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多层螺旋CT显示管壁局限增厚探测肝外胆管结石

Evaluation on focal wall thickness of the extrahepatic bile duct in detecting bile duct stone with MSCT

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中文关键词: [胆石](#) [体层摄影术](#) [X线计算机](#)

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

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨多层螺旋CT显示管壁局限性增厚对诊断肝外胆管结石的价值。方法 66例肝外胆管结石病例接受多层螺旋CT平扫和增强扫描。观察平扫时的结石密度、大小、部位和数目。根据静脉期增强扫描,以肝外胆管壁 ≥ 2 mm为增厚标准,分别评价结石密度、大小、数目及部位的构成比及其与管壁增厚的关系。结果 CT共发现不同密度结石57例,9例等密度结石未能识别。66例胆管结石患者中出现管壁增厚的构成比为84.85%(56/66),平均增厚 (2.88 ± 0.56) mm。其中等密度结石、非等密度结石出现管壁增厚构成比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。管壁增厚与结石密度、部位和数目无相关性(P 均 > 0.05),但与结石大小有相关性($P = 0.001$)。56例管壁增厚者中,呈同心圆者87.50%(49/56),偏心圆者12.50%(7/56)。管壁增厚出现在结石下方占62.50%(35/56);位于结石平面或上下方占17.86%(10/56),位于结石上方为8.93%(5/56),6例(6/56,10.71%)呈广泛管壁增厚,均为多枚结石所致。结论 肝外胆管结石时,多数在结石平面或其下方出现局限性同心圆样管壁增厚。CT平扫未见明确胆管结石而增强扫描门静脉期出现此征象时,应考虑到有结石存在的可能。

英文摘要:

Objective To investigate the value of focal wall thickness of the extrahepatic bile duct to detect bile duct stone with multi-slice spiral CT (MSCT). **Methods** Sixty-six patients with extrahepatic bile duct stones underwent MSCT plain and enhanced scan. The density, sizes, location, and numbers of stones were observed on plain scan. The wall thickening standard was defined as 2 mm with portal venous phase scanning, the correlation of proportion of parameters in plain scan and thickening were evaluated. **Results** The proportion of thickening was 84.85% (56/66), the mean thickness of the duct wall was (2.88 ± 0.56) mm. There was no significant difference of the proportion between isoattenuation stones and non-isoattenuation stones ($P > 0.05$). Meanwhile, neither the correlation of proportion with stone density, location nor numbers was observed ($P > 0.05$), but only the stone sizes ($P = 0.001$). Besides, focal concentric wall thickness was detected in 87.50% (49/56), while focal eccentric wall thickness in 12.50% (7/56) patients. When 62.50% (35/56) of the thickened duct wall localized at distal to stone, 17.86% (10/56) from the level of stone to its distal duct, only 8.93% (5/56) showed focal wall thickness proximal to stone, 10.71% (6/56) were seen the diffuse concentric thickening caused by multiple stones. **Conclusion** High ratio of focal concentric wall thickness will be observed if extrahepatic bile duct stones occur, and thus the probable presence of stones should be considered when there is no direct sign of stone findings in unenhanced CT.

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