

## THE POSSIBILITIES OF MRI-DIAGNOSTICS IN EARLY DETECTION OF SECONDARY FOCAL LESIONS OF THE LIVER

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**INTRODUCTION.** According to the resources [1,2] the liver is one of the organs which is often damaged by the secondary metastatic lesions, particularly when primarily localized in unpaired organs of abdominal cavity, in mammary gland and in lungs. The early detection of the problem makes it possible to use the appropriate methods of therapy.

**AIM.** To improve the diagnostic possibilities of the early detection of the secondary inflexible liver lesion with the help of the contrastive magnetic resonance scanning (MRI).

**RESOURCES AND METHODOLOGY.** 82 patients with primary oncological pathology outside of the liver were examined. All the patients had the ultrasound diagnostics of the abdominal organs and MRI (by Magnetom Aera, Siemens, with the magnetic field strength in 1,5T) of the abdominal organs with dynamic contrastive strengthening (the contrastive substance is tomovist); the record of MRI examination includes: T2 COR, T2 AX, T2 fatsat AX, T2 fatsat AX Trigger, T1 Precontrast, T1 arterial, T1 portal, T1 AX FAT SAT Starvibe, T1 Vibe delay, T1 Vibe COR delay.

**RESEARCH RESULTS.** The Ultrasound and MRI diagnostics of the abdominal organs, particularly the liver, were done to 82 patients with primary oncologic pathology outside of the liver. After the results of the Ultrasound diagnostics of the liver 14 patients (17%) had single and multiple secondary liver neoplasms, after the results of MRI diagnostics with contrastive strengthening 6 patients had single sections of pathological defeat and 12 patients had multiple secondary neoplasms (total 22%). According to the results of the Ultrasound diagnostics among these patients in 4 cases the focal lesion wasn't found, and according to the MRI diagnostics – the volumetric neoplasms of the liver were found.

**CONCLUSION.** The Method of MRI scanning with contrastive strengthening is the most effective in the diagnosis of the early detection of the secondary focal liver lesion.



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### REFERENCES

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