



Get Clarity On Generics

Cost-Effective CT & MRI Contrast Agents



FRESENIUS
KABI

WATCH VIDEO

AJNR

This information is current as
of August 26, 2025.

ADC for Differentiation between Posttreatment Changes and Recurrence in Head and Neck Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

A. Baba, R. Kurokawa, M. Kurokawa, O. Hassan, Y. Ota
and A. Srinivasan

AJNR Am J Neuroradiol published online 24 February 2022
<http://www.ajnr.org/content/early/2022/02/24/ajnr.A7431>

ADC for Differentiation between Posttreatment Changes and Recurrence in Head and Neck Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis

 A. Baba,  R. Kurokawa,  M. Kurokawa,  O. Hassan,  Y. Ota, and  A. Srinivasan



ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Previous studies reported that the ADC values of recurrent head and neck cancer lesions are lower than those of posttreatment changes, however, the utility of ADC to differentiate them has not been definitively summarized and established.

PURPOSE: Our aim was to evaluate the diagnostic benefit of ADC calculated from diffusion-weighted imaging in differentiating recurrent lesions from posttreatment changes in head and neck cancer.

DATA SOURCES: MEDLINE, Scopus, and EMBASE data bases were searched for studies.

STUDY SELECTION: The review identified 6 prospective studies with a total of 365 patients (402 lesions) who were eligible for the meta-analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS: Forest plots were used to assess the mean difference in ADC values. Heterogeneity among the studies was evaluated using the Cochrane Q test and the I^2 statistic.

DATA SYNTHESIS: Among included studies, the overall mean of ADC values of recurrent lesions was $1.03 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$ and that of the posttreatment changes was $1.51 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$. The ADC value of recurrence was significantly less than that of posttreatment changes in head and neck cancer (pooled mean difference: -0.45 ; 95% CI, -0.59 – -0.32 , $P < .0001$) with heterogeneity among studies. The threshold of ADC values between recurrent lesions and posttreatment changes was suggested to be $1.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$.

LIMITATIONS: Given the heterogeneity of the data of the study, the conclusions should be interpreted with caution.

CONCLUSIONS: The ADC values in recurrent head and neck cancers are lower than those of posttreatment changes, and the threshold of ADC values between them was suggested.

The purpose of imaging evaluation in head and neck cancer follow-up after surgery, radiation therapy, and chemoradiation therapy is to determine the response to therapy, assess disease control, and detect locoregional recurrence; in particular, the detection of recurrent lesions subsequently leads to curative salvage therapy. Posttreatment changes in anatomic architecture due to edema, inflammation, and fibrosis occur frequently and can mimic recurrent lesions. Thus, differentiation between recurrent lesions and posttreatment changes can be difficult, making the interpretation of follow-up imaging after treatment of head and neck cancer difficult,¹⁻³ sometimes necessitating tissue

biopsies for pathologic confirmation. PET/CT and contrast-enhanced CT are the primary imaging modalities for posttreatment head and neck cancer,⁴ though MR imaging is sometimes performed in cases that are difficult to differentiate between recurrence and posttreatment changes. DWI is included in one of the MR imaging sequences, is used to visualize changes in microscopic water molecular motion, and is considered a surrogate marker of cell density.

Previous studies have shown that the ADC values of recurrent head and neck cancer lesions are lower than those of posttreatment changes.⁵⁻¹⁴ However, due to the small sample size of most previously published series, the utility of ADC to differentiate recurrent lesions from posttreatment changes after treatment of head and neck cancer has not been definitively summarized and established. Therefore, this systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to summarize the existing data and evaluate the utility of ADC in this application. Our secondary aim was to evaluate whether a threshold numeric value for ADC could be calculated for this differentiation.

Received October 11, 2021; accepted after revision December 31.

From the Division of Neuroradiology, Department of Radiology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Please address correspondence to Akira Baba, MD, PhD, Department of Radiology, University of Michigan, 1500 E Medical Center Dr, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; e-mail: akirababa0120@gmail.com

 Indicates article with online supplemental data.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3174/ajnr.A7431>

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Selection

This study was performed in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) 2020 statement.¹⁵ MEDLINE via PubMed, Scopus, and EMBASE data bases were screened using the following search terms on July 7, 2021 without any date limits:

- (“DWI” or “diffusion weighted imaging” or “diffusion-weighted imaging” or “ADC” or “apparent diffusion coefficient”) and (“head and neck” or “neck carcinoma” or “neck cancer” or “neck neoplasm” or “neck tumor”) and (“recurrence” or “recurrent” or “residual” or “posttreatment” or “post-treatment”) for MEDLINE and Scopus.
- (“DWI” or “diffusion weighted imaging” or “ADC” or “apparent diffusion coefficient”) and (“head and neck” or “neck carcinoma” or “neck cancer” or “neck neoplasm” or “neck tumor”) and (“recurrence” or “recurrent” or “residual” or “posttreatment”) for EMBASE.

Inclusion criteria for this evaluation were as follows:

- Prospective studies focused on local head and neck cancer recurrence
- Data regarding the mean and SD of ADC derived from echo-planar DWI being available at least 3 months after treatment
- Original studies that investigated findings in humans
- Written in English.

The exclusion criteria were as follows:

- Studies including lymph node recurrence/neck relapse
- Studies involving malignant lymphoma or melanoma
- The full-text unavailable
- Studies with incomplete data
- Review, case report, and systematic review/meta-analysis articles
- Books and conference proceedings only, which lacked an associated a peer-reviewed full-fledged publication.

We searched the Cochrane data base and confirmed that there were no reviews/meta-analyses similar to the present research design.

Data Extraction

Two board-certified radiologists with 13 and 6 years of experience in neuroradiology reviewed the full text of the eligible studies and extracted the following information from the included studies by consensus. We collected the first author’s name, study location, publication year, study design, number of patients, age, sex, tumor subsite, pathology, treatment method, MR imaging device, Tesla strength, DWI sequence, DWI b-value, information about the ROI, MR imaging period from therapy, mean (SD) of ADC values of recurrence and posttreatment changes of head and neck cancer, and threshold ADC values. Any disagreements were resolved by another board-certified radiologist with 9 years of experience in neuroradiology.

Quality and Risk Assessment

The Newcastle-Ottawa scale was used to assess the quality of the included studies in accordance with the Cochrane Handbook for

Systematic Reviews of Interventions for included nonrandomized studies.^{16,17} The scale rates the following 3 factors: selection (1–4 points), comparability (1–2 points), and exposure (1–3 points), with total scores ranging from 0 (lowest) to 9 (highest). Studies with scores of >6 were identified as high-quality choices.

Statistical Analyses

Forest plots were used to assess the mean differences and summarize them to describe the relationships between recurrence and posttreatment changes. Heterogeneity among the outcomes of included studies in this meta-analysis was evaluated using Cochrane Q test and the I^2 statistic. Significant heterogeneity was indicated by a $P < .05$ in the Cochrane Q tests and a ratio of >50% in I^2 statistics. We used random-effects models for calculation of the pooled mean difference for heterogeneous results. Publication bias was assessed using funnel plots. We calculated the cutoff value of the ADC value from data of the ADC mean in included studies between recurrence and posttreatment change using the Youden index from the receiver operating characteristic curve. A P value < .05 indicated statistical significance. All statistical analyses were performed using R statistical and computing software, Version 3.6.1 (<http://www.r-project.org/>).

RESULTS

Study Selection and Characteristics

Our initial search identified 906 records, and after we removed those that were duplicates and/or conference proceedings and book chapters, 405 remained (Fig 1). In the next screening, 152 non-English language reports, review articles, case reports, systematic review/meta-analyses, and nonhuman studies were excluded. After applying the selection criteria, we identified 6 articles with 365 patients (402 lesions) for the systematic review and meta-analysis.^{5,7,10,11,13,14} The extracted data from the 6 studies are outlined in the Table and the Online Supplemental Data.

All were published between 2013 and 2019, with 4 and 2 studies coming from Asia and Europe, respectively. The studies had a median Newcastle-Ottawa scale score of 4 (range, 4–5). The 5 studies for which sex and age were available included 210 men and 53 women (male/female ratio = 4:1), with an age range of 49.5–63 years and a median age of 61 years. The primary tumor subsites in the studies included the nasopharynx, oropharynx, hypopharynx, larynx, oral cavity, sinonasal cavity, orbit, salivary gland, infratemporal fossa, and thyroid. The pathology of the primary tumors was mostly squamous cell carcinoma; however, 4 articles lacked further pathologic details. The treatment methods included in the 6 studies were radiation therapy, chemoradiotherapy, surgery, surgery + radiation therapy, and surgery + chemoradiotherapy.

The ROI was set by 2 radiologists in 3 studies, and the statistically tested interobserver agreement was 72.8%–81%. The ROI was analyzed by volume in 1 study and by the axial section in the other 5 studies. In 5 studies, the ROI was set by excluding the cystic/necrotic area. All the MRIs were obtained >3 months after completion of therapy. In the reference standard, histology was mostly used for the assessment of recurrent lesions, while posttreatment changes included more follow-up than recurrence. There were 208 recurrent lesions and 194 posttreatment changes

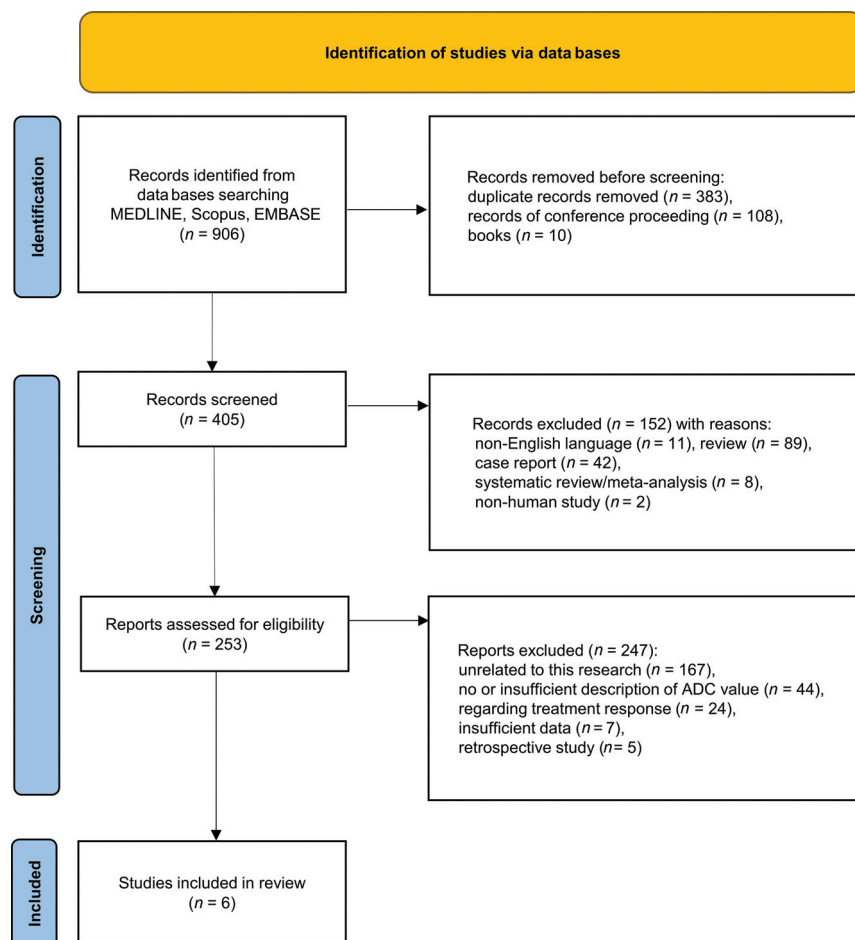


FIG 1. The PRISMA 2020 flow chart for the article-selection process. After applying the selection criteria, we identified 6 articles for the systematic review and meta-analysis.

Characteristics of 6 studies

Authors	Year	Region	Period	Total No.	NOS
Tshering Vogel et al ⁵	2013	Switzerland	2007–2010	46	4
Razek et al ⁷	2015	Egypt	NR	41	4
Vaid et al ¹¹	2017	India	8 months	80	4
Becker et al ¹⁰	2018	Switzerland	NR	74	4
Jajodia et al ¹³	2019	India	1 year	62	4
Huang et al ¹⁴	2019	China	2016–2017	62	5

Note:—NR indicates not reported; NOS, Newcastle-Ottawa scale.

in the 6 studies. Among all studies, the mean ADC values of recurrent lesions ranged from 0.93 to 1.20, with an overall mean of $1.03 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$, and the mean ADC of the posttreatment changes among all studies ranged from 1.17 to $1.82 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$ with an overall mean of $1.51 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$. The extracted MR imaging data from the 6 studies are outlined in the Online Supplemental Data. Variable MR imaging vendors and models were used, and none were the same among the studies. A field strength of 1.5T was used in 3 studies, and 3T, in 3 studies. The high b-values varied across studies and included at least 1000 or 800 s/mm^2 . The low b-values in 5 studies included 0 s/mm^2 , and there was no description of a low b-value in 1 study.

Meta-analysis

Six studies including 365 patients (402 lesions) provided data on the association of ADC values with recurrent disease and posttreatment changes after treatment for head and neck cancer. The forest plot (Fig 2) revealed that the ADC values of recurrence were significantly less than those of posttreatment changes in head and neck cancer (pooled mean difference: -0.45 ; 95% CI, -0.59 – -0.32 ; $z = -6.42$, $P < .0001$). The Cochrane Q test ($\chi^2 = 37.3$, $P < .0001$) and I^2 test ($I^2 = 86.6\%$) revealed significant heterogeneity. The funnel plot identified 2 studies over the pseudo 95% CI (Fig 3).

ADC Value Threshold between Recurrence and Posttreatment Change in Head and Neck Cancer

The threshold between recurrent lesions and posttreatment change in the 6 included studies ranged from 0.86 to 1.30, with a mean of $1.16 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$. The optimal threshold for the mean ADC value of recurrence and posttreatment change in the 6 studies was $1.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$, with sensitivity of 0.91, specificity of 1.00, and area under the curve of 0.98 by the receiver operating characteristic curve (Fig 4). The mean thresholds of the mean ADC in the studies using 1.5T and 3T scanners were $1.22 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$ and $1.09 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$, respectively.

DISCUSSION

We performed this systematic review and meta-analysis to investigate the diagnostic value of ADC values from MR images in differentiating recurrence from posttreatment changes in head and neck cancer. The results showed that recurrent lesions of head

and neck cancer were associated with smaller ADC values compared with posttreatment changes. In addition, the threshold of ADC values between recurrent lesions and posttreatment changes was suggested to be $1.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$, which can be a useful tool for daily interpretations.

DWI shows the degree of water diffusion in the extracellular, intracellular, and intravascular spaces of a tumor. Most cancer lesions, including head and neck tumors, have a greater water diffusion restriction than normal tissues and benign structures, resulting in higher signal intensity on high-b-value images and lower signal intensity on ADC maps. Thus far, ADCs have been reported to differentiate among benign and malignant head and

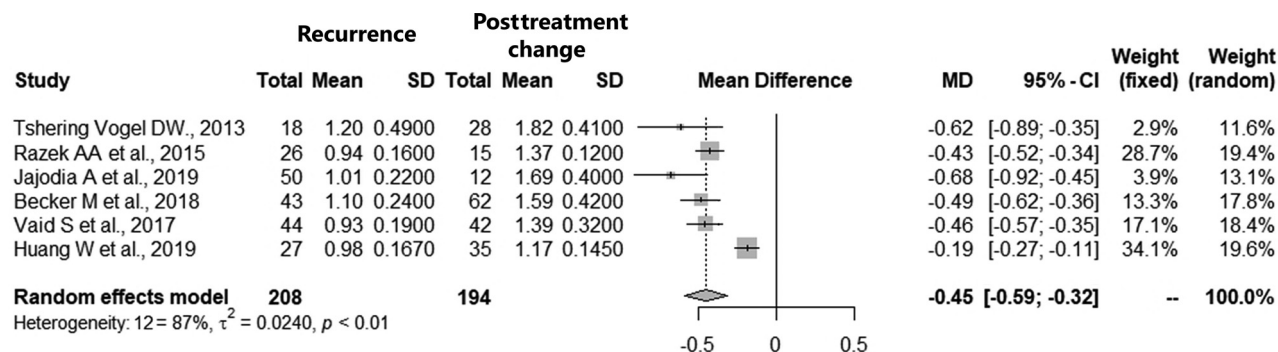


FIG 2. Forest plot (association of ADC values between recurrence and posttreatment change). The ADC value of recurrence was significantly smaller than that of posttreatment changes in head and neck cancer.

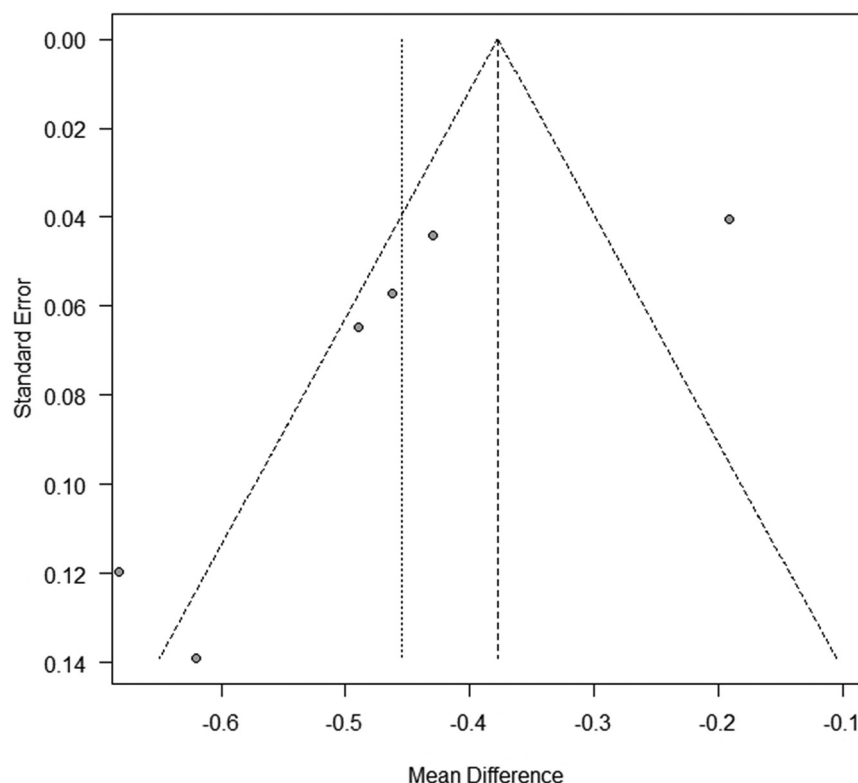


FIG 3. Funnel plot (association of ADC value between recurrence and posttreatment change). The funnel plot identified 2 studies over the pseudo 95% CI.

neck tumors,^{18,19} lymph node metastases, and benign lymph nodes,²⁰⁻²² to determine and predict the response to treatment of head and neck cancer²³⁻²⁵ and to differentiate between recurrence and posttreatment changes,⁵⁻¹⁴ the main focus of this study.

CT, MR imaging, and [¹⁸F] FDG-PET/CT are the main diagnostic imaging modalities used during follow-up after treatment of head and neck cancer, primarily to detect recurrent lesions and differentiate them from posttreatment changes.⁴ Although there have been publications on imaging findings that can help distinguish posttreatment recurrence from posttreatment changes in head and neck cancer,¹⁻³ anatomic and radiologic modifications associated with treatment can sometimes make image

interpretation difficult in clinical practice. CT is the standard imaging technique for follow-up evaluation in many institutions because of its better accessibility, ability to provide a broader imaging range, efficiency, and higher temporal sensitivity profile. However, this method tends to have lower sensitivity and specificity compared with [¹⁸F] FDG-PET.²⁶ In addition, CT commonly depicts recurrent lesions as bulging soft-tissue-density masses, and because posttreatment changes sometimes mimic such findings, they are sometimes difficult to differentiate from one another. Although [¹⁸F] FDG-PET/CT has very high specificity and sensitivity in distinguishing lesions of recurrent head and neck cancer from posttreatment changes,²⁷ it has several restrictions, including the high cost, institutional limitations, radiation exposure, and many false-positive and false-negative findings.

Although MR imaging is not an inexpensive diagnostic technique, it is widely available and has many advantages compared with other imaging techniques for anatomic assessment in

the management of head and neck cancer. Therefore, the determination of recurrence and posttreatment changes by ADC has great clinical applicability, practicality, and potential importance. ADC is not only a valuable complement to [¹⁸F] FDG-PET, but it is also known to further enhance the diagnostic performance when combined with [¹⁸F] FDG-PET. Becker et al¹⁰ reported that DWI ADC and [¹⁸F] FDG-PET were fairly comparable as predictors of local recurrence of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck after radiotherapy and chemotherapy, and the diagnostic performance of combined FDG-PET and mean ADC (area under the curve, 0.939) was higher than that of the individual use of the mean standard uptake value (area under the curve, 0.846;

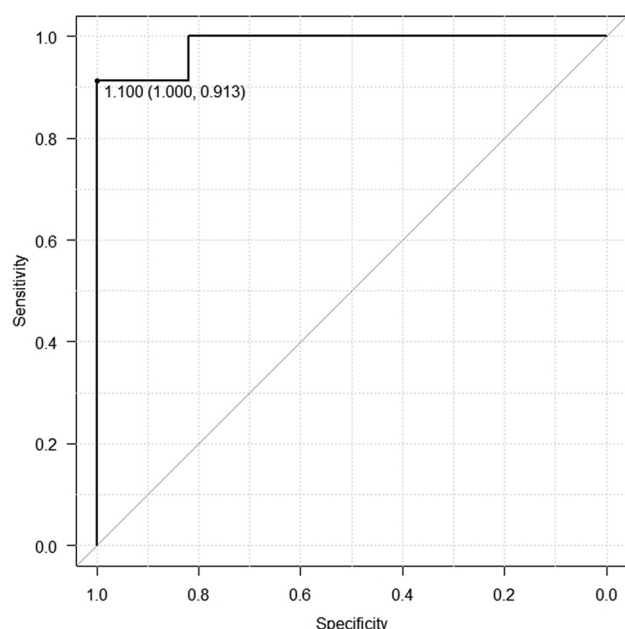


FIG 4. Receiver operating characteristic curve of the cutoff of ADC values between recurrence and posttreatment change.

cutoff value, 3.361) and ADC (area under the curve, 0.855; cutoff value, $1.208 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$), respectively.¹⁰

The Neck Imaging Reporting and Data System (NI-RADS) was recently introduced as a guideline for follow-up after head and neck cancer treatment. The American College of Radiology has proposed that the NI-RADS accurately reports radiologic assessment of recurrence or residual of head and neck cancer, which is evaluated by [^{18}F] FDG-PET/CT or contrast-enhanced CT,^{4,28,29} and it has been reported that diagnostic accuracy is improved when qualitative MR imaging findings such as DWI and T2-weighted images are incorporated.³⁰ Future studies are likely needed to evaluate the benefits of incorporating the quantitative ADC value into NI-RADS.

The data of one of the articles included in this study were analyzed by volumetry, while that in the others were analyzed by axial section. In radiology, more consistent and diverse approaches have become available to quantitatively assess biomarkers, with volumetry having become the mainstream of measurement for quantitative imaging research.³¹⁻³⁴ To seek a more applicable ADC value, one must pursue more studies that use volumetric data.

This meta-analysis showed that the ADC values of recurrent lesions were lower than those of posttreatment changes. However, the Cochrane Q test and I^2 test revealed significant heterogeneity for ADC values. Thus, while the random-effects model was used to analyze the overall effects, this heterogeneity may limit the value of the results of the current study. The optimal threshold considered in the receiver operating characteristic curve using the data of the mean ADC values in the 6 studies was identified as $1.10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$, which is expected to be useful as a clinically required threshold for distinguishing between recurrent lesions and posttreatment changes in head and neck cancer.

There are several potential limitations in this study. The total number of patients is somewhat limited. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale scores of all studies were low. Furthermore, differences that

exist among the included studies in the type of MR imaging vendor, model, field strength, b-value, and sequence settings may have impacted reported outcomes. In some studies, especially when using single-shot EPI DWI, ADC measurements in laryngeal or hypopharyngeal lesions with air or motion artifacts could be unreliable. In addition, subsites and stages of head and neck tumors, time between treatment and MR imaging, pathology, and reference standards varied among articles, possibly leading to heterogeneous results. Such heterogeneity across studies must be considered a potential limitation when assessing the significance of this analysis of differences in ADC values between recurrent tumors and posttreatment anatomic changes. Although we could not find any evidence suggesting that the differences in ADC values of cancer recurrence and posttreatment changes were influenced by treatment method, the heterogeneity of the treatment methods among the included studies might have affected ADC values.

Regarding other types of ADC analysis, Becker et al¹⁰ reported that not only the mean ADC but also the minimum ADC was significantly lower in the recurrence group compared with ADCs found in posttreatment changes in head and neck cancer. However, because this result was only reported by Becker et al, further studies are needed to determine the utility of the minimum ADC values. Although the random-effects model was used to address heterogeneity among studies, our conclusions should still be interpreted with caution. A properly designed, prospective, large-scale trial is required to validate the results of the current study.

CONCLUSIONS

This meta-analysis revealed that ADC values in recurrent head and neck cancers are lower than those seen in posttreatment changes. Therefore, the ADC value may have the potential to serve as a criterion to assist patients and physicians in selecting appropriate treatment strategies by differentiating recurrent lesions from posttreatment changes in the clinical follow-up of head and neck cancer. However, given the study limitations including the heterogeneity of the data, one should use caution in translating them into clinical practice. The results of this study need to be tested in an external cohort for further validation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We gratefully acknowledge Mr Mark MacEachern (Taubman Health Sciences Library, University of Michigan), Dr Keiichiro Mori, Dr Takafumi Yanagisawa (Department of Urology, Medical University of Vienna), Mr Hisashi Kitagawa, and Mr Tomoki Natsuizaka (Department of Radiology, The Jikei University Hospital) for their advice.

Disclosure forms provided by the authors are available with the full text and PDF of this article at www.ajnr.org.

REFERENCES

1. Saito N, Nadgir RN, Nakahira M, et al. **Posttreatment CT and MR imaging in head and neck cancer: What the radiologist needs to know.** *Radiographics* 2012;32:1261–82 [CrossRef Medline](#)

2. Hermans R. Posttreatment imaging in head and neck cancer. *Eur J Radiology* 2008;66:501–11 [CrossRef Medline](#)
3. Baba A, Ojiri H, Ikeda K, et al. Essentials on oncological imaging: postoperative computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging of oral tongue cancer. *Can Assoc Radiol J* 2018;69:458–67 [CrossRef Medline](#)
4. Aiken AH, Rath TJ, Anzai Y, et al. ACR Neck Imaging Reporting and Data Systems (NI-RADS): a white paper of the ACR NI-RADS Committee. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2018;15:1097–108 [CrossRef Medline](#)
5. Tshering Vogel DW, Zbaeren P, Geretschlaeger A, et al. Diffusion-weighted MR imaging including bi-exponential fitting for the detection of recurrent or residual tumour after (chemo)radiotherapy for laryngeal and hypopharyngeal cancers. *Eur Radiol* 2013;23:562–69 [CrossRef Medline](#)
6. Hwang I, Choi SH, Kim YJ, et al. Differentiation of recurrent tumor and posttreatment changes in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: application of high b-value diffusion-weighted imaging. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2013;34:2343–48 [CrossRef Medline](#)
7. Razek AA, Gaballa G, Ashamalla G, et al. Dynamic susceptibility contrast perfusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging and diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in differentiating recurrent head and neck cancer from postradiation changes. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 2015;39:849–54 [CrossRef Medline](#)
8. Abdel Razek AA. Arterial spin labelling and diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in differentiation of recurrent head and neck cancer from post-radiation changes. *J Laryngol Otol* 2018;132:923–28 [CrossRef Medline](#)
9. Ailianou A, Mundada P, De Perrot T, et al. MRI with DWI for the detection of posttreatment head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: why morphologic MRI criteria matter. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2018;39:748–75 [CrossRef Medline](#)
10. Becker M, Varoquaux AD, Combescure C, et al. Local recurrence of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck after radio(chemo)therapy: diagnostic performance of FDG-PET/MRI with diffusion-weighted sequences. *Eur Radiol* 2018;28:651–63 [CrossRef Medline](#)
11. Vaid S, Chandorkar A, Atre A, et al. Differentiating recurrent tumours from post-treatment changes in head and neck cancers: does diffusion-weighted MRI solve the eternal dilemma? *Clin Radiol* 2017;72:74–83 [CrossRef Medline](#)
12. Wang C, Liu L, Lai S, et al. Diagnostic value of diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging for local and skull base recurrence of nasopharyngeal carcinoma after radiotherapy. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2018;97:e11929 [CrossRef Medline](#)
13. Jajodia A, Aggarwal D, Chaturvedi AK, et al. Value of diffusion MR imaging in differentiation of recurrent head and neck malignancies from post treatment changes. *Oral Oncol* 2019;96:89–96 [CrossRef Medline](#)
14. Huang W, Liu J, Zhang B, et al. Potential value of non-echo-planar diffusion-weighted imaging of the nasopharynx: a primary study for differential diagnosis between recurrent nasopharyngeal carcinoma and post-chemoradiation fibrosis. *Acta Radiol* 2019;60:1265–72 [CrossRef Medline](#)
15. Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ* 2021;372:n71 [CrossRef Medline](#)
16. Stang A. Critical evaluation of the Newcastle-Ottawa scale for the assessment of the quality of nonrandomized studies in meta-analyses. *Eur J Epidemiol* 2010;25:603–05 [CrossRef Medline](#)
17. Deeks JJ, Dinnes J, D'Amico R, et al. Evaluating non-randomised intervention studies. *Health Technol Assess* 2003;7:1–173. iii–x [CrossRef Medline](#)
18. Surov A, Meyer HJ, Wienke A. Apparent diffusion coefficient for distinguishing between malignant and benign lesions in the head and neck region: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Front Oncol* 2019;9:1362 [CrossRef Medline](#)
19. Srinivasan A, Dvorak R, Perni K, et al. Differentiation of benign and malignant pathology in the head and neck using 3T apparent diffusion coefficient values: early experience. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2008;29:40–44 [CrossRef Medline](#)
20. Vandecaveye V, De Keyser F, Vander Poorten V, et al. Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: value of diffusion-weighted MR imaging for nodal staging. *Radiology* 2009;251:134–46 [CrossRef Medline](#)
21. Abdel Razek AA, Soliman NY, Elkharny S, et al. Role of diffusion-weighted MR imaging in cervical lymphadenopathy. *Eur Radiol* 2006;16:1468–77 [CrossRef Medline](#)
22. Lee MC, Tsai HY, Chuang KS, et al. Prediction of nodal metastasis in head and neck cancer using a 3T MRI ADC map. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2013;34:864–69 [CrossRef Medline](#)
23. Hatakenaka M, Nakamura K, Yabuuchi H, et al. Apparent diffusion coefficient is a prognostic factor of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma treated with radiotherapy. *Jpn J Radiol* 2014;32:80–89 [CrossRef Medline](#)
24. Kim S, Loevner L, Quon H, et al. Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging for predicting and detecting early response to chemoradiation therapy of squamous cell carcinomas of the head and neck. *Clin Cancer Res* 2009;15:986–94 [CrossRef Medline](#)
25. Srinivasan A, Chenevert TL, Dwamena BA, et al. Utility of pretreatment mean apparent diffusion coefficient and apparent diffusion coefficient histograms in prediction of outcome to chemoradiation in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 2012;36:131–37 [CrossRef Medline](#)
26. Sullivan BP, Parks KA, Dean NR, et al. Utility of CT surveillance for primary site recurrence of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. *Head Neck* 2011;33:1547–50 [CrossRef Medline](#)
27. Isles MG, McConkey C, Mehanna HM. A systematic review and meta-analysis of the role of positron emission tomography in the follow up of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma following radiotherapy or chemoradiotherapy. *Clin Otolaryngol* 2008;33:210–22 [CrossRef Medline](#)
28. Krieger DA, Hudgins PA, Nayak GK, et al. Initial performance of NI-RADS to predict residual or recurrent head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2017;38:1193–99 [CrossRef Medline](#)
29. Strauss SB, Aiken AH, Lantos JE, et al. Best practices: application of NI-RADS for posttreatment surveillance imaging of head and neck cancer. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2021;216:1438–51 [CrossRef Medline](#)
30. Ashour MM, Darwish EA, Fahiem RM, et al. MRI posttreatment surveillance for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma: proposed MR NI-RADS criteria. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2021;42:1123–29 [CrossRef Medline](#)
31. She D, Lin S, Guo W, et al. Grading of pediatric intracranial tumors: are intravoxel incoherent motion and diffusional kurtosis imaging superior to conventional DWI? *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2021;42:2046–53 [CrossRef Medline](#)
32. Wu J, Liang F, Wei R, et al. A multiparametric MR-based RadioFusionOmics Model with robust capabilities of differentiating glioblastoma multiforme from solitary brain metastasis. *Cancers (Basel)* 2021;13:5793 [CrossRef Medline](#)
33. Zhou Y, Gu HL, Zhang XL, et al. Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging-derived radiomics for the prediction of disease-free survival in early-stage squamous cervical cancer. *Eur Radiol* 2021 Oct 12 [Epub ahead of print] [CrossRef Medline](#)
34. Thust SC, Maynard JA, Benenati M, et al. Regional and volumetric parameters for diffusion-weighted WHO Grade II and III glioma genotyping: a method comparison. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2021;42:441–47 [CrossRef Medline](#)