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基于64层螺旋CT的筛板解剖研究

Anatomy study of the cribriform plate with 64-slice spiral CT

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中文关键词: [鼻腔](#) [鼻窦](#) [解剖](#) [体层摄影术](#),[X线计算机](#)

英文关键词: [Nasal cavity](#) [Paranasal sinus](#) [Anatomy](#) [Tomography](#), [X-ray computed](#)

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中文摘要:

目的 以64层螺旋CT测量筛板相关解剖学指标及其发育特点。方法 按年龄组随机选取420例(840侧)接受鼻窦或眼眶64层螺旋CT检查的患者,冠状位及矢状位均以硬腭为参考平面,分别测量筛板水平板中点高度、筛板水平板宽度及前后倾斜度、筛板外侧板高度及其与水平板的夹角。结果 ≤ 12 岁男性及 ≤ 11 岁女性筛板水平板中点高度与年龄呈高度线性相关(男: $r=0.82$,女: $r=0.80$)。男、女左侧筛板水平板中点高度高于右侧($t=7.81, P<0.001$),男、女左侧筛板水平板中点高度差异有统计学意义($t=6.63, P<0.001$),男、女右侧筛板水平板中点高度差异有统计学意义($t=6.45, P<0.001$)。筛板水平板宽度为(2.81 ± 0.47)mm,各年龄组差异无统计学意义($F=1.25, P=0.24$),男、女及左、右筛板水平板宽度差异无统计学意义($t=1.79, 0.98, P=0.07, 0.33$)。各年龄组筛板水平板前后倾斜度差异无统计学意义($F=1.33, P=0.22$);男、女及左、右筛板水平板前后倾斜度差异无统计学意义($t=0.79, 1.43, P=0.43, 0.15$)。各年龄组筛板外侧板的高度差异无统计学意义($F=1.11, P=0.35$);左侧筛板外侧板高度高于右侧 ($t=4.70, P<0.001$),男、女左侧、右侧筛板外侧板高度差异无统计学意义($t=1.32, 1.51, P=0.17, 0.13$)。左右侧、男女筛板外侧板角度差异无统计学意义($t=0.78, 1.03, P=0.43, 0.30$)。筛板外侧板与水平板的夹角为(120.70 ± 9.85)°,与年龄呈低度线性相关($r=0.18$),筛板外侧板高度与筛板外侧板及水平板的夹角呈低度线性相关($r=0.25$)。结论 ≤ 12 岁男性及 ≤ 11 岁女性筛板高度有随年龄增长的趋势,男性筛板高于女性,左侧高于右侧。筛板水平板宽度及前后倾斜度、筛板外侧板高度、角度无明显随年龄增长趋势。

英文摘要:

Objective To assess the anatomy and development of the cribriform plate with 64-slice spiral CT. **Methods** Totally 420 patients who underwent sinus or orbit 64-slice CT were recruited. On the coronal and sagittal planes of CT images, the heights and angulations of the cribriform plate, angles, the heights of lateral plate sieve and angle of the plate and level were measured, respectively. **Results** The height of the cribriform plate of male ≤ 12 and female ≤ 11 had high linear correlations with age (male: $r=0.82$, female: $r=0.80$). The height was greater in left than in right ($t=7.81, P<0.001$). The height of cribriform plate in both left and right was different between male and female ($t=6.63, 6.45$, all $P<0.001$). The width of the cribriform plate was (2.81 ± 0.47)mm, and no statistical difference was found between age groups ($F=1.25, P=0.24$). There was no significant difference between male and female, nor between left and right side ($t=1.79, 0.98, P=0.07, 0.33$). No statistical difference between age groups was found in the angulation of the cribriform plate ($F=1.33, P=0.22$), nor between male and female ($t=0.79, P=0.43$), left and right side ($t=1.43, P=0.15$). No statistical difference between age groups was found in the height of heights of lateral plate sieve ($F=1.11, P=0.35$). The height of heights of lateral plate sieve was greater in left than in right ($t=4.70, P<0.001$), no statistical gender difference was found both for the left and right heights of lateral plate sieve ($t=1.32, 1.51, P=0.17, 0.13$), and no statistical gender difference was found both for the left and right angulations of lateral plate sieve ($t=0.78, 1.03, P=0.43, 0.30$). The angulation of lateral plate sieve was (120.70 ± 9.85)°, and had low correlation with age ($r=0.18$). There was no significant correlation between the angulation with the heights of lateral plate sieve ($r=0.25$). **Conclusion** The height of the cribriform plate increased with age gradually in subjects ≤ 11 of female and ≤ 12 of male. The height of the cribriform plate was greater in male than in female, in left than in right, respectively. No increase tendency of heights of lateral plate sieve, the width or the angulation of the cribriform plate with age was detected.

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