

王颖,王海霞,杨捷.超声诊断重症呼吸道疾病合并气胸[J].中国医学影像技术,2012,28(3):520~523

超声诊断重症呼吸道疾病合并气胸

Ultrasonic diagnosis of pneumothorax in patients with severe respiratory diseases

投稿时间: 2011-08-23 最后修改时间: 2011-12-01

DOI:

中文关键词: [气胸](#) [超声检查](#) [呼吸道疾病](#)

英文关键词: [Pneumothorax](#) [Ultrasonography](#) [Respiratory tract diseases](#)

基金项目:

作者	单位
王颖	扬州大学医学院附属医院超声科, 江苏 扬州 225000
王海霞	扬州大学医学院附属医院ICU, 江苏 扬州 225000
杨捷	扬州大学医学院附属医院呼吸科, 江苏 扬州 225000

E-mail
wangyingwutong@126.com

摘要点击次数: 394

全文下载次数: 130

中文摘要:

目的 探讨超声诊断重症呼吸道疾病合并气胸的价值。方法 对39例床边胸片检查未能发现隐性气胸的重症呼吸道疾病患者进行CT扫描,根据CT结果将39例患者(78侧胸腔)分为:实验组(有气胸的单侧胸腔)和对照组(无气胸的单侧胸腔),并进行胸部超声扫描,评价根据声像图特征诊断气胸的准确性。结果 39例气胸患者中,1例为双侧气胸,实验组共40侧胸腔;对照组共38侧胸腔。气胸的声像图特征为肺滑动征消失、A线征及肺截断性改变。实验组与对照组比较,其特征性声像图差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。根据肺滑动征消失诊断气胸的敏感度为100%(40/40),特异度为78.95%(30/38);A线征诊断气胸的敏感度为95.00%(38/40),特异度为63.16%(24/38);肺滑动征消失合并A线征诊断气胸的敏感度为95.00%(38/40),特异度为94.74%(36/38);肺截断性改变诊断气胸的敏感度为77.50%(31/40),特异度为100%(38/38)。结论 超声可以诊断床边胸片未能发现的重症呼吸道疾病合并的气胸,为临床提供便利。

英文摘要:

Objective To observe the value of ultrasound in diagnosis of pneumothorax in patients with severe respiratory diseases. **Methods** Thirty-nine patients of concealed pneumothorax with severe respiratory diseases underwent CT. According to the results of CT, the patients were divided into experimental group with pneumothorax and control group. The ultrasonic manifestations were compared between experimental group and control group. **Results** Totally 39 patients (1 had bilateral pneumothorax) with 40 sides of pneumothorax were enrolled in experimental group, and 38 sides without pneumothorax confirmed by CT scan were taken in control group. The ultrasonic manifestations, including absent lung sliding, A sign and lung point were found, and statistical differences existed between the two groups ($P<0.05$). The sensitivity of absent lung sliding, A line sign, absent lung sliding plus A line sign and lung point in diagnosis of pneumothorax was 100% (40/40), 95.00% (38/40), 95.00% (38/40) and 77.50% (31/40), respectively, while the specificity was 78.95% (30/38), 63.16% (24/38), 94.74% (36/38) and 100% (38/38), respectively. **Conclusion** Ultrasound can provide convenient the diagnosis of concealed pneumothorax in patients with severe respiratory diseases.

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)