Reliability of Diffusion Tensor Imaging in Differentiation of Salivary Gland Tumors

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Abstract : Background: Our study aims to detect the diagnostic role of DTI in the differentiation of salivary glands benign and malignant lesions. Results: Our study included 50 patients (25males and 25 females) divided into 4 groups (benign lesions n=20, malignant tumors n=13, post-operative changes n=10 and normal n=7). 28 patients were with parotid gland lesions, 4 patients were with submandibular gland lesions and only 1 case with sublingual gland affection. The mean fractional anisotropy (FA) and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) of malignant salivary gland tumors (n = 13) (0.380±0.082 and $0.877\pm0.234\times10^{-3}$ mm² s⁻¹) were significantly different (P<0.001) than that of benign tumors (n = 20) (0.147±0.03 and $1.47\pm0.605\times10^{-3}$ mm² s⁻¹), respectively. The mean FA and ADC of post-operative changes (n = 10) were (0.211±0.069 and $1.63\pm0.20\times10^{-3}$ mm² s⁻¹) while that of normal glands (n =7) was (0.251±0.034and $1.54\pm0.29\times10^{-3}$ mm² s⁻¹), respectively. Using ADC to differentiate malignant lesions from benign lesions has an (AUC) of 0.810, with an accuracy of 69.7%. ADC used to differentiate malignant lesions from post-operative changes has (AUC) of 1.0, and an accuracy of 93.9%. FA used to differentiate malignant from benign lesions has (AUC) of 1.0, and an accuracy of 100%. Combined FA and ADC used to differentiate malignant from benign lesions has (AUC) of 1.0, and an accuracy of 100%. Conclusion: Combined FA and ADC can differentiate malignant tumors from benign salivary gland lesions.

Keywords : diffusion tensor imaging, MRI, salivary gland, tumors

Conference Title : ICDRC 2023 : International Conference on Diagnostics and Radiology in Cancer

Conference Location : Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Conference Dates : February 20-21, 2023