

Features of Multiparametric Magnetic-resonance Imaging in Diagnostics of Cervical Cancer Progression After Chemoradiotherapy

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Abstract

Magnetic-resonance imaging plays the key role in local estimation and staging of primary detected cervical cancer and also MRI is an irreplaceable method in noninvasive assessment of cancer recurrence and continued tumor growth. Surgical and chemoradiation tactics largely depends on MRI changes of detected tumor. However, diagnostics of residual tumor remnants and local recurrence in presence of postoperative and postradiation changes appears to be rather difficult. Due to complex approach and possibility to realize different postprocessing algorithms multiparametric MRI shows sufficiently high levels of sensitivity and specificity in detection of early cervical cancer recurrence after chemoradiation therapy.

Key words: Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Uterine Cervical Neoplasms, Chemoradiotherapy, Continued Growth, Disease Recurrence, Differential Diagnosis.

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