

Title: [18F]PSMA-1007 PET for biochemical recurrence of prostate cancer, a comparison with [18F]Fluciclovine.

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Table 8. Detection rates per-patient and per-region stratified by PSA value for [^{18}F]PSMA-1007 PET/CT and [^{18}F]Fluciclovine PET/CT. Same results are presented in figure 2.

	PSA value ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	[^{18}F]PSMA-1007 PET/CT	[^{18}F]Fluciclovine PET/CT	p value
Detection per patient				
Overall	0.2-0.5 (n=28)	17 (60.7%)	7 (25%)	0.002
	≥ 0.5 (n=22)	17 (77.3%)	14 (63.6%)	0.250
Detection per region				
Prostate (bed)	0.2-0.5	10 (35.7%)	2 (7.1%)	0.021
	≥ 0.5	10 (45.5%)	9 (40.9%)	1.000
Pelvic lymph nodes	0.2-0.5	4 (14.3%)	4 (14.3%)	1.000
	≥ 0.5	7 (31.8%)	8 (36.4%)	1.000
Distant lymph nodes	0.2-0.5	1 (3.6%)	0 (0%)	1.000
	≥ 0.5	3 (13.6%)	1 (4.5%)	0.500
Skeletal lesions	0.2-0.5	2 (7.1%)	1 (3.6%)	1.000
	≥ 0.5	2 (9.1%)	2 (9.1%)	1.000
Visceral lesions	0.2-0.5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	≥ 0.5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
Other distant lesions	0.2-0.5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	-
	$\geq 0.$	0 (0%)	2 (9.1%)	0.500

Detection rate (n (%)) calculated for [^{18}F]PSMA-1007 PET/CT and [^{18}F]Fluciclovine PET/CT, stratified for PSA value (0.2-0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (n=28) vs ≥ 0.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (n=22)). Two-sided McNemars test. Significant if $p \leq 0.05$.