论著

# 超声造影在囊性肾病变中的应用价值

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摘要　　摘要：目的 探讨超声造影（CEUS）在肾囊性病变中的应用价值。方法 对88例患者97个声像图表现不典型肾囊性病变行常规超声（包括彩色和能量多普勒）检查、CEUS和增强CT（CECT）检查，按照Bosniak方法进行分级，　并对3种检查结果进行比较。另以手术病例的病理结果为标准，验证CEUS诊断的准确性。结果 CEUS与CECT对不典型肾囊性病变的分级差异无显著性（P>0.05）；常规超声与CEUS和CECT比较，　差异有显著性（P<0.05）。与32例手术后病理结果比较，　常规超声、CEUS和CECT提示肾良性、可疑恶性和恶性囊性肿瘤的敏感性分别为63.2%、95.0%和94.7%，　特异性分别为92.9%、76.9%和85.7%，　准确性分别为75.8%、87.9%和90.0%。结论 CEUS对肾囊性病变的分级与CECT高度一致，　对预测不典型肾囊性病变良、恶性有重要价值，明显优于常规超声。

关键词　　超声造影；　造影剂；　肾囊性病变；　增强CT

分类号

# Application of Contrast-enhanced Ultrasound in the Diagnosis of Renal Cystic Lesion

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**Abstract**　ABSTRACT:Objective To explore the value of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in the diagnosis of renal cystic lesion. Methods Totally 88 patients with 97 atypical cystic lesions of kidneys were examined by conventional ultrasound (color Doppler flow imaging and power Doppler flow imaging), CEUS, and contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CECT), respectively. The results from the three imaging approaches were classified by Bosniak classification system and compared with each other. In patients who underwent surgeries, the pathological results were used to validate the imaging results. Results The results of CEUS and CECT on atypical cystic lesions were not significantly different（P>0.05）. The results gained by conventional ultrasound were significantly different from those of CEUS and CECT（P<0.05）. Compared with the pathological results of 32 patients who underwent surgery, the sensitivities of CEUS in the diagnosis of benign, doubtfully malignant, and malignant cystic tumors of kidney were 63.2%, 95.0%，　and 94.7%, respectively, the specificities were 92.9%, 76.9%, and 85.7%, respectively, and the accuracies were 75.8%, 87.9%, and 90.0%, respectively. Conclusions The classification of atypical cystic lesions using CEUS is highly consistent with CECT. CEUS is valuable in the diagnosis of benign and malignant renal cystic lesions.

**Key words**　　contrast-enhanced ultrasound　contrast agents　renal cystic lesion　contrast-enhanced computed tomography

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