

&lt;1&gt;

**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.

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**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]

## Stimson Library - OVID System

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 available 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, together 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.

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

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**Unique Identifier**

73130765

**Authors**

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

**Title**

Clinical evaluation of orally administered fluorine 18 for bone scanning.

**Source**

Stimson Library - OVID System

Radiology. 107(1):129-31, 1973 Apr.

**Local Messages**

STIMSON / BAMC

**MeSH Subject Headings**

Administration, Oral

\*Bone Neoplasms/di [Diagnosis]

\*Fluorine/ad [Administration &amp; Dosage]

Fluorine/du [Diagnostic Use]

Human

Leukemia/pa [Pathology]

Male

Neoplasm Metastasis/di [Diagnosis]

Prostatic Neoplasms/pa [Pathology]

\*Radioisotopes/ad [Administration &amp; Dosage]

Radioisotopes/du [Diagnostic Use]

\*Radionuclide Imaging

&lt;5&gt;

**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 &amp; 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

&lt;6&gt;

**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

&lt;7&gt;

**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