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(收稿日期:2017-01-11)

· 病例报道 ·

Ultrasonic manifestations of fecal peritonitis in late pregnancy: a case report**孕晚期胎粪性腹膜炎超声表现 1 例**

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[中图法分类号] R445.1

[文献标识码] B

孕妇,27岁,孕4产1,孕39周。系统超声及孕37周常规超声检查未见明显异常,孕39周时产前超声检查:双顶径96 mm,腹围322 mm,股骨长71 mm,羊水指数117 mm,胎儿右下腹及盆腔可见一大小98 mm×84 mm×82 mm囊性包块(图1A),形态不规则,与周边界限尚可,其内可见多个细小密集的点状及条索状强回声,未见明显血流信号(图1B),包块与左腹部结肠部分相连,可见部分结肠扩张,最大间距30 mm,腹腔内未见明显游离液性暗区。超声诊断:①单胎,晚孕;②胎儿右下腹及盆腔囊性占位;性质待定;③胎儿结肠扩张。2 d后行剖宫产产出一女活婴,术中见羊水I°,羊水量约800 ml,脐带长约50 cm,Apgar评分:1 min评4分,10 min评分7分,反应较差,哭声小,全身皮肤苍白,气促、呼吸困难,腹胀明显,腹部可扪及较大包块,直径约90 mm,表面有片状淤青。患儿行超声检查提示:先天性肠扭转不良?大量腹腔积液,成分混浊。出生后约4 h在全身麻醉下行剖腹探查术,术中见腹腔内大量胎粪样脓性腹水,约450 ml,右下腹可见较多肠坏死,左侧腹可见肠管粘连成团,无法分离。术后诊断:①胎粪性腹膜炎;②肠坏死;③全腹膜炎;④粘连性肠梗阻。



图 1 胎儿胎粪性腹膜炎常规超声(A)和CDFI(B)图

讨论:胎儿胎粪性腹膜炎因胎儿肠道穿孔引起,肠道穿孔的原因有肠扭转、闭锁、供血不足及胎粪性肠梗阻,也可能与母体吸毒、巨细胞病毒感染有关。其在不同病程的超声表现不同:穿孔前可表现为肠管扩张;穿孔后则扩张的肠管消失或部分消失,腹腔内出现游离液性无回声区;随着病情发展,游离的腹水可逐渐减少,或与周围肠管、大网膜粘连形成一个不规则强回声包块,进入腹腔胎粪中的钙盐与腹膜炎性渗出物发生化学反应而沉淀,形成钙化灶,或是游离腹水逐渐包裹,形成假性囊肿^[1]。该病多发生于孕中晚期,腹腔内钙化可在86%的胎粪性腹膜炎中出现。本病例发生在胎儿足月后,较少见,且声像图不典型,仅表现为腹腔内见囊性包块及部分结肠的扩张,不伴腹水及腹膜内钙化灶,无羊水减少,且形成时间较短,无囊壁厚及细小点状回声的沉积。单纯性腹膜腔内钙化灶可能为较轻型胎粪性腹膜炎,预后较好;当肠穿孔发生在孕晚期,出生时仍为开放性穿孔,则含胎粪的腹水可迅速染菌,形成化脓性腹膜炎或气腹,为严重的胎粪性腹膜炎,需要急诊外科手术,预后较差。孕晚期短时间内发现胎儿腹腔内的局限性的巨大囊肿,透声差,充满细小密集点状及条索状强回声,应警惕发生胎粪性腹膜炎可能。

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(收稿日期:2016-08-21)