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基于¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像分析非小细胞肺癌纵隔淋巴结转移的危险因素

Analysis of risk factors for mediastinal lymph nodes metastases in non-small cell lung cancer patients with ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT

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英文关键词: Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung Positron-emission tomography Tomography, X-ray computed Fluorodeoxyglucose F18

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中文摘要:

目的 基于PET/CT显像分析非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)纵隔淋巴结转移与临床各项指标的关系,探讨纵隔淋巴结转移的危险因素。方法 收集接受PET/CT检查的初诊NSCLC患者130例。单因素分析纵隔淋巴结转移与性别、年龄、吸烟状况、原发灶最大标准摄取值(SUV_{max})、大小、病理类型及分化程度之间的关系,采用多因素Logistic回归分析NSCLC纵隔淋巴结转移的预测因素。结果 68例出现区域淋巴结转移。单因素分析得出纵隔淋巴结转移与肺癌原发灶SUV_{max}、大小、分化程度有关($P<0.05$),与年龄、性别、吸烟状况及病理类型无关($P>0.05$)。Logistic回归分析显示仅原发灶SUV_{max}是影响纵隔淋巴结转移的独立因素。结论 NSCLC纵隔淋巴结转移与原发灶SUV_{max}、大小及分化程度有关;原发灶SUV_{max}是NSCLC纵隔淋巴结的一个独立危险预测因素。

英文摘要:

Objective To observe the relationship between mediastinal lymph nodes metastasis and various clinical indexes based on the ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT imaging, in order to explore the risk factors for mal lymph nodes in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** A total of 130 patients with NSCLC diagnosed in the first visit and underwent ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT were retrospectively reviewed. The relationship between mediastinal lymph nodes metastasis and gender, age, smoking status, primary tumor maximum standardized uptake value (SUV_{max}), size, pathological types and differentiation degree were analyzed, and risk factors for mediastinal lymph node metastasis in NSCLC were assessed by Multivariate Logistic regression. **Results** Regional lymph nodes metastasis was found in 68 of 130 NSCLC patients. Mediastinal lymph nodes metastasis correlated with SUV_{max}, size and differentiation degree in primary lung lesion ($P<0.05$), while there was no correlation with gender, age, smoking status and pathological type ($P>0.05$). Further adopting Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that only SUV_{max} was an independent factor for lymph nodes metastasis. **Conclusion** Mediastinal lymph nodes metastasis correlated with SUV_{max}, size and differentiation degree in primary lung lesions. High SUV_{max} is an independent predictor of lymph nodes metastasis in NSCLC patients.

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