Sentinel node detection with radiocolloid lymphatic mapping in early invasive cervical cancer

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摘要

Abstract

We assessed the feasibility of sentinel lymph node detection using technicium-99 radiocolloid lymphatic mapping for predicting lymph node metastases in early invasive cervical cancer. Thirty patients with cervical cancer (stages IA2-IIA) underwent preoperative lymphoscintigraphy using technicium-99 intracervical injection and intraoperative lymphatic mapping with a handheld gamma probe. After dissection of the sentinel nodes, the standard procedure of pelvic lymph node dissection and radical hysterectomy was performed as usual. The sentinel node detection rate was 100% (30/30). There were seven (23.3%) cases of microscopic lymph node metastases on pathologic analysis. All of them had sentinel node involvement. Therefore, the sensitivity of sentinel node identification for prediction of lymph node metastases was 100%, and no false negative was found. Preoperative lymphoscintigraphy, coupled with intraoperative lymphatic mapping, located the sentinel nodes accurately in our study patients. This sentinel node detection method appears to be feasible for predicting lymph node metastases.

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