

# Nuclear Medicine, Treatment of Thyroid Cancer and Mathematical Modelling

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# Outline of Talk

- 1 Nuclear Medicine
  - What is Nuclear Medicine
  - Dosimetric Measurement
  - Treatment of Thyroid Cancer
- 2 Modelling Tasks — Examples
  - Estimation of Activity
  - Estimation of Dose
  - Advisory System
- 3 Conclusions

# Nuclear Medicine

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- connected with *physiology* (X-ray etc. shows *anatomy*)

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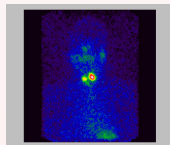
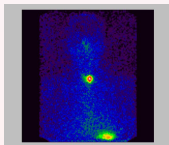
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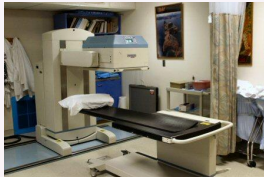


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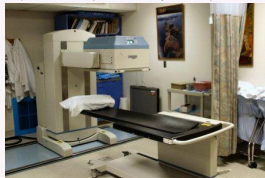
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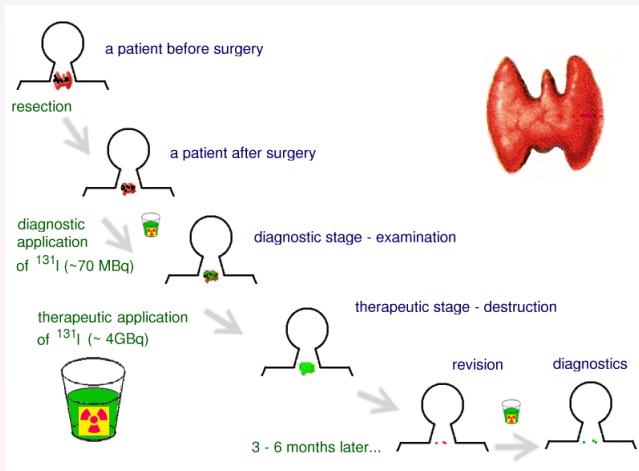


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- focus on treatment of thyroid diseases

# Treatment Schedule after Thyroid Cancer Diagnosis



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Uncertainty does not significantly decrease with repeated calibration





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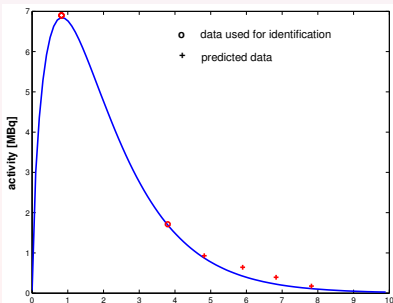
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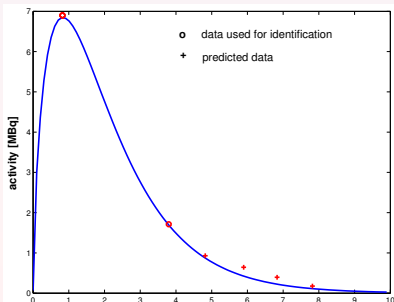
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- Marginal posterior pdf  $f(k|\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}_c, \mathcal{I}_0)$ : Student

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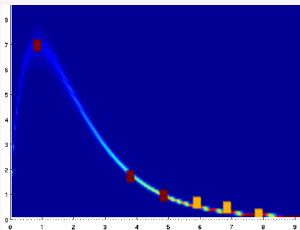
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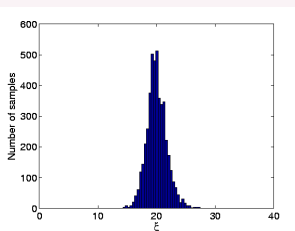
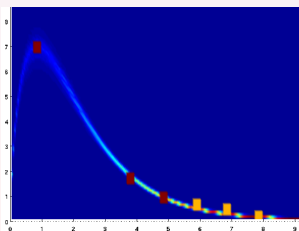
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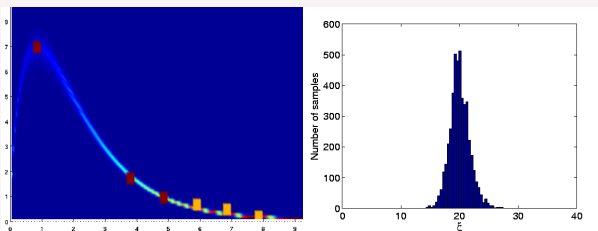
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Empirical  $f(\xi)$  approximated by log-normal with sufficient precision

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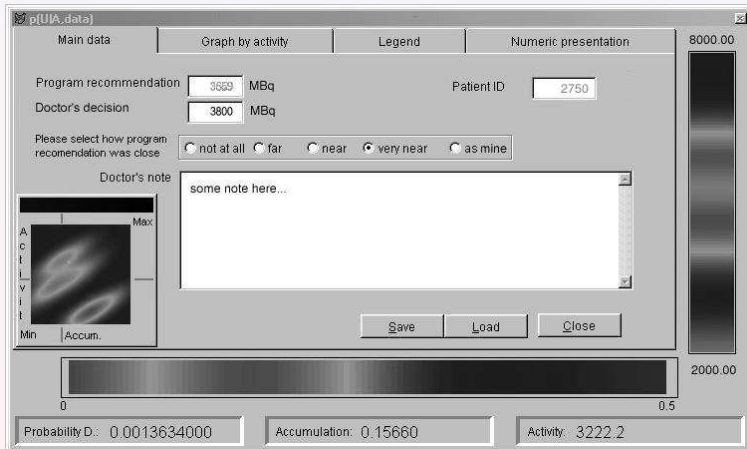
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- call the advisory procedure to generate an individual recommendation of activity

# GUI for the Advisory System



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- other than medical data are being gathered for off-line processing

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- GIGO principle
- nearly-finished:
  - systemization of all data to extend the set for processing
  - learning with dropouts in data records



# Conclusion

- nuclear medicine generates uncertain data and requires adequate methods for their processing
- Bayes:
  - precision of estimates provides more information for medical decision
  - prior information reduces uncertainty
- GIGO principle
- nearly-finished:
  - systemization of all data to extend the set for processing
  - learning with dropouts in data records
- numerically nontrivial implementation