

参数支持,指明了今后的研究方向。尽管本研究的样本量小,难以将研究结果外推至所有 CTO 病变情况,但是也可作为 CTO 患者心肌和微血管特征的重要参考,为今后更大规模的研究奠定基础。

综上所述,低剂量多巴酚丁胺负荷心肌声学造影对于心肌缺血具有较好的检出作用。CTO 病变血管的再血管化治疗,对于患者的左室容积和整体收缩功能及负荷状态下的节段性心肌灌注均有改善作用。

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#### · 病例报道 ·

## Ultrasonic diagnosis of giant breast angiosarcoma: a case report 超声诊断乳腺巨大血管肉瘤 1 例

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[中图法分类号] R737.9; R445.1

[文献标识码] B

患者女, 46 岁, 因发现右胸壁肿块 2 年, 明显增大伴皮肤破溃出血半年就诊。5 年前因右乳血管瘤于外院行右乳全切术。体格检查: 右胸壁见长 7 cm 弧形手术疤痕, 疤痕处见暗红色肿块向体表凸起, 扪及质韧, 边界不清, 活动度差, 直径 10 cm 左右, 肿块局部有破溃出血(图 1)。触诊有压痛, 腋窝未扪及明显肿大淋巴结。超声检查: 右胸壁切口处见一囊实混合性回声包块, 边界欠清, 形状不规则, 大小 11 cm×10 cm, 内部回声杂乱, 呈非均质性混合回声, 内见多发管道状无回声; CDFI: 该包块实性成分内血供较丰富, 见多发线状及棒状血流信号(图 2); 频谱多普勒: 可采集到低阻动脉频谱, 阻力指数 0.33(图 3), 双侧腋窝未见明显增大淋巴结。超声提示: 右乳囊实混合性回声包块, 考虑血

管肉瘤可能性大。术中冰冻切片示: 肿块内异常血管结构分布, 见浸润生长的肿瘤细胞, 初步诊断, 血管源性肿瘤(血管肉瘤?)。遂行右乳包块切除术, 术后石蜡病理切片诊断: 右乳高分化血管肉瘤, 累及皮肤、乳头及横纹肌(图 4)。免疫组化结果: CK(-), EGFR(-), CD34、CD31 均为(+). 术后建议患者行放疗及化疗, 目前患者正在随访中。

讨论: 乳腺血管肉瘤是一种极为罕见的源于乳腺间叶组织的恶性肿瘤, 又称血管内皮肉瘤<sup>[1]</sup>, 其好发于 30~40 岁女性, 分原发性和继发性两种类型。原发性血管肉瘤的发病率占乳腺肿瘤的万分之 4<sup>[2]</sup>, 其发病原因不明; 继发性血管肉瘤的病因常为

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