## 中国医学影像技术

CHINESE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

设为首页 | 加入收藏 | 联系我们

2014-05-21 早期三

首页 | 本刊简介 | 编委会 | 收录情况 | 投稿须知 | 期刊订阅 | 稿件查询 | 广告招商 | 会议

爾英,李春林,邹兰芳,张楠,苏卫红,杨吉刚.增强MRI和全身骨显像间隔时间对肝脾摄取[J].中国医学影像技术,2013,29(9):1485~1488

### 增强MRI和全身骨显像间隔时间对肝脾摄取

# Impact of interval time between enhanced MRI and whole body bone imaging on hepatic and splenic uptake $$^{99\mathrm{m}}$$ Tc-MDP

投稿时间: 2012-12-25 最后修改时间: 2013-05-30

DOI:

中文关键词: 99m 锝美罗酸盐 放射性核素显像 磁共振成像

英文关键词:Technetium Tc 99m medronate Radionuclide imaging Magnetic resonance imaging

基金项目:北京市科技新星计划(7112035)。

作者	单位	E-mail
<u>阚英</u>	首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院核医学科,北京 100050	
<u>李春林</u>	首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院核医学科,北京 100050	
邹兰芳	首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院核医学科,北京 100050	
<u>张楠</u>	首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院核医学科,北京 100050	
<u>苏卫红</u>	首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院核医学科,北京 100050	
<u>杨吉刚</u>	首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院核医学科,北京 100050	nmyangjigang@gmail.com

摘要点击次数:299

全文下载次数:122

#### 中文摘要:

目的 观察增强MRI和全身骨显像间隔时间对骨显像时肝脾摄取<sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP的影响。方法 回顾性分析 3268例全身骨显像患者的资料,通过PACS系统追访骨显像前接受增强MRI、像时肝脾摄取<sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP的患者例数,根据增强MRI与全身骨显像的间隔时间将其分为间隔0、1、2、3天组,根据肝脾摄取情况分为肝摄取组、脾摄取组和肝脾摄取组。结果 63例患者像前接受增强MRI,其中42例存在<sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP肝脾摄取。间隔0、1天组肝脾摄取<sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP例数最多,共计35例(35/42,83.33%)。42例中,单纯肝脏摄取26例,占61.90%(26/42),单纯脾脏摄取占2.38%(1/42),肝脾同时摄取15例,占35.71%(15/42)。结论 增强MRI与全身骨显像间隔时间对骨显像时肝脾摄取<sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP有直接影响,建议两种检查间隔3天以上。

### 英文摘要:

Objective To explore the impact of the interval time between enhanced MRI and whole body bone imaging on hepatic and splenic uptake of <sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP. **Methods** A total of 3268 patients unde whole body bone imaging were retrospective analyzed. The number of patients who were tested by enhanced MRI prior to bone imaging through PACS system and had hepatic and splenic uptake of <sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP were counted. According to the different interval time between enhanced MRI and whole body bone imaging, the patients were divided into 0 day group, 1 day group, 2 days group and group; while according to uptake, they were divided into hepatic uptake group, splenic uptake group, as well as hepatic and splenic uptake group. **Results** There were 63 patients underwent enhance prior to bone scan, 42 patients with hepatic and/or splenic uptake of <sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP. There were totally 35 patients in 0 day and 1 day group, accounting for 83.33% (35/42). There were 26 patients in hepatic uptake group (26/42, 61.90%), while was 1 (1/42, 2.38%) in splenic uptake group and 15 in hepatic and splenic uptake group (15/42, 35.71%). **Conclusion** The time interval between enhance MRI and bone imaging has directly impact on the diffuse hepatic and splenic uptake of <sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP. It is suggested that the scanning interval time should be at least 3 days.

查看全文 查看/发表评论 下载PDF阅读器