的 PSV 均呈负相关(r=-0.33、-0.57,均 P<0.05)。病程 对病理性近视患者眼部血流供应的影响尚不能排除增 龄因素,尚有待今后进一步研究。

综上所述,病理性近视眼 CRA 和 PCA 供血均减少且远端灌注不足,眼部血流状态改变在病理性近视的发生、发展过程中可能起到一定作用,提示在病理性近视的诊治中应提高对眼部血流变化的重视并加强对其的研究力度。

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• 病例报道•

Ultrasonic misdiagnosis of testicular cavernous hemangioma: a case report 超声误诊睾丸海绵状血管瘤 1 例

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[中图法分类号]R445.1

[文献标识码]B

患者男,58岁,发现左侧睾丸肿大约3个月来我院就诊。体格检查:左侧阴囊稍肿胀,其内可扪及肿大的睾丸,大小约5.0 cm×5.0 cm×3.0 cm,质地韧,可扪及结节,无挤压痛;右侧睾丸触诊无异常。超声检查:右侧睾丸大小4.3 cm×1.9 cm,回声均匀;左侧睾丸大小6.8 cm×2.9 cm,包膜欠光滑,内部回声增密增粗,分布不均匀,可见不规则液性无回声区和回声增强区,境界不清,其边缘可见斑点状强回声,有声影;CDFI:左侧睾丸内探及星点状血流信号(图1)。超声提示:左侧睾丸肿大伴回声不均,建议进一步检查。上级医院超声提示:左侧睾丸实性占位。我院术后病理诊断:左侧睾丸海绵状血管瘤。

讨论:海绵状血管瘤由大小不同的内衬内皮细胞的血窦组成,相互延伸、交通呈海绵窦状腔隙^[1],因为窦腔内充满静脉血,其内血流速度缓慢,常有因为血栓形成而出现的机化,并伴有钙质沉积。临床上患者多无明显症状,常以肝脏部位多见,而肝脏以外的部位尤其是发生于睾丸部位的海绵状血管瘤鲜有报道。本例患者行超声检查时探及左侧睾丸明显肿大,内部回声不均匀,见多个不规则液性无回声区,其边缘可见斑点状强回声及其后方声影,符合其他部位海绵状血管瘤超声图像特点;同时CDFI 探及星点状血流信号,与海绵状血管瘤内低速静脉血流特点相符。但因为睾丸内海绵状血管瘤极少见,形成超声报告时

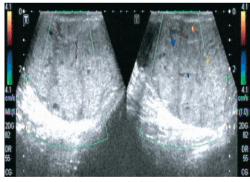


图 1 彩色多普勒探及左侧睾丸内星点状血流信号

思路仅局限于炎症、肿瘤等较常见的病变而未能在术前明确诊断,故造成误诊。本病例提示超声医师在今后工作中要拓展思路,结合声像图特点考虑少见病变。

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