

沈燕华,张云山,贺声,薛海萍,鲁媛媛,杨克.门静脉栓塞病变的超声表现及病因分析[J].中国医学影像技术,2014,30(6):885-888

门静脉栓塞病变的超声表现及病因分析

Ultrasonic features and etiological analysis of portal vein embolization

投稿时间: 2014-02-28 最后修改时间: 2014-04-29

DOI:

中文关键词: [超声检查](#), [多普勒](#), [彩色](#) [门静脉](#) [栓塞](#)

英文关键词: [Ultrasonography](#), [Doppler](#), [color](#) [Portal vein](#) [Embolism](#)

基金项目:

作者	单位	E-mail
沈燕华	中国人民解放军海军总医院超声医学科, 北京 100048	
张云山	中国人民解放军海军总医院超声医学科, 北京 100048	zhangyunshan62@hotmail.com
贺声	中国人民解放军海军总医院超声医学科, 北京 100048	
薛海萍	中国人民解放军海军总医院超声医学科, 北京 100048	
鲁媛媛	中国人民解放军海军总医院超声医学科, 北京 100048	
杨克	中国人民解放军海军总医院超声医学科, 北京 100048	

摘要点击次数: 109

全文下载次数: 60

中文摘要:

目的 观察门静脉栓塞病变(PVE)超声表现,分析其病因。方法 回顾性分析257例经病理、其他影像学检查或临床证实的PVE患者的临床和超声资料,观察栓子超声表现,分析病因、性质及发生部位。结果 PVE超声表现为门静脉系统内异常回声,部分或完全充填管腔;8例栓子内可见搏动性动脉血流信号(8/257, 3.11%),25例(25/257, 9.73%)门静脉(PV)呈海绵样变。PVE常见病因依次为原发性肝癌(173/257, 67.31%)、肝硬化(36/257, 14.01%)及肝转移癌(30/257, 11.67%)。194例(194/257, 75.49%)PV血栓中,原发性肝癌占80.41%(156/194);血栓63例(63/257, 24.51%),其中肝硬化占57.14%(36/63)。PVE累及部位依次为门静脉主干及分支(254/257, 98.83%)、肠系膜上静脉(36/257, 14.01%)、脾静脉(30/257, 11.67%)、下腔静脉(19/257, 7.39%)、肠系膜下静脉(1/257, 0.39%)。超声诊断门静脉血栓的敏感度为4.12%(8/194)。结论 PVE超声表现具有一定特征,但超声鉴别诊断栓子性质敏感度较低;原发性肝癌为PVE的最常见病因。

英文摘要:

Objective To investigate ultrasonic features of portal vein embolization(PVE), and to analyze the causes of PVE. **Methods** Clinical and ultrasonic data of 257 PVE patients confirmed by pathology, other imaging examination or clinical observation were retrospectively analyzed. Ultrasonic findings, cause, nature and location of PVE were investigated. **Results** PVE showed as intravenous abnormal echo, partially or completely filled the lumen on ultrasound. Pulsatile arterial blood flow signals in PVE were observed in 8 cases (8/257, 3.11%), while cavernous transformation of the portal vein were observed in 25 cases (25/257, 9.73%). The common causes of PVE were primary liver cancer (173/257, 67.31%), cirrhosis (36/257, 14.01%) and liver metastases (30/257, 11.67%). There were 194 cases (194/257, 75.49%) of tumor thrombus with primary liver cancer accounted for 80.41% (156/194) and 63 cases (63/257, 24.51%) of thrombosis with cirrhosis accounted for 57.14% (36/63). The invaded locations were portal vein trunk and branches (254/257, 98.83%), superior mesenteric vein (36/257, 14.01%), splenic vein (30/257, 11.67%), inferior vena cava (19/257, 7.39%) and inferior mesenteric vein (1/257, 0.39%), respectively. The sensitivity of ultrasound in diagnosing tumor thrombus was 4.12% (8/194). **Conclusion** PVE has certain characteristics on ultrasound, but the sensitivity of ultrasound in diagnosing tumor thrombus was low. Primary liver cancer was the most common cause of PVE.

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)

您是第8493294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

本系统由北京勤云科技发展有限公司设计