Role of Nuclear Medicine

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Bone scintigraphy is indicated in the following cases:
- Normal and/or doubtful radiology or when it demonstrates non specific pathological findings.
- Mismatching between symptoms and radiology.

Bone scintigraphy is obtained in three phases, first the blood flow and afterwards the metabolic bone activity. Images of the whole body, focal images (planar or pin-hole) and tomography images (SPECT) are useful to detect bone lesions with high sensitivity, to discard injuries not suspected in other locations and to value the bone metabolism of the detected lesions. Bone scintigraphy has a high sensitivity, but usually low specificity. We can also obtain fusion images with anatomic imaging techniques like CT or MR.

References