

Basic Tracer Kinetic Concepts

**Henrik BW Larsson, Professor, DMSc.
Institute for Clinical Medicine,
University of Copenhagen
Dept. for clinical physiology,
nuclearmedicine and PET, Rigshospitalet
henrik.bo.wiberg.larsson@regionh.dk
February 2020**

Steady state of the system

- i.e. the physiologic parameter is constant during the measurement
- Examples: flow (ml/s), perfusion (ml/g/s), CMRO₂ (mmol/g/s), glucose uptake (mmol/g/s)
- Consider: duration of the measurement in relation to the a spontaneous change of the parameter or timing of a perturbation of the parameter

Steady state of the system

- Exceptions: the physiologic parameter oscillates relative fast compared to the duration of the measurement
- Note: steady state not necessary implies that fluxes or concentration is constant in time



Tracers and indicators

- Tracers: labelled substances, behaves physically and chemically like the modersubstances;
- e.g. H_2^{15}O , $^{17}\text{O}_2$, ^{57}Co -vitB12, ^{131}I -thyroxin
- Or behaves nearly like the modersubstance
- e.g. ^{18}F FDG, ^{125}I -albumin, ^{131}I -insulin
- Indicators: not necessary related to a modersubstance
- e.g. contrast agents – x-rays – SPECT ($^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO, $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -sestamibi), - MRI (Gd-DTPA, Mn-DPDP)
- Law of conservation: mass balance
- **Note: tracers can be intravascular, extracellular, free difussible, bound to a receptor or behave in a more specific way**

Should not disturb the system we are studying

•Note:
tracers can be
intravascular,
extracellular,
free diffusible,
or behave in a
more specific way

Intravascular	{ Radioactive microsphere Radioactive erythrocytes Radioactiv albumin
Ekstravascular	{ ^{51}Cr -EDTA sucrose inulin Gd-DTPA (MR)
Freely diffusible	{ ^{133}Xe heat NO H_2 $^{15}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ^{17}O
Specials	{ $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -HMPAO (brain) $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -sestamibi (heart) ^{18}F Fluor-DeoxyGlucose

Linearity of a system



$RF(t)$: response function or more correctly
: The impulse response function

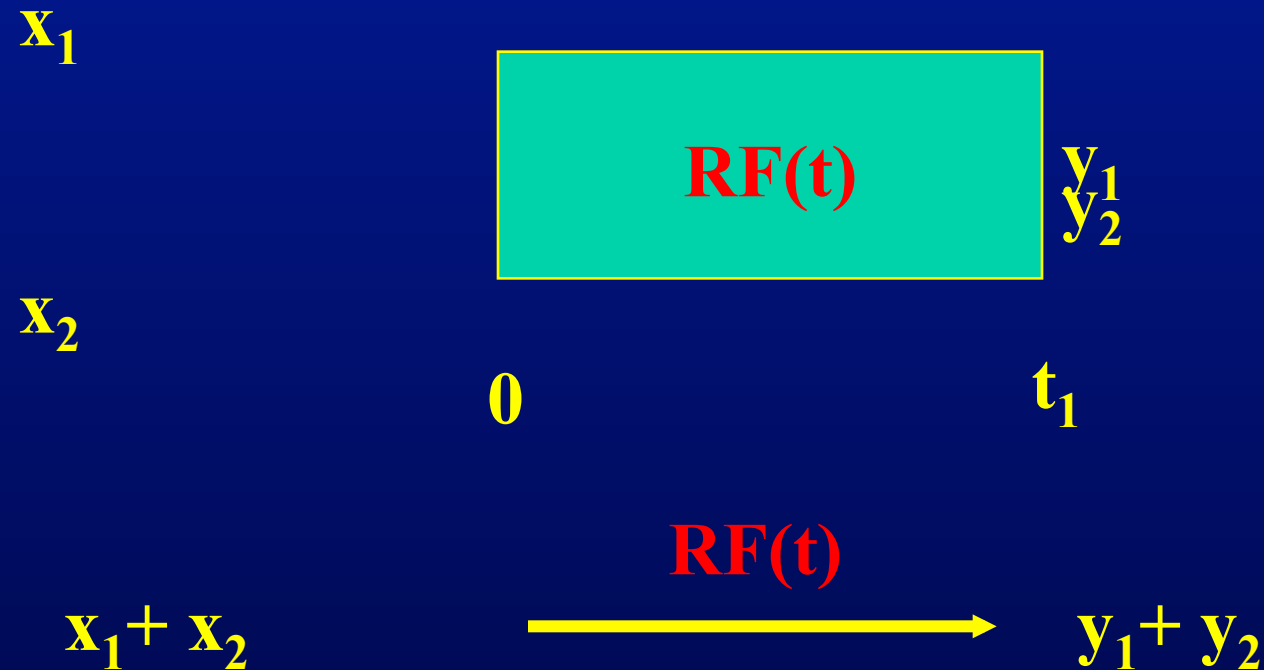
Linearity of a system



scaling



Linearity of a system



Principle of superposition

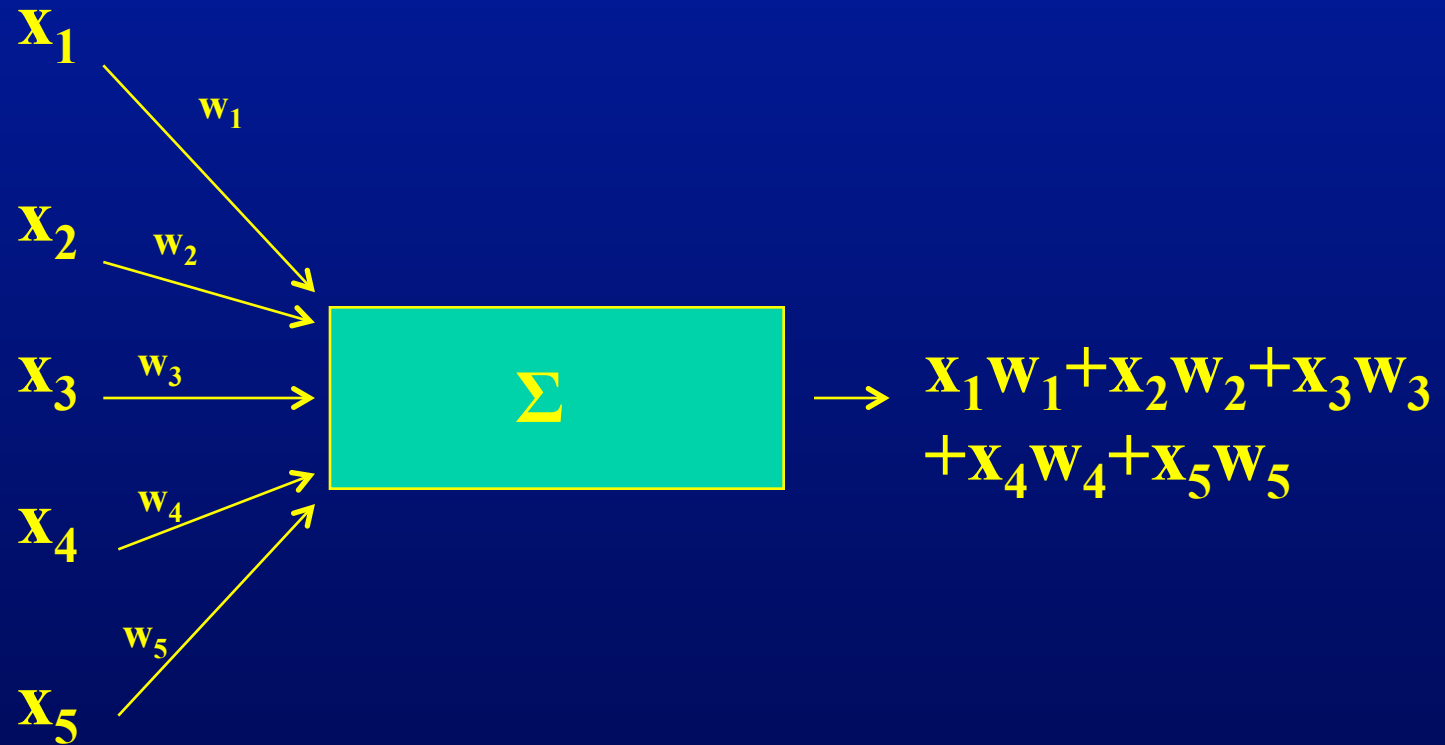
Examples

$$3 + 4 \frac{3}{4}$$

x 2

$$6 \frac{14}{8}$$

Examples



Examples

$$\log_3 3 + \log_4 4$$

log

$$\log_3 \log_4 (3+4)$$

$$\log_3 3 + \log_4 4 \neq \log_3 (3+4)$$

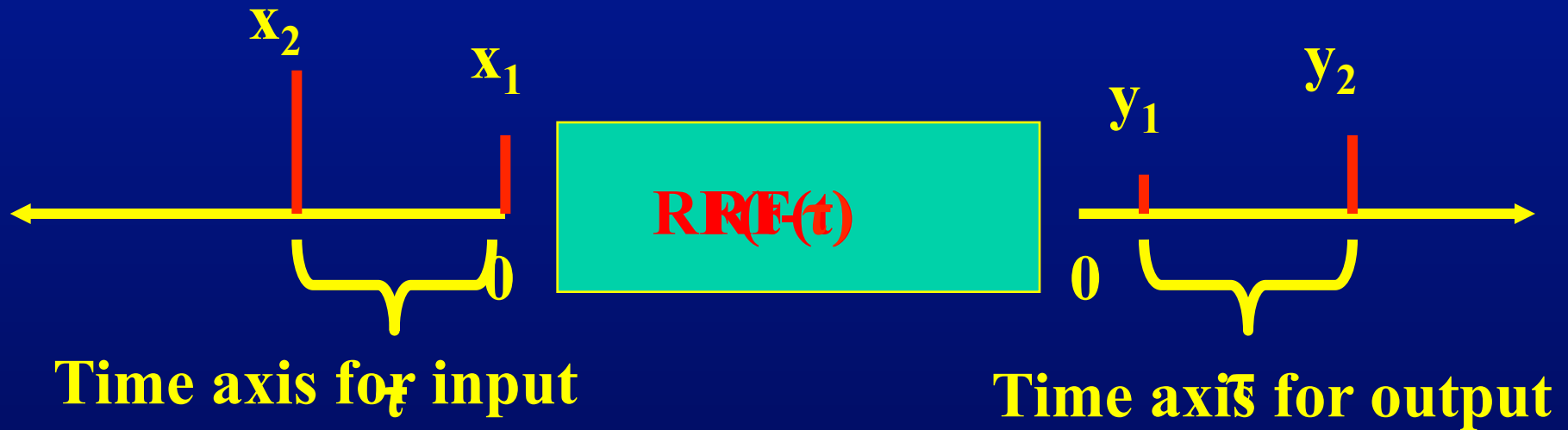
Linearity of a system

$$\mathbf{a} \mathbf{x}_1 + \mathbf{b} \mathbf{x}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{RF}(t)} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{y}_1 + \mathbf{b} \mathbf{y}_2$$

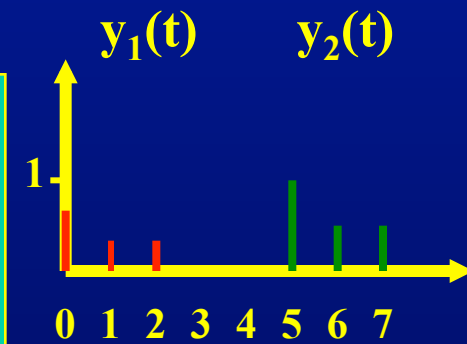
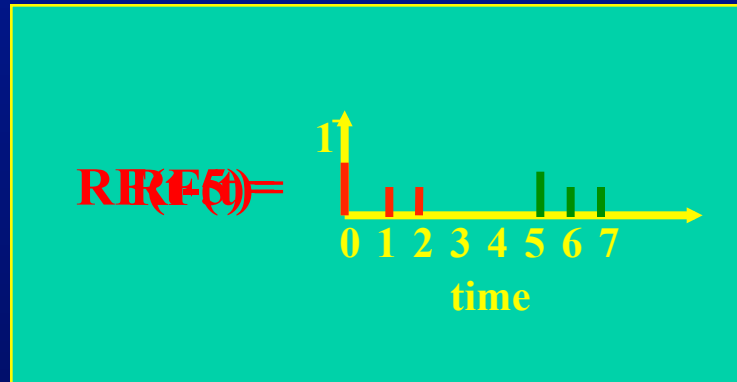
Time invariance of a system



Specification of time



Example



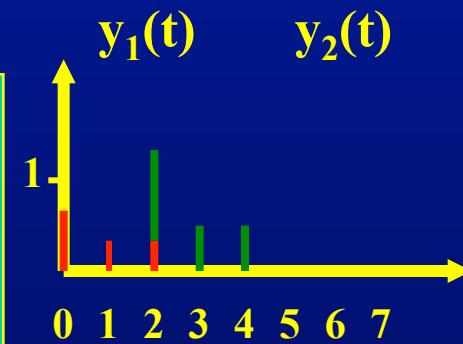
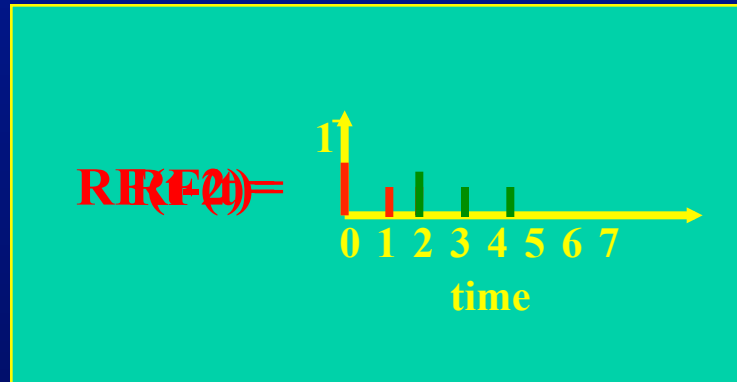
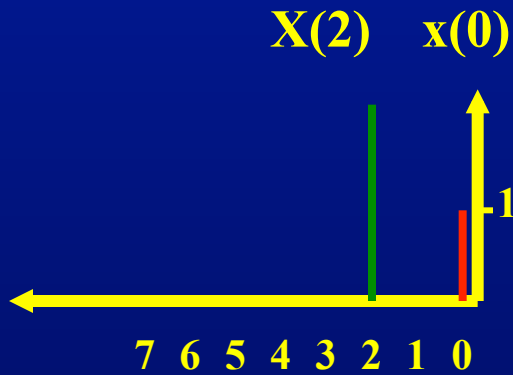
$$y_1(t) = x(0) \cdot RF(t)$$

$$y_2(t) = x(5) \cdot RF(t)$$

$$y_2(t) = x(5) \cdot RF(t-5)$$

Does not work !!!

Example



$$y_1(t) = x(0) \cdot RF(t)$$

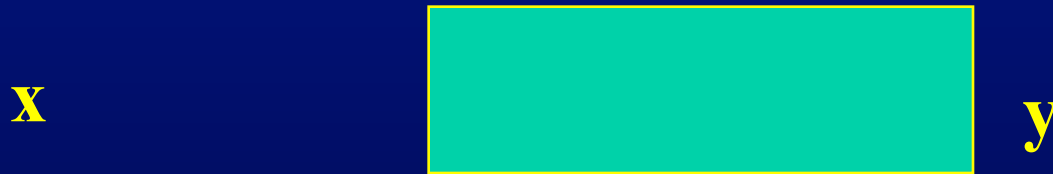
$$y_2(t) = x(2) \cdot RF(t)$$

$$y_2(t) = x(2) \cdot RF(t-2)$$

Does not work !!!

Causality of a system

Output is only observed after an input has enter the system



Causality of a system

Output is only observed after an input has enter the system



Can a biological system
behave like such a system?
Describe in words how a biological
system could interact with a
instantaneous tracer input
!

Linearity of a imaging system?

!