



Correlation of ADC values measured using 3T diffusion-weighted MRI and SUVs from fluorodeoxyglucose PET/CT in head and neck squamous cell carcinomas

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ABSTRACT

Aims: The aim of our study was to assess the correlations between apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) values and standardized uptake values (SUVs) and their correlations with tumor size, tumor stage and histological grade in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCCs).

Methods: This retrospective study included 36 patients with histologically confirmed HNSCCs visible on diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) and fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET/CT). Correlations of minimum ADC (ADC_{min}), mean ADC (ADC_{mean}), and minimum-mean ADC ratio ($ADC_{min/mean}$) with maximum SUV (SUV_{max}) and lean body mass SUV_{lbm} (SUV_{lbm}) were analyzed using the Spearman's correlation test. The Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA test and Mann-Whitney U test were used to assess the correlations of ADC values and SUVs with tumor size, tumor stage and histological grade. Two experienced readers measured the ADC and SUVs independently, and intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) was used to analyze the inter-observer agreement.

Results: The mean ADC_{min} , ADC_{mean} , and $ADC_{min/mean}$ for HNSCCs were $0.68 \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$ mm²/s, $0.82 \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$ mm²/s, and 0.83 ± 0.10 , respectively. The mean SUV_{max} and SUV_{lbm} were 14.65 ± 5.5 and 10.96 ± 5.1 , respectively. The correlations between ADC values and SUVs did not reach statistical significance. There were no significant correlations of ADC values and SUVs with tumor size, tumor stage or histological grade. There was a tendency of SUVs to increase and ADC values to decrease with tumor dedifferentiation; however, the changes were not significant. Inter-observer agreement for tumor ADC values and SUVs was almost perfect ($ICC > 0.81$).

Conclusions: Pretreatment ADC values and SUVs in HNSCCs are reproducible and independent biomarkers.

Introduction

Head and neck carcinomas account for over 6% of all malignant tumors in adults worldwide. Over 90% of malignant head and neck tumors are squamous cell carcinomas. According to the guidelines of American Joint Committee on Cancer, the tumor node metastasis staging of head and neck cancer requires histopathological diagnosis and additional imaging (1). Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography/

computed tomography (PET/CT) and diffusion weighted magnetic resonance imaging (DW MRI) are increasingly recognized as important for assessing tumor malignancy in oncology.

Although DW imaging (DWI) and FDG PET/CT are based on different physical principles, both techniques are highly successful in oncology clinical practice and widely applied in tumor diagnosis (2). DWI is based on the assessment of

Brownian motion at the molecular level. The more restricted the movement of extracellular water molecules, the brighter it will be on DWI sequences. Malignant tumors exhibit hypercellularity, increased nucleus-to-cytoplasm ratios, and less extracellular space resulting in decreased apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) values on ADC map. Based on previous studies, it appears that most malignant tissues have lower ADC values compared to normal tissue because of their higher cellular density (3). On the other hand, FDG PET/CT is a simple and reliable method of evaluating the glucose uptake capacity of tumors in vivo. Hypercellular tumor cells show increased intracellular accumulation of the glucose analog FDG, which is expressed by an increased standardized uptake value (SUV) (4). Since both SUV and ADC provide information on tumor cellularity, some degree of correlation between these two quantitative imaging parameters could be expected (4,5). An inverse association has been demonstrated between SUV and ADC values in studies of gastrointestinal stromal tumor, cervix cancer, rectal cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer and lymphoma (5-8). Previous reports found diverging results with either no correlation or significant correlation between SUV and ADC values in head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCCs).

The present study aimed to assess the reproducibility and correlations between ADC values and SUVs and their correlations with tumor size, tumor stage and histological grade in the same patients with biopsy-proven primary HNSCCs. Present review focuses on the promises of noninvasive imaging modalities in the initial diagnostic and prognostic assessment of patients with HNSCCs.

Methods

Ethical approval

Approval for the study was granted by the Ethics Committee of Ege University Faculty of Medicine (approval date: February 12, 2013, approval number: 13-1/50). It was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Patients

This study retrospectively analyzed 36 patients with histologically proven HNSCCs, who underwent head and neck MRI, DWI and whole-body FDG PET/CT examinations between October 2011 and September 2013. The mean time between FDG PET/CT and MRI was 7 days. Biopsy was performed 10-20 days after FDG PET/CT and MRI examinations (average time 15 days). The inclusion criteria for this study were as follows: patients at least 18 years of age who were previously untreated for head and neck carcinomas, no palpable neck lymph nodes, and available pretreatment FDG PET/CT, head and neck MRI and DWI. The exclusion criteria included the presence of palpable metastatic neck lymph nodes, a history of previous treatment for HNSCCs, distant metastasis at initial presentation,

poor image quality. A total of 16 patients were excluded owing to susceptibility to artifacts that jeopardized image quality. Eight patients, who received radiotherapy (RT), were also excluded from the study. Therefore, 36 patients with HNSCCs were finally included in this study.

MRI and DWI

A 3-T whole-body system (Verio, Siemens Medical Systems, Germany) with a neck array coil was used to perform MRI examinations. The maximum gradient capability was 40 mT/m, and the maximum slew rate was 200 mT/m. The MRI protocol included the following imaging sequences: axial T1-weighted imaging [repetition time (TR)/echo time (TE), 623/9; NEX, 2; matrix, 320 × 224; field of view (FOV), 27 cm; slice thickness, 4 mm; intersection gap, 1.5 mm; 20 sections], sagittal T1-weighted imaging (TR/TE, 730/9.6; NEX, 2; matrix, 384 × 269; FOV, 27 cm; slice thickness, 5 mm; intersection gap, 1.5 mm; 20 sections), coronal T1-weighted imaging (TR/TE, 803/9.6; NEX, 2; matrix, 384 × 288; FOV, 27 cm; intersection gap, 1.5 mm; slice thickness, 5 mm; 20 sections), axial Turbo Inversion Recovery Magnitude (TIRM) [TR/TE/inversion time (TI), 3480/56/220; NEX, 2; matrix, 320 × 224; FOV, 27 cm; slice thickness, 4 mm; intersection gap, 1 mm; 20 sections], sagittal TIRM (TR/TE/TI, 4110/55/220; NEX, 2; matrix, 320 × 240; FOV, 27 cm; slice thickness, 5 mm; intersection gap, 1 mm; 20 sections), and coronal TIRM (TR/TE/TI, 4462/55/220; NEX, 2; matrix, 320 × 240; FOV, 27 cm; intersection gap, 1 mm; slice thickness, 5 mm; 20 sections). Axial DWI was performed using a fat suppression single-shot echo-planar technique (TR/TE/TI, 14200/77/220; NEX, 2; matrix, 100 × 100; FOV, 27 cm; slice thickness, 4 mm; no intersection gap; 52 sections). ADC values were determined using the following two b factors: b 0 and b 800 s/mm². ADC maps were automatically formed on a pixel-by-pixel basis by an MRI software system. To locate the solid tumor portion accurately, 0.1 mmol/kg gadolinium-DTPA-enhanced T1-weighted spin-echo imaging with fat suppression was performed after DWI. The ADC values were measured on ADC maps by drawing a region of interest (ROI) around the largest solid portion of the tumor avoiding any cystic or necrotic areas identified on the TIRM and T1-weighted post-contrast MR images. ROI examples are shown in Figure 1. The size of the ROI was 16-56 mm². The minimum ADC (ADC_{min}, the lowest ADC value within the ROI, which is based on a single pixel), mean ADC (ADC_{mean}, the mean ADC value of all the pixels within the ROI), and minimum-mean ADC ratio (ADC_{min/mean}) were calculated within the same ROI.

FDG PET/CT

The PET-CT scanner used in this study was a Biograph 16-slice PET/CT scanner (Siemens Healthcare, Germany). The patients were instructed not to eat food for six hours before the PET/CT imaging. In patients whose preparation

was adequate, the blood glucose level was checked and, at the time of FDG injection, serum glucose levels were 150 mg/dL or less. In all patients, fluorine-18 FDG (^{18}F -FDG) of 3.7 MBq/kg body weight was intravenously injected. After the injection, the patients were requested to rest for one hour. At the end of the resting period, the patients were asked to empty their bladder. All the patients were scanned from the vertex to the proximal thigh. PET emission scans were performed with 1.8 min per bed position for a total of 7 to 10 beds. PET images were scatter-corrected and reconstructed using an ordered-subset expectation maximization iterative reconstruction algorithm. The reconstruction parameters were as follows: three iterations and twenty one subsets. The CT parameters were as follows: tube voltage, 130 kVp; tube current, 120 mA; collimation, 16×1.5 ; FOV, 500 mm; matrix, 512×512 ; gantry rotation, 0.6 s; gantry feed per rotation, 30 mm; slice width, 5 mm. The PET/CT images were shown on a monitor. Tumor was distinguished on PET/CT images, and a 3D ROI, which included the whole lesion in the sagittal, coronal and axial planes, was placed in the PET dataset. ROI examples are shown in Figure 1. The SUV by body weight was calculated using this formula: $\text{SUV} = [\text{radioactivity concentration in tissue (Bq)} / \text{tissue weight (g)}] / [\text{total injected dose (Bq)} / \text{patient's body weight (g)}]$. The maximum SUV (SUV_{max}) is merely a

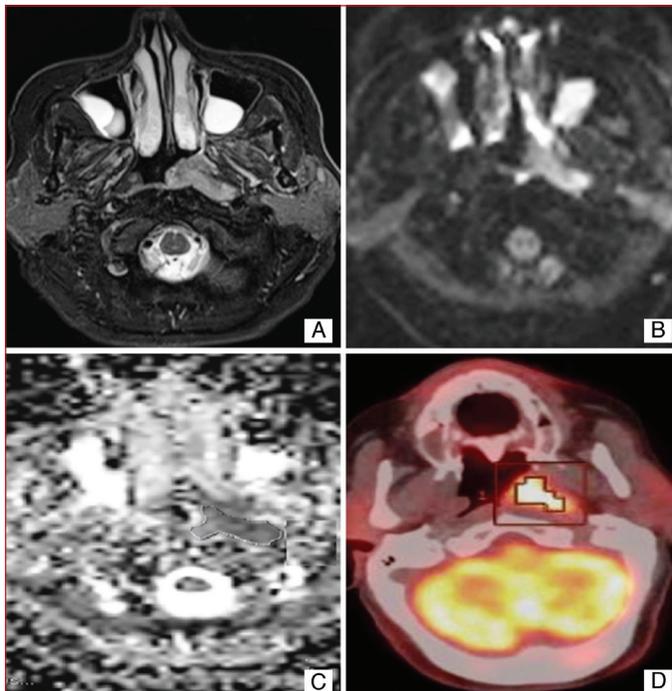


Figure 1. A 58-year-old woman with left well-differentiated nasopharyngeal cancer. The tumor is clearly delineated on axial Turbo Inversion Recovery Magnitude imaging (A). The tumor shows high signal intensity on diffusion-weighted imaging (b: 800) (B) and low signal intensity in an apparent diffusion coefficient map (C). Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography shows strong uptake in the tumor (D). Regions of interest are shown in C and D

single-voxel value representing the most intense FDG uptake of the structure delineated by the ROI. The SUV normalized to lean body mass (SUV_{lbm}) was defined as follows: $\text{SUV} = (\text{activity in the 9 maximal pixels in mCi/mL}) / (\text{total injected dose} / \text{lean body mass})$. The corresponding volume measured automatically by the software was marked as metabolic tumor volume (MTV). DW MRI and PET/CT measurements were performed by two board-certified radiologists. The radiologists were informed on the clinical diagnosis of HNSSCs but were blinded to the pathologic findings and the patients' previous history. The readers measured ADC values and SUVs, independently, using the predefined ROI size. The measured values were recorded.

Statistical Analysis

The relationships between ADC values (ADC_{min} , ADC_{mean} , and $\text{ADC}_{\text{min/mean}}$) and SUVs (SUV_{max} and SUV_{lbm}) were determined by the Spearman's rank test. The Kruskal-Wallis One-Way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test and Mann-Whitney U test were used to examine the associations of SUVs and ADC values with tumor size, MTV, tumor stage, and tumor histological grade (9). According to Donner and Koval (10), Landis and Koch (11), intraclass correlation coefficients (ICCs) values for inter-observer agreement with 95% confidence intervals were represented as follows: ≤ 0 , no agreement; 0.01-0.20, none to slight agreement; 0.21-0.40, fair; 0.41-0.60, moderate; 0.61-0.80, substantial; and 0.81-1.00, almost perfect agreement. Statistical data were analyzed using the SPSS software version 15.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Statistical significance was set at p-value of ≤ 0.05 .

Results

This retrospective study was conducted on 36 patients (20 men and 16 women) with HNSSCs.

The mean age was 56.4 ± 9.8 years (range, 18-80 years). The primary tumor sites were as follows: nasopharynx (n=14), larynx (n=8), hypopharynx (n=4), oral cavity (n=4), oropharynx (n=3), paranasal sinuses (n=2), and external auditory canal (n=1). The mean tumor size according to the longest tumor diameter measured in the axial plane was 5.26 ± 2.04 cm (range, 1-10 cm). The mean tumor volume was 22.3 ± 26.9 cm³ (range, 3.2-104 cm³). Among the 36 tumors, 10 (27.8%) were poorly differentiated, 20 (55.5%) were moderately differentiated, and 6 (16.7%) were well differentiated. The diagnosed head and neck carcinomas were staged as T1 (n=6, 16.7%), T2 (n=16, 44.4%), T3 (n=11, 30.6%), and T4 tumors (n=3, 8.3%) with no additional nodal or distant metastases.

ADC values and SUVs in HNSSCs

Table 1 summarizes the ADC values and SUVs for all the HNSSCs. The mean ADC_{min} , ADC_{mean} , and $\text{ADC}_{\text{min/mean}}$ for the HNSSCs were $0.68 \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$ mm²/s, $0.82 \pm 0.17 \times 10^{-3}$

Table 1. Apparent diffusion coefficient values and standardized uptake values for head and neck squamous cell carcinomas

Biomarker	HNSSC (n=36) Mean±SD	Median	Minimum	Maximum
ADC _{min} (10 ⁻³ mm ² /s)	0.68±0.17	0.69	0.33	0.99
ADC _{mean} (10 ⁻³ mm ² /s)	0.82±0.17	0.81	0.44	1.25
ADC _{min/mean}	0.83±0.10	0.84	0.53	0.97
SUV _{max}	14.65±5.50	13.10	7.60	29.10
SUV _{l_{bm}}	10.96±5.10	9.40	5.00	22.50
MTV	22.30±26.90	10.30	3.20	104.00

n: Number of tumors, HNSSC: Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, ADC: Apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC_{min}: Minimum ADC, ADC_{mean}: Mean ADC, ADC_{min/mean}: Minimum-mean ADC ratio, SUV: Standardized uptake value, SUV_{max}: Maximum SUV, SUV_{l_{bm}}: Lean body mass-based SUV, MTV: Metabolic tumor volume, SD: Standard deviation

Table 2. Correlations between apparent diffusion coefficient values and standardized uptake values in head and neck squamous cell carcinomas

	ADC _{min}	ADC _{mean}	ADC _{min/mean}
SUV _{max}	r=-0.050	r=-0.084	r=-0.160
	p=0.777	p=0.630	p=0.359
SUV _{l_{bm}}	r=-0.057	r=-0.090	r=-0.141
	p=0.746	p=0.606	p=0.419

p and r - values were obtained using the Spearman's rank test.
ADC: Apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC_{min}: Minimum ADC, ADC_{mean}: Mean ADC, ADC_{min/mean}: Minimum-mean ADC ratio, SUV: Standardized uptake value, SUV_{max}: Maximum SUV, SUV_{l_{bm}}: Lean body mass-based SUV

mm²/s, and 0.83±0.10 mm²/s, respectively. The mean SUV_{max}, SUV_{l_{bm}}, and MTV were 14.65±5.5, 10.96±5.1, and 22.3±26.9 cm³, respectively.

Correlations of ADC values and SUVs in HNSSCs

There were no significant correlations between the ADC values (ADC_{min}, ADC_{mean}, and ADC_{min/mean}) and the SUV values (SUV_{max} and SUV_{l_{bm}}) (Table 2).

Correlations of ADC values and SUVs with tumor size and MTV

ADC values and SUVs were not significantly associated with tumor size and MTV.

Correlations of ADC values and SUVs with tumor histological grade

For well-differentiated tumors, the mean ADC_{min}, ADC_{mean}, ADC_{min/mean}, SUV_{max}, and SUV_{l_{bm}} were 0.72±0.23 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.89±0.17 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.79±0.15, 13.30±4.7, and 9.5±3.6, respectively. For moderately differentiated tumors, the mean ADC_{min}, ADC_{mean}, ADC_{min/mean}, SUV_{max}, and SUV_{l_{bm}} were 0.72±0.19 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.84±0.21 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.86±0.08, 15.30±5.6, and 11.4±5.1, respectively. For poorly differentiated tumors, the mean ADC_{min}, ADC_{mean}, ADC_{min/mean}, SUV_{max}, and SUV_{l_{bm}} were 0.64±0.14 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.78±0.15 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.82±0.10, 15.5±7.2, and 12.8±7.4, respectively (Table 3). There was a tendency for the

SUVs to increase and the ADC values to decrease with tumor dedifferentiation; however, these changes were not significant.

Correlations of ADC values and SUVs with tumor stage

The mean ADC_{min}, ADC_{mean}, ADC_{min/mean}, SUV_{max}, and SUV_{l_{bm}} were 0.69±0.19 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.82±0.16 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.85±0.08, 12.10±4.1, and 9.37±3.3 for T1-2 stage, and 0.67±0.16 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.80±0.20 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, 0.81±0.11, 16.15±5.6, and 11.89±5.5 for T3-4 stage, respectively (Table 3). Although statistically insignificant, a trend towards higher SUVs and lower ADC values was observed in T3-4 stage (Table 3).

Inter-observer agreement

Inter-observer agreement for tumor ADC_{min}, ADC_{mean}, SUV_{max} and SUV_{l_{bm}} values was almost perfect (ICC>0.81) (Table 4).

Discussion

Our study found no significant associations between the ADC values and the SUVs. Additionally, correlations between the ADC values and the SUVs with tumor size, tumor stage or tumor histological grade did not reach statistical significance.

ADC values for HNSSCs

In the present study, the ADC values (ADC_{min}, ADC_{mean}, and ADC_{min/mean}) were calculated from b values of 0 and 800 s/mm². High b values eliminate the perfusion effect (12). The ADC values in our study were obtained at 3 T. With the exception of one study (13), previous studies found that the ADC values were independent of the magnetic field strength (14-16). ADC measurements at 1.5, 3 and 7 T found no statistically significant difference for ADC values either in the breast, head and neck or in the abdomen, provided that the parameters of the DWI used were identical (14-16). The ADC values for the HNSSCs in the present study are similar to those reported in previous studies (17-29). In the present study, the mean ADC_{min}, ADC_{mean}, and ADC_{min/mean} for the HNSSCs were 0.68±0.17 × 10⁻³ mm²/s (range, 0.33-0.99 × 10⁻³ mm²/s), 0.82±0.17 × 10⁻³ mm²/s (range, 0.44-1.25 × 10⁻³ mm²/s), and 0.83±0.10 mm²/s (range,

Table 3. Correlations of apparent diffusion coefficient values and standardized uptake values with tumor stage and the histological grade of head and neck squamous cell carcinomas

Biomarker	Histologic grade	Number	Mean±SD	p*	Biomarker	Tumor stage	Number	Mean±SD	p*
ADC_{min} (10 ⁻³ mm ² /s)	WDC	10	0.72±0.23	0.526	ADC_{min} (10 ⁻³ mm ² /s)	T1-2	22	0.69±0.19	0.745
	MDC	20	0.72±0.19			T3-4	14	0.67±0.16	
	PDC	6	0.64±0.14						
ADC_{mean} (10 ⁻³ mm ² /s)	WDC	10	0.89±0.17	0.274	ADC_{mean} (10 ⁻³ mm ² /s)	T1-2	22	0.82±0.16	0.820
	MDC	20	0.84±0.21			T3-4	14	0.80±0.20	
	PDC	6	0.78±0.15						
ADC_{min/mean}	WDC	10	0.80±0.15	0.540	ADC_{min/mean}	T1-2	22	0.84±0.08	0.757
	MDC	20	0.86±0.08			T3-4	14	0.83±0.11	
	PDC	6	0.82±0.10						
SUV_{max}	WDC	10	13.30±4.7	0.983	SUV_{max}	T1-2	22	12.10±4.1	0.622
	MDC	20	15.30±5.6			T3-4	14	16.15±5.6	
	PDC	6	15.5±7.2						
SUV_{lbm}	WDC	10	9.5±3.6	0.677	SUV_{lbm}	T1-2	22	9.37±3.3	0.934
	MDC	20	11.4±5.1			T3-4	14	11.89±5.5	
	PDC	6	12.8±7.4						

*p values were obtained using the Mann-Whitney U test.
 ADC: Apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC_{min}: Minimum ADC, ADC_{mean}: Mean ADC, ADC_{min/mean}: Minimum-mean ADC ratio, SUV: Standardized uptake value, SUV_{max}: Maximum SUV, SUV_{lbm}: Lean body mass-based SUV, WDC: Well differentiated carcinoma, MDC: Moderately differentiated carcinoma, PDC: Poorly differentiated carcinoma, SD: Standard deviation

Table 4. Inter-observer agreement for apparent diffusion coefficient and standardized uptake value measurements

Biomarker	Intraclass correlation coefficient	%95 confidence interval	Reproducibility interpretation*
ADC _{min}	0.88	0.73-0.94	Almost perfect
ADC _{mean}	0.81	0.60-0.88	Almost perfect
SUV _{max}	0.90	0.81-0.99	Almost perfect
SUV _{lbm}	0.95	0.87-0.99	Almost perfect

*Reproducibility interpretation was obtained according to Landis and Koch.
 ADC: Apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC_{min}: Minimum ADC, ADC_{mean}: Mean ADC, SUV: Standardized uptake value, SUV_{max}: Maximum SUV, SUV_{lbm}: Lean body mass-based SUV

0.53-0.97 × 10⁻³ mm²/s), respectively. A wide range of ADC values has been found in different studies, and this is probably due to tumor cystic or necrotic component, tumor cellularity, and presence of fibrosis (17-29). In the present study, there were no significant correlations between the histological tumor grade and the ADC values, although the mean ADC_{min} and ADC_{mean} values tended to be lower in poorly differentiated (0.64 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, and 0.78 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, respectively) HNSSCs than in well-differentiated (0.72 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, and 0.89 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, respectively) and moderately differentiated (0.72 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, and 0.84 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, respectively) HNSSCs. Increased cellularity in poorly differentiated tumors reduces the diffusion space of water protons in the extracellular matrix, with a resultant decrease in ADC. Similar results have been reported

in other studies (19,22,29,30). With the exception of one study that found a significant positive correlation (31), most studies found no significant correlations between the T stage and the ADC values (19,22,29,32). Present study reports lower ADC_{min} and ADC_{mean} values in T3-4 tumors (0.67 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, and 0.80 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, respectively) than in T1-2 tumors (0.69 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, and 0.82 × 10⁻³ mm²/s, respectively). Previous studies have indicated no significant correlations between the ADC values and tumor size or MTV (19,30), and our findings are consistent.

SUVs for HNSSCs

PET/CT is highly successful in oncological clinical practice and widely applied in the diagnosis of HNSSCs and treatment

response evaluation. Hypercellular tumor cells show increased intracellular accumulation of the glucose analog FDG, which is expressed by an increased SUV. SUV is a convenient simple way of quantifying glucose uptake. FDG uptake is positively related to tumor cellularity and the growth rate (30,32,33). Similar to the results reported in previous studies (19,24,34-36), in the present study, the mean SUV_{max} and SUV_{lbm} for the HNSSCs were 14.65 ± 5.5 (range, 7.60-29.10) and 10.96 ± 5.1 (range, 5.00-22.50), respectively. A wide range of SUV has been found in different studies and this is probably due to tumor cellularity, cellular turnover, tumor volume, and presence of tumor necrotic component (35,36). An increase in tumor dedifferentiation can activate glucose metabolism, with a resultant increase in FDG uptake. In the present study, there were no significant differences in the SUVs among well, moderately, and poorly differentiated carcinomas, although the mean SUV_{max} and SUV_{lbm} tended to be higher in poorly differentiated (15.5, and 12.8, respectively) HNSSCs than in well-differentiated (13.3, and 9.5, respectively) and moderately differentiated (15.3, and 11.4, respectively) HNSSCs. A similar trend has been reported in other studies (7,8,30,34,37,38). One study found a significant positive correlation between SUVs and T stage (19). We found no significant correlations between the SUVs and T stage; however, mean SUV_{max} and SUV_{lbm} were higher in T3-4 tumors (16.15, and 11.89, respectively) than in T1-2 tumors (12.10, and 9.37, respectively). With the exception of one study (39), previous studies have reported positive correlations between SUVs and MTV (32,33,36,38). However, in the present study, the correlations between SUVs and MTV did not reach statistical significance.

Correlations between ADC values and SUVs in HNSSCs

It is important to assess whether the ADC values and the SUVs are statistically independent or correlated, as recent data suggest that both types of biomarkers may be associated with cell proliferation and may predict the response to RT and chemotherapy (19). Recent researches suggest that these two biomarkers may be correlated with tumor cellularity, cell proliferation, and tumor necrosis (19). The present study did not identify significant correlations between the SUVs and the ADC (800) values, indicating that these biomarkers are independent in HNSSCs. With the exception of one study that found a significant inverse correlation of these two quantitative parameters (19), previous studies reported results similar to our findings (18,20,24,34-36,40).

Inter-observer agreement

Previous analyses reported almost excellent interreader agreement for SUV_{max} values for lung cancer, sarcomas, breast cancer and HNCCs. These studies have shown that the SUV_{max} is reproducible and observer-independent value. The present study identified almost perfect inter-observer agreement

for the ADC values and the SUVs. Compared to the previous data, we found slightly inferior interreader reliability [ICC = 0.81-0.88 versus 0.96 (reported)] for ADC values (24) and almost equal interreader reliability [ICC = 0.90-0.95 versus 0.97 (reported)] for SUVs (24).

Our study has several limitations. This study was retrospective and involved a small number of patients. From this small sample size, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions. Further validation is required with a large number of cases. Different acquisition parameters including matrix size and slice thickness affect both the quality and quantitative values of MRI and PET images in the current study.

Conclusion

In conclusion, our results suggest that pretreatment ADC values and SUVs for HNSSCs are independent and reproducible biomarkers, with almost perfect inter-observer agreement. The ADC values tended to be lower and the SUVs tended to be higher in T3-4 stage and poorly differentiated HNSSCs; however, the findings were not significant. Further large-scale, multi-institutional studies should be performed to provide standardized pretreatment ADC and SUV cut-offs for characterization, prediction, treatment response assessment, and the detection of post-treatment changes and recurrent head and neck tumors.

Ethics

Ethics Committee Approval: Approval for the study was granted by the Ethics Committee of Ege University Faculty of Medicine (approval date: February 12, 2013, approval number: 13-1/50).

Informed Consent: Retrospective study.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: E.C., S.B., O.A., Concept: E.C., S.B., Design: E.C., S.B., Data Collection or Processing: E.C., S.B., O.A., Analysis or Interpretation: E.C., S.B., O.A., R.S., M.E., Literature Search: E.C., S.B., O.A., R.S., M.E., Writing: E.C., S.B., O.A.

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