kingdom). His vast experience as radio and television broadcaster and professional conference moderator enables him to share valuable insights - his humorous and engaging personality will certainly charm you.

While the focus of the workshop series is on the young talents, senior experts are more than welcome to join to also interact and network.

Workshop 1: Presentation Skills Workshop

Sunday, October 16, 2016 | 13:00-14:30 | Hall 114

It needs more for a presentation to be successful than solid research methods, hard work and outstanding results. Imagine you are delivering the most important presentation of your career and then ... something goes wrong. What would you do?

To be fully prepared for your next presentation, attend this dedicated workshop, in which Roy will share priceless insights and techniques used by the professionals, about:

- How to structure engaging, stimulating, inspiring, persuasive and effective presentations
- How to avoid preparing and rehearsing the wrong things.
- Basic and more advanced stage techniques that give you confidence and control
- Some brilliant (and little known) ways to transform your use of Powerpoint
- Handling questions and discussions confidently and effectively
- What to do when things go wrong - how to handle nerves.

Caution: this is not going to be like any other presentation skills workshop you have ever attended.

Workshop 2: Networking – How to Build Professional Relationships

Monday, October 17, 2016 | 13:00-14:30 | Hall 114

Everyone keeps on telling you that networking is important for your career, but no one tells you how it works? You would like to expand your network, but feel uncomfortable talking to strangers? Are you having difficulties in remembering names?

Then this workshop is tailor-made for you! Roy is going to guide you through:

- The benefits of 'getting out more' to meet new people
- The different techniques to overcome feeling uncomfortable about initiating conversations with strangers
- The most practical ways of improving your concentration – so you will never again forget a name

Caution: this workshop is going to change your attitude and behaviour.

Workshop 3: Build your reputation - and they will come!

Tuesday, October 18, 2016 | 13:00-14:30 | Hall 114

Roy says "Leaving your reputation to chance is a crime against your career". Have you ever thought about the need for taking an active approach towards building and shaping your reputation?

If you are interested to learn more about your reputation and why it is important what people are whispering about you, then join this workshop to learn about:

- The different elements of your personal and professional reputation
- The role of 'trust'
- The need to create an active, supportive 'fan club' for yourself

Caution: Applying reputation management might have side effects on your life.

Youngster Lounge

The Youngster Lounge gives young participants the opportunity to meet, greet and chill-out in a dedicated area during the congress and will be located in the Entrance Hall area.

The Lounge will be open to all congress participants with a junior or student registration and will be equipped with sofas, bar tables, music and soft drinks and eLearning stations.

The Youngster Lounge shall serve as a platform for networking by bringing together young professionals, but also with senior experts.

Sunday, October 16 – Tuesday, October 18, 2016
08:00 – 18:00 | Ground Floor (Entrance Hall)

Offspring Day

Take your chance to get a guided tour through the EANM Congress and experience a unique programme, tailor-made for students from the fields of medicine, physics, chemistry and all those interested in the vast opportunities that Nuclear Medicine has to offer. This tour comprises the most important features of the EANM Congress from scientific, to social and career-related - all compactly offered during this one-day-programme.

The Offspring Day presents not only the ideal opportunity to learn more about the exciting field of nuclear medicine, but will also enable you to meet new people.

After an interesting day full of new insights, the EANM Offspring Day will end with an informal Meet & Greet which will help you to expand your network and exchange your thoughts with peers.

Do not miss out on this exceptional opportunity of having your personal guided tour through the EANM Congress, the world leading meeting in Nuclear Medicine.

Programme

09:00: Welcome at the EANM Area (booth #E28) in the entrance area

09:20: Introduction by a Nuclear Medicine Resident from Barcelona

09:40: Group Picture (at the EANM Youngster Lounge)

10:00: Plenary 1: Clinical Molecular Imaging - Incl. Marie Curie Lecture

11:15: Industry Exhibition Tour

12:30: Lunch Break

13:00: EANM Young Daily Forum: „Presentation Skills Workshop“ by Roy Sheppard

14:30: Poster Exhibition Tour

15:45: Meet & Greet @ EANM Youngster Lounge)