

Correlation between Computed Tomography and Pathological Findings of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors Treated with Imatinib Mesylate¹

Imatinib Mesylate 치료 후 위장관 간질종양의 CT 및 병리소견의 비교¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the correlation between pathological and computed tomography (CT) findings of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) after imatinib mesylate (imatinib) treatment.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-six patients with GIST (17 men, 9 women; mean age, 56 years) who underwent treatment with imatinib and who were registered at our institution were included. Eight patients had primary and 18 had metastatic tumors. The correlation between CT and pathological findings was evaluated for all 26 tumors, which were resected after imatinib treatment.

Results: The mean size change in the tumors after imatinib treatment was -1.4 cm (range, -7.8–2.5 cm). A reduction in tumor CT attenuation value was observed after imatinib treatment (mean, 29.1 Hounsfield units) in 20 of 26 tumors. Reduced attenuation was associated with non-tumorous pathological findings, including cystic degeneration (6/20), hemorrhagic necrosis (6/20), hyaline degeneration (6/20), and combined pathology without a viable portion (2/20). Of six tumors showing increased attenuation values after treatment, four (66.7%) showed an abundant viable portion. The increase in tumor size was not associated with the presence of a viable portion in any tumor.

Conclusion: CT attenuation changes in GISTs may adequately reflect the pathological findings in GISTs after imatinib treatment.

Index terms

Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor
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Attenuation

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INTRODUCTION

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are the most common and comprise the majority of mesenchymal tumors of the gastrointestinal tract; unlike other tumors, they are considered potentially malignant (1). Surgery is the principal initial treatment for patients with an operable GIST, but curative therapy is difficult in more than half of patients with a malignant GIST due to the dispersed nature of the tumor, and high postoperative recurrence and metastasis rates are observed (40–90% of all surgically treated cases) (2-4). Malignant GISTs often fail to re-

spond to treatment with conventional cytotoxic agents such as doxorubicin-based therapy and radiotherapy, and when there is a response, it is often not sustained (5, 6).

Imatinib mesylate (imatinib; formerly STI571), is a molecularly targeted drug that selectively inhibits constitutive activity of the KIT receptor tyrosine kinase in GIST cells. Imatinib reduces tumor size and arrests disease progression in > 80% of patients with advanced GIST (7-9). Adjuvant imatinib treatment also improves recurrence-free survival in patients with localized primary GIST (10).

Previous studies have indicated a dramatic change in tumor

attenuation on contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) scans after imatinib treatment of a GIST, although the anatomical change (e.g., tumor size) was initially minor (11). Therefore, anatomic tumor response metrics can be misleading when applied to this molecular-targeted therapy. The Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumor (RECIST) criteria, based on the sum of the longest diameters of the target lesions in the transverse plane, is the most widely used measurement system in clinical trials (12). However, a number of studies have shown that RECIST is inadequate for evaluating tumors treated with molecularly targeted drugs or locoregional therapies (13-15). Thus, several CT response criteria, such as the "Choi response criteria" (13-15) and the "modified RECIST (mRECIST) criteria" (16) have been proposed. Tumor changes in these criteria

are assessed based on the CT attenuation coefficient (measured in Hounsfield units, HU) or only the enhancing area is incorporated into the changes in the response evaluation (17). These new criteria are reliable response evaluation methods for molecularly targeted agents, and radiologists need to evaluate changes in internal tumor attenuation for evidence of residual disease to determine if further treatment is required. Despite previous studies in which tumor attenuation changes of GISTs treated by imatinib were discussed, the correlation between CT and pathological findings are not fully understood, and only been a few incidental reports are available about the pathological changes underlying the CT attenuation of treated GISTs.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the correlation between changes in CT attenuation and GIST pathology after imatinib treatment and to present the pathological rationale for new proposed CT response criteria.

Table 1. Summary of Tumor Characteristics

Characteristics	n (%)
Age (years)	
Mean	56
Range	36-71
Sex	
Male	17 (65.4)
Female	9 (34.6)
Site of Primary	
Small bowel	15 (57.7)
Stomach	10 (38.5)
Colon	1 (3.8)
Mean interval between initial imatinib treatment and curative resection (months)	
Mean	17.3
Range	3-44
Imatinib dose	
Routine (400 mg/day)	23
Exception*	3
Operation site	
Primary (n = 8)	
Small bowel	5
Stomach	3
Metastatic (n = 18)	
Peritoneum	8
Liver	6
Small bowel	1
Spleen	1
Pelvic soft tissue	1
Mediastinum	1

Note.—Data in parentheses are percentages.

*Exceptional dose: lowered or interrupted prescription of imatinib

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients

The Institutional Review Board of both institutions approved this retrospective study, and the requirement for informed consent was waived. A total of 26 patients, consisting of 17 men and 9 women with a mean age of 56 years (range, 36-71 years), with pathologically proven GIST were enrolled in an approved varied-dose trial of STI-571 (4-[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)methyl]-N-[4-methyl-3-[[4-(3-pyridinyl)-2-pyrimidinyl]-amino]-phenyl] benzamide methane-sulfonate; Gleevec® [imatinib mesylate]; Novartis, Basel, Switzerland) at two institutions between August 2009 and May 2012. A single tumor was resected from each of these 26 patients after imatinib treatment. All tumors were resectable. Eight patients had a primary GIST (five had tumors in the small bowel and three had tumors in the stomach), and 18 patients had a single metastatic GIST (eight had tumors in the peritoneum, six had tumors in the liver, and one each had tumors in the small bowel, spleen, pelvic soft tissue, and mediastinum) (Table 1). The mean interval between initial imatinib treatment and the final follow-up CT before surgery was about 15 months. All patients underwent surgical resection within 2 months after the final follow-up CT. The electronic medical records of each patient were reviewed to establish the imatinib prescription.

Pathological Review

The pathologic records of each patient were reviewed to establish CD117 immunoreactivity (also known as proto-oncogene c-Kit or tyrosine-protein kinase Kit), which is a specific marker for GISTs among gastrointestinal tract tumors (8). The histopathology of surgical specimens was retrospectively assessed by a single gastrointestinal pathologist (13 years experience) for the presence of a viable hypercellular area and for the main secondary non-tumor findings within masses. Subsequently, the relevant CT scan was reviewed by radiologists to determine the relationship between CT and pathological findings.

Imaging

All CT scans were performed with three commercially available single-detector spiral CT scanners (Somatom Plus-S, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany; Somatom Plus 4, Siemens; Hispeed, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA) or a multidetector-row CT scanner (LightSpeed QX/I; GE Medical Systems). Each patient was administered 100–120 mL iopromide (Ultravist 300® or Ultravist 370®; Schering, Berlin, Germany) or iopamidol (Iopamiro 300®; Bracco, Milano, Italy) through an 18- or 20-gauge angiographic catheter inserted in a antecubital vein with a mechanical injector (LF CT 9000; Liebel-Flarsheim, Cincinnati, OH, USA) at a rate of 2.5–3.0 mL/sec. CT scans were obtained during the portal venous phase (with a 72 second delay) after administration of contrast material. A helical CT image were obtained with a 7–8 mm collimation, a table pitch of 1.4, and 7–8 mm reconstruction intervals, whereas the multidetector row CT images were obtained with a 5-mm thick section, a pitch of 3:1 (high-quality mode), and 5-mm reconstruction intervals.

Image Analysis and Statistics

CT scans were retrospectively reviewed by two experienced gastrointestinal radiologists (13 years experience; 29 years experience) who provided a consensus report. The change in maximal diameter (unidimensional) of the masses before and after imatinib treatment based on RECIST 1.1 was recorded. A partial response (PR) for the unidimensional measurement approach was defined as > 30% reduction in tumor diameter, progressive disease (PD) as a > 20% increase in tumor diameter, and stable disease (SD) as a neither PR nor PD (18). A single radiologist (4 years experience) identified the area in which a significant inter-

val change in CT attenuation occurred after imatinib treatment to objectively analyze tumor attenuation. The attenuation value of the masses before and after imatinib treatment was measured using the rectangular region of interest, encompassing as much as possible of the areas showing a significant change on the CT (Fig. 1).

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to determine whether the values were normally distributed. Statistical differences in the unidimensional maximal diameter of the tumor and CT attenuation values before and after imatinib treatment were analyzed with the paired *t*-test. Statistical differences in the change of the CT attenuation value according to the dominant pathological findings before and after imatinib treatment were analyzed with the Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney tests. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS ver. 20.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). A *p*-value < 0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

Clinical Features

All patients were administered a 400 mg oral dose of imatinib daily beginning in July 2009. The dose was reduced to 300 mg for 1 month in two patients due to a drug eruption; and administration of the drug was discontinued for 3 months in another patient due to cost. All other patients were treated continuously until surgery. Each patient underwent a baseline CT scan before starting imatinib treatment and a follow-up CT scan just prior to surgical resection. The mean interval between the initial prescription of imatinib and curative resection was 17.3 months (range, 3–44 months).

CT Findings

All surgically resected tumors were identified on CT scans. The mean size of the tumors was 6.97 ± 4.54 cm (range, 0.8–22 cm) prior to imatinib treatment and 5.58 ± 4.20 cm (range, 0.8–20 cm) on the final follow-up CT scan after imatinib treatment (Table 2). The mean size change in the tumors after imatinib treatment was a -1.4 cm (range, -7.8–2.5 cm) (*p* = 0.003). Nineteen of the 26 tumors were smaller after treatment, five increased in size, and the other two remained the same size. According to the RECIST guidelines, a PR was observed in 11 (42.3%) of the

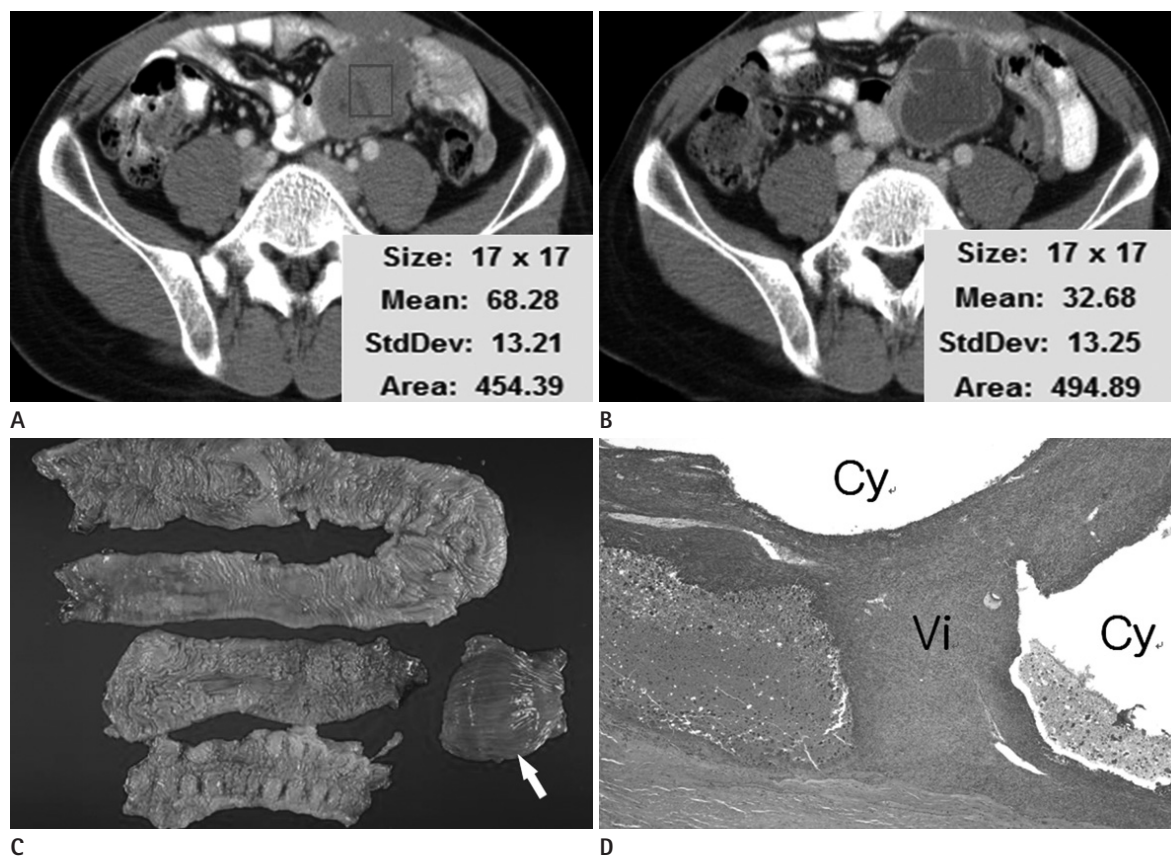


Fig. 1. Transverse CT scans of a gastrointestinal stromal tumor before and after imatinib treatment in a 36-year-old man. CT attenuation was measured by adjusting the rectangular region of interest to encompass as much as possible of the portion showing a significant change in CT findings before and after imatinib treatment.

A. Solid mass with lobulated contour abutting the small bowel before imatinib treatment.

B. Six months after imatinib treatment, the attenuation of the solid tumor had decreased, and a peripheral wall and internal septation were apparent.

C. Gross specimen showing the resected small bowel and large bowel loops with the chamber of cystic degeneration (solid arrow).

D. Microscopic examination revealed extensive multiloculated cystic degeneration (Cy) with an internal septum containing viable tumor cells (Vi) (H&E stain, $\times 20$).

Table 2. Tumor Size and Attenuation before and after Imatinib Treatment

Parameter	Mean \pm SD	Range	p-Value
Size (cm)			0.003
Before	6.97 \pm 4.54	0.8–22	
After	5.58 \pm 4.20	0.8–20	
CT attenuation value (HU)			0.001
Before	68.4 \pm 21.9	17–103.7	
After	50.4 \pm 26.0	18–102.4	

Note.—after = after treatment, before = before treatment, HU = Hounsfield unit, SD = standard deviation

26 tumors, whereas a SD and PD were observed in 13 (50%) and two (7.7%) tumors, respectively.

The mean CT attenuation value was 68.4 ± 21.9 HU (range, 17–103.7 HU) before imatinib treatment and 50.4 ± 26 HU (range,

18–102.4 HU) after imatinib treatment. CT attenuation values decreased in 20 (76.9%) of the 26 tumors after treatment, whereas the values increased in the remaining six tumors (23.1%) (Tables 2, 3). The mean attenuation decrease after imatinib treatment was 29.1 HU (range, 7.6–57.1 HU) in 20 of the 26 tumors ($p = 0.001$).

Histopathological Findings

Surgical specimens were available from all 26 tumors. Each GIST contained a variable amount of viable tumor together with non-tumorous tissue. CD117 expression was assessed immunohistochemically in all tumors. The main non-tumorous histopathological findings included hemorrhagic necrosis in seven tumors (26.9%), cystic degeneration in seven (26.9%), hyalinization in six (23.1%), and combined type findings in the remain-

Table 3. The Correlation between Radiological and Pathological Findings According to the Changes in Attenuation and Size of GISTs after Imatinib Treatment

Dominant Pathological Features	CT Attenuation (HU), <i>n</i> (%)					Tumor Size (cm), <i>n</i> (%)			
	Before	After	Change of HU \pm SD*	Decrease (<i>n</i> = 20)	Increase (<i>n</i> = 6)	Change of Size \pm SD*	Decrease (<i>n</i> = 19)	Increase (<i>n</i> = 5)	No Change (<i>n</i> = 2)
Hemorrhagic necrosis (<i>n</i> = 7)	54.6	43.5	19.2 \pm 9.5	6 (30.0)	1 (16.7)	2.5 \pm 2.5	6 (31.6)	1 (20.0)	0
Cystic change (<i>n</i> = 7)	66.9	44.9	24.5 \pm 12.3	6 (30.0)	1 (16.7)	1.4 \pm 1.8	5 (26.3)	2 (40.0)	0
Hyaline change (<i>n</i> = 6)	83.2	39.5	43.7 \pm 10.2	6 (30.0)	0	1.9 \pm 1.9	4 (21.1)	0	2 (100)
Cystic + hemorrhagic (<i>n</i> = 2)	60.2	34.4	25.9 \pm 14.8	2 (10.0)	0	1.5 \pm 0	0	2 (40.0)	0
Hemorrhagic + hyaline + hypercellular (<i>n</i> = 4)	77.2	96.4	19.2 \pm 12.7	0	4 (66.6)	2.0 \pm 1.0	4 (21.1)	0	0

Note. — Data in parentheses are percentages.

*Differences before and after treatment represent changes in attenuation and size.

after = after treatment, before = before treatment, GIST = gastrointestinal stromal tumor, HU = Hounsfield unit, SD = standard deviation

ing six tumors (23.1%), which contained a combination of hemorrhagic necrosis and hyaline and cystic degeneration. Two of these tumors with combined findings contained cystic degeneration and hemorrhagic necrosis without a viable tumor portion. The other four contained viable hypercellular areas with hyalinization and hemorrhagic necrosis but no cystic degeneration (Table 3). Finally, the histopathological features of the post-treatment GISTs were subdivided into five types.

Correlation between CT and Histopathological Findings

The CT attenuation values before and after imatinib treatment significantly varied in all five types of pathological features ($p = 0.003$). The changes in the CT attenuation values in tumors with a hyalinized change ($n = 6$) was more significant compared with that in the other pathological types ($p < 0.05$). No significant difference in CT attenuation change was observed among the four other pathological features.

Twenty of the 26 tumors (77%), in which the CT attenuation value was lower on the final follow-up CT compared to the baseline CT, showed different types of dominant non-tumorous histopathological findings (Table 3). Six of these tumors (30%) exhibited cystic degeneration (Fig. 1), six (30%) showed hemorrhagic necrosis, six (30%) showed hyalinization (Figs. 2, 3), and two (10%) were of a combined type with a mixture of cystic degeneration and hemorrhagic necrosis. The remaining six tumors (23%) showed increased CT attenuation after treatment, four of which showed abundant viable tumor cells on histological examination, one of which showed hemorrhagic necrosis with hypercellular viable portion, and the last one of which showed cystic and hyaline

changes in the viable portion underlying a predominant cystic mass before treatment. As an ancillary finding, a myxoid change was observed in one tumor with dominant hemorrhagic necrosis, and abundant calcification was noted in one other tumor with dominant hyalinization after imatinib treatment (Fig. 4).

Most tumors (21 of 26, 80.7%) were smaller ($n = 19$) or did not change ($n = 2$) in size after treatment. Of these, 15 (74%) showed decreased CT attenuation, but the other six (26%) had increased CT attenuation despite having decreased in size, and four of these showed abundant viable tumor cells on a histological examination (Fig. 5). These four tumors with high residual tumor cellularity had decreased in size after treatment, resulting in SD for one patient and PR in three other patients based on RECIST 1.1. In contrast, none of the five tumors that increased in size showed hypercellularity, although two of these patients showed PD based on RECIST 1.1 (Table 3).

We also assessed the correlation between secondary histopathological findings according to the duration of imatinib treatment and the resected tumor site (Table 4). Hemorrhagic necrosis was most commonly observed in tumors originating from the small intestine. Among the small bowel tumors ($n = 6$), five showed hemorrhagic necrosis and one showed cystic changes after treatment. A cystic change ($n = 7$) was most commonly observed in hepatic tumors ($n = 4$). The combined type of lesion with hypercellularity was only observed in peritoneal tumors.

DISCUSSION

Many reports are available regarding changes in CT features of GISTs following imatinib treatment (14, 19–21). However,

most only provided a limited description of the histopathological changes associated with CT findings. In this study, the 26 treated tumors showed a high degree of variability based on the

histopathological examination of GISTs after imatinib treatment; the non-tumorous portion included hemorrhagic necrosis, cystic degeneration, hyalinization, and combined pathology with or

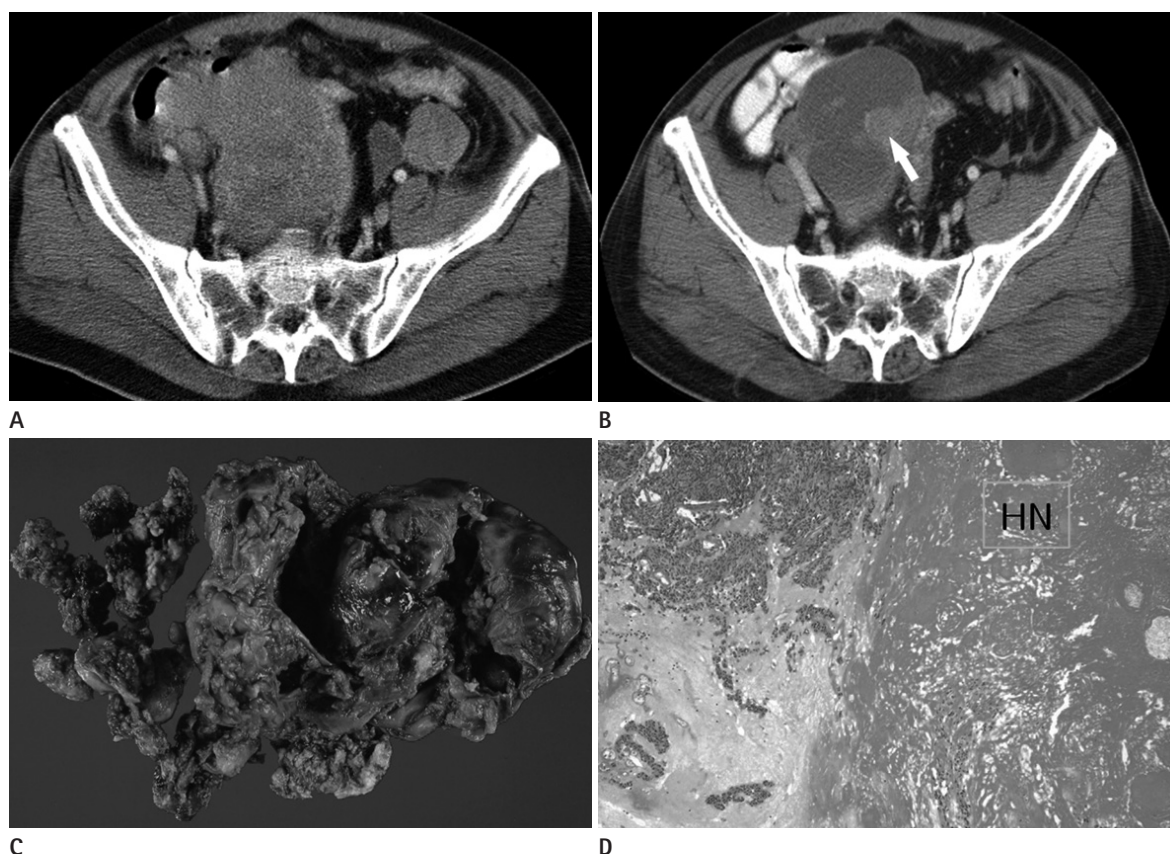


Fig. 2. Transverse CT scans of a primary gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) of the small bowel in a 53-year-old man.
A. A CT scan before imatinib treatment shows a heterogeneous low attenuated mass abutting pelvic ileal loops.
B. CT scans obtained 18 months after imatinib treatment showed a lesion with reduced attenuation, suggestive of a cyst-like component with an intramural nodule (solid arrow).
C. Photograph of a resected and opened GIST from the ileum showing a central cavity in the gross specimen.
D. Microscopic examination revealed extensive hemorrhagic necrosis (HN) (H&E stain, $\times 40$).



Fig. 3. Transverse CT scans of a splenic metastasis from a gastrointestinal stromal tumor of the stomach in a 62-year-old woman.
A. A CT scan before imatinib treatment reveals a heterogeneous, hypo-attenuated metastatic lesion in the spleen.
B. A CT scan obtained 28 months after imatinib treatment. The metastatic spleen lesion is nearly resolved, and the cystic lesion including ascites and fluid collection has developed next to the spleen (open arrow).
C. Photomicrograph of the resected spleen. Hyaline changes owing to ascites or fluid collection outside the splenic capsule (solid arrows) and splenic parenchyma (*) are not a true cystic degeneration but extensive hyalinization (Hy) (H&E stain, $\times 20$).

without viable tumor cells. We found that most tumors decreased in size; however, five of the 26 tumors grew, even though they eventually responded to imatinib treatment. The CT attenuation values also changed after imatinib treatment in most tumors; reduced attenuation was seen in 20 of 26 tumors, whereas increased

attenuation was seen in the other six tumors; four of which contained a large proportion of viable cells and two residual tumors, which showed hemorrhagic necrosis without a viable portion, and a hyaline change in a predominant cystic mass. Our results show that increased CT attenuation after imatinib treatment

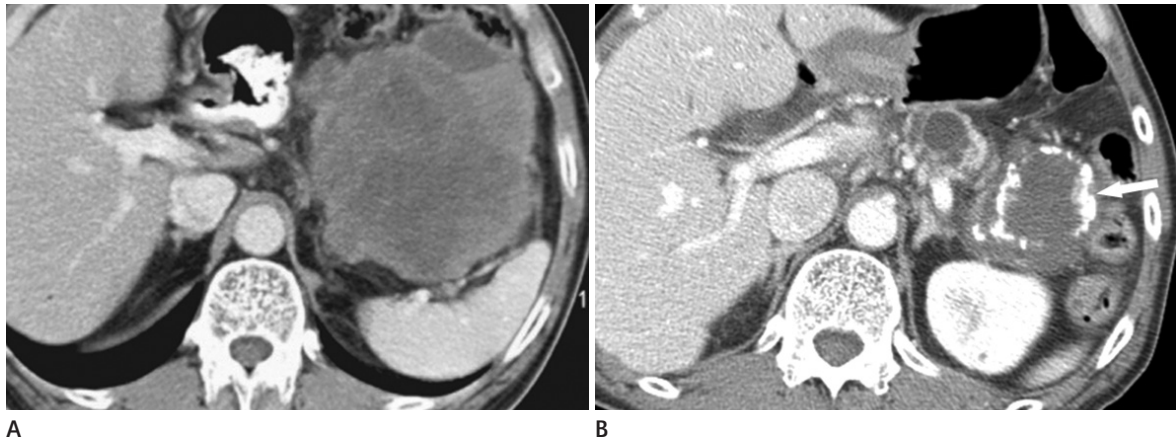


Fig. 4. Transverse CT scans of a primary gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) of the stomach in a 68-year-old man.
A. A CT scan before imatinib treatment showed a heterogeneously attenuated GIST arising in the stomach.
B. A CT scan obtained 27 months after imatinib treatment reveals a homogenous lesion with reduced attenuation and extensive internal calcification (solid arrow). The dominant gross and microscopic pathological finding was of hyalinization with abundant calcification.

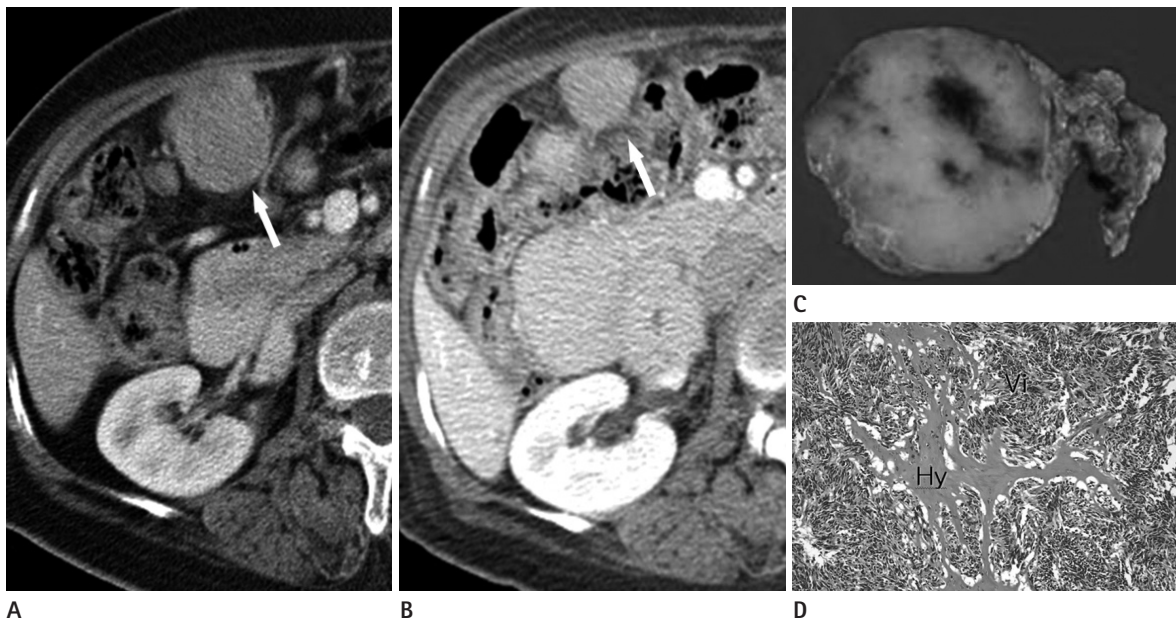


Fig. 5. Transverse CT scans of omental metastasis from gastrointestinal stromal tumor of small bowel in 64-year-old woman.
A. A CT scan before imatinib treatment showing highly attenuated heterogeneous round mass beside hepatic flexure of the colon (solid arrow).
B. A CT scan 14 months after imatinib treatment reveals a metastatic lesion (solid arrow). The size has decreased with an increase of homogeneity in internal attenuation.
C. Gross specimen of resected omental mass showing solid mass with minimal internal hemorrhage in the cut surface.
D. Photomicrograph of resected omental mass showing spindle-shaped hypercellular viable tumor (Vi) in most part of tumor with interspersed hyalinization (Hy). The viable tumor portion and the interspersed hyalinization with scanty hemorrhage occupied in about 75% and 25% of the tumor, respectively (H&E stain, $\times 100$).

Table 4. Duration of Imatinib Treatment and the Site of Resected Tumors According to the Pathological Features of GISTs after Imatinib Treatment

Dominant Pathological Features	Duration of Imatinib Treatment (Months)		Site of Resected Tumor (n = 26)
	Mean \pm SD	Range	
Hemorrhagic necrosis (n = 7)	18.8 \pm 7.3	9–27	Small bowel (n = 5), peritoneum (n = 1), pelvic soft tissue (n = 1)
Cystic change (n = 7)	12.0 \pm 10.1	3–29	Liver (n = 4), small bowel (n = 1), stomach (n = 1), peritoneum (n = 1)
Hyaline change (n = 6)	18.7 \pm 9.1	6–30	Stomach (n = 2), liver (n = 2), peritoneum (n = 1), spleen (n = 1)
Cystic + hemorrhagic (n = 2)	34.0 \pm 14.1	24–44	Peritoneum (n = 1), mediastinum (n = 1)
Hemorrhagic + hyaline + hypercellular (n = 4)	16.0 \pm 1.5	12–22	Peritoneum (n = 4)

Note. —GIST = gastrointestinal stromal tumor, SD = standard deviation

was highly associated with residual viable tumor, and a weaker correlation was detected between an increase in GIST size after imatinib treatment and the proportion of viable cells. We assumed that hyperattenuation of the hemorrhage or fine septations of the cystic mass as well as the marked decrease in size of the tumor may have contributed to increase the CT attenuation in the two residual tumors. In particular, the last tumor showing increased attenuation may have been a measurement error due to the crowding effect of fine septations after the marked decreased in tumor size.

Six tumors with a dominant hyaline change showed the most prominent decrease in CT attenuation after imatinib treatment compared to other four dominant pathological types. The other four types, but not the combined type tumors with increased attenuation (hypercellular areas with hyalinization and hemorrhagic necrosis), showed similar CT attenuation values after imatinib treatment (Table 3). High CT attenuation (mean, 83.2 HU) before treatment in hyalinized tumors contributed to the most prominent change in CT attenuation. Some limitations of this study should be explained as it was impossible to confirm which histopathological feature contributed to the relatively high CT attenuation before surgery and the exact mechanism for the hyaline change in the tumors during imatinib treatment.

The main reason for reduced tumor attenuation was an apparent reduction in the proportion of viable and hypervascular tumor tissues after imatinib treatment. Of the four patients with a tumor showing a highly residual viable portion after treatment, one achieved SD and the other three achieved PR based on the RECIST criteria. However, it is likely that they will eventually progress and develop resistance, as their tumors contained a high proportion of residual viable cells compared to tumors showing decreased attenuation after treatment.

Some authors have reported the correlation between CT and pathological findings of surgically resected GISTs after imatinib treatment. Oh et al. (22) reported a few viable spindle cells and marked hyalinization of three stomach GISTs after neoadjuvant imatinib treatment. Dennis and Damjanov (7) reported that the most frequent changes found in resected GISTs after imatinib treatment were hyalinization and scarring. Additionally, myxoid degeneration, fibrosis, hemosiderin deposition, and infiltration of inflammatory and foam cells were common, whereas tumor necrosis was rare.

The exact pathophysiological basis for the relationship between the histopathological and CT findings is unknown (23), although some investigators have proposed a model in which tumor hypoattenuation arises after imatinib treatment. Imatinib, like other molecularly targeted agents, has both cytostatic and cytotoxic effects, and apoptosis (programmed cell death), rather than necrosis, may play a role in the killing of cells within GISTs following imatinib treatment (24).

Quantifying tumor burden using a CT and radiological response evaluation based on the RECIST criteria is an important surrogate marker for the therapeutic response in clinical trials of anticancer agents. However, several studies have indicated that the RECIST criteria, which use only tumor size in the response evaluation, are insufficient for monitoring GISTs during imatinib treatment or for hypervascular tumors such as hepatocellular carcinoma (13–15). As a result, several response criteria such as the “Choi response criteria” and the “mRECIST criteria for hepatocellular carcinoma” (16) have been proposed. The results of our study show that these new criteria more accurately reflect the pathological changes in treated GISTs.

In summary, reduced CT attenuation value in GISTs after imatinib treatment reflect hyalinization, cystic degeneration,

and/or hemorrhagic necrosis with little viable tumor, whereas increased CT attenuation reflects the high possibility of residual hypercellular viable tumor with non-tumorous changes. Based on this histopathological background, changes in CT attenuation may indicate a satisfactory chemotherapeutic effect, even though the tumor has actually increased in size after imatinib treatment and even if the tumor is smaller after treatment. An increase in tumor attenuation may indicate that the chemotherapeutic effect is actually limited and there may be eventual progression and development of drug resistance.

Our study had several limitations, including its retrospective nature. First, the dominant pathological finding did not allow us to determine whether tumor shrinkage was due to chemotherapy or reflecting the natural course of the tumor. The second concern is that CT attenuation was not measured using a pre-enhanced CT scan. Increased attenuation in a tumor after imatinib treatment can be overestimated because of recent hemorrhagic necrosis. Finally, the radiologic changes were not directly correlated with the gross and microscopic pathological findings.

In conclusion, our results show that histopathological findings of GISTs treated with imatinib accurately reflect the changes on a CT scan, and this may be helpful when assessing the GIST response evaluation.

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Imatinib Mesylate 치료 후 위장관 간질종양의 CT 및 병리소견의 비교¹

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목적: Imatinib mesylate (이하 imatinib) 치료를 받은 위장관 간질종양 환자에서의 CT와 병리 소견을 비교 분석하고자 하였다.

대상과 방법: 총 26명(남자: 17명, 여자: 9명, 평균 연령: 56세)의 위장관 간질종양 환자에서 imatinib 치료를 받은 후 수술적으로 제거된 26개의 종양을 대상으로 하였다. 총 26개의 종양 중 8개는 원발성 종양, 18개는 전이성 종양이었다. Imatinib 치료가 종료된 후 평균 17.3개월(기간: 3~44개월) 후에 종양의 수술이 시행되었으며 26개의 모든 종양에서 CT-병리 소견의 비교 분석이 이루어졌다.

결과: Imatinib 치료 후 종양의 평균적인 크기 변화는 1.4 cm가 감소되었으며, 최대 7.8 cm 감소에서부터 2.5 cm 증가까지 관찰되었다. CT 감쇄 계수의 감소는 20개의 종양에서 관찰하였고, 이 20개의 종양은 평균 29.1 Hounsfield unit (이하 HU)이 감소하였다(범위, 7.6~57.1 HU). 종양에서 HU이 감소된 부분의 주된 병리소견은 유리질 변성(6/20), 출혈성 괴사(6/20), 낭성 변성(6/20), 혹은 복합된 병리소견과 희박한 생존 종양 부위(2/20)였다. 치료 후에 HU이 증가된 종양은 6개가 있었으며, 그 중 4개는 풍부한 생존 부위를 포함한 종양이었다. 종양 크기 증가는 생존 부위의 존재 유무와는 연관이 없었다.

결론: 위장관 간질종양에서 CT 감쇄 계수의 변화는 imatinib 치료 후의 병리학적인 소견을 적절하게 반영하는 것으로 보인다.

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