

CONCLUSIONS

- MRI can substitute CT in evaluation of pediatric pelvic masses for many reasons, maybe the most important of which is avoiding the health risk associated with ionizing radiation dose from a CT procedure, more importantly in children surviving cancer who need life-long serial assessments. In addition, MRI provides inherently superior anatomic details and soft tissue contrast.
- MRI is an efficient imaging method for differentiation of neoplastic from non neoplastic pelvic masses in children.
- MRI is an efficient imaging method that can be used for staging of neoplastic pelvic masses in children including local extension as well as metastatic lesions.
- MRI can provide data for some specific diagnoses as fat containing lesions, hemorrhagic lesions and different types of anatomical derangements of pediatric gynecological system.
- DWI is useful tool for differentiating between neoplastic and non neoplastic masses in pediatrics.

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الملخص العربي

أجريت هذه الدراسة على ٢٠ طفلاً لديهم كتلة حوضية تم تشخيصها أو مشتبه في وجودها اكلينيكيًا بهدف تقييم دور التصوير بأشعة الرنين المغناطيسي في تقييم وتشخيص هذه الكتل.

وتعرض جميع المرضى لأخذ كامل التاريخ المرضي (من الآباء والأمهات و الطيب المعالج)، والفحص السريري الشامل واستعراض الفحوص المختبرية والأشعة السابقة المتاحة. وقد استخدم التخدير في المرضى غير المتعاونين (أقل من ٧ سنوات من العمر). وقد أجريت الدراسة باستخدام جهاز رنين مغناطيسي مغلق (بقوة مغناطيس 1.5 تسلا) و مزيج من عدة أنواع من متواليات الرنين المغناطيسي في اتجاهات مختلفة تم استخدام صبغة بالوريد في معظم الحالات

وشملت الدراسة ٥ ذكور و ١٥ إناث وتراوحت أعمارهم بين ٢ و ١٧ سنة. وتضمنت الكتل الحوضية التي تم فحصها ١٢ كتلة ورمية و ٨ كتل غير ورمية من أنواع مختلفة

الحالات الورمية شملت اثنين من المصابين بأورام حميدة (ورم مسخي ناضج بالمبيض وورم عصبي عقدي أمام العجز) و ١٠ من الأورام الخبيثة (العضلية المخططة بالبروستاتا، العضلية المخططة بعنق الرحم، ٤ حالات من ورم الكيس المحي، ساركوما الخلايا المغزلية، ورم جبلي أمام العجز، ورم بالغدد الليمفاوية، ورم عصبي). شملت الكتل الغير ورمية: (كيس جلداني أمام العجز، ورم ليفاوي، كيس معقد بالمبيض، التواء بالمبيض مع نخر ثانوي وأربع حالات من تجمع دم الطمث بالمهبل و /أو تجريف الرحم)

تم إثبات أن أشعة الرنين المغناطيسي مفيدة جدا في تصوير التفاصيل التشريحية للكتل التي تم فحصها مع توضيح ممتاز لتباين الأنسجة و الوصف الدقيق لمكان و انتشار الكتل بالإضافة إلى القدرة على تمييز أنواع معينة من الأنسجة مثل الدهون والمحتويات النزفية. كانت المواصفات التصويرية مميزة جدا لبعض التشخيصات مثل أنواع الكتل غير الورمية و حالة الورم المسخي الناضج بالمبيض. وعلى النقيض أدت المواصفات الغير معتادة لورم مسخي بالمبيض في هيئة كتلة صلبة جنباً إلى جنب مع استسقاء وعقد برينونية للانطباع الخاطيء بكونها ورم غير ناضج و قد تم استبعاد هذا التشخيص بالتحليل الباثولوجي للعينات. كان التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي أيضا ممتاز في بيان سبب عرقلة الدم و التشوهات الخلقية في حالات تجمع دم الطمث بالمهبل و /أو تجريف الرحم

وحتى في الحالات الورمية حيث كانت مميزات التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي ليست محددة بما يكفي لتشخيص معين، كانت مفيدة للغاية لتأكيد التشخيص المبداى لوجود ورم، توقع طبيعته إما حميدة أو خبيثة/عدوانية، و للوصف الدقيق لانتشار الورم. و هذه المعلومات كانت ضرورية للاستئصال الجراحي أو تحديد خط الأساس لمتابعة المريض بعد العلاج بالمواد الجديدة المساعدة.

دور أشعة الرنين المغناطيسي في تشخيص الأورام في منطقة الحوض في الأطفال

رسالة علمية

مقدمة لكلية الطب-جامعة الإسكندرية

إيفاءً جزئياً لشروط الحصول على درجة

الماجستير

في

الأشعة التشخيصية والتدخلية

من

باسنت حسن شعبان

بكالوريوس الطب و الجراحة

كلية الطب

جامعة الإسكندرية

دور أشعة الرنين المغناطيسى فى تشخيص الأورام فى منطقة الحوض فى الأطفال

مقدمة من

باسنت حسن شعبان

للحصول على درجة

الماجستير فى

الأشعة التشخيصية والتدخلية

موافقون

.....

لجنة المناقشة والحكم على الرسالة

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أستاذ الأشعة التشخيصية
كلية الطب
جامعة الإسكندرية

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أ.د/ طارق يوسف عارف
أستاذ الأشعة التشخيصية
معهد البحوث الطبية
جامعة الإسكندرية

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أ.د/ خالد محمد مغازى
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المشرفون المشاركون

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د/ شادى حسن فاضل
مدرس علاج الأورام و الطب النووى
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جامعة الإسكندرية

.....

د/ دينا محمد عبد الله
أستاذ مساعد علم الأمراض
كلية الطب
جامعة الإسكندرية