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Abstracts

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simulation with Thecnegas generator and phantom able to perform inspiration and exhale was performed. Technicians individual equipment used for protection was head cover, face protection, mask N95, gown and foot protection. Millenium VH gamma camera without collimators was used to measure the activity in individual equipment, technician lung, walls, the floor and the Thecnegas generator. All the data was corrected for the background and for decay. **Results:** Gown had the higher particles contamination (17KBq). Relative to gown the head cover had 5% (0.9 KBq), face protection 3% (0.5 KBq), mask N95 9% (1.5 KBq), foot protection 6% (1.0 KBq). The personal uniform was evaluated and the pants had 5% (0.8 KBq) and the shirt had 1% (0.2 KBq). The total contamination of the components of the room had a medium of contamination of 0.9 KBq (min. 0.004 KBq; máx. 5.5 KBq). The lungs and the face radioactive contamination after the removal of all the protection equipment, even without a shower, were lower than the detection sensitive of the gamma camera. **Conclusion:** These preliminary results suggest that protective individual equipment reduce the probability of particle lung aspiration by the technicians, aspect very important when we perform this procedure in a patient infected with the corona virus. **References:** None

OP-697

Management of COVID-19 pandemic in Nuclear Medicine Departments: a contribute for the Portuguese community

P. Costa, J. Lemos, D. Vieira, N. Arantes;
Nuclear Medicine Department, School of Health,
Politécnico do Porto, Porto, PORTUGAL.

Aim/Introduction: Considering the infection with the new Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), which may evolve into CoronaVirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and the pandemic that is active, standards, guidelines and recommendations have been issued by diverse entities at the governmental, professional and scientific levels. During this pandemic, it is mandatory that the operation of Nuclear Medicine (NM) Departments will be conditioned restricted and internal protocols and practices adjusted accordingly. NM Departments integrated in hospital institutions are included in their contingency plans, generally, and currently operate under the contingency regulations in place, who report to the best available evidence. It was conducted a literature review that aims to aggregate international recommendations and to document practices for the management of the COVID-19 pandemic in NM Departments. The pertinence relies in a possible lack of practical information reporting to the specific context of NM, as well as lack of time to do the careful research of the best available evidence. This work aims to describe the gathered information, and share the process of research, revision,

and dissemination amongst the Portuguese community of NM Departments and the feedback obtained. **Materials and Methods:** An informal literature review was conducted in scientific databases, but also in other sources of information such as scientific and/or professional entities involved in the NM field, concerning scientific articles, clinical studies or other reports or guidelines that are relevant for the operation or management of NM Departments. Results were disseminated among Portuguese NM community and feedback was obtained via e-mail and social media. **Results:** A total of 13 references were found and reviewed by the authors, leading to the compilation of a document divided in these topics: i) General measures for infection prevention and control; ii) Management of staff and work routines; iii) Management of scheduled procedures and future appointments; iv) Measures for patients and accompanying persons; and v) Special care in the interpretation of NM examinations. Feedback obtained will be compiled and shared, but preliminary evaluation resulted in an overall positive acceptance of the document and the recognition of the efforts conducted given the lack of specific and direct indications for NM Departments. **Conclusion:** The current pandemic of COVID-19 has brought some necessities and challenges to the reality of NM that will remain relevant in the near future, at least, thus being very important to adapt and adjust the management and operation of NM Departments always based on scientific evidence available. **References:** None

1305

M2M Track - Featured Session: The Revival of Pre-Targeting

Thursday, October 29, 2020, 16:35 – 17:45

Channel 5

OP-698

Pretargeting From Past to Present

J. Barbet; GIP Arronax, Université de Nantes, Centre de Recherche en Cancérologie de Nantes-Angers, U892, Nantes, FRANCE.

OP-699

Search for the optimal bis-iminobiotin for the pretargeting strategy using a mutated low immunogenic streptavidin

K. Washiyama¹, T. Tatsumi², S. Zhao¹, A. Sugiyama², M. Aoki¹, K. Yamatsugu², N. Ukon¹, K. Nishijima¹, S. Shimoyama¹, C. Tan¹, T. Joho¹, N. Oriuchi¹, M. Kanai², K. Takahashi¹, T. Kodama²;
¹Fukushima Medical University, Fukushima, JAPAN,
²The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, JAPAN.

Aim/Introduction: By separating the role of an antibody and a radioligand, the pretargeting strategy has been expected to increase the therapeutic effect of radioimmunotherapy.