

儿童鞍区实性肿瘤的MRI诊断及鉴别诊断

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Title: Preliminary study on MRI diagnosis and differential diagnosis of solid tumors in saddle area of children

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关键词: 鞍区; 肿瘤; 磁共振成像; 诊断; 鉴别诊断

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摘要: 目的: 探讨儿童鞍区实性肿瘤的MRI表现, 提高鉴别诊断能力。方法: 回顾性分析15例经病理证实的儿童鞍区实性肿瘤MRI表现。结果: 单纯位于鞍上4例、鞍内1例, 同时累及鞍内、鞍上或鞍旁10例, 病灶大小7 mm~59 mm。颅咽管瘤3例, 平扫呈长T1长T2信号, DWI呈等信号, 增强明显均匀或不均匀强化, 典型者呈“椒盐征”表现; 毛细胞型星形细胞瘤4例, 平扫呈稍长T1稍长T2信号, 增强明显不均匀强化; 生殖细胞瘤4例, 平扫大多数呈等T1等T2信号, 增强明显强化, 3例呈“塑形样”生长, 1例伴有松果体生殖细胞瘤及脑脊液播散; 错构瘤4例, 平扫呈等T1等T2信号, 增强未见强化。结论: 儿童鞍区实性肿瘤多种多样, 根据肿瘤的MRI信号特点, 并结合临床资料, 多数术前可以基本明确诊断。

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the MRI signs of children's saddle area solid tumors and improve the ability of differential diagnosis. Methods: MRI signs of 15 patients with pathologically confirmed children's saddle area of solid tumors were retrospectively analyzed. Results: There were 4 cases simply located upon the saddle, 1 case inside saddle, while involving upon the saddle, inside the saddle or next to the saddle were 10 cases. tumor size was 7 mm-59 mm. Craniopharyngioma had 3 cases. Plain scan showed hyperintense on T1 and T2. DWI showed isobaric signal. Contrast-enhanced MRI scan were significantly uniform or uneven enhancement. The typical sign was "salt and pepper sign". Pilocytic astrocytomas had 4 cases and plain scan showed slightly hyperintense on T1 and T2. Contrast-enhanced MRI scan presented significantly uneven enhancement. Germinoma had 4 cases, and most of them showed isointense on T1 and T2. Contrast-enhanced MRI scan presented significant enhancement. 3 cases showed "plastic" growth, and 1 case was accompanied by pine Fruit germ cell tumor and cerebrospinal fluid spread. Hamartoma had 4 cases, and plain scan showed isointense on T1 and T2, with no contrast-enhancement. Conclusion: There are many kinds of solid tumors in the saddle area of children. According to the characteristics of MRI signal and combined with clinical data, most of them can be basically diagnosed before operation.

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