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SHORT COMMUNICATION

MRI examination of resected malignant bone tumor can be an option for assessment of the osseous surgical margin

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Objective: Confirming the surgical osseous margin of a resected malignant bone tumor macroscopically before reconstruction with a prosthesis is ideal. However, making the cut-surface of the femur specimen during surgery is difficult because of the hard bone tissue. In order to resolve this problem, the possibility of intraoperative MRI was considered.

Methods: MRI was performed at the surgical unit for five malignant femoral bone tumors that included two osteosarcomas and one undifferentiated high-grade sarcoma, and two metastatic tumors immediately after the tumor resection. The specimens were prepared in plastic containers with saline.

Results: The osseous surgical margins were confirmed to be those planned pre-operatively in all cases without metal-induced artifacts. The $T_1$ weighted image (WI) was useful for evaluation of the osseous surgical margin, whereas the $T_2$WI was useful for confirmation of extra-osseous soft-tissue.

Conclusion: The MRI was performed post-operatively as a preliminary evaluation of the technique. However, a limited sequence (i.e. coronal $T_1$WI) with short examination time could be performed during surgery for the sole purpose of assessing the osseous margin.

Advances in knowledge: MRI examination of a resected malignant bone tumor specimen has not been reported, and can be an option for assessment of the osseous surgical margin.

INTRODUCTION

A malignant bone tumor is resected with adequate margins according to the pre-operative plan based upon MRI. Reconstruction with a tumor prosthesis is standard after resection of a malignant tumor in the long bone. After resection of the affected bone, but during surgery, pathological evaluation of the bone marrow at the surgical margin is performed on frozen specimens to confirm the absence of tumor cells. However, assessment of an adequate surgical margin macroscopically is best done before preparation of the prosthesis to confirm whether the resection is performed correctly according to the preoperative plan. With the modular system for current tumor prostheses, the length of the prosthesis can be adjusted during surgery. Therefore, intraoperative assessment of the osseous surgical margin macroscopically is important and can be incorporated into the surgical plan.

For a resection of malignant bone tumors, assessment of the osseous surgical margin requires a longitudinal cut in the specimen. However, making the longitudinal cut of the femur is difficult during the operation, because of the hard bone tissue. Furthermore, to make a fine cut surface, special equipment, such as a diamond coated cutter, may be necessary, but this equipment is not always available in the operating theater. In addition, when surgeons themselves make the cut surface, the operation needs to be suspended, and there might be concern about potential tumor contamination when the procedure is performed in the same room.

In a previous report, MRI for renal tumor specimens was used to assess the surgical margin and the skip metastasis. The possibility of intraoperative MRI of the resected bone tumor specimen to assess the osseous surgical margin was considered. In this preliminary study, MRI was performed to assess the surgical margin of five resected primary and metastatic malignant femoral bone tumors immediately after tumor resection and prosthesis replacement.
METHODS AND MATERIALS

Materials

Five cases of malignant femoral bone tumors (three males and two females; mean age, 71 ± 9.1 years; range, 60–80 years) were operated. Three cases were primary and the other two cases were metastatic tumors. The three primary cases were two osteosarcomas (one was osteoblastic and one was fibroblastic), and one undifferentiated high-grade sarcoma. The two metastatic cases derived from bladder and kidney cancer. The osseous surgical margin was determined based on a preoperative MRI. The bone was cut with a single-use bone saw. Reconstruction was performed with a GMRS (Global Modular Replacement System, Stryker) tumor endoprosthesis. Proximal end replacement was used for one case, and distal end replacement in four cases. Informed consent for the MRI examination was obtained in each case.

SPECIMEN MRI

Immediately after surgery, the resected specimen was placed in a plastic container and stabilized with non-woven fabric gauze and saline. The plastic container was used according to the sample size. $T_1$ and $T_2$ weighted images were collected for specimen examination with a spin echo sequence using a 3 Tesla MRI (Magnetom Verio 3, Siemens). Image processing was performed using Synapse Vincent (Fujifilm Medical). After MRI examination, histological examination was performed.

Characterization of the specimen MRI was performed to assess the accuracy of defining the surgical margin of the malignant bone tumors. The proper sequence for examining the surgical margin of the bone tumor with marrow and extraosseous soft tissue was examined. For clinical evaluation, the resected specimen was compared to the planned resection based upon the preoperative MRI.

RESULTS

For the specimen MRI, the pulse sequence parameters of repetition time (TR) and echo time (TE) were 670 ± 52.6 ms (650–778) and 13.8 ± 0.5 ms (13–14), respectively, for $T_1$ weighted images. For $T_2$ weighted images, the TR was 4665 ± 1199.2 msec (3500–6240), and TE was 95.3 ± 3.6 ms (91–102). The signal intensity of the specimen MRI was different than the pre-operative MRI. The most prominent difference was that the signal intensity of fat tissue including bone marrow on $T_2$ weighted images was significantly lower than $T_1$ weighted images. The $T_1$ weighted images gave an intermediate signal intensity, whereas the signal intensity in the preoperative MRI should be high (Figure 1).

For assessment of the surgical margin of the bone marrow, $T_1$ weighted images were useful because the signal intensity of fat tissue within the bone marrow is low, allowing contrast with the tumor, which has high signal intensity (Figure 1A). On the other hand, for evaluation of extraosseous soft tissue including fat, muscle and tendon, $T_2$ weighted images were useful to distinguish the tumor because the saline provides high signal intensity (Figure 1B). For simultaneous assessment of the surgical margin of the bone marrow and existence of extraosseous tissue, fusion images of $T_1$ and $T_2$ weighted images each at 50% intensity were useful (Figure 1C). The reconstructed MRI including the fusion images were consistent with the same cut surface of the pathology sections as long as the plane was the same (Figure 2).

For clinical evaluation, clear images were obtained in all cases without any metal-induced artifact. The surgical margin between the bone and marrow was confirmed to be the same as the planned surgical margin. Histological examination confirmed that the surgical margin was free of tumor cells in all cases.

DISCUSSION

Previous studies show that assessments of resected specimens in breast cancers can be made by plain radiograph. The surgical margin and skip lesions in the resected kidney can be examined using 7 Tesla MRI with the scanner oriented for animal usage and interfaced to the clinical console. For stabilization, the kidney specimen in that study was positioned in a glass container immersed in perfluropolyether oil. In the current protocol, the specimens were examined with a clinical 3 Tesla MRI, and the resected specimen was placed in a plastic container stabilized with non-woven fabric gauze and saline. The MRI can generate heating of the tissue, but the 3 Tesla MRI has been reported to be safe clinically in terms of temperature changes.

The signal intensity of the specimen MRI was somewhat different from the preoperative MRI. The specimen MRI provides an intermediate signal for fat tissue including bone marrow on $T_1$ weighted images whereas $T_1$ weighted images using the preoperative MRI give a high signal for fat tissue. The reason for the difference of intensity is not known. Spin echo images defined by TR and TE are semi-automatically defined on our MRI, and these parameters may not be suitable for detecting fat tissue on $T_2$ weighted images.

Figure 1. Renal cell carcinoma, metastatic to the bone, of a 74-year-old female (top), and a fibroblastic osteosarcoma of a 60-year-old male (bottom). The lesions with low signal intensity on the $T_1$ weighted image have a clear surgical margin with the bone marrow that has high signal intensity (A). The extraosseous soft tissue is clearly contrasted to saline that has high signal intensity (B). The fusion images of the $T_1$ and $T_2$ weighted images depict the osseous margin and existence of extraosseous soft tissue (C).
In summary, the specimen MRI was applied to resected malignant tumors of the femur. $T_1$ weighted images were useful for assessment of the osseous surgical margin and $T_2$ weighted images were useful for assessment of extraosseous soft tissue. There is the possibility that $T_1$, $T_2$ weighted fusion images can be used for both purposes simultaneously. Although the specimen MRI was performed post-operatively this time, a short intraoperative examination with a limited sequence, such as a coronal $T_1$ weighted image, could be applicable for the assessment of the surgical margin.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the specimen MRI was applied to resected malignant tumors of the femur. $T_1$ weighted images were useful for assessment of the osseous surgical margin and $T_2$ weighted images were useful for assessment of extraosseous soft tissue. There is the possibility that $T_1$, $T_2$ weighted fusion images can be used for both purposes simultaneously. Although the specimen MRI was performed post-operatively this time, a short intraoperative examination with a limited sequence, such as a coronal $T_1$ weighted image, could be applicable for the assessment of the surgical margin.

CONTRIBUTORS

AS arranged the study design and drafted the manuscript. TO, RI, and SM participated in planning the study. All authors confirmed the final version of the manuscript.

ETHICS APPROVAL

The MRI examination was performed after the operation, and there was no negative effect on these patients. Therefore, the working group determined that ethics approval was not required.

PATIENT CONSENT

All patients represented in this study were informed that the data from their case would be de-identified and used in a journal publication.
REFERENCES


