

PET :

:	FDG-PET	가
:	FDG-PET	가
29	(2001 3 , 2002 3 16 , 13 , 47)	
:	FDG-PET	6
57%, 83%	MRI FDG-PET	91%, FDG-PET
:	95%, 43%, 83%	77%, 89%, 87% 92%, 94%, 93%
-	145,000 /%	가
:	FDG-PET	MRI 가
:	FDG-PET	
:	PET-FDG	
:	, F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography scans (PET),	

가 (MRI) 가 가 가 가 가²⁾ 가 가⁵⁾

: 1 809

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— : PET : —

(F-18 fluoro-deoxyglucose positron emission tomography scans (PET)) (alveolar soft part sarcoma) 1 .

PET 2.

PET 1)

PET 1,10) , , ,

PET , 가 ,

PET PET ,

PET PET PET

PET 2 PET

PET 3 ,

PET PET 6 ,

PET , PET 가 ,

PET , PET 가 가 , 1

PET , PET 가 가 , 2 , 3

PET 6 .

1. ,

2001 3 2002 3

29 2)

47 (4 73) PET 가 가 MRI

16 , 13 .

9

6 가 가 . PET

11 ,

3 .

8 ,

4 , 3 , 3 ,

2 , 2 , 2 , 6 PET

2 , 2 ,

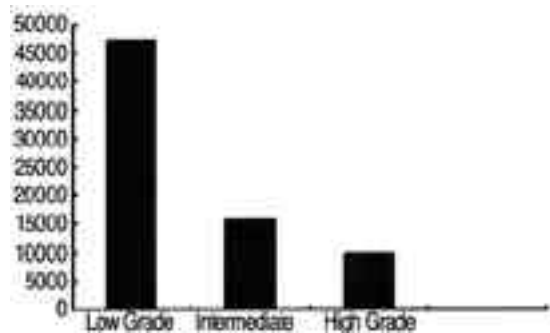


Fig. 1. Diagnostic Strategy Assumption was programmed in DATA Pro 4.0 software (TreeAge Software Inc., Williamstown, Massachusetts) based on the conventional evaluation strategy⁵⁾.

11 1 2005

29 MRI

3) PET 가 - 23 , , 가 6 . 가 20 , 3 , 4 , MRI 91%, 2 . MRI 57%, 83% . PET 29 25 , 4 21 , 4 , 3 , 1 . PET 95%, 43%, 83% . 가 .

(Table 1).

1) (Table 1).

가 - PET , , 가 - (Incremental Cost-Accuracy Ratio (ICAR)) 가 . 가 PET 87 18 , 69 . 6 10 , 8 , 66 , 3 . 77%, 89%, 1. 87% . PET 29 13 , 16 6 12 , 1 , 15 , 1 . PET 94%, 93% . 92%, 2. 가 - 가 - 가 PET 가 - (Incremental Cost-Accuracy Ratio(ICAR)) 가 - 14,490,000 /accuracy (Table 2). 1% 14 5

Table 1. Baseline Assumption and Cost

	Parameter	Base case value	Reference
Sensitivity & specificity of diagnosis	Sensitivity of PET	0.92 (0.83~0.93)	*) , 1)
	Sensitivity of conventional method	0.77	*)
	Sensitivity of MRI	0.91 / 0.83	*) , 10)
	Sensitivity of Chest CT	1 / 0.82 / 0.99	*) , 10), 4)
	Sensitivity of USG	0.6 / 0.61	*) , 12)
	Sensitivity of Bone scan	0.75 / 0.86/1	*) , 7), 9)
	Sensitivity of Needle biopsy	0.9	10)
	Sensitivity of Open biopsy	1	‡ Assumption
	Specificity of PET	0.94 (0.81~0.91)	*) , 1)
	Specificity of conventional method	0.89	*)
	Specificity of MRI	0.57	*)
	Specificity of Chest CT	0.88 / 0.71 / 0.61	*) , 10), 4)
	Specificity of USG	0.7 / 0.57	*) , 12)
	Specificity of Bone scan	1 / 0.97 / 0.86	*) , 7), 9)
	Specificity of Needle biopsy	0.96	6)
	Specificity of Open biopsy	1	‡ Assumption
Metastasis and recurrence rate	Metastasis and recurrence rate (overall)	0.40~0.60	1)
	Low grade lesion	0.05~0.10	3)
	Intermediate lesion	0.25~0.30	3)
	High grade lesion	0.50~0.60	3)
	Distant metastasis rate	0.25	2)
	Bone and other site metastasis	0.07~0.11	13)
	Lung metastasis	0.21 / 0.1~0.20	2), 1)
Lymph node metastasis	0.05~0.2 / 0.03~0.17	1, 8)	
Cost of diagnosis	PET	1,200,000 ₩	†)
	Conventional diagnostic method	484,000 ₩	§
	MRI	680,000 ₩	†)
	Chest CT	260,000 ₩	§
	USG	140,000 ₩	†)
	Bone scan	84,000 ₩	§
	Needle biopsy	908,000 ₩	§
	Open biopsy	1,200,000 ₩	§

*) The values were derived from the data of the present study.; †) The values were derived from National Cancer Center, Korea.; ‡) Open biopsy was assumed as a gold standard; §) Contracting Medical Price in National Health Insurance Corporation, 2004.

Table 2. Incremental cost-accuracy ratio of PET

Strategy	Cost (₩)	Incremental Cost (₩)	Accuracy	Incremental Accuracy	ICAR
Conventional	599,500		0.8688		
PET	1,713,000	1,112,000	0.9455	0.0767	14,490,000

. PET PET
 가 PET 가 (Fig. 2, Table 3).

3. PET

가 PET

PET

가

가

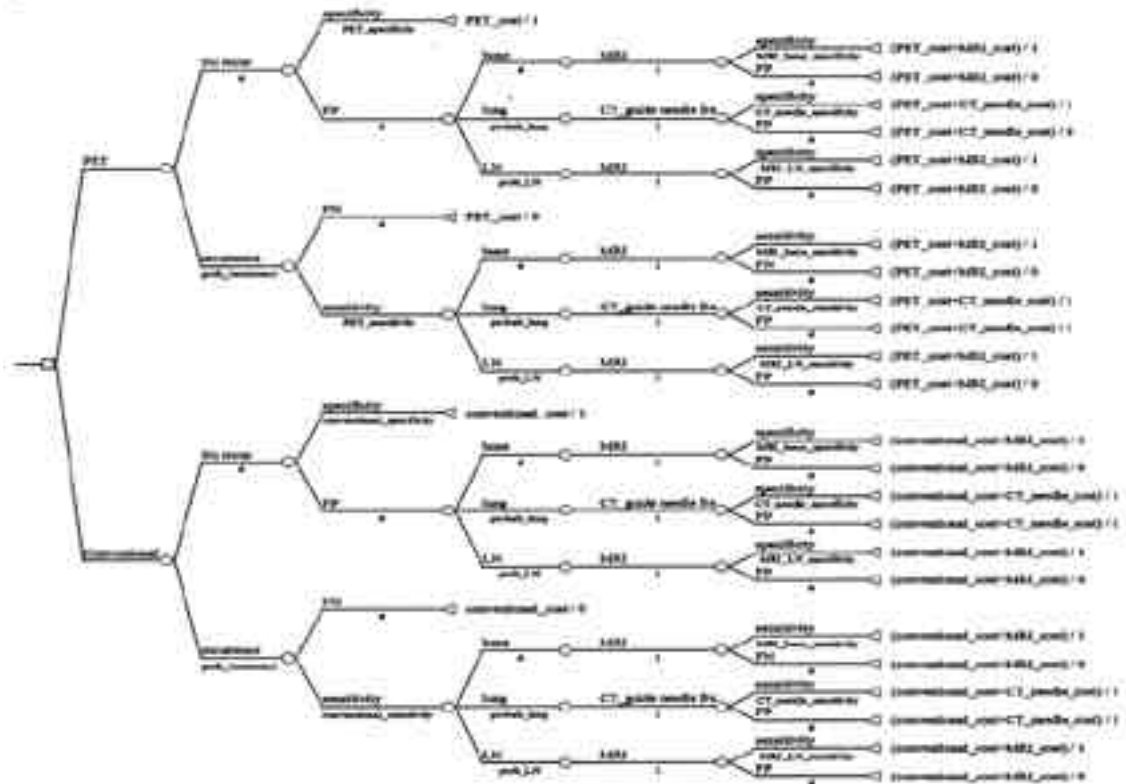


Fig. 2. According to ICAR for each tumor grade, PET strategy is most cost-effective at high grade tumors.

Table 3. Effect of tumor grade on cost-effectiveness

	Low grade	Intermediate grade	High grade
Cost Conventional	633000 ₩	789,000 ₩	945,000 ₩
Cost PET	1,308,000 ₩	1,510,000 ₩	1,713,000 ₩
Accuracy Conventional	0.973	0.921	0.869
Accuracy PET	0.987	0.966	0.946
ICAR	48,633,000 ₩	15,919,000 ₩	10,011,000 ₩

— : PET : —

, PET 가 ^{1,10)} , 가 가 .

PET 가 가 가 가 ¹¹⁾ .

PET 가 가 , , 가 . ,

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. Bastiaannet E 가 가

PET 가 가

¹⁾ . (validation) 가 ¹⁴⁾ .

¹⁾ . , , PET ⁴⁾ .

, 6 , - PET

PET , PET

PET 가 14 5 /%

MRI . PET

PET PET

MRI 가 , 1% 14 5

PET 가 MRI PET

가 PET

가 . PET

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PET
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 , PET 1%
 14 5 가
 PET 가 가

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Abstract**Diagnostic Efficacy of PET in Soft Tissue Tumors: Comparative Study with Conventional Methods****Sung Wook Seo, M.D., Park Sang Min, M.D., Cho Hwan Seong, M.D.***Orthopaedic Oncology Clinic, National Cancer Center, Korea*

Introduction: Currently, F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography scans (FDG-PET) has been investigated in soft tissue tumor especially for tumor detection and noninvasive grading. However, the validity and the efficacy of FDG-PET are still unclear in clinical evaluation. The purpose of this study is to determine the efficacy of FDG-PET in compared to conventional diagnostic imaging studies currently used in the soft tissue tumor.

Methods: Between March 2001 and March 2002, 29 patients (sixteen males, thirteen females, mean age, 47 years; a range from 4 to 73) diagnosed with soft tissue tumor were evaluated by both conventional diagnostic imaging and FDG-PET. Valid reference test of the local lesion was the histopathologic diagnosis, which was measured in all patients. The suspecting metastasis in the imaging studies was validated by pathology or follow up imaging for at least 6 months. Each imaging diagnosis was made independently. The accuracy of each diagnostic method was evaluated. The incremental cost accuracy ratio was determined in each diagnostic method.

Results: For detection of local lesion, sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy for MRI and FDG-PET scans were 91%, 57%, 83% and 95%, 43%, 83% respectively. For detection of distant lesion, sensitivity, specificity, accuracy for conventional diagnostic methods and FDG-PET scans were 77%, 89%, 87% and 92%, 94%, 93% respectively. The incremental cost accuracy ratio (ICAR) of FDG-PET for detection of distant lesion was 145,000 ₩/%. According to ICAR for each tumor grade, PET strategy is most cost-effective at high grade tumors.

Conclusions: For detection of local lesion such as recurrence or remnant tumor, FDG-PET scan was not more accurate than MRI. However, It was more accurate for detection of metastatic lesion than conventional methods. For detection of high grade tumor, PET was most cost-effective than for detection of lower grade tumor.

Key Words: Soft tissue sarcoma, F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography scans (PET), Cost-effectiveness analysis.

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