18F-FDG PET/CT in Staging Patients with Locally Advanced or Inflammatory Breast Cancer: Comparison to Conventional Staging

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The prognosis of patients with locally advanced breast cancer (LABC) remains poor. We prospectively investigated the impact of 18F-FDG PET/CT at initial staging in this clinical setting and compared PET/CT performance with that of conventional distant work-up.

Methods: During 60 mo, consecutive patients with LABC (clinical T4 or N2–N3 disease) underwent 18F-FDG PET/CT. The yield was assessed in the whole group and separately for noninflammatory and inflammatory cancer. The performance of PET/CT was compared with that of a conventional staging approach including bone scanning, chest radiography, or dedicated CT and abdominopelvic sonography or contrast-enhanced CT.

Results: 117 patients with inflammatory (n = 35) or noninflammatory (n = 82) LABC were included. 18F-FDG PET/CT confirmed N3 nodal involvement in stage IIIC patients and revealed unsuspected N3 nodes (infraclavicular, supraclavicular, or internal mammary) in 32 additional patients. Distant metastases were visualized on PET/CT in 43 patients (46% of patients with inflammatory carcinoma and 33% of those with noninflammatory LABC). Overall, 18F-FDG PET/CT changed the clinical stage in 61 patients (52%). Unguided conventional imaging detected metastases in only 28 of the 43 patients classified M1 with PET/CT (65%). 18F-FDG PET/CT outperformed conventional imaging for bone metastases, distant lymph nodes, and liver metastases, whereas CT was more sensitive for lung metastases. The accuracy in diagnosing bone lesions was 89.7% for planar bone scanning versus 98.3% for 18F-FDG PET/CT. The accuracy in diagnosing lung metastases was 98.3% for dedicated CT versus 97.4% for 18F-FDG PET/CT. Conclusion: 18F-FDG PET/CT had the advantage of allowing chest, abdomen and bone to be examined in a single session. Almost all distant lesions detected by conventional imaging were depicted with PET/CT, which also showed additional lesions.

Key Words: 18F-FDG-PET/CT; locally advanced breast cancer; inflammatory breast cancer; work-up; initial staging

DOI: 10.2967/jnumed.112.106864

The prognosis of patients with locally advanced breast cancer (LABC) remains poor (1). LABC includes breast cancer in clinical stages IIIA (excluding T3N1), IIB, and IIIC, according to the staging system of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (2,3). These patients had clinical N2, N3, or T4 disease. Within this entity, a distinction is made between inflammatory carcinoma (T4d) and noninflammatory LABC (1).

Guidelines from the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommend a systematic locoregional work-up including physical examination, bilateral mammogram, sonography, or breast MR imaging (3). Systematic distant staging including chest diagnostic CT, abdominal or pelvic diagnostic CT or MR imaging, and bone scanning is also recommended for LABC (3). The use of 18F-FDG PET/CT is optional (category 2B) (3). Experts of the NCCN consider that “FDG PET/CT is most helpful in situations where standard staging studies are equivocal or suspicious.” It is, however, stated that “FDG PET/CT may also be helpful in identifying unsuspected regional nodal disease and/or distant metastases in LABC when used in addition to standard staging studies” (3).

In this prospective study, we aimed to investigate the role of 18F-FDG PET/CT in LABC breast cancer patients. We examined the yield in the overall group, as well as separately in inflammatory carcinoma and noninflammatory LABC. We compared the performance of PET/CT with that of conventional distant work-up with the understanding that if 18F-FDG PET/CT is helpful it should be a substitute rather than an additional imaging procedure. Finally, we examined the
prognosis for inflammatory and noninflammatory LABC and the impact of PET/CT results on prognosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patient Inclusion, Clinical Initial Staging, Treatment, and Follow-up

One hundred seventeen patients with LABC (based on clinical examination, mammography, sonography of the breast and axilla, and breast MR imaging) were prospectively included during a 60-mo period. Invasive breast cancer was biopsy-proven for each patient.

LABC was defined as a T4 primary tumor or N2 or N3 lymph node disease according to the classification of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (2); T4, tumor of any size with direct extension to the chest wall or to the skin (T4a/b/c) or inflammatory breast cancer (T4d); N2, metastases in ipsilateral level I/II axillary lymph nodes that are clinically fixed or matted or in ipsilateral internal mammary nodes in the absence of axillary lymph node metastases; N3, metastases in ipsilateral infraclavicular (level III axillary) or supraclavicular lymph nodes or in clinically detected ipsilateral internal mammary lymph nodes with clinically evident axillary lymph node metastases.

Inflammatory carcinoma (T4d) was defined as LABC with diffuse erythema and edema (peau d’orange) involving a third or more of the skin of the breast (2).

Exclusion criteria were a previous history of breast or other cancer, uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, pregnancy, and age younger than 18 y. The study followed the guidelines of the institutional ethical committee.

All patients had a conventional imaging work-up to search for distant metastases, as well as 18F-FDG PET/CT before any treatment (Fig. 1). Conventional imaging and PET/CT were performed within a time interval of less than 10 d.

Treatment consisted of neoadjuvant chemotherapy, followed by surgery, locoregional radiotherapy, and adjuvant treatment tailored to breast cancer subtype. After initial treatment, patients had follow-up visits every 4 mo for 2 y and then twice yearly with clinical examination, as well as biologic and imaging follow-up as deemed appropriate (tumor marker, breast sonography, chest radiography, abdominal sonography).

Conventional Distant Work-up

A conventional work-up, to rule out distant involvement, was performed according to routine practice in our institution (and current practice in France) and comprised bone scanning, chest examination by radiography or dedicated CT, and abdominopelvic examination by sonography or contrast-enhanced CT (Fig. 1). The choice between liver sonography and abdominal CT was left to the discretion of the oncologist, with some women receiving both examinations.

Planar whole-body bone scanning was performed on a Symbia camera (Siemens), 3 h after injection of 12 MBq of 99mTc-methylene diphosphonate per kilogram of body weight. Most of the chest or abdominal CT procedures were performed on a Brilliance 16-MDCT scanner (Philips Healthcare), using routine clinical protocols with dose modulation, and contrast enhancement for abdominal imaging. A few patients underwent part of their conventional imaging outside Saint Louis Hospital. In those cases, the examinations that were already performed were not repeated.

18F-FDG PET/CT Acquisition, Interpretation, and Modification in Staging and Management

The patients fasted for 6 h. Their blood glucose level had to be less than 7 mmol/L. 18F-FDG (5 MBq/kg) was injected intravenously in the arm contralateral to the tumor using a venous line to prevent extravasation. Sixty minutes after injection, imaging was performed on a Gemini XL PET/CT device (Philips) combining germanium oxyorthosilicate–based PET and 16-slice Brilliance CT. The patients were allowed to breathe normally. No oral or intravenous contrast medium was used for the CT part. CT and PET data was acquired from the mid-thigh level to the base of the skull, with the arms raised. PET emission counts were collected over 2 min per table position, were acquired in 3-dimensional mode, and then were reconstructed using a 3-dimensional row-action maximum-likelihood algorithm.

PET/CT findings were interpreted by 2 nuclear medicine specialists who had no knowledge of the results of conventional imaging. If the interpretation of the 2 specialists differed, consensus was reached with the help of a third reader. Lymph node evaluation and interpretation of distant foci were performed as previously described (4). 18F-FDG uptake was interpreted together with CT findings (4). 18F-FDG PET/CT findings (regional lymph nodes and distant metastases) considered suggestive of malignancy were compared with biopsy results, further work-up, or patient follow-up. For bone foci, MR imaging was performed instead of biopsy.

18F-FDG PET/CT was not used for the local evaluation of the breast tumor or multifocality, because previous reports demonstrated that whole-body PET/CT is suboptimal, in comparison to breast MR imaging (5,6).

We based stage modifications on findings of distant metastasis or lymph node involvement outside classic areas of axillary dissection with an impact on treatment management. N3 (infraclavicular, supraclavicular, or internal mammary lymph nodes) depicted by PET/CT changed the initial stage from IIA or IIIB to IIC. The stage of patients with distant metastasis was modified from IIA–IIB to IV.

Statistical Analysis

Modifications resulting from 18F-FDG PET/CT in comparison to the initial clinical staging were evaluated in the whole population and then separately for inflammatory carcinoma and...
noninflammatory LABC. A χ² test for trends in proportions was performed to determine whether modifications in initial staging differed between noninflammatory LABC and inflammatory carcinoma.

The performance of staging using PET/CT was compared with that of the conventional staging approach. A Fisher exact test was used to compare ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT findings with bone scan findings for the number misclassified in each approach.

Disease-specific survival was measured in patients with inflammatory carcinoma and in those with noninflammatory LABC. Disease-specific survival was also measured in patients with and without distant metastases discovered on ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT, and comparisons between the 2 groups were assessed with a log-rank test.

A Cox model was used to explore a possible relationship between the intensity of ¹⁸F-FDG uptake by the primary breast cancer (maximal standardized uptake value) and survival.

A P value of less than 0.05 was considered significant. Analyses were performed using R 2.12.0 statistical software (R Foundation for Statistical Computing).

RESULTS

One hundred seventeen patients were included in the study, 35 with inflammatory and 82 with noninflammatory LABC. [Table 1] Patient and tumor characteristics are outlined in Table 1.

Yield of PET/CT

All primary tumors showed ¹⁸F-FDG uptake (mean maximal standardized uptake value, 8.7; range, 1.2–27.6). However, in 6 of the 117 patients, only weak uptake was seen, with standardized uptake values of less than 2.5. Of the 103 patients with clinical N+ disease, 100 had positive ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT findings at the axillary level.

¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT confirmed N3 nodal involvement in stage IIIIC patients and revealed unsuspected N3 nodes (infra- or supraclavicular or internal mammary) in 32 additional patients. In most patients, lymph node dissection and radiation fields were adapted on the basis of the PET/CT results.

Distant metastases were visualized on PET/CT in 43 patients (37%) (Table 2). Sites of distant involvement in the 43 patients included bone (n = 30), distant lymph nodes (n = 19), liver (n = 10), lung (n = 6), and pleura (n = 2). Chemotherapy was adapted to metastatic disease, some liver metastases were operated on or treated by radiofrequency, and some bone lesions were treated by radiation therapy.

Overall, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT changed the stage in 61 of 117 patients (52%) (Table 2).

Considering ancillary findings, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT allowed the depiction of another primary carcinoma in 2 patients (1 differentiated thyroid carcinoma and 1 colorectal carcinoma).

We separately evaluated the yield of PET/CT in inflammatory and noninflammatory groups. Thirty-five women had inflammatory carcinoma (29 stage IIIIB and 6 stage IIIC). The stage was modified more frequently in patients with inflammatory carcinoma (22/35 [63%]) than in patients with noninflammatory LABC (39/82 [48%]), but this difference was not statistically significant (P = 0.12). ¹⁸F-FDG uptake suggestive of distant metastases was seen in 16 of 35 patients (46%) with inflammatory carcinoma and in 27 of 82 patients (33%) with noninflammatory LABC (P = 0.18) (Table 2).

Comparison Between ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT and Conventional Imaging Distant Work-up

For bone lesions, the performance of ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT was compared with that of bone scanning. ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT depicted bone metastases in 30 of 117 patients. Bone scanning revealed metastases in 19 of these women, was equivocal in 4 others (these cases were considered true-positive for the present analysis), and was falsely negative in 7 (Table 3). MR imaging or follow-up confirmed the
presence of bone metastases in the 11 patients who were positive on 18F-FDG PET/CT, whereas their bone scan results were negative or equivocal.

PET/CT was falsely positive in 2 patients. Bone scanning was falsely positive in 5 patients with benign osteoarticular lesions.

The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy in diagnosing bone lesions were, respectively, 76.7%, 94.2%, 82.1%, 92.1%, and 89.7% for planar bone scanning and 100%, 97.7%, 93.7%, 100%, and 98.3% for 18F-FDG PET/CT. MR imaging was performed in cases of doubtful PET/CT and bone scan findings but not for each patient. The sensitivity of 18F-FDG PET/CT would probably be lower if all patients had undergone MR imaging. Overall, PET/CT led to 2 misclassifications whereas bone scanning led to 12 misclassifications ($P = 0.013$). Figs. 2 and 3 show examples of bone metastases detected by PET/CT.

For lung and pleura evaluation, the performance of 18F-FDG PET/CT was compared with that of dedicated CT and chest radiography. Six of the 117 patients had lung nodules detected by dedicated CT as well as by PET/CT. In 2 of these patients, pulmonary nodules had no 18F-FDG uptake and were detected only on CT part of PET/CT imaging. Additional distant lesions that were 18F-FDG–avid were present in these 2 patients (1 patient had mediastinal lymph nodes and the other had bone metastases). Chest radiography was positive in only 2 of the 6 patients.

### Table 2

Findings with 18F-FDG PET/CT in 3 Different Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results expressed on per-patient basis</th>
<th>Noninflammatory LABC</th>
<th>Inflammatory breast cancer</th>
<th>Whole population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients</td>
<td>82 (70)</td>
<td>35 (30)</td>
<td>117 (100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall stage modifications*</td>
<td>39 (48)</td>
<td>22 (63)</td>
<td>61 (52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymph nodes† outside level I and level II axillary levels</td>
<td>27 (33)</td>
<td>22 (63)</td>
<td>49 (42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal mammary node involvement</td>
<td>12 (15)</td>
<td>10 (28)</td>
<td>22 (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intracavicular</td>
<td>19 (23)</td>
<td>15 (43)</td>
<td>34 (29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supraclavicular</td>
<td>13 (16)</td>
<td>13 (37)</td>
<td>26 (22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant metastases‡</td>
<td>27 (33)</td>
<td>16 (46)</td>
<td>43 (37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>20 (24)</td>
<td>10 (29)</td>
<td>30 (26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung</td>
<td>3 (4)</td>
<td>3 (9)</td>
<td>6 (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleura</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant lymph nodes§</td>
<td>11 (13)</td>
<td>8 (23)</td>
<td>19 (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>6 (7)</td>
<td>4 (11)</td>
<td>10 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second cancer</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 (6)</td>
<td>2 (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some women had extraxillary lymph nodes as well as distant metastases.
†Some women had lymph node metastases in different areas.
‡Some women had distant metastases in different visera.
§Distant lymph nodes were cervical, mediastinal, hilar, contralateral axillary, or abdominopelvic.

Data are $n$, with percentages in parentheses.

### Table 3

Performance of PET/CT Versus Conventional Imaging Work-up to Depict Distant Metastases in Overall Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>PET/CT</th>
<th>Bone scanning</th>
<th>Chest imaging (radiography or dedicated CT)</th>
<th>Abdominal imaging (sonography or enhanced CT)</th>
<th>Total*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone metastases</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23†</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung metastases</td>
<td>6‡</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleura</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant lymph node metastases</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10§</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver metastases</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9†</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†19 positive bone scans and 4 suggestive nonequivocal bone scans.
‡In total, 43 patients had distant metastases. Some women had metastases in different visera.
§Among 19 patients with lung node metastases detected by PET/CT, 18 were positive in supradiaphragmatic area. All these patients had chest radiography, and 13 had dedicated chest CT.
†Among 10 patients with liver metastases, 7 had liver sonography and 8 had abdominal enhanced CT.

Data are expressed per patient (not per lesion).
18F-FDG PET/CT was falsely negative at the lung level in 1 patient with lymphangitis. High-resolution dedicated CT showed evidence of septal thickening that was missed by the CT part of PET/CT recorded during free breathing. However, this patient was classified as stage IV with PET/CT because of 18F-FDG–avid bone and liver metastases. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy in diagnosing lung metastases were, respectively, 100%, 98.2%, 77.8%, 100%, and 98.3% for dedicated CT and 85.7%, 98.2%, 75%, 99.1%, and 97.4% for 18F-FDG PET/CT.

18F-FDG PET/CT showed pleural metastases in 2 patients. In 1 case, conventional imaging was also positive (pleural effusion with a lytic lesion of a rib), and in the other case, enhanced CT showed a tiny pleural effusion that was interpreted as benign (false-negative). The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy in diagnosing pleural metastases were, respectively, 50%, 100%, 100%, 99.1%, and 99.1% for dedicated CT and 100%, 99.1%, 66.7%, 100%, and 99.1% for 18F-FDG PET/CT.

The performance of 18F-FDG PET/CT and conventional imaging in detecting distant lymph node metastases was evaluated separately at the supradiaphragmatic and infra-diaphragmatic levels. Of the 117 women, 18 showed supradiaphragmatic (cervical, mediastinal, hilar, or contralateral axillary) lymph node involvement on 18F-FDG PET/CT. Dedicated CT missed mediastinal lymph nodes in 3 patients. Chest radiography did not detect involved lymph nodes in any patient.

Four patients had 18F-FDG PET/CT findings suggestive of abdominal or pelvic lymph node involvement (3 were also N+ at the supradiaphragmatic level). One woman had a limited follow-up, and no biopsy could be performed. Among the 3 others, 2 were true-positive and 1 was false-positive (18F-FDG uptake in pelvic lymph nodes due to cryptosporidiosis in an HIV-positive patient). Among these 3 patients, conventional imaging was true-positive in the first, false-negative in the second, and true-negative in the third.

For the detection of liver metastases, the performance of 18F-FDG PET/CT was compared with that of abdominal enhanced CT and liver sonography. Of the 117 patients, 9 had liver metastases on abdominal enhanced CT or ultrasound. PET/CT depicted liver metastases in all 9 patients and showed a metastasis in an additional patient in whom sonography was negative, and the case was confirmed by MR imaging and follow-up (Table 3). In 3 cases, PET/CT helped to settle doubtful findings on conventional imaging. In 1 patient, liver sonography was suggestive of metastasis (false-positive) but PET/CT and MR imaging were negative. A second patient had a biliary cyst, and the last patient had a liver angioma; these lesions were not 18F-FDG–avid.

In total, in this series of 117 patients with LABC, 18F-FDG PET/CT detected all distant lesions evidenced by the combination of conventional imaging, except in 1 case (of pulmonary lymphangitis). Also PET/CT showed additional unknown lesions in bone, pleura, distant lymph nodes, and liver (Table 3). Distant metastases were visualized on PET/CT in 43 patients. Only 28 of these 43 patients (65%) had distant metastases reported on unguided conventional imaging.

**Relationship Between 18F-FDG PET/CT Findings and Survival**

Among the 104 evaluable patients with adequate follow-up, disease-specific survival was significantly shorter in inflammatory cancer than in noninflammatory LABC (log-rank \( P = 0.02 \)). PET/CT at initial staging showed metastases in 40. Disease-specific survival was significantly shorter in the 40 M1-PET/CT women than in the 64 M0-PET/CT women (log-rank \( P = 0.002 \)), with a 3-y disease-specific survival of 53% versus 78% (Fig. 4).

No correlation was found between maximal standardized uptake value of the primary breast tumor and survival in
inflammatory LABC \((P = 0.35)\), in noninflammatory LABC \((P = 0.88)\), or in the overall population \((P = 0.98)\).

**DISCUSSION**

In this prospective study, \(^{18}\text{F}-\text{FDG}\) PET/CT provided powerful information that had a potential impact on management in 61 of 117 patients with locally advanced or inflammatory breast cancer (52%). PET/CT revealed unsuspected N3 lymph nodes (infra- or supraclavicular or internal mammary) in 32 patients and depicted distant metastases in 43 patients. Detection of extraaxillary lymph nodes may have a major impact on locoregional treatment by, for example, defining the target volume for radiotherapy or the extent of the surgical clearance \((7,8)\). Early detection of distant metastases has an impact on systemic treatment and can lead to local treatment (e.g., liver surgery or radiofrequency ablation, radiotherapy for bone metastases).

\(^{18}\text{F}-\text{FDG}\) PET/CT identified more distant metastases in patients with inflammatory carcinoma than in patients with noninflammatory LABC \((46\% \text{ vs. } 33\%)\), although the difference did not reach significance levels.

Bone is the most frequent site of distant involvement in breast cancer \((9)\). In our study, all patients with metastases detected by bone scanning were also positive on PET/CT. Seven additional cases (essentially bone marrow involvement or lytic metastases; Fig. 2) were detected only by PET/CT. Some teams noted that osteoblastic metastases showed lower metabolic activity and were frequently undetectable by \(^{18}\text{F}-\text{FDG}\) PET when performed on a PET-alone instrument; they advised performing bone scanning in addition to \(^{18}\text{F}-\text{FDG}\) imaging. Yet, these osteoblastic metastases are usually visible on the CT part of PET/CT (even in the absence of \(^{18}\text{F}-\text{FDG}\) uptake). Reporting of the CT part of the PET/CT examination obviously improved the sensitivity of PET/CT in comparison to stand-alone PET. However, free-breathing CT remains less efficient than standard diagnostic thoracic CT. Lymphangitis in 1 patient was detected only by enhanced diagnostic CT.

\(^{18}\text{F}-\text{FDG}\)-avid mediastinal lymph node metastases are not rare in cases of LABC or inflammatory carcinoma \((8,10,14,15)\). In 2 studies \((14,15)\), PET/CT depicted mediastinal lymph nodes in about 20% of women with inflammatory carcinoma. In the present series, 18 of 117 patients \((15\%)\) had distant lymph node involvement in the thorax. Lymph nodes larger than 1 cm were easily detected by enhanced CT in our study, as they were in others \((14,16)\), although overall sensitivity was lower than for \(^{18}\text{F}-\text{FDG}\) PET/CT, with 3 falsely negative patients. In agreement with the recent report of
Koolen et al. (10), chest radiography did not detect mediastinal lymph node metastases in any patient. Distant lymph nodes in the abdomen were rare and were usually concomitant with thoracic lymph node involvement.

\[^18\text{F}-\text{FDG}\] PET/CT had a sensitivity for liver metastases similar to that of conventional imaging. PET/CT helped to classify doubtful findings on conventional imaging (angiomas and cysts), as also reported by Fuster et al. (17).

We used the CT part of PET/CT not only for lesion localization but also for diagnosis. Without the CT part, specificity and sensitivity would have been lower, with a higher risk of missing lung nodules and bone lesions not avid for \[^18\text{F}-\text{FDG}\]. Many PET sites are still using PET-only scanners. In this setting, conventional imaging is complementary to stand-alone PET.

In the present study, we did not use CT contrast agents during PET/CT. There is now a progressive shift toward the use of contrast enhancement, which is expected to further improve PET/CT performance (6,18).

At the moment, NCCN experts leave the use of PET or PET/CT in LABC as an option, suggesting its use when findings on conventional imaging are equivocal (3). One reason for the current reticence to recommend use of PET/CT in LABC staging is that although studies showed PET/CT to be highly efficient in depicting distant metastases, the impact on survival remains unclear. PET/CT is a fairly recent technique, and the relationship between initial staging with PET/CT and survival has not yet been extensively studied. Alberini et al. followed a group of 42 patients with inflammatory carcinoma (median follow-up, 44 mo) (14). They found a trend toward longer survival for M0 than for M1 patients—a trend that nearly reached significance \((P = 0.06)\). Among the 104 evaluable patients in our series, we found a significantly longer disease-specific survival in the 64 M0-patients than in the 40 women with distant metastases evidenced by PET/CT (log-rank \(P = 0.002)\). The 3-\(y\) survival in these groups was, respectively, 78\% and 53\%.

**CONCLUSION**

In this series of 117 LABC patients, almost all lesions detected by conventional imaging were also depicted with \[^18\text{F}-\text{FDG}\] PET/CT, which also showed additional lesions. PET/CT had the clear advantage of examining the chest, abdomen, and bones in a single session. \[^18\text{F}-\text{FDG}\] PET/CT offered powerful prognostic stratification at initial staging.

**DISCLOSURE**

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