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## 术中超声诊断急性脑膨出的病因

### Intraoperative ultrasonography in the etiological diagnosis of acute encephalocele

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨术中超声在颅脑手术中判断急性脑膨出原因的价值。方法 对32例颅脑手术过程中出现急性脑膨出的患者进行术中超声探查,确认是否有颅内出血、脑组织挫伤或弥漫性脑组织水肿发生,并记录出血灶和脑组织挫伤灶的位置、大小、形态及回声特点。结果 32例中,术中超声发现颅内异常28例,包括颅内出血21例、脑组织挫伤4例及弥漫性脑组织水肿3例;其中6例术后经CT证实,其余均在术中得到证实并在超声引导下将血肿或挫伤灶清除。4例患者术中超声未发现颅内异常,术后经CT证实。结论 术中超声可清晰显示并准确定位颅内出血和脑组织挫伤,为急性脑膨出的病因诊断提供可靠依据,并可指导术者选择适当手术方案。

英文摘要:

**Objective** To assess the application value of intraoperative ultrasonography in acute encephalocele during operations. **Methods** Totally 32 patients with acute encephalocele during operations were enrolled. Intraoperative ultrasonography was performed, intracerebral hemorrhage and cerebral contusion were observed, meanwhile the position, size, shape and echo characteristics of different lesions were record. **Results** In 32 patients, intracranial abnormalities were found in 28 cases, including 21 intracerebral hemorrhage, 4 cerebral contusion and 3 diffuse edema, of which 6 were confirmed by CT after operations, the rest were confirmed by surgical removal. Four cases with intracranial abnormalities confirmed by CT were not found detected by intraoperative ultrasonography. **Conclusion** Intraoperative ultrasonography can provide reliable basis for the etiological diagnosis of acute encephalocele by displaying and locating intracranial hematoma and cerebral contusion, and guide surgeons to select the appropriate method in time.

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