



## CTE Session 6

Technologists Committee

**Tuesday, October 7, 08:00 – 09:30**

### Session Title

**Fibroblast-Activated: the 68Ga-FAPI in Different Types of Cancer**

### Chairpersons

**Ozgul Ekmekcioglu** (Istanbul, Türkiye)

**Paolo Turco** (Padova, Italy)

### Programme

08:00 – 08:30 **Kim Pabst** (Essen, Germany): Fibroblast Activation Protein – The Science Behind 68Ga-FAPI Imaging

08:30 – 09:00 **Morten Bentestuen** (Aalborg, Denmark): How to Perform FAPI PET?

09:00 – 09:30 **Brittany Emmerson** (Melbourne, Australia): 68Ga-FAPI Imaging – Practical Considerations for Technologists

### Educational Objectives

1. To understand the principles of 68Ga-FAPI PET Imaging
2. To understand the Role of 68Ga-FAPI in Cancer Diagnosis
3. To compare 68Ga-FAPI with Traditional Imaging Techniques
4. To evaluate the Clinical Applications of 68Ga-FAPI in Cancer Treatment
5. To understand Potential Limitations and Challenges
6. To understand the Technologists Role in FAPI examinations

### Summary

68Ga-FAPI imaging refers to a type of PET (Positron Emission Tomography) imaging that uses a radiotracer called 68Gallium-labeled fibroblast activation protein inhibitor (68Ga-FAPI). This imaging technique targets fibroblast activation protein (FAP), which is highly expressed in the tumor microenvironment of many solid tumors.

In 68Ga-FAPI imaging, the 68Ga-FAPI radiotracer binds to FAP, allowing PET imaging to visualize the location and extent of tumors with high sensitivity and specificity. It has shown promise in detecting a variety of cancers, including pancreatic, ovarian, prostate, and colorectal cancers, among others.

Unlike traditional PET tracers like FDG (fluorodeoxyglucose), 68Ga-FAPI specifically targets the tumor microenvironment, providing potentially better imaging for certain tumor types. This makes 68Ga-FAPI an excellent tool for personalized medicine, allowing for more targeted and timely therapeutic adjustments.

This technique is valuable not only for diagnosing cancer but also for assessing treatment response and detecting metastasis or recurrence. It is particularly useful in cancers where traditional imaging methods may have limitations in detecting small or metastatic lesions.



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During this session, our speakers will provide in-depth insights into this promising radiotracer and its significant role in clinical practice.

## **Key Words**

68Ga-FAPI; PET-CT Imaging; Clinical Applications; Technologists