

## Evaluation of correlation between response to radiotherapy and uptake of FRP-170 PET in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma

H. Oikawa<sup>1</sup>, R. Nakamura<sup>2</sup>, H. Ariga<sup>1</sup>, K. Shiga<sup>3</sup>, K. Sera<sup>4</sup>, K. Terasaki<sup>4</sup>,  
Y. Takai<sup>5</sup> and R. Iwata<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiation Oncology, Iwate Medical University  
19-1 Uchimaru, Morioka, Iwate 020-8505, Japan

<sup>2</sup>Iwate Medical University PET-Liniac Advanced Medical Center  
4-10 Chuodori, Morioka, Iwate 020-0021, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Iwate Medical University  
19-1 Uchimaru, Morioka, Iwate 020-8505, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Cyclotron Research Center, Iwate Medical University  
348-58 Tomegamori, Takizawa, Iwate 020-0603, Japan

<sup>5</sup>Department of Radiology, Hirosaki University School of Medicine  
5 Zaifu, Hirosaki, Aomori 036-8562, Japan

<sup>6</sup>Cyclotron and Radioisotope Center, Tohoku University  
6-3 Aoba, Sendai, Miyagi 980-8578, Japan

### Abstract

Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) includes hypoxic cells which results in resistance to radiotherapy. FRP-170 PET has an ability to detect hypoxic region within the cancer. The purpose of this study is to evaluate a predictive value of FRP-170 PET in patients with HNSCC treated with radiotherapy. Six patients with HNSCC were examined with FRP-170 PET within two weeks before their radiotherapy. PET image was scanned 60 minutes after intravenous infusion of 370MBq FRP-170. The tumor/muscle ratios (SUV max of tumor/SUV max of muscle) of FRP-170 of all patients were calculated. Among the six patients, uptake of FRP-170 seems to be associated with the tumor radiotherapy response.