

Comparison of dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging with T2-weighted imaging for preoperative staging of early endometrial carcinoma

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Purpose: This study aimed to compare dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE-MRI) with T2-weighted imaging (T2WI) for the preoperative staging of early endometrial carcinoma.

Methods: This retrospective study included 22 subjects with early endometrial carcinoma who underwent 3.0 T MRI examination prior to hysterectomy. DCE-MRI and T2WI were evaluated for the preoperative staging of endometrial carcinoma. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), and accuracy of DCE-MRI and T2WI were assessed and compared using the revised International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics surgical staging guidelines (2009) as the reference standard.

Results: Out of the 22 cases of endometrial carcinoma, the use of the reference standard method led to the staging of 14 as IA and eight as IB. The sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy of DCE-MRI for preoperative staging were 100% (95% confidence interval: 0.73–1.0), 62.5% (95% CI: 0.26–0.90), 82.4% (95% CI: 0.56–0.95), 100% (95% CI: 0.46–1.0), and 86.4%, respectively, and these values were 85.7% (95% CI: 0.56–0.97), 75% (95% CI: 0.36–0.96), 85.7% (95% CI: 0.56–0.97), 75% (95% CI: 0.36–0.96), and 81.8%, respectively, for T2WI. Thus, the sensitivity and accuracy of DCE-MRI were greater than those of T2WI for preoperative endometrial carcinoma staging.

Conclusion: DCE-MRI was more sensitive but less specific than T2WI for the preoperative staging of early endometrial carcinoma. DCE-MRI may serve as a useful and reliable tool for the preoperative assessment of endometrial carcinoma.

Keywords: endometrial carcinoma, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging, T2-weighted imaging, preoperative staging

Introduction

Endometrial carcinoma is the most common gynecological cancer in the US and the fourth most common malignancy among females worldwide.^{1,2} The stage of endometrial carcinoma is closely related to treatment planning and patient survival and prognosis.^{3–6} Presurgical staging helps to determine the extent of surgery, such as lymphadenectomy, that should be performed. For example, patients with stage IA endometrial carcinoma display nodal metastases in less than 1% of cases, and these patients require only simple hysterectomy. However, patients with endometrial carcinoma that has advanced beyond stage IB require pelvic lymph node dissection and other therapies.^{7,8} Additionally, studies have demonstrated that the overall 5-year survival rate of endometrial carcinoma dramatically increases from 20% to 90% with

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decreasing cancer stage.^{3,4} However, the traditional and reliable staging of endometrial carcinoma relies on the surgical staging system, which was first used in 1988 and was revised in 2009. Surgical staging is performed after an operation; thus, this system cannot provide useful information prior to surgery.^{4,9} Therefore, there is a clinical need for noninvasive imaging modalities that can provide accurate preoperative staging information for endometrial carcinoma.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has been used as an imaging modality for endometrial carcinoma for several decades.^{4,10–15} Due to its unique characteristics of noninvasiveness, high soft tissue resolution, and multiple imaging parameters, MRI noninvasively provides anatomical and functional information about endometrial carcinoma and is playing an increasing role in clinical decisions regarding endometrial carcinoma.^{4,10–15} T2-weighted imaging (T2WI) can be used to identify the depth of myometrial invasion, and diffusion-weighted MRI (DWI) differentiates between benign and malignant or metastatic lesions. In addition, T2WI with or without contrast-enhanced MRI (CE-MRI) can be used to stage endometrial carcinoma.^{4,10–17} Although clinicians and radiologists currently agree that MRI is superior to transvaginal sonography and computed tomography,^{18–20} no consensus has been achieved regarding the optimal MRI protocols for staging endometrial carcinoma. Several studies using different MRI protocols, including unenhanced MRI, CE-MRI, and dynamic CE-MRI (DCE-MRI), have reported that the accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity for myometrial invasion range from 47% to 100%, from 33% to 100%, and from 50% to 100%, respectively.^{4,21–23} Therefore, the depth of myometrial invasion (ie, the cancer stage) strongly correlates with metastasis and prognosis; thus, determining the optimal MRI protocol is of critical importance for assessing the endometrial cancer stage.

This study aimed to compare DCE-MRI and T2WI for the preoperative staging of early endometrial carcinoma.

Materials and methods

The institutional review board approved this retrospective study and waived the requirement for informed consent.

Patient selection

From March 2007 to December 2009, 31 consecutive subjects underwent hysterectomy for the treatment of early endometrial carcinoma, and histopathological diagnoses were established for the tumors at our hospital. All of these subjects received pelvic MRI, including conventional MRI (T1-weighted imaging [T1WI] or T2WI) and DCE-MRI,

prior to hysterectomy. Seven out of the 31 subjects were excluded due to missing T2WI, DCE-MRI, or pathological data. In addition, two of the remaining 24 subjects were excluded due to the lack of positive findings on MRI. Finally, the remaining 22 patients (mean age, 60.1 years; range, 37–81 years), including 16 postmenopausal women (mean age, 63.2 years; range, 49–81 years) and six premenopausal women (mean age, 51.8 years; range, 37–58 years), were included in this study (Table 1).

MRI protocol

All MRI studies were performed using a 3.0 T magnet (Signa Excite HD 3.0 T System, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, USA) equipped with an eight-channel HD cardiac coil. The basic MRI protocol included the following sequences: a) two-dimensional (2D) axial T1WI fast spin-echo (FSE), b) 2D T2WI FSE, and c) breath-hold three-dimensional fat-suppressed gadolinium-enhanced DCE-MRI with ultra-fast spoiled gradient-echo (liver acquisition with volume acquisition [LAVA]).^{15,24} The parameters used in the MRI protocol are summarized in Table 2. DCE-MRI scans were acquired after an intravenous bolus injection of 0.1 mmol/kg gadolinium-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (Magnevist, Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Berlin, Germany) using an automatic power injector at a 4 mL/s flow rate followed by a flush with 30 mL of 0.9% sterile saline solution. The LAVA imaging delays for the early arterial phase, late arterial phase, parenchymal phase, and delayed phase were 15 seconds, 30 seconds, 60 seconds, and 90 seconds, respectively, after arrival of the contrast agent in the iliac artery.

Image analysis

The magnetic resonance (MR) images were interpreted by two senior MR radiologists (with 15 years and 20 years of experience in MRI) who were blinded to the pathologic findings. First, each radiologist evaluated the neoplasm location, size, contour, signal intensity, and enhancement characteristics on T1WI, T2WI, and DCE-MRI. Next, 10 days after the first evaluation, we divided the T2WI and DCE-MRI scans into two separate files to which each reading radiologist was blinded. Each reader was initially randomly assigned to evaluate the cancer stage using either the T2WI or DCE-MRI data, and then, he or she examined the data from the other imaging modality. For the T2WI or DCE-MRI scans, identical staging criteria were used to classify the tumor stage as IA (<50% myometrial invasion) or IB (\geq 50% myometrial invasion), according to the revised International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) surgical staging

Table 1 Summary of the characteristics of the 22 subjects

Case number	Age (years)	Menopausal status	Concomitant disease	Histopathological results	MRI findings				Detectable phase					
					T2WI		DCE-MRI		EAP	LAP	PP	DP		
					Subtype	Stage ^a	Signal	Stage ^a					Signal	Stage ^a
1	57	Postmenopausal	Fibroids	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA	+	+	+	+
2	71	Postmenopausal	N/A	Adenosquamous carcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
3	72	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
4	53	Postmenopausal	N/A	Clear cell carcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA	+	+	+	+
5	63	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
6	49	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
7	64	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IB	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
8	60	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
9	52	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA	+	+	+	+
10	37	Premenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
11	52	Premenopausal	Endometriosis	Clear cell carcinoma	IA	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IB	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
12	54	Premenopausal	Right ovarian tumor	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
13	55	Premenopausal	Fibroids, cervical cancer	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
14	58	Premenopausal	Adenomyosis	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IA	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
Total					14	Total					2	5	12	14
15	57	Postmenopausal	Fibroids	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IB	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IB	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
16	58	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IB	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IB	Hypo-intense	IB			+	+
17	68	Postmenopausal	Fibroids	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IB	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IA	+	+	+	+
18	66	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IB	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IB	Hypo-intense	IB			+	+
19	64	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IB	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IB	Hypo-intense	IA			+	+
20	76	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IB	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IA	Hypo-intense	IB			+	+
21	81	Postmenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IB	Iso-intense	Iso-intense	IB	Hypo-intense	IB	+	+	+	+
22	55	Premenopausal	N/A	Endometrioid adenocarcinoma	IB	Mildly hyper-intense	Mildly hyper-intense	IB	Hypo-intense	IB			+	+
total					8	Total					2	7	8	8

Note: ^aRevised International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics surgical staging guidelines (2009).^{4,525}

Abbreviations: MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; T2WI, T2-weighted imaging; DCE-MRI, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; EAP, early arterial phase; LAP, late arterial phase; PP, parenchymal phase; DP, delayed phase; +, detectable; N/A, not applicable.

Table 2 Summary of the parameters used in the MRI protocol

Parameter	T1WI	T2WI	DCE-MRI
Sequence	2D FSE	2D FSE	3D GRE (LAVA)
Acquisition plane	Axial	Axial, sagittal	Axial, sagittal
TR/TE (ms)	440/7	3,060/137	3.8/1.7
FOV (cm ²)	30×24	30×24	30×27
Matrix	384×224	384×224	288×256
FA	15°	90°	15°
Slice thickness (mm)	5	5	3
Intersection gap (mm)	1	1	1
Bandwidth (kHz/pixel)	244.1	244.1	244.1
NEX	2	2	0.75

Abbreviations: MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; T1WI, T1-weighted imaging; T2WI, T2-weighted imaging; DCE-MRI, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; 2D, two-dimensional; FSE, fast spin-echo; 3D, three-dimensional; GRE, gradient-echo; LAVA, liver acquisition with volume acquisition; TR, repetition time; TE, echo time; FOV, field of view; FA, flip angle; NEX, number of acquisitions.

guidelines (2009).^{4,9,25} For either T2WI- or DCE-MRI-based staging, if the two readers agreed on the stage for the same set of images for the same subject, the result was recorded as the final stage. If the two readers reported discrepant findings, a consensus among the readers was achieved by interpreting the images together at a separate time point, and the consensus result was recorded as the final stage.

Reference standard

All tumor samples were stained with hematoxylin and eosin. All histopathological characteristics of the endometrial carcinoma samples were assessed and staged by two experienced pathologists in gynecological oncology (with 20 years and 6 years of experience) according to the revised FIGO surgical staging guidelines (2009).⁹

Statistical analysis

The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), and accuracy of DCE-MRI and T2WI were calculated. Kappa statistics were measured to assess the agreement between T2WI- or DCE-MRI-based staging and pathology-based staging according to previous literature.¹² All analyses were conducted using a web-based statistical tool (<http://vassarstats.net/>).

Results

Out of the 22 endometrial carcinoma patients, seven (7/22) presented with one or two concomitant diseases (three [3/22] with uterine fibroids, one [1/22] with endometriosis, one [1/22] with a right ovarian tumor, one [1/22] with uterine fibroids and cervical cancer, and one [1/22] with adenomyosis). The histopathological results indicated that 19 patients (19/22) had endometrioid adenocarcinoma, one (1/22) had

adenosquamous carcinoma, and two (2/22) had clear cell carcinoma (Table 1). Using the revised FIGO surgical staging guideline (2009) reference standard, histology indicated that 14 patients (14/22) had stage IA cancer, and eight (8/22) had stage IB cancer (Tables 1 and 3).

Figures 1 and 2 depict representative MR and pathological images from one stage IA patient and one stage IB patient. The stage IA tumors presented as iso-intense on T1WI compared to the myometrium (Figure 1A) and as iso- or mildly hyper-intense on T2WI compared to the myometrium (Figure 1B). On DCE-MRI, the stage IA tumors appeared as a hypo-intense mass compared to the adjacent myometrium (Figure 1C). The stage IB tumors presented as iso-intense on T1WI compared to the myometrium (Zheng et al, unpublished data, 2015) and as iso- or mildly hyper-intense on T2WI compared to the myometrium (Figure 2A). On DCE-MRI, the stage IB tumors appeared as a hypo-intense mass compared to the adjacent myometrium (Figure 2B). Representative images of the stage IA and IB tumor masses on different phases of DCE-MRI are displayed in Figures 3A–D and 4A–D, respectively. We detected two, five, 12, and 14 stage IA tumors (Table 1 and Figure 3E) and two, seven, eight, and eight stage IB tumors on early arterial phase, late arterial phase, parenchymal phase, and delayed phase DCE-MRI, respectively (Table 1 and Figure 4E).

In all the 14 (14/14) stage IA patients, the staging based on DCE-MRI and histopathology was equivalent. Among the stage IB patients, five out of eight (5/8) tumors were correctly staged by DCE-MRI according to histopathology (Tables 1 and 3). When DCE-MRI was used to preoperatively stage endometrial carcinoma, the sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy were 100% (95% confidence interval: 0.73–1.0), 62.5% (0.26–0.90), 82.4% (0.56–0.95), 100%

Table 3 Comparisons of DCE-MRI- and T2WI-based staging with histopathological findings according to the revised FIGO surgical staging guidelines (2009) (n=22)

MRI findings	Histopathological results based on FIGO		Total
	IA	IB	
T2WI			
IA	12	2	14
IB	2	6	8
Total	14	8	22
DCE-MRI			
IA	14	3	17
IB	0	5	5
Total	14	8	22

Abbreviations: DCE-MRI, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; T2WI, T2-weighted imaging; FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

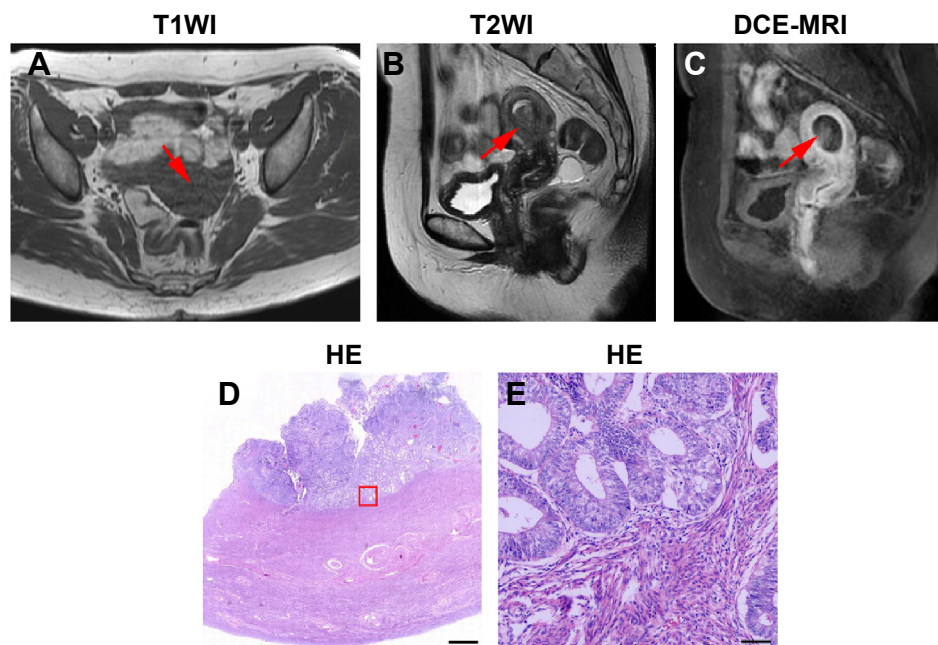


Figure 1 Representative MR and histopathological images of stage IA EC.

Notes: (A) Axial T1WI of stage IA EC. (B) Sagittal T2WI of stage IA EC. (C) Sagittal DCE-MRI of stage IA EC. (D) Hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining of stage IA EC. (E) Magnified image of the box shown in (D). The arrows in (A–C) indicate the tumor. The scale bar is 1,000 μm in (D) and 60 μm in (E).

Abbreviations: MR, magnetic resonance; EC, endometrial cancer; T1WI, T1-weighted imaging; T2WI, T2-weighted imaging; DCE-MRI, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging.

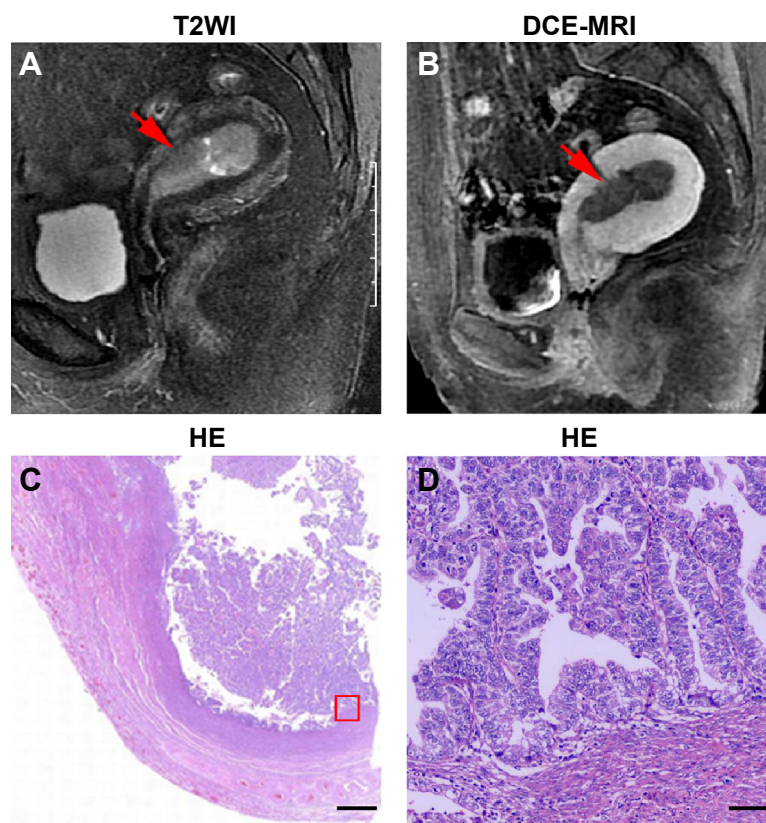


Figure 2 Representative MR and histopathological images of stage IB EC.

Notes: (A) Sagittal T2WI of stage IB EC. (B) Sagittal DCE-MRI of stage IB EC. (C) Hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining of stage IB EC. (D) Magnified image of the box shown in (C). The arrows in (A and B) indicate the tumor. The scale bar is 1,000 μm in (C) and 60 μm in (D).

Abbreviations: MR, magnetic resonance; EC, endometrial cancer; T2WI, T2-weighted imaging; DCE-MRI, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging.

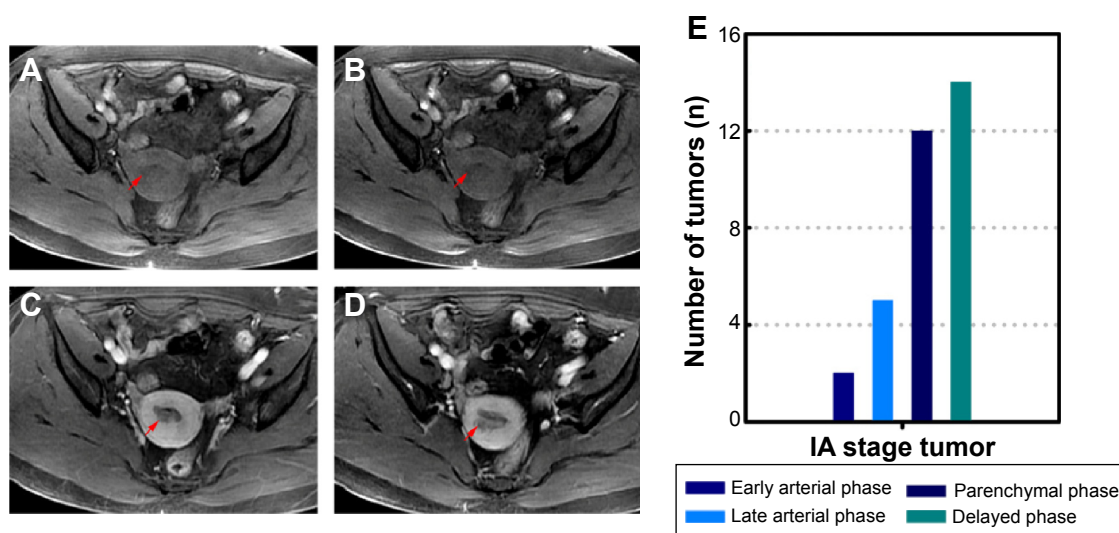


Figure 3 Representative four-phase DCE-MRI of detectable stage IA tumors.

Notes: (A) Early arterial phase MRI. (B) Late arterial phase MRI. (C) Parenchymal phase MRI. (D) Delayed phase MRI. The images reveal a mass with relative hypo-intensity compared with the myometrium. The arrows in (A–D) indicate the tumor. (E) The number of detectable tumors at different phases.

Abbreviations: DCE-MRI, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

(0.46–1.0), and 86.4%, respectively, with a kappa of 0.68 (Table 4). For preoperative staging of endometrial carcinoma using T2WI, 12 out of the 14 stage IA tumors and six out of the eight stage IB tumors were correctly staged (Tables 1 and 3). The sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and accuracy of T2WI for endometrial carcinoma staging were 85.7% (0.56–0.97), 75% (0.36–0.96), 85.7% (0.56–0.97), 75% (0.36–0.96), and 81.8%, respectively, with a kappa of 0.61 (Table 4). The sensitivity and accuracy of DCE-MRI

for the preoperative staging of endometrial carcinomas were superior to those of T2WI.

Discussion

Staging endometrial carcinoma is a crucial process that affects prognosis and treatment selection. One of the advantages of discriminating stage IA from IB disease in this group of patients is the greater likelihood of lymph node involvement and the possibility of simultaneous lymph node

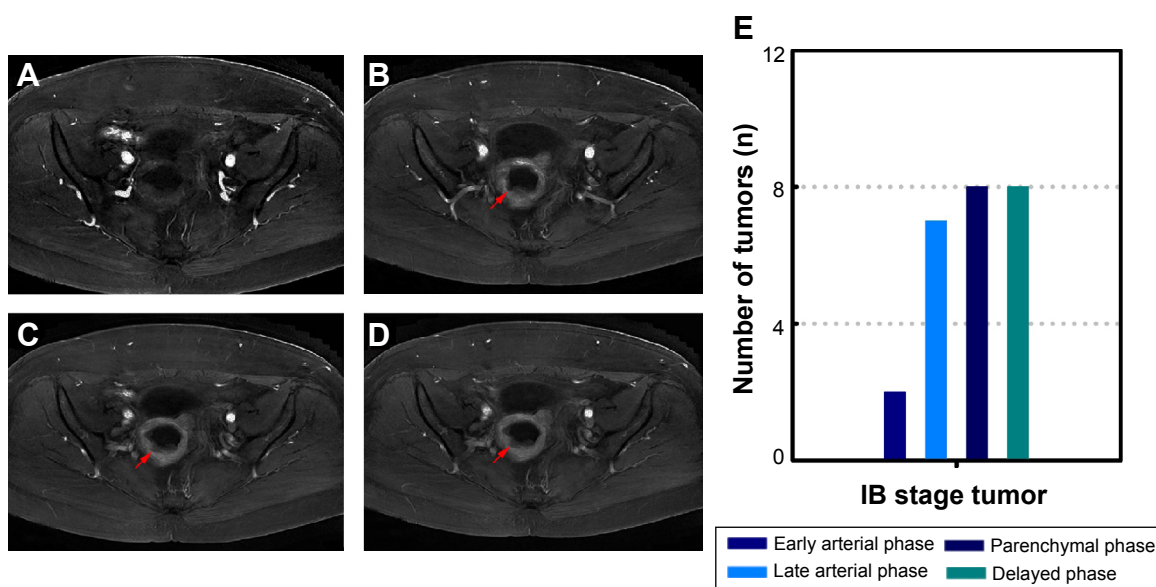


Figure 4 Representative four-phase DCE-MRI of detectable stage IB tumors.

Notes: (A) Early arterial phase MRI. (B) Late arterial phase MRI. (C) Parenchymal phase MRI. (D) Delayed phase MRI. The tumor was clearly detected in the parenchymal and delayed phases and was observed as relative hypo-intensity compared to the myometrium. The arrows in (B–D) indicate the tumor. (E) The number of detectable tumors at different phases.

Abbreviations: DCE-MRI, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

Table 4 Performance of MRI for the staging of endometrial cancer

	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	PPV (95% CI)	NPV (95% CI)	Accuracy	Kappa
DCE-MRI	100% (0.73–1.0)	62.5% (0.26–0.90)	82.4% (0.56–0.95)	100% (0.46–1.0)	86.4%	0.68
T2WI	85.7% (0.56–0.97)	75% (0.36–0.96)	85.7% (0.56–0.97)	75% (0.36–0.96)	81.8%	0.61

Abbreviations: MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; CI, confidence interval; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value; DCE-MRI, dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging; T2WI, T2-weighted imaging.

dissection during hysterectomy. Therefore, it is important for clinicians to determine the pathological stage using MRI prior to surgery. In this retrospective study, DCE-MRI was more sensitive but less specific than T2WI for the preoperative staging of early endometrial carcinoma. These results potentially impact the diagnosis and management of patients in daily clinical practice.

Accurate pretreatment staging of endometrial carcinoma is the primary requirement for tailoring the best surgical treatment. For example, for patients with stage IA tumors, the standard treatment approach is surgery. However, for patients with stage \geq IB tumors, surgery followed by adjuvant chemotherapy with or without radiation therapy is recommended.^{5,8,26} In recent decades, an increasing number of studies have used MRI to stage endometrial carcinoma.^{4,10,12,14,24,27–30} Commonly used MRI protocols for staging endometrial malignancy include CE- or DCE-MRI, T2WI, DWI, and diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) and various combinations of these protocols using either a 1.5 T or 3.0 T scanner.^{4,10–12,14,15,17,24,27–31} Although a recent systematic review and meta-analysis by Andreano et al³² have reported no differences between 1.5 T and 3.0 T scanners, controversy remains regarding the optimal selection of MRI protocols for staging endometrial cancer. Some investigators have maintained that T2WI in combination with CE- or DCE-MRI is the standard strategy for the staging of endometrial cancer.^{4,25,30,31,33} Beddy et al²⁴ have reported that DWI exhibits superior staging accuracy to DCE-MRI for assessing myometrial invasion. Bonatti et al³¹ have reported that T2WI combined with DWI may be reliably used in place of T2WI combined with CE-T1WI for local endometrial carcinoma staging. However, two recently published literature analyses by Wu et al³³ and Andreano et al³² have concluded that CE-MRI is superior to T2WI for assessing endometrial cancer stage and that DCE-MRI and DWI do not differ in sensitivity or specificity. Given that T2WI and DCE-MRI are considered as the reference standards for evaluating the endometrial tumor stage in most studies,^{4,25,30–35} we compared their diagnostic performances.

In the present study, we used DCE-MRI to stage early endometrial carcinomas. Various previous CE-MRI studies demonstrated that the contrast peak difference between the

tumor and the myometrium after gadolinium injection was due to differences in vascularity.^{16,34} The DCE-MRI technique used here was the LAVA sequence. This technique provides enhanced image contrast and uniform fat suppression by optimizing the inversion pulse and applying a novel fat suppression technique followed by dynamic imaging in multiple phases using the array spatial sensitivity-encoding technique with partial data filling and a shorter repetition time and echo time than T2WI.^{24,36} Using DCE-MRI, endometrial neoplasms were detected at different phases, and the accuracy of staging endometrial carcinomas was increased compared to using T2WI (86.4% vs 81.8%). These results are consistent with previous studies by Joja et al³⁷ and Manfredi et al³⁰ and were confirmed by an updated meta-analysis published by Wu et al.³³ The interobserver agreement between DCE-MRI and the revised FIGO staging was moderate (kappa = 0.68), which was higher than that of T2WI and was consistent with the results of Haldorsen et al³⁸ suggesting that DCE-MRI is a reproducible method for evaluating the endometrial carcinoma stage. Although T2WI is commonly used in everyday clinical practice, our results indicate that DCE-MRI using the LAVA protocol is superior to T2WI for detecting the depth of myometrial invasion of endometrial cancer, thereby providing important clinical information to gynecologists.

The present study has some limitations. First, only a small number of subjects were included. Large-scale multicenter studies using the same methods are needed to increase the power of this study. Second, our study group included more postmenopausal than premenopausal women. In a recent study, Wu et al have demonstrated that the accuracy of preoperative evaluation of deep myometrial invasion using MRI was higher among premenopausal women than that among postmenopausal women (88.57% vs 74.19%). They attributed this discrepancy to the different myometrial thicknesses between the premenopausal and postmenopausal women.¹⁴ Additionally, other studies have suggested that CE-MRI more accurately assesses the depth of myometrial tumor invasion in postmenopausal patients with early endometrial carcinoma but that T2WI is more suitable for the staging of endometrial carcinoma in premenopausal patients.³⁹ Stratification analysis of premenopausal and postmenopausal subjects will minimize confounding factors

and strengthen the value of the present results. Third, we did not perform staging using other functional MRI techniques, such as DWI and DTI. Recently, reports in the literature of the potential application of DWI and DTI for determining myometrial invasion have increased.^{24,27} The combined use of these techniques may be more accurate and valuable for further studies of the preoperative staging of endometrial carcinoma. Finally, we did not perform perfusion curve analysis and did not determine which phases are optimal for different assessments of endometrial carcinoma using pelvic MRI in women. Additionally, although the LAVA sequence was initially used to evaluate liver tumors, its reliability and reproducibility for assessing endometrial tumors should be examined. These studies must investigate a variety of clinical applications to optimally tailor DCE-MRI with the LAVA sequence for use in patients.

In summary, DCE-MRI is more sensitive and less specific than T2WI for the preoperative staging of early endometrial carcinoma; thus, it can serve as a useful and reliable tool for the preoperative assessment of endometrial carcinoma.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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