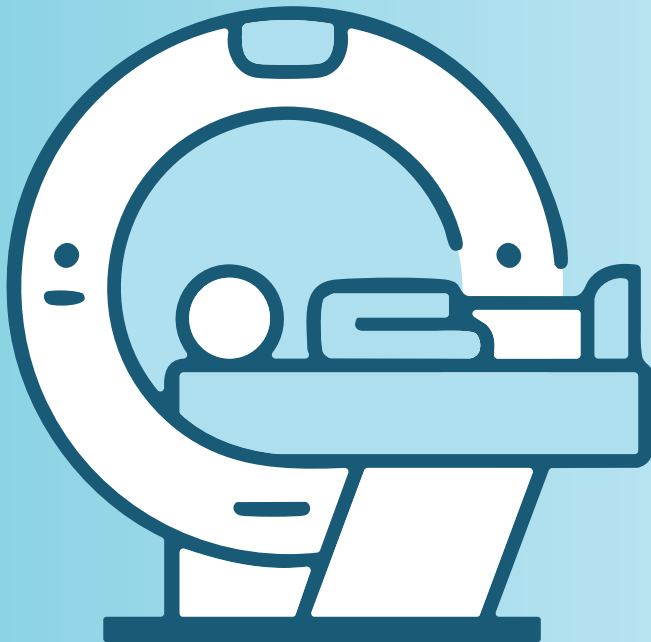




GALLIUM-68 FAPI (FIBROBLAST ACTIVATION PROTEIN INHIBITOR) SCAN

PATIENT EDUCATION

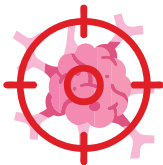


Gallium-68 FAPI (Fibroblast Activation Protein Inhibitor) Scan

What is Gallium-68 (Ga68) FAPI Scan?



A Gallium-68 (Ga-68) FAPI scan is a type of positron emission tomography (PET) scan that uses a **radiopharmaceutical (Ga-68 FAPI)** that binds to a protein known as **Fibroblast Activation Protein (FAP)**, that is often found in high levels in cancer.



This imaging test is used in medical diagnostics, particularly for **cancer detection and evaluation**.

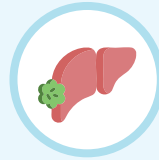
Ga-68 FAPI Scan has been shown to be useful for a variety of cancer, including:



**Pancreatic
Cancer**



**Gastrointestinal
Tumors**



Liver Cancer



**Head and Neck
Cancers**



Sarcomas



Melanoma

Advantages of Ga68 FAPI Scan

1

Better Detection of Tumors

Ga-68 FAPI scan allows **detection of tumours that are not easily seen by other imaging methods** such as conventional PET scans or CT/MRI imaging. It is particularly useful in detecting sarcomas, pancreatic cancer, liver cancer, stomach cancer, and other tumours where FAP expression is elevated.

2

Better Tumour-Background Ratio (TBR)

Ga-68 FAPI scan has higher TBR as compared to traditional F-18 FDG scan which can lead to a clearer visualisation of lesion obtained.

3

High Specificity for Tumour Detection

Ga-68 FAPI specifically binds to **fibroblast activation protein (FAP)**, which is overexpressed in various cancers, especially in the supportive tissue surrounding the tumours. This allows the scan to target tumours **more specifically** than traditional PET scans that rely on glucose metabolism.

Do I Need to Prepare for this Scan?



There is **NO** specific preparation for your scan, however it is recommended to **drink plenty of water** before the scan to ensure adequate hydration.

How Does the Gallium FAPI Scan Work?

The procedure is simple and non-invasive. Here's what you can expect:



Injection of Gallium-68

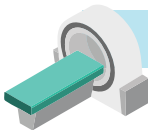
A small amount of radioactive substance (Gallium-68) will be injected into a vein, usually in your arm.

Waiting Time



After the injection, you'll need to wait for about **60 minutes**.

This gives the radioactive substance time to travel through your body and bind to the areas of interest.



The Scan

You'll lie down on a special scanner bed while the scanner takes images of your body. The scanner is like a large camera that captures detailed pictures of where the Gallium-68 has traveled in your body.

Duration



The scan usually takes **20 to 30 minutes**.

Risk and Limitation

- ✓ Before your scan, if you think you may be **pregnant** or you are **breastfeeding**, please inform us.
- ✓ You might get a bruise around injection site.
- ✓ Side effects from the injection are not common, but some patients may get a skin rash, headache, upset stomach, vertigo or dizziness.

After the Scan



You can eat normally, and it is recommended to **drink plenty of water** after the scan to ensure adequate hydration.

This is important because it helps in eliminating the radioactive substance from the body more efficiently after the scan.

Since the radioactive tracer injected is in a very small amount, therefore keeping a distance from other people after the examination is not necessary.


However, you are advised **NOT** to have close contact with pregnant ladies, younger children and babies at least 6-8 hours after the scan.





In the meantime, our Nuclear Medicine Physician will review the scan and prepare your reports.

However, it may take some time to reach your referring doctor or be ready for collection. We will inform once the report is ready.

For more information, kindly contact us at:

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 smc@sunway.com.my

The Nuclear Medicine Centre is located at:
Basement, Tower C

Operation Hours

Mondays-Fridays 8.30am - 5.30pm

Saturdays 8.30am - 12.30pm

Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays