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## 中枢神经系统孤立性纤维瘤的影像学表现

### Imaging findings of solitary fibrous tumor in central nervous system

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨中枢神经系统孤立性纤维瘤(SFT)的影像学特征。方法 回顾性分析9例经手术及病理证实的SFT影像学资料,并与病理学结果进行对照分析。结果 ①9例SFT均为单发病灶,发生于幕上者5例,幕下1例,枕部中线跨天幕1例、伴颈椎管种植转移,颈椎管、右侧脑室体部各1例。肿瘤边界清楚,椭圆形或类圆形6例,不规则形3例;2例可见分叶征,病灶最大径15.26~78.13 mm。②4例CT平扫为略高密度,2例密度均匀,2例不均匀,1例瘤内伴灶性坏死,1例合并出血。③与脑实质对比,6例T1WI呈等信号为主的不均匀信号,2例呈均匀等信号;6例T2WI为低、等(或略高)混杂信号,2例为均匀等或略高信号。④增强扫描病变不均匀强化5例,均匀强化2例;3例可见“脑膜尾征”;2例见血管流空。⑤镜下显示肿瘤由疏密不均的梭形细胞、致密胶原纤维以及大量薄壁血管组成。结论 中枢神经系统SFT的MRI表现具有一定特征性,与临床病理有密切的内在联系,是诊断SFT有价值的检查方法。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To observe imaging characteristics of solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) of central nervous system (CNS). **Methods** Imaging data of 9 patients with SFT confirmed by surgery and pathology were analyzed retrospectively, and the results were compared with those of pathological examination. **Results** ① All 9 cases had single SFT, among them 5 were found supratentorially, 1 around the tentorium and with cervical spinal metastasis, 1 beneath the tentorium, 1 in cervical canal and 1 case in the right ventricle. All tumors had clear boundary, 6 were oval or round, 3 were irregular shaped and 2 were lobulatedly shaped. The maximum diameter was 15.26—78.13 mm. ② On plain CT, 4 tumors were slightly hyperdensity, 2 were uniform and 2 were uneven, 1 with focal necrosis and 1 with hemorrhage. ③ On plain T1WI, SFT in 6 cases showed inhomogeneous signals mainly present as isointensity, while in 2 cases were evenly equisignal. On plain T2WI, SFT in 6 cases showed as low and isointensity (or slightly higher). ④ On enhanced MRI, markedly inhomogeneous and homogeneous enhancement of SFT were noticed in 5 and 2 cases, respectively, and "dural tail" sign was found in 3 cases, while multiple circuitous vessels were found in 2 cases. ⑤ Histologically, SFTs were composed of juxtaposed hyper- and hypo-cellular spindle cells, as well as dense collagenous stroma and numerous thin-walled blood vessels with configuration. **Conclusion** MRI manifestations of SFT in CNS have some characteristics, which are closely correlated with clinical pathological findings.

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