18F-FLUORODEOXYGLUCOSE POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY/COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY PARAMETERS ASSOCIATED WITH HISTOLOGICAL OUTCOMES IN SUPERFICIAL ESOPHAGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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A retrospective study of 53 patients with superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma found that FDG PET/CT standardized uptake value (SUV) max independently predicted submucosal invasion and lymphovascular invasion.

KEY POINTS

- SUV max ≥3.472 was the only independent predictor of pT1b submucosal invasion (OR 5.09, 95% CI 1.22–21.1, p=0.0249, sensitivity 0.500, specificity 0.862).
- SUV max ≥3.616 was the only independent predictor of lymphovascular invasion (OR 5.11, 95% CI 1.16–22.4, p=0.0304, sensitivity 0.533, specificity 0.868).
- The study analyzed 53 patients (27 ESD, 26 surgery, median age 68 years, median tumor size 30 mm) who underwent FDG PET/CT before treatment at Nagasaki University Hospital between June 2010 and December 2019.
- The authors suggest that SUV max ≥3.616 may guide clinical decision-making to avoid unnecessary endoscopic submucosal dissection in superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.

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