中国医学影像技术
CHINESE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

李虹,张立莲,秦中平.婴幼儿体表先天性血管病变的彩色多普勒超声分型[J].中国医学影像技术,2010,26(8):1460~1462

婴幼儿体表先天性血管病变的彩色多普勒超声分型

Typing of infantile body surface congenital vascular diseases with color Doppler ultrasonography

投稿时间： 2010-03-10 最后修改时间： 2010-05-06

DOI:

中文关键词：超声检查,多普勒,彩色 婴儿 血管瘤 分型

英文关键词:Ultrasonography, Doppler, color Infant Hemangioma Typing

基金项目:

作者	单位	E-mail
李虹	山东省临沂市肿瘤医院超声科,山东 临沂 276001	hongbc2008@yahoo.cn
张立莲	山东省临沂市肿瘤医院超声科,山东 临沂 276001	
秦中平	山东省临沂市肿瘤医院省A级血管瘤特色专科,山东 临沂 276001	

中文摘要:

目的 应用彩色多普勒超声对婴幼儿体表先天性血管病变进行诊断分型,为临床选择合理的治疗方案提供依据。 方法 对179例1岁以内体表先天性血管病变患儿进行高频灰阶超声和彩色多普勒超声检查,根据声像图特征和血流动力学特点进行分型。 结果 179例中,83例病变局限于皮肤层,彩色多普勒血流显像(CDFI)示血流信号稀少或无血流信号,诊断为浅表型血管瘤。23例病变位于皮下组织内,血流较丰富或丰富,供瘤血管收缩期峰值血流速度(PSV)平均为(56.63±15.80)cm/s,诊断为深部血管瘤;41例病变累及皮肤和皮下组织,深部病变血流较丰富或丰富,PSV平均为(50.15±15.90)cm/s,诊断为深浅混合型血管瘤;32例肿物呈低回声或混合性回声,血流信号极丰富,PSV平均为(133.59±29.80)cm/s,诊断为血管瘤合并血管畸形。经随访或术后病理证实四类病变的超声诊断分型正确率分别为100%、91.30%、92.68%和100%。 结论 彩色超声对婴幼儿体表先天性血管病变进行诊断分型,对临床选择合理的治疗方案具有重要的指导意义。

英文摘要:

Objective To explore the diagnostic typing of infantile body surface congenital vascular diseases with color Doppler ultrasonography, in order to provide reasonal treatment. **Methods** Totally 179 infants younger than 1 year with body surface congenital vascular diseases underwent high frequency gray-scale and color Doppler ultrasonography, and were typed according to sonographic and hemodynamic characteristics. **Results** Eighty-three of 179 patients were limited to skin, and diagnosed as superficial hemangioma for color Doppler flow imaging (CDFI) showing rare or no bloo dstream signal. Twenty-three patients located at subcutaneous tissue and diagnosed as deep hemangioma for much or abundant bloodstream and the average supplying systolic vessel peak systolic velocity (PSV) with (56.63±15.80)cm/s. Forty-one patients involved skin and subcutaneous tissue and diagnosed as mixed hemangioma for much or abundant bloodstream of deep vascular diseases and PSV with (50.15±15.90)cm/s. Thirty-two patients showed hypoecho or mixed echo with extremely abundant bloodstream signal and average PSV was (133.59±29.80)cm/s, and diagnosed as hemangioma accompanied with vascular malformation. Follow-up or pathology confirmed that the diagnostic accuracy of ultrasound for 4 diseases was 100%, 91.30%, 92.68% and 100%, respectively. **Conclusion** Color Doppler ultrasonography has important clinical significance for reasonal treatment on the diagnostic typing of infantile body surface congenital vascular diseases.

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