

马洪元,陶然,孙雪峰,袁新宇.CT观察与测量国人儿童正常胰腺[J].中国医学影像技术,2012,28(8):1551~1553

## CT观察与测量国人儿童正常胰腺

## CT measurements and meanings of normal pancreas in Chinese children

投稿时间: 2012-02-28 最后修改时间: 2012-04-20

DOI:

中文关键词: [胰腺](#) [体层摄影术](#) [X线计算机](#) [儿童](#)

英文关键词: [Pancreas](#) [Tomography](#) [X-ray computed](#) [Child](#)

基金项目:

作者	单位	E-mail
<a href="#">马洪元</a>	<a href="#">首都儿科研究所附属儿童医院放射科, 北京 100020</a>	
<a href="#">陶然</a>	<a href="#">首都儿科研究所附属儿童医院放射科, 北京 100020</a>	tr0011@sina.com
<a href="#">孙雪峰</a>	<a href="#">首都儿科研究所附属儿童医院放射科, 北京 100020</a>	
<a href="#">袁新宇</a>	<a href="#">首都儿科研究所附属儿童医院放射科, 北京 100020</a>	

摘要点击次数: 376

全文下载次数: 169

中文摘要:

目的 通过观察国人儿童正常胰腺CT图像,得到不同年龄段国人儿童胰腺不同部位径线CT测量值的参考范围,为判断儿童胰腺形态、大小异常提供依据。方法 选取接受腹部CT增强的无胰腺疾病及其他相关疾病儿童200例,按年龄分为婴儿期(<1岁)、幼儿期(1~2岁)、学龄前期(3~6岁)、学龄期(7~12岁)和青春期(13~16岁),测量每组胰头左右径、胰颈前后径和胰体前后最大径线长度,并进行统计学处理。结果 胰头左右径、胰颈前后径和胰体前后径最大径线长度在婴儿期分别为(11.50±3.24)mm、(6.60±2.11)mm、(9.52±3.37)mm,幼儿期分别为(15.28±3.38)mm、(9.16±3.01)mm、(14.67±1.61)mm,学龄前期分别为(17.66±4.99)mm、(11.05±3.48)mm、(17.26±1.98)mm,学龄期分别为(18.87±4.06)mm、(12.04±4.25)mm、(19.83±3.91)mm,青春期分别为(21.71±7.60)mm、(15.76±1.82)mm、(22.93±4.37)mm;不同年龄期胰腺各部位的径线随着年龄的增加而增加差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );同年龄期不同胰腺部位间径线长度的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。结论 本研究初步得到不同年龄段国人儿童胰腺径线的相关正常值,可作为检测儿童胰腺疾病发生、转归提供重要依据。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To provide references for diagnosis of abnormal pancreas morphology, and to establish the range of the normal pancreas thickness using CT measurement in different age groups. **Methods** total of 200 children without pancreatic diseases were examined with CT, and were divided into 5 groups according to age, i.e. infant group (<1 year-old), child group (1-2 year-old), preschool group (3-6 year-old), school-age group (7-12 year-old) and adolescent group (13-16 year-old). The diameters of pancreatic head, the neck of pancreas and pancreatic body were observed and measured on CT image and then analyzed statistically. **Results** The diameter of pancreatic head, the neck of pancreas and pancreatic body in 5 groups was (11.50±3.24)mm, (6.60±2.11)mm and (9.52±3.37)mm in infant group, (15.28±3.38)mm, (9.16±3.01)mm and (14.67±1.61)mm in child group, (17.66±4.99)mm, (11.05±3.48)mm and (17.26±1.98)mm in preschool group, (18.87±4.06)mm, (12.04±4.25)mm and (19.83±3.91)mm in school-age group, while (21.71±7.60)mm, (15.76±1.82)mm and (22.93±4.37)mm in adolescent group. The diameters increased with age ( $P<0.05$ ), and there were significant differences among the different site in pancreas ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The data of this study based on image anatomy with regard to the pediatric pancreas are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic disease in Chinese children.

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)