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***Retrospective Study***

**Clinical relevance of fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography and magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging in decision-making regarding the treatment strategy for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma**

Toriyama K *et al.* Relevance of FDG-PET and ME-NBI in Superficial ESCC

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**Abstract**

BACKGROUND

Recent advances in endoscopic technology, especially magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging (ME-NBI) enable us to detect superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), but determining the appropriate method of resection, endoscopic resection (ER) *vs* surgical resection, is often challenging. Recently, several studies have reported that 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) is a useful indicator for decision-making regarding treatment for superficial ESCC. Although, there are not enough reports on association between FDG-PET uptake and clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC. And, there are not enough reports on evaluating the usefulness of combination of FDG-PET and ME-NBI for determining the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC. This study evaluated clinical relevance of FDG-PET and ME-NBI in decision-making regarding the treatment strategy for ESCC.

AIM

To investigate the association between FDG uptake and the clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC and its usefulness of combination of FDG-PET and ME-NBI for determining the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC.

METHODS

A database of all patients with superficial ESCC who had undergone both ME-NBI and FDG-PET for pre-treatment staging at Aichi Cancer Center Hospital between January 2008 and November 2018 was retrospectively analyzed. FDG uptake was defined positive or negative whether the primary lesion was visualized or could be distinguished from the background, or not. The invasion depth of ESCC was classified according to the Japan Esophageal Society. Primary endpoint is to evaluate the association between FDG uptake and clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC. Secondary endpoint is to investigate the efficacy of combination of FDG-PET and ME-NBI for determining the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC.

RESULTS

A total of 82 lesions in 82 patients were included. FDG-PET showed positive uptake in 29 (35.4%) lesions. Univariate analysis showed that uptake of FDG-PET had significant correlations with circumferential extension (*P* = 0.014), pathological depth of tumor invasion (*P* < 0.001), infiltrative growth pattern (*P* < 0.001), histological grade (*P* = 0.002), vascular invasion (*P* = 0.001), and lymphatic invasion (*P* < 0.001). On multivariate analysis, only depth of tumor invasion was independently correlated with FDG-PET/computed tomography visibility (*P* = 0.018). The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), and accuracy of Type B2 in ME-NBI for the invasion depth of T1a muscularis mucosae and T1b upper submucosal layer were 68.4%/79.4%/50.0%/89.3%/76.8%, respectively, and those of Type B3 for the depth of T1b middle and deeper submucosal layers (SM2 and SM3) were 46.7%/100%/100%/89.3%/90.2%, respectively. On the other hand, those of FDG-PET for SM2 and SM3 were 93.3%/77.6%/48.2%/98.1%/80.5%, respectively, whereas, if the combination of positive FDG uptake and type B2 and B3 was defined as an indicator for radical esophagectomy or definitive chemoradiotherapy, the sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy were 78.3%/91.5%/78.3%/91.5%/87.8%, respectively.

CONCLUSION

FDG uptake was correlated with the invasion depth of superficial ESCC. Combined use of FDG-PET and ME-NBI, especially with the microvascular findings of Type B2 and B3, is useful to determine whether ER is indicated for the lesion.

**Key words:** 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography; Magnifying endoscopy; Narrow band imaging; Superficial esophageal cancer; Squamous cell carcinoma; Treatment strategy

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**Core tip:** The role of 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) for determining treatment strategies in patients with superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) remains unclear. This study aimed to demonstrate whether the combination of FDG uptake with findings of magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging (ME-NBI) was useful for determining the treatment strategy. If the combination of FDG uptake with Type B2 and B3 on ME-NBI was taken as an indicator for radical esophagectomy or definitive chemoradiotherapy, the sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy were 78.3%, 91.5%, and 87.8%, respectively. Combined FDG-PET and ME-NBI was useful for determining the treatment strategies in patients with ESCC.

**INTRODUCTION**

Recent advances in endoscopic technology such as image-enhanced endoscopy and magnifying examination enable us to detect superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC)[1-4]. Furthermore, development of endoscopic treatment had led to an alternative therapy for superficial ESCC. Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD), in particular, allows en bloc resection of large lesions and reduces the risk of local recurrence compared with endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR)[5-7]. Furthermore, due to the development of methods to prevent esophageal stricture after ESD for large lesions, the risk of stricture has been dramatically decreased[8,9]. So, now in Japan, for superficial ESCC, tumor invasion depth within the muscularis propria (M2) is an absolute indication for ESD, regardless of its size and location, and tumor invasion depth into the muscularis mucosae (MM) or upper submucosal layers (SM1) is a relative indication for ESD[10,11]. However, if histological findings after treatment demonstrate that tumor involved SM1 or more, additional treatment, such as radical esophagectomy or definitive chemoradiotherapy (CRT), is recommended for these patients[10,11]. Furthermore, with MM involvement, if the tumor is accompanied by lymphovascular invasion, additional treatment is strongly recommended[10,11]. However, it is currently difficult to evaluate lymphovascular invasion using endoscopic techniques. If additional treatment is recommended, patients unavoidably have to wait for several weeks until treatment starts. If complications such as perforation or esophageal stricture occur, patients must spend much more time feeling uneasy.

18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) is a useful imaging modality that reflects tumor volume and activity, and it is also useful for initial staging, detection of recurrence, and evaluation of response to therapy in advanced ESCC[12-15]. Recently, several studies reported the clinical utility of FDG-PET in superficial ESCC[16-19] and mentioned that FDG-PET uptake could be one of the indicators used for making treatment decisions. However, the utility of FDG-PET in decision-making for endoscopic treatment for superficial ESCC is controversial.

In this study, the aim was to investigate the association between FDG accumulation and clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC, as well as its utility for determining the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

***Patients***

A total of 82 consecutive patients diagnosed with thoracic ESCC for the first time and who underwent radical esophagectomy or endoscopic resection (ER), including ESD and EMR using a cap-fitted, with pathologically diagnosed superficial (mucosal or submucosal) cancer in Aichi Cancer Center Hospital, Nagoya, Japan, from January 2008 to November 2018 were retrospectively reviewed. To evaluate clinical staging, each patient was examined by computed tomography (CT) and FDG-PET/CT from the neck to the abdomen and esophagogastroduodenoscopy with narrow band imaging (NBI) magnification before treatment. Before radical esophagectomy or ER, none of these patients underwent CRT, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or surgery for lesions of the head and neck, mediastinum, thorax, and lung. When patients had synchronous multiple esophageal cancers, the deepest or largest lesions were assessed in this study. All patients were confirmed to not have diabetes mellitus or abnormal glucose tolerance. Staging of cancers clinically and pathologically was in accordance with the TNM classification (8th edition) of the Union for International Cancer Control[20]. The characteristics of these 82 patients are summarized in Table 1. The Institutional Review Board at Aichi Cancer Center Hospital approved this study (ACC 2018-1-400).

***18F-FDG-PET/CT imaging***

An FDG‑PET/CT device (TruePoint Biograph 40 with TrueV; Siemens Medical Solutions United States, Knoxville, IL, United States) was used to scan all patients. Patients fasted for 6 h before intravenous injection of 185‑370 MBq 18F-FDG, depending on body weight, and images were acquired 90 min after intravenous infusion of the tracer. The parameters of PET scans were as follows: 3D acquisition mode 168 × 168 matrix, trans-axial field of view (FOV) 605 mm, axial FOV 216 mm, and 2-3 min/bed position depending on the body mass index. CT scans for attenuation correction were obtained using the following parameters: 120 KVp; 100 mA, CARE DOSE4D pitch factor 1.2, rotation time 0.5 s, trans-axial scan field 70 cm, 512 × 512 matrix, and slice thickness 2 mm. Reconstruction of PET images was performed using a Gaussian filter of 4.0 mm full width at half maximum value. All images were reconstructed by 3D ordered subset expectation maximization with point spread function modelling, 21 subsets, and 3 iterations.

***Assessment of 18F-FDG-PET/CT imaging***

One certified nuclear medicine physician evaluated PET-CT in consideration of chest CT scan results before treatment. In this study, the FDG uptake was evaluated to be positive or negative by visual evaluation. It was defined positive when the primary lesion was visualized or could be distinguished from the background. On the other hand, the opposite was defined negative. The 3-dimensional image was made in the standardized uptake value (SUV) mode for semiquantitative evaluation on a workstation (syngo MultiModality Workplace, Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany; software program TrueD, Siemens Healthcare; soft workstation, Siemens, Medical Solutions). FDG uptake was automatically calculated as SUV by the following formula: SUV = tissue concentration (Bq/g)/ [injection dose (Bq)/body weight (g)]. The maximum SUV (SUVmax) of the primary esophageal tumor was automatically obtained from a region of interest, designated as a site of abnormal accumulation on the 3-dimensional images.

***Endoscopic evaluation***

For all lesions, before treatment, the depth of tumor invasion was assessed by endoscopy with NBI magnification (ME-NBI) using the classification established by the Japan Esophageal Society[21].This classification defines microvessels in cancerous lesions as Type B, and Type B is subclassified into Types B1, B2, and B3, which are predictive of invasion depth of T1a- Epithelium (EP) or T1a- Lamina propria mucosae (LPM), T1a-MM or T1b- SM1, and T1b-SM2 or deeper, respectively. Therefore, in this study, pre-treatment diagnosis of the invasion depth of tumor was decided according to the classification with NBI magnification. For Type B1 and Type B2, ER is indicated, while ER is contra-indicated for B3. This time, macroscopic type was assessed according to the Japanese Classification of Esophageal Cancer, 11th Edition[22]. The circumferential extent of the tumor was classified into two groups, under three-quarters (< 3/4) or three-quarters or more (≥ 3/4), evaluated by endoscopic vital staining using iodine solution. All of the procedures in this study were performed by experienced endoscopists having performed more than 1000 gastrointestinal endoscopies.

***Histological assessment***

Resected specimens were fixed in formalin, sectioned into 2 to 3-mm-thick slices, and then embedded in paraffin. Each slice was microscopically assessed for tumor length, depth of invasion, nodal metastasis, status of vascular invasion (lymphatic spaces and blood vessels), histological grade, and infiltrative growth pattern (INF) pathologically. The pathological stages were diagnosed by the TNM classification (8th edition) of the Union for International Cancer Control[20].

***Endpoints***

In this study, primary endpoint is to evaluate the association between FDG uptake and clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC. Secondary endpoint is to investigate the efficacy of combination of FDG-PET and ME-NBI for determining the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC.

***Statistical analysis***

For statistical comparisons of clinicopathological factors associated with FDG-PET uptake of primary lesions, the **2 test or Fisher’s exact test was used for categorical data, and the Mann-Whitney *U* test was used for continuous data. Continuous variables are expressed as mean ± SD. Logistic regression analysis of clinicopathological factors was performed to assess their independent effects on FDG-PET uptake of primary lesions. The sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) of FDG-PET and endoscopy with NBI magnification were calculated with standard formulas. Overall survival was calculated from treatment to death or to the last known date of follow-up. Actual survival was calculated by the Kaplan-Meier method and evaluated statistically by the log-rank test. Significance was defined as probability values < 0.05. Statistical analyses were performed with SPSS software (SPSS for Mac, version 25.0; SPSS, Chicago, IL, Untied States).

**RESULTS**

***Associations between FDG-PET/CT status of primary tumors and clinicopathological variables***

Of 82 superficial ESCCs, FDG uptake was positive in 29 (35.4%) and negative in 53 (64.6%) lesions. The associations between primary lesion visibility and clinical and pathological findings are summarized in Table 2. Primary lesion visibility was significantly higher in lesions whose extent was greater than three-quarters (*P* = 0.014) or showed pT1b tumor invasion (*P* < 0.001), INFb infiltrative growth pattern (*P* < 0.001), moderate and poorly differentiated histological grade (*P* = 0.002), positive vascular invasion (*P* = 0.001), or positive lymphatic invasion (*P* < 0.001) on univariate analysis. On multivariate analysis, only depth of tumor invasion into the submucosa (pT1b) was independently correlated with FDG-PET/CT visibility [odds ratio (OR) = 30.21; 95%CI: 1.81-504.05; *P* = 0.018] (Table 3). SUVmax values were distributed from 2.36 to 12.14, with a mean ± SD value of 4.00 ± 1.73, and those of positive FDG uptake lesion was significantly higher compared to those of negative lesion (5.15 ± 2.44 *vs* 3.37 ± 1.16; *P* < 0.001). The circumferential extent, depth of tumor invasion, infiltrative growth pattern, vascular invasion, and lymphatic invasion were significantly associated with the SUVmax values. Lesions that extended more than three-quarters of the circumference had higher SUVmax values than those extending less than three-quarters (5.91 ± 3.21 *vs* 3.70 ± 1.16; *P* = 0.003). Tumor invasion of pT1b showed higher SUVmax values than pTis and pT1a (5.62 ± 3.01 *vs* 3.58 ± 0.81; *P* < 0.01). The INFb infiltrative growth pattern had higher SUVmax values than INFa (4.72 ± 2.52 *vs* 3.50 ± 0.63; *P* = 0.03). Positive vascular invasion showed higher SUVmax values than negative vascular invasion (5.70 ± 3.24 *vs* 3.62 ± 0.81, *P* = 0.01). Positive lymphatic invasion showed higher SUVmax values than negative lymphatic invasion (5.17 ± 3.01 *vs* 3.64 ± 0.86; *P* = 0.04).

***Diagnostic performance of ME-NBI for depth of invasion in superficial ESCC***

The sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy of Type B1 for the depth of T1a EP-LPM were 87.5%, 79.4%, 85.7%, 81.8%, and 84.1%, respectively, whereas those of Type B2 for the depth of T1a MM and T1b SM1 were 68.4%, 79.4%, 50.0%, 89.3%, and 76.8%, respectively. Those of Type B3 for the depth of T1b middle and deeper submucosal layers (SM2 and SM3) were 46.7%, 100%, 100%, 89.3%, and 90.2%, respectively (Table 4).

***Diagnostic performance of FDG-PET/CT alone and with the addition of ME-NBI for the treatment strategy***

If positive FDG uptake was taken as an indicator forT1b SM2-3, the sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy of FDG-PET were 93.3%,77.6%, 48.2%, 98.1%, and 80.5%, respectively, whereas if positive uptake of FDG was taken an indicator for radical esophagectomy or definitive CRT, *i.e.,* contraindication for ER**,** the values of FDG-PET were 78.3%, 81.4%, 62.0%, 90.6%, and 80.5%, respectively (Table 5). Furthermore, if positive FDG uptake was combined with type B2 and B3 and defined as an indicator for radical esophagectomy or definitive CRT, the sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy were 78.3%, 91.5%, 78.3%, 91.5%, and 87.8%, respectively (Table 6).

***Overall survival of 82 patients with superficial ESCC stratified by FDG uptake and/or ME-NBI***

The mean follow-up period after treatment was 41.8 mo. Four patients died during the follow-up period. Three patients died of ESCC recurrence, and one patient died of other benign disease. Of the three recurrent patients, one died of metachronous ESCC unrelated to the primary lesion. The second patient who underwent radical esophagectomy was diagnosed pre-treatment with invasion depth of SM3, and 12 mo after surgery, lymph node metastasis appeared. The third patient who underwent EMR was diagnosed with MM-SM1, and the histological findings showed LPM without lymphovascular invasion. However, 21 mo later, lymph node metastasis appeared, and radical esophagectomy with neoadjuvant chemotherapy was performed immediately. The patient died 24 mo after surgery. Of the three recurrent patients, only the lesion with invasion depth of SM3 showed FDG uptake.

If positive FDG uptake was taken an indicator of T1b SM2-3, patients with positive FDG uptake had a worse prognosis than patients with negative uptake [5-year overall survival (5-year OS) rate, 75.0% *vs* 94.9%, Figure 1A]. Similarly, if positive FDG uptake was taken as an indicator for radical esophagectomy or definitive CRT, patients with positive FDG uptake showed a worse prognosis than patients with negative uptake (5-year OS rate, 80.0% *vs* 94.7%, Figure 1B). Furthermore, if the combined finding of type B2 and B3 and positive FDG uptake was defined as an indicator for radical esophagectomy or definitive CRT, patients with the combined finding showed a worse prognosis than patients without (5- year OS rate, 83.3% *vs* 94.6 %, Figure 1C).

**DISCUSSION**

This study investigated the association between FDG uptake and the invasion depth of superficial ESCC in patients who underwent radical esophagectomy or ER. The results showed that FDG uptake was correlated with circumferential extension, depth of tumor invasion, INF, histologicalgrade, vascular invasion, and lymphatic invasion. Of them, only depth of tumor invasion showed a significant correlation with FDG uptake on multivariate analysis. Recently, several studies reported the clinical importance of FDG-PET in superficial ESCC. Miyata *et al*[16] reported that FDG uptake correlated with depth of tumor invasion and macroscopic type in 41 surficial ESCCs, and they identified FDG uptake as the only independent risk factor for deep submucosal invasion (OR = 7.407; P = 0.0279). Kita *et al*[19] reported that FDG uptake correlated with histology, depth of tumor invasion, lymph node metastasis, lymphatic invasion, and vascular invasion in 35 FDG-positive ESCCs of 80 superficial ESCCs. They also demonstrated that, in FDG uptake-positive patients, depth of tumor invasion and histology were prognostic factors. Nakajo *et al*[23] reported that FDG uptake correlated with tumor length, depth of tumor invasion, macroscopic type, lymph node metastasis, and vascular invasion in 23 of 37 superficial ESCCs. These results were almost concordant with those of the present study, especially depth of tumor invasion, since submucosal deep invasion seems to reflect FDG uptake. From this perspective, Kita *et al*[19] and Nakajo *et al*[23] mentioned that FDG uptake can be one of the indicators for choosing between radical esophagectomy and endoscopic treatment.

Nakajima *et al*[17] took a closer look at the indications for ER of superficial ESCC. They investigated the relationship between tumor depth and FDG uptake in 146 superficial ESCCs before treatment, and they proposed a diagnostic algorithm for superficial ESCC. First, they recommended ME-NBI, and if the lesions are difficult to differentiate between type B1 and type B2, endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) should be considered. If the lesion is difficult to diagnose as T1a-EP/LPM after this two-step examination, FDG-PET should be considered. In cases of negative FDG-PET, ESD should be performed; in cases of positive FDG-PET, radical esophagectomy or definitive CRT should be considered. However, with development of devices and techniques for ESD and methods for preventing esophageal stenosis after ESD, the indications for ESD for superficial ESCC have been increasing[24]. Now, the absolute indication for ESD is, regardless of its size and location, tumor within M2, and tumor involving M3 or SM1 layers is a relative indication for ESD[10,11]. Therefore, we think that the most important judgement for determining the treatment strategy is to distinguish SM2-3 from MM/SM1, not to distinguish EP-LPM from MM/SM1. Superficial ESCC invaded to SM2-3 should not undergo ESD, and that invaded to MM/SM1 should be considered for ESD, because lesions without lymphovascular invasion have little possibility of lymph node metastases.

The present study showed that FDG-PET had high sensitivity of 93.3% to diagnose tumor invasion to SM2-3, but the specificity and PPV were low, at 77.6% and 48.2%, respectively (Table 5). Furthermore, as for the diagnostic performance for tumor invasion to MM with lymphovascular invasion and SM invasion regardless of lymphovascular invasion, that is, superficial ESCC, for which radical esophagectomy or definitive CRT is indicated, the sensitivity decreased to 78.3%, whereas the specificity and PPV improved to 81.4% and 62.1%, respectively. However, these are not fully satisfactory for the clinical situation. Then, the findings of ME-NBI, that is type B2 and B3, were combined with positive FDG uptake, and although the sensitivity did not change, the specificity and PPV improved to 91.5% and 78.3%, respectively (Table 6). In the present study, five of 23 lesions showed positive findings of the previous combined criterion, that is, they were false-positives. Of them, 2 of 5 lesions were superficial spreading type, defined as a superficial type 0-II tumor in which the maximal length of the tumor extends more than 5 cm longitudinally. FDG uptake partially reflects tumor volume, and superficial extensive spreading-type ESCC has a certain tumor volume. Therefore, such tumors can probably be detected by FDG-PET. Superficial extensive spreading-type ESCC is hard to dissect endoscopically and has a high risk of esophageal stricture after ESD, notwithstanding the development of methods to prevent it. Therefore, these lesions could be excluded. The remaining three cases included one case that showed poorly differentiated SCC, another case showed ulceration in the lesion, and the last case showed protruded type. These unique findings may affect the uptake of FDG in superficial ESCC.

The present study showed that FDG uptake may reflect not only tumor invasion depth, but also lymphovascular invasion in MM. These findings suggest that high FDG uptake indicates proliferation and aggressiveness of the primary tumor. Therefore, high FDG uptake by primary tumors might also be associated with tumor infiltration of deep layers, occult lymph node micro-metastases, and, eventually, predict a poor prognosis. We will propose a diagnostic algorithm for deciding a treatment strategy for superficial ESCC (Figure 2).

In Japan, a Phase II trial to evaluate the efficacy and safety of combined treatment of ER and CRT for clinical stage I (T1b) esophageal cancer (Japan Clinical Oncology Group Study, JCOG0508) has been completed[25]. The final analysis showed that 5-year survival data were comparable to surgery or CRT for clinical stage I ESCC[26]. The results from this trial will be expected to provide a non-surgical treatment option for patients with clinical stage I (T1b) esophageal cancer. The more that the indications for ER of superficial ESCC increase, the greater will be the importance of FDG-PET/CT.

There were several limitations in the present study. First, this was a retrospective study in a single facility. Second, EUS was not performed in this series because EUS is not routinely performed in the staging of esophageal cancer in our institute, only for restricted cases. A recent meta-analysis showed that EUS has a high positive likelihood ratio and can reliably confirm that the cancer is limited to the surface[27], but it requires skill, and the result may depend on the examiner. We consider that FDG-PET is more objective and less invasive than EUS. Third, there was the possibility that endoscopic diagnosis with NBI-ME did not necessarily reflect the deepest area where tumor had invaded.

In conclusion,FDG uptake was correlated with the invasion depth of superficial ESCC. Combined use of FDG-PET and ME-NBI, especially with the microvascular findings of types B2 and B3, is useful to determine the indications for ER.

**Article Highlights**

***Research background***

Recent advances in endoscopic technology, especially magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging (ME-NBI) have enabled us to detect superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC), and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) have reported to be a useful indicator for decision-making regarding treatment for superficial ESCC. Although, there are not enough reports on association between FDG-PET uptake and clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC.

***Research motivation***

ME-NBI enabled us to detect superficial ESCC, but determining the appropriate method of resection, endoscopic resection (ER) *vs* surgical resection, is often challenging. Also, the position of FDG-PET in the decision-making regarding the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC is not clear. We investigated the association between FDG uptake and the clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC and its usefulness of combination of FDG-PET and ME-NBI for determining the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC.

***Research objectives***

The aim was to investigate the association between FDG accumulation and the clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC, as well as its utility for determining the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC to avoid unnecessary treatment. Primary endpoint is to evaluate the association between FDG uptake and clinicopathological characteristics of superficial ESCC. Secondary endpoint is to investigate the efficacy of combination of FDG-PET and ME-NBI for determining the treatment strategy for superficial ESCC.

***Research methods***

A database of all patients with superficial ESCC who had undergone both ME-NBI and FDG-PET for pre-treatment staging at Aichi Cancer Center Hospital between January 2008 and November 2018 was retrospectively analyzed. FDG uptake was defined positive or negative whether the primary lesion was visualized or could be distinguished from the background, or not. The invasion depth of ESCC was classified according to the Japan Esophageal Society.

***Research results***

A total of 82 lesions in 82 patients were included. FDG-PET showed positive uptake in 29 (35.4%) lesions. Univariate analysis showed that uptake of FDG-PET had significant correlations with circumferential extension (*P* = 0.014), pathological depth of tumor invasion (*P* < 0.001), infiltrative growth pattern (*P* < 0.001), histological grade (*P* = 0.002), vascular invasion (*P* = 0.001), and lymphatic invasion (*P* < 0.001). On multivariate analysis, only depth of tumor invasion was independently correlated with FDG-PET/computed tomography visibility (*P* = 0.018). The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), and accuracy of Type B2 in ME-NBI for the invasion depth of T1a muscularis mucosae (MM) and T1b upper submucosal layer (SM1) were 68.4%/79.4%/50.0%/89.3%/76.8%, respectively, and those of Type B3 for the depth of T1b middle and deeper submucosal layers (SM2 and SM3) were 46.7%/100%/100%/89.3%/90.2%, respectively. On the other hand, those of FDG-PET for SM2 and SM3 were 93.3%/77.6%/48.2%/98.1%/80.5%, respectively, whereas, if the combination of positive FDG uptake and type B2 and B3 was defined as an indicator for radical esophagectomy or definitive chemoradiotherapy (CRT), the sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy were 78.3%/91.5%/78.3%/91.5%/87.8%, respectively.

***Research conclusions***

FDG uptake was correlated with the invasion depth of superficial ESCC. Combined use of FDG-PET and ME-NBI, especially with the microvascular findings of Type B2 and B3, is useful to determine whether ER is indicated for the lesion. We will propose a diagnostic algorithm for deciding a treatment strategy for superficial ESCC. First, when the lesion showed that ME-NBI is type B1, the lesion is indication for endoscopic treatment, and it showed type B3, the lesion is indication for surgical resection or CRT. Second, when the lesion showed that ME-NBI is type B2, if FDG-PET is negative, endoscopic treatment is recommended, if FDG-PET is positive, surgical resection or CRT is recommended.

***Research perspectives***

Now, the absolute indication for endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is, regardless of its size and location, tumor within M2, and tumor involving M3 or SM1 layers is a relative indication for ESD. Therefore, the most important judgement for determining the treatment strategy is to distinguish SM2-3 from MM/SM1. So, the results of this study will help the decision-making regarding the treatment strategy for ESCC. However, this study was retrospective setting. So, in the future, prospective study using ME-NBI, FDG-PET and endoscopic ultrasound is needed to confirm the results obtained in this study.

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**Footnotes**

**Institutional review board statement:** This study was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the Aichi Cancer Center Hospital.

**Informed consent statement:** Patients were not required to give informed consent to the study because the analysis used anonymous clinical data that were obtained after each patient provided written consent to treatment.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** Nobumasa Mizuno has received honoraria from NanoCarrier, Eisai, MSD, Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma, Yakult Honsha, Taiho Pharmaceutical, Merck Serono, AstraZeneca, Teijin Pharma, Ono Pharmaceutical, Incyte Inc, ASLAN Pharmaceuticals, Pharma Valley Center, Novartis, and Zeria Pharmaceutical. All other authors have no conflicts of interest related to this article.

**Data sharing statement:** No additional data are available.

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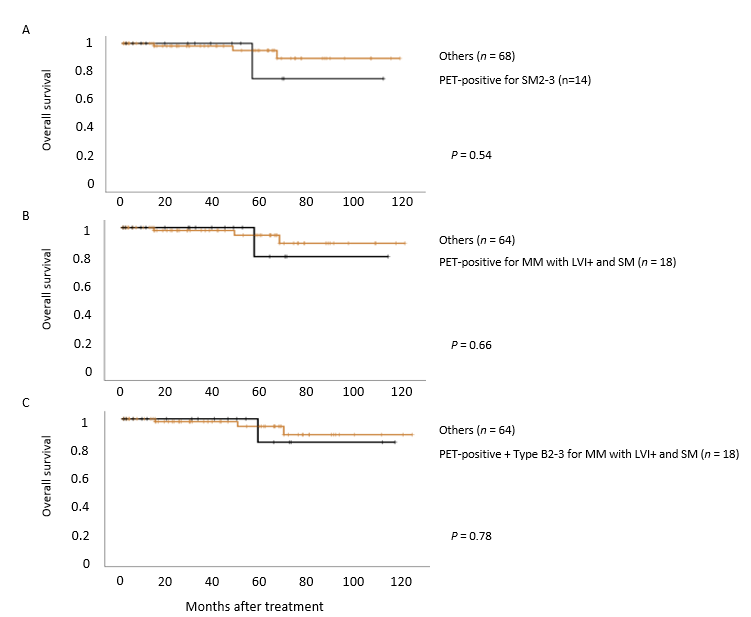
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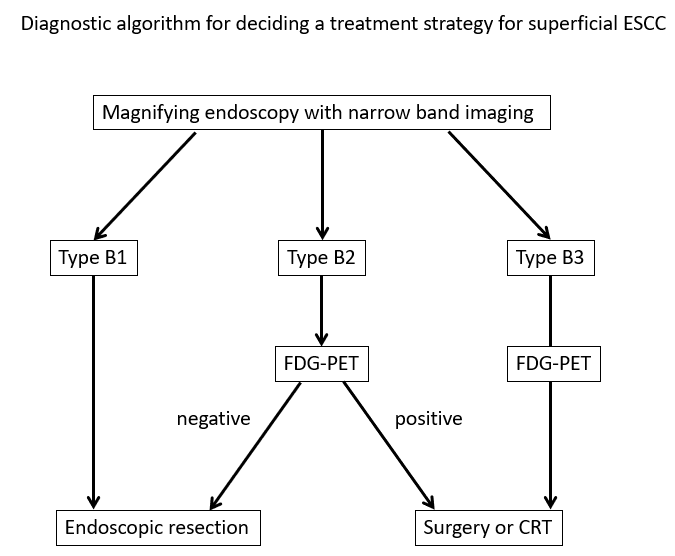
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**Figure 1 Overall survival of 82 patients with superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma stratified by fluorodeoxyglucose uptake and/or the findings of magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging.** A: Positive Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) uptake is an indicator of T1b SM2-3; B: Positive FDG uptake is an indicator for esophagectomy or definitive chemoradiotherapy (CRT), that is, T1a muscularis mucosae with lymphovascular invasion and T1b-SM; C: The combined finding of type B2 and B3 and positive FDG uptake defined as an indicator for esophagectomy or definitive CRT. PET: Positron emission tomography; MM: Muscularis mucosae.



**Figure 2 Diagnostic algorithm for deciding a treatment strategy for superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma.** In the magnifying endoscopy with narrow band imaging, Type B1 findings are indicated for endoscopic treatment, and Type B3 is considered to be indicated for surgery or chemoradiotherapy (CRT). In Type B2, Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET) negative is indicated for endoscopic treatment, and FDG-PET positive is indicated for surgical operation or CRT. ESCC: Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma; CRT: Chemoradiotherapy; FDG-PET:Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography.

**Table 1 Clinicopathological characteristics of patients**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Total (*n* = 82)** |
| Clinical variables |  |
| Sex |  |
| Male | 63 |
| Female | 19 |
| Age (yr), mean ± SD | 64.7 ± 9.06 |
| Tumor location |  |
| Upper thoracic | 6 |
| Middle thoracic | 46 |
| Lower thoracic | 30 |
| Circumferential extension |  |
| < 3/4 | 71 |
| ≥ 3/4 | 11 |
| Macroscopic type |  |
| 0-I | 5 |
| 0-IIa | 2 |
| 0-IIc | 75 |
| Primary treatment |  |
| EMR-C | 7 |
| ESD | 57 |
| Surgery | 18 |
| Depth of tumor invasion by, EP-LPM | 49 |
| NBI with magnification |  |
| MM-SM1 | 26 |
| SM2-SM3 | 7 |
| Lymph node metastasis |  |
| Positive | 3 |
| Negative | 79 |
| Pathological variables |  |
| Depth of tumor invasion |  |
| pTis | 4 |
| pT1a | 61 |
| pT1b | 17 |
| Diameter of primary tumor (mm), mean ± SD | 30.5 ± 18.5 |
| Lymph node metastasis |  |
| Positive | 8 |
| Negative | 10 |
| Infiltrative growth pattern |  |
| INFa | 50 |
| INFb | 32 |
| Histological grade |  |
| Well | 30 |
| Moderate | 47 |
| Poor | 5 |
| Vascular invasion |  |
| Positive | 15 |
| Negative | 67 |
| Lymphatic invasion |  |
| Positive | 19 |
| Negative | 63 |

SD: Standard deviation; EMR-C: Endoscopic mucosal resection using a cap-fitted endoscope; ESD: Endoscopic submucosal dissection; EP: Mucosal epithelium; LPM: Lamina propria mucosae; MM: Muscularis mucosae; SM1: Upper third of the submucosal layer; SM2: Middle third of the submucosal layer; SM3: Lower third of the submucosal layer; INF: Infiltrative growth pattern.

**Table 2 Association between fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography detection of primary tumors and clinicopathological variables**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Positive (*n* = 29)** | **Negative (*n* = 53)** | ***P* value** |
| Clinical variables |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  | 0.88 |
| Male | 22 | 41 |
| Female | 7 | 12 |
| Age (yr), mean ± SD | 64.4 ± 11.3 | 64.8 ± 7.66 | 0.86 |
| Tumor location |  |  |  |
| Upper thoracic | 2 | 4 |  |
| Middle thoracic | 16 | 30 | 0.98 |
| Lower thoracic | 11 | 19 |  |
| Circumferential extension |  |  |  |
| < 3/4 | 21 | 50 | 0.014 |
| ≥ 3/4 | 8 | 3 |  |
| Macroscopic type |  |  |  |
| 0-I | 3 | 2 |  |
| 0-IIa | 25 | 50 | 0.46 |
| 0-IIc | 1 | 1 |  |
| Pathological variables |  |  |  |
| Depth of tumor invasion |  |  |  |
| Tis + T1a | 14 | 51 | < 0.001 |
| T1b | 15 | 2 |  |
| Length diameter of primary tumor (mm), mean ± SD | 36.4 ± 21.87 | 27.2 ± 15.70 | 0.052 |
| Infiltrative growth pattern |  |  |  |
| INFa | 9 | 41 | < 0.001 |
| INFb | 20 | 12 |
| Histological grade |  |  |  |
| Well | 4 | 26 | 0.002 |
| Moderate+poor | 25 | 27 |  |
| Vascular invasion |  |  |  |
| Positive | 11 | 4 | 0.001 |
| Negative | 18 | 49 |
| Lymphatic invasion |  |  |  |
| Positive | 14 | 5 | < 0.001 |
| Negative | 15 | 48 |

SD: Standard deviation; INF: Infiltrative growth pattern.

**Table 3 Multivariate analysis of the associations between positive fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography and pathological variables**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **OR** | **95%CI** | ***P* value** |
| Circumferential extension |  |  |  |
| < 3/4 | 3.26 | 0.52-20.49 | 0.21 |
| ≥ 3/4 |  |  |  |
| Histological grade |  |  |  |
| Well | 3.09 | 0.71-13.48 | 0.13 |
| Moderate + poor |  |  |  |
| Depth of tumor invasion |  |  |  |
| pTis + pT1a | 30.21 | 1.81-504.05 | 0.018 |
| pT1b |  |  |  |
| Infiltrative growth pattern |  |  |  |
| INFa | 1.52 | 0.38-6.18 | 0.56 |
| INFb |  |  |  |
| Vascular invasion |  |  |  |
| Positive | 3.42 | 0.24-49.86 | 0.37 |
| Negative |  |  |  |
| Lymphatic invasion |  |  |  |
| Positive | 0.26 | 0.012-5.41 | 0.38 |
| Negative |  |  |  |

INF: Infiltrative growth pattern; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval.

**Table 4 Diagnostic performance of invasion depth using narrow band imaging magnification before treatment for superficial esophageal carcinoma**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Type B1 for EP-LPM** | **Type B2 for MM-SM1** | **Type B3 for SM2-3** |
| Sensitivity | 87.5% (42/48) | 68.4% (13/19) | 46.7% (7/15) |
| Specificity | 79.4% (27/34) | 79.4% (50/63) | 100% (67/67) |
| PPV | 85.7% (42/49) | 50.0% (13/26) | 100% (7/7) |
| NPV | 81.8% (27/33) | 89.3% (50/56) | 89.3% (67/75) |
| Accuracy | 84.1% (69/82) | 76.8% (63/82) | 90.2% (74/82) |

EP: Mucosal epithelium; LPM: Lamina propria mucosae; MM: Muscularis mucosae; SM1: Upper third of the submucosal layer; SM2: Middle third of the submucosal layer; SM3: Lower third of the submucosal layer; PPV: Positive predictive value; NPV: Negative predictive value.

**Table 5 Diagnostic performance for invasion depth of SM2-3 or lesions indicated for surgery or chemoradiotherapy by fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography alone**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Invasion depth of SM2-3** | **Lesions indicated for surgery or CRT** | ***P* value** |
| Sensitivity | 93.3% (14/15) | 78.3% (18/23) | 0.37 |
| Specificity | 77.6% (52/67) | 81.4% (48/59) | 0.60 |
| PPV | 48.2% (14/29) | 62.1% (18/29) | 0.29 |
| NPV | 98.1% (52/53) | 90.6% (48/53) | 0.12 |
| Accuracy | 80.5% (66/82) | 80.5% (66/82) | 1.00 |

SM2: Middle third of the submucosal layer; SM3: Lower third of the submucosal layer; CRT: Chemoradiotherapy; PPV: Positive predictive value; NPV: Negative predictive value.

**Table 6 Diagnostic performance for lesions indicated for surgery or chemoradiotherapy by Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography alone and Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography combined with magnifying endoscopy-narrow band imaging**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **FDG-PET** | **FDG-PET + ME-NBI** | ***P* value** |
| Sensitivity | 78.3% (18/23) | 78.3% (18/23) | 1.00 |
| Specificity | 81.4% (48/59) | 91.5% (54/59) | 0.12 |
| PPV | 62.1% (18/29) | 78.3% (18/23) | 0.24 |
| NPV | 90.6% (48/53) | 91.5% (54/59) | 0.86 |
| Accuracy | 80.5% (66/82) | 87.8% (72/82) | 0.20 |

CRT: Chemoradiotherapy; ME-NBI: Magnifying endoscopy-narrow band imaging; FDG-PET:Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography; PPV: Positive predictive value; NPV: Negative predictive value.