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· 病例报道 ·

Ultrasonic diagnosis of complete posterior dislocation of the lens: a case report 超声诊断晶状体完全后脱位 1 例

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[中图法分类号] R445.1

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患者女,66岁,半个月前左眼受外伤,因外观无异常当时未予处理,现自觉双眼看物不清,视力下降来我院就诊。体格检查:右眼视力 0.5,左眼视力 0.1,余未见异常。超声检查:左眼球大小形态正常,眼轴正常,左眼正常晶状体位置未见晶状体回声,左眼玻璃体后部见一范围约 9 mm×5 mm 的近椭圆形团状等回声,内透声差,可见环形点状强回声,随体位改变向重力方向移动,其前方可见稍低团状强回声,范围约 20 mm×16 mm,其一端连在椭圆形团状强回声前囊膜上,另一端连在眼球前方(图 1);

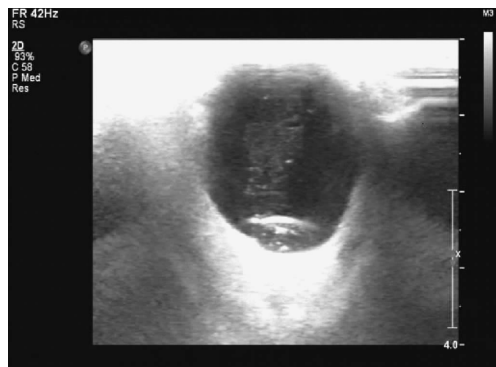


图 1 声像图示左眼球玻璃体内脱位的晶状体及玻璃体内机化物

CDFI 未探及血流信号。右眼球大小、形态正常,眼轴正常,晶状体内可见散在点状强回声,玻璃体内可见点状、絮状及带状回声,随眼球转动而转动。超声提示:①左眼晶状体完全后脱位合并白内障;②左眼玻璃体机化物;③右眼玻璃体混浊,右眼白内障。患者于外院进一步治疗后证实上述诊断。

讨论:晶状体是双凸面的弹性透明体,位于虹膜瞳孔后方,前房与玻璃体之间,直径约 9 mm,厚度约 4~5mm。眼球受到钝挫伤后,晶状体悬韧带断裂,可导致晶状体脱位前房或玻璃体内。晶状体脱位玻璃体内超声表现为玻璃体内圆形或椭圆形光环,一般内透声好^[1]。本例患者受外伤后晶状体受重力作用脱位到玻璃体内,因年龄较大合并白内障致晶状体内环形点状强回声。脱落的晶状体前囊膜超声显示光滑完整,后囊膜连续性不完整也说明晶状体部分破口使玻璃体炎症混浊,长时间形成机化物沉积在玻璃体内。彩色多普勒超声可明确诊断上述症状,为临床确诊和制定治疗方案提供可靠依据。

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