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MR imaging of uveal melanoma and orbit

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Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

MR IMAGING OF UVEAL MELANOMA AND ORBIT

1. A dedicated MRI protocol is required to make MRI beneficial in the pretreatment evaluation of uveal melanomas. *(this thesis)*
2. Contrast-enhanced perfusion-weighted-imaging is a promising technique in the identification of “high-risk” uveal melanomas, as an alternative to traditional tumor biopsy. *(this thesis in combination with Kamrava et al. Neuroradiology. 2015 Aug;57(8):833–840)*
3. The distribution of the imaging abnormalities in orbital inflammation can point to a specific underlying inflammatory disease, or at least shorten its differential diagnosis. *(this thesis)*
4. Diffusion and contrast-enhanced perfusion-weighted-imaging should be included in the orbit MRI protocol, as they help differentiating orbital inflammation from lymphoma. *(this thesis in combination with: Hiwatashi et al. Eur Radiol. 2018 Jan;28(1):325-330 and Sun et al. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2017 May;45(5):1438-1445)*
5. The identification of most eyelid structures is possible with high-resolution MRI, making MRI the best method to evaluate the local extension of an eyelid tumor, with important therapeutic implications. *(this thesis)*
6. Diffusion and contrast-enhanced perfusion-weighted-imaging are potentially helpful in the differential diagnosis of eyelid tumors.
7. It is surprising that in the 21st century ocular malignancies are frequently treated without radiological imaging, and without pathological confirmation.
8. Combining the expertise of radiologists, physicists and radiology technicians is essential to develop new applications of MRI that provide meaningful benefits to patients.
9. Although both MR- and ophthalmic-imaging have a high discriminative power, bridging the gap between these disciplines improves the differential diagnosis of intraocular masses.