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ULTRASOUND IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF DIFFUSED B-LARGE CELL LYMPHOMA WITH EXTRANODAL LESIONS

Ataxaнова Н.Э Kobilov O.R

Tashkent Medical Academy

Purpose of the study: determination of the role of ultrasound in the diagnosis of diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with extranodal lesions.

Materials and methods: The study included 81 patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with extranodal lesions, who were under examination and treatment from 2015 to 2021 inclusive. The study included ultrasound scanning of the abdominal cavity, small pelvis, retroperitoneal space, external and internal regional lymphatic collectors.

Results: With the help of ultrasound, the presence of a tumor lesion was ascertained in 74 patients (91.4%). Using this method, we were able to visualize, in some cases, damage to the lungs, mediastinum, testis, mammary glands, and regional zones of the lymph nodes. In five cases of lung damage, ultrasonic scanning revealed direct signs of the disease in two patients (the presence of a dense tumor node) and indirect signs (the presence of an atelectasis site, fluid in the pleural cavity) in three patients. With the help of ultrasound, the presence of a tumor lesion was ascertained in 74 patients (91.4%). Out of 81 patients, 37 (45.7%) had both extranodal and nodal lesions involving the axillary, inguinal, retroperitoneal, cervical, and other lymph nodes. In 44 (54.3%) cases, only extranodal tumor nodes were diagnosed.

Conclusion:

Ultrasound examination is a fairly effective method for diagnosing tumor lesions of organs and systems, which can be successfully used both in primary diagnosis and in the course of treatment to monitor the effectiveness of ongoing therapeutic measures for DLBCL with extranodal lesions.