WHOLE BODY BONE SCINTIGRAPHY

Whole bone scintigraphy involves the endovenous injection of a radioisotope, diphosphonates marked with Tc-99m (MDP Tc-99m).

The diphosphonates fix themselves in proximity of recent bone alterations, where there is intense reactive osteoblastic activity.

The examination is highly receptive in the detection of bone lesions.

Main indications:

- Location and number of bone metastases in pre-op screening and above all in follow-up neoplasias
- Suspected movement of orthopaedic prostheses
- Inflammatory osteo-articular lesions
- Assessment of the extension of primitive bone neoplasias previously diagnosed with different procedures
- Assessment of the progress of disease in the case of Paget syndrome
- Insufficient consolidation of fractures
- Multiple bone trauma
- Pain assessment by means of standard X-ray

To be noted

1. no preparation is necessary;
2. during the first hour following the administration of the radioisotope, the patient will need to rehydrate by taking 500-1000 ml of liquids;
3. there are no known counterindications (except during pregnancy, whether presumed or verified), nor collateral effects.

Duration of the examination:

the time required for the investigation is around three hours: 150 minutes' interval from the administration of the radioisotope and thirty minutes for the acquisition of images.