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AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2008, 29 (10) 1872-1877

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A1254>

<http://www.ajnr.org/content/29/10/1872>

ORIGINAL
RESEARCH

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Preoperative Grading of Presumptive Low-Grade Astrocytomas on MR Imaging: Diagnostic Value of Minimum Apparent Diffusion Coefficient

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Histopathologic grade of glial tumors is inversely correlated with the minimum apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC). We assessed the diagnostic values of minimum ADC for preoperative grading of supratentorial astrocytomas that were diagnosed as low-grade astrocytomas on conventional MR imaging.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Among 118 patients with astrocytomas (WHO grades II–IV), 16 who showed typical MR imaging findings of low-grade supratentorial astrocytomas on conventional MR imaging were included. All 16 patients underwent preoperative MR imaging and diffusion-weighted imaging. The minimum ADC value of each tumor was determined from several regions of interest in the tumor on ADC maps. To assess the relationship between the minimum ADC and tumor grade, we performed the Mann-Whitney *U* test. A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was used to determine the cutoff value of the minimum ADC that had the best combination of sensitivity and specificity for distinguishing low- and high-grade astrocytomas.

RESULTS: Eight of the 16 patients (50%) were confirmed as having high-grade astrocytomas (WHO grades III and IV), and the other 8 patients were confirmed as having low-grade astrocytomas (WHO grade II). The median minimum ADC of the high-grade astrocytoma ($1.035 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$) group was significantly lower than that of the low-grade astrocytoma group ($1.19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$) ($P = .021$). According to the ROC analysis, the cutoff value of $1.055 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$ for the minimum ADC generated the best combination of sensitivity (87.5%) and specificity (79%) ($P = .021$).

CONCLUSION: Measuring minimum ADC can provide valuable diagnostic information for the preoperative grading of presumptive low-grade supratentorial astrocytomas.

Despite aggressive treatments, overall prognosis of high-grade astrocytomas, especially glioblastomas, is still poor, mainly due to their infiltrative nature and high relapse rate compared with those of low-grade astrocytomas.^{1–4} Accurate preoperative grading of a brain tumor is thus pivotal in choosing the treatment strategy and in the assessment of prognosis.

On conventional MR imaging, malignant gliomas usually show strong contrast enhancement, peritumoral edema, mass effects, heterogeneity, central necrosis, and intratumoral hemorrhage. The typical MR imaging features of low-grade astrocytomas include a relatively well-defined usually homogeneous mass that displays little or no mass effect, with minimal or no vasogenic edema and little or no enhancement after contrast administration.^{5–7} Nevertheless, it is not always easy to differentiate low-grade astrocytomas from high-grade ones on the basis of conventional MR imaging findings. It has been reported that high-grade and low-grade astrocytomas can have overlapping features on MR imaging.^{2,8–12} Recently, it was shown that the histopathologic grade of glial tumors is inversely correlated with the minimum apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC).^{1,3,9,13,14} Thus, we hypothesized that a high-grade astrocytoma may demonstrate a lower minimum ADC

value even though it shows the typical MR imaging features of low-grade gliomas.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic value of the minimum ADC for preoperative histopathologic grading in supratentorial astrocytomas that showed typical features of low-grade astrocytomas on conventional MR imaging.

Materials and Methods

This study was reviewed and approved by the institutional review board.

Patients

Among 507 adult patients with brain tumor who underwent neurosurgical exploration at our institution between January 2004 and June 2006, 118 were diagnosed as having WHO grades II–IV astrocytomas. These included 107 high-grade astrocytomas (92 glioblastomas [WHO grade IV] and 15 anaplastic astrocytomas [WHO grade III]) and 11 low-grade astrocytomas (diffuse astrocytomas [WHO grade II]). All histopathologic diagnoses were determined on the basis of surgical specimens according to the WHO criteria, and no stereotactic biopsy was used.

We retrospectively reviewed 118 patients' preoperative MR imaging examinations to identify those who showed typical findings of low-grade glioma. All preoperative MR imaging examinations included diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI). Typical conventional MR imaging findings of low-grade gliomas were defined as relatively well-marginated usually homogeneous tumors that displayed little or no mass effect with minimal or no vasogenic edema and little or no enhancement after contrast administration. We excluded patients with mixed gliomas, those with infratentorial astrocytomas that prevented accurate ADC analysis, and those who had undergone any

Received February 8, 2008; accepted after revision June 16.

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DOI 10.3174/ajnr.A1254

major therapeutic intervention before MR imaging. In addition, patients who underwent surgery >1 month after the preoperative MR imaging examination were also excluded.

Sixteen patients met our inclusion criteria (8 men and 8 women). Their ages ranged from 21 to 77 years (median age, 42 years). In all except 1 patient, MR imaging was performed on the day of surgery; 1 patient underwent MR imaging 1 day before surgery. The preoperative MR imaging diagnosis of all the included patients was low-grade glioma (WHO grade II astrocytoma).

MR Imaging and Image Processing

All MR imaging examinations were performed with a 1.5T MR imaging system (Signa EchoSpeed, Version 8.2.3 software; GE Healthcare, Milwaukee, Wis) with a standard head coil. Conventional MR images included fluid-attenuated inversion recovery imaging (TR/TE/TI, 9000/165/2200 ms; number of signals acquired, 1; section thickness, 5 mm; intersection gap, 2 mm; matrix size, 256×192 ; FOV, 22.0×22.0 cm), T1-weighted (TR/TE 450/20 ms; number of signals acquired, 1; section thickness, 5 mm; intersection gap, 2 mm; matrix size, 256×224 ; FOV, 21.9×21.9 cm), T2-weighted (TR/TE, 4250/93 ms; number of signals acquired, 1; section thickness, 5 mm; intersection gap, 2 mm; matrix size, 256×256 ; FOV, 21.9×21.9 cm), and contrast-enhanced T1-weighted images as well as DWIs. The DWIs were acquired in the transverse plane by using a spin-echo echo-planar sequence with diffusion gradient encoding in 3 orthogonal directions (TR/TE, 11,000/59 ms; number of signals acquired, 1; section thickness, 5 mm; intersection gap, 0; matrix size, 128×128 ; FOV, 29.9×29.9 cm) with 3 orthogonal directional motion-probing gradients ($b = 1000$ s/mm²), followed by the automatic generation of isotropic DWI. Images without motion-probing gradients ($b = 0$ s/mm²) were obtained simultaneously.

The ADC maps were calculated from isotropic DWI, and images were obtained with a b-value of 0 s/mm². The minimum ADC of each tumor was determined by placing regions of interest using an Advantage Workstation (GE Healthcare) by 1 neuroradiologist without knowledge of the histologic grade. All continuous sections of ADC maps that included tumor were evaluated. When the mass had a relatively larger low ADC area on visual inspection, 5–6 round or oval regions of interest were carefully placed on each selected section of the ADC map. If the low ADC area was relatively small, we used 2–3 regions of interest to measure the ADC value of the lesion. In all cases, the area of each region of interest was 40 mm², and each region of interest was positioned carefully to avoid contamination from adjacent tissues. The region of interest with the lowest ADC value was chosen from these regions of interest as the minimum ADC of the tumor.

Statistical Analysis

To analyze the minimum ADC values observed in different astrocytomas, we classified the tumors into 2 groups: low-grade astrocytomas (WHO grade II) as group A and high-grade astrocytomas (WHO grades III and IV) as group B. To assess the relationship between the minimum ADC and tumor grade, we analyzed the minimum ADC in the 2 groups by using the Mann-Whitney *U* test. Moreover, we assessed the relationship between patients' ages and tumor grade in both groups. A *P* value < .05 indicated a statistically significant difference.

A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was used to determine the cutoff value of the minimum ADC that had the best

Table 1: Sixteen patients with presumptive low-grade astrocytomas on conventional MR imaging: histopathologic diagnosis and minimum ADC

Patients/Sex/Age (yr)	Histologic Diagnosis*	Minimum ADC†
1/M/47	Grade II astrocytoma	1.185
2/F/48	Grade II astrocytoma	1.229
3/F/40	Grade II astrocytoma	1.725
4/M/43	Grade II astrocytoma	1.166
5/M/41	Grade II astrocytoma	1.03
6/F/25	Grade II astrocytoma	1.196
7/M/21	Grade II astrocytoma	1.518
8/M/55	Grade II astrocytoma	1.057
9/F/36	Grade III astrocytoma	0.982
10/F/77	Grade III astrocytoma	1.104
11/F/70	Grade III astrocytoma	0.902
12/F/38	Grade III astrocytoma	1.053
13/M/39	Grade III astrocytoma	1.025
14/M/23	Grade III astrocytoma	1.046
15/M/49	Grade IV astrocytoma	0.90
16/M/60	Grade IV astrocytoma	1.24

* WHO criteria.

† 10^{-3} mm² · sec⁻¹.

combination of sensitivity and specificity for differentiating the low-grade from the high-grade astrocytomas.

Results

Among 118 patients with pathologically confirmed astrocytomas, 107 (107/118, 90.7%) were diagnosed as having high-grade astrocytomas (WHO grades III and IV) and 11 (11/118, 9.3%) with low-grade astrocytomas (WHO grade II).

Sixteen patients who had the preoperative MR imaging diagnosis of low-grade astrocytoma were included in this study. Among those 16 patients, the histopathologic diagnosis of 8 patients was low-grade astrocytoma (group A, 8/11, 77%) and that of the other 8 patients was high-grade astrocytoma (group B, 8/107, 7.5%). There were 6 patients (6/8, 75%) with anaplastic astrocytomas (WHO grade III) and 2 (2/8, 25%) with glioblastoma multiforme (WHO grade IV) in the group A patients. All group B patients had diffuse astrocytomas (WHO grade II). Table 1 summarizes the histopathology of the 16 patients.

The median minimum ADC (1.035×10^{-3} mm² · sec⁻¹) for group B was significantly lower than that for group A (1.19×10^{-3} mm² · sec⁻¹) ($P = .021$), though some overlap of distribution was shown between the values of the 2 groups (Table 2 and Figs 1–3). There was no statistically significant age difference between the 2 patient groups (Table 2) ($P = .529$).

According to the ROC analysis, the cutoff value of 1.055×10^{-3} mm² · sec⁻¹ for the minimum ADC generated the best combination of sensitivity (87.5%) and specificity (79%). The difference in the grading between the 2 groups classified by using this cutoff value of the minimum ADC was significant ($P = .021$).

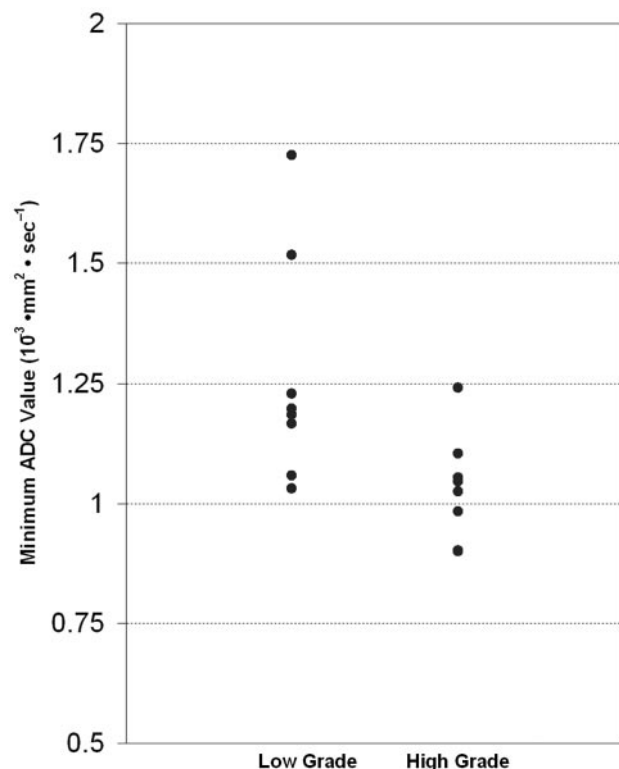
Discussion

Conventional MR imaging alone may not always be reliable for predicting the histopathologic grading of a given brain astrocytoma. In our series, 50% of the patients (8/16) who were preoperatively diagnosed as having low-grade astrocyto-

Table 2: Comparison of patient age and median minimum ADC value for low-grade and high-grade astrocytoma groups

Parameters	Low-Grade Group	High-Grade Group	P Value*
Age (yr)	42 (21–55)†	44 (23–77)†	.529
Median minimum ADC ($10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$)	1.190 (1.030–1.725)†	1.035 (0.900–1.240)†	.021

* Median (minimal-maximal).

† Mann-Whitney *U* test.**Fig 1.** Relationship between minimum ADC and grading of astrocytic tumors. Minimum ADC values ($10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$) of low-grade astrocytomas are higher than those of high-grade astrocytomas, though some overlap is noted ($P = .021$).

mas on conventional MR imaging were confirmed as having high-grade astrocytomas on histopathologic examination. In addition, 7.5% of patients with high-grade astrocytomas showed typical MR imaging features of low-grade astrocytoma. These findings are consistent with previous reports. Barker et al¹⁵ evaluated 31 patients with nonenhancing cerebral lesions on initial MR imaging and reported that 32% had anaplastic gliomas. They also demonstrated that approximately 4% of glioblastomas are reported to be nonenhancing on MR imaging. Scott et al¹⁶ demonstrated that nonenhancing gliomas were malignant in approximately one third of patients, especially older ones. They reported that 9% of malignant gliomas lacked enhancement. Fan et al¹² demonstrated that 14%–45% of nonenhancing supratentorial gliomas were malignant. Some studies have proposed that this percentage could be even higher due to potential sampling errors in nonenhancing tumor biopsies. These are due to astrocytomas often having great histopathologic heterogeneity with focal areas that contain more malignant features interspersed among regions with a benign appearance.^{15,17}

Accurate grading of gliomas is extremely important because the therapeutic approach and prognosis differ considerably according to tumor grade. A diffuse WHO grade II astro-

cytoma is the most benign grade for which, typically, the survival exceeds 5 years and the postoperative survival usually ranges from 3 to 10 years. Conversely, high-grade astrocytic tumors have poor prognoses. The average postoperative survival for an anaplastic astrocytoma is approximately 2 years and that of glioblastomas is usually <1 year. Dramatic differences can exist in the postsurgical management of low- and high-grade gliomas. High-grade gliomas are often treated aggressively with a combined regimen of chemotherapy and radiation therapy, whereas low-grade gliomas may be treated with chemotherapy alone or patients with these tumors may not receive further treatment beyond surgical biopsy or resection until a suggestion of recurrence.¹⁸

Traditionally, the extent of contrast enhancement has been used as a mark of malignancy: Most high-grade gliomas show moderate-to-strong enhancement on postcontrast T1-weighted images, whereas low-grade gliomas show minimal or no enhancement. However, the enhancing pattern of a tumor is not always reliable for distinguishing high- from low-grade tumors. Tumor enhancement results mainly from disruption of the blood-brain barrier, rather than from tumor vascular proliferation; and these 2 entities are usually independent.^{2,10} Approximately 20% of low-grade gliomas enhance after the administration of a gadolinium-based MR imaging contrast agent, whereas approximately one third of nonenhancing gliomas are malignant.¹⁸ Moreover, large cerebral gliomas are often histopathologically heterogeneous and may contain components with varying grades of malignancy. In our series, 27% of the low-grade astrocytomas showed significant enhancement on gadolinium-based contrast agent administration. Hence, accurate preoperative grading of gliomas for adequate treatment planning is often difficult on the basis of conventional MR imaging alone.¹⁵

The revised WHO classification subdivides gliomas into 4 grades (I–IV) based on specific histologic features of the tumor, such as cellularity, nuclear atypia, mitotic activity, pleomorphism, vascular hyperplasia, and necrosis.¹ Of these histologic features, tumor cellularity has been the target of quantitative assessment with DWI,^{1,12} though many factors determine the ADC of biologic tissue. DWI reflects the molecular translational motion (Brownian motion) of water within the section of the brain studied, and quantitative information on the restriction of water molecule movement can be obtained by calculating the ADC. Several studies have shown that the ADC is well correlated with tumor cellularity on histologic examination and the calculation of the ADC may aid conventional MR imaging in characterizing cerebral tumors.^{9,13,14,19}

High ADC values in intracranial tumors are attributed to low tumor cellularity, necrosis, or cysts, and lower values are attributed to attenuated highly cellular tumors.³ Indeed, several studies have found higher ADC values in low-grade gliomas than in high-grade gliomas.^{2,3,9,13,14,19,20} These higher ADC values in lower grade gliomas may reflect an increase in

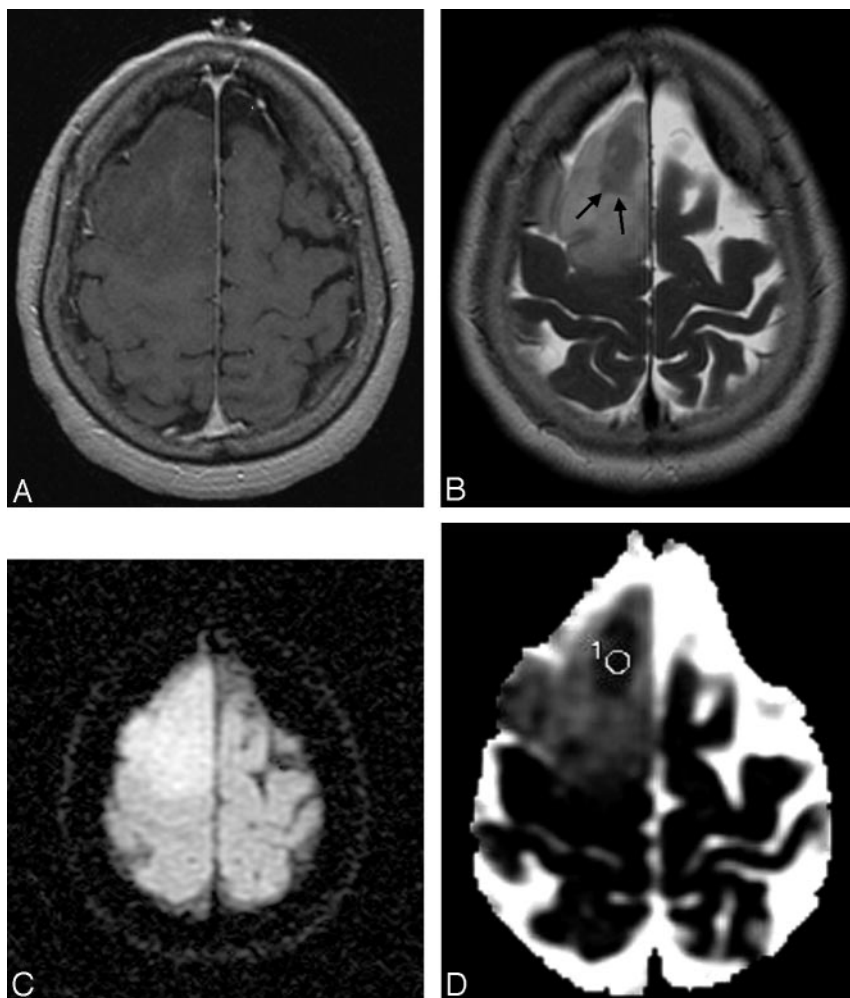


Fig 2. A 44-year-old man with an anaplastic astrocytoma. *A*, Contrast-enhanced T1-weighted image shows a nonenhancing mass in the right frontal lobe. *B*, The mass shows increased signal intensity in the T2-weighted image with a focal hypointense area (arrows). *C*, On the DWI, the mass has relatively homogeneous increased signal intensity. *D*, The ADC map shows increased ADC with a region of interest placed in the focal area of low ADC within the mass. The lesion area has a minimum ADC of $0.902 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$.

the water content of the interstitial spaces. Therefore, brain neoplasms with higher cellularity or of higher grade show a significant reduction in their ADC values and markedly increased signal intensity on DWI. Yamasaki et al¹³ suggested an inverse relationship between the mean ADC and astrocytic tumors of WHO grades II–IV.

Most of the published studies to date evaluated the diffusion properties in various pathologic types of tumors, rather than in a single type of tumor. We compared the ADC of diffuse astrocytic tumors (WHO grades II–IV), which have little mass effect, vasogenic edema, heterogeneity, hemorrhage/necrosis, or contrast enhancement on conventional MR imaging. We found a significant difference in the median minimum value for differentiating the low- and high-grade astrocytomas, though the minimum ADC of each group overlapped ($P = .021$). These results agree with those of previous reports. The cutoff value of $1.055 (10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1})$ for the minimum ADC provided the best combination of sensitivity (87.5%) and specificity (79%) for differentiating tumor grades ($P = .021$).

Fan et al¹² evaluated the utility of DWI in patients with nonenhancing supratentorial brain gliomas. They also found that ADC values calculated from the tumor core were helpful

in differentiating and grading nonenhancing gliomas, but their subjects included patients having tumors with heterogeneous signal intensity and clear evidence of central necrosis on conventional MR imaging. Therefore, their subjects differed from those in our study. Studies by Rollin et al¹⁰ and Lam et al²¹ failed to find a significant difference between the ADC values of high-grade and low-grade gliomas, and some studies have shown that tumor minimum ADC values have preoperative prognostic importance in patients with malignant supratentorial astrocytomas.^{4,22,23} In addition, Barker et al¹⁵ and Scott et al¹⁶ demonstrated that the risk of anaplasia in nonenhancing cerebral tumors increases with age, whereas we did not find any difference between the ages of the patients with high- and low-grade astrocytomas.

Other advanced imaging techniques such as MR spectroscopy and MR perfusion imaging, in addition to ADC measurement, have been suggested for prediction of preoperative glioma grading.^{1,3,10-12,20,24-27} Measurement of regional cerebral blood volume (rCBV) was reported as showing close correlation with histopathologic grade in gliomas.^{11,12,24} Because the rCBV measurement by using an MR perfusion study can reflect tumoral physiologic information such as the degree of neovascularity and angiogenesis, it might be very helpful to

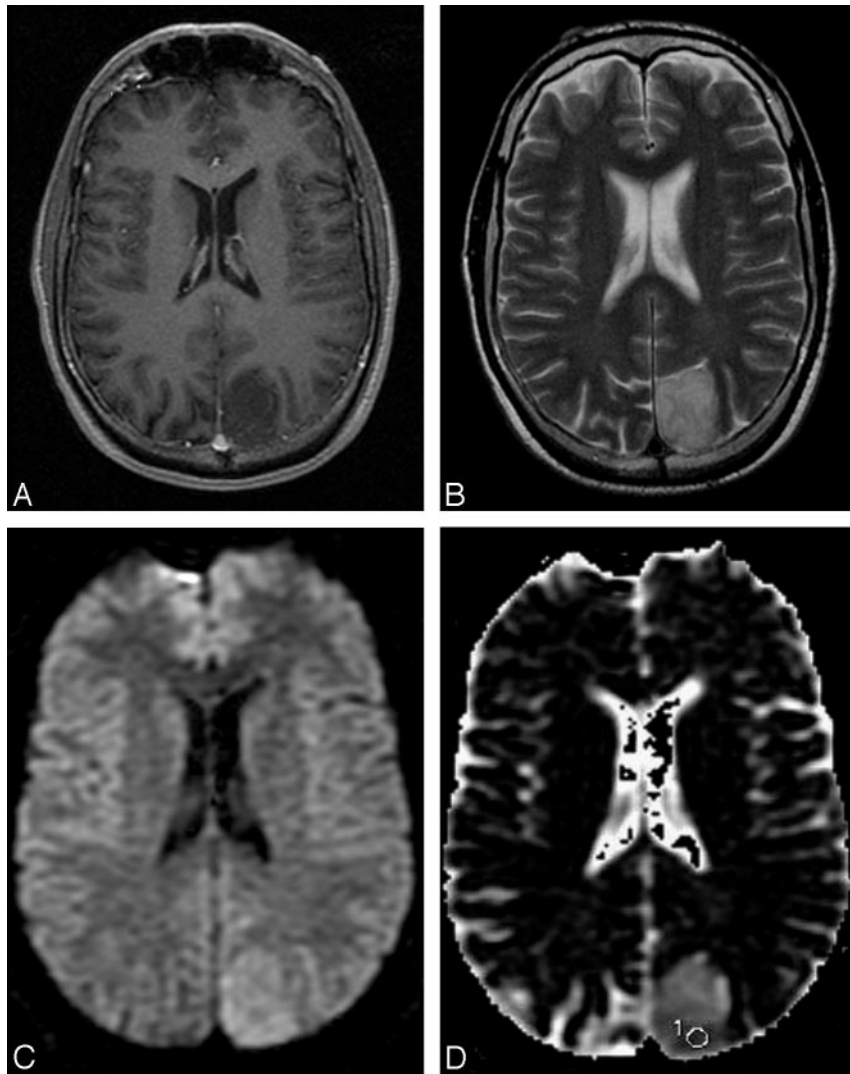


Fig 3. A 44-year-old man with a grade II diffuse astrocytoma. *A*, The contrast-enhanced T1-weighted image shows a nonenhancing mass in the left parietal lobe. *B*, The mass has relatively homogeneous increased signal intensity in the T2-weighted image. *C*, The DWI shows increased signal intensities compared with the surrounding regions. *D*, The ADC map shows high a ADC value compared with surrounding brain parenchyma with a subtle low ADC area with a region of interest placed for the lowest ADC measurement. The measured minimum ADC within the mass is $1.185 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$.

grade gliomas correctly preoperatively. Therefore, further studies focusing on the lowest ADC areas with MR perfusion study parameters including rCBV may improve correct preoperative glioma grading. However, we believe the ADC measurement also has many practical advantages. For example, the DWI sequence and ADC measurement are readily available in most institutions and are the easiest to use and the least time-consuming. In addition, the postprocessing of the data is simple, and the variation in the analyzed results is minimal.⁴

Furthermore, measuring the lowest ADC within a tumor might aid in selecting an appropriate site for a stereotactic biopsy. Because gliomas are typically heterogeneous and can have different histopathologic grades within a single tumor, choosing a biopsy site on the basis of conventional MR imaging findings may not lead to an accurate estimation of tumor grade or appropriate establishment of the optimum treatment strategy. On the basis of our results, we believe that performing stereotactic biopsy at the lowest ADC area of the glioma might be helpful to establish a correct grading of patients with intracranial glioma.

One limitation of this study is that the histologic specimens did not necessarily come from the sites where the minimum ADC was measured. A given individual glioma, usually of high grade, often contains a continuum of histologic features of grades II–IV. Therefore, the range of ADC values within a given glioma can vary markedly.^{1,3} Thus, ideally, gliomas should be graded by using specimens from their most malignant portion.³ Although we included only the minimum ADC value measurements to sample the highest tumor cell attenuation or the most proliferative portion of the tumor, there still is potential mismatch between ADC measurements and histopathologic specimens. Another limitation of this study is that our sample size was small. The size was inherent to our inclusion criteria and restricted the study to only 7.5% of all patients with high-grade gliomas.

Conclusion

Conventional MR imaging findings of typical low-grade glioma may not always be reliable for grading brain astrocytomas. In this study, we have demonstrated an inverse correla-

tion between the minimum ADC value and histopathologic grade of astrocytic tumors. We believe that the lowest ADC measurement can provide valuable additional information for accurate preoperative grading of astrocytomas.

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