

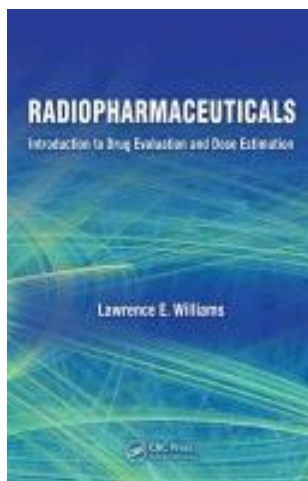


AULA VIRTUAL de RADIOFARMACIA

Plataforma Virtual de Formación Continua en Radiofarmacia

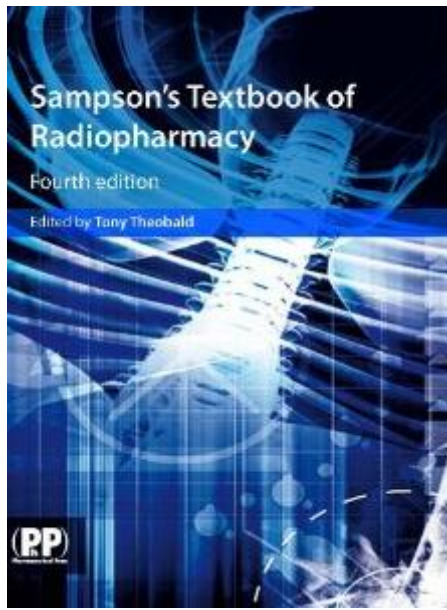
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Nuevas publicaciones



Radiopharmaceuticals: Introduction to Drug Evaluation and Dose Estimation

Emphasizing the relative benefits of various radiopharmaceuticals, this comprehensive overview provides guidance on dose estimation and agent selection. Utilizing figures of merit for quantitative assessment, it covers standard medical internal radiation dose (MIRD) absorbed dose method for imaging agents, vivo methods for obtaining activity data, errors of activity estimation techniques, phantom-based and patient-based dose estimates and their associated uncertainties, and options available to clinical physicists. With numerous examples from clinical trials, it discusses two- and three dimensional estimation processes, including modern hybrid scanners such as SPECT /CT and PET/CT.



Sampson's Textbook of Radiopharmacy

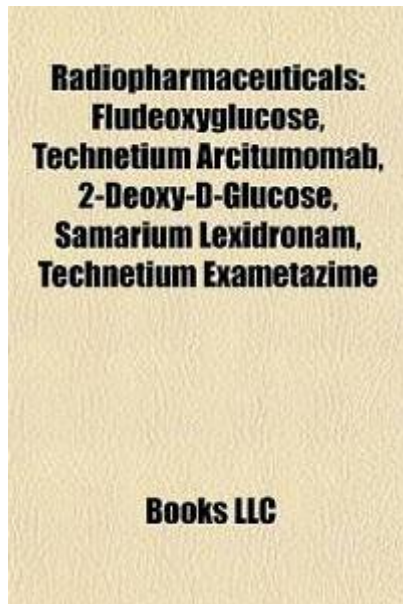
A well-established, widely-referenced and respected publication. This is the only up-to-date reference that covers the regulation of radiopharmacy practice in the UK, the USA and Europe and is a must have resource.

This fourth edition has been completely revised and updated to reflect developments in the science and practice of radiopharmacy that have taken place over the last ten years.

As the demand for radiopharmacists continues to increase, this book aims to meet the need for specialised information on the use of radiopharmaceuticals in the detection and treatment of diseases and conditions.

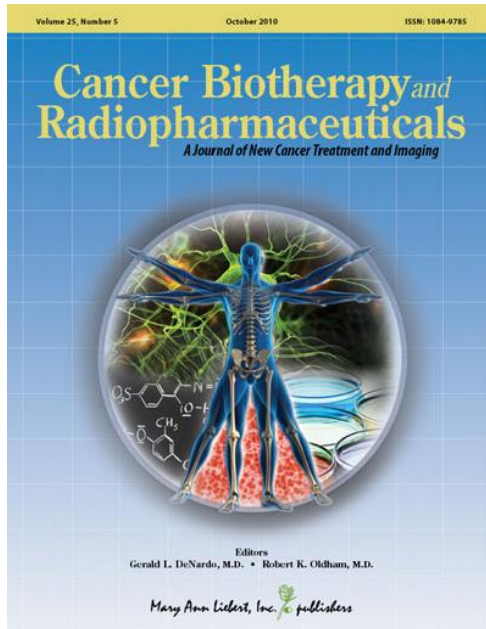
Key features:

- ✓ New techniques for design and testing of radiopharmaceuticals
- ✓ The latest guidance on radiopharmacy practice
- ✓ A detailed examination of radiopharmaceuticals: formulation, preparation and quality assurance



Radiopharmaceuticals: Fludeoxyglucose, Technetium Arcitumomab, 2-Deoxy-D-Glucose, Samarium Lexidronam, Technetium Exametazime

Purchase includes free access to book updates online and a free trial membership in the publisher's book club where you can select from more than a million books without charge. Chapters: Fludeoxyglucose, Technetium Arcitumomab, 2-Deoxy-D-Glucose, Samarium Lexidronam, Technetium Exametazime, Technetium Tetrofosmin, Iobenguane, Indium Capromab Pentetide, Indium Satumomab Pentetide, Technetium Votumumab, Indium Imciromab, Technetium Sulesomab, Mcn5652, 90y-Dota-Biotin. Excerpt: Fludeoxyglucose (18F) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia FDG, as a glucose analog, is taken up by high-glucose-using cells such as brain, kidney, and cancer cells, where phosphorylation prevents the glucose from being released again from the cell, once it has been absorbed. The 2' hydroxyl group (OH) in normal glucose is needed for further glycolysis (metabolism of glucose by splitting it), but FDG is missing this 2' hydroxyl. Thus, in common with its sister molecule 2-deoxy-D-glucose, FDG cannot be further metabolized in cells. The F-FDG-6-phosphate formed when F-FDG enters the cell thus cannot move out of the cell before radioactive decay. As a result, the distribution of F-FDG is a good reflection of the distribution of glucose uptake and phosphorylation by cells in the body. After F-FDG decays radioactively, however, its 2'-fluorine is converted to O, and after picking up a proton H from a hydronium ion in its aqueous environment, the molecule becomes glucose-6-phosphate labeled with harmless nonradioactive "heavy oxygen" in the hydroxyl at the 2' position. The new presence of a 2' hydroxyl now allows it to be metabolized normally in the same way as ordinary glucose, producing non-radioactive end-products. Although in theory all F-FDG is metabolized as above with a radioactivity elimination half-life of 110 minutes (the same as that of fluorine-18), clinical studies have shown that the radioactivity of F-FDG partitions into two major fractions.

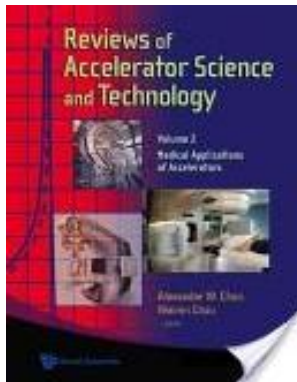


Cancer Biotherapy and Radiopharmaceuticals

Is a peer-reviewed journal covering cutting-edge biotherapy and innovative investigations of methods to improve cancer therapy. Includes more selective delivery of drugs, biologicals, radiopharmaceuticals, or other agents, and advances in delivery instrumentation and technology, with the aim of increasing efficacy of therapy and/or decreasing toxicity or improving convenience of therapy.

Topics include:

- Pre-targeted cancer therapy
- Clinical trials in cancer research
- Antibody therapy and imaging
- Tumor cell vaccines
- Radioimmunotherapy
- T-cell therapy
- Molecular targeted therapy and imaging
- Drug resistance



Reviews of Accelerator Science and Technology: Medical Applications of Accelerators

The theme of this volume, Medical Applications of Accelerators, is of enormous importance to human health and has a deep impact on our society. The invention of particle accelerators in the early 20th century created a whole new world for producing energetic X-rays, electrons, protons, neutrons and other particle beams. Immediately these beams found revolutionary applications in medicine. There are two important yet distinct medical applications. On the one hand, accelerators produce radioisotopes for various nuclear medicines for millions of patients each year, and on the other hand, they also produce particle beams for radiation therapy for the treatment of cancer. The particle beams can be X-rays (generated by high-energy electrons), protons, neutrons or heavy ions such as carbon. Today there are more than 5,000 accelerators routinely used in hospitals all over the world for nuclear medicine and cancer therapy. The great potential of accelerator applications in medicine can hardly be exaggerated. This volume contains 14 articles, all written by distinguished scholars.



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