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64层螺旋CT支气管动脉成像观察支气管动脉三维解剖结构

Imaging of three-dimensional anatomic structures of bronchial arteries with 64-slice CT angiography

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨64层CTA显示支气管动脉三维解剖结构的应用价值。方法 对35例肺部疾病患者进行64层CT支气管动脉成像,以VR、MIP及MPR后处理技术显示支气管动脉解剖学特征。结果 35例患者中,共63支支气管动脉获得显示,右侧39支,左侧24支;支气管动脉正常起源34例,异常起源1例;4例有肺外体循环动脉参与供血,共10支血管,1例存在异常体循环动脉供血。最常见支气管动脉类型为R1L1型(18/35)。27例支气管动脉增粗,直径2~5 mm。结论 64层CTA支气管动脉成像可无创、直观显示支气管动脉及肺外体循环动脉的形态解剖学特征。

英文摘要:

Objective To investigate the value of 64-slice CT angiography (CTA) in displaying three-dimensional anatomic structures of bronchial arteries. **Methods** Totally 35 patients with lung diseases underwent 64-slice CTA to demonstrate anatomic structures of bronchial arteries with VR, MIP and MPR post-processing technique. **Results** In 35 patients, 63 bronchial arteries were identified (39 on the right and 24 on the left), among which bronchial arteries of 34 patients had normal origin and 1 had ectopic origin. Altogether 10 bronchial arteries took part in nonbronchial systemic arteries in 4 patients, and 1 patient had abnormal systemic artery. The common type of the bronchial arteries was R1L1 (18/35). Bronchial arteries dilatation was seen in 27 of 35 patients, with diameter of 2—5 mm. **Conclusion** 64-slice CTA of bronchial artery can reveal the morphological anatomic characteristics of bronchial arteries and nonbronchial systemic arteries non-invasively and directly.

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