

Breast Uptake of Ga-68 DOTA-TATE in a Nursing Woman with Net Diagnosis

NET Tanılı Emziren bir Kadında Ga-68 DOTA-TATE Meme Tutulumu

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ABSTRACT

Neuroendocrine tumors are heterogenous group of tumors that expresses somatostatin receptors on their cell surfaces. PET/CT with Ga-68 labeled somatostatin analogues has been used as an important imaging modality in the NETs. It's important to know normal biodistribution of radiotracer to avoid misinterpretation. We report physiologic breast uptake of Ga-68 in a nursing patient.

Key Words: Ga-68, DOTA-TATE, PET/CT, lactation

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ÖZET

Nöroendokrin tümörler, yüzeylerinde somatostatin reseptörü ifade eden heterojen bir tümör grubudur. Ga-68 işaretli somatostatin analogları ile yapılan PET/BT, NET'lerde önemli bir görüntüleme modalitesi olarak kullanılmaktadır. Radyoaktif ajanın normal dağılımının bilinmesi yanlış yorumlamaların önlenmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır. Biz bu vakada emziren bir hastada fizyolojik Ga-68 meme tutulumunu bildirdik.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Ga-68, DOTA-TATE, PET/BT, laktasyon

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INTRODUCTION

Neuroendocrine tumors (NET) arise from the neuroendocrine cells and express somatostatin receptors (SSTRs). These tumors can originate from any organ through the body derived from the neural crest. Conventional imaging methods have limitations in these tumors because of small tumor size, variable location and low metabolic rate (1).

Somatostatin receptor scintigraphy (SRS) is an important imaging method in neuroendocrine tumors. Although SRS allows for whole-body imaging, there are some drawbacks such as imaging of organs with high physiological uptake and suboptimal physical resolution of the isotopes (2). Recently, PET/CT with Ga-68 labeled somatostatin analogues has been developed and has shown clear advantages including improved spatial resolution and pharmacokinetics (3). Knowledge of normal biodistribution of radiotracer is important when interpreting the PET/CT images. The pituitary, salivary glands, thyroid, liver, spleen, adrenals, pancreas, kidneys, ureters, and bladder are the organs that show physiological tracer uptake. However, up to our knowledge, physiologic breast uptake of Ga-68 in a lactating patient has not been reported previously. Here, we report bilateral breast uptake of Ga-68 DOTA-TATE in a nursing patient with NET diagnosis.

CASE REPORT

A 36-y-old female with a mass lesion at the junction of pancreatic body and tail was diagnosed as neuroendocrine tumor (Ki-67:1%). PET/CT with Gallium-68 (Ga-68) performed for staging demonstrated very intense tracer uptake at the pancreatic lesion (SUVmax: 48,9) (Figure 1, arrow). There was also bilateral breast uptake in the patient who had been breast-feeding for 1 year.

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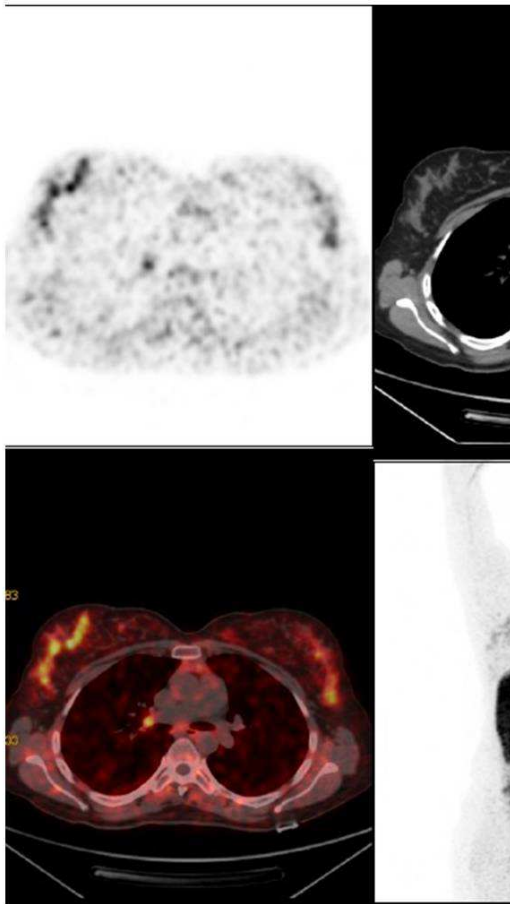


Figure 1. A 36-y-old female patient, 1 year postpartum, with NET diagnosis underwent Ga-68 DOTA-TATE PET/CT for staging. Axial PET, CT, fusion and MIP images revealed bilateral breast uptake of Ga-68 DOTA-TATE which was more prominent on the right side. There was also pancreatic lesion with intense Ga-68 accumulation (arrow).

DISCUSSION

Uptake of 18-fluorodeoxyglucose during breast-feeding is well documented (4-7). However, as far as we know, physiologic breast uptake of Ga-68 in a lactating patient has not been reported previously. The Ga-68-labeled somatostatin analog Ga-68 DOTA-D-Phe1-Tyr3-octreotate (Ga-68-DOTA-TATE) expresses increased affinity for somatostatin receptors-2 (SSTRs 2) (3). The physiologic uptake of DOTA-TATE was seen in the pituitary, salivary, thyroid glands, spleen, liver, adrenals and kidneys and excretory activity in the urinary tract. Kagna et al. demonstrated that the most common location of 68Ga-DOTA-NOC-avid sites other than NET was in small lymph nodes, followed by prostate, uterus, breasts, lungs, brown fat, musculoskeletal system, and other sites, including oropharynx, pineal body, thymus, aortic plaque, genitalia, surgical bed, and subcutaneous granuloma. They found 29 sites of diffuse 68Ga-DOTA-NOC uptake in the breasts in 14 of the 96 female patients with SUVmax range of 0.8–2.7. Low and variable expression of SSTR 2 has been reported in breast tissue unaffected by disease (8). In our case, we demonstrated Ga-68 DOTA-TATE uptake in the bilateral breasts in a nursing patient newly diagnosed with NET. GA-68 DOTATATE is excreted into *breast milk and* breastfeeding should be interrupted and can be restarted when the radiation dose to the child would be lower than 1 mSv in order to minimize radiation exposure to a breastfed baby. Until that time, lactating women should discard breast milk approximately for 12 hours after injection of Ga-68 DOTATATE administration (9). Although tracer uptake of breast during breast-feeding is a well known phenomenon, this is the first case imaged by Ga-68 DOTA-TATE PET/CT.

Conflict of interest

No conflict of interest was declared by the authors

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