

^{11}C -methionine uptake in cerebrovascular disease: A comparison with ^{18}F -FDG PET and $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO SPECT

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Objectives: Carbon-11-L-methyl-methionine (^{11}C -methionine) has been reported to be useful for evaluating brain tumors, but several other brain disorders have also shown signs of high methionine uptake. We retrospectively evaluated the significance of ^{11}C -methionine uptake in cerebrovascular diseases, and also compared our results with those for ^{18}F -FDG PET and $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO SPECT.

Methods: Seven patients, including 3 patients with a cerebral hematoma and 4 patients with a cerebral infarction, were examined. All 7 patients underwent both ^{11}C -methionine PET and $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO SPECT, and 6 of them underwent ^{18}F -FDG PET. **Results:** A high ^{11}C -methionine uptake was observed in all 3 patients with cerebral hematoma. Increased $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO uptake was observed in 2 out of 3 patients, and all 3 patients had decreased ^{18}F -FDG uptake. Of 4 patients with a cerebral infarction, high ^{11}C -methionine uptake was observed in 3. Increased $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO uptake was also observed in one patient, whereas 3 patients had decreased ^{18}F -FDG uptake.

Conclusions: We should keep in mind that high ^{11}C -methionine uptake is frequently observed in cerebrovascular diseases. CVD should therefore be included in the differential diagnosis when encountering patients with a high ^{11}C -methionine uptake.

Key words: ^{11}C -methionine, PET, cerebrovascular disease, ^{18}F -FDG, $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO