

Differentiation of radiation necrosis from glioblastoma recurrence after radiotherapy

Chrissa Sioka¹, Anastasia Zikou², Anna Goussia³, Spyridon Tsiouris⁴, Loucas G. Astrakas², Athanassios P. Kyritsis^{1,5}

¹Neurosurgical Institute, University of Ioannina, 45500 Ioannina, Greece.

²Department of Radiology, University Hospital of Ioannina, 45500 Ioannina, Greece.

³Department of Pathology, University Hospital of Ioannina, 45500 Ioannina, Greece.

⁴Department of Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital of Ioannina, 45500 Ioannina, Greece.

⁵Department of Neurology, University Hospital of Ioannina, 45500 Ioannina, Greece.



Dr. Chrissa Sioka, M.D., D.Sci., received her M.D. in 1998 from the University of Sofia Medical School in Sofia, Bulgaria, and her D.Sci. from the University of Ioannina, Greece. She finished her Nuclear Medicine Residency in 2007. Her research is focusing on imaging techniques using single photon emission computed tomography and positron emission tomography.

ABSTRACT

The standard treatment of glioblastoma, the most common type of primary-brain-tumor, involves radiotherapy with concomitant temozolomide chemotherapy. A patient with glioblastoma, post radiotherapy developed magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) changes consistent with either radiation-induced tumor necrosis or tumor recurrence. Perfusion MRI was suggestive of radiation necrosis, but magnetic resonance spectroscopy and ^{99m}Tc-Tetrofosmin single photon emission computed tomography was indicative of tumor recurrence. Positron emission tomography scan was not available. Tumor recurrence was documented by biopsy. Several advanced imaging methods are available to differentiate tumor recurrence from radiation necrosis in glioblastoma patients. However, in inconclusive cases, brain biopsy should be performed for definite diagnosis.

Key words: Glioblastoma multiforme; single photon emission computed tomography; magnetic resonance imaging; spectroscopy; radiotherapy

INTRODUCTION

Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is the most frequent primary-brain-tumor in adults. Its profound cellular heterogeneity, presence of stem cells and highly invasive characteristics^[1] renders this tumor difficult

to treat, exhibiting high recurrence rates and poor survival.^[2] The initial therapeutic intervention involves maximal surgical resection, if the tumor is surgically accessible, otherwise a needle biopsy, to document the diagnosis and determine the histologic grade, suffices. The mainstay of post-surgical therapy involves conventional radiotherapy, with an approximate

Corresponding Author: Dr. Chrissa Sioka, Neurosurgical Institute, University of Ioannina, 45500 Ioannina, Greece.
E-mail: csioka@yahoo.com

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

For reprints contact: service@oaeublish.com

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: http://www.njournal.net
	DOI: 10.20517/2347-8659.2016.08

How to cite this article: Sioka C, Zikou A, Goussia A, Tsiouris S, Astrakas LG, Kyritsis AP. Differentiation of radiation necrosis from glioblastoma recurrence after radiotherapy. *Neuroimmunol Neuroinflammation* 2016;3:161-4.

Received: 09-02-2016; **Accepted:** 12-04-2016

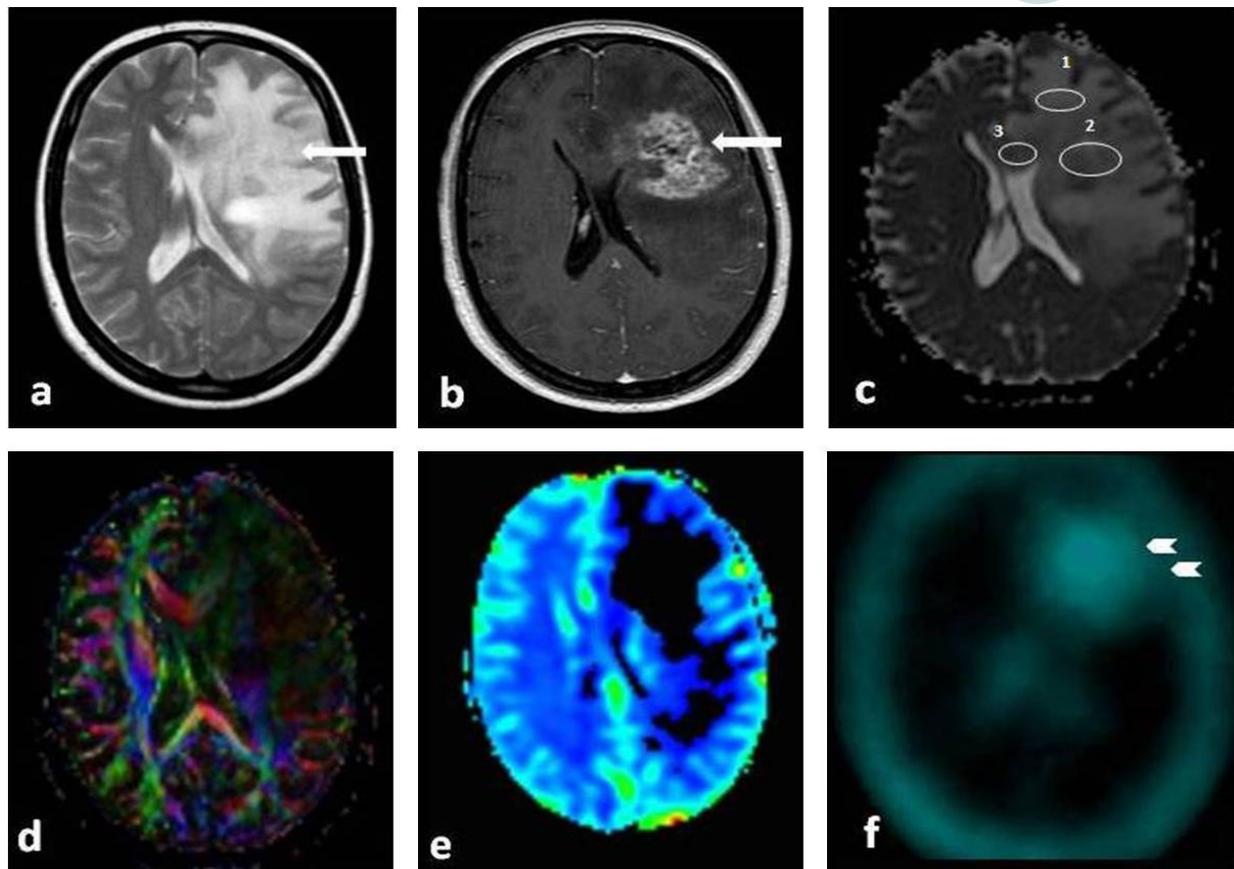


Figure 1: T2-W axial images (a), T1-W axial images with intravenous contrast administration (b), demonstrated an extensive edematous lesion with mass effect and heterogeneous enhancement (arrows), characteristic of both tumor recurrence and radiation necrosis. The diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) demonstrated decreased values of the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) maps (c) ($1.2\text{--}1.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2$) consistent with malignant tumor infiltration. However, the fractional anisotropy (FA) (d) maps showed increased white matter tracts destruction (low FA) and the perfusion maps (CBV) (e) depicted very low perfusion, both consistent with radiation-induced necrosis. SPECT (f) revealed increased metabolic activity (arrowheads) consistent with tumor recurrence.

total radiation dose of 5,500 to 6,000 rads over 6 weeks period, and with concomitant temozolomide chemotherapy.^[3] Further chemotherapy with temozolomide may be given for approximately 1 year thereafter. In any step during post radiotherapy follow-up, change of any imaging characteristic requires differentiation between tumor progression, requiring therapy change, and radiation-induced necrosis, requiring mostly symptomatic therapy.^[4] In the present case the above question was raised in a young patient requiring a large number of diagnostic tests to be performed, which produced conflicted results requiring partial tumor resection for the correct diagnosis.

CASE REPORT

A 35 years old woman was diagnosed with a left-frontal astrocytoma, grade II, 5 years prior to admission to our hospital, during which time it was partially resected without further treatment. Two years prior to admission, she had a recurrence, and a new resection revealed progression to glioblastoma multiforme

(grade IV). She underwent standard radiotherapy (6,000 rads) with concomitant temozolomide therapy, followed by 1 year of 5 days per month temozolomide chemotherapy. Subsequently, she remained stable on no further therapy until 1 year later when she developed progressive right hemiparesis, expressive aphasia and seizures. At that time, an MRI was performed demonstrating, in the T2-W axial images [Figure 1a] and T1-W axial images with intravenous contrast administration [Figure 1b], a mass lesion consistent with either tumor recurrence or radiation necrosis. Diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) [Figure 1c] showed restricted diffusion consistent with malignant tumor infiltration. However, the fractional anisotropy (FA) [Figure 1d] maps and the perfusion maps (CBV) [Figure 1e] were consistent with radiation-induced necrosis. Subsequently, a ^{99m}Tc -Tetrofosmin single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) was performed [Figure 1f], which revealed increased metabolic activity, indicative of tumor recurrence. Magnetic resonance (MR) spectroscopy demonstrated decreased N-acetylaspartate (NAA) and increased

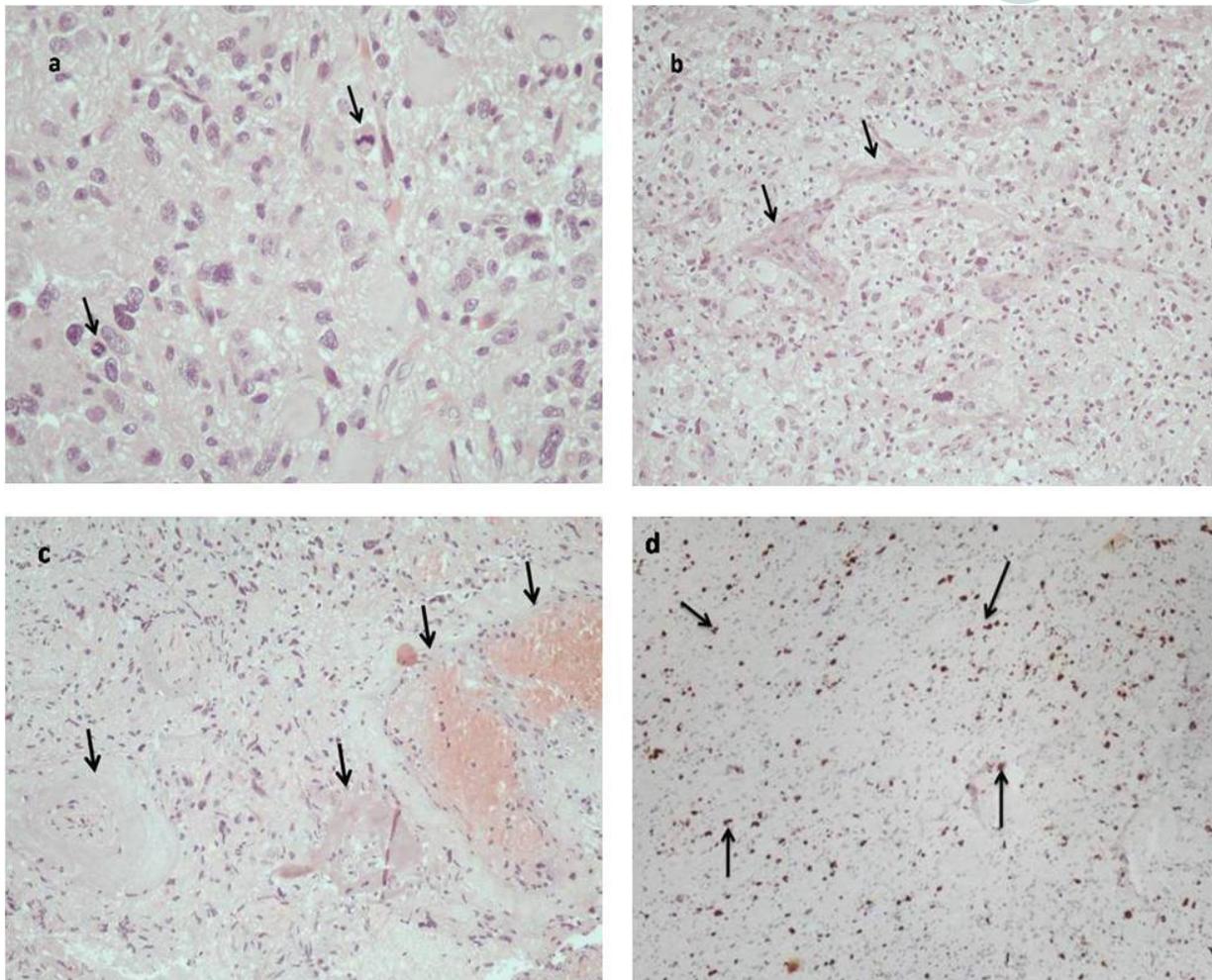


Figure 2: (a) Histological examination revealed a neoplasm with highly pleomorphic cells exhibiting several mitoses (arrows); (b) microvascular proliferation was also evident, a common finding in high grade gliomas (arrows); (c) some areas of the biopsied tumor showed evidence of radiation-induced changes, such as necrosis (arrows) and vascular changes such as telangiectasia and hyalinization of vessel walls adjacent to areas of hypercellular tumor tissue (arrows); (d) the proliferation marker MIB1 (Ki67) was expressed in a high proportion of tumor cells (arrows).

choline (Cho) with ratio Cho/NAA > 3.63, compatible with infiltration of malignant cells with high metabolic activity (not shown). Positron emission tomography (PET) scan was not available at our institution.

Due to discrepancy between the imaging tests, a partial surgical resection was performed for accurate diagnosis. Histological examination showed evidence of tumor recurrence in most of the resected tissue [Figure 2a and 2b]. There were some small parts of the tumor exhibiting radiation-induced changes as well [Figure 2c]. The high proliferation rate of the tumor cells denoted an aggressive tumor [Figure 2d]. The patient was started on daily low dose temozolomide (50 mg/m² of body surface per os) administration and oral dexamethasone at 6 mg/day, and she remained alive and stable 6 months after the operation.

DISCUSSION

After the standard initial therapy, consisting of a

combination of radiotherapy with temozolomide chemotherapy^[3] followed by plain temozolomide therapy, glioblastoma multiforme usually recurs within the first year from therapy.^[5] However, at that point it may be difficult to differentiate between radiation necrosis of the tumor vs. tumor recurrence, since both conditions behave similarly on traditional imaging modalities (Standard CT or MRI with and without IV contrast administration).^[6] In these cases, more advanced imaging modalities can be employed to differentiate between tumor recurrence from radiation necrosis, such as PET^[7] and perfusion/diffusion MRI.^[8] However, in many countries, PET is not widely available, necessitating the use of other nuclear medicine modalities such as SPECT with various tracers.^[9]

MR spectroscopy is another alternative imaging method to improve our diagnostic capabilities in brain tumor evaluation, however, this modality is still not widely available.^[10] NAA is an acetylated

amino acid concentrated in neurons that functions as a neuronal marker. Any destruction of neurons, such as noted by high grade malignant tumors or radiation-induced necrosis, decreases the amount of NAA and thus reduces its peak in MR spectroscopy. Choline (Cho) is an essential nutrient that, in addition to being a precursor in acetylcholine synthesis, is a basic component of sphingomyelin and phosphatidylcholine, both constituents of cell membranes. During MR spectroscopy, increased Cho indicates higher cellularity, as seen in tumors, and decreased Cho indicates radiation-induced necrosis. In general, an increased ratio of Cho/NAA is indicative of brain tumor growth. In our patients, a Cho/NAA > 3.63 was considered a strong suggestion for tumor recurrence, rather than radiation necrosis. Partial resection of the tumor mass and histologic examination demonstrated the presence of recurrent tumor. However, in some areas of the mass, the occurrence of radiation-induced changes may at least partially explain the discrepancy between the various imaging modalities.

In conclusion, the differentiation of treatment induced necrosis from glioblastoma recurrence or progression is imperative in order to employ the appropriate treatment. Although it may be impossible to differentiate such a condition with conventional imaging, new technology, such as combination of diffusion/perfusion MRI, MR spectroscopy with either PET or SPECT, should be able to accurately diagnose the patient's condition. In rare cases, such as in ours, biopsy may be needed if the imaging methods are contradictory.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

REFERENCES

1. Assimakopoulos A, Polyzoidis K, Kyritsis AP. Stem Cells in Gliomas. *J Stem Cells Res, Rev Rep* 2014;1:1009.
2. Kyritsis AP, Levin VA. An algorithm for chemotherapy treatment of recurrent glioma patients after temozolomide failure in the general oncology setting. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol* 2011;67:971-83.
3. Stupp R, Mason WP, van den Bent MJ, Weller M, Fisher B, Taphoorn MJ, Belanger K, Brandes AA, Marosi C, Bogdahn U, Curschmann J, Janzer RC, Ludwin SK, Gorlia T, Allgeier A, Lacombe D, Cairncross JG, Eisenhauer E, Mirimanoff RO; European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Brain Tumor and Radiotherapy Groups; National Cancer Institute of Canada Clinical Trials Group. Radiotherapy plus concomitant and adjuvant temozolomide for glioblastoma. *N Engl J Med* 2000;352:987-96.
4. Nasser M, Gahramanov S, Netto JP, Fu R, Muldoon LL, Varallyay C, Hamilton BE, Neuwelt EA. Evaluation of pseudoprogression in patients with glioblastoma multiforme using dynamic magnetic resonance imaging with ferumoxytol calls into question. *Neuro Oncol* 2014;16:1146-54.
5. Soffietti R, Leoncini B, Ruda R. New developments in the treatment of malignant gliomas. *Expert Rev Neurother* 2007;7:1313-26.
6. Alexiou GA, Tsiouris S, Voulgaris S, Kyritsis AP, Fotopoulos AD. Glioblastoma multiforme imaging: the role of nuclear medicine. *Curr Radiopharm* 2012;5:308-13.
7. Assimakopoulos A, Polyzoidis KS, Sioka C. Positron emission tomography imaging in gliomas. *Neuroimmunol Neuroinflammation* 2014;1:107-14.
8. Alexiou GA, Zikou A, Tsiouris S, Goussia A, Kosta P, Papadopoulos A, Voulgaris S, Tsekeris P, Kyritsis AP, Fotopoulos AD, Argyropoulou MI. Comparison of diffusion tensor, dynamic susceptibility contrast mri and (99m)tc-tetrofosmin brain spect for the detection of recurrent high-grade glioma. *Magn Reson Imaging* 2014;32:854-9.
9. Alexiou GA, Tsiouris S, Goussia A, Papadopoulos A, Kyritsis AP, Polyzoidis KS, Fotopoulos AD. Evaluation of glioma proliferation by 99mTc-Tetrofosmin. *Neuro Oncol* 2008;10:104-5.
10. Zhang H, Ma L, Wang Q, Zheng X, Wu C, Xu BN. Role of magnetic resonance spectroscopy for the differentiation of recurrent glioma from radiation necrosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur J Radiol* 2014;83:2181-9.