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18F-FDG PET/CT在恶性黑色素瘤诊断及分期中的应用价值

Application of 18F-FDG PET/CT in diagnosis and staging of malignant melanoma

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中文摘要：

　　目 的　探讨 18F-FDG PET/CT在恶性黑色素瘤诊断及分期中的应用价值。方法　回顾性分析61例恶性黑色素瘤患者18F-FDG PET/CT显像，对原发恶性黑色素瘤5例、原发灶未明的淋巴结转移性恶性黑色素瘤16例及恶性黑色素瘤原发灶(不全)切除40例，分别研究PET/CT诊断恶性黑色素瘤原发灶及转移瘤的应用价值。结果　5例原发恶性黑色素瘤病灶均异常摄取FDG， SUV 3.52～14.76，其中2例示区域淋巴结转移并经病理确诊。3例原发灶未明的淋巴结转移性恶性黑色素瘤经18F-FDG PET/CT检出原发灶，原发灶检出率18.75%，其中2例示远处多发转移；另2例患者临床体检发现原发灶，18F-FDG PET/CT未见原发征象。40例恶性黑色素瘤原发灶(不全)切除患者中，18F-FDG PET/CT诊断原发灶残留8例，经病理确诊5例，准确率62.50%；18F-FDG PET/CT示区域淋巴结转移7例，病理确诊5例，阳性预测价值 71.43%；18F-FDG PET/CT 示远处多发转移14例，远处转移率35.00%(14/40)；40例患者中，2例因PET/CT显像降低临床分期，11例提高分期，18例患者治疗方案改变。结论　18F-FDG PET/CT在恶性黑色素瘤准确分期方面有较大临床价值，但在淋巴结转移性恶性黑色素瘤寻找原发灶的价值有限。

英文摘要：

　　Objective To observe the application value of 18F-FDG PET/CT in diagnosing and staging of malignant melanoma. **Methods** Sixty-one patients with malignant melanoma underwent 18F-FDG PET/CT were enrolled and grouped according to different initial diagnosis: primary malignant melanoma (*n*=5), lymph node metastatic malignant melanoma without primary signs (*n*=16) and malignant melanoma with primary sites resection or partly resection (*n*=40). The application value of 18F-FDG PET/CT in diagnosing and staging were assessed separately. **Results** All 5 primary malignant melanoma sites had increased FDG uptake, the SUVs were 3.52－14.76; and regional lymph metastases were found in 2 patients among them and both were verified pathologically. In 3 of 16 patients with lymph node metastatic malignant melanoma, primary sites were detected, the primary detection rate was 18.75%. Distant metastases were found in 2 of these 3 patients, while 2 primary sites were found by clinical examination when PET/CT was false-negative. For the 40 malignant melanoma with primary sizes resection or partly resection, PET/CT showed suspicious residual in 8 patients, 5 were verified pathologically, the accuracy was 62.50%. Regional lymph metastases were found in 7 of these 40 patients, 5 were verified pathologically, the positive predictive value was 71.43%. In 14 of 40 patients, distant metastases were found (35.00%). With the use of PET/CT, the clinical stage was down-staged in 2 of 40 patients, up-staged in 11 patients, and therapies were changed in 18 of 40 patients. **Conclusion** 18F-FDG PET/CT is of great importance in whole body tumor staging of malignant malenoma, but is inefficient in detecting primary sites of lymph node metastatic malignant melanoma.

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