CHINESE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

设为首页 | 加入收藏 | 联系我们

E-mail

2014-06-12 早期四

首页 | 本刊简介 | 编委会 | 收录情况 投稿须知 | 期刊订阅 | 稿件查询 | 会议

鞠烨.刘爱连,汪禾青,张婷.马春梅.刘静红,伟杰・阿南德.穆罕默德・阿尼尔.能谱曲线鉴别诊断良恶性浆膜腔积液[J].中国医学影像技术,2012,28(12):2239~2242

能谱曲线鉴别诊断良恶性浆膜腔积液

Value of HDCT curve for identifying benign and malignant serous cavity effusion

投稿时间: 2012-06-30 最后修改时间: 2012-11-05

DOI:

中文关键词: 浆膜腔积液 良性和恶性 体层摄影术,X线计算机

英文关键词:Serous cavity effusion Benign and malignant Tomography, X-ray computed

单位

基金项目:

作者

鞠 <u>烨</u>	大连医科大学附属第一医院放射科, 辽宁 大连 116000	
刘爱连	大连医科大学附属第一医院放射科,辽宁 大连 116000	cjr.liuailian@vip.163.com
<u>汪禾青</u>	大连医科大学附属第一医院放射科,辽宁 大连 116000	
张婷	大连医科大学附属第一医院放射科,辽宁 大连 116000	
马春梅	大连医科大学附属第一医院放射科, 辽宁 大连 116000	

刘静红 大连医科大学附属第一医院放射科, 辽宁 大连 116000 伟杰 • 阿南德 大连医科大学附属第一医院放射科, 辽宁 大连 116000

穆罕默德 • 阿尼尔 大连医科大学附属第一医院放射科,辽宁 大连 116000

摘要点击次数:338

全文下载次数:88

中文摘要:

目的 探讨CT能谱成像能谱曲线分析鉴别良恶性浆膜腔积液性质的价值。方法 回顾分析经病理证实并接受能谱CT扫描的浆膜腔积液患者66例,其中良性浆膜腔积液24例(63处),为肝硬 化、心力衰竭/肾衰竭、炎症、结核所致;恶性浆膜腔积液42例(84处),为胃肠道恶性肿瘤、肺癌、乳腺癌肝脏转移瘤和卵巢恶性肿瘤所致。应用能谱分析软件,分别测量并计算浆膜腔积液能谱 曲线斜率,按斜率范围将曲线分为 I ~IV型,分别统计良性、恶性浆膜腔积液的曲线类型,并进行统计学比较。结果 良性组 I ~IV型曲线构成比分别为14.29%、14.29%、19.05%、52.38%,恶性 组Ⅰ~Ⅳ型曲线构成比分别为73.81%、7.14%、11.90%、7.14%,二组差异有统计学意义(χ²=52.21,P<0.01)。Ⅰ型曲线以恶性为主,Ⅳ型曲线以良性为主,Ⅱ、Ⅲ型曲线鉴别良恶性积液有一定限 度。结论 能谱CT能鉴别浆膜腔积液的性质,具有较好的应用前景。

英文摘要:

Objective To assess the value of spectral CT imaging in diagnosing serous cavity effusion on the basis of spectral curve features. Methods Totally 66 patients with pathologically confirmed serous cavity effusion underwent spectral CT imaging. Sixty-three cavities were found in 24 patients with benign lesions, including liver cirrhosis, heart failure and renal failure, inflammation and tuberculosis, while 84 malignant serous cavities were selected in 42 patients, including gastrointestinal cancers, lung cancer, liver metastasis from breast cancer and ovarian malignancies. The slope of spectral curve was calculated with spectral analysis software. According to the slope, the spectral curves were divided into 1-[V] types. The numbers of each type in benign group and malignant group were counted respectively, and the differences were analyzed statistically. Results The rate of different spectral curve type I - [V] of benign serous cavity effusion was 14.29%, 14.29%, 19.05% and 52.38%, respectively, while of malignant effusion was 73.81%, 7.14%, 11.90% and 7.14%, respectively. There were statistical differences of the types of spectral curves between benign and malignant group (y²=52.21, P<0.01). Most of malignant effusion had type I curve, while most benign effusion had type IV curve, but no difference of type II nor III curve was found between benign and malignant effusion. Conclusion Spectral CT imaging provides promising potentials for direct diagnostic differentiation of benign and malignant serous cavity effusion.

查看全文 查看/发表评论 下载PDF阅读器

您是第6334393 位访问者

版权所有: 《中国医学影像技术》期刊社

主管单位:中国科学院 主办单位:中国科学院声学研究所

地址:北京市海淀区北四环西路21号大猷楼502室 邮政编码: 100190 电话: 010-82547901/2/3 传真: 010-82547903

京ICP备12000849号-1