

SOFTWARE

Educational Training Guide

NMI ParaVision 360 – PET Reconstruction Selections

PET Reconstruction Decision Tree

Counts & Target Object Size

- 1. Decision Tree.** A decision tree is provided in the next slides. The optimal algorithm for PET reconstruction is based largely on the sample total counts & target object size. Small nuances in parameterization exist, but the decision tree provides safe parameters defined using phantoms and animals.
- 2. Reconstruction Time.** The reconstruction time can vary widely. The same file may reconstruct in minutes or hours depending on the selections applied. This is considered in the decision tree.
- 3. Examples of Data Reconstructions.** Some example data and reconstructions are provided to illustrate the decision tree results.

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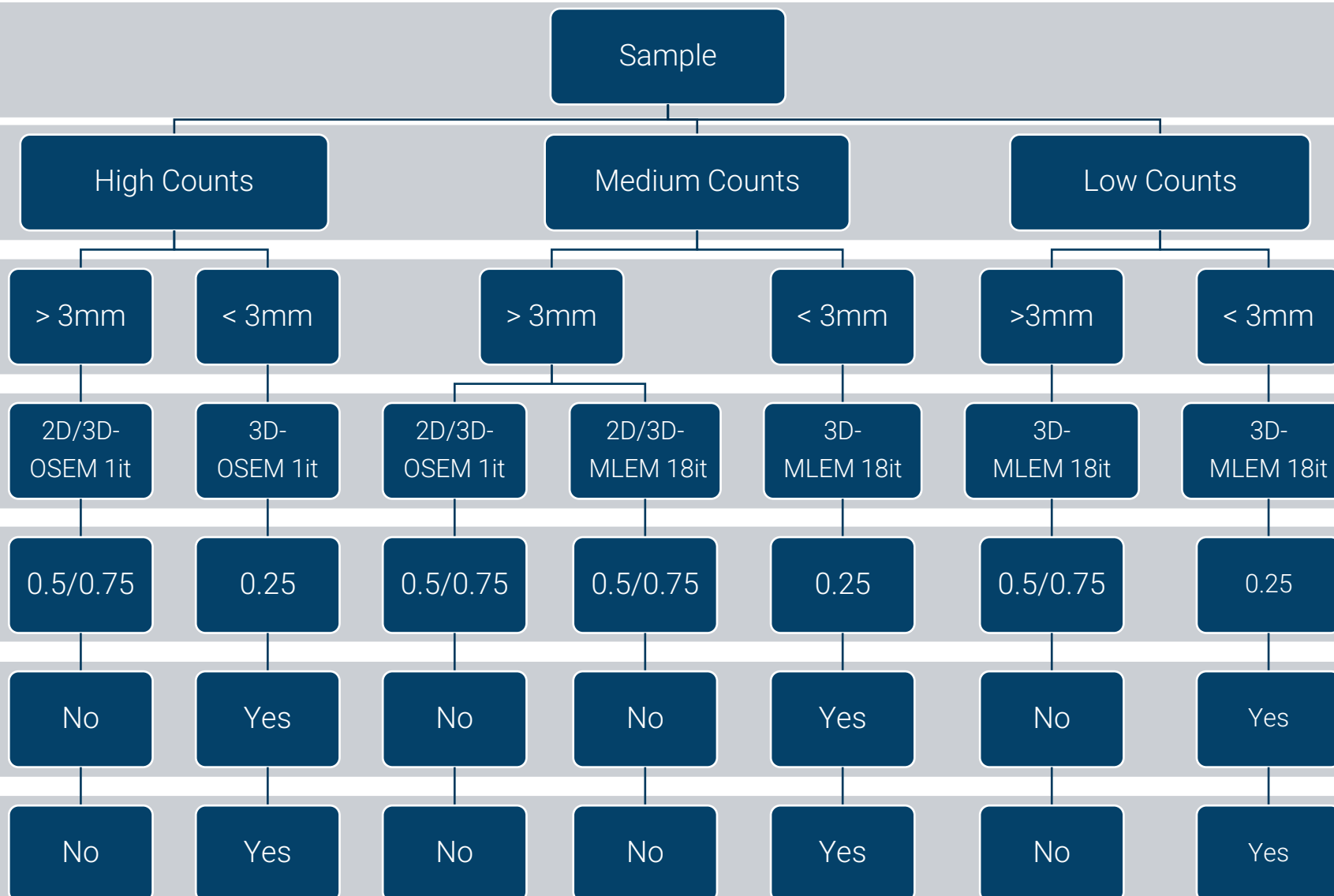
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PET Reconstruction Algorithm Decision Tree

PET Reconstruction Decision Tree

Counts & Target Object Size

Use sample total counts range & target object size to determine reconstruction



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PET Reconstruction Algorithm Decision Tree & Relative Reconstruction Times

PET Reconstruction Selections

Relative Reconstruction Times

Reconstruction Time Varies Widely based on selections.

Reconstruction Time

Reconstruction Time

<< Shortest

<<Intermediate>>

Longest >>

Algorithm (and Iterations)

2D/3D-
OSEM 1it

3D-
OSEM 1it

2D/3D-
OSEM 1it

2D/3D-
MLEM 18it

3D-
MLEM 18it

3D-
MLEM 18it

3D-
MLEM 18it

Voxel

0.5/0.75

0.25

0.5/0.75

0.5/0.75

0.25

0.5/0.75

0.25

PSF/PVC

No

Yes

No

No

Yes

No

Yes

MAP

No

Yes

No

No

Yes

No

Yes

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PET Reconstruction Algorithm Decision Tree & Example Reconstructions

PET Reconstruction Selections

Example 1: Sample High Counts & Target Object < 3 mm

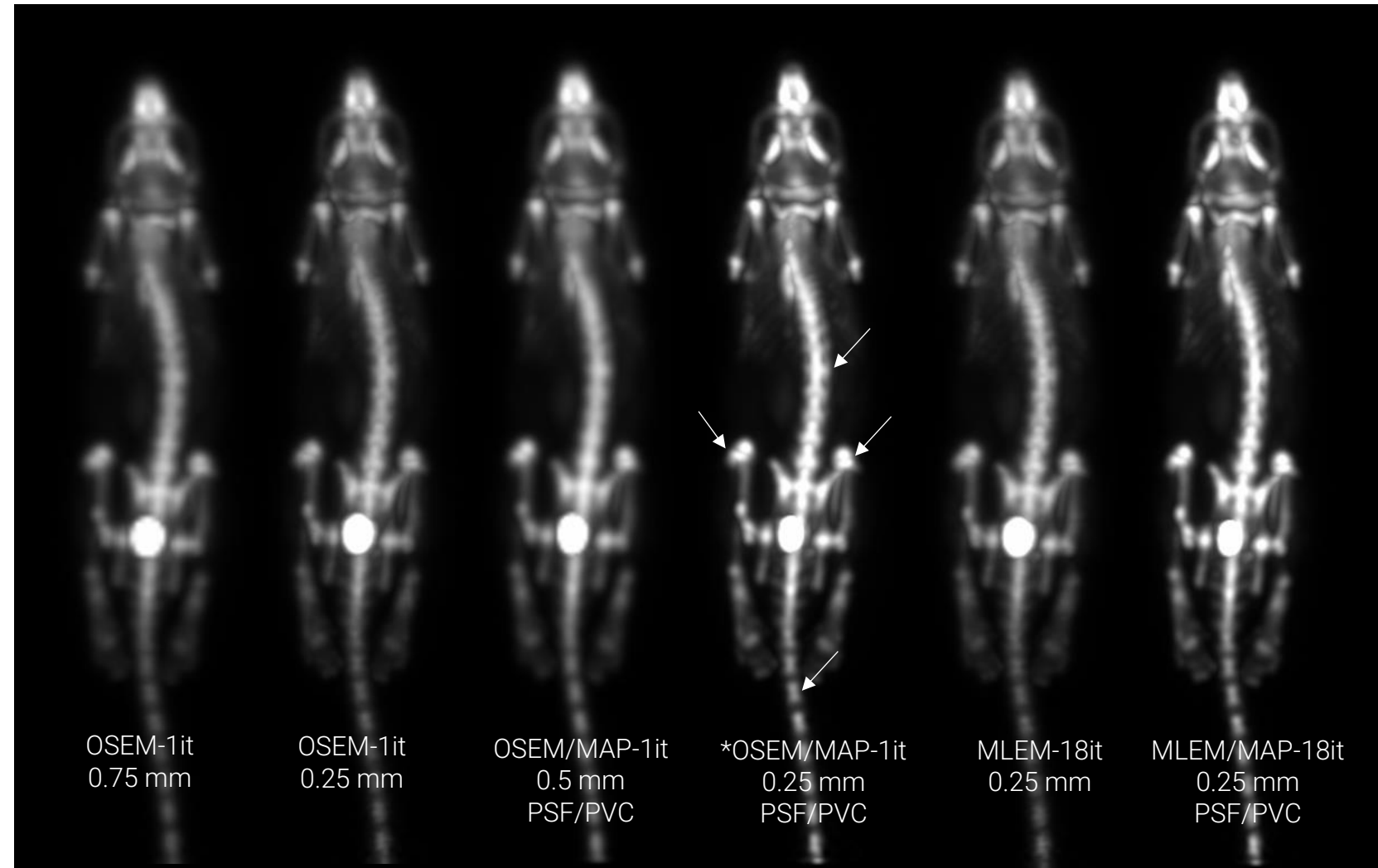
Use sample total counts range & target object size to determine reconstruction



PET Reconstruction Selections

Example 1: Sample High Counts & Target Object < 3 mm

- **Sample:** Na18F mouse has small object features and high- counts.
- **Best Reconstruction:**
*OSEM/MAP-1it 0.25 mm, PSF/PVC provides contrast and details for small features such as knee joints and is significantly faster than MLEM/MAP.



PET Reconstruction Selections

Example 2: Low Counts & Target Object < 3 mm

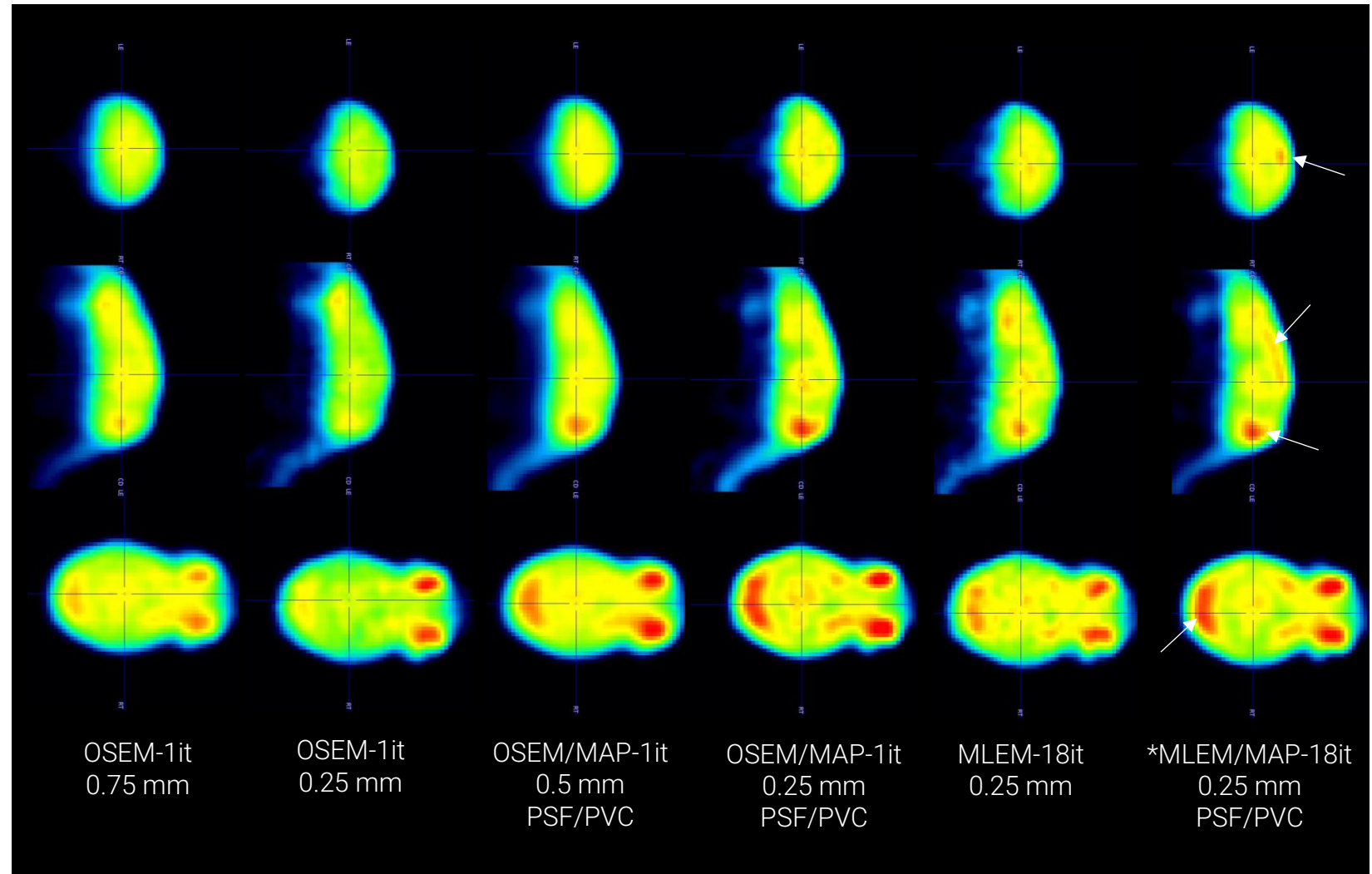
Use sample total counts range & target object size to determine reconstruction



PET Reconstruction Selections

Example 2: Low Counts & Target Object < 3 mm

- **Sample:** 18FDG-PET mouse brain has small object features and low-counts.
- **Best Reconstruction:** *MLEM/MAP-18it 0.25 mm, PSF/PVC provides contrast and details for small features of brain, such as cortex. This is the longest reconstruction selection, but is required in this scenario to resolve finest details.



PET Reconstruction Selections

Example 3: Medium Counts & Target Object > 3 mm

Use sample total counts range & target object size to determine reconstruction



PET Reconstruction Selections

Example 3: Medium Counts & Target Object > 3 mm

- **Sample:** 18FDG-PET mouse xenograft tumour with homogenous tracer distribution with features > 3mm.
- **Best Reconstruction:** *OSEM-1it 0.75 mm, provides contrast and details of the tumour with fastest reconstruction time.

