

## ◆ 腹部影像学

# Abdominal CT and MRI in diagnosis of lumbar hernia

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To analyze the value of abdominal CT and MRI in diagnosis of lumbar hernia (LH). **Methods** Data of 75 patients with clinically diagnosed LH were retrospectively analyzed, and CT and MRI manifestations of LH were observed. All patients underwent plain CT scanning, 65 underwent enhanced CT scanning, while 20 patients underwent plain and enhanced MRI. **Results** Among 75 patients, 79 LH were detected with CT, 21 LH were detected with MRI (1 case with bilateral lesions), present as soft tissue masses protruding to the lower back through transabdominal lateral wall defects, accompanied by thinning/atrophy of the adjacent muscles. Among 79 LH lesions, 75 (75/79, 94.94%) were superior LH, 3 (3/79, 3.80%) were inferior LH and 1 (1/79, 1.27%) was diffuse LH, occurred on the right side in 39 cases (39/75, 52.00%), on the left side in 32 cases (32/75, 42.67%), while bilateral LH were found in 4 cases (4/75, 5.33%). The average maximum diameter of hernia sac was  $(3.83 \pm 1.82)$  cm. Fifty-nine hernia sacs were flask-like or oval, 20 were round or flat-hump-like. The average diameter of hernia ring was  $(2.13 \pm 1.22)$  cm. The densities or signals varied with the hernia contents, which contained adipose tissue in 66 (66/79, 83.54%), part of colon in 10 (10/79, 12.66%), of multiple organs in 2 (2/79, 2.53%) and of liver in 1 (1/79, 1.27%) hernia sac. MRI demonstrated deep fascial defect and muscular layer on the positions of lesions more clearly than CT, while CT depicted hernia sacs, hernia rings and the adjacent bone structures better than MRI. **Conclusion** CT and MRI manifestations of LH had certain characteristics. Combination of CT and MRI helped to improve the accuracy of preoperative diagnosis of LH.

**[Keywords]** hernia, abdominal; tomography, X-ray computed; magnetic resonance imaging; lumbar hernias

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# 腹部CT和MRI诊断腰疝

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**[摘要]** **目的** 分析腹部CT和MRI诊断腰疝的价值。**方法** 回顾性分析75例临床诊断腰疝患者,观察其CT及MRI表现。75例均接受CT平扫,其中65例接受CT增强检查,20例接受MRI平扫及增强检查。**结果** 75例中,CT共检出79处腰疝,MRI共检出21处腰疝(其中1例为双侧病变),均表现为经腹后外侧壁缺损突出至腰背部的软组织肿块,邻近肌肉受压变薄/萎缩,其中75处(75/79,94.94%)为腰上三角疝,3处(3/79,3.80%)为腰下三角疝,1处(1/79,1.27%)为弥漫性腰疝。75例中,39例(39/75,52.00%)为右侧腰疝,32例(32/75,42.67%)为左侧、4例(4/75,5.33%)为双侧腰疝。疝囊平均最大径( $3.83 \pm 1.82$ )cm;59个疝囊呈烧瓶样或椭圆形,20个类圆形或扁丘状;疝环平均最大径( $2.13 \pm 1.22$ )cm;疝囊密度或信号因疝内容物不同而有所不同,66处(66/79,83.54%)疝内容物为脂肪组织,10处(10/79,12.66%)为结肠,2处(2/79,2.53%)为多脏器疝出,1处(1/79,1.27%)为肝脏。MRI均清楚显示病变处深筋膜缺损及肌层,而CT显示疝囊及疝环、观察相邻骨骼更佳。**结论** 腰疝CT及MRI表现具有一定特征性,二者相结合有利于提高术前诊断准确率。

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腰瘤指腹腔或腹膜后内容物经腹后外侧壁薄弱或缺损区突出所形成的腹外瘤,临床少见,且临床症状缺乏特异性,易漏、误诊<sup>[1-2]</sup>。本研究回顾性分析腰瘤的CT和MRI表现。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析2017年9月—2019年12月安徽医科大学第一附属医院75例临床诊断腰瘤患者,男44例,女31例,年龄28~88岁,平均(63.7±11.8)岁,50例年龄≥60岁;24例腰部扪及包块,25例偶有隐痛,26例为CT或MRI意外发现;20例肥胖,18例有慢性阻塞性肺疾病史,9例伴前列腺增生,5例有长期便秘史,3例同时有慢性阻塞性肺疾病、前列腺增生史及肥胖,2例存在腹腔积液,1例极度消瘦(体质指数为14.6 kg/m<sup>2</sup>),15例有相关手术或外伤史(包括肾脏手术、髂前上棘取骨术、第11、12肋骨切除术等14例,腰部贯穿伤史1例);75例均接受CT平扫,65例接受CT增强检查,20例接受MRI平扫及增强检查。

## 1.2 仪器与方法

1.2.1 CT扫描 采用GE Optima540或GE CT750HD 64排螺旋CT采集腹部常规CT平扫及三期增强图像。对比剂为碘海醇,剂量为1 ml/kg体质量,流率2.4~3.0 ml/s,分别于注射对比剂30 s、60 s及90 s后行动脉期、静脉期及延迟期扫描,层厚5 mm,层间隔5 mm;重建层厚1.25 mm,重建层间隔1.25 mm。

1.2.2 MR检查 采用Philips Ingenia 3.0T MR仪或GE Signa HDx 3.0T MR仪采集腹部T1WI、T2WI、脂肪抑制T1WI。经肘静脉以流率2 ml/s团注钆喷酸葡胺0.1 ml/kg体质量后行增强扫描,延迟时间为动脉期25 s,静脉期60 s及延迟期180 s。扫描层厚4~5 mm,层间距0.8~1.0 mm。

1.3 图像分析 由2名具有5年以上腹部影像学诊断经验的主治医师单独阅片,意见不一致时与另1名高级职称医师讨论决定,观察病变位置、瘤囊形态及大小、瘤环大小、瘤内容物性质及有无伴发异常等。

## 2 结果

2.1 腰瘤影像学表现 75例中,CT共检出腰瘤79处,包括75处(75/79,94.94%)腰上三角瘤、腰下三角瘤3处(3/79,3.80%)和同时累及腰上三角及腰下三角的弥漫性腰瘤1处(1/79,1.27%)。75例中,39例

(39/79,52.00%)为右侧腰瘤,32例(32/79,42.67%)为左侧腰瘤,4例(4/79,5.33%)为双侧腰瘤。MRI共于20例中检出21处腰瘤(其中1例为双侧腰瘤),均与CT诊断结果一致。

腰瘤CT及MRI均表现为经腹后外侧壁缺损突出至腰背部的软组织包块。79处腰瘤中,59个瘤囊呈烧瓶样或椭圆形,20个呈类圆形或扁丘状,其最大径1.12~11.34 cm,平均(3.83±1.82)cm,其中46个≥3.00 cm,边界均清晰;瘤环最大径0.23~9.14 cm,平均(2.13±1.22)cm,其中50个<2.50 cm(50/79,63.29%);66处(66/79,83.54%)瘤内容物为腹膜后/系膜脂肪组织,10处(10/79,12.66%)为结肠,2处(2/79,2.53%)为多脏器瘤出,包含结肠、空肠或/和肾脏,1处(1/79,1.27%)为部分肝脏。其密度或信号随瘤内容物不同而异。瘤内容物为脂肪时,瘤囊CT表现为脂肪密度、内含条索状影,增强后无强化,MRI表现为短T1长T2信号,内含条索状低信号,增强后无强化;腹腔脏器瘤出时,瘤囊内可见肠管、系膜或实质脏器,增强图像可显示实质性脏器强化是否异常,系膜血管走行及显影情况。1例(1/75,1.33%)弥漫性腰瘤左肾瘤出伴旋转不良致肾积水,增强扫描显示肾实质强化程度略低于对侧。

75例腰瘤均伴邻近肌肉受压变薄/萎缩,其中4例(4/75,5.33%)见瘤外被盖邻近软组织水肿,CT呈皮下脂肪密度增高、模糊,MRI表现为皮下脂肪内长T1长T2信号,脂肪抑制T2WI见条片状高信号,边界欠清;11例(11/75,14.67%)同侧第12肋骨发育短小或缺如。

2.2 CT及MRI评估腰瘤深筋膜及瘤外被盖 79处病灶中,59处(59/79,74.68%)腹壁缺损为深筋膜局部缺损,肌层尚完整(图1);16处(16/79,20.25%)缺损达浅肌层,深肌层部分中断(图2);4处(4/79,5.06%)肌层缺损,瘤内容物疝入皮下脂肪层(图3)。CT清晰显示66处(66/79,83.54%)深筋膜及肌层缺损,8处(8/79,10.13%)深筋膜缺损残端显示不清,5处(5/79,6.33%)肌层显示不清。

先后接受CT及MR检查的20例患者(21处腰瘤)中,MRI清楚显示21处(21/21,100%)深筋膜缺损及肌层;CT清楚显示17处(17/21,80.95%)深筋膜缺损及肌层(图4),4处(4/21,19.05%)因瘤内容物



图1 患者男,65岁,双侧腰上三角疝 轴位平扫CT图像示双侧腰上三角类圆形疝囊,局部腹横筋膜缺损形成疝环,内容物为腹膜后脂肪,疝外背盖肌层完整  
图2 患者女,46岁,左侧腰上三角疝 冠状位增强CT静脉期图像示左侧腰上三角扁丘状疝囊(箭),局部腹横筋膜缺损形成疝环,内容物为腹膜后脂肪,疝外背盖肌层明显变薄,局部达浅肌层  
图3 患者女,64岁,左侧腰上三角疝 冠状位增强静脉期MRI示左侧腰上三角扁丘状疝囊(箭),局部腹横筋膜缺损形成疝环,内容物为降结肠,疝外背盖肌层局部破损,疝内容物局部突入皮下

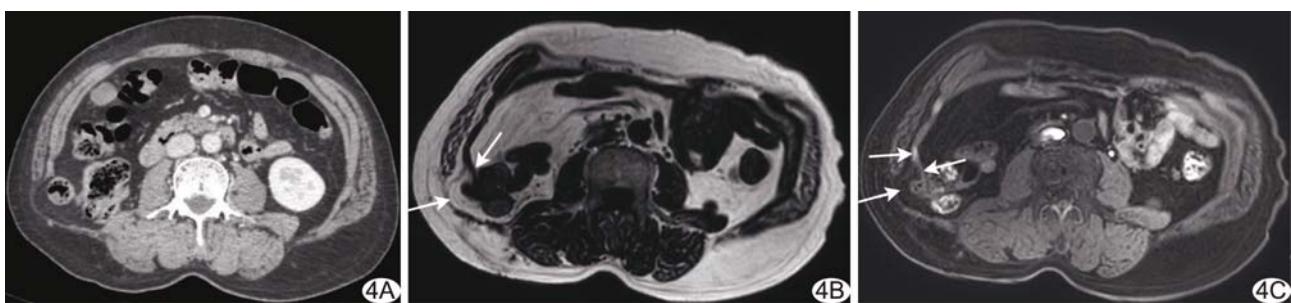


图4 患者男,70岁,右肾癌术后右上三角疝 A.轴位增强CT静脉期图像示右侧腰上三角间隙扁丘状疝囊,局部腹横筋膜缺损形成疝环,缺损腹横筋膜显示欠清,内容物为腹膜后脂肪及升结肠,疝外背盖肌层完整; B.C.轴位T1WI(B)、轴位脂肪抑制T1WI(C)清楚显示缺损腹横筋膜残端(箭)

与深筋膜缺损、肌层密度相近,且均紧邻或伴周围软组织水肿而显示不清。

**2.3 手术结果** 75例中,12例接受手术治疗,其中9例接受腰疝无张力修补术、3例接受腹腔镜下腰疝修补术,术中所见均与术前影像学诊断相符合。63例接受保守治疗,对其中55例随访半年以上,疗效良好,8例失访。

### 3 讨论

腰疝是腹外疝的一种,约占其中的2%<sup>[3]</sup>,常发生于腹后外侧壁两个潜在薄弱区,即腰上三角和腰下三角<sup>[4]</sup>。腰上三角较大,呈倒三角形,上界为第12肋和后下锯肌,外侧以腰方肌为界,内侧以竖脊肌为界;三角形的底由腹横筋膜构成,顶是腹外斜肌。腰下三角为直立三角形,下界为髂嵴,前界为外斜肌,后界为背阔肌,底由从腹内斜肌和腹横肌的腱膜延伸出来的腰背筋膜构成。根据发生部位,腰疝分为腰上三角疝、腰下三角疝及弥漫性腰疝,其中腰上三角疝多见,约占60.0%~92.6%<sup>[5-6]</sup>,原因在于腰上三角较大,且底部仅有一层筋膜而无肌肉支撑。本组75例中,腰上三角疝占94.94%,略高于文献报道。弥漫性腰疝仅占

5%<sup>[7]</sup>,体积往往较大,多因腰部创伤所致,且多为车祸伤<sup>[8]</sup>。本组3例腰下三角疝均无明显外伤史,可能与病例数较少有关。腰疝多单侧发生<sup>[9-10]</sup>,本组右侧腰疝稍多于左侧;双侧腰疝发病率极低,多与先天性缺陷有关<sup>[1-3]</sup>,本组为5.33%(4/79)。根据病因,腰疝可分为先天性和后天性。先天性腰疝约占20%,多见于婴幼儿,常因局部肋骨、脊柱、肌肉、脊膜发育缺陷所致<sup>[10]</sup>,本组中11例(14.67%)伴同侧第12肋骨发育短小或缺如。此外,先天性腰疝可伴发隐睾、腰疝-肋骨-椎体综合征等<sup>[11-12]</sup>,也有学者<sup>[13]</sup>认为先天性腰疝与糖尿病和胚胎病有关。后天性腰疝约占80%,多见于中老年<sup>[3,14]</sup>,本组50例(66.67%)年龄≥60岁。后天性腰疝又分为原发性和继发性<sup>[15]</sup>。原发性腰疝常为腹内压升高引起,如肥胖、前列腺增生等,也与消瘦、慢性疾病等致腰部肌肉萎缩疾病有关;继发性腰疝常发生于外伤或腰背部手术后。本组57例(76.00%)有肥胖或导致腹内压增高的慢性病史,15例(20.00%)有相关手术或外伤史。

腰疝的疝内容物以脂肪最常见,其次为结肠,甚至可为多脏器疝出,本组疝内容物83.54%为脂肪,

12.66%为结肠,2.53%为多脏器,1.27%为部分肝脏。

腰疝不能自愈,深筋膜缺损越大,疝外背盖肌层萎缩或断裂越明显,则症状愈明显,且疝内脏器嵌顿风险较高。准确判断深筋膜及疝外被盖缺损或薄弱程度,对评估腰疝进展及发生并发症风险具有重要临床意义。既往文献<sup>[16-17]</sup>认为CT是诊断腰疝的金标准。本研究发现,腰疝CT及MRI均表现为经腹后外侧壁缺损突出至腰背部的软组织包块;MRI显示深筋膜缺损及疝外被盖优于CT,而CT可根据需要进行任意方位重建显示疝囊及疝环,观察相邻骨骼优于MRI。CT、MRI对准确诊断及全面评估腰疝具有互补作用。

既往研究<sup>[3]</sup>指出,对疝环直径<2.5 cm、无内脏受累者可不采用补片进行修复;对疝环较大、且内脏受累者需采用人工补片进行修补,否则增加复发风险。疝的位置、疝环大小、疝内容物性质及是否合并肌肉萎缩是选择开放手术或腹腔镜手术的决定因素<sup>[18]</sup>。术前影像学检查可为选择手术入路、手术方式及补片提供可靠依据。本组12例接受手术,术中所见与术前影像学诊断相符合。此外,影像学检查有利于观察腰疝并发症,评估疝出的实质性脏器、小肠或肠系膜有无损伤,并通过观察肠管走行、肠壁厚度、肠壁强化及周围脂肪密度等评价是否肠管嵌顿或绞窄等。

在鉴别诊断方面,因对腰疝影像学表现缺乏认识,易将腰疝误诊为脂肪瘤或肌肉萎缩<sup>[2,19]</sup>。脂肪瘤常有完整包膜,邻近腹壁无明显缺损,相邻组织器官可因受压而变薄;肌肉萎缩邻近腹壁亦无明显缺损。

总之,腰疝的CT及MRI表现具有一定特征性。CT与MRI相互补充,有利于提高术前诊断准确率。本研究的不足之处在于回顾性分析,样本量小、手术病例少,有待进一步完善。

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