Effect of radiotherapy on brain glucose metabolism in patients operated on for low grade astrocytoma

M Bruehlmeier, U Roelcke, B Amsler, K H Schubert, O Hausmann, K von Ammon, E W Radü, O Gratzl, C Landmann, K L Leenders

Abstract

Objective—To assess the effect of postoperative radiotherapy on brain glucose metabolism (CMRGlu) of operated patients with low grade astrocytomas.

Methods—PET and 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose was used to measure absolute CMRGlu in patients with fibrillary astrocytoma (WHO II) of the frontal lobe, who did (n=7) or did not (n=12) receive radiotherapy subsequent to first debulking tumour resection. In addition, statistical parametric mapping (SPM95) was applied to assess the pattern of relative CMRGlu associated with the frontal tumour. Data were compared with 12 healthy controls.

Results—A global reduction of absolute CMRGlu was found when either patients with or without radiotherapy were compared with controls (ROI analysis). Brain areas of relative CMRGlu reduction were found in the brain ipsilateral and contralateral to the tumour, comparing both patient groups with controls by SPM (“tumour diaschisis effect”). Superimposed, absolute CMRGlu in the contralateral frontal, parietal, occipital cortex as well as in the white matter was on average 17% lower in patients receiving radiotherapy than in patients who did not.

Conclusions—The data discriminate a tumour effect from a radiotherapy effect, and support the view of adverse effects of radiotherapy on brain not directly involved by tumour.

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Keywords: low grade astrocytoma; brain glucose metabolism; radiotherapy

Low grade astrocytomas (LGAs) account for 30 to 40% of all gliomas. After surgery, patients with LGA may live for several years relatively symptom free with an average interval of 2 to 4 years until tumour recurrence. A considerable number of patients deteriorate more rapidly due to tumour progression towards higher malignancy, which may drastically reduce the quality and duration of life. Up to 50% of LGAs recur as malignant tumours at a mean postoperative interval of 31 to 56 months.1

Whereas most authors agree that the extent of tumour resection correlates with the survival time of patients with LGAs,2 there is a controversial debate about the benefit and side effects of early postoperative radiotherapy.1 3–6 The principal idea of radiotherapy is to destroy anaplastic cell foci, which may be already present in LGAs. However, most recommendations of the use of radiotherapy are based on retrospective clinical data, which in part are hampered by heterogeneous patient samples. One prospective study comparing the effect of different radiation doses failed to establish a correlation between dose and survival of patients with LGAs.7

In most cases, radiotherapy of patients with brain tumours is associated with irradiation of tumour adjacent or remote brain, and side effects of radiotherapy have to be considered carefully. Several authors have proposed that cognitive impairment is a major complication of radiotherapy, but this has been questioned by others (for review see Roman and Sperduto8). In the present study we set out to investigate the effect of external radiotherapy from a metabolic point of view. We used PET and the tracer 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) to investigate cerebral (non-tumorous) glucose metabolism, which can be used as a measure of neuronal activity, in patients with LGAs who did or did not receive external radiotherapy subsequent to their first debulking tumour resection. Particular attention was given to separating the effect of residual or recurrent tumour from the effect of radiotherapy on cerebral glucose metabolism (CMRGlu).

Patients and methods

Depending on location and size, circumscribed brain lesions may suppress remote CMRGlu and blood flow (diaschisis9). To minimise the diaschisis effect which could arise from various tumour locations, we included only tumours which were confined to the frontal lobe of one brain side (according to MRI). In addition, only tumours which at the time of the PET study did not show MRI criteria of malignancy (contrast enhancement, peritumorous oedema) were
Table 1  Clinical data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Resection type</th>
<th>Interval (months)</th>
<th>Tumour size (mm²)</th>
<th>CMRGlu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RADY</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>M P</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>F P</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>M P</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>M P</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>F P</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>M P</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>F P</td>
<td>GT</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean (SD) 41 (15)

| RADN | 44  | M GT | 7    | 438 | Y    |
| 34  | F P | 27   | 530  | Y   |
| 48  | F P | 58   | 200  | Y   |
| 39  | F GT| 120  | 283  | N   |
| 40  | F GT| 15   | 729  | Y   |
| 36  | F GT| 51   | 200  | Y   |
| 51  | M P | 64   | 590  | N   |
| 65  | M P | 84   | 537  | N   |
| 30  | M P | 21   | 207  | Y   |
| 27  | M P | 23   | 748  | Y   |
| 52  | F P | 81   | 298  | Y   |
| 29  | M P | 30   | 231  | Y   |

Mean (SD) 41 (11)

RADN=non-irradiated patients; RADY=irradiated patients; GT=gross total (macroscopically complete); P=partial resection. Interval=interval between tumour resection, (with or without radiotherapy) and PET study Tumour size was assumed to correspond to the area calculated from the axial plane (CCT or MRI, available as films) which showed the greatest diameter of resident/recurrent tumour. From that plane, the largest diameter was determined (x). Vertical to that line, a second diameter was determined (y). Tumour size was then calculated as elliptical area as: πxy/2. For CMRGlu Y=arterial blood samples available.

Radiotherapy

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non-irradiated patients and normal subjects were then compared on a pixel by pixel basis. Pixels exceeding the threshold of \( p=0.01 \) were displayed in axial, sagittal, and coronal projections of a statistic parametric map (for methodological details see Friston et al\(^{13}\)).

**REGIONS OF INTEREST (ROI) ANALYSIS**

Because SPM95 does not rely on absolute values of CMRGlu, nor does it take changes of global CMRGlu into account, absolute CMRGlu was determined in the 11 patients in whom arterial blood samples were available, and in the 12 normal subjects. For this purpose, firstly, CMRGlu (in units of \( \mu \text{mol} / \text{100ml/min} \)) was calculated on the PET image sets using the original model of Sokoloff \textit{et al}\(^{14}\) with its modification for humans.\(^{15}\) Secondly, a standard template of elliptical ROIs was created on the stereotactically normalised PET images to compute CMRGlu profiles. The focus of this part of the study was brain contralateral rather than ipsilateral to the tumour side, because metabolism in the cortex and subcortical white matter surrounding low grade tumours can be reduced to a similar degree as in tumours themselves, which makes it difficult to exactly differentiate non-tumorous brain from tumour. In addition, contralateral brain was to a lesser amount exposed to radiotherapy than tumour itself. Thus, CMRGlu reduction in the contralateral brain of irradiated patients would strongly support the hypothesis of radiation induced side effects. The following brain regions contralateral to the tumour side were evaluated: frontomedial, frontoprefrontal, frontolateral, parietal, and occipitomedial cortex; white matter at the level of the centrum semiovale; and hemisphere contralateral to the tumour side. The ROIs were placed at the appropriate locations throughout the whole brain in an axial direction. For each subject, the resulting CMRGlu values were plotted against the relative plane of the thalamus (thalamus=0 mm) yielding individual ROI CMRGlu profiles.

Profile values for ROI CMRGlu were then averaged for each subject to result in one mean CMRGlu value per ROI per subject. In addition, ROI profiles were averaged for each

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### Table 2  Brain areas with relative CMRGlu reductions due to left frontal tumor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Side</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Z</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>z Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ipsilateral</td>
<td>Cingulate gyrus (BA 32)</td>
<td>−2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>−18%</td>
<td>4.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle temporal gyrus (BA 39)</td>
<td>−50</td>
<td>−64</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>−15%</td>
<td>4.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contralateral</td>
<td>Inferior parietal lobulus (BA 40)</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>−34</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>−19%</td>
<td>4.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cingulate gyrus (BA 23)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>−26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>−13%</td>
<td>3.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle frontal gyrus (BA 6)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>−16%</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BA=Brodmann area; \( X; Y; Z=\)pixel coordinates of peak difference; \( \text{size}=\)area size (number of voxels, voxel size=\( 2 \times 2 \times 4 \) mm); decrease=\% reduction in patients for the respective peak coordinates; \( z \text{ score}=\)score of peak difference (transformed \( t \) value).

*SPM95, patients \textit{v} controls: significance level \( p=0.01 \).*

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**Figure 1  Statistical parametric mapping (SPM95) projections showing areas with significantly (\( p=0.01 \)) lower relative CMRGlu in 12 non-irradiated patients compared with 12 controls. Differences are displayed on sagittal, coronal, and transverse projections. VPC/VAC=vertical line through anterior/posterior commissure; \( R=\)right side of brain.**
group (radiated, non-irradiated, controls) to result in one mean CMRGlu profile per location.

STATISTICS
Due to the few patients in each group, the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test was applied for group to group comparisons of CMRGlu ROI values. A possible relation between CMRGlu and the interval between operation with or without radiotherapy and the time of the PET study was tested using the Spearman’s rank test.

Results
STATISTICAL PARAMETRIC MAPPING (SPM95)
The comparison between the 12 non-irradiated patients and 12 healthy controls disclosed a specific pattern of relatively reduced CMRGlu in patients (fig 1). This “lesion induced suppression” of CMRGlu particularly comprised the frontal brain contralateral to the tumour side, and the parietal lobe of both brain sides. In the left frontal brain, no differences between non-irradiated patients and controls were found, which we attribute to the varying tumour locations within the frontal brain. Similar results were also obtained when irradiated patients were compared with controls (data not shown), whereas no differences in the relative CMRGlu pattern were found when non-irradiated and irradiated patients were compared. In addition, no relative increases in CMRGlu were found when patients were compared with controls. As no differences in the CMRGlu pattern were found between non-irradiated patients and controls or irradiated patients and controls, the results of the analysis as presented in table 2 are derived from the comparison between all patients (n=19) and the control subjects (n=12).

ROI ANALYSIS
Figure 2 A–D shows the group profiles of absolute CMRGlu values for the four irradiated and seven non-irradiated patients contralateral to the tumour side, and the parietal lobe of both brain

Table 3 Absolute CMRGlu values (µmol/100 ml/min)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROI</th>
<th>RADY</th>
<th>RADN</th>
<th>Controls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frontomedial</td>
<td>33.7 (1.6)</td>
<td>−14%</td>
<td>39.1 (1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontolateral</td>
<td>34.5 (1.7)</td>
<td>−15%</td>
<td>40.6 (2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontoprefrontal</td>
<td>33.8 (1.8)</td>
<td>−22%</td>
<td>43.1 (3.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parietal</td>
<td>37.5 (2.0)</td>
<td>−20%</td>
<td>47.0 (2.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occipitomedial</td>
<td>23.9 (1.0)</td>
<td>−16%</td>
<td>28.5 (1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White matter</td>
<td>28.8 (1.2)</td>
<td>−18%</td>
<td>35.0 (2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemisphere</td>
<td>29.0 (1.0)</td>
<td>−16%</td>
<td>35.8 (1.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are mean (SEM). RADN=non-irradiated patients (n=7); RADY=irradiated patients (n=4); in patients all regions refer to the brain side contralateral to the tumour. Per cent values express the CMRGlu difference between the respective groups; group differences are significant.
CMRGlu reduction in non-irradiated patients versus controls averaged over all ROIs was 17%, the mean difference between CMRGlu in non-irradiated patients and irradiated patients was also 17%. No correlation between the time elapsed since operation with or without radiotherapy and CMRGlu was found (Spearman’s rank test for all ROIs: r<0.1, p>0.1).

Discussion
Neuropsychological impairment is often found in children and adults after therapeutic cranial irradiation of brain tumours. Also prophylactic cranial irradiation—for example, of patients with small cell lung cancer—may cause neuropsychological disturbances. In many cases, however, it is difficult to differentiate between effects of the primary disease state and concurrent therapies. We used CMRGlu as a possible indicator of radiotherapy induced adverse effects in patients with operated LGAs. Our data allow the differentiation of the disease state from the radiotherapy effect. Firstly, they disclose an overall CMRGlu reduction in patients with LGAs compared with healthy subjects. This can in part be attributed to metabolic suppression of normal brain due to the presence of residual/recurrent tumour and brain damage induced by operation (diaschisis). Metabolic suppression of remote brain was evident from the SPM95 data, which showed a similar pattern for both irradiated and non-irradiated patients, and which is likely to reflect the lesion effect on remote brain glucose metabolism. Superimposed on the pattern of relative glucose metabolism, irradiated patients furthermore showed widespread reductions of absolute CMRGlu—an average of 17% compared with non-irradiated patients. Whereas lower contralateral frontal CMRGlu in irradiated patients could represent a direct consequence of radiotherapy because this brain area was also largely exposed to irradiation, that remote brain such as contralateral parietal or occipital cortex showed this reduction was unexpected. These data suggest that “localised” external beam radiotherapy applied to the treatment of frontal low grade astrocytomas may exert spatially non-confined effects.

Several neuropathological changes may underlie this CMRGlu reduction. Radiation toxicity may occur as early (within months after completion of radiotherapy) or delayed (after years) effects. Early effects are considered to correspond to transient oedema or white matter demyelination; patients may present with somnolence, mood, or memory disturbances. Delayed effects may persist and seem to be mediated by cerebrovascular changes, demyelination, and autoimmune triggered brain injury. Apart from frontal cortical CMRGlu reduction, CMRGlu of the contralateral white matter was also reduced in irradiated patients. Together with the CMRGlu reductions in the parietal and occipital cortex, these findings may indicate a primary damage to the white matter, which is considered the cerebral element most vulnerable to irradiation, and a secondary trans-synaptic suppression of adjacent or remote cortex.

Metabolic radiotherapy effects have also been shown by nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Usenius et al found a lower concentration of N-acetyl-L-aspartate (a neuron specific metabolite) in tumour adjacent brain of irradiated patients with glioma. It still needs to be determined whether these changes are primarily caused by the tumour or by the radiotherapy. Wang et al found attention and memory disturbances to be frequent at 6 months after radiotherapy, although these disturbances seemed to recover over subsequent years. On the contrary, Armstrong et al reported memory impairment 2 to 3 years after postoperative radiotherapy. In our series, the decrease in absolute CMRGlu between both patient groups was 17% at a mean interval of 46 (irradiated patients) and 48 (non-irradiated patients) months. In addition, we found no relation between the time elapsed since operation, with or without radiotherapy, and absolute CMRGlu. Although our results are derived from only a few patients, they suggest that the radiotherapy induced effects on cerebral glucose metabolism apparently occur early after completion of radiotherapy. It is not yet clear how our metabolic findings relate to the time characteristics of the above mentioned neuropsychological reports. To clarify the exact time course of brain glucose metabolism, within subject follow up studies are required.

Our results raise the question whether decreases in CMRGlu, either regional or global, are clinically relevant, and whether they may correspond to the impaired neuropsychological performance reported in several studies of irradiated patients with low grade gliomas. PET studies in patients with Alzheimer’s disease, brain injury, multiple sclerosis, and elderly healthy subjects showed a close relation between reductions of cerebral energy metabolism on the one hand, and the degree of subjective complaints or measurable decline in neuropsychological test performance on the other. These data thus underline the fact that measurement of cerebral energy metabolism provides a correlate of brain function. For our patient groups, it is noteworthy that CMRGlu in irradiated patients was on average 17% lower than in non-irradiated patients. In turn, CMRGlu in non-irradiated patients was 17% lower than the mean CMRGlu of controls. This gradual decrease of CMRGlu from healthy subjects through non-irradiated...
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