

Presentation Abstract

Title:	074 - Perfusion MR Imaging in Differentiating High-Grade from Low-Grade Gliomas
Keywords:	Glioma; perfusion; low -grade/high-grade
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Abstract Body:	Purpose To correlate perfusion MR imaging with histologic grade of cerebral gliomas. Materials & Methods Relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV) maps were determined in 22 patients with pathologically proved gliomas (11 glioblastomas, 8 anaplastic gliomas and 2 low-grade gliomas) by dynamic contrast-enhanced T2*-weighted MR imaging. MR examination was completed with conventional T1- and T2-weighted imaging. The rCBV maps were calculated with an independent workstation by fitting a gamma-variate function to the contrast material concentration versus time curve. Relative CBV ratios obtained between tumor and normal white matter were compared between glioblastomas, anaplastic gliomas and low-grade gliomas by means of receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis. Results Mean rCBV ratios were $4.85 (\pm 1)$ for glioblastomas, $3.87 (\pm 0.7)$ for anaplastic gliomas and $1.65 (\pm 1.6)$ for low-grade gliomas. Receiver operating characteristic analysis demonstrates significant differences between glioblastomas and anaplastic gliomas (p<.05), between anaplastic gliomas and low-grade gliomas (p<.05) and between glioblastomas and low-grade gliomas (p<.01). The rCBV ratio cutoff value between high- grade gliomas and low-grade gliomas was 2.52 with a sensitivity and specificity of 100% and 75% respectively.

Conclusion

Perfusion MR imaging is a reliable technique for differentiating high-grade from low-grade gliomas.

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