低剂量螺旋CT在早期肺癌筛查中的应用价值

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Title: The application values of low dose spiral CT in screening of early lung cancer

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关键词: 低剂量螺旋CT; 早期肺癌; 筛查; 肺结节

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摘要: 目的:探讨低剂量螺旋CT在早期肺癌筛查中的应用价值。方法：选择2016年5月至2017年10月在南充市中心医院接受低剂量螺旋CT肺癌筛查的吸烟人群2 100例作为研究对象，记录所有人群的影像学特征资料与一般人口学资料。结果：CT筛查出345例为阳性结节，占比16.4%，实性结节245例，非实性结节60例，部分实性结节40例。CT筛查出肺癌30例，占阳性结节的8.7%；经病理证实有27例肺癌患者，非实 性结节、部分实性结节中肺癌的比例高于实性结节，对比差异显著(P < 0.05)；不同结节患者的直径对比无显著差异(P > 0.05)。在27例肺癌患者中，CT表现为边缘毛糙20例，光整7例；形态不规则22例，规则5例；胸膜凹陷12例，支气管充气征6例，空泡1例；临床分型：周围型23例，中央型4例。结论：低剂量螺旋CT在早期肺癌筛查中的应用有很好的价值，有利于肺结节的检出，有利于预防早期肺癌的进展。

Abstract: Objective:To explore the application values of low dose spiral CT in screening of early lung cancer.Methods:From May 2016 to October 2017,2 100 cases of smokers in Nanchong Central Hospital who received low-dose spiral CT lung cancer screening were selected as the subjects.The imaging features and general demographic data of all cases were recorded.Results:There were 345 cases were screened by CT as positive nodules that accouted 16.4% that 245 cases with solid nodules,60 cases of non solid nodules and 40 cases of part solid nodules.CT screening for lung cancer were 30 cases that accounted 8.7% in the positive nodules,the pathologically confirmed 27 cases of patients with lung cancer.The proportion of lung cancer in the non solid nodules,part solid nodules were higher than the solid nodules that compared were significantly differences (P < 0.05).There were no significant difference between patients with different diameter of nodules (P > 0.05).In the 27 cases of lung cancer patients,CT showed 20 cases of marginal spiculae,finishing of 7 cases,22 cases of irregular shape,5 cases of pleural indentation rules.In clinical classification,23 cases were peripheral type,4 cases of central type.Conclusion:The application of low dose spiral CT in early lung cancer screening has great values,which is beneficial to the detection of pulmonary nodules,and is beneficial to the prevention of the progress of early lung cancer.

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