



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Role of 18F-FDG PET/CT in assessment and prediction of progression of peritoneal metastasis from ovarian cancer

Thesis

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Abbreviations.....	i
List of Tables	ii
List of Figures	iii
Introduction	1
Aim of the Study	3
Review of Literature	
Anatomy of the Ovary	4
Pathology of Ovarian Cancer	22
¹⁸ F ¹⁸ FDG PET/CT In Recurrent metastatic Ovarian Malignancy.....	38
Patients and Methods.....	47
Results	53
Illustrative Cases	68
Discussion	78
Summary and Conclusion.....	84
References	86
Arabic Summary	98

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
¹⁸ FDG.....	¹⁸ F-fluorodeoxyglucose
BRCA1	Breast-Cancer susceptibility gene 1
BRCA2.....	Breast-Cancer susceptibility gene 2
CA-125.....	Cancer antigen 125
CCC	Clear cell carcinoma
CE CT	Contrast enhanced computed tomography
CTH	Chemotherapy
EC	Endometrioid carcinoma
EOC	Epithelial ovarian cancer
FIGO.....	International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
HGSC.....	High-grade serous carcinoma
LGSC	Low-grade serous carcinoma
MC	Mucinous carcinoma
MRI.....	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
OS	Overall survival
PACS	Picture archiving and communications system
PC	Peritoneal cavity
PET.....	Positron emission tomography
PFS	Progression free survival
ROI	Region of interest
SPS	Subperitoneal space
SUV	Standardized uptake value
TAH+BSO	Total abdominal hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
Table (2-1):	Epithelial tumors	25
Table (2-2):	Sex cord stromal tumors.....	27
Table (2-3):	Germ cell tumors.....	28
Table (2-4):	FIGO Stage I Definitions.....	30
Table (2-5):	FIGO Stage II Definitions.....	31
Table (2-6):	FIGO Stage III Definitions	31
Table (2-7):	FIGO Stage IV Definitions	32
Table (5-1):	Demographic and clinical data.	55
Table (5-2):	Characteristics of target lesion and associated findings.....	56
Table (5-3):	Outcome post treatment parameters among the studied patients.....	58
Table (5-4):	Comparison between responders and non- responders regarding demographic data and pathology results	59
Table (5-5):	Comparison between responders and non- responders regarding pre chemotherapy parameters.....	60
Table 5-6):	Comparison between responders and non- responders regarding post chemotherapy parameters.....	61
Table (5-7):	Correlation between response and percentage of change of SUV max after chemotherapy.....	63
Table (5-8):	Correlation between overall survival and SUVmax.	63
Table (5-9):	Kaplan Mayer analysis for progression free survival among the studied patients	65
Table (5-10):	Correlation of PFS to the patient cohort according to different variables.	66

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (1-1):	Illustration shows the ovarian fossa at the posterolateral pelvic side wall	6
Fig. (1-2):	Illustration shows the ovarian ligaments	9
Fig. (1-3):	Illustrations shows the ovarian ligaments	9
Fig. (1-4):	Sagittal view shows the mesovarium anchoring the ovary to the posterosuperior aspect of the broad ligament	10
Fig. (1-5):	Blood supply of the ovary.....	11
Fig. (1-6):	Illustration shows the ovarian artery and vein without the overlying peritoneum and suspensory ligament	12
Fig. (1-7):	The Abdomen, Vertical disposition of the peritoneum, Main cavity; red, omental bursa; blue.....	15
Fig. (1-8):	The peritoneal cavity vs the subperitoneal space	16
Fig. (1-9):	Relationship between the mesentery and the peritoneum	19
Fig. (1-10):	Abdominal ligaments.....	20
Fig. (2-1):	Classification of different ovarian tumors	23
Fig. (2-2):	Gross specimen of resected ovarian Serous cyst- adenoma	26
Fig. (2-3):	Gross specimen of reseted ovarian mucinous cystadenoma	26
Fig. (2-4):	Gross specimen of resected ovarian endometrioid tumor	26
Fig. (2-5):	Gross specimen of resected clear cell tumor	26
Fig. (2-6):	Gross specimen of resected ovarian dysgerminoma	29

List of Figures Cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (2-7):	Gross specimen of resected ovarian teratoma with intra-lesional hair (white arrow).....	29
Fig. (2-8):	Gross specimen of surgically resected ovarian yolk sac tumor	29
Fig. (2-9):	Gross specimen of surgically resected ovarian choriocarcinoma.....	29
Fig. (2-10):	Illustration of the new International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics staging system for ovarian cancer	33
Fig. (2-11):	Mechanisms of ovarian cancer metastasis	35
Fig. (3-1):	Peritoneal and mesenteric implants appearance by contrast-enhanced high-resolution CT, FDG PET, and fused PET/CT	42
Fig. (3-2):	Right paracolic gutter recurrent disease appearance by CT, FDG PET, and fused PET/CT.....	42
Fig. (3-3):	Sequential contrast-enhanced CT, FDG PET, and fused PET/CT images in assessment of tumor response	43
Fig. (3-4):	Schematic shows common morphologic appearances of peritoneal carcinomatosis at CT and MR imaging.....	45

List of Figures Cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Fig. (5-1):	Chart demonstrating the percentage of different types of ovarian pathologies included in the study.	54
Fig. (5-2):	Chart demonstrating percentage of different outcomes of chemotherapy (CTH).....	58
Fig. (5-3):	A boxplot diagram of size of the lesion post therapy in responders and non-responders to CTH.	62
Fig. (5-4):	A boxplot diagram of SUVmax post therapy in responders and non-responders to CTH.....	62
Fig. (5-5):	Correlation between overall survival and SUVmax.....	64
Fig. (5-6):	Kaplan Mayer analysis for progression free survival among the studied patients.	65
Fig. (5-7):	Illustration of PFS by dividing the cohort according to the median value of SUVmax.....	67
Fig. (5-8):	Illustration of PFS by dividing the cohort according to presence or absence of lymph node involvement.....	67
Fig. (6-1):	Case 1.....	68
Fig. (6-2):	Case 2.....	69
Fig. (6-3):	Case 3.....	71
Fig. (6-4):	Case 4.....	73
Fig. (6-5):	Case 5.....	75
Fig. (6-6):	Case 6.....	77

INTRODUCTION

Ovarian cancer is the eighth most commonly occurring cancer in women and the 18th most commonly occurring cancer overall. It is one of the most common gynecologic cancers that occurs third after cervical and uterine cancer. Ovarian cancer is the sixth malignant cause of cancer deaths in women (*Bray et al., 2018; Khazaei et al., 2019*).

Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC) is a heterogeneous disease. Nowadays, it is widely recognized that the histological subtypes constitute 5 different diseases: low-grade serous carcinoma (LGSC), high-grade serous carcinoma (HGSC), endometrioid carcinoma (EC), mucinous carcinoma (MC), and clear cell carcinoma (CCC) (*Prat, 2012*).

Ovarian cancer can spread by intraperitoneal seeding, direct invasion or through the lymphatic and vascular circulation. Peritoneal seeding is the most common route of dissemination, and stage III disease is associated at best with a 5-year survival rate of 32–47% (*Heintz et al., 2006*).

Cyto-reductive surgery, followed by paclitaxel therapy and platinum-based cytotoxic chemotherapy, is the mainstay of primary treatment. Despite high clinical response rates after optimal de-bulking surgery and combination chemotherapy, 50%–75% of patients still experience disease relapse. However, due to the recent emergence of alternative targeted therapies,

which are designed to manage small-volume recurrent disease, positron emission tomography (PET) combined with computed tomography (CT) may play an important role in early detection of recurrent ovarian cancer (*Armstrong et al., 2006*).

Metastases from ovarian cancer primarily involve the peritoneum rather than parenchymal sites; thus, the presence of small-volume recurrence or metastatic deposits on the visceral surfaces poses a challenge for interpretation of CT and MRI images. In addition, after surgery, anatomic structures may appear distorted, resulting in equivocal or inaccurate imaging findings (*Qayyum et al., 2005*).

PET/CT with fluorine-18 fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) is increasingly being used in staging of malignant ovarian tumors as well as evaluation of the treatment efficacy. FDG-PET is useful in detecting and staging of metastatic ovarian cancers with high specificity as compared with the serum tumor marker CA-125 level (*Sari et al., 2012*).

A recent study found that PET/CT in ovarian relapse is more accurate than other imaging methods in detecting small carcinomatous implants (*Perrone et al., 2019*).

AIM OF THE STUDY

To evaluate the role of 18F-Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography in prediction of progression of peritoneal metastases after initial surgical treatment of malignant ovarian tumors.

Chapter 1

ANATOMY OF THE OVARY

Gross Anatomy

The ovaries are ovoid, almond-shaped structures that vary considerably in size depending on age, hormonal status, and the stage of the menstrual cycle (*Erickson and Chang, 2007*).

They are almond-shaped structures ranging from 2.5-5 cm long, 1.5-3 cm thick, and 0.7-1.5 cm wide, with a weight of 3-8 gm in adult woman (*Kleeman and Silva, 2007*).

They usually lie within the ovarian fossa along the side wall of the pelvis, each ovary is suspended in the pelvic peritoneal cavity by three anchoring structures: the mesovarium, which anchors the ovary to the posterior surface of the broad ligament; the utero-ovarian ligament (ovarian ligament), which anchors the ovary to the uterus; and the suspensory ligament, which anchors the ovary to the pelvic side wall (*Faysal et al., 2010*).

The ovary is encapsulated by a thin whitish fibrous Capsule called the tunica albuginia (*Erickson and Chang, 2007*).