

6th International Congress on

Gynecology & Gynecologic Oncology

July 23-24, 2018 | Rome, Italy



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Influence of 18F-FDG-PET/CT on the treatment planning in patients with cervical cancer

In female gynecologic cancer, positron emission tomography in combination with computed tomography (PET/CT) is useful in patients with locally advanced cervical cancer prior to radical combination of therapy. This study is more accurate than other imaging methods, because it allows to assess local lymph nodes and the presence of distant metastases during one study. Some studies were done where author suggest that 18F-FDG-PET/CT study can change management of patients treatment due to identification of para-aortic lymph node or distant metastasis in advanced stages. Aim of this study was to evaluate the usefulness of 18F-FDG-PET/CT on the treatment in cervical cancer patients. A retrospective analysis was performed on 200 previously untreated patients with a histologically confirmed cervical cancer, admitted to the Department of Radiotherapy and Gynecological Oncology at the Greater Poland Cancer Center between May 2009 and May 2013 for treatment planning. PET scans were acquired on Gemini TF PET/CT scanner 60min after IV injection of 2-[(18)F]-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose with the mean activity of 364 ± 75 MBq, with the area being examined extending from the calvaria, to half way down the thigh. The reconstructed PET images were evaluated on a dedicated workstation. Tumour volumes were calculated using semiautomatic segmentation method; for metabolic activity SUVmax was used. 18F-FDG-PET/CT has a significant influence in assessing the severity of the disease, especially in the evaluation of lymph nodes outside the pelvis and in the selection of the appropriate method of radiotherapy. PET-CT is a powerful tool in the treatment planning of cervical cancer with the regard to the optimal choice of therapeutic procedure (based on FDG-PET/CT scan 1/3 of patients required radical change of treatment procedure).

Biography

Paulina Cegla has graduated Poznan University of Medical Science in 2013 with Master of Electroradiology Degree. In 2017 she starts PhD at the same University. Since 2011 she works as a Nuclear Medicine Radiographer in Department of Nuclear Medicine in Greater Poland Cancer Centre. She presented over 20 scientific works in European and World Conferences of Nuclear Medicine and several articles in reputed journals.

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