

# The Center for Image-Guided Animal Therapy is offering advanced imaging for dogs with prostate cancer *and it's free*

**Trial Summary:** To confirm the sensitivity of  $^{18}\text{F}$  DCF-PYL PET-CT for the early detection of metastatic prostate cancer in dogs.

**Trial Funding:** The pet-owner is responsible for the cost needed to obtain the diagnosis of prostate cancer (or suspect prostate cancer); this includes physical examination, abdominal ultrasound, thoracic radiographs, lab work (CBC, biochemistry profile, U/A) and medical history consistent with the diagnosis. Thereafter, the imaging study is fully funded.

**Trial Eligibility:** Male dogs (castrated or intact) of any breed are eligible.

**Inclusion Criteria:** The dog's owner has the ability to understand and the willingness to sign a written informed consent form; Histopathologic confirmation of prostate cancer is preferred (but not required); Abdominal ultrasound performed; Thoracic radiographs performed; Lab work completed (CBC, biochemistry profile, U/A); ASA (American Society of Anesthesiologists) physical status classification I, II, or III; Other restrictions may apply, call for details

**Exclusion Criteria:** Patient at high-risk of adverse event to one-hour general anesthesia; ASA physical status classification IV or V

**Trial Details:** Historically, no type of imaging has been capable of diagnosing the spread of metastatic prostate cancer to bone and soft tissues in the dog. In addition, it has been difficult to differentiate between prostate adenocarcinoma in dogs and other genitourinary diseases of the prostate, such as transitional cell carcinoma. For humans suffering from prostate cancer,  $^{18}\text{F}$  DCF-PYL, a small molecule inhibitor of prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA) has been shown to have high uptake at sites of metastases. This radiotracer is currently undergoing rigorous phase III clinical trials in people in order to gain FDA-approval. In dogs, staging tests and therapies have been inconsistently applied to canine patients because prostate cancer can be difficult to diagnose. In addition, because prostate cancer diagnosis is often made when the patient has end-stage disease, there has been little development in therapies. The current study goal is to confirm that PET-CT using  $^{18}\text{F}$  DCF-PYL offers an improved sensitivity for the early detection of metastatic prostate cancer. This study involves a diagnostic test only.

**Additional Details:** Potential adverse effects of the anesthetic procedures include peri-anesthetic complications. The risk of these complications is small, and all precautions will be taken to prevent complications. However, no anesthetic procedure exists without risk.

## If interested, please contact:

Dr. Rebecca Krims and Dr. Dara Kraitchman  
The Center for Image-Guided Animal Therapy  
Johns Hopkins University

Email: [cigat@jhmi.edu](mailto:cigat@jhmi.edu)

Phone: 410-502-7325

Website: <http://www.hopkinscigat.org>

