

**HOW NUCLEAR MEDICINE STUDIES HELP SOLVE THESE CLINICAL PROBLEMS**

CLINICAL CIRCUMSTANCES	POSSIBLE CAUSE	COMMON SITES/FINDINGS
<b>BONE SCANS</b>		
PREPARATION: Nil. BRING: X-Rays		
Persisting acute or chronic pain following injury, overuse sporting or otherwise, with normal or equivocal X-rays.	<i>Stress fracture or Occult fracture</i>	<i>Feet/ankle, shin, spine, Wrists/scaphoid Pelvis/sacrum Hips, sternum, ribs</i>
Bone pain in a patient with known cancer, especially: breast, prostate, lung. Normal X-rays.	<i>Metastases</i>	<i>Anywhere</i>
Pain - hips, shoulders, knees on steroids X-rays unhelpful	<i>Avascular necrosis</i>	<i>Hips, knees, shoulders, anywhere</i>
Suspected osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, especially childhood	<i>Infection</i>	<i>Any site Any joint</i>
Childhood - hip or knee pain	<i>Perthe's, slipped capital femoral epiphysis, physeal arrest synovitis - irritable hip</i>	<i>Hips, knees</i>
Suspected child abuse	<i>Occult fractures</i>	<i>Any bone</i>
<b>BONE MINERAL DENSITY – DEXA</b>		
PREPARATION: Nil (Conditions apply for rebate)		
Screening for Osteoporosis	<i>Low Bone Mineral Density</i>	<i>Spine, Femoral Neck</i>
<b>STRESS SESTAMIBI MYOCARDIAL PERFUSION</b>		
PREPARATION: <b>Fast from midnight. No caffeine 48 Hrs. No viagra 48 Hrs</b>		
<i>Risk Factors:</i> <b>Diabetes, Hypertension, Hyperlipidaemia, Strong Family History, Smoking</b> Typical chest pain with a negative exercise ECG Atypical chest pain with a positive exercise ECG Equivocal exercise ECG Uninterpretable exercise ECG due to conduction defects or left ventricular hypertrophy, Pacemaker After coronary artery graft surgery or angioplasty/stent	<i>Coronary artery disease</i>  <i>Evaluate recurrence of chest pain for graft or vessel restenosis and for severity and extent of ischaemia.</i>	<i>Diagnosis of ischaemia, Infarction, Graft patency Stent patency</i>
<b>CARDIAC GATED BLOOD POOL STUDY</b>		
PREPARATION: Nil		
<b>Recent onset of dyspnoea on exertion in known cardiac patient.</b> ?cardiac ?respiratory origin <b>Monitor cardiac function following myocardial infarction</b>	<i>Worsening of cardiac function.</i>	<i>Ejection fraction &lt;50% - cardiac cause</i> <i>Ejection fraction &gt;50% - non-cardiac cause.</i> <i>Clear distinction of cardiac vs respiratory cause</i>

<b>THYROID SCAN</b>	<b>PREPARATION: No thyroxine/Oroxine 3 weeks. No CT contrast for 2 weeks BRING: Ultrasound</b>	
<p><b>Thyroid nodule +/- pain</b></p> <p><b>Thyrotoxic with elevated TFT's</b></p> <p><b>Elevated or Suppressed TSH</b></p> <p><b>or Painful goitre</b></p>	<p><i>Adenoma or multinodular goitre</i></p> <p><i>Grave's Autonomous adenoma Plummer's</i></p> <p><i>Thyroiditis</i></p>	<p><i>Solitary "cold" focus or multiple "warm" &amp; "cold" foci,</i></p> <p><i>Diffuse, avid uptake or solitary "hot" nodule with suppression gland or multinodular</i></p> <p><i>Depressed uptake (acute/sub-acute).</i></p> <p><i>Increased in early Hashimoto's.</i></p>
<b>BILIARY/GALL BLADDER/HIDA STUDY</b>	<b>PREPARATION: Fast Overnight</b>	
<p><b>Biliary type pain, normal ultrasound (No stones)</b></p>	<p><i>Chronic acalculus cholecystitis</i></p>	<p><i>Reduced gall bladder ejection fraction &lt;35%.</i></p>
<p><b>Biliary dyskinesia syndromes causing biliary symptoms:</b></p> <p><b>Cystic duct syndrome</b></p> <p><b>Sphincter of Oddi dysfunction</b></p>	<p><i>Non-calculous partial cystic duct obstruction</i></p> <p><i>Paradoxical response to endogenous CCK Structural stenosis.</i></p>	<p><i>Reduced G.B. ejection fraction.</i></p> <p><i>Prolonged liver to bowel transit time &gt;75 min.</i></p>
<b>VENTILATION/PERFUSION LUNG STUDY</b>	<b>PREPARATION: Nil . BRING: Chest X-rays</b>	
<p><b>Pleuritic chest pain, Dyspnoea</b></p> <p><b>Risk Factors:</b> recent surgery, post-partum, bedrest, cardiac failure, cancer, long air travel, ± DVT</p>	<p><i>Pulmonary embolism</i></p>	<p><i>Ventilation/perfusion mismatch.</i></p>
<b>RENAL STUDY +/- CAPTOPRIL +/- LASIX</b>	<b>PREPARATION: Well Hydrated. Omit medication for Captopril study</b>	
<p><b>Difficult to control hypertension or sudden unstable/paroxysmal hypertension</b></p> <p><b>Dilated renal pelvis on U/sound or IVP</b></p>	<p><i>Renal artery stenosis</i></p> <p><i>Atony or pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction (PUJ)</i></p>	<p><i>Significant difference in flow and function on affected side.</i></p> <p><i>Normal lasix washout or hold up if obstructed</i></p>
<b>LIVER/SPLEEN STUDY</b>	<b>PREPARATION: Nil. BRING: Ultrasound or CT</b>	
<p><b>Liver/spleen size, position and function in alcohol excess, viral hepatitis, focal nodular hyperplasia</b></p>	<p><i>Cirrhosis, any cause</i></p>	<p><i>Typical findings acute or chronic liver disease.</i></p> <p><i>Diagnostic of Budd-Chiari and focal nodular hyperplasia</i></p>
<b>HEPATIC BLOOD POOL</b>	<b>PREPARATION: Nil. BRING: CT / Ultrasound</b>	
<p><b>Single or multiple focal lesions in liver on CT or ultrasound simulating metastases.</b></p>	<p><i>Hepatic cavernous haemangiomas - commonest benign tumour liver- 10% multiple</i></p> <p><i>Affects 1-7% population.</i></p> <p><i>Must not be biopsied.</i></p>	<p><i>Focal, increasing blood pool in lesion/s with <u>time</u> – specific for haemangiomas.</i></p>



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<b>GALLIUM STUDY</b>	PREPARATION: Nil <b>Scan on day 3. May need more views thereafter.</b>	
<b>Infection/inflammation focus detection in spine and elsewhere.</b>  <b>Lymphoma - staging, restaging, recurrence, response to therapy prediction.</b>	<i>Infected discitis/spinal abscess</i>  <i>Hodgkin's disease</i> <i>Non-Hodgkin's disease</i>	<i>Focus gallium at site infection/abscess/inflammation.</i>  <i>Nodal or extra nodal foci disease activity.</i>
<b>LABELLED AUTOLOGOUS WHITE BLOOD CELL/BONE MARROW STUDY</b>	PREPARATION: Nil <b>Whole day procedure.</b>	
<b>Joint prosthesis infection, acute/chronic bone/soft tissue infection, diabetic foot</b> <b>Inflammatory bowel disease activity</b> <b>Focal infections.</b>	<i>Osteomyelitis</i> <i>Abscess</i>	<i>Focal accumulation</i> <i>White cells</i>

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