
A PET/CT-Based Strategy Is a Stronger Predictor of Survival Than a Standard Imaging Strategy in Patients with Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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Our purpose was to examine whether staging of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) by upfront ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT (i.e., on the day of biopsy and before the biopsy) discriminates survival better than the traditional imaging strategies based on chest x-ray plus head and neck MRI (CXR/MRI) or chest CT plus head and neck MRI (CCT/MRI). **Methods:** We performed a masked prospective cohort study based on paired data. Consecutive patients with histologically verified primary HNSCC were recruited from Odense University Hospital from September 2013 to March 2016. All patients underwent CXR/MRI, CCT/MRI, and PET/CT on the same day. Tumors were categorized as localized (stages I and II), locally advanced (stages III and IVB), or metastatic (stage IVC). Discriminative ability for each imaging modality with respect to HNSCC staging were compared using Kaplan–Meier analysis, Cox proportional hazards regression with the Harrell C-index, and net reclassification improvement. **Results:** In total, 307 patients with histologically verified HNSCC were included. Use of PET/CT significantly altered the stratification of tumor stage when compared with either CXR/MRI or CCT/MRI (χ^2 , $P < 0.001$ for both). Cancer stages based on PET/CT, but not CXR/MRI or CCT/MRI, were associated with significant differences in mortality risk on Kaplan–Meier analyses ($P \leq 0.002$ for all PET/CT-based comparisons). Furthermore, overall discriminative ability was significantly greater for PET/CT (C-index, 0.712) than for CXR/MRI (C-index, 0.675; $P = 0.04$) or CCT/MRI (C-index, 0.657; $P = 0.02$). Finally, PET/CT was significantly associated with a positive net reclassification improvement when compared with CXR/MRI (0.184, $P = 0.03$) but not CCT/MRI (0.094%, $P = 0.31$). **Conclusion:** Tumor stages determined by PET/CT were associated with more distinct prognostic properties in terms of survival than those determined by standard imaging strategies.

Key Words: computed tomography; head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; magnetic resonance imaging; positron emission tomography; staging; survival

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The incidence of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) is rapidly increasing because of the aging of the population and increasing colonization with human papillomavirus (1,2). Accurate assessment of tumor spread, that is, staging, is of critical importance for ensuring appropriate treatment and surveillance and for determining prognosis (3–6). Localized disease is most often treated with curative intent, whereas metastatic disease generally hampers definitive treatment and leads to a palliative treatment strategy (4). Proper diagnostic imaging is fundamental to ensure directed biopsies for histologic verification and precise assessment of disease extent (7).

In European head and neck cancer centers, a combination of chest x-ray plus head and neck MRI (CXR/MRI) has long been the standard clinical imaging strategy for evaluating patients with primary HNSCC (8,9). The U.S. National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines recommend chest CT plus head and neck MRI (CCT/MRI) for oral, pharyngeal, or laryngeal cancer and consider PET/CT for clinical stage 3–4 (10). However, studies have suggested that PET/CT may be more accurate for TNM classification of HNSCC (11), particularly for detection of metastatic disease and synchronous cancers (7,12–17). Still, the clinical implications of an upfront diagnostic PET/CT scan for HNSCC with respect to survival and prognosis are unclear. The objective of this study was thus to examine whether cancer stages determined by a PET/CT-based imaging strategy discriminate survival better than strategies based on either chest CXR/MRI or CCT/MRI in patients diagnosed with HNSCC.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A masked prospective cohort study based on paired data was performed and reported according to the “Strengthening the Reporting of

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Observational Studies in Epidemiology” statement (18). The data were used for detailed analyses of staging and discriminative ability among the different imaging modalities. The study was conducted in accordance with good clinical practices and the Declaration of Helsinki. Permission was granted from the local ethics committee (project no. S_20120217) and the Danish Data Protection Agency (journal no. 12/26356), and written informed consent was obtained from all included patients. The project was implemented without the involvement of private organizations or companies.

Setting and Participants

The study design, setting, and methods have been described previously (19). We considered consecutive patients with suspected primary oral, pharyngeal, or laryngeal carcinoma referred (in accordance with the Danish fast-track program (20)) to the Head and Neck Cancer Center, Odense University Hospital, from September 2013 to March 2016 (both inclusive). Clinical examination, including nasopharyngolaryngoscopy and neck ultrasound, was performed upon referral by an experienced head and neck cancer specialist. The patient was offered inclusion in the study if the suspected HNSCC was histologically confirmed (Fig. 1).

Exclusion criteria included allergy or intolerance to iodine contrast medium, use of high-dose systemic steroids (prednisone, >50 mg/d), impaired renal function (plasma creatinine > 90 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for women and > 105 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ for men or previously diagnosed kidney disease), or inability to cooperate.

Patients underwent CXR/MRI, CCT/MRI, and PET/CT upfront (i.e., on the day of biopsy and before the biopsy) to improve the quality of staging and diagnostic interpretation. Acquiring imaging before biopsy is the standard procedure in the Danish fast-track program. The chest CT scan was derived from the PET/CT examinations to minimize radiation. PET/CT was performed with CT scans of full diagnostic quality. The MRI results used for both CXR/MRI and CCT/MRI were based on a single MRI examination.

Imaging Techniques

PET/CT data were acquired on a hybrid PET/CT scanner (Discovery 690, 710, VCT, or RX; GE Healthcare).

^{18}F -FDG (4 MBq/kg) was injected intravenously after a fast of at least 4 h. The PET scan was acquired using a standard whole-body protocol extending from the vertex to the thigh, at 2½ min per bed position. PET data were reconstructed into transaxial slices with a matrix size of 128 × 128 (pixel size, 5.47 mm) or 256 × 256 (pixel size, 2.73 mm) and a slice thickness of 3.27 mm using iterative 3-dimensional ordered-subsets expectation maximization. A multislice, diagnostic-quality CT scan with

intravenous contrast medium (iopromide, 370 mg/mL [Ultravist; Bayer]) was acquired after the PET scan. The CT scan was obtained with continuous shallow breathing. Data were reconstructed with a standard filter into transaxial slices with a field of view of 50 cm, a matrix size of 512 × 512 (pixel size, 0.98 mm), and a slice thickness of 3.75 mm. The scan field of view was 70 cm for both PET and CT scans. The PET/CT data were analyzed on an Advantage Workstation (version 4.4 or 4.3; GE Healthcare) or on an AW Server (version 3.1 or 3.2; GE Healthcare).

MRI was performed on Achieva, Achieva dStream, or Ingenia 1.5-T hardware (Philips) using a 20-channel head-neck coil (dStream; Philips). The examination protocol was kept unchanged for the duration of the study and consisted of short-inversion-time inversion recovery, turbo spin echo T2-weighted, and turbo spin echo T1-weighted sequences with and without contrast enhancement, in the axial or coronal planes, with coverage from the skull base to the aortic arch using 5-mm slices. Diffusion-weighted imaging with spectral fat saturation, and apparent diffusion coefficient maps derived from b-values of 0 and 1,000 mm^2/s , were done in axial 6-mm slices. Images were read on a Centricity RA1000 PACS workstation (GE Healthcare). The intravenous contrast medium was gadoterate meglumine (Dotarem; Guerbet LLC), 279.3 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (body weight < 60 kg: 0.2 mL/kg; body weight > 60 kg and < 85 kg: 15 mL/kg; body weight > 85 kg: 20 mL/kg). The acquisition parameters for the MRI sequences are displayed in Supplemental Table 1 (supplemental materials are available at <http://jnm.snmjournals.org>).

Chest radiography was performed according to local standards. Anteroposterior and lateral projections with 130–145 kV and automatic exposure control were acquired during full inspiration. FD-X hardware systems (Siemens Healthineers) were used, and studies were read using the Centricity RA1000 PACS workstation with dual 3-megapixel medical-grade monitors.

Image Interpretation

The applied imaging modalities were evaluated separately. The head and neck MRI scans and the chest radiographs were evaluated by 2 experienced head and neck radiologists, the chest CT scans were evaluated by 1 radiologist, and the PET/CT scans were evaluated by a team of 2 experienced radiologists and 2 nuclear physicians. Standard forms, including variables concerning the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) stages (11), were completed by each diagnostic team during imaging evaluation. The same referral text was used for each of the evaluation sessions, and the teams were masked to one another.

Interpretation of primary tumors was based on anatomic pattern recognition, including morphologic changes, altered signal intensity, contrast enhancement, and changes in diffusivity, as well as metabolic information from ^{18}F -FDG avidity on PET. Malignant lesions were suspected when deemed more probable than benign lesions.

Characteristics considered for lymph nodes were enlargement, shape (round or not), hilum (fatty or not), necrosis, center (dense or not), topography of node distribution, and ^{18}F -FDG avidity on PET.

For CT, lung lesions were labeled as distant metastasis if one or more nodules were present. Small subpleural nodules on CT, particularly when calcified, were not considered metastasis unless multiple nodules were present. The ^{18}F -FDG avidity of the nodules on PET/CT assisted in determining whether these lesions were malignant. Lung lesions in the field of view of the MRI scan were suspected of being metastasis if they had a nodular or specular configuration that was inconsistent with an infectious pattern.

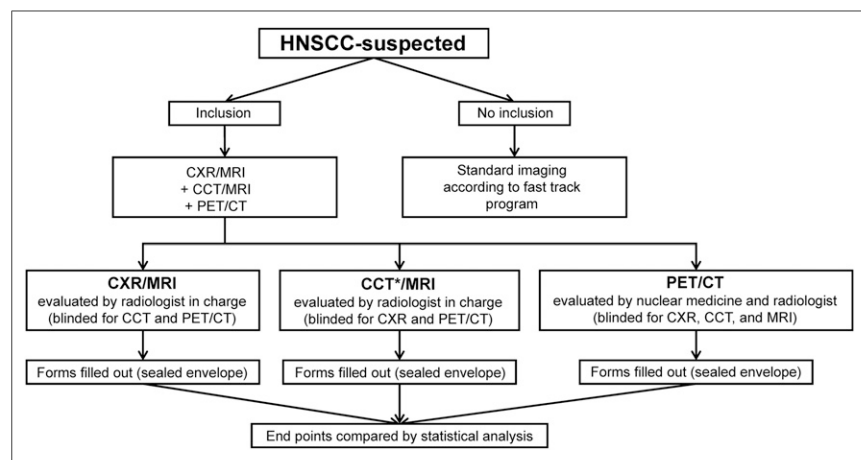


FIGURE 1. Diagram of patient inclusion and image interpretation. *Extracted from PET/CT.

Likewise, on the chest radiograph, distant metastasis was suspected when opacification was not consistent with an infectious pattern.

Bone lesions on PET/CT were considered metastasis when ^{18}F -FDG-avid osteolytic (or osteosclerotic) lesions were present. Significantly increased ^{18}F -FDG uptake in the bone marrow, regardless of the presence of lytic or sclerotic changes, was also considered to be metastasis. Lesions close to the joints were rarely considered metastasis. With respect to MRI, focal signal changes on T2-weighted or short-inversion-time inversion recovery images accompanied by the presence of contrast enhancement were examined, but because of their variation, only lesions with a low T1-weighted signal were suspected of being metastasis. Osteolytic or osteosclerotic changes on chest radiography were suspected of being bone metastasis.

For PET/CT, liver metastasis and malignant pleural effusion were suspected only in lesions with significantly increased ^{18}F -FDG uptake in comparison with the surroundings. Muscle metastasis was suspected in patients with randomly distributed focal areas of increased ^{18}F -FDG uptake in the muscles as well as corresponding morphologic changes. Finally, longitudinal muscular ^{18}F -FDG uptake was considered to be physiologic.

Sample Size Calculation

The sample size estimation was based on the expectation of a 4% detection rate of distant metastasis by PET/CT (i.e., including patients with a low risk of distant metastasis, such as those with small glottis cancers), a 20% dropout, and detection by both CXR/MRI and PET/CT in 2% of cases. Using the McNemar test at an α of 0.05 and a power of 0.90, the estimated sample size was 366 patients. A pre-determined interim analysis of 149 patients demonstrated a detection rate of 8% for PET/CT and only 1% for CXR/MRI, with a dropout rate of less than 5%; thus, an adequate sample size was obtained.

Outcomes

The main outcome measure was the ability of cancer stages to discriminate survival, stratified by imaging modality. UICC stages were categorized to represent localized (stage I or II), locally advanced (stage III, IVA, or IVB), or metastatic (stage IVC) disease. All-cause mortality was used as the clinical outcome to assess the discriminative ability of HNSCC stage. Follow-up data on mortality were obtained by reviewing the patients' medical records for at least 6 mo (until August 31, 2016) after termination of inclusion.

Statistical Methods

Continuous variables are presented as medians and ranges, and categorical variables are presented as counts and corresponding percentages. Overall comparisons of CXR/MRI or CCT/MRI versus PET/CT for staging of HNSCC were conducted using the Pearson χ^2 test, with patients stratified as having localized, locally advanced, or metastatic disease for each imaging modality. Kaplan–Meier analysis (21), including the log-rank test, and Cox proportional hazards regression with the Harrell concordance index (C-index) (22,23) were used to compare the discriminative abilities of PET/CT versus CXR/MRI or CCT/MRI for stage-based survival. Finally, the ability of PET/CT to enhance accurate determination of mortality was tested with the net reclassification improvement (NRI) (24,25). NRI quantifies the improvement in

risk prediction offered by a new model compared with an old model by assessing the ability of the new model to appropriately reclassify subjects (i.e., into a higher or lower risk category). Thus, in the present study, the NRI, calculated on the basis of altered tumor staging, pertained only to survival rates and not to whether the actual cancer stage was in fact correctly determined.

The significance level was 5%. All analyses were performed with Stata/IC 14 (StataCorp LP).

RESULTS

A patient-selection flowchart is presented in Figure 2. In total, 307 patients were included in the study, with basic clinical characteristics as outlined in Table 1. Supplemental Table 2 displays the location of metastasis in the 18 patients with histologically verified distant spread.

The distributions of localized (stages I or II), locally advanced (stages III, IVA, or IVB), and metastatic (stage IVC) disease are displayed in Table 2, stratified by imaging modality. CXR/MRI staged 45% of HNSCC cases as localized, 54% as locally advanced, and 1% as metastatic, whereas CCT/MRI staged 34% as localized, 40% as locally advanced, and 26% as metastatic. Finally, PET/CT staged 30% as localized, 62% as locally advanced, and 8% as metastatic. PET/CT caused changes in tumor stage, with a preponderance toward a more severe stage than with CXR/MRI and fewer metastatic cases than with CCT/MRI (both statistically significant at $P < 0.001$).

Hazard Risk

The Kaplan–Meier plots in Figure 3 show the unadjusted survival rates for localized, locally advanced, and metastatic HNSCC as assessed by CXR/MRI, CCT/MRI, and PET/CT. When strictly considering stage-based differentiation of survival, CXR/MRI

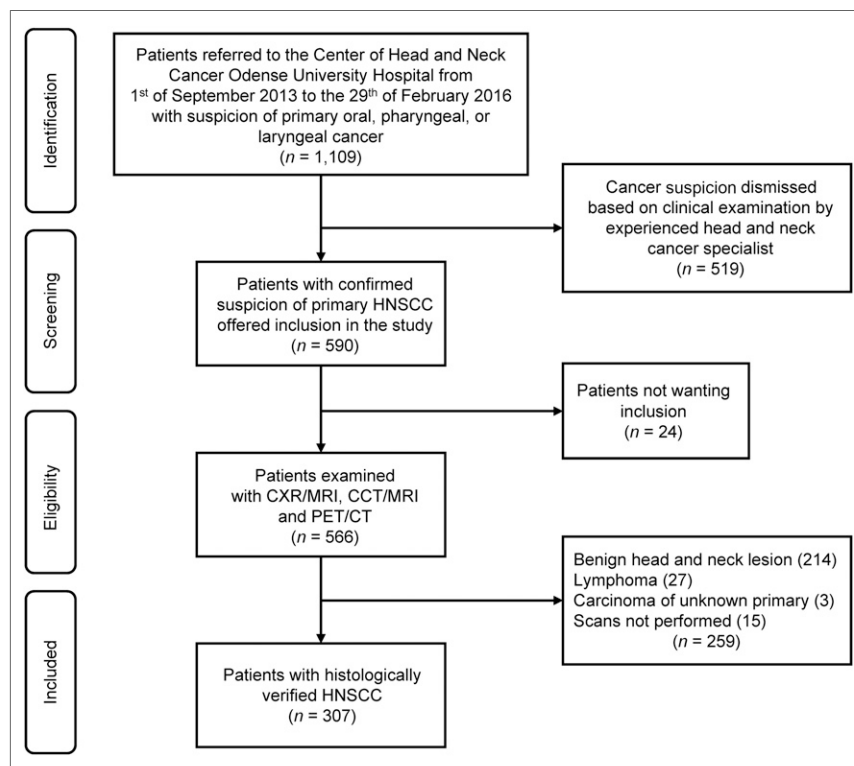


FIGURE 2. Flowchart of patient selection.

TABLE 1
Baseline Clinical Characteristics

Characteristic	Data
Age (y)	
Median	64
Range	22–89
Sex (n)	
Male	227 (74%)
Female	80 (26%)
Tumor site (n)	
Oral cavity	147 (48%)
Pharynx	103 (34%)
Larynx	57 (18%)
Verified distant metastasis* (n)	
M0	289 (94%)
M1	18 (6%)
p16 status (n)	
Negative	242 (79%)
Positive	65 (21%)
Follow-up (d)	
Median	461
Range	21–1,092

*84% of cases were confirmed with follow-up imaging (within 6 mo), 8% with histology, and 8% with cytology. When only imaging was available as a validator, we applied RECIST for measurable lesions and progression. Only lesions fulfilling RECIST for progression were characterized as metastatic disease.

could not separate metastatic from localized ($P = 0.17$) or locally advanced HNSCC ($P = 0.79$), whereas CCT/MRI was unable to separate locally advanced from metastatic HNSCC ($P = 0.94$). Conversely, PET/CT significantly differentiated all groups in pairs; that is, when stages were determined by PET/CT, a significantly worse prognosis was found for locally advanced disease than for localized disease, for metastatic disease than for localized disease, and for metastatic disease than for locally advanced disease ($P \leq 0.002$ for all comparisons). The adjusted hazard ratios confirmed these findings, with CCT/MRI further displaying a numerically higher risk of death in the locally advanced group than in the metastatic group (Table 3). When tumor staging was based on PET/CT, survival in the locally advanced and metastatic groups was significantly different from that in the localized group.

PET/CT had significantly better overall discriminative ability (C-index, 0.712) than CXR/MRI (C-index, 0.675; $P = 0.04$) or CCT/MRI (C-index, 0.657; $P = 0.02$) for prediction of all-cause mortality.

Reclassification

The addition of PET/CT to either CXR/MRI or CCT/MRI was associated with a positive NRI, although this was significant only for the comparison with CXR/MRI (NRI, 18.4%; 95% confidence interval, 2.2%–34.6%), not for CCT/MRI (NRI, 9.4%; 95% confidence interval, –8.6%–27.4%). PET/CT correctly upstaged

35.5% of patients already staged by CXR/MRI (Supplemental Table 3) and correctly downstaged 24.5% of patients already staged by CCT/MRI (Supplemental Table 4). As previously mentioned, NRI was calculated on the basis of altered tumor stage and pertained only to survival rates; that is, “correctness” was unrelated to whether the actual cancer stage was correctly determined.

DISCUSSION

Our results demonstrate that a PET/CT-based imaging strategy was associated with significant changes in assigned tumor stage and that PET/CT was associated with significantly improved discrimination between tumor stages compared with CXR/MRI- or CCT/MRI-based strategies, when considering survival among HNSCC patients.

Specifically, CXR/MRI had low sensitivity for metastatic disease; this combination was not able to identify patients with a poor prognosis. At the other end, CCT/MRI was unable to separate locally advanced disease from metastatic disease in such a way that their resulting mortality rates differed; that is, the specificity was low. PET/CT correctly reclassified a large number of patients, stratified by either of the other imaging modalities, and thus displayed useful prognostic properties.

Previous studies have focused on diagnostic accuracy mainly in terms of TNM classification and less on UICC staging or, importantly, on their significance with respect to a clinically important hard endpoint (7,14,26–30). For diagnostic purposes, previous reports have generally shown that the addition of PET/CT to CCT/MRI resulted in higher staging accuracy, particularly regarding the specificity of N and M classification. The same authors have speculated that PET/CT might improve prognostic accuracy, but although they found PET/CT imaging to be effective for diagnostic TNM classification of HNSCC, the resulting clinical implications in terms of survival were not examined.

Ryu et al. (31) examined the prognostic implications of adding PET/CT (after histopathology) to standard clinical imaging—that is, including CT or MRI of the head and neck and CT of the chest—in 248 patients with HNSCC. The investigators showed

TABLE 2
Distribution According to UICC Stage and Imaging Modality

Stage	CXR/MRI*	CCT†/MRI*	PET/CT
Localized	137 (45)	103 (34)	94 (30)
Stage 0	29 (9)	19 (6)	13 (4)
Stage I	75 (25)	58 (19)	62 (20)
Stage II	33 (11)	26 (9)	19 (6)
Locally advanced	167 (54)	123 (40)	190 (62)
Stage III	53 (17)	42 (14)	38 (12)
Stage IVA	110 (36)	77 (25)	149 (49)
Stage IVB	4 (1)	4 (1)	3 (1)
Metastatic (stage IVC)	3 (1)	81 (26)	23 (8)

*Same MRI scan was used for staging with chest radiography and chest CT.

†Extracted from PET/CT.

Data are *n* followed by percentage in parentheses.

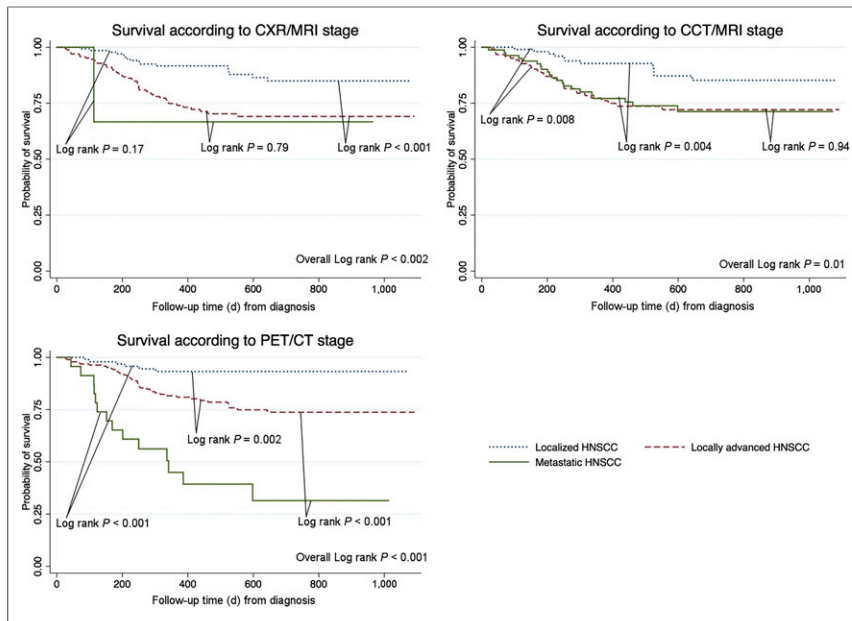


FIGURE 3. Unadjusted Kaplan–Meier estimates of survival in HNSCC.

that patients whose disease was upstaged by PET/CT, compared with a conventional imaging workup, had significantly worse progression-free and overall survival than patients whose stage was not altered. However, no direct comparison with standard imaging was performed, and the discriminative ability among stages was not assessed.

Thus, our study directly assessed the clinical value of upfront PET/CT, compared with CXR/MRI and CCT/MRI, in the diagnostic workup of patients with HNSCC. Further methodologic variations in previous studies included the use of different imaging technologies, that is, PET alone versus PET/CT, masking, and reference standards.

TABLE 3
Hazard Ratios and 95% Confidence Intervals from Age- and Sex-Adjusted Cox Regression Models for Cancer Staging According to Imaging Modality

Modality	Hazard ratio	Confidence interval	P
CXR/MRI*			
Locally advanced	2.8	1.6–5.0	<0.001
Metastatic	4.9	0.6–37.6	0.13
CCT†/MRI*			
Locally advanced	2.7	1.4–5.5	0.004
Metastatic	2.5	1.2–5.2	0.01
PET/CT			
Locally advanced	3.5	1.5–8.2	0.004
Metastatic	15.3	5.9–40.0	<0.001

*Same MRI scan was used for staging with chest radiography and chest CT.

†Extracted from PET/CT.

Localized HNSCC serves as baseline for all comparisons.

The current study extends previous findings by confirming the suggested clinical implications of PET/CT in a prospective study design. Despite a relatively short follow-up, PET/CT was associated with improved overall discriminative ability, clinically meaningful stage separation, and a theoretic added value in clinical scenarios where conventional images are obtained before PET/CT. The results also provide a rationale for avoiding a sequential imaging strategy and performing PET/CT alone instead. Hypothetically, these properties of PET/CT not only should provide a more accurate estimation of prognosis but also should increase the likelihood of a more optimized treatment strategy.

This study directly compared the clinical value of upfront PET/CT with the traditional imaging techniques recommended by contemporary national clinical practice guidelines, including those from the National Comprehensive Cancer Network

(10), and various contemporary European guidelines (8,9,32). At present, the European guidelines recommend PET/CT only for evaluating patients with malignant cervical adenopathy from an unknown primary tumor, whereas the U.S. guidelines consider PET/CT for clinical stage 3–4 disease. However, the results indicate that upfront PET/CT facilitates a more clinically meaningful tumor staging of HNSCC patients in terms of prognosis and may be preferable in the diagnostic work-up of patients with HNSCC. Introduction of upfront PET/CT might reduce the number of imaging procedures required, improve staging in terms of survival, and thus establish the best basis for individual treatment planning.

Our findings can be put into further perspective by highlighting the fact that studies on patients with lung cancer have shown similar patterns of stage migration for PET/CT, with improved prognostic discrimination using Kaplan–Meier analyses (33,34). Furthermore, significant prognostic implications for PET/CT in HNSCC patients have already been demonstrated in the setting of surveillance for recurrent disease after completion of chemoradiotherapy (35,36).

The strengths of our study include the prospective design, inclusion of consecutive patients over a 2.5-y period, use of each patient as his or her own control, upfront imaging with all modalities on the same day and with up-to-date technology, and expert assessment with masking of the results of the other modalities. The strengths and validity of paired diagnostic studies versus randomized (controlled) studies have been well described (37–40). The paired data design eliminates the risk of confounding and the need for stratified analysis, with further advantages being the dependence of the sample size on the agreement rate between the modalities, the ability to meet the multiple aims of diagnostic accuracy studies, and the possibility of early unmasking of results at the individual level. For these reasons, we deliberately chose a paired data design rather than a randomized one.

A few limitations deserve comment. The drawback of upfront imaging is that a considerable proportion of patients undergoes

imaging without having malignant disease. Therefore, a substantial clinical suspicion of cancer must be present to minimize radiation exposure and costs and to ensure relevant indications for this diagnostic strategy. The diagnostic yield of whole-body PET/CT in patients with clinically localized disease is also uncertain. Routine PET/CT in all patients with newly diagnosed HNSCC should therefore be carefully considered. Additionally, a high number of negative PET/CT results (outside the neck) and a possible increase in the detection of false-positive findings outside the neck may occur. Furthermore, in the case of surgery, highly detailed images in multiple planes are needed, and these are best provided by head and neck MRI or CT with intravenous contrast medium. Thus, PET alone (without fully diagnostic CT) may be insufficient for patients who are potential candidates for surgery (12).

This study dealt with the ability of each imaging modality to provide a clinically meaningful separation of cancer stages; that is, when resultant apparent stages were distinct in terms of the survival provided, better statistical measures were obtained. Since no comparison with a histopathologic reference standard (the gold standard) was made, the accuracy of the individual imaging modalities for “correct” staging per se could not be assessed. The calculated NRI, in accordance with its definition and purpose, was related strictly to survival as well. Unfortunately, no details on treatment strategy were available. However, the actual treatment strategy for the patients included in this study was based on a comprehensive assessment of all available imaging studies, including PET/CT. Therefore, the resulting predictive value for mortality may have been overestimated, provided the main cause of death was cancer-related.

An additional limitation of our study was that the CT scan was obtained with continuous shallow breathing. Standard chest CT is performed at breath-hold, which is more sensitive, particularly for basal lung nodules. Comparing PET/CT, which is a whole-body scan, with regional radiologic imaging modalities may also seem unfair. However, the aim of this study was to compare the clinical imaging strategies used today in most head and neck cancer centers.

Furthermore, the study was performed at a single institution, possibly restricting the generalizability of the results. Although patients suspected of having oral cavity cancer were referred from the entire Region of Southern Denmark, patients with suspected laryngeal or pharyngeal cancer were referred from the smaller region of Funen, with the result that oral cavity cancer was over-sampled. Lastly, disease-specific mortality would have been a clinical endpoint preferable to all-cause mortality.

CONCLUSION

Tumor stages determined by PET/CT were associated with more distinct prognostic properties in terms of survival than those determined by standard imaging modalities.

DISCLOSURE

This study was financially supported by the University of Southern Denmark, the Danish Cancer Society, and the Region of Southern Denmark. Doctoral research grants were given by the University of Southern Denmark, the Danish Cancer Society, and the Region of Southern Denmark. No other potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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