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¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖正电子发射计算机断层显像在库欣病诊断和术前定位中的价值

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Value of [18F] fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography in Diagnosis and Localization of Cushing's Disease

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摘要 参考文献 相关文章

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摘要目的 评价¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖(¹⁸FDG)正电子发射计算机断层显像(PET)/CT在库欣病定性和定位诊断中的价值。**方法** 12例经口鼻蝶窦垂体腺瘤切除后病理证实为库欣病患者,术前行¹⁸FDG PET/CT躯干和脑显像,同期行鞍区核磁共振成像(MRI)和奥曲肽全身显像,6例行岩下窦静脉取血(IPSS)。**结果** 12例PET/CT躯干显像均未见异常,脑显像对垂体病变诊断的阳性率为91.6%(11/12),MRI对垂体病变诊断的阳性率为66.7%(8/12),6例IPSS中5例定位为垂体,定侧准确率为50%(3/6)。**结论** ¹⁸FDG PET/CT躯干显像可协助除外异位促肾上腺皮质激素综合征,而脑显像对库欣病定位的准确率明显高于MRI,尤其对MRI检查阴性和IPSS无法定位患者的术前诊断有重要意义。

关键词: 库欣病 正电子发射计算机断层显像 垂体腺瘤 ¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖

Abstract: Objective To explore the value of [18F]fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose(¹⁸FDG) positron emission tomography and computer tomography (PET/CT) in the qualitative diagnosis and localization of Cushing's disease. Methods Totally 12 patients underwent transsphenoidal adenomectomy and were histopathologically proven to be with Cushing's disease. ¹⁸FDG PET/CT whole-body and brain scannings were performed preoperatively; meanwhile, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and ^{99m}Tc-octreotide examination were done in all 12 cases, and inferior petrosal sinus sampling (IPSS) were done in 6 patients. Results The sensitivity of ¹⁸FDG in diagnosing Cushing's disease was 91.6% (11/12), but MRI was 66.7%(8/12). For the 6 patients who performed IPSS, 5 of them was diagnosed to be with Cushing's disease, and only 50% (3/6) were localized correctly in the pituitary gland. Conclusions ¹⁸FDG PET/CT whole-body scan can exclude ectopic adrenocorticotropin-secreting tumors, and localize the pituitary lesions with higher accuracy than MRI. Therefore, it is useful for suspected Cushing's disease, especially for patients their MRI and IPSS have negative or paradoxical results.

Keywords: Cushing's disease positron emission tomography pituitary adenomas [18F] fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose

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