

SCINTIGRAPHY WITH Tc 99m CIPROFLOKSACIN OUR FIRST EXPERIENCES

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THE OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY: To show our first of scintigraphy results in indentifying the localised process of infective nature with Tc99m ciprofloxacin.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: In the period March 2003 – March 2005, at the Department of Nuclear Medicine, Clinical Centre of Banja Luka, 25 scintigraphies with Tc 99m ciprofloxacin were performed - 20 males and 5 females, age range 23-77. The patients were referred to have scintigraphy with Tc99m ciprofloxacin performed due to suspicion of a localised bacterial focus or the inexplicable febrile condition of the body.

METHODS: Intravenous injection with 555-740MBq of Tc99m ciprofloxacin (original set from “Vinca”- Beograd, SCG) is administered to the patient. The whole body scintigraphy and static scintigrams of regions of interest are performed one, four and twenty-four hours after the i.v. application of the radiopharmaceuticals. Scanning is performed on the Sopha Gamma camera (static scintigrams are scanned on the 256x256 matrix) during 300 seconds. Focal area of the more intense accumulation of the radiopharmaceuticals, which was getting more intense with time, matched to the localised process of infective ethiology.

RESULTS: Ten out of 25 patients had a clearly positive scintigram finding (area of the more intense accumulation of radiopharmaceuticals). Two out of 10 patients with clearly positive scintigram had more intense accumulation of radiopharmaceuticals in the abdomen region, one patient (female) had more intense accumulation of radiopharmaceuticals in the neck region. Seven out of 10 patients had the infection in the bones region (foot, femur, fronto-parietal bone and lumbar vertebrae area). In all 10 patients, it was confirmed that it was about the inflammatory process of infective nature - CT, microbiological analysis and the evident positive respond to the antibiotic therapy.

CONCLUSION: Scintigraphy with Tc99m ciprofloxacin is a non-invasive, simple, diagnostic procedure for detection of localised focuses of infective nature in unclear and atypical conditions.