绞窄性肠梗阻CT诊断的Meta分析

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摘 要： 目的 采用循证医学Meta分析(Meta-analysis)的方法研究绞窄性肠梗阻CT诊断的准确性。方法 收集发表的绞窄性肠梗阻CT诊断的文献，并根据QUADAS质量评价标准评价文献的质量，分析偏倚和变异产生的来源，进行分析，对产生阈值效应的异质性和其他异质性原因进行Meta-回归分析，并用定量方法SROC对有阈值效应的应的数据进行随机效应分析(有异质性)和固定效应(无异质性)分析合并。数据分析采用Metadisc 1.4,Excell 2到合并的SROC曲线，合并的诊断敏感性和特异性，以及合并的阳性和阴性似然比。结果 共检索到文献261篇,符均为绞窄性肠梗阻的CT诊断准确且质量较高的研究，合并敏感性为0.698(95% CI 0.655～0.739)，合并特异性0.922)，阳性似然比7.418(95%CI 4.468～12.316),阴性似然比0.228(95%CI 0.129～0.404)。结论 肠梗阻的CT究有较多的异质性和偏倚，需要进一步研究。

关键词：肠梗阻；体层摄影术，X线计算机；Meta分析

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