

Value of Quantitative MRI Combined with Blood CTC in Predicting the Prognosis of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy for Breast Cancer

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the value of quantitative parameters of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) combined with circulating tumor cells (CTC) in predicting the prognosis of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) for breast cancer. Methods Totally 98 patients who were initially diagnosed as breast cancer and underwent NAC in the hospital from January 2022 to January 2024 were selected. MRI was evaluated 4 weeks after the end of NAC, and modified radical surgery was performed in our hospital. According to RECIST 1.1 criteria, the patients were divided into treatment effective group (n=47) and treatment ineffective group (n=51). The volume transfer constant (Ktrans), extravascular extracellular space volume ratio (Ve), rate constant (Kep), and positive rate of CTC were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. The area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve (AUC) was used to express the prognostic value. Results Among the 98 patients, 47 cases were effective, and the effective rate was 47.96%. After treatment, Ktrans, Kep, and positive rate of CTC were lower than those before treatment ($P<0.05$), and were lower in the treatment effective group than in the treatment ineffective group ($P<0.05$). Ktrans, Kep, and positive rate of CTC were positively correlated with TNM staging ($P<0.05$). The Ktrans, Kep, and AUC value of CTC positivity in predicting NAC efficacy in breast cancer patients were 0.717, 0.785, and 0.656. The AUC of joint prediction was 0.847, which was larger than separate prediction. The sensitivity and specificity of joint prediction were 67.65% and 90.38%. Conclusion The quantitative parameters of MRI and blood CTC are closely related to clinical stage. Their combination can effectively help to predict the prognosis of NAC in patients with breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast Cancer; Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Quantitative; Circulating Tumor Cell

Breast cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors in women worldwide, with high morbidity and mortality rates, especially in developing countries.^[1] Neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) is an important part of breast cancer treatment. By using drugs to reduce tumor volume before surgery, it not only makes breast-conserving surgery possible, but also can assess the sensitivity of the tumor to chemotherapy.^[2] In recent years, more and more studies have shown

that the efficacy of NAC treatment is closely related to the prognosis of breast cancer patients^[3]. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), as a non-invasive imaging technology, is widely used in the diagnosis and efficacy evaluation of breast cancer due to its soft tissue resolution and multi-parameter imaging capabilities. Among them, dynamic enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (DCE-MRI) quantitative indicators such as volume transfer constant (Ktrans), extravascular extracellular space volume ratio (Ve) and rate constant (Kep) can provide information on blood flow or structure inside the tumor, becoming one of the important tools for predicting the efficacy of chemotherapy^[4]. In addition, circulating tumor cells (CTCs), as cells that shed from primary tumors or metastatic lesions and enter peripheral blood, have attracted much attention in tumor prognosis evaluation in recent years. Studies have shown that CTCs are closely related to tumor invasiveness and metastasis risk, and have the potential to be used as a biomarker to predict the efficacy of NAC^[5]. Although MRI quantitative imaging and CTCs are both valuable in predicting the efficacy of breast cancer, there are relatively few studies that combine the two for the prognostic evaluation of NAC in breast cancer. Therefore, this study aims to explore the value of MRI quantitative parameters combined with blood CTC detection in predicting the efficacy of NAC in breast cancer patients, to provide more accurate prognostic evaluation methods for clinical practice, and to assist in the formulation of personalized treatment strategies.

1 Materials and Methods

Objective

A total of 98 patients who were first diagnosed with breast cancer and received NAC treatment at the researcher's hospital between January 2022 and January 2024 were collected. Inclusion criteria: (1) Pathologically confirmed as primary breast cancer without distant metastasis. (2) Received NAC treatment. (3) Aged between 18 and 75 years old. (4) All underwent at least two MRI imaging examinations. (5) With complete clinical data. Exclusion criteria: (1) Patients who had received other breast cancer-related treatments before NAC treatment, such as radiotherapy, targeted therapy, or surgery. (2) Patients with severe comorbidities or who were not suitable for chemotherapy, such as patients with severe damage to the heart, liver, kidney and other organ functions. (3) Allergic to the chemotherapy drugs in the study. (4) History of other malignant tumors. All 98 patients were female, aged 23-74 years, with an average age of (47.51 ± 10.36) years. 62 patients were postmenopausal, with a BMI range of 18.5-30.5 kg/m² and an average BMI of (24.6 ± 2.13) kg/m². Before NAC, TNM stage II-III, 23 patients in stage II, and 75 patients in stage III. Tumor pathology types included 89 patients with invasive ductal carcinoma, 7 patients with invasive lobular carcinoma, and 2 patients with mucinous breast carcinoma. There were 14 patients with a family history of breast cancer. The study was approved by the hospital

ethics committee.

NAC Treatment Methods and Efficacy Assessment

55 patients received AC (doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide), 33 received TCbHP (docetaxel + carboplatin + pertuzumab), 6 received TC (docetaxel + cyclophosphamide), and 4 received TAC (paclitaxel + doxorubicin + cyclophosphamide). Each course lasts 21 days, and 4 to 6 courses were given. MRI examination was performed 4 weeks after the end of the NAC cycle, and the patient received modified radical mastectomy in this hospital. The pathological efficacy was evaluated according to the RECIST 1.1 standard. Complete remission (CR) and partial remission (PR) were included in the effective treatment group, and stable disease (SD) and progressive disease (PD) were included in the ineffective treatment group. CR definition: all measurable tumor lesions disappeared. And the condition lasted for at least four weeks. PR definition: at least 30% of tumor lesions shrank, and the duration was at least four weeks. SD definition: no obvious tumor shrinkage and no disease progression, the change of tumor lesions was between -29% and +20%, and the condition lasted for at least four weeks. PD definition: tumor lesions increased by at least 20% or new lesions appeared, and the duration was at least four weeks ^[6].

MRI Methods

Before the examination, the patient's general information was checked and all metal objects (such as jewelry, watches, etc.) were asked to be removed to avoid affecting the scan. The SIGNA Pioneer 3.0 T superconducting MRI instrument and breast-specific coil of GE Company were used. The subjects were supinely lying on the MRI scanner, with their hands raised and placed above their heads. The single-shot spin echo (SS-EPI) sequence was used, and the diffusion sensitivity coefficient (b) was set to 0 and 800 s/mm². The scanning parameters were as follows: time of echo (TE) 85 ms, repetition time (TR) 5587 ms, matrix 128×128, layer thickness is 4 mm, and layer interval is 1 mm. Gadopentetate dimeglumine 0.1 mmol/kg was injected at a rate of 2-3 ml/s, and the patient was rinsed with 20-30 mL of normal saline. T1-weighted imaging (T1WI) and T2-weighted imaging (T2WI) were performed. A mask was scanned before contrast agent injection, and then continuous scanning without interval was performed, for a total of 35 phases. Scanning parameters: TE 2.23 ms, TR 5.128 ms, layer thickness 2 mm, matrix 512×512, flip angle 10°, and the entire dynamic scanning time is generally 15 min. After the examination, the MRI images were imported into GE's post-processing software GenIQ for perfusion image reconstruction. The region of interest was outlined around the ducts and chest wall infiltration range around the main body of the lesion, avoiding the necrotic area and blood vessels of the lesion. The Ktrans, Ve, and Kep of the tumor were calculated based on the DCE-MRI time-signal intensity curve (TIC), and background-removed images and maximum intensity projection (MIP) images were generated

in the 15th to 20th phase of the enhancement. The imaging results were analyzed by two radiologists with more than 8 years of experience. If there were different opinions, the senior physicians would read the films together until they reach a consensus.

Blood CTC Detection Methods

1.5 mL peripheral blood sample was collected from the patient's vein using a blood collection tube containing an anticoagulant, 20 μ L of immunomagnetic balls were added and shaken. It was incubated at 37°C at 150 rpm for 30 min, the sample was placed on a magnetic stand for 5 min. The supernatant was removed, 400 μ L of 4% paraformaldehyde was added for resuspending. The sample was placed at room temperature for 10 min. The supernatant was removed after 3 min of aspiration. The sample was added with a permeabilization blocking solution for resuspending. The sample was placed at room temperature for 20 min, the supernatant was removed after 3 min of aspiration. The staining solution [composed of 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI), cytokeratin antibody (cytokeratin 19, CK19), and anti-leukocyte common antigen antibody (Leukocyte common antigen, CD45)] was added, and the sample was incubated at 37°C in the dark for 30 min. The supernatant was removed after 3 min of aspiration. 200 μ L of 4% paraformaldehyde was added for resuspending. It was resuspended in 200 μ L phosphate buffer and washed 3 times. Transfer the sample to a 96-well plate and observe it under an inverted fluorescence microscope after magnetic enrichment to the bottom. DAPI+/CK19+/CD45- were CTC positive. The kit is provided by Wuhan Jiayuan Quantum Dot Technology Development Co., Ltd.

Pathological Evaluation of Breast Cancer

Data such as patient age, TNM Classification, tumor pathological type, and whether axillary lymph nodes were positive were collected and observed. Immunohistochemistry was used to detect estrogen receptor (ER), progesterone receptor (PR), and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER-2). Fresh tumor tissues from breast cancer patients were obtained through pathological examination, fixed in 10% neutral buffered formaldehyde for 24 h, and then embedded in paraffin after dehydration to make paraffin blocks. The paraffin-embedded tissue blocks were cut into thin slices with a thickness of 3-5 μ m using a microtome and transferred to a microscope slide with a slide. The slices were heated in an oven at 60°C, then dewaxed twice with xylene, rehydrated with different concentrations of alcohol (such as 100%, 95%, and 70%), and washed with distilled water. The sections were treated with a blocking agent. Then we diluted the primary antibodies for ER, PR, and HER-2 and applied them evenly on the sections. And they were incubated overnight at 4°C. We washed the sections with phosphate buffer, add the secondary antibody, and wash the sections again. Use diaminobenzidine to develop color, observe the sections under a microscope, and set up positive and negative control sections. Result judgment: According to the proportion

of positive cells, ER and PR $\geq$ 1% are positive, according to the staining intensity and the distribution of brown-yellow particles on the cell membrane, HER-2 3+ is positive, and all results with 2+ were further confirmed by fluorescence in situ hybridization.

Observation Indicators

The positive rates of Ktrans, Ve, Kep, and CTC in breast cancer patients before and after NAC treatment were compared, and the positive rates of Ktrans, Ve, Kep, and CTC in the effective group and the ineffective group at the last treatment were compared. Correlation analysis (Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients) was used to evaluate the relationship between Ktrans, Kep, and CTC positivity and clinical pathological factors at the last treatment. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of Ktrans, Kep, and CTC positivity in predicting the efficacy of NAC for breast cancer was drawn, and the predictive efficacy of Ktrans, Kep, and CTC positivity was evaluated by the area under curve (AUC), sensitivity, and specificity.

Statistical Analysis

Data analysis was performed using SPSS 26.0. Enumeration data were expressed as n (%), and the χ^2 test was used for inter-group comparison. Measurement data were expressed as mean $\pm$ standard deviation ($\bar{x} \pm s$), and the two groups were compared using an independent sample t-test. ROC curves and AUCs were used to evaluate the predictive efficacy of MRI quantitative parameters combined with blood CTC for the efficacy of NAC in breast cancer. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

2 Results

2.1 Patient Prognosis:

47 out of 98 patients were effectively treated, with a treatment efficacy rate of 47.96 %.

2.2 Comparison of MRI quantitative indicators and blood CTC before and after treatment

The Ktrans, Kep and CTC positive rates after treatment were lower than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), see **Table 1**.

Table 1. Comparison of MRI quantitative indicators and blood CTC before and after treatment

Group	Ktrans (min ⁻¹)	Ve	Kep (min ⁻¹)	CTC positive
Before treatment (n=98)	3.97 $\pm$ 0.34	5.57 $\pm$ 0.12	0.81 $\pm$ 0.21	59 (68.60)
After treatment (n=98)	2.46 $\pm$ 0.26	3.28 $\pm$ 0.14	0.63 $\pm$ 0.17	39 (45.35)
t	5.705	1.509	18.453	9.487
P	<0.001	0.133	<0.001	0.002

2.3 Comparison of MRI quantitative indicators and blood CTC between the two groups

The K trans , K ep and CTC positive rates in the effective treatment group were lower than those in the ineffective treatment group ($P < 0.05$), see **Table 2**.

Table 2. Comparison of MRI quantitative indicators and blood CTC between the two groups

Group	K trans (min ⁻¹)	V e	Kep (min ⁻¹)	CTC positive
Effective treatment group (n= 47)	0.87 ±0.21	2.59 ± 0.31	0.39 ± 0.06	9 (26.47)
Ineffective treatment group (n= 51)	3.93 ± 1 .27	3.92 ± 1 .13	0.86 ± 0.1 9	30 (57.69)
t	16.308	7.800	16.224	8.086
P	<0.001	0.154	<0.001	0.004

2.4 The relationship between MRI quantitative indicators, blood CTCs and clinical pathological factors

K trans , K ep , and CTC positive rates were all positively correlated with TNM staging ($P < 0.05$), but had no significant correlation with age, tumor pathological type, axillary lymph node positivity , ER positivity, PR positivity, and HER-2 positivity ($P > 0.05$), see **Table 3**.

Table 3. Relationship between MRI quantitative indicators, blood CTCs and clinical pathological factors

Clinicopathological factors	K trans		K ep		CTC	
	r	P	r	P	r	P
age	0.105	0.432	0.095	0.410	0.102	0.412
TNM staging	0.372	0.027	0.423	<0.001	0.395	0.020
Tumor pathology type						
Invasive ductal carcinoma	0.182	0.210	0.114	0.350	0.143	0.290
Invasive lobular carcinoma	0.058	0.670	0.067	0.610	0.079	0.530
Mucinous breast carcinoma	0.149	0.295	0.152	0.270	0.186	0.170
Positive axillary lymph nodes	0.189	0.180	0.211	0.090	0.213	0.085
ER-positive	0.086	0.500	0.128	0.320	0.095	0.460
PR positive	0.140	0.310	0.078	0.520	0.120	0.340
HER-2 positive	0.220	0.095	0.194	0.150	0.175	0.210

2.5 Predictive efficacy of MRI quantitative indicators combined with CTC positivity for the efficacy of NAC in breast cancer

The AUC values of K trans , K ep , and CTC positivity for predicting the efficacy of NAC in breast cancer patients were 0.717 , 0.785 , and 0.656 , respectively. The AUC value of combined prediction was 0.847, which was higher than that of a single indicator. The sensitivity and specificity were 67.65% and 90.38% , respectively (see **Table 4** and **Figure 1**).

Table 4. Predictive efficacy of MRI quantitative indexes combined with CTC positivity for NAC efficacy in breast cancer

project	AUC	95% CI	Cutoff value	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
K trans	0.717	0.609~0.809	0.94	64.71	75.00
K ep	0.785	0.683~0.866	0.45	61.76	84.62
CTC positive	0.656	0.546~0.755	-	73.53	57.69
Joint Forecast	0.847	0.754~0.916	-	67.65	90.38

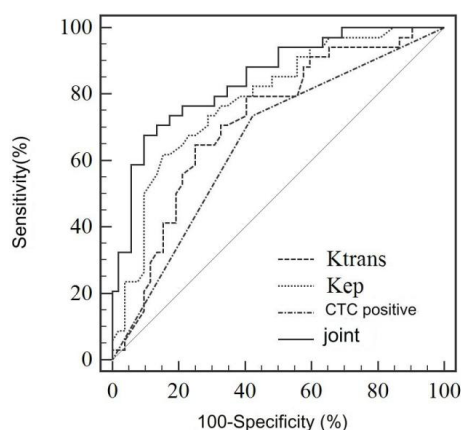
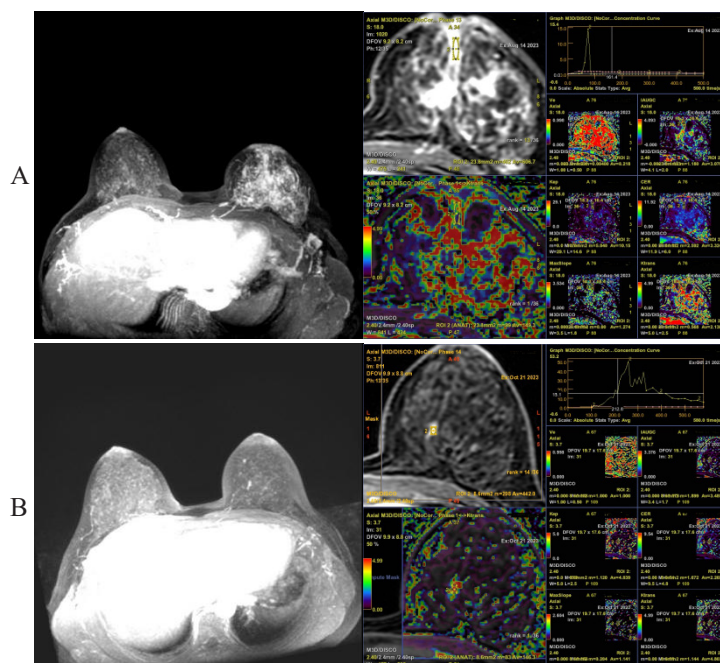


Figure 1. ROC curve of MRI quantitative index combined with CTC positivity in predicting the efficacy of NAC in breast cancer



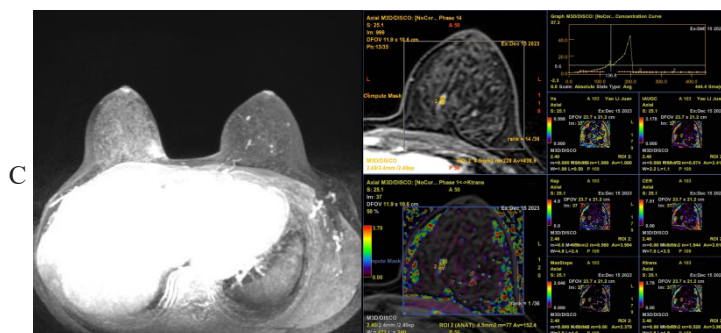


Figure 1. DCE-MRI images of patients with effective breast cancer treatment

1A-1C: T1WI enhanced images and MRI quantitative parameters before NAC treatment; 1D-1F: T1WI enhanced images and MRI quantitative parameters after the first NAC treatment; 1G-1I: T1WI enhanced images and MRI quantitative parameters after the last NAC treatment

3 Discussion

NAC for breast cancer has become an important part of the treatment strategy. By reducing the size of the tumor, it enables patients who are not suitable for surgery or cannot preserve their breasts to choose breast-conserving surgery, thereby improving their quality of life and psychological state^[7]. The efficacy of NAC is closely related to the patient's long-term survival rate. Patients with better efficacy usually have better long-term survival rate and recurrence rate. MRI is one of the important means to evaluate the efficacy of NAC. It can provide detailed imaging information of the tumor, including tumor size, morphology, boundaries and surrounding tissues. It can also objectively evaluate the tumor's response to NAC through quantitative indicators, thereby accurately evaluating the treatment effect and tumor response, and guiding subsequent treatment^[8,9]. CTC is a cancer cell that has shed from the primary tumor or metastatic tumor and entered the blood circulation. It has been reported that CTC positivity is a risk factor for poor efficacy of NAC for breast cancer^[10]. Improving the treatment efficacy is one of the key goals of NAC treatment for breast cancer, so finding accurate predictive factors becomes crucial^[11].

In this study, 47 out of 98 patients achieved effective treatment, with an effective rate of 47.96%, which has a large room for improvement. K^{trans}, V_e, and K^{ep} are important quantitative parameters in DCE-MRI. K^{trans} refers to the rate at which contrast agents in blood vessels are transferred to tumor tissues, reflecting tumor vascular permeability. Higher K^{trans} values are usually associated with high blood flow and high metabolic activity in tumors, and are often used to predict tumor aggressiveness and chemotherapy response. V_e refers to the volume ratio of extracellular space outside blood vessels in tumor tissues, reflecting tumor interstitial properties. Higher V_e values are related to edema or increased extracellular matrix in tumor tissues. K^{ep} refers to the rate at which contrast agents return from tumor tissues to blood vessels, reflecting the rate of drug excretion.

Lower K_{ep} values indicate that tumors have higher drug uptake and retention, which is usually associated with the malignancy of the tumor and chemotherapy sensitivity ^[12]. The study also found that the positive rates of K_{trans} , K_{ep} and CTC in the effective group were lower than those in the ineffective group. The K_{trans} in the effective group was significantly reduced, indicating that the transfer rate of tumor contrast agent from blood vessels to tumor tissue was reduced, indicating that the tumor volume was reduced and Tumor cells were reduced, and the K_{ep} of the treatment-effective group was also significantly reduced, reflecting the slowdown in the return rate of contrast agent from tumor tissue to blood vessels, which means that tumor cells retain chemotherapy drugs longer, thereby promoting the treatment effect. The reduction in the CTC positivity rate indicates a decrease in the number of circulating tumor cells in the blood, further supporting the reduction of tumor burden and the effectiveness of treatment. The results of this study are consistent with previous studies ^[13].

This study further explored the relationship between MRI quantitative indicators, blood CTC and clinical pathological factors, and found that K_{trans} , K_{ep} , CTC positivity rate and TNM classification were all positively correlated. The increase in K_{trans} value reflects that tumor vascular permeability and activity increase with the progression of tumor stage, suggesting that advanced tumors may have higher metabolic requirements and blood supply. The increase in K_{ep} value indicates that the reflux rate of tumor contrast agent also increases with the increase of tumor stage, which may be related to changes in the tumor microenvironment and vascular remodeling. The increase in CTC positivity rate reflects that with the improvement of TNM classification, the number of circulating tumor cells increases, which may be related to the enhancement of tumor invasiveness and metastasis ability ^[14]. Zhang Jie ^[15] et al.'s study also showed that CTC positivity rate has a significant correlation with TNM Classification. The ROC curve results of this study show that the AUC values of K_{trans} , K_{ep} , and CTC for positively predicting the effectiveness of NAC treatment in breast cancer patients are 0.717, 0.785, and 0.656 respectively. The AUC value of joint prediction is 0.847, and the sensitivity and specificity are 67.65% and 90.38%. the predictive value is greatly improved, indicating that MRI quantification combined with blood CTC detection has significant value in predicting the prognosis of breast cancer NAC, which is similar to the results of studies such as Yang Suxing ^[16]. The shortcomings of this study are that it was only conducted in a single hospital, and the results may be affected by the specific population and treatment plan of the hospital. There is a lack of multicenter data verification, and the follow-up time is relatively short, which cannot fully evaluate the long-term efficacy and survival rate after NAC. Future studies require larger sample sizes and multicenter designs, and consider more comprehensive clinical factors to further verify the value of MRI quantitative indicators and CTC in the prognostic evaluation of breast cancer NAC.

In summary, the combined use of MRI quantitative indicators and blood

CTC is of great significance in predicting the prognosis of breast cancer NAC. By comprehensively evaluating MRI parameters such as Ktrans and Kep and CTC positivity, the prediction accuracy of pCR can be improved, thereby providing a more reliable basis for personalized treatment.

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