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常规MRI结合DWI鉴别诊断卵巢良恶性囊腺类肿瘤

Routine MRI combining DWI for differential diagnosis of benign and malignant ovarian cystadenomatous tumors

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨MR常规序列结合DWI鉴别诊断卵巢良恶性囊腺类肿瘤的价值.方法 回顾性分析经手术病理证实的卵巢囊腺类肿瘤的MRI资料,从中筛选出34例囊壁厚度>3 mm者,分析肿I表现,检测ROI实质部分的ADC值,并行统计学分析.结果 囊腺瘤囊壁厚度≤1.0cm,实性成分较少;交界性囊腺瘤囊壁厚薄不均,囊壁布满细小乳头状结节;囊腺癌壁较厚,实性成分较多且不卵巢囊腺瘤ADC值显著高于卵巢囊腺瘤($P<0.001$),而浆液性囊腺瘤与黏液性囊腺瘤、浆液性囊腺瘤与黏液性囊腺瘤间ADC值差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$).结论 常规MR结合DWI对鉴别恶性囊腺类肿瘤有较高价值.

英文摘要:

Objective To investigate the value of routine MR sequences combined with DWI for differential diagnosis of benign and malignant ovarian cystadenomatous tumors. **Methods** Imaging findings of ovarian cystadenomatous tumors proved histopathologically were retrospectively analyzed, and 34 cases with cystic wall thickness >3 mm were selected. MRI findings and ADC values were analyzed. **Results** The thickness of cystic walls in cystadenomas were ≤ 1.0 cm, with less solid component. The cystic walls of borderline tumors were uneven with diffuse papillary tubercles, of cystadenocarcinomas were thicker and with more solid components. ADC values of cystadenomas were significantly higher than that of cystadenocarcinomas ($P<0.001$). There was no statistical significance between serous cystadenoma and mucinous cystadenoma, nor between serous cystadenocarcinoma and mucinous cystadenocarcinoma. **Conclusion** Routine MRI combined with DWI could be useful in differential diagnosis of ovary cystadenomatous tumors.

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