

胃肠道疾病

MRI 表现与诊断

叶慧义 等

北京 解放军总医院放射科

MRI 扫描方式

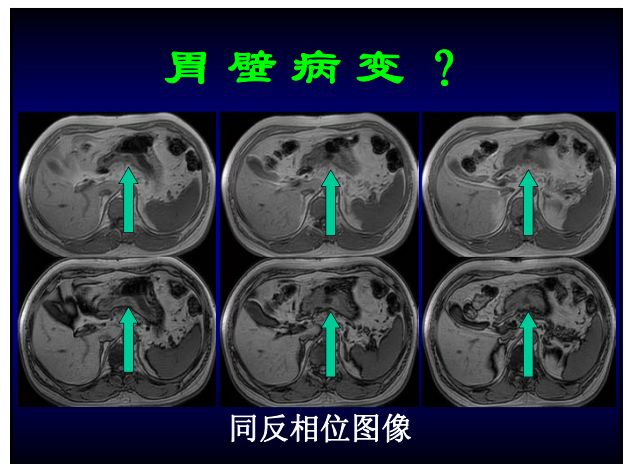
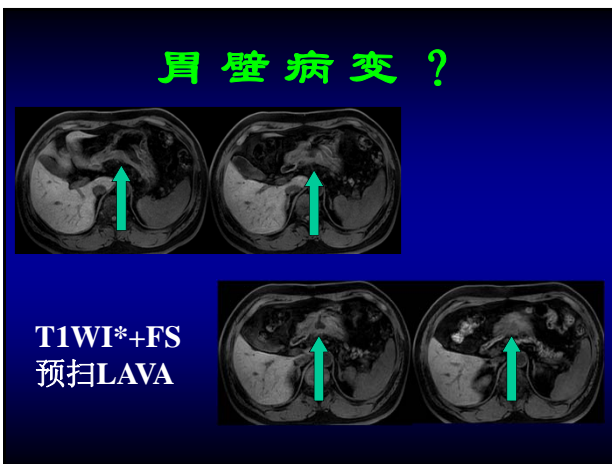
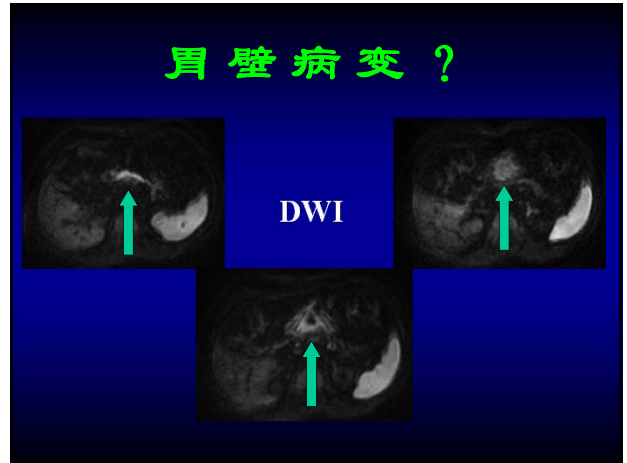
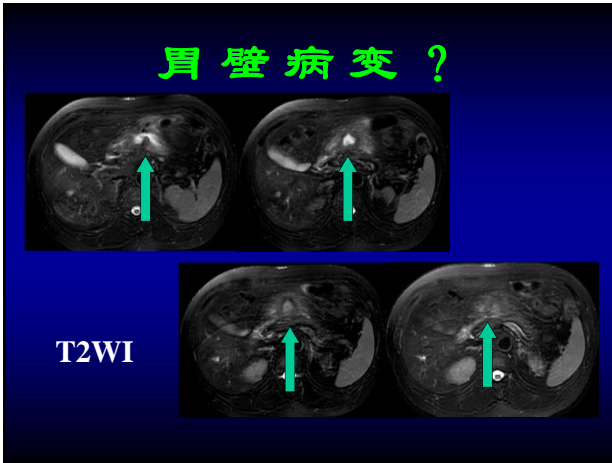
- 平扫：横轴面和冠状面 呼吸触发
脂肪抑制或者脂肪不抑制 FSE T2WI
T1WI*（同反相位图像）3D LAVA
DWI b=800-1000（3.0T）
b=500-600（1.5T）
- 动态增强扫描：首选 3D LAVA
如果无 3D，用 2D 脂肪抑制 T1WI*

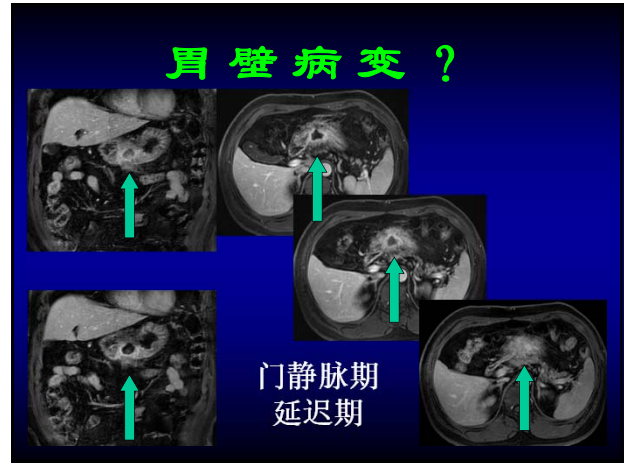
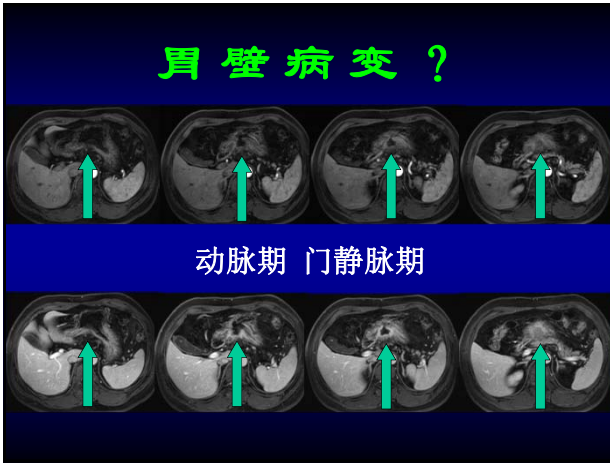
MRI 对比剂的选用

- MR对比剂一般选用细胞外间隙非特异性对比剂 Gd-DTPA
- 双重特性对比剂莫迪司（MultiHance）
- 肝肾功能可能存在问题：10 ml莫迪司

病例简介

- 49 岁男性，甲状腺瘤术后超声发现肝病变



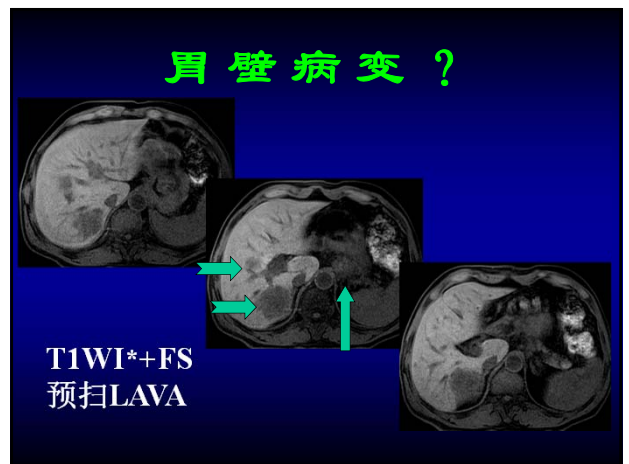
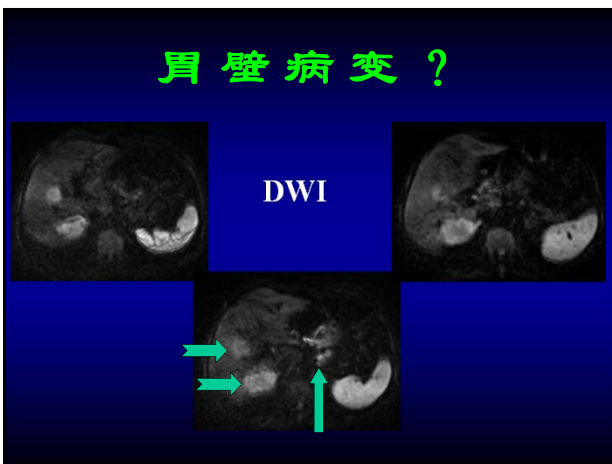
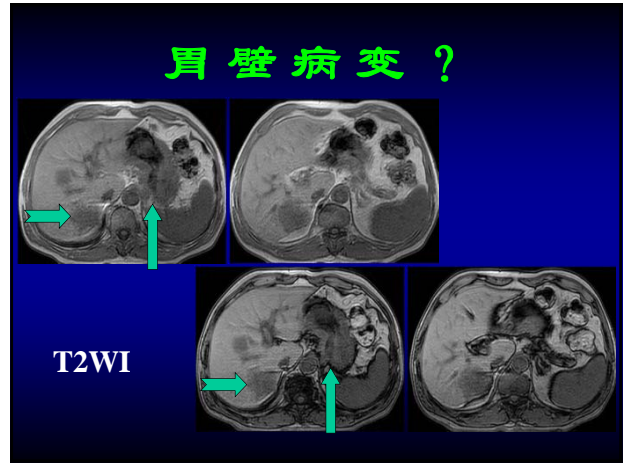
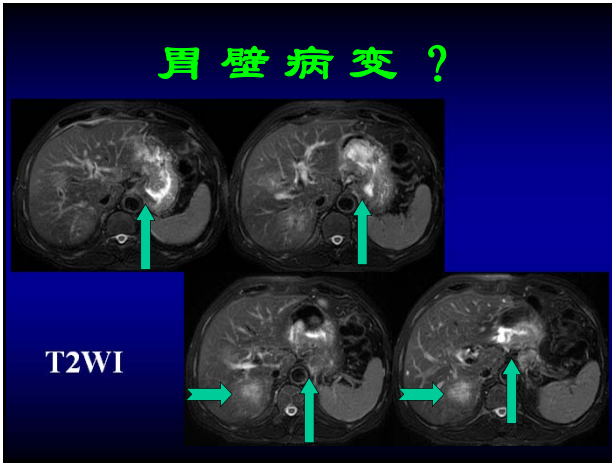


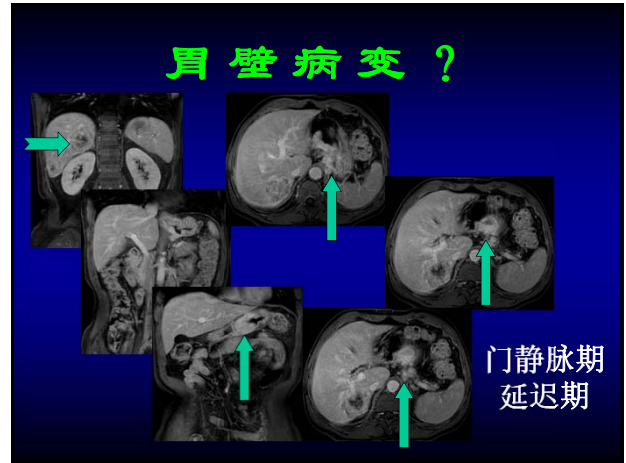
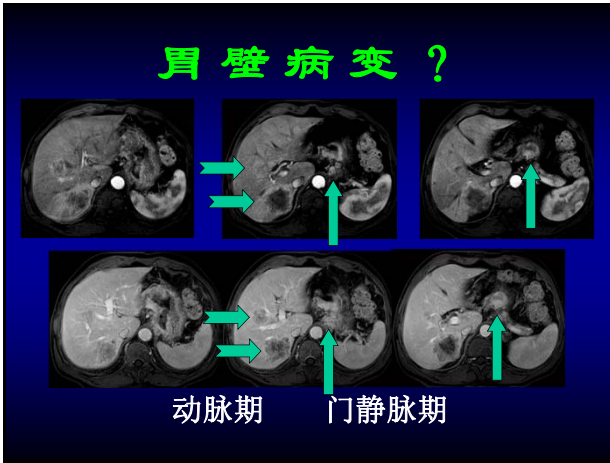
诊 断

- 胃壁巨大溃疡伴周围异常改变，恶性，胃癌可能性大
- 胃镜活检病理：低分化腺癌，部分癌细胞呈印戒状

病例简介

- 62岁男性，上腹部不适超声发现肝病变



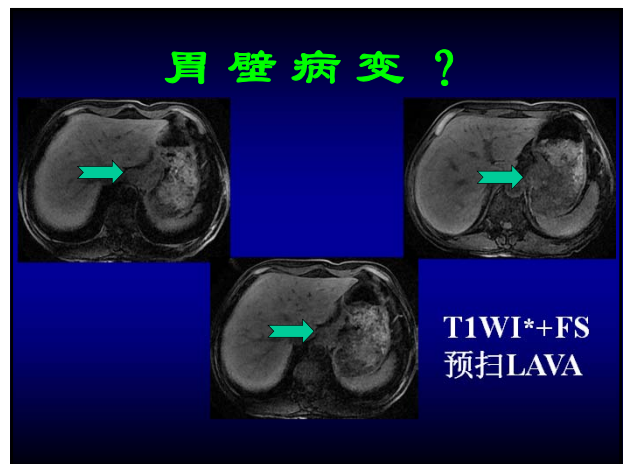
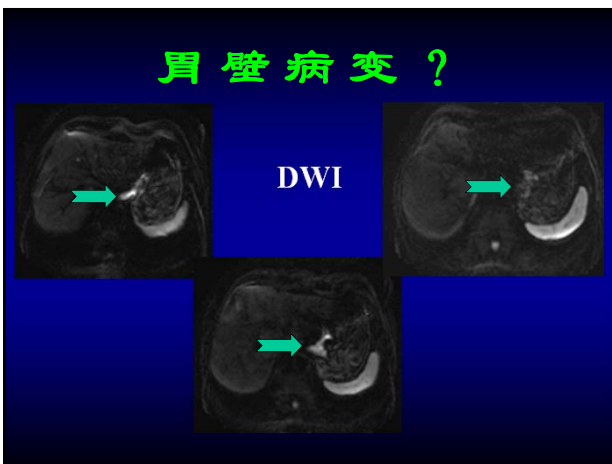
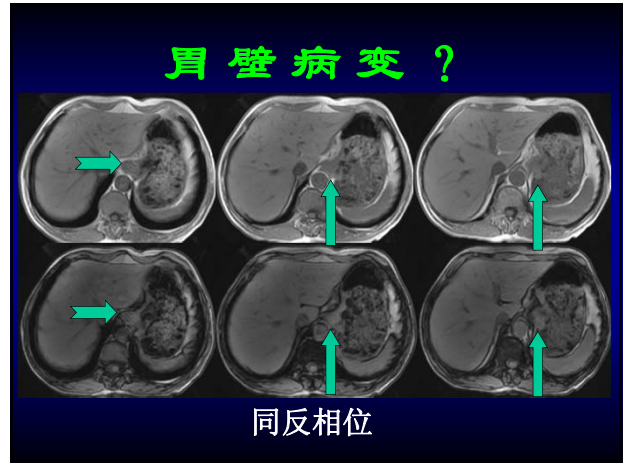
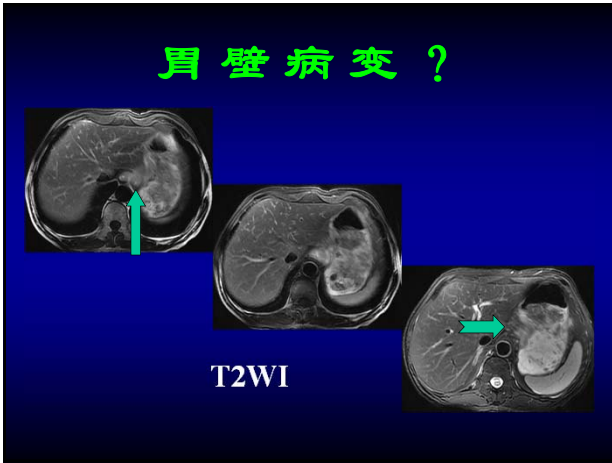


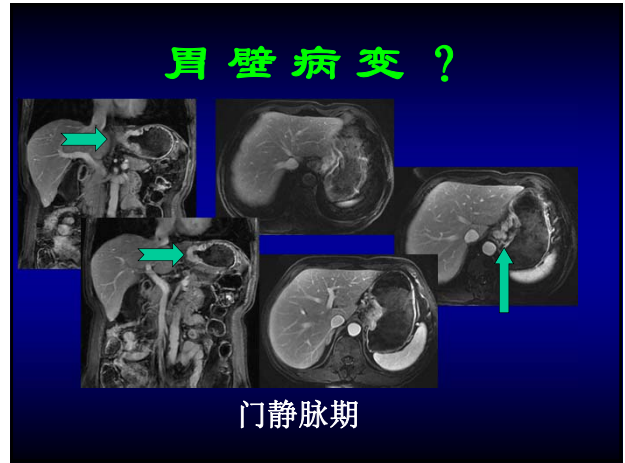
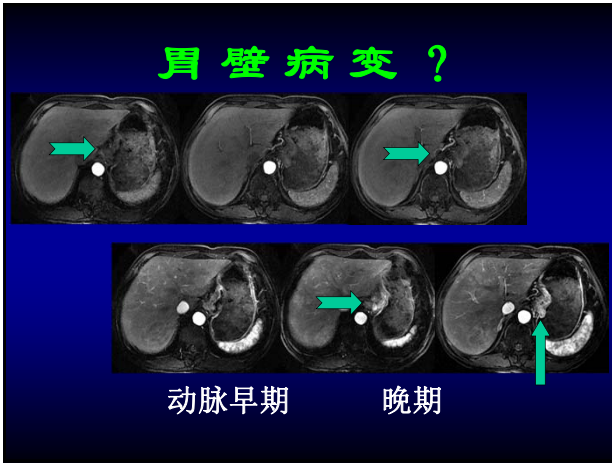
诊 断

- 胃壁肿块伴肝脏多个病灶，恶性，以胃癌肝转移可能性最大
- 胃镜活检病理：低分化腺癌

病例简介

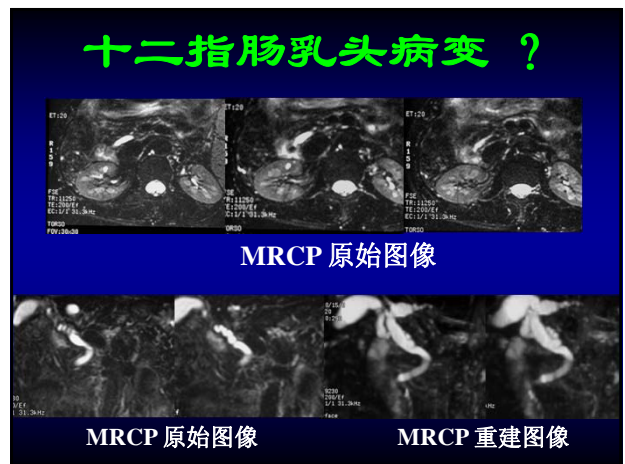
- 62岁男性，上腹部不适超声发现肝病变

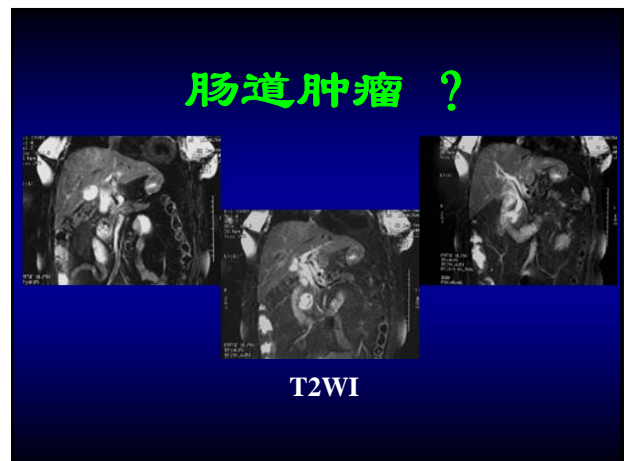
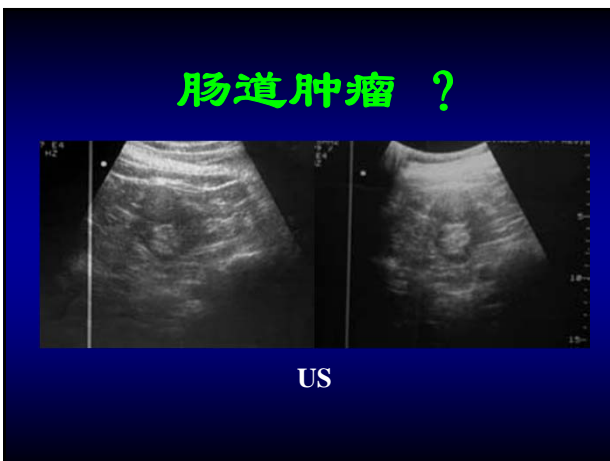
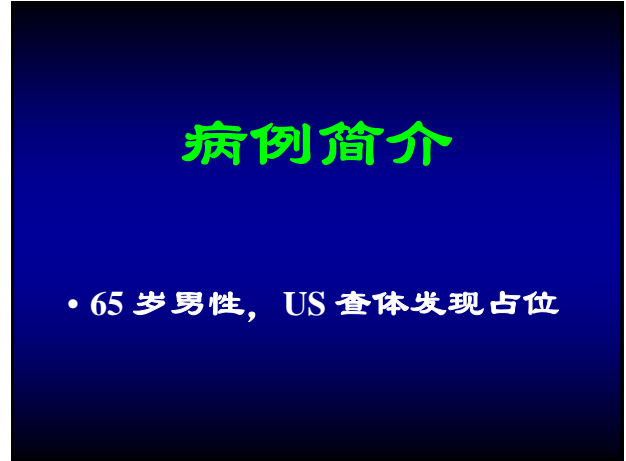
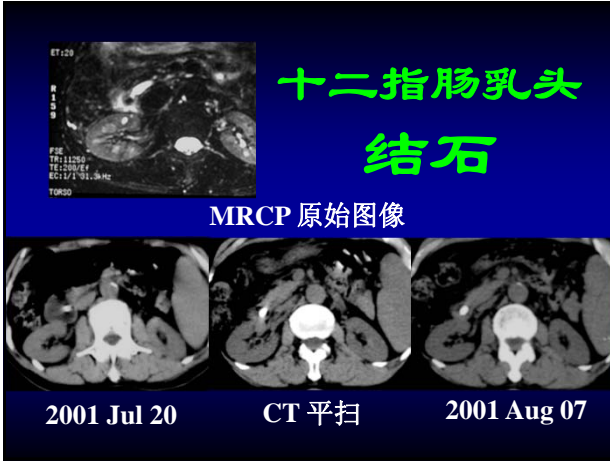


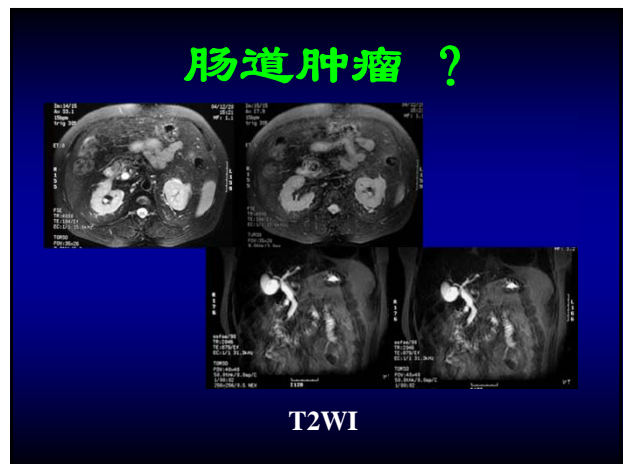
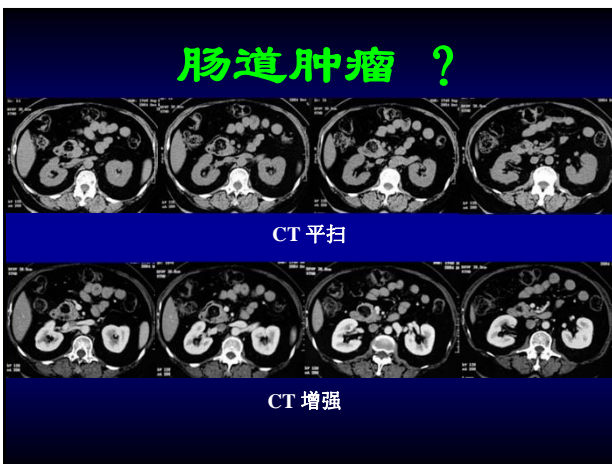
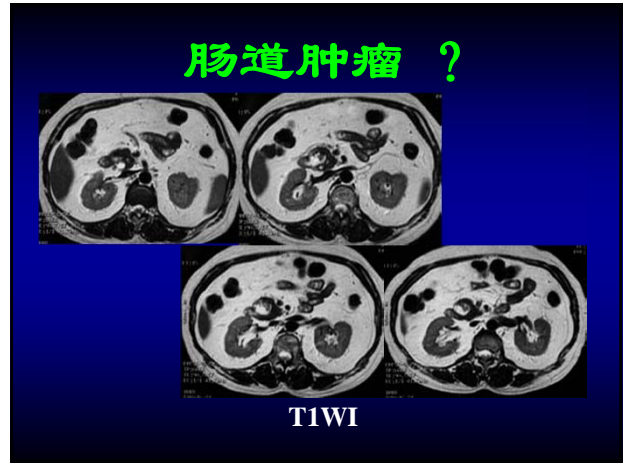
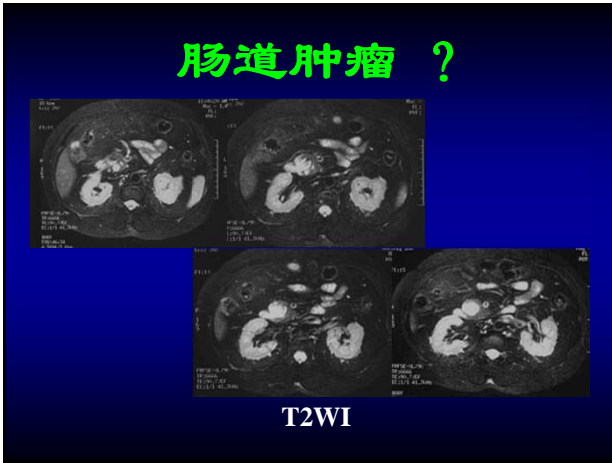


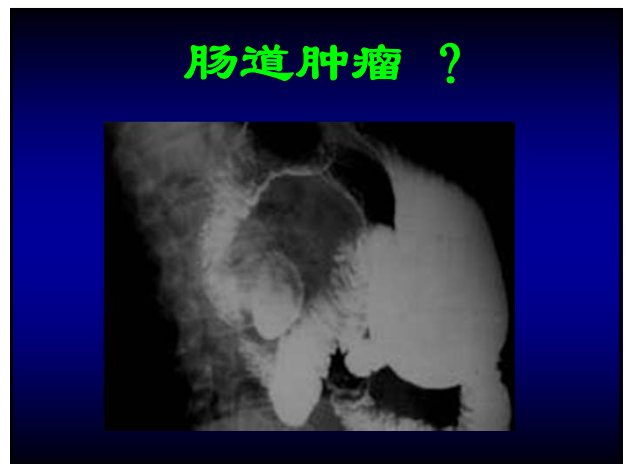
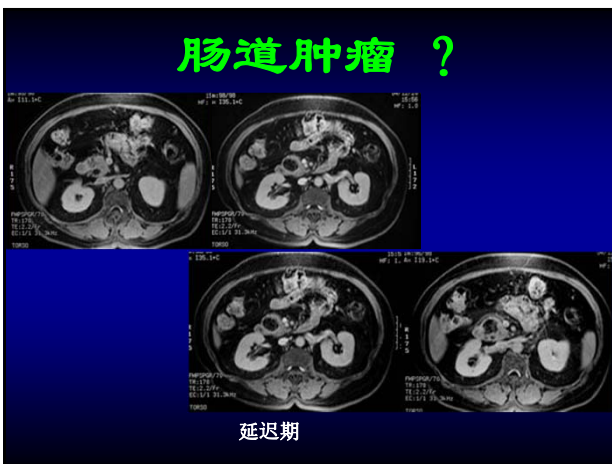
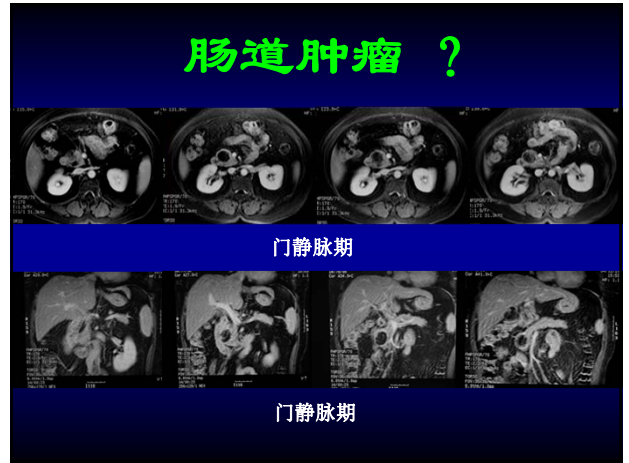
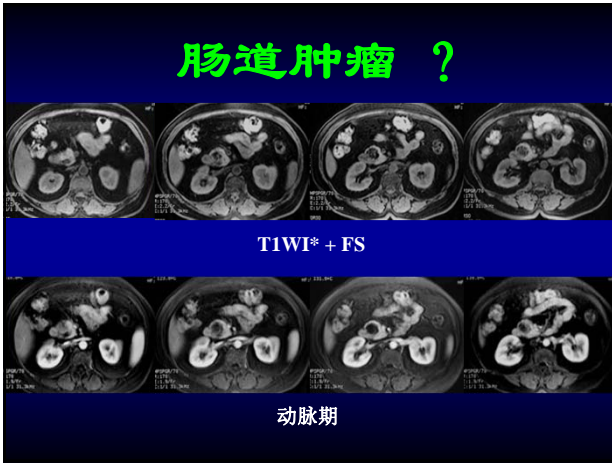
诊 断

- 贛门胃小弯肿块，考虑：
恶性，以胃癌可能性最大
- 病理：胃食管交界区中分化腺癌，癌组织侵及胃壁全层





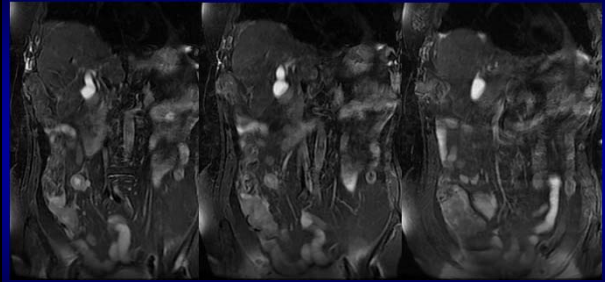




病例简介

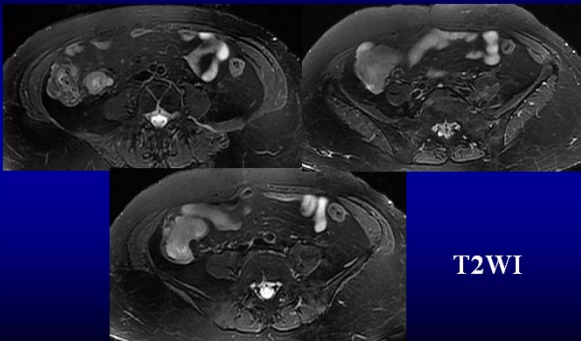
- 女性, 70岁, HBSAg (+) HCC
射频和多次TACE后复查
- 肿瘤标记物未见异常

肠道病变?



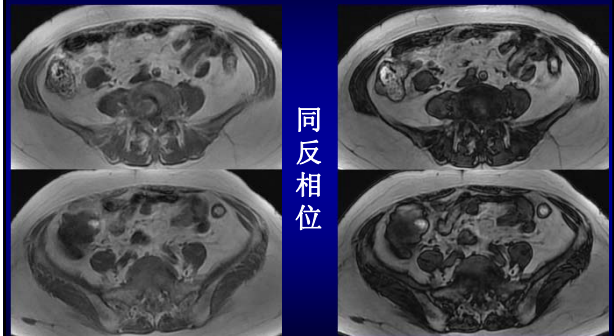
T2WI

肠道病变?

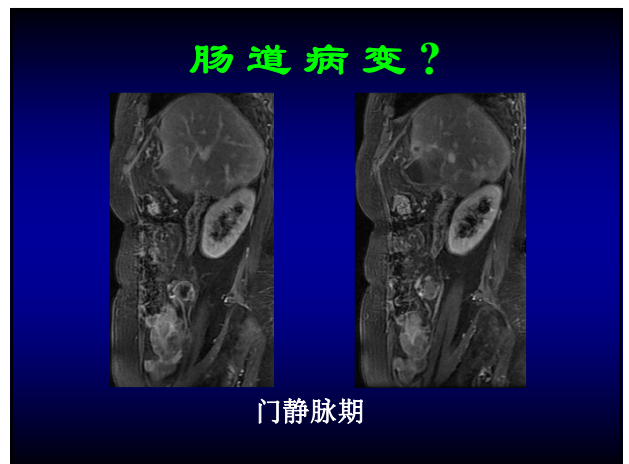
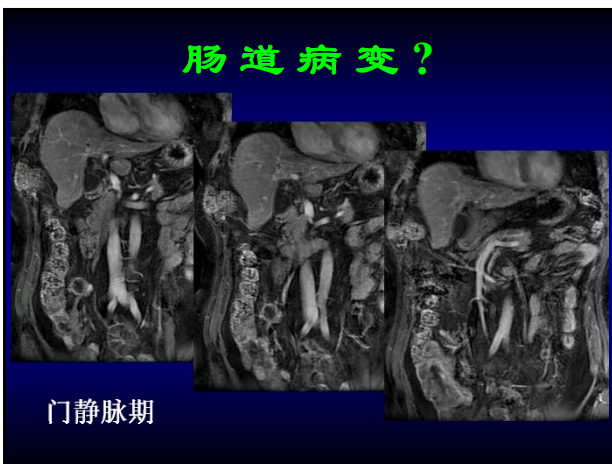
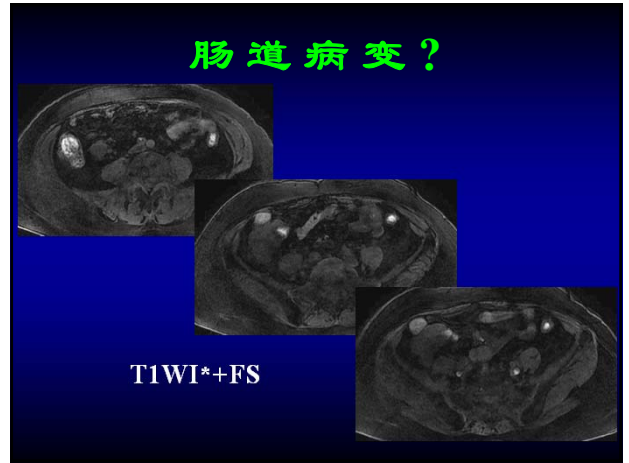
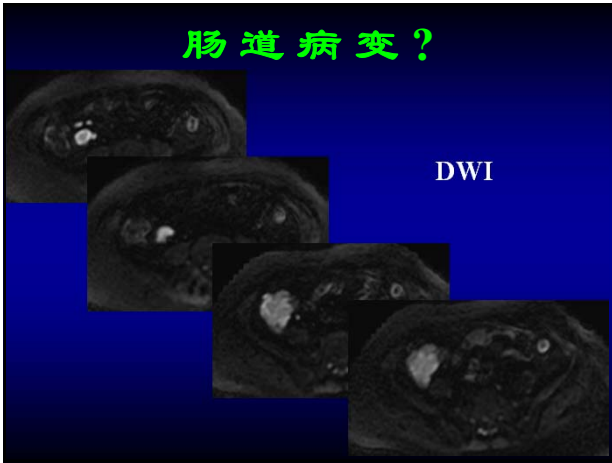


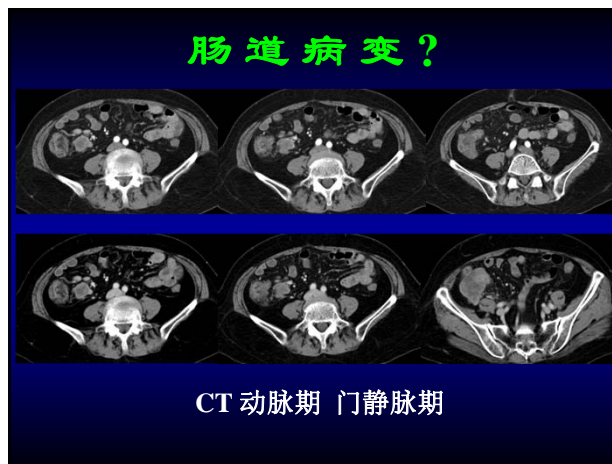
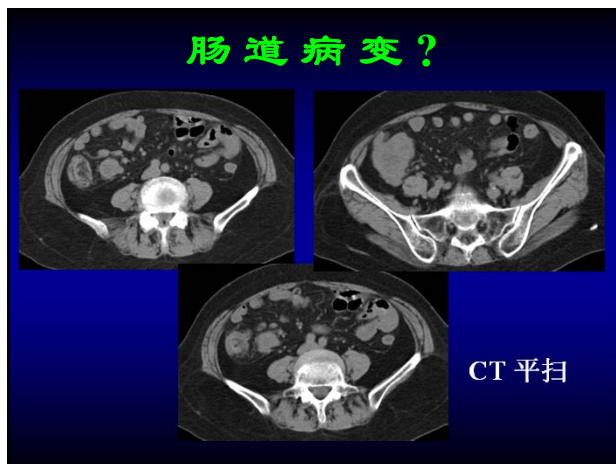
T2WI

肠道病变?



同反相位





术前影像诊断

- 肝细胞癌肠道转移？
- 恶性间质瘤？
- 淋巴瘤？
- 结肠癌？

术前影像诊断

- 良性？ 恶性？

病理诊断

肝细胞癌肠道转移

谢谢 !!!