

# Comparison of Gradient PET Segmentation from a Multi-Modality PET/CT Measurement Tool to Gradient PET Segmentation Alone

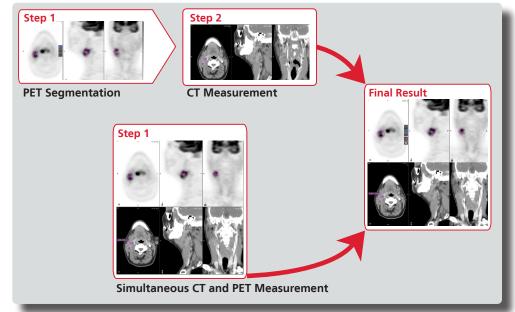
AS Nelson, M.D.<sup>1</sup>, PF Faulhaber, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, SD Pirozzi, B.S.<sup>1</sup>, JW Harper, MS<sup>1</sup>, JW Piper, B.S.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MIM Software Inc., Cleveland, OH, <sup>2</sup> University Hospitals Case Medical Center, Cleveland, OH

### **Purpose**

Recent research has shown the value of PET tumor statistics such as Total Lesion Glycolysis (TLG), Metabolic Tumor Volume (MTV) and SUVpeak for assessing response to therapy or prognosis. To derive these statistics separate measurements must be made on the PET in addition to making measurements on the CT. Therefore, we developed a multimodality PET/CT measurement tool to run a gradient PET segmentation method automatically from manually drawn linear RECIST measurements on the CT (Auto-GRAD). Comparison was made to PET tumor statistics derived from directly segmenting lesions on the PET using a gradient segmentation tool (GRAD).

Figure 1
Comparison of Measurment Steps



# **Methods & Materials**

61 tumors of varying size, shape, and location were segmented by one experienced clinician on 12 head and

neck, 11 lung, 1 rectum, 1 liver, and 1 cervical PET/CT scans using GRAD and Auto-GRAD. The observer first used Auto-GRAD by making manual RECIST measurements on the CTs for each lesion which automatically ran the gradient segmentation on the fused PET. At a later time the lesions were segmented directly on the PET using GRAD, independent of the CT. Comparison was made between the methods for MTV, TLG, SUVpeak, and SUVmax using correlation, mean absolute % difference, and mean % difference (abs%difference and %difference).

Table 1
Comparison of GRAD and AUTOGRAD

	Abs % Difference	% Difference
SUVmax	$0.5 \pm 2.4$	$0.3 \pm 2.4$
SUVpeak	0.2 ± 0.7	0.1 ± 0.7
TLG	9.5 ± 19.6	5.9 ± 21.0
MTV	11.1 ± 21.7	6.9 ± 23.4

# Results

The %differences were: Volume (6.9 +/- 23.4), TLG (5.90 +/- 21), SUVpeak (0.1 +/- 0.7), and SUVmax (0.3 +/- 2.4). No significant differences existed between methods for any statistic.

#### Conclusion

No significant difference was found between PET tumor statistics derived from Auto-GRAD and GRAD. Auto-GRAD is a multi-modality PET/CT measurement tool with the potential to accurately delineate PET volumes while offering time savings by providing simultaneous PET and CT tumor statistics from a single measurement.

#### References

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