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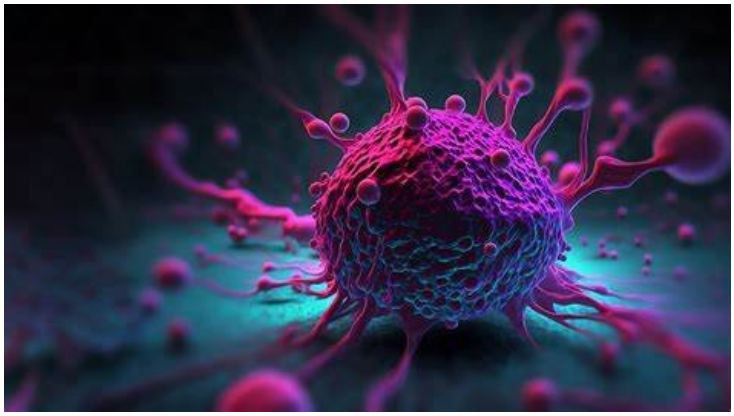
ASIA EDITION

Australia's Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre partners with GE HealthCare to advance cancer research

03 December 2024 | News

To evaluate a next-generation positron emission tomography / computed tomography (PET/CT) technology



US-based GE HealthCare has announced its work with Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre in Australia to further develop and explore the clinical and research possibilities of its total body PET/CT technology designed with a 128 cm, ultra-high sensitivity detector.

Likewise, Peter MacCallum Cancer Center will leverage the total body PET/CT technology designed by GE HealthCare for its research efforts at the forefront of molecular imaging and cancer patient management.

Increased demand for whole-body PET/CT imaging and innovation is fueled by the increased prevalence of the diseases it can detect, namely cancer. Fortunately, as cancer rates increase, so does the availability of new immunotherapies and drugs – encouraging the practice of more personalized forms of medicine. One such growing practice is theranostics, which uses both imaging technology – including PET/CT – and targeted diagnostics and therapies to identify and treat disease as well as monitor patients' response to treatment.

In this environment, GE HealthCare designed its total body PET/CT technology to support research and further advance the capabilities of traditional PET by helping promote the addition of new diagnostic and therapeutic agents, driving new clinical pathways, supporting existing molecular imaging and theranostics applications, and promoting enhanced healthcare system efficiency.

To support this advanced research, encourage new discoveries, and meet growing clinical demands, GE HealthCare designed its total body PET/CT technology for ultra-low dose scans; fast acquisitions; multi organ dynamic imaging; and imaging of slow decaying, low activity tracers. In parallel, the system aims to improve healthcare system efficiency by enhancing clinical workflows, supporting routine clinical practice, and improving operational efficiency.