OB145-ED-X

Role of PET/MRI in Staging of Cervical Cancer Under the Newly Updated FIGO Staging System

All Day Room: OB Community, Learning Center Digital Education Exhibit

Participants
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TEACHING POINTS

The updated FIGO staging system of cervical cancer has added stage IIIC to include patients with pelvic or retroperitoneal metastatic lymphadenopathy. The new system also allows for the imaging and pathologic findings of the pelvis including pelvic and retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy to complement clinical findings and to be used for staging of cervical cancer. MRI can provide the loco-regional assessment of the cervical cancer given its superior soft tissue contrast. For evaluation of the metastatic lymph nodes, MRI relies on the size of the lymph nodes, but results may be inaccurate when the lymph nodes are subcentimeter. PET relies on the functional status of the tissues and can demonstrate FDG-avid subcentimeter metastatic lymph nodes and distant metastases. PET, however, cannot provide anatomic details of the pelvis and loco-regional involvement of the cervical cancer. The integrated PET/MRI system can acquire functional data from PET and detailed anatomic data from MRI in one session providing a one-step approach for staging of the cervical cancer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS/OUTLINE

- Epidemiology, risk factors and histopathology of cervical cancer - Comparing the old and updated FIGO staging system of cervical cancer - Different imaging modalities in staging of cervical cancer - PET/MRI as one-stop approach for staging of cervical cancer