

Fluorine-18-labeled boronophenylalanine positron emission tomography for oral cancers: Qualitative and quantitative analyses of malignant tumors and normal structures in oral and maxillofacial regions

YASUNORI ARIYOSHI¹, MASASHI SHIMAHARA¹, YOSHIHIRO KIMURA¹, YUICHI ITO¹,
TAKESHI SHIMAHARA¹, SHIN-ICHI MIYATAKE² and SHINJI KAWABATA²

¹Department of Dentistry and Oral Surgery, Division of Medicine for Function and Morphology of Sensory Organs; ²Department of Neurosurgery, Division of Surgery, Osaka Medical College, Osaka, Japan

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Abstract. The present study aimed to demonstrate the features of fluorine-18-labeled boronophenylalanine positron emission tomography (¹⁸F-BPA-PET) to reveal oral cancer, as well as normal structures in the oral and maxillofacial regions. We analyzed ¹⁸F-BPA-PET findings from 8 patients with histologically confirmed recurrent and/or advanced oral cancer scheduled for boron neutron capture therapy. The capacity of ¹⁸F-BPA-PET to delineate tumor and normal structures was assessed qualitatively and quantitatively. Tumors were easily identified as high uptake areas in all cases. Although the eyes, which were depicted as a low uptake area, and tongue musculature were readily identified, major vessels were not noted in any of the cases. Areas corresponding to the surface of the dorsum tongue to middle pharynx were expressed as high uptake areas in all of the cases. Quantitatively, tumors were expressed as the highest uptake area in 6 of the 8 cases, while the dorsum tongue had the highest uptake area in the remaining 2 cases. ¹⁸F-BPA-PET is useful in demonstrating the presence of a tumor. Thus, it is crucial to note the presence of a high uptake area corresponding to the dorsum area of the tongue when diagnosing a tumor using this technique.

Introduction

Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET) has recently become widely used for detecting malignant tumors of the oral cavity, particularly for the diagnosis

of metastatic deposits (1). In addition, another type of PET method, methionine-basis PET, has been shown to be useful for diagnosing malignancies (2).

Boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT) was recently performed in order to regulate non-resectable advanced and/or recurrent oral cancers, and its clinical utility was previously reported (3,4). However, certain patients suffer from alopecia and/or mucositis after undergoing BNCT (3,5). For planning, as well as predicting the outcome and adverse effects of this therapy, boron concentrations should be evaluated in surrounding normal structures as well as in the tumor itself, for which fluorine-18-labeled boronophenylalanine (¹⁸F-BPA) PET was utilized. To the best of our knowledge, features of normal tissues and tumors in ¹⁸F-BPA-PET images have yet to be adequately assessed. The present study therefore aimed to qualitatively and quantitatively elucidate the features of normal structures in the oral and maxillofacial regions, as well as associated tumors revealed by ¹⁸F-BPA-PET imaging.

Materials and methods

The study evaluated ¹⁸F-BPA-PET images obtained in examinations of 8 patients with histologically confirmed recurrent and/or advanced oral cancer, or metastatic lymphadenopathy who were scheduled for BNCT (Table I). Seven of the patients were treated with a combination of surgery, chemotherapy and radiotherapy, while 1 patient was treated with thermotherapy. All PET examinations were performed using an ECAT ACCEL (Siemens Japan Co., Tokyo, Japan) with ¹⁸F-labeled BPA (37-55.5 MBq/10 kg of body weight) injected 45 min prior to obtaining the images, which were analyzed with AMIDE software (SourceForge, Inc., Mountain View, CA, USA). Signed informed consent was obtained from each patient prior to the PET examinations.

All images were assessed by detecting high uptake areas in the head and face, including the oral cavity by experts who did not have access to the personal and clinical data of the patients, including age, gender, affected site, tumor stage and previous treatment. Following assessment of the high uptake

Correspondence to: Dr Yasunori Ariyoshi, Department of Dentistry and Oral Surgery, Division of Medicine for Function and Morphology of Sensory Organs, 2-7 Daigaku-machi, Takatsuki, Osaka 569-8686, Japan
E-mail: ora009@poh.osaka-med.ac.jp

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Table I. Patient characteristics.

Case	Age (years)	Gender	Location	Histopathological diagnosis	Previous treatment
1	57	Male	Maxilla	Squamous cell carcinoma	Surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy
2	67	Female	Maxilla	Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	Surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy
3	70	Female	Maxilla	Adenocarcinoma	Surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy
4	74	Female	Upper lip	Adenocarcinoma	Thermotherapy
5	82	Male	Oral floor	Adenoid cystic carcinoma	Surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy
6	62	Male	Oral floor	Squamous cell carcinoma	Surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy
7	74	Female	Cervical lymph node	Squamous cell carcinoma	Surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy
8	32	Male	Cervical lymph node	Malignant melanoma	Surgery, chemotherapy

Table II. Qualitative analysis of the high uptake areas.

Case	Tumor site	High uptake area
1	Left maxilla	Left maxilla, right posterior portion of dorsum tongue
2	Right maxilla	Right maxilla, medial portion of dorsum tongue
3	Anterior maxilla	Anterior maxilla, medial posterior portion of dorsum tongue
4	Medial upper lip	Medial upper lip area, medial anterior portion of dorsum tongue
5	Right sublingual gland	Right sublingual area, left posterior portion of dorsum tongue
6	Anterior oral floor	Medial anterior oral floor, medial and lateral posterior portion of the dorsum tongue
7	Submental region	Submental area, medial anterior portion of the tongue
8	Right jugulodigastric node	Right upper neck area, medial posterior portion of the dorsum tongue

areas, the evaluators were provided information regarding only the site of the tumor. The investigators assessed the images for identification of the brain, ventricle, eyes, parotid and submandibular glands, major vessels, maxillary sinus and tongue musculature with regards to the ability of ^{18}F -BPA-PET for identification. Each of these objects was then classified as identified or not identified. In addition, other specific features noted were freely documented. All bilateral structures on the contralateral site of the tumor were also assessed, since some of the patients underwent surgery, such as neck dissection, maxillectomy, or other radical surgical treatment in the affected site, and some anatomical structures were not present. For these analyses, all axial, coronal and sagittal images were freely investigated independently by three oral surgeons. In addition, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance image (MRI) examinations were used to detect tumor localization. For qualitative analyses the structures were classified as identified only when all 3 evaluators identified each structure.

Following the qualitative investigations, the region of interest (ROI) was placed in the tumor as well as in the normal structures. The choice of field of view (FOV) was independently assessed by the 3 oral surgeons, and the results were averaged. The ratios of uptake of boron in the tumor as well as in each normal structure to that of the brain were calculated according to the formulas:

Tumor to brain (T/B) ratio = radioactivity of the tumor/radioactivity of the brain.

Normal tissue to brain (N/B) ratio = radioactivity of normal tissue/radioactivity of the brain.

Results

Qualitative evaluation of high uptake areas. In all patients, high uptake areas were precisely correlated to the actual tumor sites (Fig. 1), while another high uptake area was found in the oral cavity, particularly around the tongue, in all cases (Fig. 2). In 5 of the patients, this high uptake portion in the oral cavity was the area corresponding to the medial portion of the dorsum tongue, while that of 2 cases was the lateral area of the dorsum tongue. In 7 patients with a tumor in the oral cavity, 2 areas of high uptake were independently expressed in 1 case (Case 1) and continuously expressed in 6 (Fig. 3). These high uptake areas located around the tongue were easily detected in both sagittal and coronal scans, as compared to axial scans (Table II). The skin of the head, particularly the parietal, occipital, and temporal regions, including the entire field of the calvarium, was found to be an intermediate uptake area in all cases (Fig. 1).

Detection of anatomical structures. The area corresponding to the brain was expressed as a low to intermediate uptake area in all cases (Fig. 3A). The ventricle, identified as a low uptake area, was differentiated from the brain in 7 cases (Fig. 1), while the eyes were regarded as low uptake areas in all cases. The parotid gland was identified as a symmetrical intermediate uptake area in 7 cases (Fig. 3B), whereas the submandibular glands were observed in only 2 cases. The maxillary sinus, jugular vein and carotid artery were not observed in any of the cases. The area corresponding to the oral cavity was regarded

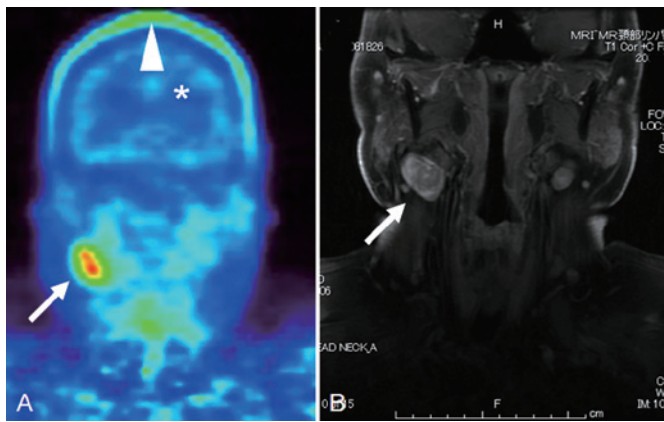


Figure 1. Metastatic malignant melanoma extending to the cervical lymph node (original site, right maxilla). (A) ^{18}F -BPA-PET scan. A metastatic lymph node was indicated as a high uptake area (arrow) in ^{18}F -BPA-PET scanning. The skin surface of the head showed an intermediate to high uptake of ^{18}F -BPA (arrowhead). The ventricle was differentiated from the brain parenchyma, which was depicted as a low uptake area (*). (B) Magnetic resonance image (gadolinium-enhanced fat-suppressed T1-weighted).

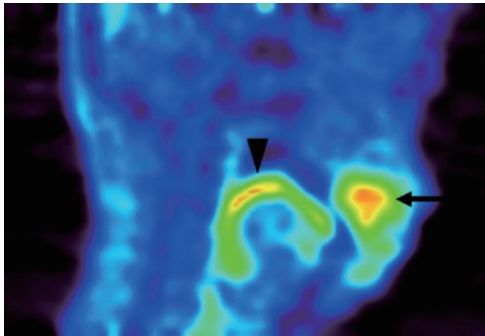


Figure 2. Adenocarcinoma in the anterior maxilla (Case 3). A tumor was located in the anterior maxilla and was expressed as a high uptake area in ^{18}F -BPA-PET scanning (arrow). Another high uptake area (arrowhead) was noted in the posterior oral cavity, which correlated to the surface of the oral tongue and tongue base.

as a high uptake area as compared to other head and neck areas. Notably, an apparent high uptake area from the dorsum tongue to middle pharynx was evident in the sagittal and coronal scans (Fig. 2). In 5 cases, the area surrounding the jaw bone was shown as a high uptake area (Fig. 4, Table III).

Quantitative analysis of each structure. The T/B ratio was different in each case, ranging from 2.34 to 5.40 with an average of 3.25. According to our qualitative analysis, the brain, ventricle, eyes, parotid and submandibular glands, tongue musculature, and the high uptake area located around the tongue (dorsum tongue) were considered quantitative analysis. The average N/B ratio values for the ventricle (n=7), eye (n=8), parotid gland (n=7), submandibular gland (n=2), tongue (n=8) and dorsum tongue (n=8) were 0.49, 0.39, 1.56, 1.75, 1.45, and 2.59, respectively (Table IV).

Discussion

Clinical trials of BNCT have been performed mainly for high-grade gliomas (5) and cutaneous melanomas (6). However, the

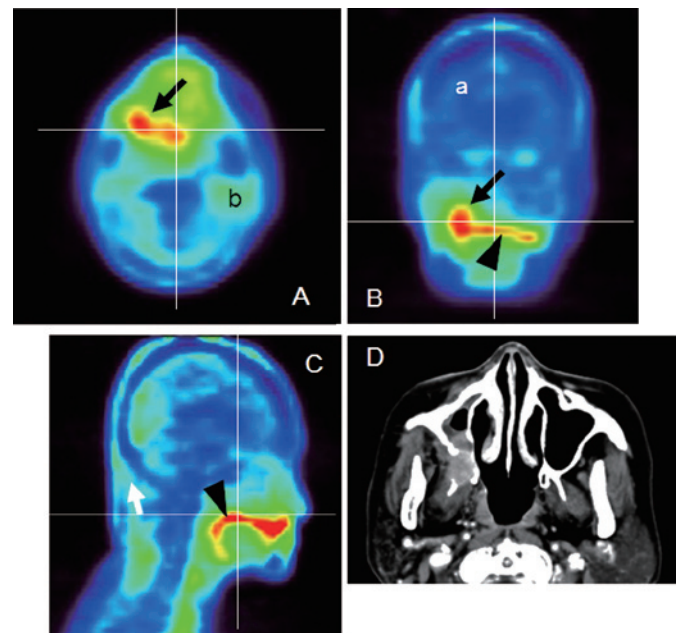


Figure 3. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma of the right maxilla (Case 2). (A) Axial, (B) coronal and (C) sagittal ^{18}F -BPA-PET. The horizontal and vertical lines correlate to the cut surface of each image. As normal structures, the brain parenchyma (a) and parotid gland (b) were easily detected. The tumor was expressed as a high uptake area (arrows), which continued to the high uptake area that was the dorsum surface of the tongue (arrowheads). Differentiation between the two structures was difficult on the ^{18}F -BPA-PET images. (D) Axial-enhanced CT.

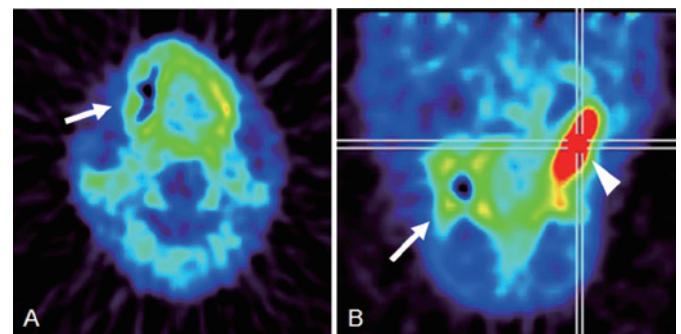


Figure 4. Squamous cell carcinoma of the left maxilla (Case 1). (A) Axial and (B) sagittal ^{18}F -BPA-PET. The area surrounding the jaw bone was identified as a high uptake area (arrows). The tumor was easily detected as an area of high uptake (arrowheads).

indication for BNCT has recently been broadened to include head and neck tumors (7), for which we previously reported its clinical utility (3). In theory, BNCT provides a means to selectively eradicate malignant cells and spare normal cells, although to ensure success, a sufficient amount of ^{10}B should be selectively delivered to the tumor and an adequate number of thermal neutrons should be absorbed in order to sustain a lethal $^{10}\text{B}(n,\alpha)^7\text{Li}$ capture reaction (8). Clinically, sodium borocaptate BSH and BPA have been used as boron delivery agents. Ono *et al* (9) reported that BPA accumulation occurs in cycling tumor cells but not in quiescent cells of solid tumors, while the therapeutic combination with BSH was a viable option for the issue of the heterogeneous micro-distribution of BPA. In another study, Ono *et al* (10) reported that

Table III. Detection of anatomical structures.

Case	Brain	Ventricle	Eyeball	Parotid gland	Submandibular gland	Major vessels	Maxillary sinus	Tongue musculature
1	I	N	I	I	I	N	N	I
2	I	I	I	I	N	N	N	I
3	I	I	I	I	N	N	N	I
4	I	I	I	I	N	N	N	I
5	I	I	I	I	I	N	N	I
6	I	I	I	I	N	N	N	I
7	I	I	I	I	N	N	N	I
8	I	I	I	N	N	N	N	I

I, identified; N, not identified.

Table IV. Quantitative evaluation of the tumor and anatomical structures.

Case	T/B	N/B					
		Ventricle	Eyeball	Parotid gland	Submandibular gland	Tongue	Dorsum tongue
1	5.40	–	0.17	1.78	2.09	1.45	2.57
2	3.18	0.59	0.63	1.65	–	1.77	3.34
3	3.91	0.39	0.28	1.71	–	1.53	3.88
4	2.40	0.47	0.61	1.85	–	1.35	2.45
5	3.08	0.27	0.14	1.70	1.41	1.57	2.31
6	2.34	0.51	0.31	1.23	–	1.21	1.94
7	2.84	0.45	0.54	0.97	–	1.62	2.13
8	2.87	0.73	0.41	–	–	1.14	2.07
Average	3.25	0.49	0.39	1.56	1.75	1.45	2.59

T/B, tumor to brain ratio; N/B, normal tissue to brain ratio.

an alternative solution was neutron irradiation during continuous injection of BPA, which we have employed clinically (3).

For BPA-based BNCT, it is necessary to analyze the actual distribution of BPA *in vivo* before determining factors for its indication, as well as before planning treatment and predicting outcome. For these purposes, numerous authors have used ^{18}F -BPA-PET prior to employing BPA-based BNCT, and reported its usefulness (11-14). However, the possibility of detecting the spatial localization of the tumor as well as delineation of normal anatomical structures has yet to be confirmed. In the present study, some anatomical structures in the oral and maxillofacial region were routinely identified; the tongue and parotid gland were easily detected, with the exception of the parotid gland in case 8. On the other hand, it was difficult to identify musculature, major vessels including the carotid artery and jugular vein, and maxillary sinuses, which were readily delineated in the same subjects with the use of CT and MRI. The utility of FDG-PET/CT for diagnosing head and neck cancers has been reported, and it was found that the method shows both anatomical and functional images simultaneously (15,16). Additional investigations of PET/CT with fluoride-

labeled BPA as a tracer are warranted, not only for improving the diagnostic potential, but also for treatment planning.

Kabalka *et al* (13) noted the importance of a significant uptake of ^{18}F -BPA in the oral mucosa and parotid glands, suggesting that patients who receive BNCT are likely to develop oral mucositis and/or parotitis if the epidermal neutron beam is near those structures. Busse *et al* (17) reported that BPA becomes concentrated, not only in the tumor, but also in rapidly growing normal tissues such as skin and mucosa of the oral cavity. Coderre *et al* (18) used Fisher 344 rats in an investigation and found that the oral mucosa was highly sensitive to BPA-mediated BNCT, indicating a dose-limiting effect for normal tissue when BNCT is applied for brain, and head and neck tumors. Notably, we found oral mucositis in patients who received BNCT for tumors in the oral cavity (3). In the present study, high uptake areas of ^{18}F -BPA were qualitatively detected in the tumor itself, as well as the medial portion of the oral cavity corresponding to the dorsum surface of the tongue and pharyngeal area, which were easily detected on sagittal and coronal scans. In addition, similar areas of high uptake were noted around the jaw bones

(Fig. 4, arrows). In contrast, major salivary glands, including the parotid and submandibular glands, were found to be intermediate uptake areas. These findings suggest that high uptake areas in the oral cavity reflect, not only the oral mucosa, but also saliva. Of note is that this high uptake area in the oral cavity was detected in all cases, although the shapes varied. In addition, we found that quantitative and qualitative differentiation between these high signal areas and tumors based on the features of ^{18}F -BPA-PET was difficult as there were no apparent differences between the N/B and T/B ratios. In other words, the high uptake area corresponding to the dorsum tongue showed a higher N/B ratio as compared to that of the T/B ratio in 2 of our 8 patients. It is crucial to be aware of the presence of this high uptake area when diagnosing a lesion located in the oral cavity using ^{18}F -BPA-PET and care must be taken to avoid misdiagnosis of a tumor.

Clinically, the adverse effects of BNCT are not as severe when compared to those of conventional radiotherapy (3,7,19). Miyatake *et al* (5) reported that all of their patients who suffered from brain tumors exhibited alopecia, whereas no acute brain swelling or disturbance of consciousness occurred following BNCT. Moreover, Kato *et al* (7) reported few side effects, such as transient mucositis and alopecia, following BNCT therapy for head and neck tumors. We also noted alopecia and mucositis after BNCT (3). Alopecia is not a life-threatening adverse effect, although it considerably decreases patient quality of life. Regarding the present findings, of note is that the skin of the head showed an intermediate to high uptake of ^{18}F -BPA in all patients whose head was included in the image (Fig. 1, arrowhead). This suggests that the skin was damaged by BNCT when included in the irradiation field. A novel technique to avoid accumulation of BPA in the skin of the head is required to decrease alopecia in patients who receive this type of therapy for head and neck tumors.

In their study, Miyashita *et al* (20) reported that differentiation between glioblastoma tumor progression and radiation necrosis can be achieved with ^{18}F -BPA-PET. These authors suggested repeat PET imaging to evaluate changes in tumor activity with respect to the treatment received. As for the patients included in the present study, a ^{18}F -BPA-PET study was not performed following BNCT. Assessment of follow-up ^{18}F -BPA-PET for head and neck malignancies warrants further study.

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