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双时相PET显像诊断胃癌术后复发与转移

Dual-phase ^{18}F -FDG PET in the diagnosis of recurrence or metastasis of gastric cancer after surgery

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中文关键词: [胃肿瘤](#) [正电子发射型体层摄影术](#) [\$^{18}\text{F}\$ 氟脱氧葡萄糖](#) [放射性核素显像](#)

英文关键词: [Stomach neoplasms](#) [Positron-emission tomography](#) [Fluorodeoxyglucose F18](#) [Radionuclide imaging](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 评价双时相 ^{18}F -FDG PET在诊断胃癌术后复发与转移中的应用价值。方法 对55例胃癌术后患者行常规PET及延迟显像。结果 55例术后患者中,13例胃部显影,10例I级摄取,延迟显像后6例摄取增高,常规显像与延迟显像平均最大标准摄取值(SUV_{max})差异有统计学意义,SUV变化率(ΔSUV)为(37.3±24.6)%,局部复发灶显像较常规显像多检出6例;局部复发并转移15例,均为II、III级摄取,延迟显像后摄取变化不明显,平均SUV_{max}与常规显像无差异;转移17例。CT共检出22例复发或转移。结论 双时相 ^{18}F -FDG PET能较常规PET及CT更好地鉴别良性摄取、术后复发及转移,有效提高胃癌转移与复发的诊断准确率。

英文摘要:

Objective To observe the value of dual-phase ^{18}F -FDG PET in the diagnosis of recurrence or metastasis of gastric cancer after surgical resection. **Methods** Fifty-five patients with gastric cancer underwent routine and delayed-phase ^{18}F -FDG PET after surgery. **Results** Thirteen of the 55 patients presented gastric absorption of ^{18}F -FDG, with 10 showing absorption of grade I and 6 showing increased absorption on delayed-phase imaging. Difference of SUV was statistically significant between them, $\Delta\text{SUV}=(37.3\pm 24.6)\%$. Six patients with local recurrent gastric cancers were newly diagnosed with dual-phase PET, not with routine PET, and 1 was false positive in diagnosis. Fifteen patients with local recurrent and metastatic gastric cancers showed grade II, III absorption of ^{18}F -FDG, there was no obvious change in absorption nor in SUV on delayed-phase tomography. Meanwhile, 17 patients had metastatic cancers. Only 22 patients with recurrent or metastatic gastric cancers were diagnosed with CT. **Conclusion** Compared with routine PET and CT, dual-phase PET is more powerful in differentiating benign gastric absorption, local recurrence and metastasis of gastric cancer, and is able to improve the diagnosis of recurrence and metastasis of gastric cancer.

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