

USEFULNESS OF DIFFUSION-WEIGHTED MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FOR DIAGNOSING GALLBLADDER MALIGNANCY

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Poster

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A 42-patient study comparing diffusion-weighted MRI with PET for diagnosing gallbladder disease found similar diagnostic accuracy between the two modalities, with DWI offering a more noninvasive alternative.

KEY POINTS

- DWI and PET showed no significant difference in sensitivity (88% vs 88%), specificity (61% vs 56%), or accuracy (76% vs 74%) for diagnosing gallbladder disease in 42 patients with histologically confirmed diagnoses.
- Mean apparent diffusion coefficient values were significantly lower in malignant diseases ($1.71 \pm 0.29 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$) compared to benign diseases ($2.33 \pm 0.36 \times 10^{-3} \text{mm}^2/\text{s}$, $p < 0.001$).
- The study included 24 malignant cases (23 gallbladder cancer, 1 neuroendocrine cancer) and 18 benign cases (chronic cholecystitis, adenomyomatosis, polyps, adenoma, xanthogranulomatous cholecystitis).
- The authors suggest DWI may compensate for PET limitations such as high cost, radiation exposure, and blood glucose influence, and that combined DWI and ADC assessment may improve diagnostic capability for gallbladder diseases.

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