

World Journal of *Gastroenterology*

World J Gastroenterol 2018 January 21; 24(3): 315-444



**MINIREVIEWS**

- 315 Use of direct-acting antiviral agents in hepatitis C virus-infected liver transplant candidates
Gadiparthi C, Cholankeril G, Perumpail BJ, Yoo ER, Satapathy SK, Nair S, Ahmed A

ORIGINAL ARTICLE**Basic Study**

- 323 circRNA_0046366 inhibits hepatocellular steatosis by normalization of PPAR signaling
Guo XY, Sun F, Chen JN, Wang YQ, Pan Q, Fan JG
- 338 Effect of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG supernatant on serotonin transporter expression in rats with post-infectious irritable bowel syndrome
Cao YN, Feng LJ, Liu YY, Jiang K, Zhang MJ, Gu YX, Wang BM, Gao J, Wang ZL, Wang YM
- 351 Epidermal growth factor receptor-targeted immune magnetic liposomes capture circulating colorectal tumor cells efficiently
Kuai JH, Wang Q, Zhang AJ, Zhang JY, Chen ZF, Wu KK, Hu XZ
- 360 Hypoxia preconditioning protects Ca²⁺-ATPase activation of intestinal mucosal cells against R/I injury in a rat liver transplantation model
Ji ZP, Li YX, Shi BX, Zhuang ZN, Yang JY, Guo S, Xu XZ, Xu KS, Li HL

Case Control Study

- 371 Multi-parameter gene expression profiling of peripheral blood for early detection of hepatocellular carcinoma
Xie H, Xue YQ, Liu P, Zhang PJ, Tian ST, Yang Z, Guo Z, Wang HM

Retrospective Study

- 379 Clinical advantages of single port laparoscopic hepatectomy
Han JH, You YK, Choi HJ, Hong TH, Kim DG
- 387 Autoimmune liver disease-related autoantibodies in patients with biliary atresia
Pang SY, Dai YM, Zhang RZ, Chen YH, Peng XF, Fu J, Chen ZR, Liu YF, Yang LY, Wen Z, Yu JK, Liu HY

Observational Study

- 397 *Helicobacter pylori* and corpus gastric pathology are associated with lower serum ghrelin
Mantero P, Matus GS, Corti RE, Cabanne AM, Zerbetto de Palma GG, Marchesi Olid L, Piskorz MM, Zubillaga MB, Janjetic MA, Goldman CG

- 408** Metal stents placement for refractory pancreatic duct stricture in children

Jeong IS, Lee SH, Oh SH, Park DH, Kim KM

Prospective Study

- 415** Optimization of hepatobiliary phase delay time of Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging for identification of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with cirrhosis of different degrees of severity

Wu JW, Yu YC, Qu XL, Zhang Y, Gao H

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 424** Epidemiology of inflammatory bowel disease in racial and ethnic migrant groups

Misra R, Faiz O, Munkholm P, Burisch J, Arebi N

CASE REPORT

- 438** Beneficial long term effect of a phosphodiesterase-5-inhibitor in cirrhotic portal hypertension: A case report with 8 years follow-up

Deibert P, Lazaro A, Stankovic Z, Schaffner D, Rössle M, Kreisel W

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Prospective Study

Optimization of hepatobiliary phase delay time of Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging for identification of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with cirrhosis of different degrees of severity

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Abstract

AIM

To optimize the hepatobiliary phase delay time (HBP-DT) of Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (GED-MRI) for more efficient identification of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) occurring in different degrees of cirrhosis assessed by Child-Pugh (CP) score.

METHODS

The liver parenchyma signal intensity (LPSI), the liver parenchyma (LP)/HCC signal ratios, and the visibility of HCC at HBP-DT of 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 min (*i.e.*, DT-5, DT-10, DT-15, DT-20, and DT-25) after injection of Gd-EOB-DTPA were collected and analyzed in 73 patients with cirrhosis of different degrees of severity (including 42 patients suffering from HCC) and 18 healthy adult controls.

RESULTS

The LPSI increased with HBP-DT more significantly in the healthy group than in the cirrhosis group ($F = 17.361$, $P < 0.001$). The LP/HCC signal ratios had a significant difference ($F = 12.453$, $P < 0.001$) among various HBP-DT points, as well as between CP-A and CP-B/C subgroups ($F = 9.761$, $P < 0.001$). The constituent ratios of HCC foci identified as obvious hypointensity (+++), moderate hypointensity (++), and mild hypointensity or isointensity (+/-) kept stable from DT-10 to DT-25: 90.6%, 9.4%, and 0.0% in the CP-A subgroup; 50.0%, 50.0%, and 0.0% in the CP-B subgroup; and 0.0%, 0.0%, and 100.0% in the CP-C subgroup, respectively.

CONCLUSION

The severity of liver cirrhosis has significant negative influence on the HCC visualization by GED-MRI. DT-10 is more efficient and practical than other HBP-DT points to identify most of HCC foci emerging in CP-A cirrhosis, as well as in CP-B cirrhosis; but an HBP-DT of 15 min or longer seems more appropriate than DT-10 for visualization of HCC in patients with CP-C cirrhosis.

Key words: Magnetic resonance imaging; Gd-EOB-DTPA; Hepatobiliary phase; Delay time; Hepatocellular carcinoma; Cirrhosis; Optimization

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Core tip: In order to optimize the hepatobiliary phase delay time (HBP-DT) of Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging for more efficient identification of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in cirrhosis of different degrees of severity, we analyzed the signal intensity and ratios between liver parenchyma and HCC, and the percentages of HCC visibility at a series of HBP-DT points in those patients. The severity of cirrhosis was shown to negatively influence HCC visibility, but DT-10 is already enough and more efficient than longer DT to identify HCC in Child-Pugh (CP)-A and CP-B cirrhosis. DT-15 or longer DT seems more appropriate for HCC visibility in patients with CP-C cirrhosis.

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INTRODUCTION

Gadolinium-ethoxybenzyl-diethylenetriamine penta-acetic acid (Gd-EOB-DTPA, Primovist; Bayer Schering Pharma, Berlin, Germany) is a modern contrast medium

which can be taken mainly by hepatocytes with relative specificity. It has been used more and more frequently in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to provide better diagnosis, differential diagnosis, assessment of hepatic function, and imaging of bile ducts in patients with liver-occupying lesions^[1-3]. Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced MRI (GED-MRI) is proven to have marked advantages over contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) in finding smaller hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), especially those with a diameter less than 20 mm, as well as the recurrent HCC after various antitumor treatments^[4,5]. However, a disadvantage of GED-MRI is that it needs remarkably long time for scanning, in which the hepatobiliary phase delay time (HBP-DT) is usually set at 15 to 20 min or longer^[6,7]. For the purpose of applying GED-MRI more efficiently and rationally in complex clinical background, it is very necessary to optimize the HBP-DT in different groups of patients, especially in those with liver-occupying lesions under various stages of cirrhosis^[8,9]. A study reported that an HBP-DT of 10 min after Gd-EOB-DTPA injection was sufficient for hepatic lesion characterization in patients with normal liver function and without cirrhosis^[10]. However, whether an HBP-DT of 10 min is suitable for patients with liver dysfunction that correlates with cirrhosis is unknown. Another study concluded that an HBP-DT of 15 min was sufficient for patients with mild liver dysfunction classified as grade A of Child-Pugh score (CP-A); on the other hand, an HBP-DT longer than 5 min was meaningless for lesion characterization in patients with moderate or severe liver dysfunction classified as CP-B or CP-C^[11]. Clinically, these conclusions are worthy of further investigation and discussion. In the current study, we attempted to identify more efficient and practical HBP-DT of GED-MRI for detection of HCC in the context of different grades of cirrhosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

Totally, 73 patients (49 males and 24 females) with a median age of 47 years (range, 23-65 years) who suffered from cirrhosis caused by chronic hepatitis B (CHB) were included in this study. The numbers of patients classified as CP-A, B, and C were 43, 25, and 5, respectively. Eighteen healthy adults were selected as controls, with a male-to-female ratio of 1:1 and a median age was 43 years (range, 23-62 years).

Forty-two of the 73 patients with CHB-related cirrhosis were identified as having HCC, of whom 36 were diagnosed by histopathologic examination using samples from hepatectomy ($n = 26$), liver transplantation ($n = 4$), or liver biopsy ($n = 6$). The rest six patients with HCC were diagnosed clinically by the long history of CHB, typical imaging, and a high level of serum alpha-fetoprotein. In the 36 patients with histopathologic examination, moderately to lowly differentiated HCC was confirmed in 34 patients,

moderately differentiated HCC was found in one patient, and the degree of differentiation could not be distinguished in the last patient.

Totally, 47 HCC foci were found in the 42 patients with HCC, and there were 32, 12, and 3 HCC foci in patients with CP-A ($n = 27$), CP-B ($n = 12$), and CP-C ($n = 3$) disease, respectively. The median diameter of these HCC foci was 2.1 cm (range, 0.5–4.4 cm).

Exclusion criteria

According to the features and mechanism of GED-MRI, patients who had the following status were excluded from this study: (1) the diameter of one HCC focus, or the sum of diameters of all HCC foci was more than 5 cm; (2) there was cancer embolus or thrombus in the portal vein or its main branch; (3) existence of obstructive jaundice; (4) allergy to Gd-EOB-DTPA; (5) acute/subacute-on-chronic liver failure and severe impairment of renal function; and (6) those who could not cooperate well with the MRI operators during GED-MRI.

Procedure of GED-MRI

After fasting for at least 6 hours and learning how to breathe and breath-hold correctly in accordance with the order of MRI operator, all subjects underwent MRI of the upper abdomen using a 3.0-T scanner (HDxt; GE Medical Systems) with an 8-channel phased array coil. Parallel imaging using the Array Spatial Sensitivity Encoding Technique (ASSET) were done at first, followed by the axial breath-holding three-dimensional fast spoiled gradient-echo (3D FSPGR) T1 weighted imaging, FSE-XL fat-suppression respiratory-triggered T2 weighted imaging, SE/EPI diffuse weighted imaging, and magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography.

For contrast-enhanced MRI, Gd-EOB-DTPA was injected as a bolus at 0.025 mmol/kg at a rate of 1.0 mL/s, followed by the same volume of physiological saline flush at a rate of 2.0 mL/s. The dynamic and delayed imaging in the HBP at 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 min (*i.e.*, at DT-5, DT-10, DT-15, DT-20 and DT-25) was sequentially executed after injection of Gd-EOB-DTPA using an axial fat-suppressed liver acceleration volume acquisition (LAVA) sequence (repetition time = 2.8 ms; echo time = 1.2–1.3 ms; flip angle = 11°; frequency bandwidth of 83.33; field of view = 400–480 mm; acquisition matrix = 224 × 224; ASSET3.00PH; slice thickness = 2.6 mm; phase field of view = 1.0; acquisition time = 12–16 s).

Measurement of liver parenchyma signal intensity

The liver parenchyma signal intensity (LPSI) of the regions of interest from the centers of the left external lobe, left internal lobe, right anterior lobe, and right rear lobe at the level of the porta hepatis, with each area being about 100 mm², was measured on LAVA images at DT-5, DT-10, DT-15, DT-20, and DT-25 after Gd-EOB-DTPA injection. The regions of interest were

away from the vessels, bile ducts, and lesions to avoid the disturbance on signal intensity. The mean value with a standard deviation (mean ± SD) of LPSI was calculated and compared.

Calculation of signal ratios of LP to HCC foci

The signal intensity of each HCC focus and corresponding adjacent LP at any HBP-DT point was measured, and the signal ratios of LP to each HCC focus at all HBP-DT points were calculated as follows: signal ratio = (mean signal intensity of LP)/(signal intensity of HCC focus).

Assessment of HCC visualization in patients with different CP scores

The strength of HCC visualization at each HBP-DT point was assessed by naked eyes, and compared among patients with different grades of CP score. The HCC visualization was subjectively divided into three degrees: obvious hypointensity (+++), moderate hypointensity (++), and hypointensity or isointensity (+/-). All the interpretation of HCC visualization and data processing were done by two senior doctors separately. If there was any disagreement between the two doctors, the data would be presented to a third senior doctor and discussed by the three doctors together to reach a final diagnosis.

Statistical analysis

The statistical software SPSS19.0 was used to process the data in this study. Repeated measures two-way analysis of variance (TW-ANOVA) was used to compare the mean LPSI between healthy controls and the cirrhotic group, and the mean LP/HCC signal ratios between subgroups with CP-A cirrhosis and CP-B/C cirrhosis. Repeated measures one-way ANOVA (OW-ANOVA) was used to compare the mean LP/HCC signal ratios at each HBP-DT point in patients suffering from cirrhosis overlapped with HCC, and Huynh-Feldt correction was adopted when the data did not satisfy spherical symmetry. $P < 0.05$ was regarded as having statistical significance.

RESULTS

Trends of LPSI varying with HBP-DT in healthy controls and patients with cirrhosis

Repeated measures TW-ANOVA and Huynh-Feldt correction showed that the LPSI increased time-dependently in each group included in this study ($F = 77.109$, $P < 0.001$; Figure 1). There was a significant difference for the ascending trends of LPSI among different groups ($F = 17.361$, $P < 0.001$). The strongest LPSI with a markedly ascending trend was seen in healthy controls. Moderate LPSI with a slowly ascending trend was seen in the CP-A subgroup. Mild LPSI without a significantly ascending trend was seen in the CP-B/C subgroup ($F = 47.685$, $P < 0.001$).

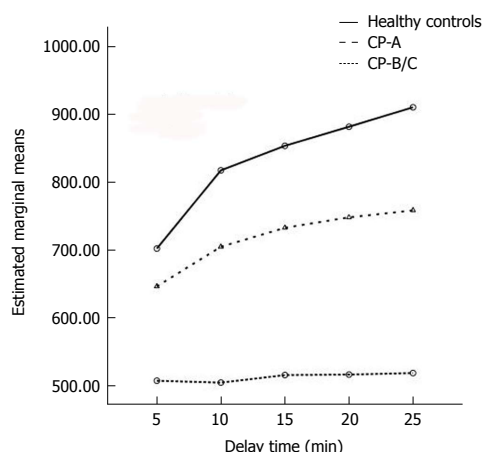


Figure 1 Liver parenchyma signal intensity varying with the hepatobiliary phase delay time of Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging in cirrhotic groups and healthy controls.

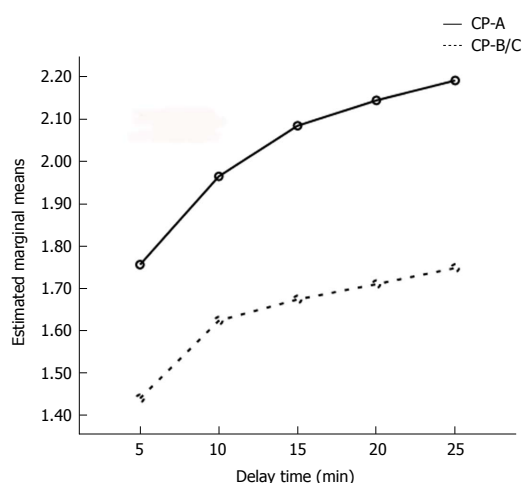


Figure 2 Liver parenchyma/hepatocellular carcinoma signal ratios varying with the hepatobiliary phase delay time of Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging between Child-Pugh (CP)-A and CP-B/C subgroups.

Correlations between LP/HCC signal ratios and grades of CP score

In the group of HCC coexistent with cirrhosis, there were 32 and 15 HCC foci in the CP-A subgroup and CP-B/C subgroup, respectively. Repeated measures TW-ANOVA and Huynh-Feldt correction showed that the LP/HCC signal ratios increased with HBP-DT in both of the two subgroups ($F = 8.201$, $P < 0.006$; Figure 2), with higher signal ratios in the CP-A subgroup ($F = 9.761$, $P < 0.001$). After DT-10, the curve of signal ratios escalated more slowly in the CP-B/C subgroup than in the CP-A subgroup.

Comparison of visualization rates of HCC foci at series of HBP-DT points

The MRI images obtained at DT-5 were not assessed for visualization, because much Gd-EOB-DTPA had detained in hepatic vessels and extracellular space at this moment. Accordingly, some of the HCC foci at DT-5

usually appeared as mild hypointensity or isointensity, and thus were difficult for naked eyes to identify.

The visualization rates of HCC foci at DT-10, DT-15, DT-20, and DT-25 kept invariable in the same subgroup (Table 1). On the other hand, there was a significant difference between the CP-A subgroup and CP-B/C subgroup for the constituent ratios of HCC visualization at any corresponding HBP-DT point (Table 1). The constituent ratios of obvious hypointensity (+++) and moderate hypointensity (++) were 90.6% and 9.4% in the CP-A subgroup (Figure 3), 50.0% and 50.0% in the CP-B subgroup (Figure 4), respectively, and there were no HCC foci with mild hypointensity or isointensity (+/-) in both of the two subgroups. It was worth noting that two HCC foci from two patients with CP-C cirrhosis showed only a little increase of visualization with the extension of HBP-DT (Figure 5), and another HCC focus from another patient with CP-C cirrhosis kept the status of isointensity at any HBP-DT point.

DISCUSSION

Gd-EOB-DTPA is a kind of hepatocyte-specific contrast medium for enhanced MRI, which combines the advantages of both routine MRI contrast media and hepatocyte-specific contrast media. Compared to routine contrast-enhanced CT or MRI scan, GED-MRI could provide not only more accurate diagnosis and differential diagnosis for space-occupying lesions^[12-16], early HCC, and hyperplastic nodules of the liver^[17,18], but also more accurate assessment of liver function in clinic^[19,20].

The key mechanism for Gd-EOB-DTPA to identify HCC is to create a detectable signal contrast between LP and HCC foci in the HBP. After injection, nearly 50% of Gd-EOB-DTPA are taken by hepatocytes through organic anion transporting polypeptide (OATP) 1B1 and 1B3, which are expressed on the hepatocellular membrane, thus contributing to the increase of LPSI. HCC loci usually appear to be hypointense because such lesions could not take or only absorbed a little Gd-EOB-DTPA, and thus could be identified by naked eyes^[21-23].

Gd-EOB-DTPA started to be taken by hepatocytes from one and a half minutes after injection, and mounted the peak at about 20 min after injection^[6]. Some researchers reported that the signal contrast between the liver and spleen reached the peak at a delay time of 60 min, and concluded that it would decrease the contrast of signals between the liver and spleen if the GED-MRI pictures were collected before DT-20 of the HBP^[7]. However, an important problem is that many patients will feel discomfort if the delay time lasts too long, which makes them difficult to cooperate with operators, and then interferes with the procedure of GED-MRI and decreases its accuracy of diagnosis. Accordingly, it is necessary to optimize, especially

Table 1 Rates of hepatocellular carcinoma visualization varying with hepatobiliary phase delay time in patients with cirrhosis of different Child-Pugh scores *n* (%)

Grade of CP score	Sum of HCC foci	Signal intensity	HBP-DT				
			5 min	10 min	15 min	20 min	25 min
A	32	+++	0	29 (90.6)	29 (90.6)	29 (90.6)	29 (90.6)
		++	24 (75)	3 (9.4)	3 (9.4)	3 (9.4)	3 (9.4)
		+/-	8 (25)	0	0	0	0
B	12	+++	0	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)
		++	7 (58.3)	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)
		+/-	5 (41.7)	0	0	0	0
C	3	+++	0	0	0	0	0
		++	0	0	0	0	0
		+/-	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)

+++; Obvious hypointensity; ++; Moderate hypointensity; +/-; Mild hypointensity or isointensity. CP: Child-Pugh score; HBP-DT: The delay time of the hepatobiliary phase; HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma.

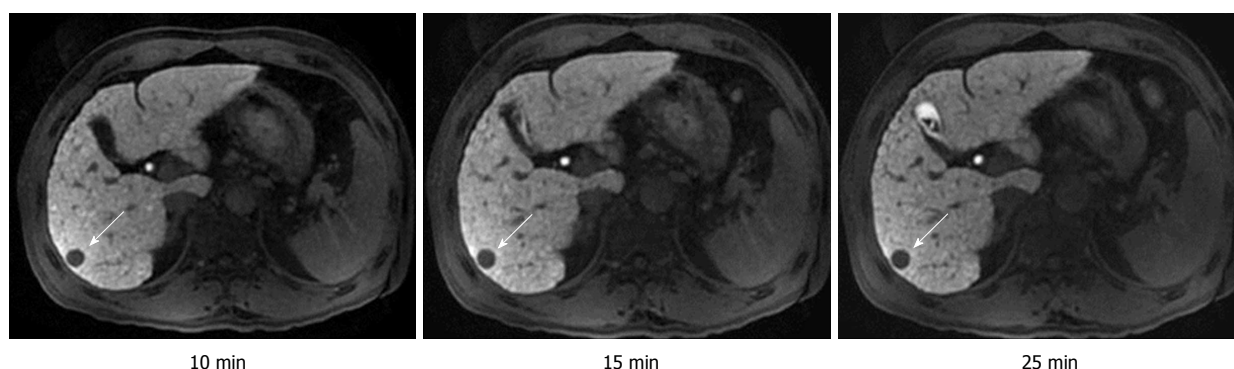


Figure 3 Visibility of a hepatocellular carcinoma focus at different hepatobiliary phase delay time points in a patient with Child-Pugh A cirrhosis. An HCC focus of 0.8 cm × 0.8 cm was found in the right rear lobe of the liver in a 53-year-old female patient with cirrhosis caused by chronic hepatitis B. Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging shows a strong contrast between liver parenchyma and HCC focus presenting as obvious hypointensity (+++). The contrast at DT-10 is enough to identify the HCC focus. HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma.

shorten the scanning time of GED-MRI to a rational extent.

The severity of cirrhosis and liver function impairment could significantly influence the uptake of Gd-EOB-DTPA by LP. Tamada *et al.*^[24] reported that the LPSI increased significantly during 10 to 20 min of HBP-DT in healthy controls and patients with CP-A or CP-B cirrhosis, but had no significant increase after the portal venous phase. Our investigation showed that the LPSI increased with the time from DT-5 to DT-25 after injection of Gd-EOB-DTPA in healthy controls, but increased relatively slowly in patients with cirrhosis, especially in patients with CP-B/C cirrhosis. This finding suggested that the ability to uptake Gd-EOB-DTPA decreased in liver with cirrhosis, which would lead to a decrease of signal contrast between LP and HCC foci and thus impair the visualization by naked eyes and detection rate of HCC foci.

Most experts believe that 20-30 min of HBP-DT was the best choice for the identification of liver-occupying lesions, but some experts reported that 15 min of HBP-DT was enough to find HCC foci, in spite of less enhancement of LP in CP-C patients than in CP-B or CP-A patients^[17]. In contrast, our research showed that DT-10 was indeed enough to guarantee

the identification of all HCC foci in 27 patients with CP-A cirrhosis. Although the LP/HCC signal ratios were relatively low in 12 patients with CP-B cirrhosis, all HCC foci were also clearly displayed at DT-10, DT-15, DT-20, and DT-25. These findings showed that DT-10 in GED-MRI could not only sufficiently ensure the identification of HCC foci in patients with CP-A and CP-B cirrhosis, but also markedly shorten the duration of MRI scanning. Although the contrast of signal intensity between LP and HCC foci increased after DT-15, it really had no significant influence on the detection rate of HCC foci. Accordingly, 15 min or longer HBP-DT was not only unnecessary in clinic in patients with CP-A or CP-B cirrhosis, but also decreased the compliance of patients and efficiency of diagnosis during GED-MRI.

The signal contrast was not satisfactory between LP and HCC foci at DT-5, because there was much Gd-EOB-DTPA detained in hepatic vessels, extracellular space, and HCC foci at this time point. Accordingly, although more than half of HCC foci could be visualized at DT-5, we did not recommend images obtained at this time point as the evidence to exclude the diagnosis of HCC.

On the other hand, the signal contrast between LP and HCC foci improved very slowly with time in two

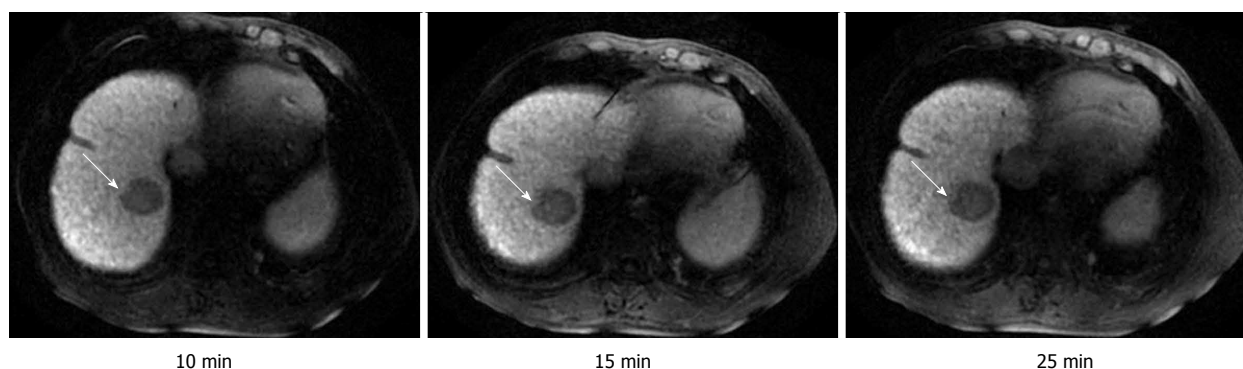


Figure 4 Visibility of a hepatocellular carcinoma focus at different hepatobiliary phase delay time points in a patient with Child-Pugh B cirrhosis. An HCC focus of 3.6 cm × 3.3 cm was found in the right lobe of the liver in a 58-year-old male patient who was diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B-related cirrhosis. Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging shows a moderate contrast between liver parenchyma and HCC focus presenting as moderate hypointensity (++). The contrast at DT-10 is enough to identify the HCC focus. HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma.

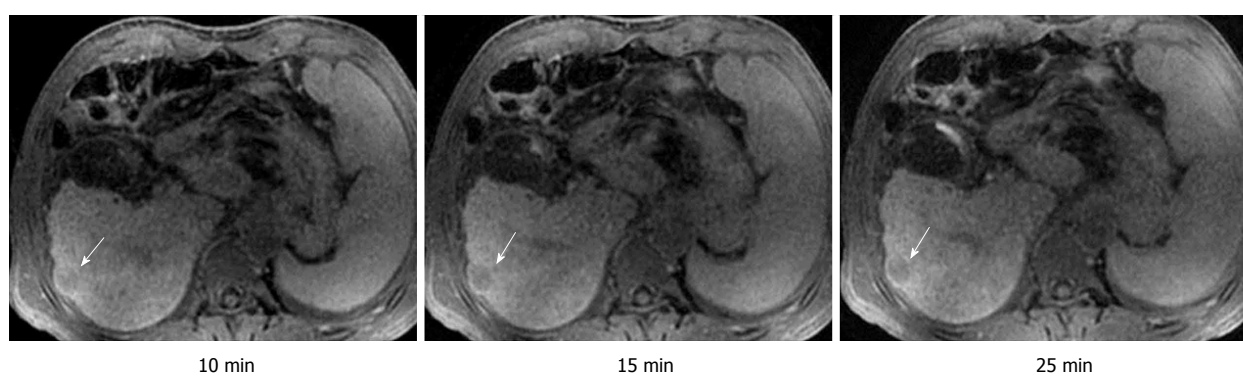


Figure 5 Visibility of a hepatocellular carcinoma focus at different hepatobiliary phase delay time points in a patient with Child-Pugh C cirrhosis. An HCC focus of 1.5 cm × 1.7 cm was found in the right lobe of the liver in a 38-year-old male patient who was diagnosed with chronic hepatitis B-related cirrhosis. Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging shows a weak contrast between liver parenchyma and HCC focus presenting as mild hypointensity (+/-). It seems that a longer DT (such as DT-15, DT-20, or DT-25) could slightly improve the visualization of HCC focus. HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma.

patients with CP-C cirrhosis (See Figure 5), and the signal intensity of HCC focus was nearly equal to that of LP in another patient with CP-C cirrhosis, which made the HCC focus very difficult to be visualized. The poor enhancement of LP at any HBP-DT point in the three patients contributed to the poor signal contrast between LP and HCC foci. These results showed that GED-MRI had no significant advantages over other strategies to identify HCC in patients with CP-C cirrhosis. This conclusion is in accordance with the published findings^[24-26]. How to optimize the MRI procedure and improve the visualization of HCC foci in patients with CP-C cirrhosis is an important issue awaiting further investigation.

It should be pointed out that many researchers reported that some HCC cells had the ability to take Gd-EOB-DTPA^[27-31], but this ability was very poor compared with normal hepatocytes. The ability of HCC foci to take Gd-EOB-DTPA was associated with several factors, including the differentiation degree of HCC and genetic polymorphisms of OATP1B1^[31], OATP1B3 (OATP8)^[27-30], other OATPs, and hepatocyte nuclear factor 4A (HNF-4A)^[27]. A few well-differentiated HCCs

could take a bit of Gd-EOB-DTPA, and a very few poorly differentiated HCCs could express OATP1B3 which endowed HCC cells with the ability to take some Gd-EOB-DTPA^[29,30]. Yamashita *et al.*^[27] reported that nearly 15% of HCC foci could take Gd-EOB-DTPA in HBP, which was the result of increased expression of OATP1B3 and HNF-4A. Narita *et al.*^[28] believed that the expression of OATP1B3 was the determinant factor for the uptake of Gd-EOB-DTPA by some HCC foci. Other investigators also reported that the signal intensity and visualization of some HCC foci might be interfered by the ability of HCC cells to take Gd-EOB-DTPA^[29,30] and the genetic polymorphism of OATP1B1^[31]. In a recent retrospective study, Miura *et al.*^[32] reported that 14 patients had high HCC with the LP/HCC signal ratios ≤ 1.0. Clinicopathological analysis revealed low-grade malignancy in high HCC compared with low HCC, and the expression of OATP1B3 was a key mechanism for the hyperintensity in the HBP of GED-MRI. But in our study, we did not find the high HCC lesions except one isointense HCC lesion in a patient with CP-C cirrhosis. It should be noted that borderline lesions of HCC might also show hypo-, iso-, or hyperintensity in the HBP of

GED-MRI, but the hypointense borderline lesions had the highest risk to progress into typical HCC^[33].

In summary, our research demonstrated that LPSI in the HBP of GED-MRI was lower in patients with cirrhosis than in healthy controls, but had no significant influence on the visualization rate of HCC foci in patients with CP-A or CP-B cirrhosis. In most of the patients with CP-A or CP-B cirrhosis, DT-10 already satisfied the detection of HCC, and it was not very necessary to prolong the HBP-DT up to 15-25 min. In patients with CP-C cirrhosis, GED-MRI usually had no obvious advantage in detecting HCC; but in some of those cases, a longer HBP-DT of 15-25 min might improve the visualization to a certain extent. Based on the above-mentioned findings and in order to balance the accuracy of diagnosis, efficiency of MRI process, and compliance of the patients, it is advisable to individualize HBP-DT according to the status of liver function for the detection of HCC in patients with cirrhosis. In view of the evidence that HCC foci could take a certain proportion of Gd-EOB-DTPA in some patients, it is very necessary in the future to design larger studies including more cases to analyze the correlation between uptake of Gd-EOB-DTPA and genetic polymorphism or/and expression status of OATP, in order to further clarify the appropriate patients who should receive the examination of GED-MRI and optimize the HBP-DT individually.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (GED-MRI) has significant advantages in finding smaller HCC lesions. However, it is believed that GED-MRI may need remarkably long time for scanning, in which the hepatobiliary phase delay time (HBP-DT) is usually set at 15 to 20 min or longer, and many patients could not cooperate well with the operators during the long process of scanning. Recently, a study reported that DT-10 was sufficient for hepatic lesion characterization in patients with normal liver function and without cirrhosis, and another study concluded that DT-15 was sufficient for patients with mild liver dysfunction classified as cirrhosis of Child-Pugh A (CP-A). However, which HBP-DT is both more efficient and more practical for patients with liver dysfunction that correlates with different degrees of severity of cirrhosis is unknown. Accordingly, we attempted to gather new clinical evidence to optimize the HBP-DT of GED-MRI for detection of HCC in the context of different grades of cirrhosis.

Research motivation

The main topics and key problems of the study include: (1) whether and how the severity of liver cirrhosis will influence the signal intensity of liver parenchyma (LPSI) in the process of GED-MRI examination? (2) whether and how the features of LPSI of liver cirrhosis will interfere with the visibility of HCC? and (3) which HBP-DT will provide the more efficient examination without the discount of diagnostic accuracy in the different context of liver cirrhosis? The findings in the current study will provide first hand information for the answers of above-mentioned questions, and thus contribute to the improvement of rational, efficient, and individual application of GED-MRI.

Research objectives

This study aimed to optimize the HBP-DT of GED-MRI for more efficient identification of HCC occurring in different degrees of cirrhosis assessed by CP score without any discount of diagnostic accuracy. Through the systematic

assessment of correlations among liver LPSI, liver parenchyma (LP)/HCC signal ratios, and percentage of visibility of HCC lesions at a series of HBP-DT points in the background of liver cirrhosis with different CP scores, it was demonstrated that the HBP-DT of GED-MRI surely could be optimized in the context of liver cirrhosis with different CP scores. Based on those findings and the existence of heterogeneity in the liver function tests, severity of fibrosis, polymorphism of organic anion transporting polypeptide (OATP), and other potential factors that may interfere with the visibility of HCC, a big-sample multicenter prospective study is needed in the future.

Research methods

This study is a retrospective analysis about how to improve the application of GED-MRI to diagnose HCC occurring in the background of different degrees of cirrhosis. Forty-two patients with HCC from 73 patients with CHB-related cirrhosis were included in this study according to the criteria of inclusion and exclusion. The history and CP scores of CHB-related cirrhosis, the features of LPSI, LP/HCC signal ratios, visibility, and its percentages of HCC lesions at a series of HBP-DT points were systematically collected and compared. The two-way analysis of variance (TW-ANOVA), repeated measures one-way ANOVA (OW-ANOVA), and Huynh-Feldt correction were used to do the statistical analyses of the data. These research methods were the routine ways adopted widely in the clinical investigation.

Research results

The main findings in this study are as follows. First, the LPSI was found to increase time-dependently both in healthy controls and in patients with HCC overlapped on cirrhosis. Second, the LP/HCC signal ratios had a significant difference among various HBP-DT points, as well as between the CP-A and CP-B/C subgroups. Third, the constituent ratios of HCC foci identified as obvious hypointensity (+++), moderate hypointensity (++), and mild hypointensity/isointensity (+/-) kept stable from DT-10 to DT-25 in each subgroups, but had a difference among subgroups with cirrhosis of CP-A, CP-B, or CP-C. To our knowledge, this is the first time to report that HCC visibility at DT-10 is equal to that at DT-15 or longer DT; that is, compared to longer DT, DT-10 had the same diagnostic accuracy, but showed more efficient diagnosis of HCC existing in the background of both CP-A cirrhosis and CP-B cirrhosis. The problems that remain to be solved in the future include: (1) whether DT-10 will still keep the same high efficiency and accuracy for identification of HCC overlapped on CP-A and CP-B cirrhosis when this concept is applied to more patients; (2) whether and what kind of OATP polymorphism will interfere with the diagnostic efficacy of GED-MRI when used for identification of HCC in Chinese patients; and (3) how to improve the detection of HCC lesions presenting as mild hypointensity or even isointensity in patients with CP-C cirrhosis.

Research conclusions

The conclusions from this study are summarized as follows. First, the severity of liver cirrhosis has significant negative influence on the HCC visualization by GED-MRI. Second, DT-10 is more efficient and practical than other HBP-DT points to identify most of HCC foci emerging in CP-A cirrhosis, as well as in CP-B cirrhosis. This is the most important new finding of this study. Third, an HBP-DT of 15 min or longer seems more appropriate than DT-10 for visualization of HCC in patients with CP-C cirrhosis. Based on the new findings of this study, we proposed that DT-10 should be chosen as the most appropriate HBP-DT point of GED-MRI for most of the patients with HCC overlapped on CP-A and CP-B cirrhosis, but a longer DT should be used for patients with CP-C patients.

Research perspectives

This study told clinicians that the status of liver cirrhosis should be assessed carefully before GED-MRI examination in order to choose the most efficient HBP-DT point without any discount of accuracy which is based on the visibility of HCC lesions. It was shown in this study that DT-10 was the optimal HBP-DT which could satisfy the requirement of HCC diagnosis in most of the patients suffering from both CP-A/B liver cirrhosis and HCC, without the necessity of longer HBP-DT. On the other hand, a longer HBP-DT ≥ 15 min might improve the visibility of some HCCs overlapped on CP-C cirrhosis. These interesting

findings need to be further confirmed in more patients in the future, and the best method to attain this objective is well-designed multicenter big-sample prospective study.

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