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[Home](#) > [Vol 96, No 6](#) > [Chiewwit](#)

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Detection of Recurrent Colorectal Cancer by 18F-FDG PET/CT Comparison with Contrast Enhanced CT Scan

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Abstract

Objective: To evaluate diagnostic performance of 18F-FDG PET/CT in assessment of recurrence colorectal cancer after treatment in Siriraj Hospital.

Material and Method: The authors retrospectively studied 48 treated colorectal cancer patients with suspected recurrence who underwent 18F-FDG PET/CT and contrast-enhanced CT (CECT). Clinical information, image follow-up for at least one year, and pathological reports of the patients were reviewed for gold standard.

Results: Recurrent or metastatic disease was found in 36 of 48 patients. Calculated sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of 18F-FDG PET/CT were 94.4%, 66.7%, and 87.5%. 18F-FDG PET/CT can reduce false positive results of CECT in six patients, thus specificity of 18F-FDG PET/CT was statistically significantly better than that of CECT. Using lesion-based analysis with 65 recurrent sites and 26 non-recurrent lesion, 18F-FDG PET/CT showed better sensitivity 87.7%, specificity 61.5%, and accuracy 80.2 than CECT without statistical significance.

Conclusion: 18F-FDG PET/CT overall showed higher sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy than CECT.

Keywords: 18F-FDG PET/CT, Recurrent colon cancer

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