

# 中耳胆脂瘤扩散加权成像诊断研究进展

林梦妍,沙炎

(复旦大学附属眼耳鼻喉科医院 放射科,上海 200031)

**摘 要:** 扩散加权成像(DWI)通过水分子的扩散在 MRI 图像中产生对比度,中耳胆脂瘤是一种角化性鳞状上皮异常生长的疾病,其在 DWI 上显示为特异性的高信号。已有多项研究支持将 DWI 作为中耳胆脂瘤的辅助检查手段应用于临床,认为其无论对于初发性中耳胆脂瘤还是复发性中耳胆脂瘤都具有很高的准确性,甚至可以一定程度上取代中耳胆脂瘤术后的二次探查手术。笔者就近年来中耳胆脂瘤诊断的扩散序列进展,以及扩散技术的定量分析与序列融合进行综述。

**关 键 词:**胆脂瘤,中耳;磁共振;扩散加权成像;影像学检查

中图分类号:R764. 2

## Research progress on application of diffusion weighted imaging in diagnosis of middle ear cholesteatoma

LIN Mengyan, SHA Yan

(Department of Radiology, Eye & ENT Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 230031, China)

**Abstract:** Diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) produces contrast in MRI images through the diffusion of water molecules. Middle ear cholesteatoma is a keratotic squamous epithelial dysplasia, which shows specific hypersignal on DWI. A number of studies have supported the clinical application of DWI as an auxiliary examination method for middle ear cholesteatoma. It is considered that it has high accuracy for both primary and recurrent middle ear cholesteatoma. It can even replace the secondary exploratory operation after middle ear cholesteatoma to a certain extent. This paper reviews the progress of diffusion sequence in the diagnosis of middle ear cholesteatoma, as well as the quantitative analysis and sequence fusion of diffusion technique in recent years.

**Keywords:** Cholesteatoma; Middle ear; MRI; Diffusion weighted imaging; Imaging examination

中耳胆脂瘤是一种以角化性鳞状上皮异常生长为特点的疾病,具有局部侵袭性,可促进骨溶解<sup>[1]</sup>,如果病变扩大侵犯邻近结构,可导致传导性听力障碍、脑脓肿和面瘫<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,中耳胆脂瘤的早期诊断和手术治疗对提高患者的生活质量具有重要意义。扩散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)是一种利用水分子的扩散在 MRI 图像中产生对比度的成像方式<sup>[3]</sup>。早期研究表明中耳胆脂瘤在 DWI 中显示为特异性的高信号<sup>[4]</sup>,有利于发现病灶,此外, DWI 还被证明与术中发现的胆脂瘤,在大小和位置方面有很好的相关性<sup>[5]</sup>。已有多项研究支持将 DWI 作为一种中耳胆脂瘤的辅助检查手段应用于临床,认为其无论对于初发性中耳胆脂瘤还是复发性中耳胆脂瘤都具有很高的诊断准确性<sup>[6]</sup>,甚至可以一定程度上取代中耳胆脂瘤术后的二次探查手术<sup>[7]</sup>。

笔者就近年来中耳胆脂瘤诊断的扩散序列进展,以及扩散技术的定量分析与序列融合进行综述。

### 1 扩散序列

#### 1.1 单激发平面回波成像(single-shot echo planar imaging, SS-EPI)

平面回波成像(echo planar imaging, EPI)不同

第一作者简介:林梦妍,女,在读硕士研究生。  
通信作者:沙炎, Email: cjr. shayan@vip. 163. com

相位的多个回波是通过施加反向梯度场采集的。该序列的特点是成像速度快,扫描时间相对较短,信噪比相对较高。但是,由于该序列层厚较厚,在 1.5T 的 MRI 设备上最薄层厚只能达 3 mm,因此空间分辨率较低。另外,EPI 序列对磁场比较敏感,在颅底骨-空气交界面会形成高信号的伪影。虽然这些伪影多为边缘锐利的高信号,与胆脂瘤所表现的片状高信号有所不同,但当胆脂瘤病灶 < 5 mm 时,这些伪影可能会掩盖胆脂瘤本身所显示的高信号。特别是在胆脂瘤手术后二次复查的患者,由于其乳突骨壁结构发生了变化,骨-空气交界面伪影更明显,其诊断敏感性会进一步下降<sup>[8]</sup>。现已被多项新技术所取代。

## 1.2 非平面回波成像(non echo planar imaging, non-EPI)

non-EPI 包括单次激发快速自旋回波(single-shot turbo spin echo, SS-TSE)序列,如半傅里叶单次激发快速自旋回波(half Fourier SS-TSE, HASTE)和多次激发快速自旋回波(multi-shot turbo spin echo, MS-TSE)序列,如螺旋桨采集技术(periodically rotated overlapping parallel lines with enhanced reconstruction, PROPELLER)。与 SS-EPI 序列相比,non-EPI 序列不易受到气骨交界处磁敏感伪影的影响,并且由于更高的空间分辨率和更薄的切片层厚而产生更高的图像质量,降低了 T2 模糊效应。但相对延长了扫描时间,更易受运动伪影的影响。最近的一项大型荟萃分析显示,non-EPI 的敏感度为 91%,特异度为 92%<sup>[7]</sup>。

## 1.3 多激发平面回波成像(multi-shot echo planar imaging, MS-EPI)

MS-EPI 亦称读出分段平面回波成像(readout-segmented echo-planar imaging, RESOLVE)。其使用与 SS-EPI 相同的扩散准备,在其基础上合并 K 空间轨迹读出方向上分段采集技术,通过获取 2 个自旋回波来减少潜在的相位伪像,第二回波用于生成 2D 导航数据以进行相位校正。因该序列的研究较少,尚无荟萃分析。Fischer 等<sup>[9]</sup>的研究显示,RESOLVE 的灵敏度为 88%,特异度为 96%;Algin 等<sup>[10]</sup>的研究显示,RESOLVE 的灵敏度为 100%,特异度为 78%。相较 SS-EPI,邹静等<sup>[11]</sup>报道,该技术缩短了读出梯度脉冲和读出方向 EPI 长度,降低回波间隙、T2 模糊效应和磁敏感伪影,对运动不敏感,图像分辨率较高。研究表明<sup>[10, 12]</sup>RESOLVE DWI 提高了胆脂瘤诊断的准确性,建议取代 SS-EPI 应用于临床。

近期 Benson 等<sup>[13]</sup>提出,胆脂瘤病灶在 RESOLVE DWI 中显得更小,信号强度更低,更可能得到错误的诊断结果,并认为 HASTE 对原发性胆脂瘤和残留/复发性胆脂瘤的检出均优于 RESOLVE。

## 1.4 扩散序列新技术

DWI 技术对小于 2~3 mm 的小胆脂瘤的检测,尚有局限性<sup>[14-15]</sup>。一方面可以对 DWI 阴性病例进行连续随访监测<sup>[16]</sup>,使残留的胆脂瘤病灶有足够的生长时间,直到在 DWI 上可以返回相应的异常信号。另一方面,可以通过改进扩散序列,突破 3mm 的病灶局限,近来的新序列研究都针对小胆脂瘤的诊断准确性而展开。

1.4.1 稳态进动扩散加权三维反转快速成像(three-dimensional reversed fast imaging with steady-state precession diffusion-weighted imaging, 3D-PSIF DWI) 该技术是一种 non-EPI 技术,可以重建获得三维图像,其空间分辨率高,伪影少,3D-PSIF DWI 的主要优势在于它对不均匀磁场不敏感,降低了化学位移伪影。同时,由于 3D-PSIF DWI 涉及 3D 傅立叶编码和高空间分辨率,可清晰显示解剖细节<sup>[17]</sup>。最近,Khant 等<sup>[18]</sup>将其用于胆脂瘤显像,研究认为,3D-PSIF DWI 序列对中耳胆脂瘤,特别是小于 5 mm 病变的检出有一定价值。但该研究未引入已知扩散序列进行对比,其结论有待进一步研究证实。

1.4.2 采用刀锋技术的二维快速梯度和自旋回波成像(2D blade turbo gradient- and spin-echo diffusion-weighted imaging, TGSE BLADE DWI) 该技术同样是一种 non-EPI 技术。在 K 空间中应用“刀锋技术(BLADE)”采集方案消除磁化率伪影<sup>[19]</sup>,通过使用二维快速梯度和自旋回波(turbo gradient- and spin-echo, TGSE)方法进一步优化了该技术,提高了图像信噪比,其分辨率较高,对不均匀磁场不敏感,图像变形性小是其主要的特点<sup>[19]</sup>。最近,Sheng 等<sup>[20]</sup>将其用于胆脂瘤显像,研究表明,在相同的扫描时间下,与 RESOLVE DWI 相比, TGSE BLADE DWI 通过减少敏感伪影、失真和模糊,显著改善了胆脂瘤的图像质量。此外,该研究认为 TGSE BLADE DWI 对 2 mm 以下胆脂瘤病灶的诊断价值比 RESOLVE DWI 更高,但其纳入的小胆脂瘤病例数过少,且未对诊断准确性进行评估,其结论有待进一步研究证实。

## 2 定量分析

定量分析包括表观测量扩散系数 (apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC), DWI 图像的信号强度 (signal intensity, SI)、信号强度比 (signal intensity ratios, SIR) (一般是和邻近脑组织的比值), 其中 ADC 值反映了每体素水分扩散系数的真实量化<sup>[21]</sup>。ADC 值对胆脂瘤诊断有一定的辅助作用, DWI 中胆脂瘤的高信号部分原因是受 T2 穿透效应影响所致, 而使用 ADC 值作为诊断工具, 则可以排除 T2 穿透效应的影响。多数研究证明, 胆脂瘤患者的平均 ADC 值明显低于非胆脂瘤患者<sup>[2, 3, 22]</sup>。尤其是对于某些胆脂瘤病灶, 其信号与皮层相比也可能呈相对等信号, 从而造成假阴性结果<sup>[23]</sup>, Özgen 等<sup>[22]</sup>认为可以通过定量分析识别与皮质相对等信号的胆脂瘤病灶。Lingam 等<sup>[23]</sup>提出, 通过测量 ADC 值, 可以优于 DWI 对胆脂瘤定性评价的诊断效果, 从而消除定性成像的主观性, 提高诊断的特异性。Russo 等<sup>[24]</sup>还提出, 可以通过 ADC 值对原发性中耳胆脂瘤术后复发的风险进行分层预测。但是, ADC 定量分析也存在其缺陷, Maheshwari 等<sup>[25]</sup>提出, 小于 5 mm 的病灶很难在 ADC 图上得到准确显示。

## 3 序列融合

多项研究表明, 融合的 CT 和 DWI 图像可以准确定位胆脂瘤的位置, 从解剖学角度避免伪影对诊断的干扰, 并有助于外科手术的実施<sup>[26-28]</sup>。Yamashita<sup>[28]</sup>等提出, 将高分辨率三维扩散加权成像 (HR3D-DWI) 与多层螺旋 CT (MDCT) 图像的数据融合, 可以更直观准确地定位病灶, 此外, 研究表明 MRI、CT 在术前对胆脂瘤复发范围的评估有较高的准确性<sup>[29]</sup>。除了将 DWI 图像与 CT 融合外, Kanoto 等<sup>[30]</sup>将薄层 non-EPI 和磁共振脑池成像相融合 (fused thin slice non echo planar imaging diffusion-weighted image and magnetic resonance cisternography, FTS-nEPID), 认为该技术诊断胆脂瘤的特异性相对较高, 可用于胆脂瘤的详细解剖定位诊断, 增加解剖学信息。最近, Benson 等<sup>[31]</sup>提出, 将 DWI 图像与薄层 T2 加权图像相融合, 并认为融合后的 DWI-T2 图像在颞骨胆脂瘤的解剖定位中, 优于未融合的 DWI 图像。这些研究提出了一种只需采集 MRI 序列的术前融合评估方法, 是否可以就此取代 DWI 与

CT 融合技术, 仍有待进一步的研究。

## 4 问题与展望

### 4.1 假阳性率

DWI 仍存在一定的假阳性率和假阴性率<sup>[32]</sup>。假阳性的原因包括: 耳垢、蛋白性液体/非特异性炎症、手术材料, 如硅胶片、骨粉、(钙化) 软骨、牙托伪影、鼓室硬化、胆固醇肉芽肿、外耳道鳞状细胞癌、植入性脂肪移植物<sup>[7, 14]</sup>。其中手术材料、胆固醇肉芽肿和炎症可通过结合 T1 序列来进行鉴别<sup>[33]</sup>, 但是对于用自体骨假体材料重建听骨链的中耳胆脂瘤患者, 其术后残留或复发的胆脂瘤在 DWI 图像上诊断准确性较低, 对于这些患者, 不建议用 DWI 取代二次手术探查<sup>[34]</sup>。脓肿可通过急性临床表现和极低的 ADC 值来鉴别<sup>[35-37]</sup>。外耳道内的耳垢在 B1000 图像上呈线性 (通常是平行的) 高信号变化, 在 ADC 图上呈低信号, 往往与胆脂瘤难以鉴别, 需要医生在成像前清洁耳道开放腔并且意识到耳垢会导致假阳性结果。为了优化诊断准确性, 建议结合临床症状和耳镜检查, 同时扫描 T1 加权<sup>[38]</sup>和 T2 加权图像以及测量 ADC 值作为 DWI 图像的辅助手段<sup>[14, 39]</sup>。没有必要补充增强扫描和使用高场强设备, 因为比起单独使用 DWI, 无法提高诊断准确性<sup>[40-42]</sup>。Muhonen 等<sup>[43]</sup>提出, 在随访中发现可疑病变范围的缩小和在初始胆脂瘤病灶以外的区域发现高信号将支持假阳性诊断。如仍有不确定的 DWI 信号, 可以在 6 ~ 12 个月内重复进行 DWI 检查来评估其进展<sup>[14, 43]</sup>。

### 4.2 假阴性率

假阴性案例中因不对患者实施手术, 故针对其原因进行的分析相对较少, 除了小胆脂瘤灶难以检出外, 许多研究并未给出可能的原因, 考虑可能与存在排出角蛋白后的空回缩袋<sup>[44]</sup>使病灶中缺乏足够返回信号的角蛋白<sup>[45]</sup>有关。假阴性发现的其他原因还包括胆脂瘤伴胆固醇肉芽肿或血肿, 这可能会因其重叠的信号使胆脂瘤在 DWI 上产生的信号模糊<sup>[46]</sup>。此外, 如由 MRI 相位或频率方向引起的伪影或运动伪影之类的技术因素也可能产生假阴性表现<sup>[46-47]</sup>。

尽管 DWI 诊断胆脂瘤仍存在问题有待解决, 但其作为一种无创的检查方法, 对于早期诊断胆脂瘤和避免二次手术探查具有不可替代的临床价值。

## 参考文献:

- [1] Kuo CL. Etiopathogenesis of acquired cholesteatoma: prominent theories and recent advances in biomolecular research[J]. *Laryngoscope*, 2015, 125(1): 234–240.
- [2] Fan X, Liu Z, Ding C, et al. The value of turbo spin-echo diffusion-weighted imaging apparent diffusion coefficient in the diagnosis of temporal bone cholesteatoma[J]. *Clin Radiol*, 2019, 74(12): 977.e1–977.e7.
- [3] Russo C, Elefante A, Di Lullo AM, et al. ADC benchmark range for correct diagnosis of primary and recurrent middle ear cholesteatoma[J]. *Biomed Res Int*, 2018, 2018:7945482.
- [4] Fitzek C, Mewes T, Fitzek S, et al. Diffusion-weighted MRI of cholesteatomas of the petrous bone [J]. *J Magn Reson Imaging*, 2002, 15(6): 636–641.
- [5] Khemani S, Lingam RK, Kalan A, et al. The value of non-echo planar HASTE diffusion-weighted MR imaging in the detection, localisation and prediction of extent of postoperative cholesteatoma [J]. *Clin Otolaryngol*, 2011, 36(4): 306–312.
- [6] Henninger B, Kremser C. Diffusion weighted imaging for the detection and evaluation of cholesteatoma [J]. *World J Radiol*, 2017, 9(5): 217–222.
- [7] Lingam RK, Bassett P. A meta-analysis on the diagnostic performance of non-echo planar diffusion-weighted imaging in detecting middle ear cholesteatoma; 10 years on[J]. *Otol Neurotol*, 2017, 38(4): 521–528.
- [8] Jindal M, Riskalla A, Jiang D, et al. A systematic review of diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in the assessment of postoperative cholesteatoma [J]. *Otol Neurotol*, 2011, 32(8): 1243–1249.
- [9] Fischer N, Scharfing VH, Dejaco D, et al. Readout-segmented echo-planar dwi for the detection of cholesteatomas; correlation with surgical validation[J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2019, 40(6): 1055–1059.
- [10] Algin O, Aydın H, Özmen E, et al. Detection of cholesteatoma; High-resolution DWI using RS-EPI and parallel imaging at 3 tesla [J]. *J Neuroradiol*, 2017, 44(6): 388–394.
- [11] 邹静,陈录广,陈玉坤,等. 3T 高清 RS-EPI DWI 与 SS-EPI DWI 序列诊断中耳胆脂瘤的效果比较 [J]. *中华耳科学杂志*, 2020, 18(1): 80–87.
- [12] Elefante A, Cavaliere M, Russo C, et al. Diffusion weighted MR imaging of primary and recurrent middle ear cholesteatoma: an assessment by readers with different expertise[J]. *Biomed Res Int*, 2015, 2015:597896.
- [13] Benson JC, Carlson ML, Lane JL. Non-EPI versus Multishot EPI DWI in cholesteatoma detection; correlation with operative findings[J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2021, 42(3):573–577.
- [14] Lingam RK, Nash R, Majithia A, et al. Non-echo planar diffusion weighted imaging in the detection of post-operative middle ear cholesteatoma; navigating beyond the pitfalls to find the pearl[J]. *Insights Imaging*, 2016, 7(5): 669–678.
- [15] Plouin-Gaudon I, Bossard D, Fuchsmann C, et al. Diffusion-weighted MR imaging for evaluation of pediatric recurrent cholesteatomas[J]. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*, 2010, 74(1): 22–26.
- [16] Steens S, Venderink W, Kunst D, et al. Repeated postoperative follow-up diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging to detect residual or recurrent cholesteatoma[J]. *Otol Neurotol*, 2016, 37(4): 356–361.
- [17] Chu J, Zhou Z, Hong G, et al. High-resolution MRI of the intrapetrotid facial nerve based on a microsurface coil and a 3D reversed fast imaging with steady-state precession DWI sequence at 3T[J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2013, 34(8): 1643–1648.
- [18] Khant ZA, Azuma M, Kadota Y, et al. Three-dimensional reversed fast imaging with steady-state precession diffusion-weighted imaging for the detection of middle ear cholesteatoma[J]. *Clin Radiol*, 2019, 74(11): 898.e7–898.e13.
- [19] Dhepnorarat RC, Wood B, Rajan GP. Postoperative non-echo planar diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging changes after cholesteatoma surgery: implications for cholesteatoma screening [J]. *Otol Neurotol*, 2009, 30(1): 54–58.
- [20] Sheng Y, Hong R, Sha Y, et al. Performance of TGSE BLADE DWI compared with RESOLVE DWI in the diagnosis of cholesteatoma[J]. *BMC Med Imaging*, 2020, 20(1): 40.
- [21] Le Bihan D, Breton E, Lallemand D, et al. Separation of diffusion and perfusion in intravoxel incoherent motion MR imaging[J]. *Radiology*, 1988, 168(2): 497–505.
- [22] Özgen B, Bulut E, Dolgun A, et al. Accuracy of turbo spin-echo diffusion-weighted imaging signal intensity measurements for the diagnosis of cholesteatoma[J]. *Diagn Interv Radiol*, 2017, 23(4): 300–306.
- [23] Lingam RK, Khatri P, Hughes J, et al. Apparent diffusion coefficients for detection of postoperative middle ear cholesteatoma on non-echo-planar diffusion-weighted images [J]. *Radiology*, 2013, 269(2): 504–510.
- [24] Russo C, Elefante A, Cavaliere M, et al. Apparent diffusion coefficients for predicting primary cholesteatoma risk of recurrence after surgical clearance[J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2020, 125:108915.
- [25] Maheshwari S, Mukherji SK. Diffusion-weighted imaging for differentiating recurrent cholesteatoma from granulation tissue after mastoidectomy: case report[J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2002, 23(5): 847–849.
- [26] Locketz GD, Li PM, Fischbein NJ, et al. Fusion of computed tomography and propeller diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging for the detection and localization of middle ear cholesteatoma[J]. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, 2016, 142(10): 947–953.
- [27] Alzahrani M, Alhazmi R, Bélair M, et al. Postoperative diffusion weighted MRI and preoperative CT scan fusion for residual cholesteatoma localization[J]. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*, 2016, 90:259–263.
- [28] Yamashita K, Hiwatashi A, Togao O, et al. High-resolution three-dimensional diffusion-weighted MRI/CT image data fusion for

- cholesteatoma surgical planning: a feasibility study[J]. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol.*, 2015, 272(12): 3821–3824.
- [29] Felici F, Scemama U, Bendahan D, et al. Improved assessment of middle ear recurrent cholesteatomas using a fusion of conventional CT and non-EPI-DWI MRI[J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2019, 40(9): 1546–1551.
- [30] Kanoto M, Sugai Y, Hosoya T, et al. Detectability and anatomical correlation of middle ear cholesteatoma using fused thin slice non-echo planar imaging diffusion-weighted image and magnetic resonance cisternography (FTS-nEPID) [J]. *Magn Reson Imaging*, 2015, 33(10): 1253–1257.
- [31] Benson JC, Carlson ML, Yin L, et al. Cholesteatoma localization using fused diffusion-weighted images and thin-slice T2 weighted images[J]. *Laryngoscope*, 2020, 131(5): E1662–E1667.
- [32] Hervochon R, Elmaleh-Berges M, Francois M, et al. Positive predictive value for diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in pediatric cholesteatoma: A retrospective study[J]. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*, 2020, 139: 110416.
- [33] Romano A, Covelli E, Confaloni V, et al. Role of non-echo-planar diffusion-weighted images in the identification of recurrent cholesteatoma of the temporal bone[J]. *Radiol Med*, 2020, 125(1): 75–79.
- [34] Kálmán J, Horváth T, Liktó B, et al. Limitations of non-echo planar diffusion weighted magnetic resonance imaging (non-EPI MRI) in cholesteatoma surveillance after ossicular chain reconstruction. A prospective study[J]. *Auris Nasus Larynx*, 2021, 48(4): 630–635.
- [35] Karandikar A, Loke SC, Goh J, et al. Evaluation of cholesteatoma: our experience with DW Propeller imaging[J]. *Acta Radiol*, 2015, 56(9): 1108–1112.
- [36] Kösling S, Bootz F. CT and MR imaging after middle ear surgery [J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2001, 40(2): 113–118.
- [37] Thiriat S, Riehm S, Kremer S, et al. Apparent diffusion coefficient values of middle ear cholesteatoma differ from abscess and cholesteatoma admixed infection [J]. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2009, 30(6): 1123–1126.
- [38] Fukuda A, Morita S, Harada T, et al. Value of T1-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in cholesteatoma detection[J]. *Otol Neurotol*, 2017, 38(10): 1440–1444.
- [39] Más-Estells F, Mateos-Fernández M, Carrascosa-Bisquert B, et al. Contemporary non-echo-planar diffusion-weighted imaging of middle ear cholesteatomas[J]. *Radiographics*, 2012, 32(4): 1197–1213.
- [40] Lips LMJ, Nelemans PJ, Theunissen FMD, et al. The diagnostic accuracy of 1.5 T versus 3 T non-echo-planar diffusion-weighted imaging in the detection of residual or recurrent cholesteatoma in the middle ear and mastoid[J]. *J Neuroradiol*, 2020, 47(6): 433–440.
- [41] Kavanagh RG, Liddy S, Carroll AG, et al. Rapid diffusion-weighted MRI for the investigation of recurrent temporal bone cholesteatoma[J]. *Neuroradiol J*, 2020, 33(3): 210–215.
- [42] Denoyelle F, Simon F, Chang KW, et al. International pediatric otolaryngology group (IPOG) consensus recommendations: congenital cholesteatoma[J]. *Otol Neurotol*, 2020, 41(3): 345–351.
- [43] Muhonen EG, Mahboubi H, Moshtaghi O, et al. False-Positive Cholesteatomas on Non-Echoplanar Diffusion-Weighted Magnetic Resonance Imaging[J]. *Otol Neurotol*, 2020, 41(5): e588–e592.
- [44] De Foer B, Vercruysse JP, Bernaerts A, et al. Middle ear cholesteatoma: non-echo-planar diffusion-weighted MR imaging versus delayed gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted MR imaging-value in detection[J]. *Radiology*, 2010, 255(3): 866–872.
- [45] von Kalle T, Amrhein P, Koitschev A. Non-echoplanar diffusion-weighted MRI in children and adolescents with cholesteatoma: reliability and pitfalls in comparison to middle ear surgery[J]. *Pediatr Radiol*, 2015, 45(7): 1031–1038.
- [46] Bakaj T, Zbrozkova LB, Salzman R, et al. Recidivous cholesteatoma: DWI MR after canal wall up and canal wall down mastoidectomy [J]. *Bratisl Lek Listy*, 2016, 117(9): 515–520.
- [47] Horn RJ, Gratama JWC, van der Zaag-Loonen HJ, et al. Negative predictive value of non-echo-planar diffusion weighted MR imaging for the detection of residual cholesteatoma done at 9 months after primary surgery is not high enough to omit second look surgery [J]. *Otol Neurotol*, 2019, 40(7): 911–919.

(收稿日期:2021-04-23;网络首发:2021-07-26)

**本文引用格式:**林梦妍,沙炎. 中耳胆脂瘤扩散加权成像诊断研究进展[J]. 中国耳鼻咽喉颅底外科杂志, 2022, 28(1): 118–122. DOI:10.11798/j.issn.1007-1520.202121134

**Cite this article as:** LIN Mengyan, SHA Yan. Research progress on application of diffusion weighted imaging in diagnosis of middle ear cholesteatoma[J]. *Chin J Otorhinolaryngol Skull Base Surg*, 2022, 28(1): 118–122. DOI:10.11798/j.issn.1007-1520.202121134