

李仰康,周修国,蔡爱群,林建滨,许桂晓.CT和MRI诊断颈动脉及其周围间隙孤立性病变[J].中国医学影像技术,2013,29(4):519-523

CT和MRI诊断颈动脉及其周围间隙孤立性病变

CT and MRI diagnosis of solitary lesions in carotid and pericarotid spaces

投稿时间: 2012-11-08 最后修改时间: 2013-02-03

DOI:

中文关键词: [颈动脉间隙病变](#) [体层摄影术](#),[X线计算机](#) [磁共振成像](#)

英文关键词:[Carotid space lesions](#) [Tomography, X-ray computed](#) [Magnetic resonance imaging](#)

基金项目:2012年度汕头市医疗重点科技计划项目(汕府科2012-113号)。

作者 单位

[李仰康](#) [汕头大学医学院附属肿瘤医院放射科, 广东 汕头 515041](#)

[周修国](#) [汕头大学医学院附属肿瘤医院放射科, 广东 汕头 515041](#)

[蔡爱群](#) [汕头大学医学院附属肿瘤医院放射科, 广东 汕头 515041](#)

[林建滨](#) [汕头大学医学院附属肿瘤医院放射科, 广东 汕头 515041](#)

[许桂晓](#) [华南肿瘤学国家重点实验室 中山大学肿瘤防治中心影像与微创介入科, 广东 广州 510120](#)

E-mail

yk_li@tom.com

摘要点击次数: 388

全文下载次数: 99

中文摘要:

目的 探讨CT和MRI对颈动脉及其周围间隙孤立性病变的定位、定性诊断价值。方法 收集65例经病理证实的颈动脉及其周围间隙孤立性病変患者,对38例行CT检查,其中29例行3D VR血管重建;对27例行MR检查,其中16例行三维对比增强MRA(3D CE-MRA)检查。分析病变的大小、形态、边界、密度、信号、内部结构、强化特征及其与颈动静脉的关系。结果 神经鞘瘤、神经纤维瘤、颈动脉体瘤、颈内动脉瘤、淋巴结转移瘤、巨淋巴结增生症、腮裂囊肿及腮裂囊肿合并感染的CT或MRI表现具有一定特征性:血管瘤、淋巴瘤、淋巴结结核、结节病及支气管囊肿罕见,影像学表现缺乏特征性。神经鞘瘤和神经纤维瘤使颈动静脉向外或前外侧移位。淋巴病变使颈动静脉向内或前内侧移位。颈动脉体瘤和颈内动脉瘤使颈动脉分叉角度增大,但颈内动脉瘤使受累血管呈瘤样增粗,CTA或MRA可直接定性诊断。结论 CT和MRI分别结合3D VR血管成像和3D CE-MRA是定位诊断颈动脉及其周围间隙孤立性病變的有效手段,根据平扫和增强特征及其与颈动静脉的关系,可对大部分孤立性病變做出定性及鉴别诊断。

英文摘要:

Objective To assess the value of CT and MRI for localization and characterization of solitary lesions in carotid and pericarotid spaces. **Methods** Totally 65 patients with solitary lesions in carotid and pericarotid spaces proved pathologically were selected. CT was performed on 38 patients, and 3D volume rendering (VR) CTA was performed on 29 patients. MR was performed on 27 patients, and 3D-Tricks contrast enhancement MR angiography (CE-MRA) was performed on 16 patients. The size, shape, margin, density, signal intensity, internal architecture, enhancement features of the lesions and the relationship between the great vessels and lesions were analyzed. **Results** Schwannoma, neurofibroma, carotid body tumor, inner carotid artery aneurysm, metastatic lymphadenopathy, Castleman disease, branchial cleft cyst and branchial cleft cyst with infection had characteristic signs or intensity on CT or MRI. Hemangioma, lymphoma, tuberculosis, sarcoidosis and bronchogenic cyst were rare and lacked of imaging characteristics. Lateral or anterolateral displacement of the vessels was found in patients with schwannoma and neurofibroma. Medial or anteromedial displacement of the vessels was found in lymphadenopathy. Angle of common carotid bifurcation enlargement was found in carotid body tumor and inner carotid artery aneurysm, but tumor-like dilation of the involved vessel was found in inner carotid artery aneurysm on CTA or MRA. **Conclusion** CT and MRI in combination with 3D VR angiography and 3D CE-MRA respectively are effective modalities of localizing solitary lesions in carotid and pericarotid spaces. According to the features of plain scan, enhanced imaging and relationship between adjacent great vessels and lesions, most solitary lesions can be identified by CT and MRI.

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)

您是第6245582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