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## CT、MRI诊断咀嚼肌间隙肿瘤

### CT and MRI diagnosis of tumors involving masticator space

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中文关键词: [咀嚼肌间隙](#) [肿瘤](#) [体层摄影术](#) [X线计算机](#) [磁共振成像](#)

英文关键词: [Masticator space](#) [Neoplasms](#) [Tomography, X-ray computed](#) [Magnetic resonance imaging](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 观察咀嚼肌间隙(MS)肿瘤的CT、MRI表现及继发肿瘤累及MS的途径。方法 57例MS肿瘤患者,2例接受CT检查,17例接受MR检查,38例同时接受CT和MR检查。回顾性分析57例影像学表现。结果 7例原发MS肿瘤,6例原发良性肿瘤边界清楚、相邻咀嚼肌和骨质受压,1例原发恶性肿瘤边界不清伴骨质破坏。50例继发肿瘤,14例颅底、眼眶肿瘤经眶下裂累及MS,7例泪腺腺样囊性癌、1例白血病破坏眼眶外壁侵犯MS,2例视网膜母细胞瘤跳跃性转移至MS,9例鼻腔、鼻窦、鼻咽肿瘤经蝶孔累及MS,15例上颌窦肿瘤、1例鼻腔筛窦肿瘤破坏上颌窦后壁侵犯MS,1例翼腭窝肿瘤直接侵犯MS。20例继发良性肿瘤多边界清楚、咀嚼肌受压或萎缩、相邻骨质受压,30例继发恶性肿瘤多边界不清、上颌窦后间隙消失、翼突骨质破坏。结论 CT和MRI能清晰显示MS肿瘤的形态、边界、范围、相邻结构的异常改变,对原发肿瘤的诊断、继发恶性肿瘤的临床分期有重要价值。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To observe CT and MRI features of tumors involving masticator space (MS), and to investigate the routes of tumors of surrounding structures invading MS. **Methods** Fifty-seven patients with primary or secondary MS tumors were collected, among which CT scanning was performed in 2 patients, MR imaging was done in 17, and 38 patients underwent both CT and MR examinations. All imaging data of CT and MR were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** Primary benign tumors in 6 patients were well-defined masses compressing masticator muscles and adjacent bones. The primary malignant tumor of one patient displayed as an irregular mass with unclear margin and bone destruction. Among 50 patients of secondary tumors, 14 tumors in the skull bases and orbit invaded MS via infraorbital fissure, 7 adenoid cystic carcinomas of the lacrimal gland and one leukemia involved MS through lateral wall of orbit, 2 retinoblastomas transferred to MS, 9 sinonasal and nasopharyngeal tumors invaded MS via sphenopalatine foramen, 15 maxillary sinus neoplasms and one nasal-ethmoid sinus tumor involved MS through the posterior wall of maxillary sinus, one tumor of pterygopalatine fossa directly extended to MS. More of secondary benign tumors were well-defined, compressed masticator muscles and bone compression. Most secondary malignant tumors showed vague margin, effacement of the fat plane and bone destruction of the processus pterygoideus. **Conclusion** CT and MRI can clearly reveal the shape, margin, extension of the tumors involving MS and changes of the surrounding structures. Combination of CT and MRI benefit the diagnosis of primary tumors and clinical staging of the secondary malignant masses involving MS.

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