

POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY-MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING: NEW IMAGING TRENDS IN LYMPHOMA

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Positron emission tomography (PET) with 2-deoxy-2-fluoro-D-glucose integrated with computed tomography (FDG PET/CT) has an established role in the imaging of lymphoma. FDG PET-magnetic resonance (FDG PET/MR) is another emerging option. Preliminary results show that whole-body diffusion-weighted MR imaging (MRI) has a high sensitivity (90%) and a high specificity (94%), and can be used for the staging of lymphomas with high accuracy,^[1,2] particularly in small, indolent lymphomas.^[3] PET-MR has the added advantage of avoiding radiation exposure, which is especially important in young patients. In general, PET/MRI is likely to be superior to PET/CT where soft tissue contrast is indicated.

This image is of an 18-year-old male with a diagnosis of Hodgkin's lymphoma undergoing pre-chemotherapy workup. Coronal fused T2 STIR image shows FDG-avid enlarged nodal disease above the diaphragm in bilateral cervical, anterior mediastinum, bilateral hila and paratracheal regions [Figure 1].

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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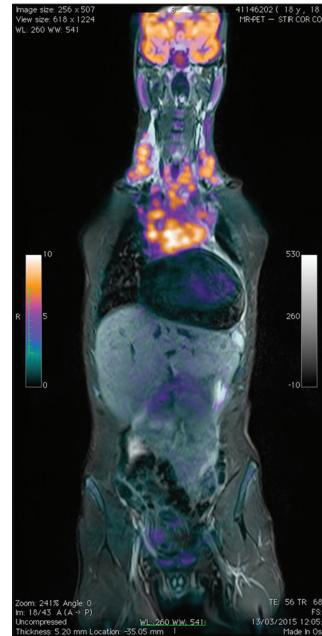


Figure 1: PET/MR coronal fused T2 STIR image showing FDG-avid enlarged nodal disease in bilateral cervical, anterior mediastinum, bilateral hila and paratracheal regions

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