Variability of apparent diffusion coefficients in metastatic small cell lung carcinoma: comparisons between-within normal tissue and liver metastases

Ernesto Roldán-Valadez,* David Cortez-Conradis,* Alejandro Ríos-Hoyo,** Óscar Arrieta***

* Magnetic Resonance Unit, Medica Sur Clinic & Foundation. Mexico City, Mexico.
** Division of Health Sciences, Anahuac University. Mexico City, Mexico.
*** Thoracic Oncology Clinic, National Cancer Institute of Mexico and Medica Sur Clinic & Foundation, Mexico City.

ABSTRACT
In recent years, the use of diffusion weighted MRI (DW-MRI) has increased for the diagnosis of focal liver lesions (FLLs). DW-MRI may help in the differentiation of benign and malignant FLLs by measuring the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) values. Unfortunately, liver metastases present different histopathologic features with variable MRI signals within each lesion; this histologic variability explains the intra- and inter-lesion variations of ADC measurements. We present the case of a 64-year-old female with diagnosis of liver metastasis from small cell lung carcinoma admitted to the emergency unit due to symptoms of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion. Quantitative comparison of two liver MRI, on admission and 2-months after transcatheter arterial chemoembolization showed persistence of the hyperintense metastatic lesions with significant difference in the ADC values in the with-in metastatic lesions (p = 0.001) and between normal tissue and liver metastases only at the end of treatment (p < 0.001). Several publications state that DW-MRI is capable to predict the response to chemotherapy in malignant tumors, the histologic variability of liver metastasis and their response to different treatments is reflected in intra- and inter-lesion variations of ADC measurements that might delay an accurate imaging diagnosis. We present evidence of this variability, which might encourage prospective clinical trials that would define better cut-off values, would help understand the ADC biological behaviour, and would reach consensus about the best acquisition parameters for this promising quantitative biomarker.

Key words. Diffusion magnetic resonance imaging. Liver. Neoplasm metastasis. Small cell lung carcinoma. Therapeutic chemoembolization.

INTRODUCTION
The liver is the most common site for metastatic tumor deposits with evidence of hepatic metastases reported in 36% of all patients who died from cancer.1 A diffuse infiltration to the liver can lead to fulminant hepatic failure, this entity is defined as liver disease that causes encephalopathy within 8 weeks of onset of symptoms in a patient with no prior evidence of liver disease.2

Among the causes of secondary infiltration of the liver, hematologic malignancies are the most common cause;1 small cell lung carcinoma is a highly-invasive primary tumor, its hepatic metastases are common, however their presentation as acute hepatic failure resulting from diffuse parenchymal infiltration is rare.3

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) provides an excellent tissue contrast, greater than any other imaging modality; since more a decade, MRI has proved to be markedly superior to computed tomography (CT) in the detection and characterization of focal liver lesions (FLLs), with these differences having clinical significance.4 Regarding safety, this method is a safer modality than CT, both the imaging system itself and the intravenous contrast agent employed.5,6

The unenhanced and dynamic (post contrast) images in liver MRI are considered conventional
sequences, in recent years, quantitative sequences such as diffusion weighted MRI (DW-MRI) has been increasingly used for the diagnosis of FLLs. DW-MRI can improve detection and differentiation of benign and malignant FLLs both by means of visual assessment and calculation of apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) values. It can help direct the attention of the radiologist and clinicians to imaging findings that may otherwise be overlooked; a combination of DWI and conventional MRI has been prove to increase the diagnostic performance of this technique in the characterization of benign and malignant liver lesions.

In this report we present the MRI findings and quantitative evaluation of DWI measures in a patient with liver metastases from small lung cell carcinoma, as well as a brief review of the basic concepts of DWI and its clinical applications in liver imaging.

CASE REPORT

A 64-year-old female started her current disease 24 months before this report with symptoms of dry cough; a chest X-ray and CT-scan demonstrated a right perihilar lung nodule. She underwent thoracoscopy-guided biopsy with a punch biopsy; histological findings of the nodule specimen documented undifferentiated small cell lung carcinoma. After the diagnostic work-up, multimodality therapeutic approach was chosen consisting of induction chemotherapy (etoposide and cisplatin for 4 months) followed by thoracic concurrent chemo-radiotherapy; a brain MRI showed no evidence of metastatic disease. Five months after the initial diagnosis, the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH) was diagnosed and the patient received a second line chemotherapy with irinotecan and carboplatin. Two months later, she developed malignant pleural effusion and underwent thoracoscopy with removal of 1,500 cm³ of pleural and 250 cm³ of pericardial fluid. During the year before the admission for this report, a massive pleural effusion developed again and liver metastasis were detected and treated with selective transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) of the left hepatic artery using irinotecan.

On day 1st of this report, the patient was admitted to the emergency unit for a new episode of hypopsemolar hyponatremia, she underwent a whole-body PET-CT which detected multiple hepatic lesions, a right pleural effusion, and an increase in the cerebellar metabolism. Additional diagnostic work-up included a liver MRI to characterize the liver

Figure 1. Conventional MRI images of liver metastases from small lung cell carcinoma. A, B. Fat-suppressed T2-weighted fast spin-echo images. C, D. Gadolinium-enhanced hepatic arterial dominant-phase 3-dimensional gradient-echo. Multiple areas of distinctly hyperintensity suggesting the possibility of metastases are seen on T2-weighted image (A-B) and on gadolinium-enhanced images (C-D). Notice the increase in number and size for most lesions in the 2-months follow-up (B-D).
lesions; the patient underwent TACE of the right hepatic artery using doxorubicin and a follow-up liver-MRI was scheduled two months after.

The comparison of the two MRI evaluations revealed multiple areas of distinctly hyperintensity on the conventional MRI sequences, T2-weighted and gadolinium-enhanced images; there was an increase in the number and size of lesions in the follow-up MRI (Figure 1). The diffusion weighted (DW) images also showed multiple areas of hyperintensity from metastatic lesions (Figures 2A and 2B). The quantitative evaluation using ADC maps after DW-MRI data post processing, allowed the inclusion of regions of interest (ROIs) drawn just within the outer border of selected metastasis (we chose lesions measuring more than 2 cm in its maximum axial diameter) and also over an adjacent areas of normal liver parenchyma on the b = 500 s/mm² images (Figures 2C and 2D). For both kinds of tissues (metastases and normal liver), ADC values showed a normal distribution, which allowed the performance of parametric tests.

An independent-samples t-test was conducted to compare the ADC values for normal tissue and liver metastasis for each evaluation time (admission and follow-up). There was a significant difference between tissues only in the 2-months evaluation: t (26) = 5.228, p < 0.001 (two-tailed). The magnitude of the differences in the means (mean difference = 0.000466, 95% CI: 0.000283 to 0.000649) showed a large effect-size (eta squared = 0.498). The changes in ADC values along the follow-up period, reflecting the biological variability of the lesions were evaluated using a paired-samples t-test, separated for each kind of tissue: normal liver and metastasis. There was a statistically significant decrease in ADC

Figure 2. Diffusion weighted (DW) images of the liver in a patient with metastatic small cell lung cancer. A, B. DW images (b value, 500 s/mm²) showing multiple areas of hyperintensity from metastatic lesions. C, D. ADC maps of the correspondent DW images; it is possible to identify the variability in the intensity-dependent colouring of some metastatic lesions, showing a darker cell-dense rim and a colored necrotic center (white arrows). B-D DWI image and ADC map from the follow-up evaluation.
values from the admission to 2-months follow-up: 
\[ t(9) = 4.676, p = 0.001 \] (two-tailed). The mean 
decrease in ADC values (0.000849 with a 95% confi-
dence interval ranging from 0.000438 to 0.001260) 
also showed a large effect size (eta-squared = 0.548).

Labels of the mean ADC values are observed on bar 
graphs of figure 3. The patient received medication 
for the SIADH symptoms and continued her treat-
ment in the medical oncology outpatient clinic.

DISCUSSION

The initial clinical application of DW-MRI for vi-
sualizing the restriction of water molecule diffusion 
was in the hyperacute diagnosis of brain infarction in 1986.9 Nowadays, DW-MRI is part of routine MR 
imaging protocols for detecting and characterizing 
FLLs, and has served as supplementary sequence for 
T1-/T2- weighted and gadolinium-enhanced MR 
imaging.10 Promising data has been reported for the 
detection and differentiation of benign and malignant 
lesions, staging of lesions for oncology patients, as 
well as follow-up treatments for liver tumors.11 It is 
thought that DW-MRI is capable of predicting the 
response to chemotherapy of malignant tumors.12

What clinicians should understand about DW-
MRI is that, it is represented by the ADC value (in 
\[ \text{mm}^2/\text{s} \]), which detects random motion of water mo-
lecules and overall cellular integrity and, thus, can 
be used to distinguish viable cells from dead tumor 
cells by revealing differences in membrane permeability.13 Cellular necrosis causes increased membrane 
permeability, which allows water molecules to move 
freely, thereby causing a relative increase in the 
ADC value; water movement of intracellular, extra-
cellular and vascular molecules also influence ADC 
measurements.14

Low ADC values will depict a restricted or impe-
ded diffusion in tissues with high cellularity, e.g. tu-
ors, abscesses, fibrosis and cytotoxic edema; on 
the other hand, high ADC values represent a relative 
free or unimpeded diffusion which is encountered 
in tissues with low cellularity or tissues with 
disrupted cell membranes, for example in cysts and 
necrotic tissue.15

The imaging diagnosis of liver metastases is com-
monly based on follow-up imaging and findings of 
interval progression (in size and number) and typi-
cal enhancement characteristics of liver lesions in 
conventional MRI images;16 unfortunately, al-
though ADC measurements efficiently discriminate 
hepatic cysts, from hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), 
liver metastasis and cavernous hemangiomata; ADC 
values tend to decrease in the order of hemangio-
mas, HCCs, and metastases, with such a substantial 
overlap of values that makes differentiation virtually impossible;17 this histologic variability might 
influence intra- and inter-lesion variations in ADC 
measurements.

In many cases, hepatic metastases depict periphe-
ral hyperintense rims thought to represent live can-
cer cells surrounding central dark signals that 
might represent a combination of fibrosis and coa-
gulation necrosis.18,19 Metastatic lesions from colo-
rectal, breast, and lung primary tumors, often 
present with a ring-like pattern on ADC maps, exhi-
biting low ADC values in the periphery (mean value 
0.001050 \[ \text{mm}^2/\text{s} \]) and high ADC values in the center, 
thought to correspond to central necrosis (mean value 0.001430 \[ \text{mm}^2/\text{s} \]), these findings were observed 
in our patient (Figure 2).20 Also, benign hepatic 
lesions generally exhibit higher ADC values compared 
with malignant lesions, and various ADC cut-off 
values (0.001400-0.001600 \[ \text{mm}^2/\text{s} \]) have been sug-
gested in the literature for the differentiation of 
benign and malignant FLLs.20

To the best of our knowledge, there have not been 
reports about the diagnostic accuracy of ADC in 
small-cell lung cancer metastasis, although it is ex-
pected to be not too much different from the diag-
nostic accuracy for colorectal liver metastasis,
estimated at 0.83-0.90,\textsuperscript{21} with sensitivity and specificity of 0.82 and 0.94, respectively.\textsuperscript{13}

Clinicians should be aware that in the ADC analysis of liver lesions, the sensitivity of the ADC measurements depends on a supplementary parameter of the DW-MRI named the b-value, it summarizes the influence of the gradients during the ADC measurements; the higher the b-value, the more sensitive the sequence is to diffusion effects.\textsuperscript{14} Additional technical factors, can all influence estimates of ADC values.\textsuperscript{22}

Due to the variability in the ADC measures, even ADC values of lesions of the same histologic type may show overlap and there is no consensus about the best cutoff values for ADC measures in normal parenchyma, benign and malignant lesions. In our patient, we do not have explanation for the non-significant decrease in the post-embolization ADC values observed in normal tissue, current reports on treatment response of liver lesions focused only on changes observed in tumor lesions; we hypothesized that the observed values reflect a normal variability of the liver pushed to the lower side by the TACE treatment, as it disrupts and cuts off the blood supply, resulting in tumor necrosis identified by absence of contrast enhancement after treatment.\textsuperscript{23} We believed the decreased blood supply could have an effect in the surrounding normal tissue, by decreasing the global water content, this might lower the ADC values in normal tissue compared with its pre-embolization stage. There was an evident overlap between normal tissue and metastasis in the first ADC comparison, which was not significant. In the literature, the reported mean ADC value of metastases range between 0.000940-0.001500 mm\textsuperscript{2}/s; this range is mainly due because every study group uses their own MRI scanning parameters. The combined evaluation of conventional sequences and quantitative analysis of ADC values, has improved the detection of FLLs compared to malignant lesions with sensitivity and specificity values reported in range between 74-100%.\textsuperscript{20} The sensitivity of MRI in detection of the liver tumor smaller than 2 cm has been calculated around 33%.\textsuperscript{24}

Despite the need for an uniformly applicable scanning protocol to eliminate discrepancies in ADC values caused by different scanning parameters,\textsuperscript{17} and the overlap between ADC values of benign and malignant FLL reported in various series in the literature,\textsuperscript{7} some positive reports should be mentioned: besides the conventional evaluation of tumor response to chemotherapy and radiation therapy by measuring the percentage of reduction in tumor size after chemotherapy; recent studies using DW-MRI showed that high pre-treatment ADC values in colorectal liver metastases are predictive of a poor response to oxaliplatin and 5-fluorouracil-based chemotherapy;\textsuperscript{25} non-responding tumors and liver parenchyma have not showed significant changes in ADC values.\textsuperscript{26} On the other hand, responding tumors have showed a significant increase in ADC values at the end of the treatment,\textsuperscript{26} which suggests a change from a more cellular pre-treatment stage to a less cellular or necrotic phenotype.\textsuperscript{14}

In our case, the ADC values were not helpful to discriminate between normal liver and metastatic lesions in the baseline evaluation, however it depicted significant differences in the follow-up that would allow stratifying lesions as responders and non-responders. The decrease in ADC values after the treatment reflected the non-responsive histology of the tumor (undiifferentiated small cell lung carcinoma). Similar studies using a b-value of 500, observed mean ADC values in the range of 0.000990-0.001040 mm\textsuperscript{2}/s ± 0.24 (SD) for liver metastasis;\textsuperscript{27-29} and ADC values less than 0.000900 mm\textsuperscript{2}/s may reflect the possibility of poorly differentiated HCC to post-therapeutic tumor recurrence and poor prognosis.\textsuperscript{30}

In conclusion, although the current imaging parameters of DW-MRI still depict a great overlap between ADC values of benign and malignant lesions; there is a promising value of this biomarker in the assessment of tumor response and in the stratification of patients as responders and nonresponders. Future clinical trials including ADC maps of patients with different histologic types of FLLs will help define the diagnostic accuracy of this MRI modality.

**REFERENCES**