The Area Method and the Table-Look-Up Method for 123I Epidepride SPECT Studies of Dopamine D2 Receptors

Videbæk, Charlotte; Pindborg, Lars; Haldin, C; Swahn, C-G; Yndgaard, S; Lassen, Anders; Paulson, Olaf B; Lassen, Niels A

Published in:
NeuroImage

Publication date:
1996

Document version
Other version

Document license:
Unspecified

Citation for published version (APA):
ABSTRACTS

The Area Method and the Table-Look-Up Method for
\( ^{123}\text{I}\) Epidepride SPECT Studies of Dopamine D2 Receptors
†C. Videbæk, †L.H. Pinborg, □A. Lassen, □C. Halldin, □C-G. Swahn,
*S. Yndgaard, †O.B. Paulson, □N.A. Lassen.
†Neurobiology Research Unit, Rigshospitalet N-9201, Blegdamsvej 9, 2100 Copenhagen Ø,
E-mail:CV@PET.RH.DK, □Dep. of Nucl. Med., Bispebjerg Hospital, DK. *Dep. of Anest.,
Rigshospitalet, DK. □Department of Psych. and Psyco., Karolinska Hospital, S.

Receptor tracers with very high affinity are necessary for studying neuroreceptors in areas with
low receptor concentrations. The slow kinetics, however, induces serious problems.
\( ^{123}\text{I}\)Epidepride, a high affinity dopamin D2 tracer, here studied by the the area method\(^1\) and the
table look-up method\(^2\), illustrates these problems.

Eight volunteers were studied using a Tomomatic 232. Scanning and blood sampling was
performed intermittently up till 24 or 36 hours after \( ^{123}\text{I}\)Epidepride bolus injection. Blood
sampling was in six volunteers performed as venous sampling, and in two also as arterial sampling.
All samples were octanol extracted. Reproducible HPLC could only be performed on samples
drawn up to 260 min after injection. ROI-set at the OM+1 and OM+5 levels were transposed
on all time frames. Mean activity was scaled to the blood samples. The octanol-extracted plasma
activity and HPLC metabolite corrected activity per ml were calculated. The areas below the brain
and plasma curves were calculated by integration to 1500 minutes and to infinity using exponential
extrapolation. Distribution volumes (V\(_{d1500}\) and V\(_d\)) with and without metabolite correction were
calculated for all regions. The two compartment table look up method of Iida et al.\(^2\) was also
employed by a multiexponential fit of the arterial curve and calculating the ratio of a set of early
and late time frames (selecting "early" = 25 min or 2h; "late" = 10h or 21h). Regional V\(_{d\,ROI}\) was
calculated by transposition of the ROI-set.

In striatum and cortex V\(_{d1500}\) and V\(_d\) were significant larger than in the reference region,
cerebellum. Metabolite correction increased V\(_{d1500}\) and V\(_d\) by 30%. V\(_{d1500}\) was 20% lower in
striatum and 6-7% lower in cortical regions than V\(_d\). V\(_d\), calculated by the table look up method
showed also an underestimation of V\(_d\), relative to V\(_d\), with all chosen pairs of frames.

We conclude 1' that the table look up method requiring prolonged arterial sampling and yielding
low V\(_d\) values cannot be recommended, 2' that extraordinat V\(_d\) can be accurately determined both
to infinity, at 1500 min and even at shorter times (6 to 8 h). 3' Striatal V\(_d\) is massively influenced
by the extrapolation and by the metabolite correction rendering accurate quantitation of doubtful
value.

1. Lassen, N.A. Neuroreceptor quantification in vivo by the steady-state principle using constant

2. Iida H. et al. Quantitative mapping of rCBF using iodine\( ^{123}\text{I}\)IMP and SPECT. J Nucl Med