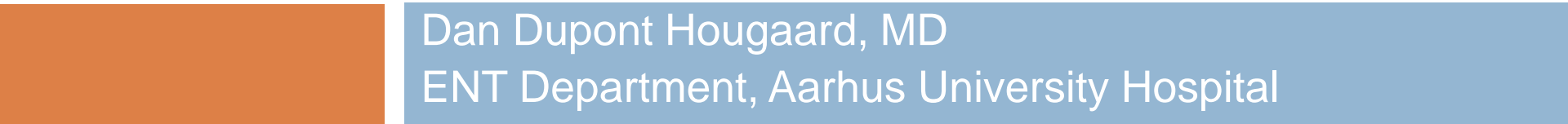




MEASURING VESTIBULAR SCHWANNOMAS

Intra- and inter observer variations



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Background



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- The Natural History of VS is enigmatic
- Treatment modalities
- Incidence in Denmark
 - 2008: 105 (19.4 per million per year)
- How to measure growth
- Definition of growth



- Retrospective cohort study

- Inclusion criteria
 - ▣ Patients diagnosed with VS (code DD33.3B)

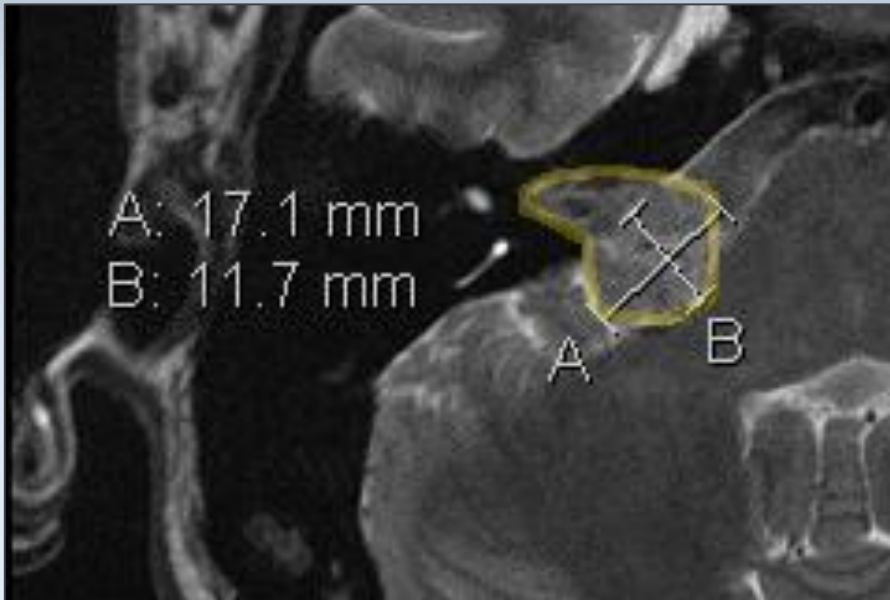
- Primary outcome:
 - ▣ Intra- and inter observer variability
in measuring VS

Method

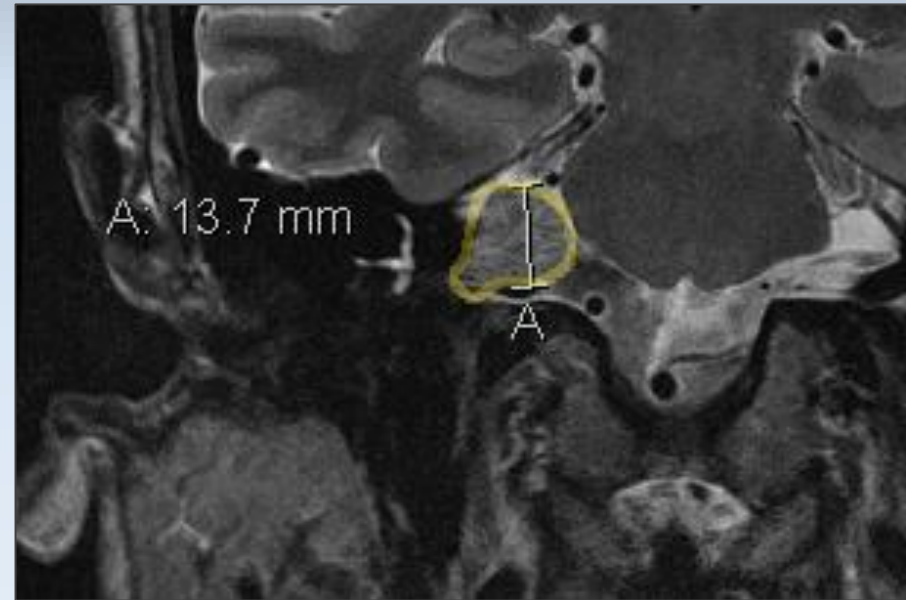


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- T1 weighted Gadolinium MRI
- Three orthogonal linear measurements



d1, d2 (axial slide)



d3 (coronal slide)

Method



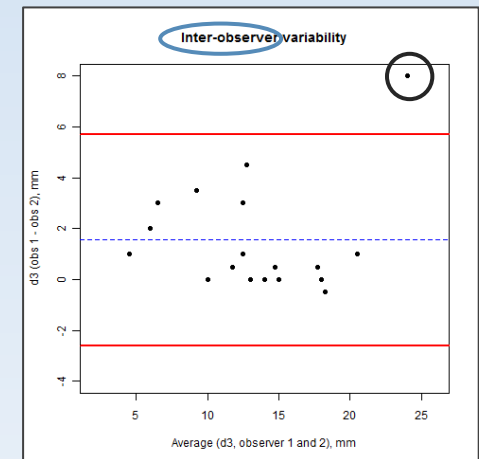
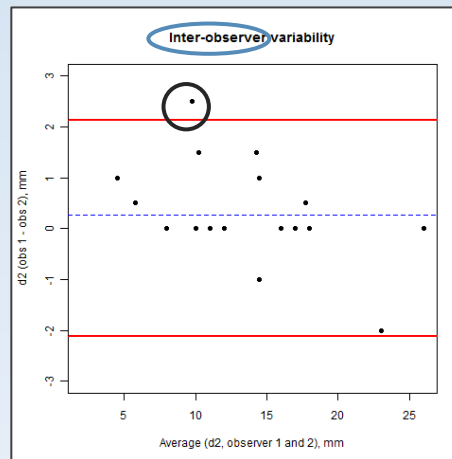
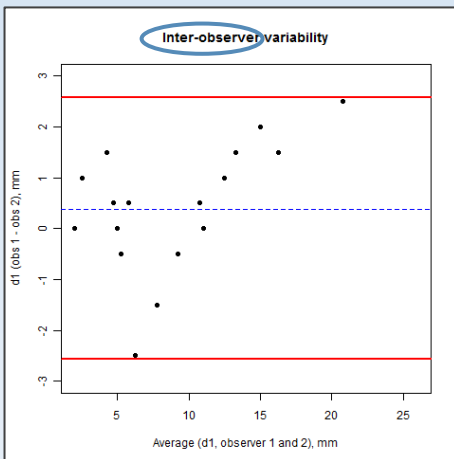
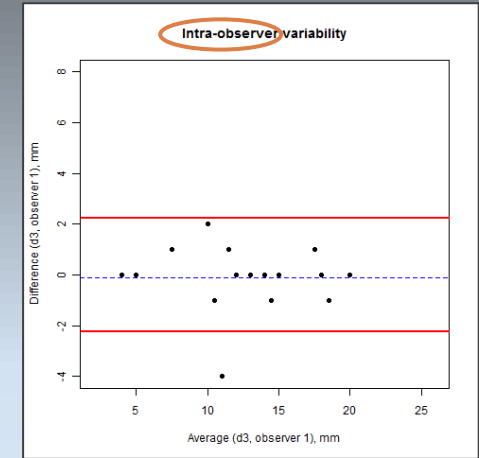
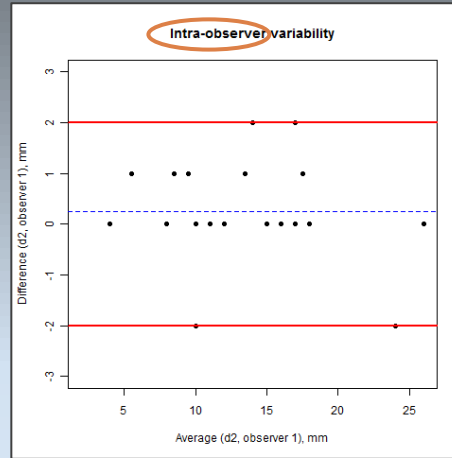
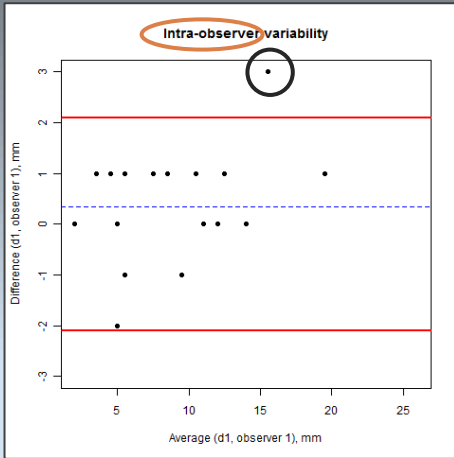
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- Assume VS is ellipsoidal
- All patients measured in three dimensions by observer 1
- 20 scans (20 patients) randomly selected for re-measurements by observer 1 and 2

Results



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Results



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	Intra observer	Inter observer
d1, mm	2.10	2.52
<i>d2, mm</i>	<i>2.01</i>	<i>2.10</i>
d3, mm	2.23	4.16
Volume, mm ³	441.94	1010.19

Limits of Agreement

Results



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- Inter observer
 - Outliers $\frac{3}{4}$ BA Plots
 - Wider LOA
- Intra observer
 - Outliers $\frac{1}{4}$ BA Plots
 - Narrower LOA

Conclusion



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- All intra- and inter observer variations > 2 mm
- Inter observer variations wider
- d2 smallest intra- and inter observer variations

Perspective



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- Wide use of single (axial) linear measurement
- Significant variability when measuring VS
 - ▣ Intra- and inter-observer variability
- Definition of growth
- (Re-)definition of surgical criteria's?