

CONTRIBUTION OF Tc99m-Labelled MIBI SCINTIGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PARATHYROIDAL ADENOMA A CASE STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

Imaging in case of primary hyperparathyroidism is based on the combination of cervical ultrasound and scintigraphy and reveals a parathyroid adenoma in 90% of cases. We report a case where the scan, in addition to confirming the parathyroid adenoma seen on ultrasound, did not show any ectopic parathyroid localization.

OBJECTIVE

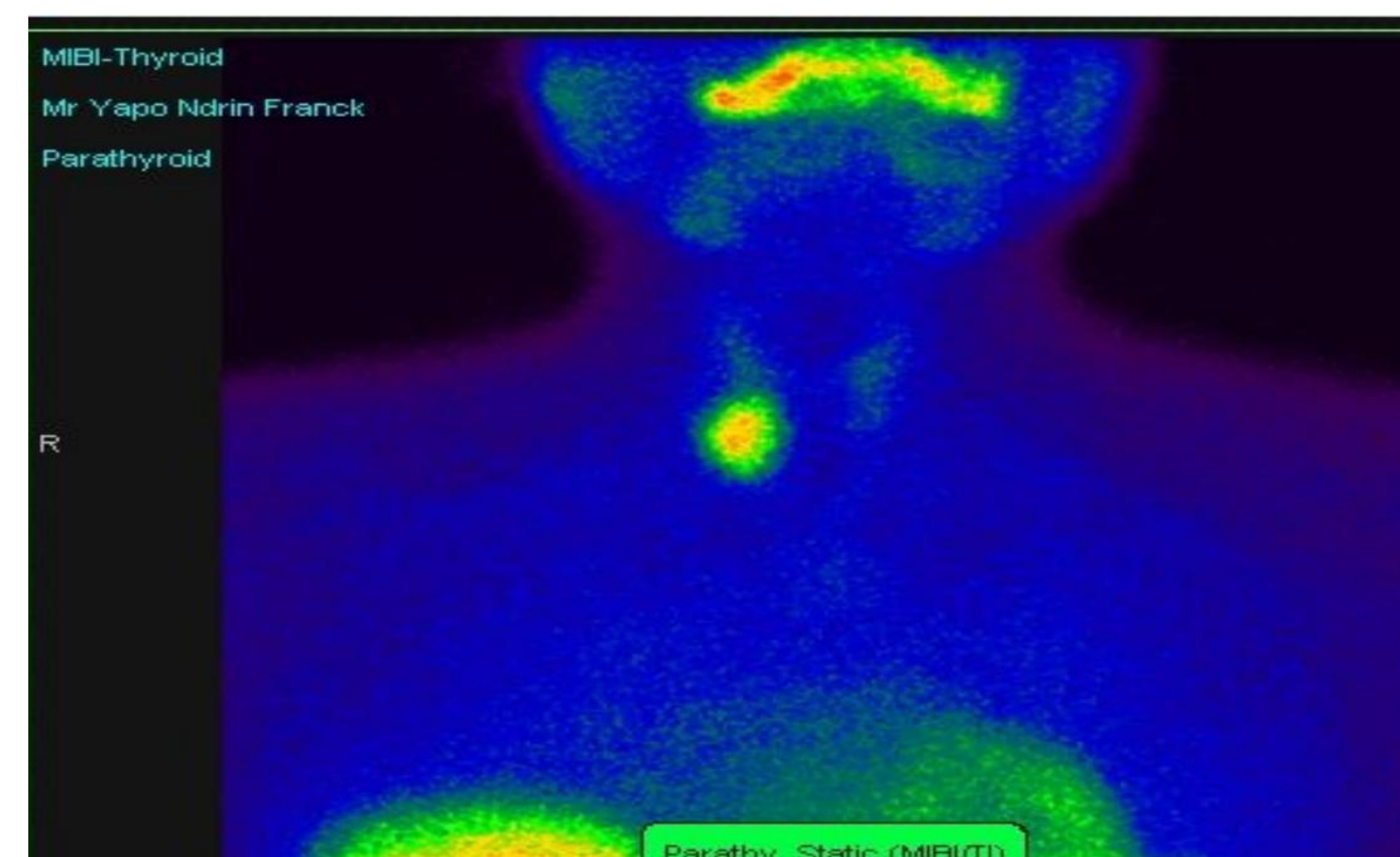
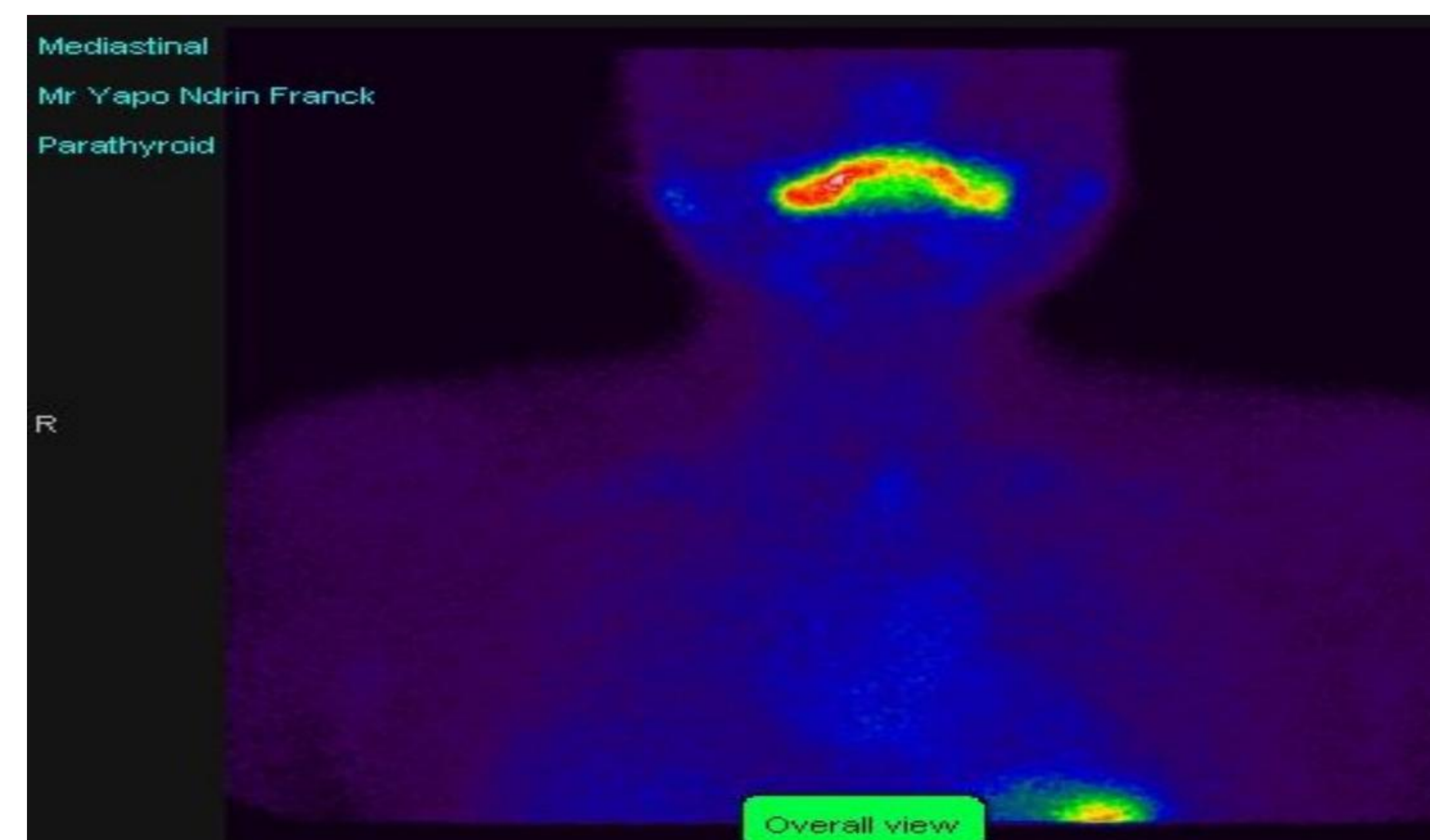
to show the interest of scintigraphy in the diagnostic strategy of parathyroid adenoma

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The examination was performed with a 2014 MEDISO type dual head spect gamma camera. Acquisition of an anterior cervical thyroid image, 20 min after injection of 2 mCi of Tc99mO₄, followed by acquisition of two early anterior cervical and mediastinal images, 5 min after injection of 16 mCi of MIBI-Tc99m, The examination was completed by late anterior cervical and mediastinal images (3 h after injection of MIBI-Tc99m) and by tomographic slices

RESULTATS

Parathyroid scintigraphy with MIBI-Tc99m using a subtraction technique revealed a right sublobar focus with a predilection for MIBI-99mTc, in favor of a pathological parathyroid adenoma



CONCLUSIONS

The MIBI scan confirmed the location of the parathyroid adenoma visualized on ultrasound and excluded the existence of an ectopic location.

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