Sensitivity and role of MRI in diagnosis of retinoblastoma in comparison with histopathology

Retinoblastoma (RB) is the most common intraocular tumor of childhood. It is a highly malignant tumor of the primitive neural retina. RB is one of the most challenging problems in pediatric ophthalmology and radiology because it shows different patterns of growth, extension and recurrence. MRI should be used to answer the key clinical questions that help in the selection of an appropriate line of treatment. To determine the positive predictive value of magnetic resonance imaging in the detection of retinoblastoma taking histopathology as gold standard study was carried out in department of diagnostic radiology, Children's Hospital and Institute of Child Health, Lahore over a period of six months from 07-05-2012 to 06-11-2012. A total of 150 cases were included in this study. Standard MRI technique of orbit for evaluation of patients of retinoblastoma was included survey of images (axial, sagittal) followed by T1W and T2W images. Mean age of the patients was 23.61±7.49 months. Sex distribution shows, 87 patients (58.0%) were male while remaining 63 patients (42.0%) were female. True positive cases were 109 (72.6%) and false positive cases were 41 (27.4%). Positive predictive value was 72.6%. In conclusion, the results of this study suggest that MR imaging proved high positive predictive in the detection of retinoblastoma taking histopathology as gold standard.

Biography

Eisha Tahir has completed her MBBS, FCPS in Diagnostic Radiology. She has completed her Fellowship under College of Physicians and Surgeons, Pakistan followed by local Breast Imaging Fellowship. She is enrolled for FRCR examination as well. She has participated in many local and international conferences. Currently she is working as Senior Registrar in Radiology Department in Shalamar Hospital Lahore.

eishatahir2010@gmail.com