

[1]林亚南,程敬亮,张勇,等.大脑凸面小型脑膜瘤周水肿的MRI表现与其病理亚型的关系[J].第三军医大学学报,2013,35(04):347-350.

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## 大脑凸面小型脑膜瘤周水肿的MRI表现与其病理亚型的关系

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**Title:** MRI findings of peritumoral edema in convex surface small meningioma and its pathological subtypes

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**关键词:** [脑膜瘤](#); [瘤周水肿](#); [磁共振成像](#); [病理亚型](#)

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**摘要:** **目的** 利用磁共振成像探讨大脑凸面小型脑膜瘤周水肿与脑膜瘤病理亚型之间的关系。**方法** 收集郑州大学第一附属医院2008年5月至2011年12月经手术病理证实的脑膜瘤患者46例,其中男性11例,女性35例。46例脑膜瘤患者术前均行MRI平扫及增强检查。**结果** 本组46例大脑凸面小型脑膜瘤磁共振表现多为T<sub>1</sub>WI等信号,T<sub>2</sub>WI等信号,增强T<sub>1</sub>WI多为明显均匀强化。本组脑膜瘤周水肿的发生率为50%。但是不同病理亚型脑膜瘤周水肿程度不同。其中瘤周水肿的最大径值自高而低排序的脑膜瘤病理亚型分别是:血管瘤型、微囊型、纤维型、上皮型、混合型和砂粒体型。横纹肌型、脊索型及乳头型脑膜瘤未见瘤周水肿。**结论** 磁共振成像能准确显示脑膜瘤周水肿,不同病理亚型脑膜瘤周水肿发生机制不同。

**Abstract:** **Objective** To investigate the correlation between the MR image of peritumoral edema and pathological subtype of convex surface and small meningioma. **Methods** Clinical data of 46 patients with histologically proven convex surface small meningioma (11 males and 35 females) who received surgery in our hospital during May 2008 to December 2011 were enrolled in this study. Their preoperative MR images were collected and retrospectively analyzed with their clinical data. **Results** In our series of 46 cases of meningiomas, most MR findings are isointensity on T<sub>1</sub>WI and T<sub>2</sub>WI, and the enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI are obvious and homogeneous enhancement. There were 23 cases (50%) showing peritumoral edema. But there was no correlation of degree of peritumoral edema with different pathological subtypes. The pathological subtypes with larger diameter of peritumoral edema was as following in a descending order:

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angiomatous, microcystic, fibrous, meningothelial, mixed, and psammomatous. But no edema was found in rhabdoid, chordoid and papillary meningiomas.

Conclusion MR imaging could show the peritumoral edema. Various pathological subtypes of meningiomas have different mechanisms of peritumoral edema.

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#### 参考文献/REFERENCES

林亚南, 程敬亮, 张勇, 等. 大脑凸面小型脑膜瘤周水肿的MRI表现与其病理亚型的关系[J]. 第三军医大学学报, 2013, 35(4): 347-350.

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备注/Memo: -

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