MET-RADS in 10 cases

Prof. Giuseppe Petralia

Department of Oncology and Haemato-oncology, University of Milan Division of Radiology, IEO - European Institute of Oncology IRCCS, Milan



MET-RADS-P1

METastasis Reporting And Data System for Prostate Cancer

Imaging recommendations designed to promote standardisation and diminish variations in

ACQUISITION

INTERPRETATION

REPORTING

of Whole-body MRI (WB-MRI) in patients with Advanced Prostate Cancer



THE MRI-RADS IN 10 CASES

ACQUISITION

	Sequence description	Core protocol
1	Whole spine-sagittal, T1 W, TSE, 4-5 mm slice thickness	Yes
2	Whole spine-sagittal, STIR (preferred) or fat suppressed T2 W, 4–5 mm slice thickness	Yes
3	Whole body (vertex to mid thighs)—T1 W, GRE Dixon technique. Fat image reconstructions are mandatory • A 3D FSE T1 W sequence offering multiplanar capability may be performed as an alternative to replace sequences 1 and 3	Axial (5 mm) or coronal (2 mm)
4	 Whole body (skull base to mid-thighs)—axial, diffusion weighted, STIR fat suppression, 5–7 mm contiguous slicing, multiple stations ADC calculations with mono-exponential data fitting Coronal b800–1000 multiplanar reconstructions 3D-MIP reconstructions of highest b-value images 	2 b-values b50–100 s/mm ² b800-–1000 s/mm ²
5	Whole body (vertex to mid thighs)—axial, T2 W, TSE without fat- suppression, 5 mm contiguous slicing, multiple stations, preferably matching the diffusion weighted images	Option



ACQUISITION

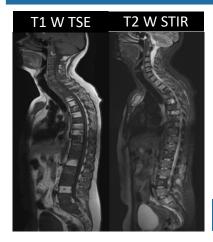
	Sequence description	Core protocol	Extensions for comprehensive assessments
1	Whole spine-sagittal, T1 W, TSE, 4-5 mm slice thickness	Yes	_
2	Whole spine–sagittal, STIR (preferred) or fat suppressed T2 W, 4–5 mm slice thickness	Yes	_
3	 Whole body (vertex to mid thighs)–T1 W, GRE Dixon technique. Fat image reconstructions are mandatory A 3D FSE T1 W sequence offering multiplanar capability may be performed as an alternative to replace sequences 1 and 3 	Axial (5 mm) or coronal (2 mm)	Axial and coronal
4	 Whole body (skull base to mid-thighs)—axial, diffusion weighted, STIR fat suppression, 5–7 mm contiguous slicing, multiple stations ADC calculations with mono-exponential data fitting Coronal b800–1000 multiplanar reconstructions 3D-MIP reconstructions of highest b-value images 	2 b-values b50–100 s/mm² b800-–1000 s/mm²	3 b-values (additional b500–600 s/mm²)
5	Whole body (vertex to mid thighs)—axial, T2 W, TSE without fat- suppression, 5 mm contiguous slicing, multiple stations, preferably matching the diffusion weighted images	Option	Yes
6	Regional assessments including dedicated prostate, small field of view spine, brain studies, and contrast enhancement	No	Yes

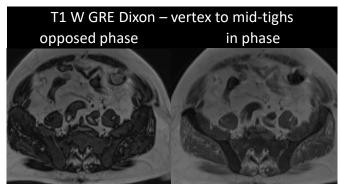


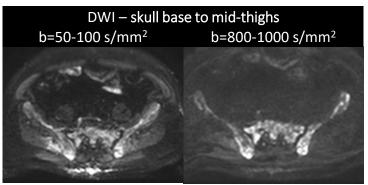
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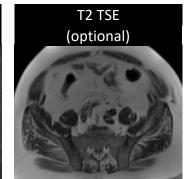
THE MRI-RADS IN 10 CASES

SEQUENCE COMPONENTS (core protocol)

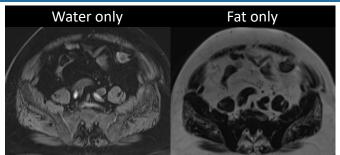




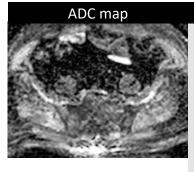


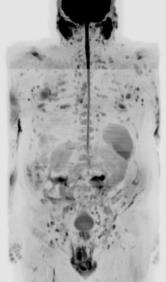


RECONSTRUCTIONS









MIP high b value



INTERPRETATION

BONE METASTASES (RECIST non-measurable)

MEASURABLE DISEASE

- Soft tissue lesions
- Lymph nodes
- Measurable bone metastases

Morphologic criteria

- Size/number
- Fat repopulation

Functional imaging (DWI)

ADC for assessing response

RECIST 1.1¹ / PCGW3² criteria

- L. Eur J Cancer. 2009 Jan;45(2):228-47.
- 2. J Clin Oncol. 2016 Apr 20;34(12):1402-18.

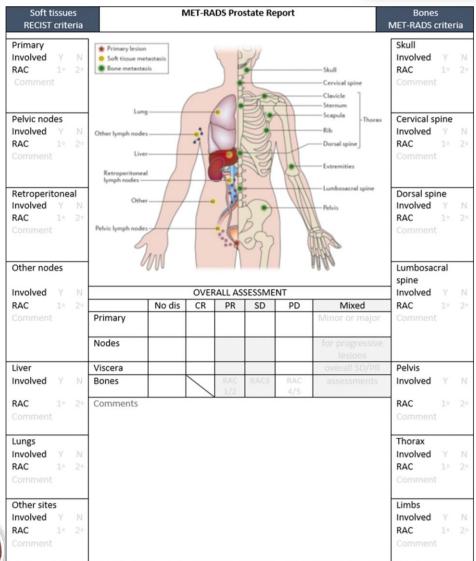


2023

Response Assessment Categories (RAC)

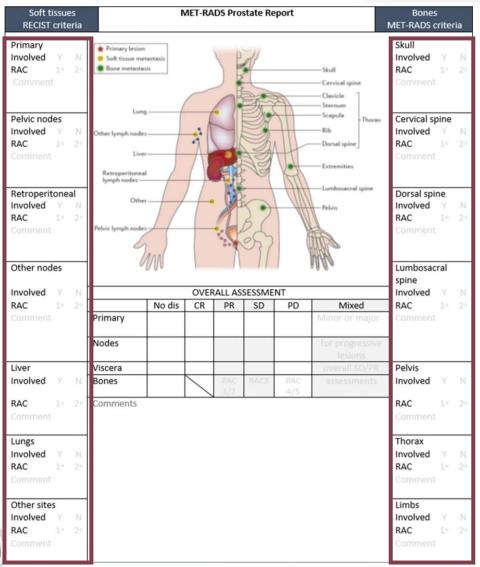
	BONE METASTASES	SOFT TISSUES (LN, Visceral mets)
RAC 1 Highly likely to be responding	 Return of normal marrow (decrease in number/size, from diffuse to focal, sclerosis, fat dot/halo signs) ↑ ADC (from ≤1400μm²/s to >1400μm²/s or ≥40% increase from baseline*) 	 RECIST Complete response (CR) RECIST Partial response (PR)
RAC 2 Likely to be responding	 Evidence of improvement, but not enough to fulfil criteria for RAC 1 ↑ ADC (from ≤1000μm²/s to <1400μm²/s or >25% but >40% increase from baseline*) 	• \downarrow size not meeting RECIST 1.1 criteria for PR
RAC 3 No change	No observable change	No observable change (SD)
RAC 4 Likely to be progressing	 Evidence of worsening disease, but not enough to fulfil criteria for RAC 5 (or equivocal new lesions, or relapse disease) ↑ SI on high b value images (with ADC <1400µm²/s) 	 ↑ size not meeting RECIST 1.1 criteria for PD Equivocal new lesions
RAC 5 highly likely to be progressing	 Unequivocal ↑in metastases number/size (or new pathologic fractures /cord compression requiring treatment, from focal to diffuse) New lesions with high SI on high b-value and ADC 600-1000μm²/s) 	RECIST Progressive Disease (PD)

SCHOOL OF MRI OF THE ESMP THE MR



- 7 bone regions
- 7 soft tissue regions
- Within each region:
 - Presence of disease (Y/N)
 - Primary RAC
 - Secondary RAC
- Overall assessment
 - Dominating patterns of response
 - Synthetic overview (CR/PR/SD/PD)
 - Mention of mixed response

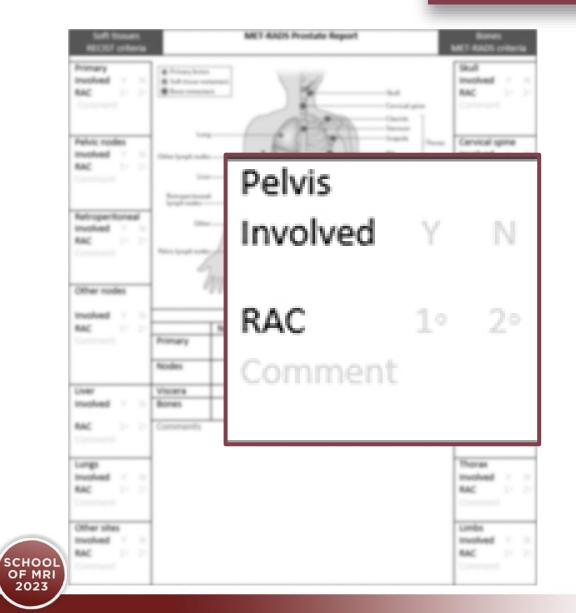




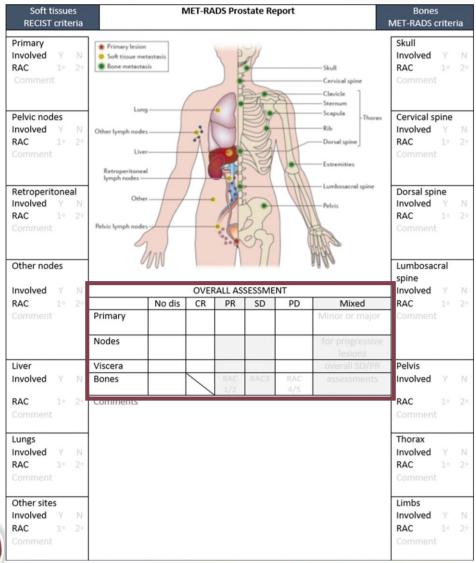
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