

Düsseldorf, Germany

CME 3 (Cardiovascular)
Sunday, October 14, 14:30-16:00

Session Title
SPECT or PET?

Chairpersons

Marcus Hacker (Vienna)
Albert Flotats (Barcelona)

Programme

- 14:30 - 14:50 Frank Bengel (Hannover): Detection of CAD
- 14:50 - 15:10 Alain Manrique (Caen): Myocardial Blood Flow Quantification
- 15:15 - 15:35 Fabien Hyafil (Paris): Infection
- 15:35 - 16:00 Hein Verberne (Amsterdam): Innervation

Educational Objectives

To compare and discuss the advantages and drawbacks of SPECT and PET imaging for the evaluation of cardiac ischemia, endocarditis and innervation.

Summary

SPECT imaging is supported by validated clinical benefits, wide availability of cameras and radiopharmaceuticals, and established reimbursement. PET has a high sensitivity for the detection of radiotracer and provides images with high spatial resolution and accurate attenuation correction using shorter imaging protocols as compared to SPECT. Nevertheless, the wider use of PET is hindered by the high cost of radiotracers and the limited availability of PET systems for cardiovascular imaging. The objective of this session will be to compare and discuss the advantages and drawbacks of SPECT and PET imaging for the evaluation of cardiac ischemia, endocarditis and innervation.

Key Words

Cardiovascular imaging; SPECT; PET; CAD; endocarditis; cardiac innervation.