

[1]季金杰, 宫建, 纪忠杰, 等. 乳头状甲状腺癌老年女性患者的CT特征与颈部淋巴结转移的初步分析[J/CD]. 中华妇幼临床医学杂志(电子版), 2014, (05):581-584.

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乳头状甲状腺癌老年女性患者的CT特征与颈部淋巴结转移的初步分

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Title: Initial Analysis of CT Features and Cervical Lymph Node Metastasis in Elderly Female Patients With Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma

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关键词: 甲状腺癌; 淋巴结转移; CT; 老年人

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摘要: 目的 探讨乳头状甲状腺癌(PCT)老年女性患者的CT特征与颈部淋巴结转移的相关性。方法 2008年1月至2013年12月, 采用方便抽样自北京市2家医院和沈阳市2家医院选取经术后组织病理学检查证实为PCT的老年女性患者200例为研究对象。分析其肿瘤数目、形态、直径、强化特点及病灶钙化、坏死与周围侵犯等CT特征与颈部淋巴结转移的关系。本研究遵循的程序符合上述4家医院人体试验委员会所制定的伦理学标准, 得到该委员会批准, 分组征得受试对象本人的知情同意, 并为之签署临床研究知情同意书。结果 本组200例PCT老年女性患者中, 146例患者发生颈部淋巴结转移, 54例无转移。不同肿瘤数目和形态患者的颈部淋巴结转移率比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); 而不同肿瘤直径、不同强化特点及病灶有无钙化、坏死、周围侵犯的颈部淋巴结转移率比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。结论 根据PCT老年女性患者的CT特征, 可以初步判断颈部淋巴结是否转移。

Abstract: Objective To investigate the relationship between CT features and cervical Lymph Node metastasis in elderly female patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC). Methods From January 2008 to December 2013, a total of 200 elderly female patients with PTC who had been confirmed as PCT by postoperative histopathological examination were selected from 4 hospitals (2 hospitals from Beijing and 2 from Shenyang) by convenience sampling method. Analyze the relationship between the CT features (such as the number of tumors, tumor morphology, diameters of tumors, calcification, necrosis and different degrees of surrounding invasion) and cervical lymph node metastasis. The study protocol was approved by the Ethical Review Board of Investigation in Human Being of above mentioned 4 hospitals. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. Results Among all the 200 elderly female patients with PTC, there were 146 patients with cervical lymph node metastasis, while the other 54 patients without cervical lymph node metastasis. There were no statistically significant differences between patients of PTC with cervical lymph node metastasis and without cervical lymph node metastasis in the number of tumors and tumor morphology ($P > 0.05$), while there were significant differences in diameters of tumors, enhancement, calcification, necrosis and surrounding invasion ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion CT features may be the indications of lymphatic metastasis in elderly female patients with PCT.

参考文献/REFERENCES

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