

论著

脑干听觉诱发电位联合转颈试验对糖尿病合并后循环缺血临床诊断意义

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摘要 目的: 探讨脑干听觉诱发电位(BAEP)联合转颈试验对糖尿病合并后循环缺血(PCI)的诊断意义及BAEP转颈试验、椎动脉磁共振血管造影(MRA)和彩色多普勒超声(CDFI)3种不同方法对后循环缺血的诊断价值。方法: 30例糖尿病合并PCI患者和30例非糖尿病PCI患者在眩晕间歇期分别作BAEP常规检测和转颈试验, 并与40例正常人进行比较; 30例糖尿病合并PCI患者眩晕间歇期还进行椎动脉磁共振血管造影(MRA)和彩色多普勒超声(CDFI)检查。结果: 30例糖尿病合并PCI患者BAEP常规检测和转颈试验阳性率分别为23.3%和93.3%, 与非糖尿病PCI组(分别为16.7%和83.3%)无明显差异, 但两组与正常对照组(分别为0%和10%)比较差异显著(P<0.05); 30例糖尿病合并PCI组的BAEP转颈试验、MRA和CDFI检查均异常者占40.0%, 对检出PCI的效果而言, BAEP转颈试验价值要优于MRA和CDFI。结论: 与椎动脉MRA和CDFI相比较, BAEP转颈试验诊断PCI的阳性率最高, 有较明显的诊断应用价值, 但糖尿病合并PCI与非糖尿病PCI的BAEP转颈试验阳性率差异不明显。

关键词 糖尿病; 脑干听觉诱发电位; 转颈试验

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Significance of neck rotation test of BAEP in identifying posterior circulation ischemia in patients with diabetes

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Abstract

AIM: To explore the significance of neck rotation test of brainstem auditory evoked potentials (BAEP) in patients of diabetes with posterior circulation ischemia (PCI), and to compare it with magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) and color doppler flow imaninn (CDFI). METHODS: BAEP routine test (BRT) and BAEP neck rotation test (BNRT) were performed in 30 patients of diabetes with PCI (DPCI), 30 patients of no diabetes with PCI (NDPCI) and 40 normal controls (NC). Besides BAEP, 30 patients with DPCI were examined by MRA and CDFI. RESULTS: Positive rate of BRT and BNRT was 23.3% and 93.3% in DPCI group, respectively. The BNRT positive rate in DPCI group and NDPCI group was significantly higher than that in NC group (P<0.05). No obvious difference in patients of DPCI group and NDPCI group was observed. In DPCI group, positive rate of BNRT, MRA and CDFI was 93.3%, 40.0% and 50.0%, respectively. Common positive rate of three tests was 40.0%. CONCLUSION: The positive rate of BNRT is significantly higher than that of MRA and CDFI in patients with DPCI, so BNRT might be useful for diagnosis of DPCI. There is no obvious difference in BNRT positive rate

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between DPCI group and NDPCI group.

Key words [Diabetes mellitus](#) [Brainstem auditory evoked potentials](#) [Neck rotation test](#)

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