



Application of amide proton transfer imaging to pretreatment risk stratification of childhood neuroblastoma: comparison with neuron-specific enolase

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Background: The diagnosis and treatment of childhood neuroblastoma (NB) varies with different risk groups, thus requiring accurate preoperative risk assessment. This study aimed to verify the feasibility of amide proton transfer (APT) imaging in risk stratification of abdominal NB in children, and compare it with the serum neuron-specific enolase (NSE).

Methods: This prospective study enrolled 86 consecutive pediatric volunteers with suspected NB, and all subjects underwent abdominal APT imaging on a 3T magnetic resonance imaging scanner. A 4-pool Lorentzian fitting model was used to mitigate motion artifacts and separate the APT signal from the contaminating ones. The APT values were measured from tumor regions delineated by two experienced radiologists. The one-way analysis of variance, independent-sample *t*-test, Mann-Whitney U-test, and receiver operating characteristic analysis were performed to evaluate and compare the risk stratification performance of the APT value and serum NSE index—a routine biomarker of NB in clinics.

Results: Thirty-four cases (mean age, 38.6±32.4 months; 5 very-low-risk, 5 low-risk, 8 intermediate-risk and 16 high-risk ones) were included in the final analysis. The APT values were significantly higher in high-risk NB (5.80%±1.27%) than in the non-high-risk group (3.88%±1.01%) composed of the other three risk groups (*P*<0.001). However, there was no significant difference (*P*=0.18) in NSE levels between the high-risk (93.05±97.14 ng/mL) and non-high-risk groups (41.45±30.99 ng/mL). The associated area under the curve (AUC) of the APT parameter (AUC =0.89) in differentiating high-risk NB from non-high-risk NB was significantly higher (*P*=0.03) than that of NSE (AUC =0.64).

Conclusions: As an emerging non-invasive magnetic resonance imaging technique, APT imaging has a promising prospect for distinguishing high-risk NB from non-high-risk NB in routine clinical applications.

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Keywords: Abdomen; amide proton transfer (APT); child; neuroblastoma; risk assessment

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Introduction

Neuroblastoma (NB) is a malignant embryonal tumor originating from primitive neural crest cells of the sympathetic nervous system, which occurs mainly in the abdomen, especially in the adrenal gland (1,2). NB represents the third most frequent pediatric malignancy and the most common extracranial solid tumor of childhood, and accounts for at least fifteen percent of cancer deaths in children (3). Many factors have been reported to be associated with the prognosis of NB, such as age, tumor stage, histopathology, MYCN amplification and DNA index (4). In 2009, the International Neuroblastoma Risk Group (INRG) classification system was established to stratify pretreatment patients into very-low-, low-, intermediate- and high-risk groups, according to clinical criteria and image-defined risk factors (5). Patients at very-low- and low-risk usually recover after surgical resection, and some may even undergo spontaneous regression. Intermediate-risk patients have a survival rate of more than 90% with surgery and chemotherapy. However, children with high-risk NB require intensive multimodality treatment, with dismal survival rates of 30% to 40% (6). In light of the variable therapies and prognosis for NB patients of different risk groups, accurate preoperative risk assessment is important for determining the treatment of this disease. Multiple clinical tests and imaging examinations are used to diagnose and assess NB (7). Except for incisional biopsy to confirm NB histologically, immunohistochemical tests can detect several useful markers for the diagnosis of NB, such as neuron-specific enolase (NSE), S-100 protein, and chromogranin (7). Notably, NSE is a glycogenolytic enzyme in the glycolysis pathway, and is routinely tested for NB via blood samples at our hospital. NSE is commonly present in neurons and neurogenic cells, and is released when cells are destroyed, and thus can be a useful index of neuroendocrine tumors (8). Since NB arises from neural crest cells, the NSE level in serum can serve as a biochemical marker for NB. Researchers have reported elevated NSE levels in NB, especially in advanced NB, and found that NSE indices are of diagnostic significance and

easy to measure (9,10).

Computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are routine imaging methods for NB risk evaluation (1). Both modalities allow delineation of the primary lesion, vessel encasement, adjacent involvement, and lymphatic invasion (11), while MRI is superior to CT in evaluating spinal canal extension and bone marrow metastasis (12). In addition, the CT examination requires intravenous contrast materials to enhance the soft-tissue contrast and is accompanied by substantial radiation exposure, which may threaten children's health (13). On the other hand, though MRI is radiation-free, its prolonged acquisition often requires young children to be sedated to reduce motion artifacts (13). Besides, injection of gadolinium-based contrast agents in MRI is associated with gadolinium deposition and rare nephrogenic systemic fibrosis, limiting the use of contrast-enhanced MRI in certain situations (14).

Amide proton transfer (APT) imaging (15) is an emerging molecular MRI technique, which is a subtype of chemical exchange saturation transfer (CEST) imaging (16). APT MRI saturates the amide protons in mobile peptides and proteins with frequency-selective radiofrequency (RF) irradiation, and detects the chemical exchange between the amide protons and bulk water protons through the decreased water signal, thus indirectly reflecting the signal of proteins in tissue without exogenous contrast agents (17). Prior studies have suggested that the concentration of amide protons in tumors is higher than that in normal tissues (18). Moreover, APT imaging has been successfully applied to various diseases in humans, such as brain tumors (19,20), rectal cancer (21), ischemic stroke (22) and hepatocellular carcinoma (23), demonstrating that APT MRI is a non-invasive and promising molecular MRI technique for clinical use. A recent work explored the feasibility of APT imaging in preoperative NB risk stratification, and found that APT MRI was able to identify high-risk NB and outperformed conventional MRI in a cohort of 24 patients (24). This prior work used the conventional asymmetry analysis method, and discarded motion-corrupted tumor regions according to the smoothness of the z-spectrum.

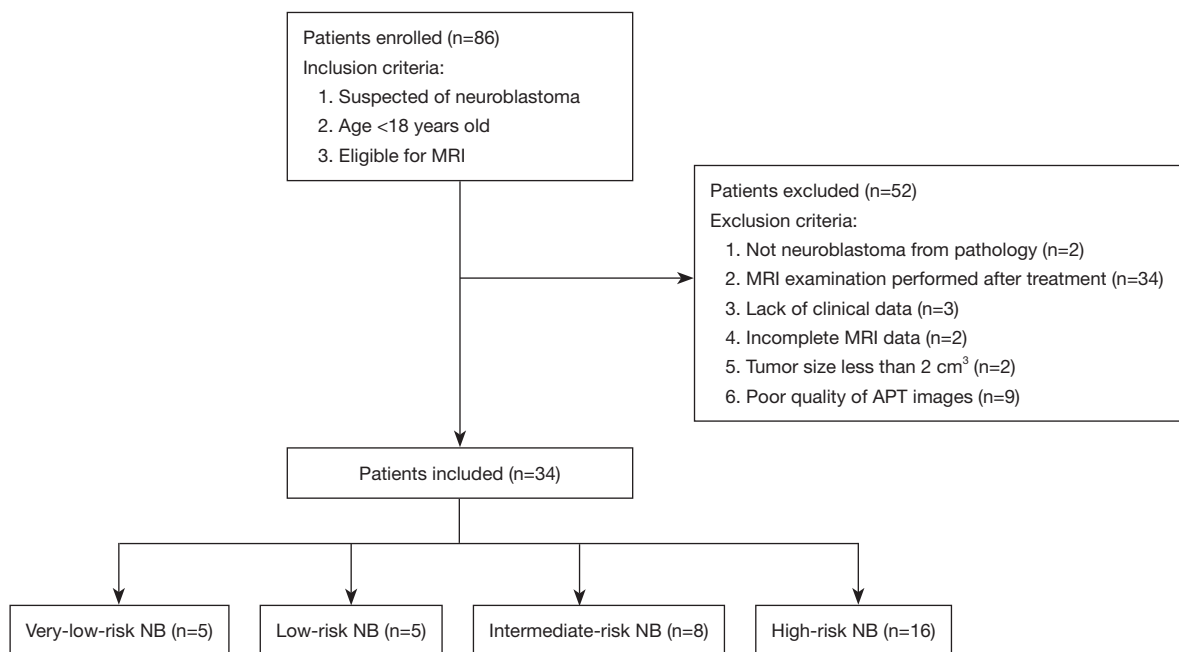


Figure 1 Patient inclusion and exclusion flowchart. APT, amide proton transfer; NB, neuroblastoma; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

Here, we aim to verify the clinical value of APT imaging for pretreatment risk assessment of pediatric neuroblastoma with advanced Lorentzian fitting methods for better handling of motion artifacts and including the whole tumor in the analysis. In addition, we compare the diagnostic performance of APT MRI with NSE indices in serum—a routine biomarker of NB in clinics. We present the article in accordance with the STARD reporting checklist (available at <https://qims.amegroups.com/article/view/10.21037/qims-22-780/rc>).

Methods

Patients

This prospective study was conducted following the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013) and was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Children's Hospital at Zhejiang University School of Medicine (No. 2019-IRB-048), and informed consent was obtained from each volunteer's legal guardian. From April 2019 to November 2021, eighty-six consecutive patients who underwent MR examinations at our hospital were consecutively enrolled in this study. The inclusion criteria we used were as follows: (I) suspected of NB; (II) under 18 years old; and (III) eligible for MRI. The exclusion

criteria were: (I) none-NB lesion from pathology; (II) MR examination performed after treatment; (III) lack of clinical data (pathology or NSE results); (IV) incomplete MRI data; (V) tumor size less than 2 cm³; and (VI) poor quality of APT images. The patient selection flowchart is shown in *Figure 1*.

Without knowledge of APT and NSE indices, the risk stratification of NB patients was performed according to clinical information (age, tumor stage, histopathology, MYCN amplification, DNA index, etc.) required by the INRG classification system (5).

The sample size estimate for the study was based on a previous work (24) and our preliminary experiment. We compared the APT index between high-risk and non-high-risk NBs using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis, with a standard area under the curve (AUC) of 0.5, and an expected AUC of 0.85. Alpha (α) was 0.05 (two-sided), and beta (β) was 0.10, with an allocation ratio of 1:1. PASS software (Version 21.0.3, NCSS LLC, Kaysville, USA) was used to calculate the sample size, and the calculated sample size was 11 per risk group. We also performed a multiple comparison of APT values in four risk groups using the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test. The following settings were used in calculating sample size: $\alpha=0.05$, $\beta=0.1$, number of groups =4; allocation ratio =1:1:1:3; group means =3.2%, 3.7%, 4.4% and 5.8%; and standard deviation =0.6%, 1.4%, 0.7% and 1.3%. Based

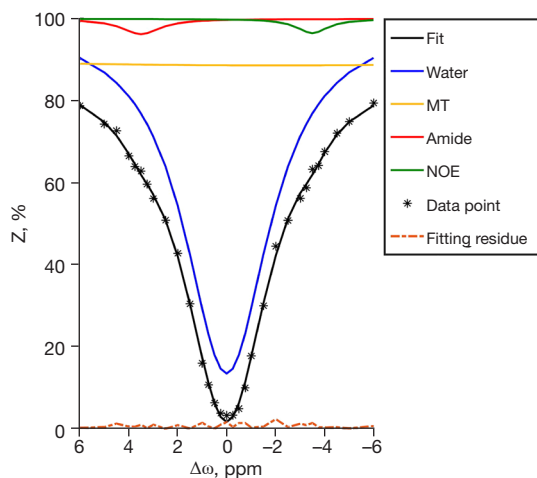


Figure 2 Representative 4-pool Lorentzian fit of a tumor voxel from an NB patient. The raw Z-spectrum, fitted spectrum and contributions of the four different pools are shown within 6 to -6 ppm. The fit residues are shown as absolute values. MT, magnetization transfer; NOE, nuclear Overhauser effect; NB, neuroblastoma.

on these, the estimated sample size was 4, 4, 4 and 12 for the very-low-, low-, intermediate- and high-risk groups, respectively.

NSE assay

The NSE concentration in serum was measured by an electro-chemiluminescence immunoassay on an automated analyzer (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). The NSE assay was done blinded to the other clinical data. The detection range was 0.05–370 ng/mL, and cases with NSE levels beyond this range would be excluded from the study (n=1) under the “lack of clinical data” category. An NSE value above 16.3 ng/mL was considered abnormal.

MRI

All participants were imaged on a 3.0 T MRI scanner (Achieva, Philips Healthcare, Best, The Netherlands) with a dual-channel body transmit coil and an eight-channel receive coil. Patients under 5 years old were sedated by rectal or oral administration of 10% chloral hydrate solution 30–40 minutes before the examination, and scanned after sleeping. Ear protection was used for children, and the MRI scan was performed under free-breathing, with T1-weighted (T1w), T2-weighted (T2w), fluid-attenuated

inversion recovery (FLAIR), and APT imaging sequences.

The axial APT scans were implemented with a single-slice frequency-stabilized CEST sequence (25,26) using turbo-spin-echo readout (27). The transverse T2w image was used as a reference to locate the APT slice to the cross-section with the largest lesion. Four saturation pulses constituted the APT saturation module, each with a power of 2 μ T and a duration of 0.2 s, in accordance with the APT consensus paper (28). Plus, a 10-ms-long and 10-mT/m-strong spoiler gradient was added between saturation pulses. A total of 63 APT source images were acquired for each patient, including an unsaturated reference image and 62 saturated images with frequency offsets at 0, ± 0.25 , ± 0.5 , ± 0.75 , ± 1 , ± 1.5 , ± 2 [2], ± 2.5 [2], ± 3 [2], ± 3.25 [2], ± 3.5 [6], ± 3.75 [2], ± 4 [2], ± 4.5 , ± 5 , ± 6 , 10, 15.625, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 ppm, where the number in the brackets referred to the number of repetitions (25,29). Other key APT imaging parameters were as follows: repetition time =3,000 ms, echo time =6.7 ms, slice thickness =5 mm, field of view =350×308 mm² and acquisition resolution =2.2×2.2 mm². In addition, a vendor-provided MIX sequence (30) was executed for quantitative T1 mapping. The entire examination duration of all MRI sequences was 15–20 minutes.

Image processing

All APT source images were registered to the saturated frame at +3.5 ppm (31) using the FLIRT module in FSL (V6.0, FMRIB, Oxford University) to correct the motion artifacts (31,32). Then, we applied the water saturation shift referencing (WASSR) method (33) to the registered APT images for correcting the main magnetic field inhomogeneity. A 4-pool Lorentzian fit of the z-spectrum (34) was used to separate the APT signal from the other CEST signals and mitigate residual motion artifacts. Representative fitting results of a tumor voxel are illustrated in *Figure 2*. The APT effect, direct water saturation, semisolid magnetization transfer signal, and nuclear Overhauser effect were identified by the fit at $\Delta\omega = +3.5$, 0, -2, and -3.5 ppm, respectively. Starting points and boundaries of the fit are given in *Table 1*. Then, we measured the isolated APT effect at +3.5 ppm with the following formula:

$$APT = Z_{ref}(+3.5 \text{ ppm}) - Z_{lab}(+3.5 \text{ ppm}) \quad [1]$$

where Z_{lab} represents the label spectrum, i.e., the full fitted

Table 1 Starting values and boundaries of the 4-pool Lorentzian fit

Pool	Parameter	Starting values	Lower bound	Upper bound
Water (0 ppm)	A_{water}	60	0.6	100
	Γ_{water}	6	0.3	12
MT (-2 ppm)	A_{MT}	10	0.1	100
	Γ_{MT}	25	10	100
Amide (+3.5 ppm)	A_{amide}	2.5	0.025	20
	Γ_{amide}	4	0.2	8
NOE (-3.5 ppm)	A_{NOE}	5	0.25	40
	Γ_{NOE}	2	0.1	6

CEST component of each pool with its fixed resonance frequency is shown in the parentheses. The amplitude (A) of each pool is given in %. The linewidth (Γ) of each pool is given in ppm. MT, magnetization transfer; NOE, nuclear Overhauser effect; CEST, chemical exchange saturation transfer.

z-spectrum, Z_{ref} is the reference spectrum which excludes the Lorentzian function of the APT signal from Z_{lab} , and the subtraction of the two spectra retains only the APT pool. For comparison, we calculated the APT-weighted (APT_w) signal with the conventional asymmetry analysis,

$$\text{APT}_w = Z(-3.5 \text{ ppm}) - Z(+3.5 \text{ ppm}) \quad [2]$$

where Z represents the experimental spectrum.

Two senior pediatric radiologists (X. J. and X. M. with 18 and 17 years of clinical experience, respectively) independently defined the region of interest (ROI) on the unsaturated APT image, with reference to the conventional structural images. They were blinded to all patients' clinical and histopathological data. The ROI was delineated along the edge of the tumor, avoiding the blood vessel, cystic degeneration, hemorrhage and calcification areas as much as possible. We calculated the APT indices in the ROIs from the two readers and averaged them for the following analysis. All the image processing except motion correction was performed with an in-house MATLAB (R2020a, MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA) tool.

Statistical analysis

The statistical analyses were performed using SPSS (Version 21.0, IBM SPSS Statistics, Chicago, USA) and MedCalc (Version 20.011, MedCalc Software, Ostend, Belgium). We used the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) to assess the consistency of APT indices measured from ROIs defined by two readers, with an ICC >0.9 considered excellent

agreement. The ANOVA test with Bonferroni correction was used to compare the NSE and APT values of each risk group. And the differences in parameters between the non-high-risk and high-risk NB were analyzed using the independent-sample *t*-test (for normally distributed variables) or Mann-Whitney U-test (for non-normally distributed variables). The AUC of the ROC analysis and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated to evaluate the performance of APT and NSE values in stratifying the risk groups of NB. Furthermore, we compared the AUCs of the two indices with the Delong test.

Results

As shown in *Figure 1*, among the 86 enrolled patients, 2 patients were not NB from pathological results, 34 subjects were excluded due to medical treatment before the MRI scan, 3 subjects were excluded for lacking clinical data, and 2 subjects had incomplete MRI data. Furthermore, 2 patients with tumor size less than 2 cm³, and 9 subjects with poor quality of APT images due to severe motion artifacts were excluded. Eventually, 34 patients (mean age: 38.6±32.4 months; age range: 7 days to 165 months; 24 males and 10 females) were included in the final analysis. The risk group of each participant was rated according to the criteria of the INRG classification system (5). Among the 34 patients included, 5 subjects were with very-low-risk NB, 5 with low-risk NB, 8 with intermediate-risk NB, and 16 with high-risk NB. Considering that patients with high-risk NB require more aggressive treatment and have a substantially lower survival rate than the others (6), we

Table 2 Patient demographics

Risk group	No. of patients	Gender (males:females)	Age (months)
Non-high			
Very-low	5	4:1	48.6±49.0
Low	5	4:1	18.1±22.7
Intermediate	8	4:4	33.0±7.4
High	16	12:4	44.7±35.8
Total	34	24:10	38.6±32.4

Ages are expressed in mean ± standard deviation.

combined the very-low-risk, low-risk, and intermediate-risk NB into the non-high-risk group in this work. The demographics of included patients are summarized in *Table 2*.

Figure 3 displays the anatomical and APT images of patients with very-low-risk, low-risk, intermediate-risk and high-risk NB. As shown in the third column, the APT contrast was rather heterogeneous throughout the tumor and its signal strength positively correlated with the risk group of NB, reflecting different levels of amide proton content within and between tumors. The ICC of APT values measured from the ROIs defined by two readers was 0.91 (95% CI: 0.83–0.95), indicating an excellent inter-reader agreement of APT measurements.

The NSE and APT values for different risk groups are summarized in *Table 3*. The mean NSE level was 19.32±5.91 ng/mL (mean ± standard deviation) for patients with very-low-risk NB, 53.62±48.30 ng/mL for subjects with low-risk NB, 47.68±21.90 ng/mL for cases with intermediate-risk NB, and 93.05±97.14 ng/mL for patients with high-risk NB. The one-way ANOVA test showed that there was no statistically significant difference ($P=0.19$) in the NSE values between any two risk groups. Moreover, the mean NSE value of the non-high-risk group was 41.45±30.99 ng/mL, which was not significantly different ($P=0.06$) from that of the high-risk group.

Differently, the mean APT value was 3.23%±0.57% for very-low-risk NB, 3.65%±1.40% for low-risk NB, 4.43%±0.70% for intermediate-risk NB, and 5.80%±1.27% for high-risk NB. There was a trend of increasing APT signals with the advancement of the NB risk. Moreover, the APT index of NB in the high-risk group was significantly higher than that in the very-low-risk ($P<0.001$), low-risk ($P=0.004$) and intermediate-risk ($P=0.046$) groups. In

addition, the APT value was 3.88%±1.01% for non-high-risk NB, which was significantly lower than that for the high-risk group ($P<0.001$). *Figure 4* presents boxplots of the NSE and APT values for patients with different risk groups.

Figure 5 shows the ROC curves of using NSE and APT values for preoperatively differentiating pediatric patients with high-risk NB from those with non-high-risk NB. And the detailed ROC parameters are presented in *Table 4*. The AUC of NSE was only 0.639 (95% CI: 0.46–0.80), while the AUC of the mean APT value was 0.885 (95% CI: 0.73–0.97). Moreover, the Delong test revealed that the AUC of mean APT in stratifying the risk groups of NB was significantly higher than that of NSE ($P=0.03$).

Furthermore, the mean (± standard deviation) T1 values were 1,479±139.2, 1,358±162.2, 1,404±167.6, and 1,343±154.4 ms for very-low-risk, low-risk, intermediate-risk and high-risk NB, respectively. The AUC of T1 in differentiating high-risk NB from non-high-risk NB was 0.590 (95% CI: 0.41–0.76), which was significantly lower than that of APT ($P=0.008$). In addition, the mean (± standard deviation) APTw value was 1.93%±0.84% for very-low-risk NB, 1.75%±1.26% for low-risk NB, 2.14%±0.91% for intermediate-risk NB, and 2.69%±0.91% for high-risk NB. And the AUC of the APTw metric in stratifying high-risk and non-high-risk NB was 0.691 (95% CI: 0.51–0.84), which was significantly lower than that of the fitted APT metric ($P=0.02$). These results demonstrated the advantage of the Lorentzian-fitted APT metric versus T1 and APTw indices.

Discussion

In this study, we investigated the potential of APT imaging with advanced Lorentzian fitting for preoperatively stratifying the risk groups of abdominal NB in children. In addition, we compared the performance of the APT signal with the NSE level in serum which is a commonly used biomarker for the prognosis of NB in routine clinics. It was found that the APT signal of high-risk NB was much higher than those of very-low-risk ($P<0.001$), low-risk ($P=0.004$) and intermediate-risk ($P=0.046$) NB. Plus, the APT index successfully distinguished high-risk NB from non-high-risk NB ($P<0.001$). In contrast, the NSE level did not exhibit any significant difference between risk groups, and it failed to discriminate high-risk NB from non-high-risk NB ($P=0.18$). Furthermore, the AUC of the APT metric (0.89) in classifying high-risk and non-high-risk NB was significantly higher ($P=0.03$) than that of NSE

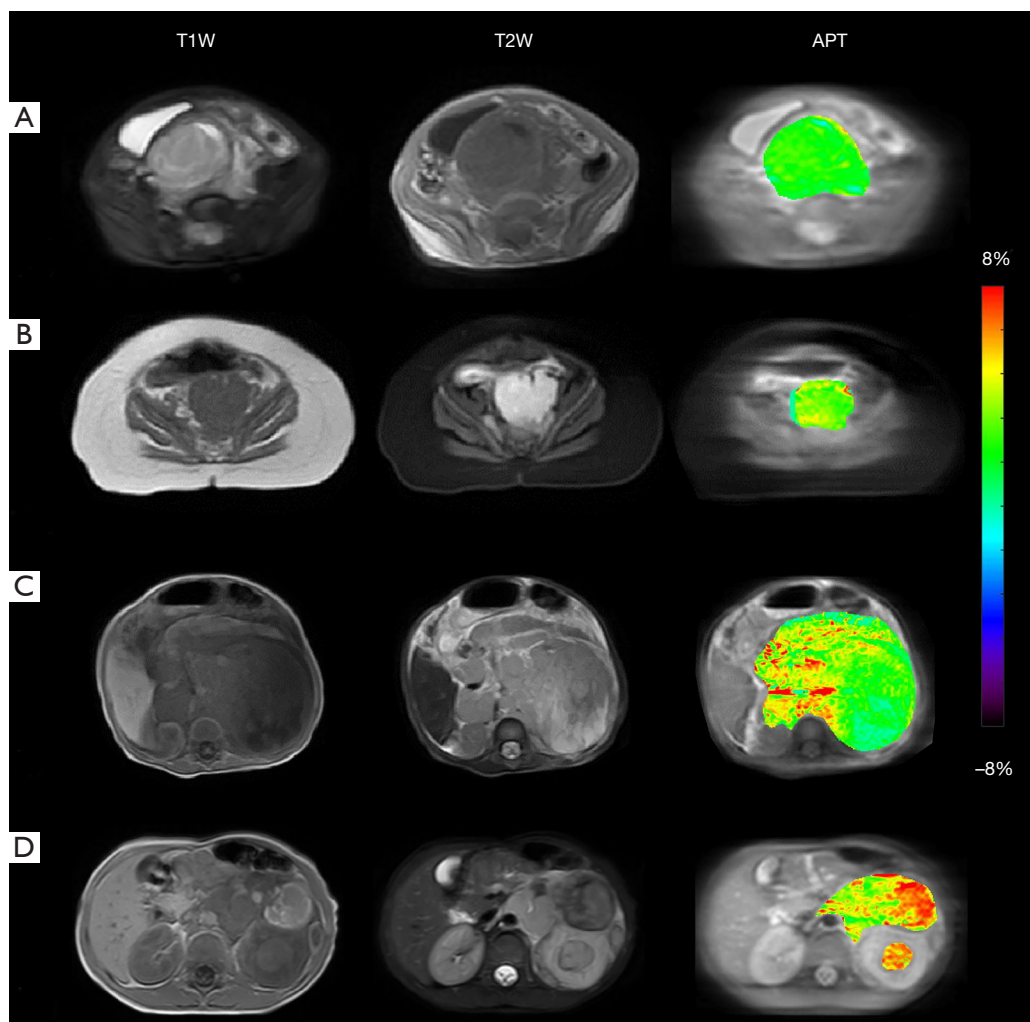


Figure 3 Representative anatomical and APT images for NB at different risks. T1-weighted, T2-weighted and APT images of patients with very-low-risk (A), low-risk (B), intermediate-risk (C) and high-risk (D) NB. The maps of the APT metric within the tumor were overlaid on the unsaturated APT source images. T1w, T1-weighted; T2w, T2-weighted; APT, amide proton transfer; NB, neuroblastoma.

Table 3 The mean (\pm standard deviation) NSE and APT values in different risk groups

Risk group	NSE (ng/mL)	APT (%)
Non-high	41.45 \pm 30.99	3.88 \pm 1.01
Very-low	19.32 \pm 5.91	3.23 \pm 0.57
Low	53.62 \pm 48.30	3.65 \pm 1.40
Intermediate	47.68 \pm 21.90	4.43 \pm 0.70
High	93.05 \pm 97.14	5.80 \pm 1.27
P	0.06	<0.001

P values are for the difference between non-high-risk and high-risk groups. NSE, neuron-specific enolase; APT, amide proton transfer.

(0.64), reflecting the advantage of the novel molecular MRI technique.

A recent preliminary study (24) applied APT imaging to abdominal tumors in children, and showed that patients with high-risk NB had higher APT values than those with non-high-risk NB in part of the tumor, while quantitative T1 and T2 values failed to identify high-risk NB. Here, we increased the sample size and compared the performance of APT and NSE indices. Notably, in this study, we used a 4-pool Lorentzian fitting method to further mitigate residual motion artifacts after the image registration step (Figure S1), and isolate the true APT effect in the whole tumor. As a result, the AUC of APT MRI for distinguishing

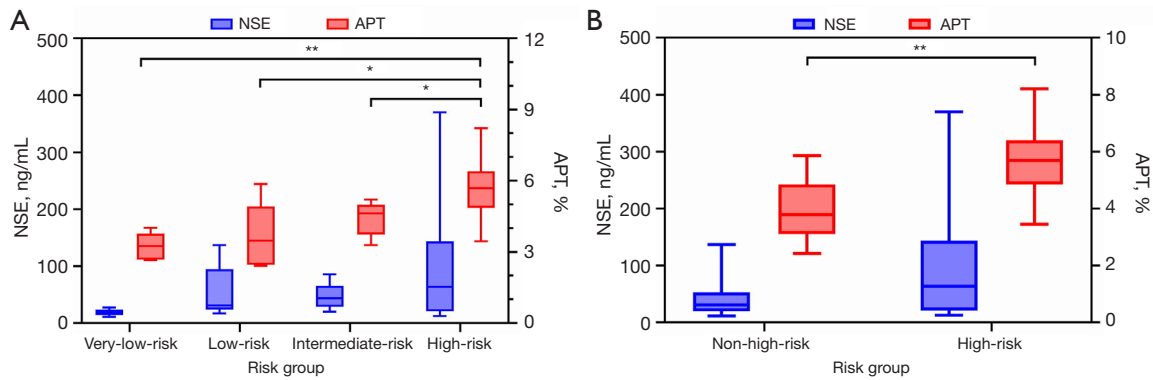


Figure 4 Boxplots of NSE and APT values in different risk groups. (A) Distribution and comparison of NSE and APT values in the very-low-, low-, intermediate- and high-risk NB. (B) Distribution and comparison of NSE and APT values in non-high-risk and high-risk NB groups. The y-axis on the left represents the NSE value in ng/mL, and the y-axis on the right is for the APT value in %. The box represents values from lower to upper quartile (25–75 percentile), the middle line represents the median value, and the whiskers extend from minimum to maximum values. *, refers to a significant difference with $P<0.05$, and **, denotes a statistically significant difference with $P<0.001$. NSE, neuron-specific enolase; APT, amide proton transfer; NB, neuroblastoma.

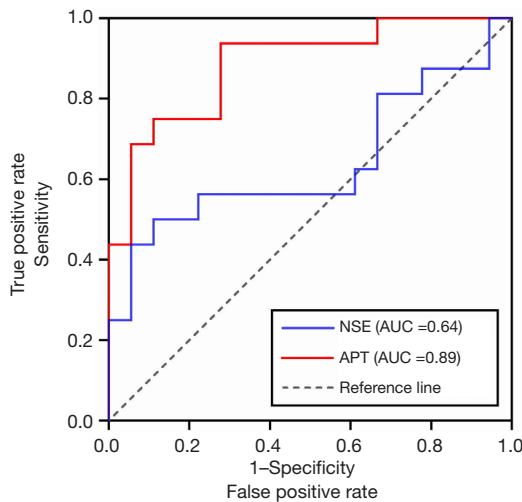


Figure 5 ROC analysis of NSE and APT values for identifying the high-risk NB from the non-high-risk one. NSE, neuron-specific enolase; AUC, area under the ROC curve; APT, amide proton transfer; NB, neuroblastoma; ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

the high-risk NB from non-high-risk NB was 0.885, agreeing with the previous conclusion (24). Moreover, the APT signal increased with the NB risk (Figure 4 and Table 3). And the APT values between high-risk NB and the other three groups all showed significant differences ($P<0.05$).

Previous studies have demonstrated that the enriched amide protons of proteins and peptides in malignant tumors lead to hyperintensity on APT images (19,35). In addition, it has been reported that APT imaging can predict the histological grade of several cancers, such as diffuse glioma (36) and rectal tumor (21), and the APT signal intensity is associated with the cell density and proliferation index (36,37). Neuroblastoma derives from the abnormal proliferation of neural crest cells, and its histopathology, including tumor maturation, differentiation and nuclear morphology, is related to the distribution and aggressiveness of tumor cells (38). The amplification of the MYCN oncogene, another risk factor of NB, was reported to induce

Table 4 The diagnostic performance of NSE and APT values in differentiating non-high-risk and high-risk NB

Index	AUC	ROC threshold	Sensitivity	Specificity	P
NSE	0.64 (0.46, 0.80)	85.67 ng/mL	43.8%	94.4%	0.17
APT	0.89 (0.73, 0.97)	5.03%	75.0%	88.9%	<0.001

Data in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals for AUCs. NSE, neuron-specific enolase; APT, amide proton transfer; NB, neuroblastoma; AUC, area under the ROC curve; ROC, receiver operating characteristic.

cell proliferation (39). Therefore, the successful application of APT imaging to classifying the risk groups of NB might be attributed to its ability to measure the protein content that correlated with cancer cell growth, proliferation and differentiation. In addition, the APT signal in NB might be related to the upregulated cytosolic, endoplasmic reticulum, and secreted proteins (40), cancer-promoting VIM and stathmin proteins (41), and decreased bound proteins in necrotic areas.

NSE is a protein produced during the differentiation of neurons and neuroendocrine cells, and a high NSE level often indicates cells' abnormal or aggressive behavior (10). Thus, the NSE level in serum is often used as a biomarker for NB. Elevated NSE values were found in late-stage NB and metastatic NB, and associated with poor prognosis (9,10). In this study, we found that the mean NSE value of non-high-risk NB was 41.45 ± 30.99 ng/mL, which was not significantly ($P=0.06$) different from that of the high-risk group (93.05 ± 97.14 ng/mL). There was no statistically significant difference between risk groups either ($P=0.19$). Besides, the AUC value of NSE in differentiating NB in the high-risk group from that of the non-high-risk group was only 0.64. Prior literature also reported that NSE was not a reliable marker for monitoring the recurrence or progression of NB (42). Since NSE is just one of the multiple proteins involved in the cell proliferation of NB, it may not always be accurate in evaluating NB. In contrast, the APT values showed a good diagnostic performance in predicting the risk group of NB (AUC =0.89), which was significantly ($P=0.03$) superior to serum NSE. This result indicated that, in comparison with the serum NSE level, APT MRI might be more comprehensive and accurate in detecting the over-expressed proteins during the abnormal proliferation of NB cells.

Limitations

There were several limitations in this study. First, due to the restriction of the long acquisition time of APT MRI, the abdominal APT images in this study were acquired with a single-slice sequence. The full information about the tumor could not be obtained, although the monolayer images were successful in NB risk stratification. Second, no respiratory gating was implemented to maintain the correct timing of the APT sequence. Third, it is unclear which specific proteins detected by the APT MRI technique contributed to the risk stratification of NB values, with NSE potentially among the elevated proteins probed. Fourth, the multi-pool Lorentzian

fitting approach adopted is not entirely accurate for a saturation power of 2 uT (43), and may not be able to yield a clean APT effect. Last, the sample size of this study was not large enough, and the data were all from a single center.

Conclusions

In summary, APT imaging can stratify the risk group of NB by detecting the difference in protein content of tumors at the molecular level. The diagnostic performance of the APT parameter was superior to that of the serum NSE index, demonstrating a promising prospect for clinical applications in risk stratification of preoperative NB in children.

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Footnote

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