References

X-5051

- Hillner BE, Siegel BA, Shields AF, et al. The impact of positron emission tomography (PET) on expected management during cancer treatment: findings of the National Oncologic PET Registry. Cancer. Jan 15 2009; 115(2): 410-8. PMID 19016303
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA). PET Drugs Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP).
 2009; <u>https://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryI</u>nformation/Guidances/UCM070306.pdf. Accessed August 6, 2021.
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA). PET Drugs Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) Small Entity Compliance Guide. 2011; <u>https://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryI</u> <u>nformation/Guidances/UCM266640.pdf</u>. Accessed August 5, 2021.
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Guidance: Investigational New Drug Applications for Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Drugs. 2012; <u>https://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryI</u> <u>nformation/Guidances/UCM291573.pdf</u>. Accessed August 4, 2021.
- 5. Li H, Yao L, Jin P, et al. MRI and PET/CT for evaluation of the pathological response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Breast. Aug 2018; 40: 106-115. PMID 29758503
- Lindenberg MA, Miquel-Cases A, Retel VP, et al. Imaging performance in guiding response to neoadjuvant therapy according to breast cancer subtypes: A systematic literature review. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. Apr 2017; 112: 198-207. PMID 28325260
- 7. Chen L, Yang Q, Bao J, et al. Direct comparison of PET/CT and MRI to predict the pathological response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer: a meta-analysis. Sci Rep. Aug 16 2017; 7(1): 8479. PMID 28814795
- 8. Boers-Sonderen MJ, de Geus-Oei LF, Desar IM, et al. Temsirolimus and pegylated liposomal doxorubicin (PLD) combination therapy in breast, endometrial, and ovarian cancer: phase Ib results and prediction of clinical outcome with FDG-PET/CT. Target Oncol. Dec 2014; 9(4): 339-47. PMID 24577626
- 9. Groheux D, Hindie E, Giacchetti S, et al. Early assessment with 18Ffluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography can help predict the outcome of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in triple negative breast cancer. Eur J Cancer. Jul 2014; 50(11): 1864-71. PMID 24841218
- 10. Humbert O, Cochet A, Riedinger JM, et al. HER2-positive breast cancer: F-FDG PET for early prediction of response to trastuzumab plus taxane-based

neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. Aug 2014; 41(8): 1525-33. PMID 24647576

- 11. Andrade WP, Lima EN, Osorio CA, et al. Can FDG-PET/CT predict early response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer?. Eur J Surg Oncol. Dec 2013; 39(12): 1358-63. PMID 24120422
- 12. Mghanga FP, Lan X, Bakari KH, et al. Fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography-computed tomography in monitoring the response of breast cancer to neoadjuvant chemotherapy: a meta-analysis. Clin Breast Cancer. Aug 2013; 13(4): 271-9. PMID 23714689
- 13. Humbert O, Riedinger JM, Charon-Barra C, et al. Identification of Biomarkers Including 18FDG-PET/CT for Early Prediction of Response to Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. Clin Cancer Res. Dec 15 2015; 21(24): 5460-8. PMID 26130460
- 14. Humbert O, Riedinger JM, Vrigneaud JM, et al. 18F-FDG PET-Derived Tumor Blood Flow Changes After 1 Cycle of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy Predicts Outcome in Triple-Negative Breast Cancer. J Nucl Med. Nov 2016; 57(11): 1707-1712. PMID 27103025
- 15.Lee HW, Lee HM, Choi SE, et al. The Prognostic Impact of Early Change in 18F-FDG PET SUV After Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Patients with Locally Advanced Breast Cancer. J Nucl Med. Aug 2016; 57(8): 1183-8. PMID 27033896
- 16. Luo J, Zhou Z, Yang Z, et al. The Value of 18F-FDG PET/CT Imaging Combined With Pretherapeutic Ki67 for Early Prediction of Pathologic Response After Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Locally Advanced Breast Cancer. Medicine (Baltimore). Feb 2016; 95(8): e2914. PMID 26937935
- 17. Pahk K, Kim S, Choe JG. Early prediction of pathological complete response in luminal B type neoadjuvant chemotherapy-treated breast cancer patients: comparison between interim 18F-FDG PET/CT and MRI. Nucl Med Commun. Sep 2015; 36(9): 887-91. PMID 25932536
- 18. Lin NU, Guo H, Yap JT, et al. Phase II Study of Lapatinib in Combination With Trastuzumab in Patients With Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2-Positive Metastatic Breast Cancer: Clinical Outcomes and Predictive Value of Early [18F]Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Imaging (TBCRC 003). J Clin Oncol. Aug 20 2015; 33(24): 2623-31. PMID 26169615
- 19.Kitajima K, Miyoshi Y, Yamano T, et al. Assessment of tumor response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer using MRI and FDG-PET/CT-RECIST 1.1 vs. PERCIST 1.0. Nagoya J Med Sci. May 2018; 80(2): 183-197. PMID 29915436
- 20. Kitajima K, Nakatani K, Yamaguchi K, et al. Response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer judged by PERCIST multicenter study in

Japan. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. Sep 2018; 45(10): 1661-1671. PMID 29754160

- 21. Yoon HJ, Kim Y, Chung J, et al. Predicting neo-adjuvant chemotherapy response and progression-free survival of locally advanced breast cancer using textural features of intratumoral heterogeneity on F-18 FDG PET/CT and diffusion-weighted MR imaging. Breast J. May 2019; 25(3): 373-380. PMID 29602210
- 22. Groheux D, Biard L, Giacchetti S, et al. F-FDG PET/CT for the Early Evaluation of Response to Neoadjuvant Treatment in Triple-Negative Breast Cancer: Influence of the Chemotherapy Regimen. J Nucl Med. Apr 2016; 57(4): 536-43. PMID 26697967
- 23.Groheux D, Majdoub M, Sanna A, et al. Early Metabolic Response to Neoadjuvant Treatment: FDG PET/CT Criteria according to Breast Cancer Subtype. Radiology. Nov 2015; 277(2): 358-71. PMID 25915099
- 24. van Ramshorst MS, Teixeira SC, Koolen BB, et al. Additional value of 18 F-FDG PET/CT response evaluation in axillary nodes during neoadjuvant therapy for triple-negative and HER2-positive breast cancer. Cancer Imaging. May 25 2017; 17(1): 15. PMID 28545563
- 25. Schmitz AMT, Teixeira SC, Pengel KE, et al. Monitoring tumor response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy using MRI and 18F-FDG PET/CT in breast cancer subtypes. PLoS One. 2017; 12(5): e0176782. PMID 28531188
- 26. Riedl CC, Pinker K, Ulaner GA, et al. Comparison of FDG-PET/CT and contrast-enhanced CT for monitoring therapy response in patients with metastatic breast cancer. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. Aug 2017; 44(9): 1428-1437. PMID 28462446
- 27. Coudert B, Pierga JY, Mouret-Reynier MA, et al. Use of [(18)F]-FDG PET to predict response to neoadjuvant trastuzumab and docetaxel in patients with HER2-positive breast cancer, and addition of bevacizumab to neoadjuvant trastuzumab and docetaxel in [(18)F]-FDG PET-predicted non-responders (AVATAXHER): an open-label, randomised phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. Dec 2014; 15(13): 1493-1502. PMID 25456368
- 28. Coudert B, Pierga JY, Mouret-Reynier MA, et al. Long-term outcomes in patients with PET-predicted poor-responsive HER2-positive breast cancer treated with neoadjuvant bevacizumab added to trastuzumab and docetaxel: 5year follow-up of the randomised Avataxher study. EClinicalMedicine. Nov 2020; 28: 100566. PMID 33205032
- 29. Perez-Garcia JM, Gebhart G, Ruiz Borrego M, et al. Chemotherapy deescalation using an 18 F-FDG-PET-based pathological response-adapted strategy in patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer (PHERGain): a multicentre, randomised, open-label, non-comparative, phase 2 trial. Lancet Oncol. Jun 2021; 22(6): 858-871. PMID 34019819

- 30. Han S, Kim YI, Woo S, et al. Prognostic and predictive values of interim 18 F-FDG PET during neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy for esophageal cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Ann Nucl Med. Apr 2021; 35(4): 447-457. PMID 33471289
- 31. Cong L, Wang S, Gao T, et al. The predictive value of 18F-FDG PET for pathological response of primary tumor in patients with esophageal cancer during or after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy: a meta-analysis. Jpn J Clin Oncol. Dec 2016; 46(12): 1118-1126. PMID 27702836
- 32. van Rossum PSN, Fried DV, Zhang L, et al. The value of 18 F-FDG PET before and after induction chemotherapy for the early prediction of a poor pathologic response to subsequent preoperative chemoradiotherapy in oesophageal adenocarcinoma. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. Jan 2017; 44(1): 71-80. PMID 27511188
- 33. Hagen PV, Heijl MV, Henegouwen MI, et al. Prediction of disease-free survival using relative change in FDG-uptake early during neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy for potentially curable esophageal cancer: A prospective cohort study. Dis Esophagus. Feb 01 2017; 30(2): 1-7. PMID 27001344
- 34.Odawara S, Kitajima K, Katsuura T, et al. Tumor response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy in patients with esophageal cancer assessed with CT and FDG-PET/CT - RECIST 1.1 vs. PERCIST 1.0. Eur J Radiol. Apr 2018; 101: 65-71. PMID 29571803
- 35. Manoharan V, Lee S, Chong S, et al. Serial imaging using [18F]Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography and histopathologic assessment in predicting survival in a population of surgically resectable distal oesophageal and gastric adenocarcinoma following neoadjuvant therapy. Ann Nucl Med. May 2017; 31(4): 315-323. PMID 28299585
- 36.Goodman KA, Ou FS, Hall NC, et al. Randomized Phase II Study of PET Response-Adapted Combined Modality Therapy for Esophageal Cancer: Mature Results of the CALGB 80803 (Alliance) Trial. J Clin Oncol. Jun 02 2021: JCO2003611. PMID 34077237
- 37. Treglia G, Mirk P, Stefanelli A, et al. 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography in evaluating treatment response to imatinib or other drugs in gastrointestinal stromal tumors: a systematic review. Clin Imaging. May-Jun 2012; 36(3): 167-75. PMID 22542374
- 38.Podoloff DA, Advani RH, Allred C, et al. NCCN task force report: positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT) scanning in cancer. J Natl Compr Canc Netw. May 2007; 5 Suppl 1: S1-22; quiz S23-2. PMID 17509259
- 39. Helsen N, Van den Wyngaert T, Carp L, et al. FDG-PET/CT for treatment response assessment in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: a systematic

review and meta-analysis of diagnostic performance. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. Jun 2018; 45(6): 1063-1071. PMID 29478080

- 40. Min M, Lin P, Liney G, et al. A review of the predictive role of functional imaging in patients with mucosal primary head and neck cancer treated with radiation therapy. J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol. Feb 2017; 61(1): 99-123. PMID 27469298
- 41. Castelli J, De Bari B, Depeursinge A, et al. Overview of the predictive value of quantitative 18 FDG PET in head and neck cancer treated with chemoradiotherapy. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol. Dec 2016; 108: 40-51. PMID 27931839
- 42. Dos Anjos RF, Dos Anjos DA, Vieira DL, et al. Effectiveness of FDG-PET/CT for evaluating early response to induction chemotherapy in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: A systematic review. Medicine (Baltimore). Aug 2016; 95(32): e4450. PMID 27512861
- 43. Adams HJA, Kwee TC. Proportion of false-positive lesions at interim and endof-treatment FDG-PET in lymphoma as determined by histology: Systematic review and meta-analysis. Eur J Radiol. Nov 2016; 85(11): 1963-1970. PMID 27776647
- 44. Sickinger MT, von Tresckow B, Kobe C, et al. Positron emission tomographyadapted therapy for first-line treatment in individuals with Hodgkin lymphoma. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. Jan 09 2015; 1: CD010533. PMID 25572491
- 45.Radford J, Illidge T, Counsell N, et al. Results of a trial of PET-directed therapy for early-stage Hodgkin's lymphoma. N Engl J Med. Apr 23 2015; 372(17): 1598-607. PMID 25901426
- 46. Picardi M, De Renzo A, Pane F, et al. Randomized comparison of consolidation radiation versus observation in bulky Hodgkin's lymphoma with post-chemotherapy negative positron emission tomography scans. Leuk Lymphoma. Sep 2007; 48(9): 1721-7. PMID 17786707
- 47. Raemaekers JM, Andre MP, Federico M, et al. Omitting radiotherapy in early positron emission tomography-negative stage I/II Hodgkin lymphoma is associated with an increased risk of early relapse: Clinical results of the preplanned interim analysis of the randomized EORTC/LYSA/FIL H10 trial. J Clin Oncol. Apr 20 2014; 32(12): 1188-94. PMID 24637998
- 48. Aldin A, Umlauff L, Estcourt LJ, et al. Interim PET-results for prognosis in adults with Hodgkin lymphoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prognostic factor studies. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. Jan 13 2020; 1: CD012643. PMID 31930780
- 49. Deniz K, O'Mahony S, Ross G, et al. Breast cancer in women after treatment for Hodgkin's disease. Lancet Oncol. Apr 2003; 4(4): 207-14. PMID 12681264

- 50. Travis LB, Gospodarowicz M, Curtis RE, et al. Lung cancer following chemotherapy and radiotherapy for Hodgkin's disease. J Natl Cancer Inst. Feb 06 2002; 94(3): 182-92. PMID 11830608
- 51. Galper SL, Yu JB, Mauch PM, et al. Clinically significant cardiac disease in patients with Hodgkin lymphoma treated with mediastinal irradiation. Blood. Jan 13 2011; 117(2): 412-8. PMID 20858859
- 52. Swerdlow AJ, Higgins CD, Smith P, et al. Myocardial infarction mortality risk after treatment for Hodgkin disease: a collaborative British cohort study. J Natl Cancer Inst. Feb 07 2007; 99(3): 206-14. PMID 17284715
- 53.Borchmann P, Plutschow A, Kobe C, et al. PET-guided omission of radiotherapy in early-stage unfavourable Hodgkin lymphoma (GHSG HD17): a multicentre, open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. Lancet Oncol. Feb 2021; 22(2): 223-234. PMID 33539742
- 54. Borchmann P, Goergen H, Kobe C, et al. PET-guided treatment in patients with advanced-stage Hodgkin's lymphoma (HD18): final results of an open-label, international, randomised phase 3 trial by the German Hodgkin Study Group. Lancet. Dec 23 2017; 390(10114): 2790-2802. PMID 29061295
- 55. Casasnovas RO, Ysebaert L, Thieblemont C, et al. FDG-PET-driven consolidation strategy in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: final results of a randomized phase 2 study. Blood. Sep 14 2017; 130(11): 1315-1326. PMID 28701367
- 56. Johnson P, Federico M, Kirkwood A, et al. Adapted Treatment Guided by Interim PET-CT Scan in Advanced Hodgkin's Lymphoma. N Engl J Med. Jun 23 2016; 374(25): 2419-29. PMID 27332902
- 57.Kreissl S, Goergen H, Buehnen I, et al. PET-guided eBEACOPP treatment of advanced-stage Hodgkin lymphoma (HD18): follow-up analysis of an international, open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial. Lancet Haematol. Jun 2021; 8(6): e398-e409. PMID 34048679
- 58. Wong-Sefidan I, Byrtek M, Zhou X, et al. [18F] Positron emission tomography response after rituximab-containing induction therapy in follicular lymphoma is an independent predictor of survival after adjustment for FLIPI in academic and community-based practice. Leuk Lymphoma. Apr 2017; 58(4): 809-815. PMID 27562750
- 59. Raemaekers JM. Early FDG-PET adapted treatment improved the outcome of early FDG-PET positive patients with stages I/II Hodgkin lymphoma (HL): final results of the randomized Intergroup EORTC/LYSA/FIL H10 trial. Paper presented at: 13th International Conference on Malignant Lymphoma; 2015; Lugano, Switzerland.
- 60. Andre MPE, Girinsky T, Federico M, et al. Early Positron Emission Tomography Response-Adapted Treatment in Stage I and II Hodgkin

Lymphoma: Final Results of the Randomized EORTC/LYSA/FIL H10 Trial. J Clin Oncol. Jun 01 2017; 35(16): 1786-1794. PMID 28291393

- 61. Dann EJ, Bar-Shalom R, Tamir A, et al. Risk-adapted BEACOPP regimen can reduce the cumulative dose of chemotherapy for standard and high-risk Hodgkin lymphoma with no impairment of outcome. Blood. Feb 01 2007; 109(3): 905-9. PMID 17018856
- 62. Dann EJ, Blumenfeld Z, Bar-Shalom R, et al. A 10-year experience with treatment of high and standard risk Hodgkin disease: six cycles of tailored BEACOPP, with interim scintigraphy, are effective and female fertility is preserved. Am J Hematol. Jan 2012; 87(1): 32-6. PMID 21956220
- 63.Iltis A, Eder V, Blasco H, et al. Decisional early interim (18)F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose positron emission tomography after two cycles of chemotherapy in de novo Hodgkin lymphoma. Acta Haematol. 2015; 133(2): 172-8. PMID 25301496
- 64. Pardal E, Coronado M, Martin A, et al. Intensification treatment based on early FDG-PET in patients with high-risk diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: a phase II GELTAMO trial. Br J Haematol. Nov 2014; 167(3): 327-36. PMID 25066542
- 65.Kasamon YL, Wahl RL, Ziessman HA, et al. Phase II study of risk-adapted therapy of newly diagnosed, aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma based on midtreatment FDG-PET scanning. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant. Feb 2009; 15(2): 242-8. PMID 19167684
- 66.Kedmi M, Apel A, Davidson T, et al. High-Risk, Advanced-Stage Hodgkin Lymphoma: The Impact of Combined Escalated BEACOPP and ABVD Treatment in Patients Who Rapidly Achieve Metabolic Complete Remission on Interim FDG-PET/CT Scan. Acta Haematol. 2016; 135(3): 156-61. PMID 26588173
- 67. Press OW, Li H, Schoder H, et al. US Intergroup Trial of Response-Adapted Therapy for Stage III to IV Hodgkin Lymphoma Using Early Interim Fluorodeoxyglucose-Positron Emission Tomography Imaging: Southwest Oncology Group S0816. J Clin Oncol. Jun 10 2016; 34(17): 2020-7. PMID 27069074
- 68. Engert A, Haverkamp H, Kobe C, et al. Reduced-intensity chemotherapy and PET-guided radiotherapy in patients with advanced stage Hodgkin's lymphoma (HD15 trial): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 non-inferiority trial. Lancet. May 12 2012; 379(9828): 1791-9. PMID 22480758
- 69. Zinzani PL, Broccoli A, Gioia DM, et al. Interim Positron Emission Tomography Response-Adapted Therapy in Advanced-Stage Hodgkin Lymphoma: Final Results of the Phase II Part of the HD0801 Study. J Clin Oncol. Apr 20 2016; 34(12): 1376-85. PMID 26884559

- 70. Han EJ, O JH, Yoon H, et al. FDG PET/CT response in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: Reader variability and association with clinical outcome. Medicine (Baltimore). Sep 2016; 95(39): e4983. PMID 27684851
- 71.Kanazu M, Maruyama K, Ando M, et al. Early pharmacodynamic assessment using F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron-emission tomography on molecular targeted therapy and cytotoxic chemotherapy for clinical outcome prediction. Clin Lung Cancer. May 2014; 15(3): 182-7. PMID 24518101
- 72. Stefano A, Russo G, Ippolito M, et al. Evaluation of erlotinib treatment response in non-small cell lung cancer using metabolic and anatomic criteria. Q J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. May 09 2014. PMID 24809275
- 73. Tiseo M, Ippolito M, Scarlattei M, et al. Predictive and prognostic value of early response assessment using 18FDG-PET in advanced non-small cell lung cancer patients treated with erlotinib. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol. Feb 2014; 73(2): 299-307. PMID 24258456
- 74. Tsuchida T, Morikawa M, Demura Y, et al. Imaging the early response to chemotherapy in advanced lung cancer with diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging compared to fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography and computed tomography. J Magn Reson Imaging. Jul 2013; 38(1): 80-8. PMID 23239463
- 75. Usmanij EA, de Geus-Oei LF, Troost EG, et al. 18F-FDG PET early response evaluation of locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer treated with concomitant chemoradiotherapy. J Nucl Med. Sep 2013; 54(9): 1528-34. PMID 23864719
- 76.Podoloff DA, Ball DW, Ben-Josef E, et al. NCCN task force: clinical utility of PET in a variety of tumor types. J Natl Compr Canc Netw. Jun 2009; 7 Suppl 2: S1-26. PMID 19555588
- 77.Grootjans W, Usmanij EA, Oyen WJ, et al. Performance of automatic image segmentation algorithms for calculating total lesion glycolysis for early response monitoring in non-small cell lung cancer patients during concomitant chemoradiotherapy. Radiother Oncol. Jun 2016; 119(3): 473-9. PMID 27178141
- 78. Han EJ, Yang YJ, Park JC, et al. Prognostic value of early response assessment using 18F-FDG PET/CT in chemotherapy-treated patients with non-small-cell lung cancer. Nucl Med Commun. Dec 2015; 36(12): 1187-94. PMID 26375438
- 79.Nygard L, Vogelius IR, Fischer BM, et al. Early lesion-specific (18)F-FDG PET response to chemotherapy predicts time to lesion progression in locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer. Radiother Oncol. Mar 2016; 118(3): 460-4. PMID 26806265
- 80.Mattoli MV, Massaccesi M, Castelluccia A, et al. The predictive value of 18 F-FDG PET-CT for assessing the clinical outcomes in locally advanced NSCLC patients after a new induction treatment: low-dose fractionated radiotherapy

with concurrent chemotherapy. Radiat Oncol. Jan 05 2017; 12(1): 4. PMID 28057034

- 81. Crandall JP, Tahari AK, Juergens RA, et al. A comparison of FLT to FDG PET/CT in the early assessment of chemotherapy response in stages IB-IIIA resectable NSCLC. EJNMMI Res. Dec 2017; 7(1): 8. PMID 28102506
- 82. Romine PE, Martins RG, Eaton KD, et al. Long term follow-up of neoadjuvant chemotherapy for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) investigating early positron emission tomography (PET) scan as a predictor of outcome. BMC Cancer. Jan 14 2019; 19(1): 70. PMID 30642285
- 83.Suppiah S, Chang WL, Hassan HA, et al. Systematic Review on the Accuracy of Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography and Positron Emission Tomography/Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the Management of Ovarian Cancer: Is Functional Information Really Needed?. World J Nucl Med. Jul-Sep 2017; 16(3): 176-185. PMID 28670174
- 84. Singh S, Poon R, Wong R, et al. 68Ga PET Imaging in Patients With Neuroendocrine Tumors: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. Clin Nucl Med. Nov 2018; 43(11): 802-810. PMID 30247209
- 85.Beckers RCJ, Lambregts DMJ, Lahaye MJ, et al. Advanced imaging to predict response to chemotherapy in colorectal liver metastases a systematic review. HPB (Oxford). Feb 2018; 20(2): 120-127. PMID 29196021
- 86. Facey K, Bradbury I, Laking G, et al. Overview of the clinical effectiveness of positron emission tomography imaging in selected cancers. Health Technol Assess. Oct 2007; 11(44): iii-iv, xi-267. PMID 17999839
- 87.Engelmann BE, Loft A, Kjaer A, et al. Positron emission tomography/computed tomography and biomarkers for early treatment response evaluation in metastatic colon cancer. Oncologist. Feb 2014; 19(2): 164-72. PMID 24451199
- 88.Hong YS, Kim HO, Kim KP, et al. 3'-Deoxy-3'-18F-fluorothymidine PET for the early prediction of response to leucovorin, 5-fluorouracil, and oxaliplatin therapy in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer. J Nucl Med. Aug 2013; 54(8): 1209-16. PMID 23804324
- 89.Li C, Lan X, Yuan H, et al. 18F-FDG PET predicts pathological response to preoperative chemoradiotherapy in patients with primary rectal cancer: a metaanalysis. Ann Nucl Med. Jun 2014; 28(5): 436-46. PMID 24623152
- 90. Memon S, Lynch AC, Akhurst T, et al. Systematic review of FDG-PET prediction of complete pathological response and survival in rectal cancer. Ann Surg Oncol. Oct 2014; 21(11): 3598-607. PMID 24802909
- 91.Formiga MN, Fanelli MF, Dettino AL, et al. Is early response by (18)F-2fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose positron emission tomography-computed tomography a predictor of long-term outcome in patients with metastatic

colorectal cancer?. J Gastrointest Oncol. Jun 2016; 7(3): 365-72. PMID 27284468

- 92. Hendlisz A, Deleporte A, Delaunoit T, et al. The Prognostic Significance of Metabolic Response Heterogeneity in Metastatic Colorectal Cancer. PLoS One. 2015; 10(9): e0138341. PMID 26421426
- 93.Kim SJ, Chang S. Volumetric parameters changes of sequential 18F-FDG PET/CT for early prediction of recurrence and death in patients with locally advanced rectal cancer treated with preoperative chemoradiotherapy. Clin Nucl Med. Dec 2015; 40(12): 930-5. PMID 26204222
- 94.Koo PJ, Kim SJ, Chang S, et al. Interim Fluorine-18 Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography to Predict Pathologic Response to Preoperative Chemoradiotherapy and Prognosis in Patients With Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer. Clin Colorectal Cancer. Dec 2016; 15(4): e213-e219. PMID 27316919
- 95.Garcia Vicente AM, Soriano Castrejon A, Leon Martin A, et al. Early and delayed prediction of axillary lymph node neoadjuvant response by (18)F-FDG PET/CT in patients with locally advanced breast cancer. Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. Jul 2014; 41(7): 1309-18. PMID 24744045
- 96.Koolen BB, Valdes Olmos RA, Wesseling J, et al. Early assessment of axillary response with F-FDG PET/CT during neoadjuvant chemotherapy in stage II-III breast cancer: implications for surgical management of the axilla. Ann Surg Oncol. Jul 2013; 20(7): 2227-35. PMID 23456316
- 97.Giannatempo P, Alessi A, Miceli R, et al. Interim fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography for early metabolic assessment of therapeutic response to chemotherapy for metastatic transitional cell carcinoma. Clin Genitourin Cancer. Dec 2014; 12(6): 433-9. PMID 24787972
- 98. Truong MT, Viswanathan C, Godoy MB, et al. Malignant pleural mesothelioma: role of CT, MRI, and PET/CT in staging evaluation and treatment considerations. Semin Roentgenol. Oct 2013; 48(4): 323-34. PMID 24034264
- 99. Francis RJ, Byrne MJ, van der Schaaf AA, et al. Early prediction of response to chemotherapy and survival in malignant pleural mesothelioma using a novel semiautomated 3-dimensional volume-based analysis of serial 18F-FDG PET scans. J Nucl Med. Sep 2007; 48(9): 1449-58. PMID 17704250
- 100. Bhatnagar P, Subesinghe M, Patel C, et al. Functional imaging for radiation treatment planning, response assessment, and adaptive therapy in head and neck cancer. Radiographics. Nov-Dec 2013; 33(7): 1909-29. PMID 24224586
- 101. Hoang JK, Das SK, Choudhury KR, et al. Using FDG-PET to measure early treatment response in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma:

quantifying intrinsic variability in order to understand treatment-induced change. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. Jul 2013; 34(7): 1428-33. PMID 23391836

- 102. Lalami Y, Garcia C, Flamen P, et al. Phase II trial evaluating the efficacy of sorafenib (BAY 43-9006) and correlating early fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography-CT response to outcome in patients with recurrent and/or metastatic head and neck cancer. Head Neck. Mar 2016; 38(3): 347-54. PMID 25332069
- 103. Wong KH, Panek R, Welsh L, et al. The Predictive Value of Early Assessment After 1 Cycle of Induction Chemotherapy with 18F-FDG PET/CT and Diffusion-Weighted MRI for Response to Radical Chemoradiotherapy in Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma. J Nucl Med. Dec 2016; 57(12): 1843-1850. PMID 27417648
- 104. Wilson JM, Mukherjee S, Brunner TB, et al. Correlation of 18 F-Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Parameters with Patterns of Disease Progression in Locally Advanced Pancreatic Cancer after Definitive Chemoradiotherapy. Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol). Jun 2017; 29(6): 370-377. PMID 28190636
- 105. Evangelista L, Zucchetta P, Moletta L, et al. The role of FDG PET/CT or PET/MRI in assessing response to neoadjuvant therapy for patients with borderline or resectable pancreatic cancer: a systematic literature review. Ann Nucl Med. Jul 2021; 35(7): 767-776. PMID 34047926
- 106. Eary JF, Conrad EU, O'Sullivan J, et al. Sarcoma mid-therapy [F-18]fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG PET) and patient outcome. J Bone Joint Surg Am. Jan 15 2014; 96(2): 152-8. PMID 24430415
- 107. Hyun O J, Luber BS, Leal JP, et al. Response to Early Treatment Evaluated with 18F-FDG PET and PERCIST 1.0 Predicts Survival in Patients with Ewing Sarcoma Family of Tumors Treated with a Monoclonal Antibody to the Insulinlike Growth Factor 1 Receptor. J Nucl Med. May 2016; 57(5): 735-40. PMID 26795289
- 108. Farnebo J, Gryback P, Harmenberg U, et al. Volumetric FDG-PET predicts overall and progression- free survival after 14 days of targeted therapy in metastatic renal cell carcinoma. BMC Cancer. Jun 06 2014; 14: 408. PMID 24906441
- 109. Chen JL, Appelbaum DE, Kocherginsky M, et al. FDG-PET as a predictive biomarker for therapy with everolimus in metastatic renal cell cancer. Cancer Med. Aug 2013; 2(4): 545-52. PMID 24156027
- 110. Gilles R, de Geus-Oei LF, Mulders PF, et al. Immunotherapy response evaluation with (18)F-FDG-PET in patients with advanced stage renal cell carcinoma. World J Urol. Aug 2013; 31(4): 841-6. PMID 21739122

- 111. Horn KP, Yap JT, Agarwal N, et al. FDG and FLT-PET for Early measurement of response to 37.5 mg daily sunitinib therapy in metastatic renal cell carcinoma. Cancer Imaging. Sep 03 2015; 15: 15. PMID 26335224
- 112. American College of Radiology (ACR) and the Society for Pediatric Radiology (SPR). ACRSPR practice parameter for performing FDG-PET/CT in oncology, revised 2016. <u>https://www.acr.org/-/media/ACR/Files/Practice-</u> Parameters/fdg-pet-ct.pdf. Accessed August 10, 2021.
- 113. Delgado Bolton RC, Aide N, Colletti PM, et al. EANM guideline on the role of 2-[18 F]FDG PET/CT in diagnosis, staging, prognostic value, therapy assessment and restaging of ovarian cancer, endorsed by the American College of Nuclear Medicine (ACNM), the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (SNMMI) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. Jul 03 2021. PMID 34215923
- 114. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Bladder Cancer. Version
 4.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/bladder.pdf</u>. Accessed August 2, 2021.
- 115. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Breast Cancer. Version 5.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/breast.pdf</u>. Accessed August 3, 2021.
- 116. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Central Nervous System Cancers. Version 1.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cns.pdf</u>. Accessed August 4, 2021.
- 117. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Cervical Cancer. Version 1.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cervical.pdf</u>. Accessed August 5, 2021.
- 118. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Colon Cancer. Version 2.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/colon.pdf</u>. Accessed August 6, 2021.
- 119. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Version 5.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/nscl.pdf</u>. Accessed July 30, 2021.
- 120. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Soft Tissue Sarcoma. Verizon 2.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/sarcoma.pdf</u>. Accessed August 8, 2021.

- 121. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Head and Neck Cancers. Version 3.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/head-andneck.pdf</u>. Accessed August 9, 2021.
- 122. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Hepatobiliary Cancers. Version
 3.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/hepatobiliary.pdf</u>
 . Accessed August 10, 2021.
- 123. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Hodgkin Lymphoma. Version 4.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/hodgkins.pdf</u>. Accessed July 19, 2021.
- 124. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Cutaneous Melanoma. Version 2.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/cutaneous_mela_noma.pdf</u>. Accessed July 23, 2021.
- 125. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma. Version 2.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/mpm.pdf</u>. Accessed July 24, 2021.
- 126. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: B-Cell Lymphomas. Version 4.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/b-cell.pdf</u>. Accessed July 26, 2021.
- 127. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: T-Cell Lymphomas. Version 1.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/t-cell.pdf</u>. Accessed July 27, 2021.
- 128. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Primary Cutaneous Lymphomas. Version 2.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/primary_cutaneous.pdf</u>. Accessed July 28, 2021.
- 129. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Ovarian Cancer. Version 1.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/ovarian.pdf</u>. Accessed July 29, 2021.
- 130. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma. Version 2.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/pancreatic.pdf</u>. Accessed July 31, 2021.

- 131. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Prostate Cancer. Version 2.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/prostate.pdf</u>. Accessed August 1, 2021.
- 132. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Rectal Cancer. Version 1.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/rectal.pdf</u>. Accessed August 11, 2021.
- 133. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Small Cell Lung Cancer. Version 1.2022. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/sclc.pdf</u>. Accessed July 22, 2021.
- 134. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Thyroid Carcinoma. Version 1.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/thyroid.pdf</u>. Accessed July 21, 2021.
- 135. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: Uterine Neoplasms. Version 3.2021. <u>https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/uterine.pdf</u>. Accessed July 20, 2021.
- 136. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. National Coverage Determination (NCD) for Positron Emission Tomography (FDG) for Oncologic Conditions (220.6.17). 2014; <u>https://www.cms.gov/medicare-</u> <u>coverage-</u> database/details/ncd-details.aspx?ncdid=331. Accessed August 11, 2021.