的身体状况、显像剂代谢情况等诸多因素综合判断,而将SUV值的变化作为鉴别诊断相关分析指标中的1项重要参考指标,尤其是SUV值位于2.0~5.0这个阶段时,在对病变作出定性诊断时要十分谨慎。在对直径<1 cm的肺部结节采用SUV值作为定性诊断辅助值时,其诊断标准值应适当降低。SUV值的变化与肿瘤细胞的分化程度和肿瘤细胞活性等因素有关,分化较好的肿瘤组织其代谢活性与正常组织接近,SUV值可无明显增高。经过放射或化学治疗的肿瘤,随其活性的降低,SUV值可以随之下降。对SUV值高于正常肺组织的病变应十分警惕,尤其是肿块小于1 cm时,不能片面拘泥于SUV值<2.5的判断标准,轻易判断低代谢的病变为良性,而漏诊相当一部分恶性病变;同时,也不能单纯考虑SUV>2.5的判断标准,轻率判断高代谢的病变为恶性,而将部分结核瘤和炎性假瘤等良性病变误诊为恶性。

总之,在临床实际工作中,对此类肺部非典型性显像病例的PET/CT诊断,应密切结合流行病学资料和临床病史,综合PET和CT以及其他影像学技术的观察指标全面分析,而PET延迟扫描(即动态观察病灶对FDG的摄取变化)和HRCT薄层扫描(充分显示病灶内部及边缘的结构情况)均有助于鉴别诊断,提高诊断的准确率。

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(编辑 汪勤俭)

我刊连续4年荣获“百种中国杰出学术期刊”,并再次被评为“中国精品科技期刊”

2011年12月2日,科技部中国科学技术信息研究所在北京举行了中国科技论文统计结果发布会。会议公布了中国科技期刊评价结果。《第三军医大学学报》的各项计量指标均有较大提升:2010年度被引频次为3153次(2009年为2859次),名列51种医科大学学报第1位;影响因子(核心版)为0.668(2009年为0.505),名列第3;综合评分68.5,位列第1。

会议同时公布了“百种中国杰出学术期刊”、“中国精品科技期刊”评选结果。《第三军医大学学报》第4次蝉联“百种中国杰出学术期刊”称号,并再次被评选为“中国精品科技期刊”。