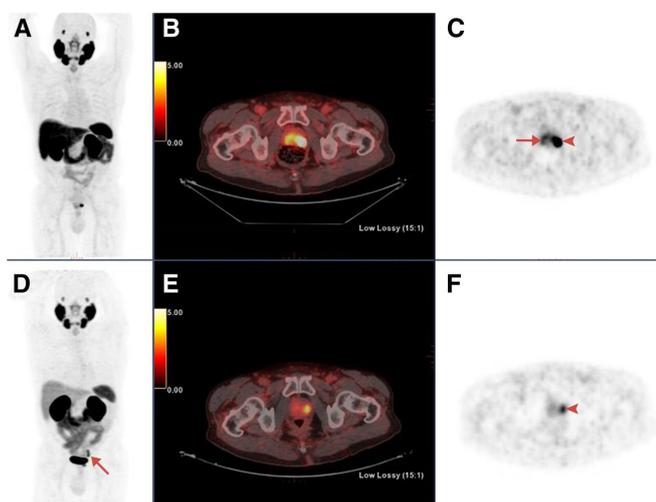


Novel radiotracer meets gold standard for imaging prostate cancer

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Maximum-intensity projections, transaxial fusion, and PET images of ^{18}F -PSMA1007 (A–C) and ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 (D–F) PET/CT scans of 67-y-old patient with GS 8 and PSA 4.9 ng/mL. Marked uptake is seen in urinary bladder and left ureter (arrow) on maximum-intensity projection image of ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 (D), as opposed to nearly negligible ^{18}F -PSMA-1007 urinary excretion (A). Dominant lesion in left prostatic lobe is evident on both scans (arrowheads). However, second lesion is seen in right lobe only on ^{18}F -PSMA-1007 scan (arrow in C), later verified on pathology as true malignant lesion. Credit: Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging.

The novel radiopharmaceutical ^{18}F -PSMA-1007 is both effective and readily available for detecting malignant prostate cancer lesions, according to research published in the April issue of *The Journal of Nuclear Medicine*. With this new option and ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11, which is already widely used, nuclear medicine departments will have two effective options for staging of prostate cancer, potentially increasing availability for patients worldwide.

^{68}Ga -PSMA is the most commonly used PSMA-

labeled tracer in [clinical practice](#) for evaluating extent of disease in [prostate cancer](#) patients. However, it is produced by a specific generator and has a short half-life of 68 minutes. "The newly introduced ^{18}F -PSMA-1007 has several advantages over the established ^{68}Ga -PSMA," stated Einat Even-Sapir, MD, Ph.D., director of The Institute for Nuclear Medicine at Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center in Tel Aviv, Israel. "These include a longer half-life, favorable pharmacokinetics, central mass production and potentially better spatial resolution."

The prospective study aimed to compare the diagnostic accuracy of ^{18}F -PSMA-1007 with ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 [positron emission tomography](#) (PET)/computed tomography (CT) in the same patients presenting with newly diagnosed intermediate- or high-risk [prostate](#) cancer. ^{18}F -PSMA-1007 and ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 PET/CT were performed within 15 days of each other in sixteen patients with intermediate- or high-risk prostate cancer who were scheduled to undergo a radical prostatectomy. Findings from the two PET tracers were compared with histopathologic findings obtained from radical prostatectomy specimens, considered the gold standard.

Labeled PSMA-avid lesions in the prostate were identified in all 16 patients with almost perfect agreement between the two tracers regarding tumor location. Additionally, in four patients, a second positive focus, though less intense, was detected only by ^{18}F -PSMA-1007. Three of these secondary foci were confirmed as areas of prostate [cancer](#), while the fourth was shown on pathological examination to represent chronic prostatitis.

"In view of the near-equal performance of the two tracers, this preliminary study suggests the routine use of ^{18}F -PSMA-1007 in lieu of ^{68}Ga -PSMA-11 for staging [prostate cancer patients](#); clinicians can use either radiotracer based on availability," noted Jonathan Kuten, MD, MHA, nuclear medicine specialist at Tel Aviv Sourasky Medical Center in

Tel Aviv, Israel. "It also adds to the collective growing database of evidence supporting the use of PSMA agents for staging intermediate and high-risk patients. We encourage researchers, in the future, to corroborate this study's results in larger cohorts."

More information: Jonathan Kuten et al, Head-to-Head Comparison of 68Ga-PSMA-11 with 18F-PSMA-1007 PET/CT in Staging Prostate Cancer Using Histopathology and Immunohistochemical Analysis as a Reference Standard, *Journal of Nuclear Medicine* (2019). [DOI: 10.2967/jnumed.119.234187](https://doi.org/10.2967/jnumed.119.234187)

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