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## 超声诊断囊实性甲状腺癌

### Ultrasonography in the diagnosis of cystic-solid thyroid carcinoma

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨超声诊断囊实性甲状腺癌的应用价值。方法 回顾性分析45例(共45个结节)囊实性甲状腺癌的术前声像图特征,包括结节位置、最大径、内部结构、实性部分回声、边界、边缘、形态、纵横比(A/T)、钙化、血管模式及血供程度,同时仔细检查颈部有无异常肿大淋巴结。另选取同期135例(共150个结节)甲状腺囊实性良性结节作为对照,分析良恶性甲状腺囊实性结节声像图特征的异同。结果 囊实性甲状腺癌的主要声像图特征包括:以实性为主,不均匀低回声、边界不清晰、边缘不光整、形态不规则、A/T<1、微钙化、混合型血管模式及中或高血供,同侧颈部淋巴结转移常见。囊实性甲状腺癌与囊实性良性甲状腺结节内部结构、实性部分回声、边界、边缘、形态、钙化、血管模式及血供程度的差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),而结节位置、最大径及A/T的差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。结论 综合分析囊实性甲状腺癌的声像图特征可提高鉴别诊断的准确率。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To explore the value of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of cystic-solid thyroid carcinoma. **Methods** The preoperative ultrasonic features of 45 cystic-solid nodules of thyroid carcinoma in 45 patients were analyzed retrospectively, including the position, the longest diameter, internal content, echogenicity of solid element, border, margin, shape, the ratio of anterior-posterior and transverse diameter (A/T), calcification, flow pattern and blood supply, and the cervical lymph nodes were also scanned carefully. Meanwhile, 135 patients with 150 benign cystic-solid thyroid nodules were chose as the control group, and the similarities and differences were analyzed between the two groups. **Results** The main ultrasonic features of cystic-solid thyroid carcinoma included mainly composed by solid content hypoechogenicity, unclear border, non-smooth margin, irregular shape, A/T<1, microcalcifications, mixed flow pattern and rich blood flow. The lymph nodes metastasis in ipsilateral neck was common. Between malignant and benign thyroid nodules, the internal content, echogenicity of solid element, border, margin, shape, calcifications, flow pattern and blood supply were statistically different (all  $P < 0.05$ ). However, the position, the longest diameter and A/T were not statistically different (all  $P > 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Comprehensive analysis of ultrasonic features can improve the accuracy of differential diagnosis of cystic-solid thyroid carcinoma.

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