Participants
Eric B. England, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Carl C. Flink, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
eric.england@uc.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review the presentation, imaging features and complications of a variety of common and uncommon injuries. 2) Understand the mechanisms of certain injuries and associated imaging findings. 3) Identify congenital, infectious, and metabolic musculoskeletal imaging pathology; some of which would be more prevalent in a pre-industrial society. This interactive session will use RSNA Diagnosis Live™. Please bring your charged mobile wireless device (phone, tablet or laptop) to participate.
Controversy Session: Imaging of the Pelvis: When is Ultrasound Enough?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 7:15AM - 8:15AM Room: E350

AMA PRA Category 1 Credit ™: 1.00
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.00

Participants
Carol B. Benson, MD, Boston, MA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Utilize ultrasound as the primary imaging modality for diagnosing a variety of gynecologic abnormalities. 2) Understand which gynecologic findings on ultrasound are adequate to make a specific diagnosis and do not require further imaging. 3) Recognize which sonographic findings in the pelvis require further investigation with other imaging modalities and which do not.

Sub-Events

SPSC40A Imaging of the Pelvis: Ultrasound is Enough

Participants
Beryl R. Benacerraf, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSC40B Imaging of the Pelvis: Ultrasound is Not Always Enough

Participants
Deborah Levine, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Editor with royalties, UpToDate, Inc; Editor with royalties, Reed Elsevier;

For information about this presentation, contact:
dlevine@bidmc.harvard.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Illustrate adnexal masses where MR adds additional information that can alter decision to perform surgery. 2) Discuss how MR can be utilized in pre-procedure planning for women with fibroids. 3) Discuss use of MR in pregnancy when additional information is needed regarding complex uterine pathology.

ABSTRACT
Ultrasound is first line imaging for the female pelvis. However, there are instances where additional imaging is needed for further assessment. MRI can frequently add additional information that can alter patient care. Examples include: the indeterminate adnexal mass, where findings could alter the decision to perform surgery; precise delineation of size and location of fibroids when this information is needed prior to surgery or other intervention; and assessment of complex uterine pathology during pregnancy.
Hot Topic Session: Deep Learning for Mammography

Wednesday, Nov. 29 7:15AM - 8:15AM Room: E450A

ABSTRACT

This session will discuss the hot topic of deep learning in mammography from three different perspectives: (1) We will learn about the recent computational challenge involving a massive amount of image data. (2) We will dive deeper into the state of the art machine learning research in breast imaging. (3) We will discuss the opportunities and challenges for the practice of breast imaging in particular and radiology in general.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the motivation and goals behind the Digital Mammography (DM) DREAM Challenge. 2) Appreciate the scientific achievements accomplished during the challenge. 3) Learn about the implications to radiology of machine learning empowered with large data sets.

ABSTRACT

In fall 2016, the Digital Mammography (DM) DREAM Challenge was launched. This computational challenge boasted an unprecedented data set of over 640,000 de-identified digital mammograms, and was organized by a large consortium of private and public entities including Sage Bionetworks, IBM, Group Health Cooperative, Apple, FDA, NCI, and Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai. The goal of the challenge was to create machine learning models that may reduce the recall rate of breast cancer screening. Researchers from all over the world eagerly submitted thousands of models over multiple rounds of competition. The challenge is transitioning to the community phase, where the former competitors will come together and collaborate to improve their models even further and hopefully create viable approaches for clinical translation. Although most teams entered the challenge with little or no experience in medical imaging or mammography, after just a few short months, the top teams' performance already rival that of decades of CAD research and commercial development. Pending analyses of final results, the current models may even approach the performance of radiologists, with potentially more improvements to come during the collaboration phase. This stunning success demonstrates the great potential for machine learning in the hands of elite researchers who are empowered with massive quantities of imaging data.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Assess the state of art of deep learning systems for mammography screening. 2) Understand the potential of Artificial Intelligence to improve workflow and reduce workload in breast screening. 3) Understand differences between new deep learning applications and existing CAD systems.

ABSTRACT

Recent developments in machine learning offer unprecedented opportunities for researchers to develop fully automated systems for the reading of mammograms and breast tomosynthesis. The scope of these systems will be much wider than that of existing CAD systems for mammography. They will provide decision support to improve recall decisions and pre-screening of exams by computers will become a reality. This will lead to more efficient screening procedures where human readers rely on automation to select normal exams that they don't need to read. This will allow them to focus on making optimal decisions for women with potentially abnormal exams in which cancer is most likely. In the presentation experimental results will be highlighted in which radiologists are compared to deep learning systems.

URL

http://www.diagnijmegen.nl
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Describe what machine learning is and how it is applicable to breast imaging. 2) Identify potential avenues where machine learning can improve breast cancer screening and diagnosis. 3) Describe current research endeavors in machine learning related to breast cancer screening.

ABSTRACT

Machine and deep learning, applied to medical imaging, has the ability to assess diagnostic and prognostic likelihoods based on previously unimagined configurations of vast amounts of raw data. Recently, digital screening mammography has been one area where machine learners have attempted to improve accuracy. This presentation will review the rationale for using machine and deep learning in breast cancer screening, and provide an overview of ongoing national and international research activities that aim to develop more robust algorithms using supercomputing to better predict malignancy based on mammography image features.
Participants
Max Wintermark, MD, Lausanne, Switzerland (Presenter) Advisory Board, General Electric Company;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the different facets of the latest anatomical and functional neuroimaging techniques. 2) Understand their potential as clinical tools for evaluating the breadth of diseases affecting the brain.

ABSTRACT

During the past decade, we have seen an explosion of innovation in structural and functional neuroimaging techniques, providing exciting insights into new aspects of the human brain that transcend simple visualization of anatomy. New scanners that are faster with better image quality and higher magnetic field strength — as well as higher spatial and temporal resolution — allow fully quantitative assessment of the brain, including macroscopic structure, microstructural organization, functional connectivity, perfusion and metabolism. The resultant exponential increase in highly granular neuroimaging data that can be rapidly acquired creates challenges — but also opportunities — for better characterization of neurological, neurosurgical and psychiatric disorders that arise from complex central nervous system dysfunction. Indeed, neuroimaging is now appropriately recognized as a big data technique, sharing similar needs with other data-rich methods for further innovation in analysis and meaningful information extraction, as well as for integration with the other big data disciplines such as genomics and proteomics. There is a continued need for this technology to be translated from basic "bench top" science into clinical practice, so that these remarkable advances in the ability to characterize the brain can benefit patients. Critical to meaningful clinical translation is comparative effectiveness and outcome research to gain widespread acceptance in the modern, economically constrained healthcare system.
Prostate MRI (Hands-on)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:00AM - 10:00AM Room: S401CD

Participants
Jelle O. Barentsz, MD, PhD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Presenter) Advisor, SPL Medical BV
Jurgen J. Futterer, MD, PhD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Presenter) Research Grant, Siemens AG
Roel D. Mus, MD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Geert M. Villeirs, MD, PhD, Ghent, Belgium (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Marloes van der Leest, MD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Rianne R. Engels, Cuijk, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Leonardo K. Bittencourt, MD, PhD, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (Presenter) Investor, Heallies LLC

For information about this presentation, contact:
Geert.Villeirs@UGent.be
jelle.barentsz@radboudumc.nl
jurgen.futterer@radboudumc.nl
Rianne.Engels@radboudumc.nl
Renske.vandelft@Radboudumc.nl
Lkayat@gmail.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand the Pi-RADS v2 Category assessment to detect and localize significant cancer for both peripheral zone and transitional zone lesions. 2) Recognize benign pathology like inflammation and BPH and to differentiate these from significant prostate cancers.

ABSTRACT
In this Hands-on Workshop, the participants will be able to review up to 30 multi-parametric MRI cases with various prostatic pathology using a dedicated workstation. Focus will be on the overall assessment of PI-RADS v2 category, which enables them to score the probability of the presence of a significant cancer in patients with elevated PSA and/or clinical suspicion. All cases are from daily non-academic practice, and have various levels of difficulty. The cases include: easy and difficult significant peripheral-transition- and central zone cancers, inflammation, BPH, and the most common pitfalls. Internationally renowned teachers will guide the participants during their PI-RADS v2 scoring. PLEASE NOTICE: Based on last year's experience we expect this course to be very popular. We only have 50 computes, and two spots per computer. Only the first 100 people will be accepted in the room. The front rows are reserved for beginners. In case you have experience with prostate MR: Please take a seat at the computers in the back of the room. We will not have space for any additional listeners this year.
Case-based Review of Pediatric Radiology (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S406A

PD

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

FDA Discussions may include off-label uses.

Participants
Ricardo Restrepo, MD, Miami, FL (Director) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

MSCP41A  Fetal Thoracoabdominal Disorders

Participants
Pedro Daltro, MD, Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
daltro.pedro@gmail.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Discuss commonly encountered thoracoabdominal disorders on fetal imaging. 2) Learn current imaging techniques for evaluating fetal thoracoabdominal disorders. 3) Review characteristic fetal imaging findings of thoracoabdominal disorders.

ABSTRACT
This will be an interactive session with case presentations of fetal thoracoabdominal disorders. The cases will be presented as unknowns with audience response. Examples of commonly encountered fetal thoracoabdominal disorders in daily clinical practice will be included.

MSCP41B  Pediatric Thoracic Disorders

Participants
Jaishree Naidoo, MD, Johannesburg, South Africa (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
govind.chavhan@sickkids.ca

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Have a systematic approach to common pediatric thoracic disorders. 2) Discuss the role of imaging in the management of pediatric respiratory disorders and the advantages and limitations of each imaging technique. 3) Have an imaging approach to patients with recurrent infections.

ABSTRACT
Pediatric respiratory disorders are a common cause of morbidity and mortality in children. Both medical and surgical diseases affect the respiratory system. Imaging has an important role to play in the evaluation of pediatric respiratory disorders, especially in patients who present with recurrent infections. Through the demonstration and discussion of pediatric thoracic cases one would be able to have an approach to imaging of the common paediatric thoracic disorders, identify important imaging features and the most appropriate imaging modality to make the diagnosis.

MSCP41C  Pediatric Vascular Disorders

Participants
Govind B. Chavhan, MD, Toronto, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
nfmahmoo@texaschlidrens.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) List the types of vascular lesions seen in children. 2) Discuss the role of imaging in the evaluation of these lesions. 3) Discuss proper imaging techniques including ultrasound, MR imaging and angiography to image these lesions in children.

ABSTRACT
Vascular abnormalities seen in children include renal artery stenosis from various causes, vasculitis, syndromic vasculopathy and vascular malformations among others. Imaging plays an important role in their assessment. Commonly seen pediatric vascular disorders will be illustrated with discussion of salient features, appropriate choice of imaging modality and technique. Advantages and disadvantages if imaging techniques will also be discussed.

MSCP41D  Pediatric Musculoskeletal Disorders

Participants
Nadia F. Mahmood, MD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
nfmahmoo@texaschlidrens.org
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Examine common and rare pediatric musculoskeletal disorders. 2) Learn the characteristic imaging features and optimal imaging techniques. 3) Discuss differential diagnoses and pitfalls of which to be wary.

ABSTRACT

This will be an interactive session that is case based and will discuss common and uncommon pediatric musculoskeletal disorders. Cases will be accompanied by a discussion of common clinical features, diagnostic modality of choice along with appropriate imaging techniques. Common pitfalls to avoid when interpreting pediatric musculoskeletal cases will also be examined.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the basics of cardiac MRI acquisition. 2) Recognize normal anatomy. 3) Learn the MR findings of common cardiomyopathies.

ABSTRACT

This course will review the basics of cardiac MRI acquisition including imaging planes and sequences. We will review normal cardiac anatomy and discuss the findings of the most common cardiomyopathies.

MSES41B  Spectral CT

Participants
Suhny Abbara, MD, Dallas, TX (Presenter) Author, Reed Elsevier; Editor, Reed Elsevier; Institutional research agreement, Koninklijke Philips NV; Institutional research agreement, Siemens AG

Honored Educators

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Suhny Abbara, MD - 2014 Honored EducatorSuhny Abbara, MD - 2017 Honored Educator

MSES41C  Cardiac MR of Acute MI: Imaging Patterns and Prognostic Implications

Participants
Marco Franccone, MD, Rome, Italy (Presenter) Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group

For information about this presentation, contact:
marco.franccone@uniroma1.it

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To review basic pathophysiology of the ischemic cascade preceding acute myocardial infarction, integrating pathological models with CMR imaging findings. 2) To illustrate spectrum of findings and relative significance of different patterns of tissue necrosis depicted with CMR. 3) To understand added value of MR in the setting as a prognostic indicator of adverse remodeling and major events following myocardial infarction.

ABSTRACT

Current therapeutic strategies in ST-elevation acute myocardial infarction (STEMI) aim to recanalize culprit vessel within the shortest temporal window in order to restore myocardial blood flow within the ischemic territory and save the highest amount of myocardial tissue according to the so-called “open-artery” theory. As a matter of fact, a large spectrum of tissue changes may occur following acute necrosis, ranging between the occurrence of the so-called “aborted infarction” which is characterized by a predominantly edematous injury with minimal necrotic component up to the presence of extensive microvascular damage with no-reflow within the area-at-risk. Cardiac MR represent imaging technique of choice for the in-vivo depiction of STEMI allowing to comprehensively evaluate functional impairment and tissue changes characterizing the process consisting with direct visualization and quantification of necrotic region and corresponding edematous area representing the area-at-risk. Relevant prognostic implications derive from CMR imaging of myocardial infarction affecting functional recovery and patient’s prognosis. Present lecture will review different aspect of CMR imaging in STEMI, from pathophysiology to STEMI imaging patterns with corresponding impact on patient’s prognosis.

MSES41D  CT Calcium Scoring

Participants
Rozemarijn Vliegenthart, MD, PhD, Groningen, Netherlands (Presenter) Instutional Research Grant, Siemens Healthineers

For information about this presentation, contact:
r.vliegenthart@umcg.nl

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To discuss latest results on the diagnostic and prognostic value of the coronary calcium score. 2) To learn about the impact of CT calcium scoring on cardiovascular risk stratification. 3) To understand the role of CT calcium scoring in asymptomatic individuals and symptomatic patients.
ABSTRACT

Accurate identification of asymptomatic individuals who will later suffer a coronary event is challenging. Risk-factor based algorithms to estimate cardiovascular risk in the general population are neither very sensitive nor specific. Evaluation of the extent of coronary atherosclerotic plaque by CT calcium scoring can improve risk prediction and risk stratification. Multiple large-scale prospective studies have shown the strong predictive value of the calcium score for coronary heart disease. The calcium score improves cardiovascular risk stratification beyond cardiovascular risk factors in asymptomatic individuals, in particular in those at intermediate risk, and reduces over- and undertreatment. Whether management based on the calcium score reduces the incidence of coronary events is being studied in the Dutch ROBINSCA trial. In symptomatic patients, in particular those with atypical symptoms of chest pain, there is increasing interest in the zero calcium score to exclude relevant coronary artery disease. In this presentation, the latest results and status of CT calcium scoring will be discussed.
Participants
Stephanie A. Terezakis, MD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Research Grant, Elekta AB
Thierry Huisman, MD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Learn how to define normal structures relevant to the most common pediatric brain tumors for contouring purposes. 2) Assess patterns of spread of the most common pediatric tumors, including brain tumors, and the relevant implications for contouring. 3) Review contouring principles for common pediatric tumors, including brain tumors, with specific discussion on optimum ways to incorporate MRI imaging to guide target delineation.

ABSTRACT

Pediatric tumors present with particular contouring challenges for the radiation oncologist given the variety of disease presentations and the critical need to define normal tissues accurately given the concern for RT-related late toxicities in children. In this session, we will review basic normal tissue anatomy with particular emphasis on the brain and skull base. We will also discuss patterns of disease spread in the most common pediatric tumors, including a special emphasis on brain tumors, and implications for target volume delineation.
RSNA/ESR Hybrid Imaging Symposium: The ABCs of Hybrid Imaging (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S402AB

MSSR41A
What You Need to Know about PET-Physics

Participants
Alexander Drzezga, MD, Cologne, Germany (Moderator) Consultant, Siemens AG; Consultant, Bayer AG; Consultant, General Electric Company; Consultant, Eli Lilly and Company; Consultant, The Piramal Group; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG; Speakers Bureau, General Electric Company; Speakers Bureau, Eli Lilly and Company; Speakers Bureau, The Piramal Group
Katrine Riklund, MD, PhD, Umea, Sweden (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) What you need to know about PET-physics. 2) How MR physics influence image quality in hybrid imaging.

ABSTRACT
This lecture gives a basis to understand the underlying mechanism to why PET-CT image quantitation sometimes fails. Examples and false PET uptakes, explanation on the underlying mechanism, and rules of thumb how you may reveal if an uptake is physiological will be given.

MSSR41B
How MR Physics Influence Image Quality in Hybrid Imaging

Participants
Ciprian Catana, MD, PhD, Charlestown, MA (Presenter) Research Consultant, Cubresa Inc

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Learn about MR artefacts influencing PET image quality. 2) Understand the complexity of physics in MR-PET. 3) Learn about MR for attenuation and motion correction.

MSSR41C
Interactive Case Discussion

Participants
Jan Axelsson, Umea, Sweden (Presenter) Founder, Dicom Port AB
Ciprian Catana, MD, PhD, Charlestown, MA (Presenter) Research Consultant, Cubresa Inc

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Learn how to identify common MR artefacts. 2) Learn how to identify common PET artefacts. 3) Learn how to identify common CT artefacts.
High Resolution CT of Diffuse Lung Disease: Read Cases with the Experts (An Interactive Game)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E450A

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Georgeann McGuinness, MD, New York, NY (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Brett M. Elicker, MD, San Francisco, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Daria Manos, MD, FRCPC, Halifax, NS (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Sharlyn L. MacDonald, MBChB, Christchurch, New Zealand (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Georgeann McGuinness, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
daria.manos@nshealth.ca
brett.elicker@ucsf.edu
jerasmus@mdanderson.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand the applications and limitations of HRCT in detecting and characterizing diffuse lung disease through the review and discussion of cases. 2) Apply correct usage of the HRCT lexicon to specific findings, to better elucidate pathophysiology and to refine differential considerations. 3) Develop diagnosis and management algorithms by working through problematic cases with the expert discussants.

ABSTRACT
This interactive session will use RSNA Diagnosis Live™. Please bring your charged mobile wireless device (phone, tablet or laptop) to participate.

SAM
New in 2017: PLEASE NOTE - All courses designated for SAM credit at RSNA 2017 will require attendees bring a personal device e.g. phone, iPad, laptop to complete the required test questions during the live session.
Research Development/Mentoring Trainees and Junior Faculty

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E353B

Participants
Pina C. Sanelli, MD, Manhasset, NY (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Provide an overview of the departmental and institutional infrastructure needed to promote research in Radiology. 2) Understand how to develop a research curriculum for young investigators. 3) Describe metrics for tracking a successful research program.

SAM
New in 2017: PLEASE NOTE - All courses designated for SAM credit at RSNA 2017 will require attendees bring a personal device e.g. phone, iPad, laptop to complete the required test questions during the live session.

Sub-Events

RC502A  
Departmental Research Infrastructure and Support

Participants
Pina C. Sanelli, MD, Manhasset, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Provide an overview of the departmental and institutional infrastructure needed to promote research in Radiology. 2) Understand how to develop a research curriculum for young investigators. 3) Describe metrics for tracking a successful research program.

RC502B  
Developing a Research Curriculum and Mentoring

Participants
Paul P. Cronin, MD, MS, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View Learning Objectives under main course title

RC502C  
Research Organization at the Institutional Level

Participants
Carolyn C. Meltzer, MD, Atlanta, GA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
cmeltze@emory.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View Learning Objectives under main course title

RC502D  
Strategic Planning for Obtaining Research Funding

Participants
Ruth C. Carlos, MD, MS, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
carlos@umich.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View Learning Objectives under main course title

Honored Educators

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Ruth C. Carlos, MD, MS - 2015 Honored Educator

RC502E  
Measuring and Tracking a Successful Research Program

Participants
Jeffrey C. Weinreb, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Consultant, Bracco Group;

For information about this presentation, contact:
jeffrey.weinreb@yale.edu
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand metrics that may be used to quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate an academic research program. 2) Learn how to implement various principles and tools to build a successful academic research program.
**RC503**

**Adult Congenital Heart Disease**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S404CD

| CA | CT | MR |

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

**Participants**

Dianna M. Bardo, MD, Phoenix, AZ (Moderator) Speaker, Koninklijke Philips NV; Consultant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Author, Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
dbardo@phoenixchildrens.com

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Recognize the most common congenital heart disease (CHD) findings in adults with unsuspected CHD. 2) Recognize findings of CHD in patients with known CHD and the findings which may trigger surgical intervention. 3) Know the commonly performed surgical procedures for palliation of CHD. 4) Understand why CT is an important imaging modality and is complementary to echo and MR for adult patients with CHD.

**SAM**

New in 2017: PLEASE NOTE - All courses designated for SAM credit at RSNA 2017 will require attendees bring a personal device e.g. phone, iPad, laptop to complete the required test questions during the live session.

**Sub-Events**

**RC503A Coronary Artery Fistulas and Other Abnormal Connections**

Participants

Jonathan D. Dodd, MD, Dublin 4, Ireland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

To recognize, analyze and report the important findings for coronary artery fistulas. To recognize, analyze and report the important findings of unroofed coronary sinus. To recognise, analyse and report the important findings of partial anomalous pulmonary venous return

**ABSTRACT**

Coronary artery fistulas are important coronary anomalies that may present in adult life and are essential to recognize on cardiac CT, MRI and even on routine chest CT. The clinical presentations, diagnosis and treatment options for coronary artery fistulas will be described. Several additional abnormal vascular connections that can be identified on CT and MRI will also be presented, ranging from normal variants to hemodynamically insignificant connections to major shunts. A spectrum of the most common abnormal vascular connections will be covered with a focus on unroofed coronary sinus and partial anomalous pulmonary venous return and recognition of these important entities as well as potential treatment options.

**Participants**

Linda B. Haramati, MD, MS, Bronx, NY (Presenter) Spouse, Board Member, Kryon Systems Ltd

For information about this presentation, contact:
lharamati@gmail.com

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) To recognize complex congenital heart disease on chest CT scans performed for other indications. 2) To tailor cardiac CT protocols and reconstructions to answer specific clinical questions for patients with treated congenital heart disease. 3) Disease-specifically congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries, Ebstein anomaly and tetralogy of Fallot. 4) To provide information that guides therapy related to longstanding complications of congenital heart disease and its treatment.

**ABSTRACT**

Advances in treatment of congenital heart disease has resulted in prolonged survival of patients with congenital heart disease. These patients present for imaging to radiologists with general chest complaints and for dedicated cardiac imaging to resolve specific clinical questions. This lecture will focus on three complex congenital heart disease diagnoses; congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries, Ebstein anomaly and tetralogy of Fallot. The chest CT findings of complex congenital heart disease should be recognized by radiologists in practice. Adults with milder spectrum complex congenital heart disease may initially be diagnosed during adulthood. Those who have had successful childhood treatment often fall through the gaps in care during the transition from pediatric to adulthood. Proper recognition of these diagnoses is of great importance and radiologists who are not subspecialized in cardiac imaging have the opportunity to greatly contribute to the care of these patients. Additionally, cardiac CT is a good alternative to MRI in answering crucial questions that arise during clinical care and on echocardiography. Emphasis will be placed on indications for CT, technical tips to achieve diagnostic images and on demonstrating complications that require intervention.

**RC503C Role of MRI in Adult CHD Management**

Participants
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View Learning Objectives under main course title

RC503D Multimodality Approach to Congenital Heart Disease Diagnosis

Participants
Matthias Gutberlet, MD, PhD, Leipzig, Germany (Presenter) Speaker, Siemens AG; Speaker, Koninklijke Philips NV; Speaker, Bayer AG; Speaker, Bracco Group; Author, Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
matthias_gutberlet@hotmail.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the non-invasive assessment of surgically corrected Congenital Heart Disease (CHD) with different imaging modalities (x-ray, echocardiography, MDCT and MRI). 2) To understand the use of different non-invasive imaging modalities for the assessment of pathologic/postsurgical anatomy, ventricular function, flow quantification and tissue characterization using typical clinical examples. 3) To be able to choose the right imaging strategy for different CHD.

ABSTRACT

Transthoracic echocardiography remains the working-horse in children and adults with CHD. However, cross-sectional imaging modalities are getting more and more important, especially in adults with CHD. The number of patients with a lack of an adequate acoustic window for transthoracic echocardiography is increasing with age. The need for regular follow-up examinations is high in patients with CHD. Therefore, especially Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging (CMR) with all its different options without the burden of radiation exposure is very beneficial and a good alternative to echocardiography and sometimes even better than echo. However, if mainly the correct depiction of the pathologic anatomy, especially after surgically corrected CHD, has to be evaluated or the patient is in a critical condition MDCT is the imaging modality of choice also in CHD. Of course, in these very young patients it is of utmost importance to use all methods to reduce radiation exposure. In a case based manner the pros an cons of the different imaging modalities and techniques available will be described during the refresher course. CHD after surgical correction like Tetralogy of Fallot and D-Transposition of the Great Arteries (TGA) will be covered as well as often accidentally discovered CHD like partially anomalous pulmonary venous return.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Learn some of the unique technical challenges associated with MR imaging of smaller joints in the body, and will be exposed to typical and atypical appearances of disorders in the hand, wrist, fingers, thumb, foot, and ankle.

Sub-Events

RCS04-01  Small Joint Technique

Participants
David A. Rubin, MD, Saint Louis, MO (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Hilary R. Umans, MD, Ardsley, NY (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Stacy E. Smith, MD, Weston, MA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Connie Y. Chang, MD, Boston, MA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Ogonna K. Nwawka, MD, New York, NY (Moderator) Research Grant, General Electric Company

For information about this presentation, contact:
rubinda@wustl.edu

RCS04-02  Ankle

Participants
Stacy E. Smith, MD, Weston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
rubinda@wustl.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To better understand the proper use of RF coils and patient positioning to maximize image quality and minimize imaging artifacts when performing MR of small joints in the body.

RCS04-03  Efficient High-Resolution MRI of Ankle Injuries: Comparison of a Novel 10-min 3D TSE Protocol against a 20-min 2D TSE Standard of Reference

Participants
Benjamin Fritz, MD, Zurich, Switzerland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Susanne Bensler, Zurich, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gaurav K. Thawata, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Steven E. Stern, Brisbane, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jan Fritz, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Scientific Advisor, Siemens AG; Scientific Advisor, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc; Speaker, Siemens AG

For information about this presentation, contact:
jfritz9@jhmi.edu

PURPOSE

To test the hypothesis that MRI of the ankle with a 4-fold accelerated 10-min 3D CAIPIRINHA SPACE prototype protocol is non-inferior to a 2-fold accelerated 2D TSE standard for the diagnosis of internal derangement.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Following institutional review board approval and informed consent, 70 symptomatic patients underwent ankle MRI using a 3T MRI system and boot-shaped surface coil. Six axial, sagittal and coronal IW and T2FS 2D TSE (20 min) and two sagittal isotropic IW and T2FS 3D TSE (10 min) pulse sequences were acquired. The novel 2x2-accelerated 3D SPACE TSE sequences used bi-directional parallel imaging and a CAIPIRINHA sampling pattern. The 70 2D/3D TSE data sets were separated into 140 anonymized and
randomized individual studies. In each of the 140 studies, two musculoskeletal radiologists independently evaluated 6 joints, 12 ligaments, 9 tendons, and 9 bones for integrity and diagnostic confidence. Descriptive statistics, inter-rater reliability, inter-modality concordance, and diagnostic confidence test were applied. A p-value of <0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS
The overall inter-rater reliability was high with > 80% of matching ratings. The rater agreement was significantly higher for 3D TSE (p<0.05). The degree of diagnostic concordance between 2D and 3D TSE was high with a Kendall's coefficient W for cartilage of 0.784, ligaments of 0.732, tendons of 0.810, and bone of 0.847. Raters diagnosed a total of 116 cartilage defects on 2D and 109 on 3D images, 35 ligament tears on 2D and 65 on 3D, 18 tendon tears on 2D and 20 on 3D, and 137 bone abnormalities on 2D and 149 on 3D. The disagreements between 2D and 3D diagnoses for cartilage, ligaments, tendons, and bones were 15.7%, 4.5%, 1.4%, and 5.5%, respectively. The readers' diagnostic confidence was significantly higher for 3D TSE (p<0.05).

CONCLUSION
A novel 10-min 3D CAIPIRINHA SPACE MRI protocol is at least equivalent for the diagnosis of internal derangement of the ankle when compared to a 20-min 2D TSE standard of reference. Rater concordance and confidence were significantly higher for 3D TSE studies, indicating a higher rater definitiveness and possibly increased accuracy.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Rapid 3D CAIPIRINHA SPACE TSE MRI is at least equivalent to a 2D TSE MRI reference standard for the diagnosis of internal ankle derangement and holds promise to substantially improve the efficiency of ankle MRI exams.

RCS04-04 MRI Evaluation of Midtarsal (Chopart) Joint Sprain in the Setting of Acute Ankle Injury

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:30AM - 9:40AM Room: S406B

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
William Walter, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Zehava S. Rosenberg, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Anna Hirschmann, MD, Basel, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Erin F. Alaia, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Elisabeth R. Garwood, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: william.walter@nyumc.org

PURPOSE
Midtarsal sprain is commonly misdiagnosed and may cause joint instability and chronic pain. Our study describes the normal MRI appearance of Chopart joint, determines patterns and frequency of osseous and ligamentous injuries, and evaluates prospective diagnosis and interobserver agreement for diagnosing midtarsal sprains in patients with acute ankle injuries.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Two patient cohorts were created based on retrospective PACS searches (2/2014-8/2016): atraumatic controls and patients who obtained MRIs <8 weeks from ankle injury. MRIs were retrospectively reviewed in consensus for midtarsal sprains. Two radiologists independently reviewed the cases for midtarsal ligament and bony injuries, with attention to the dorsal calcaneocuboid, bifurcate, short and long plantar, and dorsal talonavicular ligaments. Interobserver agreement (kappa) was calculated. Prospective radiology reports and interobserver agreement were reviewed.

RESULTS
MRIs were reviewed from 47 patients with acute ankle injury (26 female, 21 male; mean age = 35 years, range 19-80). MRIs of 16 controls were also reviewed. Normal dorsal calcaneocuboid and calcaneocuboid component of the bifurcate ligaments were variably seen. The remaining normal ligaments were always seen. 11 patients (23%) had midtarsal sprain (8 acute/subacute, 1 probable, and 2 old). Six (67%) of the 9 recent sprains had concomitant lateral collateral ligament injury. 89% of osseous injuries were reported prospectively but 83% of ligament injuries were missed. Substantial interobserver agreement (kappas = 0.62-0.81) was achieved for diagnosis of midtarsal sprain.

CONCLUSION
Midtarsal sprains are commonly associated with acute ankle and lateral collateral ligament injuries. Presently, the entity is often unrecognized by musculoskeletal radiologists. Greater familiarity with the MRI spectrum of ligamentous and osseous injury at Chopart joint is important for accurate diagnosis and appropriate clinical management.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Midtarsal sprains are often clinically misdiagnosed and overlooked on imaging. Radiologists should consider the diagnosis, especially in patients who have failed conservative management for presumed lateral ankle sprain and it should be sought in all lateral ankle sprains. Although conservative management is most common, surgical repair has been reported in the literature and shows promise to address chronic instability following midtarsal sprain.

Honored Educators
Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Zehava S. Rosenberg, MD - 2014 Honored Educator

RCS04-05 Regional Variations of Ankle and Hindfoot Cartilage T2 Mapping Normative Values in Asymptomatic Subjects at 3.0 T MRI

...
Ligament Evaluation of the Hind and Midfoot: Better Depiction by using Dixon Method in Ankle MRI

PURPOSE
To establish joint-specific methodology and baseline T2 values for ankle/hindfoot joint cartilage in asymptomatic subjects for clinical application in detecting ankle/hindfoot cartilage degeneration.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Unilateral ankle scans with sagittal plane T2 mapping (TR: 1810 ms, TE: 10.7, 21.4, 32.1, 42.8, 53.5 ms; voxel size: 0.47×0.47×2.0 mm) were acquired at 3.0 T in 30 asymptomatic subjects, aged 23 - 64 years, with the ankle in neutral. All subjects provided informed consent and completed a subjective ankle symptom and function questionnaire and clinical exam. Images were manually segmented by two raters (a 3rd year medical student and a musculoskeletal radiologist) to separate the cartilage surfaces (tibiotalar, middle and posterior talocalcaneal, talonavicular, calcaneocuboid; proximal and distal articular surfaces). Regional median T2 was calculated for each subject and then the means and standard deviations of all subject medians were found. A 2-sample t-test was used to test for significant differences in mean T2* between regions. The anterior talocalcaneal joints were not analyzed due to small segmented volume and inconsistent visualization.

RESULTS
The tibial-side tibiotalar cartilage had the lowest mean T2 (39±3 ms) and was significantly different than the tibiotalar talar-side, posterior talocalcaneal, middle talocalcaneal calcaneal-side, and calcaneocuboid calcaneal-side regions. The middle talocalcaneal calcaneal-side cartilage had the highest mean T2 (44±6 ms) and was significantly different than the talonavicular and tibial-side tibiotalar cartilage. Significant differences were also found between the tibiotalar talar-side cartilage and the talonavicular navicular-side cartilage.

CONCLUSION
Baseline T2 values for ankle/hindfoot joint cartilage regions were established. Mean T2 differed significantly for several ankle/hindfoot joint cartilage regions. These differences in normative ankle/hindfoot cartilage mean T2 should be considered when using T2 mapping to evaluate for ankle/hindfoot cartilage degeneration.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
T2 mapping may enable early cartilage degeneration detection. Regional differences in asymptomatic ankles/hindfeet should be considered when using T2 mapping to evaluate patients.

RC504-06 Ligament Evaluation of the Hind and Midfoot: Better Depiction by using Dixon Method in Ankle MRI

PURPOSE
To determine if ankle magnetic resonance (MR) imaging using Dixon technique helps to depict hind and midfoot ligaments compared with those achieved without using Dixon technique.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
From July to December 2015 ankle MRI using Dixon technique of 48 ankles was obtained from 25 asymptomatic healthy volunteers. Twenty-three ligaments from hind and midfoot were chosen for evaluation. Two experienced reviewers separately rated the depiction of 23 ligaments from 7 sequences: axial T1-weighted image, axial, coronal, and sagittal T2-weighted Dixon in-phase image (represented as conventional T2-weighted image) and water phase image (represented as conventional fat-suppressed T2-weighted image). The images were divided in to two sets. Set 1 was MRI using Dixon technique which composed of all 7 sequences. Set 2 represented conventional MRI composed of subsets with 4 different sequences including 2 nonfat-suppressed and 2 fat-suppressed plane. Ligaments were divided in to two groups. Major ligament included ATFL, CFL, PTFL, Lisfranc ligament, deltoid ligament, spring ligament. Other ligaments were categorized as minor ligament. The depiction rate was calculated using generalized estimating equations.

RESULTS
The depiction rate was significantly higher on set 1 compared with set 2; 91.3% versus 73.2 %, respectively. This was consistently
observed for major ligament; 96.4% versus 76.1% (p<0.005). In set 2, the depiction rate was higher for subset with nonfat-suppressed axial and sagittal plane compared with those with axial and sagittal plane and coronal and sagittal plane (82.7%, 77.6%, 70.7%, respectively).

CONCLUSION

For better depiction of hind and midfoot ligaments, all three axial, coronal and sagittal plane with non-fat suppressed sequences are required. The Ankle MRI using Dixon technique yielded better depiction rate of hind and midfoot ligaments by supplying both nonfat-suppressed and fat-suppressed sequences in single scan.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Imaging of hind and midfoot ligament has few important points. Since ligaments of ankle and foot vary in their direction the optimization of plane of imaging is important. In addition, choosing right sequences are essential. By applying Dixon technique we can obtain multidirection multisquences in given time compared with conventional MR and this enables better delineation of ligaments of hind and midfoot.

RC504-07  Foot

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:00AM - 10:20AM Room: S406B

Participants
Hilary R. Umans, MD, Ardsley, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To review optimal MRI technique in imaging the distal forefoot. 2) To review normal anatomy and MRI appearance of the Hallucal-Sesamoid Complex and Metatarsophalangeal joints. 3) To review the etiology, clinical symptoms, physical exam findings and MRI correlates of Lesser Metatarsophalangeal Joint Plantar Plate tear and Turf Toe. 4) To review the spectrum of painful soft tissue masses that may occur around the metatarsophalangeal joints and toes and their MRI appearance. 5) To review the spectrum of other painful conditions that affect the metatarsophalangeal joint region and hallucal sesamoids and their MRI imaging findings. 6) To review the relevant role of radiographs, ultrasound and computed tomography in diagnosis of distal forefoot pathology.

RC504-08  Wrist

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 10:50AM Room: S406B

Participants
Laura W. Bancroft, MD, Orlando, FL (Presenter) Author with royalties, Wolters Kluwer nv

For information about this presentation, contact:
laurel.bancroft.md@flhosp.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Review normal anatomy of the triangular fibrocartilage complex, intrinsic and extrinsic ligaments, and tendons on the wrist. 2) Evaluate pathology of the bones, TFCC, ligaments and tendons.

RC504-09  Magnetic Resonance Arthrography of the Wrist: Does Injection of the Distal Radioulnar Joint Alter Management?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: S406B

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Nathaniel B. Meyer, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Corrie M. Yablon, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yoav Morag, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jon A. Jacobson, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, BioClinica, Inc; Royalties, Reed Elsevier; ; ;
Steven Haase, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
nbreyer@med.umich.edu

PURPOSE

Magnetic resonance arthrography (MRA) of the wrist is commonly performed with a single radiocarpal joint (RCJ) injection dilute gadolinium (Gd) contrast. At our institution, if no contrast extends from the RCJ into the distal radioulnar joint (DRUJ) through the triangular fibrocartilage (TFC), then an additional injection of the DRUJ using iodinated contrast is performed to assess for a partial non-communicating, or one-way valve full thickness tear of the TFC. Although the literature has shown DRUJ injections improve the detection of such tears, it is unknown whether this alters surgical management. The aim of this retrospective study was to see if a clinical benefit is derived from the inclusion of a DRUJ injection in wrist MRA.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

The radiology database was searched for all wrist MRA's performed from January 2011 - May 2016. Fluoroscopic arthrogram reports were reviewed for findings of contrast extension through the TFC from the radiocarpal injection. MRA reports were reviewed on patients who subsequently underwent wrist arthroscopy or open surgical exploration. The presence of all types of TFCC tears was noted, including non-communicating peripheral tears extending from the DRU into the TFCC. Findings were correlated with surgical reports and interventions were noted.

RESULTS

A total of 303 patients underwent wrist MRA. Thirty-five of 303 patients underwent wrist arthroscopy or open surgical exploration. Twenty
A total of 282 patients underwent wrist MRA. Thirty-five of 282 patients underwent wrist arthroscopy or open exploration. Twenty-one of 35 surgical patients had DRUJ injections in addition to a RCJ injection. Of these, 5 patients had suspected non-communicating peripheral TFCC tears with possible extension to the DRUJ on MRA. Two of these 5 patients went on to surgical repair of the peripheral tear; however, both of these patients’ tears were identified on arthroscopy using a radiocarpal portal. In no cases was the DRUJ inspected arthroscopically.

**CONCLUSION**

Our preliminary data suggests that DRUJ injection during wrist MRA does not alter surgical management. All surgical findings via open repair or radiocarpal arthroscopy were identified on single compartment RCJ injection.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Distal radioulnar joint injection does not alter surgical management in patients with suspected TFCC injury and can be omitted during MRA of the wrist.

**Participants**

Mathieu Boily, MD, Montreal, QC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Rehana Jaffer, MD, Montreal, QC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Emilie Sandman, Montreal, QC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Alison C. Simioni, PhD, Westmount, QC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Paul Martineau, MD, Montreal, QC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: mathieu.boily@mcgill.ca

**PURPOSE**

Ulnar-sided wrist pain is a common presenting complaint. Determining the specific cause of ulnar-sided wrist pain is a challenge, largely due to the intricacy of the wrist’s anatomy. One possible cause of ulnar-sided wrist pain is primary damage to the dorsal ulnotriquetral (DUT) ligament. Here, we tested this hypothesis. First, we identified a subgroup of patients with DUT ligament injury (confirmed at surgery) to devise specific MRI criteria for primary DUT ligament injury. Then, we retrospectively examined wrist arthrogram studies, using the aforementioned MRI criteria to detect the existence of primary DUT ligament pathology.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Seventy-four MRI wrist arthrogram studies (46 male) were examined. Two fellowship trained musculoskeletal radiologists evaluated the arthograms independently, without knowledge of previous clinical notes, MRI or surgical reports. Each study was examined for the following criteria: 1) DUT ligament abnormality (i.e. thickening, increased signal), 2) localized ulnar-sided wrist synovitis, 3) focal triquetral bone marrow edema, and 4) adjacent triquetral bone erosion. Other ulnar-sided wrist abnormalities were noted.

**RESULTS**

Abnormal DUT ligament was detected in 36.5% (27/74) of the wrist arthrogram studies. Of the 27 abnormal DUT ligament arthograms, 7% (2/27) showed combined findings of localized ulnar-sided synovitis, adjacent triquetral bone marrow edema and erosion, suggesting primary DUT ligament pathology. In contrast, 93% (25/27) showed other ulnar-sided pathology (e.g. triangular fibrocartilage (13/25), extensor carpi ulnaris (5/25) pathology or a combination of both (7/25)) and were free of synovitis, triquetral bone marrow edema and erosion, suggestive of secondary or reactive DUT ligament pathology. MRI’s were normal in 15/74 cases. Interobserver agreement was very good (K=0.89)

**CONCLUSION**

These findings argue that primary isolated injury to the DUT ligament is an uncommon, yet distinct source of ulnar-sided wrist pain. Secondary DUT ligament abnormalities are more common and associated with triangular fibrocartilage and extensor carpi ulnaris pathology.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Primary and secondary DUT abnormalities can be identified on MR arthograms. Primary DUT injury has specific clinical and MRI findings and should be included in the differential diagnosis of ulnar sided wrist pain. Its diagnosis is important as surgical intervention may be indicated in some cases.

**Participants**

Rosemary J. Klecker, MD, Columbus, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: klecker@ccf.org

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) To review the normal anatomy of the fingers including the pulley and capsule ligaments and the tendons. 2) To review MR Imaging technique of fingers. 3) To review etiology, clinical symptoms and physical findings with MR Imaging correlation of ligament, tendon and bone pathology. 4) To review the spectrum of painful conditions that affect the fingers. 5) To review the relevant and complimentary role of radiographs, ultrasound, and computed tomography in the diagnosis of pathological conditions of the finger.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To describe relevant normal anatomy of the thumb including tendons, ligaments and pulleys. 2) To review MR Imaging technique of the thumb. 3) To improve knowledge of common pathologies affecting the thumb including trauma (tendon and ligaments - Stener's lesion), arthropathies, inflammatory conditions and tumors. 4) To describe how other imaging modalities (ultrasound, plain films, CT) can be complimentary to assist in diagnosing pathology of the thumb.
PURPOSE
Following aggressive chemo-radiation, a significant challenge in brain tumors is distinguishing pseudo-progression (PsP), a temporary radiation-induced treatment effect, from tumor recurrence (TR). On conventional MRI, PsP closely mimics the appearance of TR, making their visual identification challenging. It is suggested that PsP causes a pronounced local inflammatory tissue response due to inherent and radiotherapy-induced capillary permeability, leading to more pronounced edema. Unfortunately, guidelines set by RANO/Macdonald’s criteria are based solely on 2-dimensional (2D) measurements of the enhancing tumor alone, and do not capture subtle morphometric differences in the edema component across PsP and TR. In this work, we hypothesized that quantitative 3D shape features (e.g. roundness, spherical radius, flatness, compactness) obtained from the edema component contribute to morphometric differences across PsP and TR, and may help distinguish them on routine MRI.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
33 MRI studies (Gd-T1w, T2w, FLAIR) were acquired from an IRB approved study (11 PsP, 22 TR cases). Co-registration, bias correction, and intensity standardization were first performed. Expert delineation of enhancing lesion was performed on T1w, and of peritumoral edema on T2w and FLAIR. 14 shape features, including volume, major and minor axis lengths, eccentricity, elongation, orientation, perimeter, roundness, spherical radius, flatness, compactness, were then computed from enhancing tumor and edema regions for all subjects. Finally, Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test was employed to identify the statistically significant features between PsP and TR.

RESULTS
Compactness in edema component showed significant differences between the two groups (p=0.05). Mean and standard deviation of the edema compactness were found to be 2.9 +/- 0.63 and 2.4 +/- 0.48 for TR and PsP groups respectively.

CONCLUSION
Differences in compactness of the edema region were reported between PsP and TR in this preliminary study. These morphometric
differences may be attributed to pronounced edema in PsP due to increased inflammation, leading to less compact lesion characteristics.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Reliable distinction of PsP from TR would allow for early identification of patients with TR who are subject to "wait-and-watch" as their tumor continues to grow, while avoiding overtreatment in PsP.

**RC505-03  The Role of Apparent Diffusion Coefficient in Patients with Choroid Plexus Tumors**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:10AM - 9:20AM Room: E451B

Participants

Tomoaki Sasaki, MD, Iowa City, IA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Toshio Moritani, MD, PhD, Iowa City, IA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aristides A. Capizzano, MD, Iowa City, IA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yutaka Toda, Asahikawa, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Patricia A. Kirby, Iowa City, IA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masahiro Oya, Asahikawa, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Koji Takahashi, MD, Asahikawa, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
tomoaki-sasaki@uiowa.edu

**PURPOSE**

The aim of this study is to explore the role of apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) as a predictor of outcome for choroid plexus tumors.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

We retrospectively analyzed ADC maps in 14 patients histologically proven with 8 choroid plexus papillomas (CPP, WHO grade 1), 3 atypical choroid plexus papillomas (aCPP, grade 2), and 3 choroid plexus carcinomas (CPC, grade 3). Mean ADC and tumor volume were assessed with the WHO grades using Spearman rank test, Kruskal-Wallis test, ROC analysis, and multiple linear regression analysis. Moreover, we performed Log-rank test to determine survival.

**RESULTS**

The median mean ADCs were 1.82 x 10-3 mm2/s in the CPP, 1.26 x 10-3 mm2/s in the aCPP, and 0.983 x 10-3 mm2/s in the CPC, respectively (Spearman rank coefficient r = 0.741, P = 0.002; Kruskal-Wallis test, P = 0.028). The median tumor volumes were 1.22 x 104 mm3 in the CPP, 1.30 x 104 mm3 in the aCPP, and 8.37 x 104 mm3 in the CPC, respectively (Spearman rank coefficient r = 0.650, P = 0.012; Kruskal-Wallis test, P = 0.033). The post-hoc tests revealed the significant differences between the CPP and CPC (P = 0.040 in the mean ADC, p = 0.028 in the tumor volume, respectively). The ROC analyses demonstrated the cutoff ADC value, 1.38 x 10-3 mm2/s, showed sensitivity 0.833 and specificity 1.00 for aCPP, sensitivity 1.00 and specificity 0.818 for CPC, respectively. In the tumor volume, the ROC showed the cutoff value, 1.30 x 104 mm3, to diagnose CPC with sensitivity 0.833 and specificity 1.00 for aCPP, sensitivity 1.00 and specificity 0.818 for CPC, respectively. In the tumor volume, the ROC showed the cutoff value, 4.39 x 104 mm3, to diagnose CPC with sensitivity 1.00 and specificity 1.00. The multiple linear regression analysis demonstrated both the mean ADC (β = 0.582, P = 0.002) and tumor volume (β = 0.499, P = 0.005) significantly contributed to the WHO grades (Adjusted R2 0.769, P = 0.005). The mean follow-up period was 52 months. Three patients (1 aCPP and 2 CPC) died of their diseases during the follow-up period. The Log-rank test revealed the cutoff ADC value, 1.38x10-3 mm2/s, or lower presented significantly worse prognosis (P = 0.007).

**CONCLUSION**

The mean ADC negatively and tumor volume positively correlated with WHO grade in the choroid plexus tumors. Both ADC and tumor volume contributed to the WHO grade. The lower ADC could be an adverse prognostic factor.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

A combination of ADC and tumor volume could distinguish the WHO grades in choroid plexus tumors. In addition to the WHO grades, lower ADC value could be an adverse prognostic factor.

**RC505-04  Comparison of Dynamic Contrast Enhanced (DCE) and Dynamic Susceptibility Contrast (DSC) in Differentiating Tumor Recurrence and Radiation Necrosis in High Grade Gliomas**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:20AM - 9:30AM Room: E451B

Participants

Nader Z. Zakhari, MBBCh, Ottawa, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Tacchone, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carlos H. Torres, MD,FRCP, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Santanu Chakraborty, FRCR, FRCP, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Grant, Bayer AG Grant, General Electric Company
John Sinclair, MD, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thanh Nguyen, MD, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, GE;
Gerard Jansen, MD, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
John Woulfe, MD, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gregory O. Cron, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rebecca Thomhill, PhD, Ottawa, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

The appearance of a new enhancing lesion after surgery and chemoradiation for high grade glioma (HGG) presents a common diagnostic dilemma. We compare the diagnostic accuracy of DCE and DSC in differentiating tumor recurrence (TR) from radiation necrosis (RN) in this clinical scenario.
METHOD AND MATERIALS

We prospectively enrolled 98 consecutive HGG patients with a new enhancing lesion on post-treatment MRI. Each patient underwent a 3T MR examination including DCE, DSC sequences. The lesions were classified as TR and RN based on histopathology or clinical/imaging follow-up. A neuropathologist identified the percentage of TR and RN in each surgical lesion. We performed hotspot and histogram quantitative analysis of CBV, corrected CBV, ktrans, AUC, Vp and ADC maps using a commercial software (Olea Sphere 1, Olea Medical). Ratio (lesion/white matter) was also obtained. Differences between the two patient groups were assessed via Mann-Whitney U test. ROC curve analysis was also performed. Correlation coefficient was used to express the correlation between TR percentage and perfusion parameters.

RESULTS

Thirty-two patients were excluded due to inadequate follow up or technical limitation. Total of 68 lesions (37 TR, 28 RN, 3 equal proportions of TR and RN), 43 lesions were surgically resected. TR had significantly higher CBV (p=0.01), corrected CBV (p=0.03), CBV ratio (p=0.02), corrected CBV ratio (p=0.02), AUC ratio (p=0.02) than RN on hot spot analysis with ROC area under the curve 0.69 (p=0.0049), 0.67 (p=0.02), 0.67 (p=0.02), 0.68 (p=0.01), 0.67 (p=0.02) and 0.67 (p=0.01) respectively. On histogram analysis, TR had significantly higher CBV and corrected CBV maximal value (p=0.02, p=0.01) compared with RN. There is correlation between the TR % and corrected CBV (r=0.31, p=0.049), CBV (r=0.35, p=0.02) and AUC ratio (r=0.52, p=0.0005). No significant difference or correlation seen for the rest of the maps.

CONCLUSION

MR perfusion parameters assessing the blood volume (CBV, corr CBV, Vp) are more useful than leakage measurement in differentiating TR and RN. Permeability MR derived Ktrans did not show significant difference between the two groups nor significant correlation with TR percentage.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The results of this study suggest that blood volume measurements from DSC or DCE are more useful than DCE derived permeability measurements (Ktrans) in differentiating TR and RN.

Honored Educators

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RC505-05 High Resolution Two and Three Dimensional Fast Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopic Imaging of Brain Tumors at 7 T

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:30AM - 9:40AM Room: E451B

Participants

Stephan Gruber, MD, Vienna, Austria (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Gilbert Hangel, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Eva Heckova, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bernhard Strasser, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michal Povazan, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Siegfried Trattnig, MD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Wolfgang Bogner, MSc, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
stephan@nmr.at

PURPOSE

Magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (MRSI) of the brain allows to map several metabolites and provide complementary metabolic information to the conventional MR imaging methods. High field systems (7 T) offer increased SNR and spectral resolution which can be transformed to increased spatial resolution, better characterization of overlapping metabolites and/or acceleration of the measurement. With accelerated 2D/3D-FID-MRSI at 7 T metabolic maps of eight different metabolites can be obtained in clinical feasible measurement times. In this study, we applied accelerated MRSI with ultrashort acquisition delays (TE*) of 1.5ms in 9 patients with brain tumors.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

9 patients with glioma (6m/3f, age:42±5) were measured with 2D/3D-FID-MRSI (8/1 patients) at 7T (7T Magnetom, Siemens, Germany) using a 32-channel head coil. A 5-fold accelerated 2D-FID-MRSI sequence with 64×64 phase encoding steps, FOV=220×220mm², TR=600ms, TE*=1.5ms, in plane voxel size 3.4×3.4 mm², and a slice thickness of 10 mm was used (scan time 6min). One patient was measured with accelerated 3D-FID-MRSI (Hadamard encoded; 4 slices 0.8 cm thick, TE*s= 1.3, 2.3, 3.3, 4.3 ms; scan time 13.3 min). Metabolic maps were created based on results from LCModel.

RESULTS

Good data quality was achieved from all patients measured at 7T. Compared to techniques using pre-localization techniques (e.g. STEAM, PRESS) FID-CSI allows to acquire whole slices. The high matrix size and hamming filtering prevented fat contamination from the skull. With the high in-plane resolution of 3.4×3.4 mm² metabolic maps showing anatomical details could be created. In all patients, tNAA was reduced in glioma. tCho was increased in all patients, except in the patient with diffuse astrocytoma. In addition, we found alternations in several (j-coupled) resonances such as myo-Inositol, glutamate, glutamine and glycine with low CRLBs and highlights the potential of fast clinical FID-MRSI at 7T in tumor patients.
CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Accelerated, full-slice, high-resolution FID-MRSI with ultrashort TE* at 7T unveils the potential of clinical MRSI in tumor patients and neurologic studies in general.

RC505-06  WHO Decided to Reclassify Brain Tumors?
Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:40AM - 10:10AM Room: E451B

Participants
Soonmee Cha, MD, San Francisco, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Succinctly review the main highlights of 2016 WHO CNS Tumor Classification focusing on new or restructured CNS tumors. 2) Become familiar with several key molecular markers that define specific CNS tumor entities. 3) Discuss imaging relevance of the new or restructured CNS tumors. 4) Present importance of integrated diagnosis of CNS tumors and the role of imaging in the molecular era of tumor diagnosis and classification.

RC505-07  How Should Radiogenomics Influence Image Interpretation?
Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:20AM - 10:50AM Room: E451B

Participants
Rivka R. Colen, MD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Research Grant, General Electric Company;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand and review the literature on radiogenomics focusing on the predictions of key genomic markers such as MGMT, EGFR, IDH1, etc. 2) Obtain basic knowledge on the potential clinical radiogenomic biomarkers. 3) Understand the use of 2HG MRS for evaluation of IDH1 mutation. 4) Interpreting imaging in the era of genomics and radiogenomics.

ABSTRACT
Radiogenomics is the linkage of imaging characteristics with the genomic profile of the tumor or tissue. Currently, imaging is typically reviewed in isolation of the genomic profile of the patient. However, with the use of genomics for stratification into molecular-targeted clinical trials, use for prognosis, and evaluation of likely response, imaging reads and analysis in the context specific important genomic markers is important.

RC505-08  Assessment of Tissue Heterogeneity Using MR Textural Analysis for Grading Gliomas
Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: E451B

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Austin Ditmer, Cincinnati, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Bin Zhang, PhD, Cincinnati, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Taimur Shujaat, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrew A. Pavlina, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Nicholas Luibrand, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mary F. Gaskill-Shipley, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Achala S. Vagal, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd

For information about this presentation, contact:
ditmerad@mail.uc.edu

PURPOSE
Textural analysis can quantify variations in surface intensity or patterns, including some that are imperceptible to the human visual system. Our objective was to determine the diagnostic accuracy of textural analysis (TA) in differentiating high from low-grade gliomas by assessing tumor heterogeneity.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Patients with a histopathological diagnosis of glioma and preoperative 3T MRI imaging were included in this retrospective study. A region of interest enclosing the largest cross-sectional area of the tumor was manually delineated on post contrast T1 images. TA was assessed with a commercially available research software (TexRAD Ltd, Cambridge, UK) using a filtration-histogram technique. The histogram parameters including mean pixel intensity, standard deviation of the pixel histogram (SD), entropy, mean of the positive pixels (MPP), skewness (asymmetry), and kurtosis (peakness) were analyzed at various spatial scaling factors (SSF) ranging from 0-6 mm. The parameters were correlated with WHO glioma grade using Spearman correlation. Areas under the curve (AUC) were calculated using ROC curve analysis to distinguish tumor grades.

RESULTS
Of a total of 94 patients, 14 had WHO low-grade gliomas (LGG) (Gr I = 2, Gr II =12) and 80 had WHO high-grade gliomas (HGG) (Gr III = 17, Gr IV = 63). TA parameters including mean, SD, MPP, entropy and kurtosis showed significant differences between glioma grades for different filters, most prominently at SSF 2 mm with lower values in LGG vs. HGG (p<0.001). The correlation between the glioma grades and HGG vs. LGG for all parameters except skewness for SSF 2 mm was significant (p<0.001) (Image). Diagnostic ability for TA to differentiate between the different sub-groups (grade II-IV) at SSF 2 mm was also significant. LGG and HGG were best-discriminated using mean of 2 mm fine texture scale, with a sensitivity and specificity of 93% and 86 % (AUC of 0.90).

CONCLUSION
Quantitative measurement of heterogeneity using textural analysis can discriminate high versus low-grade gliomas.
**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Textural analysis can be a complimentary tool for lesion characterization, particularly where conventional MR features may not be sufficient.

**RC505-09  A CAD System to Track Brain Metastases on MRI Over Time**

**Participants**
Michel Bilello, MD, PhD, Philadelphia, PA *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

Interpreting serial brain MRI studies can be a tedious and error-prone task for the neuroradiologist, in both qualitative and quantitative assessment of change in metastatic disease load. This is particularly relevant as gamma knife radiotherapy is becoming widely used to treat metastases, and it is therefore critical to report response to treatment and possibly new metastases accurately. These limitations and opportunities highlight the need for the development of a computer-aided detection (CAD) system to detect and quantify changes in brain metastatic disease over time.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Brain MRI images were acquired from 15 patients with known metastatic disease who had undergone gamma knife therapy, for a total of 17 cases with current and prior studies. The system applies a pre-processing pipeline to the T2/FLAIR and postgadolinium T1 sequences of both prior and current studies, including coregistration, skull-stripping, and intensity normalization. The program then generates forward and backward difference maps on each modality, highlighting interval increase or decrease in lesion load on T1 postgad, and interval change in abnormal signal (representing vasogenic edema or treatment-related changes) on T2/FLAIR respectively. Detected changes are color-coded and displayed on subtraction maps. The program takes 2 to 3 minutes to run on a desktop Linux workstation. Performance, including sensitivity and rate of false positive detection, was assessed by comparison with a human expert.

**RESULTS**

Results demonstrate a sensitivity around 95% for new/progressed enhancing lesions on postgadolinium T1 images, 95% for new/progressed areas of abnormal T2 signal on T2/FLAIR, 82% for resolved/improved enhancing lesions on postgadolinium T1, and 86% for resolved/improved areas of abnormal T2 signal on T2/FLAIR. False positives occurred mainly in the extracranial structures such as skull base and orbits, and were easily discarded.

**CONCLUSION**

This preliminary work demonstrates the feasibility of a CAD system to monitor changes in both abnormal T2 signal and enhancing lesions associated with metastatic disease in the brain.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

A CAD system that helps monitor temporal changes in brain metastases on MRI would improve clinical care through increased reproducibility and accuracy, and shorter turn-around time over human-only interpretation.

**Awards**

Student Travel Stipend Award

**RC505-11  Application of Machine Learning Algorithm and ADC Histogram Profile for Differentiation of Posterior Cranial Fossa Brain Tumors**

**Participants**
Seyedmehdi Payabvash, MD, San Francisco, CA *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose
Tanik Tihan, San Francisco, CA *(Abstract Co-Author)* Nothing to Disclose
Soonmee Cha, MD, San Francisco, CA *(Abstract Co-Author)* Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
spayab@gmail.com

**PURPOSE**

To apply machine learning algorithm for differentiation of posterior cranial fossa brain tumors using ADC histogram variables and structural MR imaging characteristics.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

All patients with intra-axial/intra-ventricular posterior cranial fossa tumors, and surgical pathology diagnosis (2004-2015), were included. The ADC percentile values of solid tumor component were calculated. For machine learning analysis, decision tree algorithm was applied to identify specific ADC and imaging variables to identify each specific tumor.

**RESULTS**

A total of 256 patients were included with histologic tumor subtypes listed in Table 1. Medulloblastomas had the lowest, and Pilocytic astrocytomas had the highest ADC values (Figure 1). Separate decision tree analyses identified different ADC histogram variables, age cut offs, enhancement patterns, and tumor textures that could differentiate specific tumor types. A 5th percentile ADC value<700×10^-6mm^2/s identified all *medulloblastomas* *(p<0.001)*; and a minimum ADC value<550×10^-6mm^2/s identified all *atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumors* (ATRTs) *(p=0.021)*. The majority (31/43) of patients with *pilocytic astrocytomas* were <25 years old (YO), and all were <47 YO *(p<0.001)*. But all patients with *metastasis* were >30 YO, and the majority (53/65) were >47 YO *(p<0.001)*. Also, 7/8 patients with *lymphoma* were >55 YO *(p=0.003)*. A homogenous enhancement pattern *(p<0.001)*, and cystic texture *(p=0.025)* could identify hemangioblastomas. All lower grade gliomas and astrocytomas had T2 hyperintense solid component *(p<0.001). A 4th ventricular location (25/27) was predictor of *ependymomas* *(p<0.001)*, but not of *medulloblastomas*. 

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**Awards**

Student Travel Stipend Award
Five of 6 subependymomas ($p<0.001$) and all choroid plexus papillomas ($n=4$, $p<0.001$) were localized to the 4th ventricle floor or obex. However, all 7 anaplastic astrocytomas, and 6 glioblastomas originate from brainstem or cerebellar hemispheres ($p=0.001$).

**CONCLUSION**

Machine learning decision tree algorithms can help differentiate brain tumors based on ADC histogram variables and imaging characteristics. Specifically, quantitative assessment of the highly cellular component in posterior cranial fossa brain tumors represented by lower percentile ADC values can identify medulloblastomas and ATRT.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Radiologists can use decision tree algorithms to determine main imaging characteristics for identification of tumor type and formulating the differential diagnoses.

**RC505-12  Deep Learning and Traditional Machine Learning for Radiogenomics**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 12:00PM Room: E451B

Participants
Bradley J. Erickson, MD, PhD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Stockholder, OneMedNet Corporation; Stockholder, VoiceIt Technologies, LLC; Stockholder, FlowSigma; Research award, nVIDIA Corporation

For information about this presentation, contact:

bje@mayo.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Become familiar with the state of the art of deep learning applied to medical imaging. 2) Learn the distinction between traditional machine learning methods and deep learning. 3) Learn the capabilities of deep learning to identify genomic and response properties of tumors.
**Head & Neck College Bowl: A Game Show (Case-Based Competition)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E450B

**Participants**

C. Douglas Phillips, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Stockholder, MedSolutions, Inc Consultant, Guerbet SA
Richard H. Wiggins III, MD, Salt Lake City, UT (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Tabassum A. Kennedy, MD, Madison, WI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Review the normal imaging anatomy of the head and neck. 2) Identify imaging pathologies of the head and neck. 3) Describe the important imaging differentials of pathologies of the head and neck.

**ABSTRACT**

This interactive session will use RSNA Diagnosis Live™. Please bring your charged mobile wireless device (phone, tablet or laptop) to participate. Head & Neck College Bowl: A Diagnosis Live Game Show 1) Review the normal imaging anatomy of the head and neck. 2) Identify imaging pathologies of the head and neck. 3) Describe the important imaging differentials of pathologies of the head and neck. The head and neck region has some of the most intricate anatomy of the human body. This refresher course will review the complex anatomy of the head and neck, such as the cervical soft tissues, orbit, skull base, temporal bone, and cranial nerves, as well as the imaging techniques to best evaluate this region. The anatomy and normal imaging appearances will be described and reviewed. You will laugh, you will cry, you will like it more than Cats.

**Honored Educators**

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A Case-based Audience Participation Session (Genitourinary) (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: N226

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75
FDA

Discussions may include off-label uses.

Participants
William W. Mayo-Smith, MD, Boston, MA (Coordinator) Author with royalties, Reed Elsevier;
William W. Mayo-Smith, MD, Boston, MA (Moderator) Author with royalties, Reed Elsevier;
Andrea G. Rockall, MRCP, FRCR, London, United Kingdom (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Christine O. Menias, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
menias.christine@mayo.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) The participant will be introduced to a series of Genitourinary case studies via an interactive team game approach designed to encourage 'active' consumption of educational content. 2) The participant will be able to use their mobile wireless device (tablet, phone, laptop) to electronically respond to various Genitourinary case challenges; participants will be able to monitor their individual and team performance in real time. 3) The attendee will receive a personalized self-assessment report via email that will review the case material presented during the session along with individual and team performance.

ABSTRACT
The extremely popular audience participation educational experience is back! GU Diagnosis Live is an expert-moderated session featuring a series of interactive Genitourinary case studies that will challenge radiologists' diagnostic skills and knowledge. Building on last year's successful Diagnosis Live premiere, GU Diagnosis Live is a lively, fast-paced game format: participants will be automatically assigned to teams who will then use their personal mobile devices to test their knowledge of GU radiology in a fast-paced session that will be both educational and entertaining. After the session, attendees will receive a personalized self-assessment report via email that will review the case material presented during the session, along with individual and team performance. This interactive session will use RSNA Diagnosis Live™. Please bring your charged mobile wireless device (phone, tablet or laptop) to participate.

Honored Educators
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Emergency Radiology Series: Current Imaging of the Acute Abdomen

RC508-01 Imaging of Acute Pancreatitis

Participants
Michael N. Patlas, MD, FRCP, Hamilton, ON (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
John J. Hines JR, MD, New Hyde Park, NY (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Douglas S. Katz, MD, Mineola, NY (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Mariano Scaglione, MD, Castel Volturno, Italy (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Ferco H. Berger, MD, Toronto, ON (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
patlas@hhsc.ca
jhines@northwell.edu
dkatz@winthrop.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review the appropriate terminology that should be implemented when describing glandular and peri-glandular findings in acute pancreatitis, following the revision of the Atlanta classification. 2) Identify the importance of glandular necrosis in defining the prognosis of acute pancreatitis. 3) Illustrate specific situations where MR can be a valuable tool in the evaluation of acute pancreatitis.

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RC508-02 Abdominal Tomogram: Ultra-Low Dose CT of the Abdomen Has Replaced Abdominal Plain Films in the Emergency Department

Participants
Patrick Rogalla, MD, Toronto, ON (Presenter) Institutional Research Grant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
Tanya Spiegelberg, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
James Hong, RT, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sam Sabbah, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Silvio G. Bruni, MD, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Janet Pereira-Ross, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Joanna Talotta, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Conrin Burton, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jerry Plastino, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christin Farrell, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
Bernice E. Hoppel, PhD, Vernon Hills, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
Ravi Menezes, PhD, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
patrik.rogalla@uhn.ca

PURPOSE
To analyse the impact of replacing abdominal plain films (APF) in the Emergency Department (ED) with ultra-low dose CT (Abdominal Tomogram) on workflow, turn-around times (TAT), radiation dose and recall rate.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Over a period of 50 days, all APFs (Group I; Carestream DRX Evolution, GE Optima/Definium) ordered by the ED for the four most common non-trauma indications (abdominal pain NYD, rule out free air, bowel obstruction, or constipation) were analysed in respect
to wait time (time from ordering to exam execution), report TAT (time from exam completion to verified report, TAT) during day and night time, radiation dose per patient and recall rate (subsequent standard dose CT for the same indications within 48 hours). Over the following period of 50 days, all requests for APFs for the same four indications were converted to Abdominal Tomograms (Group II; Toshiba Aquilion One, 135 kV, 20-40 mAs weight based, AIDR-3D, 3 mm axials and MPRs, 10 cm coronals), analysed by using the same metrics and compared to Group I. The dose-area-product on APFs was converted to mSv by applying a factor of 0.21 mSv/Gycm2, the dose-lengths-product in CT was converted to mSv with a conversion factor of 0.016 mSv/mGycm.

RESULTS

There was no difference in demographics between the groups (Group I: 243 patients, 127/116 w/m, 64±19y). Group II: 235 patients, 124/111 w/m, 64±20y). 1 to 6 views (mean, 2.6±0.9) were required to complete the X-ray exam. Mean wait times and TAT for Group I/II during the day were 222±379/39±49 and 267±171/107±78 min, and at night 235±269/38±58 and 549±345/328±417 min (all p<.0001); radiation doses were 2.85±9.1/1.54±0.6 mSv (p<.0001), and the recall rates were 29/11% (p<.0001), respectively. In one patient, the AT was repeated due to insufficient dose.

CONCLUSION

The conversion of APFs to Abdominal Tomograms for non-trauma ED patients has improved wait times and report TAT, decreased radiation dose and lowered the recall rate.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Replacing abdominal X-rays by ultra-low-dose CTs for non-trauma indications may help improve the workflow and decision making in the Emergency Department.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Assess the relative advantages and disadvantages for CT and MR imaging in the setting of suspected appendicitis. 2) Compare the diagnostic performance of CT and MR for both appendicitis and alternative conditions. 3) Describe the increasing use of MR for abdominal imaging in the ED setting.

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PURPOSE

Appendicitis remains the most common acute surgical condition of the abdomen. One unique form of this disease is gangrenous appendicitis. This form carries a very high perforation risk which leads to an increase in morbidity and mortality. There have been numerous publications on the role of CT in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis, however the accuracy of CT in diagnosing gangrenous appendicitis is less established. In our study, we propose that the use of Dual Energy (DE) and spectral imaging techniques can improve diagnostic accuracy of acute gangrenous appendicitis.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

For this retrospective, IRB-approved study, the hospital RIS was queried for all abdominopelvic CT scans performed in the emergency department between January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2016 that were positive for appendicitis on histopathology. Non DECT studies and those with frank perforation, phlegmon or peri-appendicular abscess formation were excluded. A total of 236 cases were included in our study. 40 keV VMI and 120 kVp simulated images were reviewed by two abdominal radiologists in a randomized fashion who were blinded to the results of the histopathology for presence of gangrene. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratios and interobserver agreement were calculated for each set of images. Confidence was rated on a 5 point Likert scale with 1 being completely uncertain and 5 being absolutely confident.

RESULTS

59.7 % (141) of patients were male. The mean age of patients was 43.5 ± 1.2 years. 51 patients (21.6 %) were positive for gangrenous appendicitis on histopathology. The sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative likelihood ratios, confidence and interobserver agreement for 40 keV VMI were 100 %, 80.5 %, 5.1, 0, 5 and 0.99 respectively (p < 0.0001), compared to 21.6 %,
95.1 %, 4.4, 0.82, 3.75 and 0.98 respectively (p < 0.0001) for 120 kVp simulated images.

CONCLUSION
Review of 40 keV VMI reconstructions adds significant clinical value to the DECT of the abdomen and pelvis for assessment of acute appendicitis as well as the presence of gangrene within the appendix.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
40 keV VMI reconstructions should be reviewed alongside the simulated 120 kVp in cases of suspected appendicitis to diagnose or exclude presence of gangrenous appendicitis.

PURPOSE
Though ultrasound (US) is the initial imaging test of choice for pediatric ED patients suspected of acute appendicitis, its ability to guide management is limited by its inability to visualize the appendix in some patients. Here, we study the feasibility of risk-stratifying patients with non-diagnostic US to guide CT use and ED management.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This study was performed in a tertiary care academic hospital with a pediatric ED. Structured reporting is used for pediatric appendicitis US. Non-visualized appendix is designated "low probability" or "concerning" for appendicitis based on absence or presence of concerning secondary findings: right lower quadrant fat stranding, enlarged lymph nodes, free fluid, and/or tenderness. Designation of "concerning" is at the interpreting radiologist's discretion. Technically limited exams can be called "indeterminate". An IRB approved retrospective electronic medical record review identified ED patients < 19 y.o. who received appendicitis US from December, 2016 to March, 2017. Age, gender, imaging results, clinical outcomes, and operative and pathology reports were analyzed.

RESULTS
305 patients underwent US (avg. age 11 ± 4 y.o., 56% female). 69 (22%) were ultimately diagnosed with appendicitis. US diagnosed 23% (n = 54) of normal appendix and 64% (n = 44) of appendicitis PPV = 0.92, NPV = 0.98). 202 (66%) exams were non-diagnostic: 72 (36%) "low probability", 18 (9%) "concerning", and 41 (20%) "indeterminate"; 71 (35%) were not given a category ("no comment"). Appendicitis was less likely with "low probability" vs "concerning" (5/72, 7% vs. 7/18, 39%; p < 0.01, Fisher's exact test) but not significantly different vs. "indeterminate" (5/41, 12%; p = 0.49) or "no comment" (7/71, 10%; p = 0.56). CT was used after US in 13/18 (72%) of "concerning" vs. 13/72 (18%) of "low probability" patients, was positive for appendicitis in 6/13 (46%) vs. 2/13 (15%), and suggested an alternate diagnosis in 4 (22%) vs 0.

CONCLUSION
In pediatric ED patients, non-diagnostic appendicitis US can be stratified as low and high risk for acute appendicitis based on secondary findings. CT obtained in patients after low-risk US very rarely showed appendicitis and did not offer an alternate diagnosis of symptoms.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
For pediatric ED patients suspected of acute appendicitis, risk-stratification of non-diagnostic ultrasound exams is feasible and can be used to guide further management and CT utilization.
To determine factors influencing the accuracy in the identification of the normal appendix on ultra-low-dose CT by residents with on-call experience.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We included 163 consecutive patients presenting to the ED over a 5 month period who were referred for an unenhanced ultra-low-dose CT of the abdomen for urolithiasis (2nd-gen. Dual-Source CT, auto-kV- and auto-mAs-selection). A model-based iterative algorithm was used for image reconstruction. As reference standard, two faculty radiologists in consensus evaluated all CT datasets and all information from the electronic health records to determine if patients had had prior appendectomy and digitally marked the appendix if identified. Two residents blinded towards this reference standard and all clinical information independently analyzed all datasets using multplanar reformations for the presence of the appendix and marked it if identified. Residents' markings were compared with the reference standard and classified as correct or incorrect. Receiver-Operating-Characteristic analyses were used to quantify the predictive value of BMI, CTDI and Image Noise for the correct identification of the appendix.

RESULTS

35 patients were excluded due to uncertain AE-status. Of the remaining 128 patients (80 men, median age 47, median DLP 46mGy*cm), 56 had had prior appendectomy. Interobserver agreement was high (88% of cases, κ=0.75). Readers had a sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of 91%, 88%, 90% and 92%, 91%, 91%, respectively. The subgroup of patients with incorrect identification of the appendix had lower BMI (23.5±4 vs. 28±7kg/m², p=0.02) and tendencies towards lower CTDI (0.91±0.3 vs. 1.21±0.6mGy, p=0.1) and lower DLP (43±13 vs. 53±25mGy*cm, p=0.16) but there was no difference in image noise (15.9±3.8 vs. 15.9±3.6HU, p=1.0). BMI had high predictive value for an incorrect identification of the appendix (AUC=0.73, p< 0.01), while image noise lacked any measurable effect (AUC=0.52, p=0.84).

CONCLUSION

The normal appendix or its absence can be correctly identified on unenhanced ultra-low-dose CT scans(<<1 mSv) in the vast majority of cases by residents with on-call experience. Low BMI was a strong predictor for misclassification, while image noise lacked any measurable effect in the observed ranges.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Unenhanced ultra-low-dose CT appears promising for the initial CT workup of patients with right lower quadrant pain particularly in patients with higher BMIs.

RCS08-07 Imaging of Colonic Emergencies

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:20AM - 10:50AM Room: S405AB

Participants
Vincent M. Mellnick, MD, Saint Louis, MO (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
mellnickv@wustl.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Identify acute colonic conditions that may cause a patient to present to the emergency department. 2) Utilize CT to characterize colonic emergencies and to correlate these findings with plain film and fluoroscopy. 3) Compare the underlying causes and imaging findings of colonic emergencies, broadly: inflammation, infection, ischemia, obstruction, perforation, and hemorrhage. 4) Assist referring clinicians in guiding treatment, particularly when stratifying patients into operative or non-operative management.

Honored Educators

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RCS08-08 Ultrasound for the Diagnosis of Acute Appendicitis in the Emergency Department: Imaging Trends and Utility Over 6+ Years

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: S405AB

Participants
Stella Lam, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Robin B. Levenson, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrew T. Colucci, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Karen S. Lee, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

Assess the imaging utilization and diagnostic accuracy of ultrasound (US) in the diagnosis of appendicitis in adults in an urban, tertiary care Emergency Department (ED) over a 6+-year period.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Retrospective analysis was performed on consecutive patients, age 17 years and older, who underwent US to assess for appendicitis from January 2010 to October 2016, in the ED. Data recorded include patient demographics, imaging findings, additional imaging performed within 24 hrs of initial US, surgeon experience, surgical pathology, and final discharge diagnosis. US findings were categorized as normal appendix, appendix not visualized(NV), and acute appendicitis. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values(PPV and NPV, respectively) for US in the diagnosis of appendicitis were calculated. Pearson’s Chi-squared test was also used.

RESULTS
736 patients were included (mean age 28 years, range 17-72 years), 637 females and 99 males. The appendix was seen on US in 106 (14.4%) cases. When the appendix was seen and abnormal, the rate of appendicitis was significantly greater than when the appendix was not seen (94.8% vs 7.3%, p<0.001). Appendix was seen more frequently in patients with appendicitis than in patients without (61.7% vs 5.2%, p<0.001). Appendix visualization rate was lower in females than in males (10.7% vs 38.4%, p<0.001). There was no significant difference(p=0.07) in rate of follow-up CT between male and non-pregnant females. Sensitivity, specificity, PPV, and NPV of US for appendicitis were 98.6%, 87.5%, 94.8%, and 96.5%, respectively, when the appendix was seen. When cases with NV appendices were considered negative for appendicitis (n=630), sensitivity, specificity, PPV, and NPV of US for appendicitis were 60.8%, 99.4%, 94.8%, and 92.9%, respectively. Follow-up CT to further assess for appendicitis was performed in 53% after US showed normal or NV appendix and in 63% after an US positive for appendicitis.

CONCLUSION
In the ED, US is more commonly used to assess for appendicitis in females than in males. In our experience, the appendix is seen infrequently on US, but when seen, most are positive for appendicitis.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
US should be considered as an initial imaging tool in ED patients suspected of having acute appendicitis. When the appendix is seen on US, the diagnostic accuracy of US for appendicitis is high, and subsequent CT imaging may not be necessary.

PURPOSE
To compare the accuracy of ultrasound (US) and MRI in pregnant patients with clinical suspicion of acute appendicitis, with the goal of determining whether MRI can be used as first line imaging modality.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We performed an IRB approved retrospective study of 210 consecutive pregnant patients with clinical suspicion of acute appendicitis at a single center over a four year period. Patients underwent US as first line imaging as per ACR recommendations using graded compression technique. MRI was performed when diagnostic uncertainty remained. MRI was chosen as first line imaging in just one patient. Non contrast MRI was performed on GE Excite HDx 1.5T magnet with dedicated body Phase Array coil. Central re-review of the imaging was done. Final diagnosis was based on operative records, pathology reports, discharge summaries and follow up visits. Sensitivity and specificity for US and MRI were calculated.

RESULTS
Eight patients out of 210 (3.8%) were found to have acute appendicitis. 209 patients underwent US and 65 patients underwent MRI. The appendix visualization rates for US and MRI respectively were 1.4% (3 out of 209) and 84.6% (55 out of 65) respectively. Sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of appendicitis by US were 37.5% and 100% and by MRI were 100% and 100%. All appendices visualized on US had appendicitis. No patient with a normal appendix on MRI or with nonvisualization of appendix on MRI had appendicitis.

CONCLUSION
Timely diagnosis of acute appendicitis in pregnant patients is vital to avoid serious complications. This large retrospective study showed lower US sensitivity in visualization and diagnosis of appendicitis when compared to MRI.

MRI could be considered as a first line imaging modality for the assessment of pregnant patients with high clinical suspicion of acute appendicitis in institutions where MRI is readily available. We acknowledge the cost and duration of MRI.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review common causes of right upper quadrant pain with reasonable differential diagnoses and their imaging appearances. 2) Improve basic knowledge and skills relevant to clinical practice in evaluating right upper quadrant pain. 3) Describe common diagnoses and important secondary findings on various imaging modalities that are helpful for the evaluation of acute or emergent right upper quadrant pain.
**PURPOSE**

To assess the utility of abdominal and/or pelvic ultrasound (US) examination following abdominal/pelvic computed tomography (CT) in providing new clinical information or changing the management for adult patients in the emergency department (ED) presenting with acute non-traumatic abdominal pain.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Among all adult patients who presented to the ED at an academic medical center over a three-year time period, those who underwent a contrast-enhanced CT examination of the abdomen/pelvis followed by an US study of the abdomen and/or pelvis within 72 hours were selected for the IRB-approved retrospective review. Patients presenting in the setting of trauma and those who underwent surgical or radiologic intervention in the intervening time period were excluded. The proportions of US exams that were either concordant or discordant with the initial CT were determined, with note made of any relevant added clinical information in concordant cases. Useful added information included changes in treatment or management, or narrowing or clarification of the differential diagnosis. The Chi-square test was used to compare the utility of US examinations suggested by the radiologist with those independently requested by the nonradiologist.

**RESULTS**

319 cases between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2016 satisfied the study criteria. 312 cases (97.8%) included US examinations that were concordant with the initial CT. From these 312 concordant cases, 100 (32.1%) provided relevant additional clinical information and 212 (67.9%) provided no additional information. Out of the 319 total cases, the radiologist suggested the follow-up US examination in 90 instances (28.2%) compared to 229 independently ordered by the nonradiologist (71.8%). US examinations suggested by the radiologist had a much higher proportion of added utility compared to those ordered by the nonradiologist (70.0% vs 19.2%, p < 0.001).

**CONCLUSION**

A high rate of concordance exists between CT and US examinations in the setting of acute non-traumatic abdominal pain, with a low rate of relevant additional clinical information. US examinations suggested by the radiologist were more likely to provide more utility than those independently ordered by the nonradiologist.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Selective use of US exams following CT in ED patients with acute non-traumatic abdominal pain may help reduce strain on healthcare resources, given the high rate of agreement between studies.

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**PURPOSE**

Internal hernia (IH) is a life-threatening complication following Roux-en-Y gastric bypass surgery (RGB). With 80% of bariatric surgeries performed in women, IH can occur during pregnancy since the enlarging uterus can predispose to bowel herniation through mesenteric defects. Although CT is the standard of care for diagnosis of IH, MR is preferred in pregnant women. The purpose is to evaluate the accuracy of MRI for diagnosis of IH in pregnant women with prior RGB.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

With IRB approval, 15 consecutive pregnant women (n=8 with surgery proven IH; n=7 without IH) with prior RGB who were referred for MRI to rule out IH between December 2009 and July 2016 were identified. Two blinded fellowship-trained abdominal radiologists (R1/R2) retrospectively identified on MRI, presence or absence of 15 established features of IH which have been previously described on CT. Final diagnosis of IH was evaluated both subjectively and using two models previously validated on CT (M1=mesenteric swirl and small bowel obstruction (SBO); M2= “beaking” of superior mesenteric vein (SMV) and SBO). Diagnostic accuracy and interobserver agreement were calculated for each feature as well as for subjective and model based diagnosis of IH, and Chi-square analysis was used for comparison between them.

**RESULTS**

There were no differences in the patient age, gestational age or time since RGB (p=0.68, 0.35, 0.55) between the two groups. The
signs with best accuracy and interobserver agreement were beaking of SMV (accuracy=86.7%/ 86.7% (R1/R2); kappa=1.00), mesenteric swirl (accuracy=80.0%/86.7%(R1/R2); kappa=0.86) and engorgement of mesenteric vessels (accuracy=80.0%/73.3% (R1/R2); kappa=0.84). The rest of the signs had either low accuracy, poor interobserver agreement or both. Overall accuracy with subjective assessment, M1 and M2 was 80.0%/ 86.7% for each of the 3 methods for R1/R2. (Sens/spec for R1/R2 in Table 1). There was no difference in accuracy between the three methods (p=0.92).

CONCLUSION
MR for diagnosis of IH in pregnancy using subjective assessment and 2 models previously validated for CT demonstrates comparable diagnostic accuracy to that reported with CT.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
In our small cohort, MRI for diagnosis of IH in pregnancy demonstrates comparable accuracy to CT in non-pregnant patients. We propose that MR is a suitable alternative in pregnant patients.

Honored Educators
Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Ania Z. Kielar, MD - 2017 Honored Educator
MR Advances in Oncologic Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E353A

**RC509A  Diffusion-Weighted MR Imaging**

Participants
Ihab R. Kamel, MD, PhD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Research Grant, Siemens AG

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Discuss conventional response criteria and their limitations after loco-regional therapy. 2) Illustrate the basic concept of DWI and ADC. 3) Highlight the advantages of volumetric assessment compared to linear measurements. 4) Discuss novel DWI volumetric criteria in quantifying response and predicting patient survival.

**Honored Educators**

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/

Ihab R. Kamel, MD, PhD - 2015 Honored Educator

**RC509B  MR Elastography**

Participants
Sudhakar K. Venkatesh, MD, FRCR, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
venkatesh.sudhakar@mayo.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Learn basic concept of tissue stiffness. 2) Tumor stiffness and why its different from normal tissues. 2) Technique of MR elastography. 3) Application of MR elastography for detection and characterization of tumors.

**Honored Educators**

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/

Sudhakar K. Venkatesh, MD, FRCR - 2017 Honored Educator

**RC509C  PET/MR**

Participants
Alexander R. Guimaraes, MD, PhD, Portland, OR (Presenter) Consultant, AGFA

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Discuss why MRI & PET are complementary in Cancer Imaging. 2) Discuss the pitfalls and solutions in clinical FDG PET MRI including: a. Billing b. Workflow c. Interpretation d. Motion compensation. 3) Advanced Techniques and tracers.

**ABSTRACT**

This course is designed to update the attendee on novel PET/ MRI technology and the benefits of PET/MRI in oncology. Multiparametric MRI offers the unique ability to monitor the tumor microenvironment. Increasingly, multiparametric MRI is used for diagnosis and grading of malignancy in various organ systems (e.g. prostate cancer). Novel PET tracers allow for interrogation of various targets associated with malignant processes at the cellular level.

**RC509D  New MR Contrast Agents**

Participants
Rajan T. Gupta, MD, Durham, NC (Presenter) Consultant, Bayer AG; Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG; Consultant, Invivo Corp.; Consultant, Halyard Health, Inc; Consultant, Siemens AG

For information about this presentation, contact:
rajan.gupta@duke.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
1) Learn about some of the new MR contrast agents as well as their potential uses in the oncologic and non-oncologic setting.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Review findings of the 'First International Consensus Report on Adnexal Masses: Management Recommendations which is to be published in 2017. 2) Assess the potential of risk prediction models to improve practice patterns. 3) Improve knowledge of the malignant potential of various sonographic biomarkers. 4) Integrate these findings into daily practice with goal of reducing excess surgery for benign masses while improving triage to gynecology-oncology in women with suspicious adnexal masses. 5) Recognize the varied appearance of the uterus and endometrium throughout a woman's life. 6) Improve sonographic visualization of the endometrium utilizing some technical tips and tricks. 7) Recite a basic differential diagnosis for uterine/cervical masses and endometrial thickening. 8) Apply appropriate terminology when describing abnormal bleeding, location of myomas and mullerian duct anomalies. 9) Understand the controversies, cutoffs and considerations in the context of the role of US in postmenopausal bleeding. 10) Define clinical and epidemiological aspects of endometriosis. 11) Define the importance of imaging mapping for deeply infiltrative endometriosis before clinical counseling. 12) Apply the most appropriate technique to investigate endometriosis. 13) Define the bowel preparation required for the transvaginal ultrasound to investigate endometriosis. 14) Apply the imaging algorithm to map deeply infiltrative endometriosis. 15) Assess the ultrasonographic findings of deeply infiltrative endometriosis in the most common sites such as bladder, vesicouterine pouch, retrocervical space, vagina, ureters, appendix and rectosigmoid colon. 16) To discuss the multiplanar reconstruction technique in scanning the pelvis, including the usefulness of looking at the coronal view of the uterus to evaluate the endometrium and uterine shape. 16) To discuss the use of 3D ultrasound to look for causes of pelvic pain. 17) To discuss the use of 3D ultrasound when evaluating a potential hydrosalpinx.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Recognize the varied appearance of the uterus and endometrium throughout a woman’s life. 2) Improve sonographic visualization of the endometrium utilizing some technical tips and tricks. 3) Recite a basic differential diagnosis for uterine/cervical masses and endometrial thickening. 4) Apply appropriate terminology when describing abnormal bleeding, location of myomas and mullerian duct anomalies. 5) Understand the controversies, cutoffs and considerations in the context of the role of US in postmenopausal bleeding.

ABSTRACT

The goal of this session is to review strategies which may aid in the reduction of excess surgery for benign masses while improving triage to gynecology-oncology in women with suspicious adnexal masses. The recently published 'First International Consensus Report on Adnexal Masses: Management Recommendations ' has focused on these two goals and we will review the analysis and recommendations from this report.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Define clinical and epidemiological aspects of endometriosis. 2) Define the importance of imaging mapping for deeply infiltrative endometriosis before clinical counseling. 3) Apply the most appropriate technique to investigate endometriosis. 4) Define the bowel preparation required for the transvaginal ultrasound to investigate endometriosis. 5) Apply the imaging algorithm to map deeply infiltrative endometriosis. 6) Assess the ultrasonographic findings of deeply infiltrative endometriosis in the most common sites such as bladder, vesicouterine pouch, retrocervical space, vagina, ureters, appendix and rectosigmoid colon.

ABSTRACT

For information about this presentation, contact:

luciana@chamie.com.br
Endometriosis is a very common gynecological disease affecting millions of women in their reproductive life, often causing pelvic pain and infertility. Clinical history and physical examination may suggest endometriosis, but imaging mapping is necessary to identify the disease and mandatory for clinical counseling and surgical planning. Transvaginal ultrasound after bowel preparation is the best imaging modality as the first-line technique to evaluate patients suspected of endometriosis. The bowel preparation is relatively simple and includes the day before and the day of the examination. This method is highly accurate to identify intestinal endometriosis and to determine which layers of the bowel wall are affected. In addition, it provides better assessment of small peritoneal lesions of the retrocervical space, vagina and bladder. Pelvic adhesions can also be evaluated during the exam.

URL
http://chamie.com.br/download

RCS10D 3D Ultrasound in Gynecology

Participants
Beryl R. Benacerraf, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To discuss the multiplanar reconstruction technique in scanning the pelvis, including the usefulness of looking at the coronal view of the uterus to evaluate the endometrium and uterine shape. 2) To discuss the use of 3D ultrasound to look for causes of pelvic pain. 3) To discuss the use of 3D ultrasound when evaluating a potential hydrosalpinx.

ABSTRACT
NA
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) To comprehend the imaging modalities required to assess response of primary tumor, metastatic soft tissue disease, and metastatic bone/marrow disease in the new International Neuroblastoma Response Criteria (INRC) system. 2) To apply the new INRC to assess overall neuroblastoma response.

**ABSTRACT**

The National Cancer Institute sponsored a Clinical Trials Planning Meeting (CTPM) in 2012 to update and refine the International Neuroblastoma Response Criteria (INRC). In the revised INRC, response to treatment of the primary tumor, soft tissue and bone metastases, and bone marrow will be assessed. Primary and metastatic soft tissue site responses will be evaluated using RECIST and 123I-metaiodobenzylguanidine (123I-MIBG) or 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-Positron emission tomography (PET) scans if the tumor is MIBG non-avid. Bone marrow will be assessed by histology/immunohistochemistry and cytology/immunocytology. Overall response will take into account the responses of all the anatomic sites and be defined as complete response, partial response, minor response, stable disease and progressive disease. These revised criteria will provide a uniform assessment of disease response, improve the interpretability of clinical trial results, and facilitate collaborative trial designs.
**Non-Contrast MRA**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 9:05AM Room: N227B

**The Influence of Obesity on the Image Quality and Accuracy of Noncontrast Quiescent-Interval Single-Shot Lower Extremity MRA in Patients with Peripheral Artery Disease: A Comparison with CTA and Digital Subtraction Angiography**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:05AM - 9:15AM Room: N227B


Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 12:00PM Room: N227B

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**Participants**

Vincent B. Ho, MD, MBA, Bethesda, MD (Moderator) Institution, In-kind support, General Electric Company

Tim Leiner, MD, PhD, Utrecht, Netherlands (Moderator) Speakers Bureau, Koninklijke Philips NV; Research Grant, Bayer AG;

Thomas K. Foo, PhD, Niskayuna, NY (Moderator) Employee, General Electric Company

Martin R. Prince, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Moderator) Patent agreement, General Electric Company; Patent agreement, Hitachi, Ltd; Patent agreement, Siemens AG; Patent agreement, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Patent agreement, Koninklijke Philips NV; Patent agreement, Nemoto Kyorindo Co, Ltd; Patent agreement, Bayer AG; Patent agreement, Koninklijke Philips NV; Patent agreement, Bracco Group; Patent agreement, Mallinckrodt plc; Patent agreement, Guerbet SA; Patent agreement, Topspins, Inc; Stockholder, Topspins, Inc

**For information about this presentation, contact:**

thomas.boo@ge.com

map2008@med.cornell.edu

t.leiner@umcutrecht.nl

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) To review the latest MR techniques for vascular imaging. 2) Learn how to optimize MR Angiography pulse sequences. 3) Review a spectrum of Vascular Disease on MRI/MRA.

**Sub-Events**

**RC512-01  Non-Contrast MRA**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 9:05AM Room: N227B

**Participants**

Martin R. Prince, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Presenter) Patent agreement, General Electric Company; Patent agreement, Hitachi, Ltd; Patent agreement, Siemens AG; Patent agreement, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Patent agreement, Koninklijke Philips NV; Patent agreement, Nemoto Kyorindo Co, Ltd; Patent agreement, Bayer AG; Patent agreement, Lantheus Medical Imaging, Inc; Patent agreement, Bracco Group; Patent agreement, Mallinckrodt plc; Patent agreement, Guerbet SA; Patent agreement, Topspins, Inc; Stockholder, Topspins, Inc

**For information about this presentation, contact:**

schoepf@musc.edu

**PURPOSE**

Body habitus may significantly affect CT angiography (CTA) image quality. This study aimed to evaluate the influence of obesity on the image quality and accuracy of non-contrast quiescent interval single-shot (QISS) MR angiography (MRA) in patients with peripheral artery disease (PAD) compared to CTA and digital subtraction angiography (DSA).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Forty-six patients (64±12 years, 25 male) with PAD underwent lower extremity CTA with a third-generation dual-source dual-energy CT and 1.5T MRA using a prototype QISS sequence (FOV 400x260mm2, TR/TE 3.5/1.4ms, flip angle 90°, acquisition length...
RC512-04 Coronary CT Angiography and Carotid MRI Improve Phenotyping of Disease Extent Compared to AHA Risk Score Alone

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:25AM - 9:35AM Room: N227B

Participants
Yoshifumi Noda, MD, PhD, Gifu, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Satoshi Goshima, MD, PhD, Gifu, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kimhiro Kajita, Gifu, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hiroshi Kawada, MD, Gifu, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Nobuyuki Kawai, MD, Gifu, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yuki Tanahashi, MD, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masayuki Matsuo, Gifu, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tomohiro Namimoto, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Norhiro Shinkawa, MD, Miyazaki, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masatake Nakagawa, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yusuyuki Yamashita, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, DAIICHI SANKYO Group

PURPOSE
To prospectively evaluate the feasibility of magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) during abdominal dynamic contrast-enhanced MR imaging and to compare the contrast effect and conspicuity of aortic branches in MRA between gadobutrol and gadoterate meglumine.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Institutional review board approval was obtained for this prospective multi-center HIPAA-compliant study and written informed consent was obtained from all patients. At three institutions, a total of 88 patients (46 men and 42 women; age range, 36-84 years; mean 64.4 ± 11.0 years) with known and suspected upper abdominal disease performed view-sharing dynamic contrast-enhanced MR imaging with five arterial phases. The axial, maximum intensity projection (MIP), and volume-rendered images (VR) angiography was generated by the first or second arterial phase images. The artery-to-muscle signal intensity ratio (SIR) and conspicuity of aortic branches were evaluated. Conspicuity of focal pancreatic lesions were evaluated on fourth or fifth arterial phase images and compared between gadobutrol and gadoterate meglumine.

RESULTS
Sensitivity and specificity of MRA and CTA to detect >50% stenosis were calculated using the McNemar-test.

CONCLUSION
Body habitus significantly affects image quality and consequently reduces diagnostic accuracy of CTA for the detection of >50% arterial stenosis. Obesity, however, has no influence on QISS MRA, establishing it as a potential advantageous alternative for the visualization of lower extremity arterial anatomy in obese patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
QISS MRA is a potential alternative for the non-contrast evaluation of the lower extremity arteries with comparable diagnostic accuracy to CTA, especially in patients with larger body habitus.
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Ashley Chorath, BS, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Younhee Choi, BS, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Evrim B. Turkbey, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mark A. Ahiman, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christopher Sibley, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Employed by Merck
Songtao Liu, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Anna E. Zavodni, BS, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Veit Sandfort, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David A. Bluemke, MD, PhD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Research agreement, Siemens AG; Research support, Siemens AG; Research agreement, Carestream Health, Inc; Research support, Carestream Health, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
ashley.chorath@jefferson.edu

PURPOSE

Novel anti-atherosclerotic therapies promise marked reduction of LDL levels, but therapy costs are high, suggesting the need for precise identification of at-risk patients. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between cardiovascular risk (2013 ACC/AHA risk) and actual plaque phenotype assessed directly using CT and MR imaging in the coronary and carotid arteries.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

In an interventional study asymptomatic subjects eligible for statin therapy underwent coronary calcium scoring (CAC), coronary CT angiography (CTA) and MRI of the carotid artery. Quartiles were calculated for non-calcified plaque (NCP), CAC, carotid wall volume and were compared to AHA risk quartiles. Characteristics of patients with an AHA risk score misclassification of two or more quartiles were compared. Models were fitted to predict carotid plaque based on AHA risk and coronary imaging tests. C-statistics and net reclassification improvement (NRI) were calculated.

RESULTS

206 subjects were enrolled (60% men, mean age 65). There was fair correlation between average carotid wall plaque (Kendall's tau=0.30), NCP (tau=0.23), and CAC (tau=0.34, all p<0.001). However, AHA risk alone misclassified plaque extent in comparison to direct measurement by carotid wall volume, CAC, and NCP in 25.7%, 23.8% and 29.1% of subjects, respectively. On average 11.75% of the subjects were under-classified and 12.25% over-classified. 31 subjects (15.04%) were under-classified in two or more imaging methods. Subjects who were under-classified in all methods were younger and over-classified patients were older (p<0.001). Correlation between carotid wall volume and CAC was low (tau=0.17, p=0.004). When predicting carotid plaque based on AHA risk, there was no significant improvement when adding CAC to the model, while the addition of NCP led to significant improvement (AUC of 0.75 and 0.79, respectively, NRI 0.52, p=0.001).

CONCLUSION

Approximately 25% of patients have large discrepancies between ACC/AHA risk and the actual plaque burden measured with noninvasive imaging. These results suggest that treatment based on risk score models alone may result in substantial over- and under-treatment of at-risk individuals.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Imaging shows that the risk score substantially over- or underestimates plaque in some asymptomatic patients. This may be relevant to novel anti-atherosclerotic therapies with high treatment costs.

RCS12-05 MR Biomarkers for Vascular Disease

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:35AM - 10:10AM Room: N227B

Participants
Albert De Roos, MD, Leiden, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
a.de_roos@lumc.nl

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Learning MRI techniques for assessing vascular biomarkers. 2) Focus on aortic distensibility and vascular stiffness. 3) Clinical implications of vascular function related to end-organs. 4) Focus on aortic stiffness and brain disease.

ABSTRACT

Vascular biomarkers assessed by MRI techniques may contribute to better risk stratification and understanding the pathophysiological interaction between the vasculature and end-organs. MRI is well suited to assess vascular morphology and function in territories that may be difficult to explore with other imaging techniques (e.g. proximal aorta). Stiffening of the aorta is one of the earliest manifestations of disease and plays a central role in causing increased pulsatility to the brain and other end-organs. Aortic function also interacts with heart function and perfusion and may be a contributory factor in causing heart failure. The focus of this presentation will be on the role of vascular biomarkers in causing end-organ disease in the heart and brain.

RCS12-06 Comprehensive MRA: Morphology and Function

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:20AM - 10:55AM Room: N227B

Participants
Tim Leiner, MD, PhD, Utrecht, Netherlands (Presenter) Speakers Bureau, Koninklijke Philips NV; Research Grant, Bayer AG;
For information about this presentation, contact:
t.leiner@umcutrecht.nl

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the role of MRA in the clinical workup of patients with peripheral vascular disease. 2) To learn about MRI techniques such as flow and perfusion that provide functional information about the peripheral circulation in addition to anatomical assessment. 3) To learn how to interpret information obtained with these adjunctive MRA techniques. 4) To learn how these MRI techniques can be incorporated into a clinical scanning protocol.


Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:55AM - 11:05AM Room: N227B

Participants
Li Chen, BS, Seattle, WA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jie Sun, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Niranjan Balu, PhD, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mahmud Mossa-Basha, MD, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kristi D. Pimentel, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Chun Yuan, PhD, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Consultant, BGI

For information about this presentation, contact:
cyuan@uw.edu

PURPOSE

Intracranial arteries constitute a complex network with considerable anatomical variations. Automated detection and labeling of the various segments of the intracranial arterial tree allow time-efficient characterization of regional differences in distal distributing arteries in routine MR angiography, which are overlooked in clinical review but may afford novel information on vascular health.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Algorithm Vessels on time-of-flight (TOF) MRA were enhanced by Frangi filter and traced by open-curve snake to acquire topology of arteries. Bifurcations of interest (BoI) were classified so that arteries could be labeled indirectly. Besides positional and directional features, we introduced structural saliency, a weighted index calculated from regional graph structure and vessel likelihood to improve detection performance of BoI. A model graph calculated with multivariate Gaussian distribution from previously labeled cases was used to match unlabeled cases by calculating Gaussian probability density from each feature. Maximum a posteriori estimation was used to label BoI to the type with highest possibility. Arteries are then labeled according to BoI types in both ends. Validation Performance of the algorithm was tested on 48 clinical cases with vascular disease (59±13 years, 32 males). Arteries were also labeled manually by experienced reader as ground truth. Using leave-one-out validation, we calculated accuracy of BoI labeling with and without structural saliency.

RESULTS

The proposed algorithm could identify and classify major arteries of brain MRA. The percent of BoI labels agreed with ground truth was 96.1%, but the percent dropped to 93.8 % without using structural saliency as one of the features.

CONCLUSION

An automatic algorithm for detecting and labeling intracranial arteries was developed, which can generate regional measures of cerebrovascular structure from routine MR angiography for additional insights into cerebral arteries and it is also a promising framework to develop additional neuroradiology tools that use vascular structural information.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Automatically labeling intracranial arteries is beneficial for description of vascular structures and provide valuable information for the identification of geometric risk factors of vascular disease.

RC512-08  Time-resolved Magnetic Resonance Angiography at 3 Tesla in Active Dorsi-and Plantarflexion of Suspected Popliteal Artery Entrapment Syndrome

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:05AM - 11:15AM Room: N227B

Participants
Yoo Jin Lee, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Patrick T. Norton, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jessie Jahjah, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Klaus D. Hagspiel, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG

For information about this presentation, contact:
yoojineerad@gmail.com

PURPOSE

Popliteal artery entrapment syndrome (PAES) is an important diagnostic consideration in younger patients with exertional calf pain. PAES is diagnosed when popliteal artery deviation or stenosis is present on angiography during active dorsi or plantar flexion. Cross-sectional imaging can demonstrate the anatomical cause and type of PAES. At our institution, positional stress time resolved contrast-enhanced MRA in active plantar and dorsiflexion (STR-MRA) along with axil MRI is routinely performed for the evaluation of suspected PAES. We aim to analyze the utility of stress TR-MRA for the diagnosis of PAES.
METHOD AND MATERIALS

Between 5/2010 and 9/2015, 51 patients underwent coronal STR-MRA on a 3T scanner (TWIST; Trio or Skyra, Siemens Medical Solutions, Germany): spatial resolution 1.3 x 1.3 x 2mm, temporal resolution 2.1 sec. MIP images were used for analysis. Axial anatomical sequences of the popliteal fossa included a pre and post contrast T1 fat suppressed 3D radio-frequency-spoiled 3D GRE sequence (VIBE) as well as a T1 TSE and STIR sequences. Presence, degree, and length of popliteal arterial or venous deviation and stenosis as well as anatomical causes were documented and the type of PAES was recorded according to the classification of Whelan and Rich. Initial presentation, management, and clinical / surgical outcomes were also documented using electronic medical records.

RESULTS

STR-MRA for 102 limbs were obtained, all technically successful without motion artifact. 25/102 (25%) limbs in 15/51 (29%) patients showed deviation or stenosis of the popliteal artery during stress. 9 patients had bilateral findings. The degree of stenosis ranged from 10% to 100% (mean 45%), and the length from 15mm to 85mm (mean 38mm). The type of PAES in the 25 affected limbs were: type 4 (n=1, 4%), type 5 (n=7, 28%), type 6 (n=15, 60%), deviation without stenosis (n=2, 8%). DSA was performed in 8 patients and correlated with STR-MRA in 100%. Entrapment release surgery was performed in 9 limbs in 7 patients, all of which had positive STR-MRA findings. Six patients responded to surgery with significant clinical improvement.

CONCLUSION

Evaluation of patients with suspected PAES with STR-MRA and MRI allows reliable non-invasive identification of vascular abnormalities and classification of PAES.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Time-resolved stress MRA in conjunction with MRI allows comprehensive assessment of patients with suspected PAES.

Impact of Field Strength on Feasibility of Decreased Temporal Resolution in Intracranial 4D Flow MRI

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:15AM - 11:25AM Room: N227B

Participants

Maria Arisrova, BEng, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Sebastian Schmitter, Braunschweig, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Can Wu, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Pierre-Francois Van de Moortele, Minneapolis, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
James C. Carr, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Astellas Group; Research support, Siemens AG; Speaker, Siemens AG; Advisory Board, Guerbet SA
Janet Uguerbi, Minneapolis, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael D. Markl, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional research support, Siemens AG; Consultant, Circle Cardiovascular Imaging Inc;
Suzanne Schnell, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
maria.aristova@northwestern.edu

PURPOSE

Dual-venc 4D flow MRI provides comprehensive cerebrovascular blood flow assessment with high velocity dynamic range. However, long scan times limit this approach particularly for large target regions. By comparing flow values from single-timepoint to standard multi-timepoint dual-venc 4D flow MRI at 3T and 7T, we characterize the tradeoff between temporal resolution, coverage and scan time to identify clinically acceptable parameters.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

ECG-gated dual-venc 4D flow MRI was acquired at 3T in 15 healthy volunteers covering Circle of Willis at two temporal resolutions: 7 cardiac phases (MTP: 103.6ms) and 1 cardiac phase (1TP: 725.2ms). 5 subjects were also scanned at 7T. All images were corrected for concomitant gradient terms, eddy currents and background noise. Phase-contrast angiograms were extracted from each data set to generate a 3D segmentation of main intracranial vessels and streamlines to visualize blood flow. For each scan, net flow and peak velocity were calculated with analysis planes at main intracranial vessels. Net flow ratios between inlet and outlet at vessel branch points characterize flow conservation. Streamline continuity was assessed qualitatively. Noise was determined using velocity standard deviation in static tissue.

RESULTS

1TP scan time was comparable to MTP with 3-fold increased volumetric coverage and no significant difference in streamline continuity (p=0.14 at 3T, 0.48 at 7T) or image noise (p=0.11 at 3T, 0.08 at 7T) at 3T or 7T. Noise was 53% lower in 7T scans. Bland-Altman analysis shows mean difference (offset) between MTP and 1TP peak velocity measurements differs significantly from 0 (p<10^-4 at 3T and 7T) and difference varies with mean value (nonzero slope, p<10^-6 at 3T and 7T). However, net flow offset and slope are significant (p<0.05) at 3T but not 7T (p>0.1). Net flow ratio had no significant offset at any vessel branch point at 3T or 7T.

CONCLUSION

MTP and 1TP data have better net flow agreement and internal consistency at 7T than 3T, with no significant continuity or noise difference between MTP and 1TP data at either field. At 7T, decreasing temporal resolution while recovering consistent net flow values would suffice for many applications.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

High-field, low temporal resolution intracranial 4D flow MRI could provide accurate flow distribution assessment in arteriovenous malformation or aneurysm, especially in post-surgical monitoring.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Identify advantages and disadvantages of MRA at 3T and higher field strength. 2) Practice solutions and new techniques to overcome limitations. 3) Access the results of new research related to high field MRA. 4) Apply technical innovations to clinical practice.
**RC513-02 Monitoring Pediatric Liver Transplantation: Comparison of B-Flow Sonography with Color Doppler Sonography to Assess Detectability of the Hepatic Artery**

**Participants**
Sara M. O’Hara, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Presenter) Author, Reed Elsevier; Speakers Bureau, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Medical Advisory Board, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
s.ohara@cchmc.org

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
1. Learn tips for optimizing liver Doppler exam in pediatric patients.
2. Improve understanding and application of newest ultrasound technologies to liver Doppler.
3. Recognize common and uncommon pediatric disease states diagnosed with liver Doppler.

**PURPOSE**
Ultrasound plays a decisive role in the postoperative monitoring of pediatric liver transplantation. Detectability of the hepatic artery (HA) and portal vein (PV) is important to rule out early vascular complications. We evaluated whether B-Flow Sonography (BFS) is superior to Color Doppler Sonography (CDS) for the detectability of the hepatic artery.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
Standardized postoperative ultrasound examinations of 37 consecutive children (mean age 6.5 years, range 1 month - 22 years) who underwent liver transplantation between November 2015 and November 2016 were retrospectively evaluated. Freehand horizontal BFS and CDS cine sweeps produced with a curved array (GE Logiq 9 ultrasound system, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA) were visually rated. The degree of detectability of the HA was assessed at an extrahepatic, neohilar and segmental location: (0) HA not detectable; (1) HA discontinuously detectable, not separable from the PV; (2) HA discontinuously detectable, separable from the PV, or HA continuously detectable, but not separable from the PV; (3) HA continuously detectable and completely separable from the PV. Wilcoxon paired sample rank-sum test was performed to compare both methods.

**RESULTS**
Assessment of cine sweeps demonstrated a significantly higher degree of detectability of the HA using BFS compared with CDS technique at the neohilum (2.2 ± 0.97 vs. 1.1 ± 0.83; p < 0.0001) and at the segmental location (2.8 ± 0.63 vs. 0.6 ± 0.77; p < 0.0001). No difference was noted at the extrahepatic level (1.3 ± 1.2 vs. 1.2 ± 0.94). The portal vein was similarly detectable by both methods.

**CONCLUSION**
Substantially improved delineation of the hepatic artery in pediatric liver transplants can be achieved with BFS compared with CDS.
technique. By documenting cine sweeps, vascular integrity can be reassessed offline and thus allowing for improved transplant monitoring.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

With BFS substantially better vessel delineation can be achieved in pediatric liver transplants thus increasing the degree of certainty to rule out vascular complications.

**RC513-03**  
**Avaliation of Intima-Media Thickness of the Carotid and Brachial Artery Intraluminal Diameter as Cardiovascular Risks in Children and Adolescents**

**Participants**
Alessandra C. Ribeiro, MD, Sao Paulo, Brazil (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Eduardo F. Fleury, PhD, Sao Paulo, Brazil (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Cristiane Kochi, Sao Paulo, Brazil (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

Correlate anthropometric, laboratory and ultrasonographic intima-media thickness of the carotid and brachial intraluminal diameter data in obese adolescents with cardiovascular risk predictors.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Retrospective study of 77 pubertal overweight patient, with the mean (SD) chronological age of 12.9 (2.5) years. Weight, height (to calculate BMI), waist circumference (WC), percentage of abdominal fat by bioelectrical impedance (BIA), serum total cholesterol (TC) and fractions, triglycerides (TG) and glucose oral tolerance test with glucose and insulin dosages were evaluated as cardiovascular risk predictors. BMI was expressed in SDS score (BMI SDS-WHO) and the ratios WC/Height, TC/HDL-C, HOMA-IR and sum of insulin values were made. The image data were obtained through the ultrasound to obtain the intima-media thickness (IMT) of the carotid artery and in the longitudinal axis of the brachial artery. We also evaluated the arterial blood velocity of the brachial artery in the first 15 seconds of reactive hyperemia after inflating the cuff on the patient’s arm up to 30 mmHg above their systolic BP for 5 minutes.

**RESULTS**

The mean BMI SDS was +2.5 (0.7), the WC/Height 0.6 (0.05) and the percentage of fat (BIA) of 38% (6.6). We found 36.4% of inadequacy values of TC, 72,7% of HDL, 36,4% of LDL and 53,2% of TG. The mean (SD) fasting insulin was 20 (10.9) and carotid IMT = 0.5 (0.08). None of the patients have diabetes mellitus type 2 and four were intolerant to glucose. There was a positive correlation between the TG/HDL-C ratio with the sum of insulin (r = 0.240, p < 0.036) and the zIMC with carotid IMT (r = 0.226, p <0.049). There was an inverse correlation between the arterial blood velocity rate and the sum of insulin (r = - .297, p <0.009).

**CONCLUSION**

Our results demonstrate that the average carotid IMT was above the threshold value, and the higher the BMI, the greater the IMT, suggesting that this population may be at cardiovascular risk.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

The relation between TG/HDL-c and the sum of insulin values suggests that it can be used as a marker of insulin resistance. The negative correlation between brachial artery blood velocity rate with the sum of insulin shows the change of the response of the endothelium to vasoconstriction (mediated by nitric oxide) in patients with insulin resistance.

**RC513-04**  
**A New and Simple Method to Estimate Weight and Gestational Age in Critically Ill Newborns: The Return Journey of Chest X-Ray**

**Participants**
Joan Albert Prats-Uribe, MD, Barcelona, Spain (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Joaquim Piqueras, PhD, Barcelona, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Albert Prats-Uribe, Barcelona, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Carmen Parra-Farinas, MD, Barcelona, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Sheilag C. Oyer, MD, Barcelona, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Cesar Augusto A. Ortiz Andrade SR, MD, Barcelona, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Joan Carreno, MD, Barcelona, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
joanalbertpratrx@gmail.com

**PURPOSE**

The purpose is to describe a reliable method to estimate the weight and gestational age by measurements taken in A-P chest x-ray exams of newborns admitted to a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU)

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

This is a cross-sectional study of 376 plain chest films of 284 newborns. Patient characteristics: This study includes full-term, critically ill and premature newborns admitted to NICU between September 2014 and September 2015. This scientific exhibit divides newborns into 3 main groups: pre-term, term and post-term. The preterm group was subdivided in extremely, very and moderate/late preterm. Chest x-ray assessment: One chest x-ray was assessed in 216 (76%) newborns; two chest x-rays were assessed in 48 (17%) newborns during the first two consecutive days of life and three in 16 newborns during the first three consecutive days. Three simple measures were taken from chest A-P exams: Dorsal spine length: A straight line from the superior rim of D1 to the lower rim of D12. Right pulmonary length: From the right pulmonary apex to the center of the right diaphragmatic dome. Transversal chest width: Between the outer margins of the ribs at the maximum transverse diameter (9th rib) Other relevant...
variables: Weight, assessed prematurity, small for gestational age, multiple pregnancy, persistent ductus arteriosus, congenital malformations, metabolopathies, and maternal complications.

RESULTS

Multiple threshold measures were obtained in order to establish an optimal value to classify newborns. The threshold values obtained were:

- **One key measure to differentiate preterm from term and postterm newborns:** Dorsal Spine length: 90mm
- **Three key measures to differentiate between extremely and very preterm from late preterm and term newborns:**
  - Dorsal Spine length: 80mm
  - Right pulmonary length: 47mm
  - Transversal chest width: 93mm

The triple combination of these measures helps to improve the PPV for differentiating extremely/very preterm from late/term newborns: 

- PPV: 93.1% / NPV: 82.1%

CONCLUSION

Dorsal Spine, Right Pulmonary, and Chest width measurements, and their combinations, are quick and reliable estimates of weight and gestational age in preterm and full-term newborns.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Pediatric radiologists often report initial chest x-ray of critically ill newborns without clinical information. Fast estimation of gestational age and weight may contribute to more accurate diagnoses.

RC513-06  
**Marginal Diagnostic Yield from Double Reading Initial Skeletal Surveys versus Follow-Up Skeletal Surveys for Suspected Non-Accidental Trauma**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:20AM - 9:30AM Room: E352

Participants
Sarah M. Bahouth, MD, Houston, TX (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose
Robert Orth, MD,PhD, Houston, TX (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
James E. Crowe, MD, Kansas City, MO (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
rcorth@texaschildrens.org

PURPOSE

We hypothesize that double reading initial SSs decreases the number of new fractures identified on follow-up SSs. The purpose of this study is to compare the marginal diagnostic yield of double reading initial SSs performed for suspected non-accidental trauma to the marginal diagnostic yield of follow-up SSs following single reading of initial exams.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

All SSs (initial and follow-up) performed between February 2, 2013, and March 23, 2015 for suspected non-accidental trauma at a large children's hospital were double-read by a non-blinded pediatric radiologist within 72 hours of primary interpretation. Fractures detected on the primary and secondary (double reading) interpretations of initial SSs and primary interpretations of follow-up SSs were recorded. The number of additional fractures identified by double-reading initial SSs to the number of additional fractures identified on follow-up SSs was compared via McNemar's test.

RESULTS

During the study period, 1056 initial SSs were performed (M:F=616:440; 13.2 months +/- 13.9 months; age range 0.1-108 months), of which 293/1056 (28%) had follow-up SSs. Of cases with follow-up exams, primary and secondary interpretations of initial exams were concordant in 263/293 (90%) with follow-up SSs showing additional fractures in 32/263 (12%) and no additional fractures in 231/263 (88%). In 30/293 (10%) initial SSs, fractures were identified on the secondary (double-reading) interpretations that were not identified on primary interpretation with follow-up SSs showing additional fractures in 5/30 (17%) not identified on either the primary or secondary interpretations and no additional fractures in 25/30 (83%). The difference between the marginal diagnostic yield of secondary interpretations (10%) and follow-up SSs for initial exams not double-read (13%) was not statistically significant (0.43)

CONCLUSION

Both double reading initial SSs and follow-up increased diagnostic yield, but the comparative diagnostic yield was not statistically different. These results show the benefit of double-reading initial skeletal surveys and indicate the need for further studies to determine if double reading initial SSs can obviate the need for follow-up exams in select cases.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The increased diagnostic yield from double reading skeletal surveys may decrease the need for follow-up exams and strengthen the confidence in the diagnosis of nonaccidental trauma.

RC513-06  
**Centile Charts for Cranial Sutures Under One Year of Life Based on Ultrasound Measurements**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:30AM - 9:40AM Room: E352

Participants
Katya Rozovsky, MD, Winnipeg, MB (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose
Nick Barrowman, Ottawa, ON (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
Elka Miller, MD, Ottawa, ON (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
katro70@yahoo.com

PURPOSE

To provide reference for normal ultrasound measurements of cranial sutures during the first year of life.
METHOD AND MATERIALS

All children 0 to 12 months referred from March 2011 to September 2013 for radiographic evaluation of the cranial sutures were approached for a prospective cranial ultrasound (CUS). CUS was performed with a 12-MHz linear transducer in supine or semi-sitting position. Sagittal, coronal, lambdoid, and metopic sutures were evaluated. Two radiologists independently measured cranial sutures by locating the PACS measurement tool between the hyperechoic bone edges. Values of sutureal width were obtained in 3 points of the sagittal suture (anterior, middle and posterior), and the middle point for the metopic, each coronal and lambdoid sutures. The readers were blinded to clinical indications and previous reports.

RESULTS

150 children met the study inclusion criteria. 21 parents did not consent to the CUS study. 129 children underwent CUS, 3 patients were excluded due to poor cooperation, and 11 due to closed cranial sutures (craniosynostosis). 115 children (75 females, 40 males; mean age 5.6 month (standard deviation 2.7)) became the study group with normal cranial sutures. Each suture demonstrated significant decrease in size with age (p<0.001). During the first year of life the metopic suture decreased rapidly, while the lambdoid sutures demonstrated a slowest closure. There were no statistically significant differences in age related suture size in male and female patients.

CONCLUSION

Centile charts of normal ultrasound measurements of cranial sutures during the first year of life are presented. Defining normal size of the sutures and the changes over the first year of life is necessary to determine abnormality, particularly synostosis or diastatic sutures. This normative ultrasound data will help the radiologist recognizing normal and abnormal sutures.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

1. Cranial ultrasound is a radiation free technique that can be used as a first line imaging modality for evaluation of the cranial sutures in children under 1 year of life (Rozovsky et al, Pediatrics 2016) 2. Potential indications for cranial sutures ultrasound measurements include conditions associated with premature closure of cranial sutures (craniosynostosis) as well as widening or delayed closure of main cranial sutures. The provided normal measurements can be used by radiologists as a reference tool in clinical practice.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To review the common abdominal complications associated with the treatment of childhood cancers. 2) To discuss the imaging features of a variety of abdominal complications resulting from the treatment of pediatric malignancies. 2) To discuss the most appropriate imaging modalities to diagnose and monitor abdominal complications of childhood cancer therapy.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Learn the most common abdominal complications of cancer therapy in children and conditions that predispose patients to their development. 2) Understand the indications for and role of imaging in the diagnosis and management of these patients. 3) Recognize the imaging features that suggest the diagnosis of abdominal complications.
METHOD AND MATERIALS

12 children (11-18 years) with malignant tumors underwent PET/MR imaging at 4 hours or at 24 hours after intravenous injection of the iron oxide nanoparticle compound ferumoxytol. MR sequences included T1-weighted LAVA, T2-weighted FSE, DWI, and T2*-weighted multi-echo IDEAL sequences. Follow up imaging for at least 6 months and/or histopathology served as the standard of reference. Different morphologies of 154 benign and 87 malignant lymph nodes on T2-FSE sequences were compared with the gold standard using McNemar's test. In addition, ADC-values, SUVmax and T2*-relaxation times of benign and malignant lymph nodes were compared with t-tests.

RESULTS

On T2-FSE images, benign lymph nodes showed a T2-hypointense hilum, surrounded by a T2-hyperintense parenchyma, while malignant lymph nodes showed loss of the hilum signal. This difference in morphologies was significant (p = 0.02). Benign lymph nodes showed mean diameters of 5.5 mm and malignant lymph nodes showed mean diameters of 11.3 mm. There was no significant difference in quantitative data within experimental groups at 4 and 24 hours post ferumoxytol. Benign and malignant lymph nodes with diameters > 1 cm showed mean T2* relaxation times of 5.4 ms and 10.4 ms, mean SUVmax values of 3.6 and 9.2 and mean ADC values of 894 x 10-6 mm2/s and 1852 x 10-6 mm2/s, respectively. These differences were significant with p values of 0.014, < 0.001 and 0.027. Benign and malignant lymph nodes with diameters < 1 cm showed mean T2* relaxation times of 10.6 ms and 9.8 ms. Mean SUV values of 1.5 and 6.2 and mean ADC values of 1351 x 10-6 mm2/s and 1991 x 10-6 mm2/s, resulting in significant differences with p values of <0.001 respectively.

CONCLUSION

Benign and malignant lymph nodes in pediatric patients show specific imaging characteristics on ferumoxytol-enhanced PET/MR.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Lymph nodes of pediatric patients can show different imaging patterns on ferumoxytol-enhanced PET/MR compared to lymph nodes of adult patients.

RC513-10 Evaluation of a New Computer Aided Diagnosis (CAD) System for Automated Bone Age Assessment in Children compared with the Greulich Pyle Atlas Method: A Multireader Study

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: E352

Awards

Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants

Christian Booz, MD, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Julian L. Wichmann, MD, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Speaker, General Electric Company; Speaker, Siemens AG
Sabine Boettger, Frankfurt Am Main, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ahmed Al Kamali, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Simon S. Martin, MD, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Boris Bodelle, MD, Frankfurt Am Main, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Doris Leitner, MD, Frankfurt Am Main, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lukas Lenga, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Moritz H. Albrecht, MD, Charleston, SC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jan-Erik Scholtz, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thomas J. Vogl, MD, PhD, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
boozchristian@gmail.com

PURPOSE

To investigate a new computer aided diagnosis (CAD) system (BoneXpert) for bone age assessment in children compared with the Greulich Pyle (GP) atlas method.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

This study was approved by the institutional review board, and the requirement to obtain informed consent was waived. Data from clinically indicated hand and wrist radiographs of 305 pediatric patients were included. Total bone age, the bone age of left distal radius and the bone age of carpal bones were analyzed by three different radiologists with varying levels of experience independently using the GP atlas method. In comparison, total bone age and the bone age of the left distal radius of each patient were analyzed using the CAD system. Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, Bland-Altman plot and further regression analyses were evaluated for correlation analysis. Inter-reader correlation was assessed with weighted κ.

RESULTS

A total of 305 radiographs of left hands were analyzed in all 305 patients (mean age, 10.2 years; range, 1-18 years), further divided into 172 male (mean age, 10.6 years; range, 1-18 years) and 133 female patients (mean age, 9.6 years; range, 1-18 years). Mean total bone age was 9.76 years determined by CAD and 9.81 years determined by the GP atlas method. There was very high correlation between both approaches (r=0.985). Mean bone age of the left distal radius was 9.5 years determined by CAD and 9.82 determined by the GP atlas method (r=0.963). Mean bone age of carpal bones assessed by three radiologists was 9.94 years. The correlation analysis demonstrated significantly higher correlation between total bone age values and bone age values of the left distal radius (r=0.969) than between total bone age values and bone age values of carpal bones (r=0.923).

CONCLUSION

The evaluated CAD system (BoneXpert) is feasible for automated bone age assessment and shows very high correlation with the GP atlas method. A method assessing bone age of the left distal radius may be more accurate than methods analyzing the carpal bones for bone age assessment.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

bones for bone age assessment.

The evaluated CAD system (BoneXpert) is feasible for automated bone age assessment and shows very high correlation with the GP atlas method. A method assessing bone age of the left distal radius may be more accurate than methods analyzing the carpal bones.
A new CAD system (BoneXpert) is feasible for automated bone age assessment and shows very high correlation with the Greulich Pyle atlas method.

**RC513-11  AI Increases Accuracy and Decreases Variance of Bone Age Assessment by Radiologists**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: E352**

**Awards**

**Trainee Research Prize - Resident**

**Participants**

Shahein H. Tajmir, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Hyunkwang Lee, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Randheer Shailam, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Heather I. Gale, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Jie C. Nguyen, MD, MS, Verona, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Sirk J. Westra, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Ruth Lim, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc; Officer, New England PET Imaging System

Michael S. Gee, MD, PhD, Jamaica Plain, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Synho Do, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

shahein@stajmir.com

**PURPOSE**

Radiographic bone age assessment (BAA) is commonly used in the evaluation of pediatric endocrine and metabolic disorders. We previously developed a fully automated deep learning pipeline to perform BAA using convolutional neural networks. In this experiment, we compared the performance of a cohort of pediatric radiologists at performing BAA with and without AI assistance.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

6 board certified, subspecialty trained pediatric radiologists interpreted 280 age and gender matched bone age radiographs ranging from 5 to 18 years, viewed the automated BAA results, and gave their final interpretation of the bone age. Bone age accuracy, Root mean squared error (RMSE), and variance were used as measures of comparison. Mean cohort rating in years was considered the reference standard.

**RESULTS**

AI BAA accuracy was 63.6% overall and 97.1% within 1 year, and the 6 reader cohort accuracy was 61.1% and 97.9% when compared to the original clinical reports. Mean AI interpretation time was 0.54 seconds. When compared to mean cohort rating, AI RMSE was 0.649 years and single-reader RMSE averaged 0.656 years, (0.524-0.802). For the radiologists who utilized AI, pooled RMSE decreased from 0.645 to 0.548 years, all individually decreasing (0.524 to 0.504, p = 0.290; 0.802 to 0.595, p < e-5; 0.576 to 0.541, p = 0.041). Mean variance also decreased from 0.270 to 0.155, all individually decreasing (0.193 to 0.139, p < e-3; 0.366 to 0.170, p < e-10; 0.250 to 0.155, p < e-8). Combined AI + radiologist interpretation resulted in lower RMSE and variance than AI alone or the 6 reader cohort mean.

**CONCLUSION**

AI improves radiologist’s interpretation by decreasing the variance and RMSE while decreasing interpretation time. The utilization of AI by radiologists improves performance compared to AI alone, a radiologist alone, or a pooled cohort of experts. This suggests that AI may optimally be utilized as an adjunct to radiologist interpretation of imaging studies.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

AI is likely to decrease variability and speed interpretation time for BAA. This suggests a model for how AI can be used in imaging settings.

**RC513-12  Dose Reduction Impact in Pediatric Plain Radiography: The Importance of an Optimization Program**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: E352**

**Participants**

Graciano N. Paulo, PhD, PhD, Coimbra, Portugal (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Joana Santos, PhD, Coimbra, Portugal (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

graciano@estescoimbra.pt

**PURPOSE**

Radiation doses to paediatric patients from plain radiography are relatively low, but because of the high frequency of these procedures, their optimisation is important for the radiology practice. The main objective of optimisation of radiological procedures is to adjust imaging parameters and implement measures in such a way that the required image is obtained with the lowest possible radiation dose and maximised benefit.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

To analyse the relationship between exposure factors, the use of technical features and dose, experimental tests were made using two anthropomorphic phantoms. The new exposure criteria for each age group were defined according to the results obtained from the anthropomorphic phantoms tests and by reviewing the exposure criteria published in the literature and the outcome of several group meetings held with radiographers and radiologists working at the radiology department.
RESULTS
Using the post optimisation exposure criteria led to a significant reduction in exposure time, ESAK and KAP values, indicating a lower patient dose exposure. Using the post optimisation exposure criteria for chest plain radiography reduced the KAPP75 values by 22 to 60%. The KAPP75 reduction was highest in age group 5-<10. The ESAK75 values were reduced by 7 to 31%, with the highest reduction in age group <1. Using the post optimisation exposure criteria for abdomen plain radiography reduced the KAPP75 values by 35 to 87%. The KAPP75 reduction was highest in age group 10-<16. The ESAK75 values were reduced by 17 to 87%, with the highest reduction in age group 10-<16. Using the post optimisation exposure criteria for pelvis plain radiography reduced the KAPP75 values by 7 to 89%. The KAPP75 reduction was highest in age group 16-<=18. The ESAK75 values were reduced by 12 to 86%, with the highest reduction in age group 16-<=18.

CONCLUSION
Considering the post optimisation data analysis one can conclude that the two major benefits that were expected: a) a harmonisation of practice; b) a significant reduction of ExT, KAP and ESAK values with the post optimization results for chest, abdomen and pelvis were achieved.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
This work allowed proposing new and harmonised exposure parameters for chest, abdomen and pelvis plain radiography, facilitating dose reduction by up to 94%.

RC513-13 Ultrasound Assessment of Corpus Callosum in Normal Neonates
Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: E352

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Chetankumar M. Mehta, MBBS, MD, Vadodara, India (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Chandni D. Wadhwani, MD, Vadodara, India (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Deepa R. John, MBBS, MD, Vadodara, India (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shubhangi T. Girbide II, MBBS, Vadodara, India (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ayaz J. Dabivala, MBBS, Vadodara, India (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Niyati Parmar, MD, Vadodara, India (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
derchetan_mehta@yahoo.com

PURPOSE
To measure the parameters of corpus callosum in sagittal and coronal section of neonatal brain. To correlate the corpus callosum dimensions with gestational age (Preterm vs term), weight (Low birth weight vs normal) and gender (female and male).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The measurements were taken with a Philips IU22 ultrasound system using C8-5 neonatal brain probe. The AP diameter of genu was taken in coronal plane and length, thickness of genu, body and splenium in sagittal plane through the anterior fontanelle. Statistical analysis was carried out by calculating the mean and standard deviation for the corpus callosum dimensions and applying unpaired t tests for two groups using MEDCALC software and calculating p values. A value of p < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS
Measurements of 300 neonates included the anteroposterior diameter of the genu (coronal) (2.65 ± 0.43 mm) and in mid-sagittal plane length(49.62 ± 6.3 mm), thickness of the genu (3.98 ± 1.48 mm), body (2.9 ± 0.54 mm) and splenium (3.68 ± 0.9 mm). 300 neonates were divided into 2 different birth-weight groups: low birth weight < 2500 g (n = 219) and normal >= 2500 g (n = 81). A statistical significant difference at 95% and 99% confidence interval is noticed in the corpus callosum AP diameter and thickness of genu between the two groups with values of p=0.017 and p=0.001 respectively. There was no significant difference in the dimensions of corpus callosum body, splenium and length among them. An increase in the values of corpus callosum in term neonates =>37 weeks (n = 187) was observed as compared to the pre-term neonates < 37 weeks (n = 113), however the difference was not statistically significant. Effect of gender :154 male and 146 female. No significant difference in the mean birth weight (P = 0.42) or mean gestational age (P = 0.49) between the two groups. This analysis revealed that there was no significant difference in all corpus callosum dimensions between male and female neonates (P > 0.05).

CONCLUSION
The increase in coronal and sagittal genu between low and normal birth weight is statistically significant (p<0.05) at 95 and 99% confidence interval respectively. There is no significant difference in the dimensions of corpus callosum with change in gestational age and gender of neonate.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Ultrasound is a modality of choice for evaluation of corpus callosum in neonates.

RC513-14 What Does the Single Axial Rotation with 16cm Wide-Detector Bring in Imaging Infant Head? The Comparison of 256-Row CT with 64-Row CT
Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: E352

Participants
Zhian Pi, Ankang, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yanan Zhu, Ankang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xianfeng Qu, Ankang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
PURPOSE

To explore the innovation of using a single axial rotation with 16cm wide-detector CT in imaging infant head.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Prospectively enrolled 20 infants (Group 1) for non-enhanced head CT without sedation using a single axial rotation of 0.5s on a 16cm wide-detector Revolution CT scanner. Patients were scanned with tube current 120mAs and tube voltages of 100kVp. The preparation time, scanning time, radiation dose and image quality were compared with those of 18 infants in Group 2 who underwent a conventional axial scan with sedation using a 64-row VCT with 180mAs tube current and 120 kVp tube voltage. CT number and its standard deviation (SD) of the cerebellum and centrum ovale (used as background) were measured to calculate signal to noise ratio and artifact index (AI): \( AI = \sqrt{SD_2(\text{cerebellum}) - SD_2(\text{centrum ovale})} \). The subjective image quality was evaluated by 2 board-certificated radiologists using a 3-point scoring system with equal or greater than 2 being acceptable. Radiation dose was recorded.

RESULTS

There was no statistical difference in preparation time, the artifact index as well as the measured occipital thickness between the two groups. The mean noise(in HU) , AI, SNR and CNR of the cerebellum and overall subjective image quality score between the two groups were also similar. However, compared with the conventional group (Group 2), Group 1 significantly reduced the scanning time by 92.2% (0.5 vs. 6.39±0.5S), and effective radiation dose by 53% (0.96±0.26 vs. 2.03±0.56 mSv) (P<0.05). Moreover, sedation was not used in Group 1 while most of the patients in Group 2 used a sedative.

CONCLUSION

The use of axial CT mode in a single rotation on a 16cm wide-detector for imaging infant head without sedation, provides same image quality as the conventional CT with sedation while effectively reduces the radiation dose and scanning time, avoids the complications and the potential risks of sedation, and optimizes scanning procedures.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The use of single rotation, axial CT mode on a 16cm wide-detector for imaging infant head can avoid sedation, shorten scan time, provide good image quality and reduce dose.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Recognize stages of breast development in the normal female by ultrasound. 2) List the most common type of pediatric breast lesions identified by ultrasound. 3) Apply a management strategy for appropriate imaging and referral upon diagnosis of a breast mass in the pediatric patient.
Interventional Series: Peripheral and Visceral Occlusive Disease

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S102CD

VA IR

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™: 3.25
ARRT Category A+ Credits: 3.75

FDA Discussions may include off-label uses.

Participants
Parag J. Patel, MD, Milwaukee, WI (Moderator) Consultant, Abbott Laboratories; Consultant, C. R. Bard, Inc; Consultant, Penumbra, Inc; Consultant, Boston Scientific Corporation; Jonathan M. Lorenz, MD, Chicago, IL (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
papatel@mcw.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Describe pros and cons of intervention for median arcuate ligament compression on the celiac axis. 2) Review clinical presentation and endovascular treatment options for acute and subacute portal vein thrombus. 3) Outline three recommendations for endovascular treatment of peripheral vascular disease. 4) Describe how and when to intervene in patients with mesenteric ischemia. 5) Describe two vascular compression syndromes.

Sub-Events

RCS14-01 Compressive Arterial Syndromes

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 8:45AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Minhaj S. Khaja, MD, MBA, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review the role of cross-sectional imaging and IR in the diagnosis and potential treatment of compressive arterial syndromes. 2) Illustrate case based examples of compressive arterial syndromes.

RCS14-02 Acute Portal Venous Thrombosis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:45AM - 9:00AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Jonathan M. Lorenz, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review the clinical manifestations of patients with acute to subacute portal vein thrombosis. 2) Review the implications of etiology, rapidity of onset, surgical history, and extension into the splenic and superior mesenteric veins on prognosis and treatment strategy. 3) Review conservative and endovascular treatment options such as thrombolysis, mechanical thrombectomy, angioplasty and stent placement.

RCS14-03 Feasibility of Endovascular Thrombolysis and Angioplasty of Hepatic Artery Thrombosis in the First Postoperative Day after Living Donor Liver Transplantation: A Multi-Center Experience

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:00AM - 9:10AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Omar Abd El Aziz, Cairo, Egypt (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Mohamed S. Mostafa JR, ARRT, Cairo, Egypt (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
ohamada@yahoo.com

PURPOSE
Hepatic artery thrombosis (HAT) is a devastating complication after living donor liver transplantation (LDLT). Endovascular management represents a less invasive alternative to open surgery. Our aim was to investigate the feasibility and potential complications of endovascular intervention for the management of arterial thrombosis in the first post-operative day after transplantation.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A retrospective review of 668 recipients, who underwent LDLT between August 2001 and December 2016 in three transplant centers. Endovascular interventions were performed using standard catheter techniques. Thrombolysis was performed using tPA or streptokinase, whereas angioplasty and stent placement were performed if there was an underlying stricture.

CONCLUSION
Endovascular intervention for the management of HAT in the first postoperative day after LDLT carries a considerable risk of
potential complications related to the technique and thrombolytic therapy. However, it is feasible and can be attempted for graft salvage if surgery is considered futile.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Endovascular intervention is feasible technique for the management of HAT in the first postoperative day after LDLT.

**RCS14-04 Median Arcuate Ligament Syndrome**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:10AM - 9:25AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Jonathan M. Lorenz, MD, Chicago, IL  (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) To review the current understanding of the pathophysiology of median arcuate ligament syndrome and the latest options and algorithms for diagnosis and treatment. 2) To review the roles of interventional radiology in the diagnosis and management of this disorder.

**RCS14-05 CT Angiography Predicts the Outcome of Guidewire Crossing through Chronic Total Occlusions of PAD**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:25AM - 9:35AM Room: S102CD

Results
89 PAD patients with 92 CTO lesions, 73 lesions were successfully traversed, 19 were failed of crossing the CTO lesions with guidewires. The difference of the length of CTO and Transluminal calcification between patency success group and patency failure group was divided. The significance of CTA variables in association with patency were analyzed binary logistic regression mode.

**CONCLUSION**

Transluminal calcification>=50% as assessed with CTA is an independent predictor of failed Patency of peripheral artery CTO. CTA may have a role in the work-up of peripheral artery CTO patients prior to endovascular therapy.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Further evaluation of peripheral artery CTO lesion with CT angiography may help to better select patients that would benefit from percutaneous revascularization and avoid blind puncture.

**RCS14-06 Advanced Arterial Revascularization**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 9:35AM - 9:50AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Aseem Bhandari, MD, Savannah, GA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**RCS14-07 The 5 Most Important PAD Papers, 2015-2017**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:05AM - 10:20AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Robert A. Lookstein, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Consultant, Boston Scientific Corporation; Consultant, Medtronic plc;

**RCS14-08 Recent Trends in Percutaneous and Surgical Treatment of Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) in the**
Medicare Population

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:20AM - 10:30AM Room: S102CD

Participants
David R. Hansberry, MD,PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
David Guez, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Laurence Parker, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David J. Eschelman, MD, Bryn Mawr, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carin F. Gonsalves, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David C. Levin, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
david.hansberry@jefferson.edu

PURPOSE

Although radiologists developed percutaneous treatment of PAD in the 1980s, vascular surgeons and cardiologists have become increasingly involved and the issue has been contentious. Our purpose was to study utilization trends in percutaneous (PERC) and surgical (SURG) treatment of PAD in recent years.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

The nationwide Medicare Part B fee-for-service databases for 2011 through 2015 were used. 2011 was chosen as the first year because an entire new set of revamped PERC codes was introduced that year. 10 PERC codes (primary procedure only, no add-on codes) and 43 SURG codes were selected, describing the approaches to treating the various peripheral vascular territories. Procedure volumes were tabulated during the 5 study years. Medicare specialty codes were used to group physician providers as radiologists, vascular surgeons, cardiologists, and all other physicians as a group.

RESULTS

Total Medicare fee-for-service PERC volume (all providers) increased steadily from 182,213 in 2011 to 217,810 in 2015 (+20%). Total SURG volume decreased from 67,137 in 2011 to 55,606 in 2015 (-17%). Between 2011 and 2015, PERC volume by vascular surgeons increased from 61,719 to 82,803 (+34%). PERC volume by cardiologists increased from 66,117 to 79,101 (+20%). Radiologists’ PERC volume increased from 23,473 to 26,570 (+12%). PERC volume by all others decreased from 30,904 to 29,336 (-5%). Market shares in 2015 were: vascular surgeons 38%, cardiologists 36%, radiologists 12%, all others 13%. There had been relatively little change in share since 2011.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, SURG treatment for PAD has decreased considerably, while PERC has increased considerably. By 2015, Medicare patients requiring revascularization for PAD were almost 4 times more likely to undergo PERC than SURG. Vascular surgeons and cardiologists have aggressively increased their volumes and have largely supplanted radiologists. However, radiologists have maintained a small but consequential role and their procedure volume increased by 13% from 2011 to 2015.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Percutaneous treatment of PAD is used much more commonly than surgical treatment and its use has increased rapidly in recent years.

RCS14-09 Below-the-Knee Interventions

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 10:45AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Parag J. Patel, MD, Milwaukee, WI (Presenter) Consultant, Abbott Laboratories; Consultant, C. R. Bard, Inc; Consultant, Penumbra, Inc; Consultant, Boston Scientific Corporation;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Describe clinically oriented goals when treating below-the-knee arterial occlusive disease. 2) Review endovascular treatment options for below-the-knee arterial disease.

RCS14-10 Predictors for Outcome of Angioplasty in Patients with Critical Limb Ischemia: A Single-Institution Experience in 1936 Patients

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:45AM - 10:55AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Wenwen Ni, Singapore, Singapore (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Farah G. Irani, MD, FRCR, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Karthikeyan Damodaran, MRCP, FRCR, Liverpool, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ankur Patel, BMedscc, MBChB, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shaun Wei Too, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thijs A. Urings, MSc, Den Haag, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bien Soo Tan, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional research collaboration, Koninklijke Philips NV; Institutional research collaboration, Siemens AG; Institutional research collaboration, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
Kiang Hiong Tay, MBBS, FRCR, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Richard H. Lo, MBBS, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sivanathan Chandramohan, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Chow Wei Too, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Leong Sum, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ravi Muli Kumar, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kun Da Zhuang, MBBS, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose...
Nanda Kumar Karaddi, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tze Tec Chong, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Seck Guan Tan, MRCS, MBBS, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Siew Ping Chng, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Johne Wang, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Edward Choke, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jack Kian Ch'ng, Singapore, Singapore (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
ni.wenwen@u.duke.nus.edu

PURPOSE
To identify predictors of the outcome of patients with critical limb ischemia (CLI) who underwent percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) as first line treatment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A retrospective study, analyzing a total of 1936 patients who underwent 3271 PTA procedures in 2378 limbs for CLI in a single institution between 2005 and 2015, was performed. The mean age of the patients were 68+/−11 years old and 1036 (54%) patients were male. Diabetes mellitus was present in 1709 patients (88%) and end stage renal failure (ESRF) in 567 patients (29%). The majority of the patients (2950 patients, 90%) had tissue loss (Rutherford V-VI).

RESULTS
During the follow-up period, the limb salvage rate at 1, 3, 5, 10 years were 73, 71, 69, 60% while the survival rate were 81, 66, 58, 37% respectively. After univariable analysis, presence of diabetes mellitus (hazard ratio: 3.07, p<0.001), ESRF (1.493, p<0.001), Rutherford VI (1.581, p<0.001) and high C-reactive protein (1.006, p<0.001) were associated with lower limb salvage rate. Stent use (0.646, p=0.004) and presence of one straight flow to the foot (0.437, p<0.001) were identified as predictors of better limb salvage outcome. Female (1.235, p=0.006), presence of hypertension (1.272, p=0.018), ischemic heart disease (1.407, p<0.001), ESRF (2.231, p<0.001) and Rutherford VI (1.203, p=0.018) were associated with lower survival rate. Ambulatory status (0.492, p=0.001), high albumin (0.932, p<0.001) and hemoglobin (0.835, p<0.001) were identified as predictors of better survival outcome.

CONCLUSION
CLI carries higher mortality and lower limb salvage rate among periphery vascular disease. Further studies are needed to confirm these predictors, to identify potentially modifiable factors, and to guide the patient selection for PTA.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Awareness of the predictors will help facilitate patient selection for percutaneous transluminal angioplasty to achieve optimal outcome.

RC514-11 Mesenteric Ischemia

Participants
Laura K. Findeiss, MD, Knoxville, TN (Presenter) Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG

Participants
Sanjay Misra, MD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Cordis/Flexstent; NIH funding

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Become familiar with different vascular biology pathways causing vascular injury. 2) Describe translational therapies that can be used to decrease vascular injury. 3) Identify new novel therapies that can be used for vascular disease.

RC514-12 Biology of Vascular Disease

Participants
Zhihui Chang, BMedSc, MMed, Shenyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Weibin Shi, MD, PhD, Charlottesville, VA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
Restenosis remains the most significant challenge limiting the success of angioplasty and/or stenting. Hyperlipidemia is a major risk factor for atherosclerotic vascular disease. Apoe-deficient (Apoe-/-) mice develop moderate hyperlipidemia on a chow diet and severe hyperlipidemia on a high fat diet. The objective of this study was to investigate the influence of hyperlipidemia on neointimal formation in the Apoe-/- mouse model.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The left common carotid artery of Apoe-/- mice was ligated with a suture at the distal end. One group of mice were started on a Western diet one week before ligation and maintained on the diet throughout the entire observation period, and one group was fed a chow diet.

RESULTS
One week after ligation, no noticeable neointimal lesions were observed in the artery of either group. Two weeks after ligation, mice
fied the Western diet developed significantly larger neointimal lesions in the ligated artery than those fed the chow diet (40446±9422 μm² vs. 13353±4226μm²; p<0.05 ). Neointimal lesions contained numerous macrophage foam cells and smooth muscle cells in high fat fed mice but few in chow diet fed mice. CD8-positive lymphocytes were only observed in chow diet fed mice. By 4 weeks after ligation, both groups of mice formed pronounced neointimal lesions that comprised of primarily smooth muscle cells.

**CONCLUSION**

These results indicate that hyperlipidemia accelerates neointimal growth by promoting foam cell formation in hyperlipidemic mice.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Inflammatory reactions play an important role in restenosis. For patients with hyperlipidemia, inhibition of macrophage exudation and the formation of foam cells may become a potential intervention therapy for restenosis.

**RCS14-14 Patterns of Blood Pressure Response after Renal Artery Stenting Placement of Atherosclerotic Renal Artery Stenosis (ARAS)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:35AM - 11:45AM Room: S102CD

Participants
Qian Li, MD, PhD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Xueying Lin, MD, Fuzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yuhong Shao, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xi Zhang, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Anthony E. Samir, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Pfizer Inc; Consultant, General Electric Company; Consultant, PAREXEL International Corporation; Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Research Grant, Siemens AG; Research Grant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Research Grant, General Electric Company; Research Grant, Samsung Electronics Co, Ltd; Research Grant, Analogic Corporation; Research support, SuperSonic Imagine; Research support, Hitachi, Ltd

**PURPOSE**

To explore the patterns of BP response after renal artery stenting, and their potential value for RAS treatment decision-making.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Retrospectively collected ARAS patients who underwent PTRAS and pre-stenting renal artery (RA) ultrasonography (US) exams in 5 years at a single institution. Patients with accessory RA and contralateral RA occultation were excluded. Baseline characteristics, including age, gender, eGFR, BP, anti-hypertension medication, and US parameters (kidney length, PSV, RAR, and RI) of the stenting involved RA were recorded no more than 2 weeks before stenting, and BP and anti-hypertension medication were followed up at 1, 3, 6, 12 and 18 months after stenting. The BP response was classified into benefit (cure/improvement) or failure at each follow-up time point based on the guideline (2003). The patterns of BP change overtime, and patients' characters in each pattern group was compared.

**RESULTS**

Totally 74 patients were identified, including 51 of unilateral RA stenting and 23 of bilateral RA stenting. As shown in Figure 1, 5 patterns of BP response after RA stenting were found in unilateral group, including (1) normal presenting BP with consistent BP benefit throughout the follow-up (10/51, 19.6%), (2) pre-stenting hypertension with no BP response (7/51, 13.7%), (3) pre-stenting hypertension with consistent BP benefit throughout the follow up (14/51, 27.5%), (4) fluctuant BP response within 6 months followed by late BP benefit (9/51, 17.6%), (5) fluctuant BP response within 6 months followed by late BP deterioration (3/51, 5.9%). Pre-stenting eGFR was found significantly different among the patterns (p<0.05). Patterns of BP response in bilateral stenting group showed more variation between benefit and failure.

**CONCLUSION**

This study demonstrated four patterns of BP response after unilateral RA stenting of ARAS. Recognition of these patterns and characters of their population may be helpful for indication confirmation, and follow-up strategy decision making.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

The patterns of blood pressure (BP) response to percutaneous transluminal renal angioplasty with stent placement (PTRAS) of atherosclerotic renal artery stenosis (ARAS) has not been well documented.

**RCS14-15 Renovascular Occlusive Disease-Current Paradigm**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:45AM - 12:00PM Room: S102CD

Participants
Bulent Arslan, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Advisory Board, Nordion, Inc Advisory Board, Angiotech Pharmaceuticals, Inc Speakers Bureau, Nordion, Inc Speakers Bureau, W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc Consultant, Bayer AG
Digital Breast Tomosynthesis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E353C

AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Cherie M. Kuzmiak, DO, Chapel Hill, NC (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To describe financial considerations during the transition to digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) in clinical practice. 2) To describe the personnel training requirements to perform DBT in the United States. 3) To describe process for maintaining accreditation with FDA during clinical transition to DBT. 4) To describe workflow considerations during transition to DBT in clinical practice. 5) Describe the latest data that support use of digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT). 6) Identify the changes that will occur with the audit after multiple rounds of screening with DBT. 7) Recognize pitfalls when using DBT. 8.) Apply principles of digital breast tomosynthesis to clinical case interpretation. 9) Improve problem solving skills and decision making in breast imaging with the use of tomosynthesis. 10) Access the results of published studies and their application to challenging digital breast tomosynthesis cases. 11) Improve understanding of the strengths and limitations of digital breast tomosynthesis.

SAM
New in 2017: PLEASE NOTE - All courses designated for SAM credit at RSNA 2017 will require attendees bring a personal device e.g. phone, iPad, laptop to complete the required test questions during the live session.

Sub-Events

RCS15A Nuts & Bolts
Participants
Jay R. Parikh, MD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To describe financial considerations during the transition to digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) in clinical practice. 2) To describe the personnel training requirements to perform DBT in the United States. 3) To describe process for maintaining accreditation with FDA during clinical transition to DBT. 4) To describe workflow considerations during transition to DBT in clinical practice.

RCS15B Clinical Implications
Participants
Sarah M. Friedewald, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Consultant, Hologic, Inc; Research Grant, Hologic, Inc;

For information about this presentation, contact:
sarah.friedewald@nm.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Describe the latest data that support use of digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT). 2) Identify the changes that will occur with the audit after multiple rounds of screening with DBT. 3) Recognize pitfalls when using DBT. 4) Know the areas needed for future research.

RCS15C Challenging Cases
Participants
Kathleen R. Brandt, MD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Apply principles of digital breast tomosynthesis to clinical case interpretation. 2) Improve problem solving skills and decision making in breast imaging with the use of tomosynthesis. 3) Access the results of published studies and their application to challenging digital breast tomosynthesis cases. 4) Improve understanding of the strengths and limitations of digital breast tomosynthesis.
Unconscious Bias in Recruiting Radiologists (In Conjunction with the American Association for Women Radiologists)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S104A

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Margaret M. Szabunio, MD, Lexington, KY (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
margaret.szabunio@uky.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Define Unconscious Bias. 2) Understand relationship of Unconscious Bias to diversity and inclusion. 3) Develop strategies to mitigate inherent individual and organizational biases that affect faculty search process. 4) Apply strategies to recruit best faculty into Department of Radiology. 5). Identify steps to mitigate the effects of unconscious bias in the resident and fellow selection process. 6). Discuss reasons why women medical students do not choose radiology and review strategies to increase recruitment.

Sub-Events

Unconscious Bias in Recruiting Radiology Faculty

Participants
M. Elizabeth Oates, MD, Lexington, KY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
meoate2@email.uky.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Define Unconscious Bias. 2) Understand relationship of Unconscious Bias to diversity and inclusion. 3) Develop strategies to mitigate inherent individual and organizational biases that affect faculty search process. 4) Apply strategies to recruit best faculty into Department of Radiology.

Unconscious Bias in Recruiting Radiology Residents & Fellows

Participants
Madeline C. Lewis, MD, Charleston, SC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
lewism@musc.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Define unconscious bias and how it relates to resident and fellow recruitment. 2) Apply tools to increase awareness of your biases. 3) Identify steps to mitigate the effects of unconscious bias in the resident and fellow selection process.

Encouraging Women Medical Students for Radiology

Participants
Katarzyna J. Macura, MD, PhD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Author with royalties, Reed Elsevier; Research Grant, Profound Medical Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
kmacura@jhmi.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Discuss reasons for why women medical students do not choose radiology. 2) Review strategies for engagement of female medical students to spur recruitment at institutions across the country. 3) Discuss examples of successful pipeline initiatives involving minority medical students.

Honored Educators

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Katarzyna J. Macura, MD, PhD - 2012 Honored EducatorKatarzyna J. Macura, MD, PhD - 2014 Honored Educator
Emerging Technology: Elastography - Opportunities and Challenges

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S505AB

AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

FDA Discussions may include off-label uses.

Participants
Juergen K. Willmann, MD, Stanford, CA (Moderator) Research Consultant, Bracco Group Research Grant, Siemens AG Research Grant, Bracco Group Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV Research Grant, General Electric Company Advisory Board, Lantheus Medical Imaging, Inc Advisory Board, Bracco Group

For information about this presentation, contact: Willmann@stanford.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand how elastography measurements are integrated into the management of patients with chronic liver disease. 2) To learn imaging techniques and protocols of ultrasound and MR elastography. 3) To compare US and MR elastography in assessing liver fibrosis. 4) To review emerging clinical indications of US and MR elastography. 5) To understand limitations of current elastography techniques.

Sub-Events

RCS17A Elastography of the Liver: What the Clinician Wants to Know

Participants
Mindie Nguyen, MD, Stanford, CA (Presenter) Consultant, Intercept Pharmaceuticals, Inc; Consultant, Johnson & Johnson; Consultant, Gilead Sciences, Inc; Consultant, Alynam Pharmaceuticals, Inc; Consultant, Dynavax Technologies Corporation; Research Grant, Johnson & Johnson; Research Grant, Gilead Sciences, Inc; Research Grant, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main course title.

RCS17B Ultrasound Elastography: How and When?

Participants
Juergen K. Willmann, MD, Stanford, CA (Presenter) Research Consultant, Bracco Group Research Grant, Siemens AG Research Grant, Bracco Group Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV Research Grant, General Electric Company Advisory Board, Lantheus Medical Imaging, Inc Advisory Board, Bracco Group

For information about this presentation, contact: Willmann@stanford.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the clinical indications of ultrasound elastography (USE). 2) Learn about the various techniques and imaging protocols of USE. 3) Review the diagnostic accuracy of USE in the assessment of elasticity in liver fibrosis and other clinical applications in the body. 4) Compare USE with MR elastography. 5) Understand current limitations of USE.

ABSTRACT

Ultrasound elastography (USE) is a general term for various techniques available for objectively and quantitatively assessing tissue stiffness using ultrasonic techniques, creating noninvasive images of mechanical characteristics of tissues. Elastography is based on the fact that the elasticity of a tissue is changed by pathological or physiological processes. For example, cancer or fibrosis associated with various disease processes including chronic liver disease or chronic pancreatitis result in increased tissue stiffness. Recently, various USE techniques have been cleared by the FDA and all major ultrasound companies offer different approaches of measuring tissue stiffness on their ultrasound machines. The objective of this talk is to familiarize the audience with the clinical indications, imaging techniques and protocols, interpretation, diagnostic accuracy, and limitations of the various USE technique for assessment of tissue stiffness, with special focus on assessment of fibrosis in chronic liver disease.

RCS17C MR Elastography: How and When?

Participants
Richard L. Ehman, MD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) CEO, Resoundant, Inc; Stockholder, Resoundant, Inc;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To be able to understand the basic physical principles of MR Elastography (MRE). 2) To be able to describe the clinical indications for MRE in liver disease. 3) To be able to describe published evidence on the diagnostic performance of MRE in assessing liver fibrosis. 4) To be able to compare ultrasound based elastography to MRE. 5) To be able to describe the current limitations of MRE.

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educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Richard L. Ehman, MD - 2016 Honored Educator
Deconstructing Tumors with Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S104B

Participants
Richard Kinh Gian Do, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Moderator) Consultant, Guerbet SA

For information about this presentation, contact:
dok@mskcc.org

Sub-Events

RC518A Imaging of Angiogenesis: What Do Vessels Tell Us about Tumors?

Participants
Roberto Garcia Figueiras, MD, PhD, Santiago de Compostela, Spain (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Improve basic knowledge and skills relevant to the evaluation of angiogenesis in clinical practice. 2) Get an overview of the most relevant functional imaging modalities that are available. 3) Apply the most appropriate imaging technique for evaluating tumor angiogenic phenotype and tumor response. 4) Understand imaging limitations and technical requirements.

ABSTRACT
Tumor angiogenesis is the process whereby new blood vessels are formed in order to supply nutrients and oxygen to support the growth of tumors. Angiogenesis is a key cancer hallmark and an important target for cancer therapy. This lecture reviews the biological basis behind imaging features and the different imaging modalities used to assess the status of tumor neovasculature in vivo and tumor vascular changes secondary to different therapies.

Active Handout: Roberto Garcia Figueiras

RC518B Multiparametric Imaging of Bone Marrow Metastatic Disease

Participants
Anwar R. Padhani, MD, FRCR, Northwood, United Kingdom (Presenter) Advisory Board, Siemens AG Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG Researcher, Siemens AG Speakers Bureau, Johnson & Johnson

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To become familiar with the normal appearances of bone marrow on PET/MRI/CT scans and how these reflect underlying biologic properties. 2) To understand the biologic mechanisms responsible for osteoblastic and osteolytic lesions in malignancy settings. 3) To explain how imaging appearances of normal and pathologic bone marrow reflect therapy effects. 4) To enumerate the professional challenges for implementing multiparametric imaging in bone therapy monitoring.

Honored Educators
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RC518C Imaging Tumor Metabolism with Hyperpolarized MRI

Participants
Kayvan Keshari, PhD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
rahimkk@mskcc.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Comprehend the basic principles of hyperpolarized MRS. 2) Assess the potential of using hyperpolarized probes to study cancer metabolism. 3) Assess the changes in cancer metabolism across multiple tumor types.

ABSTRACT
Oncogenic transformation has been shown to have a dramatic impact on the metabolic state of the cell. Recent work has shown that hyperpolarization of endogenous substrates can be used to trace metabolism in the setting of cancer, non-invasively in vivo. In this this educational lecture, we will discuss the use of hyperpolarized 13C molecules in the setting of cancer imaging, spanning a number of molecules, which have been used preclinically as well as hyperpolarized pyruvate which has recently been used in the clinic.
**Learning Objectives**

1. Understand current criteria and emerging methods for NHL imaging response assessment.  
2. Understand the role of imaging in NHL patient management.


**Participants**

Ehsan Samei, PhD, Durham, NC (Coordinator) Research Grant, General Electric Company; Research Grant, Siemens AG; Advisory Board, medInt Holdings, LLC

Norbert J. Pelc, DSc, Stanford, CA (Coordinator) Research support, Koninklijke Philips NV; Research support, General Electric Company; Research support, Siemens AG; Consultant, Varian Medical Systems, Inc; Consultant, NanoX; Scientific Advisory Board, RefleXion Medical Inc; Scientific Advisory Board, Prismatic Sensors AB; Scientific Advisory Board, Theranos, Inc; Medical Advisory Board, OurCrowd, LP

For information about this presentation, contact:

samei@duke.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Demonstrate the technology associated with cone-beam CT of the breast. 2) Show performance metrics of the cone-beam CT system. 3) Demonstrate the potential of breast CT for breast cancer screening and diagnosis.

**RCS21A Breast**

Participants

John M. Boone, PhD, Sacramento, CA (Presenter) Patent agreement, Isotropic Imaging Corporation; Consultant, RadSite;

For information about this presentation, contact:

wzbijewski@jhu.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Describe the special purpose CT systems for musculoskeletal (MSK) imaging. 2) Compare the capabilities of special purpose MSK CT systems to conventional modalities. 3) Identify diagnostic applications enabled by special purpose MSK CT.

**RCS21B MSK**

Participants

Wojciech Zbijewski, PhD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Research Grant, Carestream Health, Inc; Research Grant, Siemens AG

For information about this presentation, contact:

wzbijewski@jhu.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Describe the special purpose CT systems for musculoskeletal (MSK) imaging. 2) Compare the capabilities of special purpose MSK CT systems to conventional modalities. 3) Identify diagnostic applications enabled by special purpose MSK CT.

**RCS21C Interventional**

Participants

Charles M. Strother, MD, Madison, WI (Presenter) Research Consultant, Siemens AG; Research support, Siemens AG; License agreement, Siemens AG
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the main concepts of MRI-guided radiation therapy. 2) Understand the advantages and limitations of MRI-guided radiotherapy systems currently in use or under development. 3) Understand the use of in-room MRI guidance for management of intra- and inter-fraction variations in anatomy.

SAM

New in 2017: PLEASE NOTE – All courses designated for SAM credit at RSNA 2017 will require attendees bring a personal device e.g. phone, iPad, laptop to complete the required test questions during the live session.

Sub-Events

RC522A  In-Room MRI for Treatment Guidance
Participants
John E. Bayouth, PhD, Madison, WI (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

RC522B  Integrating MRI: The Clinician Perspective
Participants
Caroline Chung, MD, FRCPC, Houston, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand how MRI can be integrated into the clinical workflow of radiation treatment delivery. 2) Learn about the potential benefits of integrating MRI at each step of radiotherapy: treatment planning, radiation delivery and response assessment. 3) Appreciate the challenges of using MRI for radiation treatment guidance and ongoing research to overcome these challenges.
Clinical Applications of Molecular Imaging: Neuro MRS and PET

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: SS02AB

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To learn the capability/potential of MR spectroscopy in brain tumor patient management. 2) To learn the limitation of the current standard MRIs that guide surgery and radiation therapy. 3) To learn about the potential of combining an advanced spectroscopic MR imaging with standard MR images to reduce the recurrence rate in glioblastomas.

ABSTRACT

Radiation therapy (RT) is as good as the images that guide RT planning. RT based on conventional MRIs may not fully target tumor extent in glioblastomas (GBM), which may, in part, account for high recurrence rates (60-70 percent at 6 months). Magnetic resonance spectroscopy, a molecular imaging modality that quantifies endogenous metabolite levels without relying on perfusion, leakage and diffusion of injected material, may better define extent of actively proliferating tumor. In addition, advances in this technology now permit acquisition of whole-brain high-resolution 3D spectroscopic MRI (sMRI) in 12-14 minutes. We correlated state-of-the-art sMRI metabolite maps and their ratio maps with tissue histopathology to validate further its use for identifying non-enhancing and infiltrating tumors that may not be fully imaged by conventional MRI sequences and provide support for its adjunctive use in tumor contouring for RT planning. Integration of histologically-verified, whole brain 3D sMRI into RT planning is feasible and may considerably modify target volumes. Thus, RT planning for GBMs may be augmented by sMRI potentially leading to reduced or delayed recurrence rates.
Participants
Herbert Y. Kressel, MD, Boston, MA (Moderator) Stockholder, Pfizer Inc; Stockholder, UnitedHealth Group;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To familiarize attendees with reasons why quality improvement initiatives are important for the dissemination of published research. 2) To discuss the components of the STARD criteria and why these are important for studies of diagnostic accuracy. 3) To describe the PRISMA statement and why these make up key components of high quality systematic reviews. 4) To enable authors to improve completeness of reporting in their submitted manuscripts, to demonstrate study quality and thus enhance the likelihood that their manuscripts will be favorably reviewed when submitted to journals such as Radiology for publication.

ABSTRACT
The purpose of this session is to describe STARD and PRISMA, two documents that aim to improve scientific study quality by improving reporting. The Editor-in-Chief of Radiology, Dr. Herbert Kressel, Professor Radiology at Harvard Medical School, will introduce the importance of quality metrics in scientific research. Dr. Patrick Bossuyt, Professor of Clinical Epidemiology at University of Amsterdam, and one of the original authors of the STARD manuscript, who recently worked to revise STARD, will discuss the components of the STARD criteria and why these are important for studies of diagnostic accuracy. Dr. Matthew McInnes, Associate Professor of Radiology at University of Ottawa, and our 2014 Eyler Editorial fellow will describe the PRISMA statement and the important key components of high quality systematic reviews. Dr. Deborah Levine, Professor of Radiology at Harvard Medical School and the Senior Deputy Editor of Radiology will describe how to put all of this information together into your final study plan and written manuscript. Our goal is to enable authors to improve completeness of reporting in their submitted manuscripts, to demonstrate study quality and thus enhance the likelihood that their manuscripts will be favorably reviewed when submitted for publication to Radiology as well as to other biomedical journals. Please see our publication information for authors at: http://pubs.rsna.org/page/radiology/pia as well as information about checklists at: http://pubs.rsna.org/page/radiology/pia/checklists

URL
http://pubs.rsna.org/page/radiology/pia

Sub-Events

RC524A Introduction: Why Reporting Guidelines are Useful
Participants
Herbert Y. Kressel, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Stockholder, Pfizer Inc; Stockholder, UnitedHealth Group;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View learning objectives under the main course title.

RC524B STARD (Standards for Reporting Diagnostic Accuracy)
Participants
Patrick M. Bossuyt, PhD, Amsterdam, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
p.m.bossuyt@amc.nl

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View learning objectives under the main course title.

RC524C PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses)
Participants
Matthew D. McInnes, MD, FRCPC, Ottawa, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
mmcinnes@toh.ca

RC524D Putting It All Together
Participants
Deborah Levine, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Editor with royalties, UpToDate, Inc; Editor with royalties, Reed Elsevier;

For information about this presentation, contact:
dlevine@rsna.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Describe reporting guidelines and why they are important for improving the quality of published research. 2) Illustrate the STARD
1) Describe reporting guidelines and why they are important for improving the quality of published research. 2) Illustrate the STARD reporting guidelines for Diagnostic Accuracy studies and how these can help authors and readers understand bias in research studies. 3) Discuss PRISMA guidelines for meta-analyses and systematic reviews.
Quantitative Imaging Mini-Course: Promise and Challenges

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S504AB

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Michael F. McNitt-Gray, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Coordinator) Institutional research agreement, Siemens AG;

Sub-Events

**RC525A**

**The Perspective of the RSNA Quantitative Imaging Biomarkers Alliance (QIBA)**

Participants
Edward F. Jackson, PhD, Madison, WI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
efjackson@wisc.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Describe the need for and benefits of implementing quantitative image analyses in clinical trials and clinical practice.
2) Describe the key challenges of extracting uniform, standardized quantitative measures from clinical imaging scans.
3) Provide examples of approaches to resolving these challenges.
4) Understand the activities that RSNA supports to help move the profession of radiology from a primarily qualitative interpretation paradigm to a more quantitative-based interpretation model.

**ABSTRACT**

The added value of quantification in both research and clinical environments is likely to increase as health care initiatives place increased pressure on radiologists to provide decision support for evidence-based care. There remain substantial barriers to the widespread use of quantitative measures in clinical radiology, including an inherently large number of variables that impede validation of specific metrics, diversity of proprietary industry platforms, and lack of acceptance by radiologists. A critical barrier to the implementation of quantitative imaging in radiology is the lack of standardization among vendor platforms. Collaboration in the pre-competitive space is challenging yet crucial to address standardization, and integrating quantitative measurement into workflow will be necessary for wide adoption. The Quantitative Imaging Biomarkers Alliance (QIBA, www.rsna.org/qiba) was launched in 2007 as a means to unite researchers, healthcare professionals, and industry stakeholders in the advancement of quantitative imaging. QIBA's mission is to improve the value and practicality of quantitative imaging biomarkers (QIBs) by reducing variability across devices, imaging centers, patients, and time. The four QIBA modality-driven Coordinating Committees (CT, MR, Nuclear Medicine, Ultrasound) currently oversee 12 Biomarker Committees and 16 Task Forces. Selected QIBs that are considered to be transformational, translational, feasible, practical, and collaborative are addressed by Profiles, which are technical standards that include one or more clinical context-specific claims and inform users what quantitative results can be achieved by following the Profile. Sources of bias and variance, and methods to minimize each, are considered in Profile development. This presentation will summarize the goals and objectives of QIBA, including international efforts. The QIBA perspective on opportunities for QIB applications in the practice of precision medicine, challenges to be overcome, and approaches to addressing such challenges will be presented.

**RC525B**

**NCI’s Quantitative Imaging Network (QIN) Perspective**

Participants
Robert J. Nordstrom, PhD, Rockville, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
nordstrr@mail.nih.gov

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) The current status of the Quantitative Imaging Network and the nature and purpose of the most recent program announcement for research efforts in this area will be discussed.

**ABSTRACT**

The Quantitative Imaging Network (QIN), created in 2008 by NCI, is now entering its ninth year. Its purpose continues to be to develop, optimize and validate quantitative imaging tools for measurement or prediction of therapy response in clinical trials. To date a large number of tools and methods have been developed and are under test and validation in clinical trials across the country. To streamline this process from development to validation, the NCI is using a phased mechanism to support research in this area. The first phase (called the UG3 phase) will focus on development and optimization, while the second phase (the UH3 phase) will emphasize clinical validation in single-site or multisite clinical trials. The purpose of the phased approach is to separate the development efforts from validation efforts. This will be discussed in this presentation.

**RC52SC**

**Clinical Trials Perspective**

Participants
Lawrence H. Schwartz, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Committee member, Celgene Corporation Committee member, Novartis AG Committee member, ICON plc Committee member, BioClinica, Inc
Radiologist Peer-Review and Peer Learning-Options, Best Practices, and Future Directions

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S404AB

Participants
Jay K. Pahade, MD, New Haven, CT (Moderator) Consultant, Precision Imaging Metrics, LLC
David B. Larson, MD, MBA, Los Altos, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Danny C. Kim, MD, White Plains, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
Danny.Kim@nyumc.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To provide a brief review on radiologist peer review history, practices and discuss implementation of a department wide peer review conference. 2) To review methods of peer review and peer learning through IT improvements, institutional consensus criteria development, and creation of Rad-Path modules. 3) To discuss new methods addressing peer review with an emphasis on peer learning principles and quality improvement. 4) To allow open discussion with audience members on the pro's and con's of current peer review practices and changes to expect in the future.

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MR Imaging of Rectal Cancer Before and After Therapy and Recent Advances in Imaging (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E451A

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Highlight Key Relevant Clinical Background of Imaging in rectal cancer. 2) Review Structured Reporting Template for Rectal Cancer Evaluation with MRI. 3) Demonstrate Key Points for Reporting of MRI of rectal cancer staging.

Participants
Herö K. Hussain, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

RC529A  Pre-operative MRI Staging of Rectal Cancer: What Every Report Should Address

Participants
Kartik S. Jhaveri, MD, Toronto, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

RC529B  Response to Chemoradiotherapy: How Do We Assess?

Participants
Marc J. Gollub, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review the available methods to evaluate response to chemoradiotherapy including T2 signal, DWI, volumetry and quantitative functional MRI. 2) Introduce the concept of complete response and its assessment at MRI. 3) Illustrate pitfalls in tumor and node assessment after therapy.

RC529C  MRI as a Prognostic Biomarker and Guide to New Therapies

Participants
Regina G. Beets-Tan, MD, PhD, Amsterdam, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
r.beetstan@nki.nl
Common Spinal Injection Procedures for Diagnosis and Treatment of Back Pain (Hands-on)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E263

Participants
A. Orlando Ortiz, MD, MBA, Mineola, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Bassem A. Georgy, MD, MSc, San Diego, CA (Presenter) Consultant, Johnson & Johnson; Consultant,Merit Medical Systems, Inc; Stockholder,Vertebral Imaging, Inc; Consultant, Spine Solutions, Inc;
Todd S. Miller, MD, Bronx, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Stanley Golovac, MD, Coral Gables, FL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Allan L. Brook, MD, Bronx, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michele H. Johnson, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Afshin Gangi, MD, PhD, Strasbourg, France (Presenter) Proctor, Galil Medical Ltd

For information about this presentation, contact:
oortiz@winthrop.org
Sgolovac@mac.com
afshin.gangi@chru-strasbourg.fr
tmiller@montefiore.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To introduce common spinal injection procedures that are used for the diagnosis and treatment of neck and back pain disorders.
2) To learn the indications and contraindications for these procedures. 3) To understand how imaging guidance is used to perform these procedures. 4) To introduce some of the equipment and techniques that are helpful in performing spine injection procedures in a hands on format with an opportunity for attendees to address their specific questions and concerns with the course faculty.

ABSTRACT
Image guided spine interventions can be used for the diagnosis and/or treatment of painful conditions of the spinal access. Diagnostic procedures often include specific nerve blocks that can be performed with anesthetic agents. Facet joint and sacroiliac joint pain syndromes can likewise be managed with spine interventional techniques. Epidural steroid injections can be performed using interlaminar, caudal or transforaminal techniques in the management of focal back or neck pain with an associated radicular pain component. More advanced longer lasting treatments included radiofrequency neuolysis which can also be used to manage facet or sacroiliac joint related pain that temporarily responds to diagnostic median branch blocks or specific joint injections. Spinal cord stimulator placement is another advanced technique that can be used to manage chronic pain syndromes. The workshop emphasizes patient selection, imaging evaluation, procedure indication and contraindications in order to optimize treatment outcome.
Value-Added Initiatives for a Healthcare System

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: N228

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Sub-Events

**RC532A**

**Quality, Value and Outcome Metrics in Diagnostic Radiology: A New Frontier**

Participants
Steven E. Seltzer, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Travel support, General Electric Company; Travel support, Siemens AG

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) To understand the options for Radiologists to add value to the current health care system by a: Leading population health management efforts, particularly in image-based cancer screening programs, b: Leading care redesign initiatives to improve the efficiency of care, c) Leading payment redesign initiatives to encourage providers to share responsibility for managing costs and resource utilization.

**RC532B**

**Imaging Informatics**

Participants
Keith J. Dreyer, DO, PhD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Understand the essentials of imaging informatics and its importance in the role of patient care in today's healthcare climate. 2) Appreciate how accessibility to images from other institutions increases patient care and safety by reducing the need for repetitive scans. 3) Learn how the use of technology can improve providers' ability to interpret, diagnose and treat while improving efficiency, quality, and reducing cost.

**RC532C**

**Leveraging IT to Optimize Quality in Radiology**

Participants
Paul J. Chang, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Co-founder, Stentor/Koninklijke Philips NV; Researcher, Koninklijke Philips NV; Advisory Board, Bayer AG; Advisory Board, Aidoc Ltd; Advisory Board, McCoy

For information about this presentation, contact:
pchang@radiology.bsd.uchicago.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Discuss how modern radiology quality expectations require a greater degree of "meaningful innovation" in imaging IT and informatics. 2) Be introduced to examples of next generation IT tools and models that can help achieve both improved efficiency and quality. 3) Describe how and why radiology must redefine and re-engineer itself in order to fully take advantage of these next generation electronic based practice tools. The impact these changes in practice management can have on quality, workflow efficiency, and productivity will be discussed.

**ABSTRACT**

Radiology practices have benefited from the adoption of electronic-based information technology, especially with respect to practice efficiency. However, there is great opportunity to further leverage information technology to significantly improve quality within the radiology practice. However, electronic tools, such as PACs, RIS, and speech recognition (along with their associated workflow), are still relatively immature and arguably support only "commodity-level" capability. There is a critical need for a new generation of "meaningful innovation" in radiology IT that will allow radiology to maximize value to patients and other stakeholders by significantly improving both efficiency and quality. Radiologists must be "value innovators" who maximally leverage information technology to ensure their relevance and value to patient care through measurable improvements in quality, efficiency, and safety.
Techniques of Musculoskeletal Interventional Ultrasound (Hands-on)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E260

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Patrick Warren, MD, Columbus, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Veronica J. Rooks, MD, Tripler AMC, HI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
James W. Murakami, MD, Columbus, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Carmen Gallego, MD, Madrid, Spain (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Stephen C. O'Connor, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Mabel Garcia-Hidalgo Alonso, MD, Majadahonda, Spain (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michael A. Mahlon, DO, Tacoma, WA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Paolo Minafra, MD, Pavia, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Paula B. Gordon, MD, Vancouver, BC (Presenter) Stockholder, OncoGenex Pharmaceuticals, Inc ; Scientific Advisory Board, Real Imaging Ltd;
Horacio M. Padua JR, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ebonee Carter, MD, Honolulu, HI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ulises Barajas, MD, Juarez, Mexico (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Eric Royston, DO, MPH, Tripler Army Med Ctr, HI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Peter L. Cooperberg, MD, Vancouver, BC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Kathleen M. Boyer, DO, Honolulu, HI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
Stephen.o'connor@bhs.org
Tarsomsn@hotmail.com
paolominafra@gmail.com
cgallego@salud.madrid.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Identify basic skills, techniques, and pitfalls of freehand invasive sonography. 2) Define and discuss technical aspects, rationale, and pitfalls involved in musculoskeletal interventional sonographic care procedures. 3) Successfully perform basic portions of hands-on US-guided MSK procedures in a tissue simulation learning module, including core biopsy, small abscess drainage, cyst aspiration, soft tissue foreign body removal, and intraarticular steroid injection. 4) Incorporate these component skill sets into further life-long learning for expansion of competency and preparation for more advanced interventional sonographic learning opportunities.
Carotid and Abdominal Doppler (Hands-on)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E264

Participants
Gowthaman Gunabushanam, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Shweta Bhatt, MD, MBBS, Rochester, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Wui K. Chong, MD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Advisory Board, Bracco Group; Corinne Deurdulian, MD, Los Angeles, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Vikram S. Dogra, MD, Rochester, NY (Presenter) Editor, Wolters Kluwer nv;
Ulrike M. Hamper, MD, MBA, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Davida Jones-Manns, Hampstead, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Mark E. Lockhart, MD, Birmingham, AL (Presenter) Author, Oxford University Press; Author, JayPee Brothers Publishers; Deputy Editor, John Wiley & Sons, Inc
Marghita V. Revzin, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michelle L. Robbin, MD, Birmingham, AL (Presenter) Consultant, Koninklijke Philips NV;
Wui K. Chong, MD, Rochester, NY (Presenter) Editor, Wolters Kluwer nv
Sadna Verma, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
William D. Middleton, MD, St. Louis, MO (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
drsadhnaverma@gmail.com
margarita.revzin@yale.edu
mrobbin@uabmc.edu
wkchong@mdanderson.org
leslie.scott@yale.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Describe the technique and optimally perform carotid Doppler ultrasound. 2) Describe the technique and optimally perform abdominal Doppler ultrasound. 3) Review qualitative and quantitative criteria for diagnosing abnormalities in carotid and abdominal ultrasound Doppler examinations.

ABSTRACT
This hands-on course will provide participants with a combination of didactic lectures and an extended 'live' scanning opportunity on normal human volunteers, as follows: Didactic lectures (30 minutes): Carotid Doppler ultrasound: scanning technique, diagnostic criteria and interesting teaching cases. Abdominal Doppler ultrasound: scanning technique, diagnostic criteria and interesting teaching cases. Mentored scanning (60 minutes): Following the didactic lectures, the participants will proceed to a scanning area with normal human volunteers and ultrasound machines from different manufacturers. Participants will be able to perform live scanning with direct assistance, as needed, by faculty. Faculty will be able to offer feedback, help participants improve their scanning technique as well as answer any questions. Time permitting, faculty will also be available to answer general questions relating to all aspects of vascular ultrasound, not just limited to carotid and abdominal Doppler studies.

Honored Educators
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Growing Your Business with Social Media: Tips and Tricks for Department and Practice Managers

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: E351

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 0

Participants
Alex Towbin, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Moderator) Author, Reed Elsevier; Grant, Guerbet SA; Grant, Siemens AG; Consultant, Reed Elsevier; Advisory Board, IBM Corporation;
Saad Ranginwala, MD, Cincinnati, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
alexander.towbin@cchmc.org
sranginwala@gmail.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Describe how social media can be used to promote a radiology practice. 2) Name three social media platforms, their benefits, and their constraints.
Want to Learn More About Imaging Informatics? Education, Resources and Certifications

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: 5403A

ED IN

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Christopher J. Roth, MD, Raleigh, NC (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Summarize the forces driving physician adoption and leadership in local and national informatics initiatives. 2) Outline freely available educational resources to expand imaging informatics understanding. 3) Describe available imaging informatics courses and fellowships. 4) Detail common certifications available to imaging and non-imaging informatics leaders to demonstrate their knowledge. 5) Know the current imaging informatics 'hot topics.'

Sub-Events

RC554A  Landscape of Online Resources for Informatics Self-Study
Participants
Marc D. Kohli, MD, San Francisco, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Identify online sources of content for didactic informatics self-study. 2) Identify online resources for hands-on study of database and programming concepts.

RC554B  Formal Opportunities and Resources for Imaging Informatics Training
Participants
Tessa S. Cook, MD, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
tessa.cook@uphs.upenn.edu

RC554C  Imaging and Non-imaging Informatics Society Certifications: What is Out There and is it Valuable?
Participants
Christopher J. Roth, MD, Raleigh, NC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Describe the value of obtaining certifications as an informatics leader. 2) Compare available opportunities for pursuing three common informatics certifications relevant to RSNA members and attendees: American Board of Imaging Informatics Certified Imaging Informatics Professional (ABII CIIP) certification, the American Board of Preventative Medicine Clinical Informatics (ABPM CI) ABMS board certification, and Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society Certified Professional in Health Information & Management System (HIMSS CPHIMS).
3D Printing Hands-on with Open Source Software: Advanced Techniques (Hands-on)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: S401AB

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Anish Ghodadra, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Consultant, PECA Labs
Michael W. Itagaki, MD, MBA, Lynnwood, WA (Presenter) Owner, Embodi3D, LLC
Beth A. Ripley, MD, PhD, Seattle, WA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Carissa M. White, MD, Los Angeles, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Dmitry Levin, Seattle, WA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Steve D. Pieper, PhD, Cambridge, MA (Presenter) CEO, Isomics, Inc; Employee, Isomics, Inc; Owner, Isomics, Inc; Research collaboration, Siemens AG; Research collaboration, Novartis AG; Consultant, Harmonus; Research collaboration, gigmade

For information about this presentation, contact:
carissamwhite@gmail.com
aghodadramd@gmail.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To learn advanced techniques for converting a medical imaging scan into a digital 3D printable model with free and open-source software. 2) To perform advanced customizations to the digital 3D printable model with free software prior to physical creation with a 3D printer.

ABSTRACT
'3D printing' refers to fabrication of a physical object from a digital file with layer-by-layer deposition instead of conventional machining, and allows for creation of complex geometries, including anatomical objects derived from medical scans. 3D printing is increasingly used in medicine for surgical planning, education, and device testing. This advanced hands-on course builds upon the introductory course given by the same faculty. It will teach the learner advanced segmentation techniques used to convert a standard Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) data set from a medical scan into a 3D printable model. Advanced manipulation of the digital model in preparation for 3D printing will then be discussed. All software used will be free. Methods described will work with Windows, Macintosh, and Linux computers. The learner will be given access to comprehensive resources for self-study before and after the meeting, including an extensive training manual and online video tutorials.

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**RCC41**

**Research Opportunities Using the NIH The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA) That Links Cancer Imaging to Clinical Data, Genomics, Proteomics, Quantitative Imaging and Deep Learning**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 8:30AM - 10:00AM Room: SS01ABC

**AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™**: 1.50

**ARRT Category A+ Credit**: 0

**Participants**

John B. Freymann, BS, Bethesda, MD *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

Evis Sala, MD, PhD, New York, NY *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

Sandy Napel, PhD, Stanford, CA *(Presenter)* Medical Advisory Board, Fovia, Inc; Consultant, Carestream Health, Inc; Scientific Advisor, EchoPixel, Inc; Scientific Advisor, RADLogics, Inc

Maryellen L. Giger, PhD, Chicago, IL *(Presenter)* Stockholder, Hologic, Inc; Stockholder, Quantitative Insights, Inc; Shareholder, QView Medical, Inc; Co-founder, Quantitative Insights, Inc; Royalties, Hologic, Inc; Royalties, General Electric Company; Royalties, MEDIAN Technologies; Royalties, Riverain Technologies, LLC; Royalties, Mitsubishi Corporation; Royalties, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation

Brian M. Rodgers, MD, New Orleans, LA *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

Keyvan Farahani, PhD, Bethesda, MD *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

Luis E. Selva, PhD, Boston, MA *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

Lin Chen, PhD, Chicago, IL *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

john.freymann@nih.gov

salae@mskcc.org

luis.selva@va.gov

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Learn how advanced imaging research teams combine image data with linked meta-data (clinical, genomic, proteomic, etc) using the publicly available image data from the NIH The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA).

2) Learn how major projects are depositing their data in TCIA for community use (e.g., Moonshot, Quantitative Imaging Network, image analysis/processing competitions).

3) Learn how authors have gained by publishing their data along with research articles to reach a wider audience and increase their impact.

**ABSTRACT**

Diagnostic images, analyzed by expert radiologists with computational analytic tools assistance can offer reliable, reproducible data that connect tumor tissue genetics, proteomics and pathology images. This didactic session will highlight major projects utilizing TCIA with presentations from leading researchers using projects such as the Moonshot/APOLLO, proteomics (CPTAC Phase III), The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA), Immunotherapy, Challenges, Precision Medicine, NCI Quantitative Imaging Network.

**Honored Educators**

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Participants
Subhendra N. Sarkar, PhD, Brookline, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
ssarkar@citytech.cuny.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand small, added risks of long term low dose radiation, particularly how diagnostic radiology plays a role toward increased radiation risk for follow up patients and hospital workers.

2) To appreciate why experts disagree over the exact definition and effects of "low dose" and other risk factors that make radiation effect calculation challenging.

3) To appreciate that medical ionizing radiation has sufficient energy to cause chemical changes in cells and damage them.

4) To assist physicians for deciding on non-ionizing or low-dose modalities as multiple ionizing follow-ups for the same patients accumulate non-negligible cancer risk.

5) To compare the significant variation in radiation dose among various scanners, among vendors and among radiological departments such that dose assumptions could be wrong.

6) To model technologists practice as one leading to chronic low-level exposure that may manifest after the expected delay to an observed health effect.

7) To draw similarity between multi-country nuclear industry worker data who got chronic low-dose exposures and Japan atomic bomb survivors and appreciate chronic accumulated risk of low-dose ionizing radiation and slight increase in death frequency caused by leukemia.

8) To critically look at the leukemia risk that seems to be higher for radiologic technologists who have worked for more than 30 years compared to those who had worked for less than 10 years.

9) To appreciate that although the effect of ionizing radiation on cells and tissue is dependent on the radiation dose and KeV or MeV, there is not enough clarity on how the tumor cells respond to low and high doses of radiation present in medical diagnostic and treatment modalities.

10) To qualitatively compare after-effects of radiation therapy in radiosensitive organs as the number of cancer survivors grow, for example, the adverse cardiovascular effects of radiation treatment on such populations.
**Case-based Review of Pediatric Radiology (An Interactive Session)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S406A

**Participants**
Ricardo Restrepo, MD, Miami, FL (Director) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
1) Learn the often unique features of the normal pancreas in children. 2) Understand embryological role in congenital pancreatic disorders. 3) Be able to discuss the spectrum of acquired pancreatic disorders in children.

**MSCP42B Pediatric Intestinal Disorders**

Participants
Donald P. Frush, MD, Durham, NC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
donald.frush@duke.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
1) This presentation is an educational review of pediatric gastric mass lesions. 2) Clinical presentation is varied with upper GI bleeding, feeding intolerance, pain, weight loss and fatigue manifesting. 3) The imaging work-up might initially have been endoscopy or ultrasound. Cross section imaging (CT, MR) can be invaluable. 4) The role and impact of FDG PET on the management, staging and follow up of the oncologic pathology will be emphasized.

**ABSTRACT**
During this session, multiple common pediatric gastrointestinal disorders will be presented. The presentation will emphasize the characteristic imaging findings and the differential diagnosis.

**MSCP42C Pediatric Genitourinary Disorders**

Participants
Sarah S. Milla, MD, Atlanta, GA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
sarah.milla@emory.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
1) Identify imaging characteristics of several common pediatric genitourinary disorders. 2) Understand imaging features characteristic of classic pediatric genitourinary syndromes. 3) Recognize fetal imaging of genitourinary disorders.

**ABSTRACT**
During this interactive session, learners will participate in diagnosing several pediatric genitourinary disorders which may present before birth, in neonatal life, or during childhood/adolescence. Emphasis on important imaging findings necessary for accurate diagnosis and appropriate differential diagnoses will be made. Discussion of additional findings or clinical features in syndromes and associations will allow learners to briefly review embryology, development, and neoplasia.

**MSCP42D Pediatric Interventional Cases**

Participants
Ricardo Restrepo, MD, Miami, FL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
1) Discuss the indications and technique of image guided tissue sampling and treatment in pediatric musculoskeletal neoplasms. 2) Discuss the classification, treatment and complications of complex vascular anomalies in children. 3) Discuss some pitfalls of vascular malformations in children.

**ABSTRACT**
In this interactive session several cases will be presented as vignettes allowing the participant to recognize imaging findings of certain pediatric diseases, narrow the differential diagnosis, become familiar with the indications and choose the appropriate image guided procedures. Cases discussed will include complex vascular anomalies, osteoid osteoma, bone and soft tissue sarcomas as well as pitfalls of vascular malformations.

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
1) Learn the differential diagnosis of some vascular anomalies in children and their treatment. 2) Recognize some arterial and venous pathologies in children and their treatment. 3) Recognize benign and malignant features of thyroid nodules in children and be familiar with the guidelines for thyroid nodule biopsy in pediatric patients. 4) Be familiar with complications associated with acute pancreatitis in pediatric patients including the proper terminology and indications for treatment.
1) Identify which imaging features (both ultrasound and MRI) are more specific for endometriosis and help to distinguish it from other adnexal masses. 2) Recognize and diagnose more unusual manifestations and complications of this disorder.

ABSTRACT

Endometriosis is an important gynecologic disorder primarily affecting women during their reproductive years. Pathologically, it is the result of functional endometrium located outside the uterus. It may vary from microscopic endometriotic implants to large cysts (endometriomas). The physical manifestations are protean, with some patients being asymptomatic and others having disabling pelvic pain, infertility, or adnexal masses. Ultrasonographic features are variable and can mimic those of other benign and malignant ovarian lesions. Low-level internal echoes and echogenic wall foci are more specific US features for endometriomas. MRI improves diagnostic accuracy, with endometriotic cysts typically appearing with high signal intensity on T1-weighted images and demonstrating “shading” on T2-weighted images. The ovaries are the most common sites affected, but endometriosis can also involve the gastrointestinal tract, urinary tract, chest, and soft tissues.

1) To become familiar with surgical and nonsurgical cystic renal lesions. 2) To know the typical imaging findings of the most frequent benign renal masses. 3) To know the typical imaging findings of renal cell carcinomas including subtype classification.

ABSTRACT

Focal renal masses are frequently detected incidentally on cross-sectional imaging. These lesions are cystic or solid. Cystic renal lesions are stratified according to the Bosniak classification. Bosniak I and II cysts are non-surgical lesions, Bosniak III and IV cysts are surgical lesions and Bosniak IIF need to be followed up. Solid lesions are often smaller than 4 cm in diameter (small renal masses=SMR) when incidentally detected and mainly correspond to renal cell carcinomas (RCCs). RCCs are divided in clear cell, chromophob and papillary with typical imaging features on CT and MRI. Clear cell RCC is the most frequent and most aggressive subtype and typically shows strong enhancement on CT or MRI, necrotic areas and a high ADC on DWI. Papillary RCCs are typically homogenous, show little enhancement, have a low ADC on DWI and are hypointense on T2w MRI. The imaging features of chromophob RCCs are in between. The most frequent benign solid renal masses are angiomyolipomas (AML) and oncocytomas. AML contains fat, whereas lipid poor AMLs are hypointense on T2w and show strong enhancement. Oncocytomas are typically homogeneus solid lesions and show strong enhancement with a high ADC value, however its differentiation from clear cell RCC often remains a challenge.

1) To understand the evolving role of multiparametric MRI in the work-up of prostate cancer. 2) To appreciate the evolution in MRI protocols and their interpretation. 3) To recognise the advantages and limitations of each technique. 4) To understand the clinical relevance of MRI for treatment decision-making and management triage.

ABSTRACT

Multiparametric MRI of the prostate is changing the paradigm of prostate diagnostic pathways, leading to an exponential increase in demand form clinicians. Increasingly MRI is being performed in patients without a cancer diagnosis in order to subsequently guide prostate biopsy. This has shifted the emphasis of radiological interpretation from one of basic staging to lesion detection and characterisation. In order to accurately assess the differential diagnosis there needs to be an appreciation of the sequences performed, their limitations in terms of sensitivity and specificity, and the expected normal anatomical appearances. Further knowledge of how MRI results affect clinical outcomes can enable the radiologist to optimise patient management as part of a multidisciplinary team.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the role of imaging for the characterization of an incidentaloma of the adrenal gland and for the assessment of symptomatic patients. 2) Be able to list the most prevalent causes of adrenal nodules and apply imaging to make a few specific diagnoses. 3) Be able to correctly recommend further evaluation with imaging or tissue sampling, as appropriate.

ABSTRACT

The increase in use of cross-sectional imaging in the last decade or two has led to a parallel growth in the detection of incidental adrenal lesions, or 'incidentalomas'. This has become a common diagnostic dilemma for radiologists, as these must at least be characterized as benign, malignant or indeterminate. While most incidental nodules are benign, usually an adenoma, the possibility of malignant involvement requires accurate imaging assessment to inform management decisions. In this presentation, I review a systematic approach to the evaluation of adrenal nodules with imaging, with emphasis on computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging.

Honored Educators

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BOOST: Lymphoma-Oncology Anatomy (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S103CD

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Chelsea C. Pinnix, MD, PhD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Research Grant, Merck & Co, Inc
Bradford Hoppe, MD, Jacksonville, FL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Steve Cho, MD, Madison, WI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Sarah A. Johnson, MD, Toronto, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
scho@uwhealth.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Improve their understanding of the anatomical distribution of Hodgkin lymphoma using PET/CT imaging. 2) Improve their understanding of the anatomical distribution of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma. 3) Understand the Deauville response scale for lymphoma using PET/CT scan.
**RSNA/ESR Hybrid Imaging Symposium: Hybrid Imaging in the Female (An Interactive Session)**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S402AB**

**Participants**

Alexander Drzezga, MD, Cologne, Germany (*Moderator*) Consultant, Siemens AG; Consultant, Bayer AG; Consultant, General Electric Company; Consultant, Eli Lilly and Company; Consultant, The Piramal Group; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG; Speakers Bureau, General Electric Company; Speakers Bureau, Eli Lilly and Company; Speakers Bureau, The Piramal Group

Katrine Riklund, MD, PhD, Umea, Sweden (*Moderator*) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

katrine.riklund@umu.se

**Sub-Events**

**MSSR42A  Pelvic Tumors**

Participants

Farrokh Dehdashti, MD, Saint Louis, MO (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Learn about different tracers. 2) Understand how to interpret hybrid imaging examinations of the pelvis. 3) Learn about the role of hybrid imaging in staging, treatment evaluation and follow-up.

**ABSTRACT**

This presentation summarizes the literature in PET/CT and PET/MRI in the evaluation of the three most common gynecologic malignancies: cervical, endometrial and ovarian cancers. The advantages and challenges of each hybrid modality will be briefly discussed. In addition to clinically used 2-\([18F]\)fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (FDG), novel tracers that are currently used for research purposes in these malignancies will be briefly discussed.

**MSSR42B  Breast Cancer**

Participants

Osman Ratib, MD, PhD, Geneva, Switzerland (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Learn about pathophysiology and relation to different tracers. 2) Understand how to interpret hybrid imaging examinations of the breast. 3) Learn about the role of hybrid imaging in staging, treatment evaluation and follow-up.

**MSSR42C  Interactive Case Discussion**

Participants

Farrokh Dehdashti, MD, Saint Louis, MO (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose

Osman Ratib, MD, PhD, Geneva, Switzerland (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Understand how to interpret hybrid imaging in female pelvic tumors. 2) Understand how to interpret hybrid imaging in breast cancer. 3) Learn how to avoid common pitfalls.

**ABSTRACT**

Imaging is critical for staging, determining prognosis and treatment strategy, and in predicting prognosis in gynecological malignancies. In this case presentation session, common clinical applications of PET/CT and PET/MRI in the evaluation of the most common gynecologic malignancies will be presented. In addition, the advantages and disadvantages of each hybrid modality will be illustrated and discussed.
**ABSTRACT**

3D printing is gaining traction and momentum in the clinical setting, with constantly evolving advances in printing and software technologies. Recently, the RSNA 3D Printing Special Interest Group has adopted a position statement reflecting the FDA recommendation for FDA-approved software to be used where 3D printed models used for clinical applications are created. This course covers the use of industry-standard FDA-cleared software for the design and fabrication of 3D printed models for a diverse range of pathologies. Musculoskeletal, body, neurological, and vascular systems and related pathologies will be segmented as part of this course and practically usable models will be created as part of this course to reflect the expanding applications of 3D printing. The purpose of this hands-on course is to convert a set of DICOM files into a 3D printed model through a series of simple steps. Some of the initial post-processing steps may be familiar to the radiologist, as they share common features with 3D visualization tools that are used for image post-processing tasks such as 3D volume rendering. However, some are relatively or completely new to radiologists, including the manipulation of files in Standard Tessellation Language (STL). It is the STL format that is read by the 3D printer and used to reproduce a part of the patient’s anatomy by depositing material in a layer-by-layer fashion. This 90 minute session will begin with a DICOM file and review the commonest tools and techniques required to create a customized STL model. An extensive training manual will be provided before the meeting. It is highly recommended that participants review the training manual to optimize the experience at the workstation.

**Honored Educators**

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Getting Stuff Done: A Hands-on Technology Workshop to Enhance Personal Productivity (Hands-on)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S401CD

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Matthew B. Morgan, MD, Sandy, UT (Presenter) Consultant, Reed Elsevier
Puneet Bhargava, MD, Seattle, WA (Presenter) Editor, Reed Elsevier
Dushyant V. Sahani, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Research support, General Electric Company; Medical Advisory Board, Allena Pharmaceuticals, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
bhargp@uw.edu
dsahani@mgh.harvard.edu
mattmorganmd@gmail.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Introduce the concept of "Getting Things Done". 2) Learn the concepts of Inbox Zero and other email management techniques. 3) Using tools such as note-taking applications, citation and password managers.

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Participants
Luciano M. Prevedello, MD, MPH, Dublin, OH (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand the challenges involved in creating machine learning and radiomics experiments with standard clinical systems. 2) Review some of the tools that can bridge the gap between existing clinical systems and translational research in medical imaging. 3) Provide use case examples using open source tools.

ABSTRACT
Machine Learning and Radiomics promise to revolutionize the field of Radiology by allowing more quantification of medical images exposing previously "hidden" information within the imaging data. More recently, the combination machine learning techniques such as deep learning with radiomics, open new opportunities for researchers in this space. However, standard clinical systems are not suited for machine learning and radiomics experiments posing a significant challenge for individuals together started. The purpose of this session is to review existing and custom developed infrastructures and platforms to bridge this gap.

Sub-Events

RCC42A  Introduction

Participants
Luciano M. Prevedello, MD, MPH, Dublin, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand some of the challenges and potential solutions to create machine learning and radiomics experiments using existing clinical systems.

RCC42B  Integrating Deep Learning into Enterprise Medical Imaging

Participants
Barbaros S. Erdal, PhD, Columbus, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand clinical data integration standards available to enable translational research in machine learning. 2) Gain introductory knowledge on enterprise data warehouses and understand how they can be used to augment machine learning systems. 3) Understand complexities associated with handling sensitive patient data.

RCC42C  Open Source Tools for Rapidly Indexing, Searching, and Processing Image Data from the PACS

Participants
Joshy Cyriac, Basel, Switzerland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Learn about existing open source tools for indexing and searching. 2) Learn how to build a pipeline of getting the image data from a PACS and reports from a RIS. 3) Learn how to use web tools to make the data easily accessible to the physicians and researchers.

RCC42D  Machine Learning and Radiomics in Practice: Tools and Case Example

Participants
Daniel L. Rubin, MD, MS, Stanford, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
daniel.l.rubin@stanford.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To understand the role of image annotations in capturing essential information about images in radiomics. 2) To learn about tools, platforms, infrastructures, standards, and machine learning methods that can leverage medical images to better understand disease and enable decision support. 3) To see example use cases of radiomics and machine learning methods for accelerating research and improving clinical practice.

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SSK01

Breast Imaging (Intervention Path Correlation)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: E450A

ASA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

FDA Discussions may include off-label uses.

Participants
Michael A. Cohen, MD, Atlanta, GA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Jennifer A. Harvey, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Moderator) Research Grant, Hologic, Inc Stockholder, Hologic, Inc Research Grant, Volpara Health Technologies Limited Stockholder, Volpara Health Technologies Limited

Sub-Events
SSK01-01 Reflector-guided Breast Tumor Localization versus Wire Localization for Lumpectomies: A Comparison of Surgical Outcomes

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Sejal N. Patel, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Victoria Mango, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Priya Jadeja, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lauren C. Friedlander, MD, White Plains, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Elise Desperito, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Everick Ayala-Bustamante, MD, FRCP, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ralph T. Wynn, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sheeldon Feldman, NY, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Richard S. Ha, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
rh2616@cumc.columbia.edu

PURPOSE
To compare surgical outcomes of SAVI SCOUT reflector localization (SSL) versus wire localization (WL).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
An IRB approved retrospective study was conducted. Inclusion criteria were single SSL or single WL with subsequent surgery performed by a single-surgeon (SF) to eliminate inter-operator variability. Exclusion criteria were bracketed lesions, multicentric disease and patients with neo-adjuvant chemotherapy. Tumors measuring greater than 2 cm were also excluded due to variability in neo-adjuvant utilization and bracketing. Among 97 patients that underwent SSL and excised by SF from 7/2015 to 1/2017, 42 patients met the criteria. For the WL group, 42 consecutive patients were selected matched for age, size of the tumor and single WL performed from 1/2015 to 6/2015. Final surgical pathology was recorded including tumor size, histologic type, ER/PR/HER2/Ki67 status, margin status and re-excision rates. Positive and close margins were defined as tumor on ink and tumor <=1 mm from ink, respectively. Statistical analysis was performed (SPSS, v24).

RESULTS
100% (42/42) of SSL was performed prior to the day of the surgery (range 1-10 days, mean 2.8 days and median 2 days) and all were successfully excised. All patients (42/42) with WL underwent same day wire placement with successful excision. There was no significant difference in clinical-pathologic features between the SSL and WL groups (p>0.05). The mean distance [0.4 cm (range 0-1.9 cm)] between the target and SSL reflector on post localization mammogram was not statistically different than the mean distance [0.3 cm (range 0-1.3 cm)] between the target and the re-enforcement segment of the wire (p=0.45). No significant differences were present in surgical outcomes (p>0.05) including rates of re-excision (SSL, 7.1% vs. WL, 9.5%), margin positivity (SSL, 8.3% vs. WL, 10.6%), close margins (SSL 7.1% vs. WL, 11.9%) and specimen volume (SSL, 15.2 cm3 vs. WL, 16.3 cm3).

CONCLUSION
SSL is an acceptable alternative to WL with no significant differences in surgical outcomes with previously described advantages of SSL in scheduling efficiency and less patient discomfort.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Reflector guided breast tumor localization can be done prior to the day of surgery and overcomes many of the limitations of wire localization with comparable surgical outcomes.

SSK01-02 Ultrasound Guided High Intensity Focused Ultrasound Ablation of Breast Fibroadenoma: A Pilot Study

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:40AM - 10:50AM Room: E450A

Participants
Carrie M. Rochman, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Presenter) Research Consultant, Theracion
George Stukenborg, PhD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Brandi T. Nicholson, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jonathan Nguyen, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Incidence of Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma in Women with Silicone Breast Implants at MR Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: E450A

Participants
Elizabeth J. Sutton, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Brittany Z. Dashevsky, MD,DPhil, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Elizabeth J. Watson, MD, MPH, Springfield, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Blanca Bernard-Davila, MPH,MS, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Danny F. Martinez, BSC,MSc, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Elizabeth A. Morris, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To assess the incidence of benign and malignant peri-implant fluid collections and/or masses at magnetic resonance (MR) imaging among women with a history of silicone implant reconstruction.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The institutional review board approved this HIPAA-compliant retrospective study and waived informed consent. Women were identified who (a) underwent silicone implant oncoplastic and/or cosmetic surgery and (b) underwent postoperative implant-protocol MR imaging to evaluate for rupture between 2000 and 2014. Peri-implant fluid and/or masses were measured volumetrically. A benign peri-implant fluid collection was pathologically proven or defined as showing 1 year of imaging stability and/or no clinical evidence of disease. A malignant peri-implant fluid collection was pathologically proven. Incidence of peri-implant fluid collections and/or masses and positive predictive value (PPV) were calculated on a per-patient level by using proportions and exact 95% confidence intervals (CIs).

RESULTS
In total, 1070 women with silicone implants were included (median age, 56 years; range, 26-95 years). The median time between reconstructive surgery and first MR imaging examination was 48.96 months (range, 24-53months). Of the 1070 women, 263 had more then one imaging study. Of the 1070 women, 18 (1.7%) had a peri-implant fluid and/or mass; 16 (88.9%) had adequate follow-up; only 1 of the 16 peri-implant fluid collections was malignant implant associate anaplastic large cell lymphoma, with a PPV of 6.25% (95% CI: 0.003-0.0005). The median peri-implant fluid collection was 89 cc (range, 18-450 cc).

CONCLUSION
Peri-implant fluid collections and/or masses identified at silicon implant-protocol breast MR imaging are rarely seen 24 months after reconstructive surgery. Image guided fine-needle aspiration with flow cytometry may be warranted to evaluate for implant-associated lymphoma.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Peri-implant fluid collections and/or masses on implant-protocol breast MRI are rarely seen 24 months after surgery and the
Feasibility and Accuracy of Digital Breast Tomosynthesis-Guided Vacuum Assisted Breast Biopsy (DBT-VAB) for Non-Calcified Targets

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: E450A

Participants
Gunjan M. Senapati, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Sona A. Chikarmane, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christine M. Denison, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Catherine S. Giess, MD, Wellesley, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
gsenapati@bwh.harvard.edu

PURPOSE
To (1) determine feasibility and accuracy of DBT-VAB for non-calcified breast lesions without a sonographic correlate and (2) assess concordance of imaging and pathology findings.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A HIPAA-compliant IRB waived retrospective review of our mammographic database between 12/11/15-8/31/16, identified 72 women with 73 non-calcified lesions on DBT who underwent attempted DBT-VAB with imaging available for review. Mammography and biopsy imaging were reviewed in consensus by three breast radiologists; imaging features and biopsy parameters were collected. Medical records were reviewed for imaging follow-up, patient characteristics, and histopathology.

RESULTS
The target lesion was sampled by DBT-VAB in 72 of 73 lesions. One biopsy was canceled because the target could not be identified at biopsy. Mean time to complete DBT-VAB was 17.3 minutes +/- 5. No major complications were reported. Findings included: 3 focal asymmetries (FA) (4%), 7 asymmetries (A) (10%), 21 masses (M) (29%) and 41 architectural distortions (AD) (57%). DBT-VAB histopathology showed invasive malignancy in 15 (21%) of 72 lesions: 1/3 FA (33%), 7/41 AD (17%), 7/21 M (33%). ADH was found in 2 (3%) of 72 lesions (both masses). 7/7 A, 2/3 FA, and 11/21 M showed benign core pathology concordant with imaging. 1/21 M had benign discordant core pathology and was malignant on excision. 34/41 (83%) AD were benign on core pathology, of which 14 (41%) were complex sclerosing lesions (CSL); 6 were excised with no upgrades. Ten of 34 (29%) AD were benign and considered discordant with imaging. The remaining 10 of 34 (29%) were benign discordant pathology at core biopsy and surgically excised; 4/10 (40%) showed CSL on final pathology. Therefore, a total of 11/72 (15%) cases were considered discordant on VAB with 1/11 (9%) malignancies on final pathology.

CONCLUSION
DBT-VAB is a quick and feasible biopsy method for targeting non-calcified mammographic lesions without a sonographic correlate. The 21% malignancy rate reaffirms biopsy is necessary for suspicious mammographic lesions occult on ultrasound. Meticulous radiology-pathology correlation is required in interpretation of DBT-VAB results, with surgical excision of discordant cases.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
DBT-VAB is a feasible biopsy method for non-calcified lesions, however, careful radiology-pathology correlation is necessary, with a low threshold to surgically excise any potentially discordant cases.

Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT): A Novel Imaging Method for Ex-Vivo Breast Specimens-A Reader Feasibility Study

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: E450A

Participants
Victoria Mango, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Lauren C. Friedlander, MD, White Plains, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hanina Hibshoosh, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Soojin Ahn, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Margaret Akens, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hank Schmidt, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sheldon Feldman, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maryann Fitzmaurice, MD, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christine Hendon, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Brian C. Wilson, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Richard S. Ha, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
mango@mskcc.org

PURPOSE
To assess subspecialty reader sensitivity, specificity and overall accuracy to distinguish non-suspicious versus suspicious areas of ex-vivo breast tissue using OCT images (a near-infrared based imaging technique) with histology correlation.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This IRB exempt, HIPAA compliant study was performed on 63 surgically excised breast specimens from 35 female patients. OCT images of the specimens were performed providing micrometer resolution with tissue visualization 1-2 mm subsurface. 40 volumetric image data sets were created from the specimens for reader interpretation (16 malignant cases (8 invasive ductal carcinoma, 4 DCIS, 4 mixed IDC/DCIS) and 24 benign). 3 breast imaging fellowship trained radiologists, 2 pathologists, 2 breast surgeons and 1 diagnostic radiologist should consider recommending ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration.
non-clinical reader were first trained to interpret OCT images and then read 40 OCT data sets blinded to clinical data and corresponding histology slides. Readers were asked to distinguish non-suspicious from suspicious findings.

RESULTS

Sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and the AUC for each reader was calculated as well as averages by subspecialty. Histology was the reference standard. The overall average reader sensitivity, specificity and accuracy for all 8 readers was 80%, 87% and 0.87, respectively. Radiologists demonstrated the highest average among the disciplines, 85%, 93% and 0.94, followed by Pathologists, 79%, 90%, and 0.84, and Surgeons, 76%, 84%, and 0.82 respectively.

CONCLUSION

Multidisciplinary readers are able to distinguish suspicious from non-suspicious OCT imaging findings in ex-vivo breast tissue as confirmed by histology. These results support the potential of OCT as a real time intra-operative tool for imaging ex-vivo breast tissue. Future studies are needed to evaluate the technology in an intraoperative setting.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Real time OCT images of ex-vivo breast tissue could be viewed intraoperatively by the surgeon to assess for suspicious tissue at the edge/margin of a specimen. Images could be exported for radiologist consultation.

SSK01-06 Use of Artificial Intelligence to Reduce Breast Biopsies

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: E450A

Participants
Alyssa T. Watanabe, MD, Manhattan Beach, CA (Presenter) Consultant, CureMetrix, Inc
Rebecca Rakow-Penner, MD, PhD, San Diego, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hoanh X. Vu, PhD, San Diego, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, CureMetrix, Inc
William Daughton, PhD, La Jolla, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, CureMetrix, Inc
Eric Weise, San Diego, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Researcher, CureMetrix, Inc
William G. Bradley JR, MD, PhD, San Diego, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Officer, CureMetrix, Inc

PURPOSE

Almost 2% of screening mammograms result in biopsy, and approximately 70% of these biopsies are benign. Decreasing the number of unnecessary biopsies would be cost effective and decrease patient anxiety about breast cancer screening. We evaluated a quantitative CAD algorithm that differentiates benign and malignant calcifications and compared these results to those of experienced radiologists in selecting cases for biopsy. The algorithm is based on a combined use of artificial intelligence (deep learning) and physics based mathematical classifiers that makes predictions of suspiciousness through quantitative scoring.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

In this IRB approved study, we performed a comparative analysis on patients’ screening and diagnostic 2D mammograms where tissue was sent to biopsy based on suspicious calcifications detected by MQSA certified breast radiologists. 10,500 consecutive cases from 3 different institutions were reviewed. These images were evaluated with a quantitative CAD (qCAD) that employs deep learning (DL), a form of artificial intelligence (AI) to make predictions of suspiciousness of mammographic findings. These predictions were compared to the expert radiologists’ reads. The DL embedded in the algorithm is an analytical function determined by the training datasets that mathematically define both malignant and benign calcifications.

RESULTS

Of the 391 cases sent to biopsy, 302 cases were benign and 89 malignant (including DCIS). The algorithm detected 100% of confirmed cancer cases. If biopsy recommendations had been based on the algorithm up to 56% of biopsies could have been avoided.

CONCLUSION

This CAD algorithm trained with AI can potentially reduce the number of unnecessary biopsies based on suspicious calcifications by up to 56%. The qCAD was more accurate than the radiologists at classifying breast calcifications on mammography.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The use of artificial intelligence in mammography may be useful in reducing false positive breast biopsies and to enhance more accurate detection of breast malignancies. This is likely to lead to health savings costs as well as eliminate pain and distress for many patients.

SSK01-07 Flat Epithelial Atypia Upgrade Rate

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: E450A

Participants
Selina Suleman, MPH,BSC, Vancouver, BC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Marie Josee Cloutier, MD,FRCR, Vancouver, BC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Paula B. Gordon, MD, Vancouver, BC (Abstract Co-Author) Stockholder, OncoGenex Pharmaceuticals, Inc ; Scientific Advisory Board, Real Imaging Ltd; ;

PURPOSE

Flat epithelial atypia (FEA) is a controversial breast lesion whose optimal management with surgical excision versus imaging follow-up is unknown. Widespread implementation of screening mammography programs has resulted in an increased detection of FEA. This study aims to determine the likelihood of upgrade to ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) or invasive carcinoma in individuals diagnosed with FEA at stereotactic needle biopsy. In addition, the relationship between family history of breast cancer and likelihood of upgrade is explored.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Stereotactic biopsies were performed properly for the assessment of microcalcifications seen on mammography. Initials these were...
Stereotactic biopsies were performed primarily for the assessment of microcalcifications seen on mammography. Initially these were done with 12G core needles, but vacuum devices (10 and 9G) are now the standard. FEA diagnoses were correlated with subsequent excisional biopsy pathology results or imaging follow-up. Patients were included only if there was no concomitant diagnosis of other high-risk lesion, papillary lesion, in-situ or invasive carcinoma. Surgical pathology or follow-up imaging was obtained for 623 patients. Upgraded cases were defined as diagnosis of DCIS or invasive carcinoma at surgery. Additionally, medical charts of women diagnosed with FEA were reviewed for family history of breast cancer.

RESULTS
An upgrade rate of 1.8% (11 lesions in 623 patients; 95% CI, 1.0%-3.2%) is reported. The remaining samples (612/623) had a surgical diagnosis of FEA or ADH, lobular carcinoma in situ, a benign finding with no atypia, or stable follow-up imaging. There is no significant association between family history of breast cancer and upgrade in preliminary results (OR 1.7; 95% CI, 0.39-6.61).

CONCLUSION
The upgrade rate of FEA diagnosed at CNB or VAB at our institution was 1.8%, which is at the low end of the range reported in the literature. Each facility should audit their upgrade rate before implementing a change in practice pattern.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
These results indicate that it is reasonable at our institution to avoid surgery in favor of short-term imaging follow-up for the majority, especially when there is no family history of breast cancer.

SSK01-08 Management of Lobular Neoplasia (Atypical Lobular Hyperplasia and Lobular Carcinoma in Situ) on Core Needle Biopsy Performed for Calculations Using Precise Radiologic-Pathologic Correlation

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: E450A

Participants
Jean M. Kunjummen, DO, Atlanta, GA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Karina Rodriguez, MD, Atlanta, GA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mary S. Newell, MD, Atlanta, GA (Abstract Co-Author) Stockholder, Kimberly-Clark Corporation ; Stockholder, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company ; Stockholder, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company ; Stockholder, Merck & Co, Inc; Stockholder, Johnson & Johnson ; Stockholder, Eli Lilly and Company
Michael A. Cohen, MD, Atlanta, GA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jean.kunjummen@emory.edu

PURPOSE
To determine if there is a difference in upgrade rate of calcified vs incidental lobular neoplasia (LN) found on core biopsy performed for evaluation of suspicious calcifications.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The study (approved by our institutional review board) included consecutive patients who underwent core needle biopsy from December 2009 through December, 2016 directed at suspicious calcifications with results showing LN as the highest-risk lesion. Patients with concurrent atypical ductal hyperplasia, flat epithelial atypia, radial scar, papillary lesion, phyllodes tumor, ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC), or invasive lobular carcinoma (ILC) on core were excluded. An upgrade was defined as surgical excisional pathology showing DCIS, IDC or ILC.

RESULTS
Three hundred fifty patients underwent successful core needle breast biopsy showing LN during the study period. Of these, 80 patients had LN as the highest-risk lesion. In sixty-two patients (78%), LN was an incidental histologic finding, and the targeted calcifications were associated with variety of benign concordant entities. In 17 patients (21%), calcifications were an intrinsic part of the LN lesion. Fifteen of those 17 patients (88%) underwent surgical excision, with an upgrade rate of 27% (4/15). Of the 62 patients who had incidental, non-calcified LN, 36 underwent surgical excision, with an upgrade rate of 2.7% (1/36). One patient with incidental LN was felt to have discordant rad-path results; excision showed invasive cancer. Of those with long term follow-up rather than excision, none have developed cancer (avg. length of follow-up =28 months).

CONCLUSION
Careful radiologic-pathologic correlation is needed to determine the appropriate management of lobular neoplasia. Women with core needle biopsy for calcifications that show incidental, non-calcified LN have small rate of upgrade and may not require excisional biopsy. However, surgical excision should be offered to women who have LN associated with calcifications.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Management of LN remains controversial with recommendations ranging from imaging follow-up to mandatory surgical excision in all cases. Our data supports close radiologic-pathologic correlation and suggests that the calcified LN in core biopsy specimens has a greater likelihood of upgrade to cancer than incidental, non-calcified LN.

SSK01-09 Utility of Ultrasonography (US) and US-guided Fine-Needle Aspiration Biopsy for Axillary Staging in Early Breast Cancer: Is the US Diagnosis for Metastatic Lymph Nodes Useful?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: E450A

Participants
Hye Shin Ahn, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Sun Mi Kim, MD, PhD, Seongnam-Si, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mijung Jang, Seongnam, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bo La Yun, MD, Seongnam, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To evaluate the accuracy of ultrasonography (US) and US-guided fine-needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) for diagnosing metastatic invasion of the axilla in early breast carcinoma patients and to determine the usefulness of the US diagnosis for axillary staging.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

We retrospectively reviewed data on 2731 patients who were diagnosed as early breast cancer less than T2 stage from January 2006 to December 2015. All included patients underwent preoperative axillary US for axillary staging and US-guided FNAB was performed if lymph nodes showed any suspicious findings as follows: even or uneven cortical thickening, compressed fatty hilum, hypoechoic mass with loss of hilum. US and FNAB findings were compared using sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) and axillary lymph node dissection (ALND) data.

**RESULTS**

Of 2731 patients, 446 (16.3%) showed suspicious nodes on US and underwent US-guided FNAB. Of these 446 patients, 202 (45.3%) showed positive findings, 244 (54.7%) showed negative findings on FNAB. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value of US for pathologic proven metastatic lymph node were 30.4%, 88.2%, 45.3%, and 79.7%, respectively. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value of US-guided FNAB were 62.4%, 93.0%, 88.1%, and 74.9%, respectively.

**CONCLUSION**

Axillary US and US-guided FNAB in early breast cancer showed relatively low rate of sensitivity. If axillary lymph nodes with suspicious US feature has been found in early breast cancer patients, axillary metastases will not be likely compared with the breast cancer patients with high tumor stage.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

In early breast cancer patients, the usefulness of axillary US for axillary staging could be lower than advanced breast cancer patients.
SSK02

Science Session with Keynote: Breast Imaging (Deep Learning, Quantitative Imaging and Big Data)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: E451A

For information about this presentation, contact:
alejandro.rodriguezruiz@radboudumc.nl

Participants
Maryellen L. Giger, PhD, Chicago, IL (Moderator) Stockholder, Hologic, Inc; Stockholder, Quantitative Insights, Inc; Shareholder, QView Medical, Inc; Co-founder, Quantitative Insights, Inc; Royalties, Hologic, Inc; Royalties, General Electric Company; Royalties, MEDIAN Technologies; Royalties, Riverain Technologies, LLC; Royalties, Mitsubishi Corporation; Royalties, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation

Despina Kontos, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

SSK02-01 Breast Keynote Speaker: Overview of Deep Learning and Breast Imaging

Participants
Maryellen L. Giger, PhD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Stockholder, Hologic, Inc; Stockholder, Quantitative Insights, Inc; Shareholder, QView Medical, Inc; Co-founder, Quantitative Insights, Inc; Royalties, Hologic, Inc; Royalties, General Electric Company; Royalties, MEDIAN Technologies; Royalties, Riverain Technologies, LLC; Royalties, Mitsubishi Corporation; Royalties, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation

SSK02-02 Detecting Breast Cancer in Mammography: How Close Are Computers to Radiologists?

Participants
Alejandro Rodriguez-Ruiz, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Albert Gubern-Merida, PhD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mechil W. Imhof-Tas, MD, PhD, Doorn, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Susanne Lardenoije, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alexander Wanders, MMedSc, Voorhout, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ingvar T. Andersson, MD, PhD, Malmo, Sweden (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sophia Zachrissin, Malmo, Sweden (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers fees and travel support from Astra Zeneca and Siemens Healthineers

Kristina Lang, MD,PhD, Malmo, Sweden (Abstract Co-Author) Travel support, Siemens AG; Speaker, Siemens AG
Magnus Dusterl, Malmo, Sweden (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Nico Kanssemeijer, PhD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Director and Shareholder, ScreenPoint Medical BV; Shareholder, Volpara Health Technologies Limited; Consultant, QView Medical, Inc; Shareholder, QView Medical, Inc;
Ritse M. Mann, MD, PhD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Research agreement, Siemens AG; Research agreement, Seno Medical Instruments, Inc; Research agreement, Identification Solutions Inc; Research agreement, Micrima Limited; Scientific Advisor, ScreenPoint Medical BV
Joannis Sechopoulos, PhD, Atlanta, GA (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Research Grant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Scientific Advisory Board, Fischer Medical

For information about this presentation, contact:
alejandro.rodriguezruiz@radboudumc.nl

PURPOSE
To compare the performance of a commercial deep learning computer detection system to radiologists' performance in detecting breast cancer on digital mammography (DM) images.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Six radiologists (22 years median experience with DM, range 3-44) retrospectively reviewed 155 unilateral two-view DM exams (73 malignant and 82 negatives, of which 42 were biopsy-proven benign lesions, and 40 normal cases defined as BI-RADS 1 or 2 with one year follow-up). DM exams were scored on mammography displays using standard reading conditions. For all lesions, a level of suspiciousness score was given (0 - no lesion, 1 definitely benign - 10 definitely malignant). The highest score was used as the overall exam score. A commercially available computer system based on deep learning technology (Transpara 1.2.0, ScreenPoint Medical, Nijmegen, the Netherlands) was applied to the same dataset. This multi-vendor system automatically identifies soft-tissue and calcification lesions and combines the findings of all available views into a single cancer suspiciousness score (same scale as the readers, 0-10). Analysis was performed using Dorfman-Berbaum-Metz Multiple-Reader Multiple-Case mixed model analysis of variance, both including and excluding benign lesions in the negative class. Receiver operating characteristics area under the curve (AUC) and its 95% confidence intervals were used for comparison.

RESULTS
Averaged across radiologists, AUC was 0.83 (CI: 0.76-0.90) when evaluating the whole dataset, while for the deep learning system the AUC was 0.79 (CI: 0.72-0.86) (p=0.378). The system did not perform statistically different than any of the readers (reader AUC range: 0.77-0.87, p=0.064). When benign lesions were excluded from the analysis, AUC was 0.90 (CI: 0.85-0.96) and 0.88 (CI: 0.84-0.94) for the radiologists and the computer system (p=0.576), respectively.

CONCLUSION
For the task of detecting breast cancer in DM, the performance of a deep learning computer system is not statistically different...
from the average performance of 6 radiologists, even though the AUC for radiologists was still slightly higher.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Computer systems with similar clinical performance as radiologists could be used, for instance, as double reading, to automatically discriminate normal cases, or to shorten reading time.

**SSK02-03 Differentiating Between Malignant and Benign Masses at Breast US: Improving Radiologists’ Diagnostic Performances Using Computer-Aided Diagnosis System Based on Deep Learning Algorithm**

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

We collected 37,185 (set-A) and 7,101 (set-B) exams of 4 view digital mammograms from two institutions. For cross-institution validation, we used set-A for training DIB-MG and set-B for evaluating the trained model. Set-A consists of 1,019 cancer, 17,346 normal, and 18,820 benign exams, and set-B consists of 1,987 cancer, 2,982 normal, and 2,132 benign exams. DIB-MG is trained

**RESULTS**

The radiologists independently assessed the Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS) final assessment for two data sets: US alone, and US with CAD system results. Final assessments of the radiologists were categorized into positive (category 4a or higher) and negative (category 3 or lower) for each data set. Diagnostic performances of CAD system and the radiologists for two data sets were compared.

**CONCLUSION**

Diagnostic performance of CAD system was higher than or comparable to those of radiologists in differentiating between malignant and benign masses at breast US. Using CAD system may improve the accuracy, specificity, and PPV of the radiologists without loss in sensitivity.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Computer systems with similar clinical performance as radiologists could be used, for instance, as double reading, to automatically discriminate normal cases, or to shorten reading time.
based on deep convolutional neural networks (CNNs). Entire training process is divided into two stages; multi-scale patch-based pre-training followed by image-based fine-tuning with semi-supervised segmentation. Total 128,960 malignant, 252,395 benign, and 200,000 normal patches were densely extracted from four scales of original images. Malignant and benign lesions were finely annotated by radiologists for patch extraction. In the image-based fine-tuning, parameters of initial convolutional layers were fixed and the rest convolutional layers were tuned based on all of 37,185 exams. During training, cancer probability of each exam is compared with the ground-truth diagnosis result, and the error between the prediction and the ground-truth label is propagated backward to optimize parameters in all layers except for the fixed one. Trained DIB-MG predicts the cancer probability of the input exam as well as a DIB map which includes the most probable locations of abnormalities.

RESULTS
AUC was 0.814. Sensitivity (specificity) according to different thresholds for the test set is: 0.764 (0.692), 0.621 (0.924), 0.549 (0.957) with respect to the thresholds 0.1, 0.3, 0.5. An exemplary DIB map is described in Fig.1.

CONCLUSION
This research showed the potential of DIB-MG as a screening tool for breast cancer through the cross-institution evaluation. Further clinical study of DIB-MG is needed for using it as a reliable screening tool for breast cancer.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
With further clinical studies, DIB-MG can be practically used as a second-reader in order to help radiologists diagnosing breast cancer and detecting malignant lesions.

SSK02-05 A Predictive Deep Learning Model to Determine the Presence of Breast Cancer on Screening and Diagnostic Mammograms

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: E451A

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Hari Trivedi, MD, San Francisco, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Dmytro Litvieu, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
April Liang, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Kawczynski, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Roy Hamish, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yunn-Yi Chen, MD, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Karla Kerlikowske, MD, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
John A. Shepherd, PhD, MD, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bonnie N. Joe, MD, PhD, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Benjamin L. Franc, MD, Sacramento, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dexter Hadley, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
hari.trivedi@ucsf.edu

PURPOSE
Nearly one in eight U.S. women will develop breast cancer in their lifetimes. Mammography is a safe and effective screening tool; however, it suffers from high recall and biopsy rates, which are costly and traumatic to the patient. The use of deep learning has the potential to improve accuracy, thereby decreasing both the recall and biopsy rate.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
136,253 mammographic accessions corresponding to 755,945 DICOM files were extracted from the radiology picture archiving and communication system (PACS). DICOMs were filtered to include only screening and diagnostic studies and standard, non-magnification views, which resulted in 127,329 accessions corresponding to 660,989 DICOMs. 33,342 pathology reports and 93,727 BI-RADS scores were then extracted from their respective databases for ground truth labeling of DICOM images. Regular expression technique with manual validation was used to assign final pathologic diagnosis to a pilot subset of DICOM files based upon positive pathology results within one year. This was combined with BI-RADS 1, 2, and 6 cases, resulting in 4,738 cases labeled as cancer and 354,837 cases labeled as non-cancer. A deep learning model based on the Inception v3 architecture with pre-trained weights on ImageNet was fine-tuned on 4,738 cancer and 354,837 non-cancer images at 299 x 299 resolution.

RESULTS
The model achieved an area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) of 0.83 when predicting on an internal test set of 200 cancer and 200 non-cancer images. Interestingly, on a subset of 50 positive and 50 negative BI-RADS-2 cases, the model also achieved an AUC of 0.83, surpassing human readers. When tested on an external validation set of 2000 images with composition reflecting a more clinically accurate prevalence of cancer to non-cancer, i.e., 1% cancer and 99% non-cancer, the model achieved an AUC of 0.96.

CONCLUSION
Deep learning may be an effective tool for detecting breast cancer in mammograms, however training and validation with larger data sets is required. Results may also improve with higher resolution, however this requires modification of existing models and increased hardware capacity.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Deep learning in mammography has the potential to detect breast cancer using features not yet recognized by human readers, thereby improving accuracy and decreasing false positives.

SSK02-06 Participants
**RESULTS**

Our method showed better discrimination between cases and controls (AUC, 0.84; 95% CI, 0.81-0.85), than other common techniques such as BI-RADS (0.66; 0.62-0.74), Cumulus (0.64; 0.60-0.68), Libra (0.62; 0.55-0.65) and Volpara (0.62; 0.56-0.67). In contrast to these common methods that quantify only the absolute or percentage of dense tissue, we found that the additional image features extracted from non-dense tissue improved the AUC by 0.03 (p<0.05).

**CONCLUSION**

Our method shows promising results for risk evaluation of future breast cancer. Our novel technique is significantly better than using only area/volume/percentage of breast density, as is done by state of the art methods. Importantly, informative image features are located in both dense and non-dense breast regions.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Our tool can automatically deliver a novel, validated imaging-based risk score to improve the accuracy and reliability of breast cancer risk prediction directly from digital screening mammography.
Regardless of the mammogram type, parenchymal texture measures demonstrated weak to moderate correlations with breast PD (-0.6<=r<=0.6) and strong bilateral symmetry (ICC>=0.6), with significantly increased ICC values for sDMs (average ICC = 0.80 vs average ICC = 0.67, p=0.0003).

CONCLUSION
Breast parenchymal pattern measurements extracted from sDMs are different, yet correlated with those made from DMs. Furthermore, in either mammogram type, there is an inherently strong agreement in bilateral parenchymal symmetry for the extracted texture measures capturing information complementary to the established risk factor of breast density.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Our findings may contribute to integrating computerized parenchymal complexity analysis for breast cancer risk assessment in clinical settings where DMs may be fully replaced by synthetic mammograms.

SSK02-08  Mammographic Parenchymal Analysis with Deep Belief Network for Breast Cancer Risk Prediction
Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: E451A

Participants
Jun Wei, PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Heang-Ping Chan, PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional research collaboration, General Electric Company
Mark A. Helvie, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional Grant, General Electric Company
Songfeng Li, Guangzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Chuan Zhou, PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Marilyn A. Roubidoux, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Research Consultant, Delphinus Medical Technologies, Inc
Lubomir M. Hadjiiski, PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jwei@umich.edu

PURPOSE
To develop a quantitative mammographic parenchymal pattern (MPP) descriptor for breast cancer risk prediction using digital mammograms (DM).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
With IRB approval, we performed a matched case-control study to investigate the use of MPP for breast cancer risk prediction. We retrospectively collected data of 398 subjects including 199 paired cancer cases and cancer-free controls. The controls were frequency matched to the cases with respect to the years of screening, age, and race. The screening DMs in the year of cancer diagnosis and up to 5 years of consecutive prior screening DMs were collected for each subject. A total of 2712 CC-views were analyzed in this study. The "for processing" image was first processed by a multiscale method to enhance the fibroglandular densities and parenchymal patterns. Locations of keypoints were identified by a scale-invariant feature transform algorithm. Three ROIs were automatically localized based on the keypoint distribution and used for MPP analysis. The MPP descriptor was formed by a semi-supervised learning scheme, in which an unsupervised deep belief network (DBN) with tied weights was used as MPP feature generator. Layer-wise neurons with ReLU as activation function was first pretrained and then stacked to construct the DBN. The cross-entropy error with L2 norm was minimized by an optimization algorithm based on adaptive estimates of lower-order moments. A random forest was then trained to combine the MPP features and estimate the probability of cancer risk. Ten-fold cross validation was used for model selection and evaluation. ROC analysis was performed to assess the prediction accuracy.

RESULTS
The average age for cases and controls were 60.9±10.6 and 60.9±10.5, respectively. At the year of cancer diagnosis, the AUC was 0.78±0.01. The AUCs from 1-year to 5-year prior exams were 0.75±0.01, 0.70±0.01, 0.64±0.02, 0.59±0.02, and 0.61±0.02, respectively.

CONCLUSION
The MPP can differentiate cases from matched controls and the changes in MPP increased as the time approached cancer diagnosis. Our proposed MPP by machine learning shows promise for cancer risk prediction. Future work is underway to enlarge the data set and to improve the machine learning scheme.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Our MPP analysis on screening DMs shows potential for breast cancer risk assessment and the change in risk over time, which may be useful for personalizing screening regimen and early detection.

SSK02-09  Automatic Identification of Nuanced Imaging Features in Recalled but Biopsy Benign Mammogram Images
Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: E451A

Awards
Trainee Research Prize - Fellow

Participants
Sarah S. Aboutalib, PhD, Pittsburgh, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Aly A. Mohamed, PhD, Pittsburgh, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Wendie A. Berg, MD, PhD, Pittsburgh, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David Gur, PhD, Pittsburgh, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Brenda F. Kurland, PhD, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Margarita L. Zuley, MD, Pittsburgh, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Hologic, Inc;
Jules H. Sumkin, DO, Pittsburgh, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional research agreement, Hologic, Inc Advisory Board, General Electric Company
PURPOSE

In digital mammography screening, a main concern is to reduce false recall rates. In this study, we investigate automatic identification of nuanced imaging features to distinguish mammogram images belonging to negative, recalled-benign, and positive cases, aimed to better interpret recalled images with biopsy benign results.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

A retrospective study was performed on a cohort of 1303 patients (5212 mammogram images) who underwent standard digital mammography screening (2007-2014): 552 patients were evaluated as negative in the initial screen, maintaining the cancer-free status in at least a one-year follow-up; 376 patients were recalled and eventually determined to be biopsy-proven benign based on pathology results; 375 patients were evaluated as positive for breast cancer (27% DCIS; 73% Invasive) based on pathology results. Both craniocaudal (CC) and mediolateral oblique (MLO) image views were used for all patients; for the positive cancer cases, only images of the cancer-affected breasts were included. A fully automated computerized method utilizing deep learning with a convolutional neural network was applied to distinguish between the three categories listed above (four binary-class comparisons plus one triple-class comparison). To enhance training of the deep learning network, transfer learning from a large existing imaging database was used followed by fine-tuning with the mammogram images. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) was generated and the area under the curve (AUC) was calculated as a metric of the classification accuracy.

RESULTS

Full results of all five scenarios are shown in the figure. In all comparisons, the three categories (negative, recalled-benign, and positive) can be distinguished (AUC ranging from 0.66 to 0.81) by automatically identified mammographic imaging nuances. The identified imaging features between recalled-benign and negative are most distinguishing (AUC=0.81), followed by recalled-benign vs. positive (AUC=0.75).

CONCLUSION

Nuanced mammographic imaging features identified by automatic deep learning methods on a large imaging cohort distinguish negative, recalled-benign, and positive cases.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Automatic learning coupled with the distinguishing mammographic imaging nuances can lead to a computerized toolkit to potentially help better interpret recalled-benign images to reduce false recalls.
SSK03
Cardiac (Coronary Artery Disease: Plaque and Calcium)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S502AB

CA  CT

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Harold I. Litt, MD, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Moderator) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Research Grant, Heartflow, LLC;
Jens Bremerich, MD, Basel, Switzerland (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Jadranka Stojarovska, MD, MS, Ann Arbor, MI (Moderator) Consultant, Guerbet SA

Sub-Events

SSK03-01 Effect of Energy Difference in the Evaluation of Calcification Size and Luminal Diameter in Calcified Coronary Artery Plaque Using Spectral CT

Participants
Hiroto Yunaga, Yonago, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yasutoshi Ohta, MD, Yonago, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shinichiro Kitao, Yonago, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Junichi Kishimoto, Yonago, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tomonori Watansabe, MD, Yonago, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kazuhiro Yamamoto, Yonago, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Toshihide Ogawa, MD, Yonago, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
yunagahiroto@gmail.com

PURPOSE
Coronary artery calcification degrades diagnostic accuracy on the evaluation of coronary artery stenosis. It is known that virtual monochromatic image (VMI) at high energy level using dual-energy CT (DECT) reduces blooming artifacts. The aim of our study was to evaluate the calcium blooming effect and the differences of luminal diameter in varying VMI energy using rapid kilovolt switching single-source dual-energy CT (ssDECT).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We evaluated 45 calcified plaques in 31 patients with suspected coronary artery disease. Coronary artery calcifications were evaluated based on vessel cross-sectional images from 40 to 140 keV in both pre-contrast and contrast-enhanced coronary CT angiography (CCTA) with ssDECT. We measured the diameter of calcifications on non-contrast CT and coronary arterial lumens on CCTA in each keV were compared with that of 70 keV VMI that had an equal effective energy of 120kVp as a reference standard.

RESULTS
Only 40 keV VMI showed significantly large calcification diameter than that of 70 keV image (1.53±0.37mm vs. 1.48±0.33mm, p<0.01) on the pre-contrast scan. Meanwhile, the other keV images did not show significant differences in diameter compared to that of 70keV VMI. Regarding coronary artery luminal diameter, no significant differences were observed among all energy levels compared to that of 70keV VMI (40keV, 2.47±0.67mm; 50keV, 2.47±0.67mm; 60keV, 2.50±0.67mm; 70keV, 2.48±0.68mm; 80keV, 2.48±0.68mm; 90keV, 2.48±0.67mm; 100keV, 2.49±0.67mm; 110keV, 2.51±0.66mm; 120keV, 2.49±0.68mm; 130keV, 2.49±0.67mm; 140keV, 2.48±0.68mm), on CCTA (all p=N.S).

CONCLUSION
The diameter of coronary artery calcification and the luminal diameter of the coronary artery with calcified plaque would not be changed in almost all VMIs.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The difference of VMI energy would not affect the measurement of luminal diameter of the coronary artery with calcified plaque.

SSK03-02 The Impact of Advanced Modeled Iterative Reconstruction Strength Level on the Image Quality of Calcified Coronary Segments in Coronary CT Angiography

Participants
Yuanding Wang, Beijing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Xiangying Du, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kuncheng Li, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To determine the value of advanced model-based iterative reconstruction (ADMIRe) on improving the image quality of coronary CT angiography (CCTA) in coronary segments with/without calcified plaques, by evaluating the image quality at different levels of ADMIRe in comparison with that at filtered back projection (FBP) on a third-generation dual source CT scanner.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
CCTA was performed on a third-generation, dual-source CT with automated tube voltage adaptation. Patients with coronary artery disease and at least one calcified segment on calcium scoring scan were enrolled. Image series were reconstructed with FBP and ADMIRE (strength levels 1 - 5), respectively. Attenuation, image noise, signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), and contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR) were calculated, the volume of the calcified plaques were measured. Subjective image quality criteria was assessed by two observers using a 5-point Likert scale.

RESULTS
Results: There were no statistically significant differences in attenuation between each ADMIRE group (strengths 1 - 5) and FBP group (p > 0.05). Image noise decreased significantly using ADMIRE compared with FBP and was reduced with increasing ADMIRE strength levels (maximal reduction, 45.4%, p < 0.05). The CNR and SNR of each ADMIRE group were significantly higher than those of FBP group, increasing with higher ADMIRE strength levels (p < 0.05). The volume of calcified plaques were decreased with the increasing ADMIRE strength levels(p<0.05). Both in segments with calcified plaques and without calcification, subjective image quality was rated best at ADMIRE 4, followed by ADMIRE 5, ADMIRE 3, ADMIRE 2, ADMIRE 1, and FBP.

CONCLUSION
Image quality of CCTA can be significantly improved by the application of ADMIRE, both in coronary segments with and without calcified plaques, while the optimal image quality was achieved at iterative strength level 4.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
By increasing the image quality and decreasing the blooming artifacts, the high strength level IR technique decreases the need for unnecessary coronary catheterization or myocardial perfusion studies.

SSK03-03 Coronary Artery Enhancement for Coronary CT Angiography and Plaque Analysis: Optimization with a Test Bolus and Contrast Dilution Protocol

Presenters
Veit Sandfort, MD, Bethesda, MD (Presenter)
Mark A. Ahiman, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author)
Rolf Symons, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author)
Marissa Mallek, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author)
Amir Pourmorteza, PhD, Atlanta, GA (Abstract Co-Author)
Christopher Sibley, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author)
Joao A. Lima, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author)
David A. Bluemke, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author)
Christopher Amir, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author)
Veit Sandfort, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author)

Participants
Damiano Caruso, MD, Rome, Italy (Presenter)

PURPOSE
Quantification of total coronary plaque index and coronary artery stenosis is markedly affected by attenuation levels of the coronary lumen due to partial volume averaging. Thus, achieving consistent attenuation level of the coronary artery lumen improves quantitative analysis when comparing patient studies. We studied three contrast injection protocols for coronary CT angiography (CCTA) and compared both mean levels and standard deviation of contrast enhancement.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We evaluated a test-bolus injection protocols in comparison to a weight-based injection (body weight (BW) <60 kg: 50 mL contrast, BW >= 60 kg and BW <= 100 kg: 60 mL contrast and BW > 100 kg: 70 mL, 5 ml/sec, imaging trigger by bolus-tracking). The test bolus injection consisted of injection of 75 mL of diluted contrast (30% iopamidol 370, 4.5 mL/sec) as test bolus. The test bolus peak attenuation was used for scan timing and calculation of the angiography bolus dilution. Aortic and coronary artery attenuation was measured and compared to a pre-defined target attenuation level (375 HU at 120 kVp equivalent).

RESULTS
Overall, 119 subjects were evaluated (66% men, age 62y, BMI 29, heart rate 56/min). The test-bolus guided injection protocol achieved the coronary target volume attenuation successfully and consistently (mean 373±39 HU, target 375 HU, relative standard deviation (rSD) 10.5 %); inter-study variation of the test-bolus method was significantly lower than that of the body weight injection protocol (mean 362±48, rSD 27%, p=0.0001, also see figure). A similar trend was seen for attenuation in the ascending aorta (rSD 9.4% vs. 30% for the test bolus protocol and the body weight protocol, respectively, p < 0.0001). The timing was optimal (highest attenuation in ascending aorta compared with left atrium or descending aorta) in 73% of cases for the test-bolus protocol compared with 27% in the body mass guided injection protocol (p < 0.0001).

CONCLUSION
A test-bolus guided injection protocol with variable contrast dilution allowed greatly improved standardization of coronary and aortic attenuation levels for coronary CT angiography.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Consistent coronary lumen attenuation is desirable for plaque and stenosis quantification. A test-bolus guided contrast injection achieves improved consistency in coronary lumen attenuation.

SSK03-04 Half Dose CT Coronary Calcium Score: Impact of Iterative Reconstruction

Presenters

Participants

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award
To evaluate the effectiveness of Iterative Reconstruction (IR) on the coronary artery calcium scores (CACS) by using a half radiation dose CT acquisition protocol compared to standard protocol.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Based on a power analysis, this prospective study included 57 patients without known coronary artery disease who underwent two CACS acquisition (standard and half radiation dose) with MDCT (128-slice GE-VCT Hino W/VT 2000) within the same examination, following ethical permission. The standard protocol was acquired with tube voltage of 120 KVP and tube current of 170 mA, whereas the half dose protocol was acquired with 50\% reduction of mA (85 mA) and the same tube voltage. Raw data of half dose protocols were reconstructed by using IR at all strength levels available, from 10\% up to 100\%, every 10\%. Radiation dose as well as number of plaques, Agatston score, volume and mass were calculated and compared between the two protocols by using dedicated statistical test (Medcalc v17.4, Belgium). A \( p \) value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

From an original population of 57 patients we exclude 6 patients for absence of coronary plaques, thus the final population comprised 51 patients (32 men and 19 women). The mean DLP were 45.44\pm7.10 and 21.66\pm3.24 for the standard and half dose protocol (\( p<0.05 \)), respectively. The mean Agatston score for the standard protocol was 595.82\pm977.09 and 19.27\pm19.53 plaques were identified. No significant differences for Agatston score were observed between standard protocol and half dose protocol with IR at 40 and 50\% (493.35\pm924.31 and 498.05\pm959.27, \( p>0.05 \)), whereas significant differences were observed for all the remaining IR levels (all \( p<0.05 \)). Moreover, no significant differences were calculated for the number of plaque with IR at 40\% (23.67\pm21.46, \( p>0.05 \)).

CONCLUSION

Half dose acquisition protocol with IR at 40\% and 50\% showed reliable results in terms of Agatston score for CACS showing no significant differences with standard protocol.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Patients can benefit of half radiation dose CACS acquisition protocol with IR at 40\%, which shows comparable results in the evaluation of Agatston score and number of plaques to the standard protocol.

SSK03-05 250 Micron Resolution Photon-Counting CT: Potential for Improved Imaging of Calcified Coronary Artery Stenoses

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: S502AB

Participants
Veit Sandfort, MD, Bethesda, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Rolf Symons, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tyler E. Cork, MS, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David A. Bluemke, MD, PhD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Research agreement, Siemens AG; Research support, Siemens AG
Research agreement, Carestream Health, Inc; Research support, Carestream Health, Inc
Amir Pourmorteza, PhD, Atlanta, GA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

Coronary CT angiography using conventional CT leads to overestimation of calcified stenosis due to blooming / partial volume effects. The purpose of this study was to determine the potential utility of ultra-high resolution (UHR) (250 micron) photon-counting detector (PCD) CT using human ex-vivo hearts. We hypothesize that the increased resolution will reduce overestimation of calcified plaque stenosis when compared to (0.50 mm) standard resolution CT.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We used a whole-body PCD CT scanner. Each PCD pixel consists of 4x4 subpixels whose photon counts are combined in standard resolution (SR) mode to create 0.50 mm isotropic pixels at isocenter. Recently, the system has been upgraded to allow 2x2 binning of subpixels making UHR CT possible with 0.25 mm isotropic pixels at isocenter. 5 human ex-vivo hearts were placed inside an anthropomorphic chest phantom and scanned in dose-matched SR and UHR modes at 140 kVp and 106 mAs. We measured the total cardiac calcium volume to evaluate the effect of higher resolution on calcium volume at a clinically used threshold of 130 HU at 140 kVp. All images were reconstructed with filtered backprojection. We assessed imaging of calcified stenosis in total of 18 coronary locations with at least semi-circumferential calcified plaques. We tested if a previously described method for inner vessel lumen detection based on the 2nd derivative of a cross-sectional Hounsfield Unit (HU) profile was able to detect a stenosed by patient coronary artery lumen.

RESULTS

Calcium volume was 10\% lower in UHR images compared with SR images (424 mm3 vs 469 mm3). Lumen detection rate was significantly higher in UHR images compared to SR (18/18 [100\%] vs. 11/18 [61\%], Fisher's test \( P=0.0076 \)). In addition, the detected lumen diameter was significantly larger in UHR compared to SR images (0.65 mm vs 0.60 mm, Wilcoxon \( P=0.02 \)).

CONCLUSION

250 micron resolution photon-counting CT resulted in lower calcium volumes, likely reflecting less calcium blooming. It also resulted in larger lumen diameter measurements and enabled successful detection of the lumen in all calcified stenoses while standard
resolution failed to depict the lumen in 39% of cases.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

One reason for false positive coronary CT angiography is calcium blooming in regions of stenosis. 250 micron photon counting CT may allow better lumen depiction of these difficult lesions.

**SSK03-06 Who are the Patients Whose Coronary Artery Calcification Progresses Rapidly? According to Serial CT Measurements of Coronary Artery Calcium**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: S502AB

**Participants**

Hae Young Kim, MD,MS, Seongnam-si, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Young-Suk Cho, Seongnam-si, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Min Jae Park, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Eun Ju Chun, MD, PhD, Seongnam-Si, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
qkfmp860329@gmail.com

**PURPOSE**

Coronary artery calcium (CAC) is an established surrogate marker for cardiovascular disease, but little is known about risk factors for the progression of calcium burden. This study assessed the pattern of CAC increment and risk factors for rapid CAC progression.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

515 asymptomatic adults who underwent serial CAC at least 3 times from 2004 to 2016 were included. The patients were categorized into three groups: zero CAC on all serial scans (group 1), eventual CAC formation with initially zero CAC (group 2), and increasing CAC with initial presence of CAC (group 3). Group 3 was subdivided into four groups according to the degree of slope and pattern (linear or exponential slope) of the CAC increment (Figure). Variable risk factors and blood chemistry were analyzed for the each group.

**RESULTS**

Group 1 (n=310, 60.2%), group 2 (n=59, 11.5%) and group 3 (n=146, 28.3%) were followed up for the mean period of 2760 days. Age, prevalence of male, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes medication, family history of ischemic heart disease, smoker, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, glucose and triglyceride were higher in the group 3 compared to the group 1 (all p< 0.05). There was no significant difference in any of the risk factor in between the groups with linear (n=63, 43.6%) and exponential slope (n=83, 56.8%). However, there were some risk factors that differed in between the high and low grade slopes, for both linear and exponential groups. In the linear slope group, prevalence of previous ischemic heart disease, hyperlipidemia, triglyceride, glucose, and HbA1c were higher for the group with high grade slope compared to the group with low grade slope (all p< 0.05). On the other hand, in the exponential slope group, initial CACS was higher for the group with high grade slope compared to the group with low grade slope (p=0.03).

**CONCLUSION**

Patients showed varying CAC progression with differing slope pattern and degree. Although there was no significant relationship of risk factors to the slope pattern (linear vs. exponential), some risk factors and initial CACS were related to the higher degree of slope of CAC progression.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

According to our study, appropriate follow up time for CAC measurement should be individualized, under consideration of each patient’s risk factors as well as initial CAC score.

**SSK03-07 Association between Serum Uric Acid and the Characteristics of Coronary Plaque Burden: Assessment with Coronary CT Angiography**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: S502AB

**Participants**

Ruiyi r. Tan SR, ARRT,ARRT, Beijing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Qi Xiao, MD,MBA, Saint Louis, MO (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
275577014@qq.com

**PURPOSE**

It is controversial whether serum uric acid (UA) is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases (CVD). The aim of this study was to investigate the correlation between the serum UA level and coronary plaque burden characteristics evaluated by coronary CT angiography (CCTA).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

In total, 1315 patients who underwent CCTA were divided into the hyperuricemia group and normal serum UA group according to their serum UA level and stratified by gender. The low-attenuation plaque volume (LPV) and total plaque volume (TPV) were separately measured in each main coronary artery. The correlation of serum UA or hyperuricemia with coronary plaque burden was assessed using multivariate-adjusted logistic and linear regression analyses.

**RESULTS**

The TPV and LPV significantly differed between males and females (P < 0.0001 each). The TPV values were higher in female
subjects with hyperuricemia than in subjects without hyperuricemia (P = 0.0124). The serum UA level significantly correlated with the TPV in both genders (β = 0.4231 and P = 0.0441 for males and β = 0.4996 and P = 0.0149 for females). However, the serum UA and LPV did not correlate with either gender after adjusting for multivariates.

CONCLUSION
The serum UA level was significantly associated with the coronary TPV in both genders. However, the serum UA was not associated with the LPV. We found that the serum UA may play an independent role in the pathophysiology of total plaque burden.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
We found that the serum UA plays an independent role in the pathophysiology of the total plaque burden, and we suggest controlling the serum UA level as a meaningful strategy in the management of coronary plaque burden.

PURPOSE
This study was to investigate and summarize the differential characteristics of non-calcified unstable coronary plaques and stable coronary plaques using MSCT.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Sixty patients with coronary heart disease were included in our study. 37 unstable plaques and 31 stable plaques were identified. We analyzed the plaque CT attenuation, the napkin-ring sign, napkin-ring thickness, the plaque distribution, the degree of lumen stenosis and the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value of MSCT to identify the plaque stability. The difference and correlation between MSCT and IVUS in the diagnosis of plaque characteristic were also analyzed. All statistical analysis was done using software Stata 10.0. The difference was statistically significant if P<0.05.

RESULTS
The average CT value of unstable plaques (29.7±19.4 HU) was lower than stable plaques (76.4±24.8 HU)(P<0.05), although there was some overlap. The napkin ring sign was more frequently observed in unstable group (91.9%) than stable group (22.6%) (P<0.05). The median thickness of napkin-ring in unstable plaques (0.7mm) was thinner than stable plaques (1.1mm)(P<0.05). The former had more severe lumen stenosis or occlusion (70.3%) than the latter (41.9%)(P<0.05). The plaques were mainly distributed in the left anterior descending artery in both groups. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of MSCT to identify the plaque stability. The difference and correlation between MSCT and IVUS in the diagnosis of plaque characteristic were also analyzed. All statistical analysis was done using software Stata 10.0. The difference was statistically significant if P<0.05.

CONCLUSION
The average CT attenuation of non-calcified unstable plaques was lower than stable plaques although there was some overlap. The incidence of napkin-ring sign in unstable plaques was significantly higher than that in stable plaques; Unstable plaques had more severe lumen stenosis or occlusion than stable plaques. MSCT demonstrated a clinical significance in the identification of coronary plaque stability.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
MSCT demonstrated a clinical significance in the identification of coronary plaque stability.

PURPOSE
It is demonstrated that HIV (+) patients have a higher risk for cardiovascular disease, mainly due to HIV infection itself and medication side effect in addition to traditional risk factors. This study is aimed to determine whether the routinely long-term medication treatment using HAART has an impact on total CAC score and plaque formation.
METHOD AND MATERIALS

A total number of 120 HIV (+) patients (52 ± 4 years) was enrolled in the study, who underwent CCTA and besides, who was with normal kidney function and without the history of revascularization. According to the duration of HAART medication treatment, the patients were divided into three groups: A (less than 2 years), B (2 to 5 years) and C (more than 5 years).

RESULTS

There were 40 patients in each group, and no significant differences in demographic data and risk factors of cardiovascular disease were found between groups. The median Agatston CCS for group A was 74 [25-75th percentile: 0-492], with a range from 0 to 4781; As for group B and group C, the median value was 79 [25-75th percentile: 0-502], with a range from 0 to 5120 and 111 [25-75th percentile: 0-532], with a range from 0 to 7320 respectively, the difference of Agatston CCS between groups were found statistically significant. The number of non-calcified plaques was 17 for group A, 29 for group B and, 33 for group C. And significant difference in the number of non-calcified plaque was also found between groups. The mean segments with plaque for different groups were 15, 23, and 27 respectively. And there was no significant difference found between groups.

CONCLUSION

It is indicated by this study that the longer duration of HAART medication therapy the patients received, the higher level of CAC score and higher incidence of non-calcified plaque would happen. However, larger sample is needed for further validation.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The longer duration of HAART medication therapy the patients received, the higher level of CAC score and higher incidence of non-calcified plaque might happen.
SSK04

Cardiac (General Topics, MRI)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: SS04AB

CA MR

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Anil K. Attili, MD, Saline, MI (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Daniel Ocazionez, MD, Houston, TX (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Charles S. White, MD, Baltimore, MD (Moderator) Consultant, Koninklijke Philips NV

Sub-Events

SSK04-01 Safety of MRI in Patients with Conditional or Non-Conditional Pacemaker or Other Implantable Cardiac Electronic Devices (ICED): A Systematic Review

Participants
Giovanni Di Leo, San Donato Milanese, Italy (Presenter) Travel support, Bracco Group
Moreno Zanardo, MSc, Milano, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Simone Schiaffino, MD, Bogliasco, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Francesco Secchi, MD, PhD, Milano, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Francesco Sandanelli, MD, San Donato Milanese, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group; Research Grant, Bracco Group; Advisory Board, Bracco Group

PURPOSE
To review the MRI safety in patients carrying a pacemaker or other ICEDs.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A search was performed on March 2017 using MEDLINE/EMBASE for articles on the MRI safety in ICED carriers. Keywords included MRI, pacemaker, implantable cardioverter defibrillator, cardiac electronic device, safety, and adverse events (AEs). We extracted: number of patients, age, device dependency, field strength, specific absorption rate (SAR), studied body region, technical ICED parameters, and follow-up time.

RESULTS
Of 493 articles, 53 were analyzed for a total 6,237 exams in 5,394 patients. Design was prospective in 49 (4 randomized). Devices were MRI non-conditional in 32 studies (2,889 patients), conditional in 16 (1,708 patients), mixed in 5 (797 patients). Patients were device-dependent in 1 study, independent in 22, mixed in 18, and not defined in 12. Field strength was 0.2T in 1 study, 0.5T in 3, 1.5T in 45, 2T in 1, 3T in 2, mixed in 1. The studied body region was thoracic in 27 studies, non-thoracic in 16, and mixed in 10. SAR was limited in 39 studies, not limited in 5, not reported in 9. Follow up was 0-6 months in 32 studies, >6 months in 6, and not reported in 15. No fatal events occurred. Five studies reported clinically relevant AEs: atrial arrhythmias (6 patients), intolerable heating (5 patients), perforation (4 patients), lead dislodgements (3 patients), and generator failure with immediate replacement (1 patient), for a total of 19 AEs, 7 in patients with MRI conditional ICED, 9 in patients with non-conditional, and 3 in patients with an undefined ICED, for a total of 19 clinically relevant AEs. Twenty studies reported technical AEs, mainly power-on reset and battery voltage reduction. Two studies showed significant changes of atrial sensing, 4 of ventricular sensing, 3 of atrial pacing capture threshold (PCT), 4 of ventricular PCT, 6 of atrial lead impedance, 7 of ventricular lead impedance, and 9 of battery voltage.

CONCLUSION
Considering 6,237 MRI exams in 5,394 device-dependent or non-dependent carriers of conditional or non-conditional ICED, a very low rate of clinically relevant AEs was reported. The risk/benefit ratio is largely positive, also for non-conditional ICED.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Patients carrying ICED should not be denied thoracic or nonthoracic MRI a priori, included patients with non-conditional devices. MRI may be performed safely under controlled conditions.

SSK04-02 Diagnostic Performance of Minimally Invasive Autopsy for Detection of Ischemic Heart Disease

Participants
Ivo Wagensveld, MSc, Leiden, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Britt Blokker, Rotterdam, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrea Pezzato, Verona, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Piotr A. Wielopolski, PhD, Rotterdam, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jan van der Thesen, Rotterdam, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gabriel P. Krestin, MD, PhD, Rotterdam, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, General Electric Company Research Grant, Bayer AG Research Grant, Siemens AG Consultant, Bracco Group Scientific Advisor, Zebra Medical Vision Ltd Advisory Board, Quantib BV
M.G. Myriam Hunink, MD, PhD, Rotterdam, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
J.W. Oosterhuis, MD, PhD, Rotterdam, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aannick C. Weustink, MD, PhD, Rotterdam, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
PURPOSE
In this study we investigated the performance of minimally invasive autopsy (MIA) to diagnose ischemic heart disease in clinically deceased patients.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
In 99 adult cases with written consent for conventional autopsy (CA) and MIA, diagnostic accuracy of MIA and CA was calculated for acute and chronic myocardial ischemia. MIA consisted of total-body postmortem MR (PMMR) and CT (PMCT), combined with CT-guided biopsies of myocardial lesions. PMMR and PMCT were independently read by two radiologists with expertise in cardiac radiology. Calcium score (Agatston) and ROC curve for the prediction of acute and chronic ischemia were calculated for each case. CA including macroscopy and microscopy was the gold standard.

RESULTS
CA detected 34 cases of acute ischemia. Sensitivity of PMMR for acute ischemia was 0.50 (CI: 0.33-0.67) and specificity was 0.92 (CI: 0.86-0.99). PMMR combined with biopsy improved sensitivity to 0.97 (CI: 0.91-1.00) and specificity to 0.95 (CI: 0.9-1.00). CA detected 40 cases of chronic ischemia. Sensitivity of PMMR for chronic ischemia was 0.35 (CI: 0.20-0.50) and specificity was 1.00. PMMR combined with biopsy improved sensitivity for chronic ischemia to 0.90 (CI: 0.81-0.99) but specificity was lowered to 0.75 (CI: 0.63-0.86). Calcium score was a fair predictor for chronic ischemia (AUC=0.73, p<0.001), but a poor predictor for acute ischemia (AUC=0.61, p=0.073).

CONCLUSION
MIA shows high diagnostic accuracy for detection of acute and chronic myocardial ischemia. Importantly, our results show that postmortem imaging needs to be combined with CT-guided biopsies to achieve the highest performance.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
This study shows that minimally invasive autopsy (MIA) has high diagnostic performance to detect ischemic heart disease which is a very common cause of death in clinically deceased patients.

SSK04-03 Left Bundle Branch Block: Usefulness of MRI in the Evaluation of Regional Left Ventricular Dyssynchrony and in the Detection of Previous Myocardial Infarction with Late Enhancement

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: S504AB

Participants
Marco Di Girolamo, MD, Rome, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Giuseppe Muscogiuri, MD, Charleston, SC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Stefano Fierro, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Francesco B. Tagliaferro, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carlo N. De Cecco, MD, PhD, Charleston, SC (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG
Michele Rossi, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
Left bundle branch block (LBBB) is a common cardiac conduction abnormality diagnosed on ECG. LBBB can be a primary abnormality of the cardiac electrical conduction system or it can be secondary to other cardiogical pathologies such as myocardial infarction and cardiomyopathies. The presence of LBBB per se cannot be used as a single diagnostic criteria for the diagnosis of previous myocardial infarction. Aim of this study was to evaluate the mechanical left ventricular dysynchrony with high temporal resolution cine MRI and to evaluate the presence of late-enhancement (LE) in order to diagnose previous myocardial infarction.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
38 patient with LBBB underwent cardiac MRI using a 1.5 T magnet (Magnetom Sonata, Siemens). The MRI protocol consisted of a left ventricular trueFISP functional study followed by Late Enhancement data sets acquired 10-15 minutes after iv administration of 0.2mmol/kg BW of extracellular Gd contrast agent. We used a segmented Inversion Recovery Turbo-FLASH sequence (TR:8ms;TE:4ms;TI:250-320ms;sl.thick:8mm). Different pattern of LE were related to the underlying pathology as stated by clinical and other diagnostic imaging features.

RESULTS
We detected a characteristic dyssynchronous ventricular contraction with septal flattening during early ventricular systole in all the patients, tenting of mitral valve apparatus in 5 pts and functional mitral regurgitation in 2 pts. In 1 pt we found the characteristic functional features of dilated cardiomyopathy with no myocardial area of LE. In 8 pts we found areas of LE (transmural in 3 pts and subendocardial in 5 pts) with typical patterns of myocardial infarction (MI). The location of MI was septal in 4 pts, infero-septal in 2 pts, lateral in 3pt, and superior in 1 pt. In 30 patients we found a reduction of the ejection fraction (75%).

CONCLUSION
Cardiac MRI is a useful diagnostic tool in the evaluation of LBBB when the assessment of ventricular dyssynergy on echocardiography is not technically feasible and when the area of a previous myocardial infarction cannot be determined.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
MRI is a useful diagnostic tool in the evaluation of LBBB when US assessment of ventricular dyssynergy isn't feasible and a previous possible myocardial infarction has to be determined.

SSK04-04 Utility of Native Myocardial T1 Mapping as a Diagnostic Tool for Ischemic and Non-Ischemic Cardiomyopathy

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: S504AB
REFERENCES Values of Myocardial Strain Measurement Using Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Tissue Tracking for Both Ventricles in Asymptomatic Asian Cohort: Association with Cardiovascular Risk Factors

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: S504AB

For information about this presentation, contact:
Krishna.kapoor@utexas.edu

PURPOSE

Native myocardial T1 mapping measures interstitial fibrosis and provides prognostic information in patients with cardiomyopathy. We sought to determine the diagnostic utility of native T1 mapping in identifying common cardiomyopathies - ischemic (CAD), dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM), and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) - compared with the reference standard late gadolinium enhancement (LGE).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We enrolled consecutive adult subjects referred for CMR evaluation of ischemic or non-ischemic cardiomyopathy. CMR was performed on a 1.5T magnet using standard cine, LGE, and native T1 mapping using a modified Look-Locker inversion recovery sequence. We compared the diagnostic accuracy of native T1 mapping versus LGE of the mid septum as well as all 16 segments of the left ventricle for etiology of cardiomyopathy.

RESULTS

We evaluated 1,950 myocardial segments in 130 subjects (mean age 48±11 years, 80% male; 90 CAD, 29 DCM, 11 HCM). Mid septal T1 values were similar in CAD vs. DCM and HCM (1051±51 msec, 1064±36, 1068±22 respectively, p=0.17). T1 values in segments with fibrosis on LGE were significantly lower than segments without fibrosis, regardless of etiology (1057±65 msec with fibrosis vs. 1042±52 without fibrosis, p<.0001). T1 values were markedly reduced in CAD in segments with lipomatous metaplasia (968±17 msec). However, the diagnostic accuracy of native T1 mapping in identifying the etiology of cardiomyopathy was poor. For a threshold T1 value of < 1024 msec in any segment, the AUC for identifying CAD vs. HCM or DCM was 0.565, sensitivity 39%, specificity 78%, PPV 86%, NPV 28%). There was no association between T1 values and standard imaging indices of disease severity (ejection fraction, total myocardial scar, myocardial mass).

CONCLUSION

Compared with LGE, native T1 mapping has limited diagnostic accuracy in distinguishing between etiologies of cardiomyopathy, likely due to considerable overlap of values in CAD, DCM, and HCM. There was no association between T1 values and severity of cardiomyopathy, as measured by ejection fraction, total myocardial scar (CAD), or myocardial mass (HCM).

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Native T1 mapping is a useful tool for tissue characterization. However, its utility to distinguish between ischemic, dilated, or hypertrophic cardiomyopathies is limited.
In total 129 patients, the reference values of left ventricle (LV) were 48.90 ± 9.05 for radial, -22.30 ± 2.33 for circumferential and -19.76 ± 2.22 for longitudinal global strain. The reference values of right ventricle (RV) were 18.63 ± 6.52 for radial, -10.60 ± 3.33 for circumferential and -25.06 ± 3.01 for longitudinal global strain. The median FRS was 7 (interquartile range 4-11). The LV strain parameters were significantly associated with FRS in univariate linear regression analysis: radial strain, beta = -0.155, p = 0.002; circumferential strain, beta = 0.56, p = 0.005; longitudinal strain, beta = 0.423, p = 0.043. However, RV strain parameters were not significantly associated with FRS: radial strain, p = 0.74; circumferential strain, p = 0.76; longitudinal strain, p = 0.09. The Iota coefficient of all strain parameters were 0.915 for LV (p < 0.001) and 0.715 for RV (p < 0.001), respectively.

CONCLUSION
We present the reference values of strain parameters of both ventricles in asymptomatic Asian subjects. In contrast to RV parameters, LV strain parameters assessed by CMR-TT show significant association with FRS.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
We suggest reference values of myocardial strain parameters of both LV and RV assessed by CMR-TT in asymptomatic subjects and LV strain parameters show significant association with Framingham risk scores.

SSK04-06 Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Using Late Gadolinium Enhancement Imaging and T1 Mapping Predicts Poor Outcome in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation after Catheter Ablation Therapy

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: SS04AB

Participants
Julian A. Luetkens, MD, Bonn, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Caroline A. Wolpers, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thomas Beiert, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hendrik Meendermann, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Abou Daye Natalie, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Vincent Knolle, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Darius Dabir, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rami Homsi, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Daniel Kuetting, MD, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Daniel K. Thomas, MD, PhD, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Florian Stockigt, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Markus Linhart, MD, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Georg Nickenk, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hans H. Schild, MD, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jan W. Schrickel, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrie, Bonn, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
Success rates for ablation therapy in patients with atrial fibrillation (AF) vary widely and patient selection criteria are poorly defined. We aimed to determine the pre-procedural value of cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) and laboratory biomarkers of fibrosis for the prediction of poor response to ablation therapy.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Left atrial (LA) late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) and LA T1 mapping were performed during pre-procedural CMR. Patients were categorized by four different fibrosis stages based on the percentage of LA wall enhancement on LGE-CMR (Utah stages I-IV). Plasma levels of relaxin and myeloperoxidase (MPO) and serum levels of MMP-mediated cardiac specific titin (TIM) and MMP-mediated collagen type IV (C4M) were obtained prior to ablation therapy. Poor outcome was defined by the reoccurrence of AF during 1-year follow-up (90 days blanking period). Univariate and multivariate cox proportional-hazards regression was used to identify significant predictors of AF recurrence.

RESULTS
A total of 61 patients were included in this prospective study (mean age: 60.3 ± 12.5 years, 65.6% male). After 1-year follow-up AF reoccurred in 20 (32.8%) of all patients. Patients with a reoccurrence of AF showed a higher mean percentage of LA wall enhancement (26.7 ± 12.5 % vs. 17.0 ± 7.7 %; P<0.001), higher LA T1 relaxation times (857 ± 112 ms vs. 747 ± 91 ms; P<0.001), and higher plasma level of relaxin (0.7 ± 1.4 pg/ml vs. 0.4 ± 0.9 pg/ml; P=0.010). No significant differences were found in plasma concentrations of MPO and serum concentrations of TIM and C4M. In a multivariate analysis, poor ablation outcome was best predicted by advanced fibrosis stage (stage III and IV) (hazard ratio 5.487; P=0.001) and higher T1 relaxation times (hazard ratio 1.007; P=0.001). Plasma relaxin was not an independent predictor of poor outcome.

CONCLUSION
Pre-procedural CMR is a valuable tool for prediction of poor response to catheter ablation therapy in patients with AF. It offers various imaging techniques for outcome prediction and might be valuable for a better patient selection prior to ablation therapy.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Pre-procedural CMR using LGE and T1 mapping might be useful for the prediction of poor response of patients with AF undergoing ablation therapy.

SSK04-07 Association between Abdominal Adiposity and Subclinical Measures of Left-Ventricular Remodeling and Diastolic Dysfunction in Diabetics, Prediabetics and Normal Controls without History of Cardiovascular Disease as Measured by MR Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: SS04AB

Participants
Carolyn Amdt, Heidelberg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Roberto Lorbeer, Greifswald, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aortic Dimensions and Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Former National Football League Athletes

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: S504AB

Participants
Christopher Maroules, MD, Portsmouth, VA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
David Carruthers, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Parag Joshi, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Colby Ayers, MS, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
James Gentry, Carrollton, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rory Hachamotch, Carrollton, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrew Lincoln, Carrollton, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dermot Phelan, Cleveland, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
christopher.maroules@gmail.com

PURPOSE
To evaluate whether past participation in the National Football League (NFL) is associated with increased prevalence of ascending aortic dilation and coronary artery calcium (CAC) on cardiac CT.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This is a retrospective, cross-sectional study of 206 former National Football League (NFL) athletes compared with 759 matched male subjects from the XXX Heart Study (XHS) older than 40 years old with body mass index >= 20 kg/m². Mid-ascending aortic dimensions were obtained from non-contrast, multidetector cardiac-gated CT scans performed as part of a screening protocol (NFL) or as part of the XHS. CAC scores were obtained using the Agatston method. Multivariate logistic regression was performed to evaluate predictors of aortic size > 4.0 cm, CAC>0, and CAC>100 in each cohort.

RESULTS
Compared to the control group, former NFL athletes had significantly larger ascending aortic diameters (3.8±0.4 vs. 3.4±0.4 cm; p<0.0001). A significantly higher proportion of former NFL players had an aorta of >4.0 cm (29.6% versus 8.6%, p<0.0001). After adjusting for age, race, body surface area, systolic blood pressure, history of hypertension, current smoking, diabetes, and lipid
profile the former NFL players still had significantly larger ascending aortas ($p<0.0001$). Former NFL players were twice as likely to have an aorta > 4.0 cm after adjusting for the same parameters. CAC scores were similar in both groups as was the distribution across CAC score categories (CAC=0, 1-100, and >100).

**CONCLUSION**

While CAC scores are similar between former NFL athletes and controls, ascending aortic dimensions are significantly larger in former NFL athletes even after accounting for their size, age and cardiac risk factors. Whether this translates to an increased risk is unknown and requires further evaluation.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Past exposure to the hemodynamic effects of repetitive strenuous exercise among elite athletes may have lasting effects on aortic dimensions.

**SSK04-09**  
**Diagnostic Value of Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Cardiac Mass in Children**  
**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: S504AB**

**Participants**
Rong-Zhen Ouyang, MD, Shanghai, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Ai-Min Sun, MD, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Qian Wang, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Li Wei Hu, BEng, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Xiao Fen Yao, MENG, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Yumin Zhong, MD, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

The aim of this study is to evaluate the diagnostic value of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) for cardiac mass in children.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

One hundred and eleven patients who were diagnosed cardiac mass by echocardiography were recommended to perform cardiac MRI from September 2006 to August 2016. Fifty patients (34 boys and 16 girls) who underwent both cardiac MRI, echocardiography and had histopathologic results or confirmed based on clinical diagnosis were enrolled in this study. Patient age ranged from 0.2 months to 183.2 months and the median age was 44.7 months (3.7y). All MRI examinations were performed on a 1.5 T clinical MRI system. A cine balanced steady-state free procession (b-SSFP) imaging, T1 and T2 weighted imaging, first-pass perfusion (resting) imaging, post gadolinium T1W and late gadolinium-enhanced imaging were included in the scanning protocol. The characteristics of cardiac masses were reviewed, and the location of cardiac mass was identified. The comparison of diagnostic accuracy between echocardiography and cardiac MR using Chi-square was made.

**RESULTS**

Thirty-two cases (32/50) were confirmed by histopathologic results and in which twenty-three cases were correctly diagnosed by cardiac MRI, echocardiography and had histopathologic results or confirmed based on clinical diagnosis. Patient age ranged from 0.2 months to 183.2 months and the median age was 44.7 months (3.7y). All MRI examinations were performed on a 1.5 T clinical MRI system. A cine balanced steady-state free procession (b-SSFP) imaging, T1 and T2 weighted imaging, first-pass perfusion (resting) imaging, post gadolinium T1W and late gadolinium-enhanced imaging were included in the scanning protocol. The characteristics of cardiac masses were reviewed, and the location of cardiac mass was identified. The comparison of diagnostic accuracy between echocardiography and cardiac MR using Chi-square was made.

**CONCLUSION**

CMR imaging is becoming a major imaging modality for assessment of cardiac mass in children and can provide the tissue characteristics and have higher accuracy for diagnosis of cardiac mass in children.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Cardiac mass is rare in children. The imaging modalities for it mainly include echocardiography and CMR. CMR can provide accurate characteristics and is becoming a major modality for assessment.
Science Session with Keynote: Chest (Diffuse Lung Disease)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S404CD

Participants
Jonathan D. Dodd, MD, Dublin 4, Ireland (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Seth J. Kligerman, MD, Baltimore, MD (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

SSK05-01  Chest Keynote Speaker: Current Challenges in ILD Analysis

Participants
Joseph Jacob, MBBS, MRCP, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Consultant, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH

For information about this presentation, contact:
joehper.jacob@nhs.net

SSK05-02  Assessment of Interstitial Lung Disease Using Lung Ultrasound Surface Wave Elastography (LUSWE) and Validation with Quantitative CT and Pulmonary Function

Participants
Brian J. Bartholmai, MD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) License agreement, ImBio, LLC Scientific Advisor, ImBio, LLC
Ryan Clay, MD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Boran Zhou, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thomas G. Osborn, MD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
James Greenleaf, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sanjay Kalra, MD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xiaoming Zhang, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
bartholmai.brian@mayo.edu

PURPOSE
Lung ultrasound surface wave elastography (LUSWE) may be useful for assessing interstitial lung disease (ILD) as LUSWE measures superficial lung tissue properties. We investigated surface wave speed in ILD and compared results to pulmonary function and quantitative parenchymal features.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
77 subjects with connective tissue disease and 19 healthy, never-smoking volunteers had PFTs within one year of LUSWE. All controls and 54 subjects had CT within 1 year of LUSWE. LUSWE measures are performed in seated upright at full inspiration. A 0.1s vibration at 100 Hz, 150 Hz, and 200 Hz is generated using a handheld indenter, and velocity is measured with an ultrasound probe at the same intercostal space. Bilateral upper lungs were measured anteriorly, mid-lungs laterally and lower lungs posteriorly. CALIPER (computer-aided lung informatics for pathology evaluation and rating) determined percent parenchymal interstitial abnormalities in a 15mm diameter hemisphere in CT regions studied by LUSWE. Categorical data were compared by chi square and continuous data by Wilcoxon Rank Sum.

RESULTS
The cases were significantly older (p <0.0001) with a higher BMI (p = 0.05) and no difference in sex. Cases had lower FEV1 and FVC (p <0.0001). Sonographic velocities were higher in all lung regions at all frequencies for cases, however the difference was greatest in the mid-lung at the 200Hz frequency. Median velocity in m/s was 5.84 vs 4.11 and 5.96 vs. 4.27 (p<0.00001) for case vs. control, left and right middle lung zones, respectively (see Table 1). LUSWE in the right mid-lung negatively correlated with FVC (R = -0.23, 95% CI -0.42 - -0.03) and also positively correlated with CALIPER percent ILA (R = 0.35, 95% CI 0.12 - 0.53). Nominal logistic regression was used in univariate analysis and found that mid-lung LUSWE at 200Hz was predictive of CT-ILD with an AUC of 0.94, p <0.0001. A multivariate model including age was predictive with AUC of 0.96. For a model including right mid-lung LUSWE velocity at 200Hz, right lower %ILA, FVC and age to predict CT-ILD, the AUC approached 100.

CONCLUSION
LUSWE is a safe and noninvasive technique that may be useful for assessing the presence of ILD and correlates with function and quantitative CT.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
LUSWE could potentially be used as a screening tool to detect ILD in patients at risk without use of ionizing radiation or functional testing.

SSK05-03  Reduced Lung Elasticity in Female Patients with Interstitial Lung Disease: Histogram Analysis and Comparison with Age, Sex-Matched Normal Controls

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: S404CD
PURPOSE

To evaluate lung elasticity at the level of vital capacity in female patients with interstitial lung disease (ILD) using a histogram analysis by image registration of paired full inspiratory and expiratory CT scans.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

A total of 16 female patients with ILD and 8 age- and sex-matched normal controls who underwent paired CT scans at full inspiration and full expiration were included. Initially, the paired segmented CT images were aligned using surface-based affine registration. Second, landmark-based registration was sequentially performed using bronchial and pulmonary vascular landmarks (31 to 34 branching points of bronchus and peripheral pulmonary vessel for each lung) which were marked manually by one radiologist using in-house software. Then, lung attenuation-based deformable registration was applied. We obtained the x-, y-, z-axis and 3D distance of movement (mm) of each pixel for image registration between inspiration and expiration CT scans. Histogram analysis of those distances was performed in each axis. Nonparametric repeated-measures ANOVA was used for comparison and Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to assess relationships between the distance of movement and visual fibrosis score and pulmonary function test (PFT) results.

RESULTS

Mean distance error was 1.72 ± 1.32 mm in whole lung. Mean 3D distance of movement was significantly lower in the patient group (27.4 mm vs. 41.8 mm; p=.017), as well as percentile values of 3D distance of movement from 10th to 95th percentile (p<.05). Standard deviation (SD) and Entropy of 3D distance of movement were also significantly lower in patient group (p=.017). When analyzed for each axis, mean, SD, entropy and 20th to 95th percentile of distance of movement were significantly lower in the patient group for y-axis (p<.05). The same trend was also observed for x- and z-axis, although not statistically significant. When compared with PFT results, forced vital capacity (FVC) showed significant positive correlation (R²=.271; p=.039) with mean 3D distance of movement.

CONCLUSION

Lung elasticity was significantly decreased in terms of absolute value and heterogeneity at the level of vital capacity in ILD patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Decreased lung elasticity in ILD patients can be evaluated quantitatively by full inspiratory and expiratory CT scan, and it can be a potential biomarker of ILD with future investigation.

SSK05-04 HRCT Texture Feature Selection and Imaging Pattern Prediction of IPF using Quantum Particle Swarm Optimization

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: S404CD

Participants

Yu Shi, Los Angeles, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jonathan G. Goldin, MBChB, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Weng Kee Wong, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Joshua Lai, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Matthew S. Brown, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hyung J. Kim, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Research Consultant, MedQIA

For information about this presentation, contact:
nicoleshi@ucla.edu

PURPOSE

Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) is a fatal lung disease with a heterogeneous natural history. Some predictive clinical models have been developed but few incorporate High-resolution Computed Tomography (HRCT) information. We propose an algorithm leveraging HRCT imaging data to build a model that predicts IPF progression at an early stage.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We collect anonymized longitudinal serial volumetric HRCT scans from patients with IPF. Radiologists visually contoured regions of interest (ROI) and annotated lung morphology types into progression or non-progression, at the previous visits before the changes occurred. Within ROIs at baseline, 71 imaging texture features were extracted from the grid sampled voxels. Quantum particle swarm optimization (QPSO) was used to select important features, coupled with a resampling technique and random forest. In QPSO algorithm, particles iteratively search the space and communicate within swarm so that important features can be found quickly. QPSO was inspired by quantum mechanics in physics and it exhibits superior searching capabilities by using an iterative probability density function. We utilize QPSO to search the feature space and build a random forest classifier based on the QPSO selected features.

RESULTS

The algorithm yields an interpretable model with 19 texture features and achieves 77.27% sensitivity, 85.15% specificity and 83.74% accuracy at ROI level on test set in predicting progression of 6 months to 1 year follow-ups. Compared to other state-of-the-art algorithms, our approach selects a smaller feature subset, has higher prediction accuracy and achieves more balanced
CONCLUSION

We propose an integrated feature selection and pattern recognition algorithm powered by QPSO that achieves superior prediction performance. The algorithm is widely extensible and has great potentials on offering IPF patients timely treatments as HRCT is inherent to the diagnosis of IPF.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis exhibits a heterogeneous natural history. We build a predictive model to anticipate disease courses and help clinicians make timely decisions.

SSK05-05 Evaluating Treatment Response in Patients with Systemic Sclerosis and Diffuse Interstitial Lung Involvement: Quantitative CT as a New Outcome Measure

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: S404CD

Participants
Mariaelena Occhipinti, MD, Florence, Italy (Presenter) Consultant, ImBio, LLC
Silvia Bosello, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael S. Westmore, PhD, Delafield, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, ImBio, LLC
Giuseppe Cicchetti, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Leconteone G. Sisti, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Chiara De Waure, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Anna Rita Larici, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
mariaelena.occhipinti@unifi.it

PURPOSE

To compare semi-quantitative analysis (semi-QA) and quantitative analysis (QA) in the evaluation of treatment response in patients with interstitial lung involvement in systemic sclerosis (SS).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

31 patients with interstitial lung involvement in SS underwent functional evaluation, echocardiography and chest CT scan before and after treatment with rituximab and common anti-inflammatory drugs. Two chest radiologists evaluated the CT scans in consensus for a semi-QA by applying the international Goh score at 5 lung levels. QA was performed by CALIPER, a lung texture analysis program quantifying the relative volume of Normal, Ground-glass (GG), Reticular, and Honeycombing patterns in the whole lungs. Data obtained from semi-QA and QA were compared and correlated with clinical data (Pearson correlation, intraclass correlation coefficient, t-test). Analysis of ROC curves was performed to assess the predictability of a decline in FVC>10% or DLco>15%, commonly used to define lung disease progression.

RESULTS

Most patients (23/31, 74.2%) had diffuse disease. By analyzing all 62 CT scans semi-QA and QA had a good reproducibility (ICC: 0.67) for GG and only weak (ICC: 0.27) for Reticular. Correlations between FVC, TLC, RV, DLco, Kco and semi-QA scores were lower (r=0.3 to 0.4) than QA scores, all statistically significant with the strongest correlations for GG or GG+Reticular and FVC (both r=-0.71). A main pulmonary artery >29mm distinguished patients with higher QA scores in GG, Reticular, GG+Reticular (<0.001), while echographic PASP did not. ΔFVC had a weak correlation with ΔDLco(r=0.4). Semi-QA scores and QA scores were not accurate in predicting a decline in FVC>10%, DLco>15%, or both combined (AUC: 0.33 to 0.70, p>0.05).

CONCLUSION

ΔFVC and ΔDLco reflect different aspects of disease progression, including impairment of volumes and diffusing capacity. QA allows an objective and reproducible evaluation of both aspects contemporary, quantifying changes in lung patterns during treatment follow-up and correlating with lung function and pulmonary hypertension better than semi-QA. QA is a promising imaging biomarker in evaluating treatment response in patients with SS to add to ΔFVC and ΔDLco, likewise recently recommended in IPF.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

QA can help multidisciplinary teams in daily practice in evaluating treatment response in SS patients with interstitial involvement. QA with its reproducibility is a promising outcome measure for RCT.

SSK05-06 Diagnostic Significance of Fibrotic CT Patterns Not Addressed in Current Guidelines

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: S404CD

Participants
Jonathan H. Chung, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Steven M. Montner, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ayodeji Adegunsoye, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Justin Oldham, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ailya N. Husain, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Imre Noth, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers Bureau, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co, Ltd Speakers Bureau, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd Speakers Bureau, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH Consultant, ImmuneWorks, Inc Consultant, Gilead Sciences, Inc Research Grant, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd Research Grant, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH
Rekha Vij, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mary Strek, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jonherochung@uchicago.edu
A small but substantial proportion of CT scans in patients with pulmonary fibrosis cannot be classified using current guidelines. The purpose of this study was to assess the diagnostic significance of these "indeterminate" cases on CT relative to pathologic findings.

Subjects with a multidisciplinary diagnosis of IPF, interstitial pneumonia with autoimmune features (IPAF), and hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP); pathological data from open lung biopsy; and chest CT within one year of biopsy were included in the study. Chest CT scans were analyzed by 2 chest radiologists. Cases were classified as interstitial pneumonia (UIP), possible UIP, or inconsistent with UIP on chest CT as per guidelines. Cases which could not be confidently categorized using strict adherence to current guidelines were additionally annotated as "indeterminate" for subset analysis. Lung biopsies were read by a pathologist with expertise in the diagnosis of interstitial lung diseases.

RESULTS
CT UIP patterns were as follows: UIP (102, 39.4%), possible UIP (54, 21.0%), and inconsistent with UIP (103, 25.4%); 19 (11.9%) CT scans scored as possible UIP were also annotated as "indeterminate," mostly due to diffuse distribution in the axial and/or zonal planes. UIP, possible UIP, and inconsistent with UIP CT patterns were associated with pathological UIP in 90.2%, 81.5%, and 52.4% of subjects; respectively. Those with an "indeterminate" CT pattern showed UIP on pathology in 68.4% of cases, which was not statistically different compared to the inconsistent with UIP group on CT (p=0.198) but was different from the CT UIP group (p=0.010). After exclusion of these cases, the high confidence possible UIP subset showed a UIP pattern on pathology in 88.6% of subjects, which was not statistically different compared to the UIP CT group (p=0.784) but did differ from the inconsistent with UIP group (p<0.001). The difference between pathology in the "indeterminate" and high confidence possible UIP CT patterns approached statistical significance (p=0.069).

CONCLUSION
There are a substantial number of cases which cannot be confidently categorized using current CT guidelines in IPF. These cases are often classified as possible UIP but differ from the high confidence cases of possible UIP in regard to their pathological UIP diagnosis.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Our data suggests that a 4th UIP CT category may be necessary for optimal diagnosis in suspected IPF.
A quantitative density metric for CLAD patients might improve early detection of CLAD. It can allow earlier intervention to influence patient management and help to improve clinical outcomes.

**SSK05-08 Non-Contrast Computed Tomography in Asthmatics Shows That Sarcopenia Correlates Measured In the Paraspinous Muscle on Non-Contrast CT Is Inversely Correlated With IL-6 and Asthma Exacerbations: Results from the Severe Asthma Research Program**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: S404CD**

**Participants**
Mark L. Schiebler, MD, Madison, WI (Presenter) Stockholder, Stemina Biomarker Discovery, Inc; Stockholder, HealthMyne, Inc; Michael Peters, MD, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
John Fahy, MD, San Francisco, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Loren Denlinger, MD, PhD, Madison, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Evans, PhD, Madison, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Nizar Jarjour, MD, Madison, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sean B. Fain, PhD, Madison, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, General Electric Company Research Consultant, Marvel Medtech, LLC

For information about this presentation, contact: mschiebler@uwhealth.org

**PURPOSE**
We sought to determine if a novel imaging biomarker for sarcopenia, found on non contrast CT of the paraspinous musculature, had any relationship to interleukin-6 (IL-6) and asthma exacerbation.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

This was an IRB approved and HIPAA compliant study involving 173 patients enrolled in the Severe Asthma Research Program. There were 21 normal volunteers, 72 non-severe asthmatics, and 79 severe asthmatics (age range 2 - 72 years). Each patient's diastolic blood pressure, BMI, total cholesterol, triglyceride levels, HDL, LDL, fasting glucose, IL-6 plasma levels, asthma exacerbation frequency and steroid dosage per day were recorded. Region-of-interest Hounsfield unit (HU) measurements were obtained in liver density (LD), trabecular density at vertebrae levels T12 and L1, and paraspinal muscle density. Kruskal-Wallis and Fisher's exact test were used (P<0.05) to compare groups for continuous and discrete variables, respectively.

**RESULTS**
For males and females combined (and individually), patients with MetS had lower liver density than those without MetS. Severe and non-severe asthmatics had lower liver HU (p-value = 0.0097), lower trabecular HU (p-value = 0.0006), and lower paraspinal muscle HU (p-value = 0.00002) when compared with normal volunteers. Females had stronger correlations between MetS, asthma severity, and liver density than males. Steroid dosage per day did not correlate with liver density or MetS. A lower LD, lower T12 and L1 BMD, and lower PSMD was found in severe asthmatics. IL6 was strongly correlated with PSMD (Spearman r = -0.62, p<0.0001) and moderately correlated with hepatic density (Spearman r = -0.35, p<0.03). Asthma exacerbations trended to be more common with progressive sarcopenia.

**CONCLUSION**
IL-6 is strongly correlated with PSMD. The presence of MetS was inversely related to vertebral body BMD and PSMD. The use of inhaled or oral steroids was not found to be associated with MetS or LD, as there may not be a detectable dose-effect.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
A simple imaging biomarker for sarcopenia is now available from routine non contrast CT chest exams that is negatively correlated with IL-6. This is confirmatory evidence that the progressive deposition of intramuscular fat is detrimental to normal health and promotes an underlying increase in inflammatory cytokines.

**SSK05-09 Low-dose CT Using Model Based Iterative Reconstruction at Chest Radiography Dose Levels: A Pilot Study in Patients with Cystic Fibrosis Undergoing Treatment with Ivacaftor (Kalydeco)**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: S404CD**

**Participants**
Fionachra G. Moloney, MBChB, MRCP, Cork, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Karl James, FFR(RCSI), FRRC, Cork, Ireland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Maria Twomey, MBChB, FFR(RCSI), Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Niamh Moore, Cork, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Owen J. O'Connor, MBChB, Cork, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael M. Maher, MD, FRCC, Cork, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**
The purpose of this prospective feasibility study was to assess the utility of a modified low-dose CT thorax protocol reconstructed with Model Based iterative reconstruction (MBIR) for the surveillance of pulmonary disease in patients with cystic fibrosis (CF).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
Following institutional review board approval, 15 patients with CF underwent routine quarterly radiological follow-up with low-dose CT thorax for 12 months with a final low-dose CT thorax at 24 months following initiation of Ivacaftor therapy. A modified 7-section, low-dose axial CT protocol reconstructed with adaptive statistical iterative reconstruction (IR) (LD-ASIR) was used for the first 12-month quarterly studies. A modified low-dose volumetric protocol reconstructed with model-based IR (LD-MBIR) was used at 24 months. The image quality of both techniques was assessed quantitatively and qualitatively by 2 experienced readers who...
also quantified disease severity using a validated scoring system (Bhalla score).

RESULTS

15 patients (7 female, 8 male) with a mean age of 26.5±6.1 years of age were included in the study. No significant change was observed in mean Bhalla score over the study period (p=0.51). Body mass index and pulmonary function measures increased significantly after 1 and 2-years of treatment. LD-MBIR studies were performed at a significantly lower mean effective dose (0.09±0.01mSv) than LD-ASIR studies (0.10±0.02mSv)(p=0.02). Quantitative measures of image noise and signal-to-noise ratios did not differ significantly between each low-dose protocol. Subjective image assessment of mediastinal structures was significantly worse with the LD-MBIR studies compared to the modified LD-ASIR studies however diagnostic acceptability of lung assessment was similar in both imaging techniques.

CONCLUSION

The use of MBIR with a volumetric low-dose protocol enabled the acquisition of diagnostic quality lung CT images at a dose equivalent to that of a PA and lateral chest radiograph with the added advantage of full volumetric imaging of the entire lungs.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

This LD MBIR technique provides full volumetric imaging of the lungs and allows earlier and more reliable detection of bronchiectasis, mucus plugging and other subtle findings than with chest radiography at similar radiation doses and is ideally suited for follow-up of younger patients with chronic lung conditions.
**SSK06**

**Science Session with Keynote: Gastrointestinal (Advanced Liver MRI Techniques)**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: E350**

**GI**

**MR**

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

**Participants**

Hersh Chandarana, MD, New York, NY (*Moderator*) Equipment support, Siemens AG; Software support, Siemens AG; Advisory Board, Siemens AG;

Kathryn J. Fowler, MD, Saint Louis, MO (*Moderator*) Nothing to Disclose

Scott B. Reeder, MD, PhD, Madison, WI (*Moderator*) Institutional research support, General Electric Company; Institutional research support, Bracco Group; Founder, Calimetrix, LLC; Shareholder, Elucent Medical

**Sub-Events**

**SSK06-01 Gastrointestinal Keynote Speaker: Advances in Liver MRI Techniques**

Participants

Scott B. Reeder, MD, PhD, Madison, WI (*Presenter*) Institutional research support, General Electric Company; Institutional research support, Bracco Group; Founder, Calimetrix, LLC; Shareholder, Elucent Medical

**SSK06-02 Compressed-Sensing Accelerated Isotropic 3D MRCP: Feasibility Study in Patients with Pancreatobiliary Disorders**

Participants

Liang Zhu, MD, Beijing, China (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose

Huadan Xue, MD, Beijing, China (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

Zhao Yong Sun, Beijing, China (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

Dong Liu, Beijing, China (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

Tianyi Qian, PhD, Beijing, China (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

Elisabeth Weiland, Erlangen, Germany (*Abstract Co-Author*) Employee, Siemens AG

Zheng Yu Jin, MD, Beijing, China (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

zhuliang_pumc@163.com

**PURPOSE**

to prospectively compare image quality of compressed-sensing (CS) accelerated 3D MR cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) to conventional navigator-triggered (NT) 3D MRCP, in patients with pancreatobiliary disorders.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Sixty-two patients (38 men and 24 women, median age, 56 years, range, 24-84 years) underwent 3D MRCP at 3T. Three protocols were performed in each patient: a CS-accelerated breath-hold (BH) protocol based on a prototype sequence; a CS-accelerated NT protocol based on a prototype sequence, and a conventional NT protocol. Acquisition time of each protocol was recorded. Image quality of predefined segments of the pancreatobiliary tree was rated on a 5-point scale by two radiologists independently, who were blinded to the acquisition protocols.

**RESULTS**

Acquisition time for the CS-BH protocol was 17 seconds, for CS-NT was 134.1±33.5 seconds, both significantly shorter than the conventional NT protocol (364.7±78.4 seconds, both p<0.01). Severe respiratory motion artifacts was significantly reduced with the CS- BH protocol (4.8%, compared to 11.3% and 16.1% for CS-NT and conventional NT protocol, respectively), while overall image quality of the biliary tree was higher(p<0.05, compared to both NT protocols). However, CS-BH was less efficient in depicting pancreatic ducts. Overall image quality of the pancreatic duct was better with the CS-NT protocol (p<0.05, compared to CS-BH and conventional NT protocols). Acceptable or better image quality (score>=3) of the entire pancreatic duct (head, body and tail) was achieved in 90.9% patients with CS-NT, 78.2% with CS-BH, and in 83.6% with conventional NT protocol.Acceptable or better image quality for the entire pancreatobiliary tree was achieved with in 95.2% patients with CS-BH +CS-NT protocol, compared to 82.3% with the conventional NT protocol.

**CONCLUSION**

CS-accelerated 3D MRCP is feasible in routine patients. The protocol is time-efficient and overall image quality is superior than the conventional approach.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

CS-accelerated BH and NT 3D MRCP are both feasible in clinical routine. CS-BH+MRCP is free from respiratory movement artifacts and has better image quality for the biliary tree. CS-NT-MRCP can be used to assess pancreatic ducts, when they are not adequately depicted with CS-BH. The combined CS-BH and CS-NT protocol achieves high success rate for imaging the entire pancreatobiliary tree, while the acquisition time is still reduced.

**SSK06-03 Evaluation of HCC Response to Locoregional Therapy: Validation of MRI-Based Response Criteria Against Explant Pathology**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: E350**
To evaluate the performance of various magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) response criteria for the prediction of complete pathologic necrosis (CPN) of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) post locoregional therapy (LRT) using explant pathology as reference.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We included 61 patients (M/F 46/15, mean age 60y) who underwent liver transplantation after LRT with transarterial chemoembolization plus radiofrequency or microwave ablation (n=56), or 90Yttrium radioembolization (n=5). MRI was performed within 90 days of liver transplantation. Three independent readers assessed the following criteria: RECIST, EASL, mRECIST, percentage of necrosis on subtraction images, and diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) [qualitative (signal intensity) and quantitative (apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC)]. Degree of necrosis was retrospectively assessed at histopathology. Intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) and Cohen's kappa were used to assess inter-reader agreement. Logistic regression and ROC analyses were used to determine imaging predictors of CPN. Pearson correlation was performed between imaging criteria and pathologic degree of tumor necrosis.

RESULTS

97 HCCs (mean size 2.3±1.3 cm) including 28 with CPN were evaluated. There was excellent inter-reader agreement (ICC 0.77-0.86, all methods). EASL, mRECIST, percentage of necrosis and quantitative DWI were all significant (p<0.001) predictors of CPN, while RECIST and ADC were not. EASL, mRECIST and percentage of necrosis performed similarly (AUCs 0.810-0.815) while the performance of qualitative DWI was lower (AUC 0.622). Image subtraction demonstrated the strongest correlation (r=0.71-0.72, p<0.0001) with pathologic degree of tumor necrosis.

CONCLUSION

EASL/mRECIST criteria and image subtraction have excellent diagnostic performance for predicting CPN in HCC treated with LRT, with image subtraction correlating best with pathologic degree of tumor necrosis. Thus, MR image subtraction is recommended for assessing HCC response to LRT.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Image subtraction is recommended for assessing HCC response to LRT when performing MRI. RECIST and ADC should not be used for prediction of CPN.

SSK06-04  
Clinical Feasibility of Implementing DCE-MRI in Routine Liver MRI Using Golden-Angle Radial Sparse Parallel MRI: Preliminary Results

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: E350

Participants

Jeong Hee Yoon, MD, Seoul, Korea (Presenter) Grant, Bayer AG; Speaker, General Electric Company Speaker, Koninklijke Philips NV; Speaker, Bayer AG

Jeong Min Lee, MD, Seoul, Korea (Abstract Co-Author) Grant, Bayer AG; Grant, General Electric Company; Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Grant, STARMed Co, Ltd; Grant, RF Medical Co, Ltd; Grant, Samsung Medison; Grant, Philips Healthcare; Grant, Guerbet;

Robert Grimm, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Siemens AG

Berthold Kiefer, PhD, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Siemens AG

Kai Tobias Block, PhD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Royalties, Siemens AG

Hersh Chandarana, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Equipment support, Siemens AG; Software support, Siemens AG; Advisory Board, Siemens AG

PURPOSE

To investigate clinical feasibility of implementing dynamic contrast enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE-MRI) in routine liver MRI using Golden-angle Radial Sparse Parallel (GRASP) MRI.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

In this IRB-approved ongoing prospective study, 25 patients who were scheduled for liver biopsy or resection have been enrolled and informed consent was obtained from all patients. Liver MRI was performed using incoherent undersampling technique at 3T. A standard dose of extracellular contrast media was injected, and T1-weighted images (T1WI) were obtained using incoherent undersampling technique in free-breathing. Images were reconstructed to achieve either 13.3- or 3.3-second time resolution. On 13.3-second time resolution T1WI with respiratory gating, motion and overall image quality were assessed on four-point scale by two radiologists in consensus, and 3.3-second time resolution T1WI was analyzed using software of dual-input single compartment model.

RESULTS

In 25 patients, motion artifact was 1.5±0.5, 2.1±0.3, 1.0±0.3 and 1.0±0.0 on pre, arterial, portal venous and delayed phase which indicated no significant motion artifact. Overall image quality was 3.9±0.6, 3.5±0.5, 3.9±0.3, and 3.8±0.4, respectively. In all patients, perfusion analysis was done successfully. After excluding one patient who was treated with chemoembolization, patients
with advanced fibrosis (n=7, $>=F2$) showed substantially high arterial fraction (67.0±17.1%) than patients with no or early fibrosis (n=18, $F0-1$) who had arterial fraction of 44.7±27.6% ($P<0.05$).

CONCLUSION
GRASP technique allowed implementation of DCE in routine liver MRI by obtaining high time-resolution and sufficient spatial resolution.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Implementation of DCE-MRI in routine MRI would facilitate its application for various organs and contribute to non-invasive diagnosis and monitoring by displaying hemodynamic information of lesions.

SSK06-05 An Experimental Study on the Assessment of Renal Fibrosis by Using Magnetic Resonance T1rho Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: E350

Participants
Genwen Hu, MD, Shenzhen, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jianming Xu, Shenzhen, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xianyou Quan, MD, PhD, Guangzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Liangping Luo, Guangzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yingjie Mei, Guangzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
hibenwen@163.com

PURPOSE
To correlate magnetic resonance (MR) T1 relaxation time in the rotating frame (T1rho or T1p) with degree of renal fibrosis in a rat model of unilateral ureteral obstruction (UUO).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This study was approved by the institutional animal care and use committee. UUO was created in each of 36 rats. UUO-A group with 6 rats, longitudinal T1rho value was performed before the UUO (day 0) and on days 1, 3, 5, 10, and 15 after the UUO and was followed by histopathologic analysis (one rat died on 11 days after the UUO). Six rats from UUO-B group (n = 30) were examined at each of five time points on days 0, 1, 3, 5 and 10 after the UUO. Four rats from Sham group (n = 12) were examined on days 1, 5, and 15 after UUO. Hematoxylin-eosin, Masson trichrome staining and α-smooth muscle actin (α-SMA) were performed. T1rho Sequences with Stretched adiabatic as Spin lock pulse type. Spin lock time: 1, 27, 54 ms, with 3.0T clinical MR scanner.

RESULTS
Histopathologic examination revealed typical renal fibrosis on the side with UUO. The T1rho values increased over time on the UUO side, Mean T1rho value with day 0, 1, 3, 5, 10, and 15 after the UUO were $142.23\pm8.69$, $149.53\pm9.38$, $172.53\pm13.53$, $181.05\pm17.34$, $216.31\pm22.64$, $228.47\pm26.95$ ms, respectively. Sham rats were $140.28\pm7.19$, $137.74\pm9.38$, $138.89\pm17.76$ ms, respectively. Mean T1rho value associated positively ($r =0.868 \ P < 0.001$) with α-SMA expression level.

CONCLUSION
Our study shows that the degree of renal fibrosis was correlated with degree of increase with T1rho value in model induced by UUO.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
MR-T1rho may become a noninvasive imaging tool for the diagnosis of renal fibrosis.

SSK06-06 Histologic Characteristics of Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Irregular Rim-Like Arterial Phase Enhancement

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: E350

Participants
Hyungjin Rhee, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Chansik An, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hyeyoung Kim, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jeong Eun Yoo, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Young Nyun Park, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Myeon-Jin Kim, MD, PhD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To examine the histopathologic characteristics of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) with irregular rim-like arterial phase enhancement, which has been reported to be associated with more aggressive tumor behavior.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Institutional review board approved this retrospective study and waived the informed consent. Our subjects were 84 pathologically confirmed HCCs in 84 patients who underwent curative hepatic resection after gadoxetate-enhanced magnetic resonance (MR) imaging between January 2008 and February 2013. Two abdominal radiologists independently reviewed the MR images and classified HCCs into two categories: HCC showing irregular rim-like arterial enhancement (IRE-HCC) or HCC showing hypovascularity or diffuse arterial enhancement (non-IRE-HCC). We assessed and compared their clinical and pathologic characteristics, using a representative whole-section slide of each case. Differences in disease-free survival were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method with the log-rank test. The chi-square, Fisher exact test, or Mann-Whitney test was used to compare the variables.
RESULTS
Of the 84 HCCs, 22 and 51 were classified as IRE-HCCs and non-IRE-HCCs by both reviewers, respectively. Classification was discordant in the remaining 11 patients. IRE-HCC showed, compared to non-IRE-HCC, poorer five-year disease-free survival after curative resection (33.6% vs. 60.3%; P = .030), more frequent microvascular invasion (91% vs. 35%). IRE-HCCs were also associated with lower microvascular density (227 vs. 437 per mm2), more frequent sinusoidal microvascular pattern (55% vs. 0%), larger necrotic area (15% vs. 0%), and larger stromal area (8.3% vs. 2.2%), suggesting more hypoxic and fibrotic microenvironment, and exhibited higher expression of immunomarkers of hypoxia (CAIX, 64% vs. 8%) and stemness (K19 protein, 27% vs. 6%). P-values were < .001 for all comparisons except for K19 (P = .018). Discordant tumors showed intermediate features between IRE-HCC and non-IRE-HCC.

CONCLUSION
Irregular rim-like arterial enhancement of HCC is associated with hypoxic and fibrotic tumor microenvironment which are related with hypoxia and stemness marker expression and poor prognosis.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
IRE-HCCs may be associated with worse clinical outcome and histopathologic features related to aggressive biologic behavior, compared to non-IRE-HCCs.

SSK06-07 Impacts of Adding Recent CT Arterial Phase Images On Diagnostic Performances of Gadoxetic Acid-Enhanced MRI in Assessment of HCC

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: E350

Participants
Seungbaek Hong, MD, Pusan, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
So Yeon Kim, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Young-Suk Lim, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Min-Ju Kim, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Seung Soo Lee, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Seong Ho Park, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, DONGKOOK Pharmaceutical Co, Ltd; Research Grant, Central Medical Service Co, Ltd
Moon-Gyu Lee, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
sykim.radiology@gmail.com

PURPOSE
To investigate impacts of adding recent CT arterial phase findings on diagnostic performances of gadoxetic acid-enhanced MRI in the assessment of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We retrospectively identified 1272 patients (1026 men, 246 women; mean age, 56.6 years) with pathologically confirmed 1490 nodules (1370 HCCs, 60 dysplastic nodules, 39 combined HCC and cholangiocarcinomas, 13 cholangiocarcinomas, 8 nodules with other pathologies) between January 2008 and December 2016 with the following inclusion criteria: patients with chronic hepatitis or liver cirrhosis who had pathologically confirmed focal hepatic lesions; who underwent both multiphase CT and gadoxetic acid-enhanced MR I within 120 days before the pathologic exams; and the size of lesions <= 3 cm. We compared the enhancement patterns on arterial phase imaging between the two imaging modalities. The sensitivity and 95% confidence interval (C.I.) for detecting arterial hyperenhancement in patients with HCCs on a per-nodule basis was compared between the MRI only analyses and the CT+MRI analyses using generalized estimated equations based on a binary logistic regression model to account for data clustering and dependency, as some patients had more than one nodule.

RESULTS
The mean time interval between MRI and CT was 16.5 days. Among the 1490 nodules, 1361 nodules (91.3 %) had the same arterial enhancement patterns both on CT and MRI. In the remaining 129 nodules (105 HCCs and seven non-HCC lesions) with the different enhancement patterns between CT and MRI, arterial hyperenhancement was detected only by CT in the majority of cases (86.8%, 112/129). The sensitivity in detecting arterial hyperenhancement in HCC was significantly improved in the CT+MRI analyses (92.4%; 95% C.I., 90.9 to 93.7) compared to the MRI only analyses (84.7%; 95% C.I., 82.2 to 87.0) (P<0.001).

CONCLUSION
Adding recent CT arterial phase findings can improve the detection of arterial hyperenhancement of gadoxetic acid-enhanced MRI in the evaluation of HCC.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Arterial phase findings on recent CT images can serve a substitute for suboptimal arterial phase MR images on gadoxetic acid-enhanced MRI in the assessment of HCC.

SSK06-08 A Prospective and Long-Term Follow-Up Study of Non-Hypervascular Hypointense Nodules on the Hepatobiliary Phase of Gadoxetic Acid-Enhanced MRI

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: E350

Participants
Tae Young Lee, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
So Yeon Kim, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jae Ho Byun, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Min-Ju Kim, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
So Jung Lee, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
CONCLUSION

2.6 and 2.1 for hc-DWI and cc-DWI, p < 0.01).

compared to cc-DWI (p < 0.01). In addition, the CR for HCC was significantly higher in hc-DWI compared to cc-DWI (mean value: Image quality was better with hc-DWI compared to cc-DWI (p < 0.01). The visual score of HCC was also better with hc-DWI compared to cc-DWI (p < 0.01). In addition, the CR for HCC was significantly higher in hc-DWI compared to cc-DWI (mean value: 2.6 and 2.1 for hc-DWI and cc-DWI, p < 0.01).

RESULTS

The incidence of non-hypervascular hypointense nodules on HBP in the prospective cohort was 9.8 % (40/407). On follow-up images, the 1-, 3-, and 5-year cumulative incidences of hypervascular transformation were 6.4, 12.8, and 24.3 %, respectively. Univariate analyses revealed the size >= 1cm and hyperintensity on T1-weighted images as significant risk factors for hypervascular transformation. According to the multivariable analysis, the size >= 1cm was independently associated with hypervascularization with a hazard ratio HR of 12.6 (P=.02). The 5 year-cumulative incidence of nodules >= 1cm in size (52.5%) was more than 10 folds compared to that of nodules smaller than 1cm (4.4%).

CONCLUSION

Our study demonstrates the incidence of non-hypervascular hypointense nodules on HBP and hypervascular transformation in a prospective cohort. Non-hypervascular hypointense nodules >= 1cm in size are strongly associated with hypervascular transformation.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Non-hypervascular hypointense nodules on HBP >= 1cm in size should be cautiously followed up with their culmulative incidence of hypervascular transformation in mind.

SSK06-09 High-Precision Computed Diffusion Weighted Images for the Diagnosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Participants

Motonori Akagi, MD, Hiroshima, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yuko Nakamura, MD, Hiroshima, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Toru Higaki, PhD, Hiroshima, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Makoto Ida, Hiroshima, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masaaki Umeda, Otawara, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
Kazuo Awai, MD, Hiroshima, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Toshiba Corporation; Research Grant, Hitachi, Ltd; Research Grant, Bayer AG; Research Grant, Daiichi Sankyo, Ltd; Research Grant, Eisai, Ltd; Medical Adviser, GE Healthcare; Research Grant, Fujitsu Ltd; ; ; ; ;

PURPOSE

Diffusion-weighted images (DWI) obtained with higher b-values yield better contrast between tumor and background normal tissue. Computed DWI (c-DWI) can calculate high b-value images from DWI obtained at lower b-values. However, the image quality of c-DWI may be degraded due to mis-registration between image acquisitions with different b-values. We developed high-precision c-DWI (hc-DWI) in which mis-registration was reduced by applying non-rigid registration technique to real DWI (r-DWI) with different b values. We tested our hypothesis that hc-DWI can improve image quality in diagnosing hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) compared to conventional c-DWI (cc-DWI).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

In 75 patients with HCCs we acquired r-DWIs with b-value at 150, 600, and 1000 s/mm². We defined the r-DWI acquired with b = 1000 s/mm² as standard. C-DWIs with b-value at 1500 s/mm² were calculated with DWIs at b-values of 150 and 600 s/mm². For generating hc-DWI we used a non-rigid image registration for avoiding mis-registration of two different b-value images and an image filter to remove abnormal values from the apparent diffusion coefficient map. Two radiologists evaluated the image quality of each DWI by consensus reading using a 3-point scale where 1 = poor (non-diagnostic), 2 = fair (diagnostic but blurred margin), 3 = good (good quality and sharp margin). They also evaluated the signal intensity of HCC using a 3-point score where 1 = not visible, 2 = discernible, and 3 = clearly visible and calculated the contrast ratio (CR) between HCC and the surrounding liver parenchyma.

RESULTS

Image quality was better with hc-DWI compared to cc-DWI (p < 0.01). The visual score of HCC was also better with hc-DWI compared to cc-DWI (p < 0.01). In addition, the CR for HCC was significantly higher in hc-DWI compared to cc-DWI (mean value: 2.6 and 2.1 for hc-DWI and cc-DWI, p < 0.01).
Image quality, subjective visual score, and CR of HCC was higher in hc-DWI compared to cc-DWI.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Hc-DWI may be useful for characterization of HCC compared to cc-DWI.
Participants
Srinivasa R. Prasad, MD, Houston, TX (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Aya Kamaya, MD, Stanford, CA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

SSK07-01  Gastrointestinal Keynote Speaker: Is There a Role of Machine Learning in Oncology?
Participants
Garry Choy, MD, MS, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

SSK07-02  Machine Learning-Based Radiogenomics in Metastatic Colon Cancer: Association between Quantitative Tumor MRI Radiomic Features and KRAS Mutation Status
Participants
Dania Daye, MD, PhD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Azadeh Tabari, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sophia C. Kamran, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Theodore S. Hong, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael S. Gee, MD, PhD, Jamaica Plain, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
dania.daye@gmail.com

PURPOSE
Assessment of KRAS mutation status is essential for prognosis assessment and for guiding treatment decisions in patients with metastatic colon cancer. This study investigates the association between quantitative tumor MRI features and KRAS mutation status in this patient population.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
In this IRB-approved retrospective study, we identified 52 patients with stage 4 colon cancer with hepatic metastases reported on abdominal MRI studies performed from 2007-2013. KRAS mutation status was ascertained from the medical record. The largest hepatic lesion was identified on the portal venous phase T1-weighted fat-suppressed post-contrast images and manually segmented. MR radiomic feature vectors were extracted from each lesion using quantitative morphological and texture analysis. Univariate logistic regression analysis was used to assess for independent contribution of 18 extracted morphological features and 32 extracted texture features to mutation status prediction. A linear support vector machine (SVM) machine learning technique was applied to the extracted imaging phenotype vector to predict tumor mutation status. The classifier was trained and tested using 10-fold cross validation to avoid overfitting. ROC analysis and the area under the curve (AUC) were used to assess classification performance.

RESULTS
60% (19/31) of patients had tumors with KRAS mutations. Tumor circularity and tumor coarseness exhibited significant differences in mean values between KRAS-wildtype and KRAS-mutated tumors (p<0.001 and p=0.01, respectively). Univariate regression revealed six features independently association with KRAS mutation status: tumor circularity (p=0.003), solidity (p=0.006), eccentricity (p=0.03), coarseness (p=0.03), shade (p=0.01), and GLCM matrix standard deviation (p=0.04). A trained SVM model that included the tumor morphologic and texture features resulted in an area under the ROC curve of 0.95.

CONCLUSION
Quantitative tumor MRI features exhibit significant association with KRAS mutation and may contribute to predicting KRAS status in colon cancer patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Tumor MRI radiomic analysis may aid in non-invasively assessing tumor genetic status and may aid in informing treatment choices and personalizing therapeutic decisions in patients with colon cancer.

SSK07-03  A Deep Neural Network for Liver Volumetry in Contrast Enhanced MRI
Participants
Niklas Verloh, MD, Regensburg, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award
To establish a fully automated, reliable, and novel liver volumetry in contrast enhanced MRI based on deep learning algorithms.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Data-sets of Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced liver MR images of 48 participants were assembled, consisting of 44 training and 4 validation cases. All imaging was performed using a clinical whole-body 3-T system (Magnetom Skyra, Siemens Healthcare). For segmentation, a T1-weighted volume-interpolated breath-hold examination (VIBE) sequences with fat suppression covering the entire liver, acquired during one breath-hold during the hepato-biliary phase (20 min after contrast injection), was used. The current gold standard of manual liver segmentation was accepted as ground truth. Image Segmentation was performed by a resident physician with 5 years of experience in hepato-biliary imaging. Furthermore, 9 of the training images have been segmented by a second reader (5 years of experience) to determine the expert intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC), dice index, and overlap. The neural network topology is loosely based on U-Net.

CONCLUSION

This study presents a fully automated liver volumetry scheme in MR imaging. It is evaluated in comparison to the gold standard manual volumetry. The neural network achieves a higher concordance with the ground truth than two expert readers agree in terms of ICC, dice index, and overlap. The results are highly competitive to current studies, in example Huynh et al. found an ICC of 0.94.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

This scheme provides an accurate automatic liver segmentation in MRI; hence it would serve as a useful tool for radiologists for treatment planning, especially for patients undergoing liver surgery.

SSK07-04 The Value of Texture Analysis on Perfusion-Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Malignancy Characterization of Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Participants
Jie Chen, Chengdu, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jingtao Duan, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xin Li, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bin Song, MD, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

To explore the performance of texture analysis on perfusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (PW-MRI) in evaluating the malignancy of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Thirty-one surgically confirmed HCC patients were prospectively included and examined using a 3.0 Tesla MR scanner. The perfusion data was acquired using a prototype radial stack-of-stars three-dimensional spoiled gradient echo pulse sequence with golden-angle radial sampling schemes over the course of 6.25 minutes. Post-processing of PW-MRI data was performed on an in-housed software (Omini-Kinetics, GE Healthcare) to generate the Ktrans, Kep, Ve and AUC parametric maps using the Extended Tofts liner model. Texture analysis was then performed on those parametric maps using the same software. A total of 75 texture features were calculated for each perfusion result. The Edmondson-Steiner classification of HCC were histopathologically determined. Texture parameters were correlated with the Edmondson-Steiner grade of HCC. Receiver operation characteristic (ROC) analysis of discriminating low-grades (grade 1 and 2) from high-grades (grade 3 and 4) HCC was conducted for identified texture parameters.

RESULTS

The MinIntensity of Ktrans (r=-0.433, P=0.015), Kep (r=-0.409, P=0.022) and Ve (r=-0.384, P=0.033) maps, and the MinIntensity (r=-0.451, P=0.011), skewness (r=-0.623, P<0.001), kurtosis (r=0.412, P=0.021) and uniformity (r=-0.55, P=0.001) of AUC maps showed week to moderate correlations with the Edmondson-Steiner grades of HCC. The skewness and kurtosis of AUC were significantly lower in low-grades HCC than in high-grades HCC, while the uniformity of AUC were significantly higher in low-grades HCC than in high-grades HCC. The areas under the ROC curve for the skewness, kurtosis and uniformity of AUC in differentiating high-grades from low-grades HCC were 0.868, 0.789 and 0.719, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Texture features based on PW-MRI, in particular the skewness of AUC, offer a potential avenue toward preoperative evaluation of HCC malignancy.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Texture features of perfusion imaging can reflect the intratumoral heterogeneity of blood supply and cellular density, thereby providing a reliable marker of lesion's potential malignancy.

SSK07-05 Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Texture Analysis of Preoperative CT Images as a Potential Marker of Disease-Free Survival

Participants
Jinxiang Chen, Chengdu, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ting Duan, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xin Li, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bin Song, MD, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

To explore the association between texture features of preoperative contrast-enhanced computed tomography images and disease-free survival in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Ninety-eight HCC patients were prospectively included and examined using a 3.0 Tesla MR scanner. The contrast-enhanced CT data was acquired during one breath-hold during the hepatobiliary phase (20 min after contrast injection), was used. The Edmondson-Steiner classification of HCC were histopathologically determined. Texture parameters were correlated with the Edmondson-Steiner grade of HCC. Receiver operation characteristic (ROC) analysis of discriminating low-grades (grade 1 and 2) from high-grades (grade 3 and 4) HCC was conducted for identified texture parameters.

RESULTS

The skewness (r=-0.433, P=0.015), kurtosis (r=-0.409, P=0.022) and uniformity (r=-0.384, P=0.033) of AUC maps showed week to moderate correlations with the Edmondson-Steiner grades of HCC. The skewness and kurtosis of AUC were significantly lower in low-grades HCC than in high-grades HCC, while the uniformity of AUC were significantly higher in low-grades HCC than in high-grades HCC. The areas under the ROC curve for the skewness, kurtosis and uniformity of AUC in differentiating high-grades from low-grades HCC were 0.868, 0.789 and 0.719, respectively.

CONCLUSION

Texture features based on PW-MRI, in particular the skewness of AUC, offer a potential avenue toward preoperative evaluation of HCC malignancy.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Texture features of perfusion imaging can reflect the intratumoral heterogeneity of blood supply and cellular density, thereby providing a reliable marker of lesion's potential malignancy.
Participants
Jiseon Oh, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jeong Min Lee, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Grant, Bayer AG; Grant, General Electric Company; Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Grant, STARMed Co, Ltd; Grant, RF Medical Co, Ltd; Grant, Samsung Medison; Grant, Philips Healthcare; Grant, Guerbet;
Jeong Hee Yoon, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Grant, Bayer AG Speaker, General Electric Company Speaker, Koninklijke Philips NV Speaker, Bayer AG
Jin Joo, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
JungHoan Park, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Balaji Ganeshan, PhD, London, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) CEO, TexRAD Ltd; Director, Feedback plc; Director, Stone Checker Software Ltd; Director, Prostate Checker Ltd
Joon Koo Han, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To investigate the performance of CT textural analysis (CTTA) in characterizing malignancy of hepatocellular carcinoma and predicting disease-free survival (DFS).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Institutional review board approved this retrospective study, with a waiver of informed consent. From January 2009 to January 2015, 81 patients with single HCC underwent preoperative contrast-enhanced CT with same protocol and vendor. Texture features of the largest tumor cross-sectional area from portal phase liver CT images were assessed by using TexRAD software which employed a filtration-histogram technique. Mean value of positive pixels (MPP), entropy, kurtosis, skewness, and standard deviation (SD) of the pixel distribution histogram were derived from the images without filtration and with filter values corresponding to fine, medium, and coarse texture scale. The texture features were compared between groups with different histologic grade using Student’s t-test and Mann-Whitney test. Kaplan-Meier analysis was performed to determine the relationship between CTTA and DFS. The Cox proportional hazards model was used to assess the independence of texture parameters from other known clinical and imaging parameters.

RESULTS
SD and MPP quantified from fine to coarse texture on CT images showed significant associations with the histologic grade (P<.05). Univariate analysis identified most CT texture features across the different filters - fine, medium and coarse texture scales were significant univariate markers of DFS. Also a number of known clinical and imaging parameters such as tumor size, vascular invasion, the average intensity of tumor, the level of AFP and PIVKA were significant univariate markers of DFS. A Cox regression model including all significant univariate markers identified that CTTA (fine texture scale - kurtosis: p=0.037, skewness: p=0.015), and tumor size (P<.001) were independent predictors of DFS.

CONCLUSION
CTTA could act as a prognostic biomarker in HCCs and play a key complementary role as an adjunct with other known clinical and imaging markers in better risk stratification of these patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
CTTA is a significant marker of disease-free survival in patients with HCCs. Their role as a prognostic biomarker can be a useful adjunct to improve stratification of HCC patients.

SSK07-06 HCC Treated With 90Yttrium Radioembolization: Can Pre-Treatment and 6week Post-Treatment Volumetric ADC Histogram Measurements Predict Subsequent Tumor Response?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: E353A

Participants
Sonja Gordic, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Mathilde Wagner, MD, PhD, Paris, France (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
Riccardo Zanato, Padova, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Stefanie Hectors, PhD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Cecilia Besa, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shingo Kihira, BS, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Edward Kim, MD, East Meadow, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Koninklijke Philips NV Advisory Board, Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc Advisory Board, Sterigenics International LLC
Bachir Taoui, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, MEDIAN Technologies ; Grant, Guerbet SA

PURPOSE
To assess the potential of volumetric ADC (vADC) histogram measurements obtained before and 6 weeks (6w) post-treatment for prediction of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) response to 90Yttrium radioembolization (RE).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
22 patients (M/F 15/7, mean age 65y) who underwent lobar RE (right lobe n=15; left lobe n=7) were included. All patients underwent MRI pre-treatment and 6w and 6 months (6m) after RE using a routine liver MRI protocol including DWI. Two readers assessed tumor response 6m after RE in consensus. Definition of complete tumor response, partial tumor response, stable disease, and progression of HCC lesions was based on modified RECIST criteria (mRECIST) for each index tumor. vADC histogram parameters (mean, median, mode, min, max, kurtosis and skewness) were obtained by placing regions of interest (ROIs) on the ADC map covering the whole index tumors. One reader placed the ROIs at baseline and 6w after treatment. Changes in tumor vADC (ΔvADC) histogram parameters were calculated. Data was evaluated using Mann-Whitney U test and receiver operating characteristics analysis.

RESULTS
26 HCC lesions (mean size 3.4±2.4 cm) were assessed (18 patients with 1 tumor, 4 patients with 2 tumors). Response at 6m was as follows: complete response (CR, 8 tumors), partial response (PR, 3 tumors), stable disease (SD, 13 tumors) and progression (PD,
Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is the most common mesenchymal tumor of the gastrointestinal tract. It has been reported that 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) and diffusion-weighted MRI (DWI) can be biomarkers to evaluate malignant potential of GIST. But considering availability of FDG-PET and DWI, development of CT derived biomarker would be valuable. The texture analysis such as fractal analysis of the medical image has been reported to be a potential biomarker for malignancies, reflecting structural heterogeneity of the tumor. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the usefulness of CT fractal analysis in preoperative assessment of malignant potential of GIST, comparing with FDG-PET and DWI.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We retrospectively identified 43 patients (20 M / 23W; median age: 65) with GISTs who received FDG-PET, DWI, and contrast-enhanced (CE) CT before surgery. Tumor SUV and ADC were measured from FDG-PET and DWI. Regarding CT analysis, fractal analysis was applied to portal-phase CE-CT image with use of a plugin software of ImageJ (NIH), and fractal dimension (FD) of the tumor was measured. These tumor parameters were compared with the risk classification of GIST, and diagnostic values of these parameters for malignant potential of GIST were evaluated.

RESULTS

According to modified Fletcher classification, 9 patients were categorized as the high risk, and the other 34 cases were categorized as the very low or low risk (26) or the intermediate risk (8). Tumor FD of high risk group was significantly higher than that of the other risk groups (very low, low, and intermediate risk) (P<0.05). The areas under the ROC curves (AUCs) of tumor FD, ADC and SUV for prediction of high risk group were 0.84, 0.86 and 0.82, respectively. From this ROC curve analysis, 1.11(FD), 1.21(ADC), and 4.16(SUV) were the best cut-off value to predict the high risk GIST patients with a highest accuracy (85.7%, 71.4% and 83.3%, respectively).

CONCLUSION

FDG PET, ADC and SUV are significant predictors of subsequent response in HCCs treated with RE, while pre-treatment vADF did not have any predictive value.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Our results suggest that vADF histogram measurements at 6w post RE are early biomarkers and allow prediction of treatment response.

SSK07-07 Development of CT Derived Biomarker for Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor; Comparison with FDG-PET and DWI

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: E353A

Participants
Yoshihiro Kurata, Chiba, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Koichi Hayano, MD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takeshi Fujishiro, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hiroki Watanabe, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yumiko Takahashi, MD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kazuo Narushima, MD, PhD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gaku Ohira, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kiyohiko Shuto, MD, PhD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hisahiro Matsubara, MD, PhD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

POURSE

Gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is the most common mesenchymal tumor of the gastrointestinal tract. According to modified Fletcher classification, 9 patients were categorized as the high risk, and the other 34 cases were categorized as the very low or low risk (26) or the intermediate risk (8). Tumor FD of high risk group was significantly higher than that of the other risk groups (very low, low, and intermediate risk) (P<0.05). The areas under the ROC curves (AUCs) of tumor FD, ADC and SUV for prediction of high risk group were 0.84, 0.86 and 0.82, respectively. From this ROC curve analysis, 1.11(FD), 1.21(ADC), and 4.16(SUV) were the best cut-off value to predict the high risk GIST patients with a highest accuracy (85.7%, 71.4% and 83.3%, respectively).

CONCLUSION

CT fractal analysis can be a noninvasive, economical and widely applicable biomarker for preoperative risk stratification of GIST, and it would help select an optimal therapy for patients with GISTs.

SSK07-08 CT-Based Radiomic Signature Preoperatively Predicts Lymphovascular Invasion in Patients with Advanced Gastric Cancer

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: E353A

Participants
Mengjie Fang, Beijing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Zaiyi Liu, MBBS, Guangzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zelan Ma, Guangzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Di Dong, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dongdong Yu, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yali Zang, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zhenyu Liu, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jie Tian, PhD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
**PURPOSE**

To develop and validate a machine learning based radiomics signature for preoperative prediction of lymph vascular invasion (LVI) in patients with advanced gastric cancer (AGC).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

In this ethical-approved retrospective study, we collected a primary cohort consisting of 152 patients gathered from July 2011 to December 2013 and a time-independent validation cohort consisting of 95 patients from January 2014 to July 2015. 273 texture features were extracted from venous-phase CT of AGC. Then, we adopted minimum redundancy maximum relevance (mRMR) algorithm to reduce the feature dimension as well as identify a radiomics signature for predicting LVI. We built a support vector machine (SVM) model to yield a quantitative risk score for LVI. The classification performance of the SVM model was evaluated by univariate analysis, multivariate analysis and receiver operator characteristics (ROC) analysis in the primary cohort and validated in the time-independent validation cohort.

**RESULTS**

The 5-feature-based radiomics signature was an independent predictor for LVI in AGC (P<0.001 for both primary and validation cohorts). The radiomics signature showed strong discriminatory power for LVI prediction with an AUC of 0.764 (95% CI: 0.685-0.843; sensitivity: 0.844; specificity: 0.618) in the primary cohort. In addition, the radiomics analysis achieved competitive generalization performance with an AUC of 0.744 (95% CI: 0.640-0.848; sensitivity: 0.818; specificity: 0.600) in validation cohort.

**CONCLUSION**

Machine learning by means of SVM in combination with texture features can be used to associate with the status of LVI. The radiomics signature may serve as a potential non-invasive tool for the preoperative LVI prediction in patients with AGC.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Machine learning based radiomics signature has potential in the preoperative non-invasive prediction of lymphvascular invasion and facilitate the clinical strategy.

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**PURPOSE**

The aim of this study was to compare existing available non-three-dimensional methods (Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors [RECIST], modified RECIST [mRECIST], European Association for Study of the Liver [EASL]) with three-dimensional (3D) quantitative methods of the index tumor as early response markers in predicting patient survival after targeted therapy.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

This study was a retrospective single-institution HIPAA-compliant. A total of 88 patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) treated with targeted therapy was enrolled (in 76 men and 12 women; mean age, 61 years ± 7 [standard deviation]; Range, 22-88 years). CT scans before and after targeted therapy were analyzed. Six response assessment methods (RECIST, mRECIST, EASL and 3D methods of volumetric RECIST [vRECIST], modified vRECIST [vmRECIST] and quantitative EASL [qEASL]) were used to classify all patients as responders or nonresponders by following standard guidelines for the uni- and bidimensional measurements and by using the formula for a sphere for the 3D measurements. 3D quantitative tumor assessments were performed using an in-house software prototype (3D Quantitative Imaging, MGH, USA).The Kaplan-Meier method with the log-rank test was performed for each method to evaluate its ability to help predict survival of responders and nonresponders. Uni- and multivariate Cox proportional hazard ratio models were used to identify covariates that had significant association with survival.

**RESULTS**

The 3D quantitative tumor assessments of vRECIST (hazard ratio,0.6; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.4, 1.2; P=0.03), vmRECIST (hazard ratio,0.6; 95% CI: 0.3, 0.9; P=0.04), and qEASL (hazard ratio,0.5; 95% CI: 0.3, 0.6; P=0.002) showed a significant difference in survival between responders and nonresponders groups, whereas the uni- and bidimensional measurements of RECIST (hazard ratio,0.5; 95% CI: 0.3, 0.9; P=0.08), mRECIST (hazard ratio,0.5; 95% CI: 0.3, 1.0; P=0.07), and EASL(hazard ratio,0.7; 95% CI: 0.3, 0.8; P=0.06) did not show a significant difference between these groups.

**CONCLUSION**

Compared with the uni- and bidimensional measurements, the 3D-based imaging biomarkers vRECIST, vmRECIST and qEASL could be used to predict patient survival early after targeted therapy.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Volumetric quantification is sensitive to detect early change of HCC and to accurately assess treatment response.
Participants
Judy Yee, MD, Bronx, NY (Moderator) Research Grant, EchoPixel, Inc
David J. Lomas, MD, Cambridge, United Kingdom (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Lorenzo Mannelli, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Moderator) Speaker, Bracco Group Speaker, General Electric Company

Sub-Events

SSK08-01 Multilevel Determinants of Adenoma Detection Rate at CT Colonography (CTC) Screening: Association with Radiologist Experience and Patient-Related Factors

Participants
Daniele Regge, MD, Torino, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers Bureau, General Electric Company
Loredana Correale, PhD, Turin, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Researcher, im3D SpA
Carlo Senore, MD, Torino, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Cesare Hassan, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lia Morra, PhD, Torino, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Researcher, im3D SpA
Nereo Segnan, Torino, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Davide Bellini, MD, Latina, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
daniele.regge@ircc.it

PURPOSE
In a large randomized trial the overall adenoma detection rate appeared to be similar between CTC and sigmoidoscopy (FS). CTC achieved a higher detection than FS in the proximal colon, while the reverse was true for the distal colon. To assess the relationship between radiologist experience and adenoma detection rate at CTC screening.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Post-hoc analysis of a RCT, examining the diagnostic performance of radiologists in relation with previous CTC experience. Radiologist experience was classified according to the total number of CTC performed before the trial (i.e., <200, 200-1,000, >1,000). Multilevel logistic regression was used to model the influence of reading volumes and patient characteristics on the probability to detect adenomas. Patient factors included gender, previous CRC screening, CRC family risk, and image/distension quality. Analyses were performed separately for each of the following lesions: all adenomas (ADR), distal adenomas (DADR), proximal adenomas (PADR), advanced histology (i.e., >=10-mm, villous histology or high grade dysplasia). A 6-mm cut-off was used for post-CTC referral to colonoscopy.

RESULTS
2593 CTC (1266 F; age, 58-60) were read by 7 radiologists. In detail, 1337 (51.5%), 584 (22.5%), and 672 (26.0%) were read by radiologists with reading volumes<200, 200-1000, >1000, respectively. The average ADR, DADR and PADR were 8.0% (95% CI: 7.0-9.1%; range, 5.8-8.7%), 5.0% (95% CI:4.3-5.9%, range, 2.1-8.4%), and 5.1% (95% CI:4.2-6.3, range, 4.4-5.4%), respectively. Radiologist experience appeared to be related with DADR (OR, >1000 vs. <=1000:1.49; 95% CI: 1.04-2.13), but not with PADR (OR, >1000 vs. <=1000:0.91; 95% CI:0.64-1.29). The association of radiologist experience with distal location appeared to be statistically significant also for advanced adenomas (OR, >1000 vs. <=1000, 1.73; 95% CI:1.08-2.88). In multivariate analysis, volumes>1000, male gender, excellent/good image quality and no previous colonoscopy were significantly associated with greater odds of detecting distal adenomas.

CONCLUSION
According to our data, distal adenomas, including those with advanced histology, could be missed by less experienced radiologists (<1000 CTC).

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
High reading volumes, greater than 1000 CTCs, may be required to achieve high adenoma detection rates in the distal colon. Optimization of training methods is critical to ensure a consistent high-quality level at CTC screening.

SSK08-02 Effect of Iterative Model Reconstruction algorithm on Radiologist’s Performance in CT Colonography

Participants
Yanbang Lian, Zhengzhou, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Zhiyang Zhou, PhD, Guangzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jianbo Gao, MD, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Junqiang Dong, MD, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shangwen Geng, MD, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yuanwei Pan, PhD, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
yanbangliang@126.com
**PURPOSE**

To assess radiation dose and image quality of CT colonography (CTC) at 100 kVp with iterative model reconstruction algorithm (IMR) at 20 mAs compared with filtered back projection (FBP) at 50 mAs.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Thirty-two patients suspected with colon adenomatous polyp or adeno-carcinoma were enrolled in this study. All of patients underwent CTC examination at 50 mAs in supine position and 20 mAs with prone position with the same tube voltage at 100 kVp about two hours before fibro-colonoscopy. Images were reconstructed using FBP and IMR. Two radiologists independently evaluated image quality. Qualitative image quality was assessed with a five-score scale. Image noise, signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR), and effective radiation dose were recorded and calculated. Qualitative and quantitative values were analysed by using Wilcoxon signed rank test and the paired t test, respectively.

**RESULTS**

Totally 38 colon polyps or adeno-carcinoma were detected in fibro-colonoscope examination. For 20 mAs with IMR (A group) and 50 mAs with FBP (B group), there is no statistically significant difference in lesion detection (reader 1: 35/38 vs 36/38, and reader 2: 31/38 vs. 33/38, p>0.05). However, qualitative image quality scores (3.9 vs 2.5), image noise ([12.77± 0.91] HU vs. [50.04±5.45] HU), SNRs (3.13±0.28 vs. 1.02±0.20) and CNRs (81.42±6.11 vs. 19.93±1.46) were significantly superior of 20 mAs with IMR, respectively (p<0.05). Compared with B group, radiation dose of A group decreased significantly (0.42±0.03 mSv vs. 1.07±0.12mSv).

**CONCLUSION**

Image quality of CTC using 20 mAs with IMR reconstruction could be comparable to 50 mAs with FBP at the same tube voltage while with no significant detection of poply, and radiation dose of the former was only 0.42 mSv, which was reduced by about 39.3%.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

This preliminary study helps to reduce the radiation dose of patients undergoing CTC examination with IMR algorithm.

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**SSK08-03 Feasibility of Computer-Aided CT Colonography in a Single-Position Reading**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: E353B**

Participants
Yasuji Ryu, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Chinatsu Watarı, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Janne J. Nappi, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Royalties, Hologic, Inc; Royalties, MEDIAN Technologies;
Hiroyuki Yoshida, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Patent holder, Hologic, Inc; Patent holder, MEDIAN Technologies;
Chinatsu Watarı, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

To evaluate the performance of computer-aided single-position reading of full-cathartic CT colonography (CTC) in detecting polyps from patients at average or high risk of colorectal cancer.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

A total of 266 CTC cases were sampled from a multi-center CTC trial for patients at average or high risk of colorectal cancer. The patients underwent cathartic bowel preparation with 2L polyethylene glycol solution and fecal tagging by 20mL sodium diatrizoate, followed by automated CO2 insufflation. A computer-aided detection (CADe) system trained with cases independent from this study was used to review the CTC cases. Two experienced readers (>=600 CTC cases reading experience) reviewed the cases for >=6 mm lesions in supine-only reading mode, in which only the supine scans of these cases were interpreted and CADe was used as a second reader. The per-patient sensitivity and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) were compared in the detection of adenomas and carcinomas between the unaided and CADe-aided supine-only readings, and between the CADe-aided supine-only reading and the conventional unaided dual-position reading result of the original trial.

**RESULTS**

There were 35 and 28 patients with 6-9 mm and >=10 mm adenomas/carcinomas, respectively. The corresponding average per-patient sensitivities (AUCs) for CADe-aided supine-only reading were 82.9% (0.89) and 90.9% (0.95), respectively, whereas those of unaided dual-position reading were 82.9% (0.88) and 92.9% (0.96), respectively. The differences of sensitivities and AUCs at each size range were not statistically significant (sensitivities: Fisher's exact test, P>0.7; AUCs: two-sided t-test, P>0.3). For 6-9 mm lesions, the per-patient sensitivity (AUC) of CADe-aided supine-only reading was 82.9% (0.89), higher than that of unaided supine-only reading of 71.4% (0.85) (sensitivity: McNemar's test, P<0.01; AUC: one-sided t-test, P<0.05).

**CONCLUSION**

In full-cathartic CTC, CADe-aided single-position reading yields an equally high performance in detecting adenomas and carcinomas as that of conventional supine-prone reading. In single-position reading, the use of CADe significantly improves the detection of polyps 6-9 mm in size.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Computer-aided single-position reading has potential to allow one-position scanning in CTC, thereby effectively halving the radiation dose and reading time of conventional dual-position reading.

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**SSK08-04 Dual-Energy CT Colonography Using Dual-Layer Spectral Detector Computed Tomography: Feasibility of Virtual Monochromatic Imaging for Electronic Cleansing**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: E353B**

Participants
Yasuji Ryu, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Chinatsu Watarı, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Janne J. Nappi, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Royalties, Hologic, Inc; Royalties, MEDIAN Technologies;
Hiroyuki Yoshida, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Patent holder, Hologic, Inc; Patent holder, MEDIAN Technologies;
Chinatsu Watarı, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

To assess radiation dose and image quality of CT colonography (CTC) at 100 kVp with iterative model reconstruction algorithm (IMR) at 20 mAs compared with filtered back projection (FBP) at 50 mAs.
Participants
Narumi Taguchi, Kumamoto, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Seitano Oda, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masanori Ito, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sadahiro Yamamura, Kumamoto-shi, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takeshi Nakamura, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Daisuke Utsumo, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yasunori Nagayama, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yoshinori Funama, PhD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tadatoshi Tsuchigame, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yasuyuki Yamashita, MD, Kumamoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, DAIICHI SANKYO Group

PURPOSE
We investigated the utility of virtual monochromatic imaging (VMI) using dual-layer spectral detector CT on the electronic cleansing in fecal-tagging CT colonography.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This study included 30 patients who underwent fecal-tagging CT colonography performed on a novel dual-layer detector spectral CT scanner. Conventional 120-kVp images and VMI at 40-, 50-, and 60-keV were reconstructed. Quantitative image quality parameters, i.e. CT attenuation of tagged fluid and image noise, were compared and the visual image quality was scored on a four-point scale. We recorded the number of the colon segments with appropriate CT attenuation of tagged fluid (>= 300 HU) for each patient and used these data to compare the reconstructions. The performance of the electronic cleansing was also assessed semi-quantitatively using a four-point scale.

RESULTS
The mean CT attenuation of tagged fluid was significantly higher on VMI than conventional 120-kVp images. There was no significant difference in image noise among the reconstructions. The number of colon segments with appropriate CT attenuation of tagged fluid was significantly higher on VMI than conventional 120-kVP images. Significant higher score of the subjective image quality and the performance of the electronic cleansing were observed on VMI than conventional 120-kVp images.

CONCLUSION
With dual-layer spectral detector CT, the use of VMI can yield significantly better image quality of fecal-tagging CT colonography and improve the performance of the electronic cleansing.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
VMI using dual-layer spectral detector CT can improve image quality of fecal-tagging CT colonography and provide more accurate diagnostic information.

SSK08-05 Inter-Observer Agreement Using a Coding System for Reporting Virtual Colonoscopy

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: E353B

Participants
Stephen Sammut, MBCHB, Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Vincent Leung, MBCHB, Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Nicola J. Cook, MBCHB, Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Paul Clarke, Stoke-on-Trent, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ingrid Britton, MBBS, FRCP, Stoke On Trent, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
A coding system is utilised at our UK institution for reporting virtual colonoscopy/CT colonography (CTC) examinations. The C coding refers to the intra-colonic findings, whereas the E coding refers to extra-colonic findings, both on a scale from 1 to 5. The purpose of this study was to validate the coding system by assessing the inter-observer variability of two independent readers using the same coding system to summarise the CTC findings.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A retrospective study was performed of all CTCs in our University Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust in the UK, which performs the largest number of examinations at any single institution throughout Europe, over a 3 month period (01/07/16 - 30/09/16). Our standard practice is for each study to be read initially by an advanced practitioner radiographer with a final report issued by a consultant radiologist. The report coding issued by the different readers was analysed and compared.

RESULTS
626 CTCs (mean age 69 years) were selected for inclusion. 57 studies were excluded either as they were not coded, not read by a radiographer prior to consultant report or rated as an inadequate study by either reader. The percentage agreement between radiographer findings and radiologist report was 92.3% for C coding and 50.6% for E coding. Interobserver agreement Kappa statistic was calculated to be 0.77 (95% CI 0.703-0.830) for C coding and 0.27 (95% CI 0.206-0.324) for E coding.

CONCLUSION
There is high inter-observer agreement between medical and non-medical readers for C coding suggesting it is a precise and easy to follow method of classifying colonic findings. The greater variability for E coding may be due to difficulty in classifying extra-colonic findings but also reflective of the skill set between the two types of readers.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The use of a report scoring system highlights important CTC findings so that the clinical teams can expedite arrangement of the appropriate further management and if necessary multi-disciplinary team discussion. The study shows that our scoring system is easy to use and demonstrates high inter-observer agreement for the intra-colonic findings, which is required for the system to be
**SSK08-06  Assessment of the Neoadjuvant Chemoradiation Outcomes in Patients with Clinical T1/T2 Rectal Cancer Using the MRI Tumor Regression Grade**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: E353B

Participants
Heejin Bae, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Joonseok Lim, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**
To analyze magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) tumor regression grade (mrTRG) for predicting the outcomes after the neoadjuvant chemoradiation in patients with clinical T1/T2 rectal cancer.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
Between 2012 and 2016, we retrospectively registered 39 patients with clinical T1/T2 rectal cancer who had undertaken either the total mesorectal excision (TME) or local excision after the neoadjuvant chemoradiation. Initial rectal MRI was analyzed to determine the mural involvement of the primary tumor (partial or transmural involvement) and both initial and post-treatment rectal MRI were reviewed for mrTRG. Surgical pathologic assessment including Mandard grade was used to evaluate the tumor regression after the neoadjuvant treatment and Mandard grade 1 was considered as pathologic complete response (pCR). Associations of mrTRG and the degree of mural involvement with Mandard grade and pathologic T stage (pT) were analyzed.

**RESULTS**
Out of 39 patients, 20 patients had mrTRG 1 and 19 patients had mrTRG 2-4 (mrTRG2=11, mrTRG3=6, mrTRG4=2). Sixty-five percent (13/20) of mrTRG 1 patients showed pCR, and this positive predictive value of mrTRG 1 was higher than observed pCR rate (18/39, 46.2%). The odds of accomplishing pCR were 5.2 times higher for mrTRG 1 than they were for mrTRG 2-4 (95% confidence interval: CI: 1.3 - 20.5, p=0.019). Univariate analysis of the degree of mural involvement indicated that the difference in probability of pCR did not reach the significance (odds ratio (OR)=1.1, 95% CI=0.3-3.9, p=0.882). Ninety percent (18/20) of mrTRG 1 patients had early stage cancer (pT0, pTis and pT1) after the preoperative chemoradiation. Univariate analysis demonstrated that mrTRG1 group was significantly more likely to have early stage cancer than was mrTRG2-4 group (OR=8.1, 95% CI=1.5-45.1, p=0.017), while the OR of partial involvement of the primary tumor was not statistically significant (OR=3.6, 95% CI=0.8-16.3, p=0.103).

**CONCLUSION**
mrTRG 1 can be used as a supportive factor to predict the complete response after the neoadjuvant chemoradiation in patients with clinical T1/T2 rectal cancer. Moreover, mrTRG seem to deduce pathologic early stage rectal cancer which can be the candidate for local excision rather than TME.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
mTRG can be a supportive tool to predict the complete response and to identify pathologic early stage cancer after the neoadjuvant chemoradiation in clinical T1/T2 rectal cancer patients.

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**SSK08-07 Influence of Iterative Reconstruction and Slice Thickness on Texture Analysis**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: E353B

Participants
Paul Gillard, Paris, France (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Emilie Hubert, Paris, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Pierre-Adrien Lampson, MD, Paris, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Olivier Lucidarme, MD, Paris, France (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Bracco Group Consultant, Bracco Group Consultant, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd Consultant, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH
Mathilde Wagner, MD, PhD, Paris, France (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation

For information about this presentation, contact:
mathilde.wagner@aphp.fr

**PURPOSE**
To assess the variability of texture analysis parameters on CT scans depending on the iterative reconstruction technique and the slice thickness.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
To date, ten patients (M/F=4/6, mean age 71 yo) with liver metastases were retrospectively included in this study (1 patient with a GIST, 1 patient with a pancreatic cancer, 8 patients with a colorectal cancer). All patients had a CT-scan at a portal venous phase after injection of Iomeron 350, using a Philips system (ICT256). The standard reconstruction parameters included an iDose4 reconstruction with a 2 mm-slice thickness. Four additional reconstructions were performed: iDose4 with 1 and 5 mm-slice thickness, and iDose2 and 6 with a 2 mm-slice thickness. Using LIFEx software v3.0, a region of interest (ROI) was drawn by one radiologist, on one of the reconstruction. The ROI contained the largest diameter of the liver metastases (max 5 lesions /patient, lesion diameter > 1cm). The ROI was copied and pasted on the images from other reconstructions. Mean, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis and entropy of each ROI were obtained. Variability between iterative reconstructions and slice thickness was assessed using coefficient of variation (CV), and Bland and Altman limits of agreement (BALA) (percentage of difference).

**RESULTS**
Forty-eight liver metastases were analyzed. Between iterative reconstructions, all the parameters, except skewness, had a good reproducibility (CV<8%). The mean was the less variable parameter with a CV<1% and BALA thinner than [-4.38%;2.36%], while skewness was the less reproducible parameter with a CV of 25.5% and BALA until [-135.3%;48.18%]. For all texture parameters,
the variability was higher between slice thicknesses than between iterative reconstructions, but still acceptable for all parameters (CV<18%) except for skewness. Skewness had a very low reproducibility between slice thicknesses with a CV of 954% and BALA until [-846.5%;1103%].

CONCLUSION

Texture parameters, mostly skewness, show some variability depending on the iterative reconstruction and moreover on the slice thickness.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Texture analysis is a more and more used method, especially for tumor follow-up and assessment of treatment response. Variability related to the CT acquisition parameters needs to be taken into account to avoid incorrect conclusion.

SSK08-08 Changes in the Diagnostic Accuracy of Radiologists and Residents for Rectal Cancer Staging by using Diffusion Weighted Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: E353B

Participants

Roberto Fornell-Perez, MD, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Esteban Perez Alonso, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Juan F. Loro Ferrer, PhD, MD, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Patricia Almena Flores, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alvaro Lozano Rodriguez, MD, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gabirol Porcel De Peralta, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alfonso Duran Castellon, MD, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maria Del Carmen Gonzalez Dominguez, PhD, Firgas, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jano M. Rubio Garcia, MD, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maria V. Vivas Escalona, MD, Las Palmas, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jero J. Aranda Sanchez Sr, MD, Las Palmas, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maria Elena Orihuela de la Cal, MD, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

To analyze the influence of Diffusion Weighted Imaging (DWI) on the diagnostic accuracy for the staging of Rectal Cancer (RC), regional lymph nodes (LN) and primary tumor (T) in Radiologists with different degree of expertise.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

The study included 50 patients with Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) for RC staging, all with same technique (1.5 T) and later total mesorectal excision. Initial diagnosis (32) and post-neoadjuvancy cases (28, MRI after treatment) were included (ID and PN respectively). The histological stage was used as Gold Standard. 10 Radiologist reviewed individually all cases, blinded to any data but the presence of RC: 3 experienced in RC staging (ER); 3 experienced in other areas (NER); and 4 Residents (RR). Each reading had 2 phases: 1st analyzing just T2 and T2 High Definition sequences (T2HD); after a month washout period, 2nd reading with DWI and T2HD. The staging followed AJCC 7th ed. guidelines. Malignant LN were defined as heterogeneous internal signal/irregular borders. The results were pooled by experience groups for statistical analysis. Area under ROC curves were used to determine accuracy of positive LN, stage greater than I and T greater than 2. Also, ponderated Kappa with respect to the histological results. All calculations were made in the different reviews and then made again after splitting them into ID and PN patients groups.

RESULTS

Due to their length the results have been summarized in the attached charts. Differences after use of DWI (increase/decrease) in group accuracy and Kappa regarding Gold Standard are shown.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant decrease of accuracy for local and N staging in all Radiologists with the use of DWI (also present in Kappas), more uniform in the experienced ones but for local stage in PN cases. Residents' accuracy for N highly increase in ID cases, while decreasing in PN. This could be due to a better detection of the LN, but with difficult interpretation of the changes secondary to treatment. On the contrary, all Radiologists show an increase in accuracy for T stage with DWI in ID cases (also PN in experienced ones), while decreasing in the rest. This could be due to a decrease in the overstaging of desmoplastic reaction or fibrosis in PN, with difficult interpretation of the latter for unexperienced ones.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

DWI could be functioning as a confounding factor in RC, especially in N and global staging.

SSK08-09 Role of CT-Colonography for Detection and Characterization of Synchronous Proximal Colonic Lesions in Patients with Stenosing Colorectal Cancer

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: E353B

Participants

Maria Jose Martinez-Sapina LLanas, A Coruna, Spain (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Diego Dominguez Conde, MD, A Coruna, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carmen Rodriguez Lopez, A Coruna, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Concepcion Crespo Garcia, A Coruna, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ariana Prado Prado, A Coruna, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sergio Garcia Dubra, A Coruna, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Fatima Vidal, A Coruna, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

To evaluate the clinical usefulness of CT Colonography (CTC) immediately after incomplete Optical Colonoscopy (OC) for occlusive colorectal cancer (CCR), in the detection of synchronous carcinomas and advanced adenomas and their impact in the management
of patients.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Posterior to incomplete OC, 165 patients (mean age of 71 years) with occlusive colonic carcinoma underwent subsequent CTC. 135 patients had distal CRC and 29 proximal. Experienced radiologists prospectively analyzed the presence of synchronous carcinomas and colorectal polyps. 164 patients underwent colorectal resection. We retrospectively analyzed the surgical outcome and the follow-up of patients.

**RESULTS**

Seventeen synchronous tumors were detected in 11 patients (6.6%). Eight in the proximal and nine in distal colon. Eight patients had only one synchronous tumor and three patients had several tumors (2, 3 and 4 synchronous carcinomas, respectively). Nineteen polypoid lesions > 2 cm were detected in 10 patients, seventeen were tubulo-villous adenomas with high-grade displasia and two were tubulo-villous adenomas with low-grade displasia. Twenty one patient (12.72%) had pediculated and sessile polyps in the remaining colorectum not explored in the OC, that required OC and exeresis between 1 and 6 months after surgery. After CTC, surgeons modified initial surgical plan in 22 patients (13.3%) and the follow-up in 25 patients (15.15%). 13 patients with obstructive cancer couldn't be correctly assessed, 8 because of deficient colonic distension and 5 due to great amount of feces. Gross lesions were discharged, nevertheless we recommended vigilance during surgical procedure and posterior.

**CONCLUSION**

Detection of all synchronous CRC and adenomatous polyps, before surgery is very important, as the number and location of tumors may affect the surgical procedure and the subsequent management of patients. In our series, CTC changed surgical management and surveillance in 47 patients (28.45%). CTC is a technically robust and the most practical method to evaluate the colon proximal to an occlusive cancer, even in patients with metallic stent placement in acute neoplastic colonic obstruction.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

This exhibit exposes the use of CT-Colonography to evaluate all the colon in obstructing colorectal cancers with incomplete Optical Colonoscopy and their ability to detect synchronous cancers and advanced adenomas.
PURPOSE

The development and validation of multi-parametric MRI (mp-MRI) for prostate cancer (CaP) diagnosis relies on comparisons with histopathology (HP) and accurate spatial alignment is critical. In this study, we develop and evaluate a new system that combines patient-specific molds and ex vivo MRI of the resected prostate to align in vivo (InV) MRI, ex vivo (ExV) MRI, and whole-mount (WM) HP in CaP patients.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Patients who underwent radical prostatectomy were studied. InV-MRI was obtained prior to surgery (mean = 77 days) at 3 T (Trio/Verio/Skyra/Prisma, Siemens) using an external array and an endorectal coil. The protocol included 3D T2w MRI, on which the prostate was contoured in 3D to print a patient-specific mold before surgery. Within 30 min after surgery, the fresh whole prostate specimen was placed in a patient-specific mold and underwent ExV-MRI at 3 T (Prisma, Siemens) using a knee coil. The protocol included high-resolution T2w MRI to evaluate spatial alignment with in vivo 3D T2w MRI and WM slides. Immediately afterwards, the prostate was sectioned in the mold along slits (4.5-mm steps) to create WM slides. InV-MRI was registered to ExV-MRI using a mutual information based rigid 3D algorithm. A non-rigid algorithm was used to register WM slides to ExV and InV MRI. A radiologist matched 2D slice locations and annotated corresponding non-cancerous landmarks on all three image sets. The WM to ExV-MRI slice offset error was recorded. In the matched slices, 2D target registration error (TRE) between the landmarks was calculated.

RESULTS

In all patients (N=10, mean 64.7 years, mean PSA 6.17 ng/ml), ExV-MRI was successfully completed (mean time 116 min). The mold and ExV-MRI had no adverse impact on WM HP. The mean slice offset error was 1.36 mm (<1.5-mm MRI slice thickness). Mean 2D TRE was (mean±SD): 1.9±1.1 mm for InV vs. ExV MRI, 1.6±0.9 mm for WM vs. ExV MRI, and 2.1±1.4 mm for WM vs. InV MRI.

CONCLUSION

We have successfully integrated the new system with our clinical workflow to achieve excellent spatial alignment among InV-MRI, ExV-MRI, and WM slides with 2D TRE of 1-2 mm. This can enable MRI-WM comparisons and integrated research in CaP.
To evaluate the usefulness of radiomics features indistinguishing prostate cancer (PCa) from benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) based on diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) sequence without subjective factors.

This retrospective study was approved by local IRB, and written informed consent was waived. 200 patients were enrolled followed by surgery or biopsy within one month in this study. 100 were PCa and 100 were BPH. High-throughput extraction and analysis of the radiomics features based on DWI included five procedures: 1) 2d region of interest (ROI) was sketched along the edge of the whole prostate at the slice with the maximum diameter of the lesion by a 3-year experienced radiologist. 2) 396 radiomics features, including size and shape based-features, histogram, GLCM as well as GLRLM texture features were automatically generated from A.K. (Analysis-Kinetics, GE Healthcare). 3) Feature reduction was conducted based on Kruskal-Wallis test and auto-correlation analysis with \(|r|>0.9 \) using R. 4) 90 PCa and 90 BPH selected randomly in 200 patients were used for supervise Model-learning using Logistic Regression. 5) 10 PCa and 10 BPH were used and compared with pathologic diagnosis and receiver operating characteristics (ROC) were used to assess the efficiency of model.

RESULTS
K-W test showed that 233 radiomic parameters had significant difference between PCa and BPH groups, auto-correlation analysis reduced them into 47 potential predictors which used for diagnostic model building. The area under the curve (AUC) of Logistic regression in discriminating the two groups was 0.894, sensitivity and specificity were respectively 92.2% and 86.7%, with 85% diagnosis accuracy rate.

CONCLUSION
Radiomics features of DWI performed well indistinguishing PCa from BPH, which could help objectively and quantitatively evaluate tumor heterogeneity, and have prospect of being an independent & non-invasive efficient diagnosis tool.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Compared with traditional manual method, Radiomics features not only could lighten the visual fatigue for radiologist but also raise the precision of diagnosis.

SSK09-03 Diagnosing Prostate Cancer through Non-Invasive Estimation of Prostate Tissue Composition Using Hybrid Multidimensional MRI

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: E450B

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Antrick Chatterjee, PhD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Roger Bourne, PhD, Sydney, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shijian Wang, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alexander Gallan, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gregory S. Karczmar, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aytekin Oto, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Research Grant, Guerbet SA; Research Grant, Profound Medical Inc; Medical Advisory Board, Profound Medical Inc; Speaker, Bracco Group; ;
Tatjana Antic, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: antrick@uchicago.edu

PURPOSE
This study proposes to use Hybrid Multidimensional MRI (HM-MRI) to measures the change in ADC and T2 as a function of TE and b-value, respectively. This interdependence is used as a source of information about the underlying tissue microstructure. Specifically, we analyzed HM-MRI data to identify signal contribution from epithelial, stromal and luminal compartments in each image voxel. We evaluated whether this compartmental analysis can distinguish prostate cancer (PCa) from normal tissue.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Patients \(n=21\) with confirmed PCa underwent preoperative 3T MRI. Axial images using HM-MRI were acquired with TE = 47, 75, 100 ms and \(b\)-values of 0, 750, 1500 s/mm\(^2\), resulting in a 3×3 array of data associated with each voxel. Volumes of tissue components- stroma, epithelium and lumen were calculated by fitting the hybrid data to a three compartment signal model, with distinct ADC and T2 associated with each compartment. Volume fractions, and conventional ADC and T2 were measured for ROIs on sites of prostatectomy verified malignancy \(n=28\) and normal tissue \(n=71\). ROC analysis was used to evaluate the performance of various parameters in differentiating PCa from benign tissue.

RESULTS
HM-MRI data from PCa showed significantly increased fractional volumes of epithelium \((48.8±9.2 \text{ vs } 23.2±7.1\%)\) and reduced lumen \((14.0±5.2 \text{ vs } 26.4±14.1\%)\), stroma \((37.2±9.1 \text{ vs } 50.5±15.7\%)\), ADC \((0.86±0.18 \text{ vs } 1.30±0.23\mu m^2/\text{ms})\) and T2 \((76.3±22.9 \text{ vs } 104.2±47.1\mu s)\) as compared to normal tissue. These trends and values measured by HM-MRI are similar to those reported in previous histological studies. The volume fractions of epithelium \((0.65\), stroma \((-0.44\) and lumen \((-0.39\) show significantly higher Spearman correlation coefficient with Gleason score as compared to T2 \((-0.29\) and ADC \((-0.32\). Area under the ROC curve was highest for epithelium \((0.99\), followed by lumen \((0.80\), stroma \((0.79\) and T2 \((0.71).\n
CONCLUSION
Fractional volumes of prostatic lumen, stroma, and epithelium change significantly when cancer is present. These parameters can
be measured non-invasively using HM-MRI and these novel quantitative parameters have the potential to improve PCa diagnosis and determine the aggressiveness of PCa.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Prostate tissue composition estimated non-invasively using HM-MRI has better diagnostic accuracy of detecting PCa compared to conventional T2 and ADC values.

**Honored Educators**

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/

**SSK09-04  Temporal Changes in MRI Appearance of the Prostate after Focal Ablation**

**Participants**

Andreas M. Hoetker, MD, Mainz, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Andreas A. Meier, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yousef Mazaheri, PhD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Junting Zheng, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Marinela Capanu, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ramón E. Sosa, BA, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jonathan A. Coleman, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers Bureau, Amgen Inc Speakers Bureau, Steba-Biotech NV
Hedvig Hricak, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Oguz Akin, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of our study was to retrospectively evaluate and categorize temporal changes in MRI appearances of the prostate in patients who underwent focal therapy with MRI follow up.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

The Institutional Review Board approved this retrospective study and waived the requirement for informed consent. Forty-two patients (median age 61; 48-76 years) with low-to-intermediate-risk, clinically organ-confined prostate cancer underwent focal ablation therapy from 2009 through 2014. Two radiologists reviewed post-treatment MRIs (n=88) and categorized imaging features blinded to the time interval between the focal therapy and the follow-up MRI. Inter-reader agreement was assessed (kappa) and generalized linear regression was used to examine associations between imaging feature being present/absent and days between ablation and MRI.

**RESULTS**

Inter-reader agreement on MRI features ranged from fair to substantial. The presence of edema on MRI was found at the shortest median time interval after ablation (15-22d; p<0.001), followed by rim enhancement of the ablation zone (18-23d), a hypointense rim around the ablation zone on T2-weighted images (49-54d) and the presence of an appreciable ablation cavity (49-55d; all p<0.05). The formation of a T2-hypointense scar (446-461d) and enhancement of the ablation zone/scar (216-610d) were found to be present on later MRI scans for one reader.

**CONCLUSION**

The MRI appearance of the prostate after focal ablation changes substantially over time. Identification of temporal patterns in the appearance of imaging features should help radiologists distinguish normal MRI findings from possible recurrence and reduce image interpretation variability and errors when assessing post-therapeutic scans.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

The identification of distinct imaging features on prostate MRI after ablation with distinct temporal patterns allows for a more consistent language among radiologists and could reduce variability and errors when assessing post-therapeutic scans.

**SSK09-05  Multiplexed Sensitivity-Encoding (MUSE) Reconstructed Multi-Shot Diffusion Weighted Imaging in Patients with Prostate Cancer: Preliminary Study on Image Quality and Apparent Diffusion Coefficient**

**Participants**

Makoto Sakane, MD, Suita, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Masatoshi Hori, MD, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hiromitsu Onishi, MD, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tetsuya Wakayama, PhD, Hino-Shi, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company
Hiroyuki Tarewaki, Osaka, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Norifumi Tomiyama, MD, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mitsuaki Tatsumi, MD, PhD, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takahiro Tsuboyama, MD, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takashi Ota, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yoshitomo Koyama, BS, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Motohide Uemura, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Norio Nonomura, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

Multiplexed Sensitivity-Encoding (MUSE) is a new reconstruction algorithm for multi-shot diffusion weighted image (msDWI) without
using navigator echo to correct motion-induced phase error. The purpose of this study was to prospectively evaluate the image quality and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) of high-spatial resolution msDWI reconstructed with MUSE in patients suspected with prostate cancer.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Fifteen consecutive patients clinically suspected with prostatic cancer (median 72 years old, range 55 - 80) underwent 3-T MR imaging using T2 weighted image, single-shot DWI (ssDWI; matrix, 96 x 96) and MUSE-reconstructed msDWI (matrix, 192 x 192) acquired with 4-shot interleaved echo-planar imaging. Both DWI were acquired with FOV of 22 cm, thickness of 4 mm, and b-value of 50 and 800 mm²/s. ADC maps were constructed for both DWI. Two radiologists blindly and independently assessed the image quality of DWI (b = 50, 800) and ADC map by comparing ssDWI and msDWI on image noise, anatomic delineation, distortion, artifact, and overall image quality with a 5-point scale. ADC values were measured in transitional and peripheral zone (TZ and PZ). Wilcoxon rank-sum test, kappa coefficient and paired t test was used to compare the score, inter-observer concordances and ADC value.

**RESULTS**

The scores of anatomic delineation of msDWI (b = 50, 800) and msADC map were significantly better than a single-shot image, and the scores of image noise were significantly worse for multi-shot image by 2 radiologists (p < .05, respectively). The score of overall image quality of msDWI (b = 50) was significantly better than ssDWI by 2 radiologists (p = .001, for both), but there were no significant differences for DWI (b = 800) and ADC map. Distortion and artifact were not significantly different between msDWI and ssDWI. The inter-observer concordances were poor to good (k = .074 -.770). ADC values of msDWI and ssDWI were not significantly different for TZ and PZ (p = 0.47 and 0.70).

**CONCLUSION**

The msDWI reconstructed with MUSE and its ADC map significantly improved anatomical delineation of the prostate, although the technique increased image noise. ADC values were not significantly different between ssDWI and msDWI.
The potential application of radiomics to the clinical evaluation of PI-RADS lesions should be evaluated in a prospective setting.

**SSK09-07 Towards Improved Gleason Score Prediction Using 18F-FACBC (Fluciclovine) PET and MRI: Evaluation of Advanced Post-Processing Methods Using Machine Learning**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: E450B**

**Awards**

- **Trainee Research Prize - Resident**

**Participants**

- Ivan Jambor, MD, Turku, Finland (Presenter) Speakers Bureau, Koninklijke Philips NV
- Parisa Movahedi, Turku, Finland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Harri Merisaari, Turku, Finland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Jukka Kemppainen, MD, PhD, Turku, Finland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Pekka Taimen, Turku, Finland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Heikki R. Minn, MD, PhD, Turku, Finland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Twenty one patients with histologically confirmed prostate cancer (PCa) scheduled for robotic-assisted prostatectomy underwent PET/CT immediately after injection of 369 ±10 MBq 18F-FACBC followed by PET/MRI (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02002455). MRI of PET/MRI consisted of T2-weighted imaging (T2w), two separate diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) acquisitions, second order rotating frame (RAFF) imaging, and T2 mapping. A separate 3T mpMRI consisting of T2w, three DWI acquisitions, proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS) and dynamic contrast enhanced (DCE) imaging was acquired within a week of the PET scans. DWI was post-processed using kurtosis (ADCk, K), mono- (ADCM), and biexponential functions (f, Dp, Df) while Logan plots were used to calculate volume of distribution (VT). Logistic Regression with l2 normalization and leave-pair out cross validation (LPOCV) based area under the curve (AUC) values were used to estimate the potential of the quantitative parameters and their combination to predict Gleason score group (3+3 vs >3+3). Recursive feature elimination technique in the cross-validation loop was applied to exclude the bias of the model performance. In total, 16 unique PET (VT, SUV) and MRI derived quantitative parameters were evaluated. Whole mount prostatectomy sections were used as “ground true”.

**RESULTS**

The RAFF, monoexponential and kurtosis derived parameters had LPOCV AUC in the range of 0.72 to 0.82 while the corresponding value for VT was 0.85. T2 mapping, 1H-MRS ((choline+creatine)/citrate)) and DCE-MRI (Ktrans, Ve) derived parameters had the lowest LPOCV AUC in the range of 0.33 to 0.60. Most frequently selected parameters in each round of the cross-validation were VT, ADCk (0-2000 s/mm2, 12 b values), ADCm (0-1500 s/mm2, 2 b values), ADCm (0-500 s/mm2, 5 values), and K (0-2000 s/mm2, 12 b values) which demonstrated LPOCV AUC of 0.91.

**CONCLUSION**

Quantitative models using DWI and RAFF derived parameters led to improved PCa characterization. The added value of 18F-FACBC PET appears to be limited.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

18F-FACBC (Fluciclovine) PET has a power to predict Gleason score but adds little value to DWI and RAFF derived parameters.

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The potential application of computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) and readers with varying levels of experience in the interpretation of multiparametric prostate MR imaging with PIRADS v2.

**SSK09-08 Computer-Aided Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer Detection in Multiparametric MRI: Influence on Reader Performance**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: E450B**

**Participants**

- Ge Gao, MD, Beijing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
- Huihui Wang, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Min Cao, MBBCh, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Rui Wang, PhD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Xiaoying Wang, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Yi Liu, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

effie_gao@163.com

**PURPOSE**

To determine the interaction between computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) and readers with varying levels of experience in the interpretation of multiparametric prostate MR imaging with PIRADS v2.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

The institutional review board waived the need for informed consent. 64 patients (PCa=35; nonPCa=29) who were suspected of PCa and underwent mpMRI with subsequent biopsy or prostatectomy within 3 months were involved in this retrospective study. 6 readers were divided into 3 groups according to their experience in prostate imaging. Unknown the pathologic diagnosis, readers were asked to detect up to 3 lesions and graded 1-5 score according to PI-RADS v2 separately first without CAD and subsequently with CAD. Interreader agreement was assessed. According to histologic- radiologic correlation, the effect of CAD was evaluated by
using ROC curve and Z test on patients and lesions basis. Wilcoxon signed ranks test were used to compare the diagnostic time and confidence with and without CAD. Furthermore, the requirement for CAD was also evaluated.

RESULTS

the AUC of stand-alone CAD was 0.918±0.036, and the spearman correlation coefficient between predictive values and PI-RADS scores was 0.706(P<0.01). Based on lesions, the AUCs of 6 readers were improved from 0.697-0.868 to 0.778-0.921 and the improvements were better than patient basis analysis. While the difference wasn't significant(P>0.05). Among 3 groups, the difference of AUCs between less experienced and experienced readers was significant without CAD, while with CAD, the difference was not significant. Besides, the interreader agreement and diagnostic confidence was improved significantly with CAD assisted. The rates of requirement for CAD were rising with reader's experience reduce. The average interpretation time of each case required an additional 0.8 minutes.

CONCLUSION

Integrating CAD into PCa mpMRI diagnostic process as a second reader, the performance of less experienced readers could be improved and similar with experienced readers. Additionally, with the reducing of experience, the requirement for CAD was rising.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The CAD assisted can significantly improve the performance of less experienced readers in prostate mpMRI interpretation, and much better in lesion detection and evaluation than it in patient, which indicate that CAD could be a promising method for detecting a target lesions for prostate biopsy.

SSK09-09 Detection of MRI "Index Lesion" with mpMRI-TRUS Fusion-Targeted Prostate Biopsy: Does it Correspond to Histopathology?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: E450B

Participants
Maurizio Del Monte, Montelanico, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Marcello Domenico Grompone, MD, Roma, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Vincenzo Salvo, MD, Roma, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Martina Pecoraro, MD, Roma, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carlo Catalano, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Valeria Panebianco, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
delmontemaurizio250285@gmail.com

PURPOSE

To determine the histopathological correspondence of MRI "index lesion" between multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging (mpMRI)/Transrectal ultrasonography (TRUS) fusion biopsy and radical prostatectomy.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Institutional review board approval; Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study. This prospective study has been performed on a cohort of 142 biopsy naive patients aged 45-76 years, with elevated PSA level, recruited from October 2015. Diagnostic 3T MRI was performed and the index lesion is identified as being the one with the highest PI-RADS v.2 score and 1-3 additional "potential lesion" with a lower PI-RADS (v.2) and/or smaller volume are defined as 'Non Index lesion'. A maximum of 2-3 biopsies per lesion have been carried out and pathologic results acquired. Patients found to be positive undergo radical prostatectomy.

RESULTS

Prostate cancer was detected in 142/142 patients with a cancer detection rate being 100%. MR index lesion and the pathology report show a 100% correspondence concerning the lesion dimensions. MR/TRUS guided biopsy and the pathology report show a 86% correspondence with a relative risk of 0.94 and a p value <0.01, concerning Gleason Score Determination; and a 72% correspondence with a relative risk of 0.69 and p value <0.01, concerning the highest Gleason Score. Missed lesions on MRI proved to be low risk, Gleason Score 6 area, with a volume < 0.5 cc, which can be defined as «Insignificant» disease, with a negative predictive value (NPV) equal to 95-98%.

CONCLUSION

MRI/TRUS fusion biopsy shows a good correlation between "MRI index lesion" and definitive histopathological diagnosis on radical prostatectomy, in terms of dimensions, histological aggressiveness and highest Gleason Score of the pathology report.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Among the new approaches to prostate biopsy, MR Imaging-Transrectal US Fusion has the potential to significantly increase the detection of csPCA.
SSK10

Science Session with Keynote: Genitourinary (DECT)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: N228

CT GU

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

FDA Discussions may include off-label uses.

Participations

Benjamin M. Yeh, MD, San Francisco, CA (Moderator) Research Grant, General Electric Company; Author with royalties, Oxford University Press; Shareholder, Nextrad, Inc; Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; 
Daniele Marin, MD, Durham, NC (Moderator) Research support, Siemens AG

Sub-Events

SSK10-01 Genitourinary Keynote Speaker: Vivid Material Separation at Multi-energy CT

Participants

Benjamin M. Yeh, MD, San Francisco, CA (Presenter) Research Grant, General Electric Company; Author with royalties, Oxford University Press; Shareholder, Nextrad, Inc; Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; 

For information about this presentation, contact:
ben.yeh@ucsf.edu

SSK10-02 A Probabilistic Approach to the Assessment of Renal Stone Mineral Composition Using Dual-Energy CT

Participants

Andrea Ferrero, PhD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Aeli Olson, St. Paul, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jayse Weaver, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Cynthia H. McCollough, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG

For information about this presentation, contact:
ferrero.andrea@mayo.edu

PURPOSE

In dual-energy CT (DECT) a threshold in the ratio between the average CT number within the stone from a low kV and a high kV image is generally used to differentiate stone types. This approach has demonstrated near 100% accuracy in separating uric acid (UA) from non-uric acid (NUA) stones, however it has failed to yield acceptable performance in separating NUA subtypes, such as calcium oxalate and apatite stones. In this study, we investigated a probabilistic approach that replaced discrete classification of stone mineral composition with a likelihood estimation.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Patients with a DECT scan of the abdomen followed by an ex vivo analysis of the removed stone were retrospectively evaluated with IRB approval. Of these, only the cases with pure stones (i.e. >90% purity) were included in the study. Each stone was segmented using automated in-house software, and histograms of the distribution of CT number ratios for each stone were generated. Each histogram was compared to simulated histograms for 5 mineral compositions: uric acid (UA), cystine (CYS), struvite (STR), calcium oxalate / brushite (COM/COD/BRU) and apatite (APA). The likelihood of each mineral composition was computed as the overlap of the area between each histogram. The most likely mineral composition was compared to the conventional, threshold based approach currently used in clinical practice. Accuracy for the two methods was computed as the percentage of patient cases whose stone was correctly classified, using the ex vivo composition analysis as reference.

RESULTS

228 patients were retrospectively identified. 112 patients that had a pure stone (as determined ex vivo through infrared spectroscopy) of at least 10 mm3 were included in the study. The threshold-based method correctly classified 70% of the stones, whereas the probabilistic method correctly classified 73% - 88% if the two most likely compositions were considered. Of note is that the average confidence for the correct cases was 65%, whereas it was below 50% for the incorrect cases.

CONCLUSION

A probabilistic approach that provides an estimation of composition likelihood has been shown to more accurately characterize renal stones compared to threshold-based methods.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The proposed method would increase clinician confidence in the in vivo determination of urinary stone composition using DECT, appropriately identifying cases where the assessment is more uncertain.

SSK10-03 Characterization of Small (<4 cm) Focal Renal Lesions: Diagnostic Accuracy of Spectral Analysis using Single-Phase Contrast-enhanced Dual-energy CT

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: N228
**Purpose**
To determine whether single-phase contrast-enhanced dual-energy quantitative spectral analysis improves the accuracy of diagnosis for small (< 4 cm) renal lesions, compared to conventional single-energy attenuation measurements.

**Conclusion**
Single-phase contrast-enhanced dual-energy quantitative spectral analysis significantly improves the specificity for characterization of small (< 4 cm) renal lesions, compared to conventional single-energy attenuation measurements.

**Clinical Relevance/Application**
Single-phase contrast-enhanced dual-energy quantitative spectral analysis can reliably characterize small renal lesions thereby reducing the need for additional subsequent dedicated renal lesion evaluation protocol imaging.

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**Purpose**
To discuss the dual energy spectral CT imaging features of the pathological grading of clear cell renal cell carcinoma (ccRCC) and the correlation between spectral CT imaging features and pathology.

**Method and Materials**
We performed retrospective analyses of 62 patients with confirmed diagnosis of ccRCC. All patients underwent non-enhanced CT and dual-phase (cortex phase, CP and parenchyma phase, PP) contrast-enhanced CT with dual energy spectral mode. The subjects were pathologically divided into two groups: low-grade group (Fuhrman 1/2) and high-grade group (Fuhrman 3/4). The CT value of each lesion was measured on the monochromatic image of 70keV; the normalized iodine concentrations (NIC) and the slope of spectrum curve were calculated. The qualitative morphological parameters, including tumor shape, calcification, pseudocapsule, necrosis, and enhancement mode were compared between the two groups.

**Results**
The CT value, NIC, and the mean slope of the low-grade group were higher than that of the high-grade group during CP (P=0.001, P=0.043, P<0.001, respectively). The CT did not differ significantly during PP (P=0.134); however, the NIC and mean slope varied considerably in the low grade than the high-grade group (P=0.048, P=0.017, respectively). The CT threshold value, NIC, and slope had high sensitivity and specificity in differentiating well-differentiated ccRCC from the poorly differentiated. The tumor shape, pseudocapsule, and necrosis differed significantly between the two groups (P<0.01).

**Conclusion**
Dual energy spectral CT with the quantitative analysis of iodine concentration and qualitative analysis of morphological characteristics increase the accuracy of diagnosing pathological grading of ccRCC.

**Clinical Relevance/Application**
Clinical relevance/application Dual energy spectral CT with the analysis of iodine concentration and the correlation between spectral CT imaging features and pathology may help increase the accuracy in differentiating the pathological grading of ccRCC.

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**Impact of Noise-Optimized Virtual Monoenergetic Dual-Energy Computed Tomography on Image Quality in Patients With Renal Cell Carcinoma**

**Participants**
Simon S. Martin, MD, Frankfurt, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Julian L. Wichmann, MD, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Speaker, General Electric Company; Speaker, Siemens AG
Lukas Lena, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tommaso D'Angelo, MD, Messina, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thomas J. Vogl, MD, PhD, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Moritz H. Albrecht, MD, Charleston, SC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Doris Leitner, MD, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christian Booz, MD, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
To perform a quantitative and qualitative image analysis of noise-optimized virtual monoenergetic images (VMI+) in patients with renal cell carcinoma (RCC) undergoing dual-energy computed tomography (DECT).

Fifty-two patients (33 men; 61.5±13.6 years) with RCC underwent contrast-enhanced DECT during the corticomedullary and nephrogenic phase of renal enhancement. DECT datasets were reconstructed with standard linearly-blended (M=0.6) as well as traditional virtual monoenergetic (VMI) and VMI+ algorithms in 10-keV increments from 40 to 100 keV. Contrast-to-noise (CNR) and tumor-to-cortex ratios for corticomedullary- and nephrogenic-phase images were objectively measured. Subjective image quality and RCC delineation were evaluated by three radiologists.

Greatest CNR values were found for 40-keV VMI+ series in both corticomedullary- (8.9±4.9) and nephrogenic-phase (7.1±4.6) images and were significantly higher compared to all other reconstructions (P<0.001). Furthermore, tumor-to-cortex ratios were highest for 40-keV nephrogenic-phase VMI+ (2.1±3.5; P<=0.016), followed by 50-keV and 60-keV VMI+ (2.0±3.2 and 1.8±2.8, respectively). Qualitative image quality scored highest for 50-keV VMI+ series in corticomedullary-phase reconstructions and 60-keV in nephrogenic-phase reconstructions (P<=0.031). Highest scores for lesion delineation were assigned for 40-keV VMI+ reconstructions (P<=0.074).

Low-keV VMI+ reconstructions lead to improved image quality and lesion delineation of corticomedullary- and nephrogenic-phase DECT datasets in patients with RCC.

In summary, our results demonstrate that the noise-optimized VMI+ algorithm substantially improves subjective and objective image quality of abdominal DECT examinations in patients with RCC compared to traditional VMI and standard linearly-blended images. Furthermore, low-keV VMI+ reconstructions have the potential to improve delineation of RCC lesions.

CTU images acquired at SAFIRE-3 with 25% radiation dose were inferior to those of FBP at 100% radiation dose for image quality and confidence for the presence of lesion, regardless of the radiologists' experience.
The Application Value of Spectral CT Imaging in Distinguishing Renal Cell Carcinoma and Renal Angiomyolipomas

Participants
Ma Guangming, MMed, Xianyang City, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Zhang Xirong, MMed, Xianyang City, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
He Taiping, MMed, Xian Yang City, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Chuangbo Yang, MMed, Xianyang City, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Halfeng Duan, Xianyang City, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
416725386@qq.com

PURPOSE
To assess the value of dual-energy spectral CT imaging in differentiating renal cell carcinoma (RCC) from Renal Angiomyolipomas (RAML).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
53 patients with suspected renal tumors who underwent plain and contrast-enhanced CT in cortical phase and medulla phase with dual-energy Spectral imaging mode were retrospectively analyzed. There were 31 cases of RCC and 22 cases of RAML. Images were analyzed on an AW4.6 workstation with GSI Viewer software to measure the effective-Z and fat concentration for lesions with the plain scan, CT values in 70keV images and iodine concentration (IC) in the cortical and medulla phases for lesions. The iodine concentration was normalized to that of the aorta to obtain normalized iodine concentration (NIC), and the difference of NIC between medulla and cortical phases was calculated. The above quantitative parameters from lesions were compared using independent sample t test, and ROC analysis was used to evaluate their diagnosis efficiency in differentiating RCC from RAML.

RESULTS
The Effective-Z, fat concentration, NIC in cortical phase, medulla phase, NIC difference, CT value in cortical phase and medulla phase for RCC were 7.60±0.13, -143.03±32.75g/L, 0.64±0.13, 0.49±0.15, 0.14±0.18, 116.53±14.29HU, 94.8±12.34HU, respectively; while the corresponding values for RAML were 7.74±0.11, -103.24±9.84 g/L, 0.50±0.88, 0.58±0.12, -0.08±0.13, 96.47±18.46HU, 105.58±14.14HU, respectively. The differences for these parameters between the two lesion types were statistically significant (all p<0.05). Using the threshold value of -112.8g/L for the fat concentration in ROC analysis, one would obtain a sensitivity of 90.9% and specificity of 77.4% for differentiating RCC from RAML and the area under the curve was 0.89.

CONCLUSION
The parameters obtained in dual-energy spectral CT scans demonstrated appreciable clinical values for differentiating RCC from RAML, with the fat concentration providing the highest diagnostic performance.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Dual-energy spectral CT is a promising method in differentiate RCC from RAML.

Does Dual Energy CT Have the Ability to Differentiate Benign vs Malignant Ovarian Tumors?

Participants
Steven W. Zheng, MD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Dhakshina M. Ganeshan, MBBS, FRCR, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Revathy B. Iyer, MD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Wei Wei, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Priya R. Bhosale, MD, Bellaire, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
steven.w.zheng@uth.tmc.edu

PURPOSE
To assess the ability of dual energy CT (DECT) to distinguish benign from malignant ovarian tumors (OT).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Following approval of the institutional-review-board, institutional database was mined for treatment naïve patients who underwent primary cytoreduction for OT. 35 patients were included in the study. 17 patients had high grade, 8 had low grade, and 10 had benign tumors. Age, gender pathological diagnosis following surgical resection and tumor grade was documented. Advanced processing using the Advantage Work (AW) station was performed on the preoperative dual energy CT scan. ROIs were drawn on the ovarian mass on the AW. Pixel level data of the tumor was recorded for different energy levels 50 keV, 70 keV and 120 keV. The effective-Z (atomic number) amount of water and iodine present in the ovarian mass was recorded. Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare the differences between three types of OT. All tests were two-sided and p < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS
Patients with high grade OTs were older than those with the low grade and the benign OTs (p = 0.02). High grade OT had higher Hounsfield values than low grade and benign OT at 50 keV (p = 0.001), 70 keV (p = 0.0006), 120 keV (p = 0.0009), and higher amount of water g/cm3 (p < 0.005). Benign OT had significantly lower atomic number (p = 0.002) and amount of iodine g/cm3 (p =...
0.002) compared to malignant OT.

CONCLUSION
Dual energy CT has the potential to distinguish between high grade, low grade and benign ovarian tumors. Given the small sample size, future trials may be helpful in confirming our findings.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
DECT has the potential to differentiate between benign and malignant tumors and may be helpful in avoiding unneccessary surgery.

Honored Educators
Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/

SSK10-09 Dual Layer Spectral CT: Non-Inferiority Assessment Compared To Dual Source Dual Energy CT in Discriminating Uric Acid from Non-Uric Acid Stones in a Phantom Model

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: N228

Participants
Lakshmi Ananthakrishnan, MD, Dallas, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Xinhui Duan, PhD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yin Xi, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Harold Goerne, MD, Guadalajara, Mexico (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
John R. Leyendecker, MD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Julia R. Fielding, MD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Suhny Abbara, MD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Author, Reed Elsevier; Editor, Reed Elsevier; Institutional research agreement, Koninklijke Philips NV; Institutional research agreement, Siemens AG
Matthew A. Lewis, PhD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Research collaborations, CMR Naviscan Corporation and QT Ultrasound Labs
Robert E. Lenkinski, PhD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV Research Consultant, Aspect Imaging
Jodi A. Antonelli, MD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Scientific Advisory Board, Boston Scientific Corporation
Margaret S. Pearle, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Elysha M. Kolitz, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
lakshmi.ananthakrishnan@utsouthwestern.edu

PURPOSE
To assess non-inferiority of novel dual layer spectral detector CT (SDCT) technology in comparison to dual source dual energy CT (dsDECT) in discriminating between uric acid (UA) and non-UA stones

METHOD AND MATERIALS
In this phantom study, 57 surgically extracted urinary calculi were placed in individual tubes within a cylindrical phantom in a water bath. CT images were obtained at 1 mm slice thickness and 0.5 mm intervals on a prototype SDCT scanner (IQon, Philips Healthcare), and second and third generation dsDECT scanners (Sensation Flash and Force, Siemens Healthcare) under matched scan parameters. For SDCT data, effective Z images and virtual monoenergetic images (40, 62, 92, 100, and 200 keV) were created. For SDCT data, 3D growing region segmentation tool using custom pyOsirix software was used to segment each stone on the various reconstructions for pixel by pixel analysis. Median virtual monoenergetic ratios (VMR) of 40/200, 62/92, and 62/100 (chosen as VMR theoretically yielding best spectral separation, equivalent of 100/140Sn, and 100/150Sn kVp ratios used in dsDECT) and effective Z (Zeff) values for each stone were recorded. For dsDECT data, dual energy ratio (DER) for each stone was recorded from vendor specific post-processing software (Syngo Via) using the Kidney Stones Application. The clinical reference standard of x-ray diffraction analysis was used to assess non-inferiority. Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated to assess correlation between the 3 VMRs and 2 DErs.

RESULTS
6 pure UA, 47 pure calcium based, 1 pure cystine, and 3 mixed struvite stones were scanned. All pure UA stones were correctly separated from non-UA stones using SDCT and dsDECT. For UA stones, median VMR was 0.95-0.99, Zeff 7.2, DER 1.00-1.02. For non-UA stones, median VMR was 1.65-4.1, Zeff 10.76, and DER 1.54-1.69. VMR ratio 40/200 provided the greatest difference between UA and non-UA stones. There was excellent correlation between the 3 VMRs and DErs (Pearson's correlation coefficient 0.89-0.94, p<.0001). More variability was noted using Zeff.

CONCLUSION
SDCT spectral reconstructions demonstrate similar performance to dsDECT in discriminating UA from non-UA stones in a phantom model.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Uric acid stones may be differentiated from non uric acid stones using novel dual layer spectral detector CT technology in a phantom model.

Honored Educators
Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/
In the Era of Tumor Genotyping, Molecular Imaging and Immunotherapy, Should Dedicated Cancer-Imaging Training Be Added to the Radiology Residency Curriculum?

PURPOSE
Cancer treatment has recently undergone a dramatic shift toward personalized care, with new therapies significantly prolonging life, often in the setting of advanced disease. The imaging of treatment response and toxicity has dramatically changed with the advent of molecular targeted agents and immune modulating drugs. Despite these changes, there are currently no specific guidelines regarding the teaching of cancer-imaging to radiology residents. This study surveyed radiology chief residents (CRs) and program directors (PDs) to determine the current state of cancer-imaging teaching in residency.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
An IRB-exempt survey was provided to CRs and PDs at the Association of University Radiologists (AUR) meeting in 2014. Survey results were summarized using frequency and percentages. Chi-square tests and Fisher's exact test were used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS
102 CRs and 64 PDs responded. Most respondents were from university-based residency programs (80% of CRs, 70% of PDs) and most reported program size >30 residents (64% of CRs, 44% of PDs). Most CRs and PDs report incorporation of cancer imaging into residency education by body part (70% and 75%, respectively), with very few having a dedicated cancer-imaging block (6% and 8%, respectively). While most CRs report 6 or more cancer-imaging lectures annually (69%), fewer than half have dedicated lectures on treatment response, side effects and genomics (43%, 37% and 34%, respectively). Just over half of CRs and PDs would like a dedicated, standardized cancer-imaging curriculum added to the ABR residency curriculum guidelines (52% and 57%, respectively). CRs that had lectures on treatment response were significantly more likely to want added curricula (P=.0053).

CONCLUSION
Despite radiologists' integral role in cancer care, most residencies do not currently incorporate dedicated cancer-imaging teaching blocks, with curricula lacking in topics such as cancer treatment response, side effects and genomics.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Despite dramatic advances in cancer treatment, cancer-imaging education may be lagging behind; radiology residencies must adapt to include dedicated cancer-imaging teaching, in order to ensure imagers remain essential members of the oncologic team.
Twenty residents from a radiology residency program in the country of Jamaica, were surveyed about their interests in participating in direct resident exchange programs between countries.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
All the radiology attending, trainees and alumni in our tertiary care 1500-bed teaching hospital were surveyed via an electronic questionnaire. Respondents were surveyed on their overall knowledge of job-related medicolegal issues and willingness to receive additional education. The survey also included two real life medicolegal scenarios and the radiologists were asked to choose the most likely result.

RESULTS
A 9-item questionnaire was sent to total of 332 trainees, attending and alumni. There were 104 responses constituting a response rate of 31% (104/332) from 60% (62/104) academic and 40% (42/104) private practice radiologists, F:M 29:75. Only 36% of the respondents were aware that by age of 60, half of them would be involved in at least one lawsuit. All knew the most common causes of malpractice claims in the United States, however, only one-third were aware of available resources offered by ACR. 80% never received training on medicolegal issues during residency and 97% believed that additional education would be useful; 87% showed willingness to attend post-residency medicolegal CME courses. All the residents believed that medicolegal lectures should be included in the didactics.

CONCLUSION
There is a dearth of knowledge among radiologists on job-related medicolegal topics, and radiologists are willing to acquire additional training in the form of targeted didactic sessions for trainees or CME for the graduates. This survey suggests that, at a minimum, incorporating additional medicolegal topics into the non-interpretive skills curriculum of residents would be well received.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
As medicolegal issues are numerous in radiology this topic should be of interest to all radiologists in active practice.

SSK11-03 Health Service, Policy and Research Keynote Speaker: Understanding the Cost of Care
Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: S105AB

Participants
Yoshirir Anzai, MD, Salt Lake City, UT (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

SSK11-04 Global Lecture Sharing from United States Radiology Residency Programs: A Vital Branch of Improving Radiology Outreach
Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: S105AB

Participants
Krystal C. Buchanan, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Fabian Laage-Gaupp, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Melissa L. Yearwood, MD, Kingston 7, Jamaica (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kirsten Cooper, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Syed A. Bokhri, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
William B. Zucconi, DO, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jitendra Bhawnani, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
krystal.buchanan@yale.edu

PURPOSE
Education is an important component of any successful and sustainable radiology program, which warrants continuous and methodical improvement. However, there is often a lack of structured radiology training in countries with limited resources. In addition to clinical teaching, which can only be provided in person, sharing of educational material is feasible nearly everywhere around the world. While utilizing publicly accessible materials from the internet is one option to supplement learning, we hypothesized that participating remotely in lectures provided by a well-established training program with a more structured didactic system may provide additional benefits to all, especially as outreach to less resourced establishments within developing countries. The purpose of this study was to assess whether live streaming of educational resident lectures to a partner program in a developing country can have an impact on radiology training and patient care.

RESULTS
The pre-survey demonstrated that 80% of the residents stated they currently have educational lectures once a week or less. 90% believe that live-streamed lectures could be useful for their daily work and case spectrum, 65% percent believe there will be an immediate impact on local patient care, while 35% percent believe there will be no immediate impact, but potential long-term impact. Areas of particular interest included Musculoskeletal radiology, Neuroradiology, Chest Imaging, and Breast Imaging. After implementation of the lecture-sharing program, preliminary feedback from 13 residents demonstrated that 100% of residents thought the lectures have assisted them in learning radiology and 53% of them felt that they were exposed to new material.

CONCLUSION
Lecture sharing as an initiative to improve education in resource limited settings has substantial potential to impact radiology training programs and has proven beneficial during this outreach project. The future goal is to stream at least one lecture per week use follow-up surveys to continually assess any improvement in learning habits, local didactic culture and eventually patient care. As the project progresses, the frequency of streamed lectures will be increased and the program will be expanded to other partner-institutions in other developing countries. Long-term impact on examination performance will be studied annually to assess any change in overall performance of trainees, which could be attributed to lecture sharing. Eventually, maintaining a robust relationship is the most important goal, which would facilitate residents' access to a stored lecture database and also facilitate developing direct resident exchange programs between countries.

METHODS
Twenty residents from a radiology residency program in the country of Jamaica, were surveyed about their interests in participating
Factors that Influence the Choice of Radiology as a Specialty and Analysis of Factor Relationships with Job and Career Satisfaction During Residency

Purpose

Improve radiology recruitment efforts by identifying what factors influence medical students' choice of radiology and what factors correlate with job and career satisfaction.

Method and Materials

An IRB-exempted online survey was distributed to United States radiology residents by email between December 7, 2016 and March 31, 2017. Respondents identified what aspect of radiology was most appealing during medical school and what experience was most influential in choosing radiology. Respondents also completed visual analog scale measures of career choice satisfaction and current job satisfaction. Descriptive statistics were performed to evaluate relative factor importance. Analysis of variance with post hoc Tukey honest significance difference test was performed to compare career and job satisfaction scores across factors.

Results

A total of 488 radiology residents (age 30.8 ± 3.2 years; 358 male, 129 female, 1 non-responder; 144 PGY1, 123 PGY2, 103 PGY3, 118 PGY4) responded. Respondents were most drawn to the intellectual component (n=187, 38%), imaging component (n=100, 20%), procedure component (n=96, 20%), and potential lifestyle (n=69, 14%) of radiology. Individuals were most influenced by radiology clerkship reading room shadowing (n=143, 29%), radiologist mentor (n=98, 20%), non-radiology clerkship imaging exposure (n=77, 16%), and radiology clerkship interventions exposure (n=75, 15%). Residents who chose radiology primarily for potential lifestyle recorded less career satisfaction and less job satisfaction than residents who chose radiology for its intellectual (p=0.00005 and 0.0004) and imaging (p=0.00002 and 0.0003) components. There was no significant relationship of influential experiences with career or job satisfaction.

Conclusion

Effective recruitment of medical students into radiology may best be achieved by radiology clerkships that emphasize the intellectual and imaging components of radiology through reading room shadowing and exposure to interventions. Those who choose radiology for potential lifestyle appear less likely to have job and career satisfaction, at least during residency.

Clinical Relevance/Application

Optimal recruitment of medical students into radiology may be achievable through radiology clerkships that emphasize the intellectual and imaging components of radiology.

Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of a Medical Student Radiology Elective

Purpose

To re-structure a medical student Radiology elective based on the results of a needs assessment and to prospectively evaluate implemented interventions.

Method and Materials

An online retrospective survey was sent to medical students who completed a Radiology elective during the 2015 calendar year.
Residents found peer teaching educational, enjoyable and highly rated the overall experience. Both resident participants and peer teachers were interested in participating in peer teaching again. A ratio of 1 peer teacher for 3-4 trainees is appropriate for hands-on scanning. Following the workshops resident participants and peer teachers completed surveys with 5-point Likert scale statements regarding their experience. Median scores and interquartile ranges (IQR, 25-75%) were calculated.

RESULTS

Use of peer teachers for hands-on ultrasound training is viewed extremely positively by resident participants and peer teachers. Residents found peer teaching educational, enjoyable and highly rated the overall experience. Both resident participants and peer teachers were interested in participating in peer teaching again. A ratio of 1 peer teacher for 3-4 trainees is appropriate for effectively teaching ultrasound scanning technique, and approximately 3 hours of peer teaching training is required.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Peer teaching is viewed extremely positively by residents and can play a role in hands-on training of radiology residents.
Increased attention to quality and safety has cast doubt on the classic “see one, do one” model of procedural training. Many have proposed simulation training as an additional teaching tool in procedural training. This study surveyed radiology residents to determine if and how simulation-based training is being utilized during residency.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

An IRB-exempt online survey was distributed to current radiology residents in the United States by e-mail. Survey results were summarized using frequency and percentages. Chi-square tests were used for statistical analysis where appropriate.

**RESULTS**

353 residents completed the survey. Thirty-seven percent (n=129/353) of residents have not participated in procedure simulation (37%, n=129/353). Of the residents who have used simulation, most did not do so until after having already performed procedures on patients (59%, n=132/223). Vascular/interventional (VIR) radiology is the most common subspecialty in which residents get hands-on exposure to procedures (96%, n=336/352), but only 26% (n=57/222) reported procedural simulation use in VIR. Simulation was most commonly utilized by breast and abdominal divisions (n=97/222, 44%, and n=95/222, 42%, respectively). The presence of a dedicated simulation center was reported by over half of residents (56%, n=196/353) and was associated with prior simulation experience (P=.007). Simulation training was associated with higher comfort levels in performing procedures (P<.001).

**CONCLUSION**

Although procedural simulation training is associated with higher comfort levels in performing procedures, there is variable use in radiology resident training and its use may not be currently optimized. Results suggest the need to increase procedural simulation use throughout US residencies, including earlier introduction to simulation during residency, particularly within the vascular/interventional division.

Simulation training is associated with higher resident comfort levels in performing procedures, but its use is variable in resident training and increased use may benefit both resident training and ultimately, patient care.

**SSK11-09 Integrating Simulated Clinical Decision Support at the Point-of-Order into Physician Assistant Students’ Radiology Curriculum**

*Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: S105AB*

Participants
Marc H. Willis, DO, Houston, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Alana D. Newell, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tamaré Ortiz-Perez, MD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jay Lin, MD, Bellaire, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Karla A. Sepulveda, MD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

Improving appropriateness of imaging is a national focus, including imaging requested by advanced practice providers (Hughes et al, JAMA Intern Med 2015;175(1):101-107). Given our experience in this arena, we engaged leadership from our physician assistant program to innovate the radiology education curriculum. We introduced a cutting-edge clinical tool (ACR Select) through an education simulation portal. In an era of evolving decision support for medical providers, this simulation portal exposes future ordering providers to evidence-based medicine and clinical decision support.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

We utilized an education portal integrated with ACRSelect to allow learners to simulate ordering imaging studies with clinical decision support. Learners received instant feedback during their simulation. Our program utilized a hybrid classroom experience. The learners met with key members of our radiology team in a traditional classroom before and after the simulation education. Assessment was via a pre/post-assessment a qualitative survey.

**RESULTS**

In 2015, sixteen students completed both tests, and on average, showed a gain of 11% from one test to the next. A paired t-test between students’ pre- and posttest scores was statistically significant - t(15)=4.664, p<0.001, with a large effect size (Cohen's d = 1.166). In 2016, the module cases were updated and refined. The test items were accordingly updated. Thus, comparisons cannot be made directly between the two groups. However, similar to the 2015 cohort, the 2016 cohort, also had about an 11% increase from pre- to posttest, which was a statistically significant average content knowledge gain t(17)=3.4436, p=0.003, with a large effect size (Cohen's d = 0.812).

**CONCLUSION**

The role of advanced practice providers is expected to expand within our evolving health care system. Their radiology curricula need to empower these future providers to request the “right test at the right time”. Evidence-based, simulated ordering of imaging exams with integrated clinical decision support is a promising resource. This web-based platform is easily scalable which enhances the potential to have a broad and meaningful impact on medical education.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Given the challenges of our current health care situation and national trends in medicine, it is imperative that we find more efficient...
and effective mechanisms to better educate and prepare medical providers for the future.
Molecular Imaging (Infection and Inflammation)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: SS04CD

Participants
Kathryn A. Morton, MD, Salt Lake City, UT (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Vikas Kundra, MD, PhD, Houston, TX (Moderator) Institutional license agreement, Introgen Therapeutics, Inc; Research Grant, General Electric Company

Sub-Events

SSK12-01 Fluorescence Molecular Imaging of Cathepsin Activity as a Novel Biomarker for Giant Cell Arteritis

Purpose
The aim of this study was to investigate whether cathepsin activity can be utilized as a novel biomarker for presence and inflammatory status of giant cell arteritis (GCA).

Method and Materials
Biopsy specimen of the temporal artery from patients (n=91, average age: 74 years) with a suspected giant cell arteritis were partially subjected to immunohistological analyses of the expression of Cathepsin K, L and B. The enzymatic activity of the specimen was assessed in n=61 cases with a fluorometric assay sensitive to cathepsin K. Ex vivo fluorescence imaging using a pan-cathepsin activatable fluorescent imaging agent was performed in n=45 temporal artery biopsy specimen and in n=13 segments of the internal thoracic artery from non-vasculitis patients (control group) undergoing cardiac bypass surgery. Cathepsin-based methods were compared to standard clinical diagnostics, serology, presurgical MRI and routine histology.

Results
The clinical reference diagnosis revealed n=18 negative cases, n=45 positive cases and n=28 cases with inconclusive results. Immunohistochemistry (Figure) showed significantly increased (p<0.001) expression of cathepsins B, K and L in patients diagnosed with GCA versus negative diagnoses. GCA positive biopsy specimen also had significantly increased cathepsin activity compared to negative biopsy specimen (p<0.01) and compared to control arteries from bypass surgery (p<0.05) as determined by ex vivo fluorescent imaging. Supporting a pathogenic role for cathepsin K, tissue lysates showed increased Cathepsin K enzymatic activity (p<0.001). The ex vivo fluorescent signal moderately but significantly correlated with cathepsin K activity (R²=0.63, p<0.001), and strongly with the histological scores of all cathepsin stainings (Cathepsin B: R²=0.74; Cathepsin K: R²=0.72; Cathepsin L: R²=0.76; p<0.001).

Conclusion
These in vitro findings demonstrate that cathepsins can be utilized as an immunohistological and imaging biomarker for the diagnosis of GCA.

Clinical Relevance/Application
Cathepsins possibly offer a translational approach towards in vivo fluorescent imaging for the non-surgical diagnosis of GCA.

SSK12-02 Comparison of Different Semi-quantitative Approaches for the Diagnosis of Graft Infection after Thoracic or Abdominal Aortic Repair Using [F-18]-FDG PET/CT

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:40AM - 10:50AM Room: SS04CD

Participants
Ingo Einspieler, Munich, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Victor Mergen, Munich, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Heiko Wendtorn, Munich, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Markus Schweiger, MD, Munich, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Speaker, Siemens AG
Purpese
The aim of this study was the evaluation and comparison of different semiquantitative parameters for the diagnosis of graft infection after thoracic or abdominal aortic repair applying [18F]-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT).

Method and Materials
50 patients who underwent [18F]-FDG PET/CT for suspected aortic graft infection were retrospectively analysed. Besides, 13 oncological patients with aortic repair but without graft infection were included in the analysis. Maximum standardized uptake values (SUVmax) were obtained for all patients and different graft to background ratios were calculated. The diagnostic accuracy of SUVmax and different target-to-background ratios (TBRs) was assessed by receiver-operating-characteristic (ROC) analysis. Overall, 8 different background regions were defined and analysed (blood pool activity within the left cardiac ventricle, 4 different aortic segments, the vena cava and the pulmonary trunk as well as FDG wall uptake in non inflammatory aortic segments). A combination of clinical follow-up, imaging (including PET/CT) and/or microbiological/histopathological results, if available, served as the standard of reference for the final diagnosis.

Results
28 infected and 35 uninfected grafts were identified. SUVmax was the most powerful predictor for the diagnosis of graft infection according to the ROC analysis (area under the curve: 0.978, CI: 0.904-0.999). ROC analysis suggested an SUVmax cut off value of >4.48 to differentiate between infected and non-infected grafts (p<0.0001). Notably, there was no substantial difference between SUVmax and other semiquantitative approaches (TBR) according to the area under the curve.

Conclusion
Semiquantitative approaches and in particular SUVmax provide a good reference to assess graft infection after thoracic or abdominal aortic repair and may increase the diagnostic accuracy of [18F]-FDG-PET/CT in the setting of suspected graft infection.

Clinical relevance/application
[18F]-FDG-PET/CT is increasingly used in the setting of suspected aortic graft infection. However, data is limited with respect to different semiquantitative approaches for the diagnosis of graft infection. According to our results, SUV max showed the best performance to differentiate between infected and non-infected grafts and may increase the diagnostic accuracy of [18F]-FDG-PET/CT.

SSK12-03 Ultrasound-detectable O2 Microbubbles Generated from Catalase-Containing Silica Nanoshells (CSNs) in Determining Infected from Non-infected Fluid Collections in Humans

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: S504CD

Participants
Christopher D. Malone, MD, San Diego, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David T. Fetzer, MD, Dallas, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jacques Lux, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Robert F. Mattrey, MD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
cmalone05@gmail.com

Purpese
Elevated levels of hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) play a key role in neutrophil oxidative defense against infection. Catalase-containing silica nanoshells (CSNs) are novel nanoparticles that generate oxygen microbubbles (O2 MBs) in the presence of elevated levels of H2O2. We aim to determine whether ultrasound detectable O2 MBs produced by CSNs can distinguish infected from non-infected fluid collections drained from patients.

Method and materials
During this HIPAA-compliant, IRB-approved study, 52 human fluid samples were collected from clinically-required, image-guided percutaneous drainage procedures. Each sample was placed in a 3 mL transfer pipette imbedded in a tissue mimicking agarose/corn starch holder. Both the holder and the face of a Siemens Sequoia 512; 15L8-S linear transducer were submerged and mechanically held in a 37 °C water bath. CSNs were added to the fluid samples while imaging in real-time using the CPS microbubble-only imaging technique. Production of detectable MBs was graded subjectively as negative (not infected), or mild, moderate, or marked (infected) by a single observer blinded to all clinical data. The truth standard was culture results performed by the Microbiology laboratory. Performance characteristics including ROC curves were calculated.

Results
Presence of MB formation to distinguish infected from non-infected fluids was 84% sensitive and 72% specific, and offered positive and negative predictive values of 64% and 89%, respectively. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) was 0.79. All nine false positive cases were peritoneal fluid collections, which could be indicative oxidative stress rather than infection.

Conclusion
The presence of elevated H2O2 recognized by MB formation in the presence of CSNs is sensitive in distinguishing infected from non-infected fluids with a relatively high negative predictive value. CSNs may offer a novel point of care method at the time of percutaneous drainage, potentially obviating placement of drains in otherwise sterile collections to minimize risk of colonization and secondary infection.

Clinical relevance/application
CSN technology can be administered through a needle or potentially incorporated on existing needles/catheters, functioning as a point of care device during percutaneous drainage or aspiration.
**SSK12-04**

**Utility of F18 FDG PET/CT in Evaluation of Pyrexia of Unknown Origin**

*Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: S504CD*

**Participants**
- Rasika Kabnurkar, MBBS, MD, Thane, India (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose
- Namrata Tuteja, MBBS, Mumbai, India (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
- M.I. Rokade, MD, Thane, India (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
- Nikhil Kamat, MD, Thane, India (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

Pyrexia of Unknown Origin (PUO) often poses diagnostic challenge. Timely diagnosis helps in guiding appropriate treatment. The aim of this retrospective study was to assess the contribution of Fluorine-18 Fluorodeoxyglucose (18F-FDG) Positron Emission Tomography /Computed Tomography (PET/CT) in the diagnostic evaluation of PUO.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

46 consecutive patients of PUO (23 men and 23 females, Age Range: 5 to 75 years) referred for 18F-FDG PET/CT between December 2015 to March 2017 were evaluated. Biopsy confirmation was available in 12 patients. Remaining patients underwent biochemical, microbiological, clinical and imaging follow up.

**RESULTS**

FDG PET/CT identified hypermetabolic foci in 42 patients (91.30%). Out of these, 14/42 patients revealed non-specific FDG uptake which did not contribute to final diagnosis. No abnormal focal FDG uptake was seen in 4 patients. No pathological disease was diagnosed in these 18 patients on subsequent work-up and were afebrile on follow up. Among the definite positive scans in 66.67% patients (28/42), various etiologies identified were as follows: A) Infectious etiology (n=15) including tuberculous lymphadenitis (7/15), septic arthritis (1/15), otitis media (1/15), acute hepatitis (1/15), infected prosthesis (2/15), spondylodiskitis (2/15), gluteal pyogenic abscess (1/15); B) Inflammatory etiology (n=10) such as Interstitial lung disease (2/10), Synovitis (2/10), Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis (2/10) Vasculitis (2/10); C) Malignancy (n=3) in colon carcinoma, adrenocortical carcinoma of lung, liver metastases from unknown primary.

**CONCLUSION**

18F-FDG PET/CT has a useful role in identification of pathological focus in PUO. Negative FDG PET/CT scan reliably rules out focal etiologies for PUO. Further prospective studies are warranted for confirmation.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

18F-FDG PET/CT has higher sensitivity to identify occult pathologies in PUO.

*For information about this presentation, contact: Hedgire.Sandeep@mgh.harvard.edu*

**SSK12-05**

**Ultra-small Superparamagnetic Iron Oxide Nanoparticle as a Surrogate Marker of Aortic Wall Inflammation Following Radiation Therapy for Pancreatic Cancer**

*Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: S504CD*

**Participants**
- Sandeep S. Hedgire, MD, Boston, MA (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose
- Cicely Krebili, MD, Boston, MA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
- Gregory R. Wojtkiewicz, MSc, Boston, MA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
- Irai S. Oliveira, MD, Boston, MA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
- Brian B. Ghoshhajra, MD, Waban, MA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Consultant, Siemens AG; Consultant, Medtronic plc
- Mukesh G. Harisinghani, MD, Boston, MA, (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, HeartFlow, Inc

**PURPOSE**

Radiation therapy for cancer can lead to atherosclerosis by inducing inflammatory changes in the vascular wall. Though atherosclerotic changes can be seen with CT and MRI techniques, it is difficult to quantitatively measure inflammation on CT and MR imaging studies. The purpose of this study was to assess the use of ferumoxytol - an ultrasmall superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticle, as a surrogate marker of vessel wall inflammation secondary to radiation therapy in pancreatic cancer patients in comparison with healthy volunteers.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

MRI of upper abdomen (T1, T2, multi-echo T2*-weighted imaging) was performed on 3T magnet before and 48 hours after intravenous administration of ferumoxytol in pancreatic cancer patients who underwent radiation therapy (n=8) and healthy volunteers (n=8). R2* value was obtained by drawing regions of interest (ROIs) outlining the aortic wall directly on the T2* medic image and subsequently transposed to the R2* image using Amira software (Version 5.3.2, FEI, Bordeaux, France). The change in R2* values was analyzed by student’s t-test.

**RESULTS**

The average change in R2* value of the pancreatic cancer patients was determined to be 216.18 1⁄ms. The average change R2* value of the control patients was determined to be 54.67 1⁄ms. This indicates that the pancreatic cancer patients following radiation therapy had a greater uptake of ferumoxytol (p=0.0082) in their aortic wall.

**CONCLUSION**

Ferumoxytol can offer a non invasive, quantitative assessment of vascular inflammation following radiation therapy in cancer patients.
**SSK12-06  Anti-Inflammatory Therapeutic Effects in Swine Acute Ileitis: Longitudinal Monitoring with Ultrasound Molecular Imaging**

**Purposes**: Ultrasound molecular imaging (USMI) using P- and E-selectin targeted microbubbles (MBselectin) has been shown to accurately quantify inflammation at molecular level in rodent and swine models of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). This study aimed to assess whether USMI allows longitudinal monitoring of anti-inflammatory treatments in a swine model of IBD.

**Methods and Materials**: Fourteen female swine with acute terminal ileitis induced by TNBS/ethanol solution at day 0 were randomized into 1) an anti-inflammatory treatment group (n=8 with meloxicam at 0.25mg/kg and prednisone at 0.5mg/kg; oral or intravenous, twice daily) and 2) a control group (n=6 without treatment). USMI was performed with a clinical machine (Acuson Sequoia 512; 15L8W, 7MHz; Siemens) after intravenous injection of MBselectin (5x10⁸/kg). Three bowel segments per swine were imaged each at baseline, day 1, 3 and 6 after inflammation induction. Imaging signal was quantified as the difference between pre- and post-destructive signal intensity with VueBox software (Bracco) and normalized to day 1. At day 6 after imaging, scanned ileal segments were analyzed ex vivo for expression level of P-selectin using immunofluorescence staining.

**Results**: Background USMI signals at baseline day 0 were not significantly different (P=0.09) between the two groups. At day 1, USMI signals significantly (P<0.05) increased in both groups and were not significantly different (P=0.9) between both groups. At day 3, signals significantly (P=0.02 vs. day 1) decreased in the treatment group, while it remained high in controls (P=0.25) and was significantly higher (P=0.001) compared to the treatment group. At day 6, signals further decreased in the treatment group; signals also dropped in controls due to known spontaneous decrease of inflammation in this model, but it remained significantly higher (P=0.046) compared to the treatment group. Immunofluorescence staining demonstrated significantly (P=0.004) higher P-selectin expression level in control versus treated ileum.

**Conclusion**: Dual-selectin targeted USMI allows longitudinal monitoring of anti-inflammatory therapeutic effects in a swine model of acute ileitis.

**Clinical Relevance/Application**: This study paves the way for clinical translation of this radiation-free technique for monitoring IBD in patients.

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**SSK12-07  Sepsis of Unknown Origin: A Role of 18F-FDG-PET/MRI in Immunocompromised Patients**

**Purposes**: To evaluate a diagnostic value of the PET/MRI in detection of cause of the septic state in patients with immunodeficiency.

**Methods and Materials**: There were performed 20 18F-FDG-PET/MRI examinations in patients including two children (the age 7-69 year, 13 females, 8 males) who suffered from signs of sepsis, and the cause was remained unclear after routine examinations. The procedures were performed using integrated PET/MRI system after application of the 18F-FDG with the dose of 2.5 MBq/kg. The examinations had to be performed under general anesthesia in 5 patients. The imaging protocol contained gradient echo T1 (VIBE) and T2 STIR sequences before application of the gadolinium contrast. The application of macrocyclic gadolinium containing contrast agent was used with the dose of 0.1 mmol/kg in those patients in whom the renal impairment was not present. PET data acquisition took 4 minutes in each position. When the suspected inflammation of the brain or spine was suspicious, the targeted imaging was performed. The imaging findings were compared with microbiology investigations or histological assessments.
RESULTS
There were eleven patients immunocompromised after therapy of the hematological disease, four patients with advanced diabetes, three patients on long-term dialysis and two patients with congenital impairment of cellular immunity. The cause of the septic state was found in 90% of all cases. There were found seven cases of musculoskeletal infections caused by Staphylococcus (5), Enterococcus sp. (1), and Pseudomonas (1) infections. In four patients were found central nervous system infections including one patient with granulomatous inflammation of unknown agent and one patient with Toxoplasma meningitis. Other single causes included lung aspergillosis, abdominal Salmonella abscess, mycobacterial lymphadenitis. In three patients, the recurrent hematological malignancy was found, the disseminated renal cell carcinoma was found in one patient. The cause of septic state remained undetected in two patients. The results of imaging trigger therapy in 16 patients.

CONCLUSION
18F-FDG-PET/MRI could play an important role in detection of the cause of septic state in immunocompromised patients and in the therapy decisions.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The advantage of the combination of PET and MRI lies especially in the detection of central nervous system and musculoskeletal infections.

SSK12-08 MRI Detection of Brain Abscesses and Monitoring of Antibiotic Treatment Using Endogenous Bacterial CEST Contrast

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: S504CD

Participants
Jing Liu, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Peter C. Van Zijl, PhD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Guanshu Liu, PhD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shui Xing Zhang Sr, MD, Guangzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yuguo Li, PhD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Renyu Bai, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Verena Staedtke, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: jliu142@jhmi.edu

PURPOSE
To develop an endogenous CEST MR imaging strategy to detect bacterial infections and to monitor their antibiotic treatment in deep organs, and to evaluate it in a preclinical animal model.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Brain abscesses were developed by stereotactically injecting 6x10^6 S. aureus in the brains of F344 rats (3 mm left, 2 mm anterior of Bregma). After well circumscribed lesions were formed on ~ 9 days [1], rats received the ampicillin treatment at a daily dose of 30 mg/kg (i.p.) twice a day for 10 days. A F98 brain tumor model was established by injecting 5x10⁴ F98-luc cells (3 mm right, 2 mm anterior of Bregma). MRI assessments were conducted before, 4 days and 10 days after the treatment. CEST MRI weighted images were acquired using a 3-sec CW pulse (B1= 1 and 3 μT) according to previously published methods [2].

RESULTS
As shown in Fig.1A, endogenous CEST contrast at 2.6 ppm allowed the in vitro MRI detection of three types of gram positive bacteria (C. novyi-NT [2], S. aureus and S. epidermidis) with slightly differing CEST patterns, as well as the in vivo visualization of brain abscesses formed by S. aureus (Fig.1C). Currently, differentiation of bacterial infection and brain tumors remains a formidable clinical challenge. In CEST MRI, while both type lesions showed higher CEST contrast than brain parenchyma, bacteria and tumors cells showed different CEST-dependence on the B1 strengths used for RF irradiation in CEST, likely attributed to the difference in cell composition and metabolism, which was utilized to differentiate them successfully (Figs. E-H). Finally, we investigated the longitudinal CEST signal changes during antibiotic treatment. As shown in Figs. I&J, CEST signal decreased markedly in the animals receiving amoxicillin treatment and, in contrast, remained constantly in the control group.

CONCLUSION

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Endogenous CEST MRI contrast of bacterial cells provides a new clinically compatible imaging strategy for the diagnosis and treatment monitoring of bacterial infections in deep-seated organs.

SSK12-09 Developing a Novel Paramagnetic Fluorinated Nanoemulsion for Sensitive Imaging of Inflammation by Fluorine-19 Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: S504CD

Awards
Trainee Research Prize - Resident

Participants
Amin Haghighat Jahromi, MD, PhD, San Diego, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Stephen R. Adams, PhD, La Jolla, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kazim Narsinh, MD, San Diego, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Imaging of macrophages holds tremendous promise to address a variety of unmet diagnostic needs, such as imaging of cancer, cardiovascular disease, inflammatory disease, or tracking cells in vivo. 19F MRI of inflammation has emerged as an approach to locate macrophages using exogenous 19F probes in a highly specific and quantitative manner. We propose a novel nanoemulsion (NE) imaging probe for sensitive imaging of inflammation in vivo.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
We designed and synthesized a highly stable hexadentate chelating agent for iron (III). The structure of this complex was confirmed by NMR and x-ray crystallography. We added the iron (III) complex to perfluorooctyl bromide (PFOB) to form paramagnetic PFOB (P-PFOB) NE. (PFOB has been used previously in the clinic as a 19F tracer.) The NE was formed using high shear microfluidization to yield a monodispersed oil-in-water NE. Relaxation time 19F NMR measurements (9.4 T and 3 T) and in vitro cell apoptosis assays where used to characterize the nanoemulsion. Inflammation was induced in a murine model via a subcutaneous plug of Matrigel mixed with lipopolysaccharide in the neck. NE was subsequently injected intravenously and 11.7 T MRI data were acquired 24 h later using 2D chemical shift imaging (CSI).

**RESULTS**
Addition of Fe3+ chelate to PFOB dramatically enhanced 19F MRI detection sensitivity by reducing the 19F T1 by an order of magnitude. T1 values at 3 T are reduced from 1266 ms (PFOB) to 199 ms (P-PFOB, [Fe3+]= 3.5 mM) with minimal T2 line broadening; the effect diminishes at higher fields. In vitro cell assays confirmed viability of NE-labeled macrophages. Upon intravenous injection of P-PFOB NE, accumulation of the agent in the Matrigel plug was observed by 19F MRI, corresponding to the inflammation site. A linear [Fe3+]-dependent chemical shift was also observed in the PFOB fluorine peaks, which enables simultaneous tracking of various subtypes of cells via CSI.

**CONCLUSION**
We developed P-PFOB, capable of forming NE, with enhanced 19F MRI detection sensitivity over PFOB. By shortening T1, more signal averaging in a given scan time is possible. P-PFOB can also serve as a chemical shift agent for tracking various subtypes of immune cells.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
P-PFOB NE is a novel 19F MRI probe with greatly enhanced sensitivity for imaging inflammation and can be used to track various subtypes of immune cells in vivo.
SSK13

Musculoskeletal (Intervention)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: E353C

Participants
Luca Maria Sconfienza, MD, PhD, Milano, Italy (Moderator) Travel support, Bracco Group; Travel support, Esaote SpA; Travel support, ABOGEN PHARMA SpA
Daria Motamedi, MD, Washington, DC (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

SSK13-01 CT Guided Pulsed Radiofrequency Treatment of the Lumbar Dorsal Root Ganglion in Patients with Acute Radicular Lower Back Pain

Participants
Alessandro Napoli, MD, Rome, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Roberto Scipione, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hans Peter Erasmus, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Cristina Marrocchio, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Susan Dababou, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carlo Catalano, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
alessandro.napoli@uniroma1.it

PURPOSE
To determine the clinical impact of CT-guided Pulsed Radiofrequency in the management of patients with acute or sub-acute neuro-radicular pain from lumbar disc herniation, refractory to usual therapeutic strategies.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Patients were eligible for this single-center prospective study if they presented acute or sub-acute neuro-radicular low back pain (EMG confirmed), refractory to usual treatments (drugs and injections), and if they could safely undergo Pulsed Radiofrequency procedure. Treatment was performed using a 22-20 G needle-electrode with probe tip directed to the symptomatic DRG under CT guidance; E-pulsed radiofrequency (Cosman G4) was administered for 10 min at 45V with constant local temperature of 42°C. Clinical evaluation was conducted with Visual Analogue Scale (VAS), Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) and Roland-Morris (RM) score for quality of life assessment; all questionnaires were obtained at baseline and at 1-week, 1-month and 3-month follow-up. Analyses were performed on a per-protocol basis.

RESULTS
Over a 3-year period, 80 patients were treated with Pulsed Radiofrequency. Median VAS scores decreased from 7.8 at baseline to 3.5 at 1 week after treatment, to 2.6 at 1 month and 1.3 at 3 months; median ODI scores decreased from 78.0 at baseline to 12.5 at 1 week, to 6.0 at 1 month and 5.5 at 3 months; RM score decreased from 16 at baseline to 3 at 1 month and 1.5 at 3 months (p<0.001). Overall, 90.0% of patients reached a 0 VAS score within the first month after treatment; 97.5% of patients had a decrease of at least 20 points in ODI score in the same interval. There were 6 patients considered partial responders that required a second PRF session.

CONCLUSION
CT-guided Pulsed Radiofrequency has shown to be a minimally invasive, effective and repeatable percutaneous treatment option for patients with acute or sub-acute neuro-radicular low back pain.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
the results of this study are superior to those reported from literature for usual care strategies and injections and may avoid surgery for a substantial number of patients with sciatic disc compression.

SSK13-02 Effects of Allogeneic Human Chondrocytes Expressing TGF-ß1 (TG-C) On Structural Progression of MRI Features Of Knee Osteoarthritis: A Randomized Clinical Trial

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:40AM - 10:50AM Room: E353C

Participants
Ali Guermazi, MD, PhD, Boston, MA (Presenter) President, Boston Imaging Core Lab, LLC; Research Consultant, Merck KGaA; Research Consultant, sanofi-aventis Group; Research Consultant, TissueGene, Inc; Research Consultant, OrthoTrophix, Inc; Research Consultant, AstraZeneca PLC; Research Consultant, General Electric Company; Research Consultant, Pfizer Inc
Gurdyal Kalsi, Rockville, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Officer, TissueGene, Inc
Michel D. Crema, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Shareholder, Boston Imaging Core Lab, LLC
Moon J. Noh, Rockville, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Vice President, TissueGene, Inc
Frank W. Roemer, MD, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Chief Medical Officer, Boston Imaging Core Lab LLC; Director of Research, Boston Imaging Core Lab LLC; Shareholder, Boston Imaging Core Lab LLC;
PURPOSE
To determine effects of allogeneic human chondrocytes expressing TGF-β1 (TG-C) on structural progression of MRI features of knee osteoarthritis over a 1 year period.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This phase II randomized controlled trial of TG-C included patients with moderate to advanced osteoarthritis. Patients were randomized to receive an intraarticular 3:1 mixture of non-transduced allogeneic human chondrocytes and TG-C or placebo. 3T MRI was acquired for all patients at baseline and follow-up (3, 6 and 12 months). MRIs were assessed using the WORMS system including cartilage damage, bone marrow lesions (BMLs), meniscal damage/extrusion, Hoffa-, effusion-synovitis, and osteophytes. Analyses were performed on a whole knee level, compartmental level, and subregional level. Binary logistic regression with Generalized Estimating Equation was used to compare risks of progression, adjusting for baseline age and gender. Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon tests were used to assess differences for continuous variables.

RESULTS
57 Patients were included in the TG-C group and 29 in the placebo group. At 12 months, knees in the TG-C group showed less progression of cartilage damage compared to placebo on a whole knee level (34.6% vs. 47.9%; adjusted RR 0.7, 95%CI [0.5-1.1], p=0.077). Less progression of Hoffa-synovitis and effusion-synovitis was observed in the TG-C group compared to placebo (9.6% vs. 21.1%, adjusted RR 0.5, 95%CI [0.2,1.2], p=0.115). No statistically significant differences were seen for BMLs, meniscal damage and osteophytes.

CONCLUSION
Intraarticular treatment with TG-C showed fewer patients in the treated group with progression in structural OA features and other MRI-defined inflammatory markers such as Hoffa-synovitis and effusion-synovitis. However, no differences were observed in regard to progression of BMLs and meniscal damage, or hypertrophic osteophyte formation.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Intraarticular treatment with TG-C may potentially show benefits on delayed progression of cartilage damage and MRI markers of inflammation in osteoarthritis.

Honored Educators
Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Ali Guermazi, MD, PhD – 2012 Honored Educator

PURPOSE
With improvements in diagnostic modalities such as functional imaging, oligometastatic prostate cancer is being diagnosed with greater frequency than ever before. Our aim was to determine MRgFUS ability to downstage patients with oligometastatic bone disease with single session of non-invasive metastasis-directed therapy.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The study was designed with intention-to-treat metastatic bone lesions. Patients were enrolled if they had accessible bone metastasis and could safely undergo MRgFUS (InSightec, Israel). Baseline measurable characteristics included dynamic contrast enhanced MRI study (Gd-BOPTA, Bracco; GE 750 3T magnet) with semiquantitative perfusion analysis, PSA level (ng/ml) and choline PET (SUV). Measurable variables were obtained at treatment time, 3 months, 12 months and 24 months follow-up.

RESULTS
18 patients fulfilled the inclusion criteria and safely underwent MRgFUS procedure of metastatic bone ablations. Lesions were located in the pelvis (11), scapula (3) and long bones (4). At baseline all lesions showed a significant DCE perfusion (highly vascular) with mean perfusion reduction of 88% at 3 months follow-up (CI: 100-50; p<0.001) stable at subsequent follow-up scans. Similarly PSA levels decreased from a mean baseline of 19 (ng/ml) to 7.1, 2.9 and 2.1, at 3-12 and 24 months respectively. SUV values showed similar trend with reduction from baseline (mean 8.9 to 3.0, 2.3 and 1.7; p<0.001). In all patients single MRgFUS session was appropriate without any major or minor adverse events reported.

CONCLUSION
MRgFUS is a totally non-invasive procedure that can obtain nearly complete bone ablation in patients with oligometastatic prostate disease. The technique features a radiation-free approach that can be of incremental value in long-survivor subset on oncological patients, significantly reducing risk of toxic effects.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
MRgFUS could be routinely introduced as a treatment option for oligometastatic bone disease non responding to conventional treatment.

**SSK13-04 Image-guided Spine Injections: Paradoxical Particle Formation of Ropivacaine and Non-Particulate Dexamethasone Poses a Risk for Spinal Cord Infarction Events**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: E353C

Participants
Brandon Childers, MD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Il Minn, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jace Jones, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maureen Kane, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jan Fritz, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Scientific Advisor, Siemens AG; Scientific Advisor, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc; Speaker, Siemens AG

**PURPOSE**
Image-guided epidural steroid injections are frequently performed radiologic procedures using local anesthetics and steroids. Because particulate steroids can embolize into the arterial system and cause rare cord infarction events, non-particulate steroids are now recommended. However, we have observed paradoxical particulation when mixing the non-particulate steroid dexamethasone and the local anesthetic ropivacaine, posing a risk for cord infarction events despite using recommended non-particulate injectables. Therefore, we investigated the occurrence of particulation between different local anesthetics and non-particulate dexamethasone formulations, as well as the mechanism of action.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
We evaluated clinically relevant dilution series (1:1 - 1:10) of commercially available ropivacaine (2), lidocaine (2) and bupivacaine (1) formulations mixed with three different commercially available dexamethasone formulations. The outcome variables were the pH of the native drugs and mixtures as well as the presence of precipitation using macroscopic inspection and microscopic photography. Mass spectroscopy was used to analyze the composition of ropivacaine-dexamethasone precipitate.

**RESULTS**
The pH of the native formulations and mixtures were acidic for ropivacaine, and near neutral for bupivacaine, lidocaine, and dexamethasone. All mixtures were pH neutral. Both ropivacaine formulations demonstrated particulation at all concentrations when combined with two dexamethasone formulations, whereas only minimal particulation occurred at concentrations of 1:1-2 of ropivacaine and the third dexamethasone formulation. Bupivacaine showed minimal, wall-adherent crystal formation with only one dexamethasone formulation at concentrations of 1:1-2. Lidocaine did not form any particles. Mass spectroscopy identified the particles as pure ropivacaine precipitate.

**CONCLUSION**
Ropivacaine precipitates out of solution and forms particles when combined with dexamethasone, owing to a change from acidic to neutral pH. However, the degree of particulation varies based upon the commercially-available formulations, suggesting that other factors may also play a role.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
The combination of non-particulate ropivacaine and non-particulate dexamethasone formulations should be avoided when performing epidural steroid injections to prevent particle formation and minimize the risk of embolic cord infarction events.

**SSK13-05 Greater Occipital Nerve Infiltration under MR Guidance: Feasibility Study and Preliminary Results**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: E353C

Participants
Adrian I. Kastler, MD, PhD, Grenoble, France (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Romain Perolat, Grenoble, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bruno A. Kastler, MD, PhD, Besancon, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jan Fritz, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Scientific Advisor, Siemens AG; Scientific Advisor, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc; Speaker, Siemens AG
Caroline Maindet, Grenoble, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Stephan Chabardes, Grenoble, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alexandre Krainik, MD, PhD, Grenoble Cedex, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**
To assess the feasibility of greater occipital nerve (GON) intermediate site infiltration with MRI guidance.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
Eleven consecutive patients suffering from chronic refractory cranio-facial pain who underwent 16 GON infiltrations between November 2016 and January 2017 were included in this prospective study. All of the procedures were performed on an outpatient basis in the research facility of our institution, equipped with a widebore 1.5T scanner. The fatty space between inferior obliquis and semispinals muscles at C1-C2 level was defined as the infiltration target. Technical success was defined as the ability to accurately inject the products in the pre-defined target, assessed by post procedure axial and sagittal proton density weighted sequences. Clinical success was defined as a 50% pain decrease at one month follow up.

**RESULTS**
Technical success as defined above was 100%. GON was depicted in 6 of 11 cases on planning MRI sequences. Mean duration of procedure was 22.5 minutes (range-16-41). Clinical success as previously defined was obtained in 7 of 11 included patients (63.6%) with a mean self reported improvement of 78%.

**CONCLUSION**
Interventional MR guidance for GON infiltration is a feasible technique offering similar results to an already established effective procedure. It may appear as a useful tool in specific populations, such as young patients and repeat infiltrations, and should be considered in these settings.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
• MR guidance for GON infiltration is a feasible technique
• Preliminary results are in agreement with other guidance modalities
• MR guidance may be seen as a useful tool in specific populations

SSK13-06 Cementoplasty of Pelvic Bone Metastases: Lesion Filling and Other Factors Influencing the Therapeutic Response

Participants
Thomas Moser, MD, Montreal, QC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Marta Onate Miranda, MD, Madrid, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Katia Achour, MD, Laval, QC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Veronique Freire II, MD, Montreal, QC (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
thomas.moser@umontreal.ca

PURPOSE
To determine the parameters likely to influence the therapeutic response in cementoplasty of pelvic metastases.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We retrospectively reviewed a series of pelvic bone cementoplasties performed for symptomatic metastatic involvement in the last 7 years. In addition to demographics, primary tumor and associated treatments, we collected information on the lesion treated: localization, dimensions, cortical destruction graded 0-6, soft tissue mass and pathological fracture; and procedural information: number of needles, cement volume, filling percentage and extra-osseous leakage. The pain scores were evaluated on a visual analog scale before treatment and at the 1 month follow-up visit.

RESULTS
We included 44 procedures in 40 patients (21 females and 19 males, mean age 63 years). The primary tumor was lung (n = 15), breast (n = 9), kidney (n = 7), thyroid (n = 2) or other (n = 7). There were 38 osteolytic and 6 mixed lesions. Localization was acetabular (n = 30), iliac (n = 11) or sacral (n = 3). The maximal lesion diameter was on average 43 mm. The cortical destruction was on average 2.4 / 6 with soft tissue extension in 7/35 and pathological fracture in 7/35. The number of needles was one in 32/44, two in 10/44 and three in 2/44. The volume of cement injected was on average 10 ml with an average filling of 55%. A cement leak was minimal in 11/44, moderate in 9/44. Pain relief was observed in 74% of patients with an average score of 84/100 before the procedure and 46/100 after. The pain relief did not appear correlated to lesion volume (p = 0.2), presence of pathological fracture (p = 0.3), soft tissue extension (p = 0.21), filling percentage (p =0.42), cement leak (p = 0.26), or previous radiation therapy (p = 0.8).

CONCLUSION
Cementoplasty of pelvic bone metastases provides pain relief in a majority of patients. The lesion filling can be optimized by injection through multiple needles but this parameter does not appear correlated with the therapeutic response.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Cementoplasty is a valuable adjunct in the management of symptomatic pelvic bone metastases.

SSK13-07 Hip Steroid/Anesthetic Injections: Is there an Increased Incidence of Hip Osteoarthritis Progression, Femoral Head Osteonecrosis and Collapse?

Participants
Frank J. Simeone, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Joao Rafael T. Vicentini, MD, Sao Paulo, Brazil (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Susan V. Kattapuram, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Connie Y. Chang, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
cychang@mgh.harvard.edu

PURPOSE
To evaluate incidence of osteoarthritis progression, femoral head osteonecrosis and articular surface collapse in hip steroid/anesthetic injection patients.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We retrospectively reviewed a series of pelvic bone cementoplasties performed for symptomatic metastatic involvement in the last 7 years. In addition to demographics, primary tumor and associated treatments, we collected information on the lesion treated: localization, dimensions, cortical destruction graded 0-6, soft tissue mass and pathological fracture; and procedural information: number of needles, cement volume, filling percentage and extra-osseous leakage. The pain scores were evaluated on a visual analog scale before treatment and at the 1 month follow-up visit.

RESULTS
We included 44 procedures in 40 patients (21 females and 19 males, mean age 63 years). The primary tumor was lung (n = 15), breast (n = 9), kidney (n = 7), thyroid (n = 2) or other (n = 7). There were 38 osteolytic and 6 mixed lesions. Localization was acetabular (n = 30), iliac (n = 11) or sacral (n = 3). The maximal lesion diameter was on average 43 mm. The cortical destruction was on average 2.4 / 6 with soft tissue extension in 7/35 and pathological fracture in 7/35. The number of needles was one in 32/44, two in 10/44 and three in 2/44. The volume of cement injected was on average 10 ml with an average filling of 55%. A cement leak was minimal in 11/44, moderate in 9/44. Pain relief was observed in 74% of patients with an average score of 84/100 before the procedure and 46/100 after. The pain relief did not appear correlated to lesion volume (p = 0.2), presence of pathological fracture (p = 0.3), soft tissue extension (p = 0.21), filling percentage (p =0.42), cement leak (p = 0.26), or previous radiation therapy (p = 0.8).

CONCLUSION
Cementoplasty of pelvic bone metastases provides pain relief in a majority of patients. The lesion filling can be optimized by injection through multiple needles but this parameter does not appear correlated with the therapeutic response.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Cementoplasty is a valuable adjunct in the management of symptomatic pelvic bone metastases.
There were 102 HIPs (age 65 ± 13 (range 19-92) years; 62 F, 40 M; 41 L, 61 R), who were followed for 26 ± 10 (12-66) weeks. For Reader 1, 38/102 (37%) of HIPs had increased osteoarthritis after steroid injection, compared with 27/102 (26%) of hip controls and 14/44 (32%) of shoulder injection patients. For Reader 2, 42/102 (41%) of HIPs had increased osteoarthritis after steroid injection, compared with 20/102 (20%) of hip controls and 10/44 (23%) of shoulder injection patients. There was no significant difference between these groups (P>0.05). For Reader 1, 24/102 (24%) of HIPs had new osteonecrosis and 15/102 (15%) had new collapse after the steroid injection, compared with 9/102 (9%) and 4/102 (4%) of hip controls and 2/44 (5%) and 1/44 (2%) of shoulder injection patients. There was significantly more osteonecrosis and collapse in HIPs, compared with hip controls (P=0.001 and 0.01) and shoulder injection patients (P = 0.005 and 0.04). For Reader 2, 22/102 (22%) of HIPs had new osteonecrosis and 17/102 (17%) had new collapse after the steroid injection, compared with 9/102 (9%) and 4/102 (4%) of hip controls and 2/44 (5%) and 1/44 (2%) of shoulder injection patients. There was significantly more osteonecrosis and collapse in HIPs, compared with hip controls (P=0.01 and 0.01) and shoulder injection patients (P = 0.03 and 0.005).

CONCLUSION
Hip injection patients have a greater incidence of osteonecrosis and collapse compared with hip controls and shoulder injection patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Further evaluation of hip injectates and the injection population is warranted, given these findings.

MRI-Guided High Intensity Focused Ultrasound: A New First-Line Technique in the Treatment of Osteoid Osteoma?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: E353C

For information about this presentation, contact:
roberto.scipione@uniroma1.it

PURPOSE
to demonstrate that completely non-invasive radiation-free ablation of osteoid osteoma with MRI-guided high intensity focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) is a safe, effective and durable treatment option.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Patients with typical clinical and radiological diagnostic findings of osteoid osteoma (non-vertebral), suitable for MRgFUS and anaesthesia, were enrolled in this dual-centre prospective observational study. Vertebral locations were excluded as considered inaccessible. MRgFUS was performed using InSightec ExAblate 2100 system. Safety (rate of complications), clinical effectiveness (Visual Analogue Scale [VAS] pain score reduction) and durability (stability of results over time) of MRgFUS were evaluated as primary outcomes; tumour control (nidus ablation) at dynamic contrast enhanced MR imaging (Discovery 750, GE; Gd-BOPTA, Bracco) was considered as secondary outcome. All patients underwent a minimum follow-up period of 4 years.

RESULTS
Out of 50 subjects screened for recruitment, 45 were enrolled and submitted to MRgFUS. No treatment-related complications were observed. A complete and durable response was achieved in 80% of cases. Median VAS pain score dropped from 8 (IQR 7-9) to 0 at 1-week, and at all subsequent follow-up check points (1 month, 6, 12, 24, 36 and 48 months). Scores evaluating interference of pain with sleep, physical and daily activities showed similar improvement after treatment. Among subjects with partial response (20%), 4 received a second treatment (3 with CT-guided Radiofrequency Ablation, 1 with MRgFUS), and 5 did not need any other treatment. All re-treated patients achieved 0 VAS score. Overall, 87% of patients after MRgFUS treatment reached and maintained a stable 0 VAS score during follow-up. At 3-year MRI osteoid osteoma showed no vascularization in 32/42 patients (76%) treated with MRgFUS alone.

CONCLUSION
MRgFUS is a safe, effective and durable option in the treatment of non-spinal osteoid osteoma.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
This technique provides relevant advantages in the treatment of this impairing disease affecting mostly young population: no ionizing radiation, no incisions or needles, and, so far, no complications. Our results support the role of MRgFUS as first-line treatment option for accessible osteoid osteoma.

Imaging and Clinical Risk Factor Correlation with Rate of Conversion to Surgery Following Fluoroscopically Guided Facet Cyst Rupture

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: E353C

Awards
Trainee Research Prize - Resident

Participants
Andrew J. Hill IV, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Hadeed, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Adam Shimer, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Abstract Co-Author) Speaker, Stryker Corporation; Consultant, NuVasive, Inc; Royalties, NuVasive, Inc
Facet cysts may be encountered at magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in patients with back pain and radicular symptoms. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the conversion rate to surgery following cyst rupture, and to assess associated clinical, imaging and procedural variables.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A retrospective review was completed of all patients who underwent fluoroscopically guided facet cyst rupture through access of the inferior facet recess from 2000-2016. Primary outcome was conversion to surgery. Secondary outcomes included clinical, MRI, and procedural variables possibly associated with conversion. Clinical variables included sex, age, # of comorbidities, symptoms (pain, motor, sensory), pain laterality, and if pain involved the leg, back or both. MRI variables included cyst size, shape, internal signal, rim signal, spine level, laterality, spondylolisthesis, canal or lateral recess stenosis, presence of facet fluid +/- unilateral vs. bilateral, bone edema and erosion. Procedural variables included cyst opacification, successful epidural rupture and pre vs. post procedure pain.

RESULTS
49 patients met the inclusion criteria. 4 were excluded because they had either no clinical notes or no MRI available for review. 13/45 (29%) of patients converted to surgery. Successful epidural rupture was observed fluoroscopically in 33/45 (73%), of whom 7/33 (21%) converted to surgery. No epidural rupture was seen in 12/45 (27%), of whom 6/12 (50%) converted to surgery. The average interval to surgery was 95 days and average follow up was 889 days after cyst rupture. Of the clinical, imaging and procedural variables evaluated, only the number of comorbidities was significantly associated with conversion to surgery (p = 0.03).

CONCLUSION
Facet cysts have been recognized as a cause of spinal stenosis. Fluoroscopically guided facet cyst rupture may be attempted prior to surgery, though 29% of our patients eventually required surgery. No significant correlation was found between facet cyst features at MRI and conversion rate to surgery to aid in determining which patients may benefit from intervention.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Fluoroscopic guided facet cyst rupture is a minimally invasive procedure worth attempting in symptomatic patients as it has a high rate of technical success, with most patients avoiding surgery.
SSK14

Nuclear Medicine (Breast and Gynecologic Imaging)
Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S505AB

Participants
Gary A. Ulaner, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Moderator) Research support, General Electric Company; Research support, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd
Don C. Yoo, MD, E Greenwich, RI (Moderator) Consultant, Endocyte, Inc

Sub-Events
SSK14-01 Bridging the Gap between Digital Mammography and Molecular Breast Imaging

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Lucas R. Borges, Sao Carlos, Brazil (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Carrie B. Hruska, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional license agreement, Gamma Medica, Inc
Michael K. O’Connor, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Royalties, Gamma Medica, Inc
Marcelo A. Vieira, PhD, Sao Carlos, Brazil (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrew D. Maidment, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Research support, Hologic, Inc; Research support, Barco nv; Research support, Analogue Corporation; Spouse, Employee, Real-Time Tomography, LLC; Spouse, Stockholder, Real-Time Tomography, LLC; Scientific Advisory Board, Real-Time Tomography, LLC; Scientific Advisory Board, Gamma Medica, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact: lucas.rodrigues.borges@usp.br

PURPOSE
To develop image processing algorithms and visualization tools to assist with the interpretation of molecular breast imaging (MBI).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
MBI images were first denoised using a state-of-the-art denoising pipeline. The pipeline consists of a variance stabilization step, followed by noise suppression using the block-matching 3D (BM3D) filter. Optimal denoising parameters were defined based on a subset of cases; a graphical user interface allows for dynamic adjustment of the sharpness and noise by the reader. The visualization software includes a computer-aided diagnosis (CAD) feature, which searches for bright regions on the denoised image and automatically highlights their positions for further investigation. To assist the translation between MBI and digital mammography (DM), a registration algorithm is used to determine an affine algebraic transformation that maps coordinates from the MBI images into coordinates on the DM images. The transformation can be used to highlight a region on the DM image based on a user selected location on an MBI image. Alternatively, the MBI may be fused with the corresponding DM images and displayed similar to PET CT images. A software prototype was implemented using MATLAB and evaluated using 18 patient cases.

RESULTS
The denoising algorithm improved the visualization of lesions with subtle uptake by suppressing noise with minimal signal smoothing. The CAD was capable of identifying areas of increased uptake in faint lesions. In this small test set, all lesions were marked; false-positive marks at the chest wall were noted in a minority of cases. The MBI registration resulted in good matches between MBI and DM images, based upon visual inspection of anatomic landmarks.

CONCLUSION
We have developed image processing algorithms and visualization tools for improving the interpretation of MBI images. It is important that MBI is combined with current technologies, such as DM and tomosynthesis, to improve the detection and characterization of lesions.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Denoising may offer the potential to reduce MBI radiation dose and imaging time and increase tumor detectability. By co-registering MBI and DM images, ambiguities between the modalities are reduced, offering the potential to reduce false positive findings.

SSK14-02 Supine Breast PET-MR Imaging in a Whole-Body Approach: How Good is it Compared to Dedicated Breast PET MR Imaging

Participants
Julian Kirchner, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Johannes Grueneisen, Essen, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Alexander Tschischka, Duesseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Philipp Heusch, MD, Duesseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ken Herrmann, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Co-Founder, SurgicEye GmbH Stockholder, SurgicEye GmbH Consultant, Sofie Biosciences Consultant, Ipsen SA Consultant, Siemens AG Research Grant, Advanced Accelerator Applications SA Research Grant, Ipsen SA
To evaluate the detection rate of breast tumor in supine breast MRI and supine breast 18F-FDG PET/MRI compared to diagnostic breast MRI and diagnostic breast 18F-FDG PET/MRI.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

A total of 32 patients (31 women, 1 man, mean age 38 years) with histopathologically confirmed breast cancer were included in this study. Each patient underwent a whole-body 18F-FDG PET/MR examination including dedicated diagnostic breast imaging in prone position and subsequently a whole-body MRI in supine position. We analysed the diagnostic performance of (1) dedicated prone breast MRI, (2) dedicated prone breast 18F-FDG PET/MRI (3) supine breast MRI and (4) supine breast 18F-FDG PET/MRI derived from a whole-body staging examination, on a per-patient and per-lesion basis.

**RESULTS**

Dedicated prone breast MRI and dedicated prone breast 18F-FDG PET/MRI correctly identified all 32 patients with breast cancer (100%). Supine breast MRI correctly identified 28/32 patients (87.5%), while supine breast 18F-FDG PET/MRI correctly identified 29/32 patients (90%). Based on the reference standard a total of 51 lesions were included for analysis. In both dedicated breast imaging examinations all lesions (100%) were identified with 2 additional false-positive findings. Supine breast MR imaging identified 36/51 lesions (70%) with 5 additional false-positive findings and supine breast 18F-FDG PET/MRI identified 40/51 lesions (78%) with 6 additional false-positive findings. The mean SUVmax for lesions in prone 18F-FDG PET/MRI was 3.4 and 4.2 in supine 18F-FDG PET/MRI.

**CONCLUSION**

Dedicated breast imaging in prone positioning with or without 18F-FDG information is superior to examinations in supine position. While 18F-FDG information did not improve the diagnostic value of dedicated prone breast MRI, adding 18F-FDG information to supine breast imaging led to an increase of tumor detection but also of false positive findings.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Dedicated prone breast (PET)MRI is superior to supine breast imaging, as supine breast (PET)MR imaging identifies less tumor lesions and elicits an increase of false-positive findings leading to potentially harmful biopsies.

**SSK14-03 Correlation of Bone Marrow Fat Fraction Content using T1 Dixon and Changes in FDG with PET/MR in Breast Cancer Patients with Bone Metastases**

Participants

Jerrin Varghese, MD, Stony Brook, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Robert Matthews, MD, Stony Brook, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lev Bangiyev, DO, Stony Brook, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Annapurneswara R. Chimpiri, MD, Stony brook, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
James Bai, MD, Stony Brook, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dinko Francescchi, MD, Stony Brook, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

jerrin.varghese@stonybrookmedicine.edu

**POURPSE**

Bone metastases replace the normal fat of bone marrow which can easily be imaged with Dixon sequence. However, there is a lack of quantitative evaluation in the literature. We utilized Dixon sequence with FDG PET/MR to determine if change in fat content correlated with change in metabolic activity and if it could be used to assess treatment response.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

We retrospectively identified 7 females with osseous metastases from breast cancer who had pre- and post-treatment FDG PET/MR scans. Regions of interest were drawn around metastases on coronal T1 Dixon fat only images. Fat fraction of each lesion was measured using the ratio of signal intensity of metastases to signal intensity of the patient's normal psoas muscle as well as normal vertebral body. Change in fat fraction was then compared with change in PET SUV of each lesion.

**RESULTS**

32 bone metastases were identified on PET/MR scans in 7 females with breast cancer. 63% (n=20) of the lesions were in the spine, 22% (n=7) in the pelvis, and 15% (n=5) in the extremities. The average time between studies was 6 months. From pre-treatment to post-treatment study, 25 lesions increased in FDG activity and 7 lesions decreased in FDG activity. 89% (22/25) of lesions with increasing metabolic activity demonstrated a decrease in fat fraction, with an overall average change in fat fraction of -56%. To the contrary, lesions with decreasing metabolic activity had an average change of +153% in fat fraction. A Wilcoxon rank-sum test revealed a significant difference in the change of fat fraction between the two groups with a p-value of 0.01. A Pearson correlation test between the percent change in SUV and change in fat fraction of each lesion revealed an r-value of -0.3. More specifically, 100% (7/7) of pelvic and 85% (11/13) of vertebral lesions with increased metabolic activity demonstrated a decrease in fat fraction.

**CONCLUSION**

Quantitative analysis of bone metastases in breast cancer patients reveals that fat fraction of lesions increases with significance as metastases improve and vice versa. However, a strong negative linear correlation did not exist between changes in metabolism and changes in fat fraction.
**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Many breast cancer patients present in the late stages with osseous metastases. Measuring quantitative fat fraction changes in lesions can help follow up treatment response in bone metastases, especially when PET imaging is not available.

**SSK14-04  Quantitative Evaluation of Metabolic Tumor Burden in Molecular Subtypes of Primary Breast Cancer with FDG PET/CT**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: S505AB

Participants
Wei Chen, PhD, MD, Tianjin, China (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose
Wengui Xu, Tianjin, China (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
Ping Wang, Tianjin, China (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: weichen@tmu.edu.cn

**PURPOSE**

To quantitatively evaluate volume-based metabolic tumor burden including metabolic tumor volume and total lesion glycolysis in different molecular subtypes of breast cancer and to compare the total lesion glycolysis before and after normalizing for lean body mass on 18F-FDG PET/CT.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

This study involved 99 female patients who were pathologically diagnosed with primary breast cancer and 18F-FDG PET/CT were performed before any therapy. The patients were divided into 4 subtypes including Luminal A, Luminal B, ERBB2+ and Basal-like according to the immunohistochemistry results. Metabolic tumor volume (MTV) and total lesion glycolysis (TLG) before and after correction for lean body mass (LBM) were achieved and compared. Correlations between metabolic tumor burden and the expression level of Ki-67 and p53 were analyzed. Diagnostic performance of volume-based metabolic parameters was evaluated using the receiver operating characteristic curve.

**RESULTS**

Group differences of the total lesion glycolysis were found between each molecular subtype of breast cancer, with the highest value in the subtype of Basal-like but there was no significant difference in metabolic tumor volume in subtypes of breast cancer. Values of total lesion glycolysis before and after correction for LBM were highly associated and significant reduction was found after correction of LBM for all subtypes of breast cancer. TLG after correction for LBM showed more close correlations with the expression level of Ki-67 and it presented higher diagnostic ability in identifying patients of Basal-like from those of non-Basal-like than that before correction.

**CONCLUSION**

Metabolic tumor burden could reflect the metabolic differences and predict prognosis of different molecular subtypes of breast cancer, especially total lesion glycolysis after correction for LBM. It could be used to help with differentiating patients in the subtype of Basal-like.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Metabolic tumor burden is superior to daily used SUV and could comprehensively reflect the metabolic differences and predict prognosis of different molecular subtypes of breast cancer.

**SSK14-05  Relationship between SUV Max and Gene Expression in FDG-PET/CT in Invasive Ductal Breast Cancer**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: S505AB

Participants
Charles M. Intenzo, MD, Philadelphia, PA (*Presenter*) Nothing to Disclose
Sung M. Kim, MD, Philadelphia, PA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
Paras Lakhani, MD, Philadelphia, PA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
Daly Colarossi, Collegeville, PA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose
Rebecca Jaslow, MD, Philadelphia, PA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: Charles.intenzo@jefferson.edu

**PURPOSE**

To compare 18FDG uptake within invasive ductal breast carcinoma (IDC) with estrogen and progesterone receptor status, as well as epidermal growth factor receptor (HER-2) gene expression.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Over a 5-year interval, a total of 142 women with IDC, 1 cm or larger, underwent PET/CT imaging for staging purposes. From histopathology reports, all estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone receptor (PR) status results were collected, as well as results of the human epidermal growth receptor 2 (HER-2) gene expression status. Four patient subgroups were formed. Group A (N=43) were ER negative/PR negative/HER-2 negative (i.e. ‘triple negative’), group B (N=50) were ER positive/PR positive/HER-2 negative, group C (N=45) were ER positive/PR positive/HER-2 positive, group D (N=9) consisted of any other combination.

**RESULTS**

The triple-negative tumors had the highest SUV Max, ranging from 2.24 to 26.7, with a mean of 14.69. The ER positive/PR positive/HER-2 positive had the lowest SUV Max, ranging from 0.85-6.86, with a mean of 3.85.
CONCLUSION
As expected, triple negative IDC, as the most aggressive, demonstrated the highest glucose consumption rate. By contrast, those tumors with combined estrogen, progesterone and HER-2 receptor activity demonstrates the lowest glucose consumption.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
There is a direct correlation between hormone and HER-2 receptor status and 18FDG uptake in invasive ductal breast cancers.


Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: S505AB

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Janice Thai, MD, Staten Island, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Shamis, MD, Staten Island, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ami Gokli, MD, Staten Island, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Arnold Brenner, DO, Staten Island, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To evaluate the effectiveness of multiple technical modifications of technique in performing preoperative axillary sentinel lymph node (SLN) mapping in breast cancer patients, with the endpoints of nodal detection sensitivity and perceived procedural pain.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A superficial injection of radiotracer 99Tc- ultra-filtered sulfur colloid was used. Stepwise optimization of this technique resulted in a standardized injection protocol with a tracer dose of 1 mCi, administered through a single periareolar intradermal injection of 0.1 mL using a TB syringe and a 26G needle. Additional modification included the use of benzocaine topical anesthetic spray. Over a 6 year period (2011 - 2017), the number of periareolar injections performed was reduced stepwise from 4 injection sites to 1 injection site and this final refinement was analyzed for SLN detection sensitivity and perceived pain, using our institutional pain scale ranging from 0-10.

RESULTS
682 women with invasive breast cancer who underwent consecutive preoperative axillary SLN mapping were included (mean age 63, range 31-90). Laterality of breast injection site included 263 in the right breast, 287 in the left breast and 132 in bilateral breasts. Axillary SLN was visualized with detection sensitivity of 100%. In women who had 4 injection sites in a unilateral breast or 8 injections in bilateral breasts (n= 180), the mean reported pain score was 4.6 (range 0-10). Women with 3 injection sites in a unilateral breast or 6 injections in bilateral breasts (n= 214) and 2 injection sites in a unilateral breast or 4 injections in bilateral breasts (n= 196) have a mean reported pain score of 3.7 and 3.2, respectively (range 0-10). Women who had only 1 injection in a unilateral breast or 2 injections in bilateral breasts (n= 92) reported a mean pain score of 2.4 (range 0-8). A decrease in the number of injection sites from 4 to 1 reduced the mean pain score by 48% (p-value < 0.0001).

CONCLUSION
Multiple sequential technical modifications culminating in a single periareolar injection technique for axillary SLN mapping reduces periprocedural pain while maintaining 100% SLN detection sensitivity.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
A stepwise modification of technique resulting in a single periareolar intradermal injection reduces periprocedural pain while maintaining 100% axillary sentinel lymph node detection sensitivity.

SSK14-07  Value of Intratumoral Metabolic Heterogeneity and Quantitative 18F-FDG PET/CT Parameters to Predict Prognosis in Patients with Cervical Cancer

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: S505AB

Participants
Daniella F. Pinho, MD, Dallas, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Brent King, MD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rathan M. Subramaniam, MD, PhD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
daniella.pinho@utsouthwestern.edu

PURPOSE
To evaluate the impact of intratumoral metabolic heterogeneity and quantitative FDG PET/CT parameters for predicting patient outcomes in cervical cancer.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This ongoing IRB and HIPPA complaint retrospective study included a total of 120 patients with biopsy proven squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix who had a FDG PET/CT for initial staging. Automated gradient-based segmentation method was used to assess the primary tumor standardized uptake value maximum and peak (SUV max and SUV peak), metabolic tumor volume (MTV) and metabolic intratumoral heterogeneity index, calculated as the area under cumulative SUV-volume histograms (AUC-CSH), with lower AUC-CSH indexes corresponding to higher degrees of tumor heterogeneity. Patient's demographics and tumor staging were also collected. Median follow up time was 27.5 months. Overall survival (OS) and progression free survival (PFS) were calculated using multivariate cox proportion hazard regression model and log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test to generate Kaplan-Meier survival plots.
RESULTS
The patients’ mean age was 54.4 ± 13.1 years and there were 27 patients with stage I, 53 with stage II, 23 with stage III and 17 with stage IV disease. Median survival was 74.9 months. Thirty three patients died and 82 were alive (for 5 patient no information on survival available). Higher MTV was significantly associated with reduced OS in the multivariate analysis for every 10 mL increase in volume (HR=1.084, 95% CI=1.036-1.134, p=0.0005). Higher AUC-CSH (lower tumor heterogeneity) was significantly associated with increased PFS for the multivariate analysis for every 1000 increase in the area under the curve (HR=0.679, 95% CI=0.468-0.968, p=0.042). Kaplan-Meier survival analysis using the median value for MTV (74.7 mL) significantly predicted OS (HR = 2.839; 95% CI = 1.33-6.02; p=0.0045) and using median value for AUC-CSH of 5602 significantly predicted PFS (HR = 0.469; 95% CI =0.226-0.973; p=0.03).

CONCLUSION
MTV segmented by gradient method is significantly associated with overall survival and tumor heterogeneity is associated with progression free survival for patients with cervical cancer.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
FDG PET/CT quantitative parameters can provide prognostic information on initial staging scan, potentially leading to a more personalized approach for patient’s treatment.

SSK14-08
18F-FDG PET/MRI vs MRI Alone in Whole-Body Staging of Seventy-One Patients with Suspected Recurrent Gynecologic Pelvic Cancers

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: S505AB

Participants
Lino Sawicki, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Julian Kirchner, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Johannes Grueneisen, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Verena Ruhlmann, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gerald Antoch, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lale Umutlu, MD, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Bayer AG

PURPOSE
To evaluate the diagnostic performance of whole-body 18F-fluorodesoxyglucose positron emission tomography/magnetic resonance imaging (18F-FDG PET/MRI) for whole-body staging of suspected recurrent gynecologic pelvic cancer in comparison with whole-body MRI alone.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Seventy-one consecutive female patients (54 ± 13 years) with suspected recurrence of cervical (32), ovarian (26), endometrial (7), vulvar (4), and vaginal (2) cancer prospectively underwent whole-body PET/MRI including a diagnostic contrast-enhanced MRI protocol. PET/MRI and MRI datasets were separately evaluated regarding lesion count, localization, categorization (benign/malignant), and diagnostic confidence (4-point scale; 0 - 3) by two radiologists. The reference standard was based on histopathological results and follow-up imaging. Proportions of lesions rated correctly were compared on a per-patient and per-lesion basis using McNemar's chi2 test. Differences in diagnostic confidence were assessed by Wilcoxon test.

RESULTS
Fifty-five patients had cancer recurrence. PET/MRI and MRI alone correctly identified 55/55 (100 %) and 46/55 (83.6 %) patients with cancer recurrence, respectively. A total of 241 lesions were described on the reference standard, including 181 malignant and 60 benign lesions. PET/MRI detected all 241 lesions, whereas only 186/241 lesions (77.2 %) were detectable on MRI alone. PET/MRI provided correct identification of all 181 malignant lesions. Instead, MRI alone correctly identified only 126/181 (69.6 %) malignant lesions, which was significantly less compared with PET/MRI (p < 0.001). PET/MRI offered significantly higher diagnostic confidence in the categorization of malignant lesions compared with MRI alone (p < 0.001).

CONCLUSION
PET/MRI demonstrates excellent diagnostic performance and outperforms MRI alone in staging of patients with suspected recurrent gynecologic pelvic cancers.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
PET/MRI enables exact assessment of recurrence of female pelvic malignancies and should be considered a valuable alternative for whole-body staging of patients with suspected recurrent disease.

SSK14-09
First-in-Human Biodistribution and Dosimetry of In-111/Y-90-FF-21101: A Radioimmunotherapeutic Agent Targeting P-cadherin

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: S505AB

Participants
William D. Erwin, MS, Houston, TX (Presenter) Research Grant, FUJIFILM Holdings Corporation; Research Grant, Leadiant Biosciences SpA;
Vivek Subbiah, MD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Osama R. Mawlawi, PhD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, General Electric Company Research Grant, Siemens AG
Carlos Gonzalez-Lepeira, PhD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masahiko Tokura, MS, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, FUJIFILM Holdings Corporation
Michèle Rosner, Spring, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Louis DePalatis, PhD, Spring, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Employee of Strategia Therapeutics
Linda Paradiso, DVM, MBA, Spring, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Employee of Strategia Therapeutics, Inc.
Elmer B. Santos, MD, PhD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gregory C. Ravizzini, MD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Research grant, Strategia Therapeutics; Research grant, Endocyte, Inc
PURPOSE

To assess the human biodistribution and dosimetry of 111In/90Y-FF-21101, a human-mouse chimeric monoclonal antibody directed against P-cadherin, encoded by CDH3 gene-overexpressing solid tumors.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Ten patients (4 male, 6 female) in a first-in-human dose-escalation (5, 10, 15, 20, 25 mCi/m2 <= 60 mCi) 90Y-FF-21101 clinical trial, underwent a 5 mCi 111In-FF-21101 pre-treatment dosimetry study. Whole-body planar (WB) scans were acquired at 0.25, 4, 24, 72 and 144 h on a Siemens Symbia S camera. A two-bed SPECT scan was acquired at 24-h, calibrated with a 10 ml vial containing 50 μCi of 111In, to compute organ absolute activity. (A CT scan was acquired on a General Electric 750 HD scanner for SPECT attenuation correction and fusion.) Blood samples were collected at 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 24, 72 and 144 h, for estimating marrow dose. Time-activity curves (TACs) were generated from two-dimensional regions of interest drawn on the WB images around the heart contents, lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys, testes and total body. Three-dimensional volumes of interest for the lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys were defined on the SPECT/CT images, to activity-correct planar TACs and estimate organ masses for the dosimetric analysis. Source organ and marrow 111In and 90Y residence times derived from TAC exponential fits were entered into OLINDA/EXM v1.1 for dose calculation (mSv/MBq), with mass correction for liver, kidneys, spleen and lungs. Tumor uptake was assessed qualitatively.

RESULTS

The five highest mSv/MBq for 111In were: spleen (M:2.55,F:2.66); kidneys (M:0.77,F:0.76); testes (M:0.62) and liver (F:0.64); liver (M:0.62) and lungs (F:0.52); and pancreas (M:0.57,F:0.47); and for 90Y were: spleen (M:23.4,F:28.5); testes (M:8.56) and kidneys (F:6.42); kidneys (M:6.48) and lungs (F:5.09); liver (M:4.34,F:4.66); and lungs (M:4.12) and heart wall (F:2.66). Tumor uptake was visualized in 6 of 10 patients; with the highest uptake seen in tumors of epithelial origin, including metastatic vaginal, ovarian and colon carcinomas, and liposarcoma, consistent with anti-P-cadherin targeting.

CONCLUSION

FF-21101 exhibits favorable biodistribution and dosimetry, enhancing its attractiveness as an imaging and therapeutic agent targeting P-cadherin overexpression.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

FF-21101 demonstrates P-cadherin targeting and favorable biodistribution, and thus may be a viable radioimmunotherapeutic agent for P-cadherin-overexpressing cancers.
**SSK15**

**Neuroradiology (Striking at the Heart of Stroke)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: N226

**Purpose**

Malignant cerebellar edema (MCE) is a life-threatening complication after acute cerebellar stroke. The aim of this study was to identify imaging predictors for the occurrence of MCE using multiparametric CT including whole-brain CT perfusion (WB-CTP).

**Method and Materials**

We selected all subjects with cerebellar WB-CTP perfusion deficit and follow-up-confirmed infarction from a cohort of 3,254 consecutive patients who underwent multiparametric CT. Follow-up imaging was assessed for the presence (MCE+) or absence (MCE-) of MCE, measured using an established 10-point scale by Jauss et al., of which scores ≥4 are considered malignant. Posterior-circulation-Acute-Stroke-Prognosis-Early-CT-Score (pc-ASPECTS) was determined to assess ischemic changes on non-contrast CT (NCCT), CT angiography (CTA), and on parametric WB-CTP maps (cerebral blood flow, CBF; cerebral blood volume, CBV; mean transit time, MTT; time to drain, TTD). The volumes of CBF, CBV, MTT, and TTD deficits were quantified. Chi-square, Mann-Whitney-U tests and receiver operating characteristics (ROC) analyses were performed.

**Results**

Fifty-one patients were included. 42 patients (82.4%) were categorized as MCE- and 9 (17.6%) as MCE+. MCE+ patients had larger CBF, CBV, MTT and TTD deficit volumes (each with p<0.001) and showed significantly lower median pc-ASPECTS assessed using WB-CTP (CBF: 5 vs. 8; CBV: 8 vs. 9; MTT: 5 vs. 8; TTD: 5 vs. 8; each with p<0.001) compared to MCE- patients, while median pc-ASPECTS on NCCT was not significantly different (9 vs. 10, p=0.097). ROC analyses for MCE yielded the largest area-under-the-curve (AUC) values for CBF (0.984), followed by CBV deficit volumes (0.972) and pc-ASPECTS on CBF (0.949), whereas pc-ASPECTS on NCCT (0.664) and CTA (0.699) provided less diagnostic value. Regarding mortality, ROC analyses revealed the highest AUC values for pc-ASPECTS CBF (0.853) and CBV deficit volume (0.837), and the lowest AUC values for pc-ASPECTS on NCCT (0.610) and CTA (0.643).

**Conclusion**

WB-CTP provides added diagnostic value regarding the prognosis of MCE occurrence and clinical outcome after cerebellar stroke compared to NCCT and CTA.

**Clinical Relevance/Application**

WB-CTP performed in acute cerebellar stroke has the potential to impact clinical decision making based on an early identification of patients that are at high risk of developing MCE.

**SSK15**

**Utility of Serial and Ancillary Neuroimaging in Assessment of Suspected Hypertensive Hemorrhage**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:40AM - 10:50AM Room: N226

**Participants**

Edward Kuoy, MD, Orange, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Richelle Roelandt L. Homo, Irvine, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dana Stradling, RN, Orange, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hermelinda G. Abcede, Orange, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Seyed M. Shafie, Orange, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Wengui Yu, Orange, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David Florioli, MD, Orange, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Daniel S. Chow, MD, Orange, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
PURPOSE

To assess the utility of serial and ancillary neuroimaging in the work-up of primary intracerebral hemorrhage involving characteristic hypertensive regions, including basal ganglia, thalamic, pontine and cerebellar hemorrhages. Lobar hemorrhages were included in the study, although these are more classically seen with cerebral amyloid angiopathy in non-hypertensive patients.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

This IRB-approved study retrospectively reviewed hypertensive patients presenting to the emergency room or transferred from an outside facility with imaging findings of primary intracerebral hemorrhage from October 2013 - October 2015. Patients were excluded if they had known CNS malignancy. Age, admitting systolic blood pressure, the location of bleed, and findings from follow-up imaging were recorded.

RESULTS

A total of 135 patients were identified, of which 73.6% (98/135) and 51.9% (70/135) had follow-up CTA/MRA or MRI, respectively. Sites of involvement included basal ganglia (42.9%, 56), thalamic (24.4%, 36), lobar (20%, 27), and the remaining within the brainstem or cerebellum. Of patients who underwent ancillary imaging, CTA/MRA revealed a vascular abnormality in a single patient, an arteriovenous malformation within the cerebellum. MRI also revealed a vascular abnormality in a single patient, vasculitis resulting in lobar hemorrhage. All remaining follow-up imaging reviewed was negative for additional pathology. With regards to location, all cases of basal ganglia and thalamic hemorrhages were consistent with hypertensive hemorrhage only.

CONCLUSION

In the setting of hypertension, ancillary imaging for basal ganglia and thalamic hemorrhages did not reveal alternative etiologies. In the absence of initial findings to warrant operative management, serial CT imaging in otherwise clinically stable patients did not result in findings warranting a change in management.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

In the absence of clinical concerns and findings on initial imaging, there is low utility in ancillary and serial neuroimaging for primary intracerebral hemorrhage involving the basal ganglia and thalamus in patients presenting with hypertension.

Participants

Hui Du, MA, MA, DaLian, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jin Shang, Dalian, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mengchen Wang Jr, Med, Dalian, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Duchao Chen, Xiangyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yanwei Miao, Dalian, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
1161468090@qq.com

SSK15-04 Early Identification of Tissue at Risk of Infarction after Acute Ischemic Stroke Using Convolutional Neural Networks

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: N226

Awards
METHOD AND MATERIALS

The study included 50 AIS patients not treated with reperfusion therapy with DWI and PWI acquired <12h from the time when patients were last known to be well. Patients were also required to have follow-up (F/U) imaging performed >= 4 days after stroke. Apparent diffusion coefficient maps, T2WI, isotropic DWI, MTT, and Tmax were used as covariates to train a CNN (5-fold cross validation). The CNN was trained via the open source framework DeepMedic using the default architecture. The CNN segmentation maps were evaluated for each patient individually. Performance metrics were based on Dice score, sensitivity, and precision.

RESULTS

The CNN prediction of F/U lesions resulted in a mean±SD Dice score of 42%±26%, sensitivity 39%±27% and precision 60%±30%. The CNN resulted in fair results for lesion volumes >= 10ml, however it underperformed for smaller lesions <10 mL (Dice score 24%±20%, Sensitivity 25%±25%, Precision 38%±30%). Visual inspection showed compelling results for large lesions (Figure). The lesion size group analysis and the correlations of lesion volumes revealed that performance was dependent on lesion extent.

CONCLUSION

Our results showed that CNN can be used to combine acute multiparametric MRI for predicting tissue infarction on F/U, which hold especially true for large lesions. Although the CNN performed best for large lesion volumes, the focus of many early decision-making for AIS patients is whether or not the patient is at high risk of infarct growth. Therefore, CNN algorithms that can identify which patients will experience large infarct volumes without intervention hold promise for guiding AIS treatment decision strategies on an individual patient basis.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Convolutional neural networks can be used to combine acute multiparametric MRI to predict follow-up tissue infarction with high accuracy, and therefore has potential for guiding treatment decisions on an individual patient basis.

SSK15-05 Regional Detection of Hemorrhagic Transformation using Kernel Spectral Regression and a Neural Network on Multi-modal MRI for Acute Ischemic Stroke

Participants
Samantha J. Ma, Los Angeles, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Songlin Yu, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David S. Liebeskind, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lirong Yan, BSc, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Fabien Scalzo, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Danny Wang, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Shareholder, Hura Imaging, LLC

METHOD AND MATERIALS

The present study utilized routine clinical MRI and ASL image data acquired from 67 AIS patients shortly after endovascular therapy or clot retrieval. A novel regional cuboid sampling framework was developed for machine learning training, in which local cuboids were extracted from the CBF map, DWI, FLAIR, and T2 TSE before being matched with GRE-based manually drawn bleed groundtruth delineations. Kernel spectral regression (KSR) uses the information in the eigenvectors of the graph representation to reveal low dimensional structure in high dimensional data. After determining optimal kernel input parameters with KSR, we built a two-layer feed-forward neural network with 10 neurons in the sigmoid hidden layer and trained with scaled conjugate gradient backpropagation to classify cuboid inputs into likelihood of HT.
RESULTS
The proposed multimodal regional framework reached an accuracy of $80.59 \pm 3\%$ in detecting hemorrhage with KSR on our dataset (better than any single image modality alone); while a simple voxel-based prediction was $72.80 \pm 5\%$ accurate. Using the neural network training, the framework reached an improved accuracy of $95.1\% \pm 0.6\%$. Figure 1 shows a few predictive images based on the probabilities determined by the neural network. One can appreciate how the regions with high likelihood of hemorrhage determined by machine learning match well with the manually drawn regions in the reference GRE map.

CONCLUSION
Machine learning using kernel spectral regression or neural networks in particular can provide more accurate detection of tissues at risk for HT. Although CBF can inform AIS patient clinical outcome, the addition of multi-modal MRI data into the regional cuboid framework substantially improves the voxel-based HT detection accuracy.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The proposed multi-modal regional framework for HT detection can improve stroke physicians’ utilization of perfusion data in AIS treatment planning and monitoring.

SSK15-06 The Detectability of Forward Projected Model-Based Iterative Reconstruction for Low Contrast Lesions: Acute Cerebral Infarction-Phantom Study

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: N226

RESULTS
ROC analysis showed that the difference between AIDR 3D (reader1: Az- value 0.773, reader2: Az- value 0.706) and FIRST (reader1: Az- value 0.935, reader2: Az- value 0.880) was significant in favour of FIRST ($p = 0.037, 0.041$, respectively).

CONCLUSION
Our study demonstrates a significant advantage of FIRST in the detection of low contrast lesions compared with AIDR 3D, one of the conventional iterative reconstruction techniques.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
FIRST may improve detectability of low contrast lesions in acute cerebral infarction.

SSK15-07 Intra-Arterial Thrombectomy in Patients with Cervical Dissections in the MR CLEAN Trial: A Descriptive Analysis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: N226

RESULTS
Several treatment strategies have been proposed in patients presenting with acute stroke and an extracranial dissection of the internal carotid artery (ICA). The aim of this study is to describe the outcome and variation of treatment strategies in intra-arterial thrombectomy (IAT) in patients with dissection of extracranial ICA and a proximal intracranial occlusion.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We developed dedicated head phantoms including simulated acute cerebral infarction using a 3D printer (Agilista 3200, Keyence). This study included 36 images of various models of acute cerebral infarction and 24 images of normal brain model. Half of these images were reconstructed with AIDR 3D and the rest were reconstructed with FIRST. Two radiologists separately specified the location of the low-contrast lesions in which subtle contrast between the gray and white matter disappeared. They rated the probability of the presence using an analog confidence scale. For the evaluation ROC analysis was performed. Statistical difference between AIDR 3D and FIRST was tested by DeLong’s method.

PURPOSE
Low-contrast areas in acute cerebral infarction are often difficult to be detected by computed tomography (CT) despite use of hybrid iterative reconstruction techniques such as adaptive iterative dose reduction 3D (AIDR 3D, Toshiba Medical Systems). Forward projected model-based Iterative Reconstruction SoluTion (FIRST, Toshiba Medical Systems), a novel iterative reconstruction technique, can strongly reduce noise and beam hardening artifact and improve spatial resolution. We compared the detectability of low contrast lesions on AIDR 3D- and FIRST images using a head phantom including simulated acute cerebral infarction.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We developed dedicated head phantoms including simulated acute cerebral infarction using a 3D printer (Agilista 3200, Keyence). This study included 36 images of various models of acute cerebral infarction and 24 images of normal brain model. Half of these images were reconstructed with AIDR 3D and the rest were reconstructed with FIRST. Two radiologists separately specified the location of the low-contrast lesions in which subtle contrast between the gray and white matter disappeared. They rated the probability of the presence using an analog confidence scale. For the evaluation ROC analysis was performed. Statistical difference between AIDR 3D and FIRST was tested by DeLong’s method.

RESULTS
ROC analysis showed that the difference between AIDR 3D (reader1: Az- value 0.773, reader2: Az- value 0.706) and FIRST (reader1: Az- value 0.935, reader2: Az- value 0.880) was significant in favour of FIRST ($p = 0.037, 0.041$, respectively).

CONCLUSION
Our study demonstrates a significant advantage of FIRST in the detection of low contrast lesions compared with AIDR 3D, one of the conventional iterative reconstruction techniques.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
FIRST may improve detectability of low contrast lesions in acute cerebral infarction.

SSK15-07 Intra-Arterial Thrombectomy in Patients with Cervical Dissections in the MR CLEAN Trial: A Descriptive Analysis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: N226

RESULTS
ROC analysis showed that the difference between AIDR 3D (reader1: Az- value 0.773, reader2: Az- value 0.706) and FIRST (reader1: Az- value 0.935, reader2: Az- value 0.880) was significant in favour of FIRST ($p = 0.037, 0.041$, respectively).

CONCLUSION
Our study demonstrates a significant advantage of FIRST in the detection of low contrast lesions compared with AIDR 3D, one of the conventional iterative reconstruction techniques.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
FIRST may improve detectability of low contrast lesions in acute cerebral infarction.
Data (n=500) of the randomized controlled MR CLEAN trial on the effectiveness of IAT were analyzed. Carotid dissection was identified on CTA scans at baseline. Primary outcome was a favorable functional outcome defined as a modified Rankin Scale (mRS) score of <=2. Secondary outcomes were mRS <=3 and serious adverse events (SAE).

RESULTS

Carotid dissection was identified in 24 patients (21 male; median age 50.5) of which 15 in IAT group and 9 in non-IAT group. No differences at baseline NIHSS (p 0.74) and collateral score (p 0.29) was observed. In two patients stent placement was performed during IAT. A good functional outcome was observed at 7 (47%) in the IAT group versus 1 patient (11%) but was not statistically different (p 0.18). With respect to secondary outcomes, mRS <=3 and SAE were significantly different in favor of IAT (resp. p 0.03 and 0.04).

CONCLUSION

IAT is feasible in patients with extracranial dissections of the ICA and good outcomes have also been observed without carotid stenting.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Carotid dissection is not a reason to withhold IAT in acute stroke patients.

SSK15-08 Diagnostic Accuracy of 3D black blood MRI with High Resolution T1 SPACE in the Evaluation of Intracranial Arterial Thrombosis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: N226

Participants

Anas Al-Smadi, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ali H. Elmokadem, MD,PhD, Mansoura, Egypt (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ali Shaibani, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael C. Hurley, MBCh, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Matthew B. Potts, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Babak S. Jahromi, MD,PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sameer A. Ansari, MD,PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

3D black blood (BB) MRI using a T1 sampling perfection with application-optimized contrast using different flip angle evolutions (SPACE) sequence allows high resolution, vessel wall imaging to evaluate the intracranial arterial wall and its associated pathologies. We investigated the diagnostic features and accuracy of 3D BB MRI in the detection of arterial thrombosis.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We retrospectively identified fifteen patients with intracranial arterial thrombosis that underwent 3D BBMRI with non-enhanced and contrast enhanced high resolution T1 SPACE sequences. 3D BBMRI findings were evaluated by 2 independent neuro-radiologists blinded to all other angiographic studies, conventional MRI sequences, and clinical indications for imaging. Nineteen total intracranial vessel segments per patient were evaluated and graded on a three-point scale (grade 0-2) [Table] for intraluminal T1 SPACE hyperintensity and contrast enhancement. Images were considered positive for arterial thrombosis when focal intraluminal T1 SPACE hyper-intense signal and/or enhancement on 3D BBMRI was graded as 1 or 2. Arterial occlusion was confirmed by digital subtraction angiography (DSA) or computed tomographic angiography (CTA). In limited cases (n=4) without DSA/CTA availability, susceptibility weighted imaging (SWI) in combination with time of flight (TOF) MR angiography (MRA) confirmed the diagnosis of complete vessel occlusion.

RESULTS

Fifteen patients with 18 intracranial arterial occlusions were studied. Fair inter-observer agreement for intraluminal T1 SPACE hyperintensity (Kappa = 0.50) and excellent inter-observer agreement for contrast enhancement (Kappa = 0.84) was noted. The sensitivity and specificity for intracranial arterial thrombosis of intraluminal T1 hyperintensity was 88.89% and 100% respectively and that of contrast enhancement was 94.45% and 100% respectively, taking Observer 1 as gold standard and Observer 2 as test when both partial and clear visualization (combined grades 1 and 2) suggested vessel thrombosis/occlusion.

CONCLUSION

3D BBMRI with T1 SPACE imaging is a valuable sensitive and specific technique for the evaluation of intracranial arterial thrombosis.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

This technique provides an adjunctive mechanism to confidently diagnose complete arterial occlusions in the setting of low resolution conventional MRI findings and absent flow enhancement on TOF-MRA imaging prone to overestimation.

SSK15-09 Actionable Vascular and Other Incidental Findings on CTA in Patients Undergoing Acute Stroke Intervention: Findings in 225 Patients

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: N226

Participants

Riti M. Kanesa-Thasan, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Mougnyan Cox, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Brian R. Curtis, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Manisha C. Patel, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Adam E. Flanders, MD, Narberth, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Robert W. Hurst, MD, Bryn Mawr, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
ritikanesa@gmail.com
PURPOSE
The detection and appropriate management of incidental findings is an important part of any clinical radiology practice. The intricate anatomy covered by CTAs of the head and neck coupled with the time pressures of acute stroke diagnosis creates an environment for missing important unrelated findings. The purpose of our study was to document incidental findings on CTA in 225 patients undergoing acute stroke intervention.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Under IRB approval and HIPAA compliance, 225 CTAs of the head and neck in patients undergoing acute stroke intervention from 2011-2016 were reviewed for important incidental findings. Average patient age was 65 (range 16-95 years). Findings were separated into vascular (mainly aneurysms) and non-vascular entities (such as tumor and infection), with results tabulated.

RESULTS
There were 19 vascular and 31 non-vascular important incidental findings. Intracranial aneurysms were the most common vascular finding, with 18 aneurysms present in 16 patients (7% of patients). All aneurysms were unknown prior to imaging, with average size of 5mm (range of 2-10mm). 5 malignancies, most of which were unknown, included 2 lung cancers and an erosive nasopharyngeal skull base tumor. 2 patients with malignancy had pathologic cervical spine fractures. Critical pulmonary findings included 3 malpositioned endotracheal tubes in their right main stem bronchus, and 1 moderate pneumothorax. 6 patients had pulmonary edema, and 3 had pneumonia.

CONCLUSION
Providing fast and accurate diagnosis of acute large vessel occlusion on CTA is essential for good stroke outcomes. However, important and even urgent findings are surprisingly frequent in this patient population, and should be looked for with equal fervor.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
CTAs of the head and neck in patients undergoing acute stroke intervention harbor important and urgent findings with surprising frequency, and should not be overlooked even in this time-sensitive clinical scenario.
Neuroradiology (Epilepsy Imaging: Finding the Spark)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: N229

SSK16

Comparison of Arterial Spin Labeling MRI With EEG and Structural MRI in Patients With Epilepsy

Method and Materials

Two groups of patients were selected. The first group consisted of 21 patients having seizure episode in the hospital premises (selected randomly as per availability of MRI machine at time of seizure) who underwent structural MRI with an additional ASL sequence in the peri-ictal period (arbitrarily fixed at 2 hours from seizure onset). The patients also underwent an inter-ictal scalp EEG. The second group included 30 patients with refractory seizures who underwent inter-ictal structural MRI with additional ASL sequence (selected randomly from out-patient referrals for MRI from a dedicated seizure clinic). Inter-ictal scalp EEG was also performed for these patients. Hyperperfusion or hypoperfusion was recorded and localized to the hemisphere and if possible the anatomical lobe.

Results

In the 'peri-ictal' group, 'structural MRI positive' patients had 87.5% concordance of ASL findings with the structural MRI abnormalities (50% showed localization to ipsilateral hemisphere - partial concordance, and an additional 37.5% to ipsilateral lobe and the hemisphere - complete concordance) whereas the 'structural MRI negative' patients had 71.3% concordance between ASL and structural MRI findings. In the 'inter-ictal' group, 'structural MRI positive' patients showed 75% concordance between ASL and structural MRI findings (50% complete concordance and an additional 25% partial concordance) and 'structural MRI negative' patients had a 78.5% concordance between ASL and structural MRI findings (71.4% complete concordance and additional 7.1% partial concordance).

Conclusion

Perfusion abnormalities are intricately linked with seizures in both inter-ictal and peri-ictal phase with localized hyperperfusion being the most frequent pattern in peri-ictal and hypoperfusion predominating in the inter-ictal phase.

Clinical Relevance/Application

ASL imaging can be a promising complementary imaging tool and can be contributory to the clinical scenario irrespective of the time of imaging, including in follow-up imaging and in increasing confidence in lesion localization for possible surgical work-up.

Multi-Regional Volumetric Patterns are Associated with Post-Surgical Outcomes in Patients with Medically Refractory Temporal Lobe Epilepsy

Method and Materials

SSK16-02

Multi-Regional Volumetric Patterns are Associated with Post-Surgical Outcomes in Patients with Medically Refractory Temporal Lobe Epilepsy

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:40AM - 10:50AM Room: N229

Participants

Anil K. Vasireddi, BS, Pittsburgh, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Joseph M. Mettenburg, MD, Pittsburgh, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
R. Mark Richardson, MD, PhD, Pittsburgh, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Purpose

To investigate patterns of regional pre-operative volumetric differences that may be associated with post-operative outcome using...
lasso regression analysis (LRA) in patients with medically refractory temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) who underwent anterior temporal lobectomy (ATL).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

69 subjects with TLE treated with ATL are classified as either seizure-free (ILAE 1-2) or as having continued seizures (ILAE 3-6) postoperatively. Preoperative T1-weighted MRI were analyzed for volumetric measurements. LRA was performed to identify groups of regions associated with postoperative outcomes and results were cross-validated to quantify the selected model’s ability to predict outcome classification. A sub-group of patients with pathology proven mesial temporal sclerosis (MTS) was analyzed in a similar manner (n=26).

RESULTS

LRA identified smaller volumes in the contralateral occipital lobe as being associated with the seizure-free group (p = 0.0179); cross-validation revealed sensitivity of 0.27 and specificity of 0.77 in correctly identifying patients with continued postoperative seizures. In the sub-group of patients with MTS, LRA selected the contralateral occipital lobe, ipsilateral hippocampus, ipsilateral caudate, contralateral cerebellum, and contralateral frontal lobe in the model associated with postoperative outcomes (p<0.001). Cross-validation yielded better results in the more focused sub-group (sensitivity = 0.7, specificity=0.81). Hippocampal volumes alone were not significantly different between the seizure-free and continued seizures groups in either analysis.

CONCLUSION

LRA identified temporal and extra-temporal regions associated with postoperative seizure outcome. The model selected by LRA was more descriptive and more robust in cross-validation when limited to subjects identified by a single pathology such as MTS indicating that the underlying pathology should be accounted for in such analyses. Involvement of extra-temporal regions may be related to extra-temporal seizure activity, chronic sequel of anti-epileptic drug usage and/or history of frequency/severity and generalization of seizures.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Approximately 40% of patients who undergo temporal lobectomy for TLE may continue to experience seizures postoperatively. Thus, further stratification of potential surgical candidates using pre-operative data may improve outcomes.

SSK16-03 The Clinical Impact of Emergency CT Brain Scan in Seizure

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: N229

Participants
Bodo P. Kress, MD, Frankfurt, Germany (Presenter) Research Grant, Guerbet SA; Research Grant, Bayer AG
Eduardo Lazo-Gonzalez, Heidelberg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Uta Meyding, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
Kress.bodo@khnw.de

PURPOSE

Does emergency CT brain in patients with seizures have an immediate clinical impact?

METHOD AND MATERIALS

In a retrospective analysis we evaluated 1785 CT brain scans performed between 2006 and 2013 in patients after seizures. The indication for this exam has been to exclude pathological lesions being focus of seizures or being caused by seizures. Study design and protocol has been approved by our local ethic comitee (S071/2017).

RESULTS

1088 male, 697 female, average age 58 years. In 173 (9,6%) patients the CT scan revealed a significant pathological finding. In 104 (5%) patients a either tumorous or metastatic lesion was found, in 62 (3,5%) hemorrhages (subdural, epidural, parenchymal or subarachnoidal) and in 14 (0,7%) signs of a subacute infarct. 1 patient revealed signs of a acute hydrocephalus. All patients with infarcts were outside the lysis time window or time window for thrombectomy. No patient with tumorous or metastatic lesion needed immediate treatment. 6 (0,3%) of 62 patient with hemmorhage were transfered for immediate treatment. All 6 patients had clinical symptoms additionally to seizures such as clinical history of acute headache, midface fracture, hypertension (>220mmHg). No patient with isolated clinical symptom of seizure needed emergency treatment.

CONCLUSION

In this study no CT scan revealed pathological findings with immediate clinical impact if patient had only clinical history of seizure. It should be discussed whether patient with additional clinical symptoms such as acute headache, severe head trauma or hypertension need CT scan in the acute setting and whether the other patients -taken to the ward for surveillance- are evaluated only by MR scan in between 24 hours.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Retrospective design is ia limitation, however all other studies published in the literature evaluated less than 200 exams (while we evaluated 1785), therefore this is the study with by far the biggest number of cases.

SSK16-04 Abnormality of Cerebral White Matter Microstructure in Children with New-Onset, Untreated Idiopathic Generalized Epilepsy

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: N229

Participants
Lihua Qiu, PhD, MD, Yibin, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ran Long, Luzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lizhou Chen, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Epilepsy, as one of the most prevalent, noncommunicable neurologic conditions and a significant cause of disability and mortality, affects approximately 70 million people worldwide. Microstructural change of idiopathic generalized epilepsies (IGE) has been widely reported in children and adult patients. However, previous studies were focused on the chronic patients with antiepileptic drugs. This study aims at using the diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) technique to investigate the microstructural abnormalities of white matter in children with new-onset, untreated IGE.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A total of 45 IGE patients (age range: 5-18 years, males: females=26:19) and 32 healthy controls (age range: 5-18 years, males: females=21:11) were included in our present study. Voxel-based analysis was used to compare the differences of DTI metrics including fractional anisotropy (FA) and mean diffusivity (MD) between patients and controls. Pearson correlation analysis was used to investigate the relationships between altered DTI metrics and clinical parameters.

RESULTS
After multiple comparison correction using family-wise error method, only the parameter of mean diffusivity (MD) showed significant decrease in the left paracentral lobule, right precuneus and right superior parietal lobule (SPL) in IGE patients compared to healthy controls. Increased fractional anisotropy (FA) was found in the deep white matter of bilateral prefrontal lobe in IGE patients at a less conservative level using AlphaSim correction. There was no correlation between the altered diffusion parameters and the clinical measures.

CONCLUSION
Our study demonstrated microstructural impairments in children with new-onset, untreated IGE and that the MD might be more sensitive to detect the microstructural changes in the early stage of IGE than FA. Furthermore, the increased FA and decreased MD in the IGE group might suggest an initiating or compensatory mechanism prior to cognitive decline in IGE patients. Longitudinal studies are needed to clarify the maturational and seizure-related nature of these alterations of brain anatomy, their potential progression over the course of illness in IGE patients, and the potential impact of therapeutic intervention on these processes.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Microstructural abnormalities exist from the very beginning of IGE and MD may be more affected than FA in the initial stage of children with IGE.

SSK16-05 Utility of MRI Brain Epilepsy Protocol in New Onset Seizures: How is it Different in Developing Countries?

Participants
Janardhana Ponnaparouda Satyanarayana, MBBS, MD, Bangalore, India (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Avisha Singla, Bangalore, India (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
PSJANARDHAN@YAHOO.COM

PURPOSE
1. To evaluate the diagnostic efficacy of a standard MRI of the brain in patients with first onset seizures. 2. To identify whether there is an increase in the diagnostic yield with the addition of high-resolution sequences with a dedicated seizure protocol. 3. To compare the diagnostic yields of MRI and EEG individually and in combination.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Patients presenting with a history of first onset seizures who underwent MRI of the brain and EEG. Totally 129 cases were studied for a period of 18 months. Chi square test of significance (p<0.005) was used to test for the difference in proportion. The correlation between MRI brain and EEG was studied using McNemar test. All the patients underwent both standard protocol and dedicated epilepsy protocol MRI brain scanning on 1.5T within seven days from the onset of seizures. A routine electroencephalogram is recorded from the scalp electrodes obtained three days before or after the MRI and as soon as practical after presentation with the index seizure, preferably within 48 hours.

RESULTS
The diagnostic yield of MRI in detecting epileptogenic lesion was 47% in our study. Among the potentially epileptogenic lesion, infection and inflammation was most common 17 (28%). Of the 59 patients with potential epileptogenic lesions in our study, 37 (63%) epileptogenic lesions were detected using "standard protocol" MRI and remaining 22 (37%) lesions were detected using "dedicated epilepsy protocol" MRI. Of the epileptogenic lesions, all 11 patients (100%) with hippocampal sclerosis were detected by using "epilepsy protocol" MRI which would have been missed if only "standard protocol" MRI was done. Patients who presented with focal-onset seizures (27) had a higher proportion of potentially epileptogenic lesions 22 (81%) compared with the patients with generalized clonic tonic seizures. There were 22 patients (18%) with an abnormality on both MRI and EEG. So, abnormal MRI and EEG were concordant in 18% of patients in our study.

CONCLUSION
A dedicated epilepsy protocol MRI should be done in all patients who presents with first-onset seizures. MRI in first-onset seizure patients allows the identification of a lesion and earlier consideration of epilepsy surgery especially in patients presenting with focal-onset seizures.
A dedicated epilepsy protocol MRI should be done in all patients who presents with first-onset seizures.

**SSK16-06  PET-MRI Value in Detecting ‘Occult’ Anterior-Inferior Temporal Lobe Encephaloceles in Medically Refractory Focal Temporal Lobe Epilepsy**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: N229**

**Participants**
- Karin J. Wette, MD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
- Robert J. Witte, MD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Robert E. Watson JR, MD, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**
Temporal lobe anterior-inferior encephaloceles are increasingly recognized as a surgically amenable cause of adult medically-refractory temporal lobe epilepsy. The anatomic defect on MRI exam can be quite subtle and these lesions are frequently overlooked for multiple years and exams. Two such cases led to a review of our PET-MRI experience in imaging occult medically refractory focal epilepsy.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
PET-MRI has been part of our epilepsy imaging armament since December 2015. A PET-MRI database was created that included patients with refractory focal epilepsy that were considered non-lesional, based on prior MRI exams. The PET-MRI exams were reviewed without knowledge of the specific clinical history or signs and symptoms with a goal of identifying additional cases of anterior inferior temporal lobe encephalocele. Separately, we collected demographic and clinical data from the medical record including age of seizure onset, semiology, EEG and interpretation of prior imaging exams.

**RESULTS**
Sixty-eight patients were catalogued in our epilepsy PET-MRI database including examinations through March 31, 2017. Four patients were identified with anterior-inferior temporal lobe encephalocele. Two patients had been identified through clinical evaluation for epilepsy surgery and two additional patients were identified though this retrospective review. The key PET-MRI findings were 1. Decreased FDG uptake in anterior temporal lobe, ipsilateral to the clinical region of concern. 2. FDG activity extending beyond the expected confines of the middle cranial fossa and sphenoid wing. 3. MRI findings of CSF or brain extending into a defect in sphenoid wing, unrecognized on prior exams. Demographic items include: 3 female patients (75%), age: mn= 28 (15-43 range), age from seizure onset mn=9 years (3-18 range). The three female patients demonstrated MRI findings of intracranial hypertension or dural ectasia.

**CONCLUSION**
PET-MRI can be useful as a next-step in evaluation of medically refractory focal temporal lobe epilepsy, particularly in the surgical candidate. Anterior-inferior temporal lobe encephalocele, as a cause of refractory epilepsy, is unusual but a combination of co-localizable findings can identify patients who may benefit from a focal resection.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
Temporal lobe encephalocele is emerging as an important, surgically amenable cause of epilepsy. PET-MRI can help with detection.

**SSK16-07  Hippocampal Sclerosis with Negative MR Findings: Diagnostic Usefulness of Subfield Volumetric Analysis**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: N229**

**Participants**
- Hiromi Masaki, MD, Kitakyushu, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
- Shingo Kakeda, MD, Kitakyushu, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Koichiro Sugimoto, MD, Kitakyushu, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Issei Ueda, MD, Kitakyushu, Japan (Abstract Co-Autor) Nothing to Disclose
- Keita Watanabe, Fukuoka, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Yukunori Korogi, MD, PhD, Kitakyushu, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**
In previous studies, up to 15% of the patients with diagnosis of hippocampal sclerosis (HS) showed normal findings on conventional MRI (neg-MR). Recently, subfield volumetry of hippocampus (SVH) using the open-source automatic segmentation software has been utilized. Our aims were; (a) to study the volume changes of the hippocampal subfields in HS patients using SVH, and (b) to determine the diagnostic accuracy of the SVH for the HS patients with neg-MR.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
We assessed 46 unilateral HS patients and 54 controls; all HS cases had histopathologic confirmation by surgery. Two neuroradiologists divided the HS patients into two groups based on the presence (pos-MR, n=26) or absence (neg-MR, n=20) of following MR findings at the affected hippocampus; reduced volume or increased T2 signal. For SVH analysis, 3D-volume T1-weighted images were processed with FreeSurfer (ver.5.3, ver.6.0) in all patients and controls. The ratio to total intracranial volume were calculated for each subfield and compared among the two groups. The diagnostic accuracy (AUC) were calculated using cutoff values for the hippocampal subfield volumes that were obtained in a ROC analysis.

**RESULTS**
In the pos-MR group, 8 of 9 subfields at the affected side (CA1, CA3, CA4-DG, fimbria, hippocampal-amygdala transitional area, presubiculum, hippocampal tail, and subiculum) were significantly smaller than in the controls. In the neg-MR group, however, only 2 of 9 subfields (CA3 and CA4-DG) were significantly smaller than in the controls. The diagnostic accuracy of the discrimination of the HS patients with neg-MR was better for the SVH based on the volumes of CA3 and CA4-DG (AUC: 0.719) than for the volume of the whole hippocampus (AUC: 0.614).
CONCLUSION

In the MR-negative HS patients, the subfield volumetry detected the localized atrophy within CA3 and CA4-DG, and showed better diagnostic performance than the whole hippocampal volume.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

In the mesial temporal epilepsy patients with normal findings on conventional MRI, SVH may be used not only for the diagnosis of HS but also for the assessment of its histopathologic subtypes.

SSK16-08  Longitudinal Functional Connectivity of Language Networks in Surgical Epilepsy Patients: Preliminary Results

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: N229

Participants
Olivia Fosleitner, Vienna, Austria (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Karl-Heinz Nenning, PhD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Silvia Bonelli, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christoph Baumgartner, MD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Susanne Pirker, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ekaterina Pataia, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thomas Czech, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christian Dorfer, MD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Georg Langs, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Shareholder, contextflow GmbH
Daniela Prayer, MD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gregor Kasprian, MD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
olivia.fosleitner@muv.ac.at

PURPOSE

Investigating the reorganization of language networks in temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) patients with task-based functional MRI (fMRI) before and after selective amygdalohippocampectomy or anterior temporal lobectomy (ATLR).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Eighteen TLE patients (8 left TLE, 10 right TLE) performed task-based fMRI using a verb generation and a semantic paradigm before and after neurosurgery (9 ATLR; mean age at surgery: 38y, range: 26-53y). Mean time between surgery and postoperative scan was 14.9 months (range: 3-44m). Neuropathology revealed hippocampal sclerosis in 13 patients, focal cortical dysplasia in 4 patients and ganglioglioma in one patient. Ten healthy right-handed subjects underwent the same fMRI protocol on the same 3T scanner (mean age: 38y, range: 31-49y). FMRI activation maps and functional connectivity (FC) were analyzed on SPM12 for intra- and intergroup comparisons (p<0.005 uncorr.).

RESULTS

Compared to controls, patients showed decreased FC ipsilateral to their epileptogenic focus before and after surgery. In comparison to scans before surgery, postoperative left TLE patients had markedly decreased FC involving the left TL with particularly less connections to the right frontal lobe, stronger connections were visible including the residual left posterior TL and the right TL. In postsurgical right TLE, inter- and intrahemispheric FC to the right TL was decreased with only few stronger postsurgical connections exclusively found in the left hemisphere.

CONCLUSION

Task-based fMRI functional connectivity analysis visualizes extensive language related reorganization processes in TLE patients following surgery. Patterns of reorganization in language FC differ between left- and right-sided TLE with more extensive changes in left TLE patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Temporal lobe epilepsy (TLE) surgery triggers widespread changes of language-related functional connectivity (FC). FC analysis allows us to link specific clinical deficits with certain neuroanatomical and imaging substrates. This will help to optimize surgical approaches and minimize postoperative language deficits in individual TLE patients.

SSK16-09  DTI-Derived Textural Features Can Improve Detectability of Epileptogenic Tubers in Tuberous Sclerosis Complex

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: N229

Participants
Hajime Yokota, MD, Los Angeles, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yoko Hirata, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Emiko Morimoto, MD, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Iren Orosz, MD, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Noriko Salamon, MD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI)-derived quantitative values such as maximum apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) were reported as predictors of epileptogenic tubers in tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC). Texture of tubers, volume and location were also known predictors of epileptogenicity. The purpose of this study was to document detectability of texture analysis for DTI, which can combine the information of DTI and textural heterogeneity.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

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Twenty-five consecutive studies involving 23 patients were involved in this study. Epileptogenic tubers were characterized using video-encephalographyEEG, structural MRI, FDG-PET, magnetoencephalography, magnetic source imaging (MSI) and intraoperative electro-corticography. A total of 558 tubers, 32 epileptogenic and 526 nonepileptogenic, were identified. The volume of interest (VOI) of tubers was drawn on an ADC map based using T2-weighted and FLAIR images. The original VOI was inflated to include 4-mm-thick ring-shaped tissues surrounding the tuber. Histogram- and 3-dimentional 13-direction gray-level co-occurrence matrix (GLCM)-based textural features were extracted from the VOIs using ADC, fractional anisotropy, axial diffusivity and radial diffusivity maps. Mann-Whitney U-test with false discovery rate control was used to compare the features. The diagnostic model was constructed with an elastic net model to avoid overfitting. The model was compared with known predictors using receiver operating characteristic analysis and DeLong test.

RESULTS
A total of 122 features was derived from each VOI. There were no significant difference in features derived from the original VOI between epileptogenic vs non epileptogenic tubers. By contrast, 32 of 122 features showed significant differences on the inflated VOI. The diagnostic model was significantly better than the ROC curves of maximum ADC, volume and location (area under curve = 0.75 vs. 0.67 and 0.55; \(P = 0.042\) and \(0.001\)). The model did not significantly surpass tuber volume (0.75 vs. 0.71, \(P = 0.119\)).

CONCLUSION
Texture analysis using inflated VOI showed improved diagnostic performance to differentiate between epileptogenic and nonepileptogenic tubers. The VOI within the tuber was not useful for DTI-based texture analysis.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
DTI-derived texture analysis with VOI including perituber tissue can improve detectability of epileptogenic tubers in tuberous sclerosis complex.
Blipped Radial CAIPIRINHA for Simultaneous Multislice pseudo-SSFP Magnetic Resonance Fingerprinting

Participants
Nikolai Mickevicius, Milwaukee, WI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Eric Paulson, PhD, Milwaukee, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
nmikevecius@mcw.edu

PURPOSE
The purpose of the present work is to accelerate pseudo steady-state free-precession magnetic resonance fingerprinting (pSSFP-MRF) T1 and T2 mapping sequences with simultaneous multislice (SMS) imaging methods.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Controlled aliasing (CAIPI) techniques are useful for improving the image quality from SMS acquisitions. For multi-shot non-Cartesian k-space trajectories, as is the case for most MRF acquisitions, CAIPI takes the form of modulating the phase of one or more SMS slices relative to the others from readout-to-readout. This is usually accomplished by means of RF phase cycling. An underlying assumption of the pSSFP-MRF method, however, is that all slices experience a sign change of RF phase in consecutive excitations, thus prohibiting the use of RF phase cycled CAIPI. Gradient blips along the slice-selection axis allow similar CAIPI phase modulation without the use of RF phase patterns. This work employs a blipped-CAIPI acquisition with a radial trajectory for pSSFP-MRF. The SMS pSSFP-MRF sequence was implemented on a Siemens 3T scanner. The gradient blips were applied to induce a phase difference of π/2 between two simultaneously excited slices. The sign of the gradient blip changed in each subsequent spoke which rotates with the golden angle of ~111.246 degrees. A total of 881 spokes were acquired in approximately 5 seconds. To reconstruct images of each slice, the conjugate of the blip-induced phase of the slice-of-interest was added to each spoke. A dictionary was simulated, and T1 and T2 maps were reconstructed using the low rank (R=5) alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) technique. The brain of a glioblastoma patient who consented to be a part of an institutional review board approved study was scanned.

RESULTS
The T1 and T2 maps of two simultaneously excited slices are shown in the figure. Total acquisition time was 5 seconds. No slice-leakage is apparent. The relaxation times outside of the tumor agree with literature values for healthy brain tissue. Lengthened T1 and T2 values can be seen within the lesion.

CONCLUSION
A blipped radial CAIPI pSSFP-MRF sequence permits rapid T1 and T2 mapping for use in disease diagnosis, treatment planning, and response assessment.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
This work aims to further push the acceleration of pSSFP magnetic resonance fingerprinting scans to aid in the clinical adoption of fully quantitative imaging protocols.
Multi-echo k-t-T2 sequence is feasible in clinical setting. Volume fractions obtained from three compartment model fitting of spin echo images from 20 acquisitions selected from the pool. An exact matched-pairs one-tailed Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to compare the methods.

RESULTS
Average excitation inhomogeneity was significantly reduced with kT-points compared to static RF-shimming (mean flip angle error ± standard deviation: 8.5±1.5% vs 20.4±9.8% respectively; p<0.0001). The worst case (heavy ascites) was 13.0% (kT-points) vs 54.9% (RF-shim). kT-points qualitative grades were higher for all criteria. Global image quality was significantly higher for kT-points than for RF-shimming (mean grade ± standard deviation: 2.3±0.5 vs 1.9±0.6; p=0.008). One subject’s examination was judged unusable (0/3 for all criteria) with RF-shim by one reader and none with kT-points. 85% of kT-points acquisitions were graded at least 2/3, compared to only 55% in the static RF-shim case.

CONCLUSION
Kt-points significantly reduce excitation inhomogeneity both quantitatively and qualitatively, especially in patients with ascites and prone to ‘B1 artefact’.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Proper excitation homogeneity is crucial to take advantage of the high signal-to-noise ratio available at 3T. Kt-points improve 3T MRI for abdominal imaging of all patients.

SSK17-03 Multi-Compartmental Analysis Using a Fast Multi-Echo TSE Sequence for Prostate Cancer Diagnosis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: S404AB

Participants
Shiyang Wang, PhD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ajit Devaraj, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Roger Bourne, PhD, Sydney, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Artrock Chatterjee, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Atlas Jantsch, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aytek Oto, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Research Grant, Guerbet SA; Research Grant, Profound Medical Inc; Medical Advisory Board, Profound Medical Inc; Speaker, Bracco Group; ;
Gregory S. Karczmar, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Harsh K. Agarwal, PhD, Bari, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Koninklijke Philips NV
Ambereen Yousef, MBBS, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
shiyang@uchicago.edu

PURPOSE
Prostate tissue has three major histological components: stroma, glandular lumen and epithelial cells. These volume fractions change when cancer is present. This study evaluates the feasibility of measuring the volume fractions of these compartments quantitatively in normal prostate and prostate cancer (PCa) using multi-compartment T2 decay modeling. A fast multi-echo TSE T2 MRI (k-t-T2) was applied to obtain high resolution T2 maps in clinically feasible scan time. Signal contributions from the three compartments were compared with pathological slices as a gold standard.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
k-t-T2 data were acquired on 17 patients on Philips 3T Achieva scanner; this method uses k-space under sampling for image acquisition to accelerate the scan. TR=1.1-10s; 32 echoes; ΔTE=12ms (TE=24-396ms); 1.0x1.0x3 mm3 in-plane resolution, scan time=4.5-9.6min. Regions of-interest (ROIs) including PCa (n=28) and normal prostate (n=43) were identified through histologic and MRI consensus review. Voxel-based three compartment analysis was used to extract the epithelial, lumen and stromal volume fractions, and T2 value of each compartment, in each ROI. Kruskal-Wallis test and Welch two sample t-test were used to evaluated the statistical significance between ROI groups. Spearman correlation coefficient was calculated between the image features and ROI-specific Gleason scores (GS).

RESULTS
ROI based analysis results showed the volume fraction of epithelium (50±12% vs. 37±10%) and lumen (11±6% vs. 21±7%) are significantly different between PCa and normal prostate (p<0.01). There is no significant difference in stromal volume fraction (39±9% vs. 41±8%) between PCa and normal prostate (p>0.5). The volume fractions measured by MRI are close to those reported in previous histological studies. The volume fractions of epithelial cells and lumen are strongly correlated with GS (p =0.53; -0.41, p<0.05). Epithelial volume fraction in PCa correlates better with GS compared to T2 values (p=-0.41, p=0.02).

CONCLUSION
Multi-echo k-t-T2 sequence is feasible in clinical setting. Volume fractions obtained from three compartment model fitting of spin echo images from 20 acquisitions selected from the pool. An exact matched-pairs one-tailed Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to compare the methods.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The prototypical non-selective kT-points pulse design was compared with patient-tailed static RF shimming for 3D breath-hold liver DCE-MRI on a product dual-transmit MAGNETOM Skyra MRI (Siemens Healthcare). 50 consecutive patients referred for liver MRI at a single institute were included in this IRB-approved study. Quantitative analysis was carried out via simulation to estimate flip angle homogeneity. Signal homogeneity, T1 contrast, enhancement quality, structure details and global degree of trust provided by each technique were qualitatively assessed on a 4-level scale (0 to 3) by 2 radiologists on in vivo pre-injection and late-phase images.
Comparison between Readout Segmented Diffusion Weighted Imaging and Single Shot Echo Planar Imaging in Image Quality

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: S404AB**

**PURPOSE**
To compare difference of readout segmented diffusion weighted imaging (RS-EPI) and single shot echo planar imaging (SS-EPI) on image quality with ultra-high b value for prostate cancer detection.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
37 patients with prostate disease who underwent both RS-EPI and SS-EPI were enrolled in this study. All data were collected on a MAGNETOM Skyra 3T MR scanner (Siemens AG, Erlangen, Germany) with the b value of 0,1000,2000,3000s/mm². The image quality including lesions clarity, anatomical distortion, image sharpness, detail display based on diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) were classified according to Likert score into 1 to 5 grade.(Grade 1 : cannot be used for diagnosis; Grade 2: poor; Grade 3: acceptable; Grade 4: good; Grade 5: very good.) All the images were analyzed by two experienced radiologists blinded to any clinical information as well as MR sequence information. The classification was provided from two radiologists separately. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), and contrast ratio, and contrast to noise ratio (CNR) were also measured on workstations by the radiologist.

**RESULTS**
The scores concluded by the two radiologists have good consistency, Kappa value>0.80. The image quality including lesions clarity, anatomical distortion, image sharpness, detail display obtained from RS-EPI sequences were higher than those obtained from SS-EPI regardless of 1000,2000,3000s/mm² (P<0.001). The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), and contrast ratio, and contrast to noise ratio (CNR) measured on RS-EPI sequences were also higher than those measured on SS-EPI (P<0.001) (table1).

**CONCLUSION**
Compared with the SS-EPI sequence, ultra high b value RS-EPI sequence significantly improves the image quality, which is more conducive to the detection of prostate lesions.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
Compared with the SS-EPI sequence, ultra high b value RS-EPI sequence significantly improves the image quality, which is more conducive to the detection of prostate lesions.
RESULTS

Water-fat separation performed well across all image slice orientations. Signal-to-noise was better in the deep learning images when compared to conventional images, \( p<0.001 \). Fine details were preserved in the deep learning images when compared to conventional images. There was an excellent correlation (\( R^2=0.97, p<0.001 \)) between the conventional and deep learning fat fraction measurements. Multiple pathologies were visualized with deep learning, including fatty metamplasia (Fig 1a) and intramyocardial hemorrhage (IMH) Fig 1b.

CONCLUSION

Deep learning is a robust, efficient, feasible method for water-fat separation. After the learning phase, utilization is computationally efficient and can make use of echoes with bipolar gradients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Deep machine learning can provide fat suppressed images and quantitative fat fraction maps with R2* and off-resonance corrections in challenging situations such as cardiovascular imaging.

SSK17-06 Analysis of Different Image Registration Algorithms for Fourier Decomposition MRI in Functional Lung Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: S404AB

Participants
Alexandra Ljimani, MD, Duesseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rotem S. Lanzman, MD, Duesseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gerald Antoch, MD, Duesseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hans-Jorg Wittsack, Duesseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Julian Kirchner, Dusseldorf, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

To evaluate different image registration algorithms for Fourier decomposition MRI (FD-MRI) in functional lung imaging in healthy subjects.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Fifteen healthy volunteers (mean age 33.0±10.1 years) were examined on a 1.5 T whole-body MR-scanner (Magnetom Avanto, Siemens AG) with a non-contrast enhanced 2D-TrueFISP pulse sequence in coronal view (TR/TE 2.06/0.89 ms, acquisition time 180 ms/image, 250 images). No ECG or respiratory triggering was used. Three different image registration algorithms (fMRILung 3.0, Siemens Corporate Research; diffeomorphism based ANTs by Avants et al. NeuroImage 2011; Elastix by Staring et al. Medical Physics 2007) were used to compensate the spatial variation of the lung structure. Quality control for the image registration was performed by quotient images (ΔQ) and dice similarity coefficient (ΔD). The impact of the used registration algorithms on the calculated perfusion and ventilation values by Fourier decomposition method was evaluated.

RESULTS

The average time for motion correction by the different image registration algorithms were for fMRILung 1.0±1.6 min, ANTs 38±13.5 min and Elastix 5.9±1.3 h, respectively. No significant (\( p>0.05 \)) difference in the quality of the motion correction provided by different image registration algorithms (ΔQ fMRILung 0.12, ANTs 0.11, Elastix 0.11; ΔD fMRILung 0.06, ANTs 0.07, Elastix 0.06) occurred. Further no significant difference of the calculated ventilation and perfusion values between the different registration algorithms (\( p>0.05 \)) were determined. The calculated ventilation values were 119±12 for fMRILung, 110±14 for ANTs and 118±12 ml/min/100 ml for Elastix, respectively. The perfusion values for fMRILung, ANTs and Elastix were 156±41, 166±46 and 185±66 ml/min/100 ml, respectively.

CONCLUSION

The mandatory motion correction for the calculation of perfusion and ventilation images by FD-MRI is possible with different image registration algorithms without significant influence on the quality of the motion correction or changes of the calculated functional lung values. fMRILung 3.0 (Siemens Corporate Research) provides the fastest way of motion correction.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Motion correction for FD-MRI is possible with different image registration algorithms without loss of accuracy of perfusion and ventilation results.

SSK17-07 MRI Quantitative Quality Control and Calibrated Measurement with DTI and Reference Fluid Phantom Novel Phantom for Quantitative Assessment of DTI Inter-Scanner Variability

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: S404AB

Participants
Walter Schneider, PhD, Pittsburgh, PA (Presenter) Consultant, Psychology Software Tools, Inc
James M. Provenzale, MD, Durham, NC (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, ArmaGen; Research Grant, Bayer AG; Consultant, Bayer AG; Consultant, Biomedical Systems; Consultant, Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings; Consultant, CurAccel, LLC; Research Grant, General Electric Company; Consultant, sanofi-aventis Group; Consultant, Guerbet SA; Consultant, Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited; Consultant, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd
Michael Boss, PhD, Boulder, CO (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Elisabeth Wilde, PhD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Brian A. Taylor, PhD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

The mandatory motion correction for the calculation of perfusion and ventilation images by FD-MRI is possible with different image registration algorithms (ΔQ fMRILung 0.12, ANTs 0.11, Elastix 0.11; ΔD fMRILung 0.06, ANTs 0.07, Elastix 0.06) were determined. The calculated ventilation values were 119±12 for fMRILung, 110±14 for ANTs and 118±12 ml/min/100 ml for Elastix, respectively. The perfusion values for fMRILung, ANTs and Elastix were 156±41, 166±46 and 185±66 ml/min/100 ml, respectively.

CONCLUSION

The mandatory motion correction for the calculation of perfusion and ventilation images by FD-MRI is possible with different image registration algorithms without significant influence on the quality of the motion correction or changes of the calculated functional lung values. fMRILung 3.0 (Siemens Corporate Research) provides the fastest way of motion correction.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Motion correction for FD-MRI is possible with different image registration algorithms without loss of accuracy of perfusion and ventilation results.
CONCLUSION

Current DTI scanning has substantial systematic error, distorting measurement and impairing clinical diagnostic stability. Phantom calibration can quantify such errors and may provide a means for a correction factor to reduce variability across scanners.

Background

We used a novel DTI and isotropic fluid phantom funded by the Chronic Effects of Neurotrauma Consortium, VA, DoD & NIH QIBA programs to provide "ground truth" reference measurement and quality assurance metrics.

Evaluation

The phantom contains anisotropic diffusion components of hollow textiles termed Taxons (axon-shaped tubes, 12-µm inner diameter diffusion chambers) arranged in water-filled bundles of >100,000. To quantify loss of tract integrity and size, we created tracts with densities of 12.5%-100% and tract cross-sections of 4-100 mm². The phantom includes 32 NIST reference fluids (T1, T2, PD, ADC) for isotropic reference metric correction. We imaged on 11 scanners (1.5T and 3T, Siemens, GE & Philips) with head coils 12-64 channels. Scans detected tracts with high spatial detail at all sizes (average correlation of FA to tract density r=0.992). We found tight repeat measurements, with small changes between scans on the same magnet within a few weeks. However, substantial (35%) inter-scanner systematic error/biases in measurements of FA were seen, greatly exceeding presumed effect size of TBI-induced FA change and 2.85 times the variance within scanner. We applied a reference measurement correction by estimating scanner-specific systematic error on one scan and applying that correction to a second scan weeks later to calculate calibrated FA relative to the mean cross-scanner FA to reference density metrics. The correction reduced the across-scanner spread error by 94%.

Discussion

The phantom provides a reliable and reproducible method to determine degree to which DTI scans on a MR scanner differ from a reference standard that simulates the microstructure of brain white matter. The phantom also allows a means to determine the degree to which DTI scans from multiple scanners differ from one another and, potentially, a method to correct for inter-scanner differences.

SSK17-08 A Quality Improvement (QI) Initiative to Evaluate MR QA Training Strategies for MR Technologists to Enable Them to Undertake Quality Assurance (QA) Testing in MRI

Participants
Walaa M. Alsharif, MSc, Dublin, Ireland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michaela Davis, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Patrick Kenny, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
David P. Costello, BSc, MSc, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrea Cradock, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ciara M'Centee, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Allison Mc Gee, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

The American College of Radiology (ACR) standard recommends that quality assurance (QA) testing of MR systems is the responsibility of both technologists and medical physicists to ensure efficient scanner performance. However, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), meeting this standard is challenging due to a shortage of medical physicists, variable MR-specific education amongst technologists, and difficulties in achieving standardisation across centres providing MR imaging services. These factors have contributed to low compliance with recommendations for the performance of MR QA tests. This study explored the development of an education-based Quality Improvement (QI) initiative to enable MR technologists across multiple clinical sites to consistently perform MR system QA testing. The authors aimed to develop an educational tool to provide MR QA training to technologists enabling them to undertake this activity in their departments.

RESULTS

There was 95% agreement between the expert-determined and technologist-determined MR QA test results. Interview findings revealed that all technologists reported that the test methods presented in the training video were clear and logical, and enabled them to perform practical QA testing of their scanner. 12% of technologist participants (n=1) acknowledged some difficulty in positioning the QA phantom, and 50% (n=4) indicated challenges interpreting the test pattern appearances due to inherent subjectivity of the low contrast detectability QA test. All participants indicated that their experience of MR QA training was positive, using expressions such as "I enjoyed it", "It was a positive experience", and "very good experience", "It showed me what I can do with the right training". Technologists indicated they had learned a new skill to help them improve the quality of the MR imaging service they provide, and were willing to continue undertaking QA testing, seeing this as one way to expand their professional role.

CONCLUSION

With the ongoing shortage of medical physicists in KSA and other countries, the training video introduced as a QI initiative demonstrated the effectiveness of an appropriately designed educational resource combining both technical information and practical skills demonstration. The ease of access and display means that this educational tool can readily be made available to MR technologists across multiple centres in KSA, as a strategy to prevent a shortage in expert personnel limiting the implementation of practices to optimise MR service quality. The broader application of the methods applied during this education-based QI is apparent.

METHODS

METHODS
Educational Tool Design: A training video was designed to demonstrate MR QA test methods and provide background explanatory information. sing a focus group discussion framework, the research team, comprising two medical physicists and four MR technologists, reached consensus regarding the essential content and presentation format, drawing on ACR MR QA guidelines and the expertise of group members. Based on ACR recommendations, the method for the following QA tests was planned: central frequency, geometric accuracy, high-contrast spatial resolution, low-contrast detectability, image intensity uniformity and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). Each test was broken down into logical steps which included: MR QA phantom design features, set-up and positioning, pulse sequence and parameters and use of MR images to provide numerical indicators of MR system performance. The performance of these steps by the research team members for each QA test was videoed in sequential order to make it easy for the MR technologists to follow the test method. Editing of the video footage and overlay of audio content was performed by a videographer in consultation with the research team. Educational Tool Evaluation: MR technologists (n=8) in one public (n=4) and one semi-public (n=4) hospital in KSA evaluated the QA training video. Technologists were given supervised access to this resource for two 30-minute sessions per day over one week. A supporting booklet outlining the test methods was also provided. On completion of the educational intervention, each technologist was asked to implement the QA test process in their MRI department for a three-month period by individually conducting weekly QA testing on the MR scanner and documenting the images and numerical results for each test. These findings were compared to images and values independently determined for the same QA tests on each MR scanner as performed by an expert in MR QA following the methodology outlined in the training video. Face-to-face semi-structured interviews were conducted with each technologist to ascertain their opinion regarding the effectiveness of the QA training video and their experiences undertaking the QA tests.

PDF UPLOAD


SSK17-09 A Microwave Imaging System and Real-Time Image Reconstruction Algorithm for Intraoperative 3D Monitoring of Thermal Ablation Therapies

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: S404AB

Participants
guanbo chen, los angeles, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
John Stang, PhD, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Pratik Shah, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sang Cho, PharmD,MPH, Los Angeles, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Eric Leuthardt, Saint Louis, MO (Abstract Co-Author) Stockholder, NeuroLutions, Inc Stockholder, General Sensing Ltd Stockholder, OsteoVantage, Inc Stockholder, Pear Therapeutics Inc Stockholder, Face to Face Biometrics
Mahta Moghaddam, PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
guanboch@usc.edu
guanboch@usc.edu

CONCLUSION

We proposed a 3D real-time microwave monitoring method and synthetically validated it for interstitial thermal therapy monitoring. We will further validate on animal models before moving to clinical trials. With this intraoperative temperature monitoring, radiologists will be able to more selectively target tumors, extend the application of thermal ablation to new therapeutic areas, and reduce surgery time.

Background

Thermal ablation is a minimally invasive surgery that is gaining increasing popularity as first-line therapy for soft-tissue tumors. However, its application has been limited by inadequate thermal image guidance. Fiber optic sensors measure temperature only at their tips. B-mode ultrasound is limited to 2D. MRI is not available within the operating room and adds 30-40 minutes to surgery time. To address these challenges, we have developed a microwave monitoring system that can intraproactively provide a 3D real-time temperature map. The system consists of a multi-antenna imaging cavity, where microwave measurements are collected with a network-analyzer-based measurement system. The data is processed with a differential inverse scattering algorithm, which generates real-time 3D temperature images through a mapping between tissue dielectric change and temperature. In our prior work, the system has been experimentally validated using laboratory phantoms heated with an ablation probe.

Evaluation

To synthetically test the monitoring of the ablation process in the case of brain tumor treated with thermal therapy, we derived a 3D dielectric brain phantom from MRI and simulated the heating of the target region with a multi-physics model of an interstitial ablation probe. In the test, the target region is heated from 37 °C to 70 °C, and 3D temperature maps are generated throughout the procedure.

Discussion

Sample validation results are shown in the figure attached. The 3D temperature maps can be generated as fast as 1 frame/second, provide a resolution of 1 cm, and can track temperature change as small as 1 °C. To further improve temperature accuracy, the mapping model between dielectric and temperature change is currently being refined with empirical studies using in vitro tissue samples.
**SSK18**

**Physics (CT: Radiation Dose II)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S503AB

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**Experience with Different Automatic Tube Voltage Selection Software (kV Assist and Care kV) on Four CT Platforms**

Participants
- Shuai Leng, DPHIL, Rochester, MN (Moderator) License agreement, Bayer AG
- Xinming Lu, PhD, Houston, TX (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

**SSK18-01** Experience with Different Automatic Tube Voltage Selection Software (kV Assist and Care kV) on Four CT Platforms

Participants
- Manuel Patino, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
- Anushri Parakh, MBBS, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Avinash R. Kambadakone, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Dushyant V. Sahani, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Research support, General Electric Company; Medical Advisory Board, Allena Pharmaceuticals, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
mpatino@mgh.harvard.edu

**PURPOSE**

To assess the effect of ATVS on the applied tube voltage, tube current, image quality and radiation exposure across four scanners from two vendors.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

In this IRB approved study, 341 subjects (age: 58 ± 17 years) underwent abdominopelvic CT exams with ATVS technique set at a reference value of 120kVp on four recently introduced CT platforms. kV assist: Revolution CT, GEHC (Group A, n=90); CareKV: Somatom Definition Flash, Siemens (group B, n=16), Somatom Definition Force, Siemens (group C n=82) and Somatom Definition Edge, Siemens (group D n=153). Subjects were categorized based on body weight (<150lb, 151-200lb, >201lb). Images were reconstructed using ASIR-V 40% for group A, SAFIRE 3 for groups B and D, and ADMIRE A3 for group C. In 86 additional subjects, 100 kVp was selected as reference for ATVS (Group E; Revolution CT). Applied scan parameters (tube voltage and mean tube current) and radiation dose (SSDE) were compared for all body weight categories among the groups; ANOVA was performed.

**RESULTS**

There was no significant difference in body weight among subjects in groups A-E within each category (p>0.05). Across all groups and weight categories, low tube voltage (<120 kVp) was selected in 48% of exams (165/341). 5% of exams (19/341) were scanned using 90kVp (<200lb). Majority of low kVp scans were performed in subjects <200lb (147/165). Low kVp was selected in 21.6% of subjects (18/83) >201lb. Highest number of low kVp acquisitions were found in Group D (70%) followed by group C (61%) and Group B (31%). Only 3.3% of exams (3/90) in group A (all <200lb) were performed using 100kVp. However, 86% of exams (74/86) were acquired at 100 kVp in group E. SSDE (mGy) was 12.9 ± 3.3 in group A, 10.9 ± 2.4 in group B, 11.5 ± 3 in group C, 11.2 ± 3.2 in group D, and 7.7 ± 2.2 in group E (p<0.01).

**CONCLUSION**

The kVp selection with ATVS not only depends on body composition but on the reference kVp setting and tube current capacity. Using a reference of 120kVp on kV assist (GE), low kVp selection increased to 86% of exams independently of the body weight.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Due to higher image contrast and lower radiation dose, clinical practice is drifting towards low kVp CT acquisitions. Knowledge of ATVS software selection of kV options can facilitate implementation in clinical practice without degrading image quality or CT workflow.

**SSK18-02** Automatic Mapping of CT scan Locations on Computational Human Phantoms for Accurate Organ Dose Estimations for a Large Number of Patients

Participants
- Choonsik Lee, PhD, Rockville, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
- Gleb Kuzmin, MS, Rockville, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Elizabeth Mosher, Rockville, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Elizabeth C. Jones, MD, Bethesda, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
choonsik.lee@nih.gov
**PURPOSE**

Using Monte Carlo simulations of CT scanners and computational human phantoms, there are several computational solutions available for organ dose estimation from CT. Although most scan parameters can be extracted from DICOM, it is still necessary to manually map the scan locations of patients on phantoms which may cause significant dose difference for organs near the scan boundaries. We developed a method to automate the mapping process and applied it to organ dose estimation for 60 chest CT patients.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

We generated a two-dimensional antero-posterior projection image of the skeleton from given patient CT images. We compared the patient skeleton image with a pre-generated skeleton image from a reference whole body phantom from the top of the head to the bottom of the feet with 1 cm increment to find the best Dice matching score. The mapping algorithm was tested for five partial torso CT sets (22 image sets from the top clavicle with 20 cm scan length with 2 cm increment for each patient) simulated using five full torso CT sets. Illustrative organ doses were calculated for 60 chest CT patients using the algorithm combined with an in-house CT dose calculator. Automatic mapping algorithm-based organ doses were compared with the data based on the scan location manually mapped by experienced medical physicists.

**RESULTS**

Comparison of the scan location of simulated partial torso CT with the values of automatically-mapped location in phantome showed very good agreement (less than 10%) with the Dice score of 57% on average. The automatic detection of the scan location took about a minute per CT. The illustrative organ dose for 60 chest CT patients showed significant difference up to 5-fold for some organs located at the scan boundaries across the 60 patients. The organ doses from the automatic mapping algorithm agreed within 5% with the values calculated from manual mapping of scan locations.

**CONCLUSION**

Our method will provide faster and more accurate organ dose estimation compared to existing approaches in cases requiring organ dose for a large number of patients such as patient dose monitoring, clinical trials, and epidemiological studies.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

The new methods we developed in this study will provide with more accurate patient-specific organ doses, which will help radiologists and patients to better understand the health impact of CT scans.

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**SSK18-04**  
**Comparison of Image Quality and Radiation Dose of Female Chest CT Using Organ Dose Modulation with Different Detector Coverage on 16cm Wide-detector CT**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: S503AB**

**PURPOSE**

Although state-of-the-art radiotherapy techniques have improved local tumor control over the years, normal tissue complication is still of concern in the clinic. Estimation of normal tissue doses depend primarily on treatment planning system (TPS). However, leakage and scatter doses, imaging doses and doses to non-contoured organs are not well considered by modern TPS. In this work, we aim to develop a personal organ dose archive (PODA) system for individual patients undergoing radiotherapy to track doses of all relevant organs from all radiation events.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

CT images, contours and treatment parameters are exported and extracted from TPS via DICOM format. Deformable image registration and dose mapping are performed with MIM with 3D volumetric imaging. GPU-based Monte Carlo dose engine is used for super-fast 3D dose calculation in patient anatomy. A SQLite database is deployed to manage the data registration and inquiry.

**RESULTS**

Our PODA system includes four parts: (1) DICOM library; (2) PODA database; (3) GPU-based Monte Carlo dose engine; (4) functional modules. DICOM library hierarchically stores all the raw data for each individual patient. PODA database organizes and manages the general information of all patients. GPU-base dose engine computes organ doses and outputs to PODA database for each event involving ionizing radiation. Major functional modules include Update Organ Dose, Report & Alert and Database Backup & Recovery. The four components work together to track patient organ doses on a daily basis. A proactive early warning is issued if organ dose will exceed pre-set dose criteria by prediction.

**CONCLUSION**

We have developed a PODA system that can be used to track and accumulate each patient's organ doses associated with the use of sophisticated treatment technologies and image-guidance procedures in modern radiotherapy.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

With PODA we can provide an important safety mechanism to help prevent irreversible radiation damage to normal tissues and provide a comprehensive organ dose database to help clinicians make informed decisions for individual patients including pre and post care management.
Efficacy of Organ Dose Modulation and Metal Artifact Reduction Techniques on Reducing Exposed Radiation Dose on Abdominopelvic Computed Tomography Scans With Metal Hip Prosthesis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: S503AB

Participants
Yanan Li, Xian, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Niu Gang, MD, Xi'an, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Fan Gangjian, Xian, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jingjing Bai, Xian, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jian Yang, MD, PhD, Xian, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
liyanan976@163.com

PURPOSE
To evaluate the impact of two different detector coverages (80mm and 40mm) on image quality and radiation dose of the female chest CT using organ dose modulation (ODM).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Forty female patients undergoing chest CT with clinical justifications were prospectively and randomly assigned to two groups: Group A (n=20) with 80mm detector coverage and pitch 0.992:1; Group B (n=20) with40mm detector coverage and pitch 0.984:1. Both groups used the 0.5s rotation speed and the SmartmA and ODM technique for the breasts. The standard deviation (SD) in the aortic arch, carina, and inferior pulmonary vein in both the anterior and posterior lungs were measured. Image quality was evaluated by two experienced radiologists using a 5-point scoring system. The tube current in different directions (A/L/P/R) were recorded from mA Table. The CTDIvol and DLP values were recorded from dose report and effective dose calculated. The above parameters for the two groups were analyzed using SPSS 20.0.

RESULTS
There was no difference in the anatomic coverage between the two groups (258.75 ±27.85mm vs. 253.00 ±24.51mm). However, Group B with 4mm collimation had lower tube current in all four directions and reduced over-scan range than Group A (29.50±0.60mm vs. 59.40±7.47mm, P<0.05), resulting in 25% lower radiation dose in Group B compared with Group A (0.74±0.13mSv vs. 0.99±0.33mSv). . The ODM feature worked in both groups, and the tube current in the anterior was lower than that in the posterior in both groups (P<0.05), and produced about 30% radiation reduction for the breasts in both groups. There was no significant difference in SD for the aortic arch, carina, and inferior pulmonary vein level between the two groups. The image quality of two group were judged to be clinically acceptable. There was no significant difference in subjective image quality grading (p>0.05) with excellent agreement between the two radiologists (Kappa=0.77, P<0.001).

CONCLUSION
The use of helical scan with 40mm collimation and ODM chest CT ensures good image quality with 25% reduced radiation dose, compared with chest CT that uses helical scan with 80mm collimation and ODM.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The use of helical scan with 40mm collimation and ODM chest CT can dramatically reduce radiation dose while maintaining image quality compared with helical scan with 80mm collimation and ODM.

SSK18-05 Efficacy of Organ Dose Modulation and Metal Artifact Reduction Techniques on Reducing Exposed Radiation Dose on Abdominopelvic Computed Tomography Scans With Metal Hip Prosthesis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: S503AB

Participants
Ok Kyu Song, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yong Eun Chung, MD, PhD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
songokkyu@yuhs.ac

PURPOSE
To evaluate the effect of metal hip prosthesis on exposed radiation dose and assess the efficacy of organ dose modulation (ODM) and metal artifact reduction (MAR) protocols on dose reduction.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Six patients with history of total hip arthroplasty who had both preoperative and postoperative abdominopelvic CT scans using an identical protocol were selected and their preoperative and postoperative CT dose index (CTDI, mGy) were compared. An anthropomorphic phantom was scanned with and without bilateral metal prostheses and exposed surface and deep doses (mGy) at pelvic and extrapelvic cavities were measured using nanoDot dosimetry system. Finally, exposed radiation doses using reference scans, ODM, and two MAR protocols (GSI32 and GSI3; CTDI equivalent to reference scan without and with metal prosthesis respectively) in pelvic and extrapelvic cavities were compared.

RESULTS
Among six patients, the mean CTDI (mGy) increased by 18.1% after metal hip prosthesis implantation (p=0.028, Preoperative CTDI: 8.64±2.47, Postoperative CTDI 10.20±3.51). On phantom experiment, adding unilateral or bilateral metal prostheses in pelvic increased CTDI (mGy) by 14.4% and 30.5% respectively. The tube currents were also increased in pelvic cavity but the metal hip prosthesis had no effect on the tube currents of extrapelvic area. The utilization of MAR and ODM protocols decreased both the surface and the deep organ doses in pelvis. GS132 showed the most significant dose reduction in the deep pelvic cavity followed by GS13 and ODM. However, MAR (GS132, GS13) protocols increased radiation doses in extrapelvic cavity compared to the reference scan. ODM showed significant reduction of both the surface and deep organ doses in the extrapelvic cavity.

CONCLUSION
Metal hip prosthesis implantation increased exposed radiation doses in abdominopelvic CT scans. MAR protocol can be utilized to reduce the exposed radiation doses in pelvic cavity while improving image quality. When MAR protocol is not applicable, ODM is an alternative protocol that can be utilized to reduce exposed radiation doses of both pelvic and extrapelvic cavities.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Metal artifact reduction and organ dose modulation techniques reduce radiation doses in patients with metal prosthesis implantation.

**SSK18-06 Impact of Adjusting the Pulmonary-Embolism CT-protocol on Female Fertility Preservation by Reducing the Radiation Exposure of the Ovaries**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: S503AB

Participants
Roland C. Aydin, MD, MS, Garching, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Karoline S. Barth, Tuebingen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Dominik Zinsser, MD, Tuebingen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Klaus Herz, Tuebingen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Christian J. Cyron, PhD, Garching, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Konstantin Nikolau, MD, Tuebingen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group; Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG  
Mike Notohamiprodjo, Munich, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Roy Marcus, MD, Tuebingen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:  
roy.marcus@med.uni-tuebingen.de

**PURPOSE**

To assess in female patients undergoing a clinical pulmonary-embolism CT-protocol the relative and absolute reduction of the radiation exposure on the gonads by using a modified protocol that imposes a caudal imaging limit of the costodiaphragmatic recesses, in lieu of the common imaging window which also captures the suprarenal glands. Cumulative exposure to radiation remains a concern due to the rising maternal age at primigravida, and the often unavailable exposure during emergencies such as suspected pulmonary embolisms.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Thirty non-pregnant female patients with suspected pulmonary embolism underwent a contrast enhanced CT of the chest on a 3rd generation dual source CT (SOMATOM Force, Siemens Healthcare) in single-energy mode with automatic tube voltage selection and tube current modulation. Organ dose of the ovaries was automatically calculated using a commercial dose tracking software (Radimetrics, Bayer Schering). Full assessability of the thoracic cavity was assured with the modified imaging window, although incidental findings of e.g. suprarenal growths were precluded.

**RESULTS**

Median age of the patients analyzed in the retrospective study was 35 years [17 - 42]. The median equivalent dose of the gonads was 0.031 [0.009 - 0.190] mSv for the adapted (shrunk imaging window) and for the non-adapted protocol (typical size imaging window) 0.060 [0.013 - 0.266] mSv. The reduction in radiation dose was statistically significant (p<0.0001). The mean absolute difference in the ovarial radiation dose amounted to 0.041 ± 0.031 mSv, corresponding to a relative reduction in gonadic exposure of 43.8%.

**CONCLUSION**

For female patients prior to menopause in general, and their subgroup with a history of suspected pulmonary embolisms and thus repeated thoracic CT imaging specifically, an adaption of the CT protocol as outlined conveys a significant cumulative reduction of the radiation exposure on the ovaries.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Shortening the scan range of pulmonary CTA positively affects the ovarian radiation exposure, important in pre-menopausal women undergoing repetitive scans.

**SSK18-07 CT-Guided Periradicular Infiltration Therapy: How IR and Protocol Modifications Contribute to Achieving Ultra-Low-Dose**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: S503AB

Participants
Fabian Elsholtz, Berlin, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Julia Kamp, MD, Berlin, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Janis L. Vahldiek, MD, Berlin, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Bernd K. Hamm III, MD, Berlin, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Research Consultant, Toshiba Medical Services Corporation; Stockholder, Siemens AG; Stockholder, General Electric Company; Research Grant, Toshiba Medical Services Corporation Research Grant, Koninklijke Phillips NV; Research Grant, Siemens AG; Research Grant, General Electric Company; Research Grant, Elbit Imaging Ltd; Research Grant, Bayer AG; Research Grant, Guerbet SA; Research Grant, Bracco Group; Research Grant, B. Braun Melsungen AG; Research Grant, KRAUTH medical KG; Research Grant, Boston Scientific Corporation; Equipment support, Elbit Imaging Ltd; Investigator, CMC Contrast AB  
Stefan M. Niehues, MD, Berlin, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:  
fabian.elsoltz@charite.de

**PURPOSE**

CT-guided periradicular infiltration therapy is an established interventional technique for the treatment of periradicular disease. However, radiation dose, especially to the ovaries in women, remains a concern due to the cumulative radiation exposure. Using a modified protocol to reduce radiation exposure, and implementing organ dose modulation techniques, can significantly reduce the radiation dose to the ovaries. This presentation will demonstrate how these modifications contribute to achieving ultra-low-dose CT imaging.
To evaluate robustness and safety of ultra-low-dose protocols for CT-guided periradicular infiltration of the cervical and lumbosacral spine on a CT scanner with iterative reconstruction software.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This retrospective study included a total of 366 patients who underwent periradicular infiltration therapy of the cervical (n=191) and lumbar (n=175) spine. Respective study group (90 each cervical and lumbosacral) was treated on a new CT scanner with a new intervention protocol using an iterative reconstruction algorithm. Spot scanning was implemented for planning purposes and a basic low setup of 80 kV (cervical) or 100 kV (lumbosacral) and 5 mAs was established during intermittent fluoroscopy. The comparison group comprised 101 (cervical) and 85 (lumbosacral) prior interventions on a scanner without iterative reconstruction software. Dose-length product, number of acquisitions, pain reduction on a numeric analogue scale and protocol changes to achieve a safe intervention were recorded.

RESULTS
Median DLP for the whole intervention was 24.3 mGy*cm in the cervical and 49.3 mGy*cm in the lumbosacral comparison group towards 1.8 mGy*cm in the cervical and 3.2 in the lumbosacral study group. Pain reduction was median -2 in all the cervical and lumbosacral study and comparison group. Raise of the tube current-time product by 5 mAs was needed in 5 patients of the cervical and 3 patients in the lumbosacral study group.

CONCLUSION
Implementation of a new ultra-low-dose intervention protocol resulted in a reduction of dose by 92.6% (cervical) and 64.0% (lumbosacral) without limitation of safety and pain relief.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Dose reduction in CT imaging is of relevant interest from patients and physicians perspective. Changes of the scanner parameters and implementation of IR can significantly reduce overall dose also of interventional procedures. This dose reduction does not impact the procedure itself nor the outcome as seen in periradicular infiltration.

SSK18-08 Prospective Evaluation of Ultra-Low Dose Enhanced Abdominal Computed Tomography (MDCT) Using 100 kV with Tin Filter as Spectral Shaping: Effect on Radiation Dose Reduction and Image Quality with a Third-Generation Dual-Source CT System

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:40AM - 11:50AM Room: S503AB

Participants
Pierre G. Leyendecker, MD, Strasbourg, France (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Vanina Faucher, MD, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Paul R. Magotteaux Sr, MD, Liege, Belgium (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aissam Labani, MD, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mickael Ohana, MD, PhD, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Catherine Roy, MD, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
pierre.leyendecker@chru-strasbourg.fr

PURPOSE
The purpose of this prospective study was to investigate the radiation dose exposure and image quality of enhanced abdominopelvic single-energy MDCT using a tin filter at 100kV tube voltage in comparison to the standard enhanced acquisition.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
110 medium size oncologic patients (BMI:25±3.2kg/m2) over 60 years old (mean age:73.2±10.2 years) referred for an enhanced abdominopelvic MDCT examination underwent in addition to our conventional protocol an ultralow dose acquisition with tin filter (TF) in portal venous phase. Our institutional ethical committee reviewed and approved our investigation. The examinations were performed in single energy helical mode with a third-generation dual-source CT (Somatom Force). Both standard acquisition (SP) with an automatic individually-adapted kV (90-110) and tin filter (TP) (100 Sn kV/300mAs) were acquired with automatic milliampere modulation and identical length of coverage, pitch, reconstructed slice thickness of 2mm, acquisition time and ADMIRE strength : 4. Radiation dose was recorded as dose-length product (DLP), volume CT index (CTDIvol). Effective dose (ED) was calculated. Subjective image quality was evaluated on a 5-grade scale by two blinded independent radiologists and interobserver agreement was calculated. Objective image quality was calculated by signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). The attenuation with standard deviation in liver and psoas muscle were assessed.

RESULTS
Radiation dose was reduced by 82-84% with TF compared to SP (DLP : 290±12.0 vs 49.6± 3.2 mGy.cm; p<0.0006, CTDIvol:1.32±0.36 vs 7.25±1.64 mGy; p<0.0001, ED : 4.93±0.2 vs 0.84±0.1 mSv ; p<0.0005). The image quality was rated as excellent for both (4.5 for TF, 5 for SP) with an excellent interobserver agreement (Kappa =0.87). All abnormalities discovered on SP were identified on TF. SNR was not significantly different with TF in liver (9.53±0.9 vs 8.10±1.1; p : 0.08) or psoas (6.03±1.5 vs 5.46±0.2 ; p : 0.06), respectively. Attenuation values were slightly lower with TF (91±14HU vs 102±12HU, 52±16HU vs 65±10HU; p= 0.06) for liver and psoas muscle, respectively

CONCLUSION
An ultralow radiation dose (ED<1mSv) for abdominopelvic CT is achieved using a tin filtration as spectral shaping at 100 kV without degradation of image quality and diagnosis confidence in medium size patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The TF acquisition should be proposed for enhanced abdominal CT follow up examinations in oncologic patients.

SSK18-09 Reducing Variability of Radiation Doses in CT
CONCLUSION

Significant decrease of variance in head, chest, and abd/pelvis CT was achieved using a combination of standardizing protocols across the network and implementing advanced software that effectively managed radiation dose.

Background

While reducing radiation is an important goal, also important in the management of radiation dose is ensuring consistency in the amount of radiation administered for each type of study. Being able to consistently administer the same dose everytime a study is performed is the hallmark of high quality in radiation management. We implemented an approach to reducing variance in CT dose by standardizing protocols and employing software at the scanner to provide consistency across the network.

Evaluation

We measured variance of dose administered to head, chest, and abd/pelvis CT in two periods. The first period is pre-intervention: 1/1/13-7/31/14. We then measured the period after intervention: 1/1/16-12/31/16. Statistical analysis for differences in variability of radiation dose pre- and post-intervention used Bartlett’s test. Pre-intervention dose and SD: head CT (n= 12,002): 26.4 CTDI with SD of 4.3; chest CT (n=3,149): 8.6 CTDI with SD of 5.2; abd/pelvic CT (n=9833) :12.5 CTDI with SD of 5.2. Post-intervention dose and SD: head CT (n=13,274): 20.1 CTDIvol with SD of 3.4; chest CT (n=3,746): 5.4 CTDI with SD of 2.7; abd/pelvis Ts (n=12,121): 7.7 CTDI with SD 3.3. Post intervention SD was significantly decreased for all studies (p<0.001).

Discussion

Our approach to reducing variability in radiation CT was a multifaceted approach: 1. Establishing the Radiation Dose Optimization Committee, 2. Standardizing Protocols, and 3. Implementing scanner software which reduces variance of dose. We implemented software in scanners that increases tube current to a lesser degree than would be obtained by hold noise constant. The software increases tube current for increasing diameter size at a rate less than would be needed to hold noise constant. Thus for larger patients allowing for controlled increase in dose to improve signal to noise yet also accepting more noise allowed for better dose management avoiding exponential increase in radiation that occurs with conventional dose modulation.
**SSK19**

**Radiation Oncology (Outcomes and Quality of Life)**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: S104A**

**Participants**

Jun Deng, PhD, New Haven, CT (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Kathleen Horst, MD, Stanford, CA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

**Sub-Events**

**SSK19-02**  
Prospective Investigation of the Association of Pre-Treatment Depression with Quality of Life during Radiotherapy for Prostate Cancer

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:40AM - 10:50AM Room: S104A**

**Participants**

Sara Walker, Portland, OR (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yiyi Chen, Portland, OR (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Amy Leatherwood, RN, Portland, OR (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kyungee Paik, BS, Portland, OR (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Brandy Mirly, RN, Portland, OR (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Charles R. Thomas JR, MD, Portland, OR (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Arthur Hung, MD, Portland, OR (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
walkesar@ohsu.edu

**ABSTRACT**

Purpose/Objective(s): Cancer survivors often experience psychological stress, with impact on quality of life (QOL) and mortality. Better understanding the heterogeneity in individuals’ psychological adjustment to cancer diagnosis and treatment may help identify valid screening practices for those most in need of psychosocial support. The specific aim of the current study investigates the role of psychological state prior to treatment on the course of QOL during radiotherapy for localized non-metastatic prostate cancer. We hypothesized inverse correlations between depression and QOL. We also categorized participants in three groups based on depressive symptoms (i.e., minimal, mild, moderate+) and hypothesized a significant between group difference in QOL as measured pre-, mid-, and post-treatment.

Materials/Methods: The PHQ-9 assessed depression. We grouped participants into Minimal (n=22), Mild (n=8), and Moderate or higher (n=6) depression groups based on PHQ-9 score. The FACT-P assessed QOL, including physical, social, emotional, and functional well-being. Our total sample (N=41) had mean age of 68 (range 54-81) and education of 15.5 years (range 10-20). Most participants (33; 80%) identified as European-American. There were no between-group differences in age, education, or ethnic identity. Repeated measures ANOVA assessed effects of group and time. Associations of variables of interest were also assessed by Pearson's correlation coefficients.

Results: Significant inverse correlations were observed between depression and QOL pre-treatment (p < 0.01)

Conclusion: These analyses reflect strong inverse correlations between degree of depressive symptoms and QOL pre-, mid-, and post-treatment. Investigating subgroups based on extent of depressive symptoms was also illuminating in that QOL characteristics of the “moderate or higher” group were distinct from the other two groups, which did not significantly differ from one another. Indeed, a “mild” degree of depression may not be unexpected in inherently distressing circumstances. These findings support the conclusion that there may be a useful clinical cutoff on the PHQ-9 (e.g., mild vs. moderate) for triggering psychosocial support or other intervention. We are of course limited by small samples in our subgroups and these findings can therefore be considered preliminary. Future directions include investigation into other potential contributors to QOL changes, as well as investigation of these factors in other disease or treatment groups.

**SSK19-04**  
Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT): A Strategy to Reduce Disparities in African American Men with Localized Prostate Cancer?

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:00AM - 11:10AM Room: S104A**

**Participants**

Robert Dess, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**ABSTRACT**

Purpose/Objective(s): Prostate cancer (PCa) is the most common cancer in men, and African-Americans (AA) consistently have inferior outcomes compared to Caucasians (C). Technological advances that improve access to care may be one strategy to address this disparity. Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy (SBRT) is a convenient, non-invasive course, typically involving 5 treatments over a few weeks. In a large cohort with prospectively collected health-related quality of life (HRQOL) data, we sought to explore early efficacy and HRQOL differences between men who self-report as AA compared to C race.

Materials/Methods: Between 2008 and 2014, 752 consecutive men were treated with localized, node negative prostate cancer per an institutional protocol. Inclusion criteria for the present study included men with low and intermediate risk PCa treated with SBRT with or without androgen deprivation therapy (ADT). Prospective HRQOL data in the urinary, bowel, sexual and vitality domains were collected via the Expanded Prostate Cancer Index Composite (EPIC)-26 form along with other baseline demographics (Charlson comorbidity, Anticoagulation use, Partner status, Diabetes (DM), Hypertension, Dyslipidemia, and Coronary artery disease). Cox multivariable analyses (MVA) were utilized to compare 5-year biochemical progression-free survival (bPFS) and 2 year HRQOL between AAs and Cs. Results: The median follow-up was 4.1 years. Of the 510 men who met eligibility criteria, 53% (n=270) were C, 40% (n=202) AA, and 7% (n=38) other. The cohort included 33% low, 38% favorable intermediate (Fav-Int), and 29% unfavorable intermediate (Unfav-Int) risk men, and rates were similar between AAs and Cs (p=0.44). AAs were younger at diagnosis (67 vs 70, p=0.05). AA were less likely to report partners (70% vs 82%, p=0.04) or depression (0% vs 10%, p=0.04). Conclusion: In a prospectively followed
Patient Safety in Radiation Oncology Departments in Spain: Preliminary Results of the First National Survey

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: S104A

Participants
Jose Pardo, Palma De Mallorca, Spain (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Elia del Cero Penalver, Madrid, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Amalia Palacios, MD, Cordoba, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Agusti Pedro, MD, Barcelona, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Albert Biete, MD, Barcelona, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gustavo Ossola, , Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Daniel Moreira, Palma de Mallorca, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ricardo Esco, MD, Zaragoza, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Esther Jimenez-Jimenez, Palma De Mallorca, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carlos Ferrer, MD, Castellon, Spain (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): To analyze the current status of the patient's safety culture and programs among the radiation oncology departments in Spain through a national survey. Materials/Methods: The survey was targeted to 98 heads of radiation oncology departments, both public and private. Each of them received a questionnaire and the responses were utilized to explore the study aim. Twenty five questions were asked on the following topics: Existence of a patient safety commission in his hospital and participation in the same of someone of the department; If someone in the department has tasks related to patient safety; Existence of maps of processes, risks and a risk probability scale; Check lists employment, Existence of a quality assurance program with indicators to measure the quality of each phase of the radiotherapy process, and when it was last updated; Performance of any external quality control audit; Existence of an anonymous and easy-access system of events notification; Number of adverse events reported in the last 12 months; Organization of regular meetings on issues related to patient safety; Existence of specific actions aimed at improving patient safety; Degree of implementation of the safety culture in its department and, finally, His opinion on the development and implementation by the Spanish Society of Radiation Oncology of an anonymous national system of notification of errors and incidents. Results: At present, 70 questionnaires have been received (participation rate 71.4%). Although 74% of the hospitals have a patient safety commission, only in 59% a radiation oncology staff is a member. In 70.3% of the departments some member has tasks related to patient safety. In the 88.8% there is a map of processes and in 49.7% a map of risks. In 85.1% check lists are used. In 100% of the departments there is a quality assurance program. In 66.6% some adverse effects were reported in the last year. Finally, almost all (96.2%) of the department’s heads who responded agreed on the development and implementation by the Spanish Society of Radiation Oncology of an anonymous national system of notification of adverse events. Conclusion: The preliminary results of the survey show that, despite the fact that important work is being done on quality and of patient safety, there is still significant scope for improvement. Collection of questionnaires continues, and the final results will be presented and the final results will be presented when a participation rate of more than 80% has been achieved.

Financial Conflicts of Interest are Correlated with Publication Productivity among Academic Radiation Oncologists

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: S104A

Participants
Nicholas G. Zaorsky, MD, Hershey, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Awad Ahmed, BA, Miami, FL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Clifton D. Fuller, MD, PhD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Charles R. Thomas JR, MD, Portland, OR (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mehee Choi, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Emma Holliday, MD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): Financial conflicts of interest (FCOIs) have the potential to influence research findings and medical decisions. We evaluated for correlation between disclosed FCOIs and academic productivity, receipt of governmental research funding, gender, and PhD degree among US academic radiation oncologists (ROs). Materials/Methods: The CMS database was used to extract FCOIs from 2015, including disclosed “general,” “research,” and “investment” payments. For academic ROs, research productivity was characterized by h- and m-indices for each individual as obtained via Scopus. Receipt of NIH funding was also obtained via the NIH REPORTER website. The two endpoints for this analysis were receipt of private research funding (yes vs no) and receipt of general payments (yes vs no). Binomial models were used to determine whether publication metrics (m-index, h-index) and other study characteristics such as gender, PhD status, and NIH funding status, were associated with these endpoints. A chi-squared analysis was used for categorical variables. Our hypothesis was that receipt of private industry funding was associated with increased research productivity metrics. Results: A total of 2,995 ROs received a total of 22,543 individual payments totaling $22,912,885; of these, 1,189 were affiliated with an academic institution and 1,106 were not. The median payment from all sources was $10,632 (interquartile range, IQR: $0, $167; max: $1,237,606); that from research payment was $8,021 (IQR: $0, $0; max: $1,219,564); that from general payments was $10,632 (IQR: $0, $167; max: $1,237,606); that from NIH funding was $2,049 (IQR: $0, $135; max: $865,033); that from research payment was $8,021 (IQR: $0, $0; max: $1,219,564); that from general payments was $10,632 (IQR: $0, $167; max: $1,237,606); that from government funding was $561 (IQR: $0, $0; max: $320,331). The mean payments were $10,632, $2,049, $8,021, and $561, respectively. For academic ROs, the median h-index was 9 (IQR: 4, 19; range 0, 86); and the median m-index was 0.67 (IQR: 0.33, 1.1; range: 0, 4.1). 169 (14%) had received NIH funding. On multivariable regression, a model including m-index, receipt of private research funding and receipt of general payments, receiving private research funding was associated with a higher m-index (odds ratio, OR 2.60; 95% confidence interval, CI 1.79-4.01) as well as receiving a general payment (OR 2.26; 95% CI: 1.31-4.00). In a model including h-index, receipt of private research funding and receipt of general payments, receiving private research funding was associated with a higher h-index (OR 1.03; 95% CI: 1.01-1.05) and receipt of a general payment (OR 2.46; 95% CI: 1.43-4.36). Conclusion: Our data suggest a significant relationship between disclosed FCOI and increased individual research productivity metrics. The disclosure and scrutiny of FCOIs continues to be important in the interpretation of RO research as well as the general medical literature. Continued research into any potentially causal nature of these relationships is important for greater transparency and public awareness.
ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): To analyze setup time, beam on time and total treatment time of the radiotherapy treatment of breast cancer patients for case scheduling optimization, thus improving the machine throughput and the efficiency of treatment process. Materials/Methods: In this study, breast treatment techniques of tangential opposing fields (2F), tangential opposing plus anterior SCF fields (3F) and tangential opposing fields with active breathing control (ABC) were considered. The total numbers of fraction in each case were 15-25. A customized table was used for recording setup time, beam on time and total treatment time for each patient. For 2F, 41 patients with 750 fractions were marked. For 3F, 8 patients with 163 fractions were marked. For ABC, 4 patients with 78 fractions were marked. The mean of setup time (TS), beam on time (TB) and total treatment time (TTx) for all fractions were calculated and compared among 2F, 3F and ABC techniques. To investigate treatment duration variability throughout the course of treatment, the mean of TS, TB and TTx of each fraction were also calculated and analyzed. One-way ANOVA was used in this study. Results: Mean (mins) TSTBTx2F:85.010.83F6.65.S13.1ABC11.37.618.9The TS, TB and TTx among the three techniques were significantly different (p<0.05 for 2F and 3F due to similar setup procedures. In particular, the mean TS (11.3min) and hence TTx (18.9min) were much longer when using ABC technique. ABC device was needed to setup for controlling patient’s respiratory motion which increased the total treatment time significantly. For treatment duration variability, the TTx for the first fraction was almost the double of overall fraction average regardless of the technique being used (190%, 208% and 217% for 2F, 3F and ABC respectively). It was due to setup verification performed during first treatment. For 2F and 3F, the TTxs in each fraction starting from second treatment were similar which the means were within 9-11mins. For ABC, the means TTxs of 2nd to 4th fractions were within 23-25mins which were still 30% longer than the average. This suggests 4 fractions were needed for patients to adapt the ABC setting and give stable performance throughout the remaining treatment course. The re-setup rate was low (3%) and only 0.3% patients felt uncomfortable and prolonged the treatment. Conclusion: Our current routine treatment time slot for 2F and 3F is 15mins while 30mins for the first fraction. For ABC, 45mins and 30mins are for first fraction and subsequent fractions respectively. This study suggested that the treatment duration of 2F for each fraction is 10mins and 20mins for first fraction. For 3F, it keeps 15mins as the average and 30mins for the first fraction. As for ABC, 40mins is suggested for the first fraction and 25mins for 2nd to 4th fractions while 20mins for the remaining fractions. The suggested case arrangement is expected to maximize the effective machine occupancy and hence the throughput.

ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): To analyze setup time, beam on time and total treatment time of the radiotherapy treatment of breast cancer patients for case scheduling optimization, thus improving the machine throughput and the efficiency of treatment process. Materials/Methods: In this study, breast treatment techniques of tangential opposing fields (2F), tangential opposing plus anterior SCF fields (3F) and tangential opposing fields with active breathing control (ABC) were considered. The total numbers of fraction in each case were 15-25. A customized table was used for recording setup time, beam on time and total treatment time for each patient. For 2F, 41 patients with 750 fractions were marked. For 3F, 8 patients with 163 fractions were marked. For ABC, 4 patients with 78 fractions were marked. The mean of setup time (TS), beam on time (TB) and total treatment time (TTx) for all fractions were calculated and compared among 2F, 3F and ABC techniques. To investigate treatment duration variability throughout the course of treatment, the mean of TS, TB and TTx of each fraction were also calculated and analyzed. One-way ANOVA was used in this study. Results: Mean (mins) TSTBTx2F:85.010.83F6.65.S13.1ABC11.37.618.9The TS, TB and TTx among the three techniques were significantly different (p<0.05 for 2F and 3F due to similar setup procedures. In particular, the mean TS (11.3min) and hence TTx (18.9min) were much longer when using ABC technique. ABC device was needed to setup for controlling patient’s respiratory motion which increased the total treatment time significantly. For treatment duration variability, the TTx for the first fraction was almost the double of overall fraction average regardless of the technique being used (190%, 208% and 217% for 2F, 3F and ABC respectively). It was due to setup verification performed during first treatment. For 2F and 3F, the TTxs in each fraction starting from second treatment were similar which the means were within 9-11mins. For ABC, the means TTxs of 2nd to 4th fractions were within 23-25mins which were still 30% longer than the average. This suggests 4 fractions were needed for patients to adapt the ABC setting and give stable performance throughout the remaining treatment course. The re-setup rate was low (3%) and only 0.3% patients felt uncomfortable and prolonged the treatment. Conclusion: Our current routine treatment time slot for 2F and 3F is 15mins while 30mins for the first fraction. For ABC, 45mins and 30mins are for first fraction and subsequent fractions respectively. This study suggested that the treatment duration of 2F for each fraction is 10mins and 20mins for first fraction. For 3F, it keeps 15mins as the average and 30mins for the first fraction. As for ABC, 40mins is suggested for the first fraction and 25mins for 2nd to 4th fractions while 20mins for the remaining fractions. The suggested case arrangement is expected to maximize the effective machine occupancy and hence the throughput.
Purpose/Objective(s): Cancer mortality in low- and middle-income countries are rising at a rapid rate, especially in countries where screening programs are scarce and resources are limited. Fragmented infrastructure, as well as limited human resources hinder access to appropriate cancer care in these regions. The purpose of this study is to develop a tool that assesses the gaps in cancer care, with emphasis on radiotherapy infrastructure, personnel skill level, and barriers to accessing treatment.

Materials/Methods: Stanford University has developed a detailed needs assessment tool, in collaboration with the American Cancer Society (ACS) and Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI). This tool will be tested in a cross sectional study at two teaching hospitals in Nigeria. Using this newly developed cancer assessment instrument, semi-structured interviews and onsite visits will be conducted to assess gaps in cancer care including radiotherapy infrastructure. Lastly, in collaboration with key hospital personnel, the results of this study will be used to finalize the assessment tool to ensure the local cancer care needs are adequately addressed.

Results: The two hospitals sites, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital (ABUTH) and Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), were identified by the Nigerian ministry of health as two sites to be developed into comprehensive cancer centers. Both centers currently have chemotherapy delivery capacity, radiotherapy capacity (including linear accelerators, linacs), and are staffed by radiation oncologists, medical oncologists, and a small set of non-specialist clinical staff. Stanford experts have been paired with collaborators at ABUTH and LUTH. The needs assessment tool has two main components, a cancer assessment section and a human capacity section. The cancer assessment section has 6 broad areas ranging from summary and health status of the population to cancer specific needs. The different specialist from LUTH and ABUTH will complete the tool. There are 100 cancer specific needs questions, 20 of which focus directly on radiotherapy. The radiotherapy issues addressed include the demographics of patients receiving treatment (palliative or curative intent), referral patterns for patients, and barriers to care, such as cost of treatment. Furthermore, the tool assesses radiation treatment capacity to include availability of linacs, cobalt machines, brachytherapy machines and their functional capacities. Finally, the human resource section has 20 broad questions, many of which are applicable to radiotherapy staff, ranging from continuing education to the availability of staff, their respective roles, as well as their work flow.

Conclusion: The completion of the needs assessment will take place during the site visit at the end of February. The results of the tool will be reported to identify actionable ways to improve cancer care, including the utilization of radiation in this setting.
**Vascular Interventional (Embolization)**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:30AM - 12:00PM Room: E351**

**Purpose**

Non-variceal gastrointestinal bleeding (NVGIB) is a common cause of hospitalization. In patients who have failed endoscopic therapy, trans-arterial embolization (TAE) is considered the treatment of choice. The primary objective of this study is to perform a detailed systematic review and meta-analysis of the current literature to assess (1) the success of TAE in controlling NVGIB, and (2) evaluate the mortality and morbidity rates post-TAE in patients for whom endoscopy has failed to control NVGIB.

**Method and Materials**

A search strategy was developed for EMBASE and Medline related to embolization and gastrointestinal bleeding using appropriate exploded medical subheading terms and keywords. Studies included were those examining patients presenting with NVGIB whose bleeding could not be controlled with endoscopic intervention and subsequently were treated with TAE. The primary outcomes will be all-cause mortality and re-bleeding rates. These will be combined using a random-effects meta-analysis if sufficient data is extracted. Secondary outcomes will include length of hospitalization.

**Results**

The search yielded 5624 articles from EMBASE and 2874 from Medline. After eliminating duplicates a total of 6421 were identified for further screening. Application of inclusion and exclusion criteria left a final total of 46 articles to be included in the study. Technical success was 97%. 24.65% of patients had bleeding within 30 days of TAE. 12.7% of patients required surgery after TAE. 30 day mortality post embolization was 22.8%. Bowel necrosis occurred in 3% of patients.

**Conclusion**

TAE in the setting of NVGIB, in which endoscopy has failed to control bleeding, is almost always successful achieving cessation of contrast extravasation. 30 day re-bleed and mortality are high, however this may be confounded by pre-existing comorbidities and clinical instability of patients prior to undergoing embolization. Subgroup analysis will help to delineate this.

**Clinical Relevance/Application**

In patients with NVGIB that is refractory to endoscopic therapy TAE should be strongly considered as an alternative to surgery as a second option. This is especially true in patients with multiple comorbidities, and/or patients that are clinically unstable, as they are high risk surgical candidates.

**SSK20-01 Efficacy of Transarterial Embolization in Managing Non-Variceal Gastrointestinal Bleeding Post-Endoscopy Failure: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**

Participants

Thuong G. Van Ha, MD, Chicago, IL (Moderator) Research Grant, Cook Group Incorporated; Research Consultant, Surefire Medical, Inc

Nikunj R. Chauhan, MD, Cleveland, OH (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

**Sub-Events**

**SSK20-01 Efficacy of Transarterial Embolization in Managing Non-Variceal Gastrointestinal Bleeding Post-Endoscopy Failure: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**

Participants

Sanjay Bansal, MD, Calgary, AB (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Aman Wadhwani, MD, Calgary, AB (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Jonathan J. Dykeman, MD, MSc, Calgary, AB (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Eric J. Herget, MD, Calgary, AB (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Paul L. Beck, MD, PhD, Calgary, AB (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

sanjay.bansal@albertahealthservices.ca

**Purpose**

Non-variceal gastrointestinal bleeding (NVGIB) is a common cause of hospitalization. In patients who have failed endoscopic therapy, trans-arterial embolization (TAE) is considered the treatment of choice. The primary objective of this study is to perform a detailed systematic review and meta-analysis of the current literature to assess (1) the success of TAE in controlling NVGIB, and (2) evaluate the mortality and morbidity rates post-TAE in patients for whom endoscopy has failed to control NVGIB.

**Method and Materials**

A search strategy was developed for EMBASE and Medline related to embolization and gastrointestinal bleeding using appropriate exploded medical subheading terms and keywords. Studies included were those examining patients presenting with a NVGIB whose bleeding could not be controlled with endoscopic intervention and subsequently were treated with TAE. The primary outcomes will be all-cause mortality and re-bleeding rates. These will be combined using a random-effects meta-analysis if sufficient data is extracted. Secondary outcomes will include length of hospitalization.

**Results**

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**Clinical Relevance/Application**

In patients with NVGIB that is refractory to endoscopic therapy TAE should be strongly considered as an alternative to surgery as a second option. This is especially true in patients with multiple comorbidities, and/or patients that are clinically unstable, as they are high risk surgical candidates.

**SSK20-02 Prostatic Artery Embolization: Identifying the Anatomical Variations in Origin of the Prostatic Artery and Predicting the Best Tube Angle Projection to Visualize its Origin Using Three Dimensional Contrast-enhanced MR Angiography**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:40AM - 10:50AM Room: E351**

Participants

Nagy N. Naguib, MD, MSc, Frankfurt Am Main, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Nour-Eldin A. Nour-Eldin, MD, PhD, Frankfurt Am Main, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Tatjana Gruber-Rouh, Frankfurt Am Main, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Benjamin Kaltenbach, MD, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Thomas J. Vogl, MD, PhD, Frankfurt, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

nagynnn@yahoo.com
**PURPOSE**

To evaluate the ability of Three Dimensional Contrast Enhanced MR Angiography (3D-CE-MRA) in identifying the origin of the prostatic artery (PA) and predicting the best tube angle projection for its visualization before prostatic artery embolization (PAE) in an attempt to find a standard angle for its visualization during intervention.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Pre-embolization CE-MRA studies from 28 males (mean age 66.54 years) were retrospectively evaluated by two radiologists in consensus. Studies were done using a 3 Tesla MRI unit and 3D images were reconstructed using Syngo Vessel View Application. The PA was identified by tracing its course from the prostate back to its origin. Then the 3D figure was rotated in all directions to obtain the best visualization angle of the origin without overlap from other arteries.

**RESULTS**

Of the studied 56 internal iliac arteries (IIA) the PA was detected in 80.1% (n=45); unilaterally in 17.9% (n=5 patients) and bilaterally in 71.4% (n=20 patients). It originated directly from the anterior division of the IIA in 57.78% (n=26), indirectly from the anterior division with a common trunk with other arteries in 13.33% (n=6, 3 with middle rectal, 2 with superior vesical and 1 with internal pudendal) and from different branches in 28.89% (n=13, 8 from internal pudendal, 3 from obturator and 2 from inferior gluteal). For the right PA (detected in 21 patients) the angle projection required for visualizing its origin ranged from 43° left to 45° right (mean 6.33° right +/- 30.4°). Additional cephalocaudal angulation was required in 66.67% (n=14) with an angle ranging between 3° and 23° caudal (mean 11.79° caudal +/- 6.69°). For the left PA (detected in 24 patients) the angle projection required for visualizing its origin ranged from 45° left to 37° right (mean 16.04° left +/- 31.49°). Additional cephalocaudal angulation was required in 37.5% (n=9) with an angle ranging between 4° and 23° caudal (mean 13.67° caudal +/- 7.98°).

**CONCLUSION**

3D-CE-MRA can detect the origin of the PA before PAE and can predict the best tube angle projection to visualize it. There is no standard angle to visualize the origin that can be generally recommended; instead the angle should be individually tailored.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

3D-CE-MRA can identify the origin of the PA and predict the best tube angle projection to visualize it before PAE. The preplanning can reduce the need for searching for the origin using radiation during the procedure.

**SSK20-03 Prostatic Arterial Embolization with Polyvinyl Alcohol Electrospun Nanofibers in a Canine Model of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH): A Preliminary Study**

*Wednesday, Nov. 29 10:50AM - 11:00AM Room: E351*

Participants
Basen Li, Wuhan, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Liang Wang, MD, PhD, Wuhan, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zhaoyan Feng, MD, Wuhan, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
lbasen@sina.com

**PURPOSE**

To explore the safety, feasibility and efficacy of embolization with polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) electrospun nanofibers in a canine model of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Five adult male beagle dogs (Beagle A, Beagle B, Beagle C, Beagle D, Beagle E) were included in this study. All beagle dogs were randomly numbered. The beagle dogs were castrated by an urologist. Intramuscular Benzylpenicillin (1,600,000 IU) was injected daily for three days to prevent infection. After one month, 2.5 mg/kg of TP were injected intramuscularly daily for 3 months. All beagle dogs underwent 3T MRI. The prostatic volume (PV) of all dogs was measured on MRI before and at 3 months after initiation of hormone administration. PAE was performed with superselective catheterization of the prostatic artery on each side through a femoral artery puncture after 3 months of TP therapy. Embolization was performed with the use of homemade 150-200 µm polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) electrospun nanofibers. All dogs was sacrificed 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months and 6 months after PAE, respectively. Histopathologic study was performed by the urologic pathologist.

**RESULTS**

The canine BPH model was successfully established in all dogs. The mean PV increased significantly after 3 months of hormone administration. DSA clearly depicted of the prostatic arteries after 3 months of hormone administration. PAE was successfully performed in all dogs. No serious PAE-related complication was observed during and after the procedure. In all five dogs, no significant abnormalities were found. Under the microscope, the PVA electrospun nanofibers in blood vessels with no spillover, mild inflammation in the prostate was found in Beagle A 1 week after PAE. The prostate of Beagle B 1 month after PAE showed cystic changes, atrophied gland, decreased inflammatory cells, more fibroblasts, focal hemosiderin deposition, and no evidence of neocapillarization. The parenchyma around the cavity showed atrophy under the microscope. In addition, focal hemosiderin deposition, scattered inflammatory cell infiltration, and fibrosis were found. Remnants of the glandular hyperplasia and embolic particles in blood vessels of the gland were present.

**CONCLUSION**

PAE with PVA electrospun nanofibers in a canine model of BPH is feasible, effective and safe.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

PVA electrospun nanofibers can be used in PAE.

**SSK20-04 Long-Term Clinical Outcomes and Re-Intervention Rates of Uterine Artery Embolization (UAE) For Symptomatic Fibroids or Adenomyosis: Five-Year Results**
and no major complication was observed. Related-procedure adverse events included a self-limited subcapsular haematoma (3%) in a one-year-old girl with cystic mesenchymal hamartomas. All targeted portal branches were successfully embolised with Onyx.

The indications for Onyx were embolisation of segment IV (n=21), early bifurcation of portal branches in S6 and S8 (n=5) and PVE (n=1).

Twenty-eight patients (median age, 57±17 years) underwent PVE with Histoacryl-Lipiodol and additional Onyx during 29 procedures.

RESULTS

Response rate to the telephone survey was 73.4 % (91/124, 67 fibroid and 24 adenomyosis). Technical success was achieved in all patients (100%). Overall reintervention rate was 11.0%, with seven patients in the fibroid group (10.4%) and three patients in the adenomyosis group (12.5%). Subgroup analysis of 15 adenomyosis patients without fibroids (i.e., pure adenomyosis) revealed three reintervention cases (3/15, 20.0%). Reinterventions in the fibroid group were myomectomy (n=5) and hysterectomy (n=2). Among 56 patients with available follow-up MRI, 54 (96.4%) had complete necrosis of the predominant fibroids. One patient with cervical leiomyoma had treatment failure resulting in hysterectomy. Reinterventions in the adenomyosis group were hysterectomy (n=2) and myomectomy (n=1). 13 out of 15 follow-up MRIs of adenomyosis patients with or without adenomyosis (86.6%) demonstrated complete necrosis, resulting in one case of hysterectomy. One of two adenomyosis patients without necrosis (1/15, 13.3%) underwent hysterectomy. In the adenomyosis group, there was a trend towards lower reintervention rate in patients with complete necrosis than in those without necrosis, but without statistical significance.

CONCLUSION

Reintervention rates in fibroid and adenomyosis groups at five years were 10.4% and 12.5%, respectively. Low reintervention and high clinical success rates strengthen the potential of UAE as a viable first line treatment for symptomatic fibroid or adenomyosis.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Uterine artery embolization (UAE) has strong potential as first line treatment for adenomyosis with or without fibroids with low reintervention rate and high clinical success rate.

SSK20-05 Refinements of Preoperative Portal Vein Embolization Using Ethylene-Vinyl Alcohol Copolymer: A Pilot Study

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:10AM - 11:20AM Room: E351

Participants

Romain Breguet, MD, Geneva, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sana Boudabbous, Geneva, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christoph D. Becker, MD, Thonex, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maxime Ronot, MD, Clichy, France (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Sylvain Terraz, MD, Geneva, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
maxime.ronot@aphp.fr

PURPOSE

To evaluate the safety profile and the added value ethylene-vinyl alcohol copolymer (Onyx) injection for selective embolisation of specific portal branches during of preoperative portal vein embolisation (PVE).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

From 2008 to 2011, 110 PVE procedures were performed in our hospital in patients with small future liver remnants (FLR). Under general anaesthesia, PVE was achieved with injection of a mixture of n-butyl-cyanoacrylate (Histoacryl) and iodised oil (Lipiodol) using a 5-F catheter. At the operator's discretion, small portal branches with a great risk of embolic agent migration were embolised with Onyx through a 2.4-F microcatheter. CT volumetry of the FLR was performed before and 4-6 weeks after PVE. Clinical outcome was assessed on medical records.

RESULTS

Twenty-eight patients (median age, 57±17 years) underwent PVE with Histoacryl-Lipiodol and additional Onyx during 29 procedures. The indications for Onyx were embolisation of segment IV (n=21), early bifurcation of portal branches in S6 and S8 (n=5) and PVE in a one-year-old girl with cystic mesenchymal hamartomas. All targeted portal branches were successfully embolised with Onyx and no major complication was observed. Related-procedure adverse events included a self-limited subcapsular haematomata (3%).
and two small pieces of glue migration without thrombosis (7%). CT volumetry showed a mean FLR hypertrophy of 64±28%.
Hepatectomy was performed in 25 patients (89%) and cancelled in three patients, due to tumour progression (n=2) or insufficient
FLR volume (n=1).

CONCLUSION
PVE with complementary Onyx before liver resection is safe and feasible, and helps to occlude small portal branches that are not
accessible with conventional embolic materials.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
PVE with complementary Onyx before liver resection is safe and feasible, and helps to occlude small portal branches that are not
accessible with conventional embolic materials.

SSK20-06  Emergency Out of Hours Endovascular Hemorrhage Control Procedures: Evolution of Caseload,
Casemix and Clinical Outcome between 2009 and 2014

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:20AM - 11:30AM Room: E351

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Sook Cheng Chin, MD, Dundee, United Kingdom (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Neil J. Young, MBChB, MRCS, Dundee, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Richard D. White, MBChB, FRCR, Cardiff, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Iain Robertson, FRCR, Glasgow, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Reddi Yadavali, Glasgow, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ian A. Zealley, MBChB, Dundee, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
s.chin1@nhs.net

PURPOSE
Demand for emergency OOH EVHC procedures is increasing. The most dramatic and urgent cases are those in which IR undertake
minimally invasive EHCPs where surgery is physiologically undesirable or technically challenging. We analyzed the changing
caseload, casemix and 30-day mortality for emergency OOH EVHC procedures performed in 2009 and 2014 with hopes to inform
service design, training and clinical decision making.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The setting was four centers providing OOH IR services for a population of 3 million. Data related to all OOH EVHC done in 2009 and
2014 were analyzed, including mortality within 30 days of the index procedure. Procedures were categorised by site and etiology of
hemorrhage and by whether or not a therapeutic intervention was actually performed.

RESULTS
Between 2009 and 2014: 1. The annual total caseload increased by 40% from 93 to 130 procedures (P<0.05), a per capita increase
in caseload from 3.1 to 4.3 per 100,000 population. 2. The number of therapeutic procedures increased by 34% from 84 to 113. 3.
Changes in casemix included significant increases in numbers of lower gastrointestinal (GI), non-surgical iatrogenic etiologies and
spontaneous hemorrhage. 4. The number of upper GI cases and postoperative bleeding was unchanged. 5. The number of post-
partum haemorrhage (PPH) cases was significantly reduced. 6. 30-day mortality significantly increased from 9% to 18% (P<0.05) 7.
Patients in the 2014 cohort were significantly older, mean age (range) 60.6 years (19-94) vs. 52.3 (19-91), (P<0.05)

CONCLUSION
Increasing demand for emergency OOH EVHC procedures was accompanied by increased caseload of lower GI, non-surgical
iatrogenic and spontaneous hemorrhage, with fewer PPH cases. Speculation on reasons for changes creates interesting discussion
points. The older patients in the 2014 cohort suggests that the observed increase in mortality rate is likely attributable to changing
referral thresholds (e.g. more patients with co-morbidities and/or in greater physiological distress). Identifying these trends
facilitates service design, effective training and clinical decision-making.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Analysis of changing caseload and casemix of out-of-hours (OOH) endovascular hemorrhage control (EVHC) procedures facilitates
efficient service design, effective training and informed clinical decision-making.

Honored Educators
Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying
educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality
educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at:
https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Ian A. Zealley, MBChB - 2016 Honored Educator

SSK20-07  Stent Graft Implantation in Visceral Arteries in Acute Life-Threatening Hemorrhage after Upper
Abdominal Surgery: Technical Results and Clinical Outcome

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:30AM - 11:40AM Room: E351

Participants
Benedikt M. Schaarschmidt, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Johannes Boos, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Patric Kroepil, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Guenther H. Fuerst, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rotem S. Lanzman, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Unenhanced MRI of the Pulmonary Vasculature Allows for Detection of Pulmonary AV-Malformations (PAVM) in Patients with Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT / Osler’s Disease)

Participants
Jonas Stroeder, MD, Homburg, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Philipp Jagoda, MD, Homburg/Saar, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alexander Massmann, MD, Homburg/Saar, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Amo Buecker, MD, Homburg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG Consultant, Bracco Group Speaker, Bracco Group Consultant, Medtronic plc Research Grant, Medtronic plc Research Grant, Novartis AG Research Grant, GlaxoSmithKline plc Research Grant, Biotest AG Research Grant, OncoGenex Pharmaceuticals, Inc Research Grant, Bristol-Myers Squibb Company Research Grant, Eli Lilly & Company Research Grant, Pfizer Inc Research Grant, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd Research Grant, sanofi-aventis Group Research Grant, Merrimack Pharmaceuticals, Inc Research Grant, Sirtex Medical Ltd Research Grant, Concordia Healthcare Corp Research Grant, AbbVie Inc Research Grant, Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited Research Grant, Merck & Co, Inc Research Grant, Affirmed IV Research Grant, Bayer AG Research Grant, Johnson & Johnson Research Grant, Seattle Genetics, Inc Research Grant, Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc Research Grant, Synta Pharmaceuticals Corp Research Grant, Siemens AG Research Grant, ISYMED GmbH Research Grant, St. Jude Medical, Inc Co-founder, Aachen Resonance GmbH
Guenther K. Schneider, MD, PhD, Homburg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group; Research Grant, Bracco Group;

PURPOSE
To compare the detection rate of pulmonary AV-Malformations (PAVMs) in Gd-enhanced MR angiography with unenhanced MR imaging techniques in patients with hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
During this retrospective Study 122 patients with HHT underwent a total of 188 MR examinations between 01/2011 and 12/2015. The patients' age varied from 11 to 83 years (mean 48 years). Each examination included a non contrast enhanced SPACE (3D TSE-sequence/ TR 4.733 ms/ TE 101 ms/ FLIP 150°) and a contrast enhanced 3D GRE MRI sequence (TR 2,87ms/ TE 1,07 ms/ FLIP 35°, 0.1 mmol/kg BW Multihance). Both examinations were read by two experienced radiologists and the number of detected AV-Malformations was reported in agreement for each examination. The contrast enhanced images were always read first and after an blanking interval of 6 weeks, the SPACE was read by the same radiologists; blinded to the results of the first reading. In cases in which therapy was required, catheter angiography was used as a gold standard and in all other cases CE-MRA served as the gold standard. A paired t-test was utilized for statistical evaluation.

RESULTS
4 Examinations had to be excluded due to respiratory artifacts in both sequences. 60 AV-malformations requiring therapy were reported in 35 patients. Using contrast enhanced images, an overall significantly higher number of AV-malformations was detected (166 vs. 96, p<0.001) but none of the AV-malformations requiring therapy (supporting vessel larger than 2 mm) were missed using the unenhanced SPACE sequence.

CONCLUSION
By using a SPACE sequence, the detection of clinical relevant pulmonary AV-malformations in patients with HHT can be safely performed in patients with contraindications for i.v. contrast medium (e.g. pregnancy).
**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

In patients with HHT it is important to find clinically relevant pulmonary AV-malformations, and using the SPACE sequence these can be found even in Patients with contraindications to contrast enhanced MRI.

**SSK20-09 High Temporal Resolution Dynamic CE MRA in Detection of Reperfused Pulmonary Arteriovenous Malformations (PAVMs) in HHT-Patients**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 11:50AM - 12:00PM Room: E351

Participants

Guenther K. Schneider, MD, PhD, Homburg, Germany (Presenter) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group; Research Grant, Bracco Group;
Paul S. Raczeck, MD, Homburg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Melina Mehrmann, Homburg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alexander Massmann, MD, Homburg/Saar, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

dr.guenther.schneider@uks.eu

**PURPOSE**

The recommended treatment of PAVMs in HHT patients (Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia / Osler disease) is catheter embolization either with coils or by the use of vascular plugs. Although immediate post-interventional imaging may show complete success of embolization therapy, reperfusion may occur due to opening of collateral vessels or reperfusion of the embolized vessel itself. The aim of our study was to evaluate time-resolved contrast-enhanced MR-Angiography for detection of reperfused PAVM.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

65 patients in which treatment of PAVMs by means of platinum coil embolization or implantation of Amplatzer vascular plugs was performed, underwent follow-up studies for detection of reperfused PAVM by contrast enhanced MRA. First, a time-resolved MRA-study was performed with injection of a small contrast medium bolus (0.025 mmol/kg BW (Gd-BOPTA) MultiHance, Bracco). The temporal resolution of the sequence was 3 sec / dataset with a total number of 72 slices. Thereafter a high resolution CE MRA (0.075 mmol/kg BW MultiHance) with a timing based on the findings from the time resolved study was performed. Images were evaluated regarding enhancement of the draining vein. Recanalization was diagnosed when a simultaneous enhancement of feeding artery and draining vein or aneurysm sac was observed on dynamic CE MRA.

**RESULTS**

Time-resolved MR-Angiography was technically adequate in 61 of 65 cases. In 26 out of the 61 patients diagnosis of 32 reperfused PAVMs was made. In those cases in which diagnosis of reperfused PAVM was unclear on high resolution images, evaluation of the enhancement kinetics of the draining vein on dynamic CE MRA was used for diagnosis and could confirm 14 reperfused PAVM. All reperfused PAVM diagnosed on CE MRA were confirmed by DSA and undergone reembolization.

**CONCLUSION**

Time resolved contrast-enhanced MR-Angiography is a helpful adjunct to standard high resolution anatomic imaging, allowing for the evaluation of the enhancement kinetics of the draining vein as an indicator of recanalization of PAVM. Compared with CT imaging of embolized PAVM, this is an important advantage of CE MRA.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Reperfusion of PAVM can occur in up to 20 percent of cases and early detection is mandatory to avoid complications. Dynamic CE MRA directly depicts early enhancement of the draining vein as a sign of reperfusion and thus gives important information not gained in conventional acquisitions.
Participants
David A. Strahle, MD, Flint, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
dstrahle@rmipc.net

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Learn the Rapid MRI protocol sequences, the developed reading criteria, and how they give the 'average' MRI radiologist the ability to significantly reduce interpretation time and cut biopsy rates nearly in half.

2) Understand how screening breasts with MRI shifts time of cancer detection up to 6 years earlier than other screening modalities.

3) Identify the three basic steps for evaluating suspicious lesions and six reasons why kinetic evaluation is important to retain in an abbreviated protocol.

4) Discuss the impact a national MRI screening program could have on reducing costs and saving lives. Identify eight financial advantages for insurance carriers who pay for annual screening breast MRIs.

5) Learn how benign lesions as well as malignancy lesions played a critical role in developing the protocol.

ABSTRACT

Several key 'firsts' not published by any other authors...

* Recording of all mammographically missed lesions, benign as well as malignant, and the surprising discovery of 452 missed lesions in 234 of 671 women who had a recent negative screening mammogram.

* Development of a unique method to correctly identify the proper abbreviated MRI protocol...by letting each acquisition, in and of themselves, define which would work and which would not work in a breast screening environment.

* First time initial baseline reading criteria was developed usable by all radiologists, not just 'expert radiologists' allowing biopsy rates to be cut nearly in half compared to any other screening modality.

* Requirement to retain important kinetic information in the breast MRI protocol.

* The realization of the importance of kinetic activity over morphology in evaluating small lesions - those lesions that would be expected in a MRI breast screening environment.

* The time difference between a 3-minute protocol and a 6-minute protocol has no impact on overall patient throughput. By establishing baseline reading criteria and using our shortened protocol, recall rates are near zero.

* Discovering screening with mammograms are viable for women with fatty breasts (half the female population) and, therefore, MRI is not necessarily needed in this subgroup.

* The important role benign lesions play in defining the correct acquisitions. The first time a 4- to 6 year earlier pick up was realized, based on 16.3 new cancers per 1000 women. Breast MRI essentially shifts time of detection up to 6 years earlier than screening the same group of women with mammography.

* We identified substantial dollars saved by insurance companies (and patients as well) in 10 major categories. The estimated total dollar savings are high enough (2,000%+ ROI) to absorb the cost of both mammograms and MRI and still yield a significant net savings.

* The realization that 715 women in our modest-size county, who have had a negative mammogram within the last 12 months, have breast cancer and their identities are unknown to anyone...except for the women who have had a Rapid Screening Breast MRI.

Active Handout: David A. Strahle

Leveraging Machine Learning Techniques and Predictive Analytics for Knowledge Discovery in Radiology (Hands-on)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 12:30PM - 2:00PM Room: S401AB

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Kevin Mader, DPhil,MSc, Zuerich, Switzerland (Moderator) Employee, 4Quant Ltd; Shareholder, 4Quant Ltd
Kevin Mader, DPhil,MSc, Zuerich, Switzerland (Presenter) Employee, 4Quant Ltd; Shareholder, 4Quant Ltd
Joshy Cyriac, Basel, Switzerland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Bram Stieltjes, MD,PhD, Basel, Switzerland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Barbaros S. Erdal, PhD, Columbus, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Luciano M. Prevedello, MD, MPH, Dublin, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
bram.stieltjes@usb.ch

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review the basic principles of predictive analytics. 2) Be exposed to some of the existing validation methodologies to test predictive models. 3) Understand how to incorporate radiology data sources (PACS, RIS, etc) into predictive modeling 4) Learn how to interpret results and make visualizations.

ABSTRACT
During this course, an introduction to machine learning and predictive analytics will be provided through hands on examples on imaging metadata (scan settings, configuration, timestamps, etc). Participants will use open source as well as freely available commercial platforms in order to achieve tasks such as image metadata and feature extraction, statistical analysis, building models, and validating them. Imaging samples will include datasets from a variety of modalities (CT, PET, MR) and scanners. The course will begin with a brief overview of important concepts and links to more detailed references. The concepts will then be directly applied in visual, easily understood workflows where the participants will see how the data are processed, features are selected, and models are built.
**Participants**

James E. Schmitt, MD, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Philip A. Cook, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Install and launch the R software package. Understand how to search for and download external packages to extend R's functionality.  
2) Load data from external files such as txt, csv, and xlsx.  
3) Perform basic mathematical operations and utilize data structures to manipulate data.  
4) Use loops to perform more complex operations over the data, including true/false logic.  
5) Understand the basics of creating plots and histograms.  
6) Perform common statistical tests including correlation, Chi-square, and ANOVA.
**RCC43**

*Next Frontier in Imaging: Disease-specific Radiology Reports*

*Wednesday, Nov. 29 12:30PM - 2:00PM Room: 5501ABC*

*AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50*
*ARRT Category A+ Credit: 0*

**Participants**
Olga R. Brook, MD, Boston, MA *(Moderator)* Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
obrook@bidmc.harvard.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Demonstrate the advantages of disease-specific reporting over organ-system-based reporting. 2) Provide specific examples of the disease-specific templates that have been shown to improve value of imaging in thoracic and abdominal radiology

**Sub-Events**

**RCC43A**  *Disease-specific Report Templates vs. Structured Simple Templates: Next Frontier in Imaging Reports*

Participants
Olga R. Brook, MD, Boston, MA *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
obrook@bidmc.harvard.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

View learning objectives under main course title.

**RCC43B**  *Structured Reporting of Rectal Cancer MRI: A Template for Added Radiologist Value and Enhanced Patient Care*

Participants
Marc J. Gollub, MD, New York, NY *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
omgollub@bidmc.harvard.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) To familiarize the practicing radiologist with concept of targeted oncologic reporting, aimed at addressing key staging information and clinicoradiologic features that must be covered in a templated fashion to properly inform the referring team in a way that adds value and is unambiguous.

**RCC43C**  *Value-Driven Disease-Specific Reporting (Renal / Liver)*

Participants
Matthew S. Davenport, MD, Cincinnati, OH *(Presenter)* Royalties, Wolters Kluwer nv; 

For information about this presentation, contact:
matdaven@med.umich.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Demonstrate the advantages of disease-specific reporting over organ-system-based reporting. 2) Learn the value urologists place on renal mass-specific content that can be used to design a structured template. 3) Review how structured reporting can enable transplant decision making and OPTN compliance.

**RCC43D**  *Disease Specific Structured Reporting in Gynecological Oncological Imaging*

Participants
Jessica B. Robbins, MD, Madison, WI *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jessrobbins@uwhealth.org

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

View learning objectives under main course title.

**RCC43E**  *Disease-specific Structured Reporting in Thoracic Imaging: Added Value to the Clinical Team*

Participants
Jonathan H. Chung, MD, Chicago, IL *(Presenter)* Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jonherochung@uchicago.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

View learning objectives under main course title.
Participants
Benjamin Wildman-Tobriner, MD, Durham, NC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.
Participants
Rita Gidwaney, MD, Novato, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To review the biology and physiology of breast cancer in males. 2) To evaluate the similarities and differences between breast cancer in females and males. 3) To review and analyze the current research of breast cancer in males. 4) To understand the psychological and social implications of breast cancer in men.
Case-based Review of Ultrasound (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 1:30PM - 3:00PM Room: S406A

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Recognize the diverse applications of ultrasound throughout the body and identify those situations in which it provides the optimal diagnostic imaging choice. 2) Understand the fundamental interpretive parameters of ultrasound contrast enhancement and its applications. 3) Know the important factors to consider when choosing ultrasound for image guided procedures and how to optimize ultrasound for technical success.

ABSTRACT
Ultrasound is a rapidly evolving imaging modality which has achieved widespread application throughout the body. In this course we will address the major anatomic areas of ultrasound use, including the abdominal and pelvic organs, superficial structures and the vascular system. Challenging imaging and clinical scenarios will be emphasized to include the participant in the decision making process. Advanced cases and evolving technology will be highlighted; including the use of ultrasound contrast media and elastography as diagnostic techniques. The selection of ultrasound for interventional guidance will be addressed, as will the unique applications of ultrasound to emergency imaging including obstetrics and pediatrics.

Sub-Events

MSCU41A Ultrasound Advances: Elastography and Contrast

Participants
Richard G. Barr, MD, PhD, Campbell, OH (Presenter) Consultant, Siemens AG; Consultant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Research Grant, Siemens AG; Research Grant, SuperSonic Imagine; Speakers Bureau, Koninklijke Philips NV; Research Grant, Bracco Group; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG, Consultant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Research Grant, Esaote SpA; Research Grant, BK Ultrasound; Research Grant, Hitachi, Ltd

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review the clinical uses of elastography in routine practice. 2) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of elastography. 3) Review the uses of ultrasound contrast - on label and off label. 4) Discuss how CEUS can be incorporated into a routine practice. 5) Review the materials need to develop a CEUS program.

ABSTRACT
This course will review the clinical uses of ultrasound elastography and contrast enhanced ultrasound. The course will review the uses of ultrasound elastography in routine clinical practice. The advantages and disadvantages of elastography will be discussed on various organ systems. A brief overview of how to develop a CEUS program will be presented. Both on label and off label uses of CEUS will be reviewed. How to incorporate a CEUS program into routine clinical practice will be presented.

Honored Educators

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Richard G. Barr, MD, PhD - 2017 Honored Educator

MSCU41B Vascular Ultrasound

Participants
Leslie M. Scoutt, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Speaker, Koninklijke Philips NV

For information about this presentation, contact:
leslie.scoutt@yale.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View Learning Objectives under main course title

ABSTRACT
Case based review of vascular ultrasound

Honored Educators

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Richard G. Barr, MD, PhD - 2017 Honored Educator
Obstetric Ultrasound-Urgent and Emergent Cases

Participants
Phyllis Glanc, MD, Toronto, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
Phyllis.Glanc@sunnybrook.ca

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View Learning Objectives under main course title

ABSTRACT
This course will present cases related to obstetrics that involve either urgent or emergent care for mother and/or her fetus. This will includes events which may occur in the early post-partum state.

Abdominal Ultrasound

Participants
Jason M. Wagner, MD, Oklahoma City, OK (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jason-wagner@ouhsc.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Use Doppler to diagnose hepatic diseases. 2) Recognize common sonographic pitfalls in the diagnosis of gallbladder and kidney conditions. 3) Diagnose abdominal wall abnormalities with ultrasound.

ABSTRACT
Case based review of abdominal ultrasound.
Participants
David M. Yousem, MD, Baltimore, MD (Moderator) Royalties, Reed Elsevier; Royalties, Oakstone Publishing, LLC; Employee, Medicolegal Consultation; 

Sub-Events

MSES43A Percutaneous Image-guided Spine Interventions

Participants
Vikas Agarwal, MD, Pittsburgh, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
agarwalv@upmc.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Analyze relevant imaging and relate clinical information to determine appropriateness for various spinal procedures. 2) Identify the risks and benefits of various spine interventional procedures as well as potential complications. 3) Competently and safely perform various spinal procedures using image guidance.

MSES43B Systematic Approach to Cervical Spine Trauma: Latest Trends in Imaging

Participants
Bhavya Rehani, MD, San Francisco, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
bhavya.rehani@ucsf.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Develop a systematic approach in evaluation of different forms of traumatic cervical spine injury on CT and MRI. 2) Be aware of the latest trends in imaging which can help in aid in better diagnosis of cervical trauma cases. 3) Identify and report bone and soft-tissue injuries to spine surgeons using a patterned checklist approach.

MSES43C Nomenclature of Degenerative Disc Disease

Participants
Kader Karli Oguz, MD, Ankara, Turkey (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
karlioguz@yahoo.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Be familiar with the standardized disc nomenclature (version2.0) for reporting of degenerative disc disease. 2) Increase the reproducibility and consistency of radiological reports and use a common terminology with the clinicians.

MSES43D Demyelinating Disorders of the Spinal Cord

Participants
Izlem Izbudak, MD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Institutional Grant support, Biogen Idec Inc; Consultant, Alexion Pharmaceuticals, Inc; Institutional Grant support, Siemens AG

For information about this presentation, contact:
iizbuda1@jhmi.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Recognize and differentiate demyelinating lesions of multiple sclerosis from other causes of inflammatory myelitis. 2) Understand etiologic and radiological differences between multiple sclerosis and neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders. 3) Recognize 5 most common demyelinating diseases of the spinal cord.
The aim of this study is to use machine learning methods to search and extract the possible radiation induced abnormalities from the MRI data of a patient cohort, and further to characterize radiation-induced neurodegenerative effects on white and gray matters.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

14 adult survivors of pediatric brain tumors (with median radiation dose of 5400 cGy) who undergone extensive radiation treatment (RT) and demographically matched healthy controls (mean age: 22.7 ± 4.5 vs. 22.9 ± 4.3, p>0.05) were enrolled in the study. MPRAGE images used in this study were acquired with TR/TE = 2250/4ms, slice thickness = 1 mm, FOV = 256 mm2. All MRI data were preprocessed based on the scheme shown in Figure 1 using the Statistical Parametric Mapping (SPM12) software package. Machine learning analysis was conducted using the Pattern Recognition for Neuroimaging Toolbox (PRoNTo) and run on GM and WM separately. The data were mean-centered and a Gaussian Processes Regression (GPR) model was defined using age as the dependent variable and the similarity matrix of imaging data as the independent variables.

**RESULTS**

The GPR model successfully differentiated the RT and controls with diagnostic accuracy of 100% in both white matter and gray matter analysis. Figure 2 shows the weighted display indicating the specific regions in WM and GM exhibiting the abnormalities in RT subjects comparing to the controls, which contribute to this classification of RT and control. In weighted display in WM, frontal lobe WM (i.e., anterior corpus callosum) contributes to the largest difference between RT and control (deep blue area), which is consistent with our previous results based on the analysis of diffusion tensor images (Wang, et al, 2015, PLOS One). However, in weighted display in GM, there is no specific region that exhibits the difference or contributes to the classification.

**CONCLUSION**

Machine learning based method and model for predicting radiation induced neurodegenerative effect on adult survivor of brain tumor patient led to the successful identification of the abnormal regions in the brain of RT patients using just T1 weighted MPRAGE.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Further development and application of this approach will enable integrated use of machine-learning assisted radiological assessment of treatment effect.
ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): Recently, an innovative unidirectional Pd-103 low-dose-rate brachytherapy device, CivaSheet (CivaTech Durham, NC) has been developed as a promising IORT tool. The purpose of this study is to report our initial clinical experience using this new IORT technology to boost the tumor bed after preoperative radiotherapy and resection of abdominal malignancies. The positional stability of device following its placement is investigated using sequential post-implant CT scans.

Materials/Methods: Eighteen patients were treated with PRT from 2005-2015 at our institution. Histologic WHO grade distribution was as follows: seven grade I, (38.8%, one with atypical features); 10 grade II (55.6%), one grade III (5.6%). Fifteen patients had gross disease at the initiation of PRT. Three patients (with grade II or III tumors) had no visible disease at the time of PRT. The median PRT dose was 54 GyE, delivered in 1.8 GyE fractions (range, 50.4-63.4 GyE). The radiographic response of gross tumor was measured by a change in tumor volume in 1.8 GyE fractions (range, 50.4-63.4 GyE). The radiographic response of gross tumor was measured by a change in tumor volume.

Results: The median follow-up time was 4.0 years with an estimated 5-year DFS and Local control rate of 100%. However one patient died after PRT. Clinical outcome including disease control and toxicities were reviewed and graded according to CTCAE v4.0. Results:
The median follow-up time was 4.0 years with an estimated 5-year DFS and Local control rate of 100%. However one patient died from causes unrelated to disease or treatment. Eight of 15 pts with gross disease at PRT (53.3%) had decreased tumor size after PRT treatment; six (33.3%) had stable disease; and one was lost to follow up. Sequelae from treatment were minor and affected 8 of 17 patients and include: Moyamoya disease (5.6%; successfully treated), chronic headaches (18.7%), occasional grade 1-2 headaches (16.7%), radiation retinopathy (5.6%), and central endocrine deficit (11.1%). Patients who experienced hearing loss, vision loss, or seizures after PRT had these conditions at baseline prior to PRT. The mean CTV volume for patients with and without late toxicities was 41.8 cc (6.7–107.7) vs. 46.9 cc (1.7-157.4). Tumor location in the anterior cranial fossa, sphenoid wing, and optic canal were correlated with late side effects compared with other intracranial regions. Tumors near the cavernous sinus, the circle of Willis, or optic nerves were associated with the most co-morbidities at baseline. Conclusion: PRT is both safe and effective in treating pediatric meningioma. Further follow up is needed to determine if gross residual disease at the time of radiation diminishes disease control. Tumor location was more correlated with side effects than target volume.

MSR04-05 Early Experience with Unidirectional Planar Brachytherapy for IORT of Abdominal Malignancies

Wednesday, Nov. 29 2:10PM - 2:20PM Room: S103CD

Participants
Heming Q Chen, PhD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Julius Turan, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Minh B. Luu, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Neillayen Sen, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
James C. Chu, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ross A. Abrams, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dian Wang, MD, PhD, Columbus, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): For patient 1, a 5 x 15 cm2 (108 dots, 0.8 U/dot) sheet was chosen, to prescribe 25 Gy to at least 90% of the tumor volume. The materials and methods section outlines the treatment planning system used and the calculation of tumor coverage. The charts highlight the incidence as well as outcomes of the tumor bed at our large teaching hospital. Materials/Methods: A retrospective chart review was first undertaken to identify myxofibrosarcoma patients over 10 years span from 1/2005 to 1/2015 with follow up data through to 2/2017 to guarantee at least 2 years of post-treatment data from a pool of aggregated soft tissue sarcoma patients. Information was gathered via Electronic Medical Records, paper charts and communication with peripheral facilities and family physicians’ offices. Sole inclusion criterion was histologic disease confirmation in patients aged = 18. A comprehensive literature review was also undertaken to determine current developments for this histology. Overall survival was analyzed using Kaplan-Meier methodology. Results: Thirty nine patients meeting selection criterion were selected from a total of 968 entries. With a largely male incidence (61.5%), the most common presenting symptom was a painless mass (95%). Median age was 62 years with a median follow up of 45 months. Commonest occurrence was in the extremities and superficial trunk (82%) with a median tumor size of 9.5 cm. Grade 2 disease at 41% was followed by 20.5% for both Grade 1 and 3 diseases according to the FNLCC (Federation Nationale des Centres de Lutte Contre le Cancer) system. Median pre-treatment hemoglobin post diagnosis was 12.8 g/dL. Curative intent treatment was offered in 87% of cases; with surgery in 92% of cases, being the primary modality of treatment. Radiation therapy (median fractionation of 50 Gy in 25 fractions) and chemotherapy were provided in 74% and 18% of cases respectively, primarily in an adjuvant setting for curative intent patients. Post-surgical margins were positive in 22% of patients and lymphovascular invasion identified in only 2 cases. Median time from diagnosis to initiation of primary treatment was 30 days with median time from radiotherapy start to end being 35 days. Sixty percent of curative intent patients receiving radiation had Three-dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy (3D-CRT) planning. Stage distribution by incidence was: Stage I 18%, Stage II 49%, Stage III 21% and Stage IV 10%. Thirty six percent of patients had a recurrence or disease progression with only 4 having a local component. Of the 11 patients who had a recurrence, 8 were stage II and 3 were stage III. Overall, three and five year overall survival estimates were 70% and 67% respectively. Conclusion: Treatment outcomes for myxofibrosarcoma remain relatively good at our current tertiary cancer centre. More research is required to identify strategies in enhancing both locoregional and systemic control.

MSR04-04 Local Control in Pediatric Adolescent Meningiomas Treated with Proton Radiotherapy

Wednesday, Nov. 29 2:00PM - 2:10PM Room: S103CD

Participants
Anne Sailer, Oak Brook, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): Recently, an innovative unidirectional Pd-103 low-dose-rate brachytherapy device, CivaSheet (CivaTech Durham, NC) has been developed as a promising IORT tool. The purpose of this study is to report our initial clinical experience using this new IORT technology to boost the tumor bed after preoperative radiotherapy and resection of abdominal malignancies. The positional stability of device following its placement is investigated using sequential post-implant CT scans.

Materials/Methods: Eighteen patients were treated with PRT from 2005-2015 at our institution. Histologic WHO grade distribution was as follows: seven grade I, (38.8%, one with atypical features); 10 grade II (55.6%), one grade III (5.6%). Fifteen patients had gross disease at the initiation of PRT. Three patients (with grade II or III tumors) had no visible disease at the time of PRT. The median PRT dose was 54 GyE, delivered in 1.8 GyE fractions (range, 50.4-63.4 GyE). The radiographic response of gross tumor was measured by a change in tumor volume in 1.8 GyE fractions (range, 50.4-63.4 GyE). The radiographic response of gross tumor was measured by a change in tumor volume.

Results: The median follow-up time was 4.0 years with an estimated 5-year DFS and Local control rate of 100%. However one patient died from causes unrelated to disease or treatment. Eight of 15 pts with gross disease at PRT (53.3%) had decreased tumor size after PRT treatment; six (33.3%) had stable disease; and one was lost to follow up. Sequelae from treatment were minor and affected 8 of 17 patients and include: Moyamoya disease (5.6%; successfully treated), chronic headaches (18.7%), occasional grade 1-2 headaches (16.7%), radiation retinopathy (5.6%), and central endocrine deficit (11.1%). Patients who experienced hearing loss, vision loss, or seizures after PRT had these conditions at baseline prior to PRT. The mean CTV volume for patients with and without late toxicities was 41.8 cc (6.7–107.7) vs. 46.9 cc (1.7-157.4). Tumor location in the anterior cranial fossa, sphenoid wing, and optic canal were correlated with late side effects compared with other intracranial regions. Tumors near the cavernous sinus, the circle of Willis, or optic nerves were associated with the most co-morbidities at baseline. Conclusion: PRT is both safe and effective in treating pediatric meningioma. Further follow up is needed to determine if gross residual disease at the time of radiation diminishes disease control. Tumor location was more correlated with side effects than target volume.
PTV. For patient 2, a 5x10 cm\(^2\) (66 dots, 0.62 U/dot) was chosen to prescribe 26 Gy to at least 90% of the PTV. Each patient underwent a successful resection of intra-abdominal malignancy. Since the Pd-103 radioactive dots are held in a spatial matrix (8 mm spacing) by a bio-absorbable membrane, with a 6 weeks onset to absorption, the positional stability of the device was investigated using post implant sequential CT scans. Dosimetric evaluation was done on CT scans acquired at specific time intervals. Results: The CivaSheet was successfully placed over the tumor bed PTV with its gold face up, which spares any normal tissue structures on top from high dose irradiation. Absorbable stitches were used to secure the device. The CivaSheet placement added 10-12 min of operative time. Postoperative recovery was uneventful for both patients. Patient 1 had CT scans at 2.5 weeks (Pd-103 T1/2 = 17 days) and 3 months post implant. Patient 2 had CT scans at 1 week and 6 weeks post implant. For both patients, all seeds were detected in the tumor bed, without regional or distant migration. A slight trend toward seed clustering was noticed on the 3 months scan for patient 1, but not on the 6 weeks scan for patient 2. PTV dosimetric coverage analysis showed \(D_{90} = 25.5\) Gy (102% Rx) and 29 Gy (116% of Rx) for the two post implant CT scans for patient 1. For patient 2 \(D_{90} = 26\) Gy (100% Rx) and 28 Gy (108% Rx) was shown for the two post implant CT scans. No patient experienced complications related to CivaSheet placement or its postoperative presence. Conclusion: We found that the unidirectional CivaTech planar brachytherapy device is safe, suitable and versatile for the treatment of abdominal malignancies. CT dosimetry demonstrated no significant device movement or seed migration, while PTV coverage was well maintained up to 3 months post implant.
RSNA/ESR Hybrid Imaging Symposium: Hybrid Imaging in the Male (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 1:30PM - 3:00PM Room: S402AB

GU MR NM

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Alexander Drzezga, MD, Cologne, Germany (Moderator) Consultant, Siemens AG; Consultant, Bayer AG; Consultant, General Electric Company; Consultant, Eli Lilly and Company; Consultant, The Piramal Group; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG; Speakers Bureau, General Electric Company; Speakers Bureau, Eli Lilly and Company; Speakers Bureau, The Piramal Group
Katrine Riklund, MD, PhD, Umea, Sweden (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

MSSR43A Prostate Cancer: PET, MR or Both?
Participants
Frederik L. Giesel, MD, MBA, Heidelberg, Germany (Presenter) Patent application for F18-PSMA-1007

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Learn about pathophysiology in prostate cancer. 2) Understand how to interpret hybrid imaging of prostate cancer. 3) Learn about the role of hybrid imaging in staging, treatment evaluation and follow-up.

MSSR43B Prostate Cancer: Novel Tracers
Participants
Steven P. Rowe, MD, PhD, Parkville, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Learn about novel tracer and their biochemical properties. 2) Understand the differences of information given by the use of different tracers. 3) Understand how to interpret examinations with different tracers.

MSSR43C Interactive Case Discussion
Participants
Frederik L. Giesel, MD, MBA, Heidelberg, Germany (Presenter) Patent application for F18-PSMA-1007
Steven P. Rowe, MD, PhD, Parkville, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Learn how to interpret hybrid imaging of prostate cancer. 2) Understand the pathophysiology in relation to imaging.
**Wednesday Plenary Session**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 1:30PM - 2:45PM Room: E450A

**RO**

AMA PRA Category 1 Credit: 1.25
ARRT Category A+ Credit: .75

**Participants**

Richard L. Ehman, MD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) CEO, Resoundant, Inc; Stockholder, Resoundant, Inc;

**Honored Educators**

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Richard L. Ehman, MD - 2016 Honored Educator

**Sub-Events**

**PS40A** Announcement of Education Exhibit Awards

**PS40B** Announcement of Quality Storyboard Awards

**PS40C** Annual Oration in Radiation Oncology: Personalized Medicine and Radiation Oncology

**Participants**

Daphne A. Haas-Kogan, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Edward Y. Kim, MD, Seattle, WA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Precision Medicine provides challenges and opportunities to Radiologists and Radiation Oncologists alike. If harnessed thoughtfully, Personalized Medicine offers avenues for renewed significance, relevance, and value of radiation for our cancer patients. For us as Radiation Oncologists, what is the meaning of Personalized Medicine? The first definition is our ability to choose the right therapy for each individual's unique tumor. One example is the promise of using radiomic predictors for radiation planning. Unlike biopsies, that may be difficult to perform, virtually all cancer patients receive imaging scans to track their disease, and the field of radiomics is successfully defining imaging biomarkers based on quantitative descriptions of tumor phenotypes to improve predictions of treatment response and prognosis. Radiomic imaging features will predict overall survival, distant metastasis, treatment response, and somatic mutations, will be a critical tool in identifying patients most likely to benefit from radiation and will help generate radiotherapy plans that will reduce doses to organs at risk and maximize dose to cancerous lesions. The second meaning of Personalized Medicine is our commitment to engineer drugs and design approaches that target the tumor specifically and spare the patient's normal tissues. An example is the opportunity to use focused radiation to not only selectively kill tumor cells but also turn them into immune stimulating centers that work like vaccine, thus targeting the patient's cancer while sparing normal tissues. Immuno therapy and specifically immune checkpoint blockade have demonstrated enormous success in treating solid tumors such as melanoma, lung cancer, and head and neck cancer. However, the majority of patients do not respond to treatment with immune checkpoint blockade alone. This resistance may be the inability of the immune system to adequately recognize tumors as foreign - especially as current immune therapies primarily work by releasing the brakes on pre-existing immune responses. Thus, complimentary therapies such as vaccines that catalyze these tumor specific immune responses are needed. However, tumor vaccines are difficult to engineer and generally need to be tumor specific, which dramatically limits their use and effectiveness. Targeted radiation can kill tumor cells in a way that stimulates the immune system to recognize tumors as foreign, resulting in vaccine-like effects. The third meaning of Personalized Medicine in Radiation Oncology includes enhanced precision empowered by a new class of MRI devices that is creating a paradigm shift in radiation therapy delivery. High-precision radiation therapy techniques (e.g. IMRT, SRS, SBRT) can deliver high doses of radiation to tumors with sub-millimeter accuracy while sparing normal tissues, and rely on high resolution imaging as a basis for both treatment planning and intra-treatment setup and monitoring. Currently, the majority of radiation treatment planning is performed via CT-based imaging, and image-guided RT is delivered using X-ray imaging on conventional X-ray-guided linear accelerators with alignment to bone/implanted markers as surrogates of tumor location. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) provides several benefits over CT-based imaging including higher soft tissue resolution, functional imaging and continuous imaging without exposing patients to ionizing radiation. For radiation therapy of soft tissue tumors (e.g. Breast, GI, Gyn, Head and Neck, Sarcoma), the higher resolution of MRI can improve target delineation, thereby allowing more precise radiation therapy that can spare surrounding normal tissues, reduce toxicities, and improve outcomes for many of our cancer patients. Last but not least, the fourth meaning of Personalized Medicine is our commitment, as caretakers of patients facing frightening, daunting, overwhelming diagnoses, to attend to each patient's unique needs, as an individual and member of a family and community.
SPHA41

Hospital Administrators Symposium

Wednesday, Nov. 29 1:30PM - 4:50PM Room: N228

SPHA41

Introduction

Participants
Gregory N. Nicola, MD, River Edge, NJ (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
gnnicola@yahoo.com

Sub-Events
SPHA41A 

What’s Next in the Quality Payment Program for Year 2

Participants
Ezequiel Silva III, MD, San Antonio, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Discuss the Year 2 updates to the Medicare Access & CHIP Reauthorization driven Quality Payment Program (QPP). 2) Apply practical solutions to improve scoring under the Merit-Based Incentive Payment System. 3) Postulate radiology’s role in the alternative payment models defined by the QPP.

SPHA41C 

Leveraging Informatics for Improving Department Efficiencies

Participants
William H. Moore, MD, Port Washington, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand the layers of data necessary to understand the operational aspects of a department. 2) Be able to Describe the technologist specific metrics. 3) Be able to describe the metric for support staff. 4) Be able to understand and explain the metrics needed for leadership. 5) Understand the importance of monitoring and incentivizing metrics.

SPHA41D 

A Radiology Alternative Payment Model

Participants
Nina E. Kottler, MD, MS, Sydney, Australia (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
nina.kottler@radpartners.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Recognize how to motivate a practice to adopt a best practice recommendation using a data-driven methodology. 2) Discuss a data mining infrastructure which provides feedback to ensure high-level adherence to best practice recommendations. 3) Summarize metrics which capture clinical value related to patient care improvement and/or cost reduction. 4) Identify a value proposition to a payor which can be used to enter a performance-based contract.

SPHA41E 

Question and Answer

Participants
Ezequiel Silva III, MD, San Antonio, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
William H. Moore, MD, Port Washington, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Nina E. Kottler, MD, MS, Sydney, Australia (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
nina.kottler@radpartners.com

SPHA41F 

Building a Clinical Data Science Lab: Why, How, and When?

Participants
Mark H. Michalski, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

SPHA41G 

How to Get Your Business Ready for Value

Participants
SPHA41H  Certified Electronic Health Records and Radiology

Participants
Andrew B. Rosenkrantz, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Royalties, Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
Andrew.Rosenkrantz@nyumc.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To understand how adoption of Certified Electronic Health Records Technology (CEHRT) provides radiologists with an opportunity to further promote their value to patients and referring physicians.
2) To understand how adoption of CEHRT will aid radiologists in satisfying performance requirements for both payment pathways under MACRA.
3) To recognize the historical challenges to radiologists for adopting Certified Electronic Health Records Technology, as well as potential avenues for addressing such challenges moving forward.

SPHA41I  Question and Answer

Participants
Mark H. Michalski, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Andrew R. Menard, JD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Board of Directors, Cary Pharmaceuticals Inc; Stockholder, Cary Pharmaceuticals Inc; Board of Directors, Millikelvin Technologies, LLC; Stockholder, Millikelvin Technologies, LLC; Stockholder, Handa Pharmaceuticals, LLC
Andrew B. Rosenkrantz, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Royalties, Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc
**Interventional Oncology Series: Basic Science and Imaging**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 1:30PM - 6:00PM Room: S405AB**

**IR**

ARRT Category A+ Credits: 5.00
AMA PRA Category 1 Credits**: 4.25

FDA Discussions may include off-label uses.

**Participants**
S. Nahum Goldberg, MD, Ein Kerem, Israel (Moderator) Consultant, AngioDynamics, Inc; Research support, AngioDynamics, Inc; Consultant, Cosman Medical, Inc; Muneeb Ahmed, MD, Wellesley, MA (Moderator) Research Grant, General Electric Company; Stockholder, Agile Devices, Inc; Scientific Advisory Board, Agile Devices, Inc

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
1) Characterize the most important cutting-edge advances of interventional oncologic techniques. 2) Gain a better understanding of the intraprocedural and follow-up imaging techniques that facilitate successful state of the art interventional oncologic practice. 3) Understand how and why mechanistic studies can have an impact on both daily clinical practice and future therapeutic paradigms. 4) Gain awareness of the extent of potentially beneficial and harmful systemic effects of "focal" interventional oncologic therapy.

**ABSTRACT**
The first half of the session will has been organized into a thematic unit entitled: "So what's new in" and will provide a series of seven lectures by leaders in the field each dedicated to discussing advances in individual interventional oncologic platforms. For transcatheter therapy, this will include discussion of both novel agents for chemoembolization and new transarterial methods of delivery, as well as the latest techniques for optimizing radioembolization. Advances in four percutaneous ablative techniques: chemical, radiofrequency, microwave, and IRE will each be addressed in turn. A highlight of the session will be two keynote addresses regarding cutting edge imaging that has facilitated the revolution in "image-guided" interventional oncology procedures. Dr. Brad Wood of the NIH, a noted thought leader in the field will present "Intraprocedural imaging - the keystone of IO" whereas Prof. Riccardo Lencioni will lecture on "Cutting edge imaging techniques for follow-up". The second half of the session has been organized into a thematic unit entitled: "Mechanisms Matter: Basic science every IO should know" and will be dedicated to gaining an appreciation of the basic scientific underpinnings of interventional oncology and understand how and why such studies can have an impact on both daily clinical practice and future therapeutic paradigms. This will include lectures that center upon key mechanistic pathways that are being used to improve transcatheter embolization and tumor ablation - particularly in combination- and a lecture on the role of potential mechanistic biomarkers that can be used to predict outcomes. Additionally, two presentations will then outline our current understanding of the potential systemic implications of post-procedure, cytokine-mediated inflammation - the negative effects of leading to tumorigenesis and the potential beneficial immune (abscopical) effects of IO therapies. The session will further include selected complementary abstract presentations that highlight innovative research in these thematic areas.

**Sub-Events**

**VSIO41-01 What's New In...**

**Participants**
S. Nahum Goldberg, MD, Ein Kerem, Israel (Moderator) Consultant, AngioDynamics, Inc; Research support, AngioDynamics, Inc; Consultant, Cosman Medical, Inc;

For information about this presentation, contact:
sgoldber@bidmc.harvard.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
View learning objectives under main course title.

**VSIO41-02 What's New in Embolization Agents**

**Participants**
Stephen J. Hunt, MD,PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
View learning objectives under main course title.

**VSIO41-03 Development of a Pumping Device to Form Ideal Lipiodol Emulsion in Transarterial Chemoembolization**

**Participants**
Toshihiro Tanaka, MD, Kashiwara, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Kimihiko Kichikawa, MD, Kashiwara, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tetsuya Masada, Kashiwara, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hideyuki Nishiofuku, Kashiwara, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yasushi Fukuoka, Kashiwara, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takeshi Sato, Kashihara, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shota Tatsumoto, Kashihara, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
toshihir@bf6.so-net.ne.jp

PURPOSE
A pumping device constructed with a membrane made with Sirasu Porous Glass (SPG) was developed to improve the properties of lipiodol emulsion for cTACE. The purpose of this ex vivo study was to examine the physiochemical properties and the stabilities of emulsions formed by using the SPG pumping device were examined and compared with emulsions formed by using a 3-way-cock.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Epirubicin solutions were mixed with lipiodol with pumping exchanges using the SPG pumping device with the membrane pore size of 50μm in diameter which has hydrophilic surface or a 3-way stopcock. The ratios of epirubicin solution to lipiodol were 1:2 or 1:1. A total of 120 emulsions (SPG 60, 3-way-cock 60) were created to evaluate the percentages of W/O, droplet sizes, viscosities, microscopic findings and these stabilities for 30 minutes.

RESULTS
SPG showed significantly higher %W/O percentages when compared with a 3-way-cock (97.9% vs 68.9% in 1:2 ratio, and 82.1% vs 17.8% in 1:1 ratio, P < .001). The mean droplet sizes in SPG did not show significant change from 40.3μm at 0 minutes to 39.8μm at 30 minutes after the pumping, whereas those in 3-way-cock significantly enlarged from 33.7μm to 56.9μm. The mean values of viscosities in SPG did not show significant change for 30 minutes after the pumping from 123.5cp to 120.6cp, whereas those in 3-way-cock significantly decreased from 57.2cp to 78.5cp.

CONCLUSION
SPG pumping device can form high percentage W/O emulsion with stable droplets size and viscosity. This developed device is promising to increase therapeutic effects in cTACE.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Almost 100% W/O emulsion with stable droplets size and viscosity formed by this developed pumping device could improve therapeutic effect in cTACE for HCC patients.

What's New in Transarterial Methods of Delivery

Wednesday, Nov. 29 1:55PM - 2:10PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Steven C. Rose, MD, San Diego, CA (Presenter) Stockholder, Sirtex Medical Ltd; Proctor, Sirtex Medical Ltd; Scientific Advisory Board, Surefire Medical, Inc; Consultant, Surefire Medical, Inc; Stockholder, Surefire Medical, Inc; Consultant, Embolx, Inc; Consultant, Guerbet SA; Consultant, XLSciTech, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
scrose@ucsd.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand the effect of deployment of anti-reflux devices (Surefire or occlusion balloons) on the blood pressure within the downstream vascular compartment. 2) Comprehend the effects of anti-reflux devices on blood flow direction and hemodynamics of downstream and surrounding vascular compartments. 3) Understand how anti-reflux devices can be utilized to reduce nontarget embolization (retrograde, antegrade, and within the downstream vascular compartment) to improve safety, and potentially increase the relative delivery of embolics into the targeted tumor(s).

ABSTRACT
Anti-reflux devices (Surefire and occlusion balloons), when properly deployed, prevent retrograde nontarget embolization, as designed. In addition, these devices significantly reduce the blood pressure in the downstream vascular compartment. This causes the direction of blood flow in hepaticoenteric arteries to course hepatopedally, providing a high degree of antegrade protection from nontarget embolization. Due to the compartmental reduction of blood pressure, blood from surrounding hepatic and extrhepatic territories flows into the nontumorous compartmental hepatic arteries, causing embolic agents to be flushed from the nontumorous liver into the arteries supplying the tumors, thus increasing the proportion of intracompartmental embolic delivery into the tumors while minimizing delivery into the nontumorous liver. In summary, the effects of anti-reflux devices on compartmental blood pressures and subsequent changes in blood flow direction are complex, but generally improve both the safety and efficacy of tumoral embolization, at least within the liver.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View learning objectives under main course title.

What's New in Radioembolization

Wednesday, Nov. 29 2:10PM - 2:25PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Jens Ricke, MD,PhD, Munich, Germany (Presenter) Research Grant, Sirtex Medical Ltd; Research Grant, Bayer AG

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To understand current evidence of radioembolization in HCC and colorectal cancer. 2) To understand prevention of radiation induced liver disease.

Using Random Survival Forests as a Decision-Support Tool for Survival Analysis in Metastatic Liver
Disease after Radioembolization

Wednesday, Nov. 29 2:25PM - 2:35PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Franziska Schoeppe, MD, Munich, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Ingrisch, Munich, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Karolin J. Kutter, Munich, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Philipp M. Paprottka, Munich, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
Franziska.Schoeppe@med.lmu.de

PURPOSE
To predict outcome of 90-Yttrium radioembolization (RE) from pre-therapeutic baseline parameters and to identify the relative importance of predictive variables of overall survival (OS) using random survival forests (RSF) as a machine-learning approach.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
In this retrospective study, patients with therapy-refractory metastatic liver disease who underwent RE were analyzed. The RSF was trained on the cohort using previously identified predictive factors of OS after RE derived from a Cox regression model. An individual risk of dying for each patient was determined using RSF. Predictive importance of each variable was determined, and partial dependency of predicted risk on pretherapeutic bilirubin and cholinesterase (CHE) levels was evaluated.

RESULTS
We analyzed 366 patients (mean age 62, range 31 to 91 years) with primary (n=92) and secondary liver cancer (n=274). Median OS was 12 months (interquartile range 5-16) with 228 deaths observed during the observation period. The RSF analysis identified CHE and bilirubin as the most important variables with the RSF-averaged lowest minimal depth of 1.2 and 1.5, followed by the type of primary tumor (1.7), age (2.4), tumor burden (2.8) and presence of extrahepatic disease (3.5). Sex had the highest forest-averaged minimal depth (5.5), indicating little predictive value. Baseline bilirubin levels above 1.5 mg/dl were associated with a steep increase in predicted mortality. Similarly, CHE levels below 7.5 U predicted a strong increase in mortality. The trained RSF achieved a concordance index of c=0.637, with a standard error of 0.02, comparable to c=0.652 (0.02) of our previously published Cox model.

CONCLUSION
In conclusion, we have utilized a modern machine learning strategy for prediction of OS after RE. Predictive performance of our model was similar to a previously published Cox regression model and, in addition, our study has confirmed the importance of pre-therapeutic levels of CHE and bilirubin.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
In OS analysis RSF may serve an important decision-support tool as it does not only allow for identification of predictive factors but also provides useful estimates on their individual importance.

VSIO41-07 What’s New in Chemical Ablation

Wednesday, Nov. 29 2:35PM - 2:50PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Erik N. Cressman, MD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To understand the history of chemical ablation for solid tumors and the role for chemical ablation. 2) To be able to state strengths and weaknesses of chemical ablation in comparison to thermal methods and identify potential opportunities for improvement. 3) To understand basic biophysical principles as they pertain to chemical ablation and how to apply them to study of chemical ablation methods. 4) To understand basic techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of chemical ablation in a basic/ translational setting, and will acquire a basic understanding of the molecular biology of the stress response induced in vivo by chemical ablation. 5) To be able to articulate the risks inherent in chemical ablation and identify those risks that are unique to chemical ablation compared to thermal methods.

VSIO41-08 What’s New in Thermal Ablation (RF)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 2:50PM - 3:05PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Jeong Min Lee, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Grant, Bayer AG; Grant, General Electric Company; Grant, Koninklijke Philips NV; Grant, STARmed Co, Ltd; Grant, RF Medical Co, Ltd; Grant, Samsung Medison; Grant, Philips Healthcare; Grant, Guerbet;

For information about this presentation, contact:
jmsh@snu.ac.kr

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Discuss the clinical role of image-guided radiofrequency ablation in the management of liver malignancies. 2) Review unmet clinical need of radiofrequency ablation for liver malignancies. 3) Review recent technological innovations and advances to enhance therapeutic effectiveness of radiofrequency ablation for liver tumors.

VSIO41-09 Combining Temperature Sensitive Liposomes (TSL) with Radiofrequency Ablation (RFA) for the Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:05PM - 3:15PM Room: S405AB
PURPOSE

To assess the literature regarding combining TSL with RFA for the treatment of HCC.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

A literature review was carried out using available online databases, namely PubMed, Cochrane reviews and ClinicalTrials.gov. The results will focus on Thermadox®, as the most highly investigated form of RFA-TSL.

RESULTS

Phase I: A total of 24 patients were included; 9 (38%) with HCC and 15 (63%) with metastatic tumours to the liver. The safe maximum tolerated dose (MTD) was found to be 50 mg/m². Combined therapy showed a dose-dependent response (p = 0.04), with >=MTD patients having a median survival of 374 days, versus median survival of 80 days in Phase III, HEAT study: A double-blinded, dummy-controlled, randomised controlled trial included 701 patients with HCC sized 3-7 cm, comparing RFA mono-therapy and RFA-LRLD combined therapy. Total length of RFA procedure was proportional to the size of the lesion, ranging from 12 minutes to 60 minutes. Although the study showed that combination therapy was safe, with reversible neutropenia and no hand-foot syndrome or congestive cardiac failure, intention-to-treat (ITT) group analysis of the primary and secondary end points of Progression-free Survival (PFS) (HR = 0.96, 95% CI: 0.79-1.18) and Overall Survival (OS) (HR = 0.95, 95% CI: 0.76-1.20) were not met. Retrospective analysis of the HEAT study was carried out, dividing the treatment group into two subgroups based on RFA dwell time: <45 minutes versus >=45 minutes. Multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that RFA dwell time (p = 0.05) and number of lesions (p < 0.001) had a significant impact on survival time. Those with a solitary lesion and RFA dwell time >=45 minutes (n = 285) had an OS HR of 0.63 (95% CI: 0.41-0.96). OPTIMA study: This RCT is based on this added information, recruiting 550 HCC patients with TSL + RFA >=45 minutes as the treatment arm, and is scheduled to be completed by December 2019. The study is designed to detect, with 80% power, a HR for OS of 0.67.

CONCLUSION

The combination of TSL with RFA has demonstrated the potential for therapeutic use in cases of hepatocellular carcinoma, with a large randomised clinical trial currently underway to further support this.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

RFA is currently indicated for moderately sized HCC lesions (3-7 cm), but patients suffer from a high recurrence rate which may be alleviated with doxorubicin-loaded TSL combination therapy.

VSO41-10  What’s New in Thermal Ablation (MWA)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:15PM - 3:30PM Room: S405AB

Participants

Christopher L. Brace, PhD, Madison, WI (Presenter) Consultant, NeuWave Medical, Inc; Shareholder, Symple Surgical, Inc; Consultant, Symple Surgical, Inc; Shareholder, Elucent Medical

For information about this presentation, contact:

cbrace@wisc.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT

The objective of this presentation is to provide an overview of microwave ablation technologies, with a critical review of current devices, techniques and biophysics considerations. Special emphasis will be given to new or emerging technologies and their clinical utilization.

VSO41-11  A Data-Driven Model for Microwave Ablation

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S405AB

Participants

Krishna Nand Keshava Murthy, MSc, Providence, RI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Scott Collins, RT, Providence, RI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Benjamin B. Kimia, MEng, PhD, Providence, RI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Damian E. Dupuy, MD, Providence, RI (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, NeuWave Medical Inc Board of Directors, BSD Medical Corporation Stockholder, BSD Medical Corporation Speaker, Educational Sympoisa
Terrance T. Healey, MD, Providence, RI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Derek Merck, PhD, Providence, RI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

krishna_nand_keshava_murthy@brown.edu

PURPOSE

Image-guided thermal ablation (IGTA) is a minimally invasive alternative cancer treatment to surgery and radiotherapy. Physicians currently use the vendor prescribed expected ablation zone for planning, which is based on ex-vivo bovine liver ablation and is inaccurate for in-vivo settings because of organ perfusion, heat sinks and tissue inhomogeneity. We propose a data driven ablation
model computed from real patient data that reduces the risk of untreated tumor or damaging critical structures.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We did a retrospective study of 5 microwave ablation lung cases (Perseon short tip applicator; 60W, 10 min burn) with CT scans taken pre-, intra-, and post-procedurally. The tumor and ablation zone were segmented from the pre- and post-scan respectively. The applicator tip and tail positions were read from the intra-scan. We used deformable image registration to match the anatomy in the three scans using 3D Slicer software. We then extracted applicator centric angular cross sections of the ablation zone for each case and computed a mean ablation curve by averaging ablation boundary curves. Then we computed the mean of all the mean ablation curves (MoM) as our data driven ablation model.

RESULTS

The real ablation zones and the MoM from our data are closer to a tear drop shape and not ellipsoidal as prescribed by the vendor model (maximum difference ~ 4 mm). We show the implications via 3 commonly encountered scenarios: 1) applicator piercing through a large tumor; 2) applicator to one side of a small tumor; 3) a critical structure (heart wall) adjacent to ablation. In these cases, using just the vendor model could lead to untreated tumor or damage critical structure. This can be avoided knowing the tear drop MoM. This is also illustrated in a real patient case. The average sensitivity of covering the real ablation zone for MoM is 4% better that vendor model.

CONCLUSION

We presented a new data driven ablation model computed from real patient data and showed its implications for ablation planning, treatment and mitigating complications. Future work will involve more data, quantitative analysis, comparing soft tissue (liver) to lung, and other antenna types.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Our ablation model can minimize untreated tumor and damage to critical structures. This may reduce likelihood of post ablation recurrence, mitigate complications and increase physician confidence.

VSIO41-12 What's New in Non-Thermal Ablation (IRE)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:55PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Alda L. Tam, MD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Medical Monitor, Galil Medical Ltd; Research Grant, AngioDynamics, Inc;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Describe the mechanism of action of IRE. 2) Discuss the use of discuss the use of IRE in current clinical applications. 3) Describe the strengths and weakness of IRE in comparison to other ablation modalities. 4) Describe future potential for IRE use in clinical care.

VSIO41-13 Imaging and Advances in Basic Research

Participants
Muneeb Ahmed, MD, Wellesley, MA (Moderator) Research Grant, General Electric Company; Stockholder, Agile Devices, Inc; Scientific Advisory Board, Agile Devices, Inc

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

VSIO41-14 Intraprocedural Imaging: The Keynote of IO

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:10PM - 4:30PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Bradford J. Wood, MD, Bethesda, MD (Presenter) Researcher, Koninklijke Philips NV; Researcher, Celsion Corporation; Researcher, BTG International Ltd; Researcher, W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc ; Researcher, Cook Group Incorporated; Researcher, XAct Robotics; Intellectual property, Koninklijke Philips NV; Intellectual property, BTG International Ltd; Royalties, Koninklijke Philips NV; ; ;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

VSIO41-15 Cutting Edge Imaging Techniques for Follow-Up

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:30PM - 4:50PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Riccardo A. Lencioni, MD, Miami, FL (Presenter) Research Consultant, BTG International Ltd; Research Consultant, Guerbet SA; Research Consultant, Bayer AG

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

VSIO41-16 Role of Biomarkers in IO

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:50PM - 5:05PM Room: S405AB

Participants
Etay Ziv, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
**HCC Showing Complete Response According to mRECIST on CT after a First Session of Conventional Chemoembolization: Is Lipiodol Deposition a Good Predictor of Local Progression?**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 5:05PM - 5:15PM Room: S405AB**

**Participants**
Marco Dioguardi Burgio, MD, Paris, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maxime Ronot, MD, Clichy, France (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Carmen Garcia Alba, MD, Clichy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Matthieu Lagadec, MD, Clichy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Magaly Zappa, MD, Clichy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Annie Sibert, MD, Paris, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Valerie Vilgrain, MD, Clichy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
maxime.ronot@aphp.fr

**PURPOSE**
To evaluate if the lipiodol deposition pattern can predict local progression in HCC nodules with complete response (CR) according to mRECIST on CT after a first session of conventional chemoembolization (cTACE).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
From January 2012 to May 2014 all consecutive patients undergoing a first cTACE session for HCC were identified. Inclusion criteria were presence of <= 3 HCCs and available pre and post-TACE CECT. Each treated tumor response was classified according to mRECIST. The analysis focused on tumors showing CR. For them, the lipiodol deposition pattern was classified as complete (C-Lip, covering the entire tumor volume), or incomplete (I-Lip). Local progression was defined as the reappearance of enhancing areas on arterial-phase showing washout on portal/delayed phase within 2 cm from treated tumors on follow-up CT examinations.

**RESULTS**
Final population included 50 patients (mean age 62 +/- 12 yo; 45 male (90%)) with 82 HCCs (mean 26.8 +/- 14.2 mm). HCCs were solitary in 19 (35%) patients. A total of 46 (52%) HCCs were classified as CR, including 16 (35% - mean 23 +/- 8 mm) with incomplete, and 30 (65% - mean 23 +/- 10 mm) with complete lipiodol deposition. After a median follow-up of 14 months (range 3.2-35.9 months), 15/16 (94%) and 10/30 (30%) of I-Lip and C-Lip HCCs showed local progression on CT (p<0.001). No statistical difference regarding delay of recurrence was noted between I-Lip and C-Lip HCCs (mean 334 vs. 401 days p=0.519).

**CONCLUSION**
Despite showing CR according to mRECIST, HCCs with incomplete lipiodol deposition have a high risk of recurrence and should be considered as incompletely treated.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
Nodules showing a complete response according to mRECIST but with incomplete deposition after one session of conventional TACE should be considered as incompletely treated.

**Rationale for Combination Theories**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 5:15PM - 5:30PM Room: S405AB**

**Participants**
S. Nahum Goldberg, MD, Ein Kerem, Israel (Presenter) Consultant, AngioDynamics, Inc; Research support, AngioDynamics, Inc; Consultant, Cosman Medical, Inc;

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
View learning objectives under main course title.

**Systemic Implications of IO Therapies: Increased Tumorigenesis?**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 5:30PM - 5:45PM Room: S405AB**

**Participants**
Muneeb Ahmed, MD, Wellesley, MA (Presenter) Research Grant, General Electric Company; Stockholder, Agile Devices, Inc; Scientific Advisory Board, Agile Devices, Inc

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
View learning objectives under main course title.

**Systemic Implications of IO Therapies: Beneficial Immune Effects?**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 5:45PM - 6:00PM Room: S405AB**

**Participants**
Joseph P. Erinjeri, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**
View learning objectives under main course title.
Participants
Ann Obergfell, JD, Fort Wayne, IN (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Know how to access and analyze ASRT Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy and the ARRT Standards of Ethics. 2) Assess scenarios to determine if the practice meets acceptable professional performance standards. 3) Apply the ARRT Rules of Ethics to determine if behavior complies with professional expectations and patient safety guidelines.

ABSTRACT
The changing health care environment produces anxiety for imaging professionals as they navigate modified or new clinical expectations including but not limited to patient safety and patient satisfaction, against institutional and professional performance expectations. The presenter will discuss the ASRT Practice Standards for Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy, the ARRT Standards of Ethics, and the application and implications of each on daily practice. Specific scenarios related to practice will be analyzed using the Practice Standards to determine appropriateness of practice and the Standards of Ethics to ascertain professional ethical compliance.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Learn the features of MIRC (Medical Imaging Resource Center), RSNA's own software for building teaching files. 2) Learn where to obtain and how to install the software. 3) Become familiar with the RSNA MIRC Wiki, which contains documentation on the software.

ABSTRACT

MIRC (Medical Imaging Resource Center) or TFS (Teaching File System) is a component of RSNA's CTP (Clinical Trials Processor), a suite of tools developed by RSNA to optimize research in radiology mainly with emphasis on workflow and security of patient information. It is offered free of charge by RSNA. Simply put, MIRC can be used to build a radiology teaching file, be it for an individual or for an institution with many simultaneous users. Development started in 2000 and the project has been kept alive along the years, funded by RSNA, also with great support from the community of users. Installation is very streamlined and available for virtually all platforms and operational systems. All files necessary for installation are available at the download session of RSNA's own MIRC server (http://mirc.rsna.org). This course is aimed to cover basic authoring tools and some advanced functions. After finishing this course the attendee will be proficient in authoring and uploading cases, and also be familiar with the resources for installation and administration of MIRC.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Install and launch the R software package. Understand how to search for and download external packages to extend R's functionality.
2) Load data from external files such as txt, csv, and xlsx.
3) Perform basic mathematical operations and utilize data structures to manipulate data.
4) Use loops to perform more complex operations over the data, including true/false logic.
5) Understand the basics of creating plots and histograms.
6) Perform common statistical tests including correlation, Chi-square, and ANOVA.
**Virtual Reality and 3D Printing**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 2:30PM - 4:00PM Room: S501ABC

**AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™**: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

**Participants**
Beth A. Ripley, MD, PhD, Seattle, WA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
bar23@uw.edu beth.ripley@va.gov

**Sub-Events**

**RCC44A**  **Brief Overview of 3D Printing and Virtual Reality in Medicine**

Participants
Beth A. Ripley, MD, PhD, Seattle, WA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jesse.courtier@ucsf.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

Following this presentation, participants will:
1. Understand the basic principles of Augmented Reality and how it differs from Virtual Reality
2. Learn how medical images can be displayed as 3D objects in Augmented Reality on various platforms
3. Realize the many potential applications for Augmented Reality in medicine

**RCC44B**  **Introduction to Augmented Reality**

Participants
Jesse L. Courtier, MD, San Francisco, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jesse.courtier@ucsf.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Identify and explain the necessary components that work together to make a modern virtual reality system.  
2) Describe the currently available and soon to be released virtual reality hardware and software platforms.  
3) Explain a number of things to do and avoid when setting up a lab to achieve a high quality virtual reality experience.

**RCC44C**  **Setting Up a Virtual Reality Lab**

Participants
Justin Sutherland, PhD, Ottawa, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Identify and explain the necessary components that work together to make a modern virtual reality system.  
2) Describe the currently available and soon to be released virtual reality hardware and software platforms.  
3) Explain a number of things to do and avoid when setting up a lab to achieve a high quality virtual reality experience.

**RCC44D**  **3D Printing and Virtual Reality: The NIH Perspective**

Participants
Meghan C. McCarthy, PhD, Rockville, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**RCC44E**  **The Role of Virtual Reality in Medical Education**

Participants
Matt Bramlet, MD, Peoria, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
BOOST: Lymphoma—Case-based Review (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:15PM Room: S103CD

Participants
Chelsea C. Pinnix, MD, PhD, Houston, TX (Moderator) Research Grant, Merck & Co, Inc
Leo I. Gordon, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Chris R. Kelsey, Durham, NC (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jurgen Rademaker, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Case-based review of staging and treatment response in lymphoma. 2) Discussion of imaging findings in lymphoma and their clinical significance (predominantly CT based but PET and MR will also be reviewed)
**SSM01**

**Breast Imaging (Practice Issues)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:00PM Room: E451A

**Participants**
Jocelyn A. Rapelyea, MD, Washington, DC (Moderator) Speakers Bureau, General Electric Company; Jessica W. Leung, MD, Houston, TX (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

**Sub-Events**

**SSM01-01** A Monte Carlo Simulation: Impact of new USPSTF on Breast Cancer Screening on Ages 40-49 across the USA

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 3:10PM Room: E451A

**Awards**
Student Travel Stipend Award

**Participants**
Akshay Goel, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ralph T. Wynn, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Richard S. Ha, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
akg9006@nyp.org

**PURPOSE**
To assess the potential implications of the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) for women ages 40-49 in the United States.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

This is an IRB exempt study based on a literature review of multiple factors related to breast cancer screening. Based on the US census data, we determined the total number of women between ages 40-49. A Monte Carlo simulation model was tailored to fit our study design, specifically to assess the potential impact of USPSTF guidelines on cost and mortality. We randomized the patients into two groups: A) annual screening starting at age 40 per traditional guidelines vs. B) annual screening starting at age 50 per USPSTF guidelines. Data points from large randomized control trials and the literature were utilized as parameters in our model to predict mortality events, and biopsy events (core biopsy, fine-needle-aspiration). These parameters included: absolute morality A) 0.29% B) 0.36%, medical costs of metastatic breast cancer: $120,000, cost per mammogram: $75, and various procedure parameters for fine-needle aspiration and core biopsy. Cost analysis did not include indirect societal and nonmedical costs related to loss of life in a relatively young cohort. Differences in mortality and overall cost were assessed using a two-sided Student’s t test.

**RESULTS**

We determined the cohort size of women ages 40-49 from the US census data to be approximately 20 million. Using our model, we ran our simulation on a cohort of 20 million patients. In the traditional screening group there were 29342 deaths. This was significantly higher compared to the USPSTF non-screening group, which had 36222 deaths (p < .001). In the traditional screened group the average cost per patient was $622. This was higher compared to the USPSTF non-screening group average cost of $438 (p < .001).

**CONCLUSION**

The USPSTF guidelines result in increased mortality for non-screened patients between ages 40-49. The higher average cost per patient in the screened group however may not be clinically significant, when societal and nonmedical mortality costs are taken into account.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Breast cancer screening remains a controversial topic and further work is needed to help patients and clinicians understand new guideline implications on patients between ages 40-49.
County-level Factors Predicting Low Uptake of Screening Mammography

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: E451A

Participants
Samantha L. Heller, MD, PhD, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
James S. Babb, PhD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yiming Gao, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrew B. Rosenkrantz, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Royalties, Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc
Linda Moy, MD, New York, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
samantha.heller@nyumc.org

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to investigate county-level geographic patterns of mammographic screening uptake throughout the United States and to determine the impact of rural vs. urban settings on breast cancer preventive services.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

This descriptive study used a de-identified aggregate dataset, the County Health Rankings (CHR), to identify the percent of Medicare enrollees age 67-69 per US county having at least one mammogram in 2013. This uptake was matched with U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Atlas (USDARA) data categorizing counties as metropolitan vs. non-metropolitan and along an urban continuum scale (1-9) based on county population size (large defined as population \( \geq 20,000 \); small \( <20,000 \)) and metropolitan proximity. Univariable and multivariable analyses were performed using SAS 9.3 software.

RESULTS

2,243,294 Medicare beneficiaries aged 67-69 were eligible for mammograms. Mean mammographic uptake per county was 60% (range 26%-86%). Uptake was significantly higher for metropolitan vs. non-metropolitan counties in 19 states, significantly lower in 4 states, and not significantly different in the remainder. Uptake was significantly higher for large counties in 25 states and significantly lower in only 1 state. County-level mammographic uptake was positively correlated with the number of Medicare enrollees (\( r=0.27, p<0.001 \)), % white residents (\( r=0.16, p<0.001 \)), income level (\( r=0.34, p<0.001 \)), and % of residents with some college education (\( r=0.40, p<0.001 \)), and negatively correlated with ratio of population to primary-care providers (PCP) ratio (\( r=-0.31, p<0.001 \)), age-adjusted mortality (\( r=0.41, p<0.001 \)), and % Hispanic residents (\( r=-0.11, p<0.001 \)). Multivariable analysis demonstrated that the % of white and black residents, income level, PCP ratio, mortality rate, and % of non-English proficient residents were significant independent predictors of mammographic screening uptake.

CONCLUSION

Uptake of mammographic screening services varies widely at the county level and is lower in less metropolitan counties and in counties with smaller populations.
SSM01-04  Attitudes Towards Mobile versus Fixed Facility Preferences for Obtaining a Mammogram Among Latinas

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: E451A

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Allison A. Tillack, MD, PhD, Seattle, WA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
John R. Scheel, MD, PhD, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Research support, General Electric Company
Lauren Mercer, BS, Las Cruces, NM (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gloria D. Coronado, PhD, Portland, OR (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shirley A. Beresford, PhD, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yamile Molina, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Beti Thompson, PhD, Seattle, WA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
atillack@uw.edu

PURPOSE

Mobile mammography services have been proposed as a way to increase Latinas' screening mammography rates and reduce their disproportionate late-stage presentation compared to White women. However, our recent study suggested that this service may not significantly increase their screening rates. This study evaluates potential reasons why Latinas may not use mobile mammography services and evaluates changes in their preferences after using these services.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Using a mixed methods approach, we conducted a secondary analysis of survey data (n=538) from a randomized controlled trial to improve screening mammography rates among Latinas in Washington. Descriptive statistics and bivariate regression were used to characterize mammographic location preferences, and to test for associations with demographic factors such as sociodemographics, healthcare access, and perceived breast cancer risk and beliefs. Based on these findings, a qualitative study (n=18) was used to evaluate changes in perceptions after using mobile mammographic services.

RESULTS

More Latinas preferred obtaining a mammogram at a fixed facility (52.3%, n=276) compared to having no preference (46.3%, n=249) and mobile mammography services (1.7%, n=9). Concern about privacy and comfort (15.6%, n=84), having multiple reasons (13.2%, n=71) and concerns about general quality (10.6%, n=57) were common reasons for preferring a fixed facility. Only a history of a prior mammogram was significantly associated with having no mammogram location preference (P<0.05). In the qualitative study, Latinas expressed similar initial concerns about the quality and privacy and comfort of the mobile mammography service, however, became positive towards the mobile mammography services after having a mammogram.

CONCLUSION

While most Latinas preferred obtaining a mammogram at a fixed facility because of concerns about the quality, safety, and privacy of mobile mammography service, positive experiences changed their attitudes towards these services. These findings highlight the need to include community education when using mobile mammography service to increase screening mammography rates in underserved communities.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Mobile mammography services providing screening mammography to underserved communities should study and address concerns and cultural issues related to delivery of these services as part of their program.

SSM01-05  Self-Compression in Mammography: A Randomized, Non-Inferiority Phase 3 Trial

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: E451A

Participants
Philippe Henrot, MD, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Guillaume Oldrini, MD, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Philippe Troufleau, MD, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bruno Boyer, MD, Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Gregory Lesanne, Vandoeuvres les Nancy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
p.henrot@nancy.unicancer.fr

PURPOSE

To evaluate the non-inferiority of the self-compression mammography technique on the breast thickness compared to standard compression.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

549 women aged from 50 to 75 years old from 6 institutions were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to the self-compression or standard compression group after checking their capability to run self-compression. The primary outcome was the breast thickness. The predefined non-inferiority margin was a difference of 3 mm for each view: right/left Craniocaudal (CC) and right/left...
mediolateral oblique (MLO). Compression force in Newton and image quality blindly quoted with a 4-points scale were also recorded for each view. Overall pain (10 points visual analogue scale) was recorded after CC and MLO views. Additional views (lateromedial LM, spot views, ...) were performed after pain evaluation and their number was recorded. 548 women were included in the intention-to-treat analyses (275 in the self-compression group and 273 in the standard compression group).

RESULTS
The reproducibility of the breast thickness measures was excellent for the four views with an intra-class correlation coefficient of 0.917 (95%CI, 0.902 to 0.929). The right CC breast thickness was 50.78 +/- 15.3 mm in self compression and 51.54 +/- 13 in the standard procedure (difference -0.76; 97.5%CI -8 to -1.24, p = 0.001). Compression force was higher in the self-compression arm versus standard compression arm for the 4 views. No difference was reported in the quality score in the two groups. Pain evaluation was 2.86 +/- 2.32 in the self-compression arm and 3.40 +/- 2.42 in the standard arm (p= 0.009). A median of 2 extra-views per woman was performed in both group (p=0.638).

CONCLUSION
Self-compression mammography technique is not inferior to standard compression technique to achieve the minimal breast thickness. Overall pain is inferior in the self-compression technique without compromising image quality.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Self-compression could be proposed in the mammography practice and decrease the discomfort sometimes associated with mammography.

SSM01-06  Breast Radiology: Reduced Diagnostic Efficacy in a Developing South-East Asian Country

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: E451A

Participants
Callan R. Double, Sydney, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hayden J. Munro, Mudgee, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rhianna Jackson, Mudgee, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ellen Day, Mudgee, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kriscia Tapia, Lidcombe, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Patrick C. Brennan, PhD, Lidcombe, Australia (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Phuong Dung Trieu, Sydney, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aarthi Ganesan, MSc, Sydney, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thuan Doan Do, Hanoi, Vietnam (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Louise Puslednik, Mudgee, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
patrick.brennan@sydney.edu.au

PURPOSE
Breast cancer is the leading cause of death in women worldwide. Prevalence in South-East (SE) Asia has shown a 30% increase in cases in the last ten years. In one developing SE Asian country up to 80% of cancers are being detected at stage 3 or 4, demonstrating the need for improvements in diagnostic efficacy. This study aims to investigate the ability of radiologists from one developing (n=35) and one developed (n=15) SE Asian country, using Australian radiologists (n=53) as a baseline.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A data set containing 60 mammographic cases were used; 40 being normal and 20 showing malignancies. These were read by radiologists in their own countries. Demographic data were obtained from each reader. Each radiologist placed location markers on the lesions they identified, and provided confidence ratings between 2 and 5 with a higher value indicating higher confidence that a cancer exists. Data were compared between the three country-based radiologist groupings using the nonparametric two-tailed Kruskall Wallis and Mann Whitney U tests with a statistical significance set at P-value of <0.05.

RESULTS
Significant differences in scores were shown between radiologist groupings, with those from the developing SE Asian country demonstrating lower sensitivity, specificity, location sensitivity, ROC and JAFROC values (P<0.05). Demographic data indicated that radiologists from the developing countries were significantly younger (P<0.0001), read fewer mammographic cases each week (P<0.0001), read for fewer hours (P=0.0004) and had read for fewer number of years than their Australian (P<0.0001) radiologists. Similar differences were also shown between the developing and developed SE Asian Country.

CONCLUSION
Important variations in diagnostic efficacy between countries for breast cancer detection have been shown. Cost-effective and versatile educational solutions must be sought to address causal agents, so that the efficacy of cancer detection is not dependent on where women are located.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The ability to detect cancer should be similar for women wherever they are located. This study examines if this is the case in a developing and developed SE Asian country compared with a developed westernised country.
Digital Breast Tomosynthesis (DBT) has been shown to improve the diagnostic accuracy of breast cancer screening and diagnosis, and was approved by the FDA for clinical use in 2011. However, there is limited literature on the current use of DBT in clinical practice. This study seeks to determine the volume of screening and diagnostic DBT in the Medicare population.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

We evaluated the national Medicare Part B Physician/Supplier Procedure Summary Master Files from 2015, the first (and only) year in which procedural billing codes for DBT are available. Screening and diagnostic full-field digital mammography (FFDM) and DBT volume counts were determined by tabulating global and professional component claims. Medicare specialty codes were used to categorize the specialty of the interpreting physicians as radiologists or non-radiologists.

**RESULTS**

In 2015, a total of 5,730,635 screening FFDM exams were performed, of which 1,084,256 (18.9%) included DBT as an add-on procedure. Diagnostic FFDM exams totaled 1,402,966, with 226,682 (16.2%) including DBT. The vast majority (over 96%) of mammograms were billed by radiologists. Among radiologists, DBT studies were used in conjunction with 19.1% of the digital screening studies and 16.4% of the digital diagnostic studies. For non-radiologist physicians, DBT studies were used with 16.7% of digital screening studies and 8.7% of digital diagnostic studies.

**CONCLUSION**

The utilization of DBT was rather limited in the first year of its introduction as a billable Medicare procedure, occurring in conjunction with less than 20% of digital mammography exams. Radiologists appear to be earlier adopters of this technology compared with non-radiologists, possibly related to the fact that the latter have far less involvement in the field.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

2015 is the first and only year for which DBT volume data are available and it will be important to follow the adoption of the technology in subsequent years.
were asked to take part in the study. The tomosynthesis study was read within 6 weeks of the assessment clinic which was performed as standard with the DBT images not available for review so was unable to influence the standard assessment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The study ran from 01/11/2015 to 29/07/2016. All women recalled following an abnormal screening mammogram were invited to take part in the study. All women had standard assessment performed. The DBT was double read within 6 weeks of attending the assessment clinic. The number of women who had an intervention, which included FNA and core biopsies, was recorded and the outcome of assessment was also recorded.

RESULTS
709 women were recruited to the study. 30 women were excluded as they were clinical recalls. 679 women took part in the study. There were a total of 105 breast cancers in this study (36 non-invasive and 79 invasive). 475/679 women (70%) had a biopsy as part of the standard assessment and 103 cancers were identified in 102 patients (22% PPV). 216/694 women (30%) were discharged following further assessment. If DBT had been used in the assessment setting then 199 biopsies would have been performed based on mammographic findings alone and an additional 44 biopsies due to US findings (36%). 103 cancers were identified (42% PPV), 2 cases of non-invasive were only identified by DBT and 2 cases of malignancy missed by DBT. DBT generated 6 additional biopsies, of which 2 were malignant.

CONCLUSION
DBT in the assessment setting is a cost effective imaging tool as it would have reduced the number of benign interventions and improved the predictive positive value of identifying malignancy. 2 cancers were missed on DBT but these were 2 cases of low volume malignancy that may be considered over diagnosis in this current era.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
DBT is a vital addition with regards to triple assessment and minimising benign biopsies within the screening assessment setting.

SSM02-03  The Radial Scar Dilemma: Incidence and Surgical Upgrade Rates with Tomosynthesis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: E451B

Participants
Reni S. Butler, MD, Madison, CT (Presenter) Research Grant, Seno Medical Instruments, Inc.
Sarah H. O’Connell, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Madhavi Raghu, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Malini Harigopal, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Liane E. Philpotts, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Hologic, Inc.
Maryam Etesami, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mohammadreza Shervinrad, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
reni.butler@yale.edu

PURPOSE
To evaluate the incidence and malignant upgrade rates of surgically excised radial scars before and after the implementation of tomosynthesis.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Institutional review board approval was obtained for this Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act-compliant protocol. Medical records of patients diagnosed with radial scar at our institution in the last 8 years were retrospectively reviewed. The incidence of radial scar diagnosed as the primary imaging finding in the 3 years prior to tomosynthesis was compared to that in the 5 years after its implementation. For each lesion, type of mammographic finding; patient age and presentation; lesion size; core needle biopsy imaging guidance, needle gauge, and number of samples; core biopsy histology; and final pathology at surgical excision were reviewed, and upgrade to malignancy at surgical excision was calculated. Statistical significance was evaluated using chi square with Yates’ correction.

RESULTS
129 surgically excised radial scars were identified, 27 in the 3 years prior to tomosynthesis and 102 in the 5 years since then. The pre-tomosynthesis incidence of radial scar was 0.5/1000 patients, compared to 1.3/1000 patients after tomosynthesis (p<0.0001). Architectural distortion on screening mammography was the most common presentation, representing 58.9% (76/129) of radial scars overall, and 79.4% (81/102) of radial scars after tomosynthesis. 90.7% (117/129) of lesions were evaluated histologically with core needle biopsy prior to surgical excision. Of these, 6.8% (8/117) were upgraded to malignancy on surgical excision. The likelihood of malignant upgrade increased with patient age and lesion size, and decreased with larger volume of tissue sampling. The strongest correlation was seen with presence of atypia on core biopsy pathology. Malignant upgrade for radial scars with atypia was 29.2% (7/24) compared to 1.1% (1/93) for those without atypia on core needle biopsy.

CONCLUSION
The incidence of radial scars has increased significantly since the implementation of tomosynthesis. The low upgrade rate of radial scars without atypia on core needle biopsy suggests that mammographic follow up may be a reasonable alternative to surgical excision for some patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
With the increased detection of radial scars with tomosynthesis, it may be possible to identify a subset of patients that can be safely followed.

SSM02-04  Architectural Distortion Outcome: Detection only on Tomosynthesis Versus 2D Mammography

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: E451B

Participants
Mohammadreza Shervinrad, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Raghu, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Harigopal, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Hologic, Inc.
Sarah H. O’Connell, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Hologic, Inc.
Shervinrad, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Johnson, MD, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
reni.butler@yale.edu

PURPOSE
To evaluate the incidence and malignant upgrade rates of surgically excised radial scars before and after the implementation of tomosynthesis.
**SSM02-05**  
**Pure Architectural Distortion on Digital Breast Tomosynthesis: Imaging Characteristics and Histopathologic Outcomes**  
Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: E451B

**Participants**  
Taghreedi I. Alshafeiy, MD, PhD, Port Said, Egypt (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose  
Carrie M. Rochman, MD, Charlottesville, VA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Research Consultant, Theracision  
Brandi T. Nicholson, MD, Charlottesville, VA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose  
Jonathan Nguyen, MD, Charlottesville, VA (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose  
Jennifer A. Harvey, MD, Charlottesville, VA (Presenter) Research Grant, Hologic, Inc Stockholder, Hologic, Inc Research Grant, Volpara Health Technologies Limited Stockholder, Volpara Health Technologies Limited

For information about this presentation, contact:  
taghreedi.alshafeiy@gmail.com

**PURPOSE**  
To compare the outcome of architectural distortion (AD) detected only on digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) with AD seen at 2D mammography

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**  
This retrospective study was IRB approved and HIPAA compliant. All consecutive cases with architectural distortion assigned BI-RADS 4 or 5 categories from 2009 to 2016 were included. Three readers with 1 to 10 years of experience reviewed all cases for visibility of AD (2D visible vs. DBT detected). Consensus was achieved when 2 readers agreed. Each reader also assigned level of suspicion using a Likert scale (1 to 5) based on mammographic images only. CNB and surgical excision results were compared between 2D- and DBT-detected AD. Frequencies were compared by way of the McNemar test and the Pearson's Chi-square exact test.

**RESULTS**  
181 AD lesions were included; 122 (67.4%) were 2D-detected while 59 (32.6%) were DBT-detected. The malignancy rate at CNB was significantly higher for 2D-detected AD (38.5%) compared to AD detected only on DBT (6.8%) (p < 0.001). Likewise, the final malignancy rate after excision of high risk and benign discordant lesions was significantly higher for 2D-detected (43.4%) compared to DBT-detected AD (10.2%) (p< 0.001). An US correlate was more likely to be present with AD detected by 2D (n= 103/122, 84.4%) than DBT (n= 33/59, 55.9%) (p < 0.001). When no US correlate was present among DBT-detected AD, the malignancy rate was low (7.7%) but not significantly different than when an US correlate was present (12.1%)(p = 0.65). Regarding the level of suspicion of AD, there was substantial inter-reader agreement (κ Coefficient= 0.61-0.77). When NPV is considered as Likert 1-2, NPV is high (93.8, 81.4, 82.9) but not sufficient to consider follow up over biopsy based on radiologist level of suspicion.

**CONCLUSION**  
DBT-detected AD has significantly lower malignancy outcome compared to 2D-detected AD (10.2% vs. 43.4%), however the malignancy rate is still sufficiently high to warrant biopsy

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**  
DBT-detected AD has a lower risk of malignant outcome than AD detected at 2D, but still warrants biopsy even when there is not an US correlate.

**Awards**  
Student Travel Stipend Award

**Participants**  
Akshat C. Pujara, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Jamie Hui, MD, Chicago, IL (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose  
Lilian Wang, MD, Chicago, IL (*Abstract Co-Author*) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:  
apujara@gmail.com

**PURPOSE**  
To evaluate imaging characteristics of pure architectural distortion on digital breast tomosynthesis (DBT) and assess their association with histopathologic outcomes.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**  
This retrospective study was approved by the institutional review board and HIPAA-compliant. DBT exams performed between January 2014 and December 2015 were reviewed for architectural distortion without an associated mass. Imaging characteristics evaluated were size, one versus two-view visualization, and conspicuity compared with 2D mammography. Corresponding ultrasound (US) and MRI exams were assessed for correlates to pure architectural distortion on DBT. Biopsy and surgical pathology were reviewed. A two-tailed t test and Fisher's exact tests were performed.

**RESULTS**  
During this two-year period, 101 cases of pure architectural distortion were visualized on DBT in 97 patients (ages 36 - 83 years, mean 56 years). Core needle biopsy or surgical excision of 95 cases of pure architectural distortion yielded malignant pathology in 43/95 (45%) tissue samples, of which 39/43 (91%) were invasive and 39/43 (91%) were nuclear grades 1 or 2. The most common benign pathologies were radial scar/complex sclerosing lesion and stromal fibrosis, with each present in 19/52 (36%) benign biopsy specimens. Associations between imaging characteristics of pure architectural distortion on DBT and histopathologic outcome were not statistically significant, including size (2.7±1.3 cm malignant vs 2.4±0.9 cm benign; P=0.12), two-view visualization (39/43 malignant vs 44/52 benign; P=0.54), and increased conspicuity on DBT compared with 2D mammography (32/43 malignant vs 36/52 malignant vs 32/42 benign; P=0.15)
CONCLUSION

Pure architectural distortion on DBT is malignant in nearly half of cases, demonstrating low or intermediate grade invasive cancers in the majority of such cases. The presence of US and MRI correlates is associated with malignancy.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Detection of pure architectural distortion on DBT has a high positive predictive value for malignancy, particularly in the presence of an ultrasound correlate.

SSM02-06 Synthetic 2D Mammography Can Replace Digital Mammography as an Adjunct to Digital Breast Tomosynthesis: Experience with a Wide-angle Tomosynthesis System

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: E451B

Participants
Paola Clauser, MD, Vienna, Austria (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Pascal A. Baltzer, MD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Panagiotis Kapetas, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ramona Wolteck, MD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Weber, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maria Bernathova, MD, Wien, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Panagiotis Kapetas, MD, Vienna, Austria (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Medicor, Inc Research Grant, Siemens AG Research Grant, C. R. Bard, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact: clauer.p@hotmail.it

PURPOSE

To evaluate the lesion detection and diagnostic performance of synthetic 2D mammography (SM) with wide-angle digital breast tomosynthesis (WA-DBT) compared to digital mammography (DM) alone and in combination with WA-DBT.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Included in this retrospective study were patients who underwent bilateral DM and WA-DBT between March 2015 and June 2015. The standard of reference was histology and/or one-year stability at follow-up. Ultimately, 205 women with 179 lesions were included (89 malignant, 90 benign). Four readers, blinded to results, randomly evaluated images from five different protocols: two view 2v-DM alone; 2v-DM with 2v-WA-DBT; 2v-SM with 2v-WA-DBT; one view (medio-lateral oblique) 1v-DM with 1v-WA-DBT; and 1v-SM with 1v-WA-DBT. Images were evaluated according to the BI-RADS lexicon. Lesion detection, sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy were calculated and compared using multivariate analysis (Generalized Estimating Equations).

RESULTS

Average detection rate was 75.4% for 2v-DM, 80.2% for 2v-DM with WA-DBT, 78.5% for 2v-SM with WA-DBT, 77.4% 1v-DM with WA-DBT, and 75.0% 1v-SM with WA-DBT. Differences in lesion detection were found between reading protocols (P=0.001) and readers (P<0.001). Regardless of inter-reader variations, 2v-DM with 2v-DBT achieved a higher detection compared to 2v-DM (P=0.004). No significant differences in detection were found between 2v-DM with WA-DBT and 2v-SM with WA-DBT (P>0.110). Detection was higher when two views were available, for both SM and DM (P<0.034). Average sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy were: 72.5%, 60.2%, 67.5% for 2v-DM; 82.6%, 64.6%, 75.0% for 2v-DM with WA-DBT; 83.1%, 67.7%, 76.8% for 2v-SM with WA-DBT; 81.7%, 64.0%, 74.7% 1v-DM with WA-DBT; 79.8%, 69.9%, 75.8% 1v-SM with WA-DBT. Sensitivity and accuracy were lower with DM alone compared to the other reading protocols (P<0.001). There were no other significant differences in sensitivity, specificity or accuracy.

CONCLUSION

Compared to 2v-DM alone, 2v-WA-DBT with 2v-DM or 2v-SM improves detection, sensitivity, and accuracy with no significant effect on specificity. 2v-DM with 2v-WA-DBT performed as well as 2v-DM with 2v-WA-DBT. Two-view protocols allow for higher lesion detection.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

2v-VA-WA-DBT with 2v-DM and 2v-WA-DBT with 2v-SM allow for a higher detection rate and an improved diagnostic performance than 2v-DM. SM can be safely used to replace DM, in combination with 2v-WA-DBT.
To assess a free-breathing self-navigated three-dimensional (SN3D) radial whole-heart MR angiography (MRA) pulse sequence for the evaluation of coronary artery (CA) anatomy in patients with congenital heart disease (CHD).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
SN3D datasets were previously acquired in 109 patients (20.1±11.8 years) as part of a prospective clinical trial for the assessment of CHD anatomy using a 1.5T scanner. SN3D datasets, retrospectively evaluated by three radiologists, were scored based on the appearance of CA segments and reader confidence in determining CA dominance using a two-point scale. A three-point scale was used to rate overall image quality along with the ability to freeze cardiac and respiratory motion. Vessel sharpness of the internal thoracic artery (ITA, representing respiratory motion), the left anterior descending (LAD) and right CA (RCA, representing a combination of respiratory and cardiac motion) were quantitatively measured using a dedicated prototype application (SoapBubble). Wilcoxon statistics, Pearson correlation, and Intra-Class Correlation (ICC) were used to evaluate the data.

RESULTS
The average duration of the SN3D acquisition was 9.1±2.4 minutes. The mean score for overall image quality was 2.35, with excellent agreement (ICC 0.95). A diagnostic study was obtained in 83.7% of scans with excellent image quality in 51.7% of them. The SN3D technique was able to successfully visualize the individual CAs in the following percentage of cases: left main 92.6% (ICC 0.66), LAD 88.3% (ICC 0.59), RCA 87.8% (ICC 0.55), posterior descending 50.2% (ICC 0.46), and first diagonal 39.8% (ICC 0.64). Diagnostic confidence for the assessment of CA dominance was scored at 1.56. Image quality was affected more by cardiac motion freezing (mean score, 2.18; Pearson's r=0.73, P<0.029) than respiratory motion freezing (mean score, 2.20; r=0.58, P=0.029). The ITA, RCA, and LAD vessel sharpness scores were 53.1, 52.5, and 48.7%, respectively.

CONCLUSION
In the majority of young CHD patients, SN3D MRA allows for the visualization of the proximal CAs with excellent quality. However, the quality of cardiac motion freezing still has a strong impact on image quality.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
SN3D MRA is a promising technique in CHD patients especially when impaired breath-holding capacity limits the visualization of CA anatomy due to motion artifacts.
Evaluation of 3D Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Autopsied Human Heart Specimens for Computational Modeling of Congenital Heart Diseases

Participants
Wataru Ueki, RT, Suita, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yoshiaki Morita, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masaru Shiotani, RT, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ryo Haraguchi, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Taka-Aki Matsuyama, Kyoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yukishige Tanida, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kazuto Hanamoto, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Atsushi K. Kono, MD, PhD, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tetsuya Fukuda, Suita, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: wataru.ueky@gmail.com

PURPOSE
Autopsied human heart specimens of congenital heart disease are valuable for medical education and surgical simulation in understanding complex anatomical structure. Because of the decreasing number of autopsies and the deterioration of human heart specimens over time, digitalization, such as computational modeling using 3D image data, is an effective approach to capture these valuable specimens. This study aimed to compare the visibility of formalin-fixed heart among various 3D MRI sequences and to clarify the optimal sequence for the computational modeling of congenital heart disease.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Five human hearts with various types of congenital heart diseases obtained during autopsy and preserved with formalin fixation underwent ex vivo MRI with a 3T clinical machine. The different types of 3D MRI sequences were performed in the same spatial resolution (1.0*1.0*1.0mm): T2-SPACE (3D with a constant flip angle to acquire bright blood imaging), True-FISP (SSFP imaging), MPRAGE (inversion-recovery-based T1WI), and FLASH (basic GRE sequence). The autopsied heart was scanned in a plastic container filled with normal saline. Among the four 3D sequences, we compared the contrast ratio between the myocardium and the ventricular lumen and between the vascular wall and the lumen. In addition, we visually assessed the cardiovascular structure using MPR and 3D images.

RESULTS
The average contrast ratios between the myocardium and the ventricular lumen in MPRAGE, T2SPACE, FLASH, and True FISP were 0.80, 0.31, 0.26, and 0.28, respectively. The average contrast ratios between the vascular wall and the lumen were 0.78, 0.43, 0.32, and 0.20, respectively. MPRAGE showed the best contrast for the imaging of both the myocardium and the vascular structure. By visual assessment, MPRAGE also provided more detailed information on morphology and cardiovascular continuity.

CONCLUSION
MPRAGE is the optimal sequence for the computational modeling of human autopsied heart specimens fixed by formalin, which replaces water in cardiac tissue, with congenital heart diseases.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
MPRAGE showed the best contrast for imaging a formalin-fixed heart. The computational cardiac modeling of autopsied heart using MPRAGE plays a critical role in surgical simulation and education.

SSM03-03 Right Ventricle Native T1 Mapping and Pulmonary Regurgitation in Patients with Congenital Heart Diseases: Preliminary Data

Participants
Francesco Secchi, MD,PhD, Milano, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Paola Maria Cannao, MD, Milano, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Marco Ali, Milan, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Francesca Romana Pluchinotta, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Massimo Lombardi, MD, Trondheim, Norway (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Francesco Sardanelli, MD, San Donato Milanese, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group; Research Grant, Bracco Group; Advisory Board, General Electric Company
Marcello Petrini, Milano, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: francesco.secchi@grupposandonato.it

PURPOSE
To correlate native T1 mapping (nT1) of the right ventricle (RV) with biventricular functional parameters and pulmonary regurgitation.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We prospectively evaluated 27 patients (24±10y, mean ± standard deviation) who underwent a cardiac magnetic resonance exam at1.5T. Six patients were treated with percutaneous pulmonary valve. For each patient left (LV) and right ventricle (RV) functional evaluation was performed. Pulmonary flow analysis with phase-contrast sequences was performed and regurgitation fraction (RF) was calculated. A native modified look-locker inversion recovery (MOLLI) prototype sequence was acquired at basal, mid and
apical-ventricular level in short-axis view in systole, by starting the data acquisition at the individually adopted trigger time. The MOLLI sequence included motion correction and subsequent automatic generation of T1 maps. Spearman and Mann Whitney U test were used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS
LV functional parameters were: end-diastolic volume (EDVi) 77±20 (mean±standard deviation), LV end-systolic volume (ESVi) 29±16, LV stroke volume (SV) 82±16 and ejection fraction (EF) 63±8. RV functional parameters were: RVEDVi 101±42, RVESVi 47±17, RSV 96±40 and EF 55±10. Mean RF was 26±18 % and mean nT1 was 1025±38 ms. A negative significant correlation between RVEF and nT1 (r=-333, P=.045) and between RF and nT1 (r=-234, P=.047) was found. nT1 was 1006±95 ms in patients before pulmonary valve treatment and 1087±87 ms in patients after percutaneous implantation (P = .057).

CONCLUSION
Native RV T1 mapping was negatively correlated with PR and RVEF, reflecting an adaptation of RV muscle to the pulmonary conduit dysfunction. A borderline significant increase of nT1 in patients after pulmonary percutaneous treatment was found.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
RV T1 value should be used as an early indicator of RV dysfunction in patients with congenital heart diseases.

PURPOSE
There is little information in the literature available on major aortopulmonary collateral arteries (MAPCAs) anatomy, especially about the retroesophageal MAPCAs (REM). This study aimed to assess the anatomy of REM in pulmonary atresia with ventricular septal defect and major aortopulmonary collateral arteries (PA-VSD-MAPCAs) patients.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We retrospectively analysed 130 consecutive PA-VSD-MAPCA patients with preoperative CTA who underwent cardiac surgery. A detailed analysis of the MAPCAs anatomy was made using CT imaging, including the total number, origin and stenosis of MAPCAs, the presence or absence of a retroesophageal course for MAPCAs, relationship between MAPCAs and tracheal at the pulmonary hilum. MAPCAs were divided into two groups on the basis of REM diagnosis by CT: REM group (REM diagnosed by CT, n=94) and Not REM group (no REM diagnosed by CT, n=183).

RESULTS
A REM was identified in 82 of the 130 patients (63%), all of which were located on the side opposite the arch. REM group originate higher level of thoracic vertebrae (level 6), compared with Not REM group (level 5) (P<0.01), and REM group have a higher probability to originate from the lateral side of the aorta median degree of 144, contrast to median degree of 90 for Not REM group (P<0.01). There was a difference in the occurrence of stenosis comparing REM group to Not REM group (89% vs 78%), (χ²=9.79, P< 0.01). A midsegment stenosis was present more often in REM group compared with Not REM group (31% vs 21%), (χ²=6.27, P= 0.01). Relative to trachea, there was a difference in the anterior-posterior position comparing REM to Not REM group at the pulmonary hilum (91% MAPCAs posterior to tracheal vs 51% MAPCAs posterior to tracheal), (χ²=50.81, P<0.01).

CONCLUSION
Sixty-three percent of patients with PA-VSD-MAPCAs have a retroesophageal MAPCA, and a left aortic arch was associated with a higher prevalence of the retroesophageal MAPCAs. Compared with not retroesophageal MAPCAs, the retroesophageal MAPCAs associated with higher level, more lateral origin, more stenosis, particularly a midsegment stenosis, and were prone to course posterior to tracheal at the pulmonary hilum.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The anatomy of retroesophageal MAPCAs is highly relevant and useful for surgeons in identifying the retroesophageal MAPCAs to perform unfocalization procedures for PA-VSD-MAPCAs patients.

SSM03-05 Common Atrium and the Associated Malformations: Evaluation by Low-Dose Dual-Source Computed Tomography

Participants
Yi Zhang, MS, Chengdu, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Zhigang Yang, MD, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mengzi Yang, MS, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ke Shi, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rui Li, Nanchong, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kaiyue Diao, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ying-Kun Guo, MD, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jiyinimal@gmail.com
**Purpose**

To determine CA characteristics and diagnostic accuracy in assessing associated malformations in these patients with low-dose DSCT.

**Method and Materials**

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board, and informed consent was obtained from all patients. Twenty-one pediatric and adolescent CA patients underwent low-dose DSCT. Different ventricular types and associated malformations were assessed. The diagnostic accuracy of DSCT and transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) in evaluating associated malformations were assessed by reference to surgical results. The effective doses of low-dose DSCT were calculated.

**Results**

Seven CA patients and 14 CA with single ventricle (SV) were finally included. In the CA with SV, three types of SV morphology were distinguished: single left ventricle (n = 4), single right ventricle (n = 5) and undifferentiated ventricle (n = 5). Seventy-eight associated malformations were observed, among which 22 were seen in CA and 56 in CA with SV. DSCT was superior to TTE for detection of intracardiac anomalies (sensitivity: DSCT, 92.31% vs. TTE, 76.92%), anomalies of great vessels (sensitivity: DSCT, 100.00% vs. TTE, 77.50%), and of collateral vessels (sensitivity: DSCT, 100% vs. TTE, 20.00%). The estimated mean effective dose was 0.95 ± 0.44 mSv (<1 mSv).

**Conclusion**

Low-dose DSCT is an excellent alternative for pediatric and adolescent patients with CA, providing morphological details of CA and associated malformations with high accuracy.

**Clinical Relevance/Application**

Common atrium (CA) is a rare complex congenital heart disease. Those with associated malformations who do not receive surgical treatment usually have a poor prognosis. Low-dose DSCT is an excellent alternative for pediatric and adolescent patients with CA, providing morphological details of CA and associated malformations with the high accuracy needed to conduct treatment effectively.

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**Participants**

Kaiyue Diao, Chengdu, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Zhigang Yang, MD, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Qin Zhao, MD, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yue Gao, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yingkun Guo, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

kaiyuediao@qq.com

**Purpose**

We sought to provide the anatomic particularities of anomalous right coronary artery from the opposite (ARCA-L) in Southwest China on a relatively large scale under the postulation that some anatomy features on DSCT could help predict adverse clinical events.

**Method and Materials**

Over 18000 patients' coronary computed tomography angiography (CCTA) data was screened from Jan 2012 to Aug 2015. The prevalence of ARCA-L was computed and the subtype was decided by the spatial relationship between the right coronary artery with the pulmonic valve. CCTA was used to evaluate the proximal stenosis, observe the high-risk anatomy features including the take-off angle, proximal length as well as the ostium type and analyze the accompany anomalies. Follow-up was done by telephone and the major adverse clinical event (MACE) was recorded. Wilcoxon test and Chi-square test were used for testing the difference between groups. Cox hazard analysis was performed to identify prognosis predictive factors. P<0.05 was considered significant and Bonferroni correction of P value was used when necessary.

**Results**

A prevalence of 0.70% (127/18226) was observed in our population and younger people tend to have higher degree of vessel stenosis (the age among the mild vs the middle vs the severe: 64.7 vs 59.6 vs 56.9, p=0.04). RCA origins from below the pulmonary valve was the most common type in our population. The take-off angle and the proximal stenosis length were found to have significant difference between mild (<30%) and severe stenosis (>=60%) group. An average of 15.3 ± 9.2 months' follow-up was conducted on 65 non-CAD patients. Stenosis severity was the most predictive factor among the anatomy features with a RR of 5.23 (95% CI: 2.34 to 8.47, P<0.001).

**Conclusion**

ARCA-L found on CCTA in the Southwest China has a comparable prevalence with other regions with certain variations in high-risk anatomy features. Stenosis severity was the most reliable prognosis predictive factor for patients with conservative therapy.

**Clinical Relevance/Application**

Our study proved some potentially malignant anatomic features on CCTA for evaluating patients with ARCA-L. Avoiding overloading exercise might be necessary for such patients.
**PURPOSE**

The discordance between stenosis and ischemia may affect triage efficiency in acute chest pain patients after coronary CT, therefore methods to predict ischemia based on CT data are relevant to this population. CT derived FFR (cFFR) calculated on-site can evaluate the hemodynamic significance of a lesion quickly. High-risk plaque features (HRF) are also predictive of events in acute chest pain patients. We evaluated the correlation between HRF and cFFR in patients with suspected acute coronary syndrome.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Patients with suspected ACS from the ACRIN PA 4005 and CT-COMPARE trials who had undergone both CT and either stress testing or catheter angiography were included. cFFR was calculated on-site using experimental software (Siemens cFFR). Degree of stenosis and presence of HRF (positive remodeling (PR), low attenuation plaque, spotty calcification) were assessed by two readers. Ischemia was defined as cFFR<=0.80. Logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate whether HRFs were independently associated with ischemia on a per-vessel level.

**RESULTS**

Degree of stenosis, HRF and cFFR were assessed in 320 vessels in 148 patients. Average total processing time for cFFR was approximately 40 minutes per patient. By cFFR, ischemia was present in 94 vessels (29%). In multivariate analyses, risk of ischemia was observed for PR (OR=2.64; 95%CI: 1.13-6.17; p=0.025), presence of 1 (OR=3.48; 95%CI: 1.50-8.14; p=0.004) and >1 HRFs (OR=4.43; 95%CI: 1.29-15.20; p=0.018) and cFFR independent of stenosis. In 148 vessels with 30-90% stenosis, ischemia was present in 78 vessels (53%). In multivariate analyses, 70-90% stenosis (OR=20.22; 95%CI: 5.12-79.79; p<0.001), presence of 1 and >1 HRFs (OR=2.39; 95%CI: 1.05-5.45; p=0.038; OR=4.73, 95% CI:1.09-12.77, p=0.036, respectively) remained predictors of ischemia, while 50-70% stenosis and PR did not.

**CONCLUSION**

In patients presenting acute chest pain, presence of any HRF, stenosis>50% and PR are associated with cFFR<=0.80, while in vessels with 30-90% stenosis, presence of any HRF and 70-90% stenosis remained. Therefore, assessment of HRF may determine the need for further testing in acute chest pain patients.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

CT derived FFR calculated on-site allows rapid evaluation of the significance of a stenosis. Assessment of high-risk plaque may determine the need for further testing in acute chest pain patients.
METHOD AND MATERIALS
We analyzed data of 48 patients (55.8±9.6 years, 60% male) who were admitted for symptoms suggestive of ACS and underwent dual-source CTA followed by invasive coronary angiography (ICA) with culprit lesion intervention. Culprit lesions were retrospectively identified on CTA utilizing images obtained during ICA. Non-culprit lesions with >=30% luminal stenosis and deferred intervention were evaluated using a machine learning CT-FFR algorithm (Frontier, Siemens) to determine lesion-specific ischemia, defined as CT-FFR <=0.80. Follow-up was performed to record major adverse cardiac events (MACE).

RESULTS
CT-FFR identified lesion-specific ischemia in 23/81 non-culprit lesions. After a median follow-up of 19.5 months, MACE occurred in 14 patients (29%). Univariate Cox regression analysis revealed that CT-FFR <=0.80 (hazard-ratio (HR) 3.77 [95%CI 1.16-12.29], p=0.027), Framingham risk score (FRS) (HR 2.96 [1.01-7.63], p=0.038), and a CAD-RADS™ classification >=3 (HR 3.12 [1.03-10.17], p=0.051) were predictors of MACE. In a risk-adjusted model controlling for FRS and CAD-RADS™ >=3, CT-FFR <=0.80 remained a predictor of MACE (1.56 [1.01-2.83], p=0.048). Receiver operating characteristics analysis including FRS, CAD-RADS™ classification >=3, and CT-FFR <=0.80 (Area under the curve [AUC] 0.78) showed incremental discriminatory power over FRS alone (AUC 0.66, p=0.032).

CONCLUSION
CT-FFR <0.80 of non-culprit lesions in patients with ACS and multivessel disease adds prognostic value to identify risk for future MACE.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
CT-FFR may have utility to risk-stratify the vulnerability of non-culprit lesions for the prediction of future major adverse cardiac events in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) and multivessel disease.

SSM04-03 Fully Automated Volumetry of Peripheral Lung Vasculature based on Pulmonary CT Angiography for Non-Invasive Diagnosis of Pulmonary Hypertension

Participants
Claudius Melzig, MD, Heidelberg, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Oliver Weinheimer, Heidelberg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Benjamin Egenlauf, Heidelberg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Messerli, MD, St. Gallen, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ekkehard Gruenig, MD, Heidelberg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hans-Ulrich Kauczor, MD, Heidelberg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Research Grant, Bayer AG; Speakers Bureau, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Koninklijke Philips NV; Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group; Speakers Bureau, AstraZeneca PLC;
Claus P. Heusel, MD, Heidelberg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Stockholder, STADA Arzneimittel AG; Stockholder, GlaxoSmithKline plc; Consultant, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH; Research funded, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH; Speaker, Novartis AG; Speaker, Basilea Pharmaceutica Ltd; Speaker, Bayer AG;
Fabian Rengier, MD, Heidelberg, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To evaluate fully automated volumetry of peripheral lung vasculature based on pulmonary CT angiography (CTPA) for non-invasive diagnosis of pulmonary hypertension (PH).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
93 consecutive patients who underwent right heart catheterisation (RHC) and CTPA within two weeks for suspected PH at our institution were retrospectively reviewed. 19 patients with chronic thromboembolic PH were secondarily excluded resulting in the final study population of 74 patients (mean age 66.2 years, 50 female). In-house developed software was used for fully automated segmentation of the pulmonary vasculature and peripheral vascular volume within 10 mm, 15 mm and 20 mm from the lung borders was calculated for each patient. Vascular volumes were compared between patients with PH (mean pulmonary arterial pressure (mPAP) >= 25 mm Hg) and patients without PH using Student's T-test. ROC analyses were done, AUC-values of the vascular volume within 10 mm, 15 mm and 20 mm of the lung periphery were compared and diagnostic accuracy for the detection of PH assessed.

RESULTS
42 out of 74 patients had PH (mPAP 37±11 mm Hg, 57%), 32 had normal mPAP-values (17±4 mm Hg). Peripheral vascular volumes were significantly enlarged in patients with PH: 86±29 vs. 66±23 cmCubed within 20 mm, 59±24 vs. 42±19 cmCubed within 15 mm and 31±17 vs. 19±14 cmCubed within 10 mm of the lung periphery (p-values < 0.002). AUC-values for the detection of PH were 0.73 for 20 mm, 0.74 for 15 mm and 0.75 for 10 mm of the peripheral vascular volume. Highest diagnostic accuracy was achieved at a cut-off value of 19.4 cm for the 10 mm peripheral vascular volume which identified RHC-confirmed PH with 74% sensitivity, 72% specificity, 78% positive and 67% negative predictive value.
CONCLUSION
Fully automated volumetry of peripheral lung vasculature based on CTPA revealed significantly enlarged peripheral vascular volumes in patients with RHC-confirmed PH compared with patients without PH. Vascular volume within 10 mm of the lung periphery demonstrated the best diagnostic performance and identified PH with high diagnostic accuracy.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Fully automated volumetry of peripheral lung vasculature based on CTPA is a promising, non-invasive tool to identify patients who require further workup for suspected PH.

SSM04-04 Quantitative Assessment of Pulmonary Hypertension Severity Using Late Gadolinium Enhancement and T1 Mapping Techniques of 3T Cardiac Magnetic Resonance

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S504AB

Participants
Ming-xi Liu, Beijing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Zhan-Hong Ma, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tao Jiang, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Juan-Ni Gong, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jing An, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xiaojuan Guo, PhD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lu Liang, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yuan-Hua Yang, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To quantitatively assess the severity of pulmonary hypertension (PH) using late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) and T1 mapping techniques.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We retrospectively analyzed the data of ten control subjects and 21 patients with clinically diagnosed PH caused by chronic thrombotic PH, Takayasu arteritis, idiopathic PH, atrial septal defect, and Ebstein anomaly. CMR examinations were performed with a 3T scanner including LGE, Cine, and T1 mapping sequences. Based on the New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class and right heart catheterization, the patients were divided into mild and moderate PH patients and severe cases. Myocardial fibrosis volume (FV), percentage of myocardial fibrosis (pFV), and the parameters reflecting right ventricle function were calculated. Native T1, post-contrast T1, and ECV values in the regions of interest (ROI) at the mid-ventricular short-axis section were measured for the anterior and posterior interventricular insertion points (AIP and PIP), septum (S) (Figure 1), lateral wall and blood pool. Student’s t-test, Pearson correlation coefficient and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) were used for data statistics.

RESULTS
Myocardial fibrosis was present in 19/21 (90.48%) PH patients. FV in PH patients was (5.81 ± 4.76) ml, and the median of pFV was 8.33%. Significant differences between the PH patients and control subjects were present for ECV - AIP (t = -2.878, P = 0.011), ECV - PIP (t = -3.816, P = 0.002), and ECV - S (t = -3.749, P = 0.002). ECV - AIP and ECV - PIP were significantly different from the lateral wall (t = 2.406 and 3.970, P = 0.024 and 0.001). Table 1 illustrates those correlations between the parameters above and values of right heart catheterization in PH patients. Based on ROC curves (Figure 2), it was observed pFV > 7.25% is capable of identifying severe from mild and moderate PH patients.

CONCLUSION
The pFV and ECV values in the IP and septum could be other markers associated with PH cardiomyopathy. With the increase in PAP and PVR, the areas of myocardial fibrosis were inclined to expand, whereas the extent of myocardial fibrosis did not increase significantly.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
CMR quantitative assessment of myocardial fibrosis in the IP and septum may provide more information on the myocardial state, right heart function, treatment and prognosis in PH in the future.

SSM04-05 Incidental Solid Pulmonary Nodules in Emergent Coronary CT Angiography for Suspected Acute Coronary Syndrome: Impact of Revised 2017 Fleischner Society Guidelines

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: S504AB

Participants
Jan-Erik Scholtz, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michael T. Lu, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sandee S. Hedgire, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Nandini M. Meyerson, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mannudeep K. Kalra, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jo-Anne O. Shepard, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Udo Hoffmann, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, HeartFlow, Inc
Brian B. Ghoshhajra, MD, Waban, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Siemens AG; Consultant, Medtronic plc

For information about this presentation, contact:
janerikscholtz@gmail.com

PURPOSE
A major criticism of coronary computed tomography angiography (CTA) for suspected acute coronary syndrome (ACS) is that it leads to more downstream testing, mostly follow-up chest CT for lung nodules, than alternative diagnostic tests. In 2017 the Fleischner Society released guidelines with the potential to substantially reduce follow-up testing for incidental lung nodules. Our
aim was to evaluate the effect of the revised 2017 Fleischner Society Guidelines on recommendations for follow-up chest CT of incidental lung nodules versus 2005 guidelines in Emergency Department (ED) patients undergoing coronary CTA for ACS assessment.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Our IRB approved retrospective study included 2,066 ED patients with suspected ACS who underwent coronary CTA between 2012 and 2016. All patients with incidental lung nodules were abstracted from the Radiology Information System (RIS). Recommendations for follow-up chest CT for incidental solid pulmonary nodules according to the 2005 and 2017 Fleischner Guidelines were compared. Patients with a history of smoking were classified as "high risk". Data were analyzed with Student's t test.

**RESULTS**

413 patients (20%) aged >= 35 years had indeterminate solid pulmonary nodules. 301 patients (73%) were considered low risk and most patients (347/413; 84%) had < 6mm nodules. Per 2017 Fleischner Society Guidelines, follow-up CT of solid lung nodules would only be recommended in 66 (3.2%) of all patients compared to 191 patients (9.2%) based on the 2005 guidelines which resulted in a net reduction of 65% (p<0.001).

**CONCLUSION**

Application of the 2017 Fleischner Society Guidelines resulted in significantly fewer recommended downstream follow-up CT recommendations for solid nodules compared to 2005 guidelines in patients who underwent emergent coronary CTA for suspected ACS.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Incidental lung nodules are common on coronary CTA; adoption of the 2017 Fleischner Society Guidelines will substantially reduce the number of follow-up chest CT recommendations.

**SSM04-06 Lung Cancer Detected on Calcium Scoring CT: Factors Affecting Delayed Diagnosis and Predictors for Survival**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: S504AB

Participants
Jin Young Kim, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Young Joo Suh, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Byoung Wook Choi, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
rongzusuh@gmail.com

**PURPOSE**

To investigate the factors affecting delay in diagnosis among patients who had lung cancer which was detected on coronary artery calcium (CAC) scoring CT and to determine prognostic factors which can predict mortality.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

A total of 156 patients (94 men, mean age 68.5±8.95 years) who underwent CAC scoring CT between January 2010 and December 2014 and were subsequently diagnosed as lung cancer, were retrospectively enrolled. Delayed diagnosis was defined as time interval between CAC scoring CT and the diagnosis of lung cancer more than 1 year. For cases with delayed diagnosis, the reason of delay was assessed. Follow-up clinical outcome data regarding clinicopathologic stage of lung cancer at the time of diagnosis and all-cause mortality were obtained. Logistic regression analysis was performed to identify predictors for advanced stage (stage IV), and Cox proportional hazard regression analysis was performed to determine predictors for mortality.

**RESULTS**

Among 156 lung cancers, 59 lesions (37.8%) had been delayed in diagnosis. The most common reason was missed lesion on CAC scoring CT (49.2%), and the followings were follow-up strategy with imaging than tissue confirmation in subsolid lesion (22.0%), and interpretation error (malignant lesion being considered as inflammatory lesion, 16.9%). In multivariate logistic regression analysis, age (Odds ratio[OR] 1.047, 95% confidence interval[CI] 0.997-1.099) and lesion size (OR 1.023, 95% CI 0.998-1.049) were significant positive predictors for the advanced stage (P<0.2), and subsolid lesion characteristics (OR 0.186, 95% CI 0.0724-0.478) was a negative predictor (P=0.0005). In multivariate Cox proportional hazard regression analysis, age (hazard ratio[HR] 1.062, 95% CI 1.013-1.114) and lesion size (HR 1.023, 95% CI 1.008-1.038) showed increased hazard ratio for mortality (P<0.2), and subsolid lesion characteristics had decreased hazard ratio (HR 0.34, 95% CI 0.15-0.77;P=0.01).

**CONCLUSION**

On CAC scoring CT, concerns for detection and interpretation errors for lung cancer may prevent delayed diagnosis. Older age and larger lesion size may have poor survival, in contrast, subsolid lesion characteristics may have better survival.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Concerns for detection and interpretation of lung nodule on CAC scoring CT is required to reduce diagnostic delay of lung cancer, especially in patients with older age and larger lesion size.
Whole-Tumor Histogram Analysis of Apparent Diffusion Coefficient Maps for the Differentiation of Thymic Carcinoma from Lymphoma

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 3:10PM Room: S404AB

Participants
Jin Mo Goo, MD, PhD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Moderator) Research Grant, Samsung Electronics Co, Ltd; Research Grant, DRTECH Co, Ltd
Carol C. Wu, MD, Houston, TX (Moderator) Author, Reed Elsevier

Sub-Events

SSM05-01 Whole-Tumor Histogram Analysis of Apparent Diffusion Coefficient Maps for the Differentiation of Thymic Carcinoma from Lymphoma

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 3:10PM Room: S404AB

Participants
wei zhang, nan jing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
fskzhangwei@126.com

PURPOSE
To assess the performance of whole-tumor histogram analysis of apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) maps in differentiating thymic carcinoma from lymphoma, and compare with that of commonly used hot-spot region of interest (ROI) based ADC measurement.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Diffusion weighed imaging (DWI) data of 15 patients with thymic carcinoma and 13 patients with lymphoma were retrospectively collected and processed with mono-exponential model. The measurement of ADCs were performed by using histogram-based and hot-spot ROI based approach. In histogram-based approach, following parameters were generated, including mean ADC (ADCmean), median ADC (ADCmedian), 10 and 90 percentile of ADC (ADC10 and ADC90), kurtosis and skewness. The difference of ADCs between thymic carcinoma and lymphoma was compared using t test. Receiver operating characteristic analyses were conducted to determine and compare the differentiating performance of ADCs.

RESULTS
Lymphoma demonstrated significantly lower ADCmean, ADCmedian, ADC10, ADC90 and hot-spot ROI based (mean) ADCs than thymic carcinoma (all p values < 0.001), while no differences were found on kurtosis (P=0.412) and skewness (P=0.273). ADC10 demonstrated optimal differentiating performance [cut-off value, 0.403×10^-3 mm2/s; area under curve (AUC), 0.977; sensitivity, 92.31%; specificity, 93.33%], followed by ADCmean, ADCmedian, ADC90 and hot-spot ROI based ADC. The AUC of the ROC curve of ADC10 was significantly higher than that of hot-spot ROI based ADC (0.977 vs 0.797, P=0.036).

CONCLUSION
Compared with commonly used hot-spot ROI based ADC measurement, histogram analysis of ADC maps holds the promise in improving the differentiating performance between thymic carcinoma and lymphoma.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Our preliminary study results indicated that histogram analysis of ADC maps could be a promising approach to improve the differentiating performance between thymic carcinoma and lymphoma.

SSM05-02 Can CT Textural Analysis Predict the World Health Organization (WHO) Classification of Thymic Epithelial Neoplasms?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:10PM - 3:20PM Room: S404AB

Participants
Shaunagh McDermott, FFR(RCSI), Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Florian J. Fintelmann, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, McKesson Corporation; Royalties, Reed Elsevier
Valentina Nardi, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Lanuti, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Azadeh Tabari, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To evaluate if CT textural analysis (CTTA) can differentiate between low-risk and high-risk thymic epithelial neoplasms (TENs) on routine CT images.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The preoperative CT scans of 48 patients diagnosed with a TEN over a 10-year period were reviewed with respect to contour, enhancement pattern, degree of enhancement (relative to skeletal muscle), calcification, pleural effusion, pleural seeding, pericardial effusion, and invasion of local structures. CTTA was performed with commercially available software (TexRAD) that applies a filtration-histogram technique for characterizing tumor heterogeneity. TENs were divided into two groups based on the WHO classification (low-risk = types A, AB and B1; high-risk = types B2, B3 and C). Student t-test was used to compare the mean...
value of each texture parameter between the two groups. Receiver operating characteristics (ROC) analysis was performed and area under the curve (AUC) was calculated for texture parameters that differed significantly. Sensitivity and specificity were calculated using the cut-off value with the highest AUC.

RESULTS

28 low-risk TENs (3 type A, 18 type AB, 7 type B1) and 20 high-risk TENs (11 type B2, 6 type B3, 3 type C) were included. The degree of enhancement differed significantly between the two groups (p=0.021). No significant difference was identified with respect to contour, enhancement pattern, calcification, pleural effusion or seeding, pericardial effusion, or invasion of local structures. Histogram analysis of CT values showed statistically significant differences in average Mean (SSF0, p=0.03) standard deviation (SD)(SSF0,p=0.006), entropy (SSF0, p=0.04), mean positive pixels (MPP)(SFF6, p=0.008) and kurtosis (SSF3, p=0.02) values between the low-risk group (Mean 67.1 +/- 20.2/SD 21.2 +/- 6.5/entropy 4.3 +/- 0.3/MPP32.8 +/- 21.1/kurtosis 0.23 +/- 0.75) and high-risk group (Mean 55.4 +/- 12.6/SD 16.6 +/- 3.6/entropy 4.1 +/- 0.2/MPP 21.1 +/- 6.4/kurtosis 1.14 +/- 1.83). Using an MPP threshold of 26.5, the sensitivity and specificity for differentiating low-risk from high-risk lesions was 90% and 54%, respectively (AUC 0.72).

CONCLUSION

CTTA may be able to separate TENs into low- and high-grade WHO histologic subtypes.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The ability to preoperatively predict the WHO subtype of thymic epithelial neoplasms may help determine the need for preoperative adjuvant treatment.

SSM05-03 A Comparison between 3T MR and Endoscopic Ultrasound for Preoperative T Staging of Potentially Resectable Esophageal Cancer with Histopathological Correlation

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: S404AB

Participants
Jia Guo, Zhengzhou, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Hongkai Zhang, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zhaoqi Wang, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hui Liu, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xu Yan, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Siemens AG
Dominik Nickel, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Employee Siemens AG
Hailiang Li, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jinrong Qu, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
qjryq@126.com

PURPOSE

To compare the value of 3T magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS) in the preoperative T staging of potentially resectable esophageal cancer.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Patients with resectable EC diagnosed by clinical and pathological biopsy were prospectively collected. All patients underwent MRI (including T2-TSE-BLADE, DWI and a radial-VIBE sequence prototype) and EUS within one week before surgery. T staging was assigned on MR and EUS by two independent radiologists and one endoscopist in accordance with the 7th edition of AJCC TNM Classification for EC. Two readers separately determined the EC segment and evaluated the MR image quality using a 5-point score. The consistency of image quality score between two MRI readers and the correlation coefficient between image quality and EC segment were calculated using SPSS 20.0. Considering postoperative pathological T staging results as the gold standard, the performance of MRI (T2-TSE-BLADE + DWI + radial-VIBE) and EUS was evaluated based on the calculation of sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value.

RESULTS

A total of 70 patients were enrolled in the study, 16 cases were stage T1, 18 cases were stage T2, 30 cases were stage T3, and 6 cases were stage T4a. The correlation coefficients between image quality score and EC segment by two readers were (r = -0.665, P <0.01) and (r = -0.619, P <0.01). The sensitivity values obtained by the two MRI readers for T1-T4a staging were 93.75%, 100%, 90%, 100% and 81.25%, 94.44%, 93.33%, 100%, and 94.44%, 93.33%, 100%, 98.44% and 100%, 90.38%, 97.50%, 100%; using EUS, the sensitivity and specificity values for T1-T4a staging were 81.25%, 83.33%, 53.33%, 50% and 96.3%, 67.31%, 92.50%, 98.44%.

CONCLUSION

MRI was comparable to EUS in the staging of T1 and T2, and showed advantage over EUS for T3 and T4a staging. MRI can accurately assess the depth of invasion of EC, which can be used as a routine examination for preoperative staging of EC and provide the basis for the formulation of a clinical treatment plan.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

(dealing with preoperative T staging of esophageal cancer)“MRI was comparable to EUS in the staging of T1 and T2, and showed advantage over EUS for T3 and T4a staging.”

SSM05-04 Accuracy of a Machine Learning Algorithm for Anterior Mediastinal Mass Diagnosis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S404AB

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Nityanand Miskin, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Rachna Madan, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andetta R. Hunsaker, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mark M. Hammer, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
nmiskin@partners.org

PURPOSE
The purpose of this study is to evaluate the accuracy of a machine learning algorithm as a diagnostic aid for anterior mediastinal masses (AMM), and to compare the accuracy to expert clinical assessment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Cases were identified by searching our medical record for patients with an AMM evaluated with CTs, from 2012-2015. 223 cases were found: 103 thymomas, 40 lymphomas, 12 germ cell tumors, 65 benign lesions (cyst, thymic hyperplasia), and 3 fibrosing mediastinitis. The latter group was excluded as there were too few for reliable diagnosis. We divided the remaining 220 cases into 122 training and 98 test cases. One thoracic radiologist reviewed the training cases for the following: size, attenuation in Hounsfield Units, attenuation homogeneity, shape, midline location, intralesion fat, calcification, vascularity, cystic spaces, preservation of fatty septum, supraclavicular, mediastinal, or internal mammary lymphadenopathy (LAD), chest wall invasion, lung invasion, pulmonary metastases, pleural metastases, and pleural effusion. We evaluated the predictive efficacy of each parameter, as well as age and sex, using the Weka machine learning software. Parameters most predictive of diagnosis were then used to generate a ruleset-based classifier using the JRip algorithm. A thoracic radiologist then blindly reviewed the 98 test cases for the presence of each parameter, to be fed into the classifier, and provided a best-guess diagnosis. A related-samples McNemar test was performed to assess differences in accuracy.

RESULTS
Using the machine learning software, the most predictive parameters for the diagnosis of an AMM were: age, sex, size, attenuation, shape, midline location, internal mammary LAD, mediastinal invasion, and pleural effusion. For the training set, the ruleset classifier correctly diagnosed 103/122 cases (84%). For the test set, the radiologist’s best-guess diagnosis achieved an accuracy of 72/98 (74%). The ruleset classifier achieved an accuracy of 79/98 (81%). No significant difference in accuracy was seen (p=0.23). A ruleset-based classifier was constructed from the data.

CONCLUSION
A ruleset-based classifier can achieve accuracy comparable to a thoracic radiologist when evaluating the diagnosis of an anterior mediastinal mass.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
This algorithm is a potential semi-automated tool for accurate anterior mediastinal mass diagnosis in resource poor areas.

SSM05-05 Combination of DCE-MRI and DWI in Predicting the Treatment Effect of Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy in Esophageal Carcinoma

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: S404AB

Participants
Changmin Liu, RT,RT, BinZhou, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Shaoshui Chen, RT,RT, Binzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Fangling Ning, Binzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shuangyu Yuan, PhD, Jinan, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Qing Lei Shi, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Judong Luo, Jinan, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yanzhang Hao, Binzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zhenbo Wang, Binzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dianzhong Geng, Jinan, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To study the value of dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE-MRI) combined with diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) in evaluating the effect of concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CCRT) in patients with esophageal carcinoma.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A total of 76 patients with newly diagnosed esophageal carcinoma were enrolled in this study. All the participants were examined with DCE-MRI and DWI at baseline (pre-treatment) and during the third week after the start of CT (post-treatment). The volume transfer constant (Ktrans), rate contrast (Kep), the contrast agent percentage in the extracellular fluid space (Ve), and the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) were measured by two radiologists with greater than 10 years’ individual experience. The changes in lesion volume on CT were measured at the completion of radiotherapy and was used as an endpoint to evaluate the predictive ability of DCE-MRI and DWI. All the quantitative parameters were analyzed with the paired t-test and a p-value of less than 0.05 indicated statistical significance.

RESULTS
A total of 76 and 56 DCE-MRI and DWI scans were available for analysis at baseline and at the third week, respectively. Pre-treatment Ktrans, pre-treatment Kep, pre-treatment ADC (P < 0.05), and post-treatment Ktrans (P < 0.05) and ΔKrans, ΔADC (P < 0.05) were significantly different after CCRT. Based on the binary logistic model, the ROC analysis demonstrated that the combined predictors demonstrated a high diagnostic performance with a threshold of 0.211 and an AUC of 0.939. The sensitivity and specificity were 98.6% and 73.8%, respectively.
CONCLUSION
The combination of DCE-MRI and DWI, as a noninvasive method, allows for the visualization of esophageal carcinoma lesions and can be used as an early biomarker in the prediction of the effect of CCRT three weeks after treatment initiation.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
DCE-MRI can detect the effects of radio- and chemotherapy at early time points and is recommended as part of a MR study prior to esophageal carcinoma.

SSM05-06 CT Features of Thymic Epithelial Tumors: Correlation with the Clinical Stage Classification Using the Recently Proposed TNM Staging System
Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: S404AB

Participants
Akiko Sumi, MD, Kurume, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Kiminori Fujimoto, MD, PhD, Kurume, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Asako Kuhara, Kurume, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Atsushi Kawaguchi, Kurume, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Naoko Ikehara, MD, Kurume, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shuji Nagata, MD, Kurume, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Toshi Abe, MD, Kurume, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
sumi_akiko@kurume-u.ac.jp

PURPOSE
To evaluate the CT features of thymic epithelial tumors with recently proposed TNM staging system and to determine the CT features helpful in predicting patient outcome.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This retrospective study included 116 patients with thymic epithelial tumor surgically treated. Two radiologists interpreted independently the 21 categories of CT findings and finally classified each category into two groups. Correlation of these categories with new TNM staging system and with prognosis were assessed.

RESULTS
The patients were 68 women and 48 men (median age, 59 years; range, 27-82 years). WHO histologic classification included Type A in 10, Type AB in 22, Type B1 in 28, Type B2 in 24, Type B3 in 10, and Carcinoma in 22 patients. The clinical stage using by TNM staging system were stage I in 92, stage II in 3, stage IIIa in 10, stage IIIb in 2, stage IVa in 3, and stage IVb in 6 patients. In the present study, stage II and greater (stage II-IV) tumors were considered an invasive tumor. There was statistically significant relationship between WHO histologic classification and tumor invasiveness (Fisher, P < .001). In multivariable analysis, there were statistically significant differences in tumor contour, adjacent chest wall change, pericardial thickness, and vascular invasion between stage I and stage II-IV (all, P < .05). Multivariate analysis using a stepwise forward Cox proportional hazards regression model showed that tumors with lobulated and irregular contour, lobulated and irregular contour with mediastinal fat, presence of hemorrhage/cyst/necrosis, and presence of band-like opacity in the lung were significantly associated with disease progression (all, P < .05). Patients with three or four of these factors had a significantly shorter cause-specific survival than the other patients (P < .001).

CONCLUSION
CT characteristics of thymic epithelial tumors may be helpful in the classification of the new TNM staging system and the prediction of the worse prognosis.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
CT features suggestive of invasiveness in thymic epithelial tumor were irregular contour, absence of chest wall's fat layer, presence of pericardial thickness or vascular invasion. Patients with these factors had the worse prognosis.
PURPOSE

To establish gender specific cut-off values for cardiac chamber enlargement and left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) on non-ECG-gated chest CT using cardiac MRI as the reference standard.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

218 patients who had contrast enhanced non-ECG-gated chest CT (64-320 detector) and cardiac MRI (1.5-3T) performed within 7 days were identified retrospectively (53% male, 52.9±15.8 years, mean interval between CT and MRI 3.4±2.2 days). The presence of cardiac chamber enlargement and left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) was established by cardiac MRI as the reference standard, according to current guidelines. Multiple measurements were obtained on axial CT images to evaluate left atrial (LA), left ventricular (LV), right atrial (RA) and right ventricular (RV) chamber size, and LV wall thickness, blinded to the reference standard. ROC analysis was performed to determine optimal gender-specific CT measurement cut-off values for the diagnosis of chamber enlargement (LAE, LVE, RAE, and RVE, respectively) and LVH, with specificity (Sp) >=90%. Inter-observer agreement was evaluated with intra-class correlation (ICC) in a random subset (n=40).

RESULTS

LAE was present in 69 (34%), LVE in 47 (23%), RAE in 45 (21%) and RVE in 32 (15%) and LVH in 38 (19%). The following CT measurements were the best discriminators. For LAE, LA anterior-posterior (AP) diameter >=50 mm for males (sensitivity (Sn)=47%, Sp=92%, AUC=0.795) and >=44 mm for females (Sn=54%, Sp=92%, AUC=0.839). For LVE, LV transverse diameter >=58 mm for males (Sn=55%, Sp=92%, AUC=0.842) and >=53 mm for females (Sn=29%, Sp=93%, AUC=0.771). For RAE, RA transverse diameter >=67 mm for males (Sn=59%, Sp=91%, AUC=0.825) and >=63 mm for females (Sn=75%, Sp=92%, AUC=0.925). For RVE, RV transverse diameter >=58 mm for males (Sn=56%, Sp=90%, AUC=0.805) and >=57 mm for females (Sn=57%, Sp=91%, AUC=0.850). For LVH, LV maximal wall thickness >=17 mm for males (Sn=55%, Sp=91%, AUC=0.881) and >=15 mm for females (Sn=78%, Sp=92%, AUC=0.910). Inter-observer agreement was excellent (ICC range 0.887-0.973).

CONCLUSION

Cardiac chamber enlargement and LVH can be reliably identified on contrast enhanced non-ECG-gated chest CT with moderate sensitivity and high specificity.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

This study provides gender-specific cut-off values for measurements that can easily be obtained on axial non-ECG-gated CT images to identify cardiac chamber enlargement and LVH with high specificity.
Pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) is an important parameter in the management of pulmonary hypertension and serves as a primary endpoint to assess the treatment efficacy in several newer targeted therapies. Currently, invasive cardiac catheterization is the gold standard to accurately assess the severity of pulmonary hypertension by providing hemodynamic measures such as PVR and mean pulmonary artery pressure (mPAP). Currently there are no established CT parameters to correlate with PVR. We propose an innovative method using test bolus imaging parameters performed for routine CTPA to correlate with PVR.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

This is an IRB approved retrospective study performed in two separate institutions. Patients included are with known pulmonary hypertension who had a CTPA study within one month of right heart catheterization. CTPA were performed on a 64 slice multidetector CT. Bolus dynamics with 15 mL of intravenous nonionic contrast (Omnipaque 350) and repeated axial images with breath hold at the level of the main pulmonary artery. Full width at half maximum (FWHM) of the test bolus is the width of the main pulmonary artery enhancement curve at half its maximum density.

**RESULTS**

Out of 221 patients who had undergone CTPA study between January 2010 to December 2013 for evaluation of pulmonary hypertension, 52 of them also had a right heart catheterization within one month of CTPA. Of these 52 patients, 37 fulfilled the selection criteria. A correlation of established size parameters and also FWHM was obtained with catheter angiographic data. There was a strong correlation between FWHM and mPAP ($r=0.65$, $p$-value<0.00001), PVR ($r=0.8$, $p$-value<0.00001) and PVR ($r=0.75$, $p$-value<0.00001) (Fig. 3a, 3b and 3c). There was a poor correlation between MPA, RPA, LPA, MPA/Aorta ratio, A/B and RV/LV and mPAP, PVR and PVRI.

**CONCLUSION**

This innovative study shows routine CT test bolus dynamic information (FWHM) from CTPA is a simple, reliable and easily available noninvasive method that has a very strong correlation with mPAP and PVR/PVRI as compared with conventional CT parameters.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Being noninvasive, these CTPA test bolus parameters are potentially helpful for follow up of patients with pulmonary hypertension, mainly to assess treatment response and progression. Among all the parameters we evaluated the FWHM of test bolus correlates strongly with catheter angiographic parameters.

**SSM06-03 Correlation between the Degree of Systemic Collateral Supply and the Severity of Chronic Thromboembolic Pulmonary Hypertension: A CT Angiography Study Using Intra-Arterial Injection**

**Awards**

**Student Travel Stipend Award**

**Participants**

Wenyu Sun, MD, Sendai, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Hideki Ota, MD, PhD, Sendai, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Haruka Sato, Sendai, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Keiko Sugimura, MD, PhD, Sendai, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kei Takase, MD, PhD, Sendai, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**

sunwenyu910920@gmail.com

**PURPOSE**

It is known that systemic collateral supply develops in chronic thromboembolic hypertension (CTEPH). The aim of this study was to assess whether the degree of shunts from systemic artery to the pulmonary vascular system identified by CT angiography using intra-arterial injection was associated with clinical severity in patients with CTEPH.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

A total of 23 patients with inoperable CTEPH were referred to our cardiology department. During diagnostic right and left heart cardiac catheterization, CT angiography using intra-arterial injection from a catheter in the ascending aorta was performed. One-hundred-and-five ml of 1/3 diluted iodine contrast media (35 ml of 350mgI/ml contrast media and 70 ml of saline) was injected at a speed of 9 ml/sec. CT was imaged at scan delay of 9 sec with a 80-kVp tube voltage setting. Two radiologists evaluated CT images by consensus reading. We measured CT values of the pulmonary trunk (HUpt), sub-segmental pulmonary arteries (HUpa) and segmental pulmonary veins (HUpv). HUdiff was calculated as HUpa (or HUpv) - HUpt. The shunt level was zero of HUdiff < 50. For each additional 50 increase of HUdiff, the shunt level was increased by 1. Two shunt scores in each patient were defined separately as the sum of shunt levels in 42 sub-segmental arteries and 18 segmental veins. Mean pulmonary artery pressure (mPAP) and pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) were measured by right heart catheterization. Correlations between the shunt scores and hemodynamics were evaluated by Pearson's correlation. A p value < 0.05 was considered to reflect statistical significance.

**RESULTS**

The mean ± standard deviation of mPAP in the 23 patients was $41.4 \pm 8.9$ mmHg [range, 25-58]. The mean arterial shunt score was $15.3 \pm 16.4$ [range, 0-60]; the venous shunt score was $11.7 \pm 10.2$ [range,1-41]. The shunt score of pulmonary vein was significantly correlated with the mean PAP ($r = 0.56$, $p < 0.01$), whereas the shunt score of pulmonary artery was not ($r = 0.13$, $p = 0.56$)

**CONCLUSION**

Localization of shunts from systemic artery to pulmonary vessels was possible. The degree systemic collateral supply as indicated by the shunt score may attribute to the clinical severity of inoperable CTEPH.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Systemic collateral supply localized by CT angiography was correlated with the severity of inoperable CTEPH and may give
**SSM06-04**  
**Treatment Effect of Balloon Pulmonary Angioplasty in CTEPH Quantified by Automatic Comparative Imaging in CTPA**  
Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S406B

Participants  
Zhiwei Zhai, Leiden, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Hideki Ota, MD, PhD, Sendai, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Marius Staring, PhD, Leiden, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Jan Stolk, Leiden, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Koichiro Sugimura, MD, PhD, Sendai, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Kei Takase, MD, PhD, Sendai, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Berend C. Stoel, PhD, Leiden, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:  
z.zhai@lumc.nl

**PURPOSE**  
Balloon pulmonary angioplasty (BPA) in patients with inoperable chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) can have variable outcomes. To gain more insight into this variation, we aimed to visualize and quantify changes in lung perfusion using CT pulmonary angiography (CTPA). We validated these measurements of perfusional changes against hemodynamic changes measured during right-heart catheterization.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**  
We studied 14 consecutive CTEPH patients (12 female; age: 65±17), who underwent CTPA and right-heart catheterization, before and after BPA. Post-treatment images were registered to pre-treatment CT scans (using the Elastix toolbox) to obtain corresponding locations. Pulmonary vascular trees and their centerlines were detected using a graph-cuts method and distance transform. Areas distal from vessels were defined for measuring perfusional changes in the parenchyma. Subsequently, the density changes within the vascular and parenchymal areas were calculated and corrected for inspiration level differences, and displayed in color-coded overlays. For quantification, the median and inter-quartile range (IQR) of the density changes were calculated in the vascular and parenchymal areas (ΔVD and ΔPD, respectively). The recorded changes in hemodynamic parameters included changes in systolic, diastolic and mean pulmonary artery pressure (ΔsPAP, ΔdPAP and ΔmPAP, respectively) and in vascular resistance (ΔPVR). The Spearman's correlation coefficients between perfusional changes and hemodynamic changes were tested.

**RESULTS**  
PAP and PVR were significantly improved after BPA. Comparative imaging maps showed distinct patterns in perfusional changes between patients. Within vessels, the IQR of ΔVD correlated with ΔsPAP (R=-0.58, p=0.03), ΔdPAP (R=-0.71, p=0.005), ΔΔPAP (R=-0.71, p=0.005) and ΔΔPVR (R=-0.77, p=0.001, see Figure). In the parenchyma, the median of ΔΔPD correlated with ΔΔPAP (R=-0.71, p=0.005) and ΔΔPAP (R=-0.68, p=0.008).

**CONCLUSION**  
Comparative imaging in CTEPH patients offers insight into differences in BPA treatment effect. Quantification of these perfusional changes provides non-invasive measures that reflect hemodynamic changes.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**  
CTPA studies before and after balloon pulmonary angioplasty in CTEPH can demonstrate density changes in the vascular and parenchymal areas and is recommended to monitor treatment effects.

**SSM06-05**  
**Radiologist Performance in the Detection of Pulmonary Embolism: Features That Favor Correct Interpretation and Risk Factors for Errors**  
Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: S406B

Participants  
Seth J. Kligerman, MD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose  
Jason W. Mitchell, MD, Ellicott City, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Jacob W. Sechrist III, MD, Pittsburgh, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Adam K. Meeks, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Jeffrey R. Galvin, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose  
Charles S. White, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Koninklijke Philips NV

For information about this presentation, contact:  
skligerman@umm.edu

**PURPOSE**  
To assess factors contributing to accurate detection and erroneous interpretation of PE.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**  
Over 13 months, all CTPA studies were retrospectively re-read by a chest radiologist (rad) with 9 yrs experience. Any disagreement with the initial read was independently assessed by 2 additional chest rads. Studies with uniform disagreement from initial read were labeled false - (FN, miss) or false + (FP overcall). Studies concordant between initial and re-read were true + (TP) or true - (TN). Number (single vs. multiple), most proximal extent (central [C], lobar [L], segmental [S], and subsegmental [SS]), and specific location of PE were recorded. Also assessed were specialty training, experience, time of study, kV used, resident preliminary read, use of iterative recon (IR), signal to noise ratio (SNR), and reports describing study as ‘limited’. Parametric and non-parametric statistical testing was performed (significance p<0.05).
RESULTS

Of 2555 CTPA cases assessed, there were 230 TP (170 multiple, 60 single PE), 2271 TN, 35 FN (15 multiple and 20 single PE), and 19 FP studies. Overall sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV and accuracy of rads was 86.8%, 99.2%, 92.4%, 98.5%, and 97.9%. Sensitivity for detection of multiple PE (92.4%) was significantly higher than single PE (74.1%, p<0.01). Sensitivity for C (100%) and L (97.9%) PE was significantly higher than S (85.9%) and SS (74%, p<0.01 for both). Sensitivity of thoracic rads (91.7%) was higher than non-thoracic (82.8%) but only reached significance for isolated PE (89.2% vs 61.4%, p<0.02). SNR of both TP (13.4) and TN (13.8) studies was significantly higher than FN (11) and FP(11.6). Other factors were not significant. Compared to other S and SS, there were significantly more FNs in the upper lobe posterior and lower lobe lateral S or SS. There were significantly more FP in the inferior lingula. FP studies were more likely to be described as 'limited' in the report.

CONCLUSION

Accuracy for PE detection is high but errors occur, especially in isolated S or SS PE in posterior S or SS of upper and lateral S or SS in lower lobes. Sensitivity was higher in studies with high SNR and if read by thoracic rads.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

This study demonstrates that although radiologists are accurate in the detection of PE, errors occur most commonly due to location or PE in specific ‘blind spots’, especially in studies with poor SNR and when interpreted by a non-thoracic radiologist.

SSM06-06 The Power of Axial Scans with 16cm Wide-Detector Scanner: Dose Reduction in Triple-Rule-Out CT Angiography

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: S406B

Awards

Trainee Research Prize - Medical Student

Participants
Yuhuan Chen, MD, Xianyang, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Qi Yang, Xianyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Taiping He, Xianyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yongjun Jia, MMed, Xianyang City, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xiujuan Zu, Xianyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tang Hui, Xianyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Chuangbo Yang, MMed, Xianyang City, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dong Han, MD, Xianyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xinyang Zhu, MD, MD, Xianyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zhen Tang Lu, xi’an, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shan Dang, Xianyang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
754955678@qq.com

PURPOSE

To explore the value of using three consecutive axial scans in the triple-rule-out (TRO) examination for chest pain on a 16cm wide-detector CT system.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Forty patients with acute chest pain underwent TRO scan and were assigned to study group (group A, n=20) and control group (group B, n=20). In both groups, 120kV tube voltage and automatic current modulation to obtain noise index of 21HU and contrast agent iopamidol (370 mg / ml) were used. For Group A, the time-density curves for pulmonary artery and aorta were monitored to calculate the scan delay time. Two-phasic contrast injection was used: 25mgI/kg/s for 12s in 1st phase and at 3.0ml/s injection rate for 20ml in 2nd phase. The pulmonary artery, coronary artery and aorta were scanned in succession in axial mode to cover the thoracic entrance to the top of the diaphragm. For Group B, scan was triggered by the threshold (100HU) for pulmonary artery to include the thoracic portal to the top of the diaphragm; the coronary artery was scanned after 7 seconds delay, followed immediately by scanning aorta in an helical mode. Contrast agent injection protocol: 25mgI/kg/s for 14s. Images were reconstructed with 80%ASIR-V. CT number and standard deviation (SD) of the thoracic aorta, pulmonary artery, coronary artery, fat and erector spinae muscle were measured to calculate SNR and CNR. Image quality was also assessed using a 5-point system (5: best, 1: worst). Measurements were statistically compared.

RESULTS

There was no difference in age, heart rate and body mass index between the two groups (P> 0.05); The CT number, SNR, CNR and subjective score of the two groups were statistically the same (p>0.05). However, There was a significant difference in total effective radiation dose between group A (3.3±1.2 mSv ) and group B (5.56±0.67mSv) (P<0.05), resulting in 40.3% effective dose reduction using the 3 consecutive axial scan mode.

CONCLUSION

Using 3 consecutive axial scans in in triple-rule-out (TRO) CTA on a 16cm wide-detector CT reduces both radiation dose and exposure times while maintaining image quality compared with the conventional TRO scanning protocol.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Axial scans may be used on a 16cm wide-detector CT in triple-rule-out CTA to reduce radiation dose and maintain image quality.
SSM07

Emergency Radiology (Musculoskeletal and Spine)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:00PM Room: S403B

Participants
Mariano Scaglione, MD, Castel Volturno, Italy (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Ferco H. Berger, MD, Toronto, ON (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

SSM07-01 Dual Energy CT for Opportunistic Bone Mineral Density Screening: Identifying Patients at Risk for Fragility Fractures

Participants
Tony W. Trinh, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Bharti Khurana, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andrew Primak, PhD, Malvern, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Siemens AG
Aaron D. Sodickson, MD, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional Research Agreement, Siemens AG; Consultant, Bayer AG

For information about this presentation, contact:
TWTRINH@BWH.HARVARD.EDU

PURPOSE
To test the hypothesis that Dual Energy CT derived surrogates for bone mineral density can differentiate between elderly patients with a demonstrated fragility fracture and control patients without fractures.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
12,595 consecutive abdominal/pelvic dual energy CT (DECT) scans (Siemens FLASH scanner, Syngo Via software version VB10) from 4/2013 to 6/2016 were retrospectively reviewed. 585 met inclusion criteria for non-contrast scan in a female aged >=65 with exclusion criteria of osseous metastases, spinal hardware, or motion. The cohort included 101 patients with fragility fractures defined as spinal compression, femoral neck, or pelvic insufficiency fractures visible on the study CT scan. The control group included 97 patients without fragility fractures. Recorded metrics included L1 (or the nearest adjacent non-fractured) vertebral body HU values, calcium concentration (converted from iodine to calcium concentration using a scaling factor derived from calcium phantom calibration scans), and calcium HU values (determined from a virtual non-calcium subtraction algorithm).

RESULTS
Mean average vertebral body ROI values for the fracture and control groups, respectively, were: 86 and 132 HU, 60 and 88 mg/ml Ca, and 119 and 162 calcium HU (t-test p<0.00001 for all). ROC analysis showed areas under the curve of 0.75, 0.72 and 0.72 for HU values, Ca concentration, and Ca HU values, respectively. Selecting a high sensitivity value of 90% for use as a meaningful screening test yields threshold values of 138 HU, 172 mg/ml Ca, and 94 Ca HU, with resultant specificities of 42%, 36%, and 38% for HU values, Ca concentration, and Ca HU values, respectively.

CONCLUSION
Patients with fragility fractures have significantly decreased vertebral body HU values, as well as DECT derived Ca concentration and Ca HU values. Ability of these measures to predict patients at risk for fragility fractures is comparable at high sensitivity values considered acceptable for screening. Further work is needed to optimize DECT techniques in order to determine optimal cutoff values, and to potentially improve performance compared to traditional HU values.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Dual Energy CT derived surrogates for bone mineral density may allow for opportunistic bone mineral density screening in patients undergoing abdominal and pelvic CT for other reasons.

SSM07-02 A Focused MRI Protocol for Efficient Detection of Pathology Associated with Thoracolumbar Spine Fractures

Participants
Syed M. Karim, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Christopher M. Bono, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Advisory Panel, UnitedHealth Group Royalties, Wolters Kluwer nv
Mitchell A. Harris, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aaron D. Sodickson, MD, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional Research Agreement, Siemens AG; Consultant, Bayer AG
Charles H. Cho, MD, MBA, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bharti Khurana, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
smkarim@post.harvard.edu
METHOD AND MATERIALS
Retrospective study of adult patients from 2 affiliated Level I trauma centers. Eligible patients presented to the emergency department between 2008 & 2015 with ≥1 fracture of the thoracic or lumbar spine on CT and MRI of the entire thoracic & lumbar spine within 10 days of CT. Exclusion criteria: > 4 levels fractured, pathologic fractures, isolated transverse/spinous process fractures, osteoporotic fractures, prior vertebral augmentation, prior TL spine instrumentation. Patients with neurologic deficits were not excluded. MRIs were reviewed independently by an orthopaedic spine surgeon and an emergency radiologist. MRIs were reviewed for posterior ligamentous complex (PLC) integrity, marrow edema, epidural hematoma, and cord contusion. Pathology identified outside of 3 levels above & below the fractured level(s) ('focused zone') were reviewed by the spine surgeon to determine if treatment would be altered.

RESULTS
126 patients with 216 fractures on CT identified. Demographics: 81 males (64%); median age 49; 62 (49%) TL junction injuries; 47 (37%) managed operatively. PLC injury identified by at least one reader in 41 (33%) patients with percent agreement for PLC injury between two readers of 96%; κ = 0.91. Both readers independently agreed there was no pathology on the complete MRIs outside the focused zone in 101 (80%) patients. None of the outside pathology altered patient management. Percent agreement for the absence of outside pathology was 87%; κ = 0.47.

CONCLUSION
A focused MRI protocol of 3 levels above & below a known thoracolumbar spine fracture(s) may miss radiographic pathology, but this pathology does not alter patient care.

SSM07-03 Radiological Predictors for Medial Collateral Ligament (MCL) Injury of the Elbow in the Emergency Department (ED)
Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: S403B

Awards
Trainee Research Prize - Medical Student

Participants
Jordan Lebovic, BA, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
George Dyer, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bharti Khurana, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jordan_lebovic@hms.harvard.edu

PURPOSE
The Medial Collateral Ligament (MCL) is a primary stabilizer of the elbow and is well visualized on MRI. Specific radiological findings indicating MCL injury on radiographs and CT are under recognized by radiologists. Unrecognized MCL injury can cause post-operative instability and recurrent dislocations. The purpose of this study is to determine whether radiological findings can predict MCL injury in patients with elbow fracture-dislocations.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Operative reports of 287 patients with elbow fracture-dislocations were reviewed to identify patients with injured and intact MCL. Radiology reports were also reviewed for MCL injury. Both Xrays and CTs were analyzed specifically for MCL injury by radiologist and elbow surgeon.

RESULTS
Only 4.5% (13/287) of the radiology reports for patients with elbow-fracture dislocations mentioned the status of the MCL attachment sites. 46 MCL injuries were evaluated and 19 were found to have either a fracture of the medial epicondyle or the sublime tubercle (5 sublime tubercle fractures and 14 medial epicondyle fractures). 16 intact MCLs were confirmed by operative visualization. 0 of the 16 intact MCLs had either a medial epicondyle fracture or a sublime tubercle fracture. 43% of patients with known MCL injury were found to have fracture (s) at the MCL attachment sites. Using fractures of either the medial epicondyle or sublime tubercle as predictor of MCL status had a sensitivity of 63% (CI 51%-74%), a specificity of 100% (CI 79%-100%) and a negative predictive value of .37 (CI .27-.50).

CONCLUSION
While MRI remains the optimal modality to assess for MCL injury, it is rarely used in ED for elbow fracture-dislocations. Presence of fractures involving medial epicondyle and sublime tubercle on radiographs and CT are critical and must be reported by radiologists to help guide the management.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Using radiological predictors for MCL injury could identify patients requiring MCL repair, and thereby prevent post-operative instability and recurrent dislocations.

SSM07-04 Imaging of Necrotizing Fasciitis of the Upper Extremity: Distinguishing Cellulitis from Necrotizing Fasciitis
Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S403B

Participants
Mohammad Mansouri, MD, MPH, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Michael H. Lev, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, General Electric Company; Institutional Research Support, General Electric Company; Stockholder, General Electric Company; Consultant, MedyMatch Technology, Ltd ; Consultant, Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited; Consultant, D-Pharm Ltd
Ajay K. Singh, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
PURPOSE
Cellulitis is a relatively common infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues which may comprise up to 14% of emergency visits. Necrotizing fasciitis (NF) is a potentially fatal, uncommon infection of the soft tissues which can be difficult to diagnose and distinguish from cellulitis. We aim to analyze and compare imaging findings of cellulitis and NF of upper extremity in our large academic medical center.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This is a HIPAA compliant, IRB approved, retrospective study of cases imaged between 2003 and 2017. Imaging database of our institution was searched for all cases of upper extremity cellulitis and NF. The reference standard for diagnosis was surgery, and/or clinical follow-up. Medical records were reviewed for patient clinical and imaging variables.

RESULTS
A total of 50 cases were included (mean age: 44.5, 25 male 25 female). 15 cases had proven NF by surgery and 35 cases had cellulitis proven surgically and/or clinical follow-up. CT was acquired in 60.0% of NF cases (9/15) and 74.3% of cellulitis cases (26/35). Other imaging modalities used were MRI, plain radiograph, and US. Air was significantly more common present in NF compared with cellulitis (53.3%, 8/15 and 20.0%, 7/35 respectively) (p=0.04). Other common associated imaging findings with NF were subfascial fluid (n=6) and fascial thickening (n=8). NF was significantly more likely to be fatal compared with cellulitis (20.0%, 3/15 and 0%, 0/35 respectively) (p=0.02). All cases of cellulitis with soft tissue air, had history of recent incision and drainage, penetrating trauma, IV drug use, injection of steroid or immunization. Skin thickening and superficial subcutaneous tissue involvement was seen in all cases of cellulitis who had CT or MR. Soft tissue abscess was seen more commonly in cellulitis (31.4%, 11/35) compared with NF (26.7%, 4/15). Cellulitis cases who had soft tissue abscess, had significantly more intramuscular edema (66.7%, 6/9), compared with the cases without abscess (13.6%, 3/22) (p=0.007).

CONCLUSION
Soft tissue air, fascial thickening and subfascial fluid collection are significantly more common in the NF than cellulitis. Majority of soft tissue air in cellulitis cases can be explained by history of recent trauma, IV drug use, immunization, incision and drainage, and injection.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Soft tissue air, fascial thickening and subfascial fluid collection are significantly more commonly seen in the NF than cellulitis.

SSM07-05 One-Shot Volume Wrist CT as a Screening Tool: Impact on Detection and Treatment of Fractures

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: S403B

Participants
Monique Brink, MD, PhD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Presenter) Research Grant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
Arjan Steenbakkers, MD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Micha Holla, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jacky W. De Rooy, MD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jan Paul Frolke, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jan Paul Frolke, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Micha Holla, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Peter Brink, Maastricht, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Edwards, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mathias Prokop, PhD, Nijmegen, Netherlands (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG; Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group; Speakers Bureau, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Research Grant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation;

For information about this presentation, contact:
Monique.Brink@radboudumc.nl

PURPOSE
Although conventional radiography (CR) is standard, computed tomography (CT) improves fracture detection in patients with wrist fractures. We implemented a fast set-up volume CT protocol in our clinic. Our objective was to evaluate fracture detection and therapeutic impact of this one-shot volume CT protocol in clinical practice.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Between June 2013 and April 2014, we performed a prospective study on all adult patients with suspicion of acute fractures of the wrist or carpus. After informed consent, all patients first underwent CR, thereafter volume CT of the wrist, and then one year follow-up. Likelihood of fracture presence on a five-point scale was prospectively collected before and after CT. Three surgeons blinded to actual patient treatment independently proposed a treatment regimen (functional, cast, or operation), both based on anamnestic clinical and radiological data, first with knowledge of CR, and thereafter with knowledge of CT. A radiologist and a surgeon served as reference standard for presence of fractures based on all data. Observer variability was evaluated with Fleiss kappa statistics. We performed receiver operating curve analyses for fracture detection and calculated proportion of wrists with treatment changes based on CT as compared to CR.

RESULTS
Ninety-eight patients participated (37% male, mean age 53, range 18-87 years old), with 100 wrist CTs (mean DLP: 36 mGycm). CT detected true-positive fractures in 61 (41 radial, 14 ulnar, 26 carpal fractures), and CR in 45 patients (39 radial, 13 ulnar, 6 carpal fractures). AUC for fracture detection was 0.85 (95% CI: 0.77-0.93) for CR and 0.97 (95% CI: 0.93-1.00) for CT. Agreement on treatment was moderate after CR (Fleiss kappa 0.61 (95% CI 0.51-0.70)) and good after CT (0.75 (95% 0.66-0.84). Treatment changed in 24 (24%, 95% CI 16-33%) - 31 (31%, 95% CI 23-41%) wrists, mostly including refraining from cast immobilization (14-16 patients).

CONCLUSION
Volume CT increases accuracy of fracture detection, mainly of carpal injuries. This has a significant impact on cast immobilization changes in this patient population.
 Implementation of low threshold, fast-set up volume CT in patients with suspicion of wrist fractures improves carpal fracture detection and has a high potential to avoid unnecessary cast treatment.

**SSM07-06** Emergency Department Overcrowding Delays Time to Radiography and Adversely Affects Outcomes for Hip Fracture Patients

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: S403B**

**Awards**

**Student Travel Stipend Award**

**Participants**

Brendan Kelly, BMBCh, Dublin, Ireland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Eric J. Heffernan, MBChB, FRCR, Elm Park, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Cormac E. O Brien, MRCP, MRCPI, Dublin 4, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
John Ryan, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Isabelle M. Godson-Tracy, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
John Cronin, MBChB, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Daniel P. Ahern, MBChB, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Conor Hurson, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
brendan.kelly@ucdconnect.ie

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this study was to identify if ED overcrowding caused a delayed TTR in our institution and if so what effect it has on patient outcome.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Patients were identified using the hip fracture database at a tertiary referral urban hospital with an annual ED census of over 53,000 patients. 154 consecutive cases were analysed. ED electronic records (Maxims™) and Radiology (PACS) records were then used to assess the Time to Radiography (TTR). Results were analysed using logistic regression in SPSS™.

**RESULTS**

154 patients were included (115 female). Mean age was 81.04 (SD; range) (10.28; 44-102). Mean TTR was 110 minutes (73.1; 4-431). The mean total number of patients in the ED at presentation was 59.8 (16.67; range 27-99). Using ANOVA increasing numbers of patients was significantly associated with increasing time to radiography (p=0.003). Furthermore the TTR was significantly less (61 minutes vs. 113 minutes) when the ED was not above capacity of 33 patients (p<0.001). A regression model built to predict radiography in less than 60 minutes showed that only the total number of patients in the ED was independently associated with TTR (p=0.03). Analysing the hip fracture database for outcomes, delay to imaging was not associated with a delay in time to surgery (p=0.174), but was significantly associated with Time To Ward (TTW) (p=0.03) and length of stay (p=0.024).

**CONCLUSION**

TTR and overall outcomes for patients with a hip fracture are negatively impacted by the number of patients in the ED when they arrive.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

The authors hope these data will highlight the need for adequate resourcing of the ED and the healthcare system to deal with overcrowding and, in doing so, help avoid poorer outcomes for patients with time-dependent pathology.
Impact of Iterative Reconstruction Algorithms on CT Texture Features of the Liver Parenchyma

PURPOSE
To evaluate whether CT reconstruction algorithms affect CT texture features of the liver parenchyma.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This retrospective study included 72 patients (normal liver, n=36; chronic liver disease (CLD), n=36) who underwent 4-phase liver CT scan on a Brilliance iCT scanner (Philips Healthcare). All CT images were reconstructed with filtered back projection (FBP), hybrid iterative reconstruction (iDose4TM), and iterative model-based reconstruction (IMR, L1). On the arterial phase (AP) and portal venous phase (PVP) CT imaging, quantitative texture analysis of the liver parenchyma with single-slice ROI measurement was performed at the level of hepatic hilum using a filtration-histogram statistic-based method (TexRAD) with different filter values (fine, medium, coarse). Texture features including mean attenuation (M), standard deviation (SD), entropy (E), mean of positive pixels (MPP), skewness (S), and kurtosis (K) were compared among three reconstruction methods and between normal liver and CLD.

RESULTS
Iterative reconstruction techniques affected various CT texture features of the liver parenchyma in the same individuals, across the different filters. Among the CT texture features, SD and E were significantly different regardless of filter values, both on the AP and PVP imaging between iDose/IMR vs. FBP, and iDose vs. IMR (P<.05). When comparing patients with CLD with patients with normal liver, E from the AP images of fine filter was significantly different regardless of reconstruction algorithms (P<.05).

CONCLUSION
CT texture features of the liver parenchyma on a filtration-histogram method were significantly affected by CT reconstruction algorithms.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Texture analysis using a uniform reconstruction algorithm would be important for a more reliable inter-subject comparison as well as intra-subject longitudinal monitoring.
The 40+ and 55+ images can improve image quality and conspicuity of wash out in small HCC in the delayed phase, especially 55+

CONCLUSION

excellent between the two observers. The agreements of tumor conspicuity and image quality at 40+, 55+, and M120 images were good or between at 40+ image and at 55+ image. According to two observers, the scores of tumor conspicuity and image quality were greatest at 55+ image. The CR, SNR liver, SNR tumor, and CNR at 40+, 55+, and M120 images were good or excellent between the two observers.

RESULTS

As expected, vHVPG was successfully interpreted in patients both with and without CSPH [Figure 1A, 1B]. For diagnosing CSPH, area under receiver operating characteristics curve (AUC), sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) of vHVPG were 0.875 (0.796-0.953), 0.759 (0.639-0.928), 0.895 (0.737-0.100), 0.969 (0.925-0.100), and 0.459 (0.365-0.581), respectively. Also, for predicting risk of VH, AUC, sensitivity, specificity, PPV, and NPV were 0.865 (0.777-0.953), 0.822 (0.726-0.904), 0.828 (0.690-0.966), 0.923 (0.861-0.983), and 0.649 (0.538-0.781), respectively. Overall, vHVPG showed a better diagnostic performance than that of imaging-based models (HVPGCT score, Portal diameter) and serum-based models (aspartate aminotransferase [AST] to alanine aminotransferase ratio [AAR], AST to platelet count ratio index [APRI], fibrosis index based on 4 factors [FIB-4]).

CONCLUSION

The proposed vHVPG provides a novel approach for predicting degree of portal hypertension noninvasively and might facilitate patient counseling, decision-making regarding individualized diagnosis and monitoring. Moreover, it is promising to serve as a surrogate measurement of HVPG when invasive procedure is not available.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

(Dealing with portal hypertension) The vHVPG could be used in non-invasive diagnosis of clinically significant portal hypertension and predicting risk of complications like variceal hemorrhage in patients with portal hypertension.

SSM08-03 Dual-Energy CT in Patients with Small HCC: Utility of Noise Reduced Monoenergetic Images on Detection of Wash Out and Image Quality in Delayed Phase

Participants
Megumi Matsuda, MD, Toon, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Takaharu Tsuda, MD, PhD, Toon, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hiroaki Tanaka, MD, Onsen-Gun, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Teruhiyo Mochizuki, MD, Toon, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

METHOD AND MATERIALS

From April 2016 to March 2017, 20 patients with 33 small HCCs who underwent liver dynamic CT using dual-source dual-energy CT were enrolled. Delayed phase images were generated by 120-kVp-equivalent linear-blended and monoenergetic reconstructions at 40, 55 and 70 keV by standard monoenergetic reconstruction algorithm (sMERA: 40, 55, 70) and nMERA: 40+, 55+, 70+. As the objective analysis of image quality, liver-to-lesion contrast (CR), signal-to-noise ratio of the liver parenchyma and tumor (SNR liver, and SNR tumor), and contrast-to-noise ratio of the tumor (CNR) were calculated and compared. We selected 40+, 55+ and M120 images based on the results of earlier objective analysis, and two independent readers scored conspicuity of wash out in small HCC (tumor conspicuity) on 4-point scales and image quality on 5-point scales as the subjective analysis.

RESULTS

There was no significant difference between CR in nMERA and that in sMERA. At 40keV and 55keV, SNR liver, SNR tumor and CNR in the nMERA were significantly higher than those in the sMERA. The CR, SNR liver, SNR tumor, and CNR at 40+ image were significantly higher than those at other images except for 55+ image. There was no significant difference in these evaluation items between at 40+ image and at 55+ image. According to two observers, the scores of tumor conspicuity and image quality were greatest at 55+ image. The agreements of tumor conspicuity and image quality at 40+, 55+, and M120 images were good or excellent between the two observers.

CONCLUSION

The 40+ and 55+ images can improve image quality and conspicuity of wash out in small HCC in the delayed phase, especially 55+
image may be most appropriate to detect the wash out of small HCC in delayed phase from the results of both objective and subjective analysis.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

The virtual monoenergetic images reconstructed with nMERA, especially 55+ image is useful to detect wash out of HCC in delayed phase.

**SSM08-04  Assessment of Patient Size Cutoffs for Acceptable 80 kV And Mixed-kV Image Quality at Abdominal Volume-Mode 2-Rotation kV-mA Switching Dual Energy CT**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: E353A**

Participants

Luis S. Guimaraes, MD, Toronto, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Dipanjali Mondal, MBBS, FRCR, Oxford, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Dinesh Gooneratne, MBChB, FRANZCR, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Maria Twomey, MBChB, FFR(RCSI), Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Ravi Menezes, PhD, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Kartik S. Jhaveri, MD, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Patrik Rogalla, MD, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Institutional Research Grant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation

For information about this presentation, contact:
luis.guimaraes@uhn.ca

**PURPOSE**

Volume-mode 2-rotation kV-mA Switching (V2S) Dual Energy CT (DECT) is a unique DECT technical solution available in 320-row scanners that utilizes 80 kV data. Our purpose was to determine patient size limits that result in unacceptable 80 kV and mixed-kV image quality with this technology (not yet investigated), so that the benefits of V2S DECT can be appropriately utilized.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

We retrospectively reviewed 4-phase V2S DECT abdominal scans reconstructed with 3mm slice thickness, noting patients' weight, body mass index (BMI), anteroposterior diameter (AP) and lateral width (LW). Three GI radiologists examined images in the middle of the liver, pancreas and kidneys, grading overall image quality (IQ) of 80 kV and mixed-kV datasets (1=excellent to 5=severe degradation) and image artifacts/reader confidence (1=no artifacts/high confidence to 5= severe artifacts, nondiagnostic). Quantitative assessment of noise and enhancement-to-noise-ratio (ENR) in each organ and abdominal fat was completed. Patient sizes that resulted in unacceptable IQ rankings (i.e., >=4 by any of the 3 readers) were determined.

**RESULTS**

Forty patients were included. Mean IQ scores were not significantly different for different organs (p > 0.054). Difference of mean weight, LW and AP+LW between patients with acceptable and unacceptable IQ was statistically significant (p values of 0.227, 0.0018 and 0.0008), in contradistinction to the difference between BMIs (p=0.0749). There was no statistically significant difference between noise/ENR levels of patients with acceptable and unacceptable quality. Median patient sizes (weight, BMI, LW and AP+LW) that resulted in unacceptable image quality and artifacts were 86 kg, 28.1 kg/m², 38.3 cm and 73.3 cm. Weight, LW and AP+LW cutoffs that resulted in unacceptable image quality were 74.9 kg, 35.9 cm and 65.9 cm. IQ of mixed-kV datasets was acceptable in all patients with unacceptable 80 kV IQ. Readers agreement was moderate (k=0.522).

**CONCLUSION**

In very large patients image noise and artifacts can render low kV images unacceptable. Knowledge of the cutoffs for each technology allows better patient selection for low kV and DECT.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Knowledge of size cutoffs for acceptable IQ at 80 kV with V2S DECT allows for appropriate implementation of the low kV and DECT imaging performed with the tested technique.

**SSM08-05  K-Edge Spectral Photon-Counting CT Using Dual Contrast Protocol for Peritoneal Cavity Imaging**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: E353A**

Participants

Salim Si-Mohamed, Lyon, France (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Arnaud Thivolet, Lyon, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Pierre-Emmanuel Bonnot, Lyon, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Daniel Bar-Ness, Bron, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Monica Sigovan, PhD, Lyon, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Philippe Coulon, PhD, Suresnes, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Koninklijke Philips NV

Caroline Bouillot, Bron, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Vahan Kepenekian, Lyon, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Loic Bousset, MD, Lyon, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Philippe C. Douek, MD, Lyon, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Pascal Rousset, Pierre Benite Cedex, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
salim.si-mohamed@chu-lyon.fr

**PURPOSE**

To assess the feasibility of using a prototype spectral photon-counting computed tomography (SPCCT) to explore the peritoneal cavity in rats using simultaneously two contrast agents within blood and peritoneal compartments.
METHOD AND MATERIALS

Approval from the animal ethics committee was obtained. SPCCT with multiple energy bins was performed in two sets of two adult rats using gadolinium intraperitoneal (IP) and iodine intravenous (IV) injections (Protocol A), and conversely (Protocol B). K-edge images showed clear visual separation of the contrast agents with a good IV enhancement (POI of IV agents=0/39 in the 4 rats) and IP opacification. Quantitative analysis in OOI showed IV contrast agent enhancement in the liver (e.g 1.6±0.3mg/mL for iodine, 1.3±0.2 mg/mL for gadolinium at 30 seconds), and excretion in the renal pelvis (e.g 27.8±0.2mg/mL for iodine, 7.8±0.5mg/mL for gadolinium at 60 seconds). Progressive IP excretion of the contrast agents within the bladder was present, consistent with blood diffusion and renal excretion.

CONCLUSION

SPCCT can be used to perform a complete peritoneal dual contrast protocol using K-edge imaging which has potential to evaluate detection and tumoral response of peritoneal metastases.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

SPCCT with K-edge imaging is feasible using dual contrast agents within peritoneal and blood compartments allowing a good assessment of the peritoneal cavity in rats.

RESULTS

All three observers correctly identified more liver lesions using protocol B vs protocol A: 83.13% vs 63.64%, 84.57% vs 68.09%, and 79.37% vs 65.52%. There was no significant difference between the three observers in classification of a lesion as benign or malignant. LLR was significantly increased in protocol B (2.8±2.33) compared to protocol A (0.77±0.55) and MRI (0.61±0.66). CNR was significantly higher in protocol B (0.08±0.04) compared to protocol A (0.01±0.01) and MRI (0.01±0.01). However, higher diagnostic confidence was reported more frequently by the experienced radiologist when using protocol B vs protocol A (84.6% vs 75%).

CONCLUSION

MD iodine images obtained from dual-energy CT increase the conspicuity in the detection of hypervascular liver lesions with comparable diagnostic performance to MRI.
Participants
Douglas S. Katz, MD, Mineola, NY (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Bhavin Jankharia, MD, Mumbai, India (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events
SSM09-01 The Application Value of Spectral CT Low Dose Scanning Protocol Preoperatively Optimized for T Stage on Esophageal Cancer

Participants
Yue Zhou, Zhengzhou, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jianbo Gao, MD, Zhengzhou, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE
To evaluate the T stage for esophageal cancer using low dose spectral CT technique, and to discuss the diagnosed accuracy of T stage based on low dose scanning.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Fifty-two patients with esophageal cancer confirmed by surgery or esophagoscopy randomly divided into two groups were enrolled in our study. Dual-phase chest CT enhancement was performed by using GE HD750 CT. Spectral CT were performed in study group with 350mgI/kg contrast medium injection, while control group underwent conventional 120KVp CT with 450mgI/kg contrast medium injection. Patients were divided into two sub-groups with A/C (FBP reconstruction) and B/D (ASIR). The SNRs, CNRs and subjective image quality score were calculated in four groups. Radiation dose were measured automatically in study group and control group. T stages were evaluated by a radiologist with 10 years experience of CT diagnosis.

RESULTS
The CNR and SNR in four groups showed significant difference (P<0.05). The SNR in group B was the highest, followed by group A, group C was the lowest. The overall image quality score and anatomy detailed score among four groups exhibited significant difference (P<0.05). Group B was the highest while group C was the lowest. The sensitivity and accuracy in study group (A and B) in terms of T1/2 stage were higher than control group (C and D). With regard to T3, the sensitivity and specificity in study group (A and B) were higher than control group (C and D). The accuracy in diagnosis of T4 between study group and control group were similar.

CONCLUSION
Low dose spectral CT scanning optimized the image quality for chest CT enhancement and reduced the radiation and contrast medium dose. Compared to conventional CT, low dose spectral scanning promoted the differential diagnosis between T1/2 and T3, and improved the sensitivity and specificity in differential diagnosis between T1/2 and T3.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Low dose spectral CT scanning reduced the contrast medium and radiation dose, and improved the sensitivity and specificity in differential diagnosis between T1/2 and T3 for esophageal cancer.

SSM09-02 Esophageal Carcinoma: In Vivo Evaluation with High-Spatial-Resolution MR Imaging Study Compare with Ex Vivo MR Imaging-Matched Histopathological Findings at 3.0 T

Participants
Wei Yi, Chengdu, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Shaocheng Zhu, Zhengzhou City, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Bin Song, MD, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
drweiyi057@163.com

PURPOSE
To prospectively determine the feasibility of high-spatial-resolution MR imaging for the evaluation of depth of esophageal wall invasion by carcinoma at 3.0 T.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Ninety-two patients with esophageal carcinoma were recruited in this study. MR imaging was performed by using a 3.0-T MRI system with an 8 channel abdominal coil. High-resolution in vivo T2-weighted MR images were obtained with the TR = 7200 ms, TEff = 82.0 ms, slice thickness = 3.0 mm with 1mm gap, field of view = 36 ×36 cm2, matrix size =320 ×320, NEX=2. The MR images were blindly interpreted by two experienced radiologists. The MR diagnostic staging of the 92 esophageal carcinomas were compared with the histopathological examinations, which were served as the standard of reference. Spearman correlation
coefficient was used to compare the T stage at MR imaging with that at histopathological analysis. The interobserver agreement was analyzed by using Kappa test. A P value less than 0.05 was considered to indicate a significant difference.

RESULTS

High-resolution in vivo MR images can clearly depict the normal esophageal wall as consisted of four different layers compared with the eight layers depicted by the ex vivo MR imaging. Corresponding to the histopathological results, 73 of 92 lesions were correctly staged by the in vivo MR imaging; the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy for mucosa invasion were 63.6%, 96.3% and 92.4%, respectively; for submucosa were 75.9%, 92.1% and 87.0%, respectively; for muscularis propria invasion were 75%, 91.2% and 87.0%, respectively; for adventitia invasion were 92.9%, 95.3% and 94.6%, respectively. Spearman correlation coefficient of 0.916 was obtained between the in vivo MR imaging and histologic staging (P<0.001), thus, the correspondence was excellent. In 13 of the 92 patients, the stage between two observers were not consistent (K=0.803, P<0.001), thus, the interobserver agreement was excellent.

CONCLUSION

High-resolution MR images obtained at 3.0 T can be used to depict the precise histopathological layers of the esophageal wall clearly and provide excellent diagnostic accuracy for assessing esophageal carcinoma invasion.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

High-resolution MR images obtained at 3.0 T can be used to depict the normal esophageal wall as consisted of four different layers: mucosa, submucosa, muscularis propria and adventitia which enables precise evaluation of carcinoma in vivo.

SSM09-03 Fractal Dimension Analysis of Glucose Metabolism in Esophageal Cancer by FDG-PET: Correlation between the Quantitative Evaluation of Tumor Heterogeneity and Malignancy

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: E353B

Participants
Toru Tochigi, MD, Chiba, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Kiyohiko Shuto, MD, PhD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Koichi Hayano, MD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shinichi Okazumi, MD, PhD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hisahiro Matsubara, MD, PhD, Chiba, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
tochigii819@gmail.com

PURPOSE

Intratumoral heterogeneity is a well-recognized characteristics of cancer. The purpose of this study is to assess the heterogeneity of the intratumoral glucose metabolism using fractal analysis, and evaluate its prognostic value in patients with esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) was performed in 125 consecutive patients with ESCC. FDG-PET images were analyzed using a fractal analysis software, where differential box-counting method was employed to calculate the fractal dimension (FD) of the tumor lesion. Maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax) and FD were compared with overall survival (OS).

RESULTS

The median FD was 1.97 (range, 1.7941 -2.0359). The survival curve was analyzed using the median FD as the cutoff value. The survival rate in the high-FD group was significantly better than that in the low-FD group as determined by the Kaplan-Meier method (P = 0.0029). In the multivariate survival analysis, the FD was identified as an independent prognostic factor for the overall survival (<0.0001). Furthermore, we analyzed the overall survival rate in the patients who were treated with surgery alone and with neoadjuvant chemotherapy. The Kaplan-Meier analysis of this data also showed that the high-FD group had a significantly better survival than did the low-FD group (P = 0.0011, P = 0.0177)

CONCLUSION

Metabolic heterogeneity measured by fractal analysis can be a novel imaging biomarker for survival in patients with ESCC.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The preoperative tumor metabolic heterogeneity was a useful biomarker for OS of patients with ESCC, and was independent of clinical markers such as TNM-staging.

SSM09-04 Value of Intravoxel Incoherent Motion Diffusion-Weighted MR Imaging in the Diagnosis of Gastric Adenocarcinoma

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: E353B

Participants
Youqiang Hu, Zigong, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

To compare the intravoxel incoherent motion (IVIM) parameters between gastric adenocarcinoma tissue and normal gastric wall tissue, and to investigate the association of these parameters with the pathologic grade of gastric adenocarcinoma.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee, and informed consent was signed. Magnetic Resonance Imaging were performed
in 97 patients with gastric adenocarcinoma, including conventional T1WI, T2WI and 10 b-values DWI sequences. The D, D* and f values of the tumor areas and adjacent normal gastric walls were obtained. The IVIM parameters of gastric cancer and adjacent normal gastric wall were compared by using independent-sample T test, and one-way analysis of variance was used to analysis the difference of the IVIM parameters among the three groups of patients with well, moderate and poor differentiation of gastric cancer.

**RESULTS**

The D, D* values in tumor areas were significantly lower than that in adjacent normal gastric walls,and the f value in tumor areas were significantly higher than that in normal gastric walls. The difference of D values in gastric cancers with different differentiation degrees was statistically significant (P <0.05). The f value of poorly differentiated gastric cancer was significantly lower than that of moderate and well differentiated group(P <0.05), but there was no significant difference between moderately differentiated group and well differentiated group (P> 0.05). The difference of D* value in different differentiation groups was not statistically significant (P> 0.05)

**CONCLUSION**

The IVIM parameters have certain diagnostic value for gastric cancer. The D value was negatively correlated with the pathological grades of gastric cancer.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

(dealing with intravoxel incoherent motion diffusion-weighted MR imaging) 'IVIM can be used for noninvasive diagnosis of gastric cancer and a predictor for pathological grade '

**SSM09-05 MRI of the Gastric Antrum for the Quantification of Gastric Motility: Comparison between Obese and Normal Weight Patients**

**Purpose**

To compare differences in gastric motility between obese and normal weight patients with MRI.

**Method and Materials**

Motility antral scans were obtained by Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) after a liquid meal: patients drunk 650-ml standardized liquid meal over 10 min (Nutridrink) plus two egg yolks and one albumen and 150 ml of water. This 525-kcal meal was composed of 25% fat, 25% protein, and 50% carbohydrate. Imaging was performed on a 1.5-Tesla system. CineMRI for motility analysis was performed using a coronal and axial 2DtrueFISP. Images have been acquired before (T0), immediately after the end of the meal assumption (T1) and every 20 minutes (T2-T5), for a total exam time of 100 minutes. Each gastric motility scan lasted 60 seconds, with 100 images acquired in free breathing. Images have been evaluated on a dedicated software. Two measurements were evaluated. The distal antral contraction waves (ACWs) and the antral diameter. The ACWs were measured as the distance between the proximal and distal border of a segmental contraction of the distal antrum. The antral diameter was measured at the level of the measured ACWs. The measurement lines have been propagated into the next image of the MRI sequence, and the newly detected distance registered. This process has been repeated for every single image of the cine sequence. The temporal changes of the antrum diameter and ACWs over time have been plotted on a graph thus displaying gastric motility frequencies and magnitude. Results obtained in obese and normal weight patients were compared.

**Results**

Twenty patients were included in the study (10 obese and 10 normal weight). Motility antral scans in obese antrum showed that, during fasting and in the late-postprandial period of a liquid meal, the length of the antrum was significantly shorter with lower maximal contraction amplitude and frequency.

**Conclusion**

MRI is able to identify differences in antral motility between obese and normal weight patients.

**SSM09-06 Imaging Assessment of Lauren Classification for Gastric Cancer Using a Non-Gaussian Fractional Order Calculus Diffusion Model**

**Purpose**

To compare differences in gastric motility between obese and normal weight patients with MRI.

**Method and Materials**

Motility antral scans were obtained by Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) after a liquid meal: patients drunk 650-ml standardized liquid meal over 10 min (Nutridrink) plus two egg yolks and one albumen and 150 ml of water. This 525-kcal meal was composed of 25% fat, 25% protein, and 50% carbohydrate. Imaging was performed on a 1.5-Tesla system. CineMRI for motility analysis was performed using a coronal and axial 2DtrueFISP. Images have been acquired before (T0), immediately after the end of the meal assumption (T1) and every 20 minutes (T2-T5), for a total exam time of 100 minutes. Each gastric motility scan lasted 60 seconds, with 100 images acquired in free breathing. Images have been evaluated on a dedicated software. Two measurements were evaluated. The distal antral contraction waves (ACWs) and the antral diameter. The ACWs were measured as the distance between the proximal and distal border of a segmental contraction of the distal antrum. The antral diameter was measured at the level of the measured ACWs. The measurement lines have been propagated into the next image of the MRI sequence, and the newly detected distance registered. This process has been repeated for every single image of the cine sequence. The temporal changes of the antrum diameter and ACWs over time have been plotted on a graph thus displaying gastric motility frequencies and magnitude. Results obtained in obese and normal weight patients were compared.

**Results**

Twenty patients were included in the study (10 obese and 10 normal weight). Motility antral scans in obese antrum showed that, during fasting and in the late-postprandial period of a liquid meal, the length of the antrum was significantly shorter with lower maximal contraction amplitude and frequency.

**Conclusion**

MRI is able to identify differences in antral motility between obese and normal weight patients.
PURPOSE

To evaluate the performance of a new set of parameters ($D$, $\beta$, and $\mu$) from a fractional order calculus (FROC) diffusion model for imaging assessment of Lauren classification in gastric cancer.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

With IRB approval, 41 patients (12 females and 29 males) with gastric cancer underwent MRI scans at 1.5T. Surgical specimens were obtained for pathology analysis to determine the cancer type according to Lauren classification, resulting in 10 patients with diffuse type, 23 with intestinal type, and 8 with mix type. For the statistical analysis, the diffuse and mix types were combined as mixed-and-diffuse type (MDT) to be differentiated from the intestinal type (IT). The MRI protocol included T1-weighted (VIBE), T2-weighted (turbo spin echo with respiratory-trigger), and diffusion-weighted imaging with 11 $b$-values (0 to 2000 s/mm$^2$). Three parameters of the FROC model, diffusion coefficient $D$, fractional order parameter $\beta$ (which correlates with intra-voxel tissue heterogeneity), and a microstructural quantity $\mu$ were estimated from the diffusion data. The mean values of FROC parameters over the tumor regions of interest were computed. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was then performed to assess the performance of FROC model for gastric cancer type differentiation. The combination of FROC parameters ($D$, $\beta$, $\mu$) were compared to using only $D$, which is equivalent to apparent diffusion coefficient.

RESULTS

A significant difference between MDT and IT were observed in the combination of $D$, $\beta$, and $\mu$ with a $p$-value < 0.05. The combination of FROC parameters also produced a better accuracy (74.3% vs. 69%), specificity (73.9% vs. 56%), and area under the curve (78.5% vs. 65.2%) than using $D$ alone, while providing a comparable sensitivity (75% vs. 78.2%).

CONCLUSION

The combined FROC parameters ($D$, $\beta$, $\mu$) outperformed $D$ in non-invasive imaging assessment of Lauren classification for gastric cancer.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The combined FROC parameters ($D$, $\beta$, $\mu$) perform better than using diffusion coefficient alone for imaging assessment of Lauren classification in patients with gastric cancer.
Impact of Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound in the Secondary Prevention of Testicular Tumors

Participants
Harris L. Cohen, MD, Memphis, TN (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Mary C. Frates, MD, Sharon, MA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Forty patients (median age 25 years, range 18-36 yrs) with a focal testicular lesion underwent B-mode ultrasound (US), Doppler and CEUS. Then all patients underwent orchiectomy and the histological exam of the mass was performed. Histological features and ultrasound images were recorded and compared for each patient.

RESULTS
The medium diameter of the lesions was 12 mm (range 3-29 mm). 30 of 50 patients had malignant tumours (75%), 5 had benign tumours (12.5%) and 5 non-neoplastic lesions (12.5%). B-mode US detected neoplastic characteristics only in 9 of the 35 tumoral lesions; with color-Doppler techniques in 10 of 35 tumours was found intratumoral hypervascularization (B-mode and color-Doppler US findings suggestive of neoplastic disease were irregular margins and internal hypervascularization). On qualitative CEUS evaluation 34 of the 35 neoplastic lesions showed intense enhancement; on quantitative CEUS all tumours showed different kinetics from the surrounding parenchyma, according to a rapid wash in and wash out for malignant tumours and rapid wash-in but delayed wash-out for benign tumours (CEUS findings suggestive of neoplastic disease were intense enhancement of contrast, rapidity of wash-in and wash-out and peak characteristics).

CONCLUSION
In this study, we confirmed the CEUS high accuracy in the differentiation between malignant and benign small lesions and its utility in the early diagnosis of testicular cancer. Conventional US revealed in all patients the presence of a solid testicular mass and color-Doppler revealed presence of increased blood flow signal, but in small testicular tumours it did not show vascularity and only CEUS was able to do a differential diagnosis. Using CEUS, the temporal perfusion dynamics of the contrast enhancement help in the differentiation between malignant and benign tumours; the intensity of contrast enhancement helps in the differentiation between neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions. Therefore, CEUS is useful in the secondary prevention of small testicular masses with an ambiguous color-Doppler pattern and permits, rapidly and without damage, to predict the lesion nature.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
CEUS can add relevant information for surgical decision making in small testicular lesions.
RESULTS

Ultrasound elastography (ARFI) was performed on all the 40 lesions and the median shear wave velocities (SWV) were calculated. The definitive diagnosis was made by post operative histopathological examination results and the SWV values were correlated. Out of the 40 cystic lesions, 23 lesions were endometriomas and 17 lesions were hemorrhagic cysts. All the lesions histopathologically proven as endometriomas had higher SWV values compared to those proven as hemorrhagic ovarian cysts. A cutoff value of 2.85 m/s was established, concluding the lesions with SWV values above 2.85 m/s were more likely to be endometriomas and those below 2.85 m/s were more likely to be hemorrhagic cysts with a sensitivity and specificity of 94% and 100% respectively.

CONCLUSION

ARFI imaging is a feasible technique for pre-operative discrimination of ovarian endometriomas and hemorrhagic ovarian cysts.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

With the use of this modality clear preoperative discrimination of the two lesions can be established and the existing diagnostic dilemma leading to unnecessary surgeries can be avoided.

SSM10-03  Quantitative Shear-Wave Elastography of the Testicle: Normal Values and Assessment of the Common Pathological Conditions on a Large Cohort

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: E351

Participants

Pier De Marini, Strasbourg, France (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Aissam Labani, MD, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Quentin Minault, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Mickael Ghana, MD, PhD, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Herve Lang Sr, MD, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Catherine Roy, MD, Strasbourg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

catherine.roy@chru-strasbourg.fr

PURPOSE

Shear wave elastography (SWE) is the last development in ultrasonic assessment of the tissue elasticity. Our aim was to evaluate the values of the stiffness in normal parenchyma and in common pathologies in order to determine a threshold value for diagnosis.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

This prospective study recorded 235 patients (mean age 43.2 ±17.2 years, range 17-90) using a Toshiba AplioTM 500 (Toshiba Medical Systems, Japan). Young modulus (YM) values were recorded by mean of a circular ROI over the color map. The cohort was divided into two groups according the grey scale aspect: a normal group of 110 patients with 902 values (67 bilateral, 43 unilateral+125 contra lateral -3 localizations (superior, mid ; inferior) - including microlithiasis and hydrocele) and a pathological group of 125 patients with 375 values (87 lesions up to 5mm, 38 diffuse abnormalities). Final diagnosis was done by clinical findings, follow up or histological analysis. For statistical analysis a Mann-Whitney test was used and the optimal cut off value was calculated from the ROC curves analysis. A P value below 0.05 was considered as significant.

RESULTS

The YM values of free lesion testicle was 4.56 ±1.53 kPa, median = 3.85 kPa. There was no significant difference concerning the side, the localization, the presence of hydrocele or stage I or II microlithiasis. There was a significant higher mean value stiffness with age (>60 years: 4.97 kPa; p<0.001), stage III microlithiasis (6.27 kPa; p<0.001) and in case of contralateral tumor (5.60 kPa; p<0.001). The stiffness values and cut off thresholds were for tumors (n=48, mean = 21.31 ±7.01 kPa, median = 19.60 kPa , p<0.001) and those below 2.85 m/s were more likely to be hemorrhagic cysts with a sensitivity and specificity of 94% and 100% respectively.

CONCLUSION

SWE is a complementary tool to differentiate fibrosis from a tumoral process.
CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Quantitative SWE is an efficient mean to differentiate a fibrous tissue from a tumoral process on a localized gray scale lesion.

SSM10-04  Clinical Significance of the Slope of the Increasing Pressure Curve When Injecting Ultrasound Contrast Agent during the Evaluation of the Fallopian Tubal Patency

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: E351

Participants
Ye Qiang, Nanjing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yiyun Wu, Nanjing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Meimei Zhang, Nanjing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
13913306601@139.com

PURPOSE
To explore the association between Fallopian tubal patency and the slope of the increasing pressure curve for ultrasound contrast agent.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A total of 145 patients underwent hysterosalpingo contrast sonography (HyCoSy) between August 2015 and January 2016. HyCoSy was performed with the Voluson E8 ultrasound system (GE Healthcare, Zipf, Austria) equipped with an RIC5-9-D probe. The ultrasound contrast agent was injected and the pressure curve was recorded with a liquid-injecting machine (YLD YZ-800, Yi Lida Corp., Zhu Hai, China) that records the injection pressure in real time and automatically traces it as a pressure curve. We used SonoVue (Bracco International BV, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) as the ultrasound contrast medium. The statistical analysis was performed with SPSS Statistics, version 19 (IBM, Chicago, USA), and $P < 0.05$ was deemed statistically significant.

RESULTS
We divided the patients into three groups according to their different Fallopian tubal patency status: 71 patients (48.97%) in bilateral tubal patency group, 45 (31.03%) in unilateral tubal patency group (one side patent, and the other either passable or occluded), and 20 in bilateral tubal lesion group (both sides passable or occluded). The slopes of the increasing pressure curves for the three groups were $1.242 \pm 0.572$, $1.472 \pm 0.638$ and $2.068 \pm 1.236$ kpa/s, respectively. There was some correlation between the slope of the increasing pressure curve and tubal patency ($R = 0.287$, $P < 0.05$). The slopes differed significantly between the bilateral tubal patency group and the bilateral tubal lesion group ($P < 0.05$) and between the unilateral tubal patency group and the bilateral tubal lesion group ($P < 0.05$). However, the difference between the bilateral tubal patency group and the unilateral tubal patency group was not significant ($P > 0.05$).

CONCLUSION
The slope of the curve tracing the increase in the pressure of the injected contrast agent during HyCoSy is associated with the tubal patency.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Therefore, it can be used as an objective index of tubal patency, and should have utility in both diagnosis and treatment.

SSM10-05  Vasectomy Related Changes in the Scrotum on Ultrasound

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: E351

Participants
Pramod K. Gupta, MD, Plano, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ann M. Mottershaw, MD, Dallas, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Vidisha V. Ghole, MD, Irving, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
pramod.gupta@va.gov

PURPOSE
-Vasectomy is a popular method of male contraception, so that a signification proportion of men referred for scrotal sonography will have had a vasectomy. -The purpose of our study is to evaluate the sonographic changes in the scrotum after vasectomy and compare them with the sonographic appearance of non vasectomy patients.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We performed a comparative study of 75 patients with a history of vasectomy and 75 patients without this history who were referred for scrotal sonography for various indications. Ultrasound findings in these two groups were tabulated and compared.

RESULTS
Certain ultrasonographic findings were more commonly observed in the patients with vasectomy than in non-vasectomy patients. These findings were: Thickened epididymides (41% versus 2%), Tubular ectasia of epididymis (57% versus 4%), both thickened epididymides and epididymal tubular ectasia together (36% versus 2%), sperm granulomas (21% versus 2%), tubular ectasia of rete testis (29% versus 7%), mediastinal cysts (15% versus 4%), medial rotation of the testis in the scrotal sac which is determined by location of testis-epididymis complex (33% versus 3%). No significant difference was found in the incidence of epididymal cysts, varicoceles and hydroceles in the vasectomy and non vasectomy groups.

CONCLUSION
There was significantly higher incidence of thickened epididymides, epididymal tubular ectasia, sperm granulomas, tubular ectasia of
Transvaginal Ultrasound (TVUS) Shear Wave Elastography (SWE) for the Evaluation of Benign Uterine Pathologies

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: E351

rete testis and mediastinal cysts in the post vasectomy patients as compared to non vasectomy patients. These changes most likely occur due to postvasectomy obstruction, sperm statis and increased intraluminal pressure in the efferent ducts, epididymis and vas deferens. Medial rotation of the testis in the scrotal sac was also more common in the vasectomy group, which is likely due to iatrogenic changes in the structural support mechanism of the testis with resultant increased mobility of the testis within the scrotum.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Familiarity with common ultrasound findings in vasectomy patients may help suggest post vasectomy status when history is not provided and in some cases may help avoid unnecessary intervention.

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Man Zhang, MD,PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Ashish P. Wasnik, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
William Masch, MD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jonathan M. Rubin, MD, PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Equipment support, General Electric Company; Equipment support, Siemens AG; Equipment support, Koninklijke Philips NV;
Ruth C. Carlos, MD, MS, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Katherine E. Maturen, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
zhangman@gmail.com

PURPOSE
To evaluate myometrial stiffness using TVUS SWE in women with benign myometrial pathologies including adenomyosis and leiomyoma vs. normal myometrium, using pelvic MR as the reference standard.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Between January 2015 to June 2016, premenopausal women without a history of gynecologic malignancy presenting with pelvic pain and/or bleeding were enrolled in this IRB-approved prospective study. TVUS was performed in SWE mode with multiple regions of interest (ROIs) (>=1 cm2) in the uterus. Multiple shear wave velocities (SWVs) were recorded in each location and averaged. Reference pelvic MR exams were performed with multiplanar T2WI, and T1WI pre and post IV gadolinium administration. MR exams were reviewed in consensus by two radiologists blinded to the US findings, and the presence or absence of adenomyosis and/or leiomyomata was assessed using published criteria. US images were reviewed in consensus by two different radiologists and SWV for each ROI tabulated by anatomic area. Continuous variables were analyzed using means, t-tests and ANOVA, assuming p <0.05 for statistical significance.

RESULTS
34 premenopausal women (mean age 36.8 years, range 22-52) were enrolled with mean time between US and MR 11 days (±27, range 0-118). MR diagnosed adenomyosis in 6 women involving 12 uterine locations, and leiomyomata in 12 women involving 28 uterine locations. Mean SWV in 16 women with normal myometrium was 4.3 m/s (±1.7, range 1.8-9.4), compared with 5.7 m/s (±2.3, range 1.7-9.9) in 18 women with adenomyosis or leiomyomata (p <0.0002, 95% CI of difference -2.2, -0.6).

CONCLUSION
Our pilot study demonstrated that myometrial SWVs were higher in women with adenomyosis or leiomyomata than in women with normal myometrium (p <0.0002), indicating increased tissue stiffness associated with common benign myometrial diseases.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Because women with benign myometrial conditions have increased myometrial stiffness, quantitative ultrasound SWE may be helpful in diagnosis and treatment response assessment for these disorders.

Honored Educators

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Ruth C. Carlos, MD, MS - 2015 Honored EducatorKatherine E. Maturen, MD - 2014 Honored Educator
PURPOSE
The purpose of this study was to assess the diagnostic yield of abdomen magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the inpatient setting following computed tomography (CT).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
All inpatient abdominopelvic MRIs performed on patients from October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015 were identified and medical records were retrospectively reviewed for the following information: clinical impact of MRI on patient care and length of stay (LOS). Only MRIs with a preceding CT were included in the study.

RESULTS
A total of 221 MRIs were included. Forty exams were deemed technically inadequate due to motion while 9 more patients did not tolerate a full examination. The most common indications were focal liver lesion (n=101), pancreaticobiliary ductal dilatation (n=39), abnormal liver function tests (n=26), acute pancreatitis (n=14), abdominal pain (n=10) and fever/sepsis (n=9). Eighty-three (38%) MRI exams were recommended on CT and 138 (62%) were requests from the care team. In 63 (29%) cases, MRI offered new information over CT. Thirty-two MRIs recommended by radiologists affected patient management whereas only 31 MRIs (23%; p = .010) recommended by the care team affected management. Twenty-nine of these cases changed immediate inpatient management, requiring further intervention (IR drainage, ERCP or surgery) or changing medical therapy. MRI identified abscesses (n=17), choledocholithiasis (n=8) or confirmed cholecystitis (n=2), which were not confidently diagnosed on CT. Patient LOS increased in 24 patients in order to receive an MRI. The average scan time for inpatient MRI was 57 minutes compared to 35 minutes for an outpatient MRI.

CONCLUSION
Inpatient abdomen MRIs have limited impact on patient care following a CECT while they entail higher scan time, utilize more resources and increase patient LOS. Therefore, it is prudent to reserve MRI exams for select clinical indications in consultation with a subspecialty radiologist, allowing other exams to be performed on an outpatient basis, to maximize its value.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
In a climate of rising healthcare costs, we must be mindful when utilizing scarce resources, particularly abdominopelvic MRI, which may only be necessary in select indications.
To perform a systematic review and meta-analysis of the performance of MRI in differentiation of papillary-type renal cell carcinoma (RCC) from non-papillary renal tumors.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We performed searches of three electronic databases from January 2000 through March 2017 for studies that utilized MRI techniques to differentiate papillary RCC from other renal lesions. Methodologic quality was assessed to identify potential sources of bias using QUADAS-2. Diagnostic performance was summarized quantitatively using bivariate random-effects modeling.

RESULTS

12 studies involving 1,382 patients and 343 papillary RCC lesions met inclusion criteria. The overall quality of studies was moderate. Six studies using relative tumor enhancement for papillary RCC prediction were pooled quantitatively, with overall sensitivity of 79.3% (95% CI, 62-90%) and specificity of 91.3% (95% CI, 76.4-97.1%). All six studies used comparator groups of clear cell RCC and oncocytic tumors. These studies' performance characteristics demonstrated a threshold effect (rho = -0.5), supporting a tradeoff in sensitivity for specificity among the chosen quantitative enhancement thresholds, and therefore representation along a summary receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve. The area under the summary ROC curve was 0.85. Inclusion of tumor T2 characteristics increased specificity from 84% to 95.6%. Three studies used signal loss on in-phase imaging to predict papillary RCC but marked statistical heterogeneity precluded pooling. There were less than 3 studies focused solely on use of tumor T2 signal characteristics compared with renal cortex or diffusion weighted imaging for papillary RCC prediction.

CONCLUSION

Meta-analysis supports moderate sensitivity and excellent specificity of tumor enhancement for differentiation of papillary RCC versus non-papillary renal tumors and further, prospective study of test accuracy may be warranted. The apparent heterogeneity in test performance among studies is accounted for in part by a tradeoff in sensitivity for specificity among the different enhancement thresholds selected for test positivity. Though requiring further study, inclusion of T2 signal characteristics of the renal tumor may further improve specificity.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The high specificity of contrast-enhanced MRI for detection of papillary RCC among renal tumors may be useful in candidate selection for watchful waiting, given the general indolence of this tumor subtype.

SSM11-03 Piradsv2: Correlation with Clinical Risk Scores and Implications for Risk Stratification

Participants
Florian Richter, MS, Dresden, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Angelika Borkewitz, MD, Dresden, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Verena Plodeck, MD, Dresden, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thomas Brauer, MD, Dresden, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Manfred Wirth, Dresden, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Laniado, MD, Dresden, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Reviewer, Johnson & Johnson
Ivan Platzek, MD, Dresden, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
florian-tobias.richter@charite.de

PurposE

The aim of this study was to assess the relationship between PIRADSv2 scores and clinical risk scores in patients with prostate cancer and thus evaluate the potential role of the PIRADS score in risk stratification.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Two hundred patients with suspected prostate cancer were included in this retrospective study. Patient age varied between 41 and 82y (66y on average). The mean prostate-specific antigen level (± SD) at the time of the biopsy was 10.52 ± 9.0 ng/ml. All patients underwent multiparametric prostate MRI (mpMRI) at 3T. The PIRADSv2 scoring system was used for MRI lesion classification. All patients underwent MRI/ultrasound fusion-guided biopsy. Based on the biopsy results and additional parameters (PSA value, clinical stage, count of positive biopsy punches etc.) the following clinical risk scores were calculated for each patient: D’Amico score, UCSF-CAPRA score and Epstein Criteria. The relationship between the maximum PIRADS score and the clinical risk scores was analyzed using a logistic regression model and Tukey’s range test as a post-hoc test.

RESULTS

The highest PIRADS score was 5 in 35/200 patients, 4 in 62/200 patients, 3 in 66/200 patients and 2 in 27/200 cases. In 10/200 patients no lesions could be identified based on MRI. PIRADS scores of 5 (p < 0.001) and 4 (p < 0.01) were shown to be significant predictors for all three clinical risk scores, while maximum PIRADS scores of 1, 2 or 3 were not significant predictors. Patients with a PIRADS score of 5 had significantly higher clinical risk scores than patients with a maximum PIRADS of 1, 2 or 3 (D’Amico: p < 0.001; UCSF-CAPRA: p < 0.001; Epstein: p < 0.001), while there was no significant difference between PIRADS 4 and lower maximum PIRADS scores. Among patients with PIRADS 5, the percentage of high-risk cases was 86.3% according to the D’Amico score, 90.2% according to UCSF-CAPRA and 94.1% according to the Epstein Criteria.

CONCLUSION

A PIRADS score of 5 is a significant predictor for the three evaluated clinical risk scores. A PIRADS score of 5 is associated with significantly higher clinical risk scores than maximum PIRADS 1, 2 or 3. Patients with a PIRADS score of 5 include a large percentage of high-risk prostate cancer cases.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The results imply that a PIRADS score of 5 can help identify high-risk prostate cancer cases even before the tumor is confirmed by
MRI Orders Prioritization and Associated Effects on Appropriate Utilization of MRI at a Large Public Hospital

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S104B

_PURPOSE_

To determine changes in MRI order prioritization and downstream effects on appropriate utilization of MRI at a large public hospital from 2012 to 2015.

_METHOD AND MATERIALS_

Retrospective IRB approved study of MRI exams (MRIs) performed at a large public hospital from 2012 to 2015. The following parameters were analyzed: total number of MRIs; number of STAT and routine MRIs; type of MRI exams; ordering hospital services; mean total turnaround time (MTAT) for different MRIs per month; for MRIs performed in 2015 - per the day of the week and time of the day when the order was placed. The analyzed data were used to develop an on-line survey distributed to ordering providers to assess their knowledge of the order priority policy and evaluate factors which contribute to decision making in prioritization of MRI orders.

RESULTS

From 2012 to 2015 the total number of MRIs have increased by 35% reaching 10921 in 2015. STAT MRIs increased by 76%, routine MRIs increased by 12%. STAT MRIs increased by 72% for outpatients, 132% for inpatients and decreased by 35% for ER patients. MRI of the brain, lumbar spine and head/neck MRA represented 58% of all MRIs scans. The total number of brain MRIs increased by 38%, STAT brain MRIs increased by 82%, routine brain MRIs increased by 2%. 5 out of 89 hospital services ordered 70% of brain MRIs and 70% of those were ordered STAT. In 2015 MTAT for STAT brain MRI was 52% higher than for routine orders. MTAT is significantly affected by month of the year for STAT brain MRI, for routine brain MRIs MTAT is significantly higher for orders placed on Sunday and from 7 pm till 8 am. 97 providers (36% faculty; 64% trainees) completed the survey. Only 4% of responders were familiar with the timing of the STAT MRI order per hospital policy with significant difference as a function of specialty and level of training. Prevalent expectations for time to complete STAT MRI was "same day" for ER and inpatient and "2-3 days" for outpatient MRI orders.

CONCLUSION

Misuse of order priority system leads to disproportionate increase in STAT MRI orders with STAT brain MRI total turnaround time being 52% higher than routine brain MRI.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Inappropriate MRI order prioritization significantly affects diagnostic imaging resources utilization and decreases quality of patient care by increasing turnaround time when STAT MRI is indicated.
was designed as an interactive discussion, leveraging clinical examples and role-playing. Sessions were led by one content expert and a member of leadership. The involvement of the leadership connected real examples and demonstrated their commitment to the culture shift.

RESULTS
Since launching the SEA in 2015, we have seen our outpatient survey scores stabilize, rise and recover from outside influences. All metrics show percentile improvement ranging from 9% to 34%. We are also using our employee survey as a benchmark to establish if we have affected the environment we create for ourselves. Finally, we collected feedback before, during and after the sessions to validate the engagement and buy-in of the participants. Participants felt a greater connection with the institutional culture, were more comfortable making decisions, felt more empowered and had developed greater empathy and skills to meet the needs of others.

CONCLUSION
Large scale training of providers and staff is possible and effective. Implementation of the SEA demonstrated both objective and subjective improvement of the patient and employee satisfaction. We have implemented strategies to build upon relationships and empowered our team members to make this a living part of our culture that continues to adapt, grow and improve our outcomes. This program is now being adapted for institutional implementation.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Open lines of communication create an environment where colleagues are more inclined to consult on challenging cases, or proactively discuss options before ordering, resulting in better outcomes.

IMPLEMENTING A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM TO OPTIMIZE PERFORMANCE ON THE QUALITY PAYMENT PROGRAM OF MACRA ACROSS A MULTI-SITE PRACTICE

Participants
Richard E. Heller III, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Basak Ertan, El Segundo, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Nina E. Kottler, MD, MS, Sydney, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Abraham J. Bronner, MD, Harvey, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
richard.heller@radpartners.com

PURPOSE
The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act (MACRA) of 2015 revised the system used by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to pay physicians for care provided to Medicare patients [1]. The Quality Payment Program (QPP), created by MACRA, is intended to incentivize providers to deliver care that increases value and improves quality and/or lowers cost [2]. The QPP specifies four performance categories, each containing various numbers of required measures. Performance above a threshold will result in a bonus payment. Poor performance, or non-participation, will result in payment deductions, with these payment changes beginning in 2019. The program is intended to be budget neutral, meaning that the penalties fund the bonuses. Our radiology group, consisting of locally-led practices with over 350 radiologists serving more than 260 sites in nine states, developed a comprehensive, robust, and adaptable program to manage performance on these measures. The size of our practice provided both challenges and opportunities. The practice has the scale to invest in resources to optimize our performance, but simultaneously the large and multi-centric nature of our practice makes coordination more challenging. The primary goal of our program is to support our broader practice mission of enhancing value for healthcare systems and improving patient care. This is done alongside the financial incentives created by MACRA and the QPP. This presentation describes our approach and the development of our MACRA program.

RESULTS
For each practice, the above questions were answered and a spreadsheet was created (Figure). The figure lists several of our sites, as well as the pace they are reporting at, their patient-facing status, and which measures in the four performance categories they are reporting. Note that we are only reporting on Quality and Improvement Activity measures. Since no practice (radiology or otherwise) has to manually report Cost data, no requirements for this performance category were included. Additionally, since all of our practices are considered non-patient-facing, which has a reduced reporting burden including exclusion from the fourth performance category, Advancing Care Information, no measures here are reported.

CONCLUSION
We have described a comprehensive program for management of the Quality Payment Program created by MACRA, and the various measures required of physicians who provide services to Medicare patients. As the financial implications of the QPP are substantial, starting with a +/- swing of four percent in 2019 and quickly escalating, medical practices serving Medicare patients must have a robust program to manage the complex system with its numerous and still evolving variables. In addition, the intuition behind MACRA, that is payment for better and more value-based care, supports our broader practice goals of enhancing value and improving patient care.

METHODS
Our process has three main components. First, we created a diversified team to develop and manage our MACRA program. Second, we reviewed the necessary decisions and then determined how to best match the reporting requirements with the goals of our program and our practice strengths. Finally, we established an education program along with performance tracking to ensure optimal and consistent achievement of the desired measures. We initially created a multi-disciplinary team to develop and manage our MACRA program. The team is led by the chief revenue officer, someone with extensive experience in healthcare revenue cycle management. The other members of the team include physicians, support analysts, billing and coding specialists, and information technology (IT) personnel. Another skillset, which was provided by the physician liaisons, was societal and policy affairs expertise. This was felt to be crucial as our practice recognizes the importance of working in conjunction with the American College of Radiology. The team then set about determining the key questions and answering them. This includes: 1) Will each practice report as patient-facing or non-patient-facing? 2) Should the local sites report as a group or as individuals? 3) Which measures should
each site report on? 4) How will the measures be reported (claims or registry)? 5) What pace should each local practice choose to report at? Each of these five questions had to be answered for every local practice. We then developed an educational program for our radiologists. This was composed of three live web-based seminars, group emails, and posts on our internal practice website. Radiologists were given opportunities to ask questions, raise concerns, and make suggestions. After education, we began tracking performance through use of analysts and IT solutions. We provide monthly feedback to the practices on their performance in the form of a scorecard.
**SSM12**

**Informatics (Machine Learning in Radiology)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:00PM Room: S404CD

**SSM12-01** An Artificial Intelligence Method for Auto-Contouring in Abdominal Magnetic Resonance Imaging-Guided Adaptive Radiation Therapy

Participants
Norio Nakata, MD, Tokyo, Japan (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Nabile M. Safdar, MD, Milton, GA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Luciano M. Prevedello, MD, MPH, Dublin, OH (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
fxl84@case.edu

**PURPOSE**
Manual contouring remains the most laborious task in radiation therapy planning and is a major barrier in implementing routine Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) guided-guided Adaptive Radiation Therapy (MR-ART). To address this, we propose a new artificial intelligence-based auto-contouring method for abdominal MR-ART modeled after human brain cognition for manual contouring.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
Our algorithm is based on two types of information flow: top-down and bottom-up. Top-down information is derived from simulation MR images. It grossly delineates the object based on its high-level information class by transferring the initial planning contours onto daily images. Bottom-up information is derived from pixel data by a supervised, self-adaptive, active learning based support vector machine. It uses low and middle level pixel features such as intensity and location to distinguish each target boundary from the background. The final result is obtained by fusing top-down and bottom-up outputs in a unified framework through fuzzy logic. For evaluation, we used a dataset of four patients with locally-advanced pancreatic cancer treated with MR-ART using a clinical system (MRidian, Viewray, Oakwood Village, OH). Each set included the simulation MRI and on-board T1 MRI corresponding to a randomly selected treatment session. Each MRI had 144 axial slices of 266×266 pixels. Using Dice Similarity Index (DSI) and Hausdorff Distance Index (HDI), we compared manual and automated contours for liver, left and right kidney and spinal cord.

**RESULTS**
Average auto-segmentation time was 2 minutes per set. Visually, the automatic and manual contours were similar. Fused results achieved better accuracy than either the bottom up or top down method alone. DSI values were above 0.82±0.03, except for the spinal canal. The spinal canal contours yielded a low HDI value at the expense of a relatively low DSI value.

**CONCLUSION**
With a DSI significantly higher than the usually reported 0.7, our novel algorithm yields a high segmentation accuracy. To our knowledge, this is the first fully automated contouring approach using T1 MRI images for adaptive radiotherapy.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
Minimal computational time coupled with high accuracy make our algorithm ideal for the MR-ART implementation thus minimizing the time gap between image acquisition and radiation delivery.

**SSM12-02** Personalized Survival Prediction Using Random Forest Survival Model on MR Radiomic Features in Gliomas

Participants
Cheng-Yu Chen, MD, Taipei, Taiwan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Chia-Feng Lu, PhD, Taipei, Taiwan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
The number of reports assigned to each stage showed the following distribution: n0=324, n1=336, n2=161, n3 = 142, n4=291. SVM results obtained by stratified 10-fold cross-validation of the training set as well as the classification accuracy of the test set. Random Forest (RFC), and K-nearest neighbors (KNN). Performance was expressed as area under the receiver operating curve (Az) common ML classifiers were evaluated: Naive Bayes Classifier (NBC), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees (DTC), disease, 4 = distant metastasis. The reports were preprocessed using basic natural language processing (NLP) techniques. Five randomly selected set (n = 1254) was manually read and split into subsets for training (80%) and testing (20%). Each report was assigned to one of five distinct cancer stages: 0 = No cancer, 1 = minimal/inactive residual, 2 = single tumor, 3 = locally advanced, 4 = distant metastasis. The radiology reports of >12'000 FDG-PET/CT exams between 2007 and 2014 were extracted from the hospital database. A methodology and materials

PURPOSE
To evaluate supervised machine learning (ML) algorithms for automatic cancer stage classification of >12'000 patients based on the radiology report.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The radiology reports of >12'000 FDG-PET/CT exams between 2007 and 2014 were extracted from the hospital database. A randomly selected set (n = 1254) was manually read and split into subsets for training (80%) and testing (20%). Each report was assigned to one of five distinct cancer stages: 0 = No cancer, 1 = minimal/inactive residual, 2 = single tumor, 3 = locally advanced disease, 4 = distant metastasis. The reports were preprocessed using basic natural language processing (NLP) techniques. Five common ML classifiers were evaluated: Naive Bayes Classifier (NBC), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees (DTC), Random Forest (RFC), and K-nearest neighbors (KNN). Performance was expressed as area under the receiver operating curve (Az) obtained by stratified 10-fold cross-validation of the training set as well as the classification accuracy of the test set.

RESULTS
The number of reports assigned to each stage showed the following distribution: n0=324, n1=336, n2=161, n3 = 142, n4=291. SVM
exhibited the best performance in the training set (Az = 0.90 / 0.87 / 0.81 / 0.87 / 0.91 for class 0/1/2/3/4, respectively), followed by NBC (0.88 / 0.86 / 0.79 / 0.85 / 0.90), RFC (0.85 / 0.73 / 0.75 / 0.81 / 0.88), KNN (0.85 / 0.79 / 0.74 / 0.80 / 0.82) and DTC (0.70 / 0.59 / 0.64 / 0.70). Mean classification accuracy of the test set was highest for NBC (0.57), followed by SVC (0.55), RFC (0.5), KNN (0.48) and DTC (0.45). Classification for the whole cohort was feasible with all classifiers.

**CONCLUSION**

Automatic detection of cancer stages was feasible with all tested ML methods. SVM and NBC performed best among the tested classifiers.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Automatic cancer staging from radiology reports using natural language processing and supervised machine learning is a useful tool for the creation of large cohort studies.

**SSM12-04  Semantic Image Segmentation in Breast MR Image with Deep Convolutional Neural Network**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S404CD**

Participants

Beomhee Park, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Namkug Kim, PhD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Stockholder, Coreline Soft, Inc

Joon Beom Seo, MD, PhD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Ilsang Woo, MS , Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Jaeyoung Kwon, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Joon Beom Seo, MD, PhD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Seunghyun Choi, MSc , Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Guk Bae Kim, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Beom Seok Ko, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

beomheep@gmail.com

**PURPOSE**

To propose and validate the semantic segmentation method with deep-learning in breast MR images to differentiation of various kinds of tissues for deformation modeling of breast parenchyma with tumor and 3D printing.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

This research is an advanced task for 3D printing and prediction of deformation model of breast parenchyma with tumor between prone and supine position. At first, it is necessary to segment the image on the regions of interest accurately. For the segmentation model of CNN, 10 volumetric breast MR images with prone and supine position of a patient were collected and drawn with five areas (background, lung_heart, muscle_bone, parenchyma_cancer, fat_skin) manually by an expert. The data were split into 8 subjects for training and 2 subjects for validation. Because of no significant change in the axial direction, each subject was considered as 2D images with axial direction so that it was trained with 1732 images and validated with 410 images. And we constructed segmentation model based on U-net. However, U-net showed low performance in this task so that the structures were overall modified and the batch normalization was added. Because it is somewhat similar between prone and supine position images, we compared network trained each position image with sum of them. To calculate accuracy and loss, we used the dice coefficient. Although it trained with axial 2D images, we evaluated the performance with 3D volume results to measure accurately. In addition, the accuracies were measured on each class, because each class has different quantity in the 3D volume.

**RESULTS**

Building the ground truth took 4-5 hours per subject, while it took about 20 seconds per subject with NVIDIA TITAN X. The result which is predicted with network trained each position image was higher than sum of them. The total accuracy is about 98% on whole cases. In addition, it shows the lowest accuracy on the parenchyma_cancer class as supine-86 % and prone-90 % on average) because it has large variation.

**CONCLUSION**

We applied semantic segmentation method for breast MR image, and it showed high performances to segment on our regions of interest and greatly reduced time as compared with manual process.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

This segmentation method can be used to differentiation of various kinds of tissues for deformation modeling of breast parenchyma with tumor in breast MR images between prone and supine position.

**SSM12-05  A Clinically-Actionable Fully Convolutional Network for Brain Tumor Segmentation**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: S404CD**

Participants

Raghav Subramaniam, Stanford, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

Mu Zhou, PhD, Mountain View, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

Olivier Gevaert, PhD, Stanford, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

rsub@stanford.edu

**PURPOSE**

We propose a fully convolutional network (FCN) for glioblastoma (GBM) segmentation using MRI data that has very few tunable parameters, making easy to drop in to clinical applications.
METHOD AND MATERIALS
We tackle the task of using an algorithm to automatically segment three-dimensional MRI images of GBM patients' brains-classifying each voxel of the image as cancerous--regions of edema, necrosis, and active tumor or not. Our network uses six convolutional layers with true three-dimensional filters, followed by a voxel-wise softmax classifier. Our pre-processing pipeline is parameter-free and only depends on the voxel values of the input MRI image. We forgo post-processing and use the raw outputs of the network as our output segmentations. We trained and validated our network using MRI and ground-truth expert segmentation data from the BRATS 2015 dataset. This dataset contains 220 examples, and we used 75% of these for training and the remaining 25% for validation.

RESULTS
For the cancerous vs. non-cancerous task, with a 75%/25% training/validation split and no post-processing, we achieve the following validation results. We achieve an average Dice score of 0.865, an average Jaccard score of 0.771, and an average overlap score of 0.927. In the attached figure, we provide a histogram of validation Dice scores for the cancerous vs. non-cancerous task with four-fold cross-validation. For comparison, the average pairwise Dice score between the eleven experts who put together the ground truth data is 88%.

CONCLUSION
The proposed FCN algorithm performs almost as well as human experts and represents a segmentation solution that is clinically actionable. It can be used seamlessly in a clinical diagnostic environment with very little manual tuning.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Accurate, automatic medical image algorithms like the proposed segmentation technique can assist radiologists in their interpretation of medical images.

SSM12-06 Automatic Classification of Acute Ischemic Stroke Patient within 4.5 Hours Symptom Onset: Comparison between Deep and Shallow Learning Approaches

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: S404CD

Participants
Younggon Kim, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Hyunna Lee, PhD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Euniae Lee, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dongwha Kang, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Namkug Kim, PhD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Stockholder, Coreline Soft, Inc

For information about this presentation, contact:
younggon2.kim@gmail.com

PURPOSE
Determination of symptom onset time for acute ischemic stroke is crucial because the treatment options highly depend on time window. Here, we propose automatic methods based on deep learning (DL) which is the state of art of machine learning and support vector machine (SVM) to classify acute ischemic stroke patients within 4.5 hours symptom onset and compare their performances.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We retrospectively evaluated 214 patients within 24 hours of symptom detection and underwent 1.5T magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Some patients were excluded due to missing MRI sequences (22), low image quality (3), false infarct segmentation (7), or small infarct size (33 and 42 for SVM and DL). Finally, 140 and 149 patients were analyzed for the DL and SVM, respectively. Infarct legions were automatically segmented on apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) maps by applying adaptive thresholding based on histogram normalization. Fluid attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) images were registered into the corresponding ADC map. For DL, only axial slices containing infarct regions were used as inputs of Inception V3 network. For SVM, image features including intensity, gradient, and texture information were extracted from infarct regions. The classifier parameters were tuned based on F0.5 and class weights to obtain good specificity.

RESULTS
A 5-fold cross-validation was conducted for training and testing of DL and SVM. For using single modality, accuracy and sensitivity of DLs are significantly higher than those of SVMs (p<0.05, t-test), with a similar level of specificity. The DL using all of three modalities tended to show significantly better performance in terms of accuracy (0.88 ± 0.02), sensitivity (0.95 ± 0.04), and specificity (0.78 ± 0.04), except sensitivity of ADC (0.96 ± 0.05).

CONCLUSION
We proposed the automatic classification systems for acute ischemic stroke patients within 4.5 hours of symptom onset using deep and shallow learning methods. In results, the DL showed good identification of acute ischemic stroke patients within 4.5 hours of symptom onset.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The proposed classification systems might be useful for identifying unknown-onset stroke patients who could be candidates for reperfusion therapy.
**Molecular Imaging (Analysis and Quantification)**

*Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:00PM Room: S504CD*

**Participants**
Donna J. Cross, PhD, Salt Lake City, UT (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Benjamin Larimer, PhD, Charlestown, MA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

**Sub-Events**

**SSM13-01  Texture Analysis for Differentiating Localized FDG Uptake in Malignant Tumor versus Physiological Uptake in Tonsils: Feasibility Study**

*Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 3:10PM Room: S504CD*

**Participants**
Rahul B. Jadhav, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Charanjeet Singh, MD, Skokie, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Amjad Ali, MD, Burr Ridge, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sumeet Virmani, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jagadeesh Singh, MD, FRCR, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rameshwar Prasad, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**
Textural analysis using PET images has been proposed as a method to differentiate the intratumoral characteristics and to quantify the heterogeneity in several types of tumor. The purpose of this study was to investigate the feasibility of combination of texture analysis to distinguish malignant tumor from physiological uptake in patients with biopsy proven Ca tonsils.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
FDG PET was investigated in 8 patients with diagnosed tonsillar carcinoma. PET emission scanning of the head and neck was performed at 60 min after FDG injection. The maximum standardized uptake value (SUVmax), and metabolic tumor volume (MTV) and textural features (standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, entropy, and angular moment) were derived from FDG PET images.

**RESULTS**
In 8 FDG PET/CT images, localized FDG uptake was observed in the tonsillar region in biopsy proven carcinoma of tonsils. Entropy was used as PET parameter for differentiating between physiological uptake and tumor. The mean SUVmax, SUVmean, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis were 6.87, 4.3, 0.93, 0.83, and 2.2 for normal uptake and were 7.87, 4.72, 1.17, 0.56, and 1.9 for malignant tumor respectively. The mean value of entropy and angular moments in tumors was significantly higher than that in physiological uptake (p<0.01). MTV for malignant tumor was significantly higher than that in physiological uptake (p<0.01).

**CONCLUSION**
Combination of PET parameters might have the potential to distinguish malignant tumor from benign physiological uptake in tonsillar region.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
Combination of PET parameters might have the potential to distinguish malignant tumor from benign physiological uptake in tonsillar region. It can also be used to differentiate inflammatory versus malignant lesions of the tonsils. However, large studies will be required to conclude this finding.

**SSM13-02  Quantification of Adipose Tissue and Organ Fat Content Using Whole-Body Dixon Fat-Water Separation Technique**

*Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:10PM - 3:20PM Room: S504CD*

**Participants**
Ling Yuan, Beijing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Huadan Xue, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zheng Yu Jin, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
lindayuan1991@126.com

**PURPOSE**
The purpose of this study is to utilize whole-body Dixon fat-water separation technique to quantify adipose tissue (AT) distribution and fat content of different organs, to investigate characteristics of fat distribution, and to determine whether these quantitative parameters are risk factors of metabolic syndrome (MS).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
We recruited 39 male volunteers and 71 female volunteers, with an average age of 58.7±9.1 years and an average BMI of...
CEST MRI of Surgically-Removed Prostate Correlates with Histological Stratification

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: S504CD

Participants
Kejia Cai, PhD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Rongwen Tain, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Brandon Caldwell, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jiaxuan Zhang, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Weiguo Li, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Virgilia Macias, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Andre Balla, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alessandro Scotti, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xiaohong J. Zhou, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Karen Xie, DO, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Winnie A. Mar, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Abern, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

While multiparametric MRI combining T2-weighted (T2-w) imaging with functional imaging techniques can provide moderate sensitivity and specificity for diagnosis of prostate tumor, there is still a great need in developing novel MRI methods for reliable risk stratification of prostate lesions. Chemical exchange saturation transfer (CEST) MRI as an emerging metabolic and molecular MRI method based on endogenous tissue contrasts has been demonstrated to assess aggressiveness of brain tumor. The aim of this study was to investigate the value of CEST MRI in the risk stratification of prostate pathologies. To pave the path for in vivo clinical studies, this study was initiated by scanning whole surgically-removed prostates with high resolution and correlating with the corresponding pathological images.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Under an approved IRB protocol, whole prostate specimens from patients (n=5, 62±3 yrs) were studied immediately after surgery. MRI was performed on a horizontal 9.4-T animal MRI scanner with a commercial volume coil (72 mm in diameter). T2-w fast spin echo and diffusion-weighted images (DWI) were acquired. In addition, ADC was constructed from DWI images. CEST Z-spectra were then collected using a customized sequence with a frequency-selective saturation pulse (B1 = 100 Hz, 2 s). CEST data was corrected for static field B0 inhomogeneity. CEST asymmetry contrast was computed and normalized by signal at +100 ppm.

RESULTS

By comparing the CEST contrast maps with the corresponding histological images, we found CEST contrast in tumor was significantly lower than that of normal tissue (4.8±0.1 vs. 6.5±0.3 %, p<0.05). On the other hand, CEST contrast in benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) (12.7%) was much higher than that of both normal tissue and tumor. In general, CEST contrast maps demonstrated a close correlation with regional Gleason patterns in histological images.

CONCLUSION

CEST MRI contrast, once further confirmed with a large sample size and in vivo clinical studies, may have great potential for risk stratification of prostate pathologies.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

CEST MRI has the clinical potential for characterization of prostate diseases.
Counting TOF PET by Simulating Sparse-Ring Configuration

Using the Least Solid State Detectors to Achieve the Most: Pushing the Envelope of Digital Photon Counting TOF PET by Simulating Sparse-Ring Configuration

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: S504CD

Participants
Jin Zhang, PhD, Columbus, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Bin Zhang, PhD, Cleveland, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Koninklijke Philips NV
Michelle I. Knopp, Columbus, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael V. Knopp, MD, PhD, Columbus, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
zhang.538@osu.edu

PURPOSE
To leverage and go beyond accepted conventions in PET detector designs by investigating the new generation solid state digital photon counting (DPC) PET detectors in simulated sparse-ring PET configuration for oncologic FDG PET/CT

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A solid state DPC PET/CT system (Vereos) with 23,040 individual crystal-to-SiPM detector couplings (18 flat modules, 4 tangential by 5 axial array tiles on each, 8x8 matrix pixels on each tile) was used. Investigational wholebody FDG PET/CT of 10 oncology patients were performed (13.1±0.4mCi FDG; 75±5min p.i). PET was reconstructed using 3D TOF OSEM in 4x4x4mm3 using A) full ring data, and sparse-ring PET simulation by disabling B) 1 pixel of every 2 pixels in tangential (50% crystal-detector reduction), C) 1 of every 3 pixels in tangential (33% reduction), D) 1 of every 4 pixels in tangential (25% reduction) and E) the 2nd and 4th entire rings in axial (40% reduction). NEMA phantom with hot spheres was performed using the same approaches. All results were compared and analyzed to assess image quality (IQ) and PET quantification

RESULTS
All lesions on the full-ring PET were visible on sparse-ring PET simulation (C)-(E), though most lesions were identifiable on sparse-ring PET in (B), artifacts appeared. Reducing the number of crystal-detector couplings to 25% (D) maintained PET IQ without giving...
significant SUV variances compared to full-ring PET (p<0.01). Keeping detector rings intact in tangential with 40% detector reduction in axial using (E) surprisingly demonstrated good results without compromising much of IQ. Applying counts-adaptive reconstructions by optimizing recon parameters further improved PET IQ. Radically either up to 40% cost can be saved or up to 40% axial FOV can be extended without adding new detectors. Comprehensive data assessment will be presented

**CONCLUSION**

1:1 coupling of crystal:detector DPC PET is a technology leap however with trade-off of high cost limited axial FOV. The study challenged its current designs and pushed the envelope to go beyond its boundaries in improving axial FOV and system sensitivity without adding additional cost by sparse-ring PET simulation.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Solid state digital PET is a technology leap with great potentials of using least solid state detectors to achieve the most without adding cost while retaining reliable image quality for oncology PET and the study investigated this using sparse-ring PET simulation.

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**Purpose**

Neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) are a rare, heterogeneous group of cancers whose behavior can be hard to predict. A better understanding of prognosis would aid individualized management decisions. We aim to demonstrate the prognostic potential of tumor heterogeneity and avidity in NETs using PET and CT textural analysis (PTA & CTTA) and standardized uptake values (SUV).

**Method and Materials**

The baseline 68Gallium-DOTATATE PET/CT scans of 49 prospectively recruited patients with NETs (carcinoid, pancreatic, thyroid, head and neck, catecholamine-secreting and unknown primary tumors) treated with 177Lutetium-DOTATATE at a tertiary center were retrospectively analyzed. Non-contrast CT and PET heterogeneity was assessed using a commercially available TexRAD texture analysis software (TexRAD Ltd www.texrad.com, part of Feedback Plc, Cambridge, UK) which employed a filtration-histogram technique. Regions of interest encircled the most prominent metastases of each patient (up to 5 tumour foci) as seen on the 68Ga-DOTATATE PET scan. Gallium uptake on PET was quantified as SUVmax and SUVmean. Association between imaging and clinical markers with progression-free (PFS) and overall survival (OS) were assessed using univariate Kaplan-Meier and multivariate Cox regression analysis.

**Results**

Clinical factors did not generally predict survival. Measures of texture heterogeneity (quantified as skewness and kurtosis) on unfiltered and filtered (fine-medium texture scale) CT and unfiltered PET images predicted PFS (CT: p=0.0126, PET: p=0.0047) and OS (CT: p=0.0061, PET: p=0.0028). Furthermore patients with SUVmax >8.73 and SUVmean >5.19 showed significantly superior PFS (p=0.0164) and OS (p=0.0061). Multivariate analysis identified that CTTA (fine texture scale - skewness: HR=6.98, 95%CI=2.281-21.372, p=0.001) and SUVmax (HR=4.439, 95% CI=1.679-11.739, p=0.003) were independent predictors of PFS. PTA (without filtration skewness : HR=20.68, 95%CI=3.24-131.99, p=0.001) was an independent predictor of OS.

**Conclusion**

68Ga-DOTATATE PET/CT texture heterogeneity and SUV measurements could act as prognostic biomarkers in NETs and potentially play a key role in risk stratifying these patients.

**Clinical Relevance/Application**

68Ga-DOTATATE PET/CT texture heterogeneity analysis and SUV measurements independently predict survival in NETs. Their role as prognostic biomarkers could significantly improve stratification of NET patients.
Participants
Mary M. Chiavaras, MD, PhD, Ancaster, ON (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Kenneth S. Lee, MD, Madison, WI (Moderator) Grant, General Electric Company; Research support, SuperSonic Imagine; Research support, Johnson & Johnson; Consultant, Echometrix, LLC; Royalties, Reed Elsevier

Sub-Events

SSM14-01 Ultrasound-Guided Treatment of Calcific Tendinitis of the Rotator Cuff: Efficacy of Percutaneous Lavage Using Sodium Hexametaphosphate (SHMP) in Comparison with Simple Saline

Participants
Federico Bruno, MD, L'Aquila, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Simone Quarchioni, Laquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Silvia Mariani, MD, L'Aquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Francesco Arrigoni, Coppito, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Luigi Zugaro, L'Aquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Antonio Barile, MD, L'Aquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carlo Masciocchi, MD, L'Aquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
federico.bruno.1988@gmail.com

PURPOSE
To determine the efficacy of percutaneous US-guided needle lavage of symptomatic rotator cuff calcifications using a sodium hexametaphosphate (SHMP) solution (0.5%), in comparison with the same technique using simple saline

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We evaluated 24 calcifications (4 type A, 11 type B, 9 type C according to Gartner classification, mean size 24.7mm, range 9-31mm) in 24 patients (13 males, 11 females, mean age 34.8 years). Patients were divided into 2 groups and treated by percutaneous fragmentation and lavage using SHMP (Group 1, 12 patients) or simple saline (Group 2, 12 patients). Pre- and post-procedure (at 2 and 4 weeks follow-up) imaging evaluation was performed in all patients, including conventional radiography (RX) and ultrasound (US) examination to assess location, size and type of calcifications. Imaging findings after treatment were evaluated by two independent raters and defined as "partial" or "subtotal" dissolution. Pre- and post-procedure clinical evaluation (at 2 and 4 weeks follow-up) was assessed using the Constant Shoulder Score for functionality and the VAS Score for pain

RESULTS
The two study groups were homogeneous in terms of patient demographics, size and type of calcifications. 2 weeks after treatment in Group 1 we found subtotal dissolution of calcifications in 8 patients (66.7%) and partial dissolution in 4 (33.3%); of these, 2 (50%) showed subtotal dissolution at the 4 weeks follow-up. In Group 2 we found subtotal dissolution in 58.3% and partial in 41.7% (p<=0.05). 1 patient (20%) showed subtotal dissolution at the 4 weeks follow-up. Clinical evaluation showed significant improvement in VAS and Constant scores in 91.7% of patients of Group 1 and in 83.3% of Group 2 (p<=0.05). No major complications were reported in both groups.

CONCLUSION
The use of SHMP showed superior results in terms of imaging findings and clinical improvement compared to the treatment with simple saline

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
With its chemical action of calcium chelation and dissolution, besides the mechanical action, percutaneous lavage with SHMP is an effective procedure, suitable for different types of calcifications, providing a safe, valid and cost-effective alternative treatment management for calcific tendinitis

SSM14-02 Effect of Compression Stockings on the Development of Delayed-Onset Muscle Soreness: A Quantitative Assessment with 3T MRI, Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) and Acoustic Radiation Force Impulse (ARFI) Elastography

Participants
Rafael Heiss, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Marion Kellermann, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Wolfgang Wust, MD, Erlangen, Germany (Presenter) Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG
Casper Grim, Osnabruck, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
To investigate the influence of commercially available sport compression garments on changes in muscle perfusion, muscle stiffness and the development of exercise induced intramuscular edema in the context of DOMS.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

DOMS was induced in fifteen healthy participants. They had to perform a standardized eccentric exercise of the calf muscles. After exercise a conventional sports compression sock (class 1, 18-21 mmHg) was placed accordingly manufacturer’s instructions at one randomly calf for 60h. MRI (normalized T2 signal intensity and T2-time), CEUS (Peak enhancement (PE) and Wash-in Area Under Curve (WIAUC)) and ARFI (shear wave velocities (SWV)) of the gastrocnemius muscle (GM), as well as creatine kinase activity, extension range of the ankle joint, calf circumference and muscle soreness were assessed at baseline and 60 h after exercise at both calves.

RESULTS

After exercise the normalized T2 signal intensity (1.0±0.30 vs. 1.94±1.05, p=0.008), the T2-time (37.52±9.67 vs. 55.64±12.72 ms, p=0.015) was significantly higher in the GM in the compressed calf; but no change for WIAUC (4322±521 vs. 11730±3536, p=0.88), PE (474±45 vs. 1185±345, p=0.51) and ARFI SWV (2.16±0.31 vs. 2.13±0.32, p=0.60) were observed. In the non-compressed calf all assessed parameters changed significantly: T2: 1.04±0.16 vs. 2.20±1.16, p=0.001; T2-time: 37.75±9.28 vs. 55.67±14.78 ms, p=0.005, WIAUC: 2461±4660 vs. 5297±4743, p=0.01, PE: 328±45 vs. 753±43, p=0.005, ARFI SWV: 2.2±0.26 vs. 1.78±0.24my/s, p=0.008. No significant difference was observed in normalized T2 signal intensity (p=0.397), T2-time value (p=0.953), WIAUC (p=0.93) and PE (p=0.730) in the GM comparing the compressed and non-compressed lower leg after exercise. Only ARFI SWV values in the same comparison revealed a statistically significant difference (p=0.001).

CONCLUSION

Our results indicate that wearing conventional sports compression socks after inducing DOMS may shorten the normalization of muscle stiffness, but have no significant effect on the degree of intramuscular edema or perfusion of the MGM. Furthermore, no effects on occurring muscle soreness or reduced range of motion were noticed.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Muscle injuries are common sports injuries. Delayed onset muscle soreness (DOMS), an entity of ultrastructural muscle injury is one of the most common reasons for impaired muscle performance in professional and recreational athletes.

SSM14-03 Repeated Ultrasound-Guided Core Needle Biopsy of Musculoskeletal Lesions: Clinical Utility According to the Types of the Lesions

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: E353C

Participants

Kyungjun Min, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Hye Won Chung, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sang Hoon Lee, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Min Hee Lee, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Myung Jin Shin, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

To evaluate the clinical utility of repeated ultrasound-guided core needle biopsy(US-CNB) of musculoskeletal lesions according to the types of the lesions.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We retrospectively reviewed 1996 consecutive US-CNBs performed for bone or soft-tissue lesions in 1914 patients during 10 years at a single institution. Repeated biopsy cases for the same lesion were enrolled in this study. The reasons for repeat biopsies were nondiagnostic results, different from clinical expectations, or negative culture results. The reference standard was culture result for infection and pathological diagnosis at excisional biopsy for others. Concordance rate of initial and repeat biopsies were compared according to the types of the lesions by tumors, infection, or others. McNemar's test were used for their statistical significance (p <.05).

RESULTS

Of the 35 cases of repeat biopsy, final pathologies were bone and soft tissue tumor, 18(60%); infection, 8(27%); and others, 4(13%). Among the 18 tumors, 16(89%) cases were soft tissue tumors and 14(78%) were malignancy. The overall concordance rate of initial biopsy was 23%(7/30) and that for repeat biopsy was 60%(18/30), which revealed significantly higher concordance for repeated biopsy (p=0.001). The initial and repeated concordance rates of bone and soft tissue tumor were 22%(4/18) and 72% (13/18), respectively. Repeated US-CNB for bone and soft tissue tumor increased diagnostic rate significantly compared to the initial biopsy (p=0.008). The pathogen concordance rates between the initial and repeated US-CNB for infectious cases were 0% (0/8) and 13%(1/8), which showed no significant difference (p=1.000).

CONCLUSION

Repeated US-CNB of musculoskeletal bone and soft tissue tumors can be useful for accurate diagnoses. However, in cases of infection, repeated US-CNB may have limited clinical utility for pathogen determination.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Repeated US-CNB can be useful for accurate diagnoses of musculoskeletal bone and soft tissue lesions. However, we should consider the types of the lesions. Although repeated CNB increased diagnostic rate for bone and soft tissue tumors, but did not increase the pathogen determination for infection.
**SSM14-04  Adhesive Capsulitis of the Shoulder: Evaluation with US-Arthrography Using a Sonographic Contrast Agent**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: E353C

Participants
Man Lu, PhD, Chengdu, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Xueqing Chen, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact: graceof@163.com

**CONCLUSION**

Consequently, US-arthrography was more effective method than US for assessment of AC. Filling defects of joint cavity and synovitis-like abnormality in the joint are characteristic US-arthrography findings for diagnosing AC.

**Background**

Adhesive capsulitis (AC) is a painful and disabling disorder, which caused restricted motion and chronic pain of shoulder. Intracavitary contrast-enhanced ultrasound has recently applied to assess obstructive bile duct diseases, tubal patency, vesicoureteric reflux and so on.

**Evaluation**

The aim of this study was to detect the value of US-arthrography by injecting the contrast agent SonoVue into glenohumeral joint compared with US in diagnosing AC.

**Discussion**

US and US-arthrography images of 45 patients with AC were compared with that of 45 control subjects without AC with MRI as a gold standard. Patients with AC had a significantly thickened CHL (3.1 mm) and inferior capsule (3.5 mm) on US, and a decreased volume of axillary recess (1.14 ml) on US-arthrography compared with the control subjects. Filling defect (91.1%) and synovitis-like abnormality (75.6%) in the joint on US-arthrography were more sensitive than that of rotator interval abnormality (71.1%), thickened CHL more than 3 mm (64.4%), thickened inferior capsule more than 3.5 mm (66.7%) on US respectively for diagnosis of AC.

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**SSM14-05  Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasound (CEUS) as a New Method in Diagnostic Imaging of Muscle Injuries: Systematic Comparison of Conventional Ultrasound, CEUS and Findings in MRI**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: E353C

Participants
Rafael Heiss, Erlangen, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Dane Wildner, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Speaker, Bracco Group
Deike H. Strobel, MD, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kolja Gelse, MD, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Casper Grim, Osnabruck, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Benedict Swoboda, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Uder, MD, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Speakers Bureau, Bracco Group; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG; Research Grant, Siemens AG;
Thilo Hotfiel, Erlangen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**PURPOSE**

To emphasize the diagnostic value of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in imaging of muscle injuries with different degrees of severity by comparing findings to the established imaging modalities as conventional ultrasound and magnet resonance imaging (MRI).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

A total of 15 patients were examined after indirect muscular injuries on the lower extremity. Within 24 - 48 hours after injury, a conventional sonography and a CEUS were performed. Direct after the sonography, an MRI was performed as a 'gold standard' in order to graduate the lesion and to determine the spatial extent of the lesion as a reference variable. The classification was carried out according to the modified, four-stage Peetron classification described by Ekstrand et al..

**RESULTS**

All 15 injuries were identified on MRI and CEUS, whereas 10 injuries showed abnormalities in conventional ultrasound. The determination and measurement revealed significant differences between conventional ultrasound and CEUS depending on the injuries' severity. CEUS revealed an impairment of microcirculation in grade I lesions (corresponding to intramuscular edema observed in MRI), which were not detectable in conventional ultrasound.

**CONCLUSION**

Our results indicate that performing CEUS seems to be a sensitive additional diagnostic modality in the assessment of muscle injuries in the acute phase after injury. Our results provide advantages of CEUS in imaging of low grade lesions compared to conventional ultrasound, as they show its superiority in the identifiability of intramuscular edema.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Muscle injuries are frequently observed during recreational and professional sports and have been reported as one of the most common sports injuries. Diagnostic imaging is essential to provide a correct assessment of the injury's severity. So far MRI has shown its superiority over ultrasound examination and has been reported as the preferred modality providing detailed image analysis and characterization of an intramuscular lesion. In clinical practice, however, MRI is often reserved for high-level athletes or serious injuries in which a pronounced structural damage is expected. In conventional ultrasound diagnostic of low grade lesions
(ultrastructural lesions and muscle strains), the concerned muscle tissue often appears normal. In this context CEUS may be a new investigative tool in the diagnostic imaging of low grade muscle lesions.

SSM14-06  Quantitative Assessment of Skin Stiffness in Localized Scleroderma Using Ultrasound Shear-Wave Elastography

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: E353C

Participants
Liyun Wang, Chengdu, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Li Qiu, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Feng Yan, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yujia Yang, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xi Xiang, Chengdu, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
liyunwang1992@qq.com

PURPOSE
The purpose of this study was to evaluate the usefulness of ultrasound shear-wave elastography (US-SWE) in characterization of localized scleroderma (LS), as well as in the disease staging.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
21 patients with 37 LS lesions were enrolled in this study. The pathological stage (edema, sclerosis or atrophy) of the lesions was characterized by pathological examination. The skin elastic modulus (E-values, including \( E_{\text{mean}} \), \( E_{\text{min}} \), \( E_{\text{max}} \) and \( E_{\text{sd}} \)) and thickness (\( h \)) was evaluated both in LS lesions and site-matched unaffected skins (normal controls) using US-SWE. The relative difference (ERD) of E-values was calculated between each pair of lesion and its normal control for comparison among different pathological stages.

RESULTS
Of the 37 LS lesions, 2 were in edema, 22 in sclerosis and 13 in atrophy. US-SWE results showed a significant increase of skin elastic modulus and thickness in all lesions (\( p<0.001 \) in sclerosis and \( p<0.05 \) in atrophy) compared to the normal controls. The measured skin elastic modulus and thickness were greater in sclerosis than in atrophy. However, once normalized by skin thickness, the atrophic lesions, which were on average thinner, appeared significantly stiffer than those of the sclerosis (normalized ERD: an increase of 316.3% in atrophy vs. 50.6% in sclerosis compared to the controls, \( p = 0.007 \)).

CONCLUSION
These findings suggest that US-SWE allows to quantitatively evaluate the skin stiffness of LS lesions in different stages; however, the E-values directly provided by US-SWE system alone do not distinguish between the stages, and the normalization by skin thickness is necessary. This non-invasive, real-time imaging technique is an ideal tool for assessing and monitoring LS disease severity and progression.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Ultrasound shear-wave elastography can measure skin stiffness in LS patients which can be used to assess and monitor LS disease severity and progression.
SSM15

**Nuclear Medicine (Head and Neck Imaging)**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:00PM Room: S505AB**

**Participants**
Don C. Yoo, MD, E Greenwich, RI (Moderator) Consultant, Endocyte, Inc
Akash Sharma, MD, Saint Louis, MO (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

**Sub-Events**

**SSM15-01 Integrated 11C-MET PET/MRI for Detection of Recurrent Glioma**

**Participants**
Cornelius Deuschl, Essen, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Julian Kirchner, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thorsten D. Poeppel, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Benedikt M. Schaarschmidt, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Harald H. Quick, PhD, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Co-founder, SurgiEye GmbH Stockholder, SurgiEye GmbH Consultant, Sofie Biosciences Consultant, Ipsen SA Consultant, Siemens AG Research Grant, Advanced Accelerator Applications SA Research Grant, Ipsen SA
Christoph Moennighoff, MD, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lale Umutlu, MD, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Bayer AG
Michael Forsting, MD, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Marcus U. Schlamann, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
Cornelius.deuschl@uk-essen.de

**PURPOSE**
The objective of this study was to evaluate hybrid 11C-MET PET/MRI for detection of recurrent glioma.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Fifty consecutive patients with histopathological proven glioma (9 Low Grade Glioma (LGG), 33 High Grade Glioma (HGG), 8 Oligodendroglioma (OGG)) were prospectively enrolled for a hybrid 11C-MET PET/MRI to differentiate recurrent glioma from treatment induced changes. Sole MRI were analyzed based on RANO. Sole PET data and in a second session hybrid 11C-MET/MRI data were assessed for metabolic respectively metabolic and morphologic glioma recurrence. Reference standard was either histopathological report (n = 22) or follow-up imaging (n=28), whereas only patients of at least 6 months with follow up imaging were included. Based on the reference standard 35 patients were classified with recurrent glioma, whereas 15 patients with treated induced changes.

**RESULTS**

Hybrid 11C-MET PET/MRI was performed in 50 patients for differentiation between recurrent glioma and treatment induced changes. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive was calculated 86,11%, 71,43%, 88,57%, 66,67 for 11C-MET PET alone; 96,77%, 73,68%, 85,71%, 93,33% for MRI alone and 97,14%, 93,33%, 97,14%, 93,33% for hybrid 11C-MET/MRI, respectively. In all 50 patients diagnoses based on the reference standard were correct in 82% for 11C-MET PET, 88% for MRI alone and 96% for hybrid 11C-PET/MRI. A significant difference was found among hybrid 11C-MET/PET/MRI and 11C-MET/PET (p=0,016), whereas no significant difference was found among hybrid 11C-PET/MRI and MRI alone and 11C-MET/PET alone. Furthermore, significant (P < 0.05) higher scores were found for diagnostic confidence when comparing 11C-MET/PET/MRI (4,26 ± 0,777) to 11C-MET PET alone (3,44 ± 0.705) or to MRI alone (3,56 ± 0.733).

**CONCLUSION**

Hybrid 11C-MET PET/MRI offers metabolic and morphological information for the assessment of glioma recurrence. The hybrid imaging concept increases accuracy and showed significant higher scores for diagnostic confidence when compared to MRI or PET.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Hybrid 11C-MET PET/MRI might have the potential to strengthen RANO classification by adding the metabolic information. This should be evaluated in larger study cohorts.

**SSM15-02 Does 18F-FDG PET/ MR Increase the Diagnostic Performance for Recurrence Diagnostics in Comparison to MRI in Patients Suffering From Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma of the Head and Neck?**

**Participants**
Benedikt M. Schaarschmidt, MD, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Julian Kirchner, Dusseldorf, Germany (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Cornelius Deuschl, Essen, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Christian Buchbender, Dusseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Philipp Heusch, MD, Duesseldorf, Germany (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
To compare the diagnostic performance between 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography / magnetic resonance (18F-FDG PET/MR) and MR imaging for the detection of recurrent adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) of the head and neck and locoregional metastases.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
In this retrospective analysis, a total of 31 dedicated 18F-FDG PET/MR examinations of the head and neck performed for recurrence diagnostics and locoregional metastases detection in patients after primary therapy of ACC were included (12 patients, mean age 59 years). In separate sessions, MRI and 18F-FDG PET/MR images were analyzed by two individual readers. Tumor recurrence or metastatic disease was confirmed by clinical and radiological follow-up examinations. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) were calculated on a per lesion basis and diagnostic accuracy between both modalities was compared using McNemar's test. p<0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

RESULTS
Tumor recurrence and / or locoregional metastases were detected in 20 examinations. 18F-FDG PET/MR correctly identified all 20 suspicious examinations, while MRI detected 19 of 20 examinations. On a per lesion basis, sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV were 77%, 94%, 95% and 73% for MRI and 96%, 84%, 90% and 93% for 18F-FDG PET/MR, respectively. On a per lesion basis, the diagnostic accuracy of 18F-FDG PET/MR (91%) was significantly higher in comparison to MRI (84%, p<0.05).

CONCLUSION
In patients suffering from ACC of the head and neck, 18F-FDG PET/MR is superior to MRI in detection tumor recurrence and locoregional metastases. Especially the superior NPV of 18F-FDG PET/MR is advantageous in regular follow-up examinations after primary tumor treatment in patients suffering from ACC.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
In comparison to MRI, 18F-FDG PET/MR provides a superior diagnostic performance in follow-up examinations after primary treatment of adenoid cystic carcinoma of the head and neck.

PURPOSE
A new radiopharmaceutical, 4'-[methyl-11C]-thiothymidine (4DST), has been developed as an in vivo cell proliferation marker based on the DNA incorporation method. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the usefulness of 4DST PET/CT for early assessment of disease control of chemoradiotherapy for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), in comparison with 2-deoxy-2-18F-fluoro-D-glucose (FDG) PET/CT.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A total of 28 patients with HNSCC underwent 4DST and FDG PET/CT studies before, during, and after therapy. Uptake of 4DST and FDG was examined visually and semiquantitatively using standardized uptake value (SUV) for before, during and after therapy (SUVbefore, SUVduring and SUVafter, respectively). Percent change (during) was calculated from SUVbefore and SUVduring and percent change (after) was calculated from SUVbefore and SUVafter. Based on histopathological verification or radiologic follow-up, patients were divided into relapse-free and relapse groups. Relapse-free group was defined as those having no local recurrence or distant metastasis.

RESULTS
In all 28 patients, focally increased 4DST and FDG uptake in primary lesion was visible. On both 4DST PET/CT scans during and after therapy, 23 patients showed no increased uptake in primary lesion. On FDG PET/CT scans during and after therapy, 16 and 18 patients showed no increased uptake in primary lesion, respectively. Twenty-two patients were found to be relapse-free group and 6 to be relapse group. SUVduring and SUVafter values from 4DST PET/CT in relapse-free group were significantly lower than those in relapse group (p<0.001, respectively). The percent change (during) and percent change (after) values from 4DST PET/CT in relapse-free group were significantly higher than those in relapse group (p<0.001, respectively). Using FDG PET/CT, SUVduring, SUVafter, percent change (during) and percent change (after) were not significant differences between relapse-free and relapse groups.

CONCLUSION
The results of this preliminary study suggest that, compared with FDG PET/CT, 4DST PET/CT may be useful for early assessment of disease control of chemoradiotherapy in patients with HNSCC.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
4DST PET/CT may be useful for early assessment of disease control of chemoradiotherapy in patients with HNSCC.

PURPOSE
The Value 18F-FDG PET/CT in Early Stage Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Oral Cavity

METHOD AND MATERIALS
To compare the diagnostic performance between 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography / magnetic resonance (18F-FDG PET/MR) and MR imaging for the detection of recurrent adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) of the head and neck and locoregional metastases.

RESULTS
Tumor recurrence and / or locoregional metastases were detected in 20 examinations. 18F-FDG PET/MR correctly identified all 20 suspicious examinations, while MRI detected 19 of 20 examinations. On a per lesion basis, sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV were 77%, 94%, 95% and 73% for MRI and 96%, 84%, 90% and 93% for 18F-FDG PET/MR, respectively. On a per lesion basis, the diagnostic accuracy of 18F-FDG PET/MR (91%) was significantly higher in comparison to MRI (84%, p<0.05).

CONCLUSION
In patients suffering from ACC of the head and neck, 18F-FDG PET/MR is superior to MRI in detection tumor recurrence and locoregional metastases. Especially the superior NPV of 18F-FDG PET/MR is advantageous in regular follow-up examinations after primary tumor treatment in patients suffering from ACC.
METHOD AND MATERIALS

A retrospective review of all patients with clinically T1 and T2, biopsy-proven, squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity, and a clinically node-negative neck, between 2012 and 2017 was carried out. All patients that underwent both 18F-FDG PET/CT and MRI prior to surgical resection were included. The N and M stages on PET/CT were recorded, according to the AJCC/UICC TNM staging system, along with any incidental findings requiring further investigation. N stage on MRI was also recorded. Pathology reports were reviewed for pathological staging of the primary tumour and nodal status.

RESULTS

Sixty-four patients have been reviewed to date. Fifty-seven (89%) patients proceeded to neck dissection. Of these patients, 47 (82.5%) were histologically-proven node negative and 10 (17.5%) had histologically-proven nodal metastases. Of those patients with nodal metastases, 4 patients were staged N1 on PET/CT and 6 were staged N0. There were 2 patients with nodal metastases staged N1 on PET/CT but N0 on MRI. Of the node negative patients, 44 were staged N0 on PET/CT and 3 were staged N1. This yields a sensitivity of 40%, specificity of 93.6%, positive predictive value of 57.1% and negative predictive value of 88%. All patients were staged as M0 on PET/CT. Incidental findings requiring further clinical and radiological investigation were detected on PET/CT in 23 (35.9%).

CONCLUSION

Occult cervical nodal metastases are relatively infrequent in early stage SCC of the oral cavity with a clinically node negative neck. The relatively high specificity and negative predictive value of PET/CT in this study is due to the low prevalence of nodal metastases in this patient cohort. This study demonstrates that PET/CT is of limited value in conjunction with MRI for the detection of nodal metastases in these patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The clinically node negative neck in early stage SCC of the oral cavity poses a potential treatment dilemma. PET/CT is of limited value in the detection of nodal metastases in these patients.

SSM15-05 Clinical Value of Three-Dimensional SPECT/CT Imaging For Assessment of Jaw Bone Invasion in Oral Cancers

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: S505AB

Purpose

Imaging diagnosis of jaw bone invasion in oral cancers is still challenging due to dental artifacts as well as difficulty in detecting morphological change of early invasion. We have recently developed three-dimensional (3D) single-photon emission computed tomography-computed tomography (SPECT/CT) imaging. We aimed to investigate the diagnostic performance of 3D SPECT/CT imaging for jaw bone invasion in comparison with other imaging modalities.

Method and Materials

Preoperative 3D SPECT/CT, contrast-enhanced CT (ceCT), and MRI images in 14 oral cancer patients were retrospectively evaluated by an oral surgeon. Each of the 3 image sets was independently reviewed with the knowledge of the tumor locations as evaluated by an oral surgeon. Each of the 3 image sets was independently reviewed with the knowledge of the tumor locations as evaluated by an oral surgeon.
to the likelihood of jaw bone invasion. When reviewing 3D SPECT/CT images, 3D volume-rendered SPECT/CT images with and without clip-plane editing were generated in order to grasp 2D and 3D bone anatomy and metabolism. The likelihood was classified using a 5-point diagnostic confidence scale. A jaw bone without cancer invasion that was scored as 1, 2 or 3 was considered true negative. A jaw bone with cancer invasion that was scored as 4 or 5 was considered true positive. Imaging results were compared with postsurgical results.

RESULTS

Seven of the 14 patients had jaw bone invasion of cancer cells and the other 7 did not. The sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values in the diagnosis of jaw bone invasion were 100% (7/7), 71% (5/7), 78% (7/9) and 100% (5/5) in 3D SPECT/CT, 43% (3/7), 86% (6/7), 75% (3/4), 60% (6/10) in ceCT, and 57% (4/7), 86% (6/7), 80% (4/5) and 67% (6/9) in MRI, respectively. Receiver operating characteristic analysis showed that 3D SPECT, ceCT and MRI had an area under the curve of 0.837, 0.786 and 0.704, respectively (not statistically different). Two cases with false-positive findings in 3D SPECT/CT had destruction of both periosteal and alveolar bones with severe inflammatory cell infiltration around the tumor sites.

CONCLUSION

3D SPECT/CT may be more sensitive than ceCT or MRI in the detection of jaw bone invasion.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

3D SPECT/CT appears more sensitive than ceCT or MRI in detecting jaw bone invasion in oral cancers and may be useful when jaw bone invasion is unclear with ceCT or MRI.

SSM15-06 The Usefulness of Initial Treatment Effects Based On PERSIST Criteria in Predicting the Three Years Disease Free Survival of Head and Neck Cancer

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: S505AB

Participants
Shigeki Nagamachi, MD, PhD, Fukuoka, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Masanari Nonokuma, Fukuoka, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Youichi Mizutani, Miyazaki, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tamao Terada, Miyazaki, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takayuki Kawabata, Miyazaki, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tetsuya Tono, Miyazaki, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kengo Yoshimoto, MD, Fukuoka, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Toshinori Hiara, MD, PhD, Miyazaki, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kengo Yoshimitsu, MD, Fukuoka, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Toshinori Hirai, MD, PhD, Miyazaki, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

The study was done to evaluate the usefulness of the initial treatment effects based on PERSIST criteria in predicting the disease free survival (DFS) 3 years after the initial therapy of head and neck cancer (HNC).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We analyzed retrospectively fifty-one cases of HNC, 35 male and 16 female, 18 hypo-pharynx cancer, 9 gingival cancer, 9 tongue cancer, 7 laryngeal cancer, 4 maximal cancer and 4 oropharynx cancer. All cases were performed FDG-PET/CT on both before and after the initial therapy. Chemo-radiotherapies were done in 35 patients and radiotherapies were done in 16 patients. We divided all patients into 2 groups, the responders (CMR+PMR) and the non-responders (SMD+PMD), based on the result of RECIST criteria. Then we compared the diagnostic ability of predicting DFS 3 years after the initial therapy among the result of initial therapeutic effect by PERSIST criteria and three kinds of FDG uptake parameters. The FDG uptake parameters were SUL max (< 16.0), SUL peak (< 12.0) and TLG(< 180g) obtained before the initial therapy respectively.

RESULTS

Among 36 responders, 25 cases (69.0%) reached 3 years DFS. In contrast, only 5 of 15 cases non-responders (33.0%) could reach 3 years DFS. The diagnostic accuracy of initial treatment effects based on PERSIST criteria for predicting 3 years DFS was 68.6%. Regarding FDG uptake indices before the initial therapy, TLG (<180g) was the most powerful predictor among three kinds of indexes (TLG 68.8%, SUL max 51.8%, SUL peak 52.9 %, in accuracy).

CONCLUSION

We could predict 3 years DFS with high probability based on the result of PERSIST criteria after the initial therapy in patients of HNC. Similarly, TLG (<180g) before the initial therapy was also good predictor of 3 years DFS.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The result of the initial therapy based on PERSIST is useful not only for diagnosing therapeutic effect but also for predicting DFS 3 years after the initial therapy in HNC patients.
SSM16

Neuroradiology (Gadolinium Deposition)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:00PM Room: N226

Participants
Srinivasan Mukundan, MD, PhD, Durham, NC (Moderator) Institutional research support, Siemens AG; Institutional research support, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Consultant, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation; Yvonne W. Lui, MD, New York, NY (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

Sub-Events

SSM16-01 Assessment of the Neurologic Effects of Intracranial Gadolinium Deposition Using a Large Population Based Cohort

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 3:10PM Room: N226

Participants
Robert J. McDonald, MD, PhD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Consultant, General Electric Company; Investigator, General Electric Company
Jennifer S. McDonald, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Research Grant, General Electric Company
Terry Therneau, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Laurence J. Eckel, MD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rickey Carter, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Clifford R. Jack JR, MD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Stockholder, Johnson & Johnson
 Ronald C. Petersen, MD, PhD, Rochester, MN (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
mcdonald.robert@mayo.edu

PURPOSE

The neurotoxic potential of intracranial gadolinium (Gd) deposition following intravenous administration of gadolinium based contrast agents (GBCAs) is undefined. In the current study, we used the world’s largest prospective population-based cohort on aging to study the effects of Gd exposure on neurologic and neurocognitive function.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

The Mayo Clinic Study of Aging (MCSA) cohort was enumerated from the Rochester Epidemiology Project in 2004 to study the incidence and natural history of cognitive impairment and dementia. All participants underwent extensive longitudinal clinical (neurologic evaluation, neuropsychological testing) assessment at baseline and 15-month follow-up intervals. Neurologic and neurocognitive scores were compared using standard multivariate methods between MCSA patients with no history of prior Gd exposure and those who underwent prior Gd-enhanced MRI. Progression from normal cognitive status to mild-cognitive impairment and dementia was assessed using multistate Markov model analysis.

RESULTS

Among 4261 cognitively normal study participants aged 50-90 (mean age (SD): 71.9 yrs (10.7), mean study participation (SD): 3.7 yrs (3.0)), 1092 (25.6%) received one or more GBCA doses (median: 2 doses, range: 1-28 doses) unrelated to their participation in the MCSA. Median time since first Gd exposure was 5.6 years (IQR=2.2-9.3 years). After adjusting for age, sex, education level, baseline neurocognitive performance, Charlson comorbidity index, and ApoE4 status, GBCA exposure was not a significant predictor of cognitive decline (changes in clinical dementia rating (p=.48), Blessed dementia scale (p=.68), or mental status exam score (p=.55)), diminished neuropsychological performance (p=.13), or diminished motor performance (Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (p=.43)). No dose-related effects were observed among these metrics (p=.89-.20). Finally, Gd exposure was not an independent risk factor in the rate of cognitive decline from normal cognitive status to dementia in this cohort (p=.91).

CONCLUSION

GBCA administration was not associated with worse overall neurologic or neurocognitive performance nor does it significantly affect the natural progression of cognitive decline in a large population-based cohort.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Despite evidence of Gd accumulation following intravenous GBCA administration, Gd exposure is not associated with adverse neurologic outcomes.

SSM16-02 Differences in Gadolinium Retention after Repeated Injections of Macrocyclic MR Contrast Agents to Rats

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:10PM - 3:20PM Room: N226

Participants
Federico Maisano, Colleretto Giacosa, Italy (Presenter) Employee, Bracco Group
Simona Bussi, BMedSc, Colleretto Giacosa, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Bracco Group employee
Absence of Toxicity in Extended Duration Study of Gadolinium in Rodent Brains after Repeat Dosing of Gadodiamide: Investigation of Concentration, Location and Cell Ultrastructure

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: N226

Participants
Paul M. Evans, BSc, PhD, Amersham, United Kingdom (Presenter) Employee, General Electric Company
Michael Marino, Niskayuna, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company
Adrian Smith, Amersham, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company
Janell M. Crowder, Niskayuna, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company
Lisa Lowery, Niskayuna, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company
Jason Castle, Niskayuna, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company
Victoria Cotero, Niskayuna, NY (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company
Mark Hibberd, Marlborough, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company

For information about this presentation, contact:
paul.m.evans@ge.com

Purpose
Recent studies report low levels of gadolinium based contrast agents in the brain following repeat exposure. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the levels of Omniscan in the rat brain up to one year post-dosing, to evaluate the location of retained gadolinium, and to determine if there were any neurohistopathological sequelae.

Method and Materials
This study reports on a 50-week experimental endpoint from a previously published study (Smith et al. Radiology, 282:3, March 2017) together with additional analyses at the 1, 20 and 50 week timepoints. Gadolinium concentrations were quantified in blood and brains of rats 50 weeks after the cessation of dosing (cumulative dose 12 mmol/kg over 5 weeks) using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Brain sections at standard toxicological levels were evaluated by standard toxicological assessment. A portion of the Deep Cerebellar Nucleus (DCN) was reserved and processed for transmission electron microscopic (TEM) cell ultrastructure analysis and TEM with electron dispersive spectroscopy (TEM-EDS).

Results
Gadolinium levels at 50 weeks were comparable to those observed at 20 weeks. Toxicologic histopathology analysis revealed no findings, and cell ultrastructural TEM analysis similarly revealed no findings, indicating that this extended period of gadolinium exposure for up to 1 year did not result in any tissue injury. A TEM-EDS analysis of gadolinium localization in the DCN showed no evidence of tissue injury.
approximately 100 nanometer foci located in the basal lamina, abluminal to the endothelium.

CONCLUSION
We conclude that whilst a small portion of gadolinium in the brain after repeat doses of GBCA is subject to long term retention (approximately 1/1,000,000 of the injected dose), this does not result in any observable tissue injury. We further propose that this gadolinium is in perivascular foci, and we have not found foci in the brain parenchyma.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
These observations are consistent with clinical observations of brain Gd in the human brain but without histopathological changes or a corresponding clinical syndrome.

SSM16-04 Long Term Deposition with Slow Clearance of Gadolinium in Cerebellum After Repeated Injections of Gadodiamide as compared to Gadoterate Meglumine in Rats

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: N226

Participants
Philippe Robert, Roissy Charles De Gaulle, France (Presenter) Employee, Guerbet SA
Veronique Vives, Roissy Charles De Gaulle, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Guerbet SA
Justine Letien, MSc, ROISy CDG Cedex, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Guerbet SA
Marlene Raschaert, ROISy CDG Cedex, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Guerbet SA
Cecile Factor, Roissy CDG Cedex, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Guerbet SA
Mounia Hasnaoui, ROISy CDG Cedex, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Guerbet SA
Jean-Marc Laplace, PharmD, Paris, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Guerbet SA
Sebastien Ballet, PhD, Roissy-Cdg, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Guerbet SA Consultant, Guerbet SA
Claire Corot, PhD, Roissy, France (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Guerbet SA

For information about this presentation, contact:
philippe.robert@guerbet-group.com

PURPOSE
The objective of this study is to compare the long-term kinetics of Gd deposition in the cerebellum for gadodiamide (Omniscan®, linear contrast agent) and gadoterate meglumine (Dotarem®, macrocyclic contrast agent).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Injection protocol: N=120 healthy rats received 5 intravenous injections of 2.4 mmol/kg of gadodiamide or gadoterate meglumine (N=60/agent) over a period of 5 weeks (1 injection per week) according to a published protocol (Robert 2016). Rats were divided in 6 groups with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 months of washout period (N=10/agent, groups M0, M1, M2, M3, M4 and MS respectively). Gd dosing: At each delay, animals were sacrificed. Blood and cerebellum were sampled and total Gd concentrations were dosed by the ICP-MS technic. Pharmaco-kinetics analysis: tissue Gd elimination kinetics in the cerebellum were fitted to estimate the tissue elimination half-lives in days along the 5 months of washout.

RESULTS
At all time-points, a significantly higher concentration of total Gd was found in cerebellum for gadodiamide groups as compared to gadoterate groups. Five months after the last injection, 30-fold more Gd was measured in the cerebellum in the gadodiamide group (2.29±0.30nmol/g) versus gadoterate (0.075±0.037nmol/g, p<0.0001). At this time-point, no remaining Gd was detected in the blood for both products. For gadodiamide, mean half-life of elimination (T1/2) of Gd accumulated in the cerebellum was 410 days. For comparison, more than 87% of Gd was cleared from the cerebellum with a T1/2 of 15 days for gadoterate meglumine.

CONCLUSION
A 30-fold higher total Gd concentration in the cerebellum was found 5 months after gadodiamide treatment as compared to gadoterate. Elimination of Gd from the cerebellum was 28-fold slower after injection of gadodiamide as compared to gadoterate meglumine. Recent studies have shown that a large amount of Gd is present under dechelated form one month after repeated injections of linear Gd contrast agents (Frenzel 2017) in contrary to macrocyclic Gd contrast agents which are excreted in chelated form. Such speculation analysis are ongoing on these long term data.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
After injection of linear Gd-based contrast agent gadodiamide, long term total Gd concentration in the cerebellum is 30-fold higher and elimination rate is 28-fold slower as compared to the macrocyclic gadoterate meglumine.

SSM16-05 Penetration and Distribution of Gadolinium-Based Contrast Agents into Cerebrospinal Fluid in Humans

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: N226

Participants
Florian Berger, MD,BSC, Baden, Switzerland (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Rahel A. Kubik-Huch, MD, Baden, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Tilo Niemann, MD, Baden, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hans-Ruedi Schmid, MD, Baden, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Johannes M. Froehlich, PhD, Bern, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Guerbet SA
Hans Juerg Beer, PhD, Zurich, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael J. Thal, MD, Zurich, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thomas Kraemer, PhD, Zurich, Switzerland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
Florian.Berger@irm.uzh.ch
PURPOSE
Signal hyperintensity on unenhanced T1-weighted magnetic resonance (MR) images correlating with gadolinium deposition has been reported after multiple administrations of gadolinium-based contrast agents (GBCAs). This increase seems to be primarily associated with the repeated use of linear GBCAs. Recent studies on healthy rats have furthermore demonstrated that the blood-cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) barrier is permeable to not only linear but also macrocyclic GBCAs. The aim of our clinical study was to evaluate whether gadolinium (Gd) can be detected in CSF, to the best of our knowledge, for the first time in humans.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
This study was approved by the local Ethics committee with patient's consent authorizing use of tissue samples in research studies. For inclusion, all patients with a lumbar puncture between January and August 2016 were screened for at least one previous MR examination with GBCA administration (gadoterate meglumine at a dose of 0.1 mmol/kg bodyweight) within a timeframe of 60 days prior to CSF extraction. A total of 39 consecutive samples fulfilling these criteria were identified. These patients were enrolled and their CSF was analyzed for the presence of Gd. The control group consisted of 10 patients without any prior intravenous GBCA administration according to medical files. Gadolinium measurements in the CSF were performed using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry by monitoring the response of the 158Gd isotope.

RESULTS
In all cases with prior GBCA administration, Gd could be detected in the CSF. Gd concentration in the CSF showed a steady increase over 6 hours following the intravenous injection of the contrast agent. A significant decrease of Gd concentration compared to the peak values could be detected 24 hours after injection. Less amounts but still measurable concentrations of Gd could be detected several days/weeks after contrast enhanced MR examination. Control groups were all negative for Gd presence as expected.

CONCLUSION
Gadoterate meglumine, a macrocyclic GBCA, crosses the blood-brain barrier in humans and penetrates the CSF, in accordance with previous preclinical studies on healthy rats. Traces of GBCA can be detected in the CSF days/weeks after iv administration.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
It seems that the glio-vascular pathway via the CSF is a potential entrance way for GBCA into the brain.
Intravenous administration of Gadobutrol results in gadolinium accumulation within the CSF, even in the setting of normal renal function and no BBB dysfunction. Further research is required to determine the mechanism and clinical significance of gadolinium accumulation in CSF.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Gadolinium accumulates in the CSF following intravenous administration of Gadobutrol in the absence of neurologic pathology and normal renal function, suggesting a route for intracranial deposition.
PURPOSE
Cerebral arterial vasospasm and clinical delayed cerebral ischemia (DCI) following aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH) accounts for up to 30% of the morbidity and mortality in these patients. Neurologic examinations, daily transcranial Doppler ultrasound (TCD), and screening CT/CT Angiography/CT Perfusion studies have limited sensitivity and specificity in identifying DCI. Intravoxel incoherent motion (IVIM) MRI extracts microvascular perfusion information from a multi-b value diffusion-weighted sequence. We determined whether decreased IVIM perfusion on brain MRI may identify patients with DCI and cerebral vasospasm.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We performed a retrospective cohort study of patients with aneurysmal SAH rupture at our neurovascular center. Consecutive patients who underwent a brain MRI after ruptured aneurysm treatment with neurologic deterioration and possible DCI were included. Intravoxel incoherent motion was included in all MRI examinations during the study period. Patient demographic, DCI development, aneurysm and vasospasm treatment, and outcome data were determined by electronic medical record review. Statistical analysis was performed using Excel and SPSS.

RESULTS
16 patients (11 female; 5 male; p=0.9) were included. 10 patients (63%) developed DCI and vasospasm requiring endovascular treatment (DCI+ group) and 6 (37%) did not (DCI- group). DCI+ patients were younger (mean 59 years versus 70 years in the DCI- group; p=0.03); there were no differences in medical co-morbidities between these groups. Presentation Glasgow Coma Scale, Hunt and Hess Scale, and Fisher Grade were also similar between these groups. 20 MRI studies (14 in DCI+ and 6 in DCI-) were performed. All MRIs were performed prior to endovascular vasospasm treatment in DCI+ patients. Whole brain microvascular blood volume on IVIM was significantly reduced in DCI+ patients (mean±sd 0.13±0.02 mm²/s) compared to DCI- patients (0.9±0.03 mm²/s; p=0.03). There was no significant difference in arterial spin labeling or perfusion weighted imaging measures of cerebral perfusion between DCI+ and DCI- patients.

CONCLUSION
Decreased microvascular blood volume on IVIM correlates with DCI development following cerebral aneurysm rupture.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
IVIM perfusion may be a useful biomarker for DCI and a triage tool for endovascular vasospasm treatment. Prospective studies should validate this hypothesis.
METHOD AND MATERIALS

Forty-three patients with bilateral moyamoya disease underwent t-ASL, MRA and DSA. Clinical factors including sex, age, hypertension, diabetes metabolic, hyperlipidemia, current smoking, history of taking Aspirin were gathered. Correlation analysis was used to compare the relationship between the amount of steal phenomenon and Suzuki staging. Univariate logistic regression analyses were performed to examine the relationship between pre-operation hemorrhage and each of the factors separately. Forward stepwise multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to determine the crucial risk factor.

RESULTS

In every MMD patient steal phenomenon was positive (total amount 136). SP could be divided into five types on t-ASL images (ICA-contralateral ACA, ICA-contralateral MCA, anterior circulation-ipsilateral posterior circulation, posterior circulation-ipsilateral anterior circulation, external carotid circulation) and three groups according to MRA and t-ASL. The amount of SP was not associated with SUZUKI stage (P=0.122, 0.689). Out of all the clinical and imaging factors, high SUZUKI stage (P=0.038) and the existence of the steal phenomenon completely conducted by the second collateral (P=0.002) showed great power for predicting pre-operation hemorrhage. Forward stepwise multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed steal phenomenon completely conducted by the second collateral (OR: 29.499, 95% CI: 3.629-239.780; P =0.002) was more powerful than high SUZUKI stage (OR: 0.265, 95% CI: 0.098-0.718; P =0.009).

CONCLUSION

Steal phenomenon in MMD can be divided into five types by t-ASL and three groups according to MRA and t-ASL. Comparing with high SUZUKI stage, the existence of the steal phenomenon completely conducted by the second collateral is a stronger risk factor for pre-operation hemorrhage in MMD patients.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Comparing with high SUZUKI stage, the existence of the steal phenomenon completely conducted by the second collateral is a stronger risk factor for pre-operation hemorrhage in MMD patients.

SSM17-03 High Resolution Time-of-Flight Magnetic Resonance Angiography with Volume Rendering Algorithm for Detection of Cerebral Aneurysms: Correlation with Standard Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: N227B

Participants
A Leum Lee, MD, Bucheon-Si, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Chul-Ho Sohn, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yeonjeong Kim, Bucheon, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jungbin Lee, MD, Bucheon, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kee-Hyun Chang, Bucheon, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
aleerad@schmc.ac.kr

PURPOSE

We investigated the diagnostic performance and increased discriminative value of the biomarkers of high-resolution MRA(HR-MRA) with volume rendering(VR) post-processing techniques for the detection of cerebral aneurysms compared with conventional MRA(C-MRA), using digital subtraction angiography(DSA) as the gold standard.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

HR-MRA was performed for 38 patients with 51 possible aneurysms on C-MRA. For each possible aneurysm, two readers recorded their level of confidence on a 5-point scale. All patients were performed DSA, which was used as the standard of reference. ROC analysis was conducted to determine the effectiveness of C-MRA and HR-MRA in detecting aneurysm with and without VR. The sensitivity, specificity, PPV, and NPV for each category was calculated. AUC and the 95% CI of the area were computed to evaluate the detective ability. The increased discriminative value of the biomarkers was examined by calculation of NRI and IDI indices.

RESULTS

DSA revealed 37 aneurysms in 26 patients. Both in aneurysm-based and patient-based analyses, HR-MRA showed higher diagnostic accuracy than C-MRA, and when a VR algorithm was added, increased diagnostic accuracy was revealed(C-MRA vs. HR-MRA p<0.01; in addition of VR, p<0.01, respectively). Although the addition of VR to the HR-MRA did not improve the AUC(0.8031 vs. 0.8658, p=0.16), the IDI(19.38%, Z=3.18, p<0.01) and NRI(46.3%, Z=6.32, p<0.01) were statistically significant. When using the 5-point scale of MRA finding, C-MRA showed better performance than that of categorized MRA finding, without statistically significant difference of AUC (p=0.27). And the addition of VR to the HR-MRA did not improve the AUC(0.9228 vs. 0.9188, p=0.14), but the IDI(29.5%, Z=4.3, p<0.01) and NRI(73%, Z=15.39, p<0.01) were statistically significant. For aneurysms less than 3 mm, when HR-MRA with VR was applied, the detection rate was further increased than that of aneurysms greater than or equal to 3 mm.

CONCLUSION

The application of HR-MRA with a VR algorithm improved diagnostic performance for the detection of intracranial aneurysms, especially when the aneurysm was less than 3 mm.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

The application of HR-MRA with a VR algorithm has high accuracy, sensitivity and specificity for the detection of intracranial aneurysms, which is recommended to improve diagnostic performance for the detection of intracranial aneurysms.

SSM17-04 Comparative Study of 4D CTA and DSA for Vascular Assessment in Moyamoya Disease

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: N227B

Participants
Soo-Jung Chang, MD, Bucheon, Korea, Republic Of (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Young-Ho Jung, MD, Bucheon, Korea, Republic Of (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
aleerad@schmc.ac.kr

PURPOSE

We investigated the diagnostic performance of 4D CTA and DSA for vascular assessment in Moyamoya disease.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Forty-three patients with bilateral moyamoya disease underwent t-ASL, MRA and DSA. Clinical factors including sex, age, hypertension, diabetes metabolic, hyperlipidemia, current smoking, history of taking Aspirin were gathered. Correlation analysis was used to compare the relationship between the amount of steal phenomenon and Suzuki staging. Univariate logistic regression analyses were performed to examine the relationship between pre-operation hemorrhage and each of the factors separately. Forward stepwise multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to determine the crucial risk factor.
RESULTS

We obtained the following kappa values for consistency between 4D CTA and DSA: modified Suzuki score, 0.714 (0.649-0.778); Houkin score, 0.846 (0.780-0.911); the basicranial moyamoya vessels, 0.594 (0.525-0.663); posterior circulation collaterals, 0.435 (0.325-0.544); and ECA collaterals, 0.591 (0.483-0.699). The corresponding correlation coefficients (P values) were 0.843 (<0.001), 0.872 (<0.001), 0.792 (<0.001), 0.635 (<0.001) and 0.797 (<0.001).

CONCLUSION

In the evaluation of the vascular changes of moyamoya disease, 4D CTA (VR and MIP) showed strong consistency and correlation with DSA in terms of the vascular stenosis score, but was insufficient in collateral circulation evaluation.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

We adopted the modified Suzuki score and Houkin score to evaluate intracranial vascular stenosis in MMD, and also evaluated collateral circulation (the basicranial moyamoya vessels, and collaterals from the posterior circulation and ECA). Here, we discuss the value of 4D CTA for vascular assessments in adult MMD patients as compared with the gold standard, DSA. Upon analyzing the 4D CTA and DSA images of 101 adult patients with confirmed MMD, we concluded the following: (1) 4D CTA has high consistency and correlation with DSA in terms of the Suzuki and Houkin scores; and (2) 4D CTA has fair correlation and moderate consistency with DSA for the assessment of collateral circulation, specifically, the basicranial moyamoya vessels, and collaterals from the posterior circulation and ECA.

SSM17-05 4D Flow MRI Analysis of Cerebral Blood Flow Before and After High-Flow EC-IC Bypass Surgery

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: N227B

Awards
Trainee Research Prize - Fellow

Participants
Erika Orita, Bunkyo-ku, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Tetsuro Sekine, MD, PhD, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yasuo Murai, MD, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ryo Takagi, MD, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masakazu Amano, MD, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takahiro Andoh, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kotomi Iwata, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Makoto Obara, Minato-Ku, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, Koninklijke Philips NV
Yoshio Matsumura, RT, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shinichiro Kumin, MD, Tokyo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
erika-orida@nms.ac.jp

PURPOSE

One of the treatment options for complex ICA aneurysm is the ligation of the ICA with the high-flow extracranial-intracranial (EC-IC) bypass surgery. Though the cerebral hemodynamics is thought to be changed drastically after the surgery, there has been no published papers performing quantitative evaluation. The purpose of this study was to clarify the change of the hemodynamics after the high-flow EC-IC bypass surgery by using time-resolved 3D-phase contrast (4D Flow) MRI.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We enrolled 11 patients (2 men; mean age 62.8) who underwent ICA ligation and high-flow EC-IC bypass surgery with radial artery graft for treatment of a complex ICA aneurysm. They underwent 4D Flow MRI preoperatively and 3 weeks after the bypass surgery. The imaging parameters; 3.0-T MRI (Atheiva, Philips), TR/TE=8.4/5.4, VENC=100cm/sec, voxel size=0.82X0.82X1.4mm, heart phase = 15, scan time= approx. 6 min. We measured blood flow volume (BFV) of bilateral ICAs, BA, and bypass artery by using GT Flow (Gyro Tools). The BFV of each vessel and total brain BFV (t-BFV = bilateral ICAs + BA + bypass) were compared between before and after surgery by using paired t-test. We evaluated post-operative hyperperfusion based on CT perfusion and clinical symptoms within 3 weeks after the surgery.

RESULTS

In all patients, the patency of the bypass artery was confirmed by 4D Flow MRI. The BFV of contralateral ICA and BA were statistically increased after the surgery (ICA: 5.89±2.08 vs. 7.22±1.88 ml/sec (p=0.0018), BA: 3.06±0.17 vs. 4.12±0.14 ml/sec (p=0.0067)). While, there was no
CONCLUSION

In the current study, we could prove that the drop of BFV from sacrificed ICA is compensated by both native arteries (contralateral ICA and BA) and the bypass. Though the CT perfusion and clinical symptoms confirmed there is no hyperperfusion, the t-BFV increased 16.8%. It may indicate 4D Flow MRI could reveal the subtle hyperperfusion. In conclusion, 4D Flow MRI could quantify the change of hemodynamics after the high-flow bypass surgery. It provides insight to the autoregulation system in the cerebral blood flow.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

4D Flow MRI is one of the optimized imaging modalities for the quantitative assessment of the cerebral hemodynamic change after high-flow EC-IC bypass surgery.

SSM17-06 Angiogram-negative Non-perimesencephalic Subarachnoid Hemorrhage: A Meta-Analysis of Follow up Strategies

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: N227B

Participants
Long Tu, MD, New Haven, CT (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yiyuan Fang, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xiao Wu, New Haven, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ajay Malhotra, MD, Stamford, CT (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to synthesize the current literature into recommendations regarding the follow up of non-perimesencephalic subarachnoid hemorrhage. Specifically, we will investigate the utility of various imaging modalities (CTA, DSA, MRA) of repeat imaging after an initially negative angiographic study (usually CTA or DSA).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

PUBMED, EMBASE, SCOPUS and research meeting abstracts were searched up to March 2017 for studies of patients with spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) and an initially negative angiographic study (DSA, CTA, or MRA). Title/abstract and then full text screening was performed by two independent reviewers. Study quality was assessed via the Cochrane Risk of Bias Tool (CRBT). Where appropriate, meta-analysis was conducted using random effects models.

RESULTS

A total of 1917 studies were identified, of which 178 underwent full text review; 95 studies were included. Diagnostic methods for initial angiographic as well as follow up studies were variable. Preliminary assessment of study quality by CRBT also showed variability; however, most studies had a low risk of bias. Preliminary data suggest superiority of DSA and CTA over MRA for follow up of angiogram-negative NPSAH.

CONCLUSION

Spontaneous SAH may be categorized as perimesencephalic, diffuse aneurysmal, peripheral (convexity, sulcal), or CT-negative (detected only on lumbar puncture) based on the distribution of acute hemorrhage. Follow up imaging for patients with perimesencephalic patterns of hemorrhage has been shown to be unlikely to find an underlying structural lesion or to change outcome for this relatively benign entity. The optimal management strategies for non-perimesencephalic SAH however are not clear. Preliminary data from our meta-analysis suggest superiority of DSA (including rotational 3D angiogram) and CTA over MRA for NPSAH with an initially negative angiographic study.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Our study will make recommendations on the optimal management of the more concerning (non-perimesencephalic) subtypes of spontaneous SAH based on existing literature.
**SSM18**

**Neuroradiology (Radiation and Image Quality)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:00PM Room: N229

**Participants**
Margaret N. Chapman, MD, Boston, MA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Amy F. Juliano, MD, Boston, MA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

**Sub-Events**

**SSM18-01**  
**The Feasibility of One-stop Axial Scanning Coronary CTA Combined with Spiral Scanning of Head-Neck CTA: Image Quality and Radiation Dose**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 3:10PM Room: N229

**Participants**
Li Wei, PhD,MD, Liaocheng, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Daliang Liu, PhD,MD, Liaocheng, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Peiji Song, Liaocheng, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hui Cui, MD,MD, Liao Cheng, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Xianghui Wan, Liaocheng, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Lingling Wang, Shanghai, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jie X. Duan, MD, Liaocheng, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
Weili286@163.com

**PURPOSE**
To investigate the feasibility and advantages of 'one-stop' axial scanning of coronary and spiral scanning of head-neck CTA.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

78 patients were randomly divided into three groups: Group A (n=26) performed helical scanning of head and neck CTA and axial scanning of CCTA altogether with one-time injection of contrast medium. The switching delay between the two scanning modes was as short as 1.1 s. Group B (n=26) performed conventional head-neck CTA exams with a scanning range from aortic arch to calvarium. Group C (n=26) performed conventional CCTA scanning. The effective radiation dose (ED) and usage of contrast medium volume were recorded for each patient. Double-blinded evaluation of the image quality of the three groups were completed by two physicians.

**RESULTS**
The image quality of coronary and head and neck in Group A was not different from that in Group B and Group C (4.63±0.42, 4.34±0.73, p>0.05). The volume of contrast medium used in Group A was significantly less that the total volume in Group B and C (53.1±3.9ml:115.2±10.6ml, t=15.9 p<0.001). The ED in Group A was not different from the combined ED in Group B and C (2.1±0.4mSv vs. 1.9±0.5mSv).

**CONCLUSION**
The "one-stop" scanning protocol enabled CTA of coronary and head-neck with one-time injection of contrast medium, resulting a reduction of 50% contrast medium dose, while the image quality and radiation dose were comparable with separate scanning protocols.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
The combination of axial and spiral CT angiography is the first choice for evaluation of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases.

**SSM18-02**  
**Achieving Good Images in Head CT with Optimized Iterative Reconstruction Algorithm (ASIR-V) in Combination with EC2 to Further Reduce Radiation Dose**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:10PM - 3:20PM Room: N229

**Participants**
Yanan Zhu, Ankang, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Faqing Lei, Ankang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zhian Pi, Ankang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jun Yao, Ankang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zhengan Li, Ankang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hejing Zhou, MD, Ankang, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jianying Li, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
zhuyanan1977@163.com

**PURPOSE**
To evaluate the head CT image quality and radiation dose reduction potential with optimized third generation adaptive statistical
METHOD AND MATERIALS
Prospectively enrolled 80 adults for non-enhanced head CT on a 16cm wide-detector 256-row Revolution CT scanner. Participants were randomly divided into two groups: Group 1 (n=40) with the standard low dose scan and reconstruction protocol of 120kVp / 200mAs and 60%ASIR-V algorithm; Group 2 with the reduced radiation dose of 120kVp / 120mAs scan protocol. Images in Group 2 were reconstructed using ASIR-V at 0%-100% to select the optimal strength for getting the highest subjective image quality. The subjective image quality was evaluated by 2 board-certificated radiologists using a 5-point scoring system with 3 and above being acceptable for diagnosis. Enhanced Contrast Level 2(EC2) reconstruction was done at the optimal ASIR-V (in Group 2). The CT numbers and their standard deviation (SD) of cerebellum and centrum ovale were measured to calculate signal to noise ratio (SNR) and contrast to noise ratio (CNR) for cerebellum. Radiation dose was recorded. Measurements from the two groups were compared between the optimal ASIR-V (in Group 2) in combination with EC2 and the conventional Group (Group 1).

RESULTS
With the increase of ASIR-V strength from 0% to 100%, noise decreased while CNR and SNR increased monotonically. The highest subjective image quality was achieved at 70% ASIR-V. There was no statistical difference in the noise in centrum ovale and the overall subjective image quality scores between Group 1 and the group of 70% ASIR-V in combination with EC2. However, compared with the conventional group (Group 1), the group of 70% ASIR-V in combination with EC2 significantly raised the CNR of the cerebellum by 21.4% (3.74±0.84 vs. 4.59±0.73) (P<0.05). On the other hand, compared with the standard low dose group, the reduced dose group with 70% ASIR-V significantly reduced effective radiation dose by 56% (0.44 vs. 1.01 mSv) (P<0.05).

CONCLUSION
The CT image quality of the head was acceptable on a 256-row, 16cm wide-detector CT with 70% ASIR-V algorithm in combination with EC2 at 44% dose, compared with standard low dose head CT scan and reconstruction protocol.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Good images of the 120mAs head can be achieved on a wide-detector CT with 70% Asir-V in combination with EC2 reconstruction to reduce the radiation dose.

SSM18-03 Multiphase CT Angiography in Acute Stroke: Radiation Dose and Patterns of Use

Participants
Lorenzo M. Piergallini, MD, Milan, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Cristina De Mattia, Milan, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Marina Sutto, Milan, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Guglielmo Carlo Pero, MD, Milan, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Paola Enrica Colombo, MD,MPH, Milano, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alberto Torresin, PhD, Milano, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
lorenzo.piergallini@gmail.com

PURPOSE
In the rapidly evolving field of acute stroke diagnosis and management, multiphase CTA (mCTA) has been recently developed, allowing better evaluation of collateral filling with temporal resolution and permitting a semi-quantitative collaterals score. To assess radiation dose and patterns of use of mCTA in a stroke referral center, we reviewed all patients who underwent mCTA. We also illustrate how the imaging protocol was modified to reduce the effective dose.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
All patients presenting with acute stroke symptoms who underwent our stroke imaging protocol were retrospectively evaluated. The protocol consists of non-contrast CT (NCCT) and mCTA. After intracranial hemorrhage was excluded on NCCT, mCTA was performed. Most patients were imaged on a Siemens Somatom Definition scanner. In case the former was unavailable a Philips Brilliance 16 was used. Scan parameters are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Iodine-based contrast medium (60mL,370mg/mL) was injected at 5mL/s followed by 40mL of saline solution at 5mL/s. From April 2017 the 3 mCTA phases on Definition were lowered from 120kVp to 100kVp, keeping the other parameters constant. The assessment of organ doses (brain and lens) was performed on stylized human phantoms implemented in CT-Expo v2.3 software.

RESULTS
From 1st June 2015 to April 10th 2017 we analyzed 274 consecutive patients who underwent NCCT and mCTA (median age 68, range 14-92, males percentage 56%). Radiation doses are reported in Tables 1 and 2. Effective dose (according to ICRP 103) ranges from 9.4 to 10.4mSv for the old protocols, aligned with previous reports for mCTA, and lower than the protocols including CT perfusion, in particular for eye lens. The new 100kVp protocol allows a reduction of the effective dose of 30%, from 10.4 to 7.3 mSv.

CONCLUSION
The NCCT+mCTA protocol was designed to be fast to perform and interpret, in order to provide critical information on brain parenchyma and vasculature while minimizing door-to-groin time in patients who are candidates for mechanical thrombectomy. By lowering voltage of mCTA to 100kVp the effective dose reduction was substantial, without perceived loss of diagnostic accuracy from multiple viewers and even enhancing arterial contrast.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Multiphase CT angiography as part of an acute stroke imaging protocol is associated with low radiation dose and provides critical information on brain parenchyma and vasculature.

SSM18-04 Carotid-CTA at 70 Kilovolt (kV) in Comparison to Automated Tube Voltage Adaption in Respect to
PURPOSE

To evaluate a 70 kV protocol in computed tomography angiography (CTA) of the carotid arteries in respect to image quality and radiation exposure compared to automated tube voltage adaption.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Ninety consecutive patients were included in this prospective study. Forty-five (64, 35 - 84 years) were randomized to the study group (70 kV, 167 ref.mAs) and 45 (65, 24 - 87 years) were randomized to the control group (automated kV adaption, 70 - 150 kV). CT dose index (CTDIvol) and dose length product (DLP) were recorded from the examination protocol. Image quality was assessed by region of interest (ROI) measurements and calculations of signal to noise (SNR) and contrast to noise ratio (CNR). Subjective image quality and image artifacts were evaluated by two observers with a 4-point scale (3-excellent; 0-not diagnostic).

RESULTS

Radiation exposure was significantly lower in the study group (CTDIvol reduction of 22%, DLP reduction 20%; each p<0.001). Contrast (p=0.15), SNR (p=0.4), and CNR (p=0.5) did not show significant differences between the groups. Subjective image quality was without significant differences between the two groups (p=0.56). Also artifacts due to contrast medium influx were without significant difference (p=0.17). Artifacts due to beam hardening in the height of the shoulder girdle were significantly more affecting in the scans from the study group (p=0.04) while there was also no significant difference on the height of the skull base (p=0.65).

CONCLUSION

Carotid-CTA using fixed 70 kV is feasible at very low radiation dose levels while overall image quality is constant to protocols using automated tube voltage selection.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Lowest available tube voltages (70 kV) can increase the radiation dose efficiency in CT angiographies of the carotids compared to individual tube voltage adaptation.

SSM18-05 Dual Energy CT Angiography of the Carotid Arteries: Quality, Bone Subtraction and Radiation Dosage Using Second- and Third-Generation Dual-Source CT

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: N229

Participants
Yu Chen, MD, Beijing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yuanli Zhu, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Huadan Xue, MD, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Zhengu Jin, Beijing, China (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

To study the differences in vascular image quality, bone subtraction, and dose of radiation of dual energy CT angiography (CTA) of the supraaortic trunks using second- and third-generation dual-source CT (DSCT). Comparing the diagnostic performance of arterial stenosis between the third-generation dual-source CT and digital subtracted angiography (DSA).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

CTA of the supraaortic trunks in 40 patients were retrospectively reviewed. 20 patients used second-generation dual-energy CT (DECT) system (100/Sn140 kV tube voltage) and 40-mL contrast material. Another 20 patients used third-generation DECT system (90/Sn150 kV tube voltage) and 30-mL contrast material. The attenuation was measured in common carotid artery (CCA), C7 segment of internal carotid arteries, and cervical muscle (CM). The noise of CCA and CM was recorded. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of CCA and contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR) were calculated. 5-scoring system was used for bone removal of C1-C7 segments of internal carotid arteries (1=poor, 5=excellent). DSA was performed if necessary. Accuracy, sensibility, specificity were calculated.

RESULTS

The attenuation of third-generation group was significant higher on C7 (P=0.001), and not different on CCA (all P = 0.317) compared with that of second-generation group.Both SNR and CNR of CCA were significantly higher in second-generation group than third-generation group (both P < 0.05). The dose-length product in second-generation group was lower than that of third-generation group (299.7 ± 16.7 vs. 218.3 ± 27.8 mGy×cm, P<0.001).Scores of the bone removal of C2, C3, C4 and C7 were evaluated as 5 score in the third-generation group, which were higher than that of second-generation group were lower (all P < 0.05). 6 patients in the third-generation group received DSA examination, the accuracy, sensibility, specificity for detecting >50% arterial stenosis were 98.8%, 100% and 98.8%.
CONCLUSION
Third-generation dual-energy scan mode is able to decrease the volume of contrast material, reduce the radiation dose and improve the image quality of bone removal compared with second-generation group. The accuracy, sensibility, specificity are high compared with DSA.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Dual-energy scan mode of third-generation CT provides better bone-subtraction quality of carotid arteries and is equal to DSA in detecting arterial stenosis.

SSM18-06 Using a Low Tube Voltage Protocol with Adaptive Statistical Iterative Reconstruction in Craniocervical Computed Tomographic Angiography Provides Better Image Quality with a Reduced Radiation Dose

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: N229

PURPOSE
To evaluate image quality and radiation dose by using a lower kVp protocol (100 kVp) and 50% ASiR-V for Craniocervical Computed Tomographic Angiography (CCCTA) in comparison with the conventional protocol (120 kVp).

METHOD AND MATERIALS
A total of 121 volunteers (47 men, 74 women; age range, 15-78 years) were enrolled and randomly divided into 3 groups: group A (conventional protocol): 120 kVp and filtered back-projection reconstruction; group B: 120 kVp and 50% ASiR-V; group C: 100 kVp and 50% ASiR-V. All patients were scanned by a 256-slice CT machine with the slice thickness of 0.625 mm. Objective values (arterial attenuation value, signal-to-noise ratio [SNR], contrast-to-noise ratio [CNR]) of arteries was obtained at head, neck and shoulder levels and compared among three groups. Subjective image quality and radiation dose (volume CT dose index [CTD1vol], dose-length product [DLP]) were also compared. The quantitative parameters and radiation dose were analysis by ANOVA. Subjective image quality was evaluated by two experienced radiologists independently and inter-rater reliability was calculated using kappa (k) analysis.

RESULTS
For the radiation dose, the CTDIvol and DLP of group C were the lowest among three groups. For the objective values, the arterial attenuation in head, neck and shoulder were significant higher in group C than those in group A and B (each P <0.05). The SNR and CNR of group B and C were significant higher than the conventional group A (each P <0.05), and there were no significant difference for the SNR and CNR between group B and C. In subjective image quality analysis, group C revealed significant better image quality than group A and B (P <0.05). The inter-rater reliability was good (k=0.73).

CONCLUSION
In CCCTA, using 100 kVp and 50% ASiR-V protocol showed better arterial attenuation, SNR, CNR and subjective imaging quality with a reduced radiation dose compared to the conventional protocol.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Using ASiR-V with a lower kVp protocol in CCCTA, better objective and subjective imaging quality can be obtained with a reduced radiation dose compared to the conventional protocol.
**SSM19 Pediatrics (Interventional Radiology)**

**Participants**
Kamlesh U. Kukreja, MD, Bellaire, TX (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Anne Marie Cahill, MBCh, Philadelphia, PA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

**Sub-Events**

**SSM19-01 Pediatric Percutaneous Renal Biopsies: Comparison of Complications between Real-Time Ultrasound Guidance and Ultrasound Marking Techniques**

**Participants**
Shireen Hayatghaibi, MA, MPH, Houston, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Daniel J. Ashton, MD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Robert Orth, MD, PhD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
sehayatg@texaschildrens.org

**PURPOSE**
To compare the complications from percutaneous renal biopsies performed using real time ultrasound-guidance versus pre-procedure ultrasound-aided skin marking in children.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**
An a priori analysis yielded a sample size of 850 procedures required to detect a difference in complications between the two groups (power: 0.8). Consecutive patients who underwent a percutaneous renal biopsy at our tertiary care academic medical center were retrospectively identified. Demographic information, biopsy technique, and post-biopsy complications were recorded. Complications were categorized according to Society of Interventional Radiology (SIR) criteria. Complication rates were compared using Fisher's exact test.

**RESULTS**
The study population consisted of 850 renal biopsy procedures in 626 patients. Real-time ultrasound guidance was performed in 375 biopsies (age range: 0-29, mean: 12.1 yrs); 475 biopsies used pre-procedure ultrasound-aided skin marking (age range: 2-27, mean: 13.6 yrs). Diagnostic yield was obtained in all biopsies with real-time ultrasound (mean cores: 2.63+/−1.52) and in 471/475 (99.2%) of those using pre-procedure skin marking (mean cores: 2.64+/− 0.72; p = 0.91). Overall, 283 (33.3% of biopsies) complications were detected in the study cohort; 60 (16% of biopsies) in the real-time ultrasound guidance group and 223 (47% of biopsies) in the conventional skin marking group (p < 0.001). In the real-time ultrasound group, 43 complications (11.5% of biopsies) were SIR A and 8 (2.1% of biopsies) were SIR B. In the skin marking group, 156 (32.8%) biopsies resulted in SIR A complications and 54 (11.4%) SIR B. The groups were statistically different for both SIR A (p < 0.001) and SIR B (p < 0.001) complications. There was no detectable difference in major complications between the groups [p = 0.83; real-time ultrasound guided: 6 (1.6%) SIR C and 3 (0.8%) SIR D; skin marking: 12 (2.5%) SIR C and 1 (0.2%) SIR D].

**CONCLUSION**
Patients who underwent real-time ultrasound-guided renal biopsies had significantly fewer minor complications, including those that required follow-up medical care (SIR B), compared to those who underwent pre-procedure ultrasound-aided skin marking.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**
Patients with an ultrasound-guided renal biopsy required less additional medical care for complications. This is important in value based healthcare that pursues quality outcomes at controlled costs.

**SSM19-02 Onyx Embolization in Pediatric Neuro-interventional Procedures**

**Participants**
Tahaamin Shokuhfar, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Anas Al-Smadi, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sameer A. Ansari, MD, PhD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael C. Hurley, MBCh, Dublin, Ireland (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Ali Shaibani, MD, Chicago, IL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**For information about this presentation, contact:**
tahaamin.shokuhfar@northwestern.edu

**PURPOSE**
Although AVMs are very rare in pediatric population, nearly half of spontaneous intracranial hemorrhages in children are due to those...
Although AVMs are rare among pediatric population, neary hair or spontaneous intracranial hemorrhages in children are due to these malformations. Onyx, as an FDA approved embolizant for adults, has limited studies regarding its safety and efficacy among children. Here, we evaluate the safety and efficacy of Onyx embolization in pediatric neurointerventional procedures.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

In this study, all pediatric Onyx embolization of intracranial AVM cases are evaluated over a period of 10 years. Medical record and radiology imaging were reviewed for each patient regarding demographic data, clinical presentations, embolization procedure and related complications.

RESULTS

Seventy-two patients (female = 26 (36%)) with intracranial AVMs underwent total of 122 embolization procedures. Age of patients ranged between 1 month to 17 years with the mean of 10.2 years. Forty-four patients underwent a single embolization procedure and staged embolization was required for the remaining 28 patients prior to definitive treatment. Onyx embolization resulted in complete occlusion of the AVM in 10 patients (14%). A total of 66 patients underwent subsequent surgical treatment. Overall 13 complications occurred in total of 122 Onyx embolizations (10.6%) which resulted in 7 transient neurological deficits and 6 clinically silent complications (Table 1). None of the complications resulted in mortality or permanent morbidity. No significant demographic characteristic differences observed in patients with or without complications.

CONCLUSION

In this study we propose the safe and effective utilization of Onyx for embolization of pediatric cerebral AVMs. The relative low rate of complications (10.6%) along with no mortality or permanent morbidity, suggests the safe utilization of Onyx as a preoperative or primary embolization treatment of pediatric intracranial AVMs. However, specific attention should be considered for its indications and technical limitations according to the broad spectrum of complications.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Onyx utilization can be feasible for preoperative or primary embolization in the treatment of pediatric AVMs. We report here the largest series of Onyx embolizations of brain AVMs in the pediatric population. The results, in terms of clinical and angiographic improvement, with a low rate of transient morbidity and no permanent morbidity or mortality, are encouraging.

SSM19-03 Magnetic Resonance-Guided Focused Ultrasound Surgery for Treatment of Osteoid Osteoma in Pediatric Patients Only: A Multicenter Experience

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: S102CD

Participants

Francesco Arrigoni, Coppito, Italy (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Alessandro Napoli, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alberto Bazzocchi, MD, Bologna, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Simone Quarichioni, Laquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Roberto Scipione, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Luigi Zugaro, L’Aquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Antonio Barle, MD, L’Aquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carlo Catalano, MD, Rome, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Carlo Masciocchi, MD, L’Aquila, Italy (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
arrigoni.francesco@gmail.com

PURPOSE

To retrospectively evaluate the effectiveness and safety of MRgFUS of Osteoid Osteoma in paediatric patients (age <18 years) based on the experience of three university hospitals. Since OOs mostly affect patients in paediatric age, it is of paramount importance that the employed techniques be as minimally invasive as possible. MRgFUS aims to become the standard care, producing no skin lesion or damage to the soft tissues.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

Over a period of 4 years, we used MRgFUS on 33 patients (age <18 years, mean 13.8) affected by symptomatic non-spinal Osteoid Osteoma. Inclusion criteria were: (i) clinical diagnosis of osteoid osteoma (pain, more typically nocturnal, relieved by NSAIDs: mean pre-treatment VAS value: 7.5 (CI: 4-10)); (ii) positive imaging for OO with typical features; (iii) subperiosteal or cortical lesions only: a periosteal reaction or a cortical thickening (more than 6 mm) surrounding the lesion was considered as a technical contraindication for MRgFUS treatment. The outcomes were evaluated with clinical and imaging follow-up studies up to 5 and 3 years, respectively.

RESULTS

After treatment, absence of pain was observed in 31 patients (94% of complete success; VAS: 0), confirming the effectiveness of the procedure. One participant reported VAS: 1 during follow-up, but because the condition was considered satisfactory by the patient, an additional treatment was not deemed necessary. Only one patient was treated twice to obtain complete pain relief. No relapse or complications were observed. The long term imaging control showed a progressive restoration to the original condition of the bone segments without signs of treatment or residual inflammatory findings.

CONCLUSION

MRgFUS is safe and effective for treatment of selected localizations of osteoid osteoma: for superficial lesions it could be considered the first and definitive choice for patients in paediatric age. The possibility of treating only subperiosteal or cortical lesions is a limit but not too notable, because the greater part of the osteoid osteomas belong to these two categories. This touch-less approach does not leave any sign of the procedure nor interference with the normal growth of the bone.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

This treatment could represent the less invasive step for the treatment of Osteoid Osteoma.
**RESULTS**

During the period of 36 months, a total of 83 Mynxgrip was deployed on 53 children (23 male and 30 female, mean age = 14.5 years) undergoing diagnostic/interventional neuro-endovascular procedures through common femoral artery access site. About 46% procedures were diagnostic angiography and the remaining were angiography with embolization. CFA’s diameter were ranged between 4mm to 8.5mm with the average diameter of 6.24 (SD± 1.16). Deployment of Mynxgrip was successful in 82 procedures (98.8%). There was a single (1.2%) device failure and no other immediate or delayed major complications were recorded.

**CONCLUSION**

Comparing with the manual compression as the current standard of care, the application of Mynxgrip in our practice brought immediate hemostasis at common femoral artery access site, along with earlier ambulation and shorter duration of hospitalization.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

To the best of our knowledge, current study is the first report of the application of Mynxgrip arterial closure device among pediatric population. We reported the feasibility of Mynxgrip as a safe and efficient way of hemostasis achievement at CFA arteriotomy site in children undergoing diagnostic or neuro-interventional procedures.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

A Retrospective review of all pediatric patients undergoing diagnostic or interventional neurovascular procedures was conducted. Mynxgrip was applied to any pediatric patient with adequate depth of subcutaneous tissue and common femoral artery (CFA) diameter. Patients’ demographic and procedural data was recorded. Hemostasis status and complication reassessment for outpatients and pre-operative inpatients were documented.
CONCLUSION
Ablation can be performed safely and effectively in a carefully selected group of pediatric patients with cancer. We consider that the use of these technologies should be used more often and in conjunction with other cancer treatments, always in the setting of multidisciplinary consensus.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Ablation can be performed safely and with good results in pediatric patients.

SSM19-06  Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunts (TIPS): Safety and Efficacy in the Pediatric Population

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: S102CD

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Zachary S. Jeng, MD, Houston, TX (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Raphael J. Yoo, MD, MS, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Daniel J. Ashton, MD, Houston, TX (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jeng@bcm.edu

PURPOSE
To report the experience of a tertiary pediatric referral center with creation and revision of transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunts (TIPS) in children and adolescents.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
10 consecutive patients over a 10 year period with 9 undergoing TIPS creation and 1 undergoing TIPS revision (initially placed at an outside institution). 8 patients were under the age of 18: 2 infants (ages 9 and 10 mos), 5 children (ages ranging from 5 y, 11 mo to 12 y, 1 mo), and 1 adolescent (age 16 y, 6 mo). All had gastroesophageal variceal bleeding as the reason for TIPS creation/revision. Causes of liver dysfunction were biliary atresia in 5 patients, cystic fibrosis in 1, veno-occlusive disease secondary to chemotherapy in 1, and Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome in 1.

RESULTS
The technical success rate was 100%. 6 patients received Viatorr endografts while 1 patient received a Luminex endograft and a Wallstent. 4 TIPS were created using a 10 mm endograft, 2 using an 8 mm endograft, and 1 using a 2 cm endograft. The mean portosystemic pressure gradient was reduced from 19 mmHg to 8 mmHg. Flow was successfully restored in the patient undergoing TIPS revision. Primary patency during initial ultrasound follow-up performed 1 to 2 days post procedure was 100%. Follow-up imaging performed up to 23 months post procedure demonstrated 100% stent patency. There were no major complications or mortalities associated with TIPS creation/revision. Causes of liver dysfunction were biliary atresia in 5 patients, cystic fibrosis in 1, veno-occlusive disease secondary to chemotherapy in 1, and Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome in 1.

For information about this presentation, contact:
jeng@bcm.edu

PURPOSE
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10 consecutive patients over a 10 year period with 9 undergoing TIPS creation and 1 undergoing TIPS revision (initially placed at an outside institution). 8 patients were under the age of 18: 2 infants (ages 9 and 10 mos), 5 children (ages ranging from 5 y, 11 mo to 12 y, 1 mo), and 1 adolescent (age 16 y, 6 mo). All had gastroesophageal variceal bleeding as the reason for TIPS creation/revision. Causes of liver dysfunction were biliary atresia in 5 patients, cystic fibrosis in 1, veno-occlusive disease secondary to chemotherapy in 1, and Ellis-van Creveld Syndrome in 1.

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CONCLUSION
TIPS placement can be successfully performed in young pediatric patients with low complications rates and excellent initial and intermediate patency.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
TIPS is a well-documented method for treating portal HTN and its sequela in adults. With increasing use in the pediatric population, we wanted to determine its effectiveness and safety in children.
**CONCLUSION**

Hyperpolarized water might be a promising future alternative to Gadolinium based contrast agents in MR angiography or even further diagnostics without risking the potential adverse effects or intracorporal remnants of Gadolinium based contrast agents.

**Background**

The administration of Gadolinium based contrast agents is associated with the risk of allergic reactions and the development of a systemic nephrogenic fibrosis (NSF). Current research showed remnants of some types of Gadolinium based MR contrast agents in the brain - with unknown long-term effects. Purpose of our work is the development of an alternative method to create MRI contrast by using dynamic nuclear polarization (DNP). The tested liquid-state Overhauser DNP is a technique to achieve hyperpolarization by microwave irradiation of electron spins in TEMPOL radicals, which are coupled with the nuclear spins of water molecules.

**Evaluation**

Our setup comprises a 42 GHz microwave source and an in-bore DNP polarizer, equipped with a multimode resonator inside a standard clinical 1.5 T scanner, which allows a continuous hyperpolarization of water molecules with a flow rate about 1.2 ml/min. In this work we characterized the performance of the DNP setup for MR imaging in various vascular models by comparing it to standard Gadolinium-based contrast media. We used 2D and 3D scan protocols with GRE- and VIBE-sequences for measurements, which feature up to a 30-fold signal enhancement of the hyperpolarized aqueous solution. A comparison to Gadolinium enhanced signals of physiologic intravascular conditions shows 12-fold enhancement rates and an increased absolute sensitivity.

**Discussion**

The used liquid state in-bore DNP setup creates hyperpolarized water, which features high T1 MR signal enhancements and a short relaxation time. SNR and CNR values were substantially improved by DNP and capillary diameters down to 75µm could be visualized. In our comparing experiments the hyperpolarized water showed an enhancement higher than gadolinium, which allows imaging down to small vascular structures in a standard clinical 1.5 T scanner.

**For information about this presentation, contact:**

sebastian.fischer@kgu.de
RESULTS

All patients underwent the first remission induction chemotherapy, with 19 patients achieved CR and 9 patients achieved NR. The ADC and D* values were not significant different between the two groups. However, D value of CR group was significantly higher (p=0.003), and f value of CR group was significantly lower (p=0.039) than those of NR group. Using receiver operator characteristic (ROC) analysis, the area under the curve (AUC) of D and f were 0.848 and 0.746 respectively in evaluating prognosis of AL before treatment. The f showed significantly statistical correlations with MVD (r= 0.384) and VEGF (r= 0.439).

CONCLUSION

The D, f value of bone marrow could play a potential role in prognosticating patients with AL. The f value could be used as noninvasive biomarkers to evaluate the microstructure bone marrow.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Evaluation of bone marrow microstructure and prognosis of leukemia patients

SSM20-03  Auto-Calibrated Correlation Time Diffusion Brain qMRI and the Principle of Diffusional Homeostasis

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: S403A

Participants

Hernan Jara, PhD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Patent holder, qMRI algorithms; Royalties, World Scientific Publishing Co; ;
Stephan W. Anderson, MD, Cambridge, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Osamu Sakai, MD, PhD, Boston, MA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
hjara@bu.edu

CONCLUSION

A fully automated and auto-calibrating DCT mapping algorithm has been developed and could be useful for aiding in the diagnosis of pathologic entities that disrupt diffusional homeostasis such as acute ischemic stroke.

BACKGROUND

Standard diffusion MRI is based on the pulsed field gradient (PFG) experiment and probes molecular water motions at the 10-100msecond time scale depending on experimental conditions. Despite the very different water micro-environment in gray matter (GM) and white matter (WM), one of the most remarkable findings of DPFG MRI is the near equality of the mean diffusivities of water in both tissues at diffusion times reported in the literature. Correlation time diffusion (DCT) MRI is based on T1 relaxometry and therefore probes water diffusion at the very short time scale of the correlation time: approximately 20ps for brain tissue. We hypothesize that the herein termed "principle of diffusional homeostasis" is valid at such short time scales and apply it to develop a self-calibrating DCT mapping algorithm whereby the one external model parameter -specifically, the magnetization transfer coupling constant (kappa in Fig. 1)-- is auto-determined by minimizing the WM-to-GM diffusional differences to within one half the standard deviation.

EVALUATION

This is a HIPAA compliant prospective study approved by the local IRB that included ten patients without major abnormalities ranging in age from 2 to 87years. MR images acquired with the mixed turbo spin echo pulse (mixed-TSE) sequence were qMRI processed generating maps of T1, T2, and PD. These maps were used to generate DCT maps using an algorithm which calculates the pure correlation time without magnetization transfer effects. In all ten cases, the DCT maps were in quantitative agreement (<5%) with the DPFG maps for GM, WM, and cerebrospinal fluid.

DISCUSSION

The developed fully auto-calibrating DCT mapping algorithm is based on the assumption of diffusional homeostasis, which is supported by a wealth of DPFG evidence in the healthy brain. Differences between DCT and DPFG may arise in pathologic conditions whereby the long time scale diffusion tissue properties may be abnormal via restricted diffusion.

SSM20-04  Metal Artifact Reduction for Myocardial Scar Assessment in Patients with Cardiac Implanted Electronic Devices Using Cardiac Magnetic Resonance

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S403A

Participants

Jadranka Stojanovska, MD, MS, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Consultant, Guerbet SA
El-Sayed H. Ibrahim, PhD, MSc, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Employee, General Electric Company
Yuxi Pang, PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Maryam Ghadim Mahani, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Aini K. Attili, MD, Saline, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Thomas L. Chenevert, PhD, Ann Arbor, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Koninklijke Philips NV

For information about this presentation, contact:
jstoanov@umich.edu

CONCLUSION
The developed wideband IR technique minimizes the CIED-generated hyperintensity artifacts without increasing scan time, and allows for accurate identification of arrhythmogenic substrate in VT patients.

Background
An important application of late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) is assessment of myocardial scar in patients with ventricular tachycardia (VT) before ablation. LGE imaging in patients with cardiac implanted electronic devices (CIEDs) is challenging because of device-generated metal artifacts that compromise the effect of the inversion recovery (IR) pulse and obscure the region of interest. In 2016 we have performed 180 CMRs in patients with CIED at our institution. In this abstract we will discuss the use of modified IR technique to alleviate metal artifacts and improve diagnostic image quality.

Evaluation
The modified sequence includes a wideband IR pulse with adjustable frequency offset and bandwidth, which allows for optimal myocardial signal nulling in the presence of off-resonance effects. A phantom experiment was conducted on a 1.5T scanner using conventional and wideband IR sequences with different frequency offset and bandwidth (BW) values. Then, 20 patients (18 males, age=62±17) with CIEDs (8 Boston Scientific, 10 Medtronic, and 2 St Jude) were imaged on the same scanner using the conventional and optimized wideband LGE techniques prior to ablation. The imaging parameters were optimized for each patient. Conventional IR sequence resulted in severe artifacts that obscured ventricular segments in 15 out of 20 patients. The wideband IR sequence significantly minimized the artifacts. Optimal BW was in the range of 2000-3000Hz with optimal frequency shift up to 1000Hz.

Discussion
Increasing the IR frequency BW results in better artifact reduction, although this comes at the cost of incomplete myocardial nulling. So, BW should be set to the minimum value that eliminates the artifact, which is affected by the device type and location. Similarly, the frequency offset of the IR pulse affects the artifact appearance, so proper setting of the frequency offset could allow for removing the artifact without the need to increase the frequency BW.

CONCLUSION
DWI TSE has a potential role as an alternative to SS-SE-EPI DWI in MR protocols for prostate cancer detection.

Background
DWI is a key MR imaging contrast for prostate cancer detection. In clinical practice, a SS-SE-EPI sequence is used. EPI readout is prone to geometrical distortion and susceptibility artifact due to the presence of air content within the rectum or metallic implants. These limitations make more difficult the proper spatial localization of the lesions. Also, the use of DWI to localize suspicious areas in targeted MR/ultrasound fusion guided biopsy is limited. Turbo Spin Echo-based DWI is proposed as a potential alternative to eliminate geometric distortion and local susceptibility artefacts. In this presentation, its geometric validation is performed to demonstrate spatial accuracy of DWI-TSE images compared with conventional DWI-SE-EPI sequence.

Evaluation
All images were acquired in a 3.0 T Achieva scanner (Philips Healthcare, The Netherlands) with a 16ch body coil on 15 patients with prostate cancer in targeted MR/ultrasound guided biopsy. On these patient, two DWI sequence were performed with equal b values (0, 1000 and 1500 s/mm²) wit DWI-SE-EPI (TR/TE=4500/90ms) and DWI-TSE (TR/TE=11173/131ms) sequences. DWI images were acquired in the same orientation of conventional TSE T2-weighted sequence. Both acquisitions shared equivalent spatial resolution (2.6x2.8x4.5 mm³) with no gap between slices. Total scan time was 118s and 290s for SS-SE-EPI and TSE respectively. ADC maps were calculated using b0 and b 1000 s/mm² for both sequences. SNR and CNR were compared for all b values and ADC maps. Also, the presence of geometric distortion and susceptibility artefacts was recorded. Both sequences were also compared to target prostate biopsy using an specific MR/ultrasound fusion device.

Discussion
TSE-based DWI presented free geometric distorted images in all cases with similar CNR, although with a moderate increase in acquisition time. Also, this approach permits to delineate lesions for targeted biopsy with advantage over SS-SE-EPI DW-sequence due to good geometrical performance.
CONCLUSION

Change in gradient temperature from heavy usage negatively impacts scanning quality for MRS sequences. Methods exist to compensate for frequency drift, but significant drift can still negatively impact quantification of the metabolite concentrations due to the poor water suppression. Quantifying the time required for gradients to stabilize after intense use, in this example of a Siemens Skyra 3 T, can inform scheduling of MRS studies to maximize their stability, and reduce the need for drift correction tools.

Background

MR spectroscopy (MRS) is susceptible to frequency drift caused by gradient warming, more so than other MR imaging modalities. Frequent switching of gradients in fMRI and DTI causes heating and the frequency of the magnet to change in an unpredictable way. Frequency drift in functional brain imaging can cause spatial drift over time, especially in the z direction, but is easily corrected by realignment. Frequency drift in MRS degrades the water suppression and quality of the spectrum through increased linewidth. We examine the effects of gradient heating on frequency drift and map the time required for gradients to stabilize on a specific magnet.

Evaluation

Drift was tested on a Siemens 3 T Skyra MRI, with a 32-channel receive-only head-coil, standard gradients, and an MRS phantom. Using a PRESS sequence, transmitter voltage and water suppression flip angle were adjusted to produce optimal water suppression. At 10 minute intervals over a period of 3 hours, magnet frequency was adjusted to convergence and the new frequency recorded. Two 9 min fMRI sequences (TR = 700ms) were run starting 20 minutes after initial frequency measurement.

Discussion

Frequency drift was negligible prior to perturbation of gradients from fMRI, but increased 5.6Hz/min to a peak of 70 Hz above baseline after the second fMRI sequence. Frequency returned to baseline 120 minutes after completion fMRI at a rate of 0.83 Hz/min for the first 60 minutes. Spectra collected using LASER sequence after perturbation showed significant drift, and spectra collected before perturbation showed no drift.
Purpose/Objective(s): Nodal micrometastases (N1mi) in breast cancer patients carry a slightly worse prognosis compared to node negative disease. This study aims to assess factors predictive of N1mi outcome and the effect of treatment modality for this cohort. Materials/Methods: Retrospective analysis of T0-T2 N1mi breast cancer patients were obtained by chart review and the Total Cancer Care Database from 2000-2014. Patient, tumor, and treatment characteristics were analyzed in regards to outcome, which include: locoregional failure (LRF), distant metastasis (DM), disease free survival (DFS), and overall survival (OS). Cox-regression univariate (UVA) and multivariate (MVA) analyses were used to determine association between variables and outcome. Variables predictive of outcome on UVA pResults: We identified 129 female breast cancer patients with stage IB/IIB, with a median age of 58 (30-58) years. Patients were most commonly Caucasian (85%) with left breast involvement (54%). Patients were either treated with breast conserving therapy (BCT) (n=48,37%), mastectomy only (n=52, 40%), or mastectomy with postmastectomy radiation (PMRT) (n=29, 23%). Axillary evaluation was either by sentinel biopsy alone (n=85, 66%) or by axillary dissection (n=44, 34%). Invasive ductal carcinoma was found in 106 (82%) patients. Tumor stage was primarily T1 (46.5%) and T2 (51.9%), with 2 (1.6%) T0. Median tumor size was 2 (0-5) cm. Grades were 1,2, 3 in 115(89%), 11(9%), and 3(2%) patients, respectively. Multifocal disease (MF) and lymphovascular space invasion (LVSI) were present in 29(22.5%) and 32(24.8%) patients, respectively. Number of involved lymph nodes were 1, 2, 3 in 115(89%), 11(9%), and 3(2%) patients, with extracapsular extension present in 6(5%) cases. Estrogen receptor, and HER2neu were positive in 116(90%) and 13(10%) patients, respectively. Oncotype DX scores were low, intermediate, high or was not done in 34(26%), 21(16%), 6(5%), and 53(41%), respectively. Systemic treatment was delivered as chemotherapy, hormonal, and targeted therapy in 71(55%), 111(86%), and 9(7%), respectively. With a median follow up of 39 months, there were 2 (2%) LRF, 5 (4%) DM, and 4 (3%) deaths. On univariate analysis, no factors predicted for LRF, but MF and size predicted for DM and DFS pConclusion: Locoregional control of N1mi disease was not affected by treatment modality. Larger tumors or MF have worse DM and DFS, and may benefit from systemic treatment intensification.

SSM21-02 Her-2 Positive is Associated with Increased Risk of Locoregional Recurrence of Breast Cancer Patients Treated with Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy and Breast Conserving Surgery

Participants
Qing-Lin Rong, Oak Brook, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

ABSTRACT
Purpose/Objective(s): Neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) decreases tumor size and increase the chance of breast conserving surgery (BSC) for patients with large primary tumors. This study is to evaluate the outcomes of this group of patients and identify risk factors of locoregional recurrence (LRR) for further individualized treatment. Materials/Methods: A total of 108 breast cancer patients treated with NAC and BSC between 1999 and 2013 were retrospectively reviewed. There were 4 clinical stage I, 66 stage II and 38 stage III patients. After surgery, 103 (95.4%) had negative margins. 99 (91.7%) patients received adjuvant radiotherapy (RT) to the whole breast, with 41 patients received supraclavicular nodal RT simultaneously. Of patients with positive hormone receptor disease, 76 (88.4%) received endocrine therapy. Of patients with positive Her-2 disease, 16 (61.5%) received targeted therapy with trasuzumab. The rates of locoregional failure (LRF), distant metastasis (DM), disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) were calculated using the Kaplan-Meier method, and differences were compared using the log-rank test. Results: The overall clinical response to NAC was achieved in 92 (85.2%) patients, with a complete response rate of 6.5% and a partial response rate of 78.7%. 72 (100%) patients with CT3-4 disease and 56 (84.8%) with CT2 achieved T-stage degradation. For 38 patients with clinical stage III, 30 (78.9%) was downstaged, and 8 (21.1%) achieved pathologic complete response (pCR). For 66 patients with clinical stage II, 30 (45.5%) was downstaged, and 8 (12.1%) achieved pCR. With a median follow-up time of 64 months, 12 patients had LRR, including 6 breast recurrence and 6 regional recurrences. Eighteen patients had DM. The 5-year rates of LRR, DM, DFS and OS for all patients were 11.0%, 15.1%, 77.9% and 97.0%, respectively. In univariate analysis, patients with Her-2 positive disease had higher LRR rate as compared with Her-2 negative (27.0% vs. 6.3%, P = 0.020 ), whereas there were no significant differences in LRR between clinical III and stage I-II (15.4% vs. 10.0%, P = 0.448) or between pathologic stage III and stage 0-II (10.8% vs. 11.1%, P = 0.518). Conclusion: BCS performed selectively after NAC for breast cancer patients is safe, and the LRR is acceptably low. Her-2 positive is associated with increased risk of LRR, although 61% Her-2 positive patients received anti-Her-2 targeted therapy. Further study is warranted to verify this finding.

SSM21-03 Interplay between AlignRT Tracking Accuracy and Breast Surface Topography

Participants
Analysis of Treatment Effectiveness and Complications Associated with Accelerated Partial Breast Brachytherapy in Patients Treated at a Single Institution

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: S105AB

Participants

- Daniel H. Miller, MD, Jacksonville, FL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Nicholas Pflederer, Omaha, NE (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
- Timothy D. Malouff, MD, Jacksonville, FL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Don Nguyen, Omaha, NE (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Elizabeth A. Edney, MD, Omaha, NE (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Edibaldo Silva, MD, PhD, Omaha, NE (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- William Hunter, MD, Omaha, NE (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
- Cam Nguyen, Omaha, NE (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:

NicholasPflederer@Creighton.edu

ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): MammoSite™ is a form of Accelerated Partial Breast Irradiation (APBI) designed to deliver targeted doses of radiation from within breast tumors. This method of radiation delivery allows higher doses of radiation, reduces treatment fractions, and aims to reduce toxicities from external beam radiation therapy. While the use of MammoSite™ has been well studied, the results from the only randomized control trial, RTOG 0413/NSABP B-39, are pending. We aim to present efficacy and toxicity data for follow-up of over five-years for patients receiving MammoSite™ at our institution. Materials/Methods: We performed a retrospective analysis of patients at a single institution who presented with early stage breast cancer and received breast conserving surgery. These patients elected to receive accelerated partial breast irradiation (APBI) using the MammoSite™ catheter device. Patients were treated with 30.6 - 34.0 Gy in 3.4 Gy fractions given twice daily with fractions at least six hours apart utilizing either a spherical or ellipsoidal catheter device. Patient data was collected regarding the specific treatment and planning volumes, complications and toxicities occurring during and after treatment, and the overall outcome of each patient relating to tumor-free survival. Results: From October 2005 through November 2010, 78 patients with 79 lesions were treated with APBI using the MammoSite™ catheter device and were eligible for our retrospective analysis. Patients with less than 24 months follow up were excluded from the study. 79.5% of patients were ER positive, 55% were PR positive, and 17.9% were HER2/neu positive. Seven patients (9.0%) had N1 disease. The median follow-up time was 80 months. Of the patients in our study, there were a total of 10 recurrences (12.8%), with 5 local recurrences (6.4%), 2 local recurrences that developed into distant metastases (2.6%), and 3 distant metastases (3.8%). Two recurrences were considered new primary lesions due to receptor status change in the new tumor.
Specific toxicities include 12 patients with skin erythema (15.4%), 7 patients with seroma (9%), 8 patients with localized edema (10.3%), and 6 patients with infection (7.7%).

Conclusion: The incidence rate of breast cancer was also 7.0 per 10,000 person-years - an adjusted HR of 1.23 (95% CI 0.80-1.70) among the unexposed - an adjusted HR of 1.17 (95% CI 0.80-1.70). After a mean (SD) duration of follow-up of 11.1 (5.7) years, a total of 10,129 women were diagnosed with breast cancer, 5,859 pregnancies were exposed to thoracic CT, 97% of which had intravenous contrast; 4,075 to VQ scan; and 1,292,059 to index delivery date.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We completed a retrospective population-based cohort study. Universal health care databases in Ontario, Canada were used to identify deliveries between 1995-2014. The main exposure was thoracic CT in pregnancy or <= 42 days postpartum. Exposure to VQ scan was used as an active comparator, as there is no direct-beam radiation to the breast. Each was compared to pregnancies following breast conserving surgery at Kyoto University Hospital. Since two of them were excluded because of the dose constraint of contralateral breast, we analyzed 48 patients who underwent APBI. All patients completed the radiation treatment. The median age was 57.5 years old (range, 42-81 years old). The disease was Stage 0 in 6 (13%), Stage I in 34 (70%), Stage II in 8 (17%) patients. Seven patients received adjuvant chemotherapy, followed by APBI within 6 weeks after the end of chemotherapy. At the median follow-up of 31 months (range, 5.4-55 months), no locoregional recurrence or distant metastases of breast cancer were observed. Two-year overall survival was 100%. Grade 2 adverse events were breast atrophy (4%), breast pain (2%), fibrosis (2%), dermatitis (2%), fever (2%), and pigmentation (2%). Grade 3 soft tissue cellulitis of the breast was observed in one patient. There was no grade 4-5 toxicity. Cosmesis outcomes by four point scale were excellent/good for 77% of patients at pretreatment state and for 63% at 1 year after APBI. The cosmesis scales were improved in 3 patients (6%), worsened in 7 patients (15%), and unchanged in the rest of the patients (79%) at 1 year after APBI.

Conclusion: Two-year disease control treated with this APBI protocol using 3D-CRT for Japanese early-stage breast cancer patients was good, and the adverse events and cosmesis outcomes were feasible and satisfactory.

SSM21-05 Prospective Study of Accelerated Partial Breast Irradiation Using Three Dimensional-Conformal Radiotherapy for Early Stage Breast Cancer

Participants
Michio Yoshimura, Kyoto, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Kimko Hirata, MD, PhD, Kyoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yuka Ono, MD, Kyoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Minoru Inoue, MD, PhD, Kyoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Masahiro Hiraoka, MD, PhD, Kyoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takashi Mizowaki, MD, Kyoto, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

ABSTRACT

Purpose/Objective(s): In Japan, only a few trials of accelerated partial breast irradiation (APBI) using three dimensional-conformal radiotherapy (3D-CRT) have been reported so far. The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy and safety of APBI using 3D-CRT for Japanese women.

Materials/Methods: Eligibility criteria for this protocol included age=40 years old, no preoperative systemic treatment, stage Tis-2N0-1M0, negative surgical margins (>5 mm) following breast conserving surgery, and surgical clips intraoperatively placed at the cranial, caudal, medial, and lateral edge of the seroma cavity. For image-registration, the positions of the clips in daily kV x-ray images were matched to those in the planning digitally reconstructed radiographs. We adopted beam arrangements of four- or five- 6 MV X-ray noncoplanar fields with 5-mm multi-leaf collimator. The prescribed dose was 38.5 Gy in 10 fractions over 2 weeks. The toxicity grading was based on Common Toxicity Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE) v4.0.

Results: Between January 2012 and June 2016, 50 patients with early stage breast cancer were enrolled for the trial of APBI using 3D-CRT following breast conserving surgery at Kyoto University Hospital. Since two of them were excluded because of the dose constraint of contralateral breast, we analyzed 48 patients who underwent APBI. All patients completed the radiation treatment. The median age was 57.5 years old (range, 42-81 years old). The disease was Stage 0 in 6 (13%), Stage I in 34 (70%), Stage II in 8 (17%) patients. Seven patients received adjuvant chemotherapy, followed by APBI within 6 weeks after the end of chemotherapy. At the median follow-up of 31 months (range, 5.4-55 months), no locoregional recurrence or distant metastases of breast cancer were observed. Two-year overall survival was 100%. Grade 2 adverse events were breast atrophy (4%), breast pain (2%), fibrosis (2%), dermatitis (2%), fever (2%), and pigmentation (2%). Grade 3 soft tissue cellulitis of the breast was observed in one patient. There was no grade 4-5 toxicity. Cosmesis outcomes by four point scale were excellent/good for 77% of patients at pretreatment state and for 63% at 1 year after APBI. The cosmesis scales were improved in 3 patients (6%), worsened in 7 patients (15%), and unchanged in the rest of the patients (79%) at 1 year after APBI.

Conclusion: Two-year disease control treated with this APBI protocol using 3D-CRT for Japanese early-stage breast cancer was good, and the adverse events and cosmesis outcomes were feasible and satisfactory.

SSM21-06 Risk of Early Onset Breast Cancer among Women Exposed to Thoracic CT in Pregnancy or Early Postpartum

Participants
Kirsteen R. Burton, MD, MBA, Toronto, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Alison Park, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Fralick, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Joel Ray, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
kirsteen.burton@utoronto.ca

ABSTRACT

Radiotherapy for Early Stage Breast Cancer

Participants
Kirsteen R. Burton, MD, MBA, Toronto, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Alison Park, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Michael Fralick, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Joel Ray, Toronto, ON (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

PURPOSE

The risk of breast cancer may be higher with direct exposure to ionizing radiation from thoracic computed tomography (CT) during pregnancy or postpartum, when breast tissue undergoes proliferation and differentiation.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

We completed a retrospective population-based cohort study. Universal health care databases in Ontario, Canada were used to identify deliveries between 1995-2014. The main exposure was thoracic CT in pregnancy or <= 42 days postpartum. Exposure to VQ scan was used as an active comparator, as there is no direct-beam radiation to the breast. Each was compared to pregnancies unexposed to thoracic CT or VQ scan. The primary study outcome was newly diagnosed breast cancer starting 366 days after the index delivery date.

RESULTS

5,859 pregnancies were exposed to thoracic CT, 97% of which had intravenous contrast; 4075 to VQ scan; and 1,292,059 to neither. After a mean (SD) duration of follow-up of 11.1 (5.7) years, a total of 10,129 women were diagnosed with breast cancer, of which 9,039 (89.2%) were aged <= 50 years. There were 27 new cases of breast cancer (7.1 per 10,000 person-years) following thoracic CT vs. 10,080 (7.0 per 10,000 person-years) among the unexposed - an adjusted HR of 1.17 (95% CI 0.80-1.70). Following VQ scan exposure, the incidence rate of breast cancer was also 7.0 per 10,000 person-years - an adjusted HR of 1.23 (95% CI 0.81-1.87) compared to the unexposed cohort.

CONCLUSION

Exposure to thoracic CT during pregnancy or postpartum was not associated with an increased short-term risk of maternal breast cancer.
Published recommendations about the safety of ionizing radiation in pregnancy and postpartum have typically focused on the potential teratogenic effects to the fetus, while mentioning the possibility of a higher risk of breast cancer. Although an increased risk of breast cancer following radiological ionizing radiation exposure during pregnancy or lactation has been postulated, this has never been quantified. The current findings help inform those guidelines.
Incidence of Bleeding Complications after Percutaneous Core Needle Biopsy and the Association with Aspirin Usage and Length of Aspirin Discontinuation

Participants

Hyeon Yu, MD, Seoul, Korea, Republic Of (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Charles Martin III, MD, Pepper Pike, OH (Moderator) Scientific Advisory Board, Boston Scientific Corporation

For information about this presentation, contact:
harvey.jamison@mayo.edu

PURPOSE
To report rate of major bleeding complications after percutaneous image-guided core biopsy and to determine risk related to aspirin use and length of aspirin discontinuation prior to biopsy.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Following IRB approval, we retrospectively reviewed a prospectively-maintained database for all percutaneous image-guided core biopsies performed at our institution between 9/1/2005 and 9/1/2016 (n=30,966). Patients were excluded if aspirin usage data was missing (n=633). Bleeding complications were defined using the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events (CTCAE, version 3) established by the National Cancer Institute and were considered significant if grade 3 or higher. Multivariate models were adjusted for age, gender, platelet count, international normalized ratio (INR), and biopsy target. Three categorizations of aspirin use were examined: any use within 10 days prior, length of discontinuation (>10 days/no aspirin, 8-10, 4-7, and 0-3 days prior), and use on day of biopsy. Associations with bleeding complications were modeled using generalized estimating equations logistic regression models. P-values <=.05 were considered significant.

RESULTS
30,333 biopsies in 21,938 unique subjects were included (mean (SD) age 58 years (16), 57% male). 7,921 (26.1%) biopsies were performed in patients who received aspirin within 10 days of biopsy, 47.5% of which (3,761) took it within 3 days prior to biopsy. 98 significant bleeding complications (grade 3 or higher) occurred across all included cases (0.32%), 34 in those with aspirin use during the prior 10 days (0.43%), 22 within 0-3 days (0.58%), and 17 with aspirin use on same day as biopsy (1.9%). Aspirin use within 10 days of biopsy increased the bleeding risk, but not significantly (OR 1.5 [0.96-2.3], p=.08). Days since discontinuation showed significant increase in bleeding only between 0-3 days versus >10 days/no aspirin, 8-10, 4-7, and 0-3 days prior), and use on day of biopsy. Associations with bleeding complications were modeled using generalized estimating equations logistic regression models. P-values <=.05 were considered significant.

CONCLUSION
Major bleeding complications after percutaneous core biopsy are rare. Aspirin use within 3 days of biopsy is associated with increased risk of bleeding.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
A short period of aspirin cessation prior to biopsy may be sufficient to decrease risk of bleeding although risk remains low even in those with recent aspirin use.
Biopsy yield is critical for determining a patient’s trial eligibility and treatment. We report our experience with supporting the BATTLE and BATTLE-2 lung cancer trials, focusing on the role of interventional radiologists (IRs).

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

The medical records of patients who underwent percutaneous image-guided biopsy for the BATTLE and BATTLE-2 trials were reviewed. A radiology-based, 3-point, lesion scoring system was developed. Lesions were scored a 3 (most likely to yield sufficient material for biomarker analysis) if they met the following criteria: size >2 cm, solid mass, demonstrate imaging evidence of viability, and technically easy to sample. Lesions that did not meet all four criteria, were scored a 2 with the missing criteria noted as negative factors. The lesions biopsied were retrospectively scored by two IRs and univariate and multivariate analyses were performed to evaluate the score’s ability to predict successful yield for biomarker adequacy.

**RESULTS**

A total of 555 biopsies were performed for BATTLE and BATTLE-2. Overall yield for analysis of the required biomarkers was 86.1% (478/555) and 84% (268/319) and 88.9% (210/236) for BATTLE and BATTLE-2, respectively (p=0.09). Lesions receiving a score of 3 were adequate for biomarker analysis in 89% of cases. Lesions receiving a score of 2 with one negative factor were adequate for biomarker analysis in 69.2% (p=0.03) and 74% (p=0.04) of cases when scored by IR1 and IR2, respectively. The kappa statistic between the two IRs scoring was 0.55 [95% CI: (0.48, 0.61)] indicating moderate agreement as lesions were scored the same by both IRs in 78.4% of cases.

**CONCLUSION**

A team-science approach can facilitate consistent yields for biomarker analysis in clinical trials. IRs play a critical role for lesion selection.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

By leveraging the expertise of the individual specialties (medical oncology, pathology, IR), achieving consistently high adequacy rates from image-guided biopsies for biomarker analysis is feasible.

**SSM22-03 Causes of Inadequate Sampling in IR Biopsies: Review of 3256 Biopsies**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:20PM - 3:30PM Room: E352

**Participants**

Peter T. Hoang, MD, Phoenix, AZ (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Andrew R. Fleck, MD, Phoenix, AZ (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Alex L. Wallace, MD, Phoenix, AZ (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Jeffry S. Kriegshauser, MD, Phoenix, AZ (Abstract Co-Author) Research support, General Electric Company
Sailen G. Naidu, MD, PhD, Phoenix, AZ (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Grace Knuttinen, MD, PhD, Phoenix, AZ (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Rahni Oklu, MD, PhD, Scottsdale, AZ (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

**Purpose**

The role of the interventional radiologist in the Precision Medicine Initiative has become increasingly important in providing the necessary tissue for genetic analysis. However, inadequate sampling rate for DNA testing exceed 20% resulting in repeat biopsies and delays in treatment. The aim of this study was to evaluate variables that associate with inadequate biopsy sampling in a large tertiary medical center.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

This IRB approved, HIPAA compliant study involved a search of our radiology department database for biopsies performed from January 2015 to December 2015. 3256 biopsies were included in the study in which 104 biopsies were ordered for genetic testing. Electronic medical records including radiology and pathology reports were reviewed for lesion size, tissue type, biopsy equipment, aggregate core length, number of samples obtained and the operator experience. Statistical analysis was performed using univariate analysis and logistic regression.

**RESULTS**

Inadequate tissue sampling rate was 20.1% (21/104). Univariate analysis showed an association between inadequate samples and smaller needle gauge (p=0.02) and smaller core length (p=0.01). There was no association with lesion size (p=0.39) and operator experience (p=0.8). In logistic regression, the inadequate sampling rate was not different when obtaining 2 or more samples or an aggregate core length of 1-2 cm (P=0.95 and p=0.73). Temno (BD) devices resulted in 31% inadequate sampling rate, Bard (CR Bard) in 8% and BioPince (Argon Medical) in 8%. Genetic testing led to appropriate selection of therapy in 80% of the patients with adequate sampling.

**CONCLUSION**

Smaller needle gauge and smaller core lengths were associated with higher inadequate sampling rates. There was no added benefit...
to obtaining more than 2 to 3 biopsy samples or more than 1 to 2 centimeters of aggregate core tissue length. Adequate tissue for DNA testing is critical; results show that they can guide selection of therapy.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION**

Adequate tissue for DNA testing is critical; it can guide selection of therapy.

SSM22-04 Freehand Ultrasound-Guided Targeted Transperineal Prostatic Biopsy Technique (FUGTTPB) for Suspicious Lesions Identified By Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 3:40PM Room: E352

Participants
Joel Lim, MBBS, Perth, Australia (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Tonya Halliday, MBChB, Glasgow, United Kingdom (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sally Burrows, Perth, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Victoria Toal, Perth, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Yuranga Weerakkody, MBChB, Auckland, New Zealand (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
James E. Anderson, MBChB, Perth, Australia (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
jushi1989@hotmail.com

**PURPOSE**

FUGTTPB has many advantages over the traditional transrectal ultrasound-guided technique including lower infection rates. This study aims to investigate the cancer detection rates of this novel technique by comparing Prostate Imaging Reporting and Data System Version 2 (PI-RADS) and Gleason scores.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

A retrospective cohort study was conducted of all men who underwent an MRI Prostate between January 2015 and December 2016 with a lesion graded as PI-RADS 3 or greater followed by FUGTTBP in our institution. These were performed in the outpatient setting with the index lesion targeted free hand without the use of a grid or image fusion, guided by transrectal ultrasound.

**RESULTS**

99 men (mean age 65 years) referred by 20 Urologists underwent MRI at 6 centres with 129 lesions identified. 75% were imaged based on clinical suspicion whilst 25% were followed for a previous prostatic malignancy. Cancer detection rates for PI-RADS 3, 4 and 5 lesions were 42% (95% CI 27.9 - 57.3), 63% (95% CI 46.9 - 75.9) and 97% (95% CI 77.5 - 99.6) respectively. The PI-RADS 3 and 5 rates are comparable to the only published study comparing PI-RADS Version 2 and Gleason scores. The PI-RADS 4 rate was slightly lower but this may be attributed to the varying experience of the 13 MRI reporters and 4 patients having PI-RADS 4 lesions which were non-index lesions as they also had PI-RADS 5 lesions. 3 patients had positive cores beyond the target area but these were not identified as suspicious on MRI. Only 1 core from each patient was positive and all were graded as Gleason 6 with tumour lengths of 1 mm or less.

**CONCLUSION**

This pilot study demonstrates promising cancer detection rates of the FUGTTPB technique especially for higher grade PI-RADS lesions. However, it is limited by MRI sensitivity as 3 patients had tiny positive cores outside of the target area. Given the numerous benefits, further evaluation of this technique may result in evolution of prostatic biopsy techniques.

SSM22-05 Preliminary Study to Compare the Effectiveness of Four Hemostatic Methods: Locally Injected FFP, Systemic FFP, Local Gelfoam Insertion, or Local Coil Insertion for Preventing Bleeding Complications

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:40PM - 3:50PM Room: E352

Participants
John R. Haaga, MD, Cleveland, OH (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Jon Davidson, MD, Cleveland, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Shiraz Rahim, MD, Cleveland, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Indravadan J. Patel, MD, Cleveland, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Dean A. Nakamoto, MD, Beachwood, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Research agreement, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
Nami R. Azar, MD, Highland Heights, OH (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
John.Haaga@uahospitals.org

**PURPOSE**

To assess the efficacy of local hemostatic techniques in coagulopathic patients with abnormal INR. These techniques included: 1) local injection of fresh frozen plasma 2)systemic administration of fresh frozen plasma 3)local insertion of gelfom 4)local insertion of angiographic coils into intervention site.

**METHOD AND MATERIALS**

Data was collected from 4 IRB approved studies totaling 182 patients. Procedures and biopsies included 80 liver biopsies, 35 abscess drainages, 21 soft tissue masses, 18 kidney biopsies, 7 cholecystostomies, and 13 chest tubes. Causes of the coagulopathy included anticoagulation treatment, liver failure, hematologic malignancy, chemotherapy, and idiopathic. The most common causes were coumadin and liver failure in 118 patients. INR ranges for each group were: 91 patients treated with local...
injection of FFP (INR1.4-3.0, avg 2.1), 40 patients treated with gelfoam (INR 2.1-2.9, avg 2.32) , 35 patients with systemic FFP (INR 1.4-3.4, avg 2.1) , and 16 patients treated with angiographic coils (INR avg1.3). Average amount of FFP used was 20 cc injected locally and 5.2 units intravenously. Average of 2 coils were used per patient.

RESULTS

Bleeding complications were: drop in hemoglobin, visible hematoma, required transfusion, or intervention. Total/significant bleeding complications were 0/0% for locally injection of FFP, 17.1%/2.8% for systemic FFP, 12.5%/0% for gelfoam, and 37%/12.5% for coils. 6 nonbleeding complications occurred in systemic FFP group and included shortness of breath, shortness of breath requiring intubation (systemic group), 1 infection and death in 3 (2 volume overload, 1 idiosyncratic).

CONCLUSION

Of these methods used for hemostasis, local injection of FFP was the most effective, followed by gelfoam, systemic FFP, and local coils. These data provide a basis for organizing a larger prospective, randomized multi-institutional study to confirm these findings and to study the cost benefit of the FFP groups.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Percutaneous techniques play a major role for diagnoses and treatments. While normal patients have a low complication risk, coagulopathic patients are at greater risk of bleeding. Our comparison of different hemostatic methods provides preliminary data that the new ‘local injection of blood products’ technique is superior to other methods studied. Before this new method can be used widely, more data needs to be collected from large randomized, prospective studies.

SSM22-06 Percutaneous Hepatic Fiducial Gold Marker Implantation for Real-time Tumor-tracking Radiotherapy

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM Room: E352

Participants
Ryo Morita, MD, Sapporo, Japan (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Yusuke Sakuhara, MD, Sapporo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Takeshi Soyama, Sapporo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Daisuke Abo, MD, Sapporo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kohsuke Kudo, MD, Sapporo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Norio Katoh, MD, Sapporo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Hiroki Shirato, MD, PhD, Sapporo, Japan (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
ryo561201@me.com

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the safety and complications associated with percutaneous fiducial global gold marker implantation into the liver parenchyma for real-time tumor-tracking radiotherapy (RTRT).

METHOD AND MATERIALS

This retrospective study was approved by our institutional review board. Using a medical record and database review, we evaluated data from 100 patients with hepatobiliary malignancies who underwent 116 percutaneous fiducial gold marker implantations in the liver as preparation for RTRT from 1999 to 2016. We used global markers that were 2 mm in diameter. All marker implantations were performed using Seldinger’s method. Technical success was defined as completion of gold marker placement at the intended liver parenchyma. Clinical success was defined as successful tracking of the gold marker and completion of planned RTRT. In addition, we assessed complications related to the marker placement.

RESULTS

The technical success rate for fiducial gold marker implantation was 90% (104/116). Twelve of 116 markers could not be used for RTRT because of marker migration after implantation (n=9) or inappropriate location of the implanted marker (n=3). In 9 patients, markers migrated out of the liver; however, no complications occurred from not retrieving them. The clinical success rate was 99% (114/115), and we used another marker and completed RTRT for 1 tumor. Pain occurred in 16 patients, fever in 7, hemorrhage in 7, pneumothorax in 1, and nausea in 1. No major complications occurred.

CONCLUSION

Percutaneous fiducial gold marker implantation into the liver for RTRT is a safe and feasible procedure.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION

Percutaneous fiducial global gold marker implantation into the liver for image-guided radiotherapy is safe and feasible. Physicians should monitor patients for migration of the implanted marker.
Vascular Interventional (Bone/ST Intervention)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 4:00PM Room: E450B

SSM23-01 EVOLVE: A Prospective Multicenter Evaluation of Quality of Life, Pain & Activities of Daily Living Outcomes for Balloon Kyphoplasty in the Treatment of Medicare Patients with Vertebral Compression Fractures

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:00PM - 3:10PM Room: E450B

Participants
Gordon McLennan, MD, Chagrin Falls, OH (Moderator) Research Grant, Siemens AG; Research Consultant, Medtronic plc; Advisory Board, Siemens AG; Advisory Board, Surefire Medical, Inc; Advisory Board, Stealth Medical; Advisory Board, Rene Medical; Data Safety Monitoring Board, B. Braun Melsungen AG

Sub-Events

SSM23-01 EVOLVE: A Prospective Multicenter Evaluation of Quality of Life, Pain & Activities of Daily Living Outcomes for Balloon Kyphoplasty in the Treatment of Medicare Patients with Vertebral Compression Fractures

Participants
Douglas P. Beall, MD, Oklahoma City, OK (Presenter) Research support, Spineology, Inc; Stock options, Spineology, Inc; Consultant, Spineology, Inc; Stock options, AOI Medical, Inc; Consultant, Medtronic plc; Stock Options, Osseon Therapeutic; Consultant, Eli Lilly and Company; Stock options, Vexim SA; Board Member, Vexim SA
Melissa R. Chambers, DVM,MD, Birmingham, AL (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Sanjay Talati, MD, Saginaw, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Robert Easton, MD, Troy, MI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Devin Datta, MD, Melbourne, FL (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, Medtronic plc; Consultant, Spine Wave, Inc; James R. Webb JR, MD, Tulsa, OK (Abstract Co-Author) Research Consultant, AOI Medical, Inc Research Consultant, Advanced Bionics Corporation Research Consultant, Boston Scientific Corporation Speaker, Cardinal Health, Inc
Douglas Linville, MD, Memphis, TN (Abstract Co-Author) Consultant, RTI Biologics Inc; Royalties, RTI Biologics Inc; Research support, Medtronic plc;

For information about this presentation, contact: db@clinrad.org

PURPOSE
Vertebral compression fractures (VCFs) resulting from osteoporosis or cancer are common and painful. Worldwide, osteoporosis causes >8.9 million fractures annually. Quality of life is threatened and mortality and morbidity rates increase following a VCF. Kyphoplasty is a minimally invasive procedure to stabilize a VCF, reduce pain, and improve quality of life and mobility.

RESULTS
Back pain improved from 8.7 (scale 0-10) by 5.2, 5.4, 6.0, 6.2 and 6.3 points, at the 7 day, and the 1, 3, 6 and 12 month time points, respectively (p<0.001 for each). ODI improved from 63.4 (scale 0-100) by 30.5, 35.3, 36.3 and 36.2 points, at the 1, 3, 6 and 12 month time points, respectively (p<0.001 for each). The SF-36 PCS was 24.2 at baseline (scale 0-100) and improved 10.7, 12.4, 13.4 and 13.8 points, at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months (p<0.001 for each). The EQ-SD was 0.383 points (scale 0-1) and improved 0.316, 0.351, 0.356 and 0.358 points, at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months (p<0.001 for each). There were five AEs considered device- or procedure-related including one asymptomatic balloon rupture, one patient with rib pain and a serious AE of pneumonia aspiration. Another subject had a new VCF 25 days post-procedure considered possibly cement-related; all of these AEs resolved with proper treatment. Asymptomatic cement leakage was reported in 107/499 (21.4%) index levels treated.

CONCLUSION
Our large, prospective, multicenter study trial demonstrates that balloon kyphoplasty is a safe, very effective and durable procedure for treating Medicare patients with VCFs due to osteoporosis or cancer.

METHODS
354 Medicare patients with painful, acute or subacute, VCFs were prospectively enrolled at 24 sites with 350 undergoing balloon kyphoplasty. Primary objective was to show statistically significant improvement in four co-primary endpoints (SF-36v2 PCS, EQ-5D, NRS back pain and ODI) at 3 months.

PDF UPLOAD

SSM23-02 Percutaneous Vertebroplasty in Aged Patients with Osteoporotic Vertebral Compression Fractures: A Bicentric Retrospective Cohort Study

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:10PM - 3:20PM Room: E450B

Awards
Trainee Research Prize - Medical Student

Participants
Binyan Zhong, MD, PhD, Nanjing, China (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
PURPOSE
We aim to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of Percutaneous Vertebroplasty (PVP) in patients aged 80 and over with osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures (OVCFs) in two hospitals.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Patients underwent their first PVP due to OVCFs between January 2006 and December 2014 in two large academic centers were selected to this bicentric retrospective cohort study. Patients were divided into two groups by age (aged 80 or older and no older than 80). The primary outcome of this study was pain relief at 1 month and 1 year measured by visual analogue scale (VAS) score. Complications, including new vertebral compression fractures (VCFs) were recorded during the follow-up.

RESULTS
A total of 699 patients (362 in Hospital A and 317 in Hospital B) were included in this study and 139 (19.9%) of them were aged 80 or older. Chi-square test or one-way ANOVA showed that there was no statistical difference of the parameters about the patients between the two hospitals. For the aged patients, mean VAS score decreased from 6.9(95% CI 6.8-7.1) at baseline to 2.3(2.2-2.5) at 1 month (P<0.0001) and 1.8(1.7-1.9) at 1 year (P<0.0001). Compared to the patients no older than 80, there was no statistical difference of the VAS score. During the median follow-up of 1136 (range 5-2924) days, 40 (28.8%) patients had new VCFs with a median time of 80 (range 5-1022) days. No major complication occurred.

CONCLUSION
PVP is an effective and safe approach for the patients aged 80 or older with OVCFs.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
PVP should be regarded as a safe and effective treatment approach for patients aged 80 or older with OVCFs.

SSM23-03 Human Observer Detection Performance of Moving Objects in Fluoroscopic Image Series

PURPOSE
Evaluate human observer detection performance of moving objects in fluoroscopic image series as a function of object velocity and x-ray pulse-width.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Simulated fluoroscopic image series of a translating wire (1 mm diameter, 30 mm length) in white Gaussian noise were presented to seven trained readers using a 4-alternative forced choice study paradigm. Image series were simulated at eight frames-per-second (8 fps), two wire velocities (10 mm/s, 25 mm/s) and two x-ray pulse-widths (4 ms, 120 ms). Object contrast and image spatiotemporal noise power were held constant for all image series. Each reader was trained to maintain a constant viewing position (50 cm) and to utilize a template image sequence to inform eye-tracking. A total of 200 image series, 50 series for each pulse-width velocity combination, were reviewed by every reader. Their task was to select the image sequence which contained the translating wire. Binary response data from all readers was analyzed using a generalized linear mixed effects model with a probit link function. The model included pulse-width and velocity as fixed effects, and an intercept reader random effect.

RESULTS
Average observer detection performance ranged from 48% correct at the longest pulse-width and fastest velocity (120 ms, 25 mm/s) to 89% at the shortest pulse-width and slowest velocity (4 ms, 10 mm/s). X-ray pulse-width and object velocity were significant predictors of human detection performance (p-value << 0.0001) with an estimated effect size of -0.96 (95% CI: -1.12, -0.79) and -0.90 (95% CI: -1.17, -0.65) respectively. The standard deviation of the reader random effect was estimated at 0.57. The reader random effect can be largely attributed to the fact that one reader group observed each case for double the amount of time (17.7 seconds) as the other reader group (8.7 seconds) and thereby increased average detection performance by 28% correct.

CONCLUSION
Human detection performance of moving objects in fluoroscopic image series decreased significantly and independently with increased velocity and increased pulse-width. Average observation time also effected detection performance.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The use of fluoroscopic imaging for diagnostic and interventional tasks involving substantial anatomic motion may be optimized for detection performance by appropriate x-ray pulse-width selection.
PURPOSE
While the intent of the Physician Open Payments Program (OPP) reportedly is to increase transparency, the public receives minimal information about what these payments may entail, and patients may assume these are inappropriate or signify bias. To our knowledge, no analysis of payments in relation to academic productivity exists in the literature. Therefore, our goal was to study this relationship among interventional radiology (IR) chiefs at U.S. academic institutions.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
Per institution guidelines, IRB approval was not needed as the project used only publicly available information. A list of IR section chiefs at academic institutions with IR fellowships was created. All non-royalty general payments (NRGP) made to IRs in 2015 was downloaded from the OPP website. Pubmed search was used to correlate this with the academic productivity of each IR chief. Spearman correlation was used to measure the association between productivity and payment. Fisher’s Z transformation was used to compute the 95% confidence interval for the correlation as a measurement of the strength of the association. In addition, 2015 payments to IR division chiefs were compared to 2015 payments to IR non-chiefs.

RESULTS
Out of 95 U.S. hospitals with an IR fellowship, 89 chiefs were identified. In 2015, 77 IR chiefs received at least one NRGP, averaging $9,911.88±23,183.91 (median $1628.97). In 2015, 1723 non-chief IRs received at least one NRGP, averaging $3,112.10±16,244.24 (median $243.79). A test of normality of the IR chiefs’ NRGP and Pubmed publications revealed that both variables significantly deviate from normal distribution. Thus, the Spearman correlation coefficient is the appropriate measure of their association. Correlation between IR chiefs’ productivity and payment is 0.44 with a 95% confidence interval of 0.24-0.59, representing a weak to moderate positive association.

CONCLUSION
A positive association exists between payment amount reported in the OPP system and academic productivity amongst IR section chiefs at academic U.S. institutions in 2015. The median IR chief 2015 NRGP was 668% higher than for non-chief IRs.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The general public should be informed that IR chief payments and relationships with industry may have a link to academic productivity. The greater NRGP for academic IR chiefs may reflect a greater responsibility to interact with industry.

SSM23-05  How Comprehensive are Interventional Radiology Residency Websites?

Awards
Student Travel Stipend Award

Participants
Paul H. Yi, MD, Baltimore, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Sherwin Novin, Madison, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Taylor L. Vanderplas, Madison, WI (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Douglas B. Yim, MD, San Diego, CA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Kelvin K. Hong, MD, Baltimore, MD (Abstract Co-Author) Scientific Advisory Board, Boston Scientific Corporation; Scientific Advisory Board, BTG International Ltd; Research support, Merit Medical Systems, Inc;

For information about this presentation, contact:
pauliyi88@gmail.com

PURPOSE
Interventional Radiology (IR) residency began its first application cycle this past year. As the majority of residency applicants turn to the Internet to evaluate potential residency programs, maintaining a comprehensive website is crucial for attracting the best and brightest medical students. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the comprehensiveness of IR residency websites during the first application cycle.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
We searched all integrated IR residency programs listed on the Society for Interventional Radiology website for the presence of a dedicated residency website. For programs with a dedicated website, we searched for the presence of 38 criteria previously identified as important considerations for medical students applying to Radiology residency (Image 1). We compared prevalence of these criteria between different regions of the country and size of residency program using T-tests and ANOVA.

RESULTS
Of 61 IR residency programs identified, 44 (72%) had dedicated websites. Of these 44, only 1 program had at least 2/3 of criteria
Of 61 IR residency programs identified, 44 (72%) had dedicated websites. Of these 44, only 1 program had at least 2/3 of criteria assessed and only 10 programs (23%) had half or more. On average, the websites reported 37% of items evaluated. The most frequently included information was contact e-mail (93%), mailing address (89%), resident social life (64%) and the area surrounding each residency (61%). The least commonly included information was about procedure simulation experience (5%) and description of teaching didactics (5%). There was no significant difference in website comprehensiveness between regions (p = 0.49), or between "large" programs (3+ residents/year) and "small" programs (>3 residents/year) [P = 0.36].

CONCLUSION
Nearly one-third of integrated IR residency programs do not have a dedicated website, and those that do exist are inadequately comprehensive, with less than 40% of assessed criteria present. Contact information and information about life outside of work were the most commonly included information with comparatively less frequent description of the clinical training opportunities. Addressing these gaps in website content will help IR residencies better inform prospective applicants and, in turn, help recruit the best and brightest into the field.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
Ensuring comprehensive interventional radiology residency program websites will help recruit the best and brightest medical students into the field.

SSM23-06  Comparative Utilization of Carotid Stenting and Carotid Endarterectomy in the Medicare Population in Recent Years

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:50PM - 4:00PM  Room: E450B

Participants
Sarah I. Kamel, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
David C. Levin, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Laurence Parker, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose
Vijay M. Rao, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Abstract Co-Author) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
sarah.kamel@jefferson.edu

PURPOSE
In the late 1990s, multiple controlled trials demonstrated that carotid endarterectomy (CEA) is superior to optimal medical therapy for stroke prevention, particularly in patients with high grade symptomatic stenosis. CEA is preferred to carotid artery stenting (CAS) given that the perioperative risk of stroke or death can be up to two fold higher with CAS. Our purpose was to study the recent trends of CEA and CAS in the Medicare population in response to the literature.

METHOD AND MATERIALS
The nationwide Medicare Part B fee-for-service databases for 2003-2015 were used. We selected CPT codes 35301 (thromboendarterectomy, carotid) and 37215 (intravascular stent placement, cervical carotid). The databases indicate procedure volume for each code, which were used to calculate utilization rates per 100,000 Medicare beneficiaries. Medicare specialty codes indicated the specialty of the performing physician.

RESULTS
Utilization rate of carotid endarterectomy was at its highest in 2003 at 355 per 100,000 and has declined steadily to 156 in 2015 (-56%). A CPT code for CAS first became available in 2005. CAS utilization peaked in 2006 at 28, ranged between 25-26 studies from 2007 to 2011 and then declined to 16 by 2015 (-43% compared with peak) In 2015, the percent share of carotid stenting by specialty was: cardiology 45%, vascular surgery 20%, radiology 14%, neurosurgery 8%, neurology 6%, other 6%.

CONCLUSION
Since CEA has been demonstrated to have lower perioperative mortality compared to CAS, it is not surprising that CEA was performed nearly ten times as often in 2015. Considering the proven efficacy of CEA, it is surprising that its utilization rate has dropped 56% since 2003 and that in recent years, CAS use has also declined. Perhaps this decrease in intervention is due to improved efficacy of medical management of atherosclerosis in addition to stricter guidelines defining patients who would most benefit from carotid intervention.

CLINICAL RELEVANCE/APPLICATION
The utilization of both CEA and CAS is declining.
**Case-based Review of Ultrasound (An Interactive Session)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 5:00PM Room: S406A

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Recognize the diverse applications of ultrasound throughout the body and identify those situations in which it provides the optimal diagnostic imaging choice. 2) Understand the fundamental interpretive parameters of ultrasound contrast enhancement and its applications. 3) Know the important factors to consider when choosing ultrasound for image guided procedures and how to optimize ultrasound for technical success.

**ABSTRACT**

Ultrasound is a rapidly evolving imaging modality which has achieved widespread application throughout the body. In this course we will address the major anatomic areas of ultrasound use, including the abdominal and pelvic organs, superficial structures and the vascular system. Challenging imaging and clinical scenarios will be emphasized to include the participant in the decision making process. Advanced cases and evolving technology will be highlighted; including the use of ultrasound contrast media and elastography as diagnostic techniques. The selection of ultrasound for interventional guidance will be addressed, as will the unique applications of ultrasound to emergency imaging including obstetrics and pediatrics.

**Sub-Events**

**MSCU42A  Gynecologic and Transvaginal Ultrasound**

**Participants**
Deborah J. Rubens, MD, Rochester, NY (Director) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
deborah_rubens@urmc.rochester.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Describe sonographic techniques and findings that are most useful in the diagnosis of tubal ectopic pregnancy. 2) Review the findings of retained products of conception. 3) Categorize the various non-gynecologic causes of acute pelvic pain that may be diagnosed with transvaginal imaging. 4) Describe the sonographic findings of acute ovarian torsion.

**Honored Educators**

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/

Mindy M. Horrow, MD - 2013 Honored Educator
Mindy M. Horrow, MD - 2016 Honored Educator

**MSCU42B  Ultrasound in Interventional Radiology**

**Participants**
Devang Butani, MD, Rochester, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
devang_butani@urmc.rochester.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Understand the role of Ultrasound in Interventional Radiology (IR). 2) Learn how to avoid complications by using ultrasound. 3) Be aware about the limitations of ultrasound in IR.

**ABSTRACT**

Ultrasound is vital in the practice of Interventional Radiology, where it is used for screening, planning, targeting/guidance and evaluating effectiveness of interventions. A case based format is used to demonstrate the various roles.

**MSCU42C  Ultrasound of Pediatric Abdominal Emergencies**

**Participants**
Harriet J. Paltiel, MD, Boston, MA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) List the most common anatomical/medical cause of an acute abdomen in children. 2) Know the appropriate imaging.
1) List the most common gastrointestinal tract causes of an acute abdomen in children. 2) Discuss the appropriate imaging evaluation of patients based on age and clinical presentation. 3) Describe the sonographic features of these entities.

**ABSTRACT**

This case-based review will include a discussion of the sonographic imaging features of some of the most important pediatric gastrointestinal causes of an acute abdomen, including bowel atresia, necrotizing enterocolitis, pyloric stenosis, midgut malrotation and volvulus, acute appendicitis, and intussusception.

**MSCU42D  Small Parts Ultrasound**

Participants
Deborah J. Rubens, MD, Rochester, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
Deborah_rubens@urmc.rochester.edu

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Review some of the common pathologic entities involving superficial glands and structures. 2) Emphasize the unique technical parameters which are critical to optimize the imaging of small parts. 3) Test the attendant's knowledge of some critical decision pathways in superficial pathology.

**ABSTRACT**

High frequency ultrasound is a powerful tool to assess superficial structures including the neck (thyroid, parathyroid, other neck masses) chest and abdominal wall, extremities and the scrotum. Accurate performance requires optimizing scanning frequency for adequate tissue penetration and Doppler sensitivity to differentiate fluid collections from tumors, to assess organs for blood flow and to diagnose inflammatory conditions. Cases will be selected to emphasize thyroid, neck, testicular and scrotal pathology; particularly those cases requiring urgent intervention. Additional cases will include symptomatic lumps and bumps and the incidental lesions one commonly encounters in superficial scanning.
Essentials of Musculoskeletal Imaging

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 5:00PM Room: S100AB

MK

AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Sub-Events

MSES44A  MRI of the Brachial Plexus

Participants
Christopher F. Beaulieu, MD, PhD, Stanford, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Update the learner's knowledge of brachial plexus anatomy. 2) Understand key technical factors affecting MRI of the brachial plexus. 3) Be able to recognize common intrinsic and extrinsic lesions of the brachial plexus.

MSES44B  Radiographic Assessment of Arthritis

Participants
Andrew J. Grainger, MRCP, FRCR, Leeds, United Kingdom (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To understand how radiographic imaging contributes to the diagnosis and management of arthritis. 2) To recognize features of arthritis on conventional radiographs which help in the differential diagnosis of arthritis. 3) To be able to identify common pitfalls and normal variants which may simulate arthritic change.

MSES44C  Avoiding Pitfalls in Lower Extremity Trauma

Participants
Thomas L. Pope, MD, Denver, CO (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
thomas.pope@shcr.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Describe the pathology most likely to be missed in lower extremity trauma. 2) Outline a survey of the most common lesions missed in quality assurance program. 3) Suggest major ways to avoid missing lesions with very subtle pathology.

ABSTRACT

Lower extremity (LE) trauma is one of the most frequently encountered clinical situations in the ED setting. Imaging of the LE, therefore, makes up a significant portion of the studies interpreted by ED and general radiologists. Much of the pathology is straightforward and not extremely challenging. However, there are many lesions which may be missed without meticulous attention to technique and imaging. This presentation will outline the most common potential pitfalls and problem areas in the interpretation of LE trauma imaging, particularly in regard to radiographs and CT imaging. Suggestions for the interpreting radiologist to possibly avoid these errors will be outlined.

MSES44D  Chondroid Lesions in Bone as Incidental Finding: What to Do?

Participants
Milko C. de Jonge, MD, Woerden, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
milkodejonge@gmail.com

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To discuss the incidence and prevalence of chondroid lesions in bone. 2) Describing the typical imaging findings of chondroid lesions on conventional imaging and MRI. 3) To discuss the difference in imaging findings between benign and malignant chondroid lesions. 4) What to do with equivocal cases i.e. what to do with an indeterminate lesion if found incidentally. 5) When and how to biopsy.
RSNA/ESR Hybrid Imaging Symposium: Hybrid Imaging of the Brain (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, Nov. 29 3:30PM - 5:00PM Room: S402AB

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Alexander Drzezga, MD, Cologne, Germany (Moderator) Consultant, Siemens AG; Consultant, Bayer AG; Consultant, General Electric Company; Consultant, Eli Lilly and Company; Consultant, The Piramal Group; Speakers Bureau, Siemens AG; Speakers Bureau, Bayer AG; Speakers Bureau, General Electric Company; Speakers Bureau, Eli Lilly and Company; Speakers Bureau, The Piramal Group
Katrine Riklund, MD, PhD, Umea, Sweden (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

MSSR44A Neurodegenerative Disorders

Participants
Henryk Barthel, Leipzig, Germany (Presenter) Research support, The Piramal Group; Consultant, The Piramal Group; Travel support, The Piramal Group

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To learn about pathophysiology in neurodegenerative disorders. 2) To learn about different tracers and how to interpret the findings. 3) To understand the role of hybrid imaging in neurodegenerative disorders.

MSSR44B Brain Tumors

Participants
Gagandeep Choudhary, MD, MBBS, Birmingham, AL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To get an overview of brain tumours and tracers used. 2) To learn how to interpret the examinations. 3) To understand the role of hybrid imaging of brain tumours.

MSSR44C Interactive Case Discussion

Participants
Henryk Barthel, Leipzig, Germany (Presenter) Research support, The Piramal Group; Consultant, The Piramal Group; Travel support, The Piramal Group
Gagandeep Choudhary, MD, MBBS, Birmingham, AL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To learn about evaluation of hybrid imaging in neurodegenerative disorders. 2) To learn about evaluation of hybrid imaging of brain tumours.
Participants
Rachel Baldwin-Cleland, MSc, London, United Kingdom (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Provide an account, based upon national survey data, of the current roles and scope of practice of CTC radiographers in England. 2) Improve participant’s knowledge of the range of skills of CTC Radiographers practicing in England. 3) Introduce the ongoing work of the Bowel Cancer Screening CTC radiographer educational development group in England, and explain how this will influence working practice within CTC in the future.
**Rectal MRI (Hands-on)**

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:30PM - 6:00PM Room: S401AB

**AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™**: 1.50
**ARRT Category A+ Credit**: 1.75

**Participants**

David H. Kim, MD, Middleton, WI **(Presenter)** Co-founder, VirtuoCTC, LLC; Shareholder, Cellectar Biosciences, Inc; Shareholder, Elucent Medical;

Mukesh G. Harisinghani, MD, Boston, MA **(Presenter)** Nothing to Disclose

Marc J. Gollub, MD, New York, NY **(Presenter)** Nothing to Disclose

Courtney C. Moreno, MD, Suwanee, GA **(Presenter)** Nothing to Disclose

Raj M. Paspulati, MD, Cleveland, OH **(Presenter)** Nothing to Disclose

Gaiane M. Rauch, MD, PhD, Houston, TX **(Presenter)** Nothing to Disclose

Zahra Kassam, MD, London, ON **(Presenter)** Nothing to Disclose

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

1) Critically evaluate the primary tumor to accurately place in the appropriate T category. 2) Apply specific criteria to determine regional lymph node status. 3) Recognize relevant anatomic landmarks used in Rectal MRI cancer staging to help determine management.

**ABSTRACT**

This workshop will be led by members of the Society of Abdominal Radiology Rectal Cancer Disease Focused Panel. This group helps set the interpretation standards for rectal cancer MRI in the United States. In this 1.5 hour Hands-on Workshop, the participants will have the opportunity to review a number of rectal staging MRI cases on stand-alone computers or on a personal mobile device. The selected cases are intended to give a broad overview of the common issues encountered in rectal cancer staging, including appropriately categorizing the correct T category of the tumor as well as determining regional lymph node status. The relevant anatomic relationships of the tumor with adjacent structures for surgical and potential neoadjuvant options will be emphasized. An interactive platform will allow participants to see overall class performance for questions posed by the expert reviewer. Each case will be reviewed after a short interval to allow a participant to form an opinion prior to the expert review. This workshop is intended to give a practical, hands-on approach to rectal cancer staging by MRI.
**Deep Learning—An Imaging Roadmap**

**Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:30PM - 6:00PM Room: S501ABC**

**Learning Objectives**
1. Understand the framework of 'Deep Learning', Machine Learning, and Neural Net computer algorithms.
2. Comprehend what aspects of radiology practice are most amenable to machine learning deployment.
3. Understand the academic, commercial and clinical perspectives on how the field will likely develop and how NCI’s Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA) can accelerate development of this new technology.

**Abstract**

Deep Learning, an independent self-learning computational environment that uses multilayered computational neural nets, has generated considerable excitement (as well as concerns and misperceptions) in medical imaging. Deep learning computational techniques, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) generate multiple layer feature classifiers that extract disease relevant features from entire regions of medical images without the need for localization or pre-segmentation of lesions. Although CNNs require training on very large image datasets that encompass particular disease expressions, they can be diagnostically effective since no human input of segmentation features such as size, shape, margin sharpness, texture, and kinetics are required. But their immediate and future applicability as tools for unsupervised medical decision-making are, as yet, not well understood by most clinical radiologists. This overview session of Deep Learning will provide a clearer picture by presenters who are active in that field and who can clarify how the unique characteristics of Deep Learning could impact clinical radiology. It will address how radiologists can contribute to, and benefit from, this new technology. Topics of this multi-speaker session will cover: 1) the general principles of deep learning computational schemas and their mechanisms of handling image inputs and outputs. 2) new technology including hardware shifts in microprocessors from CPU's to GPU devices that offer significant computational advantages 3) how to ensure that Deep Learning results are consistently clinically relevant and meaningful including nodal element tuning and provability so as to assure medical care consistency and reproducibility. 4) how to develop and leverage datasets for deep learning on archives such as the NIH The Cancer Imaging Archive (TCIA) including requirements for input image dataset magnitude and completeness of disease spectrum representation. 5) how to embed essential non-imaging data needed as inputs, (e.g. EHR, outcome, cross-disciplinary metadata, and the data pre-processing required to make DICOM ready for Deep Learning. The presentations will be at a level understandable and relevant to the RSNA radiologist audience.

**Sub-Events**

**RCC45A  Computer Science 'Deep Learning' Research by the Academic Community**

Participants
Fred W. Prior, PhD, Little Rock, AR (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

**Learning Objectives**
1) Understand the basic concepts of Machine Learning and Deep Learning and how they differ. 2) Gain insights into how these techniques are being used in quantitative imaging (Radiomic) research.

**RCC45B  Commercial Development and Deployment of 'Deep Learning' Technology**

Participants
Abdul Hamid Halabi, Santa Clara, CA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
ahalabi@nvidia.com

**RCC45C  Radiology Clinician Perspectives**

Participants
Bradley J. Erickson, MD, PhD, Rochester, MN (Presenter) Stockholder, OneMedNet Corporation; Stockholder, Voicet Technologies, LLC; Stockholder, FlowSigma; Research award, nVIDIA Corporation

For information about this presentation, contact:
bje@mayo.edu

**Learning Objectives**
1) Understand the differences between an algorithm that works in the lab and one that works in clinical practice. 2) Identify common weaknesses in study design that can lead to better apparent performance than might be realized in practice. 3) Recognize challenges in practical workflow that might impede clinical adoption of some tools.
SPCB41

Cybersecurity

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:30PM - 6:00PM Room: E450B

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Patrick Hope, Arlington, VA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
James Jacobson, Flanders, NJ (Presenter) Employee, Siemens AG
Seth D. Carmody, PhD, Silver Spring, MD (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Better understand how to make your facility cybersecure. 2) Understand ways to avoid cyber attacks. 3) Learn what the medical device industry is doing to inform medical imaging companies about preventing cyber attacks. 4) Learn what a leading manufacturer is doing to make devices more cyber secure.

ABSTRACT
Cybersecurity is a high priority for physicians, hospitals, and manufacturers of all internet-connected devices, and even more so when patient safety and health information is at stake. MITA has led efforts to strengthen cybersecurity for imaging systems which reach far beyond the radiology suite. MITA published a 2015 whitepaper http://www.nema.org/Standards/Pages/Cybersecurity-for-Medical-Imaging.aspx that explained how well-structured and governed collaboration is required to safeguard the patients’ protected health information and their physical safety.
Participants
Paul J. Chang, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Co-founder, Stentor/Koninklijke Philips NV; Researcher, Koninklijke Philips NV; Advisory Board, Bayer AG; Advisory Board, Aidoc Ltd; Advisory Board, McCoy
Neety Panu, MD, FRCPC, Thunder Bay, ON (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Gregory L. Katzman, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Omer A. Awan, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
pchang@radiology.bsd.uchicago.edu
omer.awan@tuhs.temple.edu

ABSTRACT
The extremely popular audience participation educational experience, Diagnosis Live!, is an expert-moderated session featuring a series of interactive case studies that will challenge radiologists' diagnostic skills and knowledge. The session features a lively, fast-paced game format: participants will be automatically assigned to teams who will then use their personal mobile devices to test their knowledge in a fast-paced session that will be both educational and entertaining. After the session, attendees will receive a personalized self-assessment report via email that will review the case material presented during the session, along with individual and team performance.
Controversy Session: Early Stage Prostate Cancer - To Treat or Not to Treat?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:30PM - 6:00PM Room: E451A

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Review the management options for localized prostate cancer. 2) Describe the advantages of immediate treatment of localized prostate cancer. 3) Describe the disadvantages and harms of immediate treatment of localized prostate cancer.

ABSTRACT
Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed malignancy in men in the United States. However, the relatively indolent natural history of localized prostate cancer has raised concern regarding potential overdiagnosis and overtreatment. Many men elect immediate curative treatment with radical prostatectomy, external beam radiotherapy, or brachytherapy, but active surveillance remains a reasonable option for many men. The results of multiple recent studies have shed light into the advantages and disadvantages of immediate treatment over active surveillance, helping clinicians and patients with shared decision making to identify the optimal approach.

SUB-EVENTS

SPSC41A General Overview of Treatment Options of Early Stage Prostate Cancer

Participants
Abhishek A. Solanki, MD, Maywood, IL (Moderator) Consultant, Blue Earth Diagnostics Ltd; Advisory Board, Blue Earth Diagnostics Ltd

For information about this presentation, contact:
abhishek.solanki@lumc.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT
The management of localized prostate cancer could be considered controversial. While local therapy is often successful in limiting the progression of disease, treatment also carries morbidity that can adversely affect quality of life. This overview highlights some of the difficulties in managing localized prostate cancer, and reviews considerations for the clinician to individualize decision making.

SPSC41B Why Should We Treat Early Stage Prostate Cancer?

Participants
Stanley L. Liauw, MD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
sliauw@radonc.uchicago.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT
The management of localized prostate cancer could be considered controversial. While local therapy is often successful in limiting the progression of disease, treatment also carries morbidity that can adversely affect quality of life. This overview highlights some of the difficulties in managing localized prostate cancer, and reviews considerations for the clinician to individualize decision making.

SPSC41C Why Should We Not Treat All Patients with Early Stage Prostate Cancer?

Participants
Ronald Chen, MD, Chapel Hill, NC (Presenter) Consultant, Accuray Incorporated

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To understand the potential benefits and harms of treatment vs no treatment in patients with localized prostate cancer. 2) To understand the difference between active surveillance vs watchful waiting. 3) To understand the most appropriate patients for consideration of active surveillance and watchful waiting.

ABSTRACT
Not all patients with localized prostate cancer require immediate treatment. Many patients with an early diagnosis of slow-growing prostate cancer will die with, rather than from the prostate cancer. The over-treatment of many of these patients is a well-recognized issue, which leads to treatment-related side effects that harm the patient rather than benefit them. On the other hand, patients with more aggressive prostate cancer do benefit from aggressive treatment. This session will describe active surveillance and watchful waiting as two options for select patients with early prostate cancers, and appropriate selection of patients to offer these options.
Controversy Session: Evidence-based Interventional Radiology: How Long Can We Wait for the Evidence?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:30PM - 6:00PM Room: E351

IR

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

FDA Discussions may include off-label uses.

Participants
Brian S. Funaki, MD, Chicago, IL (Moderator) Data Safety Monitoring Board, Novate Medical Ltd

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) To understand the role of randomized controlled trials in establishment of practice patterns. 2) To understand the importance of registries and other forms of big data. 3) To recognize the benefits and limitations of case series data. 4) To determine the contributions to practice by different types of data.

Sub-Events

SPSC42A Randomized Controlled Trials-The Importance of Level One Evidence

Participants
Suresh Vedantham, MD, Saint Louis, MO (Presenter) Research support, BSN medical GmbH; Research support, Cook Group Incorporated

For information about this presentation, contact:
vedanthams@mir.wustl.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) State the advantages of randomized controlled trials in minimizing bias. 2) Explain the drawbacks of randomized controlled trial design.

SPSC42B Registry Data-The Importance Moving Forward

Participants
Jeremy C. Durack, MD, New York, NY (Presenter) Scientific Advisory Board, Adient Medical Inc; Investor, Adient Medical Inc;

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand where registries fit in the evidence hierarchy. 2) Learn strategies for registry development and deployment to reduce burden on PIs and participants. 3) Understand why registry participation is particularly important during this period of transition in healthcare.

SPSC42C Retrospective Series-Undervalued Data!

Participants
Charles E. Ray JR, MD, PhD, Chicago, IL (Presenter) Editor, Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc; Consultant, W. L. Gore & Associates, Inc;

For information about this presentation, contact:
chray@uic.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Discuss the role of all types of publications, including randomized controlled trials, registry data, and retrospective case series, in determining best practice patterns. 2) Understand the differences in the types of data presented in the literature, and the role each should play in determining best practice patterns. 3) Understand the benefits and limitations of types of study designs commonly used in IR publications. 4) Formulate an opinion on what type of data are necessary before implementing changes to daily IR practice.
Controversy Session: MR Imaging Enhancers (Muscle Relaxants, Rectal Gel, Vaginal Gel): Are They Really Necessary?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:30PM - 6:00PM Room: E353B

GI  GU  MR

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits ™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

FDA Discussions may include off-label uses.

Participants
Hero K. Hussain, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To determine the advantages and disadvantages of imaging enhancers on image quality and diagnostic capability. 2) To assess the effect of imaging enhancers on MRI workflow. 3) To examine the financial effects of imaging enhancers on the patient and the imaging department. 4) To evaluate the impact of potential side effects of imaging enhancers on the patient and the imaging department.

Sub-Events

SPSC43A The Case FOR the Use of Imaging Enhancers for MRI of Prostate and Rectal Cancer

Participants
Caroline Reinhold, MD, MSc, Montreal, QC (Presenter) Consultant, GlaxoSmithKline plc

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT

The Case FOR the Use of Imaging Enhancers for MRI of Prostate and Rectal Cancer will be made. 1) To determine the advantages of antispasmodic agents and rectal contrast on the image quality and diagnosis for MR examinations of the prostate and rectum. 2) To propose an efficient workflow for administering imaging enhancers. 3) To propose screening guidelines to minimize potential side effects of imaging enhancers on the patient and the imaging department.

Honored Educators

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SPSC43B The Case AGAINST the Use of Imaging Enhancers for MRI of Prostate and Rectal Cancer

Participants
Donald G. Mitchell, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Consultant, CMC Contrast AB

For information about this presentation, contact:
dgm101@jefferson.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSC43C The Case FOR the Use of Imaging Enhancers for MRI of the Female Pelvis

Participants
Andrea G. Rockall, MRCP, FRCR, London, United Kingdom (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT

The case to support the use of image enhancers in female pelvic MRI will be made.

Honored Educators

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SPSC43D The Case AGAINST the Use of Imaging Enhancers for MRI of the Female Pelvis

Participants
Evan S. Siegelman, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Consultant, BioClinica, Inc; Consultant, ICON plc;
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT

Upon completion of this presentation, participants should be able to: 1. Apply principles of MR imaging to optimize female pelvic imaging protocols without the use of imaging enhancers and perform MR studies that are not inferior to MR studies performed with MR enhancers. 2. Assess the cost savings and improvement in workflow when muscle relaxants, vaginal gel and rectal gel are not administered.

Honored Educators

Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Evan S. Siegelman, MD - 2013 Honored Educator
Controversy Session: The Doctor’s Doctor or the Patient’s Physician: Can Radiologists Simultaneously Be Both?

Wednesday, Nov. 29 4:30PM - 6:00PM Room: N226

AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™: 1.50
ARRT Category A+ Credit: 1.75

Participants
Tessa S. Cook, MD, PhD, Philadelphia, PA (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Geraldine B. McGinty, MD, MBA, New York, NY (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Saurabh Jha, MD, Philadelphia, PA (Presenter) Speakers Bureau, Toshiba Medical Systems Corporation
C. Matthew Hawkins, MD, Atlanta, GA (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
hawkcm@gmail.com
tessa.cook@uphs.upenn.edu

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Discuss the challenges associated with creating two separate reports, one for the referring physician and one for the patient. 2) Understand the barriers to effectively connecting radiologists with patients and caregivers. 3) Identify opportunities to improve the interface between patients, caregivers, and radiologists.
Participants
William C. Black, MD, Lebanon, NH (Moderator) Nothing to Disclose
Ella A. Kazerooni, MD, Ann Arbor, MI (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose
Matthijs Oudkerk, MD, PhD, Groningen, Netherlands (Presenter) Nothing to Disclose

For information about this presentation, contact:
william.c.black@hitchcock.org

LEARNING OBJECTIVES
1) Understand the rationale for using the ACR Lung CT Screening Reporting and Data System (Lung-RADS™). 2) Understand the advantages and limitations of using Lung-RADS™. 3) Be Aware of alternative nodule management protocols that can be used for reporting lung cancer screening CT.

Honored Educators
Presenters or authors on this event have been recognized as RSNA Honored Educators for participating in multiple qualifying educational activities. Honored Educators are invested in furthering the profession of radiology by delivering high-quality educational content in their field of study. Learn how you can become an honored educator by visiting the website at: https://www.rsna.org/Honored-Educator-Award/ Ella A. Kazerooni, MD - 2014 Honored Educator
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Improve knowledge of involved site radiation therapy contouring for Hodgkin lymphoma and practice the technique. 2) Improve knowledge of involved site radiation therapy contouring for non-hodgkin lymphoma and practice the technique.