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肌间血管瘤MRI特征及其与病理分型和bFGF表达的相关性

MRI characteristic of intramuscular hemangioma and the correlation with pathologic types and the expression of the bFGF

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中文摘要：

目的 探讨肌间血管瘤(IMH)的MRI特征及其与病理分型、bFGF表达的相关性。方法 收集均经手术证实的IMH 37例,术前均行MR平扫,光镜下观察切除标本与对应MRI改变,其中24例行bFGF免疫组化染色(常规SP法)。结果 将本组37例病灶分为三种类型:A.局限型(7例,18.92%);B.单一肌肉弥漫型(10例,27.02%);C.多组肌肉弥漫型(20例,54.05%)。37例中,35例 (94.59%)病灶在T1WI上表现为不均一信号,37例(100%)病灶在T2WI上均表现为不均一信号。不同病理类型具有不同MRI分型分布比率(P<0.05),其中海绵状血管瘤多表现为C型,毛细血管瘤多表现为A或 B型,混合型与海绵状血管瘤相似。24例中,bFGF 阳性 14 例(14/24),bFGF 阴性 10 例(10/24),bFGF表达与MRI 信号特征无相关性(P>0.05),bFGF 表达与MRI分型有相关性(P<0.05),MRI C型多为bFGF阳性,MRI B型bFGF多为阴性。结论 IMH的MRI分型与其病例分型、bFGF表达具有显著相关性;IMH的MRI特征能够反映其病理所见和瘤体内在的增殖能力。

英文摘要：

Objective To evaluate the MRI characteristics of intramuscular hemangiomas (IMH) and the correlation among the MRI features, pathologic types and the expression of the bFGF. **Methods** The MRI of 37 cases with IMH proven by pathology was reviewed retrospectively. The pathological changes of tissues with intramuscular hemangiomas were observed corresponding to the MRI and the expression of bFGF in 24 cases. **Results** According to the location and border, these 37 cases were categorized into 3 groups: type A, localized lesion (7 cases, 18.92%), type B, solitary-muscle diffusing lesion (10 cases, 27.02%), and type C, multi-muscle involving lesion (20 cases, 54.05%). On T1WI, 35 of 37 cases (94.59%) showed hetrogenous signal intensity, on T2WI, all cases showed hetrogenous signal intensity. There was statistically significant correlation (P<0.05) between MRI classification and pathologic types of IMH. Most cavernous hemangioma were type C in MRI, while capillary hemangiomas were MRI type A or B and those in mixed hemangomas were similar to those in cavernous hemangioma. There was no statistically significant correlation between the signal intensity of MRI and the expression of bFGF in all 37 IMH. The MRI classification and expression of bFGF was statistically significant (P<0.05). Type C in MRI classification usually showed positive expression of bFGF, and type B usually had negative expression of bFGF. **Conclusion** There is a positive correlation between the MRI classification and pathologic types of IMH, the MRI classification and the expression of bFGF. MRI features markedly reflect pathologic changes of IMH.

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