# NUCLEAR MEDICINE

| Topic | |
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| | **Observational Descriptive** |
| 1. | Clinical experience with Ga-68 FAPI (Fibroblast-activation-protein inhibitors) Positron emission tomography/Computed tomographyin tuberculosis. |
| 2. | Role of Ga-68 DOTA SSTR (somatostatin receptor) Positron emission tomography in evaluation of low-grade primary brain tumors. |
| 3. | Role of 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucosePositron emission tomographyin the staging of ovarian cancers. |
| 4. | To study the role of 68-Gallium FAPI (Fibroblast-activation-protein inhibitors) for treatment algorithms for pulmonary fibrosis. |
| 5. | Scope and role of 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography in drug resistant (Extensively drug-resistant/Multidrug-resistant) tuberculosis. |
| 6. | Diagnostic value of 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucosePositron emission tomography/Computed tomographyimaging surveillance after primary treatment in breast cancer. |
| 7. | Role of Ga-68 CXCR4 (C-X-C motif chemokine receptor4) Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography in smoldering myeloma. |
| 8. | Standardization of gastric emptying time by radioisotope methods by using standardized meal, in patients who have undergone various gastric surgeries and stomach pull through in oncosurgical scenarios. |
| 9. | To evaluate the role of 99 mTc (Technetium-99m) Sulphur colloid solid gastric emptying study in the diagnosis and follow-up of diabetic gastroparesis. |
| 10. | To evaluate the role of 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography in the diagnosis of fever of unknown origin in adults. |
| 11. | Prognosis of paediatric Lymphomas with whole body 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography scan. |
| 12. | Prognostication of Aortoarteritis with 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography. |
| 13. | Role of F-18 FES (16α-$^{18}$F-fluoro-17β-estradiol) in staging and prognostication of lobular breast carcinoma. |
| 14. | Poorly differentiated thyroid carcinoma - clinical outcomes and factors prognosticating refractoriness to radio-iodine ablation. |
| 15. | Sentinel node imaging with Radioisotope Colloids in Breast, uterine, cervix, melanoma, Prostate and oral malignancies. |

| | Observational Analytical |
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| 16. | Clinical utility of dual tracer Positron emission tomography/Computed tomographyimaging using Ga68-DOTATOC (Gallium 68 $DOTA^0$-D-$Phe^1$-$Tyr^3$-octreotide) and 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucosein preoperative evaluation of aggressiveness in Neuroendocrine tumors. |
| 17. | Comparing diagnostic performance of attenuated and non-attenuated images in Myocardial perfusion scintigraphy in patients with coronary artery disease. |
| 18. | Interval of radioiodine treatment and its association with response to treatment and adverse effects in patients with lung metastases from differentiated thyroid cancer. |
| 19. | Assessment and comparison of quantitative parameters of left ventricular function by gated blood pool SPECT (Single-photon emission computed tomography) vs speckle tracking echocardiography. |
| 20. | Evaluation of diagnostic performance of Ga-68 FAPI (Fibroblast-activation-protein inhibitors) Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography compared to 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucosePositron emission tomography/Computed tomography in assessment of cardiac sarcoidosis. |
| 21. | Early response prediction to immunotherapy using Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography. |
| 22. | Compare Computed tomography based fractional flow reserve/quantitative flow ratio with Positron emission tomography derived myocardial flow reserve in the evaluation of functional significance of intermediate coronary stenosis. |
| 23. | Comparison of 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucosePositron emission tomography/Computed tomography's conventional Computed tomography imaging to localize the site of infection and better rationalize antimicrobial treatment in patients with neutropenic fever. |
| 24. | Can Fluoro-deoxyglucosePositron emission tomography/Computed tomography radiomics predict treatment response to anti-epidermal growth factor receptor therapy in patients with epidermal growth factor receptor mutation-positive non-small cell lung cancer? |
| 25. | Does dual point 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography /Computed tomography have better specificity (as compared to single point) in detecting recurrence in patients with metastatic head and neck squamous Cell Cancer Post-Chemoradiation Therapy? |
| 26. | Is 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography better in the Initial Staging or Surveillance of Endometrial Cancer Patients compared to conventional imaging? |

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| 27. | Will 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography be helpful in assessing the time to stop Anti-tuberculosis therapyin patients with extra-pulmonary tuberculosis? |
| 28. | Is PSMA (Prostate-specific membrane antigen) Positron emission tomography/Computed tomographybetter than mpMRI (Multiparametric Magnetic Resonance Imaging) in Local Disease Assessment Among Patients with a High Suspicion of Prostate Cancer? |
| 29. | To evaluate the role of 3 phase Tc99m MDP (Technetium 99m methylene diphosphonate) bone scintigraphy with SPECT-CT vs Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the detection of primary pain generator in the foot and ankle. |
| 30. | To evaluate and compare the role of 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography vs conventional methods (histopathology/Magnetic Resonance Imaging) in the detection of unknown primary tumor in the head and neck region in patients with metastatic cervical lymph nodes. |
| 31. | Comparison of visual vs quantitative assessment in Cognitive decline and neurodegenerative diseases. |
| 32. | Progression free survival and Overall survival in patients treated with Lu177 PSMA ($^{177}$Lutetium-Prostate-specific membrane antigen) therapy: A retrospective study. |
| 33. | Comparison of role of Ga-68 DOTANOC Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography with 18-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography in diagnosis of Cardiac Sarcoidosis. |
| 34. | Role of 99mTc-Pyrophosphate imaging in detection of Transthyretin cardiac amyloidosisin patients with unexplained heart failure. |
| 35. | Prospective comparison between 18-Fluoro-deoxyglucose Positron emission tomography/Computed tomography and conventional modalities for staging of Ewing sarcoma family of tumors. |
| 36. | Comparison of glomerular filtration rate using radioisotope technique vs eGFR (estimated glomerular filtration rate) in kidney donors. |
| 37. | Assessment of Brain Perfusion and metabolism in various stages of Tuberculous meningitis and its ability to predict outcome. |
| 38. | Comparison of $^{99m}$Tc-MDP (Technetium 99m methylene diphosphonate) retention study with biochemical parameters to estimate Bone mineral turnover. |