

화학요법 전과 후의 자궁경부암의 자기공명영상*

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— Abstract —

MRI of Cervical Carcinoma: Before and After Chemotherapy

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To evaluate usefulness of MR in assessment of tumor response to the chemotherapy, we prospectively studied cases of cervical carcinoma with more than 2.5cm in diameter or stage IIB or more. Three courses of chemotherapy were performed with cisplatin and 5 F-U. MR images were obtained both before and after chemotherapy. Nine of 13 patients were undertaken radical hysterectomy after chemotherapy and MR examination. MR volumetry, stage and depth of stromal invasion were compared before and after chemotherapy. And in 9 patients who underwent radical hysterectomy, comparison of pathologic and MR imaging findings were also done. The results were following:

1) All tumors decreased in volume ($m = 80.5\%$).

2) Five tumors (38.5%) reduced in stage, IB → CIS (1); IIA → CIS (1), IIA → IB (2), IIB → IB (1).

3) Depth of stromal invasion in MRI correlated well with that of histo-pathologic specimen in 7 of the 9 patients.

Conclusively MR imaging is useful in assesment of tumor response to chemotherapy.

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서 론

자궁경부암의 예후를 결정하는 가장 중요한 인자는 종괴부피(tumor volume)과 병기(stage)이다(1-4). 특히 동일 병기에서 자궁경부암의 예후는 종괴부피와 병의 범

위(extent of disease)에 달려 있다(1, 4). MR이 나오기 전까지 임상 staging은 주로 조직시료(histologic specimen)과 신체검사(physical examination)에 의존하였으나 상당한 유경험자도 임상 staging과 수술 사이에 약 34-39%의 차이를 보일 정도로 부정확하며(2, 5-7), 더구나 종괴부피나 범위는 측정할 수 없었다. 더욱이 수술,

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