

Multiparametric imaging using ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT heterogeneity parameters and functional MRI techniques: prognostic significance in patients with primary advanced oropharyngeal or hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma treated with chemoradiotherapy

Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table 1. Recurrence-free survival rates stratified according to the prognostic scoring system

| | <i>P</i> value | HR (95% CI) |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Score 1 (n = 20) | 0.0006 | 0.071 (0.016–0.322) |
| Score 2 (n = 35) | 0.0003 | 0.197 (0.081–0.480) |
| Score 3 (n = 54) | 0.011 | 0.406 (0.204–0.811) |
| Score 4 (n = 15) | Reference | Reference |

Abbreviations: HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Supplementary Table 2. Association of clinical variables with DCE-MRI and PET heterogeneity parameters

| No. | K ^{trans} | | K _{ep} | | Uniformity | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|------------|---------|
| | Mean | P value* | Mean | P value | Mean | P value |
| Sex | | | 0.927 | 0.371 | 0.776 | |
| Male | 116 | 0.531304 | 3.401956 | 0.002710 | | |
| Female | 8 | 0.564563 | 2.765613 | 0.002086 | | |
| Age, years | | | 0.163 | 0.104 | 0.256 | |
| ≤ 50 | 63 | 0.571295 | 3.713102 | 0.002446 | | |
| > 50 | 61 | 0.494364 | 2.997154 | 0.002901 | | |
| Tumor subsite | | | 0.052 | 0.591 | 0.619 | |
| Oropharynx | 63 | 0.579538 | 3.486744 | 0.002735 | | |
| Hypopharynx | 61 | 0.485851 | 3.230933 | 0.002602 | | |
| T classification | | | 0.639 | 0.427 | 0.0001 | |
| T1-3 | 51 | 0.562900 | 3.633769 | 0.003391 | | |
| T4 | 73 | 0.512875 | 3.170268 | 0.002165 | | |
| N classification | | | 0.607 | 0.186 | 0.283 | |
| N0-1 | 27 | 0.492204 | 2.868141 | 0.001961 | | |
| N2-3 | 97 | 0.544931 | 3.498062 | 0.002867 | | |
| Tumor stage | | | 0.705 | 0.357 | 0.006 | |
| III | 9 | 0.486011 | 3.379233 | 0.002435 | | |
| IIIA | 87 | 0.556828 | 3.567614 | 0.003028 | | |
| IIIB | 28 | 0.476061 | 2.712725 | 0.001632 | | |
| Smoking | | | 0.879 | 0.521 | 0.388 | |
| Yes | 94 | 0.531515 | 3.548496 | 0.002469 | | |
| No | 30 | 0.539513 | 2.773107 | 0.003299 | | |
| Alcohol drinking | | | 0.670 | 0.534 | 0.059 | |
| Yes | 80 | 0.536371 | 3.260981 | 0.002367 | | |
| No | 44 | 0.528139 | 3.542575 | 0.003219 | | |
| Betel quid chewing | | | 0.018 | 0.621 | 0.355 | |
| Yes | 62 | 0.592350 | 3.480431 | 0.002113 | | |
| No | 62 | 0.474550 | 3.241373 | 0.003226 | | |
| Hemoglobin (g/dL) | | | 0.786 | 0.657 | 0.111 | |
| ≤14.3 | 73 | 0.534220 | 3.339466 | 0.002857 | | |
| >14.3 | 51 | 0.532452 | 3.388689 | 0.002426 | | |

* Mann-Whitney *U* test

Supplementary Table 3. Correlations of conventional ^{18}F -FDG PET parameters with DCE-MRI and PET heterogeneity parameters which were identified as independent risk factors

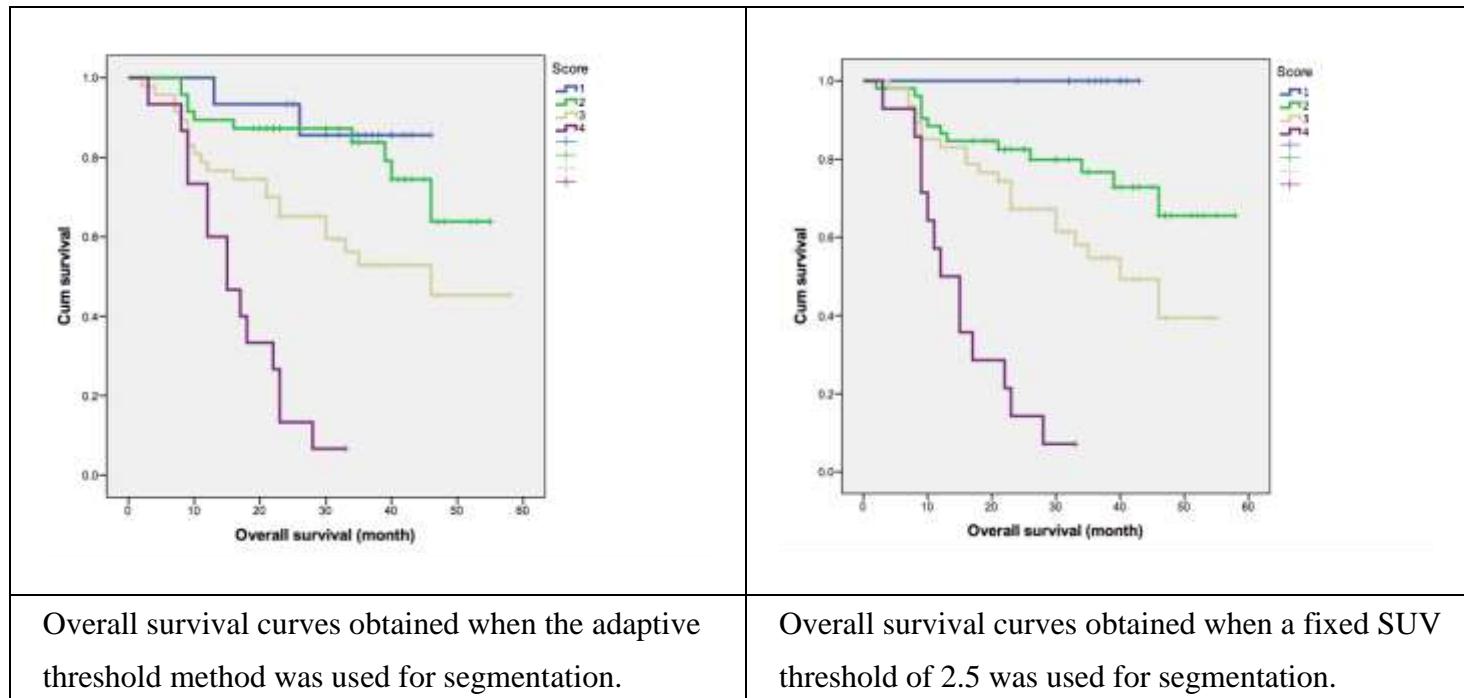
| | Uniformity | K^{trans} | K_{ep} |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| TLG (g/mL \times mL) | $\rho=-0.395$ $P<0.001$ | $\rho=0.044$ $P=0.629$ | $\rho=0.008$ $P=0.931$ |
| MTV (mL) | $\rho=-0.343$ $P<0.001$ | $\rho=0.095$ $P=0.296$ | $\rho=0.045$ $P=0.616$ |
| SUV (g/mL) | $\rho=-0.086$ $P=0.340$ | $\rho=-0.132$ $P=0.144$ | $\rho=-0.062$ $P=0.493$ |

Supplementary Table 4. Multivariate analysis of risk factors in relation to overall survival according to different segmentation methods

| Risk factor | Fixed SUV threshold of 2.5 | | Adaptive threshold | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | HR (95% CI) | P value | HR (95% CI) | P value |
| Clinical variable | | | | |
| Tumor subsite | - | N/A | - | N/A |
| T status | - | N/A | - | N/A |
| Smoking | 2.519 (1.264–5.019) | 0.009 | - | Ns |
| Alcohol drinking | - | Ns | 2.394 (1.198–4.786) | 0.013 |
| DCE-MRI and DWI parameters | | | | |
| Ktrans | 3.648 (1.843–7.223) | 0.0002 | 4.116 (2.143–7.905) | <0.0001 |
| Vp | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| Ve | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| Kep | 9.731 (2.046–42.919) | 0.004 | 9.866 (2.342–41.557) | 0.002 |
| ADC | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| PET/CT parameters | | | | |
| SUV | - | N/A | - | N/A |
| MTV | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| TLG | - | N/A | - | N/A |
| Uniformity | 1.977 (1.075–3.636) | 0.028 | 1.996 (1.100–3.662) | 0.023 |

Abbreviations: OS, overall survival; RFS, recurrence-free survival; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; NS, non-significant; N/A, not applicable.

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Table 5. Multivariate analysis of risk factors in relation to recurrence-free survival according to different segmentation methods

| Risk factor | Fixed SUV threshold of 2.5 | | Adaptive threshold | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | HR (95% CI) | P value | HR (95% CI) | P value |
| Clinical variable | | | | |
| Tumor subsite | 1.957 (1.037–3.692) | 0.038 | 2.155 (1.174–3.957) | 0.013 |
| T status | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| Smoking | - | N/A | - | N/A |
| Alcohol drinking | 2.840 (1.349–5.979) | 0.006 | 2.492 (1.189–5.224) | 0.016 |
| DCE-MRI and DWI parameters | | | | |
| Ktrans | 2.373 (1.164–4.840) | 0.017 | 2.511 (1.368–4.608) | 0.003 |
| Vp | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| Ve | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| Kep | 4.872 (1.594–14.888) | 0.005 | 4.081 (1.547–10.763) | 0.004 |
| ADC | - | N/A | - | N/A |
| PET/CT parameters | | | | |
| SUV | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| MTV | - | Ns | - | Ns |
| TLG | - | Ns | - | Ns |

Uniformity

N/A

N/A

Abbreviations: OS, overall survival; RFS, recurrence-free survival; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; EBV, Epstein-Barr virus; NS, non-significant; N/A, not applicable.

Multimodal imaging and clinical parameters in relation to treatment response

Of the 124 OHSCC patients, 93 (75%) achieved complete remission 3 months after definitive chemoradiotherapy. Multimodal imaging and clinical parameters were examined in relation to treatment response (Supplementary Table 6). Univariate analysis revealed that V_e was the only variable significantly associated with treatment response ($P = 0.022$). K^{trans} , K_{ep} , uniformity, and other clinical variables did not show statistically significant associations.

Supplementary Table 6. Multimodal imaging and clinical parameters in relation to treatment response in patients with primary oropharyngeal/hypopharyngeal cancer (n = 124)

| Risk factor (n) | Univariate analysis | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|
| | No. of non-CR | P value |
| Age (years) | | 0.410 |
| ≤ 50 (63) | 18 | |
| > 50 (61) | 13 | |
| Sex | | 0.359 |
| Male (116) | 30 | |
| Female (8) | 1 | |
| Tumor subsite | | 0.062 |
| Oropharynx (63) | 11 | |
| Hypopharynx (61) | 20 | |
| Hemoglobin (g/dL) | | 0.676 |
| ≤14.3 (73) | 19 | |
| >14.3 (51) | 12 | |
| T status | | 0.058 |
| T1-3 (51) | 8 | |
| T4 (73) | 23 | |
| N status | | 0.458 |
| N0-1 (27) | 5 | |
| N2-3 (97) | 26 | |
| Disease stage | | 0.139 |
| III (9) | 2 | |
| IVA (87) | 18 | |
| IVB (28) | 11 | |
| Smoking | | 0.167 |
| Yes (94) | 5 | |
| No (30) | 26 | |
| Alcohol drinking | | 0.139 |
| Yes (80) | 8 | |
| No (44) | 23 | |
| Betel quid chewing | | 0.679 |
| Yes (62) | 14 | |
| No (62) | 17 | |
| K ^{trans} | | 0.097 |
| ≤ 0.5512 (68) | 21 | |
| > 0.5512 (56) | 10 | |
| V _p × 1000 | | 0.794 |
| ≤ 0.0451 (24) | 5 | |
| > 0.0451 (100) | 26 | |
| V _e | | 0.022 |
| ≤ 0.3399 (98) | 29 | |
| > 0.3399 (26) | 2 | |
| K _{ep} | | 0.398 |
| ≤ 0.8872 (20) | 3 | |
| > 0.8872 (104) | 28 | |
| ADC | | 0.589 |
| ≤ 836.2 (22) | 4 | |
| > 836.2 (102) | 27 | |
| SUV | | 0.064 |
| ≤ 14.22 (54) | 9 | |
| > 14.22 (70) | 22 | |
| MTV | | 0.089 |
| ≤ 24.01 (80) | 16 | |

| | | |
|-----------------|----|-------|
| > 24.01 (44) | 15 | |
| TLG | | 0.735 |
| ≤ 408.534 (111) | 27 | |
| > 408.534 (13) | 4 | |
| Uniformity | | 0.201 |
| ≤ 0.00381 (47) | 15 | |
| > 0.00381 (77) | 16 | |

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; ADC, apparent diffusion coefficient; SUV, standardized uptake value; MTV, metabolic tumor volume; TLG, total lesion glycolysis. *P* values were calculated with the Fisher's exact test.