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非小细胞肺癌¹⁸F-FDG双时相显像滞留指数与临床相关因素及淋巴结转移的关系

Relationship between retention index for dual-phase ¹⁸F-FDG imaging with clinical factors and lymph node metastasis in non-small cell lung cancer

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT双时相显像原发病灶滞留指数(RI)与病灶大小、病理学类型、细胞分化程度及有无淋巴结转移的关系。方法 回顾性分析83例经病理证实为NSCLC的患者的PET/CT双时相检查资料,观察原发病灶RI与病灶大小、腺癌原发病灶RI与细胞分化程度的相关性,比较不同病理学类型原发病灶及腺癌、鳞癌不同转移状态原发病灶RI差异。结果 NSCLC原发病灶RI与病灶大小无相关性($P>0.05$);各病理类型原发病灶的RI差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=7.57, P>0.05$);腺癌原发病灶RI与细胞分化程度呈负相关($r=-0.69, P<0.05$);腺癌淋巴结转移者原发病灶RI高于无转移者($Z=-3.17, P<0.05$),而鳞癌有无转移者原发病灶RI差异无统计学意义($Z=-0.58, P>0.05$)。结论 NSCLC原发病灶 RI与肿瘤细胞分化程度及淋巴结转移有关。

英文摘要:

Objective To explore the relationship among retention index (RI) and primary lesion size in dual-phase ¹⁸F-FDG imaging with pathological types, cell differentiation degree and lymph nodes metastasis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** Dual-phase PET/CT data of 83 NSCLC patients confirmed pathologically were retrospective analyzed, the correlation between RI of primary lesion tumor size, as well as RI and cell differentiation degree of adenocarcinoma were analyzed. RI of different pathological types and of difference metastatic state in adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma were compared. **Results** There was no correlation between RI and tumor size of primary lesion of NSCLC ($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference for RI of primary lesions among 4 pathological types ($\chi^2=7.57, P>0.05$). RI of adenocarcinoma was negatively associated with cell differentiation degree ($r=-0.69, P<0.05$). RI of primary lesion of adenocarcinoma with lymphatic metastasis was higher than that without lymphatic metastasis ($Z=-3.17, P<0.05$), whereas there was no significant difference for squamous cell carcinoma ($Z=-0.58, P>0.05$). **Conclusion** RI of primary lesion of NSCLC is associated with cell differentiation degree and lymphatic metastasis.

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