Relationship between the Computed Tomography - Measured Initial Primary Tumor Volume, Urine VMA Level and Stage in Neuroblastoma Patients

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Abstract

Background: Nowadays, volumetric data acquisition has allowed for the accurate quantification of volumetric tumor burden. However, few studies have focused on the relationship between neuroblastoma tumor volume and relevant clinical parameters.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship of initial computed tomography- measured primary tumor volume (CT

PTV

) with 24 - hour urine vanillylmandellic acid (VMA) level and stage in patients with neuroblastoma.

Patients and Methods: This retrospective study included 24 patients. The patients’ age, gender, urine VMA levels and stage at diagnosis were collected, and the CT

PTV

were calculated. The correlation between urine VMA level and CT

PTV

was assessed. The differences in CT

PTV

with respect to age of the patients (≤ 1.5 and > 1.5 years old), gender, urine VMA levels (≤ 9.8 and > 9.8 mg/24 hours) and stage (stage 4 and non - stage 4) were analyzed. Multivariate linear regression was conducted to estimate the effect of age, gender, urine VMA level, and stage at diagnosis for CT

PTV

. Finally, a comparison of demographic characteristics and stage between various CT

PTV

ranges (< 35 and ≥ 35 cm

3

) was performed.

Results: A moderate correlation was observed between urine VMA level and CT

PTV

in patients with neuroblastoma (r = 0.673). The median CT

PTV

were significantly larger in patients with urine VMA > 9.8 mg (P = 0.03) and in patients who were diagnosed with stage 4 (P = 0.002). The most effective variable for CT

PTV

was urine VMA level. When the urine VMA level increases 1 mg every 24 hours, the CT

PTV

will increase 4.85 cm

3

. Among the patients with a CT

PTV

≥ 35 cm

3

, the median age was significantly higher (P = 0.011), and median urine VMA level was significantly higher (P = 0.001) than in patients with a CT

PTV

< 35 cm

3

. Additionally, all patients with a CT

PTV

≥ 35 cm

3

had stage 4 disease at the time of diagnosis (P = 0.001).

Conclusion: A moderate positive quantitative correlation was observed between 24 - hour urine VMA levels and initial CT

PTV

. A CT

PTV

≥ 35 cm

3

may therefore be used as an indicator of advanced tumor stage in neuroblastoma.

Keywords: Tumor Burden, Vanilmandelic Acid, Neoplasm Staging, Computed Tomography, Neuroblastoma

1. Background

Volumetric data acquisition and image processing have allowed for the accurate quantification of tumor volume (1, 2). The measurement of tumor volume in vivo has become an important factor in routine tumor evaluation and in the estimation of patient response to therapy (3) or in the planning of radiotherapy (4) in modern oncology. In cases of neuroblastoma, it is a greater treatment challenge when the individual is diagnosed with a massive intra - abdominal tumor. These tumors usually have a natural history that may be unalterable due to innate tumor biology, even if “optimal” or complete cytoreduction is achieved. The measurement of catecholamine metabolites such as vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) is also an important tool in clinical diagnosis as well as for the early detection of neuroblastoma (5, 6). In this study, measurement of the VMA level was applied to investigate the relationship between the initial computed tomography - measured primary tumor volume (CT

PTV

), the 24 - hour urine VMA level and the stage at diagnosis in patients with neuroblastoma before treatment.
2. Objectives

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship of initial computed tomography-measured primary tumor volume (CT<sub>PTV</sub>) with 24-hour urine vanillylmandelic acid (VMA) level and stage in patients with neuroblastoma.

3. Patients and Methods

3.1. Patient Population

This retrospective study was approved by our institutional review board. We included patients with histologically confirmed neuroblastoma for whom initial 24-hour urine VMA levels and computed tomography (CT) scans from January 2008 to December 2015 were available. Patients without initial 24-hour urine VMA levels or CT scans were excluded. The medical charts of these patients were reviewed for demographic characteristics, tumor origins, and stage at diagnosis.

3.2. VMA and CT Imaging

We collected 24-hour urine specimens to measure the VMA levels. Because the upper limit of urine VMA in the laboratory of our hospital is 9.8 mg/24 hours, we arbitrarily use this number as a cut-off value in comparisons. All intravenous contrast-enhanced CT examinations were obtained in the portal venous phase after administration of iodinated contrast material with a 64-slice multidetector CT scanner (SOMATOM Sensation 64, Siemens AG, Forchheim, Germany) at the primary tumor site. The volume computed tomography dose index (CTDI<sub>vol</sub>) ranged from 1 to 8 Gy. All images were reconstructed into axial and coronal sections with a 3 or 5 mm slice thickness and interval and were then sent to a picture archiving communication system (PACS) for interpretation. The time interval between the urine VMA examinations and CT scans was also recorded.

3.3. CT-Assisted Measurement of Tumor Volume

To establish the primary tumor volumes for this study, a board-certified radiologist who specializes in pediatric imaging manually traced the contour of the primary tumor with confluent lymph nodes, if present, on each axial CT slice at a dedicated working software “Syngo Workstation” (Siemens Medical Solutions, Erlangen, Germany). The images are displayed in an abdomen window setting (level = 60; width = 400) (Figure 1). Then, the tumor volumes were summed by multiplying the areas of the manually traced regions in each slice by the slice thickness (3 or 5 mm) and recorded. Intra-rater reliability was not performed.

3.4. Statistical Analysis

The results were obtained using descriptive statistics [frequency, percentage (%), mean, standard deviation (SD), median, and interquartile range (IQR)]. The correlation between the urine VMA levels and the CT<sub>PTV</sub> was assessed by the Pearson correlation coefficient. Further correlations stratified by age, VMA level, and staging were also conducted. To determine the differences in the CT tumor volume with respect to the demographic characteristics of the patients and the stage at diagnosis, the Mann-Whitney U test was applied for the analysis. Multivariate linear regression was used to estimate the effect of age, gender, urine VMA level, and stage at diagnosis for CT<sub>PTV</sub>. Besides, the correlation of VMA level with stage was assessed by the Pearson correlation coefficient and we conducted multivariate logistic regression model for stage based on sex, age, VMA as well. Moreover, a comparison of the demographic characteristics and the stage between CT<sub>PTV</sub> sizes (<35 and ≥35 cm³) was performed using the Mann-Whitney U test, Chi-square test or the Fisher exact test. The statistical significance level was set as a P value of less than 0.05. The data were analyzed with SPSS 20.00 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

4. Results

Twenty-four patients (15 males and 9 females) were included in this study. All patients were diagnosed with neuroblastoma based on histopathology by surgery, tissue biopsy or bone marrow aspiration. The mean age at diagnosis was 2.62 ± 2.5 years. The mean VMA level was 33.51 ± 35.24 mg/24 hours. The mean CT<sub>PTV</sub> was 172.28 ± 264.85 cm³. The details are summarized in Table 1. The locations from which the tumors originated included the adrenal gland (N=13 patients), retroperitoneum (N=8), neck (N=1), mediastinum (N=1), and pelvis (N=1). According to the international neuroblastoma staging system (INSS) criteria, the patients were classified into the following stages: stage I (N=2, 8.3%), stage IIa (N=2, 8.3%), stage IIb (N=2, 8.3%), stage III (N=1, 4.2%), stage IV-S (N=1, 4.2%) and stage IV (N=16, 66.7%).

The mean time interval between the urine VMA examination and the CT scan was 2.29 ± 2.61 days. The correlation coefficient between the urine VMA level and the CT<sub>PTV</sub> was analyzed in all patients, who were further stratified by age, gender, VMA level, and stage (Table 2). A moderate correlation was observed between the urine VMA level and the CT<sub>PTV</sub> in all patients (r = 0.673). When the patients were stratified by age, gender, VMA level, and stage at diagnosis, strong correlations were found in the groups of patients ≤1.5 years old (r=0.739), in those >1.5 years old (r=0.732), and in patients with urine VMA levels greater than 9.8 mg (r = 0.769).
A 2-month-old girl with stage I left adrenal neuroblastoma. Axial contrast-enhanced CT image (A) and post-processing image (B) with a manual trace of the tumor contour show a heterogeneous enhanced left adrenal mass and the tumor volume is 23 cm$^3$ measured by CT workstation.

### Table 1. Patient Demographic Characteristics (N = 24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>N (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>2.62 ± 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR)</td>
<td>1.7 (0.78 - 4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0.02 - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age ≤ 1.5 years</td>
<td>12 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age &gt; 1.5 years</td>
<td>12 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>9 (37.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15 (62.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMA (mg)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>33.51 ± 35.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR)</td>
<td>20.05 (6.2 - 52.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>1.6 - 124.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMA ≤ 9.8 mg</td>
<td>9 (37.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMA &gt; 9.8 mg</td>
<td>15 (62.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-stage IV</td>
<td>8 (33.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>16 (66.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT$\text{PTV}$ (cm$^3$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean ± SD</td>
<td>172.28 ± 264.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (IQR)</td>
<td>67.8 (23.53 - 171.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>2.5 - 1021.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. Correlation between Urine VMA and CT$\text{PTV}$ Stratified by Age, Sex, VMA, and Stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>0.671</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age ≤ 1.5 years</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age &gt; 1.5 years</td>
<td>0.732</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0.356</td>
<td>0.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0.596</td>
<td>0.019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMA ≤ 9.8 mg</td>
<td>0.378</td>
<td>0.316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMA &gt; 9.8 mg</td>
<td>0.769</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-stage IV</td>
<td>0.230</td>
<td>0.585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage IV</td>
<td>0.592</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CT$\text{PTV}$, CT measured primary tumor volume; VMA, vanillylmandelic acid.

The comparison of the CT$\text{PTV}$ between each subgroup (age, gender, urine VMA level, and stage at diagnosis) is summarized in Table 3. The median CT$\text{PTV}$ of patients who were > 1.5 years old, who were male, those with a urine VMA level > 9.8 mg/24 hours and those with stage 4 at diagnosis were 95.5, 108.6, 113.8 and 118.1 cm$^3$, respectively. Although the median CT$\text{PTV}$ in patients who were > 1.5 years old was larger than that in patients who were ≤ 1.5 years old, this difference was not statistically significant. The median CT$\text{PTV}$ in patients who were male was larger than that in patients who were female, this difference was not statistically significant. Among patients with a urine VMA level > 9.8 mg/24 hours, the median CT$\text{PTV}$ was significantly larger than that in patients with a urine VMA level ≤ 9.8 mg/24 hours ($P = 0.03$). Additionally, among the patients who were diagnosed with stage 4 disease, the median CT$\text{PTV}$ was significantly larger than that of patients who were diagnosed with non-stage 4 ($P = 0.002$).

Multivariate linear regression model was conducted for CT$\text{PTV}$ based on sex, age, VMA and stage. The result was summarized in Table 4. We found that the most effective variable was urine VMA level. When the VMA level in-
Table 3. Comparison of CT PTV Between each Group (Age, VMA level, Sex and Stage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>CT measured primary tumor volume (cm³) P value</th>
<th>Median (IQR)</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≤ 1.5</td>
<td>Mean ± SD 162.55 ± 259.06 24.95 (18.35 - 204.45) 2.5 - 769.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 1.5</td>
<td>182.01 ± 281.69 95.5 (48.95 - 144.75) 7.3 - 1021.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female 55.16 ± 66.62 24.1 (13.70 - 38.3) 7.3 - 175.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male 242.55 ± 314.00 108.6 (25.40 - 377.0) 2.5 - 1021.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMA (mg)</td>
<td>≤ 9.8 89.69 ± 196.31 24.1 (13.7 - 34.9) 2.5 - 611.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 9.8 221.83 ± 293.6 113.8 (38.3 - 233.5) 7.3 - 1021.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>Non-IV 20.09 ± 9.98 23.55 (13.15 - 24.95) 2.5 - 34.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV 248.38 ± 298.3 118.1 (67.8 - 305.25) 7.3 - 1021.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CT_PTV, CT measured primary tumor volume; IQR, interquartile range; SD, standard deviation; VMA, vanillylmandelic acid.

crease every 1 mg/24 hours, the CT PTV will increase 4.85 cm³. The correlation coefficient between urine VMA and stage was 0.552, but multivariate regression model considering stage as a dependent variable and other variables as independent ones did not show a significant finding.

Table 4. Multivariate Linear Regression Model for CT PTV Based on Age, Sex, VMA and Stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beta (95% confidence interval)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>-8.31 (-47.12 - 30.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>115.95 (47.53 - 173.43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMA</td>
<td>4.85 (2.28 - 7.42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>15.74 (222.91 - 244.39)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: CT_PTV, CT measured primary tumor volume; VMA, vanillylmandelic acid.

The subgroup comparison of the demographic characteristics and stage at diagnosis between patients with CT_PTV < 35 cm³ and ≥ 35 cm³ is summarized in Table 5. Among the patients with CT_PTV ≥ 35 cm³, the median age (P = 0.011) and the median urine VMA level (P = 0.001) were significantly higher than those in patients with CT_PTV < 35 cm³. Additionally, the 14 patients with CT_PTV ≥ 35 cm³ were all stage 4 at diagnosis (P = 0.001).

5. Discussion

Neuroblastoma is a cancer that is derived from pri- mordial neural crest cells, which are the precursors of the sympathetic nervous system and the adrenal medulla (7). Neuroblastoma is the most common extra-cranial solid childhood malignancy and is the third most common childhood tumor after leukemia and brain malignancy. It accounts for approximately 15% of childhood cancer deaths (8). The common sites of origin of neuroblas-
in the initial evaluation of tumors, radiotherapy planning and the assessment of patient response to therapy (12). Moreover, tumor volume had been regarded as a pretreatment prognostic factor in some other cancers (13-15). The urine VMA level is known to be elevated in patients with neuroblastoma due to defective catecholamine synthesis and metabolism. Thus, the VMA level has been considered as an evaluator and response indicator in neuroblastoma (5, 6, 16, 17). However, no previous studies have focused on the relationship between the 24-hour urine VMA level and initial primary tumor volume in patients with neuroblastoma. In this study, we found a moderate positive correlation between the 24-hour urine VMA level and the CT<sub>PTV</sub> in all groups of patients. This result was in agreement with our expectations. According to the subgroup analysis, the correlation coefficient was higher in the patient group with urine VMA levels > 9.8 mg than in patients with urine VMA levels ≤ 9.8 mg. This may have occurred because although the urine VMA levels were elevated in approximately 90-95% of neuroblastoma cases (18), approximately 5-10% patients presented with normal urine VMA levels regardless of the primary tumor sizes. Therefore, in the patient group with lower urine VMA levels, the correlation of urine VMA with the CT<sub>PTV</sub> is relatively weaker.

Age is a continuous variable in terms of prognosis, and it has been demonstrated that patients aged younger than 1.5 years are more likely to have a favorable outcome (11). It has been customary for clinical purposes to use 1.5 years of age as a cut-off point (19). In our study, although the median CT<sub>PTV</sub> in patients who were > 1.5 years of age was obviously larger than that of patients who were ≤ 1.5 years old, this difference was not statistically significant. The reasons for this lack of statistical significance may be the small case number and the extreme values in our study. However, we still perceived this tendency. After thorough analysis of the database, we chose a CT<sub>PTV</sub> of 35 cm<sup>3</sup> as the cut-off point. In the subgroup analysis, the median age of the patients with an initial CT<sub>PTV</sub> ≥ 35 cm<sup>3</sup> was significantly higher than that of patients with an initial CT<sub>PTV</sub> < 35 cm<sup>3</sup>. The average age of patients with CT<sub>PTV</sub> < 35 cm<sup>3</sup> was 1.47 years, which was close to 1.5 years. This finding may imply that a smaller initial CT<sub>PTV</sub> (< 35 cm<sup>3</sup>) may be associated with a favorable outcome.

It is recognized that stage 4 disease at diagnosis is associated with a poor prognosis in patients with neuroblastoma. According to the subgroup analysis, the median CT<sub>PTV</sub> was statistically significantly larger in patients with stage 4 disease than in patients with nonstage 4 disease. This result was also in agreement with our expectations. The patients with advanced stage disease at diagnosis usually had a higher tumor burden. When 35 cm<sup>3</sup> was used as the cut-off point for the CT<sub>PTV</sub>, we found that all fourteen patients with CT<sub>PTV</sub> ≥ 35 cm<sup>3</sup> were diagnosed with stage 4. The positive predictive value was very high (100%), which suggests that a larger initial CT<sub>PTV</sub> (≥ 35 cm<sup>3</sup>) might be associated with an advanced tumor stage and that a larger initial CT<sub>PTV</sub> may indicate a poor clinical prognosis. However, no strong and direct evidence confirmed the relationship of initial primary tumor volume and clinical prognosis. A further study that focuses on this issue is therefore warranted.

Our study has several limitations. First, our study was retrospective, as a number of parameters could not be controlled for in a prospective study. Second, the case number was small, and statistical significance was difficult to achieve in this limited number of patients. Third, we could not evaluate the tumor volume within the bone marrow on CT scan, and we also did not calculate the tumor volume of the distal metastases. Thus, the actual tumor burden was likely underestimated. Finally, owing to lack of radiation, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has a competitive advantage over CT. However, MRI is not yet been used routinely in our children hospital in virtue of time consuming and risk of sedation. CT-assisted tumor volume measurement may be replaced by MRI shortly afterwards.

In conclusion, overall, a moderate positive quantitative correlation was observed between the initial CT<sub>PTV</sub> and 24-hour urine VMA level in patients with neuroblastoma. The median CT<sub>PTV</sub> were significantly larger in patients with urine VMA > 9.8 mg and in patients who were diagnosed with stage 4. The most effective variable for CT<sub>PTV</sub> was urine VMA level. When the urine VMA level increase every 1 mg/24 hours, the CT<sub>PTV</sub> will increase 4.85 cm<sup>3</sup>. The initial CT<sub>PTV</sub> ≥ 35 cm<sup>3</sup> may be used as a cut-off point for the indication of advanced tumor stage. In the future, a larger trial that measures clinical outcomes is warranted to establish the association between the initial CT<sub>PTV</sub> and the prognosis of patients with neuroblastoma.

Acknowledgments

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Footnotes

Authors’ Contributions: The study concepts were designed by Chih-Chen Chang, Shih-Hsiang Chen, and Tang-Her Jaing. Definition of intellectual contents and literature were performed by Tsung-Yen Chang, and Wendy Yang.
Statistical data analysis and drafting of the manuscript were carried out by Chih-Chen Chang and Chee-Jen Chang. Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content was performed by Chih-Chen Chang and Chao-Jan Wang. Study supervision was performed by Tang-Her Jaing.

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