

珊丹,韩波,于丽娟,王瑞芝,潘慧莹.¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT对非小细胞肺癌治疗策略的影响[J].中国医学影像技术,2009,25(12):2271~2274

¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT对非小细胞肺癌治疗策略的影响

Impact of ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT on treatment strategy of non-small cell lung cancer

投稿时间: 2009-06-09 最后修改时间: 2009-08-02

DOI:

中文关键词: 肺肿瘤 ¹⁸F 氟脱氧葡萄糖 体层摄影术,发射型计算机

英文关键词: Lung neoplasms Fluorodeoxyglucose F18 Tomography, emission-computed

基金项目: 黑龙江省教育厅科学技术研究项目(11521175)。

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT扫描对非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)治疗策略的影响及临床意义。方法 对拟行根治性放疗或手术的60例经病理确诊的NSCLC患者进行PET/CT检查。将入组患者根据其CT表现分为A(I~II期)、B(III期)2组,各30例,再根据PET/CT扫描结果重新分期,并比较两种分期结果及相应的治疗策略的变化。结果 ①PET/CT改变临床分期:PET/CT扫描使53.33%(32/60)的患者临床分期发生改变,包括3例的T分期、23例的N分期和9例的M分期发生改变;其中腺癌分期改变者65.85%(27/41),鳞癌分期改变者26.32%(5/19, $P<0.05$);中心型肺癌分期改变者34.29%(12/35),边缘型肺癌分期改变者57.14%(20/35, $P<0.05$)。②PET/CT改变治疗策略:全组9例患者因发现远处转移而从根治改为姑息治疗;拟行手术治疗的25例,其中32.00%(8/25)改行根治性放疗,20.00%(5/25)改行姑息治疗;拟行根治放疗的35例中,因分期升高11.43%(4/35)改为姑息放疗;因分期降低,5.71%(2/35)改为根治性手术。结论 PET/CT扫描对NSCLC的临床分期有显著影响,并能改变治疗策略。

英文摘要:

Objective To evaluate the impact of PET/CT on the clinical therapeutical strategy of patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** Sixty patients with histologically confirmed NSCLC supposed to accept radical radiotherapy or surgical operation were firstly divided into group A (stage I—II) and group B (stage III) according to CT findings, and the individualized treatment strategy was designed, then restage and compare with different stage and management with initial treatment strategy by PET/CT scanning. **Results** ①PET/CT scanning restaged the TNM stage in 53.33% (32/60) patients, including 3 of T stage, 23 of N stage and 9 of M stage. Changes of stage occurred in 65.85% (27/41) patients with adenocarcinoma and in 26.32% (5/19) with squamous carcinoma ($P<0.05$), while in 34.29% (12/35) with central and 57.14% (20/35) with peripheral NSCLCs ($P<0.05$). ②PET/CT scanning resulted in alteration of the managements of NSCLC patients. The management changed from radical into palliative strategy with PET/CT information in 9 (15.00%) patients. In 25 patients who were supposed to accept surgical operation, the treatment changed to radical radiotherapy in 8 (8/25, 32.00%) and to palliative radiotherapy in 5 (20.00%) patients. In 35 patients who were supposed to accept radiotherapy, surgical operation or palliative radiotherapy was finally chosen in 5.71% (2/35) and 11.43% (4/35) patients, respectively. **Conclusion** PET/CT images can make significant alteration to clinical stage and treatment plan in patients with NSCLC.

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