

PARATİROİD HASTALIKLARINDA KESİTSEL GÖRÜNTÜLEME

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GİRİŞ

Paratiroid adenomu ve/veya hiperplazilerinin tanı ve tespitinde ultrasonografi (US) ve teknesyum-99m sestamibi (^{99m}Tc-sestamibi) sintigrafisi başat görüntüleme yöntemleridir (1). Sestamibi sintigrafisinde SPECT'in (Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography-Tek Foton Emisyon Bilgisayarlı Tomografi) uygulamaya girmesi, SPECT görüntüleriyle bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) görüntülerinin birleştirilmesi yöntemin duyarlılığı daha da arttırmış olup özellikle de ektopik yerleşimli bezler daha uygun lokalize edilmektedir. (2-4). US ve ^{99m}Tc-sestamibi sintigrafisi tanıda yüksek özgülüğe sahip olmakla beraber, özellikle US uygulayıcı bağımlı olduğu için paratiroid adenomlarını saptamada duyarlılığı değişkenlik göstermektedir. Geniş serilere sahip çalışmalarda US'nin soliter paratiroid adenomunu saptamadaki duyarlılığı %72 ile %89 arasında değişmektedir (5-7). Ancak ektopik yerleşimliler için ise US'nin duyarlılık oranı %11 ile % 59 oranlarına düşmektedir (8,9). Ayrıca multiglandüler hastalık tanısın-

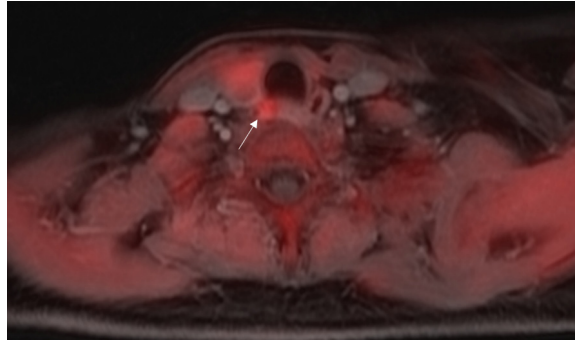
da da duyarlılığı düşüktür. Mediasten, retroözafageal bölge, trakeoözafageal oluk, retrosternal alan, timus gibi bir çok ektopik odak sonografik olarak erişilemeyen bölgeler olup bu ektopik odaklarda yer alan paratiroid adenomlarını saptamada kesitsel görüntülemeye ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır (10,11).

4D-Bilgisayarlı Tomografi

4D-BT, paratiroid patolojilerini görüntüleme tekniği olarak literatüre 2006 yılında giriş yaptı (12). Bu inceleme ile iki veya daha fazla kontrastlı serilerden oluşan BT görüntüler ile paratiroid lezyonları daha net verifiye edilmektedir. 3 boyutlu BT görüntüleri ile lezyonun zaman içindeki boyanma dinamiğinin entegrasyonu sonucunda 4D-BT ifadesi oluşmuştur. Multifazik görüntüleme ile paratiroid adenom-hiperplazisi taklitçilerinin (lenf nodu, tiroid nodülü...) ayrımı yapılırken aynı zamanda multiplanar reformat görüntüler cerrah için operasyonu planlamada yol gösterici olur (13,14).

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Resim 8. Primer hiperparatiroidili hastanın aksiyel plandaki kolin PET-MR görüntüsünde sağ tiroid lobu inferioroposteriorunda kolin metabolitinin lezyonu (ok) tarafından tutulumu görülüyor.

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