Assessing Vascularity of Osseous Spinal Metastases with Dual-Energy CT-DSA: A Pilot Study Compared with Catheter Angiography

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Spine debulking surgery in patients with hypervascular spinal metastasis is associated with massive intraoperative blood loss, but currently, the vascularity of tumor is determined by invasive conventional angiography or dynamic contrast MR imaging. We aimed to investigate the usefulness of noninvasive dual-energy CT-DSA, comparing it with conventional angiography in evaluating the vascularity of spinal metastasis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We conducted a retrospective study from January to December 2018. A total of 15 patients with spinal metastasis undergoing dual-energy CT, conventional DSA, and subsequent debulking surgery were included. CT-DSA images were produced after rigid-body registration and subtraction between CT phases. Qualitative and quantitative assessments of tumor vascularity were conducted. Correlations between CT-DSA and conventional DSA results were evaluated using the Spearman coefficient. The mean enhancement in the estimated tumor volume and surgical blood loss was compared between hypervascular and nonhypervascular groups using the Wilcoxon rank sum test.

RESULTS: The CT-DSA and DSA results were strongly correlated, with \( r = 0.87 \) (\( P < .001 \)). The DSA and the quantitative enhancement index also showed a strong correlation with \( r = 0.83 \) (\( P < .001 \)). Wilcoxon rank sum testing between hypervascular and nonhypervascular CT-DSA groups showed a difference in enhancement indices (\( P = .0003 \)). The blood loss between the hypervascular and nonhypervascular groups was nonsignificant (\( P = .09 \)).

CONCLUSIONS: Dual-energy CT-DSA correlates well with conventional DSA in assessing the vascularity of spinal metastasis. It may serve as a noninvasive preoperative evaluation option before debulking surgery.

ABBREVIATION: DECT = dual-energy CT

Bone metastases of the spine can be very detrimental to a patient’s quality of life because they can cause severe pain, instability, and neurologic deficits secondary to spinal cord and root compression.1,2 In selected cases, debulking surgery improves local control and quality of life to a greater degree than conventional methods.3 However, aggressive spinal surgery could be complicated by massive intraoperative hemorrhage in hypervascular osseous metastases. Related studies have demonstrated that preoperative transarterial embolization might reduce intraoperative blood loss,4-9 especially for pathologies prone to hypervascular metastases such as thyroid carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, and hepatocellular carcinoma. However, not all metastases from such tumors are hypervascular,5,10 and metastases from other tumor pathologies could be hypervascular as well. Therefore, it is recommended that tumor vascularity be assessed before spinal surgery.5 DSA is considered a reference standard for vascularity assessment of bone tumors. However, DSA is an invasive imaging tool, and quantitative measurements using DSA have not been comprehensively explored, to our knowledge.

CT is one of the most commonly available imaging tools in modern medicine. It is excellent at demonstrating osseous integrity and fracture margins at rapid scanning speeds.11 In cases of osseous metastases, the degree of enhancement is often hindered by the inherent high density of mineral components. Additionally, in small osseous metastases without substantial bone morphologic changes, conventional CT has poor detection abilities compared with MR imaging and PET.12,13 Therefore, CT plays a supplementary role in diagnosing spinal metastases. Recent ad-
Enhancements in CT registration and subtraction have enabled demonstration of hypervascular bone tumors, marrow edema, and spinal arteries.14-16 The contrast-to-noise ratio can be optimized when the images are reconstructed at selected monoenergetic levels by performing dual-energy CT (DECT).17

In this pilot study, we evaluated the potential of dual-energy CT-DSA, compared with DSA, for assessing the vascularity of osseous spinal metastasis before debulking surgery.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

This study was approved by the institutional review board of our hospital. All patients who underwent dual-energy spinal CT angiography for osseous metastases from January to December 2018 at a single tertiary referral center were retrospectively reviewed. Patients were included if they underwent spinal surgery and DSA at the target levels with histopathology-proved metastatic malignancy. Patients were excluded from the analysis if they had prior spinal surgery at the target levels or if the image quality of DSA and CT was poor for post-image processing.

CTA Acquisition and Image Postprocessing

All CT scans were performed on a 256–detector row fast-kV-switching DECT system (Revolution CT; GE Healthcare, Milwau-kee, Wisconsin). The scan range contained at least 5 vertebral body levels centered at the target level. The scan range was extended in sacral and cervical lesions to include possible distal collateral blood supplies. The scans were obtained in dual-energy mode on a fast-kV-switching DECT system that switched tube potentials between 140 and 80 kV. Radiation doses were adjusted according to the diagnostic reference levels18,19 and previously reported doses that could identify the anterior spinal artery.20-22 Narrow collimation (between 4 and 8 cm) and a low scan pitch factor (lower than 1) were used to reduce the conebeam artifacts and enhance the z-axis resolution while maintaining a scan time of <8 seconds. We obtained 4 CT phases: noncontrast, early arterial, late arterial, and venous. Intravenous nonionic contrast medium was injected into the antecubital vein at a flow rate of 4 mL/s; the total contrast amount was between 60 and 80 mL, which had been tailored to the scan time. Autoscan triggering was used with the ROI situated at the aorta at the starting position of the scan range. The scan started 2.6 seconds after the ROI had reached 100 HU to acquire the early arterial phase; the late arterial phase started 4 seconds after the early arterial phase had been completed. The venous phase was then performed after a 60-second delay. The patients were instructed to maintain shallow, slow breathing during the scans. The images were reconstructed on 0.625-mm-thick contiguous slices with a 16- to 20-cm FOV.

A stand-alone workstation (Advantage Workstation, Version 4.7; GE Healthcare) was used for postprocessing images. First, a 40-keV monochromatic CT image was reconstructed from the DECT data file to enhance the contrast conspicuity. Late arterial phase images were then registered to a noncontrast scan through rigid-body registrations. Subtraction images between the late arterial phase and noncontrast phase images were then obtained to produce pure enhanced images, namely CT-DSA images. Figure 1 depicts CT-DSA before and after registration.

FIG 1. Sagittal subtraction CT before and after rigid-body registration. If we set the subtracted image to a proper window, the quality of registration can be assessed using a DSA-like visual inspection method. A, Unregistered image shows an overt misalignment artifact over bony edges. B, After solid-body registration, the number of artifacts is greatly reduced.

Quantitative Measurement and Qualitative Evaluation of CT-DSA

After the production of subtracted images, quantitative measurements were performed on a stand-alone workstation by one of the authors (with 4 years’ experience in neuroradiology) blinded to the clinical information. The tumor mass was segmented along the axial plane, slice by slice, to form a 3D ROI. Vessels and misregistered artifacts were excluded from the selection. Tumor volume and mean enhancement were obtained from the resultant ROI. The following enhancement index was formulated to represent the percentage of tumor enhancement compared with that of the artery:

Enhancement Index =

\[
\text{Mean Enhancement of the Estimated Tumor Volume} / \text{Enhancement of Aorta or Great Artery}
\]

For qualitative evaluation, the subtracted images were reformatted to standard 3-mm axial, coronal, and sagittal images with color-coded displays. The color scale was set between the part of the scan range that showed the best enhancement (typically the aorta) and zero Hounsfield units. The color map image was read on a standard PACS for clinical diagnostic purposes. Two neuroradiologists (with 9 and 4 years’ experience, respectively) read the studies independently; they were blinded to the clinical information and catheter spinal angiography results. Tumor vascularity was classified into 5 grades: 0 = enhancement lower than that of the nondiseased adjacent vertebral bodies, 1 = peak enhancement area similar to that of the nondiseased adjacent vertebral bodies, 2 = peak enhancement area higher than that of the nondiseased adjacent vertebral bodies but lower than that of one-third of the aortic enhancement, 3 = peak enhancement area higher than that of one-third of the aortic enhancement, and 4 = peak enhancement area higher than that of one-third of the aortic enhancement with the presence of early venous enhancement. Figure 2 shows the color map of CT-DSA alongside the corresponding catheter spinal angiography images.
Preoperative embolization was performed after the complete angiography study if no anterior spinal arteries had been identified at the target levels. For tumors in the thoracic-to-sacral regions, embolization was performed with particles (Contour and Embozene particles; Boston Scientific, Natick, Massachus-
lung cancers, and 4 hepatocellular carcinomas. The target vertebrae included 2 cervical, 7 thoracic, and 6 lumbar vertebrae. Thirteen patients underwent preoperative embolization before surgery. All patients underwent debulking surgery for spinal metastases; among them, 2 patients had anterior approaches for cervical metastasis debulking, and 13 with thoracolumbar metastases underwent debulking surgery through a single posterior approach. Individual patient data are listed in the Table.

The volume CT dose index of the present study was 9.33–20.93 mGy (median, 12.64 mGy) for a single late CTA phase and 5.98–4.43 mGy (median, 12.64 mGy) for other single phases. Spearman coefficients demonstrated a strong correlation between the DSA and CT-DSA grades, with $p = 0.87$ ($P < .001$). The DSA grade and CT-DSA enhancement index were also strongly correlated, with $p = 0.83$ ($P < .001$). For the interrater reliability of DSA and CT-DSA, the weighted $k$ values were 0.64 (range, 0.43–0.84) and 0.74 (95% CI, 0.51–0.96), respectively. The patients with CT-DSA grades 3 and 4 were assigned to the hypervascular group, and those with grades 0, 1, and 2 were assigned to the nonhypervascular group. The Wilcoxon rank sum test revealed a difference in the enhancement indices of the 2 groups ($P = .0003$). The hypervascular group had higher mean surgical blood loss than the nonhypervascular group ($3121$ versus $1500$ mL), however, this difference was not significant ($P = .09$).

**DISCUSSION**

Spine bony metastases often result in severe pain, instability, and neurologic deficits in patients with late-stage malignancies. Debunking surgeries in selected cases provide improved local control rates and neurologic outcomes but can be complicated by massive intraoperative blood loss. Currently, DSA is used as a reference standard for evaluating tumor vascularity before surgery. However, DSA is an invasive procedure that has only moderate interrater and intrarater reliability for classifying the vascularity of spinal metastases. In our study, the CT–DSA grading system and quantification measurements were strongly correlated with the DSA grading system.

DSA grading can be suboptimal because of variations in angiography techniques, anatomy, and tumor burden. In case 5 of our series, DSA exhibited lower vascularity than CT–DSA (grade 3 versus 4) because the planned injection rate was insufficient for the hypertrophied artery. Conversely, the degree of perfused arterial enhancement was uniform in the CTA image, which was unaffected by technique or anatomy variation during catheterization. Comparisons between adjacent levels may be more reliable. Currently, there is no consensus on the CT classification of tumor vascularity. The proposed CT-DSA classification criteria were designed to be clinically useful and similar to the DSA classification criteria. On the basis of discussions with spinal surgeons of the multidisciplinary spine oncology board, we stratified grades 3 and 4 and 0, 1, and 2 as the closest matches for clinical experience. The development of an appropriate and clinically relevant classification scheme requires well-designed studies on a large scale with a sufficient follow-up duration. For a pilot study with a low case number, a solid suggestion regarding classification criteria is difficult to postulate. However, we believe that our current study demonstrates that CT-DSA is practical and potentially useful as a robust noninvasive tool for the preoperative evaluation of tumor vascularity.

In related studies, specialized MR imaging protocols applying dynamic contrast enhancement and high-resolution MRA have been described as a means of obtaining information regarding perfusion and arterial anatomy; these protocols are complex and require specialized MR imaging sequences that are not routinely performed. Meanwhile, conventional MR imaging sequences might not provide sufficient information regarding the anatomy or degree of vascularity. The CTA protocol described in our study requires only minimal modification from standard CTA protocols for other body parts; thus, this protocol might be easier to incorporate into clinical practice. The correlation between CT–DSA vascularity grading and intraoperative blood loss was nonsignificant in this study. However, there is a trend suggesting that high-grade tumors have high intraoperative blood loss. Because only 15 patients were included in this study, the primary reason for the nonsignificant result ($P = .09$) was insufficient statistical power and other uncontrolled parameters, including tumor location, tumor size, surgical method, and degree of embolization. Thus, in this study, conclusions were difficult to draw, and further large-scale studies are needed to clarify the correlation between CT–DSA and intraoperative blood loss.

DECT scans are mainly used to optimize the contrast-to-noise...
high iodine content in normal bone marrow (Fig 2). In the presence of vertebral body analysis, this finding was a result of the implemented algorithm derived from multiple material decomposition algorithms. We believe that this finding was a result of the implemented algorithm being unable to decompose 4 materials simultaneously. In addition to the 3-material model used in the literature for demonstrating bone marrow content distributions, iodine is added as a fourth material in enhanced spine studies. The introduction of a fourth material violates the assumption of the 3-material decomposition algorithm and renders the algorithm unsuitable for use in contrast spine CT. Virtual unenhanced CT images have the same limitations because they are based on the algorithm that performs multiple material decompositions. Nevertheless, the role of DECT in vertebral metastases is yet to be determined, and we still consider DECT an appealing imaging tool for vertebral body analysis worthy of further investigation.

In the present study, CT-DSA images were produced with precontrast and late CTA scans only. The early arterial phases are not used in CT-DSA, but it depicted segmental arteries well, because the late arterial phase might have fading enhancements in arteries that preclude small artery anatomic assessment. The venous phase provides an enhanced series to make differential diagnoses and can depict adjacent large venous structures (eg, the azygos vein and the epidural venous plexus). These structures may not be identified during an operation because of the limited surgical FOV.

Although CT-DSA was performed with DECT scans in our study, registration and subtraction can be performed without the dual-energy scan mode. We believe that DECT scans are not mandatory for subtracting CT to evaluate vascularity, and CT-DSA can be used at most CT sites.

Our study had several limitations. The first limitation was the small size of the pilot study group, which prevented further control and analysis of variables. A study with a larger sample size is warranted to confirm the correlations with general patient conditions. The second limitation concerns the retrospective nature of this study. The subjects analyzed in this study were patients who had undergone surgical interventions, which only represent a subgroup of all patients. This feature rendered the analysis vulnerable to selection bias. The third limitation was the use of registration and subtraction, which may not be available at every CT site. However, solid body registration and subtraction are fast and relatively easy postprocessing steps that are commercially available from most CT vendors and in open-source image-processing packages. For CT sites where registration is not available, subtraction of unregistered phases might be helpful.

The final limitation was the high radiation dose in the proposed protocol. Although we adjusted our radiation exposure levels in accordance with reported diagnostic reference levels in the literature and implemented standard dose-reduction techniques, radiation exposure remained high because of multiple phase acquisitions and a high single-phase radiation dose for spine CTs. Careful patient selection is warranted when using this protocol in clinics. Patients with malignant osseous spinal metastases are more likely to benefit from preoperative vascular imaging when the potential detriment of radiation exposure is considered. When CT-DSA is used in patients for whom radiation exposure is a concern, physicians could consider skipping the early arterial or venous phases to reduce exposure.

CONCLUSIONS

Dual-energy CT-DSA correlates well with conventional DSA in assessing the vascularity of spinal metastasis. It may serve as a potentially useful noninvasive tool for evaluating the vascularity of spinal metastasis.

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