Incidental Situs Inversus Totalis Detected by Ga-68 DOTA-TATE PET/CT

Ga-68 DOTA-TATE PET/CT ile Saptanan İnsidental Situs İnversus Totalis

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Forty-four year-old woman recently underwent an ileocecal resection operation and histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of ileal neuroendocrine tumor. Then Gallium-68 DOTA-TATE PET/CT was performed to assess possible metastases. On Ga-68 DOTA-TATE PET/CT images, two foci of increased activity were seen in the right parametrial region which were consistent with somatostatin receptor type-2 (sstr-2) expressing metastases (Figure 1, left column). PET/CT images also revealed situs inversus totalis (SIT) incidentally. There were right-sided aortic arch (arrow, A), right-sided heart (double arrow, B), left-sided liver (double arrow, C), right-sided spleen (arrow, C) and pancreatic malrotation (double arrow, D).

Figure 1. PET/CT images (A) Right-sided aortic arch (arrow, A),(B) right-sided heart (double arrow)
Situs inversus, a rare autosomal recessive congenital anomaly, is characterized by transposition of organs to the opposite side of the body. The incidence of situs inversus is 1 in 5000-20,000 and it is seen slightly more common in males than women (1). Situs inversus may be complete, which is defined as situs inversus totalis; or it may be partial, confined to thoracic or abdominal viscera, which is called situs inversus partialis. Patients with SIT are usually asymptomatic and have normal life expectancy (2). As far as we know, this case is the first to report situs inversus totalis demonstrated by Ga-68 DOTA-TATE PET/CT.

**Figure 1.** PET/CT images (C) Left-sided liver (double arrow), right-sided spleen (arrow, C), (D) pancreatic malrotation (double arrow).

**Conflict of Interest**
No conflict of interest was declared by the authors

**REFERENCES**

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