

高海军,徐荣天,刘屹,蒋俊红.原发性肝癌动态增强MR门脉期环形强化机制[J].中国医学影像技术,2009,25(5):819~822

原发性肝癌动态增强MR门脉期环形强化机制

Mechanism of surrounding rim enhancement on hepatocellular carcinoma in portal phase of enhanced dynamic MRI

投稿时间: 2008-08-18 最后修改时间: 2009-02-16

DOI:

中文关键词: 癌,肝细胞 磁共振成像 门脉期 强化

英文关键词: Carcinoma, hepatocellular Magnetic resonance imaging Portal phase Enhancement

基金项目:

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨原发性肝癌(HCC)于三维动态增强MR门脉期环形强化的机制。方法 采用Propeller肝脏加速容积采集序列(LAVA)对 HCC患者行多期动态增强扫描,观察门脉期病灶周边环形强化的状况及动脉期病灶有无动脉供血。对大体标本的病灶中心层面取中心组织2块及边缘组织4块,行常规HE染色,判定病灶有无包膜及病理分级。结果 本组共38个HCC病灶,32个病灶门脉期表现为边缘环形强化,28个病灶动脉期表现有动脉供血;病理切片观察发现34个病灶可见包膜存在。统计结果表明:①HCC门脉期环形强化与包膜存在密切相关性($P<0.05$);②HCC门脉期环形强化与动脉供血的相关性无统计学意义($P>0.05$);③HCC门脉期环形强化与病变分化程度无明显相关性($P>0.05$)。结论 ①三维动态增强MR门脉期的病灶周边环形强化是HCC的特征性表现之一;②三维动态增强MR门脉期肿瘤周边环形强化的形成与病灶周边包膜的存在密切相关,同时还可能与病灶的动脉供血密切相关。

英文摘要:

Objective To investigate the mechanisms of surrounding rim enhancement of hepatocellular carcinoma in portal phase with 3D enhanced dynamic MRI. **Methods** The patients with hepatocellular carcinoma undertook Propeller liver acceleration volume acquisition (LAVA) sequence. The rim enhancement in portal phase and arterial blood-supply in arterial phase were estimated. The tissues were aquired in margin and center of lesion, and the capsule and pathologic grade of the lesion were evaluated. **Results** A total of 38 lesions were enrolled in study, 32 lesions appeared surrounding rim enhancement in portal phase; twenty-eight lesions showed arterial blood supply in arterial phase, and capsules or pseudo-capsules were found in 34 lesions. Statistical results indicated: ①There was a significant relationship between rim enhancement in portal phase and the capsule ($P<0.05$). ②No significant difference was found between rim enhancement in portal phase and arterial blood-supply in portal phase ($P>0.05$). ③There was no significant correlation between rim enhancement in portal phase and pathology grade of HCC. **Conclusion** ①The surrounding rim enhancement in portal phase is distinctive feature of HCC on 3D enhanced dynamic MRI. ②The surrounding rim enhancement is closely related to the existence of capsule or pseudo-capsule. And it may be related to arterial blood-supply.

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