· 论著 ·

分析卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿的CT表现特点及对CT诊断水平的影响

马煜磊*

河南省南阳市医学高等专科学校第一附属医院 (河南 南阳 473000)

【摘要】目的 观察卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿的CT表现特点及对CT诊断水平的影响。**方法** 选择2017年5月至2020年5月于医院治疗的50例卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿患者,以随机数字表法分组,研究组25例给予CT检查,对照组25例给予MR检查,分析CT检查卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿表现特点,观察两组患者囊性包块、囊壁增厚、囊内高密度影病灶情况,计算诊断率。**结果** CT检查卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿表现为囊壁增厚、囊内高密度影病灶、囊性包块等,多为囊状肿物,囊内密度不均,囊壁厚度不均,可达到40~60HU CT值,给予增强扫描,囊壁厚度可见环形强化;研究组CT检查有8例囊性包块,8例囊壁增厚,8例囊内高密度影病灶,诊断率为96.00%,对照组MR检查有6例囊性包块,3例囊壁增厚,4例囊内高密度影病灶,诊断率为52.00%($P<0.05$),差异有统计学意义。**结论** 卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿在CT检查下具有明显特征性,诊断率可达96.00%,较MR诊断率高,其诊断水平显著,可广泛运用于临床。

【关键词】 卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿; CT; 表现特点; 诊断水平

【中图分类号】 R320.31

【文献标识码】 A

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1009-3257.2023.01.025

To Analyze the CT Features of Ovarian Endometriosis Cyst and Its Influence on CT Diagnosis

MA Yu-lei*

The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanyang Medical College, Nanyang 473000, Henan Province, China

Abstract: Objective To observe the CT features of ovarian endometriosis cyst and its influence on CT diagnosis. **Methods** 50 patients with ovarian endometriosis cyst treated in the hospital from May 2017 to May 2020 were randomly divided into two groups. 25 patients in the study group were given CT examination and 25 patients in the control group were given MR examination. The characteristics of ovarian endometriosis cyst examined by CT were analyzed. The cystic mass, thickening of cyst wall and high-density shadow lesions in the capsule were observed in the two groups. Calculate the diagnostic rate. **Results** The CT findings of ovarian endometriosis cysts were cystic wall thickening, high-density shadow lesions and cystic masses. Most of them were cystic masses. The density in the cyst and the thickness of the cyst wall were uneven, which could reach the value of 40~60 huct. When enhanced scanning was given, the thickness of the cyst wall showed circular enhancement; There were 8 cases of cystic mass, 8 cases of cystic wall thickening and 8 cases of high-density lesions in the study group, and the diagnostic rate was 96.00%. There were 6 cases of cystic mass, 3 cases of cystic wall thickening and 4 cases of high-density lesions in the control group, and the diagnostic rate was 52.00% ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Ovarian endometriosis cyst has obvious characteristics under CT examination. The diagnostic rate can reach 96.00%, which is higher than that of Mr. its diagnostic level is significant. It can be widely used in clinic.

Keywords: Ovarian Endometriosis Cyst; CT; Performance Characteristics; Diagnostic Level

卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿是临床常见妇科疾病,指子宫内膜组织出现在宫体肌层及子宫腔被覆内膜以外其它组织^[1-2]。卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿具有较高发病率,在卵巢肿瘤中占比高达1/3,多发于生育年龄期妇女,发病率高达3%~10%^[3]。卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿可导致卵巢功能障碍,主要临床表现为屡次周期性出血、不孕、痛经、月经失调等,严重影响患者生命质量^[4-5]。早期诊断及治疗,有助于保护卵巢功能,防止病情恶化,改善患者预后。CT是临床常见检查技术,具有较高诊断率,故本次研究旨在观察卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿的CT表现特点及对CT诊断水平的影响,具体研究结果如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2017年5月至2020年5月于医院治疗的50例卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿患者,以随机数字表法分组,研究组25例,年龄20~50岁,平均年龄(31.81±3.32)岁,平均卵巢直径为(61.12±5.52)mm;对照组25例,年里21~50岁,平均年龄(31.75±3.23)岁,平均卵巢直径为(61.27±5.36)mm。比较两组患者一般资料($P>0.05$),差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。

纳入标准: 经手术、腹腔镜或超声介入等检查确诊为卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿;给予MR、CT检查;年龄在20~50岁之间;无酗酒史,月经规律。排除标准: 患者存在精神疾病或无法沟通者;依从性差不配合研究者;合并其它恶性肿瘤患者;有卵巢囊肿剥除史、一侧附件切除史。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 对照组 给予患者MR扫描检查,采用1.5T磁共振成像仪(德国西门子股份公司, Siemens NOVUS)检查,给予快速自旋回波T₁加权像,7mm层间距,6mm层厚度,420ms TR,8ms TE,380 mm FOV范围,512×512矩阵,NEX次数为4;快速T₂加权像,7 mm层间距,6mm层厚度,340ms TR,136ms TE,380mm FOV范围,512×512矩阵,NEX次数为4。检查前首先指导患者联系平稳呼吸,为了减少伪影,必要时可腹带加压,脐水平向下到耻骨联合为扫描范围,根据患者肿瘤大小情况调整扫描范围,后期获取图像。

1.2.2 研究组 给予患者16层螺旋CT(美国GE公司, Light speed)检查,200~250mA电流,120~140kV管电压,512×512矩阵,50cm视野,1.25mm间距,2.5mm厚度,脐水平向下到耻骨联合为扫描范围,根据患者肿瘤大小情况调整扫描范围,部分患者需要增强扫描。

1.3 观察指标 分析CT检查卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿表现特点,观察两组患者囊性包块、囊壁增厚、囊内高密度影病灶情况,计算诊断率。

1.4 统计学方法 数据分析采用SPSS 21.0统计软件进行,计数数据资料以(%)表示,给予 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CT检查卵巢子宫内膜异位囊肿表现特点 CT检查卵巢

【第一作者】马煜磊,女,主治医师,主要研究方向:妇科。E-mail: zhishi1027@163.com

【通讯作者】马煜磊