Tutorial
How to use & apply the RECIST 1.1 Criteria
Does the patient have cancer?

- yes
  - Is there tumor > 10 mm or LN > 15 mm
    - YES-Use
    - No-Do not use

- no
  - Do not use

In short axis!
Is the LN > or = 15mm Short axis?

**YES**

May be used as an indicator lesion

Measure short axis dimension on axial images

**NO**

Do not use as indicator lesion

mention in report if you think it’s a pathologic node
Is the tumor nodule > or = 10 mm?

- **YES**
  - May be used as an indicator lesion
    - Measure longest dimension on axial images

- **NO**
  - Do not use as indicator lesion
    - Mention in report
What is non-measureable disease?

- organomegaly
- ascites
- Pleural effusions
- Cystic lesions (unless there are no other indicator lesions to measure)
- Sclerotic bone lesions (unless there are no other lesions to measure)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum total # of indicator lesions</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum # of indicator lesions/organ</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*note: 2 per organ, NOT 2 per body region*
How to Measure

• Choose the largest lesions which can be reproducibly measured (clear margins)

• Windows:
  • Lung lesions—measure on LUNG windows, 3.75 or 5mm thick
  • All other lesions—soft tissue windows, 3 or 5mm thick, depending on protocol

• Do NOT measure across multiple adjacent nodes
• Do NOT include intervening blood vessels