



Solid-pseudopapillary tumor of the pancreas: MR imaging findings in 21 patients.

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PURPOSE: Solid-pseudopapillary tumor (SPT) of the pancreas is a rare, low-grade malignancy, which mostly occurs in adolescent and young adult females. The goal of this study was to retrospectively analyze the magnetic resonance (MR) imaging presentation of SPT of the pancreas.

METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed the preoperative MR imaging examinations and the medical, surgical and histopathological records of 21 patients who underwent surgery for SPT of the pancreas. MR imaging included T1-weighted, T2-weighted, and gadolinium chelate-enhanced MR imaging. In addition, 10 patients had diffusion-weighted (DW) MR imaging. MR examinations were retrospectively reviewed for location, size, morphological features and signal intensity of the tumors.

Résumé en anglais

RESULTS: Nineteen women and 2 men (median age, 23 years; range, 14-59) were included. Seven patients (7/21; 33%) presented with abdominal symptoms. The median largest tumor diameter was 53mm (range, 32-141 mm). SPTs were located in the pancreatic head, body, and tail in 9 (9/21; 43%), 5 (5/21; 24%) and 7 (7/21, 33%) patients, respectively. All patients (21/21; 100%) had a single SPT. SPTs were more frequently oval (12/21; 57%), predominantly solid (12/21; 57%), fully encapsulated (16/21; 76%), larger than 30 mm (21/21; 100%), hypointense on T1-weighted MR images (21/21, 100%), hyperintense on T2-weighted MR images (21/21; 100%) and with an enhancing capsule after gadolinium-chelate administration (21/21; 100%).

CONCLUSIONS: There is trend of appearance for SPT of the pancreas on MR imaging but that variations may be observed in a number of cases. SPT uniformly presents as a single, well-demarcated and encapsulated pancreatic mass.

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