

Histogram Analysis of Diffusion-Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging as a Biomarker to Predict Lymph Node Metastasis in T3 Stage Rectal Carcinoma

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Purpose: This study investigated the predictive value of apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) histogram parameters of the primary tumor for regional lymph node metastasis (LNM) in pathological T3 stage rectal cancer.

Patients and Methods: We retrospectively studied 175 patients with T3 stage rectal cancer who underwent preoperative MRI, including diffusion-weighted imaging, between January 2015 and October 2017. Based on pathological analysis of surgical specimens, 113 patients were classified into the LN- group and 62 in the LN+ group. We analyzed clinical data, radiological characteristics and histogram parameters derived from ADC maps. Then, receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC) analyses were generated to determine the best diagnostic performance.

Results: The mean ($p=0.002$, cutoff= 1.08×10^{-3} s/mm²), coefficient of variation (CV) ($p=0.040$, cutoff=0.249) of the ADC map, carbohydrate antigen 199, and N stage with magnetic resonance (mrN stage) were independent factors for LNM. Combining these factors yielded the best diagnostic performance, with the area under the ROC curve of 0.838, 72.9% sensitivity, 79.1% specificity, 65.2% positive predictive value, and 84.5% negative predictive value.

Conclusion: With the mean $>1.08 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm² and CV <0.249 , the ADC improved the diagnostic performance of LNM in T3 stage rectal cancer, which could assist surgeons with neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy.

Keywords: diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging, rectal cancer, lymph node metastasis, histogram analysis

Introduction

Preoperative assessment of rectal cancer mainly relies on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). At present, the diagnostic ability of T staging, mesorectal fascia (MRF) invasion and extramural vascular invasion (EMVI) are widely recognized clinically and can be used as an important basis for the diagnosis and treatment of rectal cancer.¹ However, preoperative assessment of N staging that relies on MR criteria is not optimistic,² despite lymph node metastasis (LNM) being an important risk factor for disease-free survival and local recurrence.³ The European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) guidelines⁴ recommend that low-risk patients with T3N0 do not need preoperative neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy (nCRT) and only

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need treatment with total mesorectal excision (TME). In contrast, for most patients with T3N1-2 cancer, preoperative nCRT is required to achieve the goal of tumor downstaging and to reduce the risk of postoperative recurrence.⁵ Therefore, accurate judgment for N staging of patients with T3 rectal cancer can guide clinical treatment decisions.

The imaging evaluation of LN status has mainly been based on the evaluation of the LNs and the prediction of primary lesions.^{6,7} However, the evaluation method with LNs as the target lesions has the limitation of consistency between the imaging technique and pathological sampling. Mizukami et al⁸ evaluated LN status with high signal intensity detected on diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI), which was confirmed on T1-weighted imaging (T1WI) and T2-weighted imaging (T2WI), and the diagnostic accuracy was up to 84%. However, this method had a high false-negative rate, and the negative predictive value (NPV) was as high as 99% which would lead to low N staging. The primary reason may be that it is difficult to evaluate the invisible LNs in images, which are the main cause of postoperative recurrence and cannot be ignored.⁹ Another method based on primary lesions for predicting LN status has also attracted much attention in recent years, although this kind of research is less prevalent. By delineating lesions on DWI and T2WI and calculating lesion volume, Chen et al¹⁰ obtained a high area under the curve (AUC) (91.1–93.4%) to predict N staging, and indicated that there was an inevitable link between primary lesions and LN status, which can avoid low N staging. However, no subgroup analysis of T staging has been reported in the literature.

In this study, DWI of primary rectal lesions was used for quantitative analysis to improve the predictive ability of LNM of T3 rectal cancer, to provide clinicians with more reliable and accurate preoperative N staging diagnosis, and assist in clinical treatment.

Patients and Methods

Patients

We conducted a retrospective analysis of 710 consecutive patients diagnosed with rectal cancer who received TME between January 2015 and May 2017. This retrospective study was approved by the Institutional Review Board at our institution and the informed consent requirement was waived and no personal information was disclosed. We selected preoperative MR images and postoperative

pathological records. Inclusion criteria were: (1) patients with pathologically confirmed T3Nx stage rectal cancer; and (2) patients scheduled to undergo surgery within 2 weeks after MRI. Exclusion criteria were: (1) patients with special histological types confirmed by surgical pathology, such as mucinous adenocarcinoma, or neuroendocrine tumors (n=41); (2) patients who received previous treatment such as nCRT before MRI or surgery (n=414); (3) patients who proceeded to MRI without DWI (n=50); and (4) poor imaging quality or images with motion or susceptibility artefacts (n=30) (Figure 1). Clinical data, including patients' age, height, weight and history of smoking and alcohol consumption were obtained by reviewing the medical records. Tumor marker information was obtained from laboratory-based tests of each patient. The study assessed the expression status of carcinoma embryonic antigen (CEA), carbohydrate antigen (CA) 199, CA724, and α -fetoprotein (AFP), according to practical guidelines for the use of tumor markers^{11,12} (Figure 1).

High-Resolution Rectal MRI Parameters

All patients underwent rectal MRI before surgery using 3.0T MR (Achieva; Philips, Eindhoven, Netherlands), with a 16-channel torso array coil. An MR sagittal T2W scan sequence was obtained with the following parameters: TR/TE = 3000 ms/100 ms; number of signal frequency (NSA) = 2; layer thickness = 3 mm; layer spacing = 0.4 mm; field of view = 240×240 mm. The position of rectal lesions was determined in the sagittal position, which was perpendicular to intestinal canal lesions, with a transverse T2W scan: TR = 3824 ms; TE = 110 ms; NSA = 3; layer thickness = 3.5 mm; and interval = 0.2 mm. According to the sagittal lesion position, patients with parallel pathological changes received a coronal T2W scan: TR = 3824 ms; TE = 110 ms; NSA = 3; layer thickness = 3.0 mm; and layer spacing = 0.2 mm.

MRI Qualitative Assessment

All the images were sent to RIS/PACS (GE Healthcare Centricity, USA). The MR images (original images) were reviewed on medical displays by two abdominal radiologists (R1 with 5-years' and R2 with 8-years' rectal cancer MRI diagnostic experience) who were informed of the diagnosis of T3 stage rectal cancer. Information about the rectal lesions on T2W images was recorded in the structural report, including the following. (1) Lesion thickness and length: measured on the maximum T2WI slices. (2)

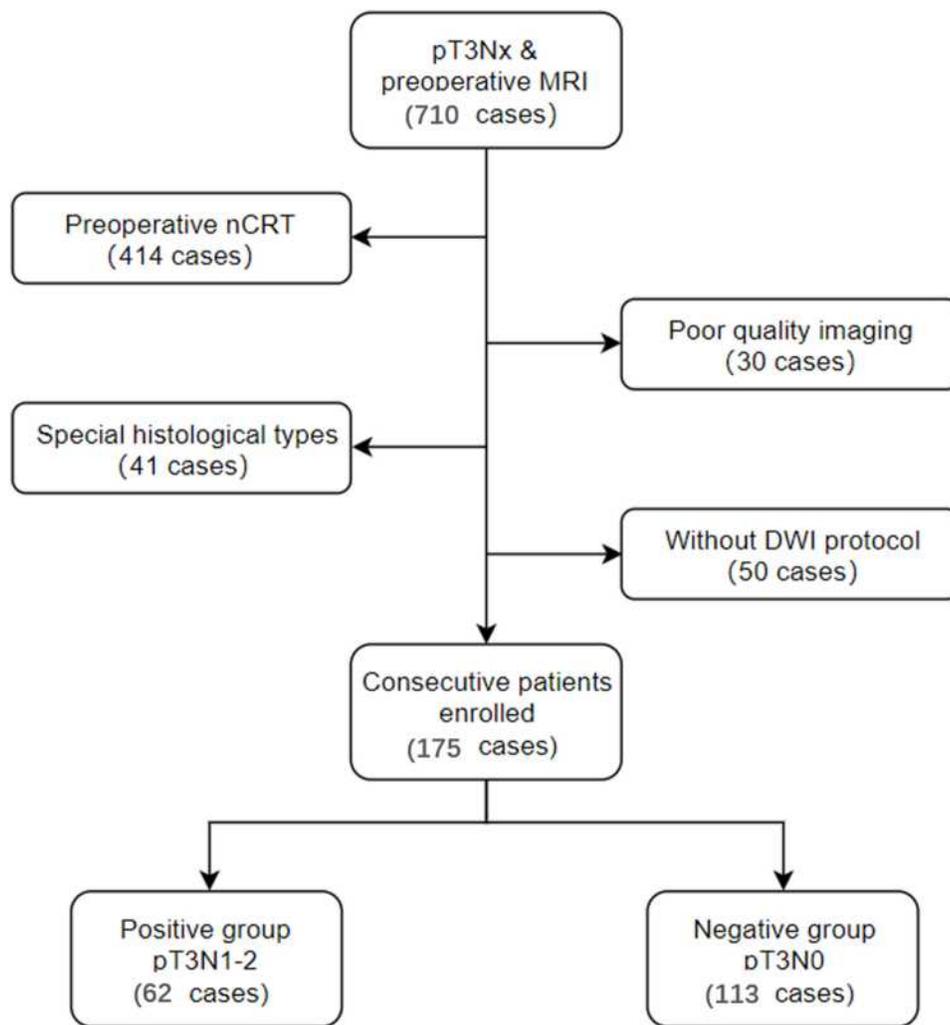


Figure 1 Flow chart of inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study sample.

Lesion location: categorized as low (0–5 cm from the anal verge); middle (5.1–10 cm from the anal verge); and high (10.1–15 cm from the anal verge). (3) mrT3 stage: classified into four categories dependent on the distance between the outermost edge of the muscularis propria and the maximum extramural spread of the tumor (mrT3a, <1 mm; mrT3b, 1–5 mm; mrT3c, 5–15 mm; and mrT4d, >15 mm).¹³ (4) mrN stage: including size and morphological characteristics of malignancy on T2WI, including the presence of irregular borders, heterogeneous signal intensity, and round shape;¹⁴ mrN0 is no regional LNM; mrN1 is metastasis in 1–3 regional LNs; mrN2 is metastasis in ≥ 4 regional LNs.¹⁵ (5) EMVI: EMVI is an extension of the tumor to the vessels in the mesorectum, resulting in wall irregularity, focal enlargement, and/or signal intensity of the tumor within the vessel.¹³ (6) MRF: obtain by measuring the shortest distance between

the outermost part of the rectal cancer and the MRF and potentially positive if this measurement is < 1 mm.¹³ If the opinions of the radiologists differed, any disagreement was resolved by consensus.

Quantitative Analysis

Tumors identified on T2W images as areas of slight high-signal-intensity corresponded to high-signal-intensity areas on DW images. The DW images were evaluated by a radiologist with 5 years' rectal diagnostic experience (R3) using the software tool Python (v. 2.7, embedded within Mevislab), while the senior radiologist (R2) examined the results. The radiologist was aware of the diagnosis of rectal cancer but was blind to the clinical and pathologic details. The regions of interest (ROIs) were outlined directly along the margin of the whole tumor on the maximum cross-section of the DW images, excluding the intraluminal gas, obvious

necrosis and cystic areas using the T2WI sequence as a reference standard. Then, confirming after copying the delineated ROIs on the corresponding apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) map (Figure 2). The ADC histogram was automatically produced and involved the following parameters: mean, skewness, kurtosis, mode and coefficient of variation (CV). The cumulative frequency distributions (5th, 10th, 25th, 75th, 90th and 95th percentiles) were derived from the curve formed by the histogram x-axis (representing ADC map values) and y-axis (representing number of pixels).

Histological Analysis

Histopathological assessment of LN malignancy is the gold standard. Pathological reports of surgically resected specimens contained the standard data set according to the eighth edition of the American Joint Committee on Cancer TNM staging system. The degree of differentiation, depth of

infiltration, and LNM (pathological N stage, pN) were retrospectively collected. According to the pathological data, patients were grouped as LN- (pN0) and LN+ (pN1–2).

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using MedCalc version 11.2. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves of histogram parameters were drawn, and AUCs were calculated. The best cut-off values for maximizing sensitivity and specificity were identified from ROC curve analysis. According to cutoff value, we divided every histogram parameter into greater and lower groups as categorical variables. Quantitative data were compared using independent *t* test or the Mann–Whitney *U*-test. Normally distributed quantitative data were expressed as means \pm standard deviation. Abnormally distributed quantitative data were expressed as median (interquartile range). Categorical variables were

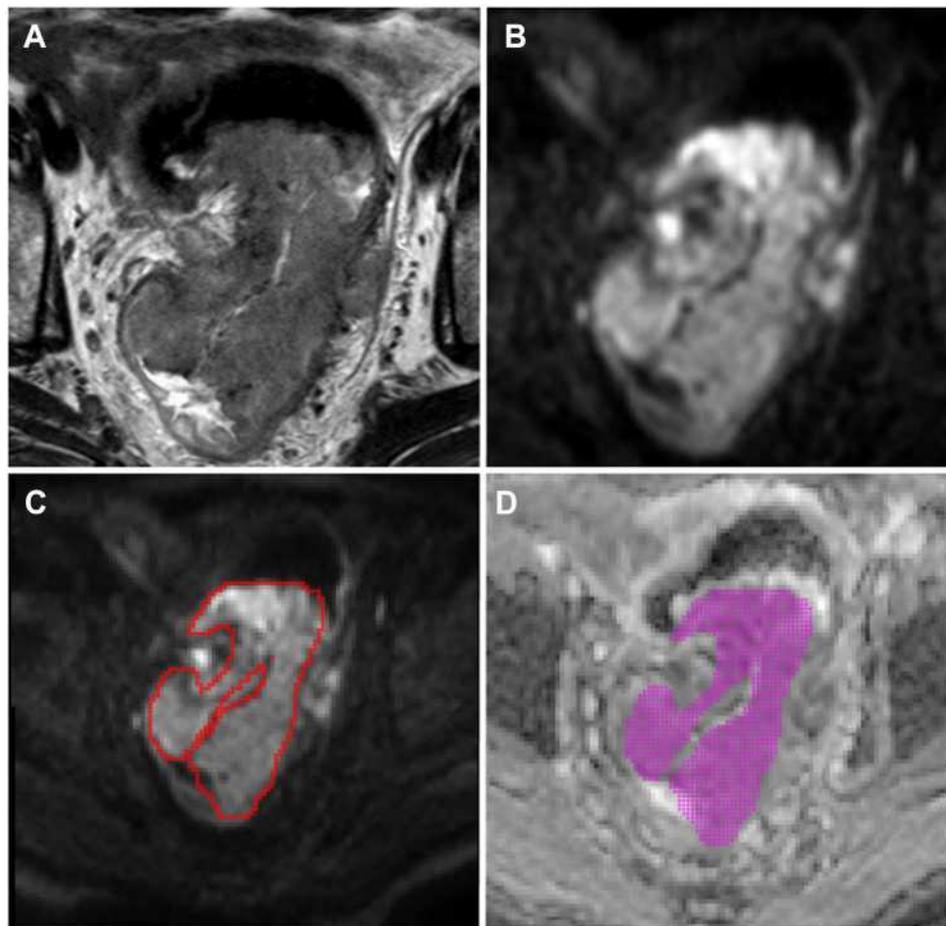


Figure 2 An example of manual segmentation of primary tumor on rectal cancer magnetic resonance imaging. (A) Maximum cross-section of primary tumor on T2-weighted (T2W) image in a T3 stage rectal cancer patient. (B) Maximum cross-section of primary tumor on diffusion-weighted (DW) image in the same patient. (C) Regions of interest were outlined directly along the margin of the whole tumor on maximum cross-section of the DW images, excluding the intraluminal gas, obvious necrosis and cystic areas using T2W imaging sequence as a reference standard (red region). (D) Copy of delineated area on the corresponding apparent diffusion coefficient map (magenta region).

compared between the LN⁻ and LN⁺ groups using the Chi-square test and were expressed as numbers (percentage). Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to identify features with predictive values. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV) and NPV, and AUCs of the radiomics model and independent predictive factors model were determined using ROC curve analysis. The AUCs were compared using the Delong test: $p < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Clinical Characteristics

A total of 175 patients were enrolled in this study, including 113 men (age 36–84 years, mean 60.6 years; height 150–185 cm, mean 169.3 cm; weight 48–140 kg, mean

68.3 kg) and 62 women (age 31–82 years, mean 61.6 years; height 150–178 cm, mean 162.3 cm; weight 40–83 kg, mean 60.9 kg). The clinical data in the LN⁻ and LN⁺ groups are summarized in Table 1. No significant differences were found in clinical characteristics between the groups, except in CA199 level ($p=0.007$).

Radiological Characteristics

The radiological characteristics of the two groups are shown in Table 2. Maximum tumor thickness measured on T2WI ranged from 6.0 to 26.0 mm, with a mean of 13.6 mm. The length of the lesion ranged from 23.0 to 144.0 mm, with a mean of 48.7 mm. MRI revealed that the number of cases of three invading scopes (1/4–1/2, 1/2–3/4 and >3/4) was 20 (11.4%), 84 (48.0%) and 71 (40.6%), respectively. MRI

Table 1 Comparison of Clinical Data Between the LN⁻ and LN⁺ Groups

		LN ⁺	LN ⁻	p value
Sex	Male	37 (59.7%)	76 (67.3%)	0.316
	Female	25 (40.3%)	37 (32.7%)	
Age (yr)		58.86±10.52	62.09±10.72	0.056
Height (cm)		165.50 (160.0–174.25)	168.0 (162.0–172.0)	0.880
Weight (kg)		66.50 (59.75–72.0)	65.0 (59.0–73.0)	0.851
Smoking	No	38 (61.3%)	63 (55.8%)	0.478
	Yes	24 (38.7%)	50 (44.2%)	
Alcohol	No	40 (64.5%)	74 (65.5%)	0.897
	Yes	22 (35.5%)	39 (34.5%)	
CEA	Normal	31 (51.7%)	73 (65.2%)	0.084
	Abnormal	29 (48.3%)	39 (34.8%)	
CA199	Normal	50 (84.7%)	106 (96.4%)	0.007
	Abnormal	9 (15.3%)	4 (3.6%)	
CA724	Normal	42 (80.8%)	73 (85.9%)	0.429
	Abnormal	10 (19.2%)	12 (14.1%)	
AFP	Normal	30 (100.0%)	61 (96.8%)	0.324
	Abnormal	0	2 (3.2%)	

Notes: Continuous variables are presented as mean ± standard deviation. Categorical variables are presented as n (%). Significant p values are in bold.

Abbreviations: LN⁺, lymph node positive; LN⁻, lymph node negative; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CA199, carbohydrate antigen 199; CA724, carbohydrate antigen 724; AFP, α -fetoprotein.

Table 2 Comparison of Radiological Characteristics Between the LN⁻ and LN⁺ Groups

		LN ⁺	LN ⁻	p value
Thickness (mm)		13.00 (11.–16.0)	13.0 (10.0–16.0)	0.255
Length (mm)		49.00 (41.0–59.0)	45.0 (40.0–54.0)	0.306
Invasion scope	1/4–1/2	7 (11.3%)	13 (11.5%)	0.997
	1/2–3/4	30 (48.4%)	54 (47.8%)	
	>3/4	25 (40.3%)	46 (40.7%)	
mrT stage	3a	1 (1.6%)	3 (2.7%)	0.212
	3b	36 (58.1%)	71 (62.8%)	
	3c	17 (27.4%)	17 (15.0%)	
	3d	8 (12.9%)	22 (19.5%)	
mrN stage	N0	26 (41.9%)	98 (86.7%)	<0.001
	N1	26 (41.9%)	15 (13.3%)	
	N2	10 (16.2%)	0	
EMVI	Negative	55 (88.7%)	107 (95.5%)	0.089
	Positive	7 (11.3%)	5 (4.5%)	
MRF	Negative	45 (72.6%)	100 (88.5%)	0.008
	Positive	17 (27.4%)	13 (11.5%)	
Tumor Location	Lower	25 (40.3%)	46 (40.7%)	0.325
	Middle	27 (43.5%)	39 (34.5%)	
	Upper	10 (16.1%)	28 (24.8%)	

Notes: Data expressed as n (%). Significant p values are in bold.

Abbreviations: LN⁺, lymph node positive; LN⁻, lymph node negative; mrN Stage, N stage with magnetic resonance; mrT stage, T stage with magnetic resonance; EMVI, extramural venous invasion; MRF, mesorectal fascia.

showed four (2.3%), 107 (61.1%), 34 (19.4%) and 30 (17.2%) cases of T3a, T3b, T3c and T3d, respectively. In terms of mrN stage, 124 cases (70.9%) were N0, 41 (23.4%) N1, and 10 (5.7%) N2. MRI also revealed 162 EMVI negative cases, 13 EMVI positive cases, 145 MRF negative cases and 30 MRF positive cases. 71 tumors were located in the lower rectum, 66 in the middle rectum, and 38 in the upper rectum. There were significant differences in mrN stage ($p < 0.001$) and MRF ($p = 0.008$) between the two groups.

Histogram Analysis of ADC Maps

The ADC histogram parameters in the two groups are presented in Table 3. Most histogram parameters were significant in evaluating LNM of rectal cancer: P10 ($p = 0.028$, cutoff = 0.80×10^{-3} s/mm²), P25 ($p = 0.007$, cutoff = 0.89×10^{-3} s/mm²), P50 ($p = 0.023$, cutoff = 0.98×10^{-3} s/mm²), P75

($p = 0.021$, cutoff = 1.13×10^{-3} s/mm²), P90 ($p = 0.035$, cutoff = 1.58×10^{-3} s/mm²), P95 ($p = 0.045$, cutoff = 1.75×10^{-3} s/mm²), mean ($p = 0.002$, cutoff = 1.08×10^{-3} s/mm²), and CV ($p = 0.040$, cutoff = 0.249) (Figures 3 and 4).

Multivariate Analysis

Univariate and multivariate analyses are shown in Table 4. Eleven covariates were entered in the final logistic model: CA199, MRF, mrN stage, P10, P25, P50, P75, P90, P95, mean, and CV. The logistic regression analysis demonstrated that CA199 level [odds ratio (OR) = 8.518; $p = 0.004$], mrN stage (OR = 8.236; $p < 0.001$), mean (OR = 5.392; $p < 0.001$), and CV (OR = 2.192; $p = 0.040$) were independent risk factors of pathological LNM in the model. Other covariates were not independent risk factors. The combine model showed the highest AUC of

Table 3 Comparison of ADC Histogram Parameters Between the LN- and LN+ Groups

	Cut-Off Value	LN+	LN-	p value
P5	$\leq 0.71 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	30 (48.4%)	71 (62.8%)	0.064
	$> 0.71 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	32 (51.6%)	42 (37.2%)	
P10	$\leq 0.80 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	40 (64.5%)	90 (79.6%)	0.028
	$> 0.80 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	22 (35.5%)	23 (20.4%)	
P25	$\leq 0.89 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	35 (56.5%)	86 (76.1%)	0.007
	$> 0.89 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	27 (43.5%)	27 (23.9%)	
P50 (Median)	$\leq 0.98 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	24 (38.7%)	64 (56.6%)	0.023
	$> 0.98 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	38 (61.3%)	49 (43.4%)	
P75	$\leq 1.13 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	17 (27.4%)	51 (45.1%)	0.021
	$> 1.13 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	45 (72.6%)	62 (54.9%)	
P90	$\leq 1.58 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	48 (77.4%)	100 (89.3%)	0.035
	$> 1.58 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	14 (22.6%)	12 (10.7%)	
P95	$\leq 1.75 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	47 (75.8%)	99 (87.6%)	0.045
	$> 1.75 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	15 (24.2%)	14 (12.4%)	
Mean	$\leq 1.08 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	33 (53.2%)	86 (76.1%)	0.002
	$> 1.08 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm ²	29 (46.8%)	27 (23.9%)	
Skewness	$> 0.534^*$	49 (79.0%)	82 (72.6%)	0.346
	$\leq 0.534^*$	13 (21.0%)	31 (27.4%)	
Kurtosis	$> 3.122^*$	46 (74.2%)	94 (83.2%)	0.155
	$\leq 3.122^*$	16 (25.8%)	19 (16.8%)	
CV	$> 0.249^*$	29 (46.8%)	71 (62.8%)	0.040
	$\leq 0.249^*$	33 (53.2%)	42 (37.2%)	

Notes: Data expressed as n (%). Significant p values are in bold.

Abbreviations: LN+, lymph node positive; LN-, lymph node negative; ADC, apparent diffusion coefficient; P5, 5th percentile of ADC value; P10, 10th percentile of ADC value; P75, 75th percentile of ADC value; P90, 90th percentile of ADC value; P95, 95th percentile of ADC value; CV, coefficient of variation.

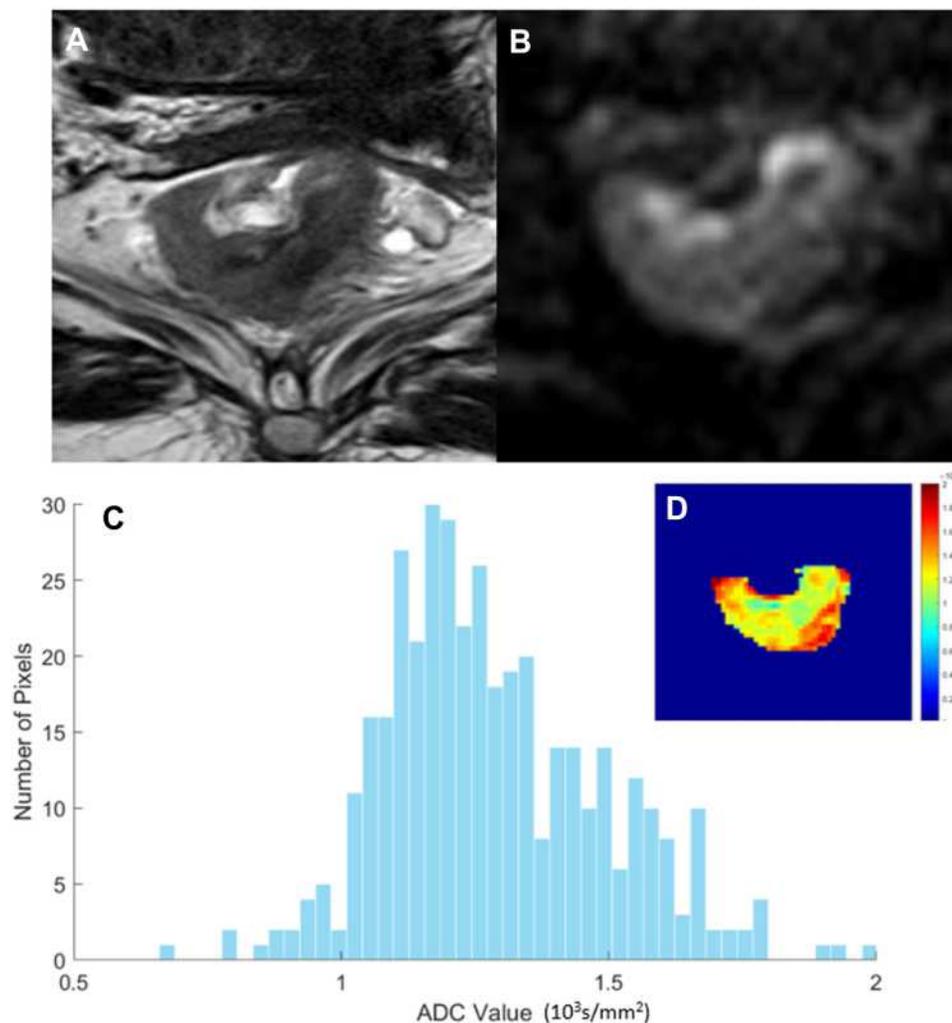


Figure 3 A51-year-old male patient with confirmed pT3N1 rectal cancer. **(A)** Maximum axial T2-weighted image showing irregular thickening of the rectal wall with intermediate signal intensity in the lower segment of the rectum. **(B)** The corresponding maximum axial diffusion-weighted (DW) image with the same lesion for delineation of regions of interest (ROIs). **(C)** Corresponding apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) map histogram copying from ROI of DW image showing that the ADC mean of 1.29×10^3 s/mm² and coefficient of variation of 0.163. **(D)** ADC pcolor map showing that the brighter the color, the greater the value.

0.838 which was better than CA199 level (AUC=0.558, $p < 0.0001$, Delong test), mrN stage (AUC=0.735, $p = 0.003$, Delong test), mean (AUC=0.614, $p < 0.0001$, Delong test) and CV (AUC=0.580, $p < 0.0001$, Delong test), respectively (Figure 5). Table 5 presents CA199 level, mrN stage, mean, CV and combined model, including AUC, cut-off, sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV.

Discussion

We performed a histogram analysis of preoperative ADC of the primary tumor to explore the potential diagnostic performance of DWI for LNM of T3 rectal cancer and developed a diagnostic pattern that was practical and easy to generalize. The results showed that the structural MRI report, combined with clinical

risk factors and the ADC parameters, yielded a higher diagnostic value.

In most cases, the probability of LNM of T3 rectal cancer is greater than that of early T1–2 stage disease and the LNM effected the prognosis of T3 rectal cancer.^{16–18} Therefore, the guidelines recommend preoperative nCRT for rectal cancer patients with T3N1-2, while T3 patients without LNM can avoid preoperative nCRT.¹⁵ However, prediction of LNM by current preoperative imaging remains difficult. As a result, neoadjuvant therapy is adopted in most patients with T3 stage cancer.¹⁹ Such potentially excessive treatment adds an economic burden to the patients, and some may delay the best operation time due to poor neoadjuvant efficacy. Therefore, identifying the LN status is an urgent requirement for clinical treatment of T3 stage patients.

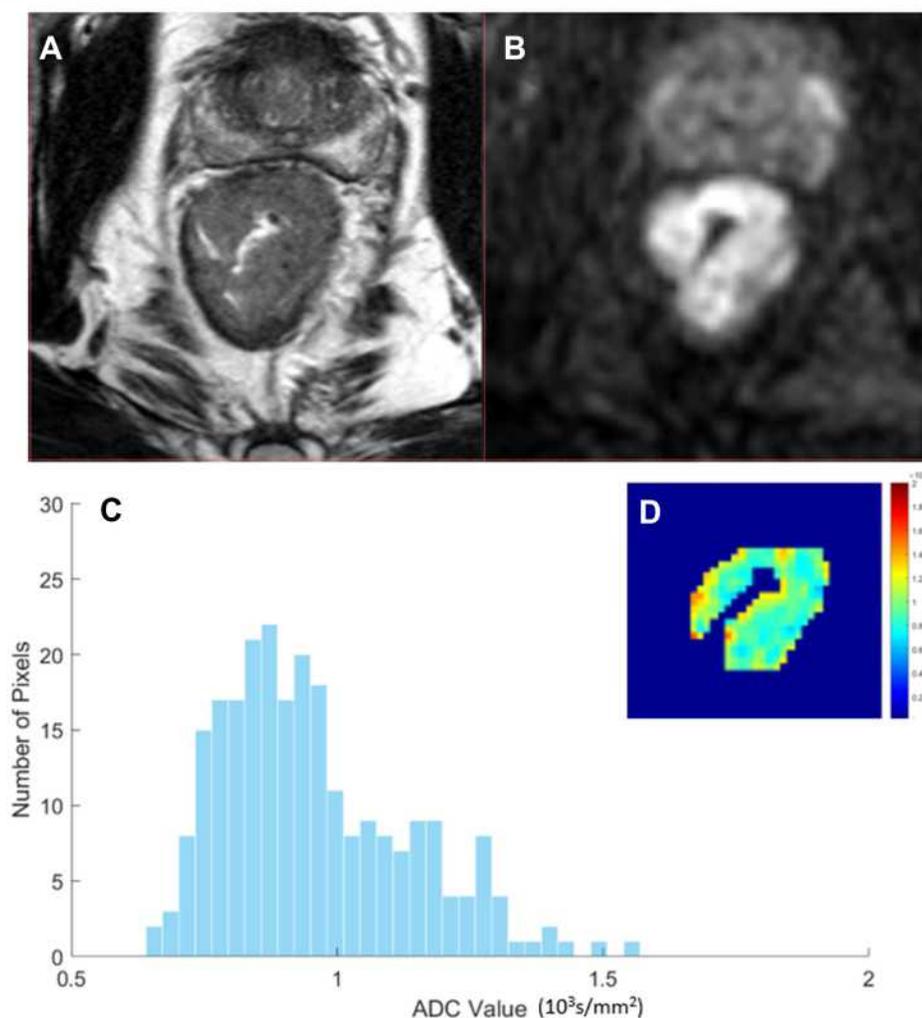


Figure 4 A 63-year-old male patient with confirmed pT3N0 rectal cancer. **(A)** Maximum axial T2-weighted image showing irregular thickening of the rectal wall with intermediate signal intensity in the lower segment of the rectum. **(B)** The corresponding maximum axial diffusion-weighted image (DW) image of the same lesion for delineation of regions of interest (ROIs). **(C)** The corresponding apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) map histogram copied from ROI of DW image showing ADC mean of $0.96 \times 10^3 \text{ s/mm}^2$ and coefficient of variation of 0.183. **(D)** ADC pcolor map showing that the brighter the color, the greater the value.

At present, preoperative N staging of rectal cancer often relies on subjective diagnosis of tumor morphology, size, heterogeneity, and margins by MRI.¹⁴ Our study showed 71% accuracy in assessing LNs based on tumor size and morphological features (mrN stage) alone, which was similar to previous studies. The diagnostic deviation in previous studies was mainly due to larger LNs ($\geq 9 \text{ mm}$) over-staging and downgrading the staging of smaller LNs ($< 5 \text{ mm}$) or LNs that were not visible by MRI.^{20,21} There are subjective and methodological limitations using the Mercury criterion for the evaluation of LNs. Therefore, our study analyzed the primary tumor features to predict the LN status, thus avoiding the above limitations.

Our results showed that most of ADC histogram parameters differed significantly between the LN+ and

LN- groups. As commonly used functional imaging, DWI can display the movement speed of water molecules in tissues and quantify the limited diffusion of water molecules caused by cell enlargement.²² It can be used to evaluate the density of cells and tissues and reflect tumor heterogeneity, which is an important factor for metastasis.²³ Combining DWI and histogram parameters can further quantify the inherent texture features of tumors, which can improve the subjective diagnosis of radiologists. To obtain more texture information and save time, we selected the maximum cross-section of the tumor to depict the ROI. Our model achieved satisfactory predictive results. Previous studies identified that LNM might be closely related to the microscopic characteristics of the primary tumor.^{24,25} Cho et al⁵ showed

Table 4 Univariate and Multivariate Analyses

Parameters	Univariate Analysis		Multivariate Analysis	
	OR	P	OR	P
mrN stage	7.686	<0.001	8.236	<0.001
MRF	2.906	0.009		
CA199	4.770	0.012	8.518	0.004
P10	2.152	0.030		
P25	2.457	0.008		
P50	2.068	0.024		
P75	2.177	0.023		
P90	2.431	0.039		
P95	2.257	0.048		
Mean	2.799	0.002	5.392	<0.001
CV	1.924	0.041	2.192	0.040

Notes: Variables with $p < 0.05$ in univariate logistic regression analysis were applied to multivariate logistic regression analysis. Significant p values are in bold.

Abbreviations: LN+, lymph node positive; LN-, lymph node negative; mrN Stage, N stage with magnetic resonance; MRF, mesorectal fascia; P5, 5th percentile of ADC value; P10, 10th percentile of ADC value; P75, 75th percentile of ADC value; P90, 90th percentile of ADC value; P95, 95th percentile of ADC value; CV, coefficient of variation. OR, odds ratio.

maximum accuracy of 72%, with sensitivity of 78% and specificity of 67% for prediction of LNM, combined with DWI and traditional anatomical imaging features.

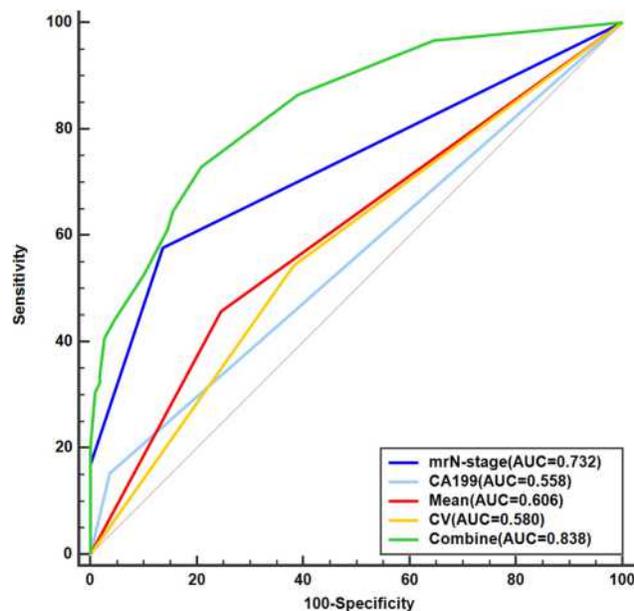


Figure 5 Receiver operating characteristic curves and area under the curve values for mrN-stage, carbohydrate antigen 199, apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) mean, ADC coefficient of variation and combined model with above parameters in predicting pathological lymph node metastasis.

Table 5 Predictive Efficacy of the Four Independent Predictive Factors Model and Combined Model

	AUC	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV
mrN stage	0.735	58.1%	86.7%	70.6%	79.0%
CA199	0.558	15.3%	96.4%	69.2%	67.9%
Mean	0.614	46.8%	76.1%	51.8%	72.3%
CV	0.580	53.2%	62.8%	44.0%	71.0%
Combine model	0.838	72.9%	79.1%	65.2%	84.5%

Abbreviations: mrN Stage, N stage with magnetic resonance; CA199, carbohydrate antigen 199; ADC, apparent diffusion coefficient; CV, coefficient of variation; AUC, area under receiver operating characteristic curve; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value.

We acquired improved ROC results, while the sensitivity was lower than in previous research. We considered that the difference was attributable to focusing on T3 stage alone, aiming to guide neoadjuvant therapies and addressing the problem of a clinical hotspot in rectal carcinoma. This study has improved the diagnostic ability and achieved satisfactory results. It may be a new and simple way to diagnose LN status of rectal cancer.

Multivariate analysis was used to demonstrate further the correlation between ADC histogram parameters, clinical risk factors, multi-parameters of rectal cancer structured report and LN status. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that preoperative CA199 level, mrN stage, ADC mean and ADC CV were independent predictors. This indicated that the combination of clinical laboratory examination, structured report information and histogram quantitative analysis achieved the best predictive power (AUC=0.838). Our specificity of 79.1% and sensitivity of 72.9% were better than in previous studies.²⁶⁻³⁰ These were particularly superior over the studies which draw the ROI on lymph node alone.^{29,30} So, the original tumor information for LN prediction can reduce false-positive rates and avoid excessive treatment. We suggest that clinicians could perform TME earlier in the course of T3 stage rectal cancer with normal CA199 level, negative LN in MRI qualitative assessment, ADC mean $< 1.08 \times 10^{-3}$ s/mm², and ADC CV > 0.249 . This course of action can reduce treatment costs and achieve greater survival benefits for patients.

Our study had some limitations. First, this study was based on retrospective analysis in a single center with inevitable patient selection biases; therefore, it lacked

multicenter validation. Second, our study only used histogram features on DWI, and other textural features and imaging sequences may be investigated in future research. Third, we only used a single slice with the maximum tumor diameter was applied to extract features in this study; whole-tumor ROI might be applied for LN prediction in further research.

In conclusion, this study showed that the histogram features of the primary T3 stage rectal tumor on ADC significantly correlated with LN status, which, combined with clinical risk factor and qualitative assessment, could improve the diagnostic performance of LNM. We recommend clinical laboratory examination, structured report information and ADC histogram quantitative analysis as important clinical references for preoperative prediction of LNM in patients with T3 stage rectal cancer. This could assist in the formulation of clinical therapy decisions and provide a strong basis for individualized treatment.

Abbreviations

LNM, lymph node metastasis; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; ADC, apparent diffusion coefficient; ROC, receiver operating characteristic curve; CV, coefficient of variation; MRF, mesorectal fascia; EMVI, extramural vascular invasion; ESMO, European Society for Medical Oncology; nCRT, neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy; TME, total mesorectal excision; DWI, diffusion-weighted imaging; T1WI, T1-weighted imaging; T2WI, T2-weighted imaging; NPV, negative predictive value; AUC, high area under the curve; CEA, carcinoma embryonic antigen; CA, carbohydrate antigen; AFP, α -fetoprotein; ROIs, regions of interest.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

This study was conducted in accordance with the declaration of Helsinki and Ethical Committee of Harbin Medical University Cancer Hospital approved this retrospective study. The requirement for informed consent was waived

by the ethics committee due to the nature of the study, and no personal information was disclosed.

Consent for Publication

Not applicable.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

These authors contributed equally to this work and should be considered co-first authors: Jin Li and Yang Zhou.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest related to this study.

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