



腹部CT检查在结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻患者中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的:探讨腹部CT检查在结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻患者中的应用价值。**方法:**选取2015年3月~2016年8月收治的结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻患者108例,并依据诊断方式的不同分为治疗组($n=54$)和对照组($n=54$),治疗组采用腹部CT探查,对照组采用腹部X线检查。观察并比较两组患者图像清晰度、患者舒适度、梗阻部位情况,计算并比较两组诊断符合率。**结果:**对照组肠梗阻诊断度、梗阻部位确定度、图像清晰度以及患者舒适度均显著低于治疗组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);CT诊断肠粘连、腹腔感染、肠道肿瘤发生率均显著高于X线诊断,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**腹部CT探查结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻图像清晰,可准确定位发生部位,且诊断度明显高于X线检查,优势突出,对病情的诊断与鉴别具有重要意义,值得临床推广应用。

【关键词】结肠肿瘤;肠梗阻;腹部CT

【中图分类号】R445

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2017)09-0920-04

Value of abdominal computed tomography for diagnosis of intestinal obstruction in patients with colon cancer

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the value of abdominal computed tomography (CT) examination in the diagnosis of intestinal obstruction resulting from colon cancer. **Methods** This study was conducted among 108 patients with intestinal obstruction due to colon cancer admitted between March, 2015 and August, 2016. The patients were divided into two groups for examination with abdominal CT ($n=54$) or X-ray ($n=54$). The image quality, patient discomfort, and obstruction site were compared, and the diagnostic accuracy of the two modalities was assessed. **Results** The diagnostic accuracy of obstruction, the accuracy for determining the obstruction site, image quality and patient comfort were significantly lower in patients with X-ray examination than in those with CT examination ($P<0.05$). CT examination also resulted in significantly higher detection rates of intestinal adhesion, abdominal infection and intestinal tumors than X-ray examination ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** For patients with intestinal obstruction due to colon cancer, abdominal CT examination has a greater diagnostic power than X-ray examination and can provide high-quality images to accurately detect the obstruction site.

Keywords: colon cancer; intestinal obstruction; abdominal computed tomography

前言

结肠肿瘤型肠梗阻作为临床常见的一种急腹症,其主要临床表现为腹胀、腹痛、恶心呕吐,随着病情进展会发生停止排气排便现象,同时该病具有发

【收稿日期】2017-04-14

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病急、进展快、病情重等特点,近年来患病率逐年升高^[1-3]。由于该病早期患者临床特征不太具有特异化,后期可致多数患者错过最佳治疗机会并导致腹膜炎、休克等严重并发症,严重影响患者的正常生活^[4-5]。现阶段,临床主要采用B超、X线检查、CT检查等影像学手段对结肠肿瘤型肠梗阻进行早期检测,其中腹部X线检查辐射小、费用低且操作简单,但图像分辨率受限,容易造成临床出现误诊、漏诊现象;腹部CT探查较X线检查,具有更高的分辨率和



图像清晰度,更有助于临床对疾病的把握和控制^[6-7]。本研究主要探讨腹部CT检查在结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻患者中的应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年3月~2016年8月北京市垂杨柳医院收治的结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻患者108例,所有入组患者均经术中病理结果确诊。排除标准:存在其他严重器质性疾病者;妊娠或哺乳期妇女;依从性差者;精神障碍严重者。该研究经过伦理委员会批准,并经患者及其家属知情同意。所有入组患者依据诊断方式的不同分为治疗组和对照组,各54例。其中治疗组男28例,女26例;年龄15~69岁,平均(48.69±2.55)岁;病理类型:横结肠8例,结肠脾曲6例,结肠肝曲9例,乙状结肠11例,升结肠14例,降结肠6例。对照组男30例,女24例;年龄17~66岁,平均(45.27±3.81)岁;病理类型:横结肠9例,结肠脾曲4例,结肠肝曲10例,乙状结肠9例,升结肠14例,降结肠8例。所有入组患者均伴有不同程度的腹痛、腹胀、恶心呕吐等临床表现,同时存在肠鸣音亢进、具有压痛点、腹部膨隆等主要体征。经统计学比较,两组患者性别、年龄、病理类型等主要一般资料方面无显著差异($P>0.05$),组间可进行比较研究。

1.2 方法

对照组行腹部X线检查:患者取常规立位及仰卧位,采用DR 1000型数字化X线成像系统进行相关检测。治疗组采用腹部CT探查:利用GE Discovery CT75064排螺旋CT对入组患者行平扫和增强扫描,扫描范围涉及膈面至耻骨包含下缘,扫描层厚10 mm,扫描间距10 mm,同时进行2 mm的薄层重建。对患

者进行增强CT扫描前首先给予碘伏醇,静脉注射100 mL,注射速率为3.5 mL/s,并分别获取延迟30 s静脉期、延迟60 s动脉期、延迟180 s延迟期图像。

1.3 诊断结果评价及观察指标

(1)观察并记录两组患者诊断结果、发生部位、图像清晰度、患者舒适度等临床疗效指标。其中,(a)肠梗阻诊断结果判定:结肠内径扩张直径>60 mm,小肠肠管内径可扩张>25 mm,同时结肠和小肠肠管内部存在气液平面,梗阻发生区域存在明显肠管萎陷;(b)梗阻发生部位确定:将远侧肠管作为起点,而后沿近侧肠管逆向进行追踪,找到扩张肠管后即可明确病情发生区域;(c)图像清晰度判定:经4名资深的放射诊断医师对实施双盲法的所有影像资料进行评定,并得出“图像清晰”或“图像模糊”的结论;(d)患者舒适度评价:采用首都医科大学附属北京安贞医院自拟的影像检查调查问卷进行评估,该问卷主要包括配合方便程度、疼痛程度、内心接受意愿等方面,满分为50分,分值越高,提示舒适度越高。

(2)计算并比较CT和X线诊断病情情况。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0软件对以上研究数据进行统计学分析,计量资料用均数±标准差表示,组间两两比较采用独立t检验;计数资料以百分比(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

对照组肠梗阻诊断度、梗阻部位确定度、图像清晰度以及患者舒适度均显著低于治疗组($P<0.05$),差异具有统计学意义(表1)。

表1 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]
Tab.1 Comparison of the clinical diagnosis between the two groups[case(%)]

Group	n	Diagnosis of intestinal obstruction	Accuracy for determining the obstruction site	High-quality image	Patient comfort (Fraction)
Control	54	43(79.63)	40(74.07)	41(75.93)	43.11±3.55
Treatment	54	32(59.26)	27(50.00)	28(51.85)	33.89±3.27
χ^2 value	-	5.280	6.644	6.783	14.038
P value	-	0.022	0.010	0.009	0.000

2.2 CT和X线诊断病情比较

CT诊断肠粘连、腹腔感染、肠道肿瘤发生率均显著高于X线诊断($P<0.05$),差异具有统计学意义(表2)。

2.3 1例患者检查图片

1例患者检查图片如图1所示。患者情况:男,50岁,

左下间断腹痛、腹胀半年,突发腹部胀痛来诊。X线检查:结肠内积气,少量液气平面存在。CT检查:降结肠团块状占位,增强后病灶区增强明显,肠壁厚度不均匀,肠腔狭窄。诊断:降结肠占位,不全梗阻。术后:降结肠癌。



表2 CT和X线诊断病情比较[例(%)]
Tab.2 Results of diagnosis by CT and X-ray examinations [case(%)]

Group	n	Intestinal adhesion	Abdominal infection	Intestinal neoplasms	Insufficiency of blood supply	Hernia
Control	54	30(55.56)	8(14.81)	10(18.52)	17(31.48)	16(29.63)
Treatment	54	19(35.19)	2(3.70)	3(5.56)	15(27.78)	13(24.07)
χ^2 value	-	4.520	3.967	4.285	0.178	0.424
P value	-	0.033	0.046	0.038	0.673	0.515

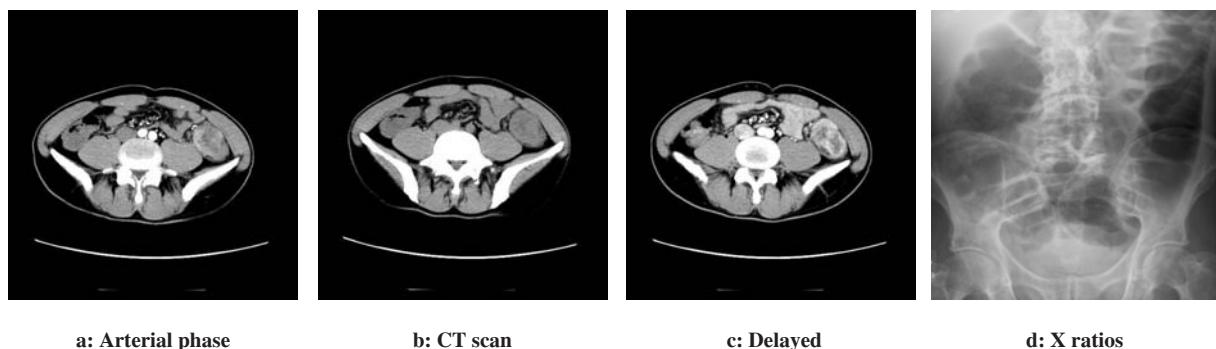


图1 1例患者检查图片
Fig.1 CT X-ray images of a patient

3 讨论

结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻作为结肠肿瘤常见的一种并发症,据流行病学调查结果显示,急性肠梗阻在结直肠癌中的发病率为7%~30%,主要病变区域发生在肿瘤结肠脾区或其远端^[8]。该病可在机体内形成闭锁肠袢,致肠腔发生极度扩张,使得肠壁血运因循环障碍发生缺血、缺氧、坏死现象。因结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻的临床特征同病灶位置、病理特征密切相关,且其穿孔率亦同二者关系较为紧密,故及时准确对病情诊断有助于患者预后^[9]。现阶段,临床主要采取腹部CT探查以及X线平片扫描。

X线平片扫描属于临床常用的检测方法,其工作原理为病灶部位透射X射线,并形成二维图像,肠梗阻发生约4~6 h后便能有效对梗阻肠段以上的肠管积液或积气显现,并能够伴发明显的肠管扩张,通过察看扩张部位便可明确梗阻位置。虽然该方法价格低廉、辐射量小、操作简单,但其分辨率较低,并能出现腹部影像重合现象,且加之部分患者站立困难,而致梗阻位置、病因诊断不太确切^[10-11]。如今,随着医学CT技术的日趋提高,腹部CT广泛应用于结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻的诊断,该检测方法图像分辨率高,患者配合方便,并能有效显现病灶区轮廓、病情严重度等相关信息,同时可对病灶邻近区域的淋巴结、肠系膜

以及大网膜进行清晰显示,对明确病因发挥重要作用^[12-13]。本研究结果显示,对照组肠梗阻诊断度、梗阻部位确定度、图像清晰度以及患者舒适度均显著低于治疗组,差异具有统计学意义;同时CT诊断肠粘连、腹腔感染、肠道肿瘤发生率均显著高于X线诊断,差异具有统计学意义,同相关报道^[14-15]结果相似。说明腹部CT探查较腹部平片X线检查可对结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻具有较高的诊断率,且能对病灶区进行详细定位,同时患者具有较高的舒适度,为患者后期的诊治提供更为可靠的信息和依据。但CT检查会伴随图像质量的提高使患者遭受更多的X线辐射,故临床应在保证图像质量的前提下,最大程度使用小剂量X线。

综上所述,腹部CT探查可对结肠肿瘤性肠梗阻患者的病灶区域进行明确定位,图像清晰度和患者舒适度均较高,该诊断方法对明确病因,为临床医生制定治疗方案提供可靠依据,效果确切,值得临床推广应用。

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