Pictorial Keview of Kectal Carcinoma: A Single Centre MRI Experience in SASMEC @[[UM

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Tx Primary tumor cannot be assessed
T0 No evidence of primary tumor
T1 Tumor invades submucosa but does not extend into circular muscle layer
T2 Tumor invades but does not penetrate MP
T3 Tumor invades subserosa through MP
T3a • Tumor extends <1-5mm beyond MP
T3b • Tumor extends ≥1-5mm beyond MP

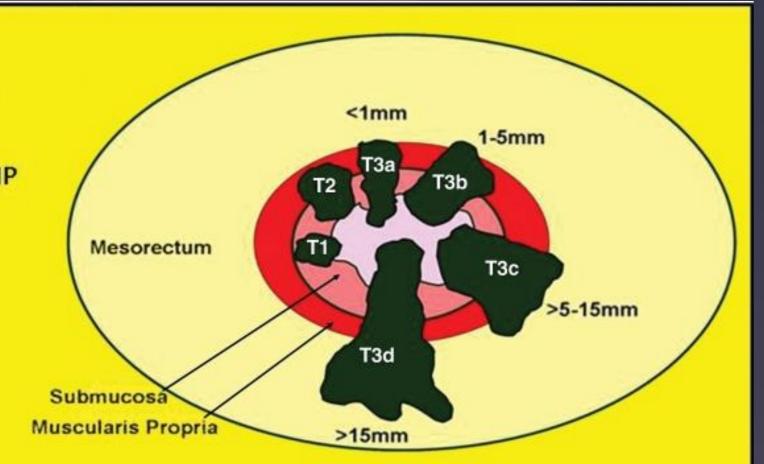
Tumor extends ≥1-5mm beyond MP
Tumor extends >5-15mm beyond MP

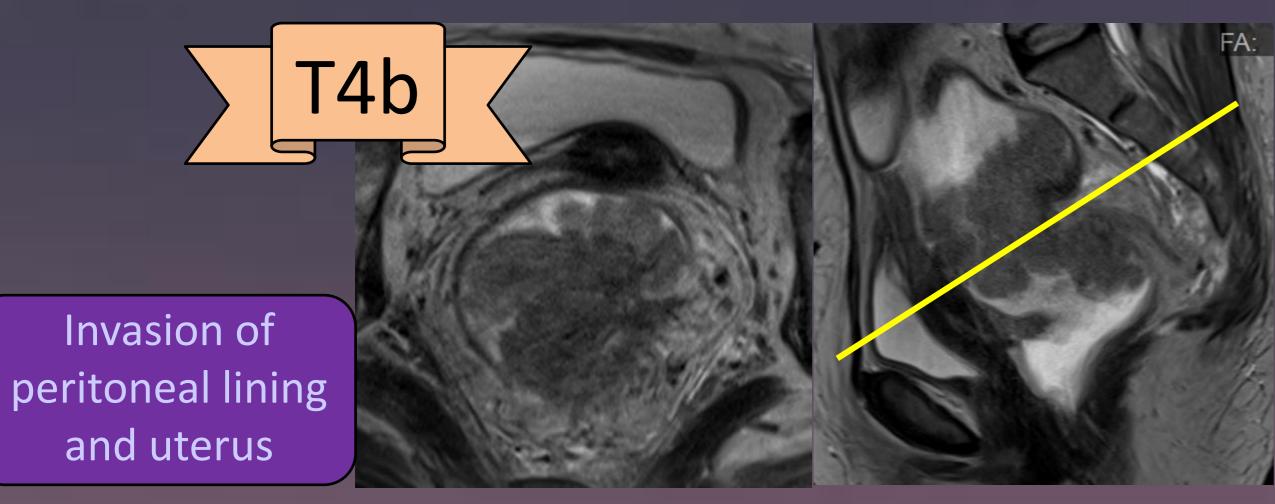
Tumor extends >3 15mm beyond MP
Tumor extends >15mm beyond MP

4 Tumor invades:

• Peritoneal reflection

Others organs



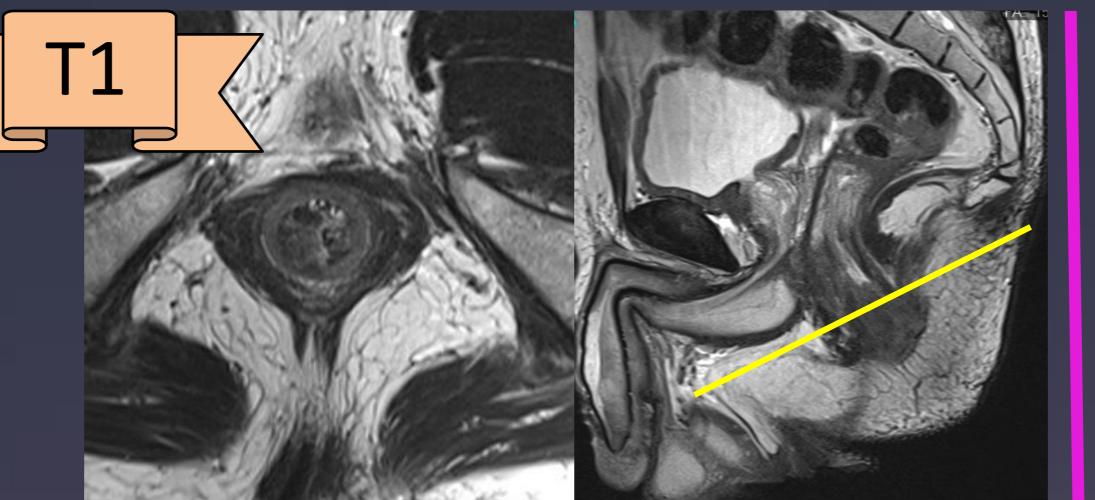


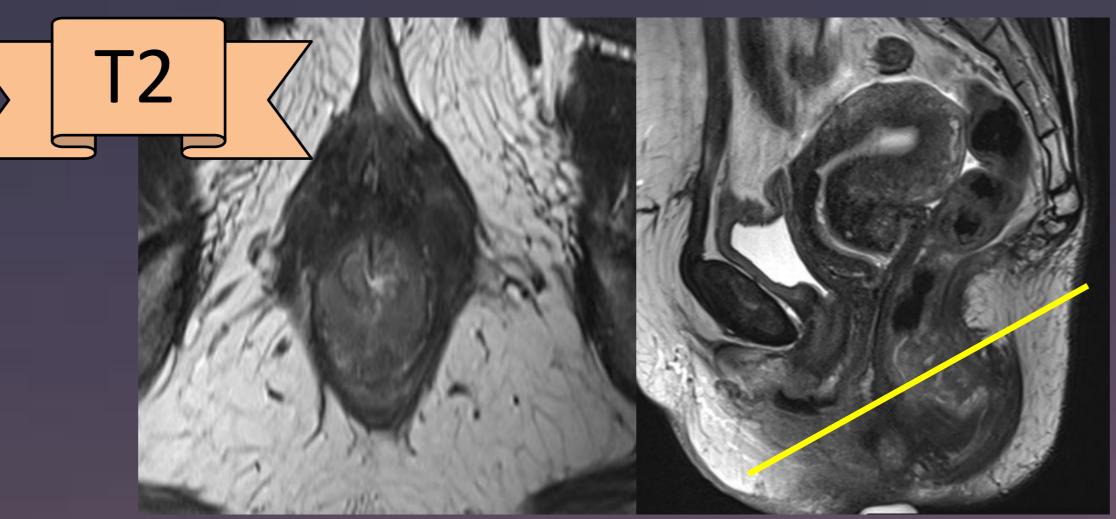
References:

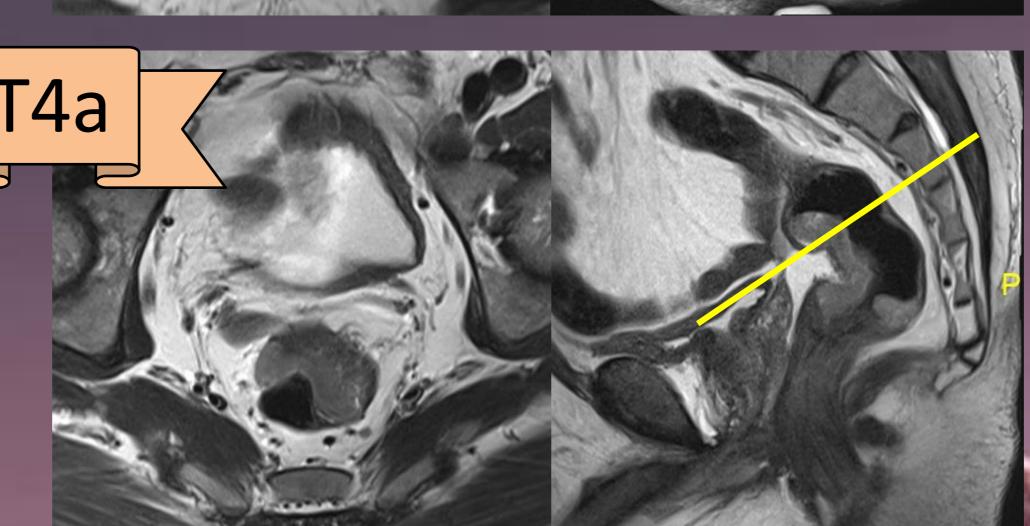
1. https://radiologyassistant.nl/abdomen/rectum/rectal-cancer-mr-staging-1

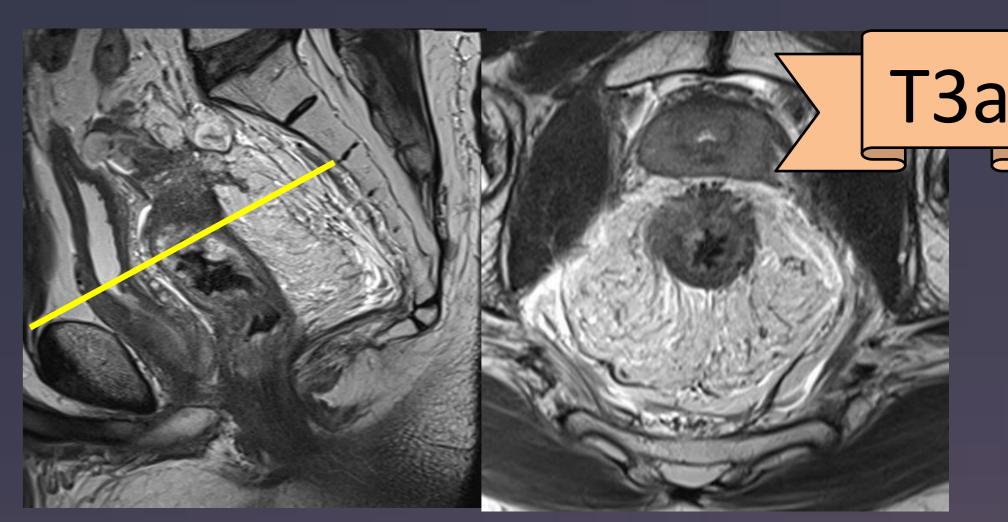
2. Horvat, N., Carlos Tavares Rocha, C., Clemente Oliveira, B., Petkovska, I., & Gollub, M. J. (2019). MRI of rectal cancer: Tumor staging, imaging techniques, and Management. *RadioGraphics*, 39(2), 367–387. https://doi.org/10.1148/rg.2019180114

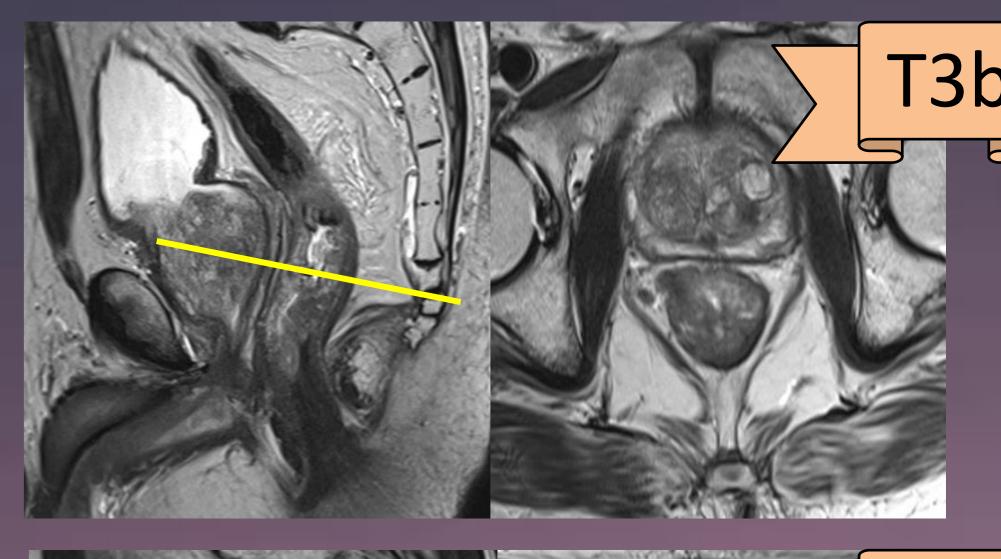
Colorectal cancer is known as the third most common cancer in men and second most common in women after breast cancer worldwide. Two advanced development in the cure of rectal cancer are total mesorectal excision (TME) and neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy. High-spatial-resolution T2-weighted imaging has been the most important MRI sequence in the evaluation of rectal cancer. Using a 3.0T MRI scanner, 57 patients from June 2019 until November 2021 underwent MRI rectum staging at our centre resulting in 1 patient with T1 (1.7%), 2 patients with T2 (3.5%), 11 patients with T3 (19.3 %) and 43 patients with T4 (75.4%) diseases.

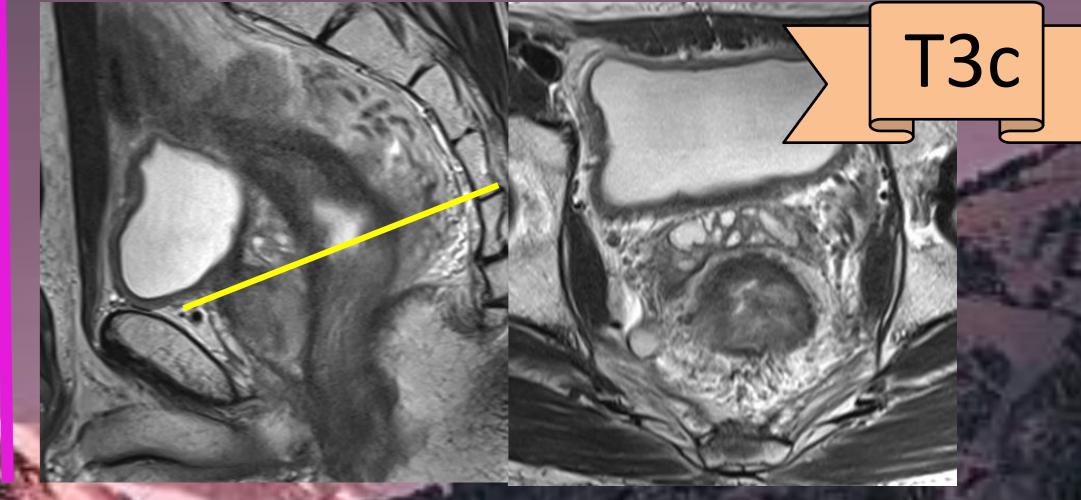














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