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## 超声检测中老年人无名动脉分叉处粥样硬化病变及其临床意义

### Atheromatous lesions of the innominate arterial bifurcation in middle-aged and old people: Ultrasonograph and its clinical significances

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨中老年人无名动脉分叉部粥样硬化病变的患病率及超声筛查的意义。方法 选择在本院接受体检的受检者1619名,根据年龄分为40~49岁组、50~59岁组、60~69岁组和≥70岁组。超声观测各年龄组无名动脉分叉部内膜中层增厚和粥样硬化斑患病率,并与颈动脉各部位及锁骨下动脉起始部病变进行对比。结果 40~49岁组、50~59岁组、60~69岁组及≥70岁组声检测无名动脉分叉部内膜中层增厚及粥样硬化患病率分别为10.38%(22/212)、24.63%(50/203)、27.88%(126/452)、53.85%(343/637);单独病变检出率分别为90.91%(20/22)、66.00%(33/50)、32.54%(41/126)、11.37%(39/343)。无名动脉分叉部内膜中层增厚及粥样硬化在40~49岁组及50~59岁组的患病率明显高于颈动脉的各个部位及右锁骨下动脉起始部( $P<0.05$ );60~69岁组无分叉部内膜中层增厚及粥样硬化斑病变患病率与颈总动脉分叉部相近( $P>0.05$ ),但单独出现比例仍然较高。结论 超声检查中老年患者颈部血管时,检查无名动脉分叉部有利于提高动脉硬化病变的早期检出率,可为缺血性心、脑血管疾病的早期预防提供依据。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To investigate the morbidity of atheromatous lesions of the innominate artery bifurcation in middle-aged and old people and the significance of ultrasonography. **Methods** Totally 1619 subjects who underwent ultrasound examination of large cervical vessels were enrolled and divided into 40—49 group, 50—59 group, 60—69 group and  $\geq 70$  group. The intima-media thickness (IMT) and the morbidity of atheroma of the innominate artery bifurcation were observed with ultrasound, and lesions of all carotid regions and the initiation site of the subclavian artery were compared. **Results** morbidity of midintimal thickening and atheromatous lesions of the innominate artery bifurcation by ultrasonography in 40—49 group, 50—59 group, 60—69 group and  $\geq 70$  group was 10.38% (22/212), 24.63% (50/203), 27.88% (126/452) and 53.85% (343/637), respectively, while the individual detectable rate was 90.91% (20/22), 66.00% (33/50), 32.54% (41/126) and 11.37% (39/343), respectively. morbidity of midintimal thickening and atheromatous lesions of the innominate artery bifurcation in 40—49 group and 50—59 group were significantly higher than those of all carotid regions and of initiation site of the right subclavian artery ( $P<0.05$ ), and the morbidity in 60—69 group approximated to that of the common carotid bifurcation ( $P>0.05$ ), but the individual occurring proportion was higher. **Conclusion** During ultrasonic examination of the cervical vessels in middle-aged and old people, adding the examination of innominate artery bifurcation is helpful to increasing early detectable of atherosclerotic lesions, therefore providing basis for early prevention of ischemic cardio-cerebrovascular diseases.

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