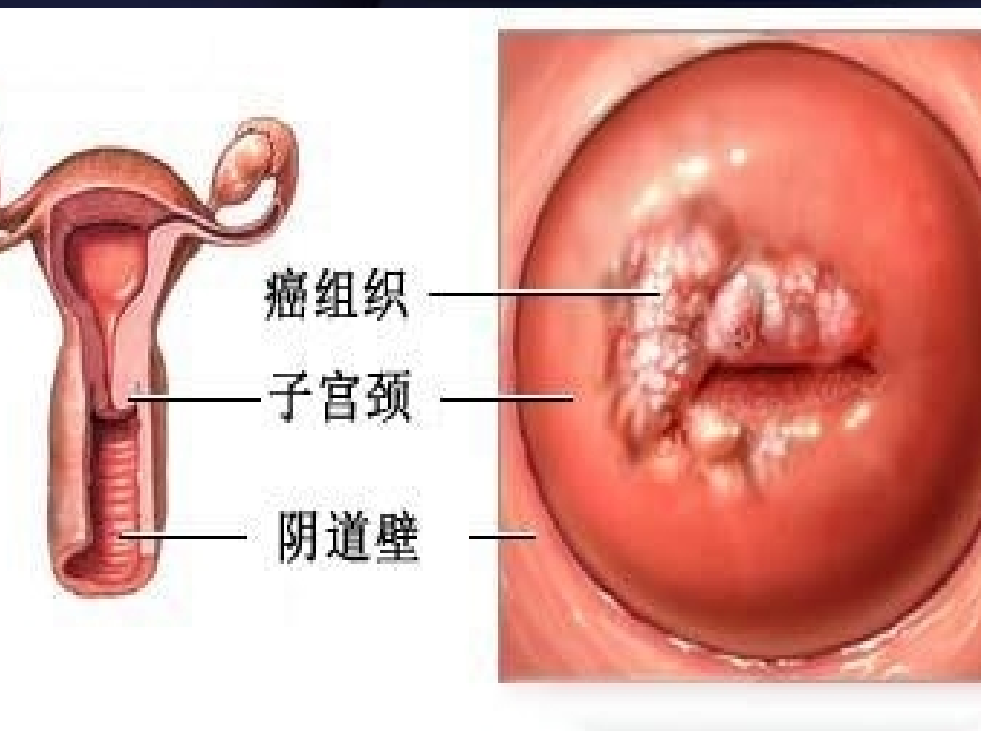


# 概要

- 宫颈癌MR影像诊断
- 外照射靶区勾画
- 三维后装靶区勾画
- 近距离放疗正常组织限量
- 宫颈癌MR影像检查要求



女性生殖系统第三位恶性肿瘤之一

鳞状细胞癌是最常见的类型（85%），腺癌约占15%

临床主要诊断手段：宫颈活检

年轻女性保育外科手术：肿瘤 $<2\text{cm}$ ；宫颈长度 $>2.5\text{cm}$ ；  
肿瘤距子宫内口 $>1\text{cm}$

A期依据大小进行划分，关注肿瘤大小对患者预后的影响。 II B 期强调宫旁软组织的侵犯，因为宫旁软组织侵犯预示不良预后和高复发率。

# 宫颈癌MR检查的主要作用在于：

01

01 观察肿瘤的大小、范围

02

02 周围的扩散情况

03

03 盆壁有无侵犯以及淋巴结有无转移

04

04 判断肿瘤分期，为临床提供确定治疗方案的有力依据。

05

05 评估放、化疗疗效

● 分期	MR表现
期	阴性
期	阴性
A期	阴性
B期	T 宫颈管扩大/高信号肿块
期	
A期	阴道壁(正常低信号)见异常高
B期	宫颈正常低信号消失,宫旁见弥

● 漫或局灶异常信号



分期

MR表现



期



A期  
信号

阴道壁下1/3由低信号变为高



B期  
高信号

T2WI盆壁肌肉由低信号变为



期



A期

侵犯到膀胱或直肠

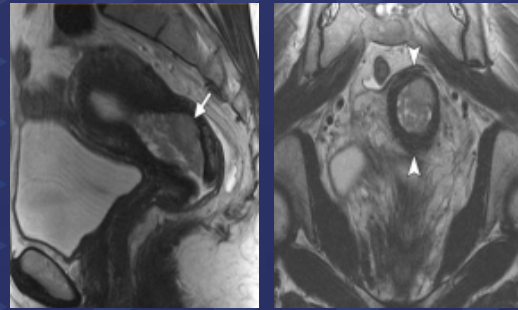


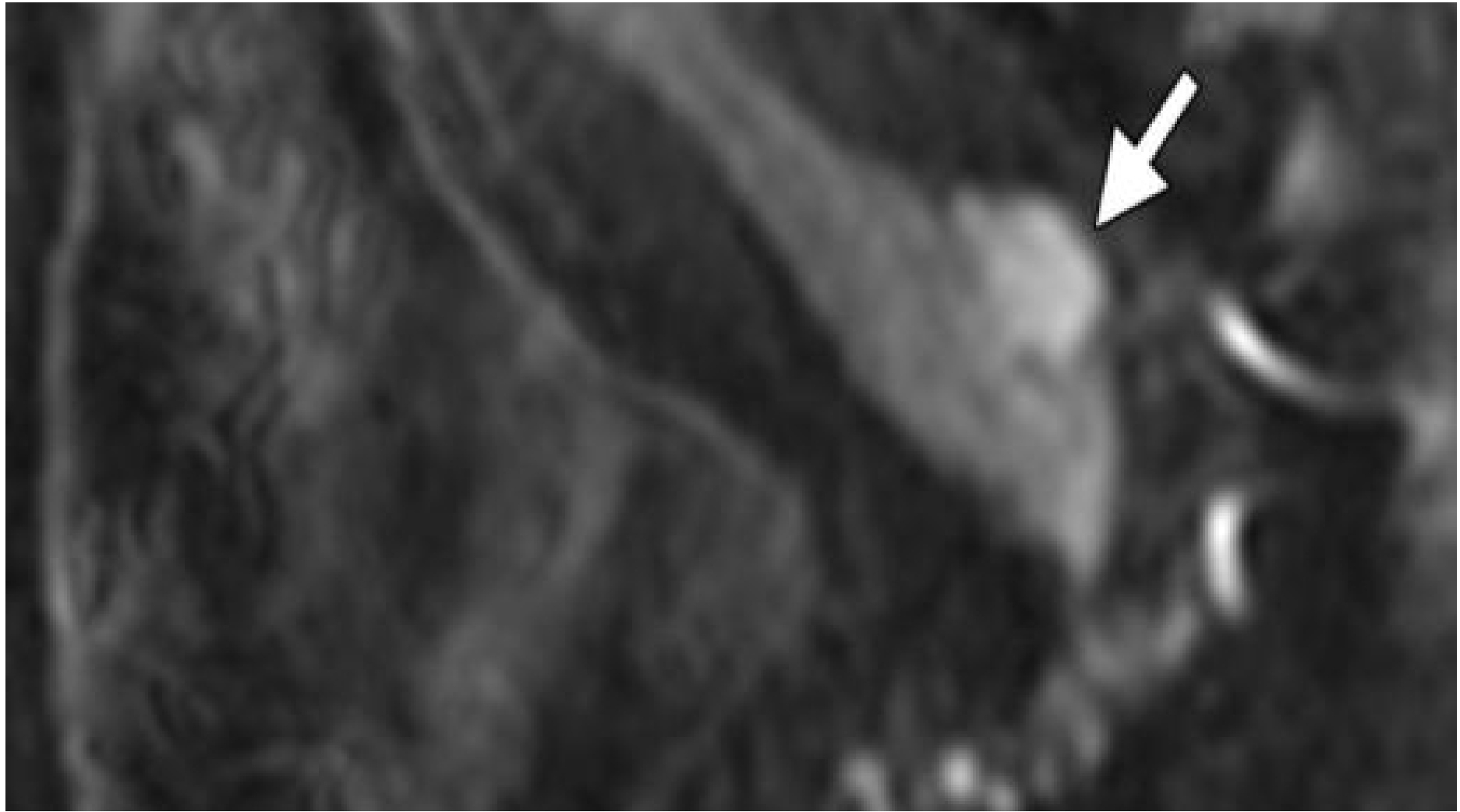
B期

远处器官播散

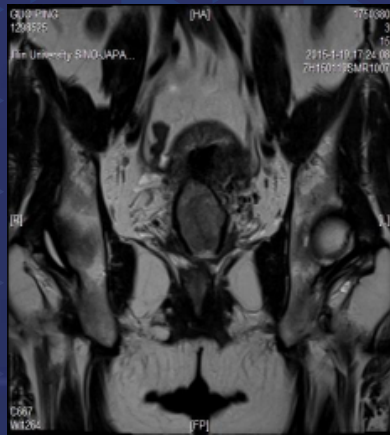
# I B1

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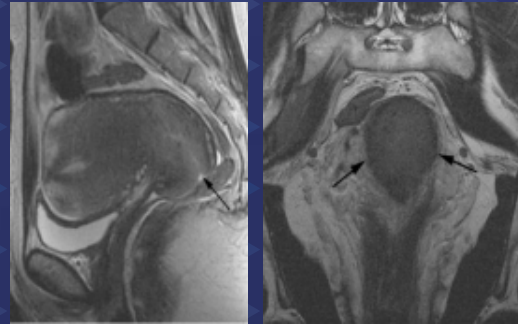






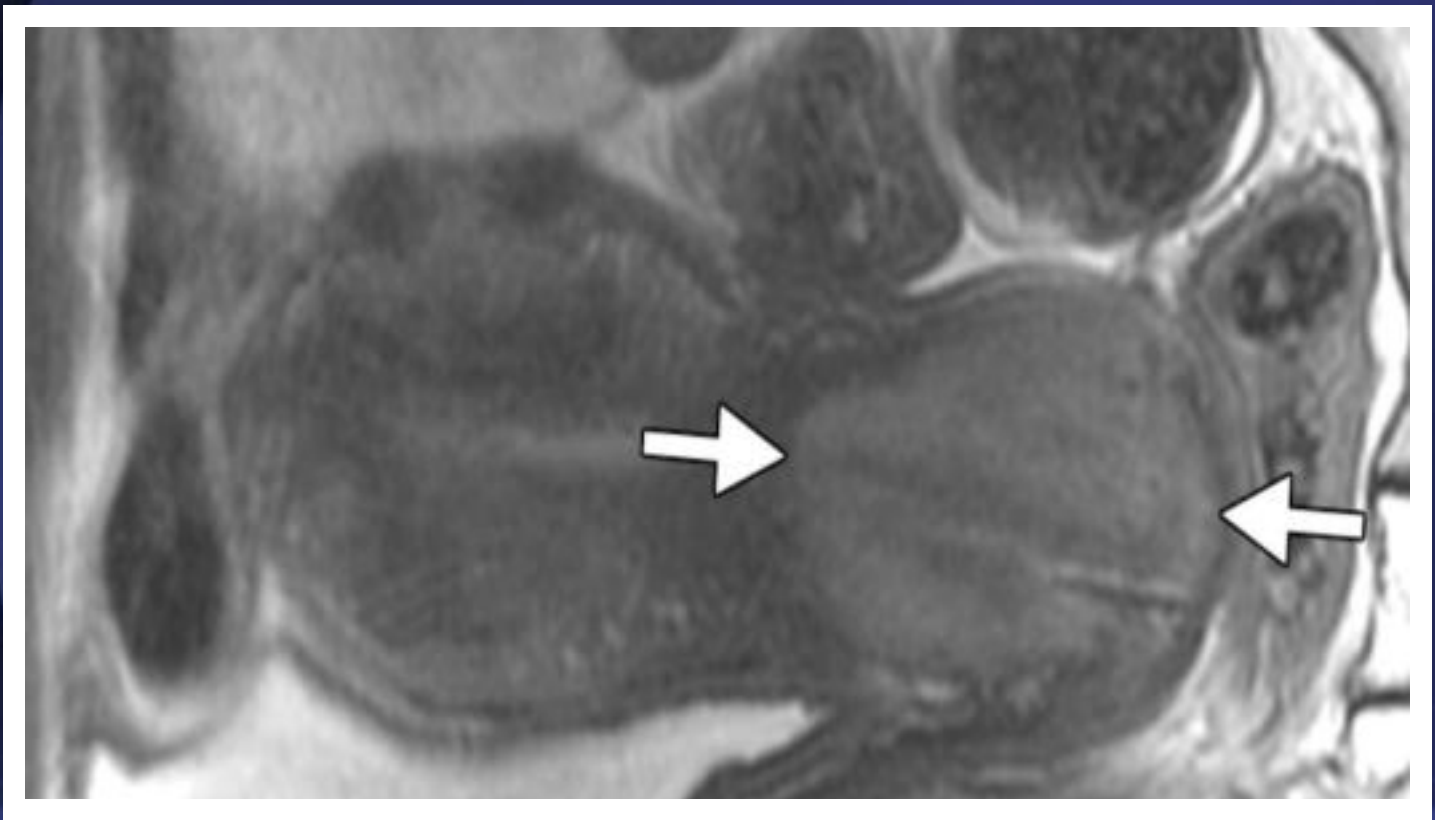
# IB2

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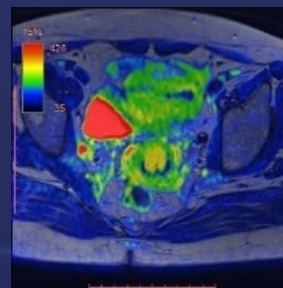
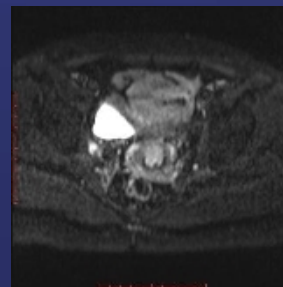
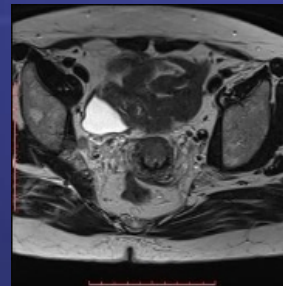


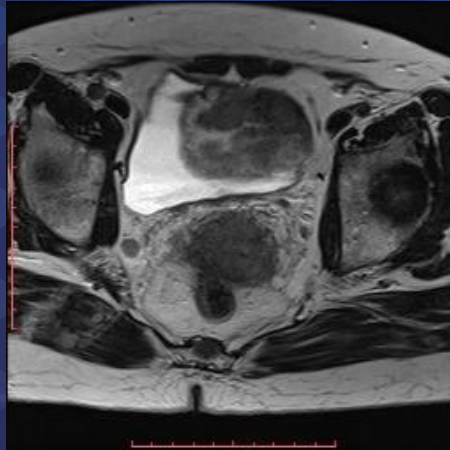
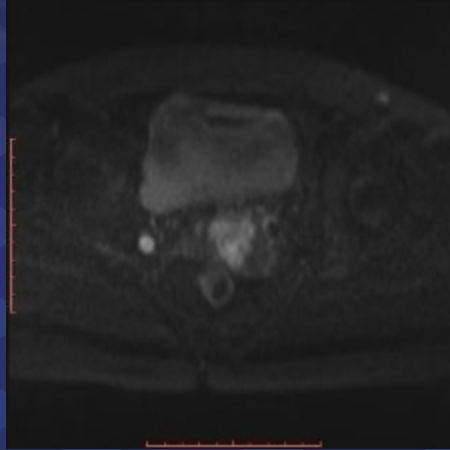
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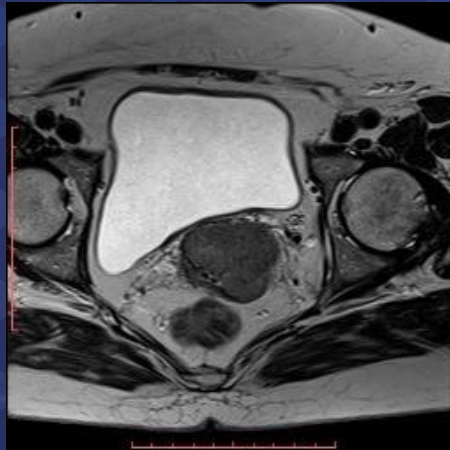
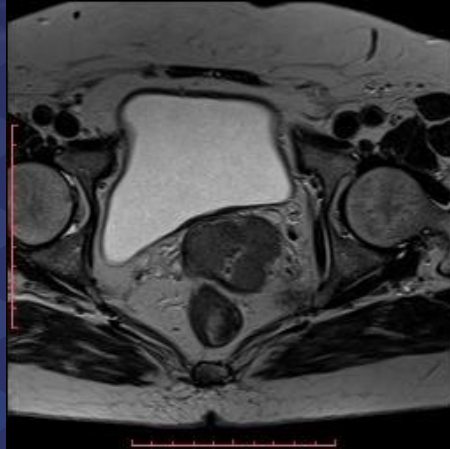




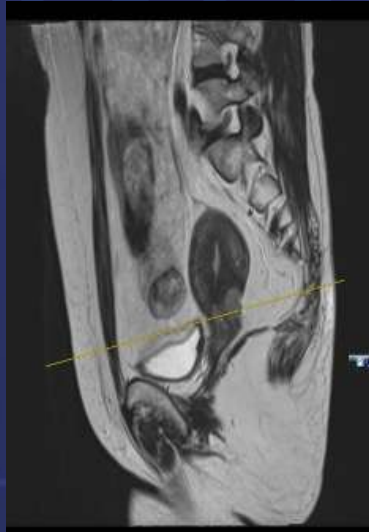


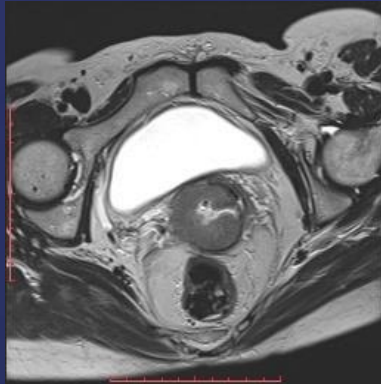
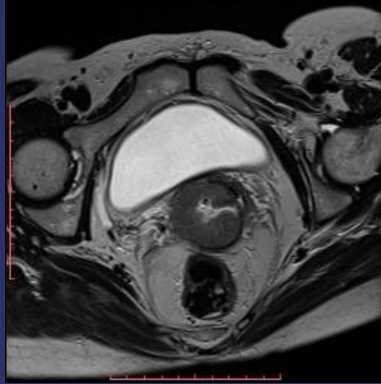






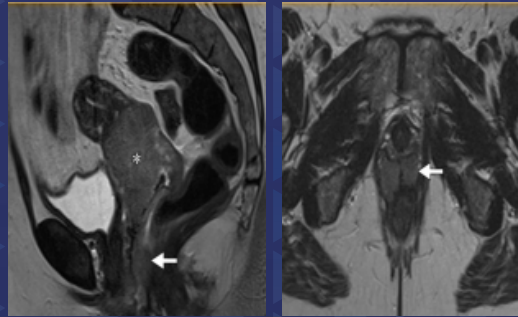




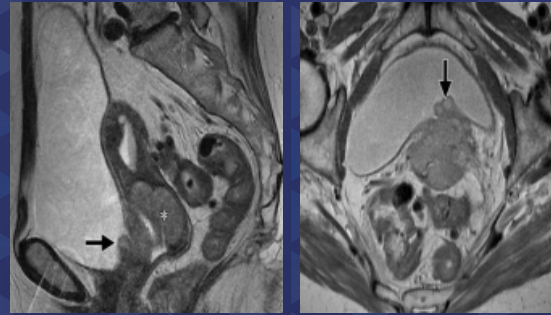


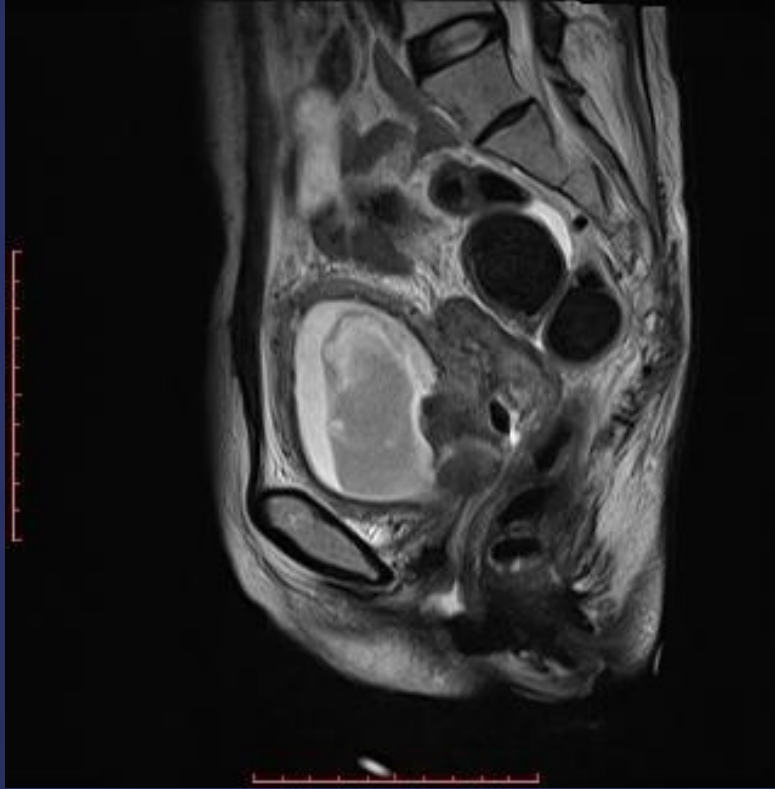
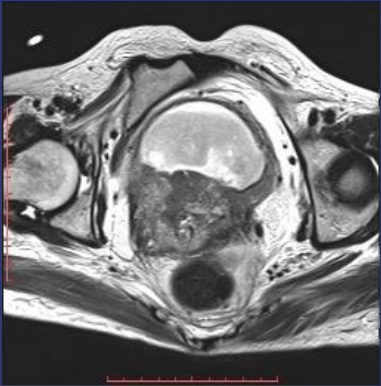
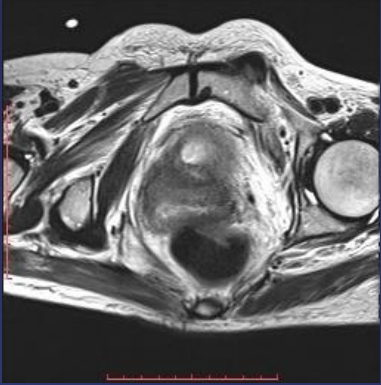
# III A

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# IV





01

01

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概 要



详见北京协和医院胡克教授课件

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1

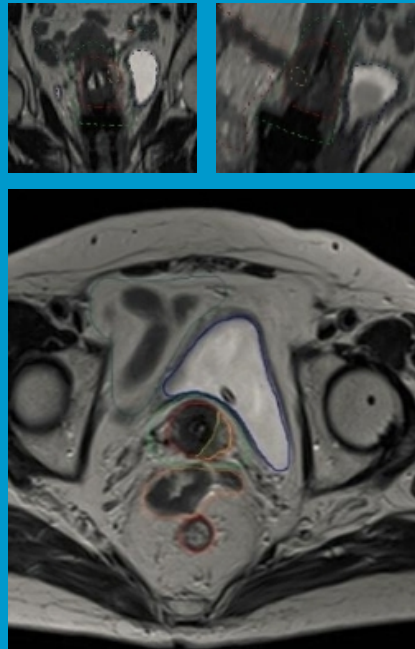
2

- 宫颈癌MR影像诊断
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概要



# 器官勾画



# 器官勾画

## 三种不同CTV的概念

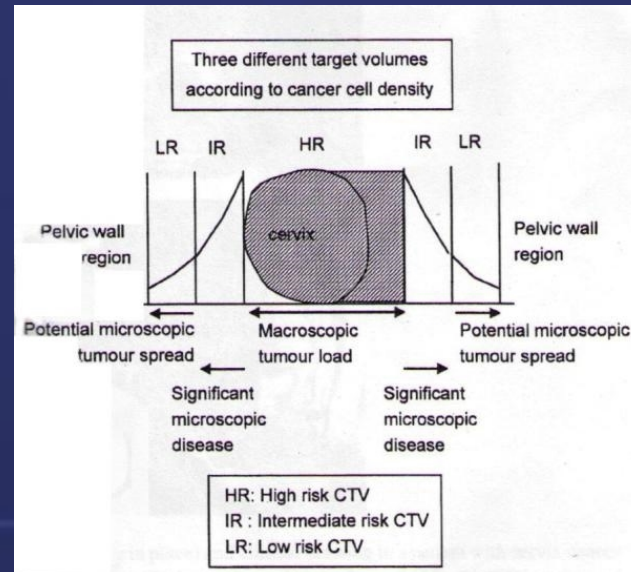
协作组推荐的靶区概念是以三种不同CTV为标准，它们代表不同的肿瘤负荷，由此对肿瘤复发起不同作用。根据肿瘤细胞的密度分为CTV-hr、CTV-ir及CTV-lr。

- CTV-HR: macroscopic disease, includes
  - Tumor at BT
  - Whole cervix
  - Extracervical tumor extension
- Dose as high as possible, aim to eradicate
- CTV-IR : microscopic disease, includes
  - Initial macroscopic extent of tumor
  - margin (>1cm) around HR CTV
  - limited by OAR
- Dose to cure microscopic disease(>60Gy)
- CTV-LR : Potential microscopic tumor spread

# 器官勾画



Difference in cancer cell density in the three target volumes



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