tacmagic: Positron emission tomography analysis in R

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Software
- Review
- Repository
- Archive

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Background

Positron emission tomography (PET) is a research and clinical imaging modality that uses radioactive tracers that bind to target molecules of interest. A PET scanner identifies the tracer location by virtue of the tracer’s radioactive decay, providing information about the distribution of target in the body. Analysis pipelines are used to calculate radiotracer activity over time within a spatial region of interest (ROI). The resulting time-activity curves (TAC) are analyzed to answer important clinical and research questions using kinetic models (Dierckx, Otte, Vries, & Waarde, 2014).

The tacmagic R package

By supporting multiple source data formats, tacmagic provides an open R (R Core Team, 2018) platform for the analysis of PET TAC data that has been produced by existing image analysis pipelines. The data loading functions provide a common format for subsequent analysis in R. We have also implemented basic non-invasive models commonly used in PET research (Logan et al., 1996; Lopresti et al., 2005), which have been tested against existing tools (Oikonen, 2018). The goal is to facilitate open, explicit and reproducible research.

The major features of tacmagic are documented in a walkthrough vignette that is included with the package. The features include:

1. loading TAC and volume data to analyze in R,
2. merging regional TAC data into larger ROIs weighted by volume,
3. basic TAC plotting,
4. calculation of standardized uptake value ratio (SUVR) (Dierckx et al., 2014; Lopresti et al., 2005),
5. calculation and plotting of the non-invasive reference region Logan DVR model (Logan et al., 1996; Oikonen, 2018) and
6. calculation of cut-off values for dichotomizing data (Aizenstein et al., 2008).

The package is published with an open source licence, enabling future collaboration and expansion of the package’s functions, which may include future support for additional data formats, kinetic models, plotting and cut-off calculation.
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References


