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强直性脊柱炎早期CT表现——白边征

White-borderline sign on CT at the early period of ankylosing spondylitis

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作者	单位	E-mail
马新发	首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院放射科, 北京 100050	xiaochun324@126.com
关春爽	北京丰台医院放射科, 北京 100071	
崔盾	北京丰台医院放射科, 北京 100071	
田志三	赤峰市宁城县中蒙医院放射科, 内蒙古 赤峰 024000	
李艳明	赤峰市敖汉旗医院MR室, 内蒙古 赤峰 024000	

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨强直性脊柱炎患者中骶髂关节白边征的形态学表现及临床意义。方法 收集92例强直性脊柱炎患者,均接受骶髂关节CT检查,分析其影像学表现,并进行统计学分析。结果 白边征表现为CT图像上骶髂关节骨面皮质带状、不均匀骨质致密区,骨缘不光滑。92例中,双侧骶髂关节受累84例(84/92,91.30%),单侧骶髂关节受累8例(8/92,8.70%);单纯骨面受累(73/92,79.35%)。骶髂关节炎 I 级19例(19/92,20.65%),其中白边征9例(9/19,47.37%);II级24例(24/92,26.09%),其中白边征13例(13/24,54.17%);III级35例(35/92,38.04%),IV级14例(14/92,15.2%)均未见白边征。I级、II级及III级以上骶髂关节炎中白边征出现率的差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=33.218, P<0.001$)。结论 骶髂关节白边征是AS的早期CT征象,可以考虑将其作为骶髂关节炎的参考指标。

英文摘要:

Objective To explore the morphological appearances and clinical value of white-borderline sign on CT in patients with early period ankylosing spondylitis (AS). **Methods** Ninety-two patients with sacroiliitis were collected and underwent sacroiliac joint CT scanning. The imaging were reviewed and statistically analyzed. **Results** The white-borderline sign meant that the iliac posterior margin of sacroiliac joint was irregular and the bone density was uneven. Among 92 patients, bilateral sacroiliac joints involvement were found in 84 (84/92, 91.30%), and unilateral sacroiliac joint involvement was found in 8 patients (8/92, 8.70%). Seventy-three patients (73/92, 79.35%) only appeared as ilium erosion. There were 19 patients (19/92, 20.65%) with grade I sacroiliitis, 24 (24/92, 26.09%) with grade II, 35 (35/92, 38.04%) with grade III and 14 (14/92, 15.22%) with grade IV sacroiliitis. The white-borderline sign only appeared in patients of grade I (9/19, 47.37%) and grade II (13/24, 54.17%) sacroiliitis. The occurrence rate of white-borderline sign among grade I, grade II and above grade III sacroiliitis had significant differences ($\chi^2=33.218, P<0.001$). **Conclusion** The white-borderline sign of sacroiliac joints is helpful to diagnose early period AS, and may be used as a reference of the grading of sacroiliitis.

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