



## Multi-organ metabolic changes in COVID-19 recovery measured with total-body dynamic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET

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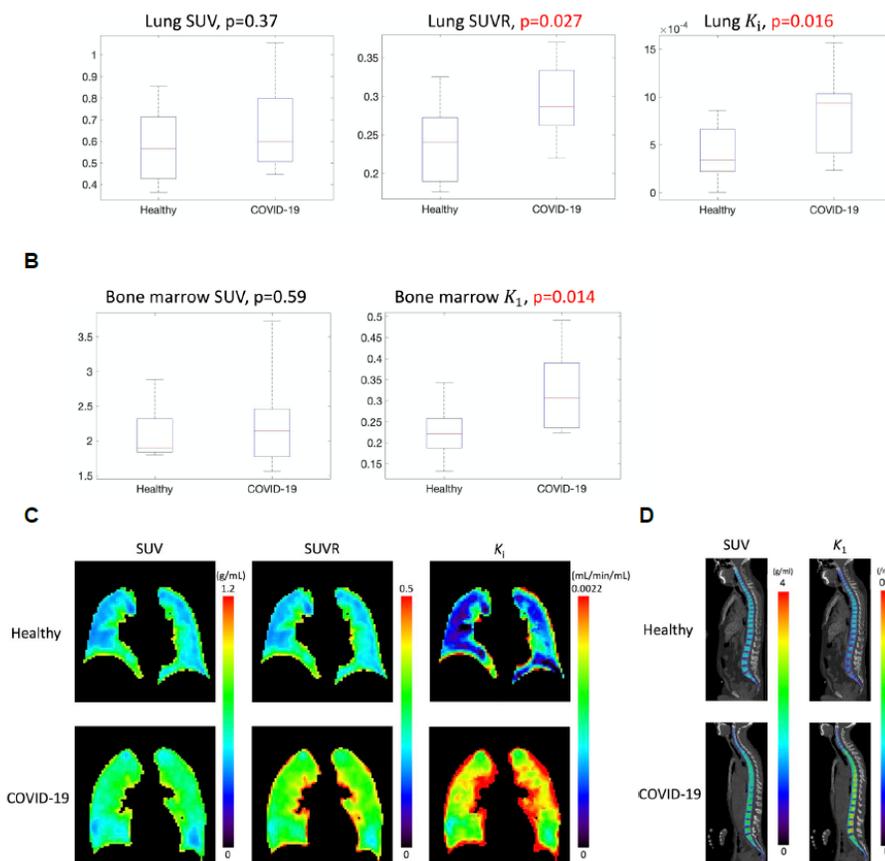
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**Introduction:** COVID-19 can affect multiple organs and the prolonged impacts have not been thoroughly investigated. Total-body dynamic  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET, e.g., on the 2-m long uEXPLORER system, combined with kinetic modeling permits a quantitative evaluation of metabolism in the entire body. In this paper, we investigate the metabolic changes in multiple organs of COVID-19 subjects in the early recovery period using total-body dynamic  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET and kinetic modeling.

**Methods:** The study enrolled thirteen healthy subjects and eight recovering COVID-19 patients who were within two months of confirmed diagnosis. Each subject had an  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG scan on the uEXPLORER system for one hour. Regions of interest (ROIs) were placed in multiple organs in the reconstructed total-body images to obtain parameters. The ROI-based parameters include the standardized uptake value (SUV), SUV ratio relative to blood (SUVR),  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG rate constants  $K_1 \sim k_4$  by compartmental modeling, and net influx rate  $K_1 = K_1 k_3 / (k_2 + k_3)$ . T-tests were performed to examine differences between the two groups over the parameters. We further generated parametric images to confirm the ROI-based analysis.

**Discussion:** The increases in  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG lung metabolism (represented by SUVR and  $K_1$ ) and bone marrow  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG delivery may imply prolonged inflammation and immune response during the early recovery.

**Conclusion:** We detected increased lung glucose metabolism and bone marrow glucose delivery of recovering COVID-19 patients, which suggests continued impacts in early recovery. Kinetic quantification enabled by total-body dynamic  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET provides a sensitive tool to monitor the metabolic changes in multiple organs.



**Figure 1.** **A.** Comparison of SUV, SUVR and  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG net influx rate  $K_1$  between the healthy and the recovering COVID-19 groups. **B.** Comparison of SUV and  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG delivery rate  $K_1$  between the two groups. **C.** Lung SUV, SUVR and  $K_1$  parametric images of one example healthy subject and one example recovering COVID-19 subject. **D.** Bone marrow SUV and  $K_1$  parametric images of the two subjects.