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## 比较胃肠间质瘤与胃肠原发淋巴瘤<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT征象

### <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT features of gastrointestinal stromal tumor and primary gastrointestinal lymphoma: Comparison analysis

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中文关键词: [胃肠间质肿瘤](#) [淋巴瘤](#) [氟脱氧葡萄糖F18](#) [体层摄影术,发射型计算机,单光子](#)

英文关键词: [Gastrointestinal stromal tumors](#) [Lymphoma](#) [Fluorodeoxyglucose F18](#) [Tomography,emission-computed,single-photon](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 比较胃肠间质瘤(GIST)与胃肠原发淋巴瘤(PGIL)<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT征象的差异。方法 回顾性分析经病理证实的21例GIST患者和26例PGIL患者的<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT资料,计算CT和<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET对病变的检出率,比较GIST和PGIL病灶最大标准摄取值(SUV<sub>max</sub>)和最大厚度(THK<sub>max</sub>)及<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT征象差异。结果 CT检出20例(20/21, 95.24%)GIST、24例(24/26, 92.31%)PGIL;<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET对GIST和PGIL检出率均为100%。PGIL病灶SUV<sub>max</sub>显著高于GIST(11.14±7.78 vs 7.30±4.44, P<0.05),二者THK<sub>max</sub>差异无统计学意义[(5.61±4.30)cm vs(3.80±2.16)cm, P>0.05]。GIST多为单发病灶(14/21, 66.67%),以胃肠壁局限性增厚为主(18/21, 85.71%),1例(1/21, 4.76%)继发性肠腔扩张,7例发生转移;PGIL多为多发病灶(15/26, 57.69%),以胃肠壁弥漫性增厚为主(15/26, 57.69%),5例(5/26, 19.23%)继发性肠腔扩张,20例发生转移。结论 GIST和PGIL的<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT特点各异,有助于鉴别诊断。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To compare the <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT features of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) and primary gastrointestinal lymphoma (PGIL). **Methods** <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT data of 21 patients with GIST and 26 patients with PGIL confirmed by pathology were retrospectively analyzed. The detection rate of CT and <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET in detecting GIST and PGIL were calculated. The maximal standard uptake value (SUV<sub>max</sub>) and maximal thickness (THK<sub>max</sub>) of the lesions and the signs of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT in GIST and PGIL were compared. **Results** Twenty GIST were detected by CT with detection rate of 95.24% (20/21), and 24 PGIL were detected with detection rate of 92.31% (24/26). The detection rate of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET was 100% in both GIST and PGIL. SUV<sub>max</sub> of PGIL was significantly higher than that of GIST (11.14±7.78 vs 7.30±4.44, P<0.05). No significant difference was found in THK<sub>max</sub> of GIST and PGIL [(5.61±4.30)cm vs (3.80±2.16)cm, P>0.05]. Most of GIST were single (14/21, 66.67%) with local thickened gastrointestinal wall (18/21, 85.71%), secondary enteric cavity dilatation was observed in 1 case (1/21, 4.76%), while metastases occurred in 7 cases. Most of PGIL cases were multiple (15/26, 57.69%) with diffuse thickened gastrointestinal wall (15/26, 57.69%), secondary enteric cavity dilatation was observed in 5 cases (5/26, 19.23%), while metastases occurred in 20 cases. **Conclusion** <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT features of GIST and PGIL are distinctly different, being helpful to differential diagnosis.

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