Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging. 2023 Apr 22. doi: 10.1007/s00259-023-06225-0. Online ahead of print.

## Added value of [18F]FDOPA PET to the management of high-grade glioma patients after their initial treatment: a prospective multicentre study

Jacques Darcourt <sup>1</sup>, David Chardin <sup>2</sup>, Véronique Bourg <sup>3</sup>, Jocelyn Gal <sup>4</sup>, Renaud Schiappa <sup>4</sup>, Marie Blonski <sup>5</sup>, Pierre-Malick Koulibaly <sup>2</sup>, Fabien Almairac <sup>6</sup>, Lydiane Mondot <sup>7</sup>, Florence Le Jeune <sup>8</sup>, Laurent Collombier <sup>9</sup>, Aurélie Kas <sup>10</sup>, Luc Taillandier <sup>5</sup>, Antoine Verger <sup>11</sup>

PMID: 37086272 DOI: 10.1007/s00259-023-06225-0

## **Abstract**

**Background:** Diagnostic value of 3,4-dihydroxy-6-[<sup>18</sup>F]fluoro-L-phenylalanine ([<sup>18</sup>F]FDOPA) PET in patients with suspected recurrent gliomas is recognised. We conducted a multicentre prospective study to assess its added value in the practical management of patients suspected of recurrence of high grade gliomas (HGG).

**Methods:** Patients with a proven HGG (WHO grade III and IV) were referred to the multidisciplinary neuro-oncology board (MNOB) during their follow-up after initial standard of care treatment and when MRI findings were not fully conclusive. Each case was discussed in 2 steps. For step 1, a diagnosis and a management proposal were made only based on the clinical and the MRI data. For step 2, the same process was repeated taking the [<sup>18</sup>F]FDOPA PET results into consideration. A level of confidence for the decisions was assigned to each step. Changes in diagnosis and management induced by [<sup>18</sup>F]FDOPA PET information were measured. When unchanged, the difference in the confidence of the decisions were assessed. The diagnostic performances of each step were measured.

**Results:** 107 patients underwent a total of 138 MNOB assessments. The proposed diagnosis changed between step 1 and step 2 in 37 cases (26.8%) and the proposed management changed in 31 cases (22.5%). When the management did not change, the confidence in the MNOB final decision was increased in 87 cases (81.3%). Step 1 had a sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of 83%, 58% and 66% and step 2, 86%, 64% and 71% respectively.

**Conclusion:** [<sup>18</sup>F]FDOPA PET adds significant information for the follow-up of HGG patients in clinical practice. When MRI findings are not straightforward, it can change the management for more than 20% of the patients and increases the confidence level of the multidisciplinary board decisions.

**Keywords:** Diagnostic efficacy; Glioblastoma recurrence; High-grade gliomas recurrence; Patients' management; [18F]FDOPA PET.

© 2023. The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature.

1 di 1 01/05/2023, 13:38