



# Re: $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET-MR enterography in predicting histological active disease using the Nancy index in ulcerative colitis: a randomized controlled trial

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Dear Sir,

We read with interest the article by Li et al. “ $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET-MR enterography in predicting histological active disease using the Nancy index in ulcerative colitis: a randomized controlled trial. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*” [1]. The authors describe that among the parameters of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET-MR enterography, the maximum standardized uptake value ( $\text{SUV}_{\text{max}}$ ) ratio of bowel segment to the liver has the highest specificity and diagnostic accuracy to predict histologically active inflammation in ulcerative colitis (UC). They compared the sensitivity and specificity of  $\text{SUV}_{\text{max}}$  ratios between patients with and without bowel purgation and reported that bowel cleaning reduced the specificity of the  $\text{SUV}_{\text{max}}$  ratio.

Our group has previously reported that PET-CT detected intestinal inflammatory activity in UC patients [2]. We included 10 UC patients in deep remission defined as the absence of symptoms, endoscopic or histological activity. There was no bowel purgative in our study. We identified that 4 patients (40%) had increased uptake of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG despite deep remission.

Both our study and this new one by Li and colleagues demonstrate that PET imaging is an excellent non-invasive diagnostic modality to assess histologic and endoscopic inflammation in UC patients, and suggest that deeper levels of metabolically

active inflammation occur and may be a novel endpoint for management and understanding the pathophysiology of UC.

**Authors' contributions** All authors contributed equally.

## Compliance with ethical standards

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

## References

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2. Rubin DT, Surma BL, Gavzy SJ, et al. Positron emission tomography (PET) used to image subclinical inflammation associated with ulcerative colitis (UC) in remission. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*. 2009;15(5): 750–5. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ibd.20819>.

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