

The Diagnostic Value of MRI in Children with Cerebral Palsy and Significance

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the value of MRI in the diagnosis of children with cerebral palsy and significance. Methods Were retrospectively analyzed in May 2013 to January 2013 in our hospital treatment and diagnosis of CP children with 25 cases, MRI imaging to its classification and summarize clinical classification analysis. Results all 25 cases of CP children with normal by MRI examination results for 6 cases, abnormal for 19 cases, total positive rate was 76%. Based on radiographic classification will be divided into cerebral palsy, 12 cases of cerebral white matter lesions (48%), the subcallosal sacral body lesions in 5 cases (20%), softening oven in 3 patients (12%), 2 cases of brain atrophy (8%), 6 patients with brain lesions in children with CP, white paper for quadriplegics, 1 case for double collapsed, 2 cases of hemiplegia, 1 case for low muscle tone, 2 cases of mixed type; Subcallosal sacral body lesions in 5 cases, 3 cases of tetraplegia type, 2 cases as the tension is low; Basal ganglia softening oven in 3 cases, 1 case of quadriparesis, 2 cases of hemiplegia; Brain atrophy in 2 cases were presented with tetraplegia. Spasm, double paralysis, hemiplegia type tetraplegia positive rate were 80%, 100%, 80%, reducing muscle tension type positive detection rate of 75%, mixed type positive detection rate is 66.6%.

Conclusion: MRI can be used as a check of pathological changes of the brain and the nature of the preferred method, can be exactly indicate the nature of brain lesions, location and scope, analysis on the cause of children with CP, guiding medication and judging the prognosis has important value, suitable for clinical use.

MRI 对脑瘫患儿的诊断价值及意义

【摘要】 目的: 探讨 MRI 在小儿脑瘫诊断中的价值及意义。

方法: 回顾性分析 2013 年 5 月至 2015 年 1 月于我院治疗并确诊的 CP 患儿 25 例,对其 MRI 影像学分类及临床分型进行总结分析;结果 全部 25 例 CP 患儿经 MRI 检查结果正常为 6 例、异常为 19 例,总阳性率为 76%。依据影像学分类将脑瘫分为,脑白质病变 12 例(48%)、胼胝体病变 5 例(20%)、软化灶 3 例(12%)、脑萎缩 2 例(8%);脑白质病变 CP 患儿中 6 例为四肢瘫、1 例为双瘫、2 例为偏瘫、1 例为肌张力低下型、2 例为混合型;胼胝体病变 5 例中,3 例为四肢瘫、2 例为肌张力低下型;基底节软化灶 3 例中,1 例为四肢瘫、2 例为偏瘫;脑萎缩 2 例均表现为四肢瘫。痉挛型四肢瘫、双瘫、偏瘫阳性率分别为 80%、100%、80%,肌张力减低型阳性检出率为 75%,混合型阳性检出率为 66.6%;

结论: MRI 检查可以作为检查脑内病变部位和性质的首选方法,可以确切提示脑部病变的性质、部位和范围,对小儿 CP 的病因分析、指导用药和判断预后均具有重要价值,适宜临床推广使用。

The diagnosis and treatment value of multi-slice spiral computed tomography in patients with kidney cancer

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the diagnosis and treatment value of multi-slice spiral computed tomography (MSCT) in patients with kidney cancer. Methods Twenty-two cases with kidney cancer confirmed by operation and pathology were retro-spectively analyzed by enhanced scan and post-processing technique, including tumor shape, size, range, blood supply and infiltration. Results The tumors were all unilateral among the 22 cases. There were 20 cases of clear-cell carcinoma, 1 case of merged sarcomatoid renal cells, and 1 case of papillary carcinoma cell. Accessory renal artery in 3 cases and single renal artery in 19 cases were presented by CT post-processing techniques, which were associated with surgical results. Conclusion The proper use of CT post-processing technology to analyze blood supply and infiltration of kidney tumor has great value to reasonable surgical options and reduction of the surgery risk.

多层螺旋 CT 在肾癌诊治中的应用

【摘要】 目的: 探讨多层螺旋 CT 增强扫描及后处理技术在肾癌术前诊断、显示肿瘤血供及周围关系等方面的临床应用价值。

方法: 回顾性分析经手术病理证实的 22 例肾癌患者,对肿瘤的形态、大小、范围进行分析,并按照最大密度投影、多平面重组和容积再现进行后处理,观察肿瘤的供血动脉及周围浸润情况。

结果: 22 例患者均为单侧发病,透明细胞癌 20 例,合并肉瘤样细胞 1 例,乳头状细胞型癌 1 例。CT 后处理技术显示副肾动脉者 3 例,单支肾动脉者 19 例,均与手术吻合。

结论:恰当应用 CT 后处理技术对肿瘤的供血情况、瘤体的浸润程度作出分析、评估,对合理选择手术方式、降低手术风险具有重要价值。