

瘤,结果表明 ADC 值测量的诊断特异性达 100%。

多项关于脑膜瘤扩散系数与组织病理的关系研究表明,良性脑膜瘤的 ADC 值较Ⅱ、Ⅲ级的脑膜瘤增高,这使得脑外科医生可以根据术前判断选择合适的手术方式^[9]。由于本组涉及的脑膜瘤尤其是Ⅱ、Ⅲ级病例较少,这一趋势尚未发现。

另外 DWI 在鉴别胶质瘤的良恶性方面也有应用^[10,11]。

3.4 小结 DWI 和 ADC 值可用于对脑肿瘤的评价,虽然对其鉴别意义不大,但结合两者可提供肿瘤内部功能信息。

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Hydatidosis of the leg muscle: case report
腿部肌肉包虫病 1 例

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患者女,37 岁。藏族。5 年前发现左大腿根部有一拇指大小小肿物,因无疼痛和任何不适未予重视。近年来肿物逐渐长大,行动不便,遂来我院就诊,以“左大腿根部良性肿物”住院治疗。既往体健,无包虫病及结核病史。

体检:左大腿根部前外侧 10 cm×15 cm×10 cm 软组织肿物,质地较柔软,无压痛及反跳痛。表面皮肤色泽及温度正常。血细胞及其他各项指标均正常。左股骨上段正侧位 X 线片示肿物处股骨骨质结构正常,局部有异常软组织块影,密度不均,无钙化灶。CT 所见:左侧股骨头外前方肌肉内可见一 7.63 cm×6.15 cm 大小的囊性占位,边缘清楚,其内可见分隔,有子囊(见

图 1)。诊断:左侧股骨头外前方肌肉包虫病。后经手术及病理证实。

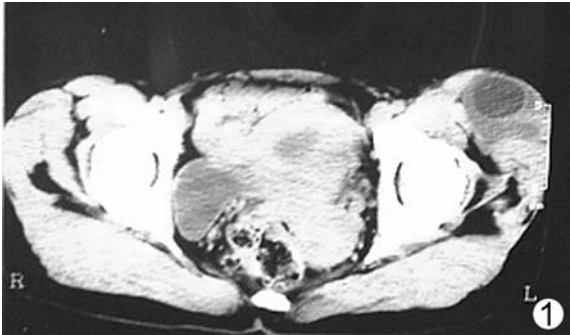


图 1 CT 示左侧股骨头外前方肌肉内囊性占位

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