A meta-iodobenzylguanidine scintigraphic scoring system increases accuracy in the diagnostic management of pheochromocytoma

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Abstract

As observed by other authors, normal adrenal medullary tissue frequently gives an apparently positive meta-iodobenzylguanidine (MIBG) scan in cases studied using 123I-MIBG and less frequently 131I-MIBG. The aim of this study was to assess the usefulness of a scoring system, based on different uptakes of the radiopharmaceutical, to improve the accuracy of 123I-MIBG scintigraphy in patients with either adrenal or extra-adrenal pheochromocytomas. Charts from 67 consecutive patients (29 males and 38 females, median age 48 years, range 14–80 years) with suspected pheochromocytoma (either sporadic or familial: multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) 2a, MEN2b, Von Hippel–Lindau, neurofibromatosis type 1) who underwent 123I-MIBG scintigraphy (scans acquired 4–24 h after injection) from 1991 to 2004, were independently reviewed by two experienced nuclear medicine physicians using liver uptake as a reference (scores: 1, uptake absent or less than the liver; 2, equal to the liver; 3, moderately more intense than the liver; 4, markedly more intense than the liver). Interfering medications were discontinued for the appropriate time before MIBG injection. Histological data were obtained for all patients who underwent adrenalectomy. Scintigraphies were classified as positive using the following criteria: extra-adrenal focal uptake, adrenal enlargement together with non-homogeneous uptake and adrenal uptake more intense than the liver (score 3–4). After surgical resection, as confirmed by histological findings and long-term follow-up (range 1–14 years, average 9.25 years), 43 patients were considered true positives using the proposed scoring system, 20 were true negatives, four were false negatives and none was false positive. In conclusion, the proposed scoring system demonstrated high specificity (100%), sensitivity (91.5%) and accuracy (94%) in the management of pheochromocytoma. Positive predictive value and negative predictive value were 100% and 83.3% respectively. Normal adrenal tissue uptake was correctly discriminated from pheochromocytomas in 18 out of 20 patients, with adrenal uptake equal to the liver (grade 2), using the proposed cut-off level.

Introduction

At present, the high spatial resolution of morphologic modalities (computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)) leads to an increasing number of incidentally discovered adrenal masses. Nearly 25% of pheochromocytomas are discovered incidentally (Lenders et al. 2005). The functional meaning of these masses often remains uncertain, especially if the mass is small with low levels of catecholamine secretion (Taieb et al. 2004) and where plasma-free metanephrine measurement is not available (Eisenhofer et al. 1999). In the case of an epinephrine-secreting pheochromocytoma,
MIBG adds little to the pre-operative evaluation of the sporadic adrenal mass identified by CT or MRI associated with a positive biochemical test. On the other hand, MIBG is crucial in revealing extra-adrenal uptake and metastatic localization of pheochromocytomas. It is also useful in revealing bilateral uptake. Furthermore, it has been suggested that, in a rare group of patients, $^{123}$I-MIBG, accumulating in intracellular vesicles via the monoamine transporter, may confirm the presence of a tumor even when biochemical tests are negative or doubtful (Hanson et al. 1991). The finding of high levels of plasma free normetanephrines and normal plasma levels of catecholamines could be associated with a pheochromocytoma in the case of an episodic release of catecholamines and a continuous leakage of normetanephrine (Goldstein et al. 2004). In this group of patients, it is worth noticing how functional data may be useful in distinguishing between a normal adrenal and a pheochromocytoma. Many studies have compared the accuracy of CT, MRI and $^{131}$I-MIBG scintigraphy in the diagnosis of suspected pheochromocytomas (Maurea et al. 1993, 1996, Van Gils et al. 1994, Elgazzar et al. 1995, Freitas 1995). Others have reported results with $^{123}$I-MIBG, which enjoys the advantages of having an energy more suitable for the $\gamma$ camera, a shorter half-life than $^{131}$I and the absence of $\beta$ emission (Hanson et al. 1991, Maurea et al. 1993, 1996). Furthermore, the adsorbed dose from a given activity of $^{123}$I is 1/80 to 1/100 compared with that from $^{131}$I-MIBG (Berman et al. 1975).

Three major clinical indications for performing $^{123}$I-MIBG scintigraphy have been identified (Table 1). (1) Severe arterial hypertension or paroxysm ($n = 49$) and adrenal or extra-adrenal mass at CT or MRI associated with an increased level of urinary catecholamines (UC) and/or fractionated urine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of patients</th>
<th>Clinical indications</th>
<th>Other characteristics of the patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Severe arterial hypertension or paroxysms</td>
<td>Adrenal/extra-adrenal mass at CT scan or MRI and UC and/or UM elevation ($n = 47$); adrenal mass ($n = 2$) at CT scan, without UC elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Familial syndromes</td>
<td>MEN2A ($n = 6$) all submitted to total thyroidectomy for MTC, with slight UC elevation, hypertension (3/6) and adrenal mass (5/6) or enlargement (1/6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NF1 ($n = 2$) with hypertensive crisis, monolateral adrenal mass and elevated UC and UM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VHL ($n = 4$) with hypertensive crisis, elevated UC and UM, bilateral (2/4) or monolateral (2/4) adrenal mass. 1/4 cases were identified after genetic study of the family and revealed a somatic mosaicism (Murgia et al. 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Isolated MTC ($n = 2$) and adrenal enlargement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slight ($n = 3$) or marked ($n = 1$) increase of UC, CT scan ($n = 3$) or MRI ($n = 1$) suggesting a pheochromocytoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UC = urinary catecholamines, UM = urinary metanephrines, MEN = multiple endocrine neoplasia, MTC = medullary carcinoma of the thyroid gland, VHL = von Hippel–Lindau syndrome, NF1 = neurofibromatosis type 1.
metanephrines (FUM). In two cases out of 49, an 
\(^{123}\)I-MIBG scan was performed without elevation of
urinary catecholamines (metanephrines were not
measured) because of an adrenal mass and persistent
severe hypertension. (2) Patients with familial syn-
dromes (\(n = 14\)) presenting adrenal masses and
increased UC and/or FUM. (3) Patients with inci-
dently discovered adrenal masses (\(n = 4\)) and
slight or marked increase of UC and/or FUM.

Twenty-four-hour FUM or urinary catechol-
amine measurements were obtained in all patients
since 2000, while urinary catecholamines were deter-
mined in the remaining patients. Abdominal CT
scan was performed in all patients and, moreover,
20 (29.8%) patients underwent MRI between 10 to
24 days (median 14 days) before MIBG scintigraphy.
Premenopausal women who were pregnant were
excluded. Informed consent was obtained from
each patient.

Medications that could interfere with MIBG
uptake (i.e. calcium antagonist, labetalol, reserpine,
tricyclic antidepressant) were discontinued for the
appropriate time (opioids and sympathicomimetics
for 7–14 days, tricyclic antidepressant for 7–21
days, antihypertensive/cardiovascular agents for
14–21 days and antipsychotics for 21–28 days).

Patients (\(n = 65\) out of 67) received orally ten
drops of Lugol’s solution (potassium iodide 10% and
iodine 5%), three times a day for a total of 6
days starting on the day before injection of the radio-
pharmaceutical or potassium perchlorate (200 mg
orally at least 30 min before administration of
MIBG, \(n = 2\) out of 67 patients) to prevent thyroid
uptake of unbound iodine.

\(^{123}\)I-MIBG (300–370 MBq; GE Healthcare Bio-
sciences, Saluggia (VC), Italy) was administered by
slow intravenous injection (at least 5 min) in a
peripheral vein, flushed with saline.

In two patients (one female of 15 years and one
male of 14 years; median age 14.5 years), the
activity administered was calculated on the basis of
a reference dose for an adult, scaled to body
weight according to the schedule proposed by the
European Association of Nuclear Medicine Pedia-
tric Task group (Piepsz et al. 1990). All patients
were encouraged to drink fluids following the
MIBG injection and to void frequently. Anterior
and posterior total body scans were acquired 4 and
24 h after \(^{123}\)I-MIBG injection. Spot images (about
350–400 kcounts) of the suspicious areas were
obtained occasionally. Images of kidneys (using
\(^{99m}\)Tc-diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA))
or liver (using \(^{99m}\)Tc-Albures) were frequently
obtained for a better localization of the tumor. A
single-headed, large field-of-view \(\gamma\) camera (Sopha
DSX; GE Healthcare Technologies–
Waukesha, WI, USA) equipped with a low-energy,
high-resolution collimator was used.

Two experienced nuclear medicine physicians
reviewed the images independently. The intensity
of adrenal MIBG uptake compared with hepatic
uptake was evaluated at 24 h.

The results were scored from 1 to 4 as follows:
score 1, uptake absent or uptake less intense than
in the liver, score 2, uptake equal to the liver,
score 3, uptake moderately more intense than in
the liver and score 4, uptake markedly more
intense than in the liver. Scintographies were
classified as positive in the case of an extra-adrenal
focal uptake, an adrenal enlargement together with
non-homogeneous uptake or an adrenal uptake
more intense than in the liver (score 3–4). The
remaining scans were classified as negative (score
1) or doubtful (score 2).

True positive (TP), true negative (TN), false
positive (FP) and false negative (FN) results were
established according to clinical, biochemical and
histological data and on the basis of a long-term
follow-up.

Sensitivity was defined as (TP)/(TP + FN), specifi-
city as (TN)/(TN + FP), positive predictive value
(PPV) as (TP)/(TP + FP), negative predictive value
(NPV) as (TN)/(TN + FN), and accuracy as
(TN + TP) over all patients.

**Results**

Forty-eight (71.6%) patients thought to be affected
by pheochromocytoma/paraganglioma underwent
surgery followed by histological examination of the
removed tumor (Table 2) and long-term follow-up.
The largest mass was 12 cm and the smallest 1 cm
in diameter (median 4.53 cm). Initially, one of the
patients (one out of 48) from the incidentaloma
group was considered as having a pheochromocytoma
because of a 2.5 cm (CT) adrenal enlarge-
ment and a slight increase in urinary
catecholamines. \(^{123}\)I-MIBG showed an uptake less
intense than in the liver (score 1), thus this was
considered to be a true negative in the present
study. Histological examination of the removed
tumor revealed a cortical adenoma.

The percentage of extra-adrenal uptake of \(^{123}\)I-
MIBG (five out of 67; 10.63%) was very close to pre-
viously published data (Werbel & Ober 1995). One
out of five was an extra-adrenal pheochromocytoma
occurring at the bladder, three out of five were in the para-adrenal area and the last (one out of five) was localized near to the inferior mesenteric artery. The largest extra-adrenal pheochromocytoma was 8 cm and the smallest 2.5 cm in diameter (median 4.3 cm). None of the paragangliomas have proved to be malignant to date.

The remaining 19 (28.4%) patients, not referred to surgery, underwent long-term (range 1–14 years, median 9.25 years) follow-up. Imaging (CT or MRI) performed in this group of patients, clinical examinations and biochemical investigations have shown no sign of malignancy to date. In two cases, a slight increase of urine catecholamines was observed 3 years after a negative 123I-MIBG scan. No increase in adrenal mass diameter was observed by MRI in either case and no symptoms were present. Repeated metanephrine levels were normalized and, at present, both patients are considered true negatives. A case of an asymptomatic adrenal mass revealed by CT in 1998 (1.6 cm) with an uptake of 123I-MIBG scoring 1 is still stable (1.5 cm at CT in 2004) and symptom free.

Findings of MIBG scintigraphy according to the scoring system for each group are reported in Table 3. For each patient the higher uptake of the two adrenals was considered. In all monolateral cases considered positive (score 3–4), the contralateral uptake was negative (scoring 1 or 2). Two out of three patients with bilateral masses (indicated in Table 3 by an asterisk) had an adrenal uptake of grade 3 or 4 and a contralateral uptake of grade 3 or 4. In the remaining case (one out of three) there was an adrenal mass scoring 4 and a contralateral mass that revealed an adrenal enlargement together with non-homogeneous uptake of 123I-MIBG.

Overall there were 13 patients who scored 1, 12 patients who scored 2, 10 patients who scored 3, 27 patients who scored 4 and five extra-adrenal uptakes.

Forty-three patients (27 scoring 4 + 10 scoring 3 + five extra-adrenal uptakes + one significant adrenal enlargement together with non-homogeneous uptake of 123I-MIBG) were considered true positives, 20 (13 scoring 1 + 12 scoring 2 – four false negative – one significant adrenal enlargement together with non-homogeneous uptake of 123I-MIBG considered true positives) were considered true negatives, four patients (three from the hypertensive group + one from the incidentaloma group) with a score of 1–2 but with a surgically and histologically proved pheochromocytoma were

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2 Outcome of procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe paroxysm or hypertension (n = 49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Familial syndromes (n = 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidentally discovered masses (n = 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (n = 67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not referred to surgery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PH = pheochromocytoma, PG = paraganglioma, CA = cortical adenoma.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3 Number of patients scored for each group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe paroxysm or hypertension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Familial syndromes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEN2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidentaloma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MTC = isolated medullary carcinoma of the thyroid gland and adrenal enlargement, *bilateral pheochromocytoma.
considered false negatives. No false positives were observed (Table 4).

The sensitivity of the proposed method was 91.5%. The specificity and PPV were 100%, the NPV value 83.3% and the accuracy 94%. Cohen’s $\kappa$ score between two experienced nuclear medicine physicians was 81% ($P < 0.001$). An agreement was reached in every discordant case. The nine discordant cases had a final score of 1 ($n = 1$), 2 ($n = 6$) and 4 ($n = 2$). In all but one case out of six scoring 2, the two physicians independently assigned a score of 1 or 2. In only one out of six cases scoring 2 did one physician score the mass 2 while the other scored it 3.

Discussion

CT or MRI represent the first diagnostic step in the localization of phaeochromocytoma (Van Gils et al. 1994), but frequently the nature of the identified adrenal mass remains to be clarified (Berglund et al. 2001). Furthermore, the functional meaning of suspected paragangliomas or metastatic malignant masses can be difficult to obtain with CT or MRI and it has been demonstrated that when post-operative changes are present (Pacak et al. 2001) the sensitivity of both MRI and CT decreases.

On the other hand, when dealing with sporadic phaeochromocytomas, especially when plasma and urinary metanephrines are elevated, MIBG scintigraphy contributes little additional information to that obtained by a clearly positive and unilateral CT or MRI (Taïeb et al. 2004). Furthermore, when managing the familial forms, MIBG scintigraphy seems to lack specificity, as demonstrated in a study concerning MEN2A (De Graaf et al. 2000).

High sensitivity and specificity values have been reported in the literature for MIBG scintigraphy (Table 5). However, as observed by other authors (Maurea et al. 1995), normal adrenal medullary tissue frequently gives an apparently positive scan with $^{123}$I-MIBG. Indeed, normal adrenals are visualized in 2% of cases at 24 h and in 16% of cases at 48 h for $^{131}$I-MIBG (Lindbery et al. 1988, Nakajo et al. 1983) and even more frequently using $^{125}$I-MIBG (Shapiro et al. 2001). Possible explanations for the variable uptake of normal adrenals may be an increased number of storage granules (Bomanji et al. 1987) and/or the increased size of the gland.

Nowadays the rapid improvement and diffusion of morphological imaging techniques (echography, CT or MRI) leads to detection of a greater number of slightly ‘enlarged’ adrenals. When dealing with functional imaging a decision has to be made as to whether the uptake of $^{123}$I-MIBG, revealed in those adrenals, relates to a physiological uptake, a hyperplasia or a phaeochromocytoma. Although diffuse adrenal medullary hyperplasia is a rare

### Table 4 Score results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TP</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>FP</th>
<th>FN</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score 1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10 (13 – $2^4$ = 10)</td>
<td>– 2</td>
<td>– 4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score 2</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10 (12 – $2^3$ – $1^3$ = 10)</td>
<td>– 2</td>
<td>– 4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score 3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score 4</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra-adrenal uptake</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-homogeneous enlargement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A = false negatives, B = adrenal enlargements together with non-homogeneous uptake of I-MIBG.

### Table 5 Sensitivity and specificity values of MIBG scintigraphy (various authors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity (%)</th>
<th>Specificity (%)</th>
<th>$^{131}$I or $^{123}$I-MIBG</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Shapiro et al. 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>A=66.1%, B=33.9%</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>Mannelli et al. 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Berglund et al. 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>&gt;95</td>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>Shapiro et al. 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Furuta et al. 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Furuta et al. 1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall = $^{131}$I-MIBG and $^{123}$I-MIBG, A = $^{131}$I-MIBG, B = $^{123}$I-MIBG, R = review.
condition (Babington et al. 2000), frequently related to multiple neoplasia type II, it is a possible source of false positive uptake using MIBG.

It is therefore of some interest to discuss separately the patients presenting a doubtful uptake score 2 (equal to the liver) because, in our opinion, this is probably where the score could be potentially useful.

All adrenals scoring 2 (n = 20) are shown in Table 6 including patients with a contralateral uptake scoring 3 (n = 1) or 4 (n = 4) considered true positives, patients with an extra adrenal uptake together with an adrenal uptake scoring 2 (n = 3) and two false negative results.

All but one patient (considered false negative after 1 year) scoring 2 were followed-up for a long period (9.2 years). Among true positive scintigraphies, CT or MRI, clinical examinations and biochemical investigations have shown no sign of malignancy in the contralateral gland scoring 2 to date. In this group of patients, the proposed score has correctly characterized a true positive uptake (scoring 3 or 4) and a negative contralateral uptake (scoring 2). Patient number 18 (Table 6) showed an uptake scoring 2 in the left adrenal but it was considered true positive because of an adrenal enlargement together with non-homogeneous uptake. The surgically removed tumor was 5.3 cm in diameter and presented central necrosis. Another three patients (nos 15, 16 and 17 in Table 6) showed an extra-adrenal uptake and a monolateral (n = 2) or bilateral (n = 1) uptake scoring 2. The extra-adrenal masses removed measured respectively 3 cm (bladder), 8 cm (inferior mesenteric artery) and 4 cm (para-adrenal) in diameter. A long follow-up (median 10 years) in this group of patients has shown no adrenal masses to date.

Among the other true positive studies (with a monolateral uptake scoring 3 or 4 and a contralateral uptake scoring 1), uptake 3 or 4 precisely characterized the adrenal mass as a pheochromocytoma as confirmed in all cases by surgery. The median diameter of the removed mass was 4.9 cm in this group of patients.

Two patients (nos 2 and 7) listed in Table 6 as true negatives, scoring 2, had adrenal lesions measuring more than 2 cm in diameter. Nevertheless, at present (after 13 and 8 years of follow-up respectively), no increase in metanephrines has been found in either patient and arterial hypertension is under control. Both, at present, are considered true negatives. Of the remaining patients scoring 2 and considered true negatives (nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 in Table 6), one case (no. 8 in Table 6 with a bilateral uptake scoring 2 thus considered true negative) has recently shown a slight increase in urinary catecholamines. In this patient, MRI has not revealed adrenal masses and FUM are normal at present.

Table 6: Details of patients scoring 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case no.</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>LAU</th>
<th>RAU</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>FU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>AH, H</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>AH</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>AH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>AH</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td>TN</td>
<td>AH,S</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>TN</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>AH</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>M</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>AH,P</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>AH</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TP (EXTRA)</td>
<td>AH,P</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TP (EXTRA)</td>
<td>AH,P</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>TP – BIG</td>
<td>AH,P</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FN</td>
<td>AH</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>FN – horseshoe</td>
<td>AH</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LAU = uptake of left adrenal, RAU = uptake of right adrenal, EXTRA = extra adrenal uptake, BIG = enlarged adrenal and non-homogeneous uptake, AH = arterial hypertension, P = paroxysm, S = sweating, H = headache, FU = follow-up (years).
Among false negative results \((n = 4)\), two patients showed a monolateral \((n = 1)\) or bilateral \((n = 2)\) uptake scoring 2. In one case (no. 20 in Table 6), echography revealed a horseshoe kidney while in the other (no. 19), thought to have hyperplasia of one adrenal, severe paroxysm and elevated urine metanephrines suggested a pheochromocytoma. The surgically removed left adrenal showed a 3 cm pheochromocytoma. In the other two patients with false negative scintigraphy (both scoring 1), an intra-adrenal pheochromocytoma was histologically confirmed; the extensive colliquative necrosis within the mass (4 cm in diameter) justified the false negative result in one case, while the low uptake remains unexplained in the other patient.

Special attention should be given to the fact that a mild (score 2) uptake, even if highly suggestive of a normal pattern or mild hyperplasia, could be associated with unilateral pheochromocytoma as shown by false negative results. On the other hand, among doubtful scintigraphies (scoring 2), the proposed method correctly discriminated pheochromocytoma from normal adrenal (or hyperplasia) in 18 out of 20 patients. Nevertheless, despite the good \(\kappa\) scores of agreement between two experienced nuclear medicine physicians (81%), it is to be taken into account that a nuclear medicine physician who is not used to \(^{123}\text{I}-\text{MIBG}\) could experience some difficulties in assigning a score of 2 (as demonstrated by the six discordant opinions on six patients scoring 2). Finally, we must point out that 15 adrenals scoring 2 were located on the right side while only nine were on the left adrenal. This may be due to a high uptake by the liver which increases the count on the right side. On the other hand, the liver shadow could also obscure the right adrenal in some cases (as shown in Fig. 1). Thus, especially in the case of a high uptake of the radiopharmaceutical

![Figure 1](example_images.png)

Figure 1 Example images of the proposed scoring system, extra-adrenal uptake and adrenal enlargements together with non-homogeneous uptake.
by the liver, special attention should be paid when dealing with a mild uptake (score 2) or an absent uptake in the right adrenal.

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