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Differentiation of recurrent spinal ependymoma from radiation necrosis using multiparametric PET-MR and perfusion MR imaging.

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TITLE:

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INTRODUCTION:

Spinal ependymoma is an intramedullary tumor that accounts for 40-60% of primary spinal cord tumors [1]. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is currently the standard imaging modality for initial diagnosis and to assess the adequacy of surgical resection and/or the response to radiation therapy. However, as in case of brain tumors, post treatment conventional MRI might not be able to differentiate between radiation necrosis and recurrent tumors [2]. Advanced neuroimaging is technically challenging in the evaluation of spinal cord neoplasms, particularly after surgical and radiation treatment and hence not yet widely used as in the brain. Although

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