

临床研究

## 阿苯达唑治疗脑实质型囊尾蚴病的CT表现

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摘要

目的: 观察脑实质型囊尾蚴病患者驱虫前后CT表现, 并探讨其临床意义。方法: 观察本院诊治的57例脑实质型囊尾蚴病患者阿苯达唑驱虫前、驱虫过程中及驱虫后的CT表现。结果: 六钩蚴进入颅内囊尾蚴成熟初期, CT检查可呈阴性。在驱虫开始后, 小囊型病灶可演变成除本身外的各型脑实质型囊尾蚴病的CT表现。结论: 脑CT检查正常者不能排除脑囊尾蚴病, 小囊型病灶是本病早期的活动性病灶, 厚壁小环型病灶则为囊尾蚴退化晚期的病灶; 结节灶为囊尾蚴死亡后的病灶, 钙化是囊尾蚴的最终形态。

关键词 [脑实质型囊尾蚴病](#) [CT](#)

分类号

## CHANGES IN COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN CEREBRAL PARENCHYMAL CYSTICERCOSIS TREATED WITH ALBENDAZOLE

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Abstract

AIM: To observe the changes in cerebral computed tomogram (CT) in cerebral parenchymal cysticercosis after albendazole treatment. METHODS: Cerebral CT scanning was conducted in 57 patients with cerebral cysticercosis in our hospital before, during and after albendazole treatment. RESULTS: Cerebral CT might be normal before onchospheres became cysticercariae in the brain. Small cystic lesions could turn into other CT signs of cerebral cysticercosis after albendazole treatment. CONCLUSION: Normal cerebral CT cannot rule out the disease. Small cystic lesions are the earliest pathological and active signs of the disease. Nodular focus occurs after the death of Cysticercus and calcification is the final outcome of the disease. \;

Key words [Cerebral parenchymal cysticercosis](#) [computed tomogram](#)

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