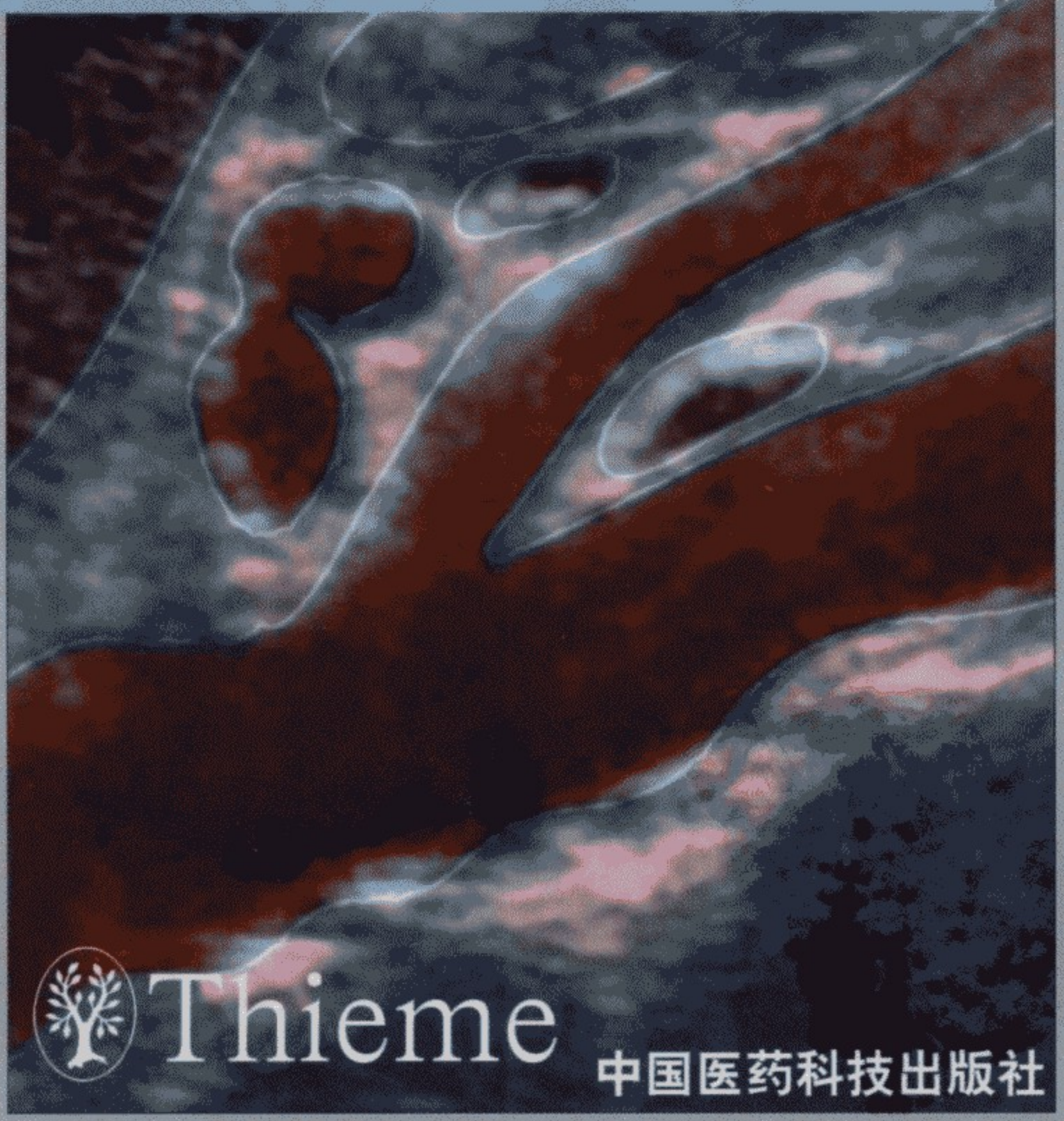
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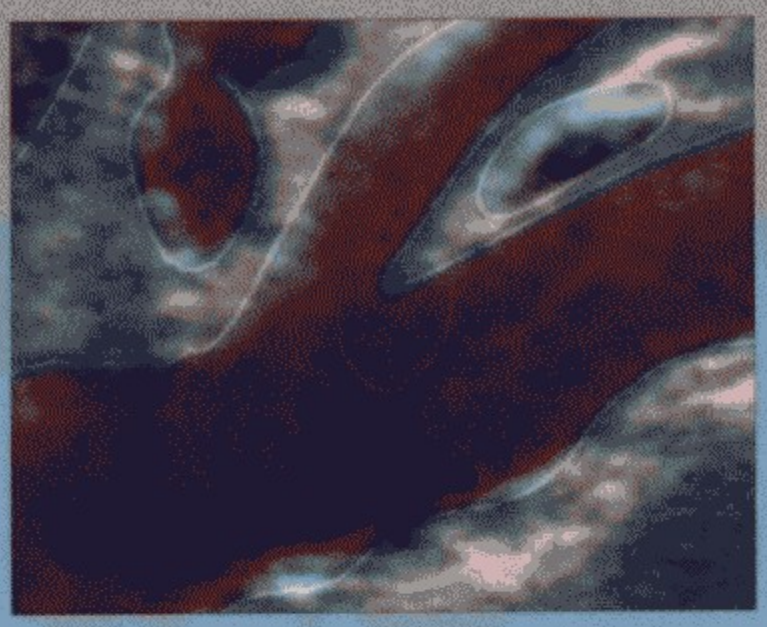
Color Atlas of Ultrasound Anatomy



Thieme
中国医药科技出版社

clinical sciences

clinical sciences



临床科学

与别的书籍不同，这本优秀的口袋书有助于抓住三维的器官系统和它们在超声图像中的二维表现。

◎ 识别、命名以及有把握的定位腹部所有的器官、标志物以及解剖细节。

◎ 显示所有标准平面，包括所有超声感兴趣区（包括甲状腺）的横向扫描和纵向扫描。

◎ 各个器官和结构在所有三维平面内的超声关系。

对初学者的快速指引

◎ 超过250幅充分标记的图像，每一幅均显示：探头置于身体的最佳部位；获得的图像；进行标记的图像；解剖结构的关键点；以及一个小的三维线图显示器官内的扫描平面。

◎ 每个超声图像都会带有关于探头操作和位置的体标。

◎ 超过250条经验方法和关键点。

◎ 所有标志物、测量参数以及正常值。

上架建议 影像医学 · 放射

ISBN 978-7-5067-3643-5

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超声解剖彩色图谱

Berthold Block 著
程晓光 审
高岩 过哲 译

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注意: 医学是一种不断进步的科学。研究和临床实践会不断拓展我们的知识，尤其在适当的诊疗和药物治疗方面。就该书中提到的剂量和用法而言，读者应该认识到作者、编辑、发行人是努力按照该书发行时的知识背景提出的这些标准。

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前言

超声扫描会获得一系列的断面图像。诠释检查的基础就是各个断面图像。乍眼看来很容易被不同患者相同区域的各种超声扫描表现所迷惑。导致这种情况有很多原因，包括密度、体内脂肪的差异、年龄相关差异、下方的气体以及伪像。在大多数病例中，明显的偏差并不是由真正的解剖学差异导致。当系统性扫描常规严格执行时，每个患者都获得一系列高度一致的断面图像。即使图像本身差异很大，但是解剖关系保持一致。

关于CT和MRI方面已经出版了一些优秀的图谱，但是就作者所知目前并没有类似的关于腹部超声断面解剖的图谱。本图谱尝试填补这一空白。作者尤其希望为初学者在复杂的超声解剖方面提供综合的指导。

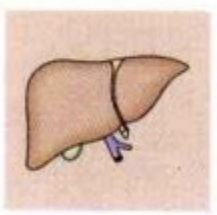
许多人在本书的创作过程中给予了帮助。感谢Dr.Hartwig Schöndube以及Dr. Matthias Geist，他们为我提供了一些图像。感谢不莱梅的Mrs. Stephanie Gay以及Mr.Bert Sender，他们为图解提供了一流的帮助。我也要感激Thieme医学出版公司的员工，他们让我使这本书成为现实，尤其要感谢Dr. Antje Schönpflug，Mrs. Marion Holzer，当然还有Dr. Markus Becker。

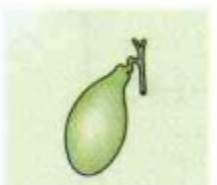
Berthold Block
布伦斯威克，2004年春

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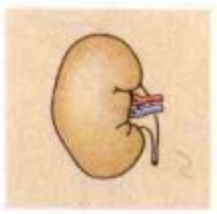

脉管 14

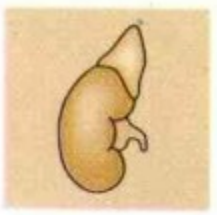

肝脏 72


胆囊 118


胰腺 134


脾 168


肾脏 180

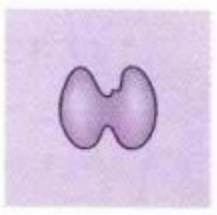

肾上腺 202


胃 218


膀胱 242

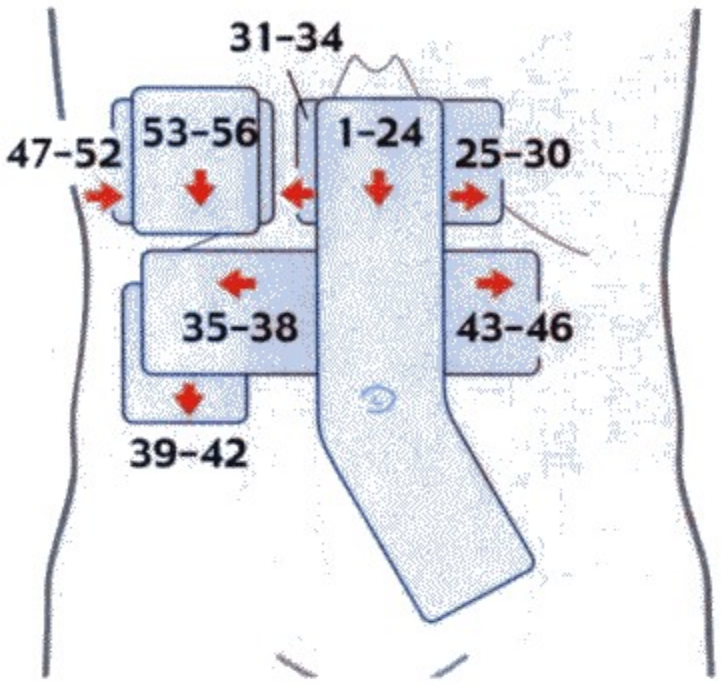

前列腺 250


子宫 260

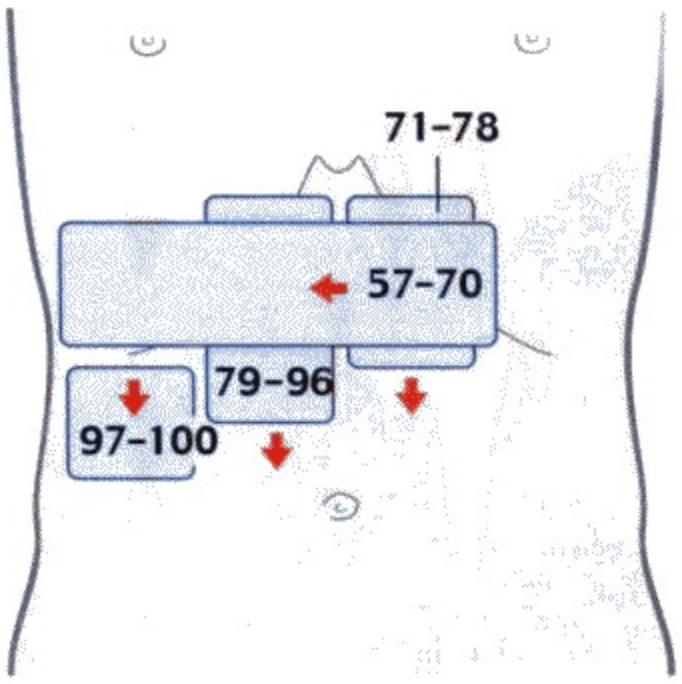

甲状腺 272

扫描路径上的数字对应本书内相应的图号。

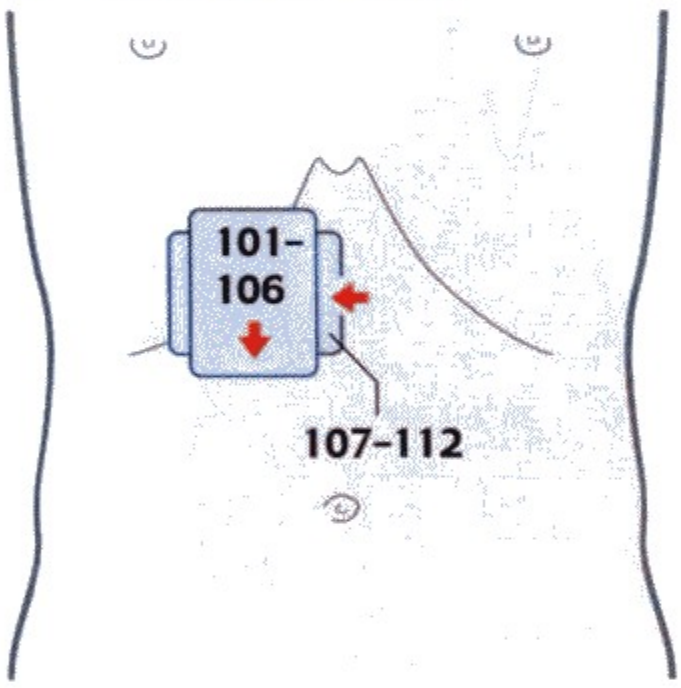
▶ 脉管(1~56)



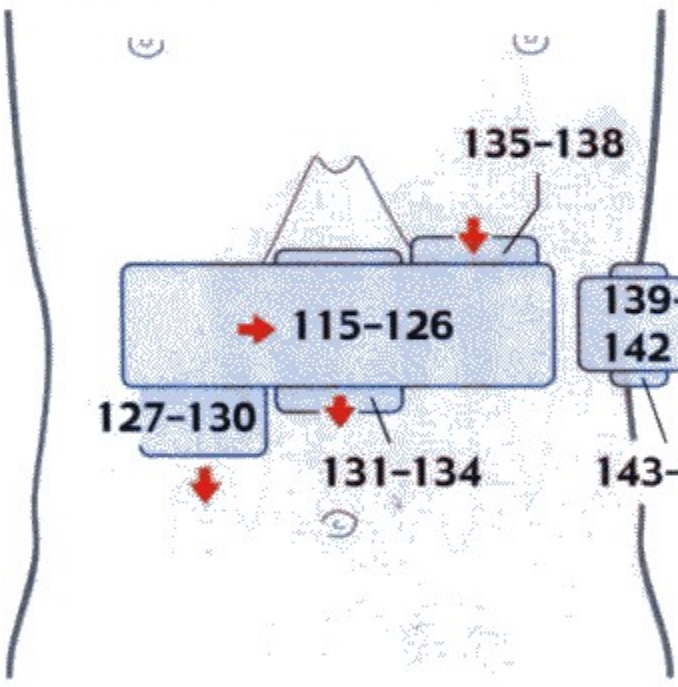
▶ 肝脏(57~100)



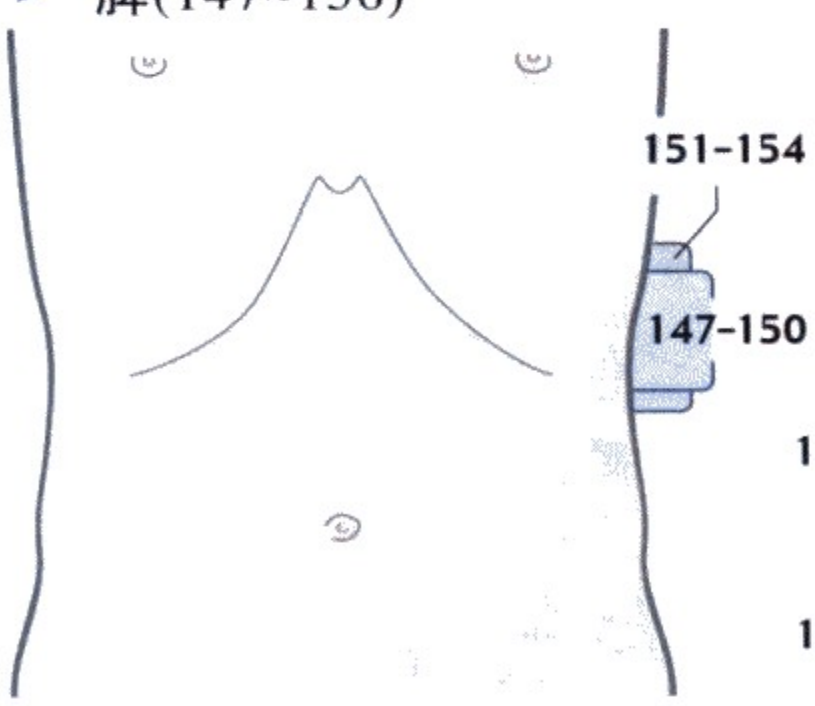
▶ 胆囊(101~114)



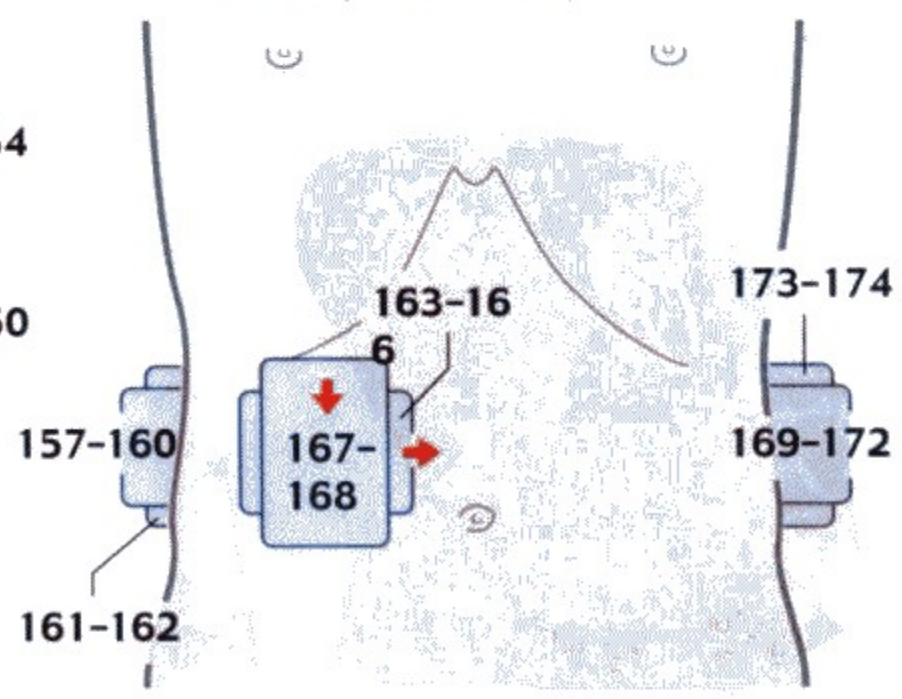
▶ 胰腺(115~146)



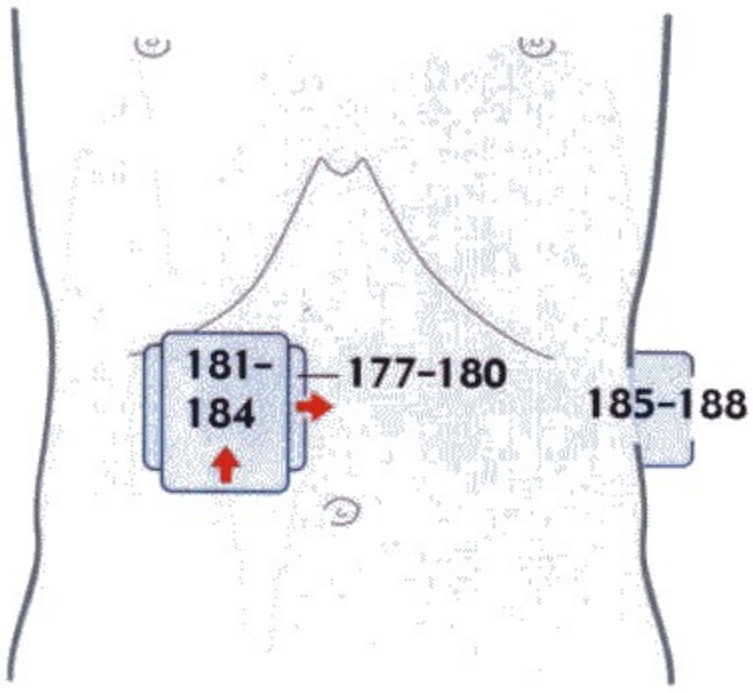
▶ 脾(147~156)



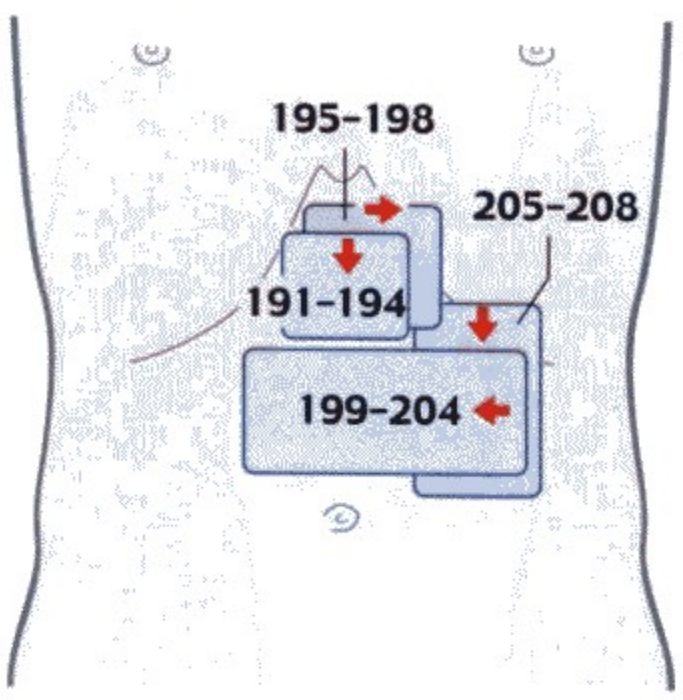
▶ 肾脏(157~176)



▶ 腎上腺(177~190)



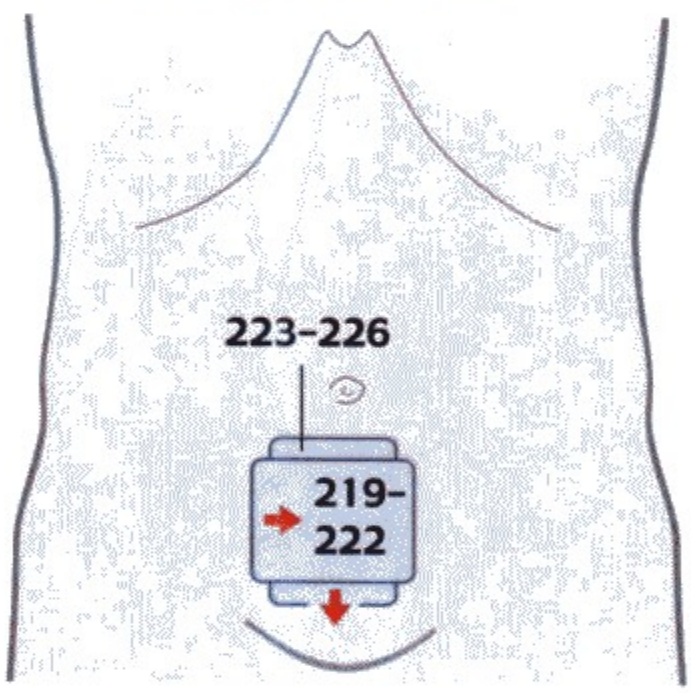
▶ 胃(191~212)



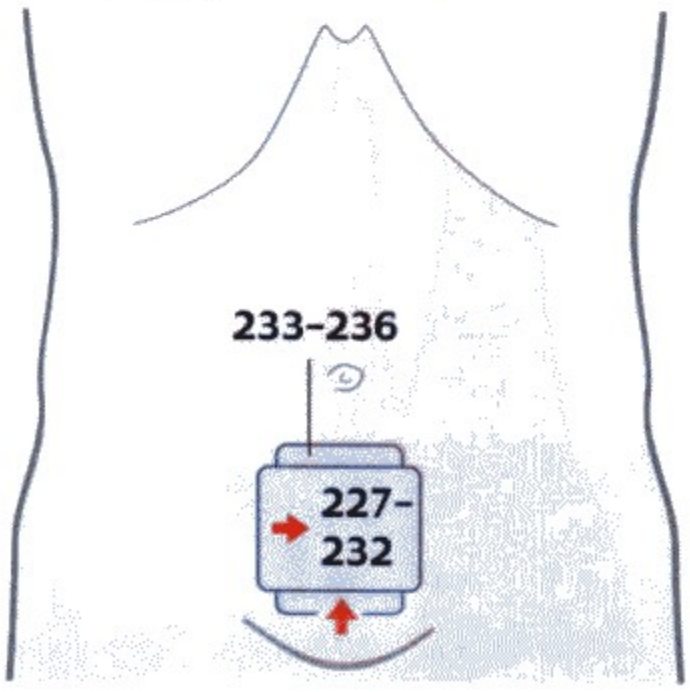
▶ 膀胱(213~218)



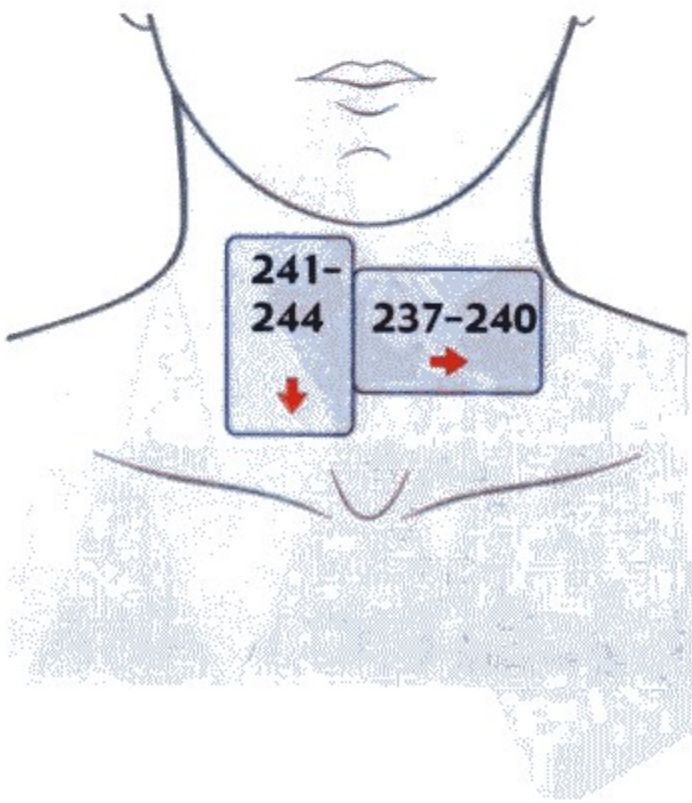
▶ 前列腺(219~226)



▶ 子宮(227~236)



▶ 甲状腺(237~244)



腹部扫描标准截面

2~3　上腹部纵向扫描，中部
　　下腹部纵向扫描，中部
4~5　上腹部纵向扫描，右侧
　　上腹部纵向扫描，左侧
6~7　上腹部横向扫描，中部
　　下腹部横向扫描，中部
8~9　上腹部横向扫描，右侧
　　上腹部横向扫描，左侧
10~11 纵向侧面扫描，右侧
　　纵向侧面扫描，左侧
12~13 横向侧面扫描，右侧
　　横向侧面扫描，左侧

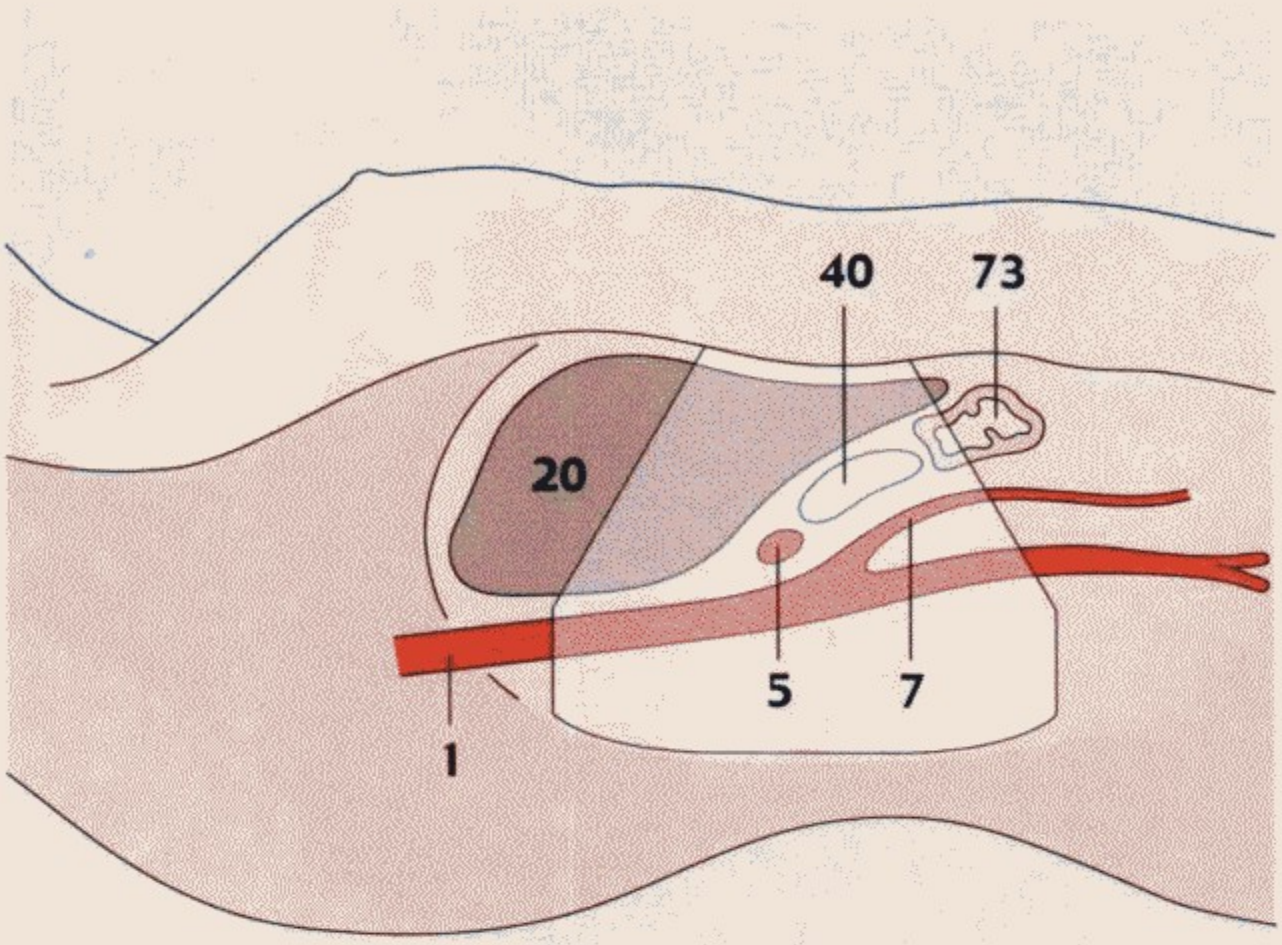
提示： *图中标号的对应关系请见勒口 C。*

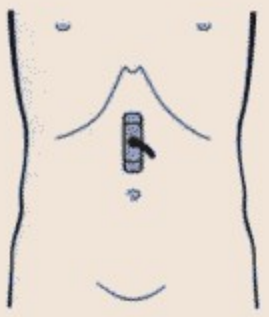


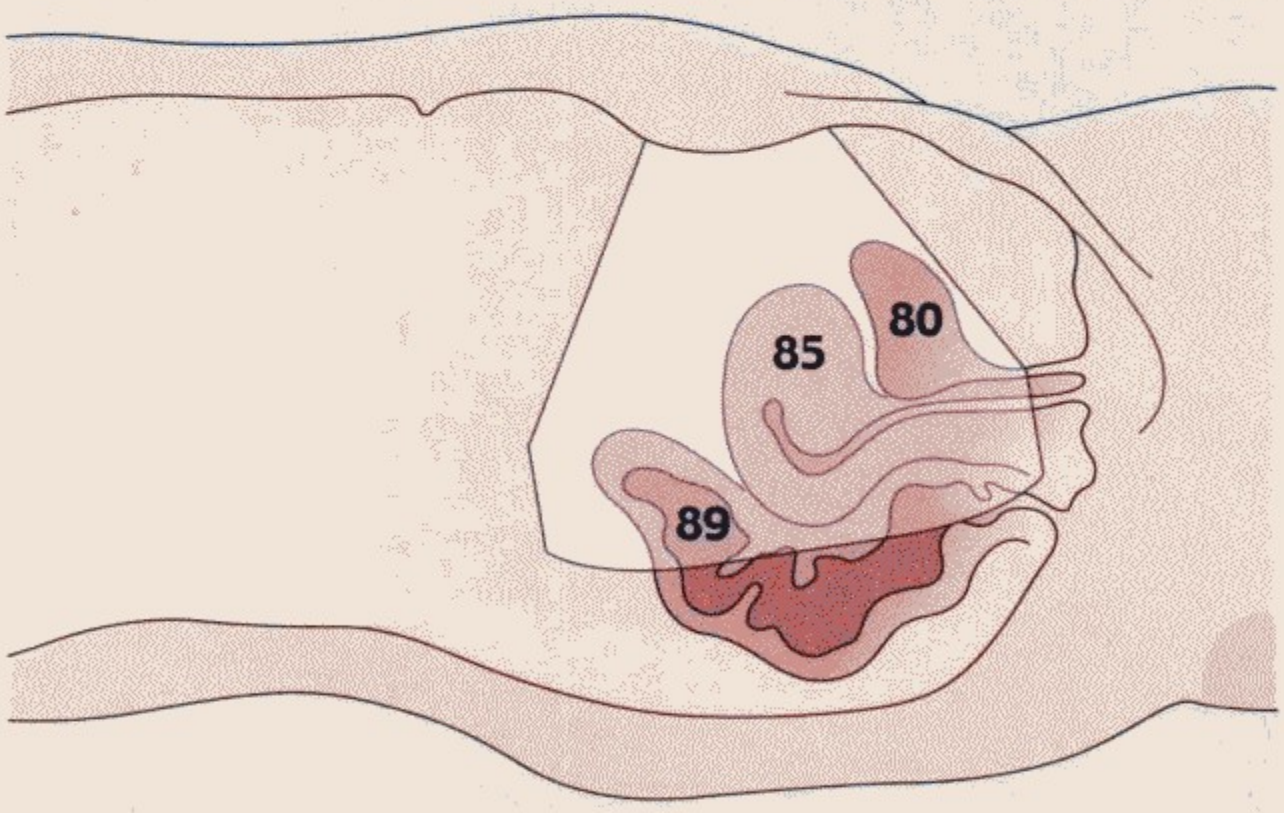
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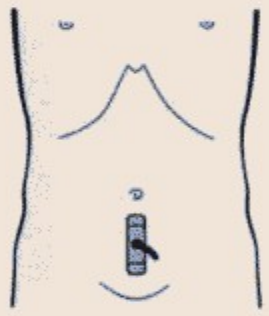


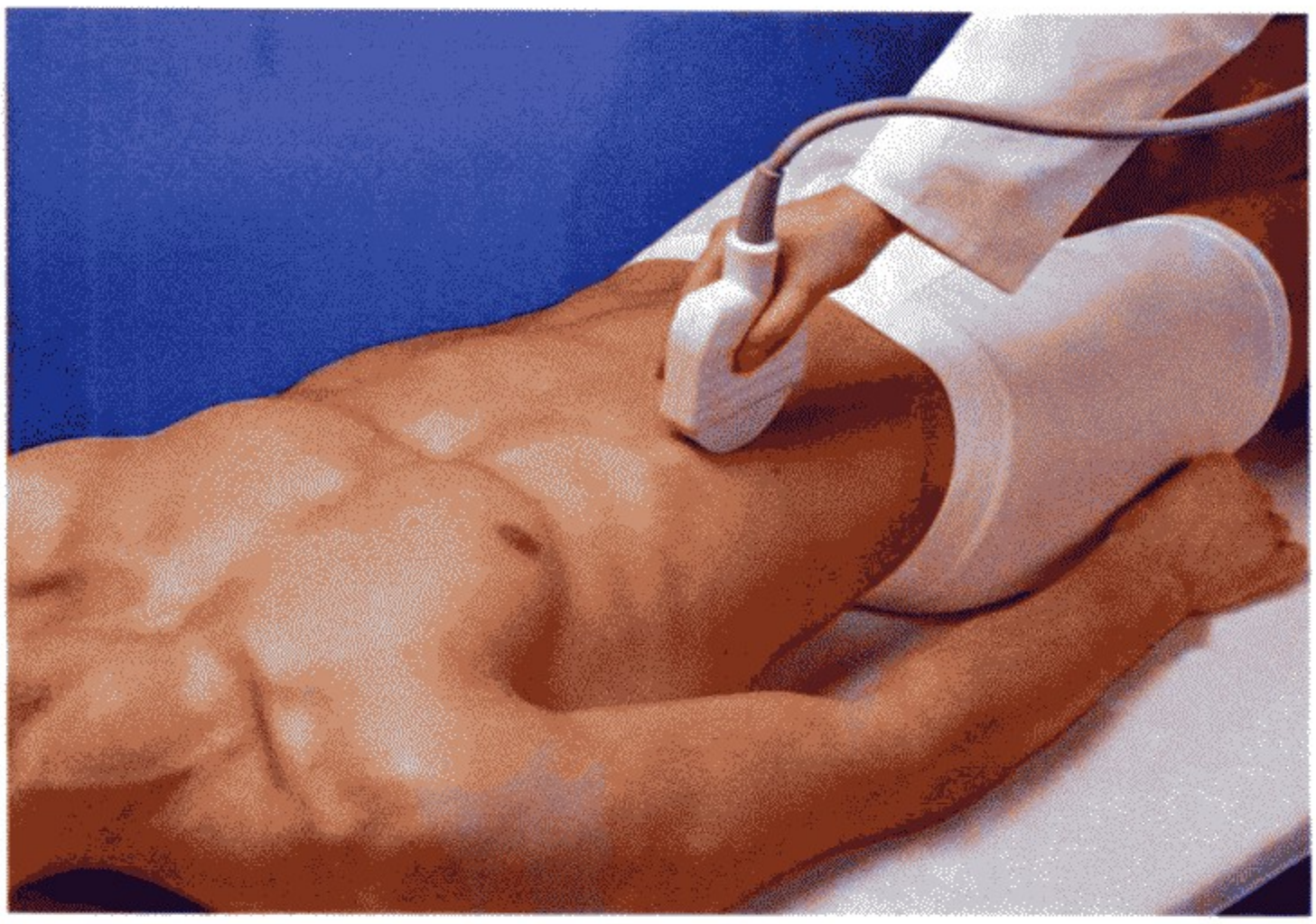
下腹部纵向扫描，中部


40
73
20
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7
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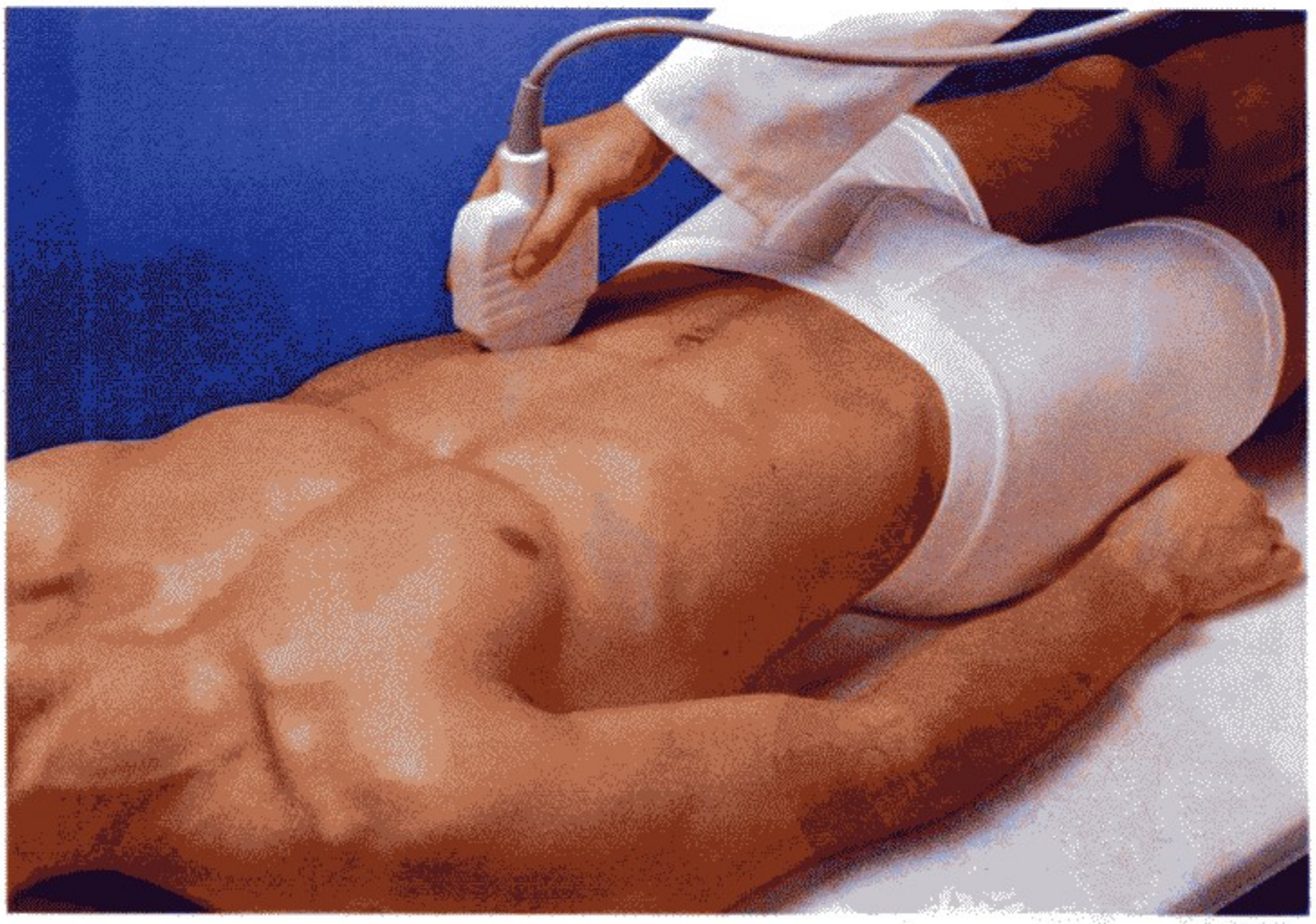



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89

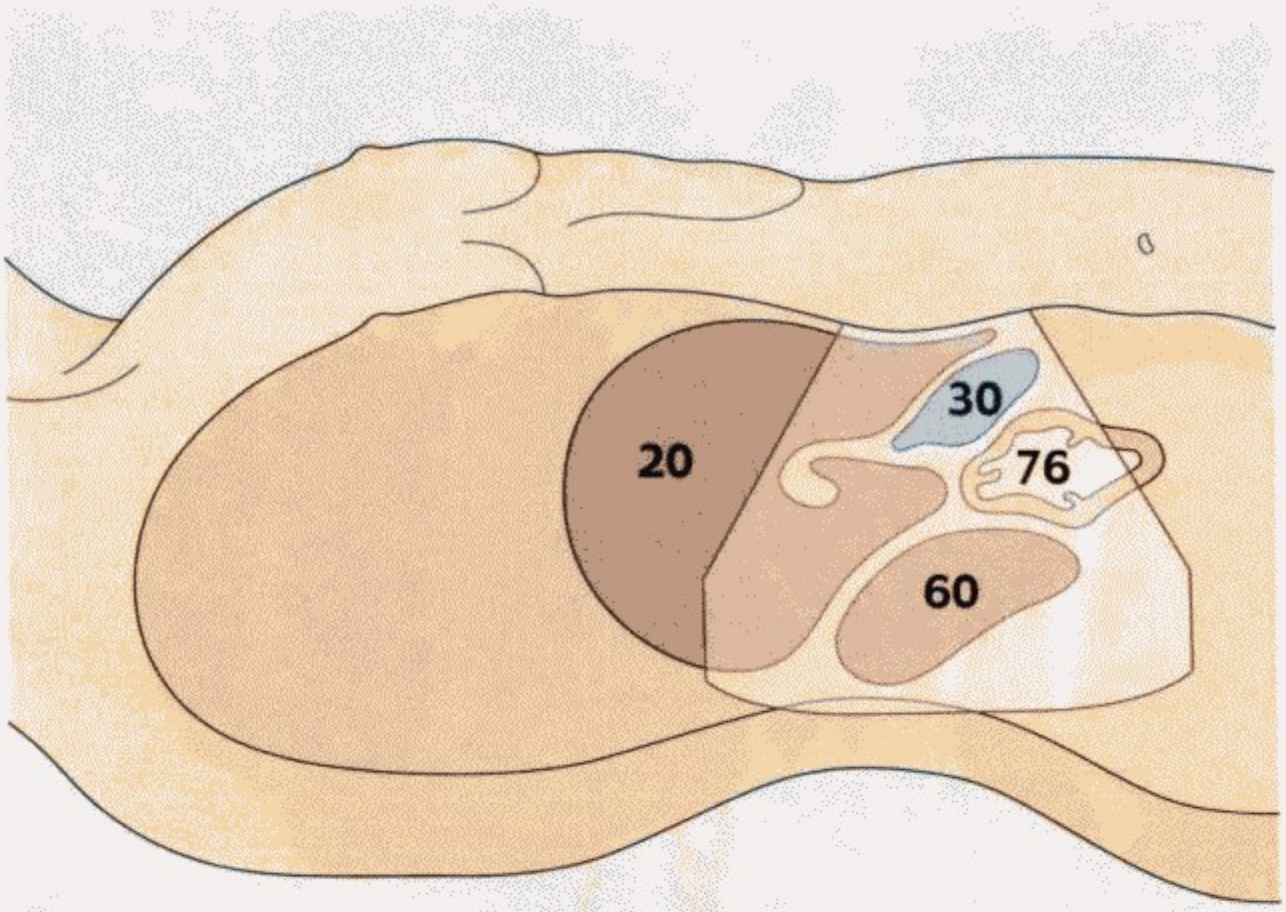


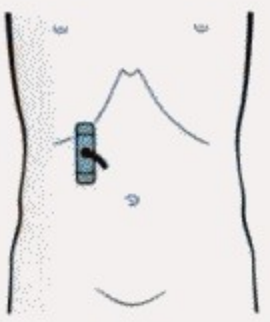


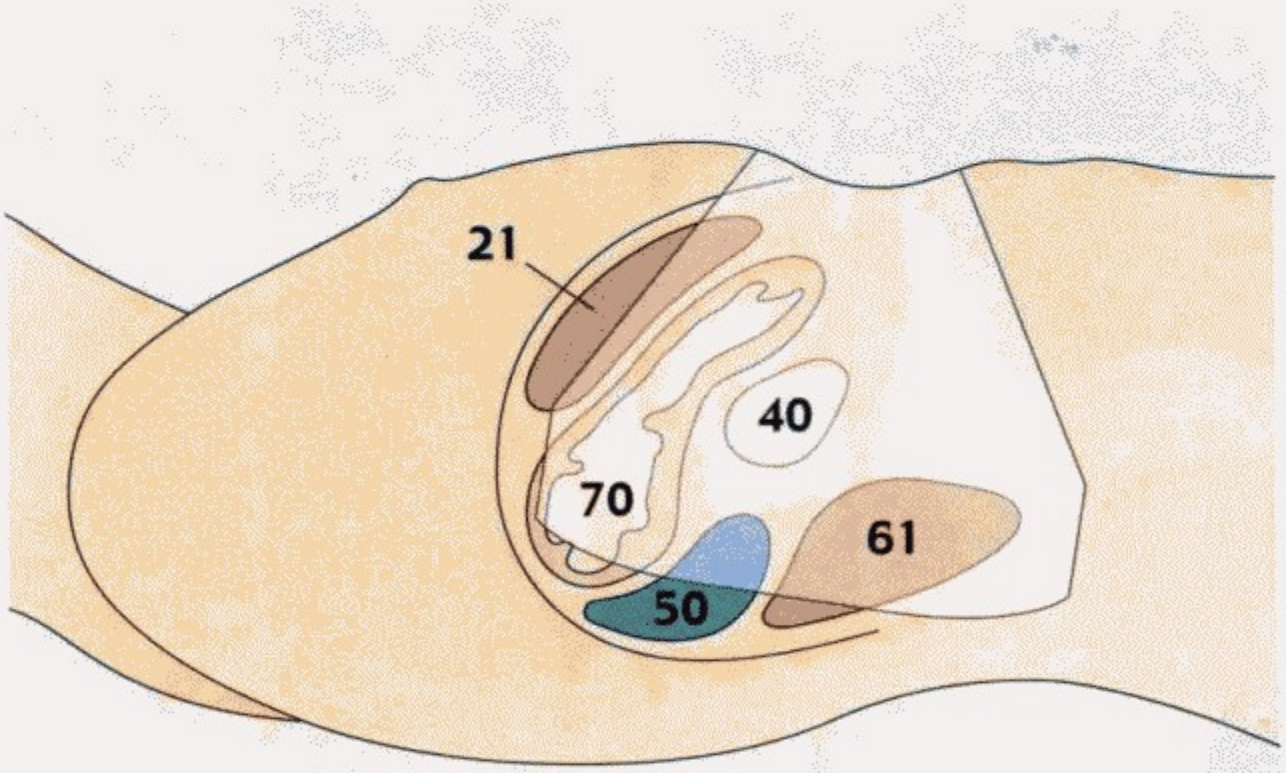
▶ 上腹部纵向扫描，右侧

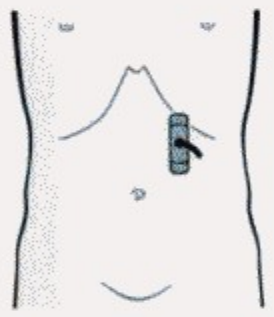


▶ 上腹部纵向扫描，左侧


20
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76
60




21
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70
61
50

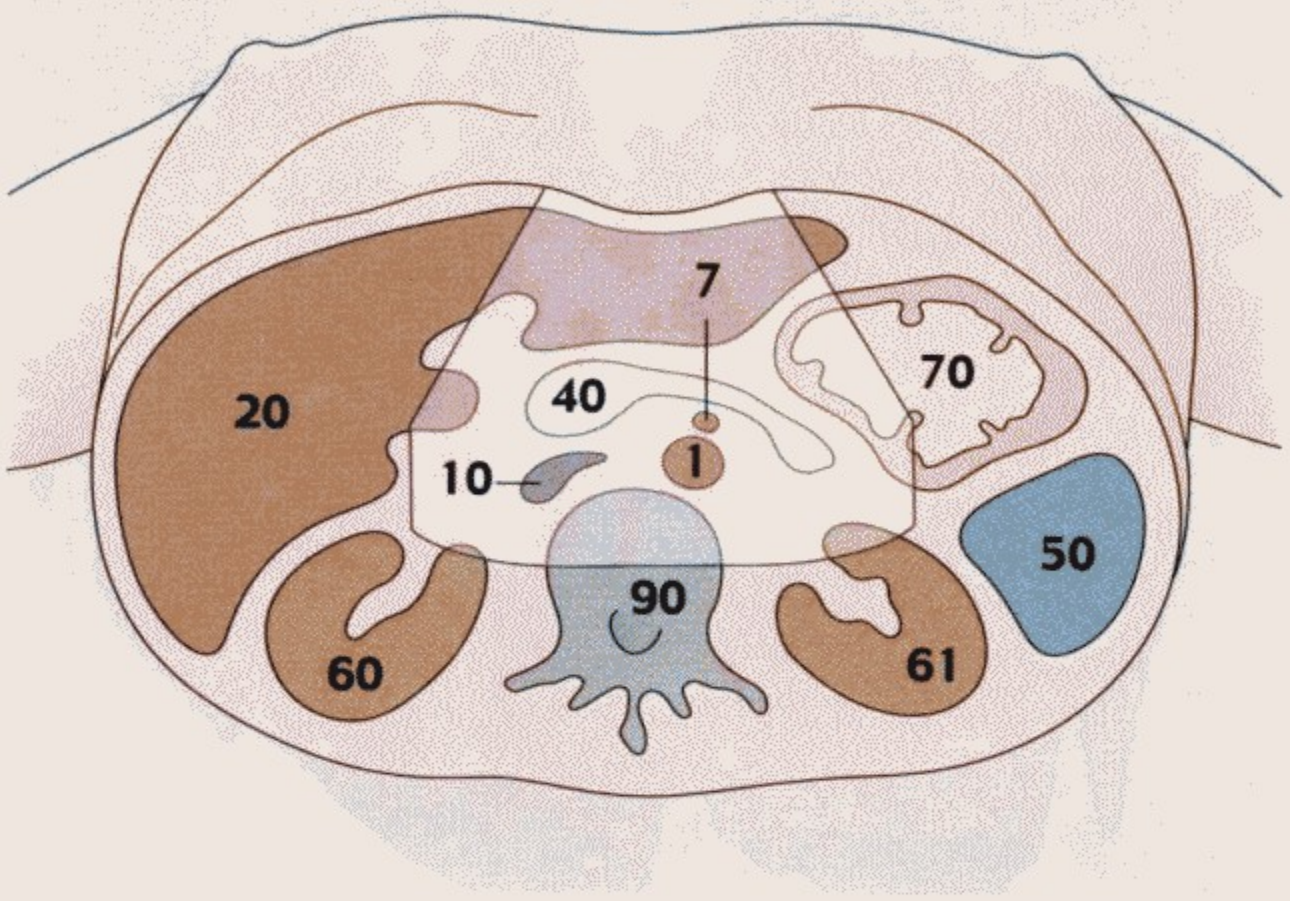


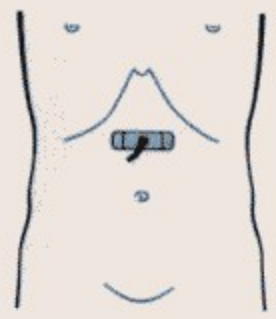


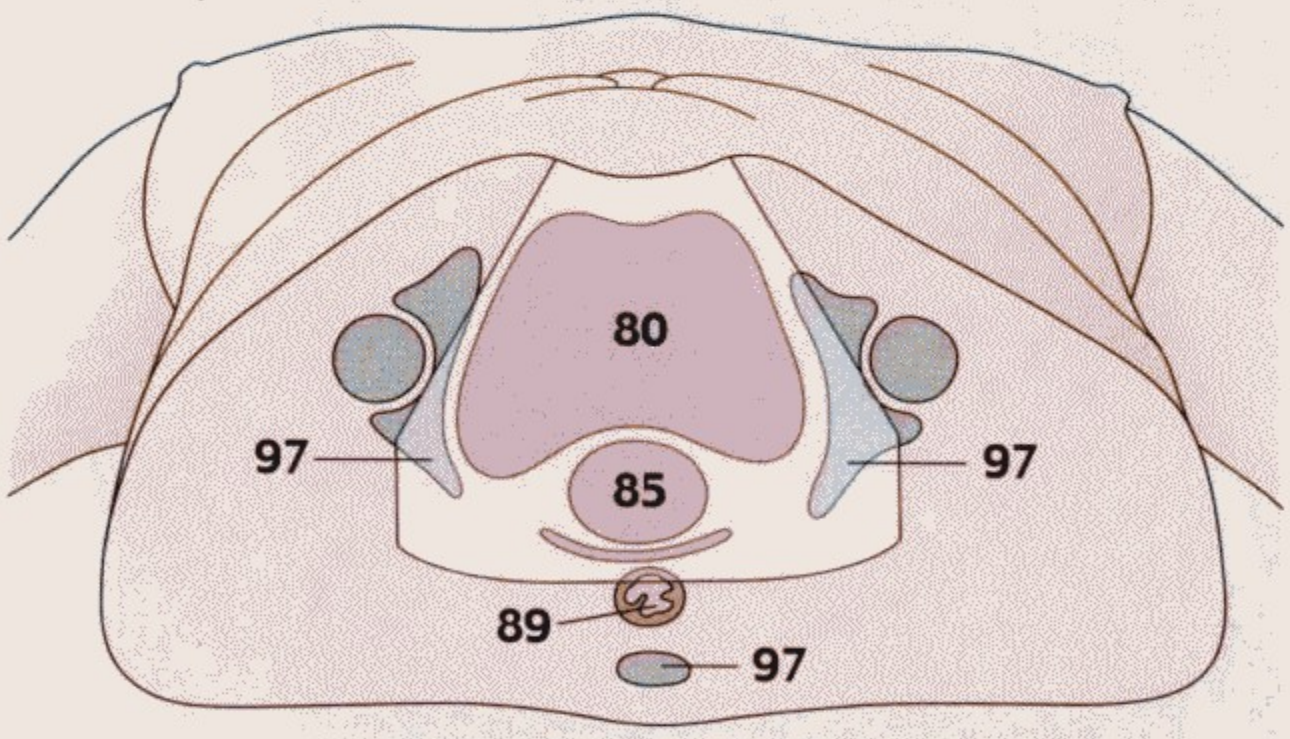
▶ 上腹部横向扫描，中部

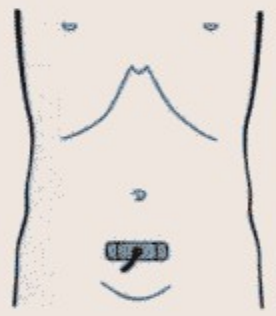


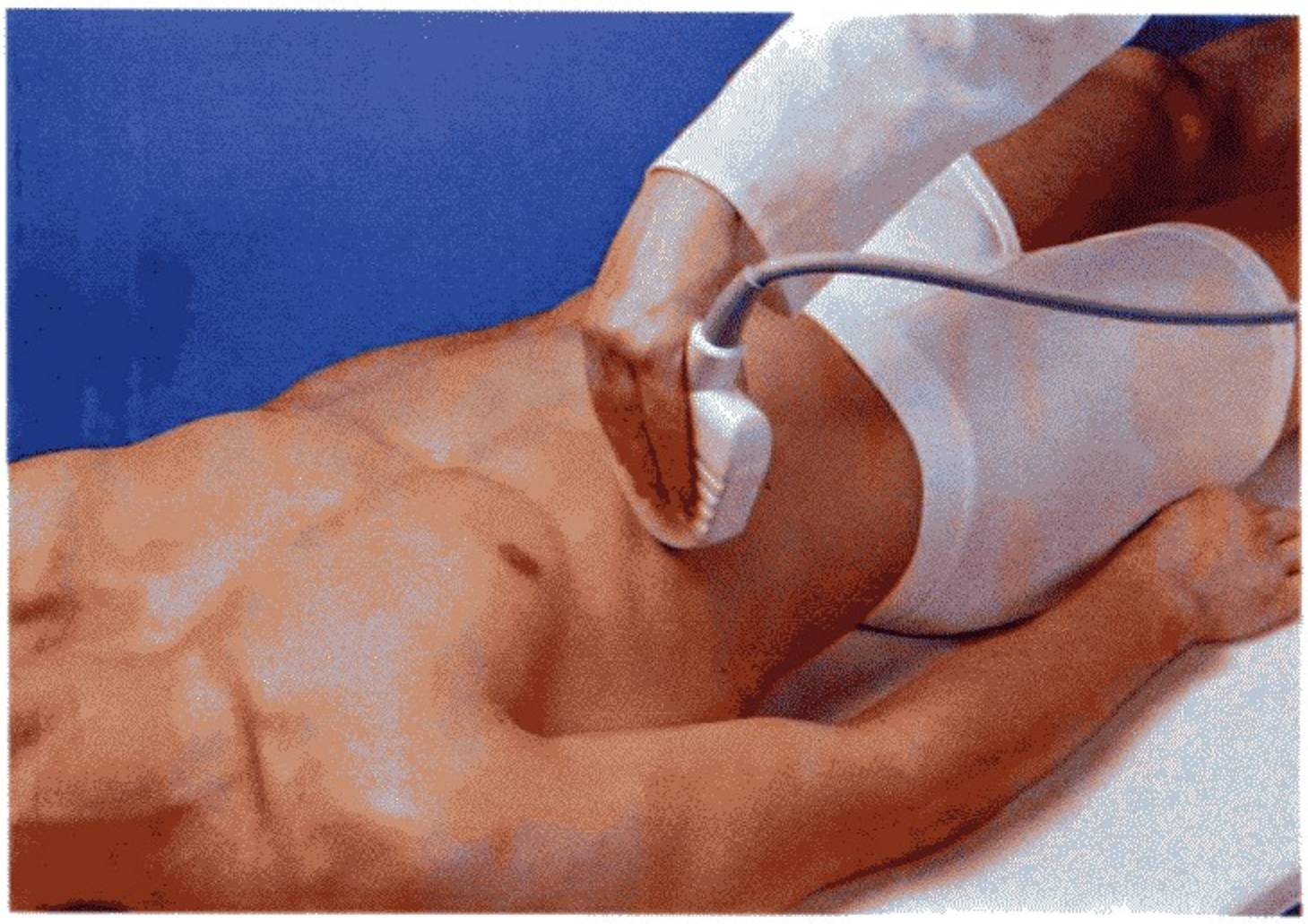
▶ 下腹部横向扫描，中部


7
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60
61




80
97
97
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89
97

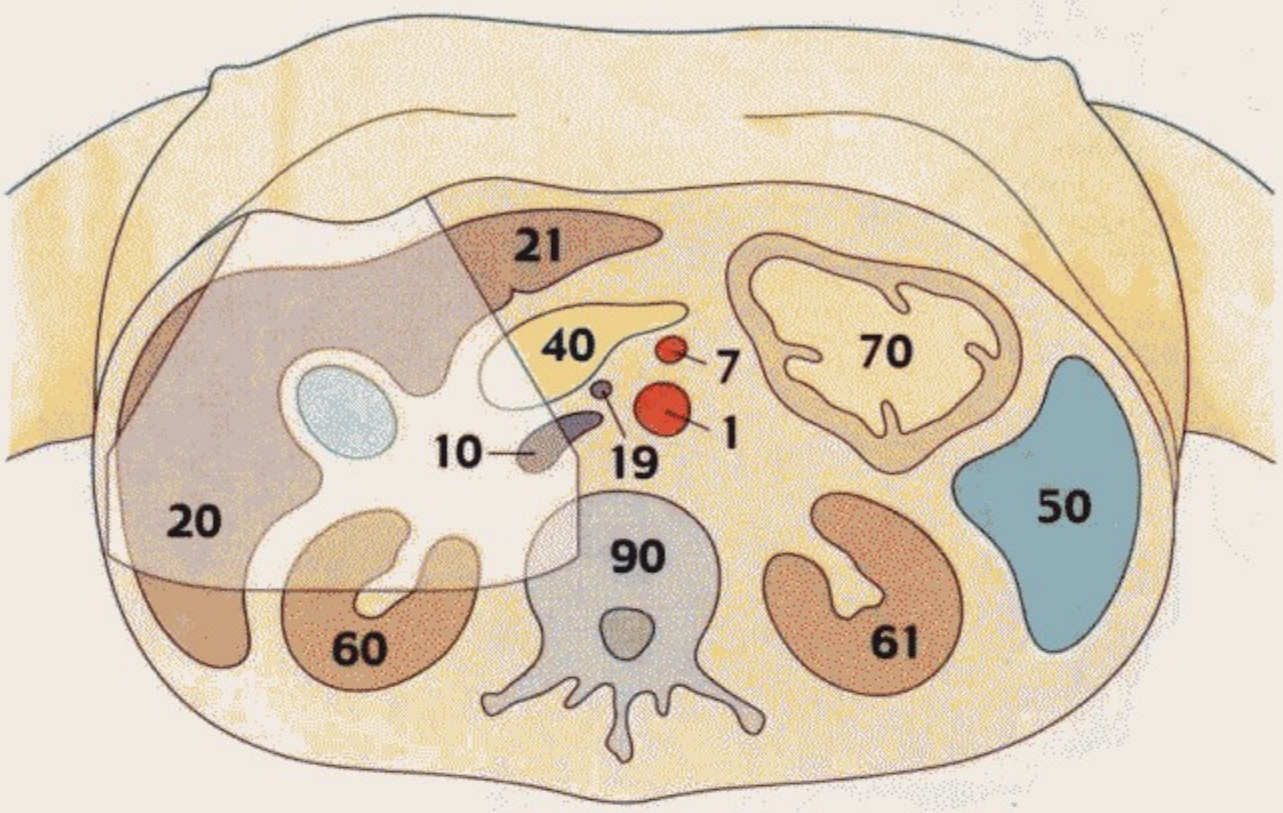


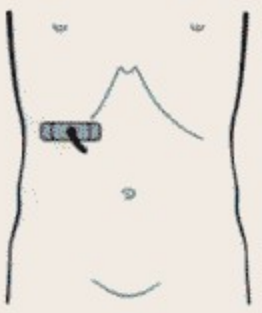


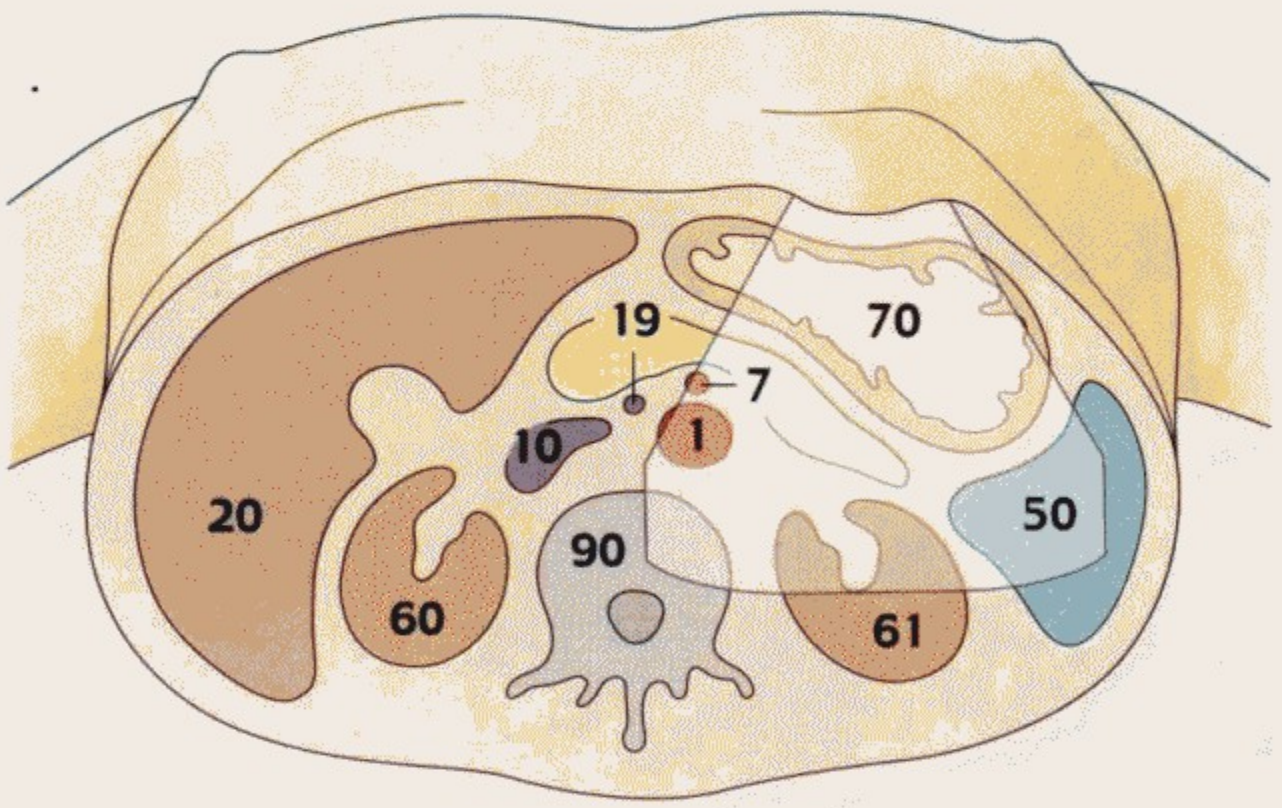
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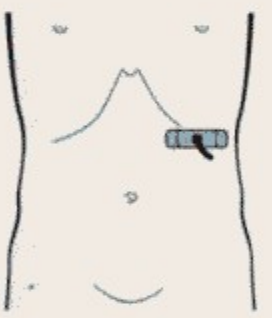


▶ 上腹部横向扫描，左侧


21
40
7
70
1
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19
20
50
90
60
61




19
70
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90
60
61

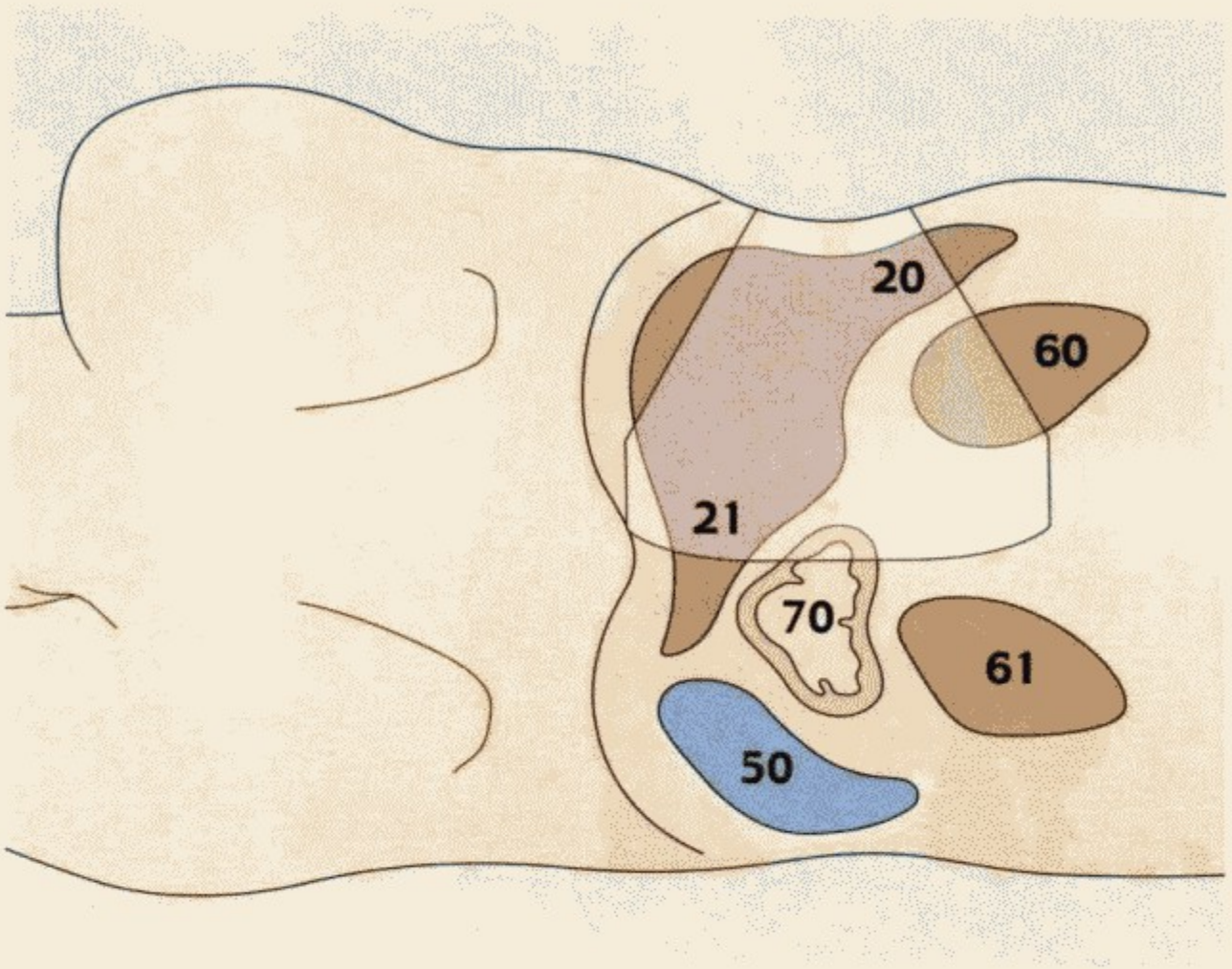


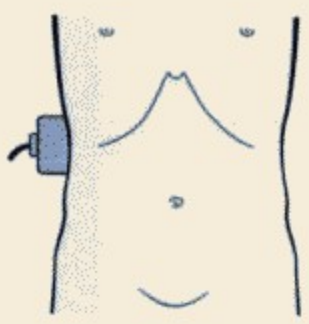


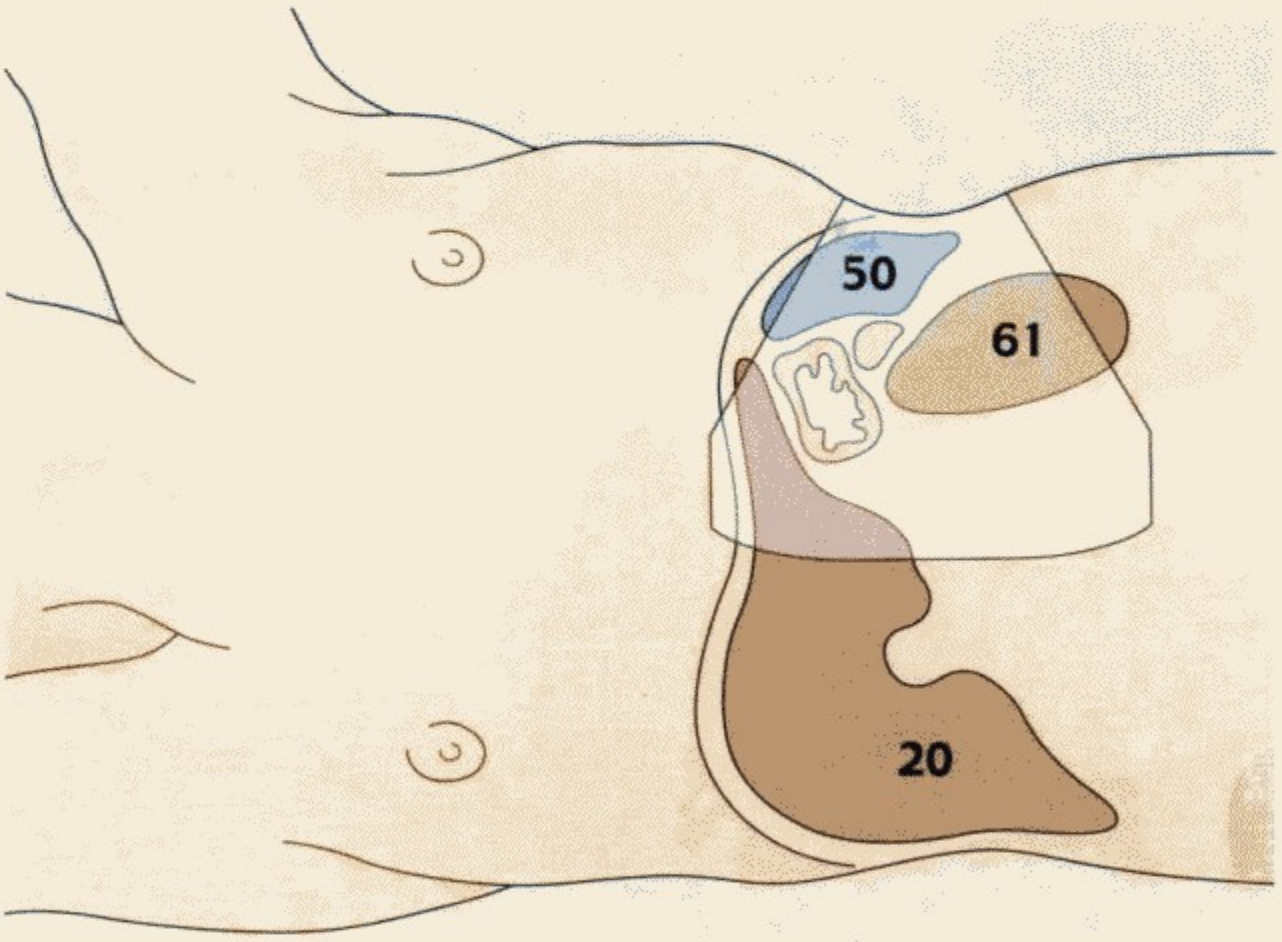
▶ 纵向侧面扫描，右侧

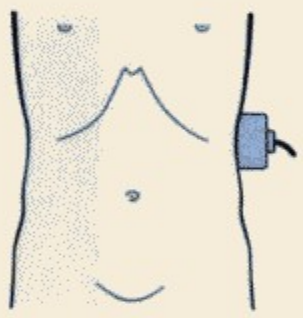


▶ 纵向侧面扫描，左侧


20
60
21
70
61
50




50
61
20

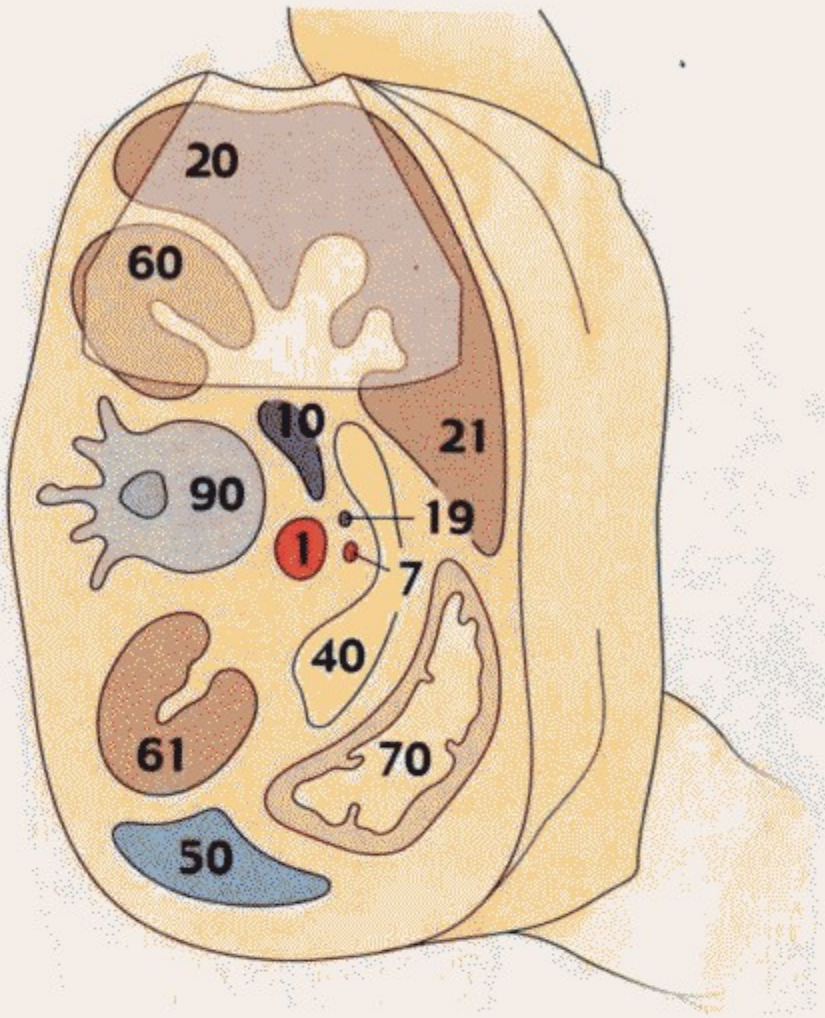


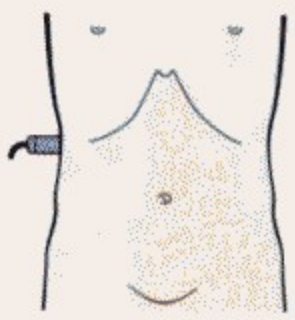


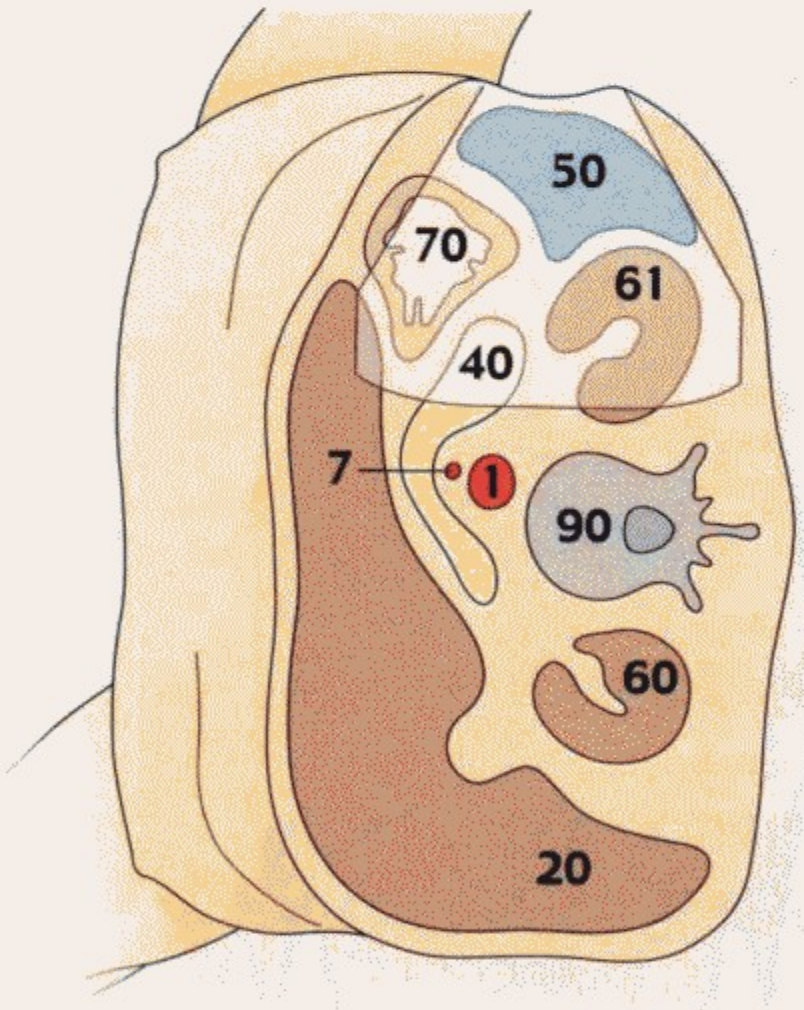
► 横向侧面扫描，右侧

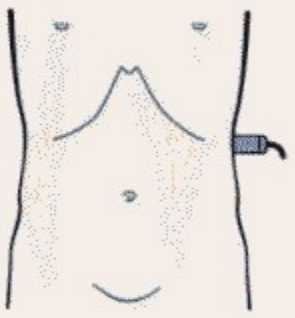


► 横向侧面扫描，左侧


20
60
10
21
90
19
1
7
40
61
70
50




50
70
61
40
7
1
90
60
20



血管 1

经过肾脏上方大动脉和腔静脉的横切面，包括肾血管

1 通过横膈的主动脉和腔静脉
2 胃左动脉
3 腹腔干
4 腹腔干
5 肝动脉
6 脾动脉
7 肠系膜上动脉
8 肠系膜上动脉
9 肠系膜上动脉和脾静脉
10 左肾静脉和右肾动脉

经过肾脏下方动脉和腔静脉的横切面

11 肾下动脉和腔静脉
12 肾下动脉和腔静脉
13 肾下动脉和腔静脉
14 肾下动脉，腔静脉，肠系膜上动脉和静脉
15 肾下动脉和腔静脉
16 主动脉分叉
17 髂动脉
18 髂静脉汇合处
19 髂血管
20 髂血管
21 髂血管
22 髂血管
23 髂左血管
24 髂左血管

脾动脉和静脉纵切面

25 主动脉
26 脾静脉和胃左动脉
27 脾动脉和静脉，腹腔干
28 脾动脉和静脉，腹腔干
29 脾动脉和静脉，肾动脉和静脉
30 脾动脉和静脉，肾动脉和静脉

肝动脉纵切面

31 腹腔干
32 肝动脉和脾静脉
33 肝动脉和肠系膜上静脉
34 肝动脉和门静脉

肾动脉和静脉纵切面

35 主动脉
36 右肾动脉和左肾静脉
37 腔静脉和右肾动脉
38 右肾动脉和右肾静脉

右肾动脉和静脉横切面

39 肾静脉开口处
40 肾静脉
41 脐水平的肾静脉，肾动脉
42 肾动脉

左肾动脉和静脉的纵切面

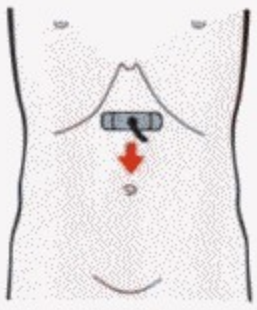
43 腔静脉
44 右肾动脉和左肾静脉
45 主动脉和左肾静脉
46 左肾血管，脾动脉和静脉

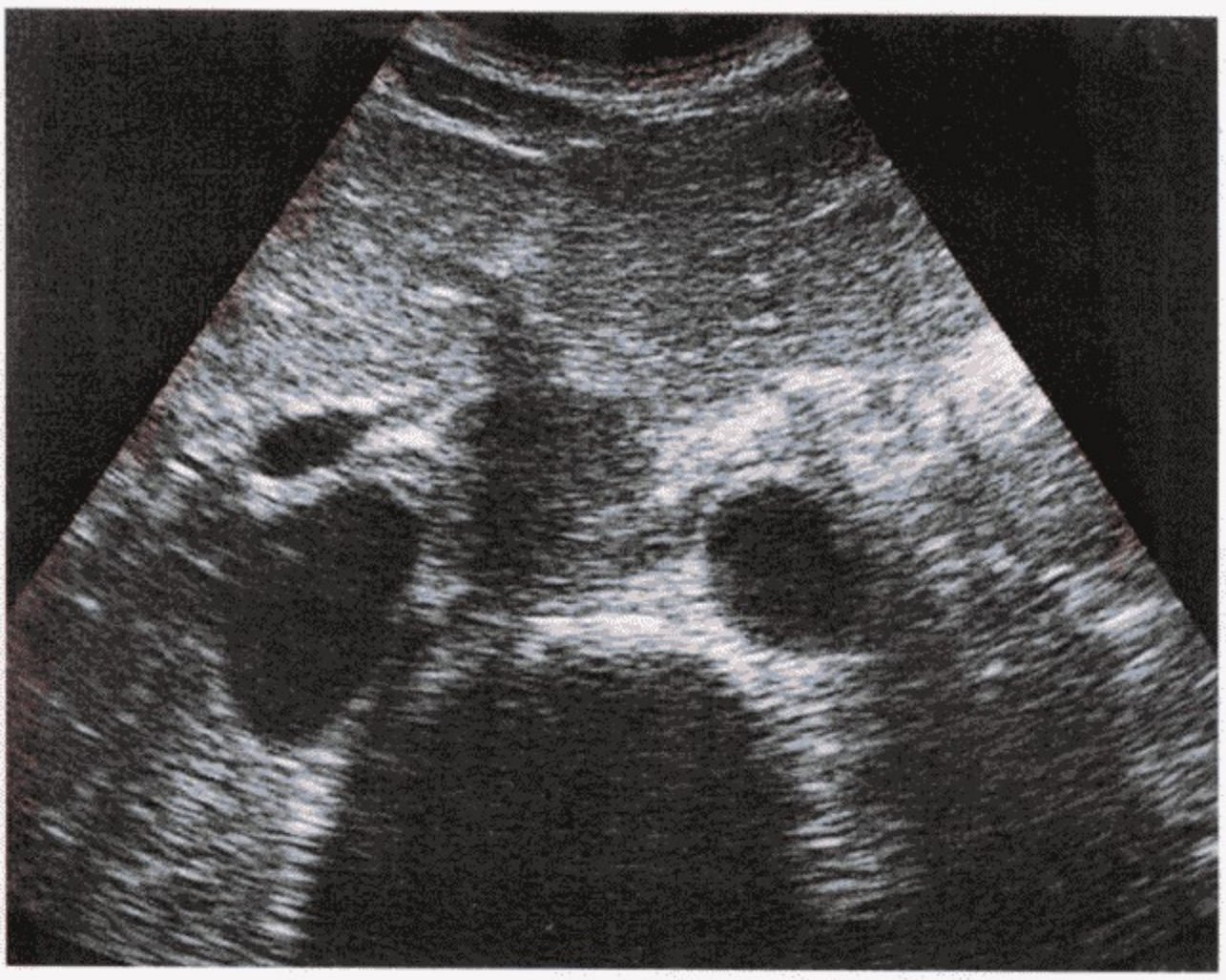
肝门部脉管的纵切面

47 门静脉，腔静脉，右肾动脉
48 门静脉，腔静脉，右肾动脉，以及胆管
49 门静脉，腔静脉和胆管
50 门静脉和肝动脉
51 肝动脉，肠系膜上静脉
52 肝动脉，肠系膜上动脉和脾静脉

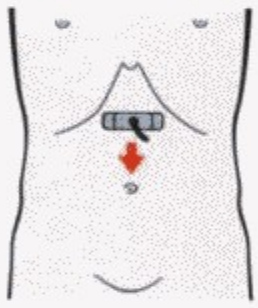
肝门部脉管的横断面

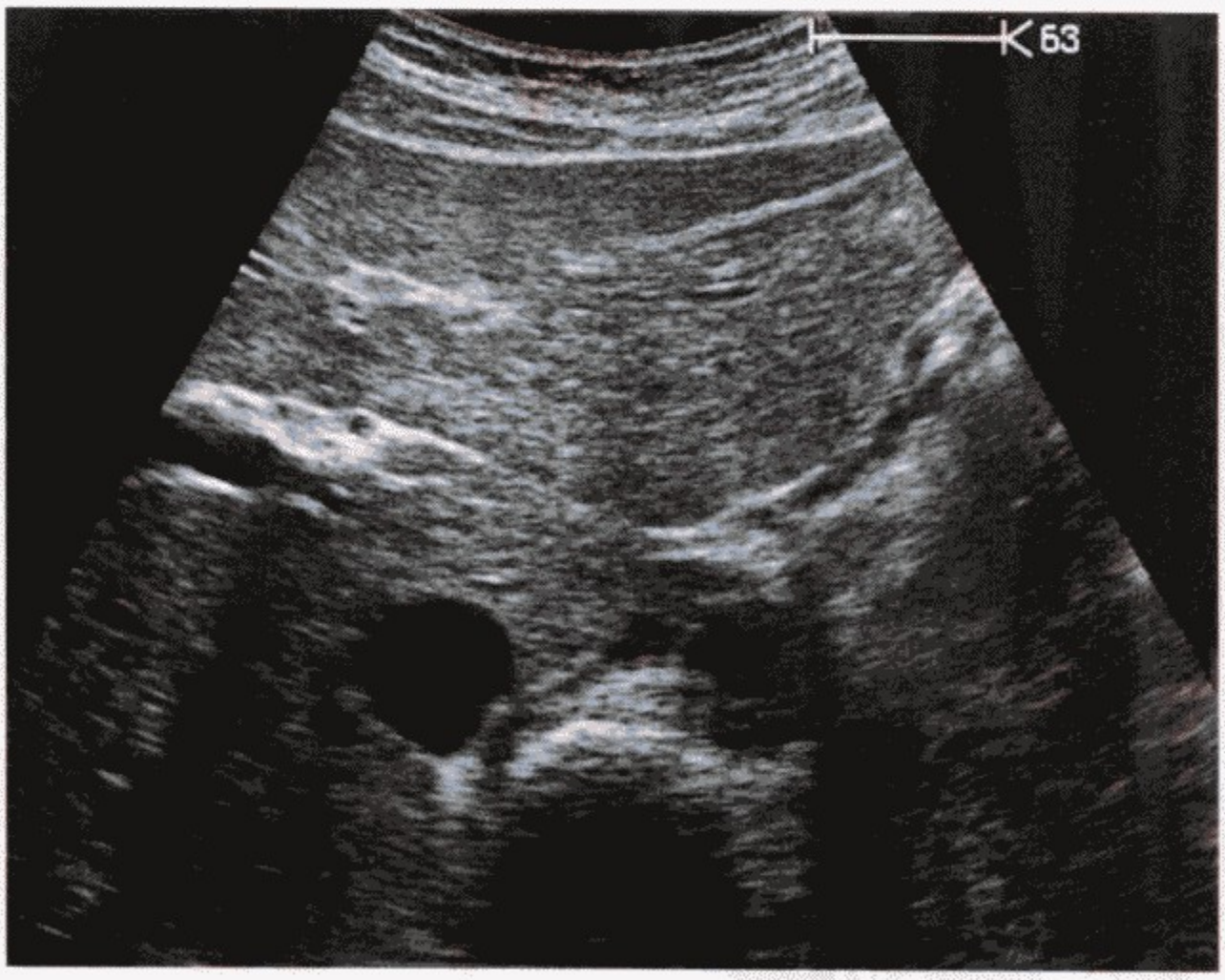
53 肝动脉，门静脉，腔静脉
54 肝动脉，胆管，门静脉
55 胆管，胆囊，腔静脉
56 胆管，胆囊，肠系膜上静脉



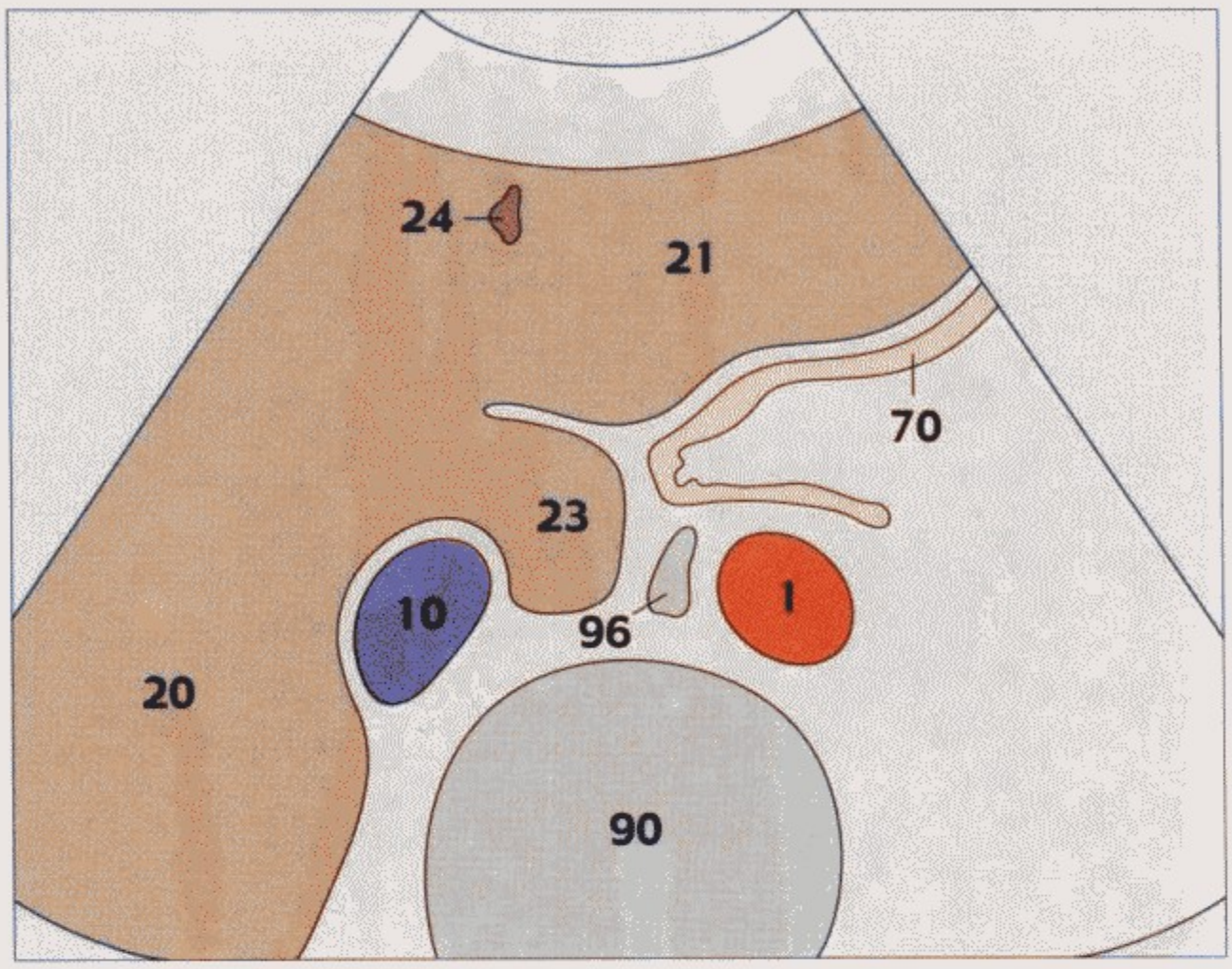


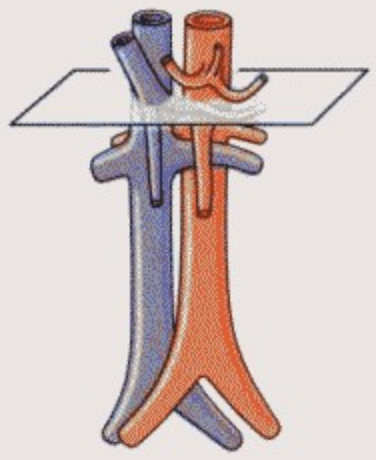
► 1 通过横膈的主动脉和腔静脉



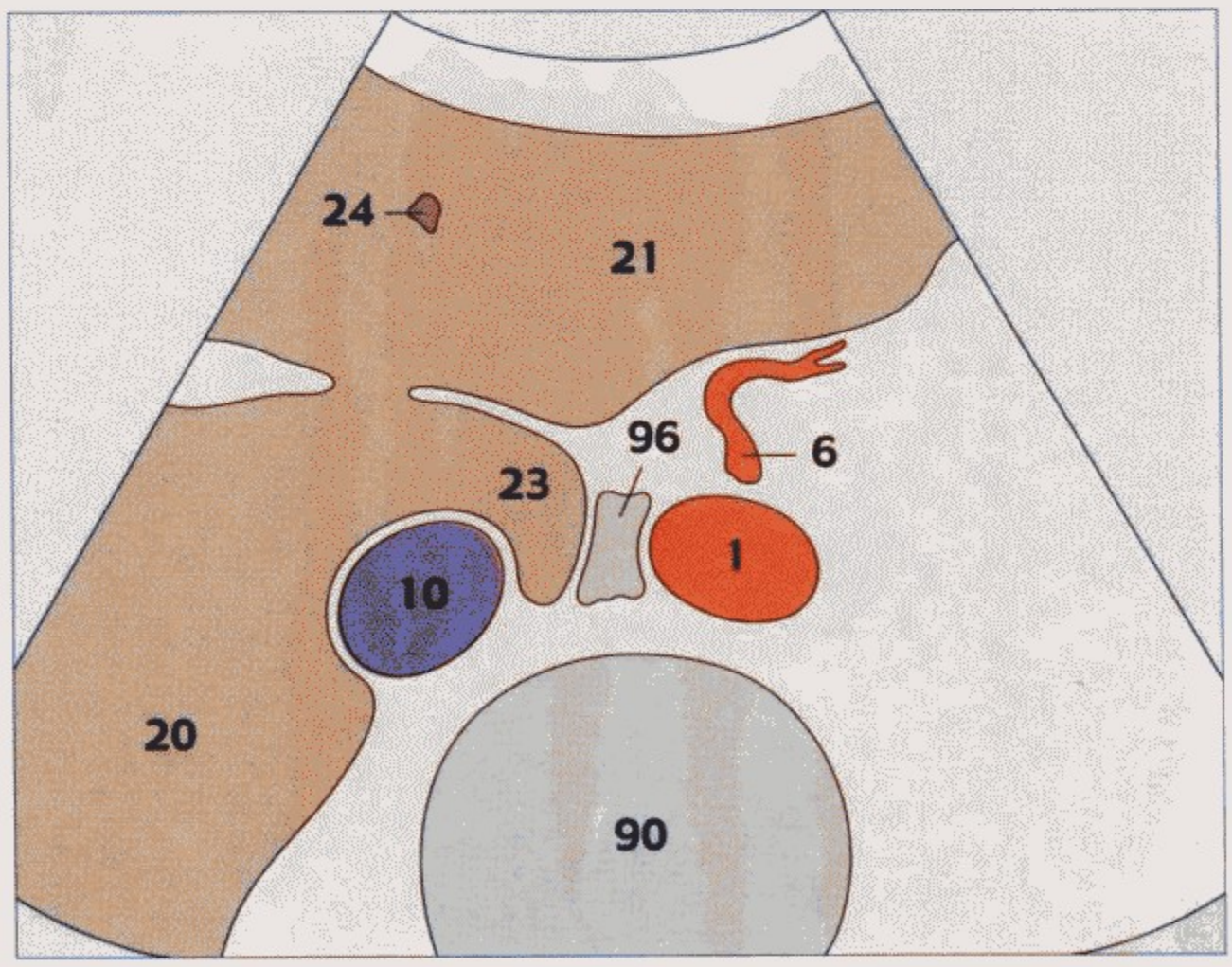


► 2 胃左动脉

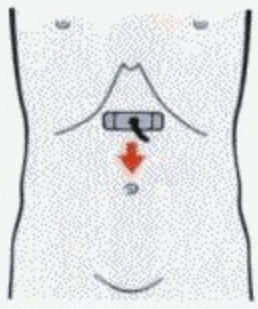


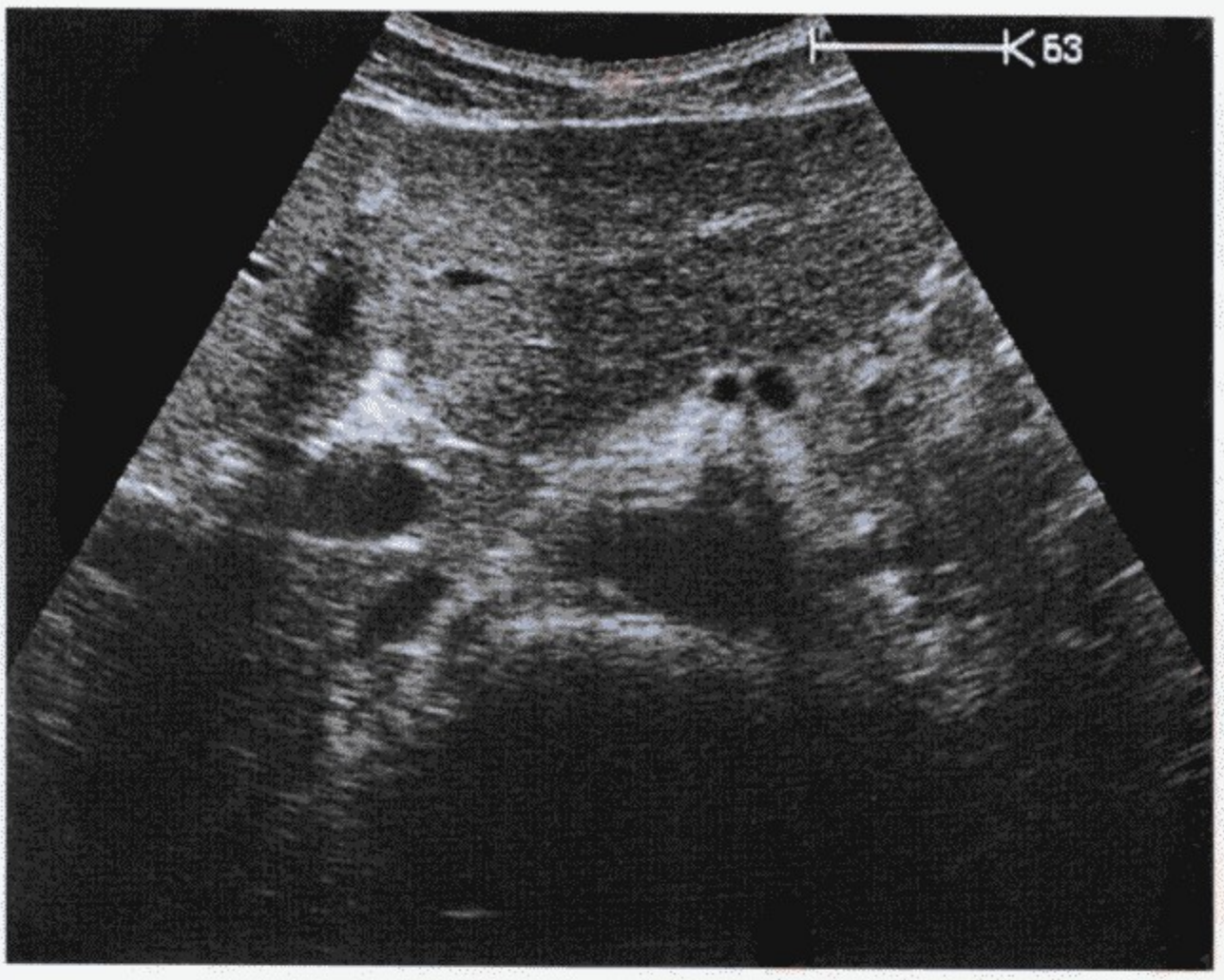


紧贴横膈下面，腔静脉被肝组织围绕。主动脉位于胃食管移行部的后方，经常造成观察困难。

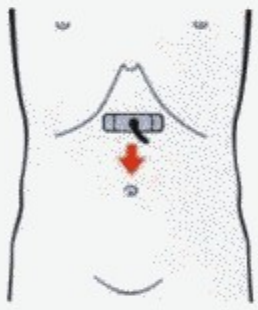


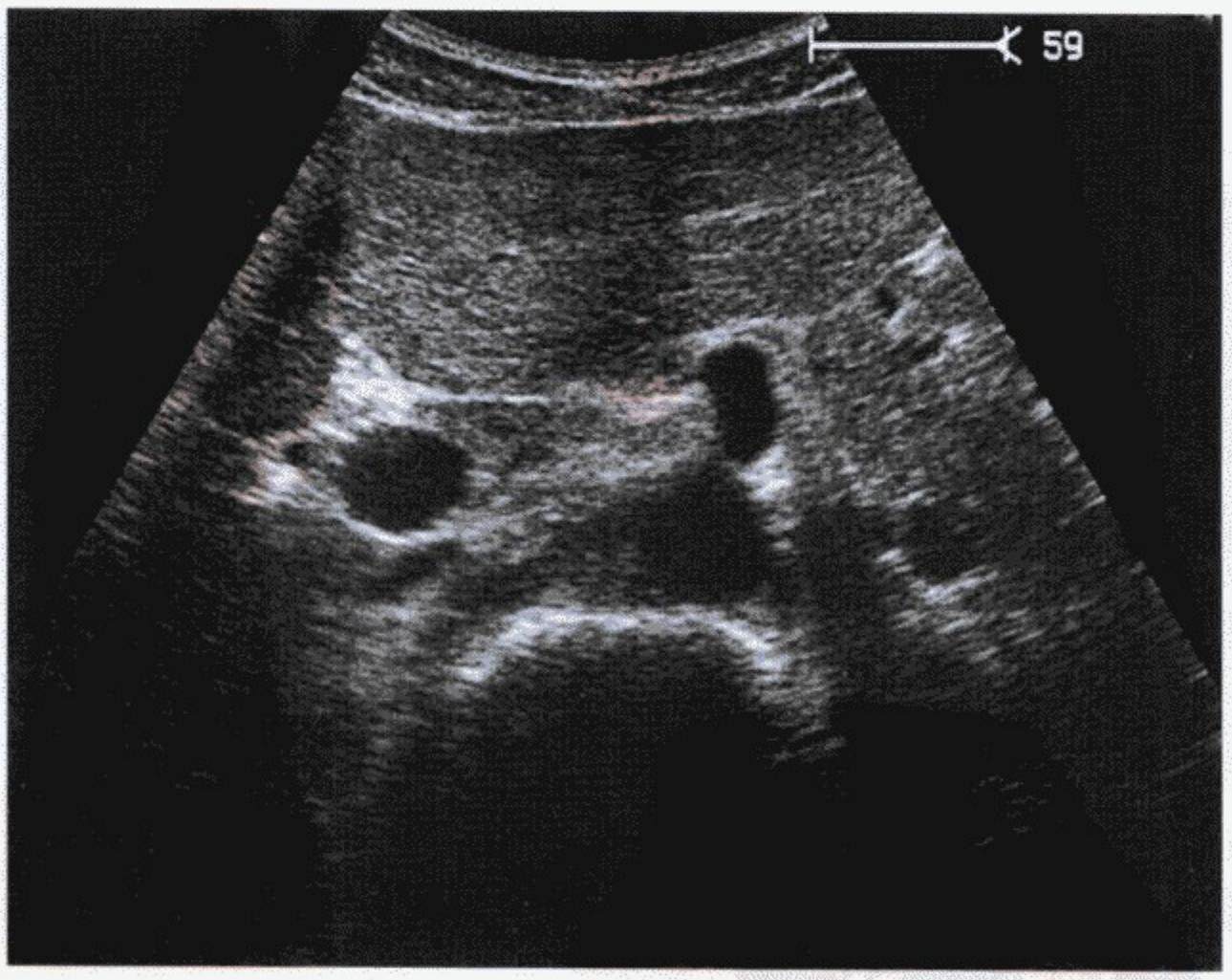
胃左动脉被认为是位于腹腔干头侧的小管径血管。



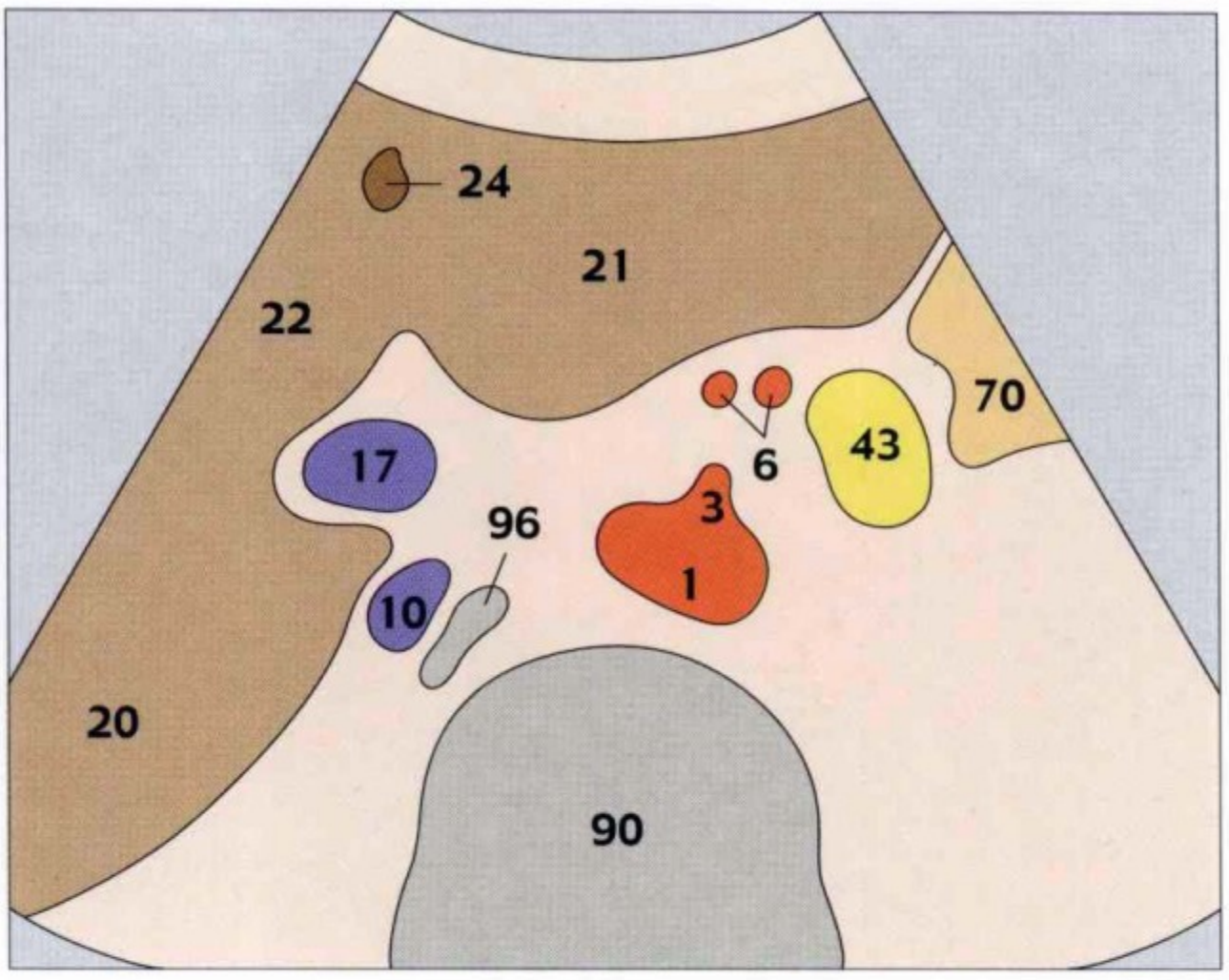


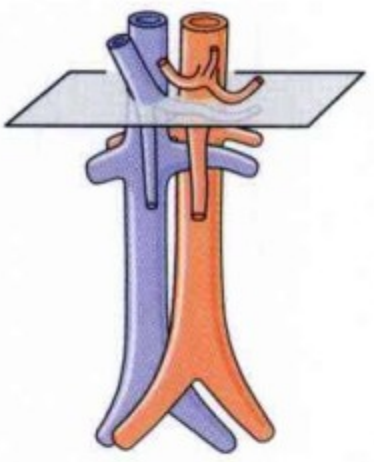
▶ 3 腹腔干



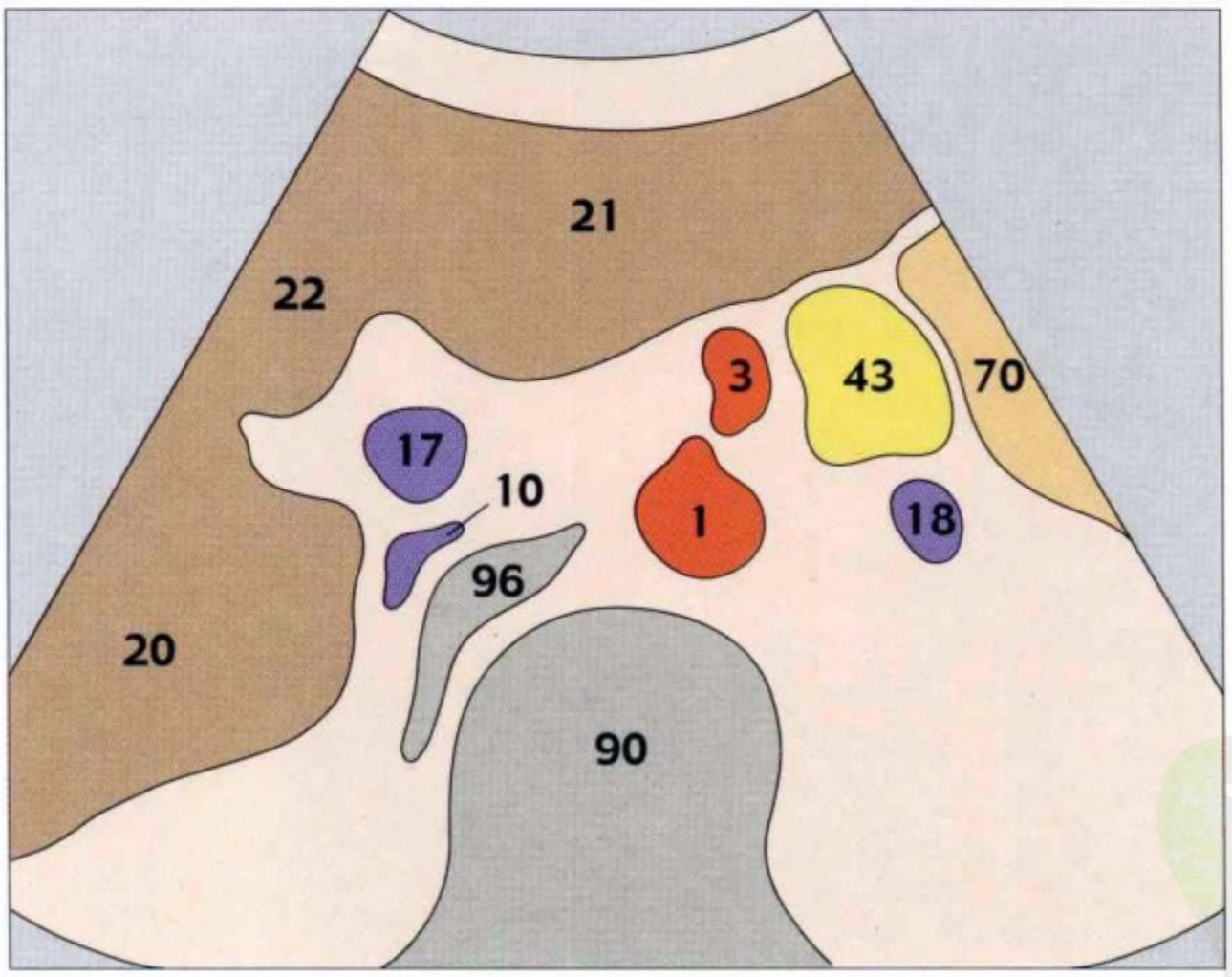


▶ 4 腹腔干

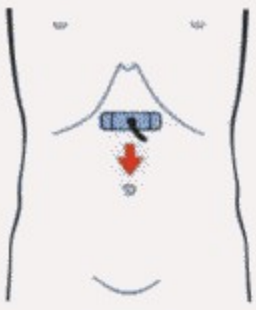


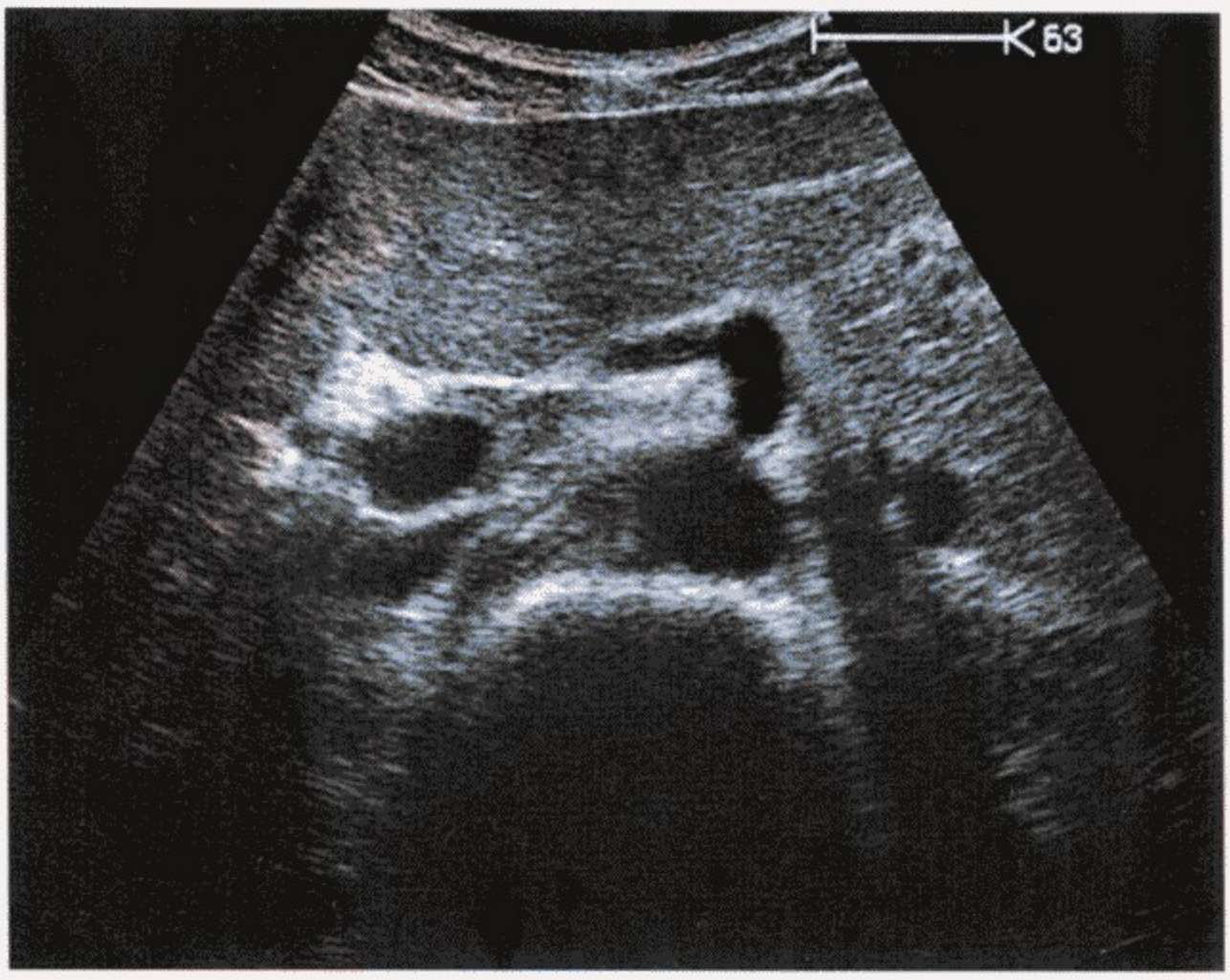


自主动脉发出后，腹腔干略向左走行。

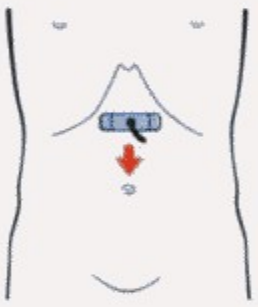


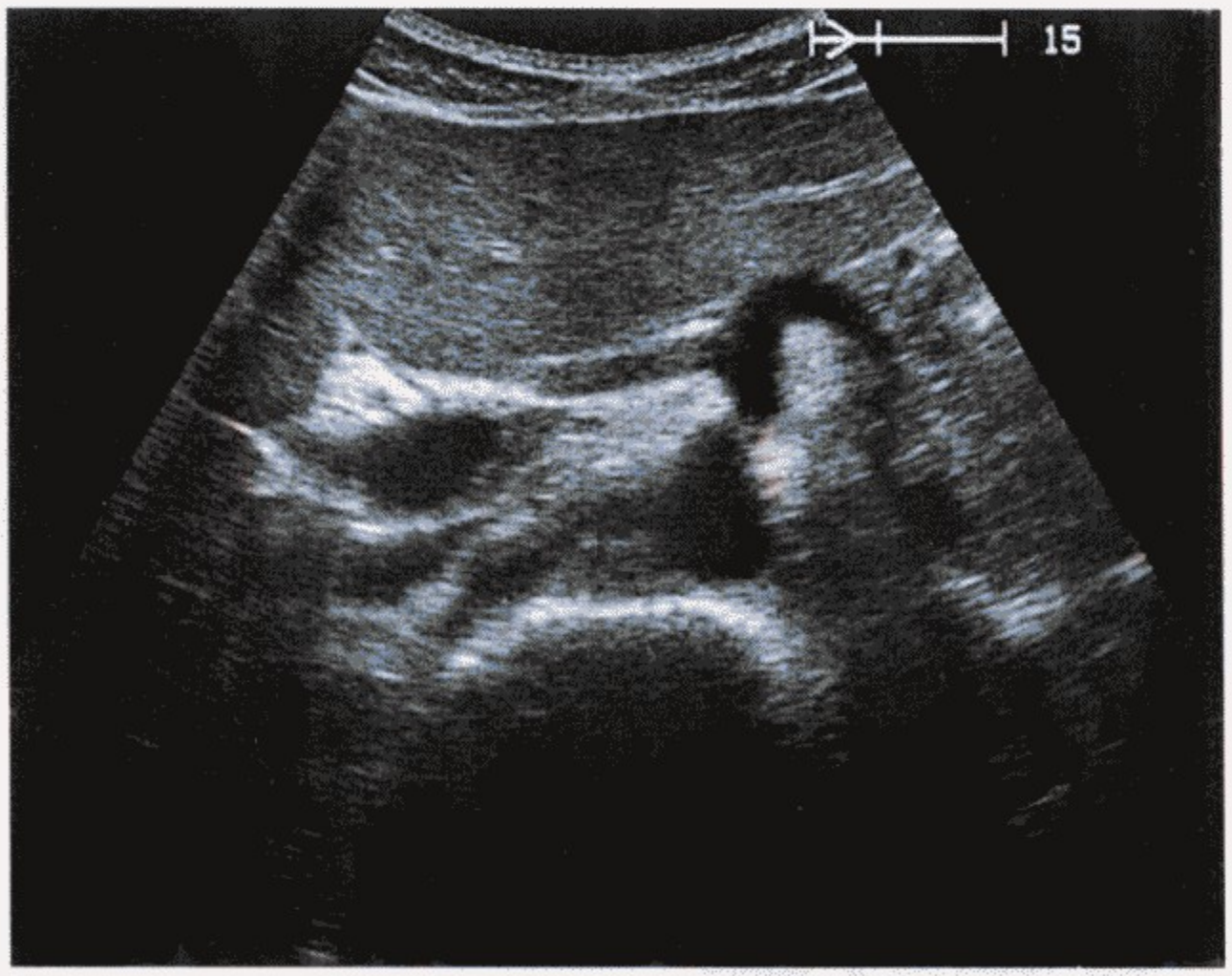
腹腔干的近端在
大多数病例中也轻度向下走行。



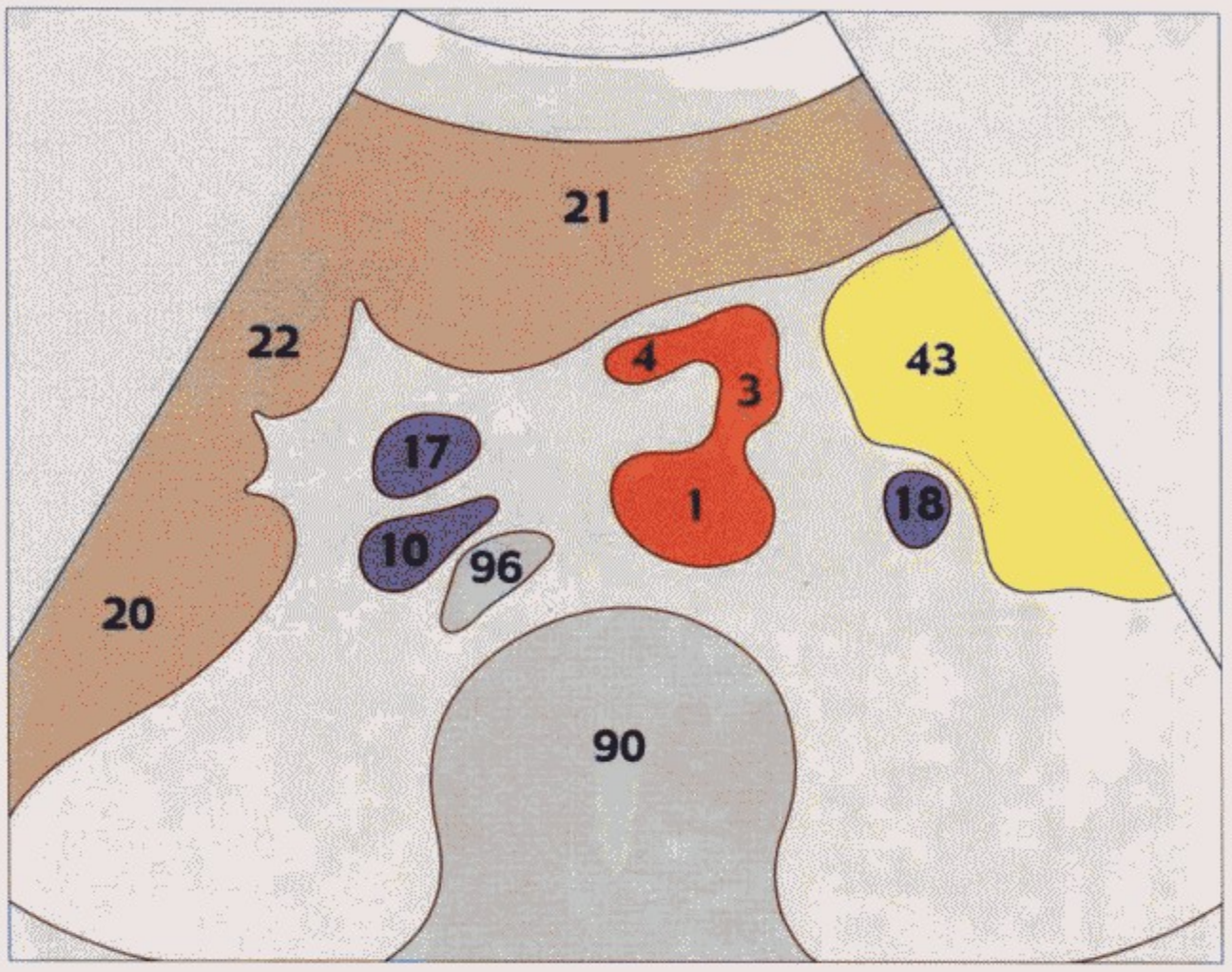


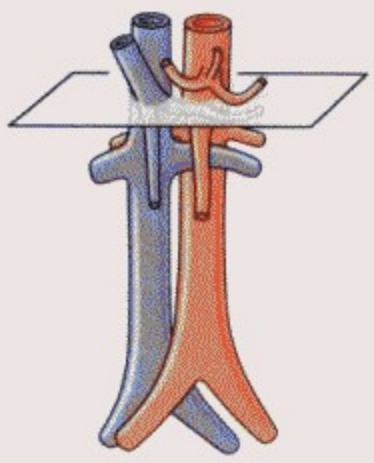
► 5 肝动脉



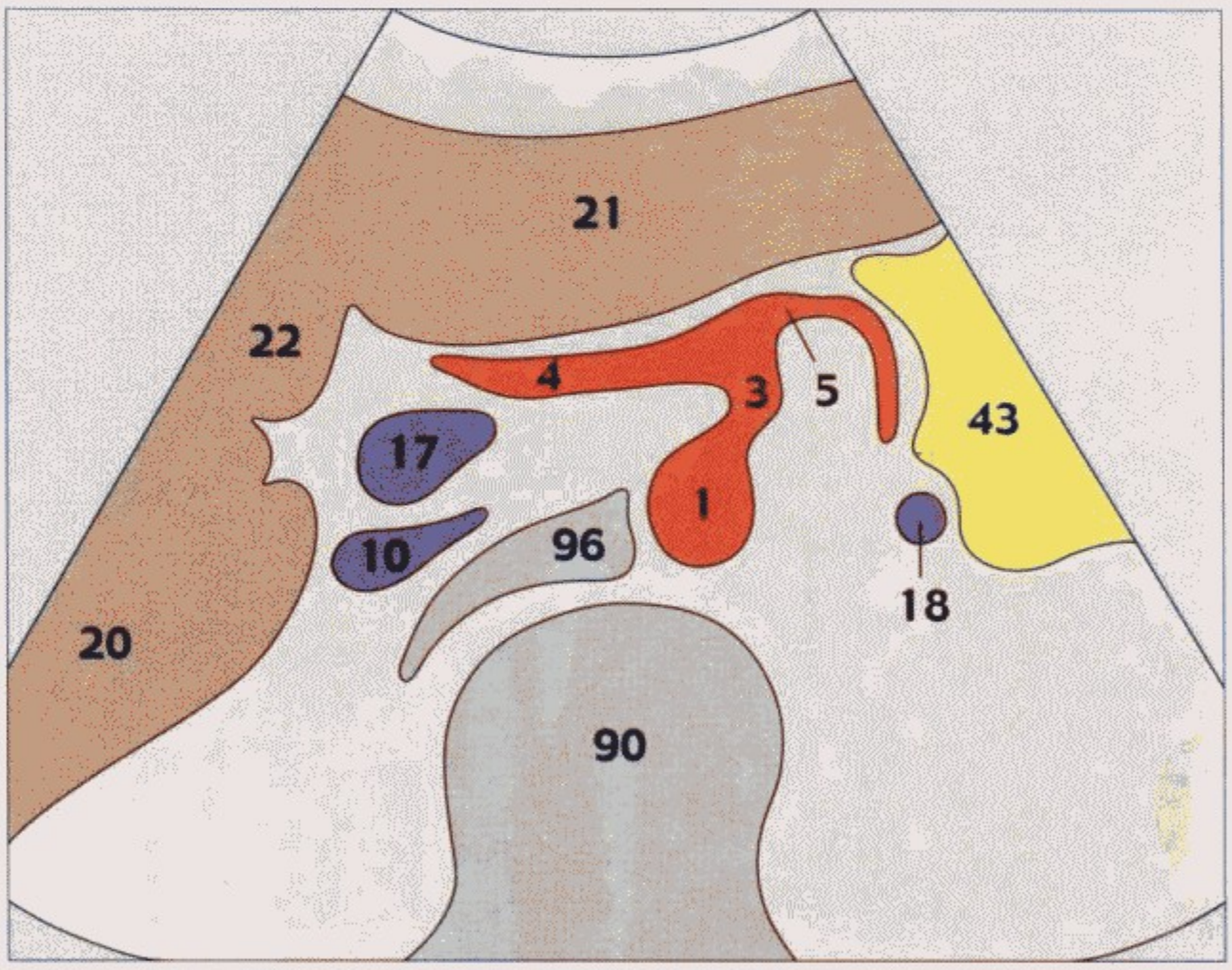


► 6 脾动脉

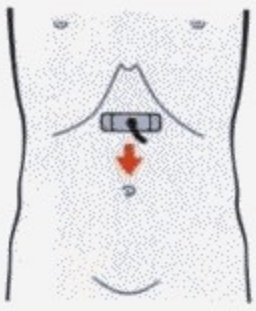


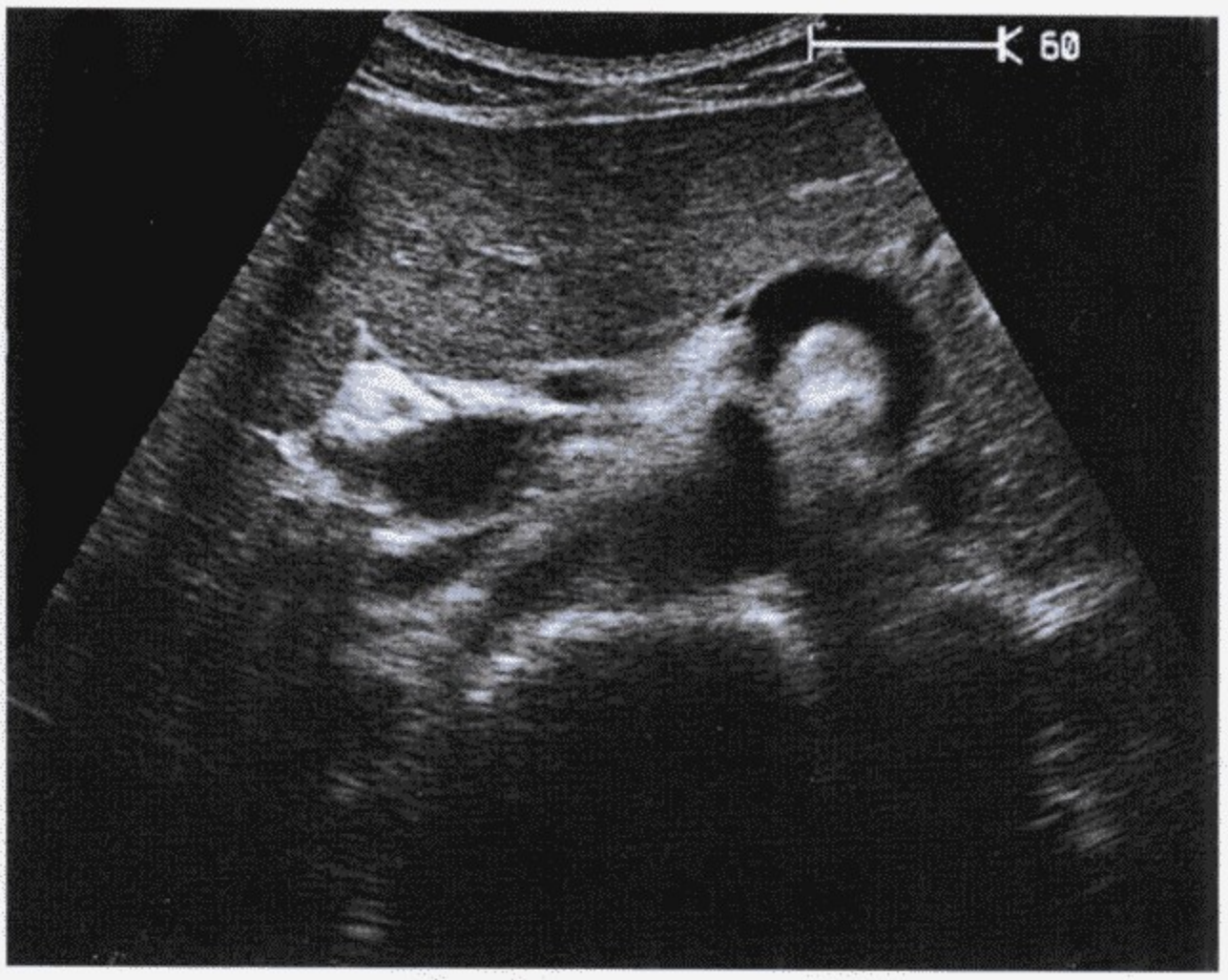


腹腔干轻度向右走行，发出肝动脉。

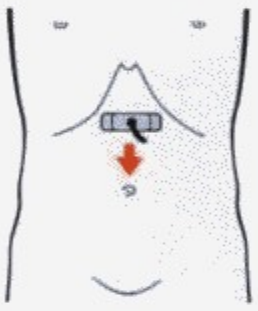


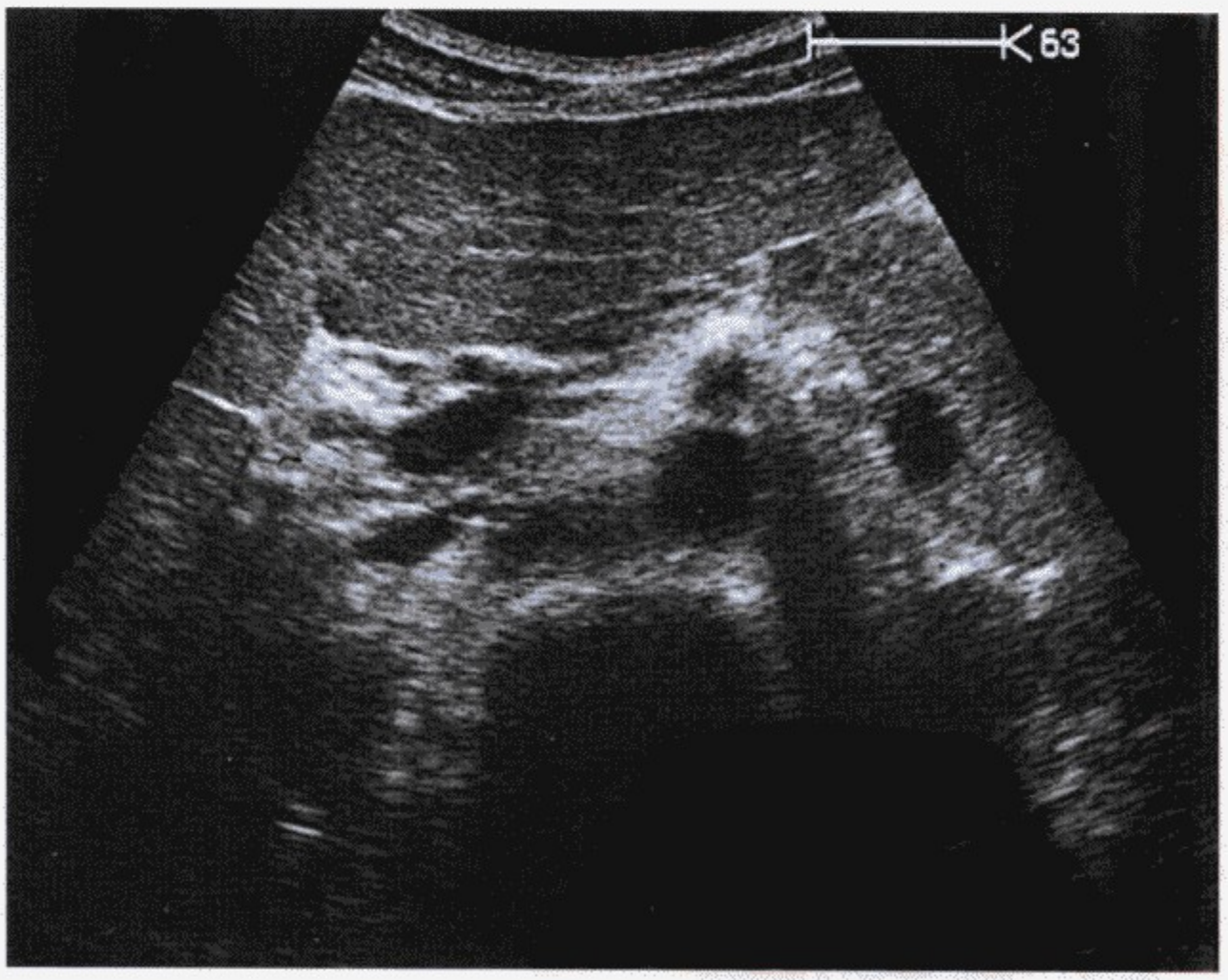
腹腔干以一个向右的角度发出脾动脉。



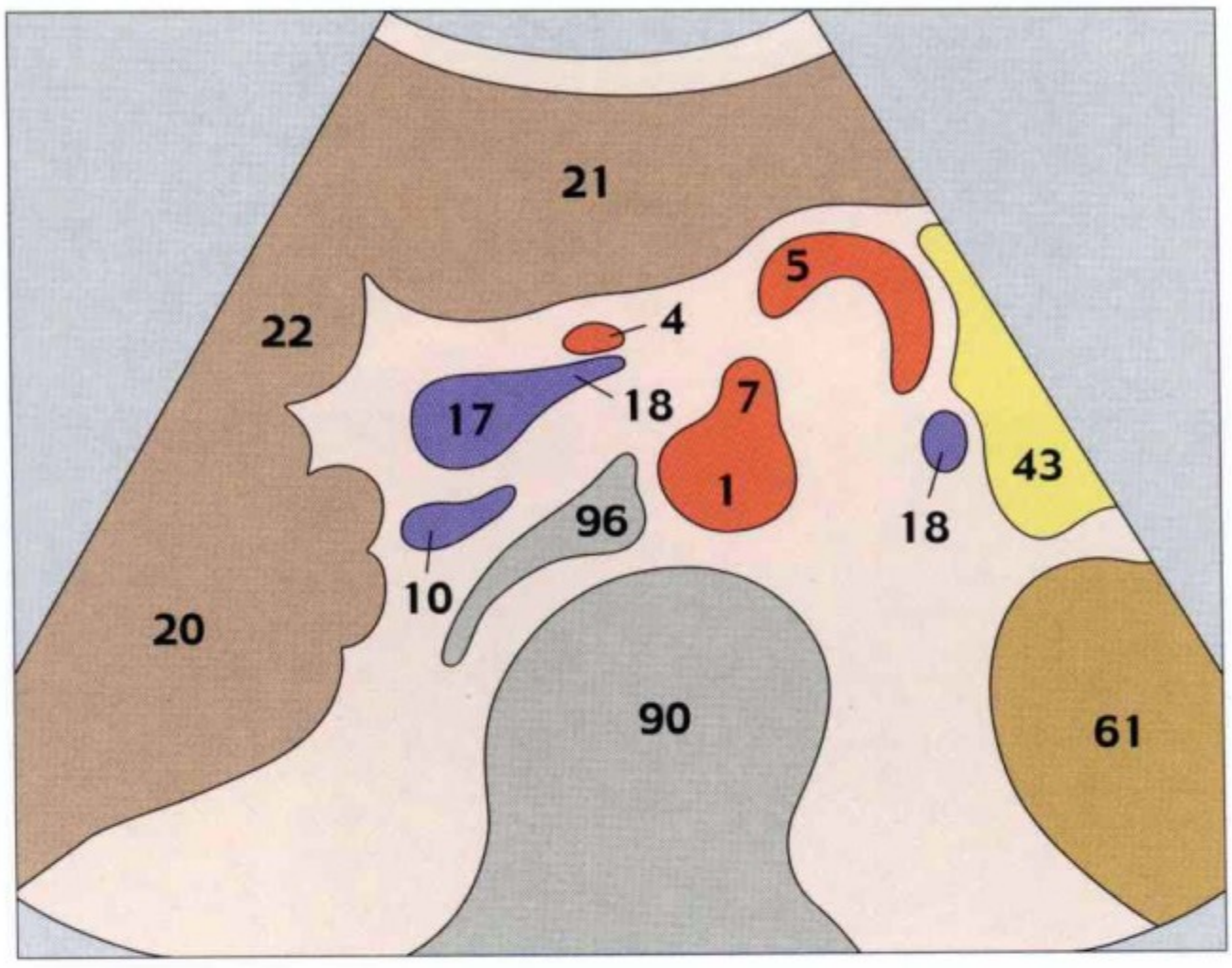


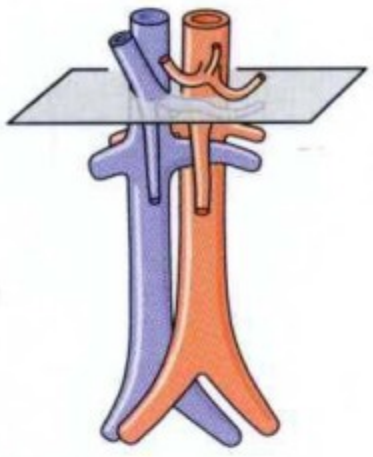
► 7 肠系膜上动脉



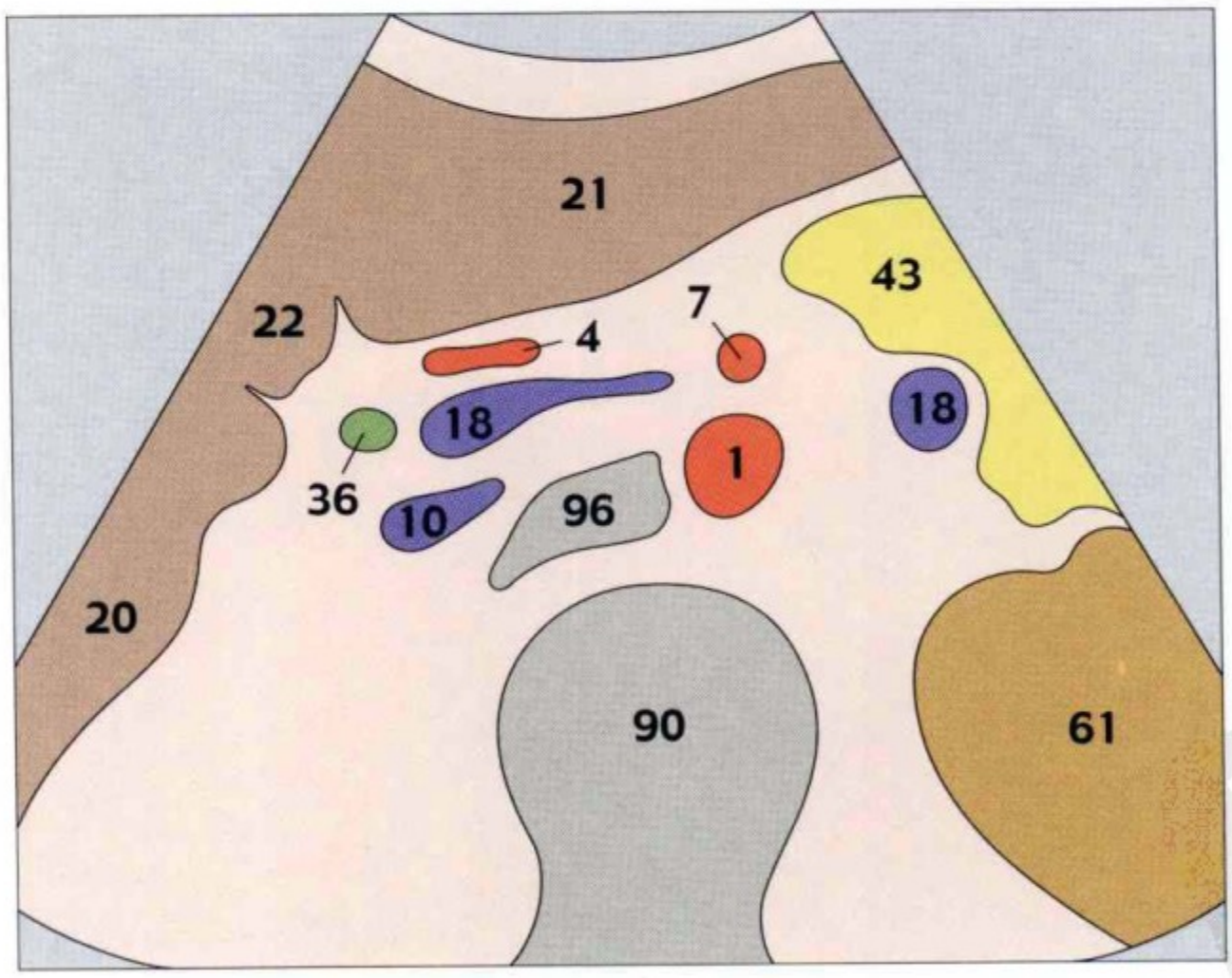


► 8 肠系膜上动脉

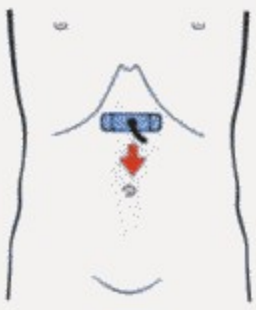


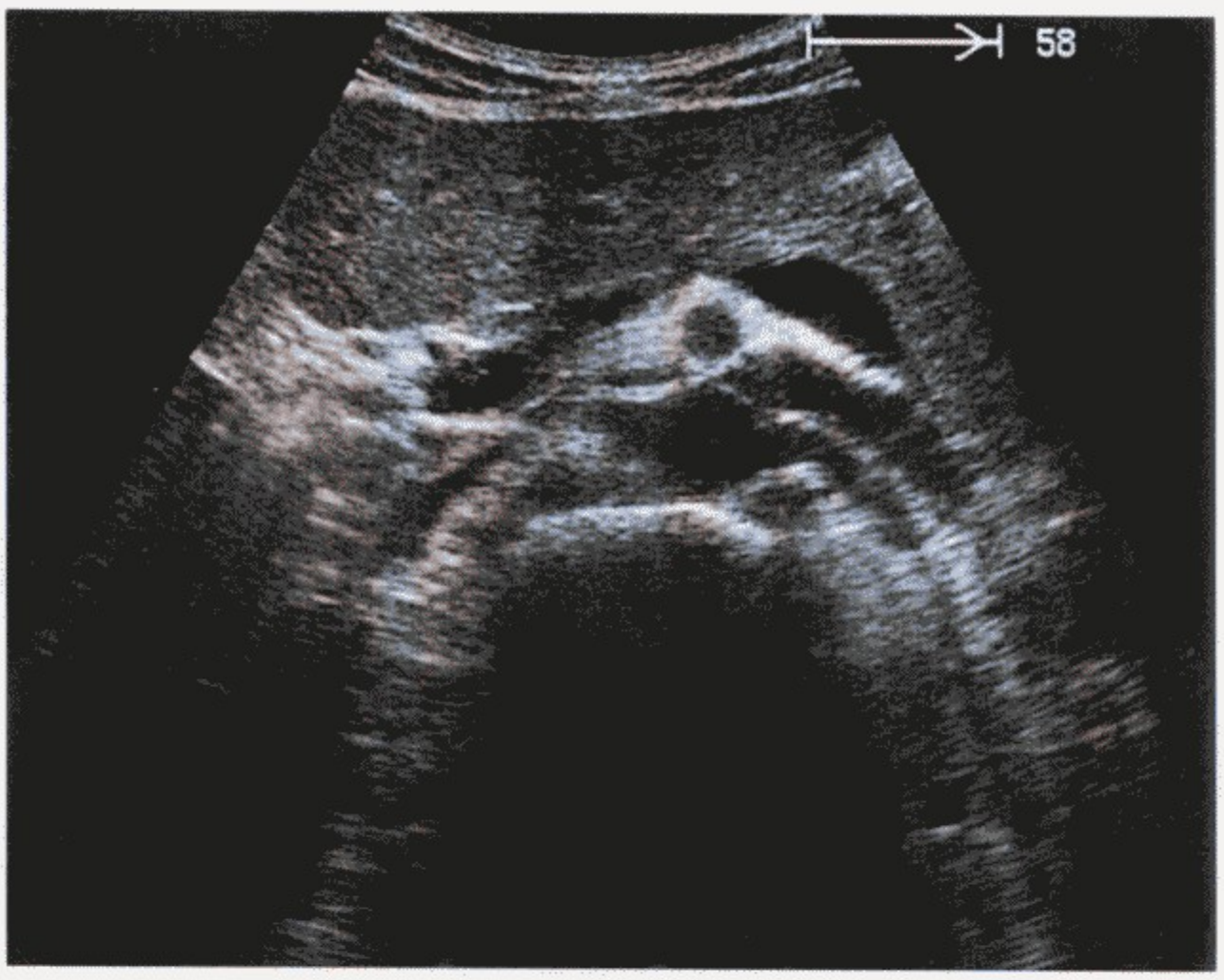


肠系膜上动脉自略低于腹腔干的位置发自主动脉，紧贴于主动脉走行。

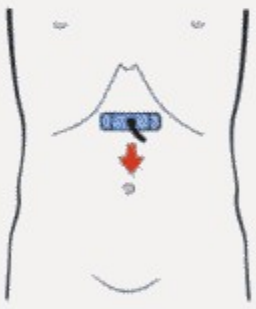


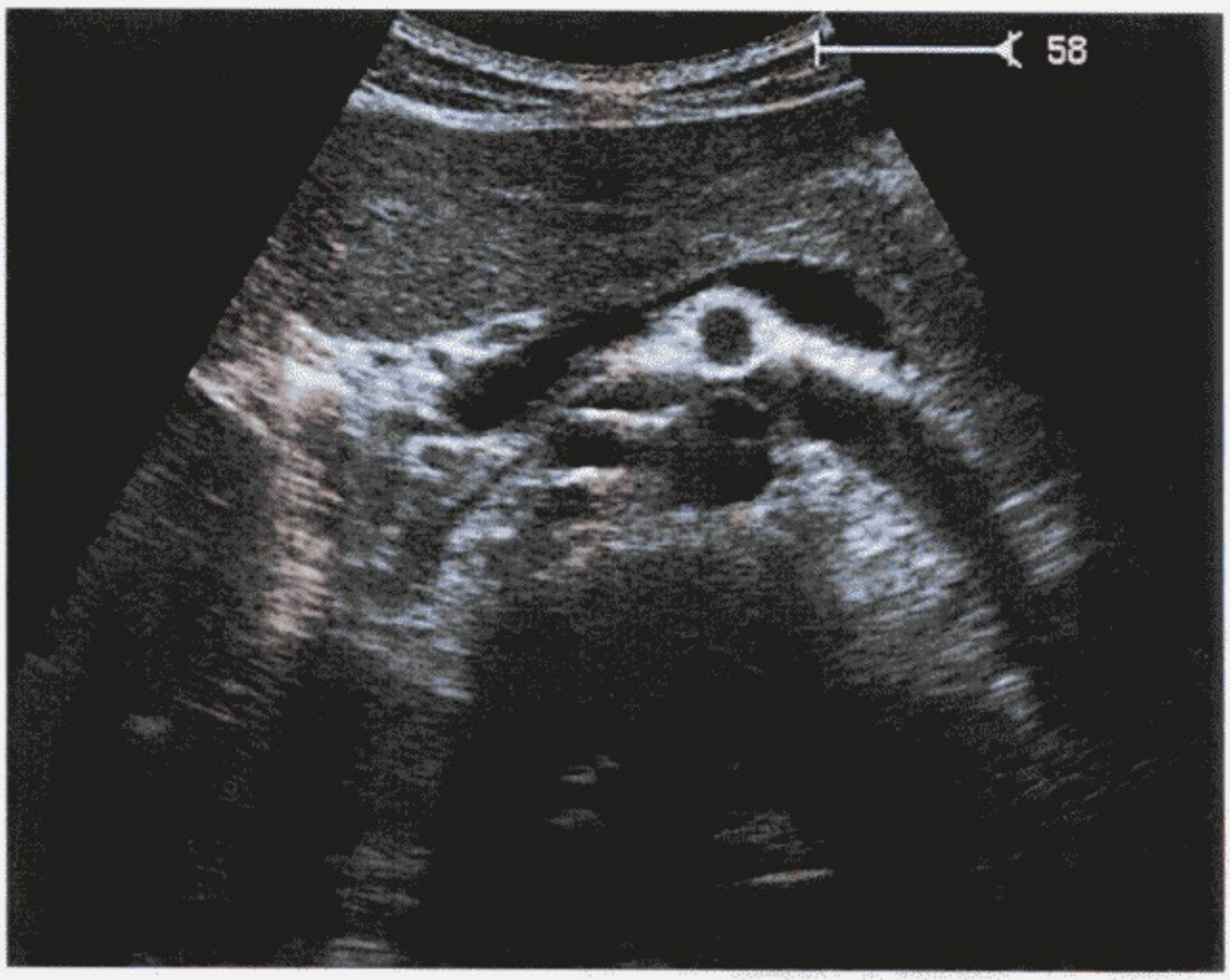
肠系膜上动脉根部经常被高回声脂肪垫所包绕。



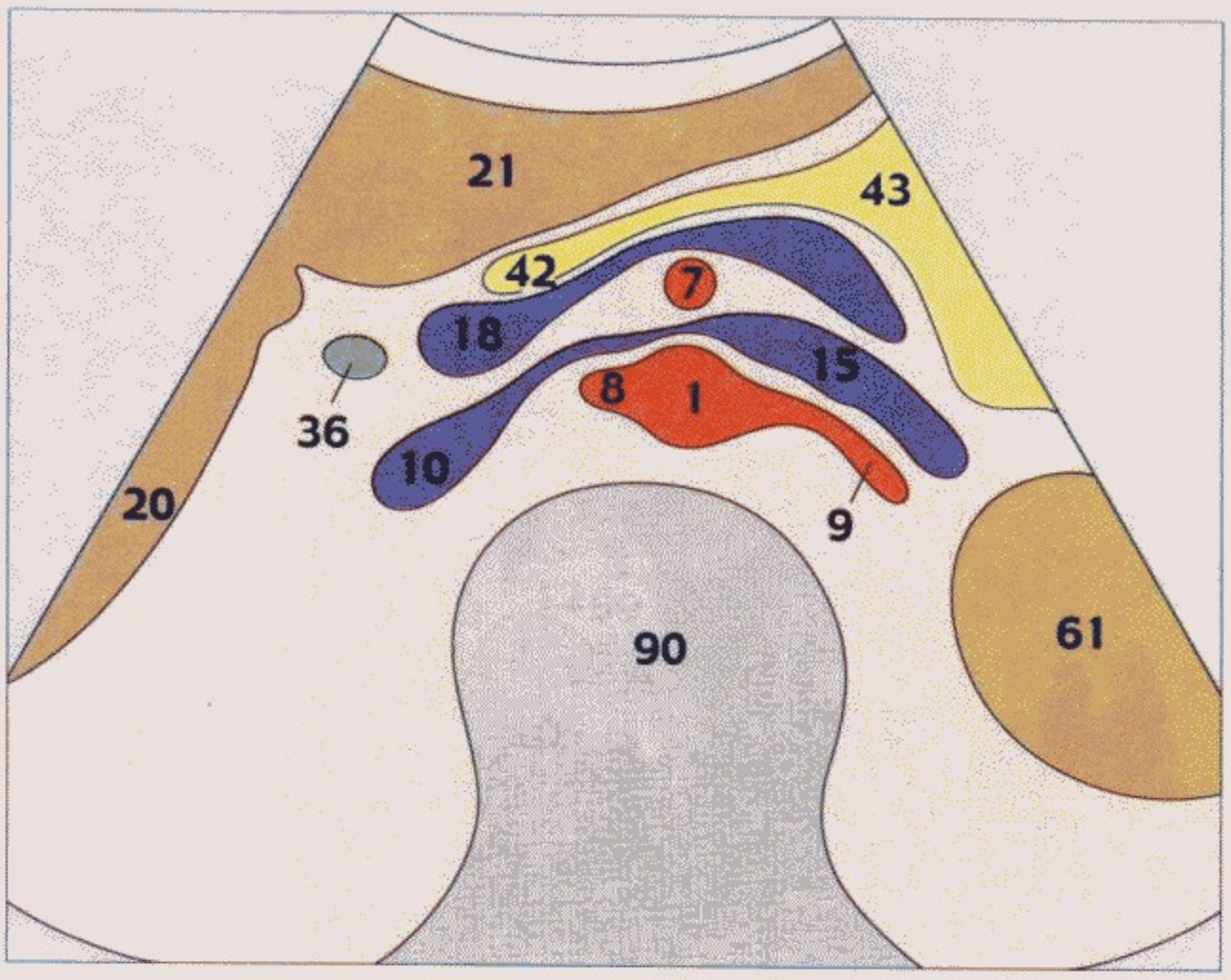


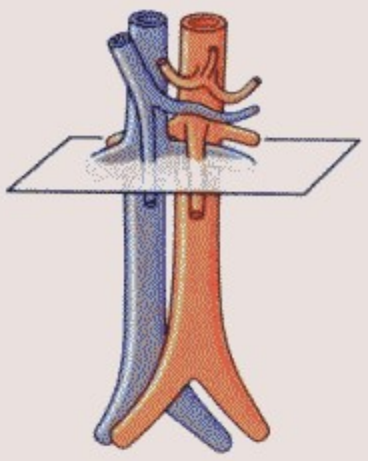
▶ 9 肠系膜上动脉和脾静脉



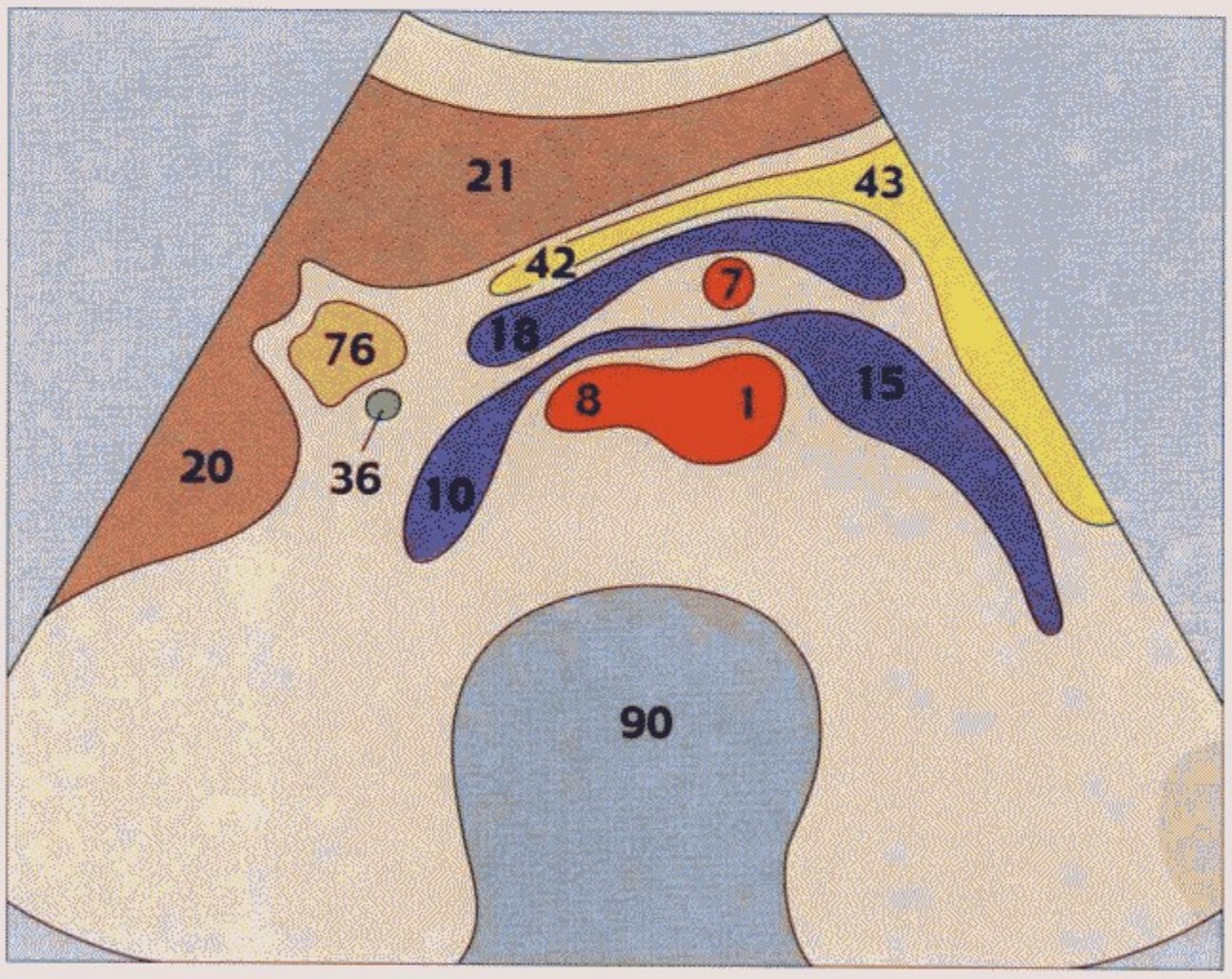


▶ 10 左肾静脉和右肾动脉

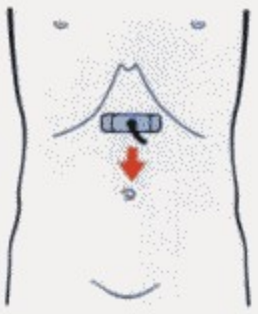


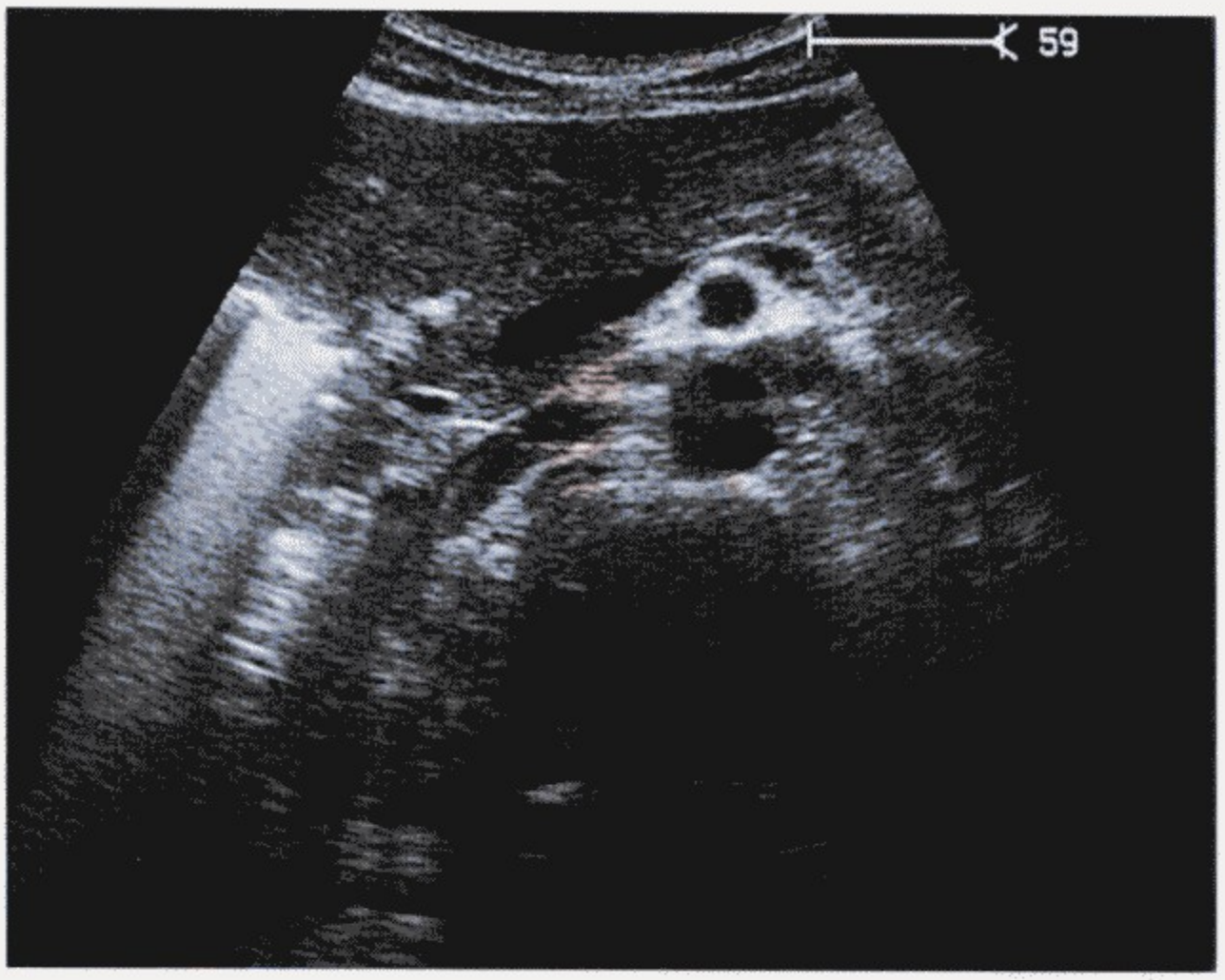


主动脉，肠系膜上动脉，以及走行在肠系膜上动脉上方的脾静脉，它是确定胰头的标志物。

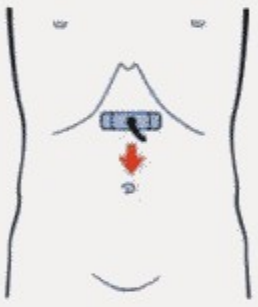


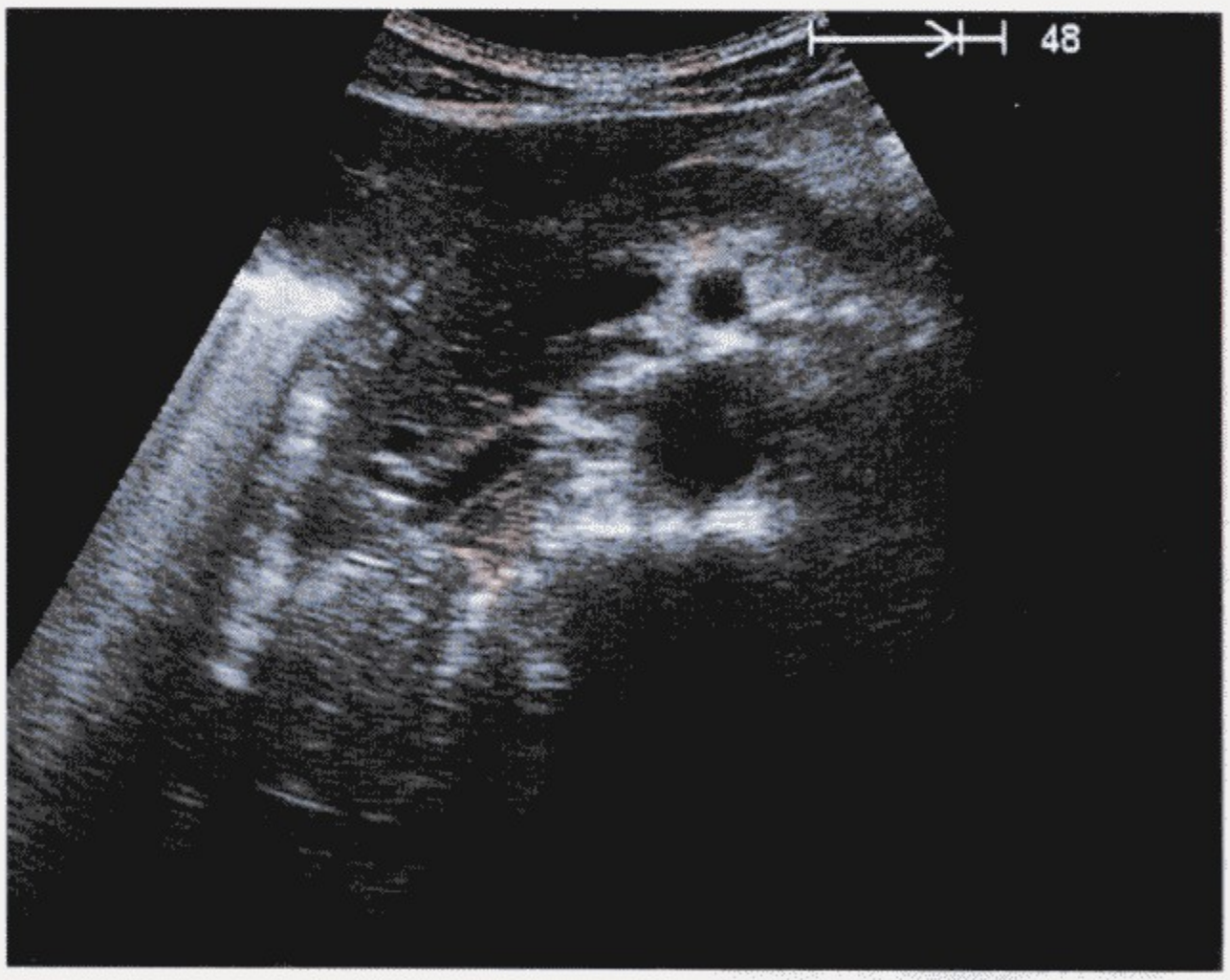
左肾静脉走行于主动脉和肠系膜上动脉之间。它在起始部和受压部位之间轻度充血。



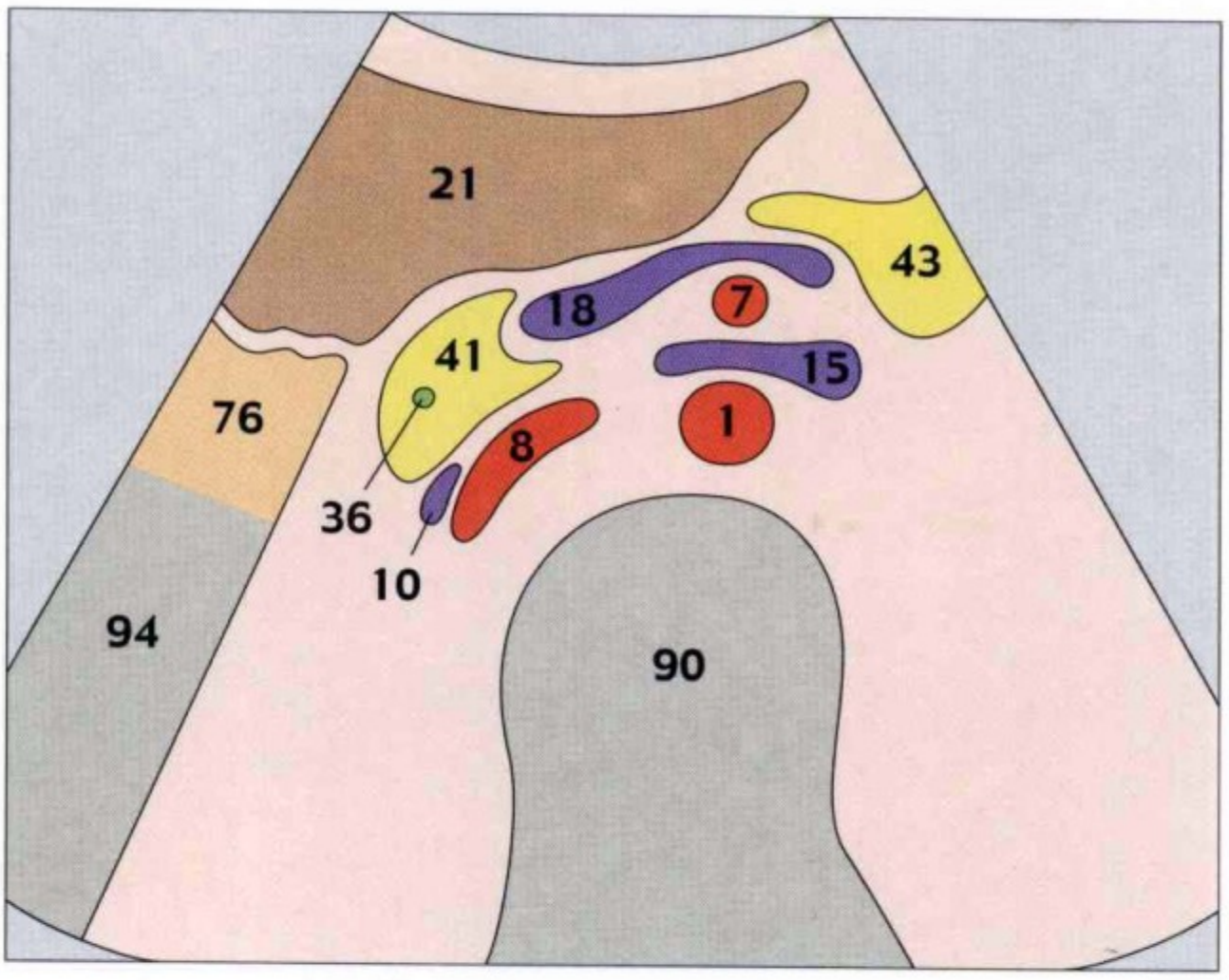


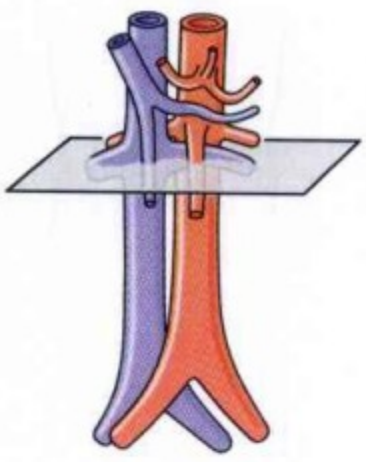
► 11 肾下动脉和腔静脉



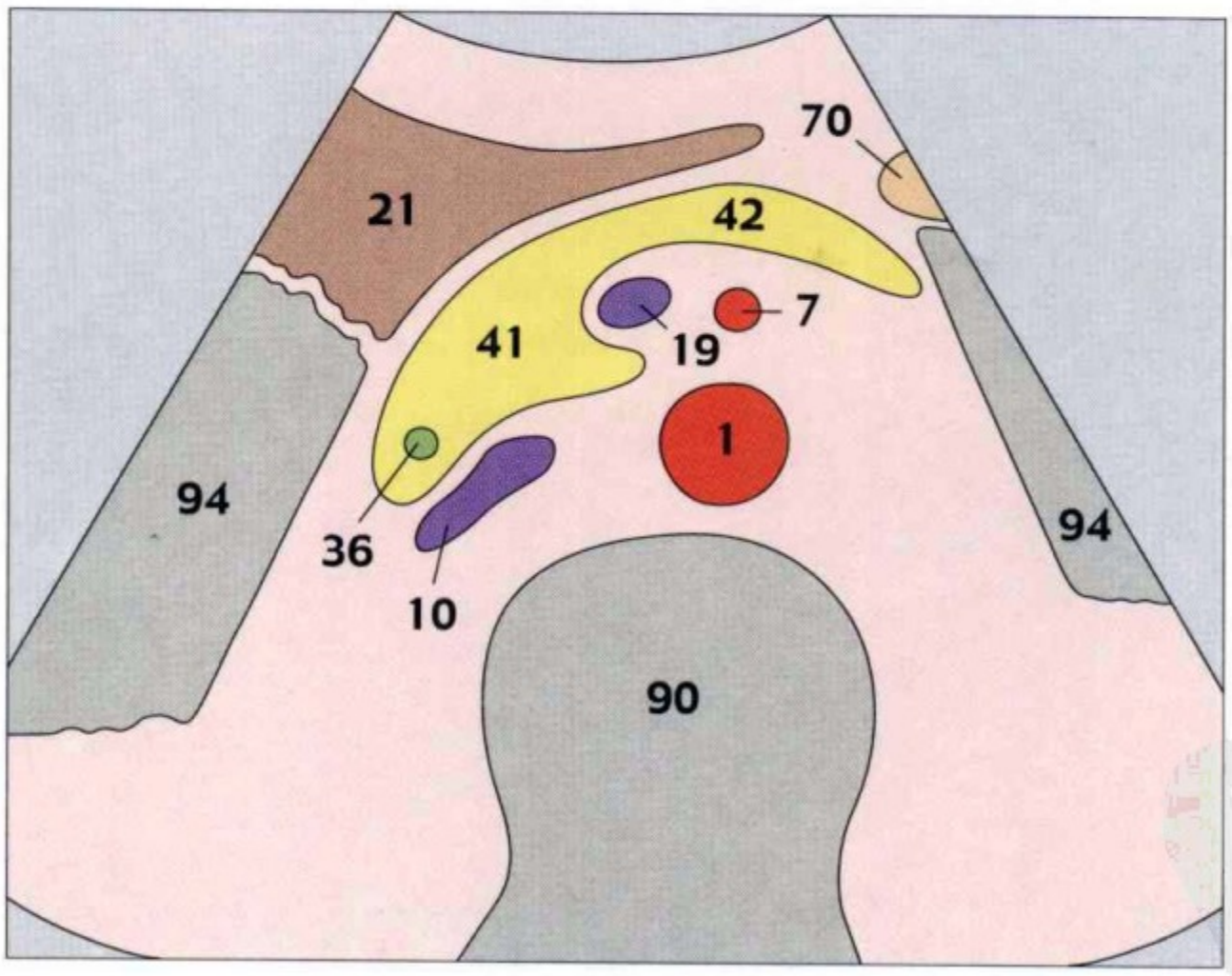


► 12 肾下动脉和腔静脉

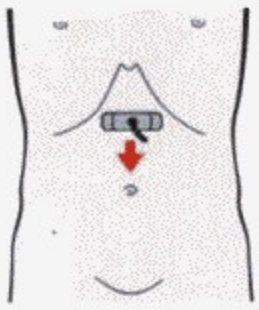


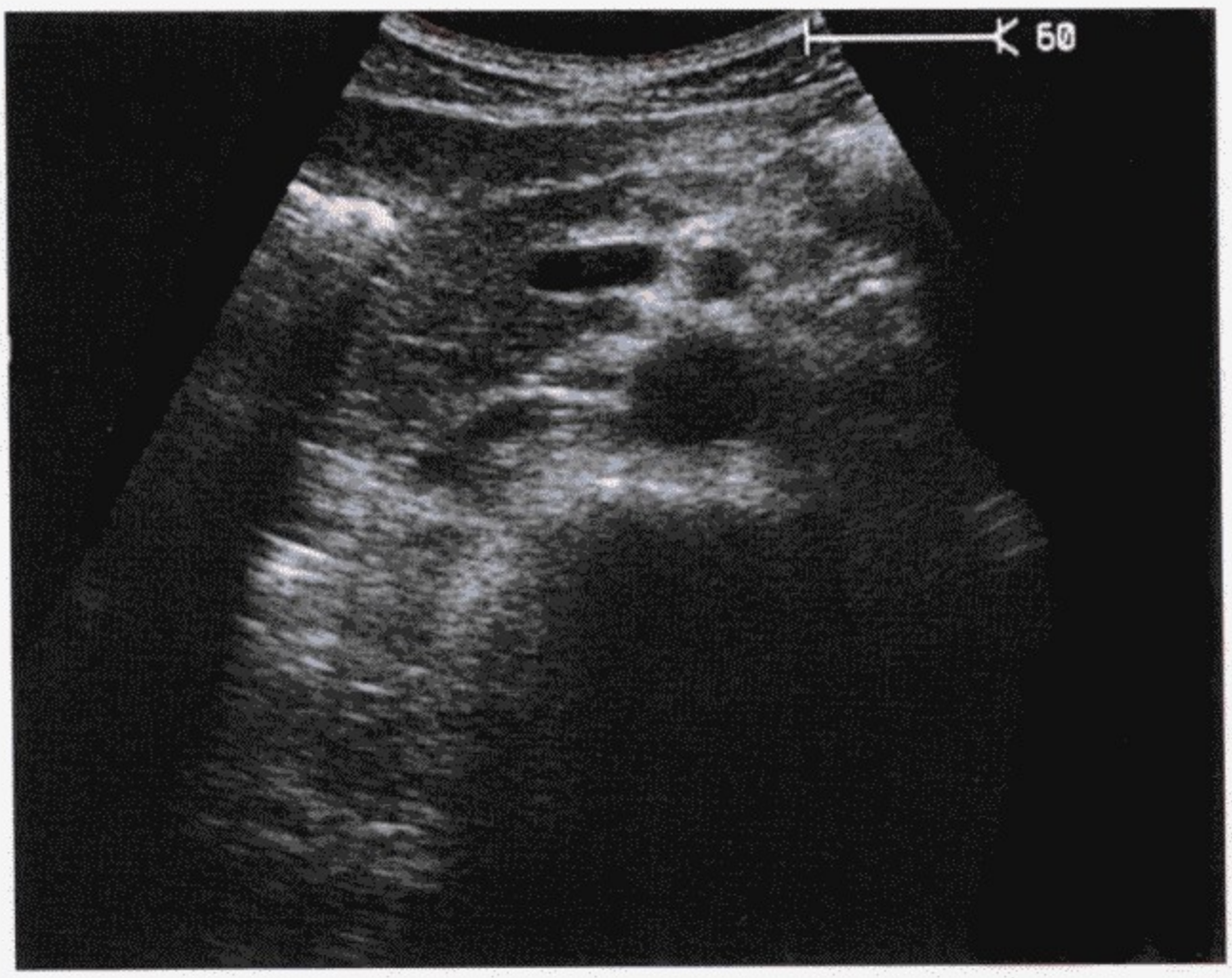


腔静脉很容易被探头压迫，
而且还受到临近器官的压迫。

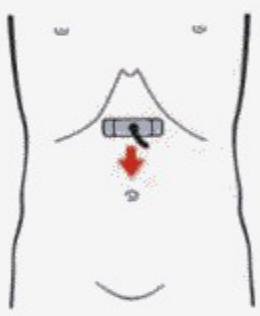


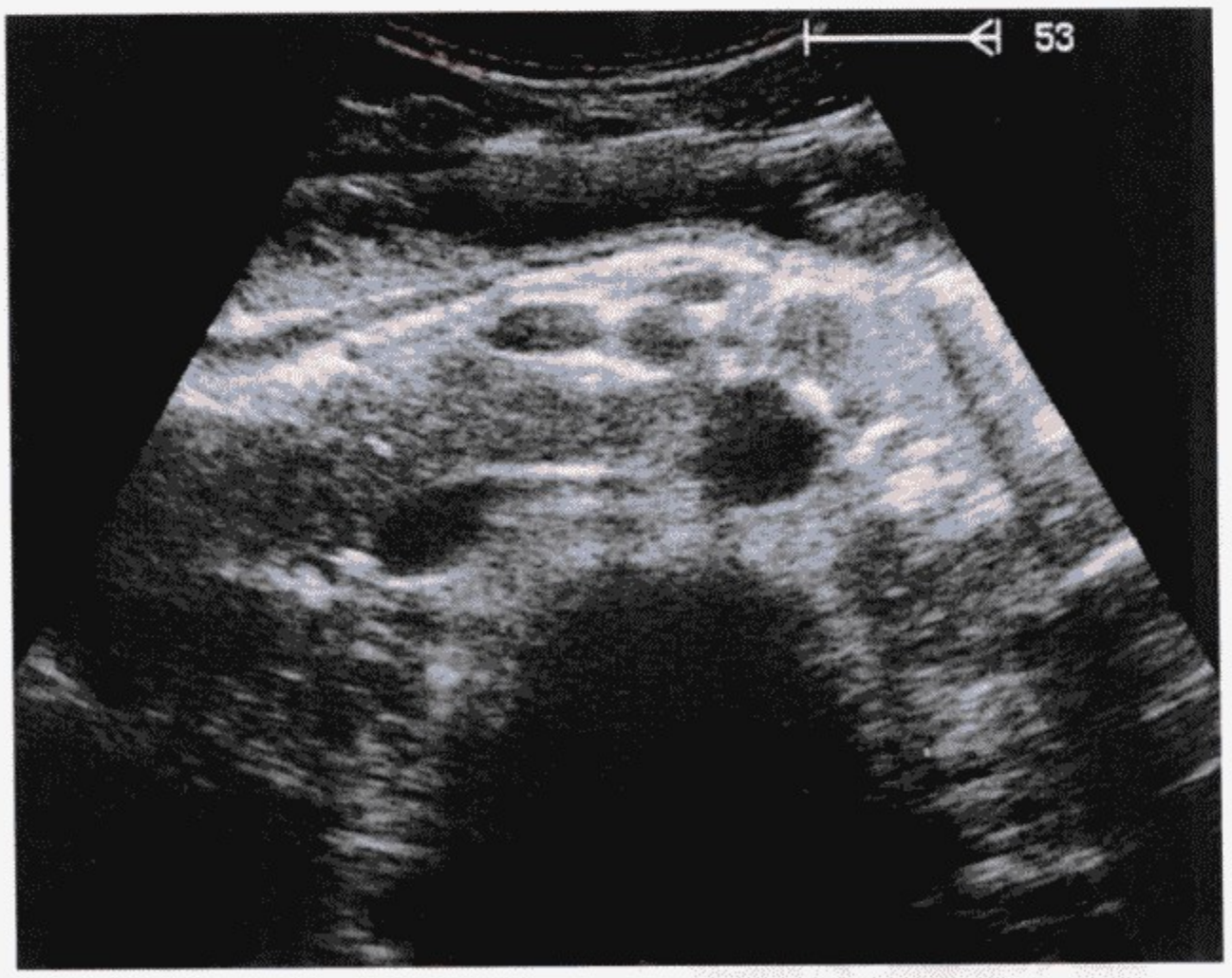
主动脉有环形横断面，而腔静脉是扁平的。



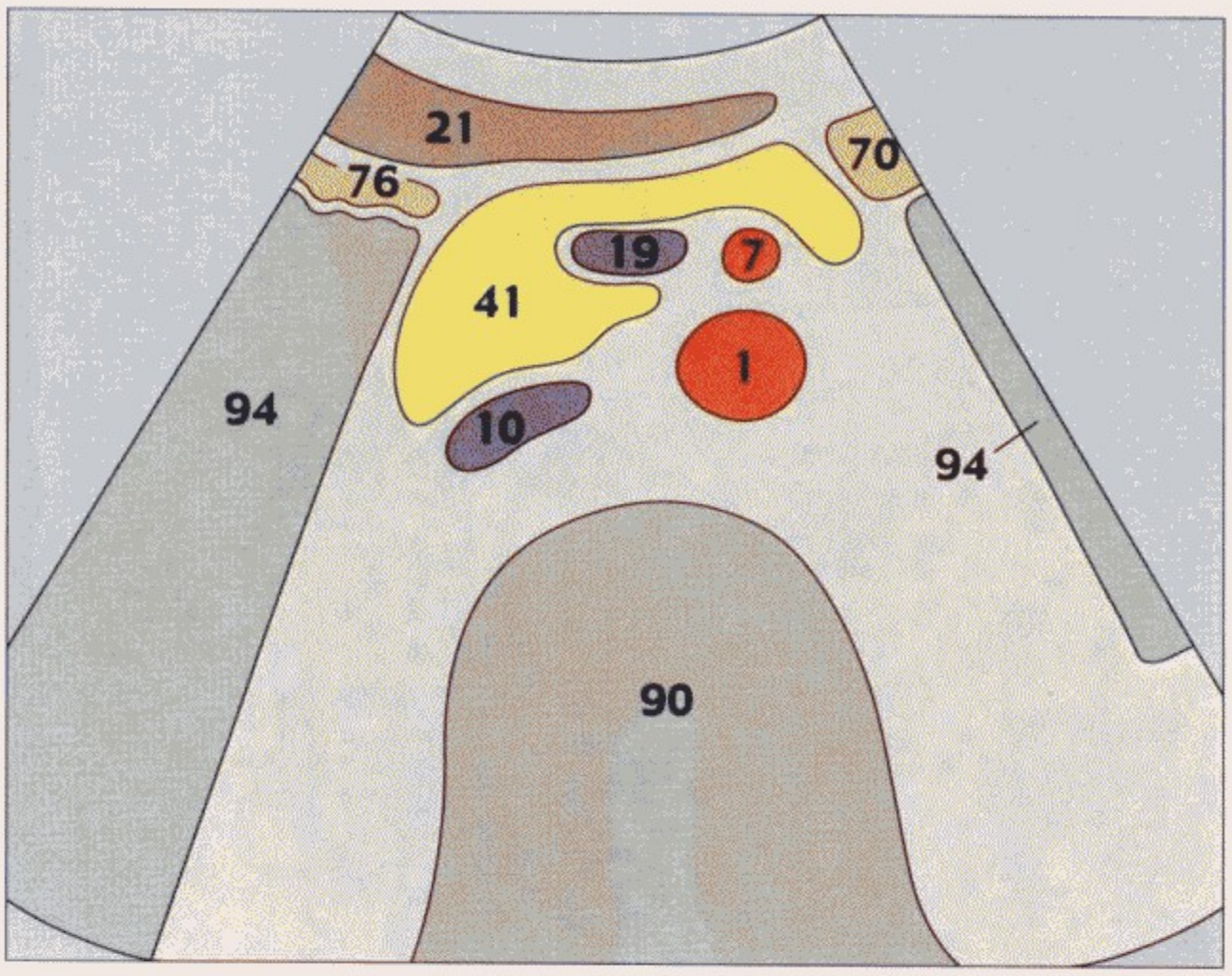


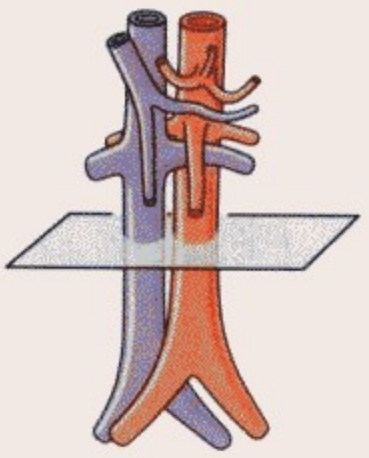
► 13 肾下动脉和腔静脉



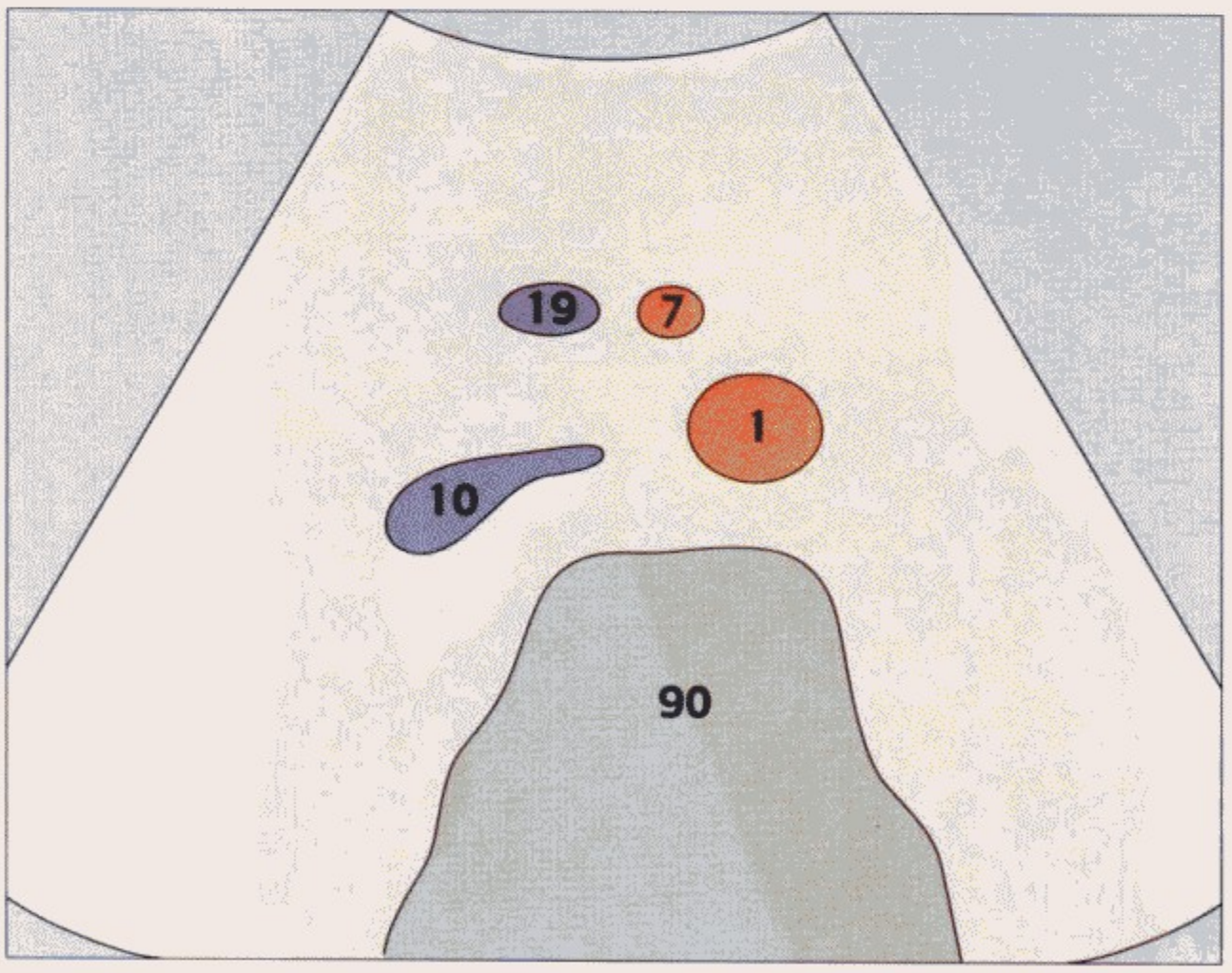


► 14 肾下动脉，腔静脉，肠系膜上动脉和静脉

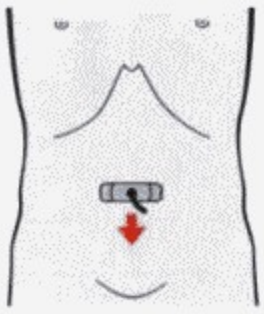


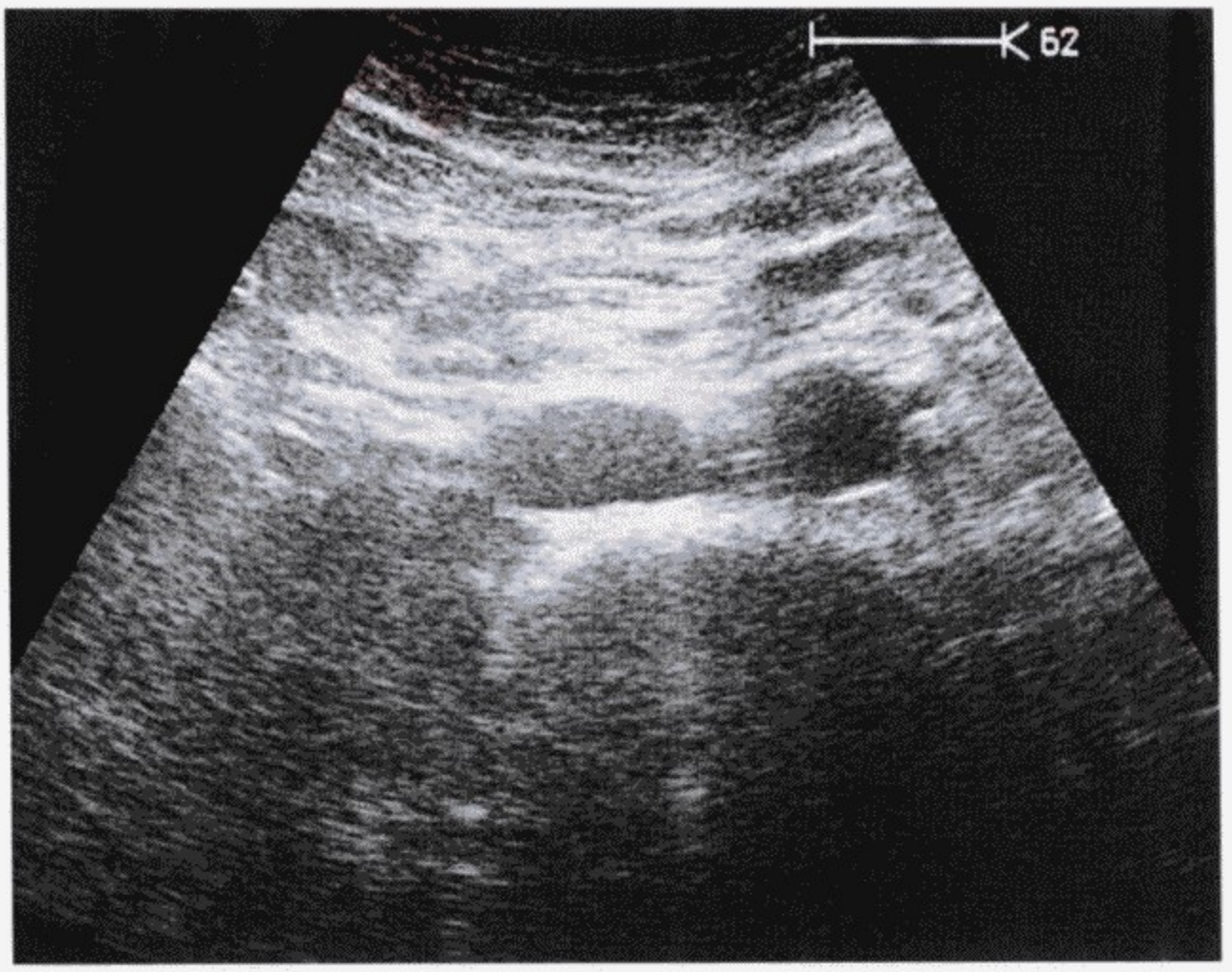


腔静脉的口径随着压力和呼吸的变化而变化。主动脉在起始部直径为 2.5cm，在末端直径为 2.0cm。

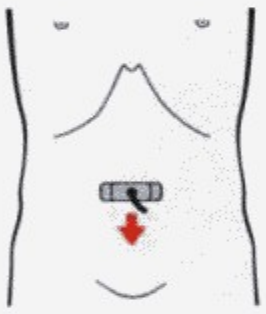


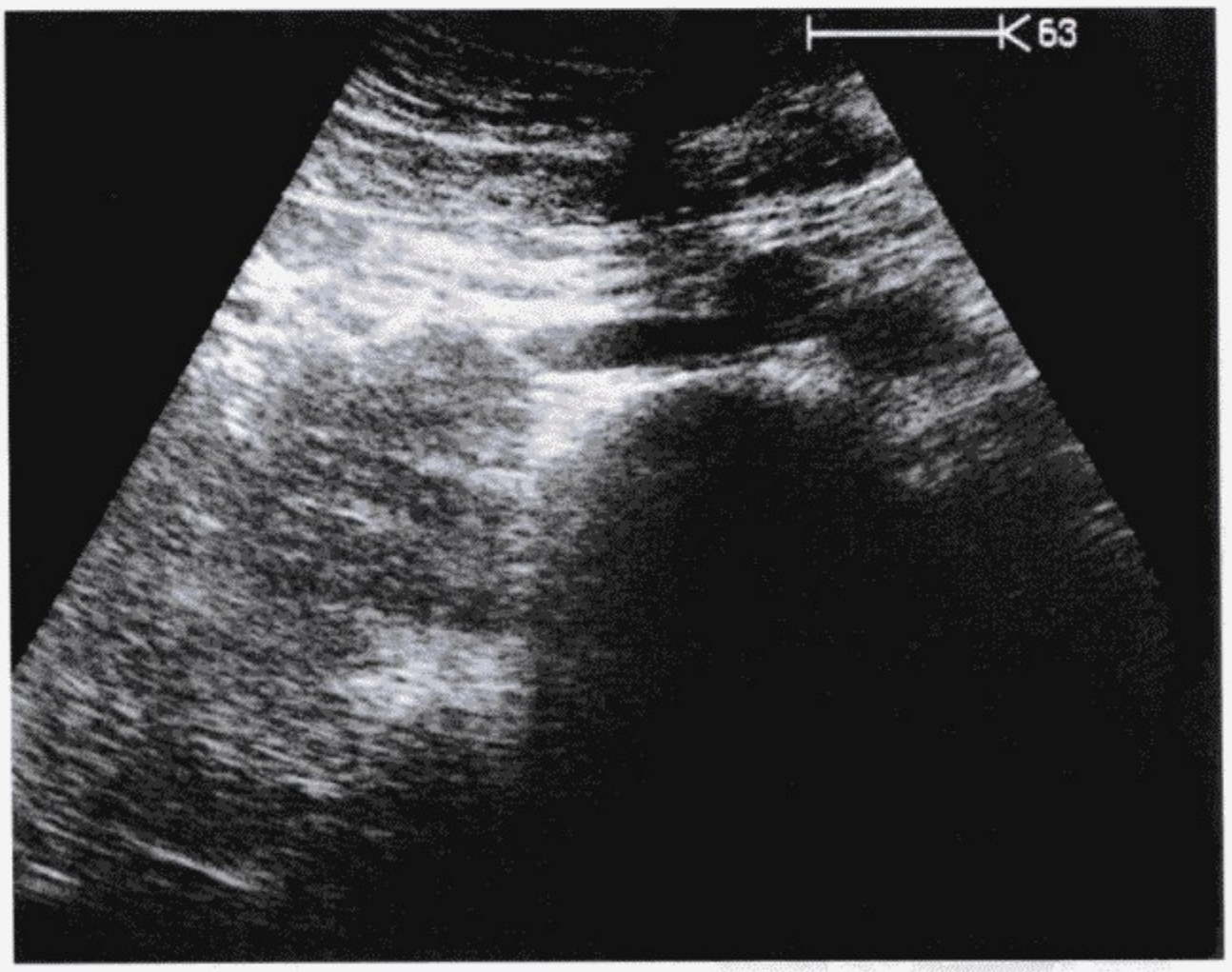
在经过上腹部的横向扫描时，肠系膜上动脉和静脉，以及主动脉和腔静脉组成典型的四血管模型。



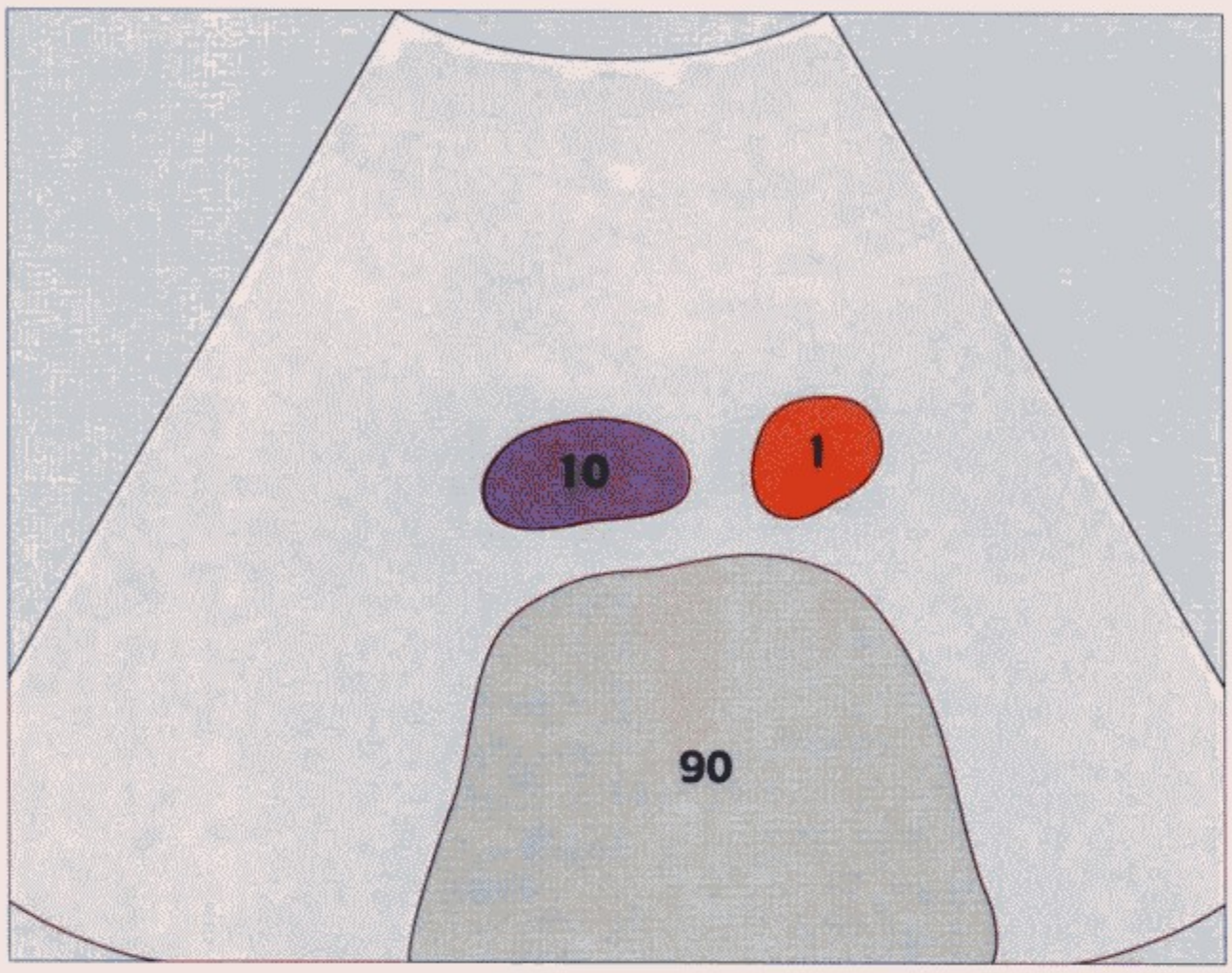


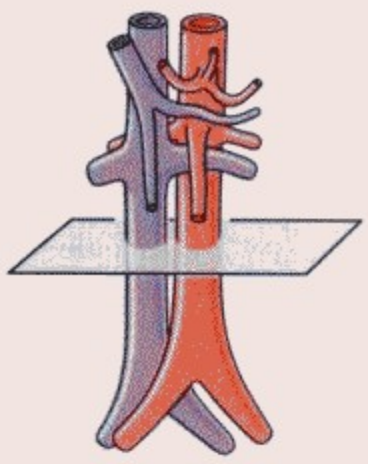
► 15 肾下动脉和腔静脉



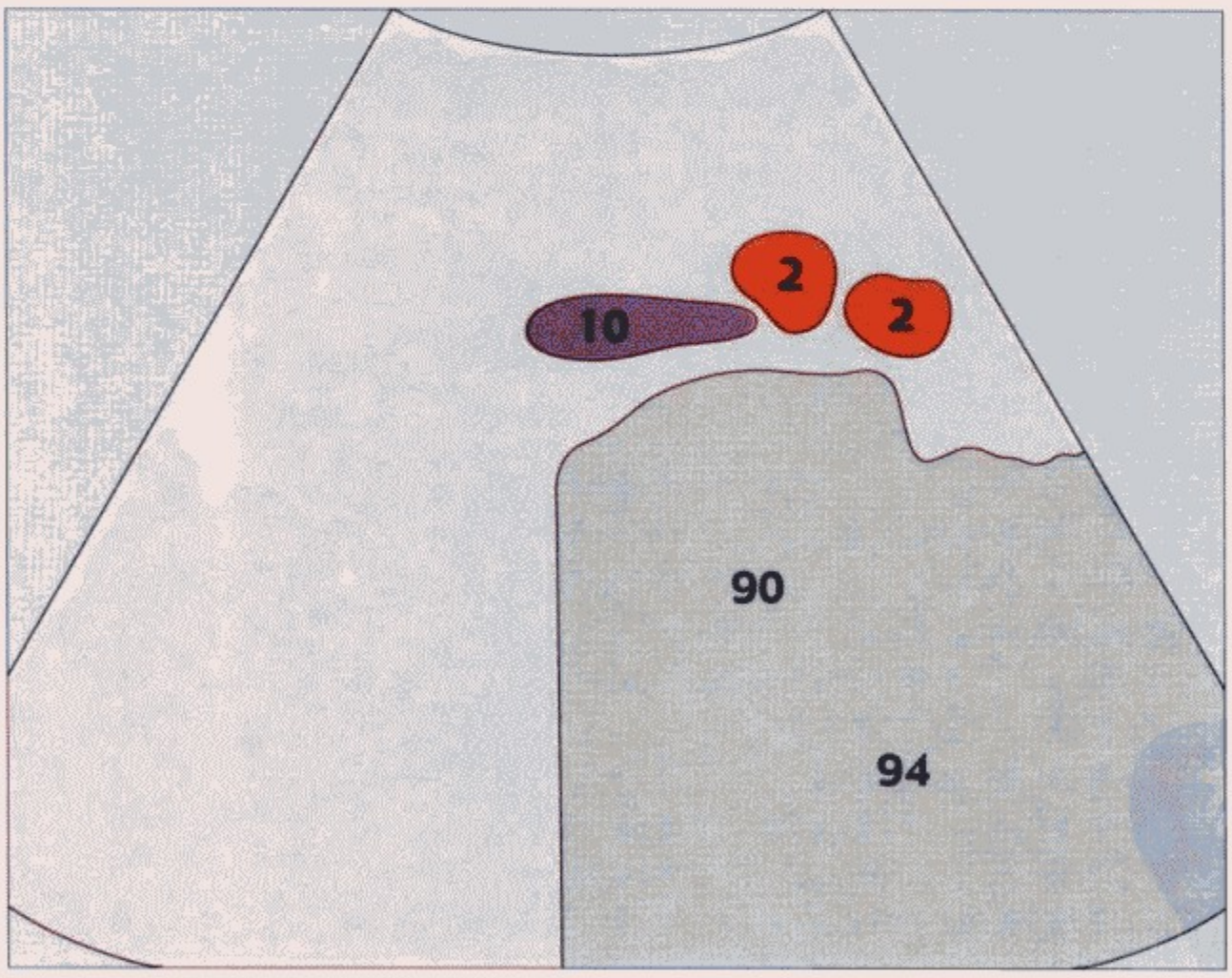


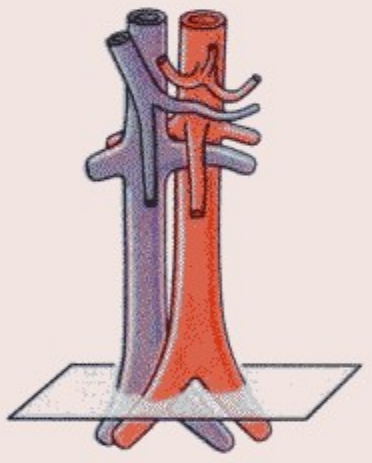
► 16 主动脉分叉



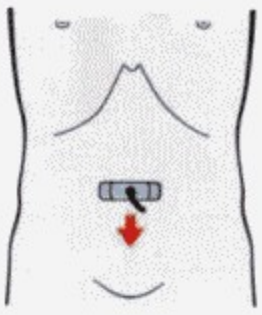


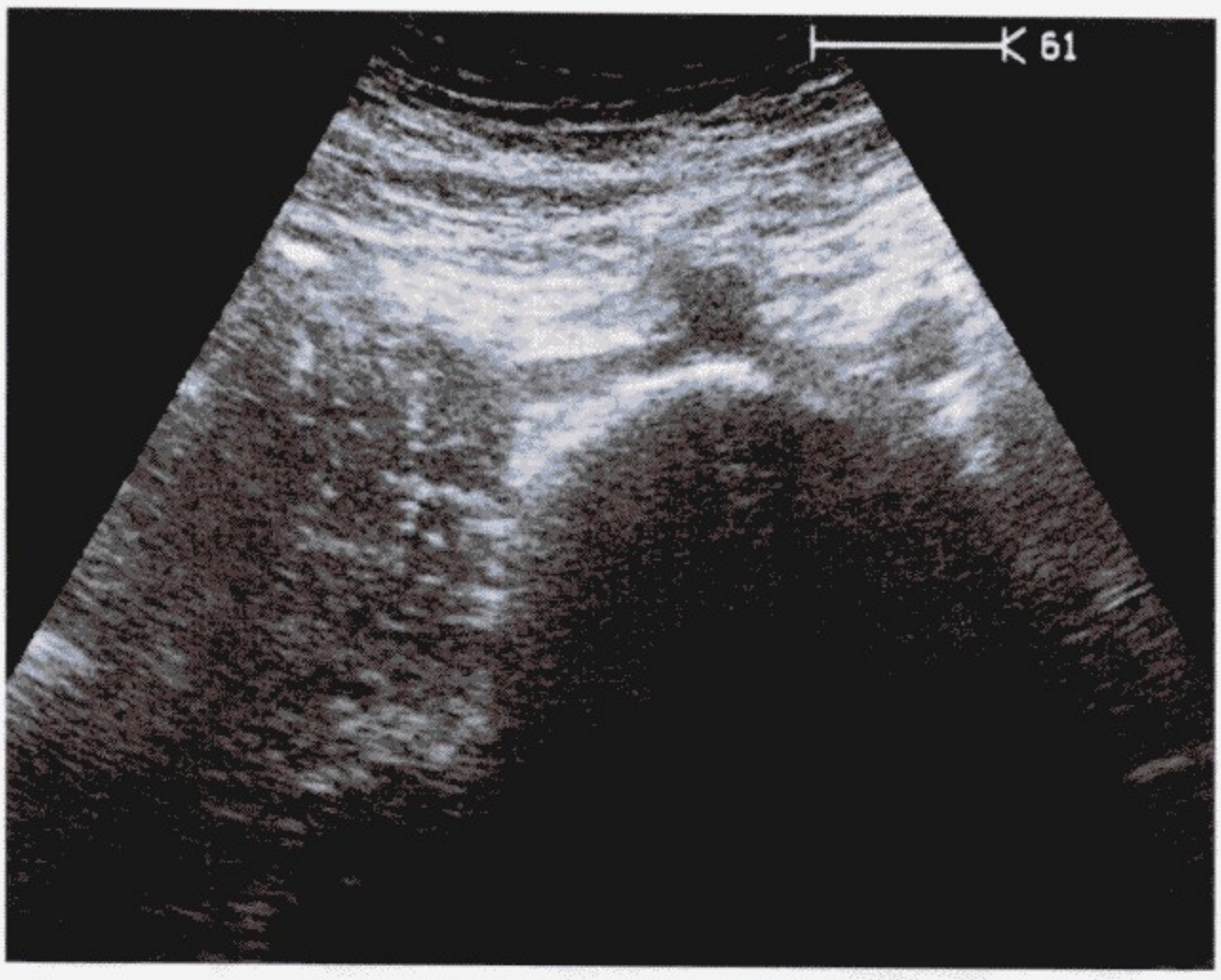
在上腹部主动脉和腔静脉相对距离较远，两者在髂前上嵴水平会聚。



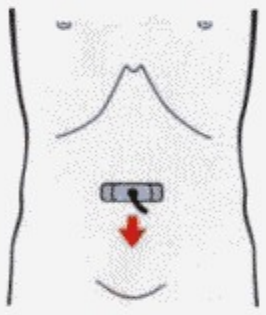


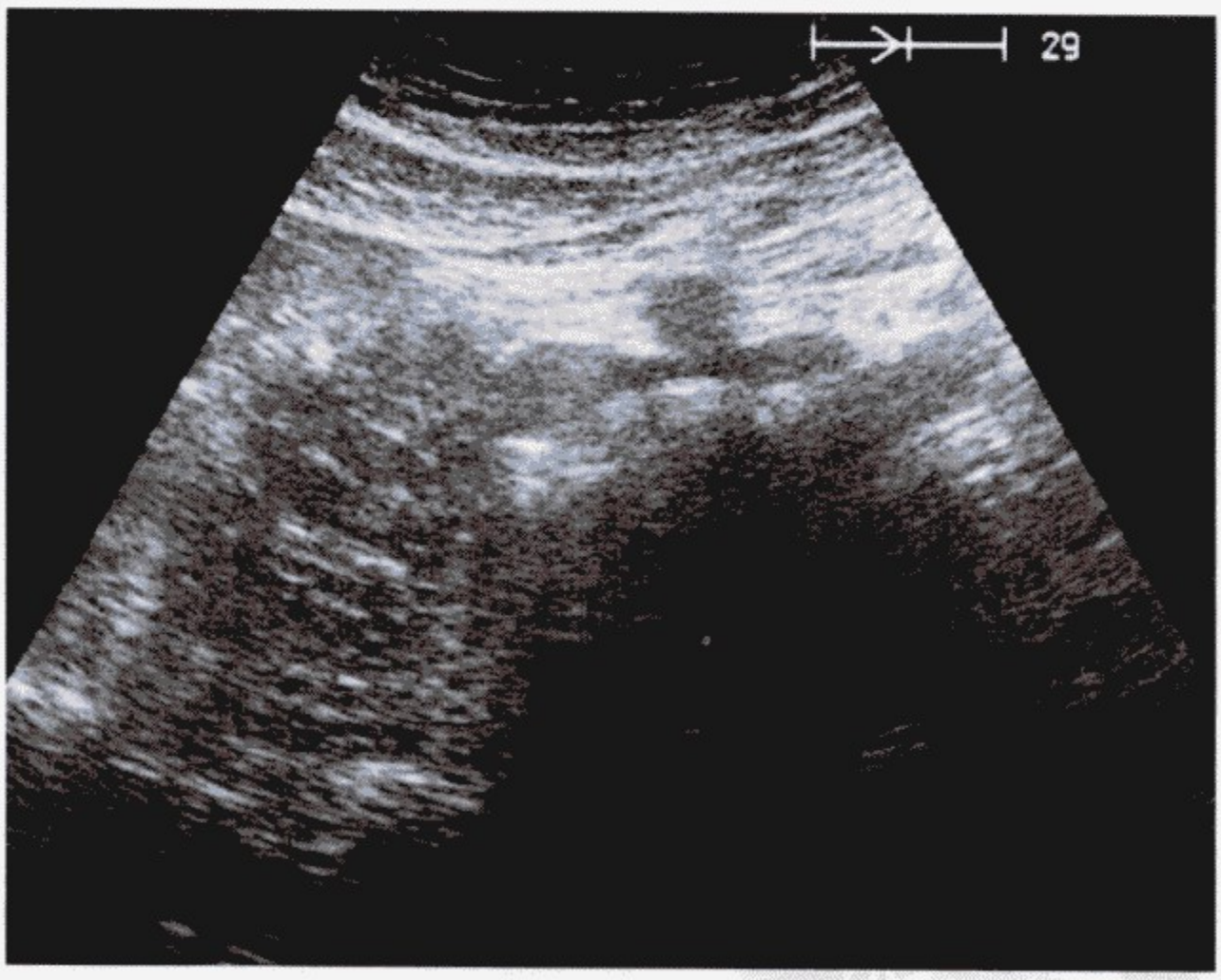
主动脉在 L4 椎体水平，髂前上嵴上方分为双侧髂总动脉。



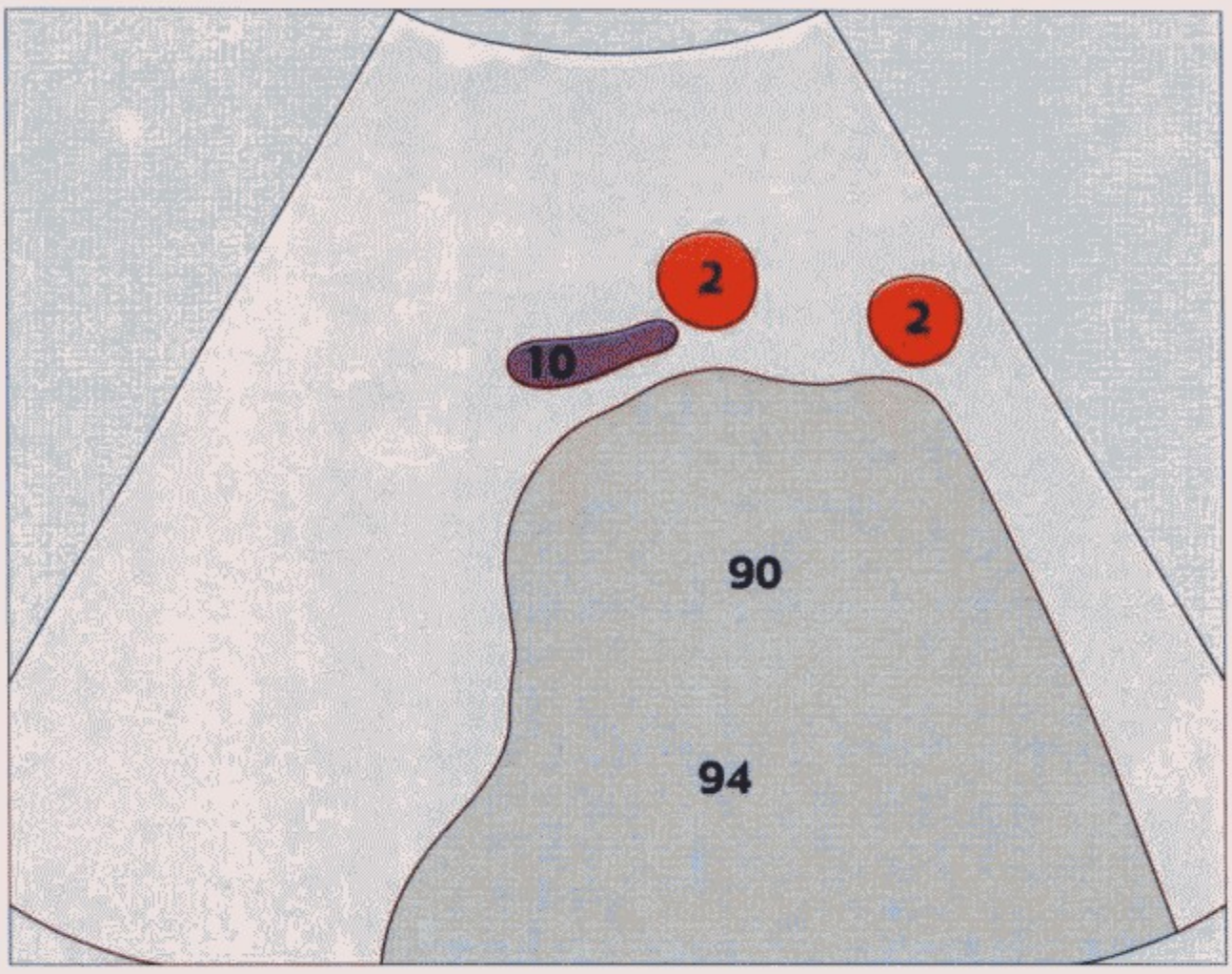


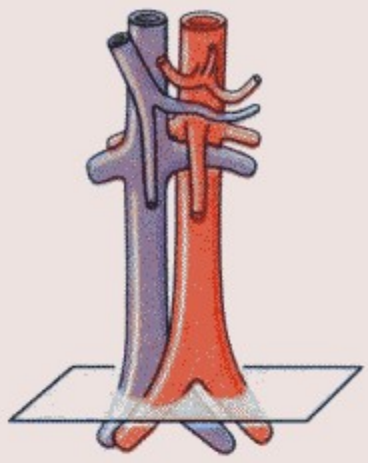
► 17 髂动脉





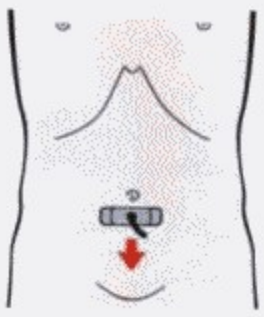
► 18 髂静脉汇合处

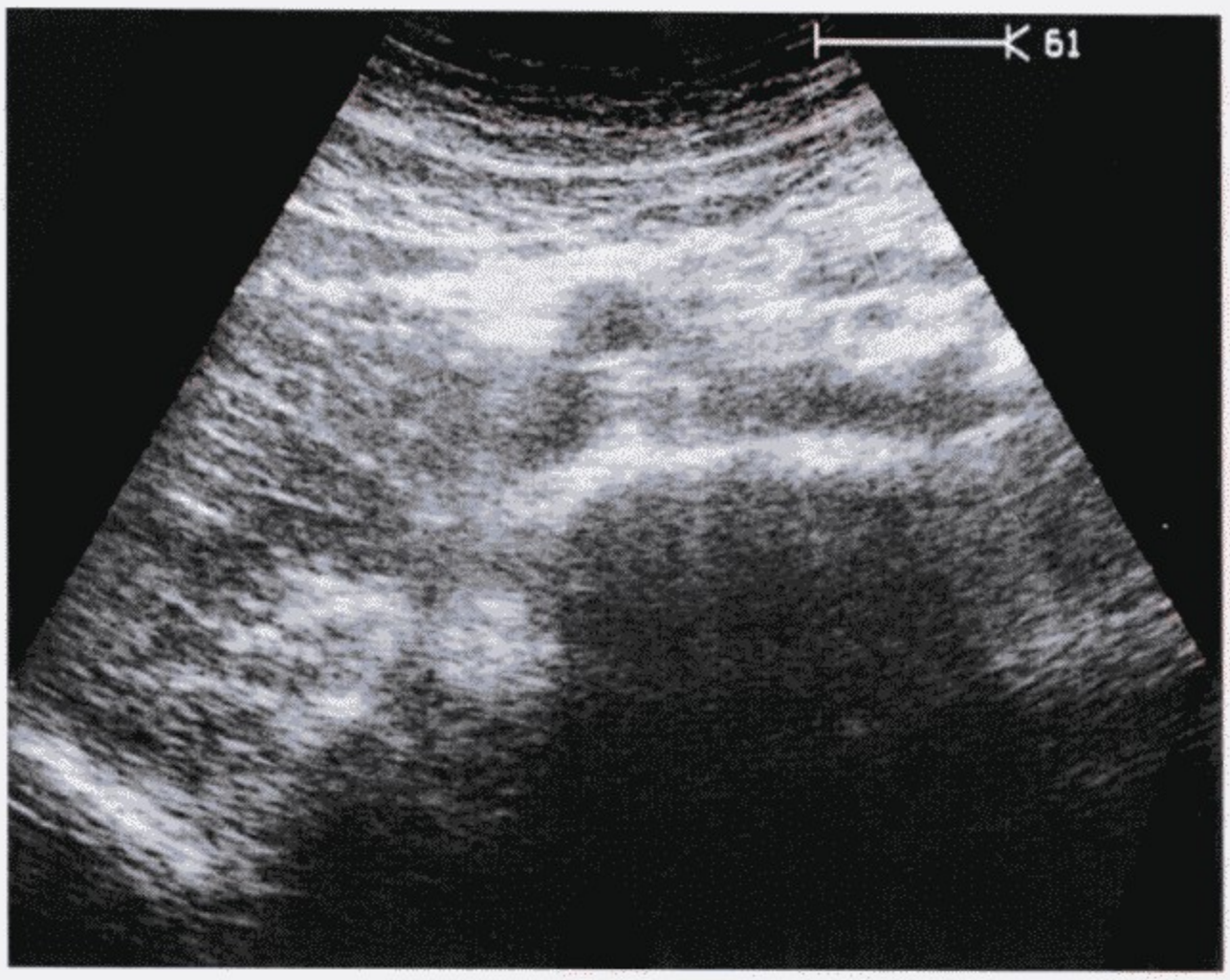




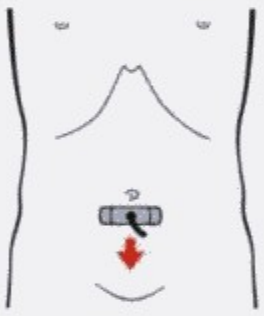
主动脉分叉出处略高于髂静脉汇合处。

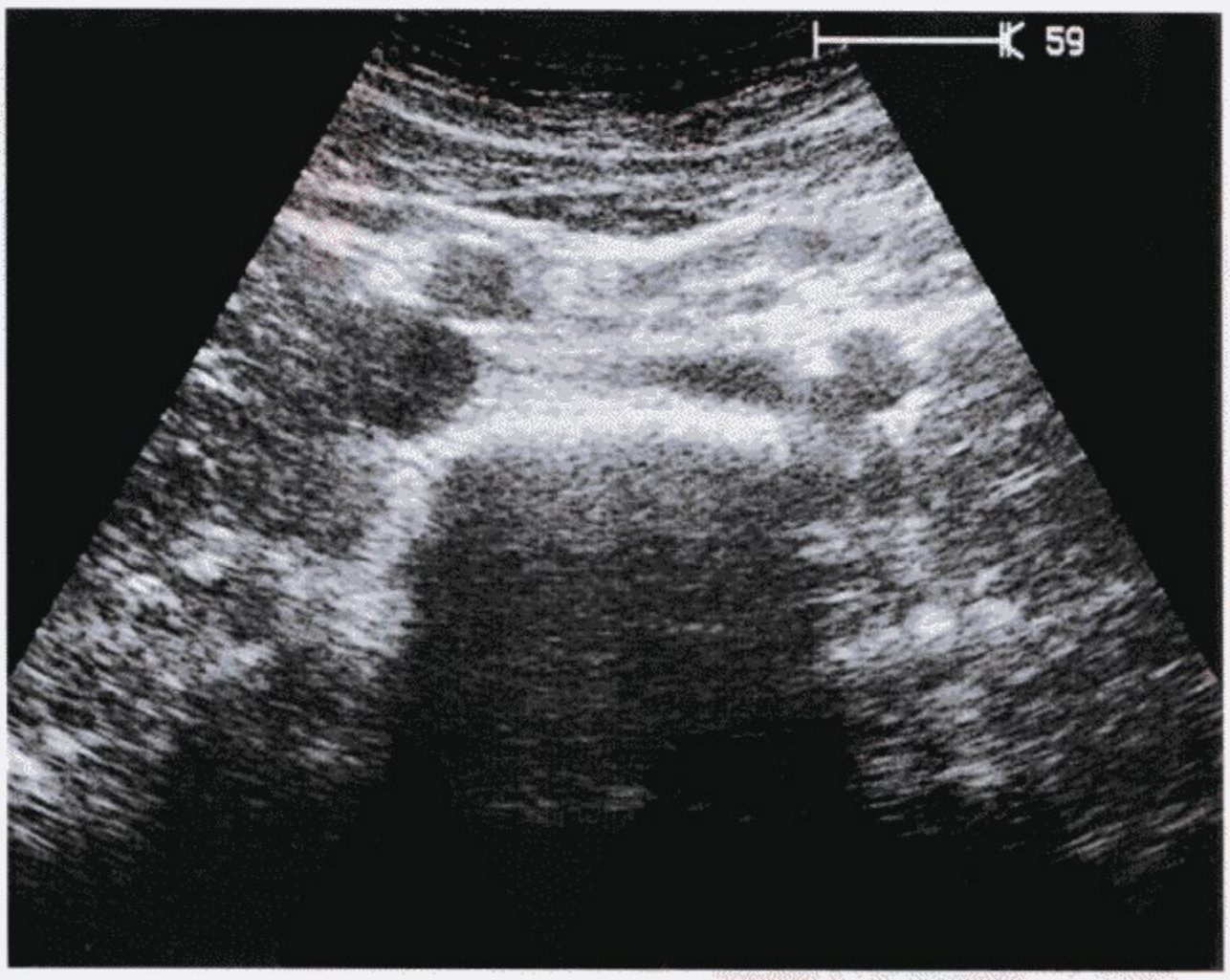
髂静脉汇合处大约位于脐水平。



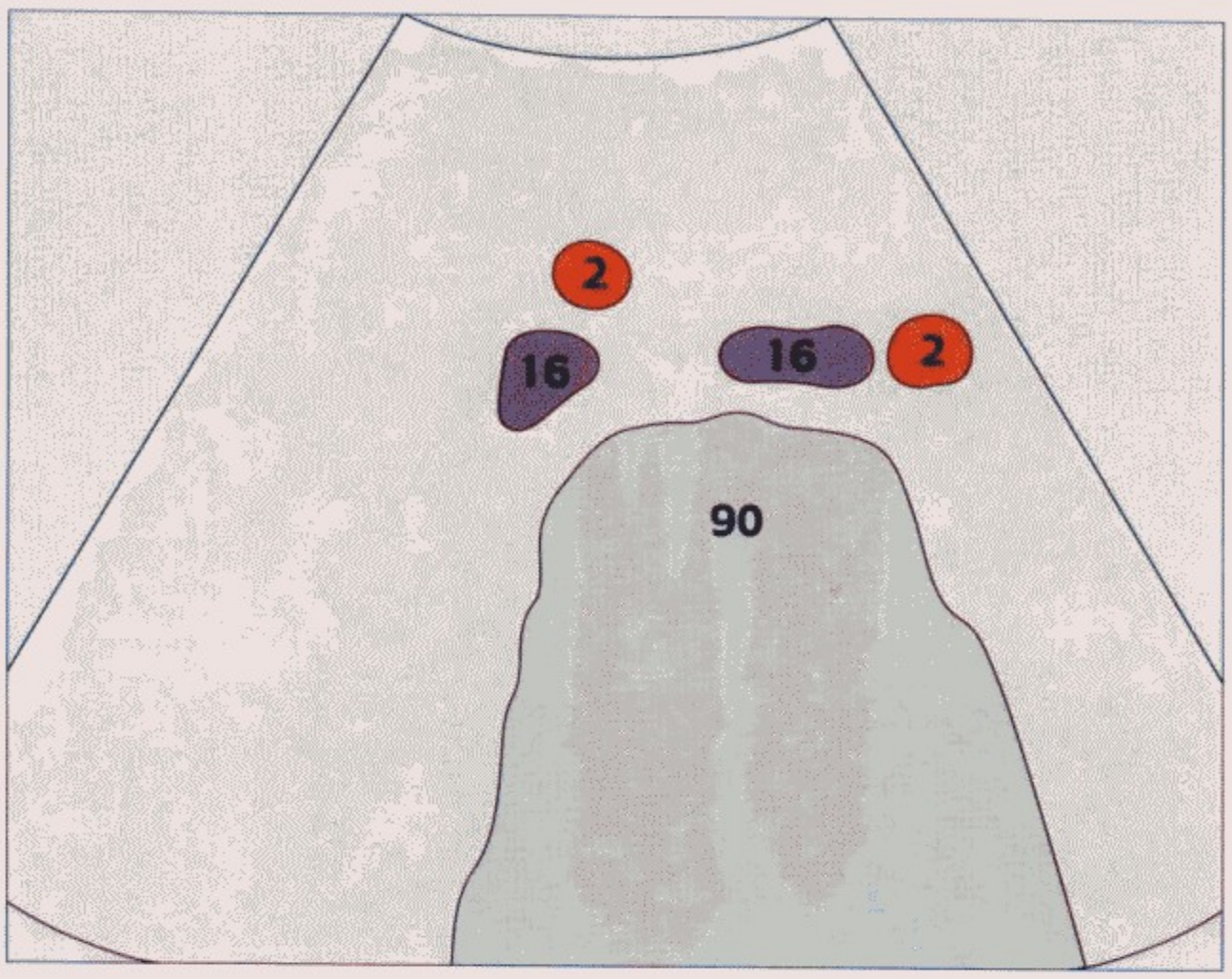


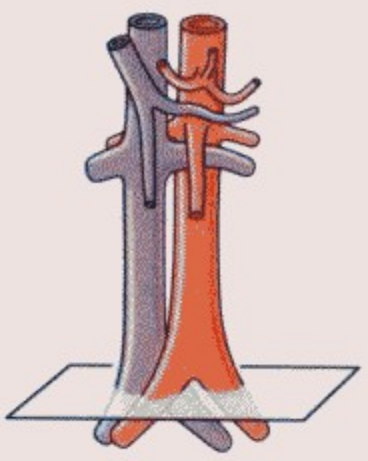
► 19 髂血管



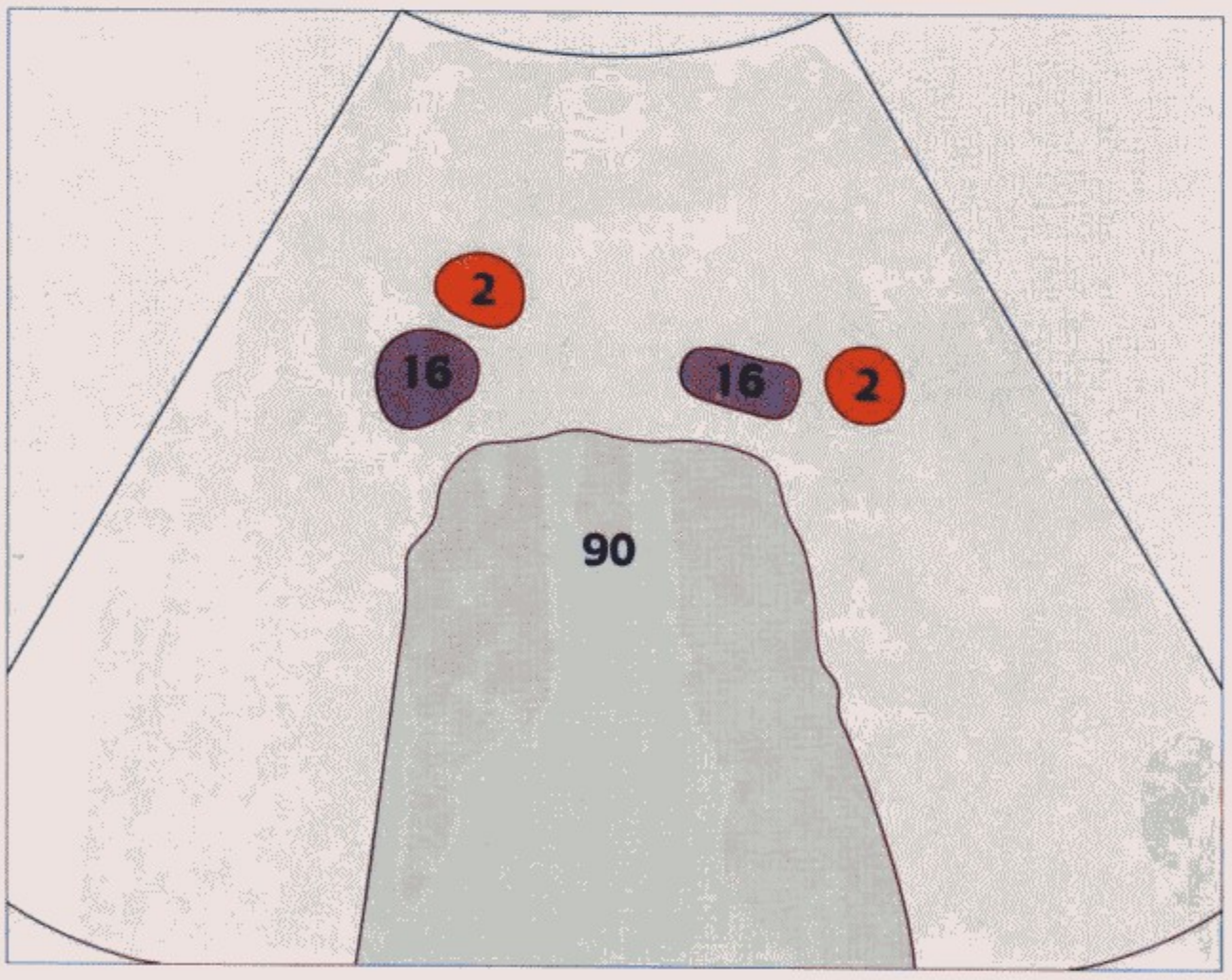


► 20 髂血管

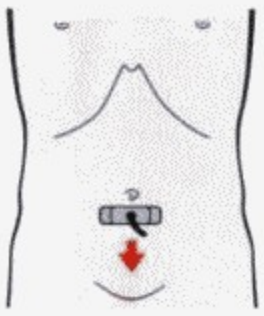


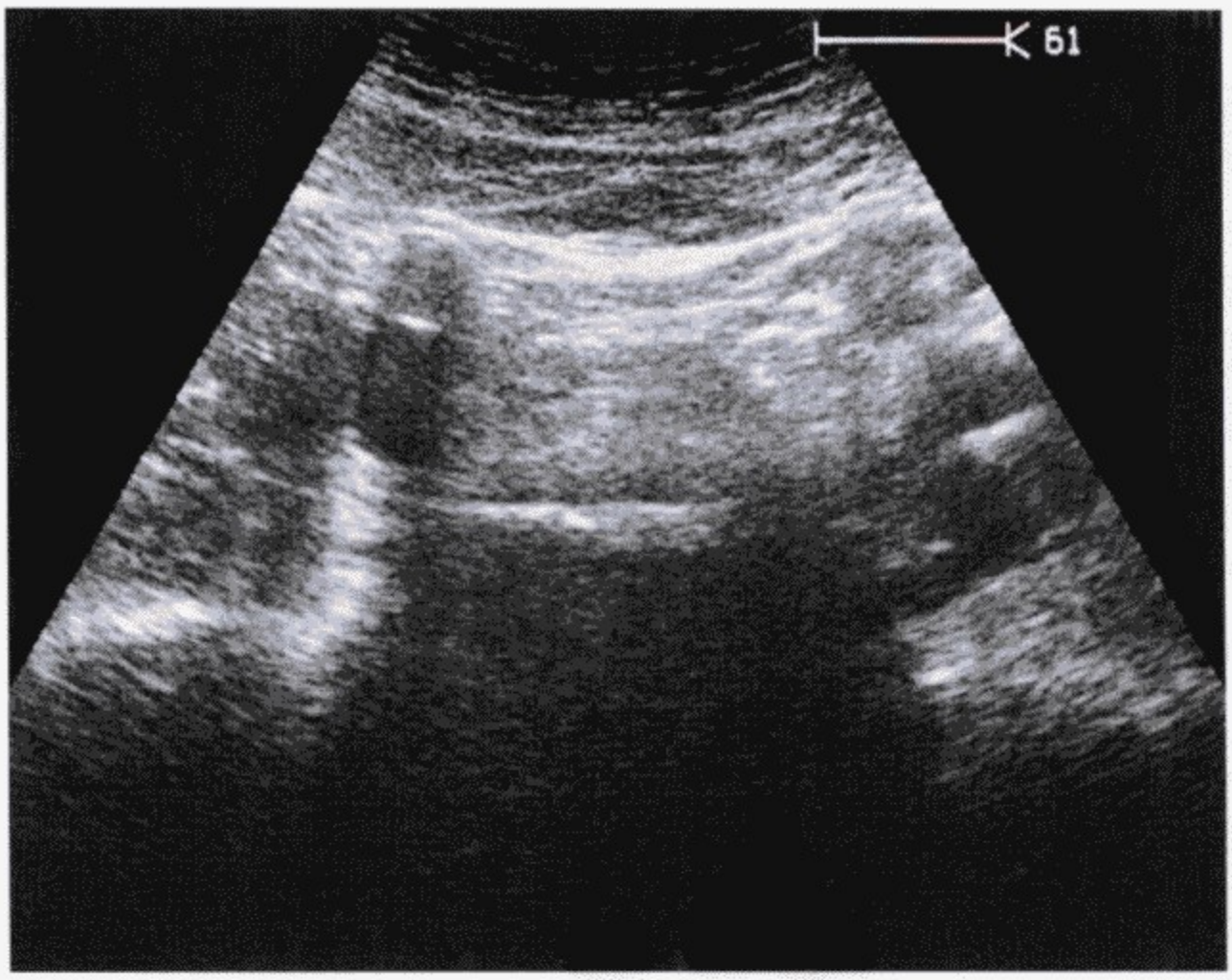


髂动脉自主动脉发出后走行于髂静脉的前方，而后走行于其侧方。

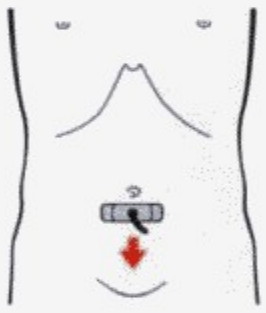


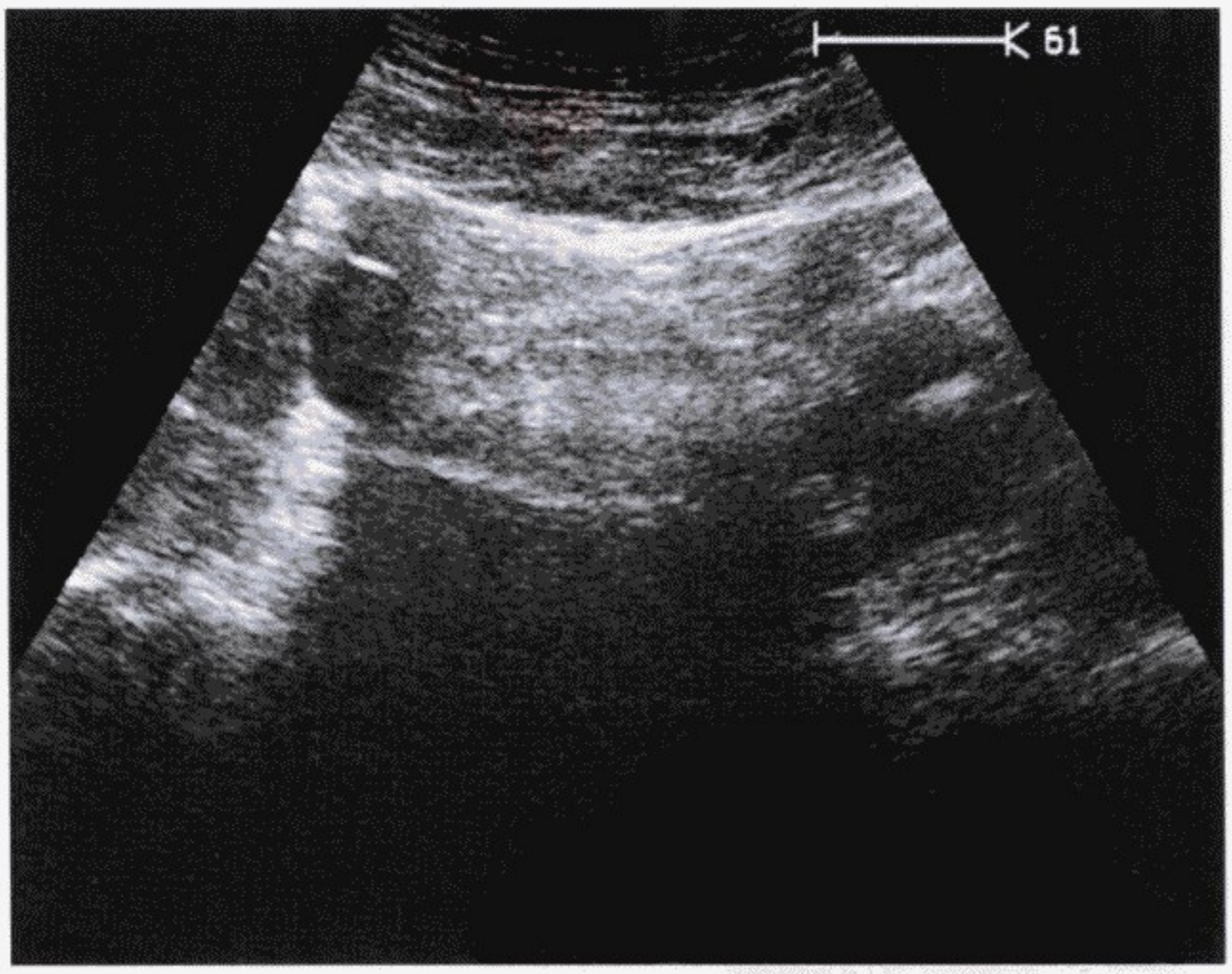
髂血管在小骨盆凹面处移行为股动脉。



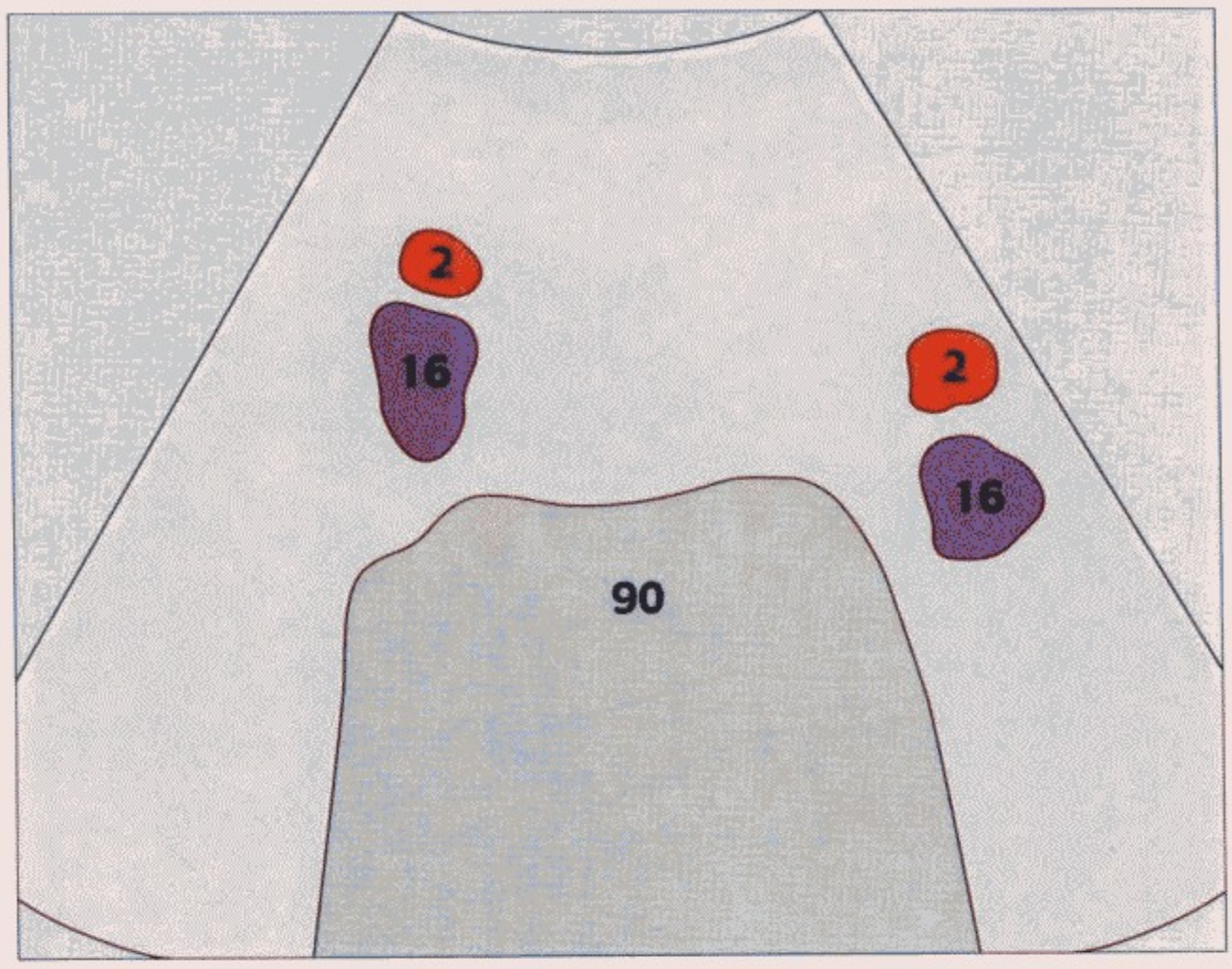


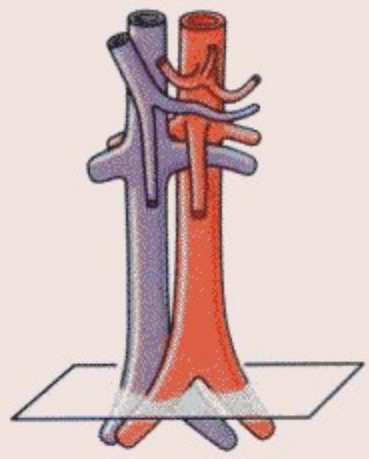
► 21 髂血管



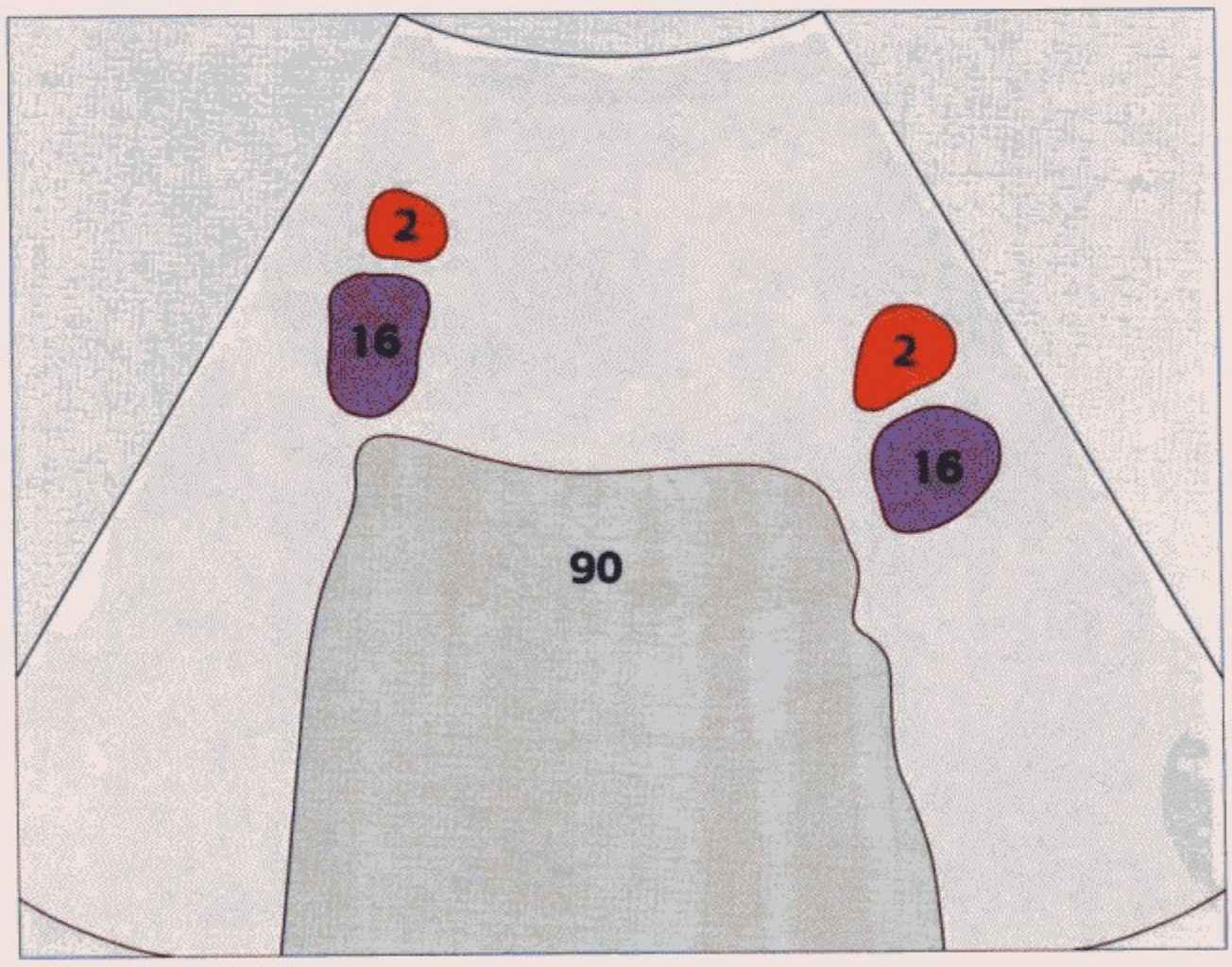


► 22 髂血管

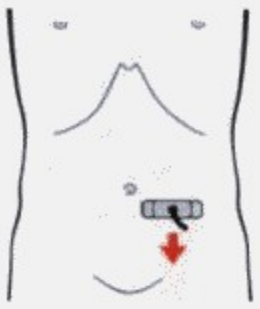


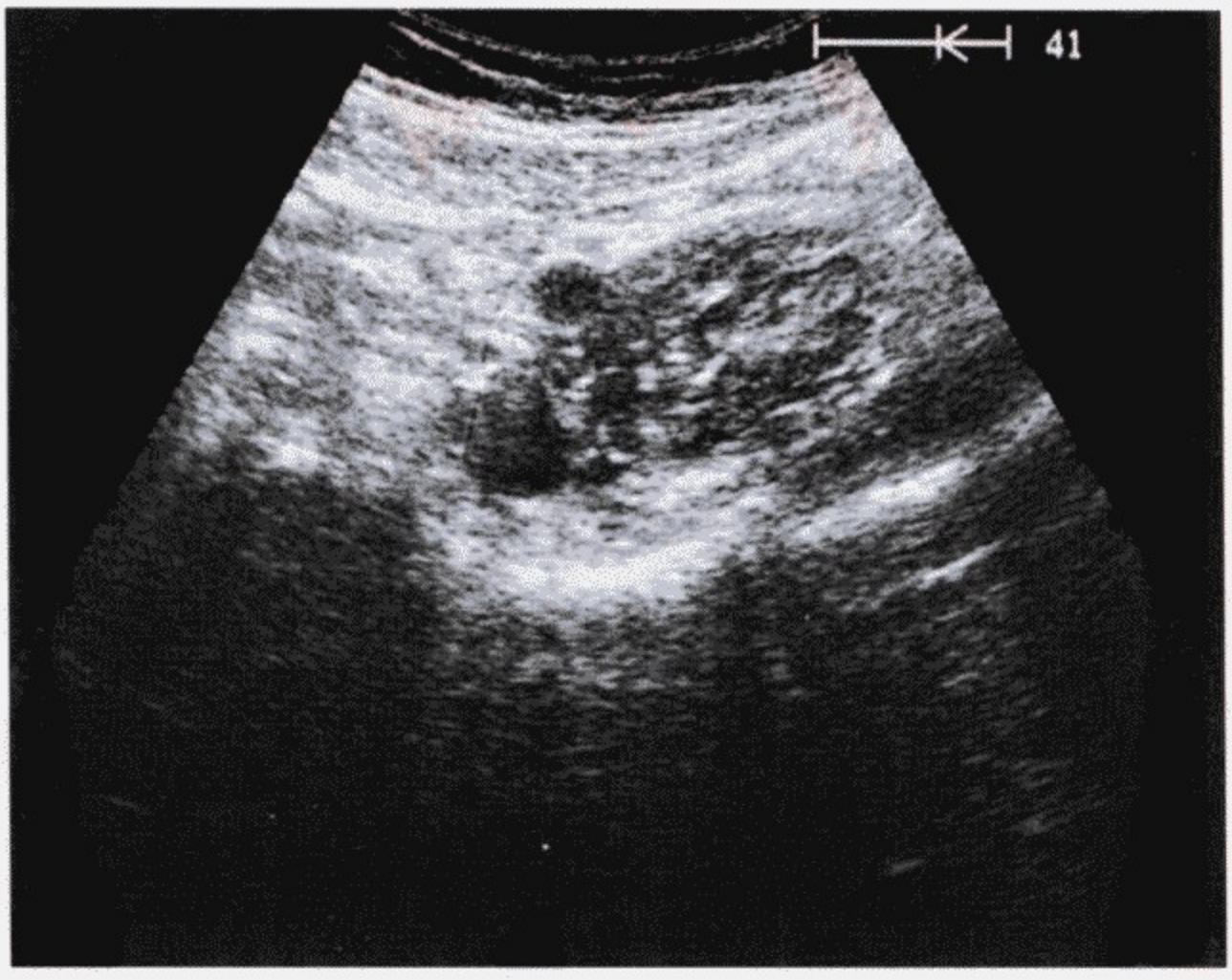


在对髂血管进行连续向下横向扫描时，血管的各个节段逐渐向侧后方移行。

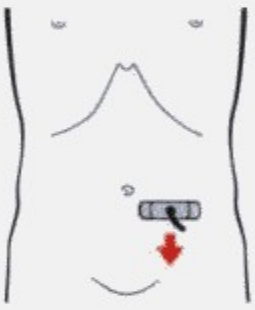


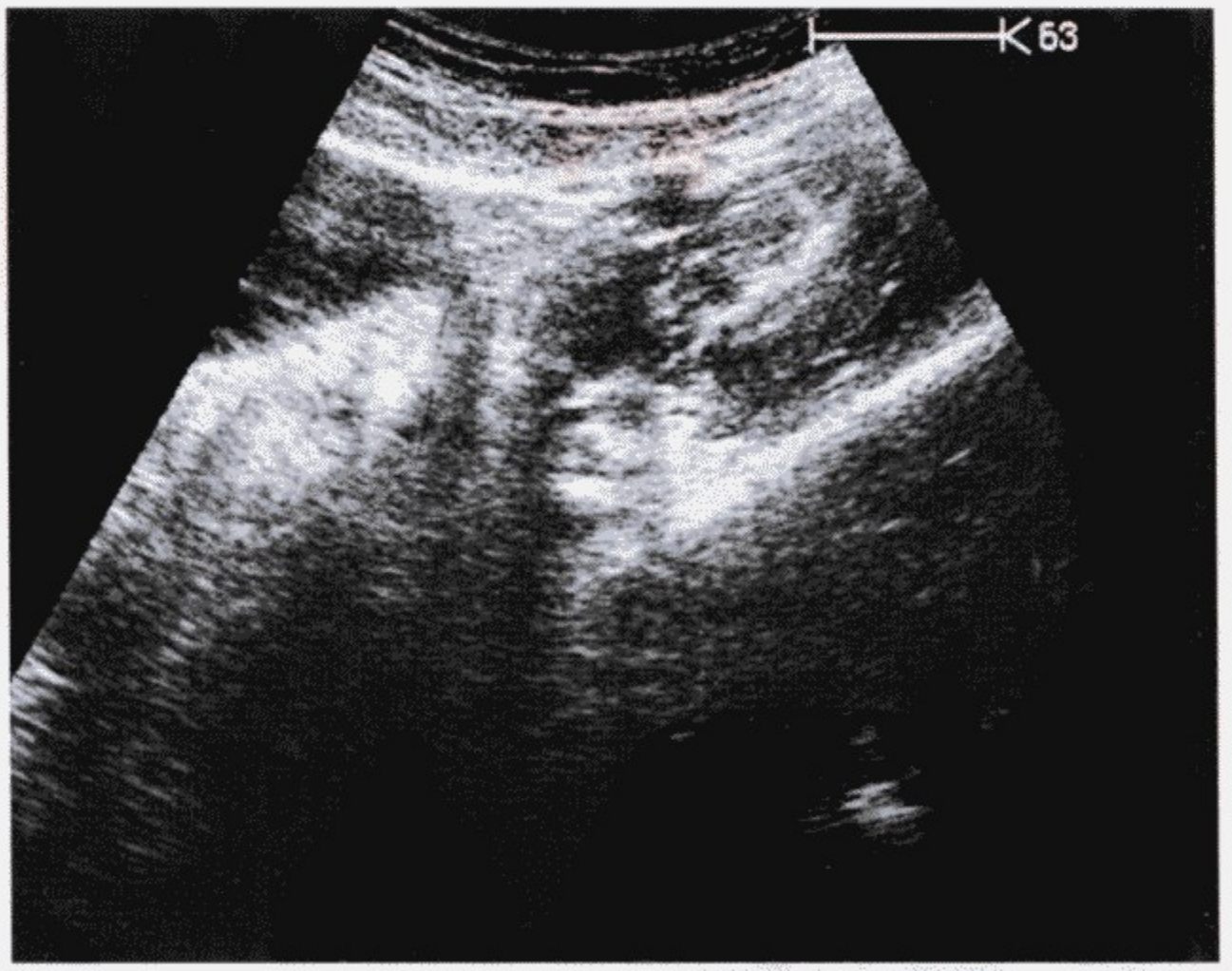
髂血管在较低的水平由于肠内气体的干扰较难观察。



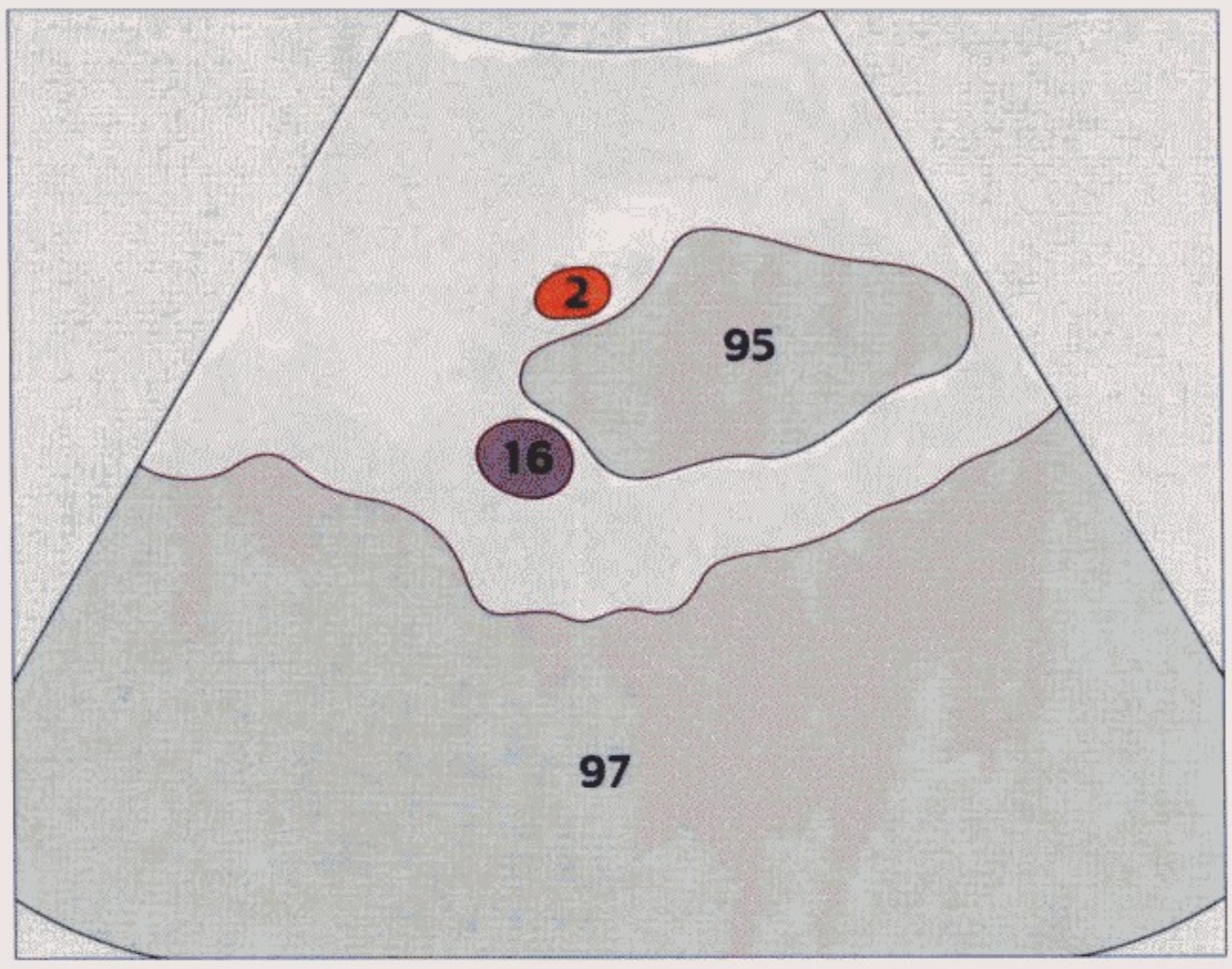


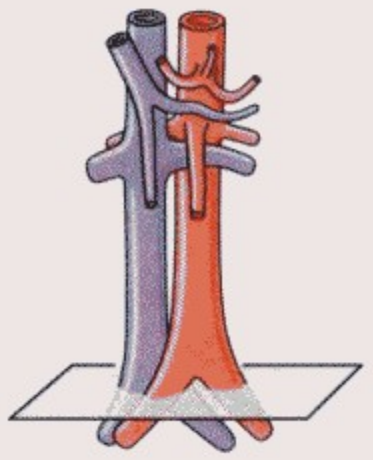
▶ 23 髂左血管



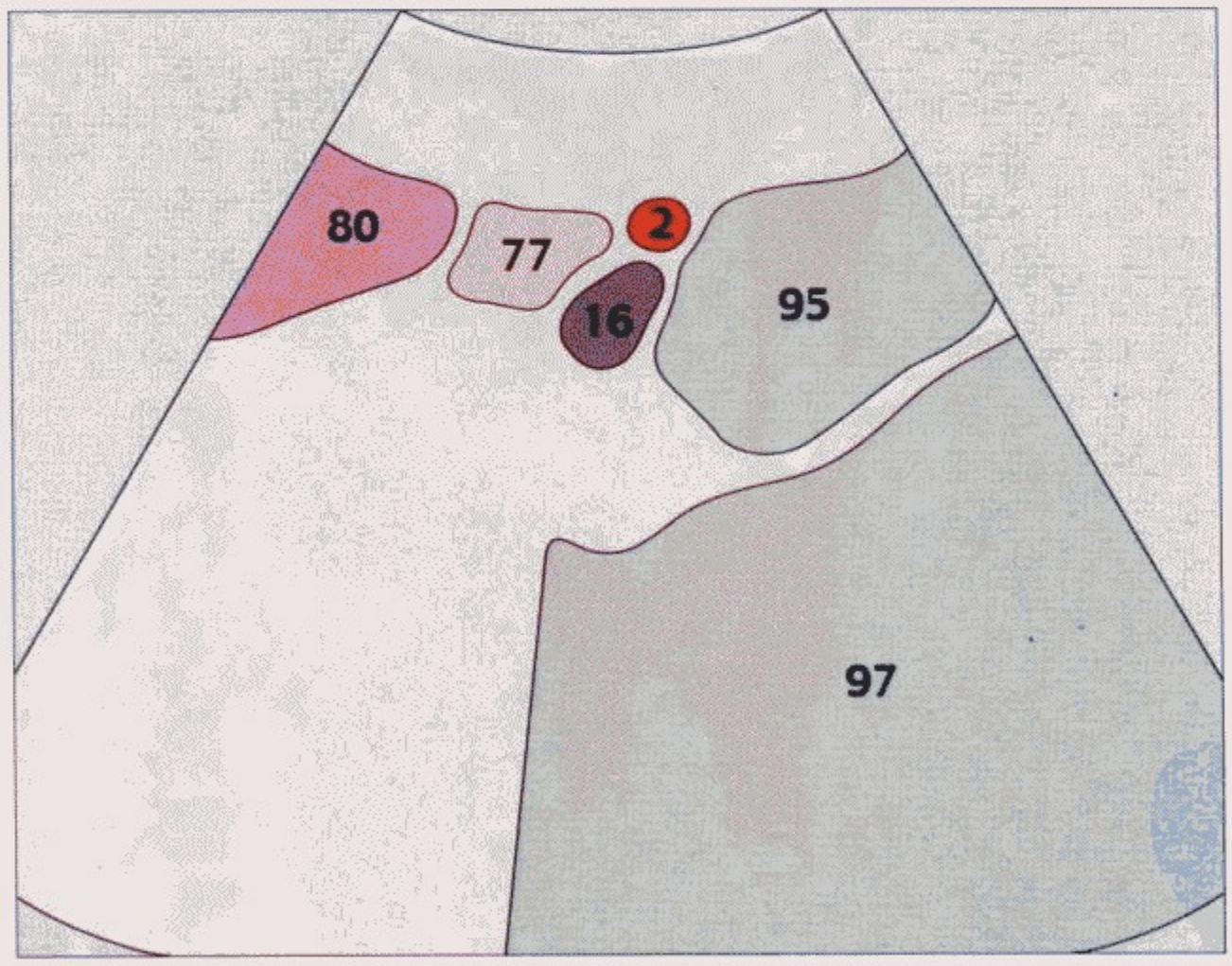


▶ 24 髂左血管

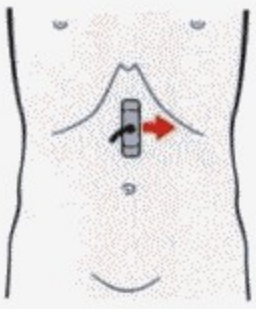


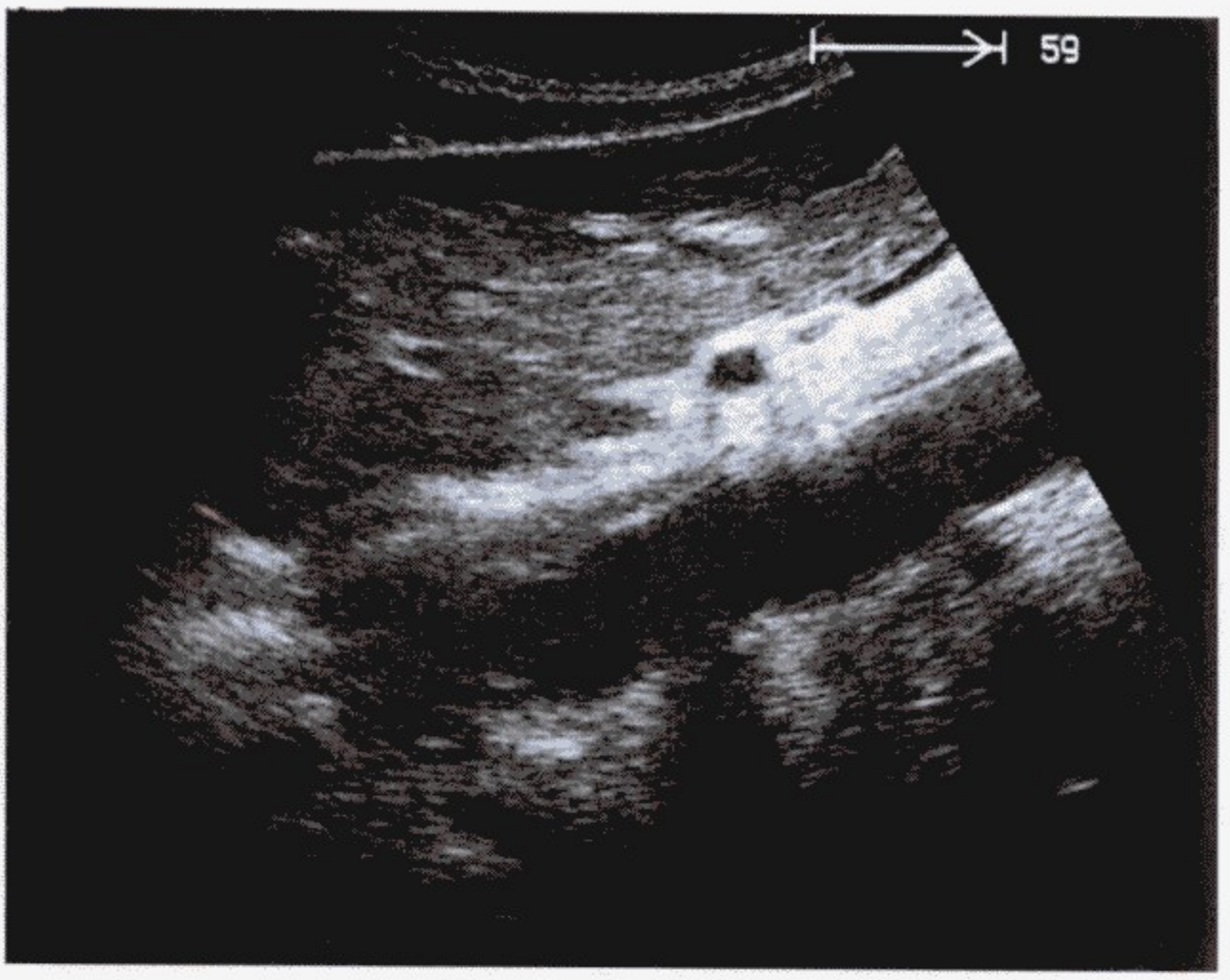


髂静脉在小骨盆内向髂动脉的后内侧移行。

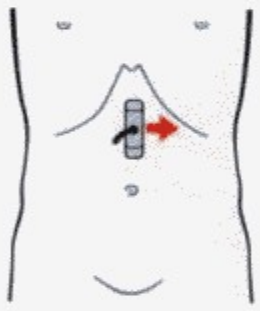


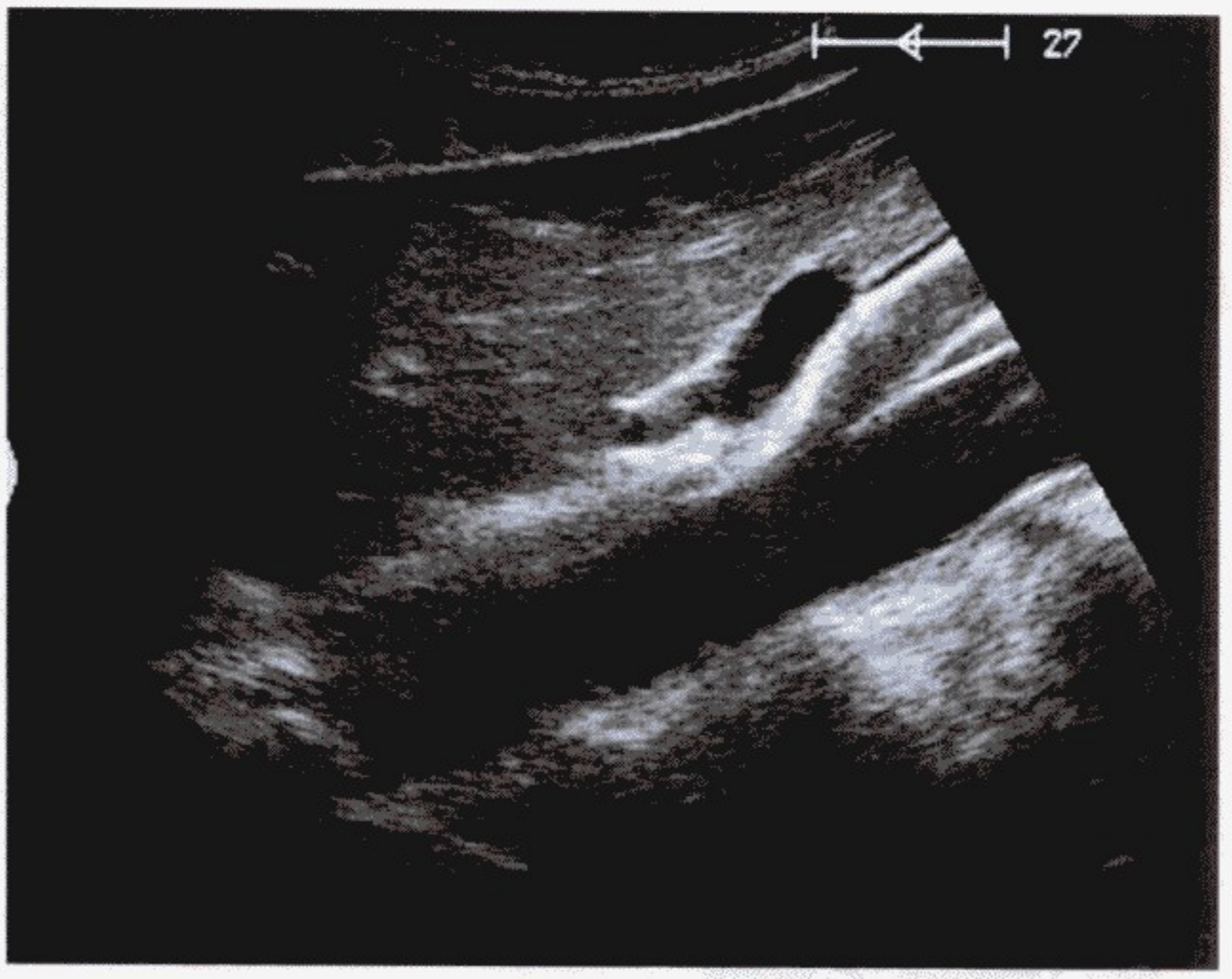
髂静脉在腹股沟韧带水平始终位于髂动脉内侧。



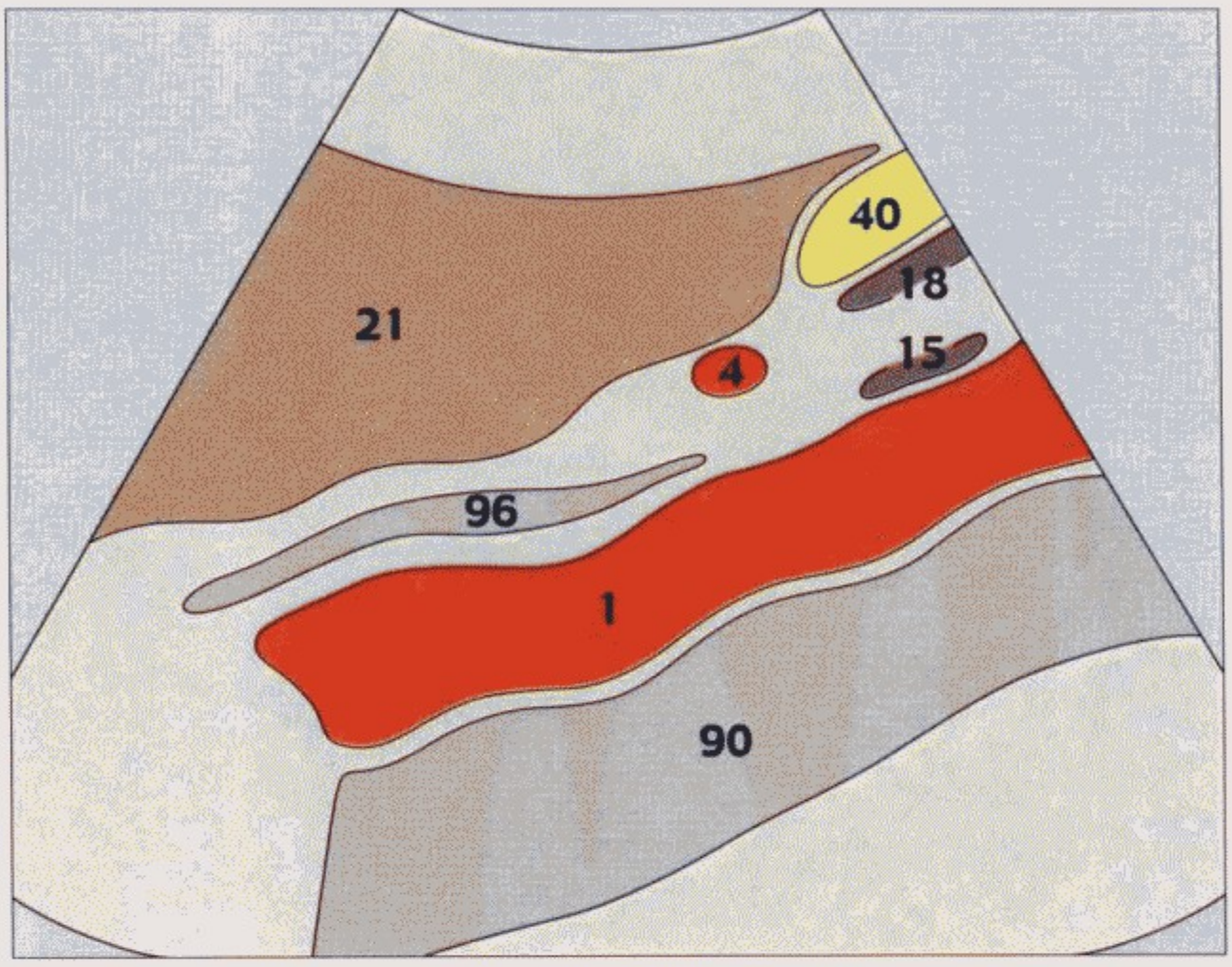


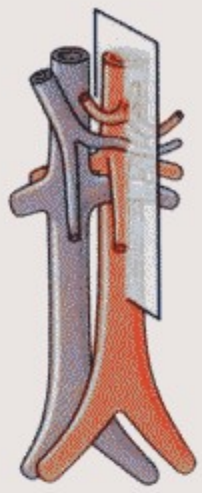
► 25 主动脉



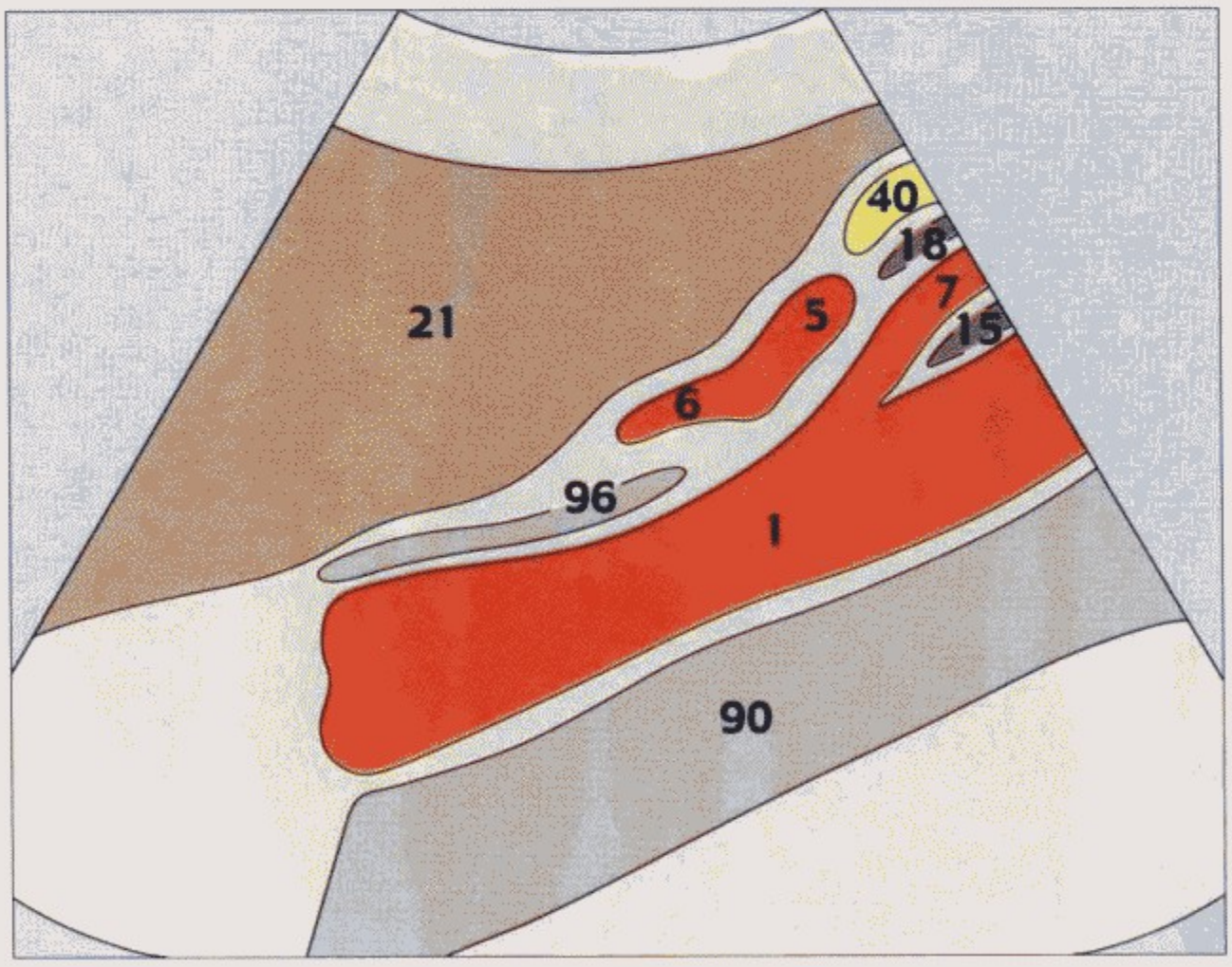


► 26 脾动脉和胃左动脉

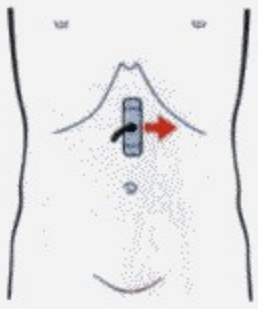


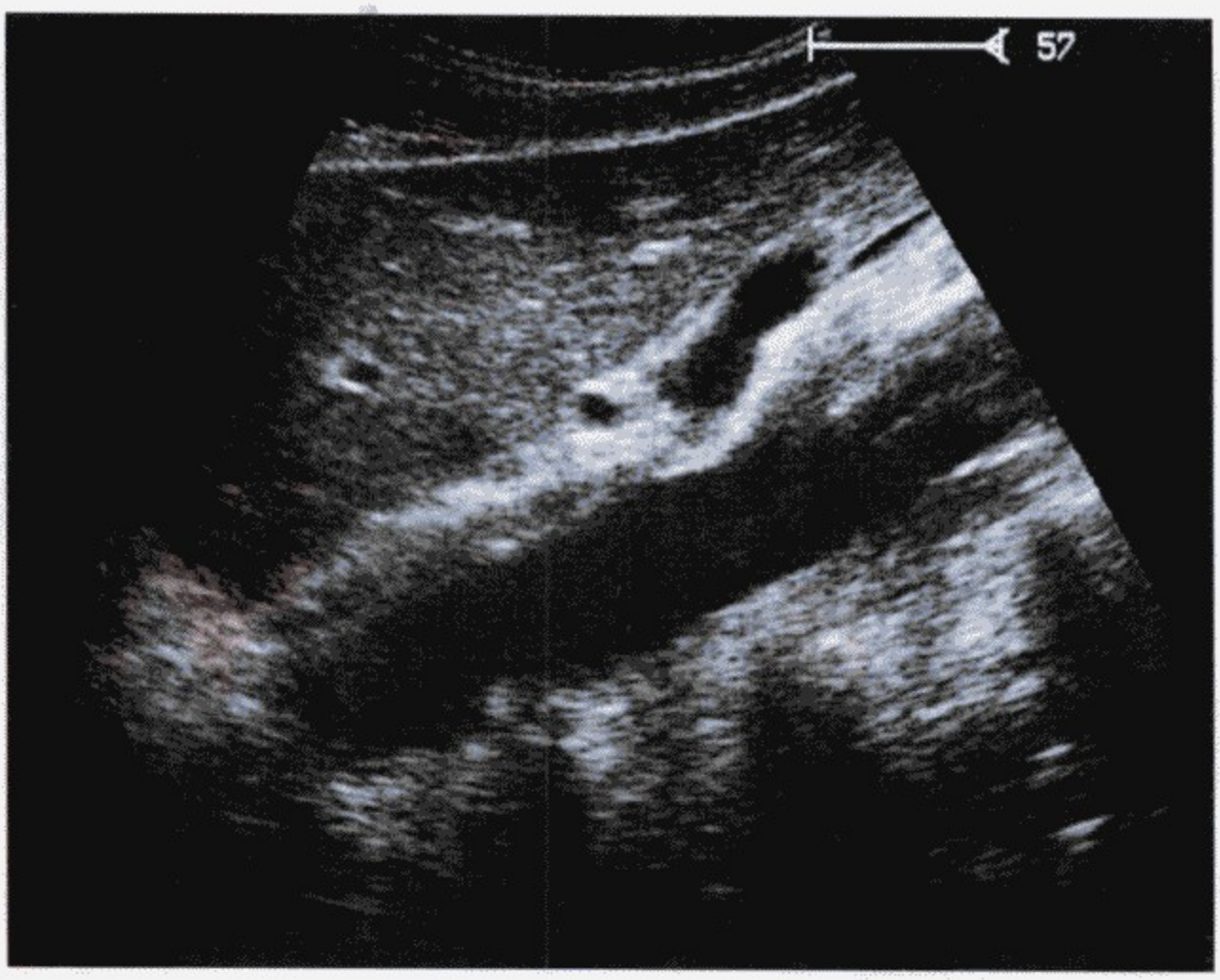


由于腹腔干起始段略向左发出，在以主动脉为中心的纵向扫描时，腹腔干经常无法显示。

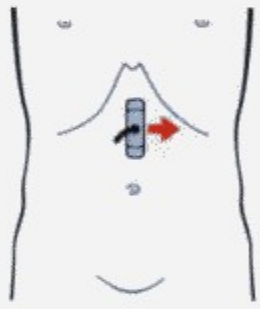


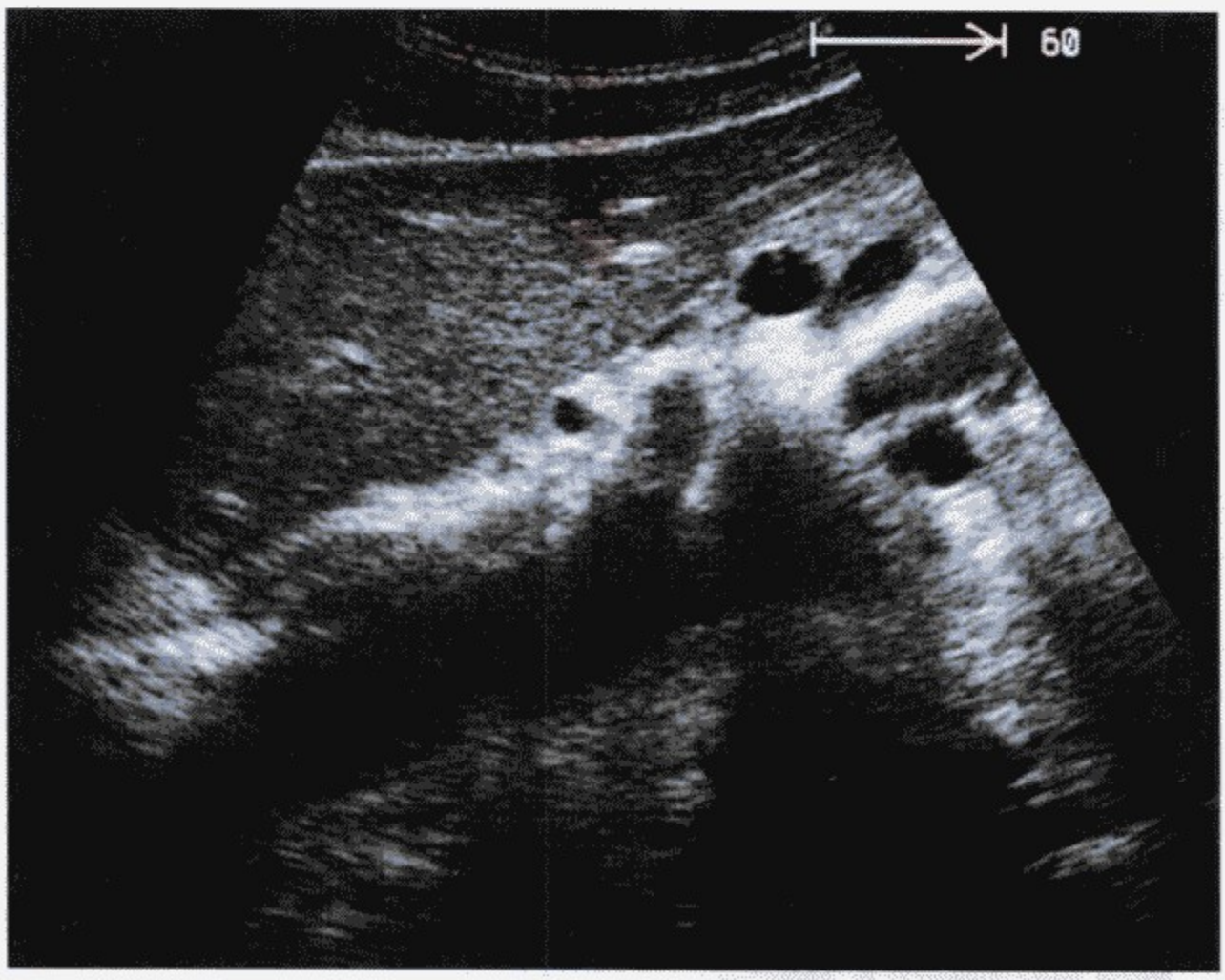
胃左动脉在肝总动脉和脾静脉之间向头侧走行，它经常难以确定。



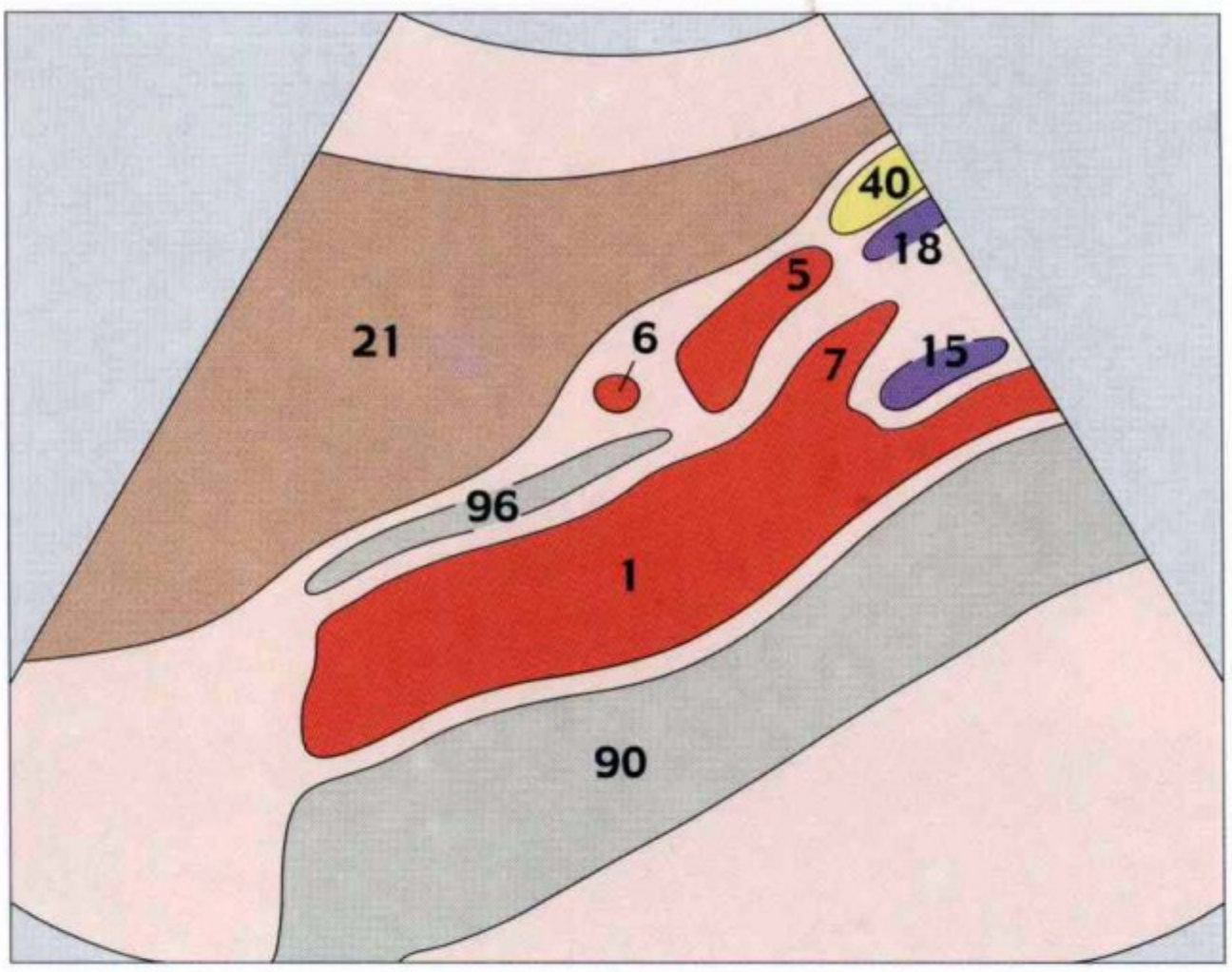


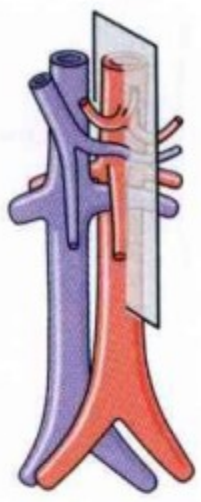
► 27 脾动脉和静脉，腹腔干



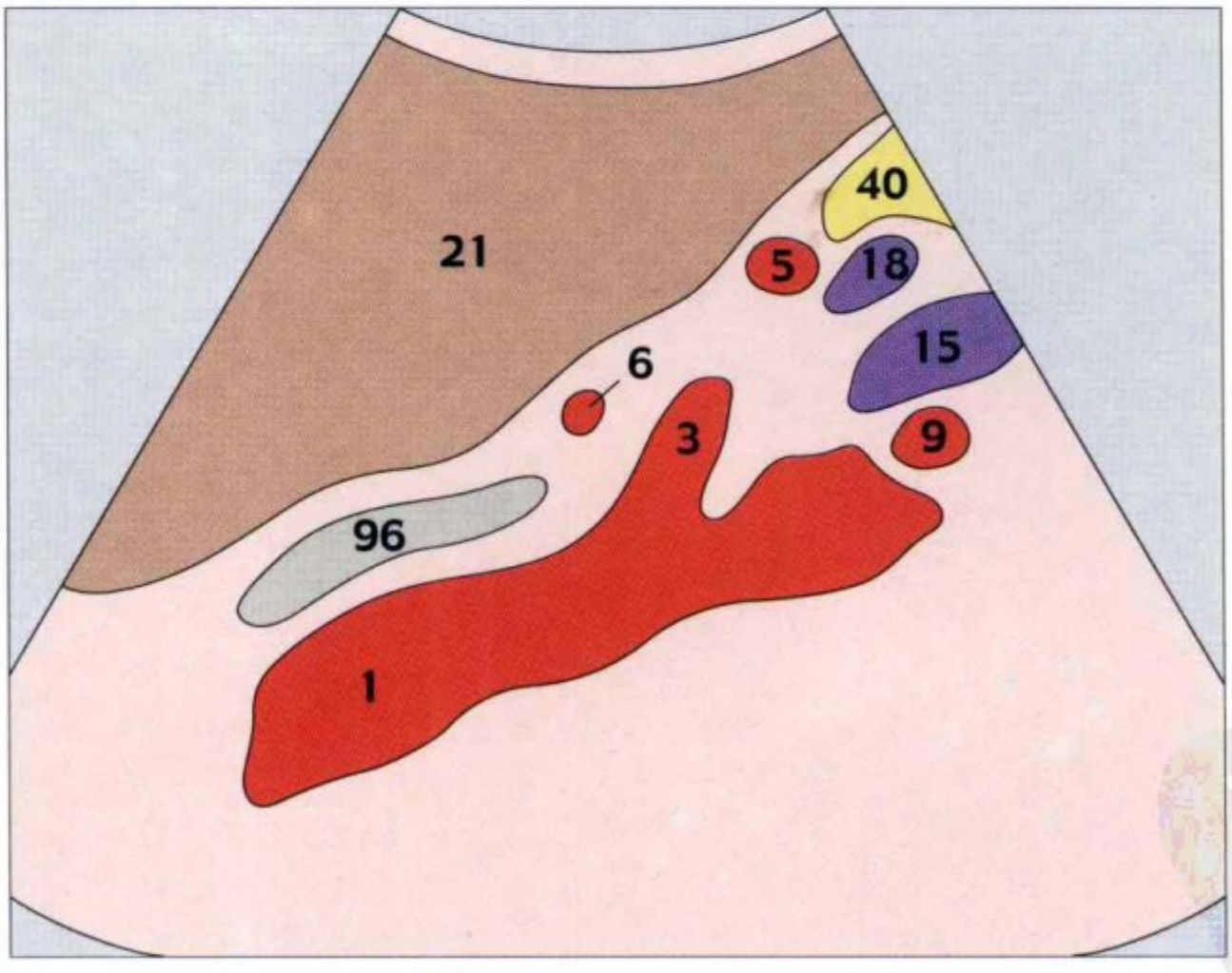


► 28 脾动脉和静脉，腹腔干

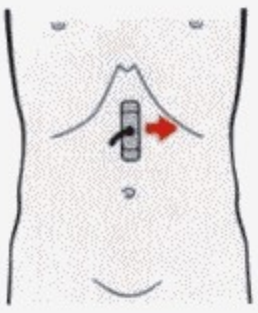


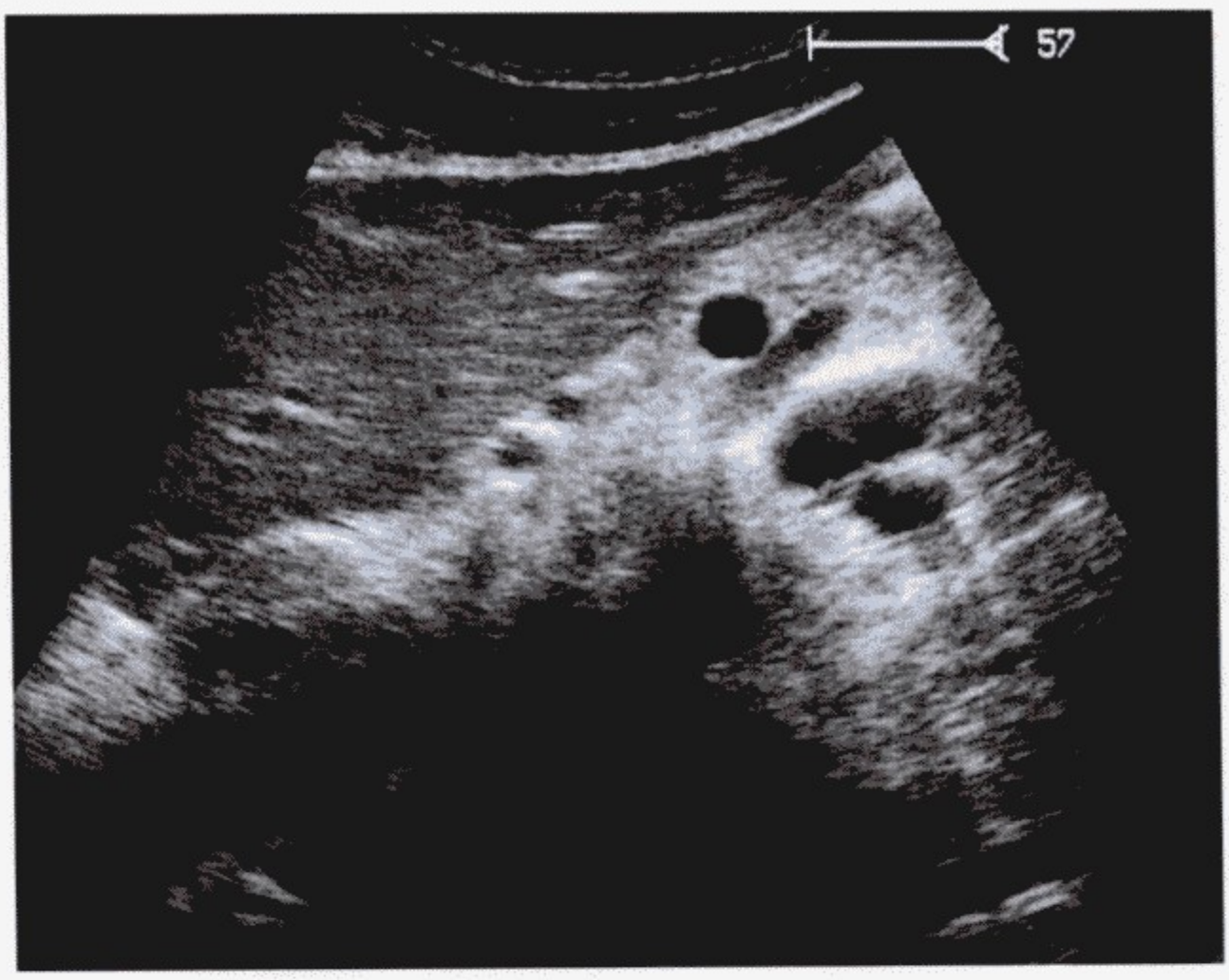


腹腔干分为胃左动脉，肝总动脉，以及脾动脉。

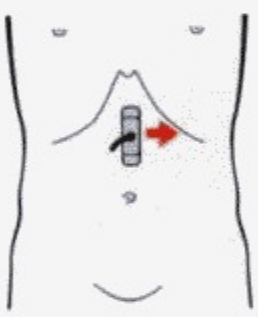


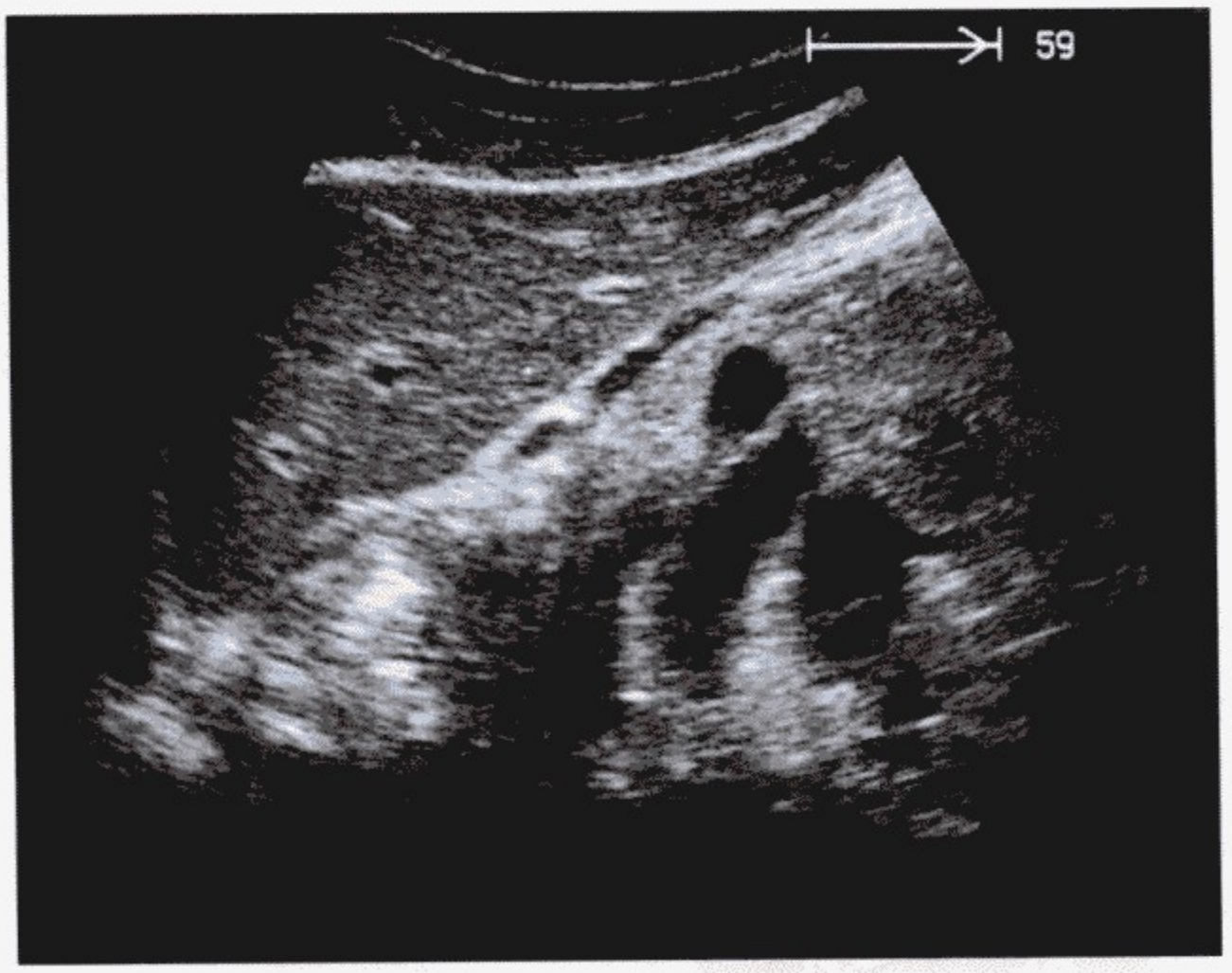
腹腔干和脾动脉弯曲的走行解释了为何这两根血管会出现在相同的矢状切面中。



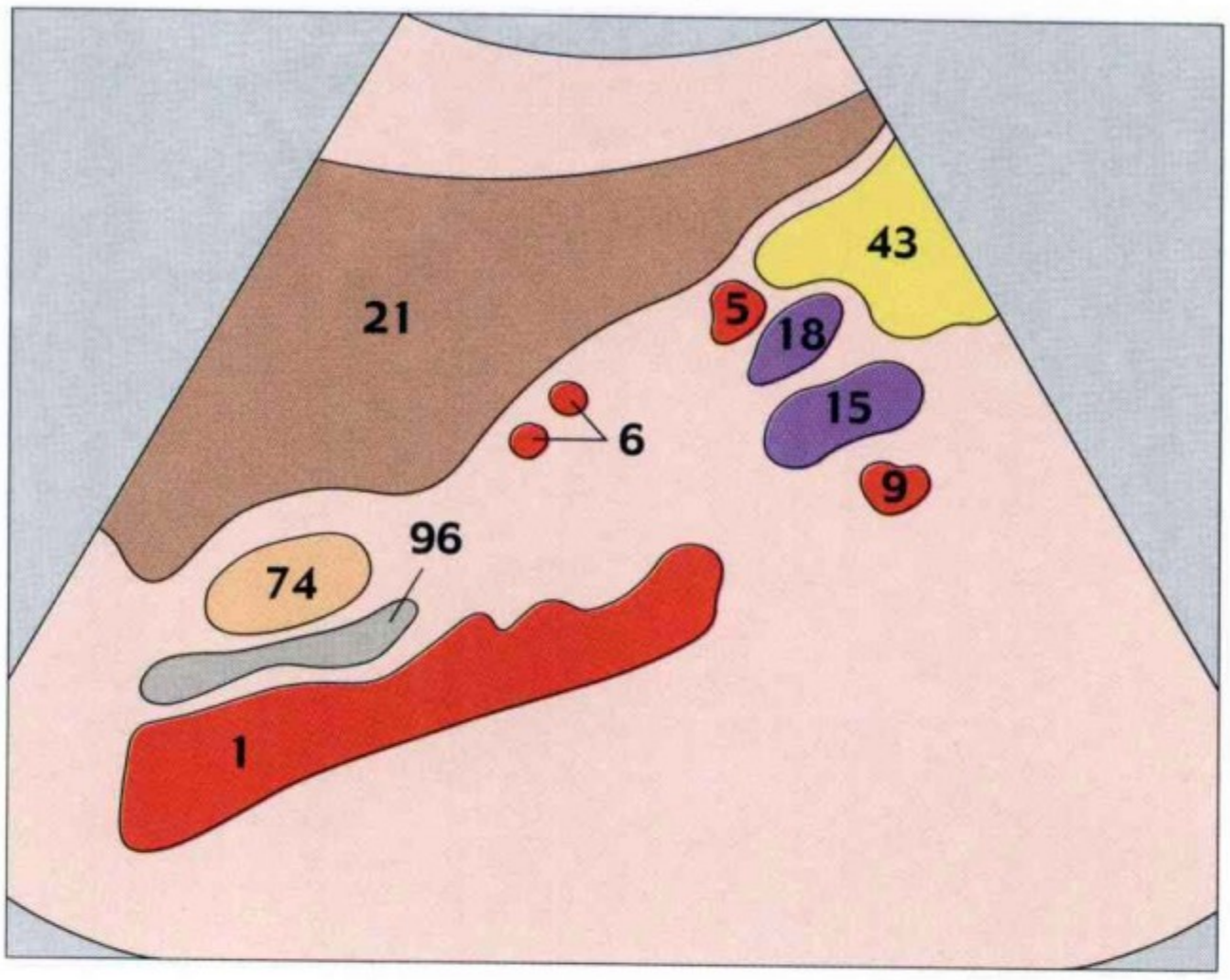


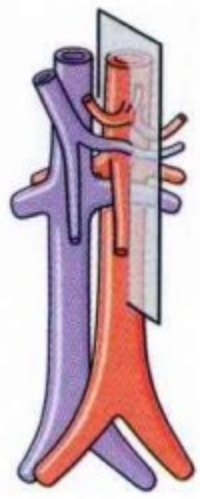
▶ 29 脾动脉和静脉，肾动脉和静脉



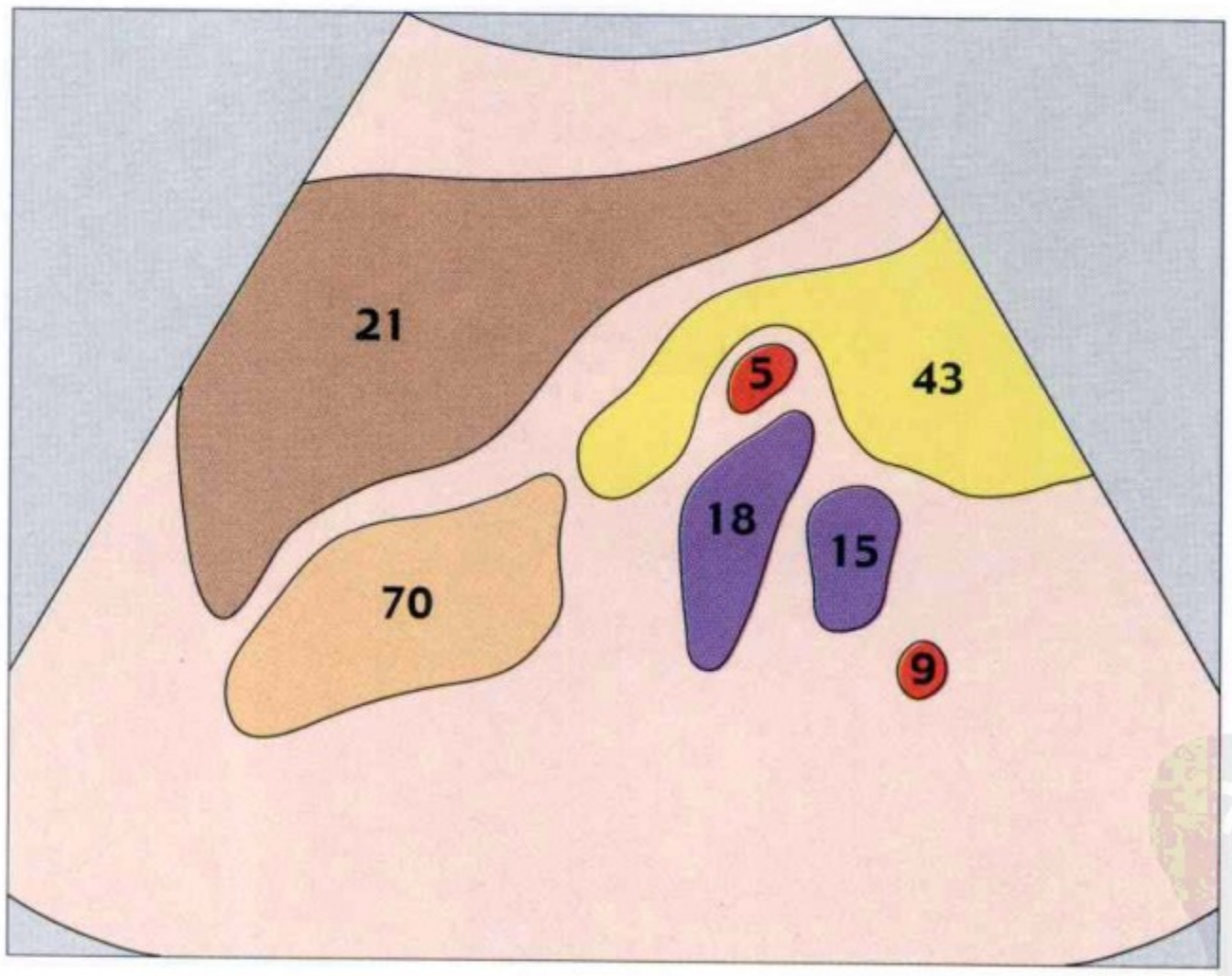


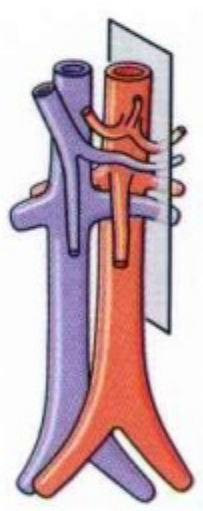
▶ 30 脾动脉和静脉，肾动脉和静脉



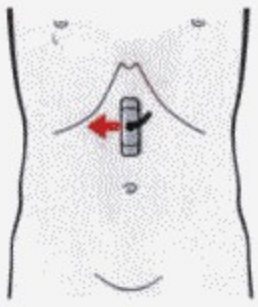


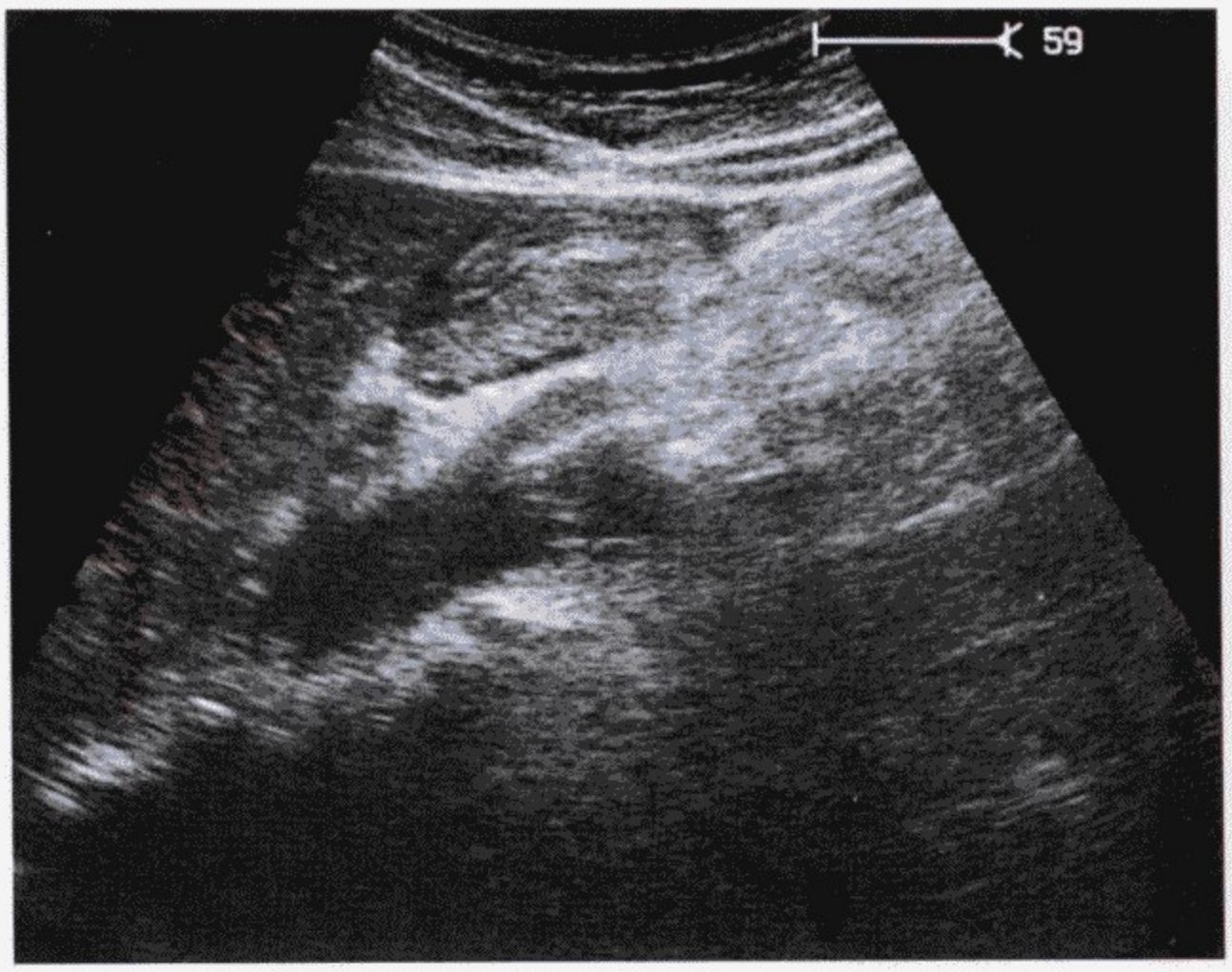
脾动脉向左方走行于脾静脉后方，朝向脾门。



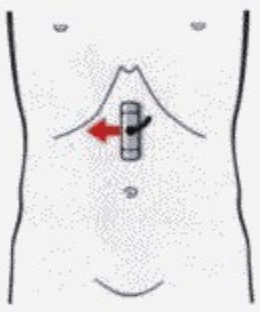


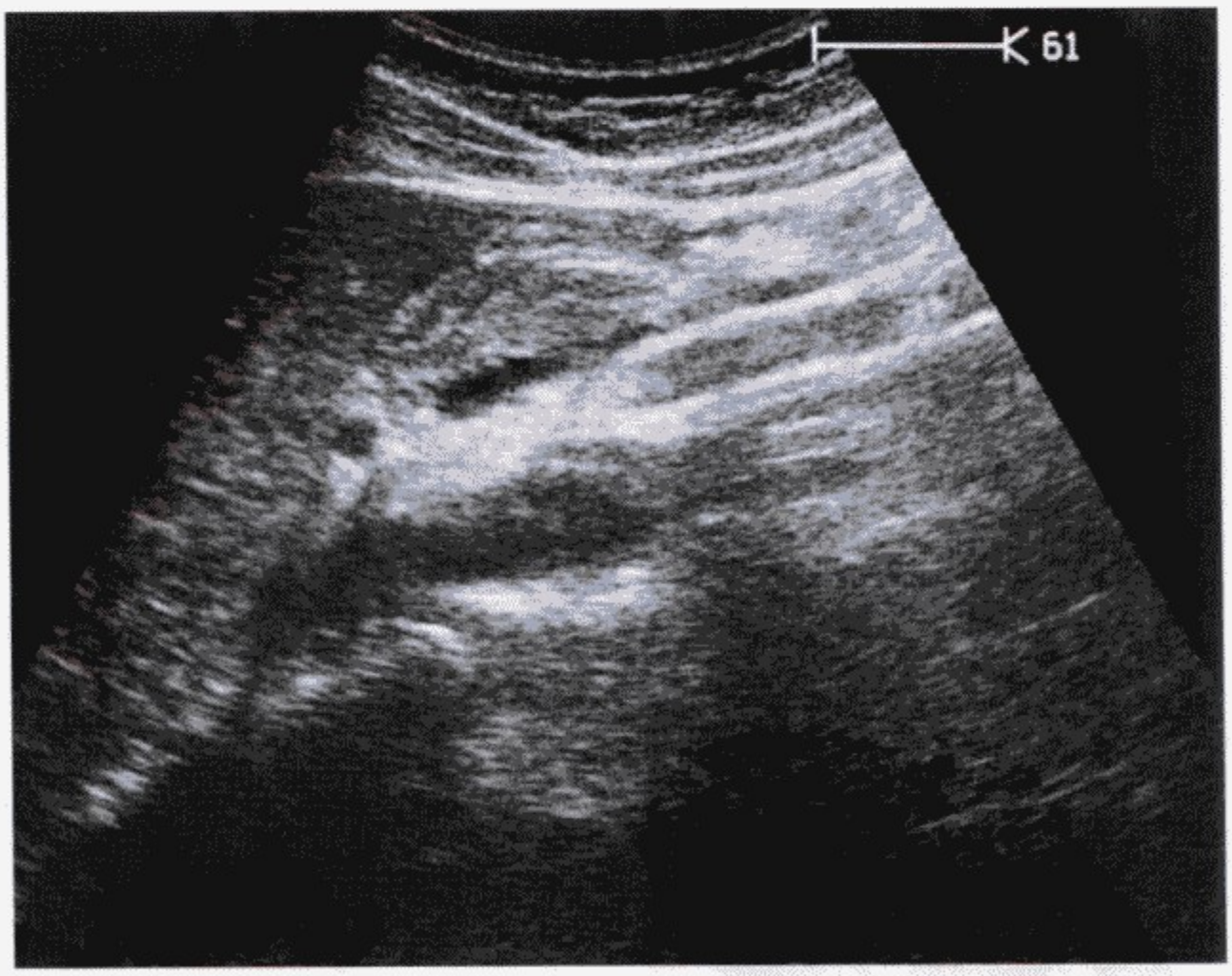
左侧纵向扫描显示较粗大的脾静脉及肾静脉和较细小的脾动脉及肾动脉的典型表现。



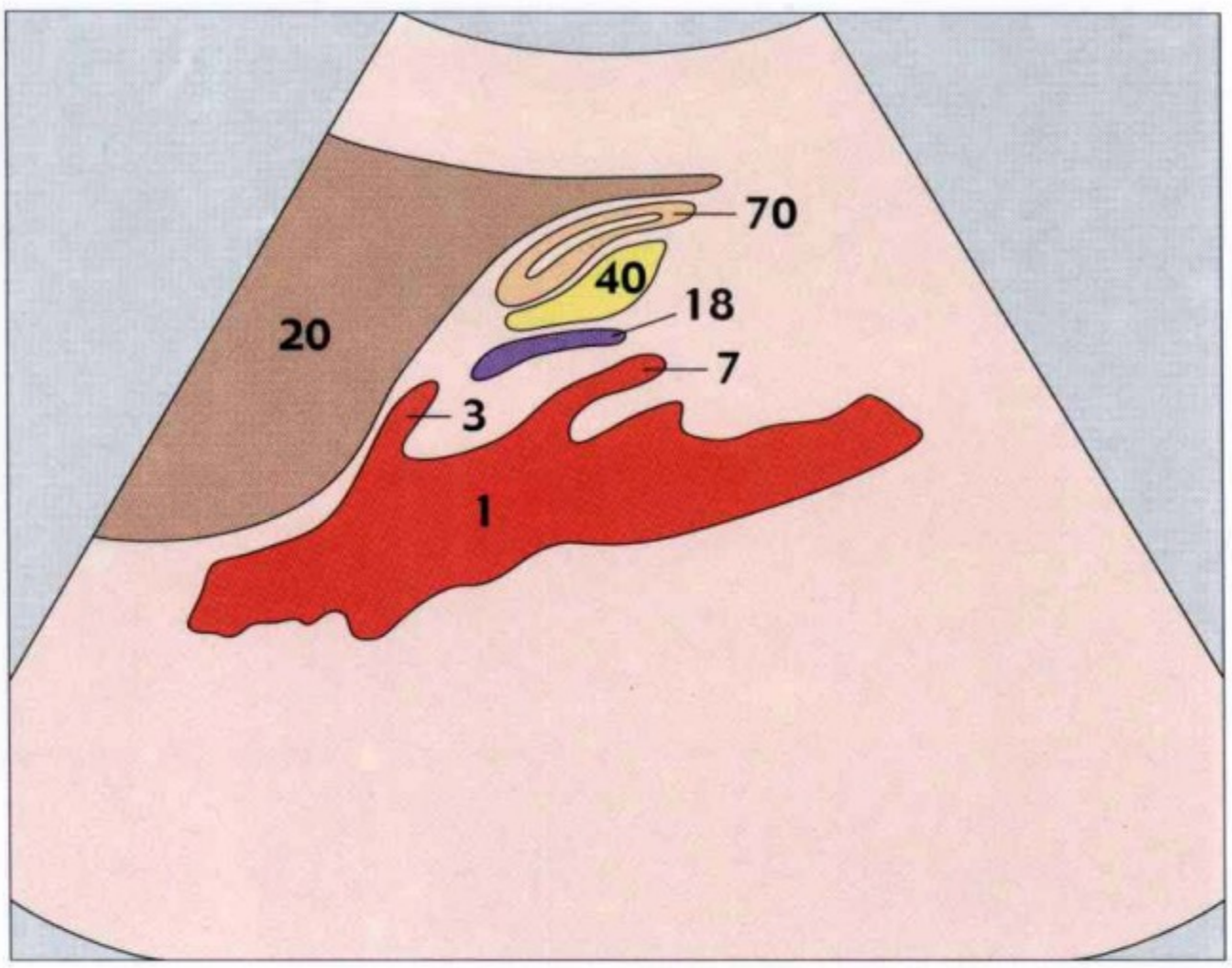


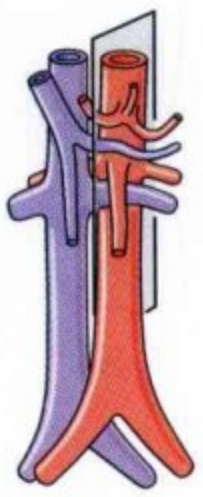
▶ 31 腹腔干



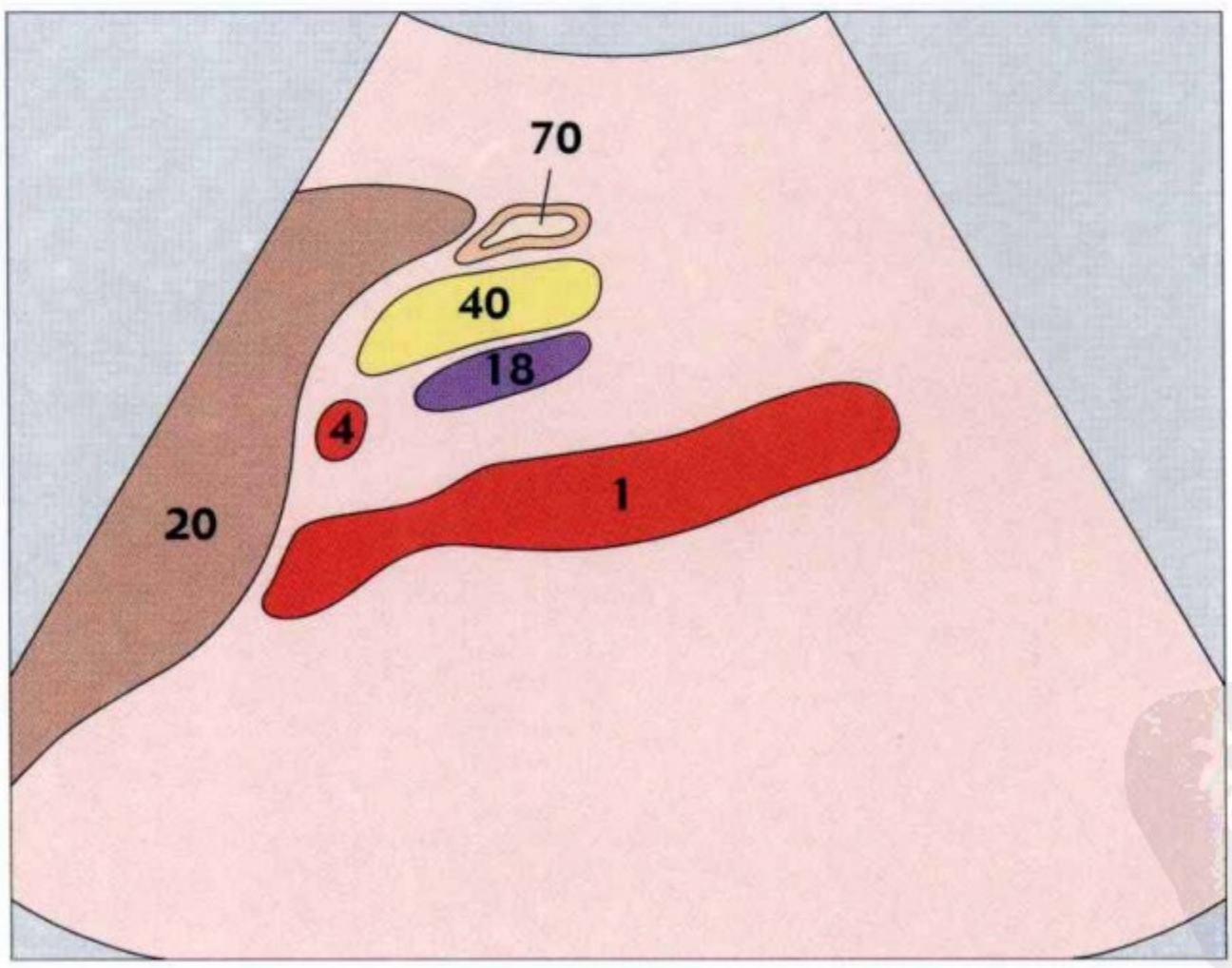


▶ 32 肝动脉和脾静脉

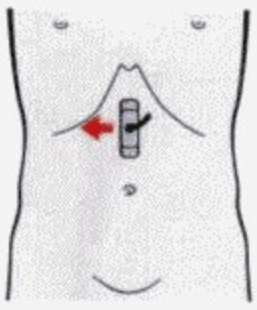


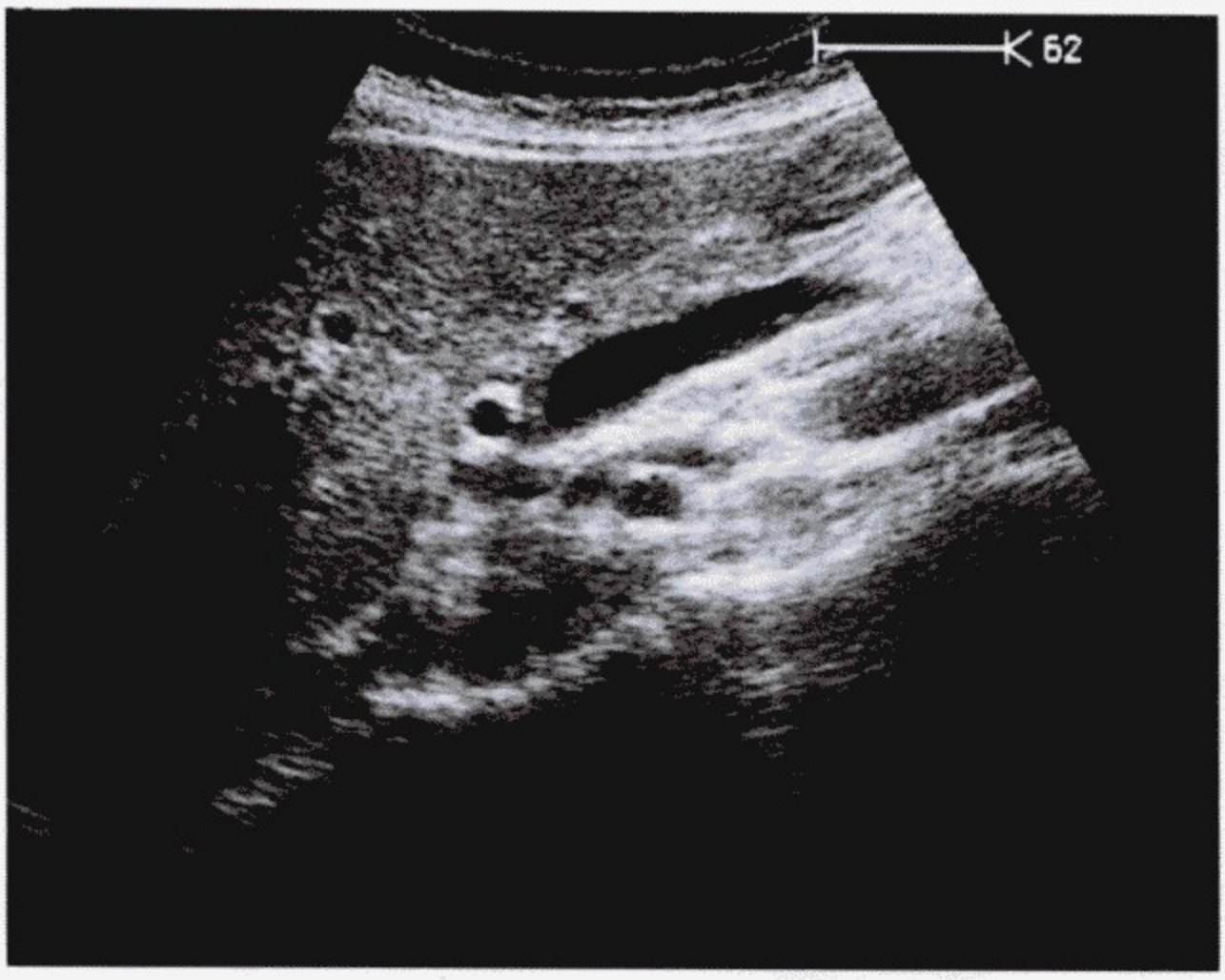


腹腔干的起始部和分叉部易出现多种变异。

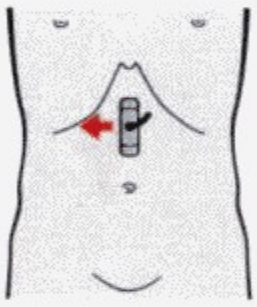


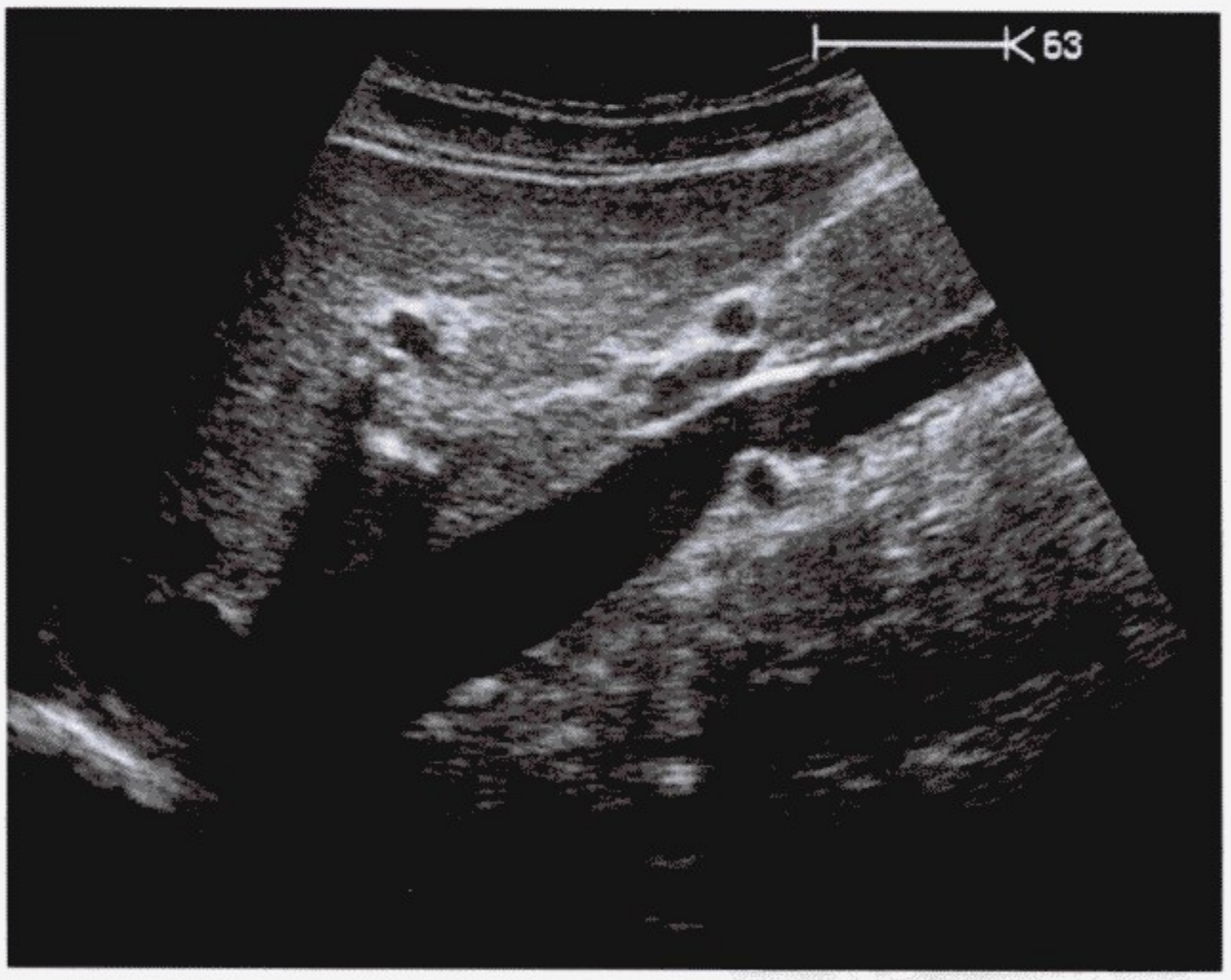
肝动脉向右上，沿着肝脏前缘向肝门走行。



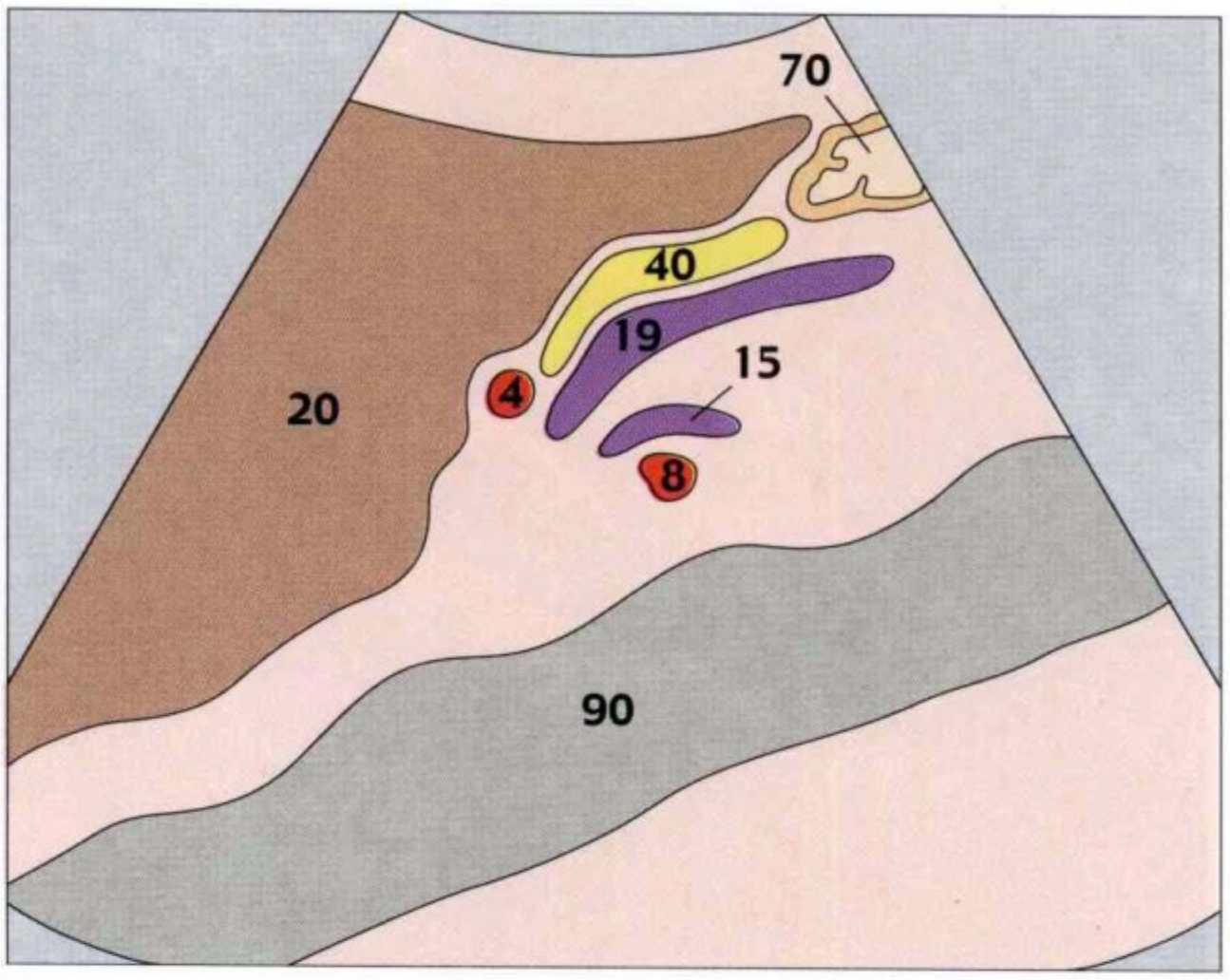


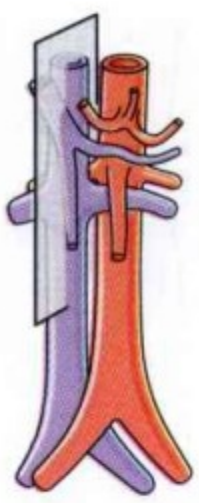
► 33 肝动脉和肠系膜上静脉



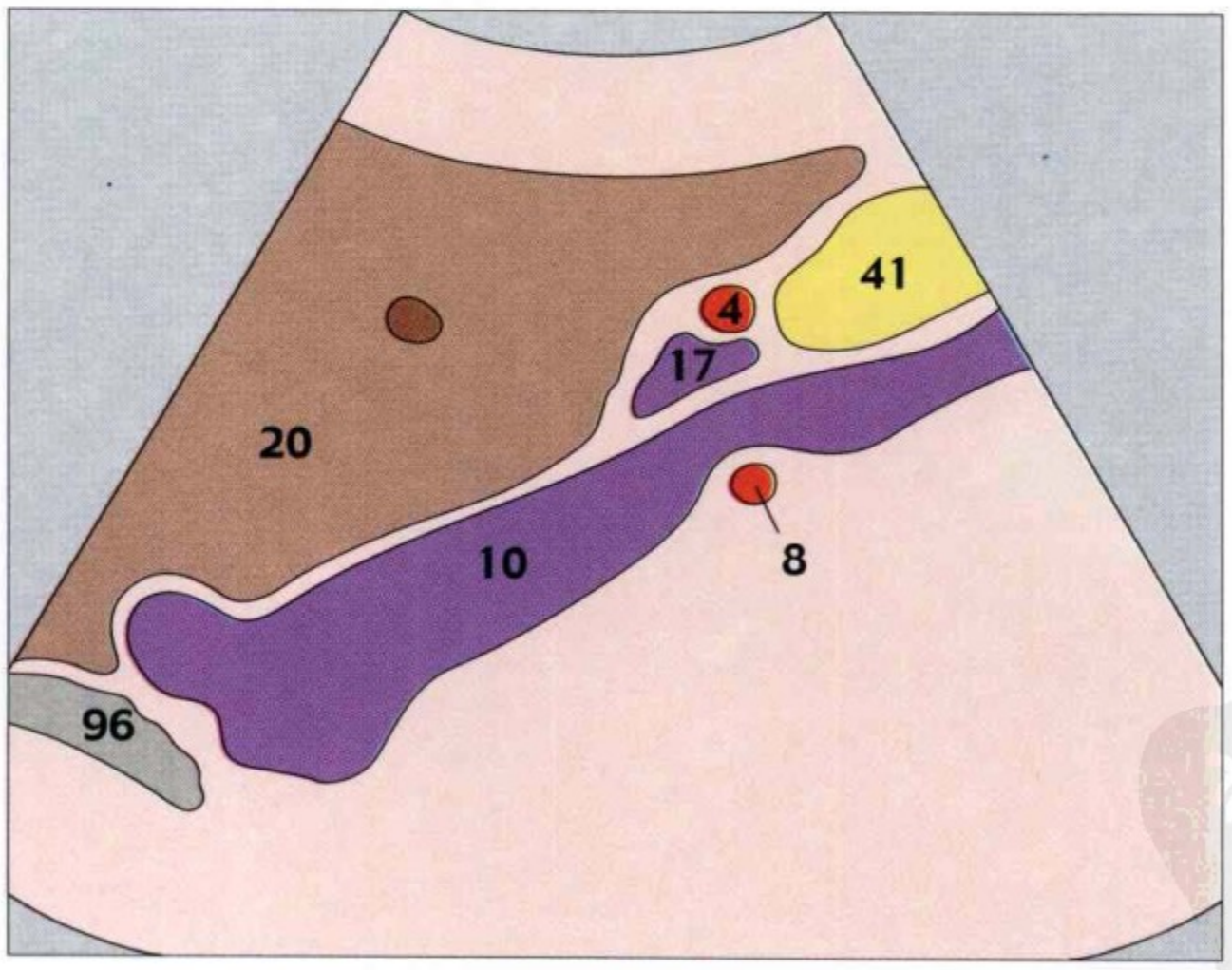


► 34 肝动脉和门静脉

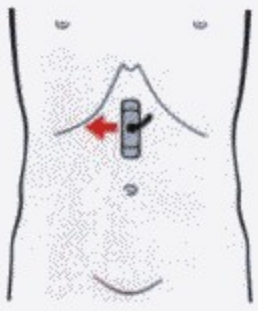


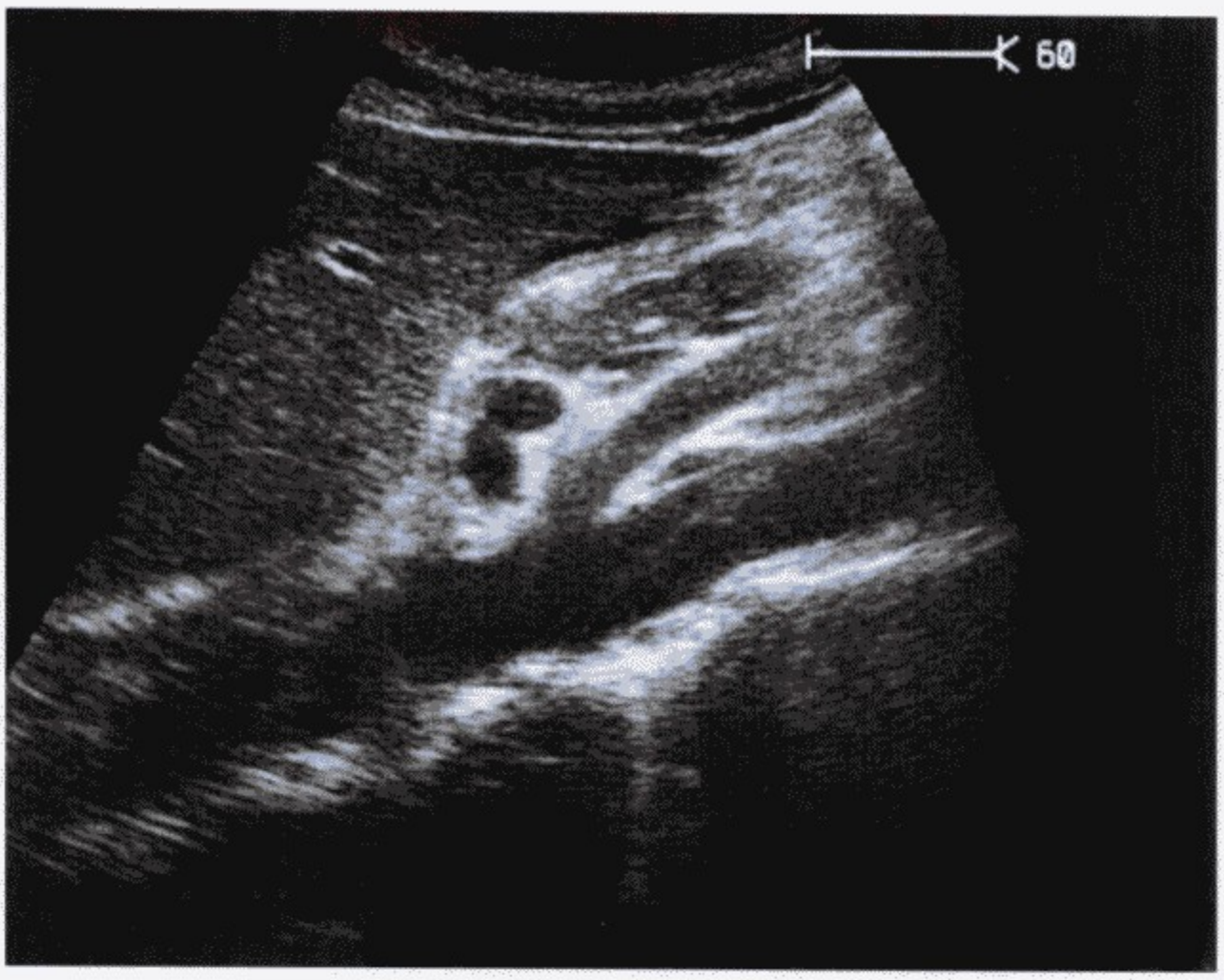


经过主动脉和腔静脉之间的纵向扫描显示4条血管的断面：肝动脉，髂静脉汇合处，左肾静脉和右肾动脉。

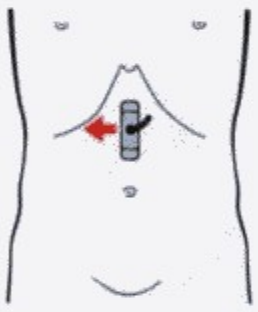


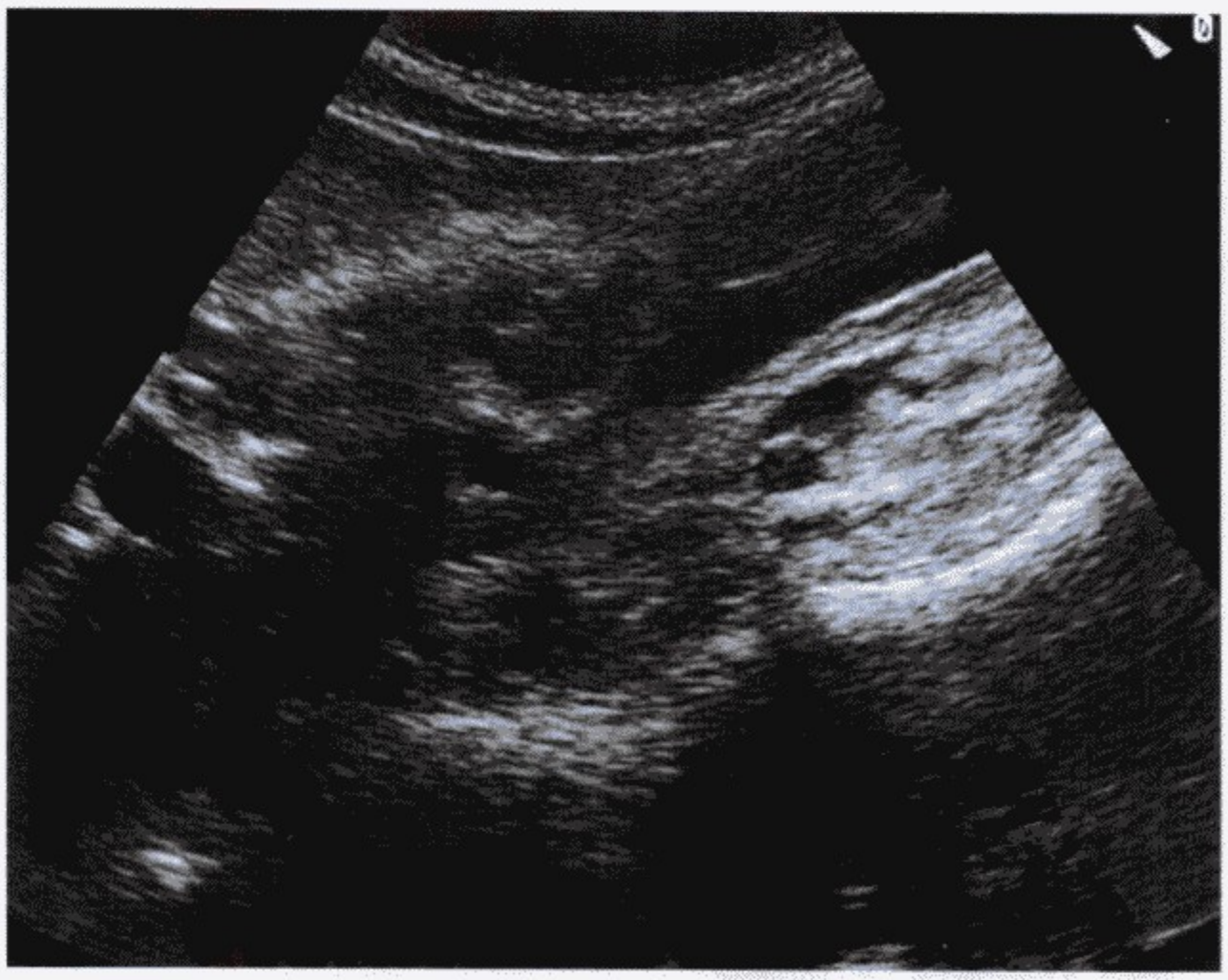
经过腔静脉的纵向扫描显示4个典型的血管断面：腔静脉，门静脉，肝动脉和肾动脉。



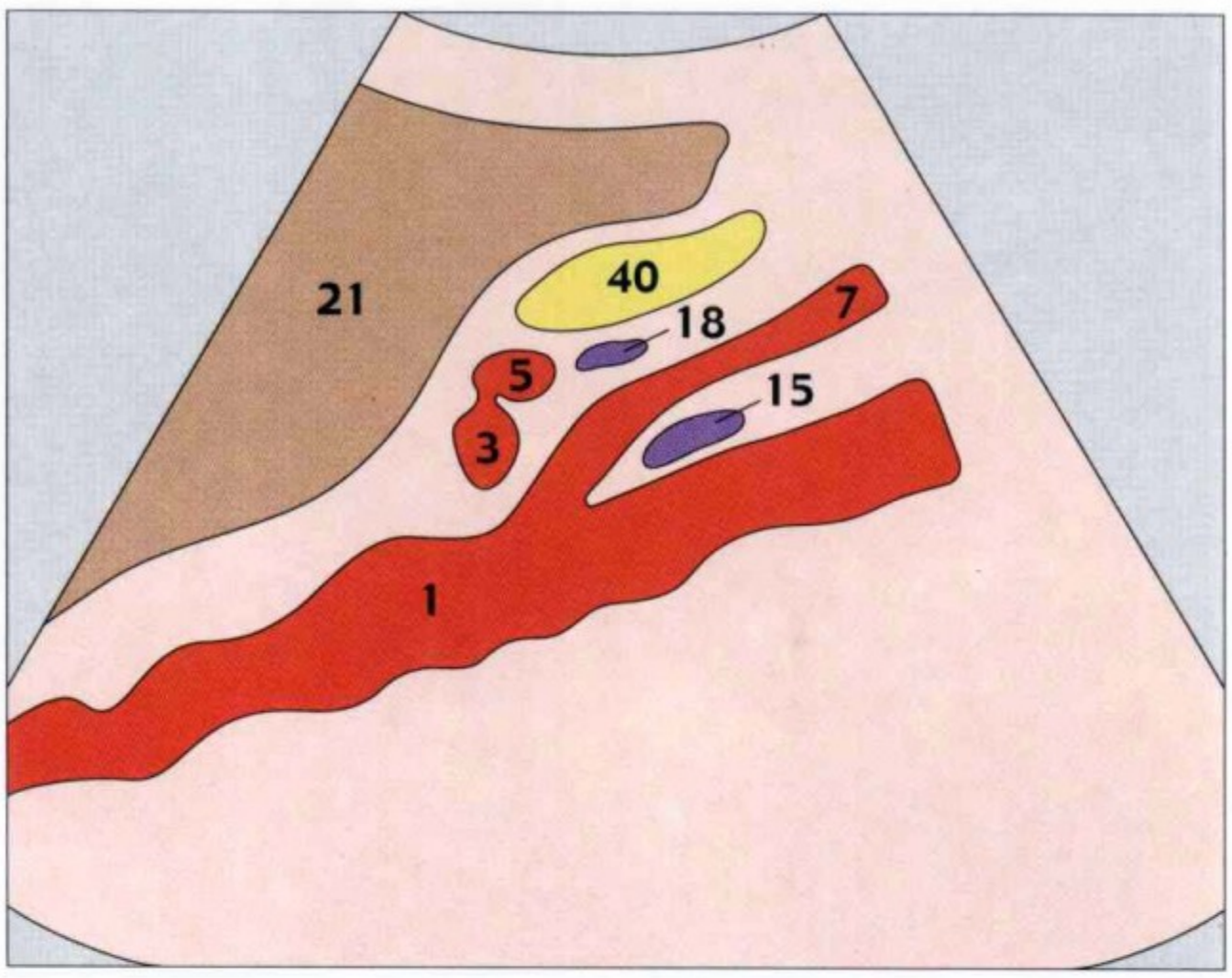


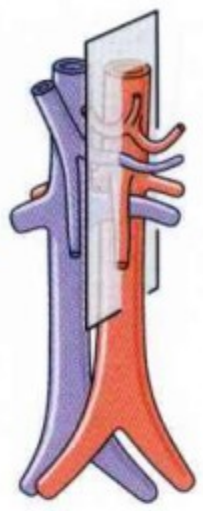
▶ 35 主动脉



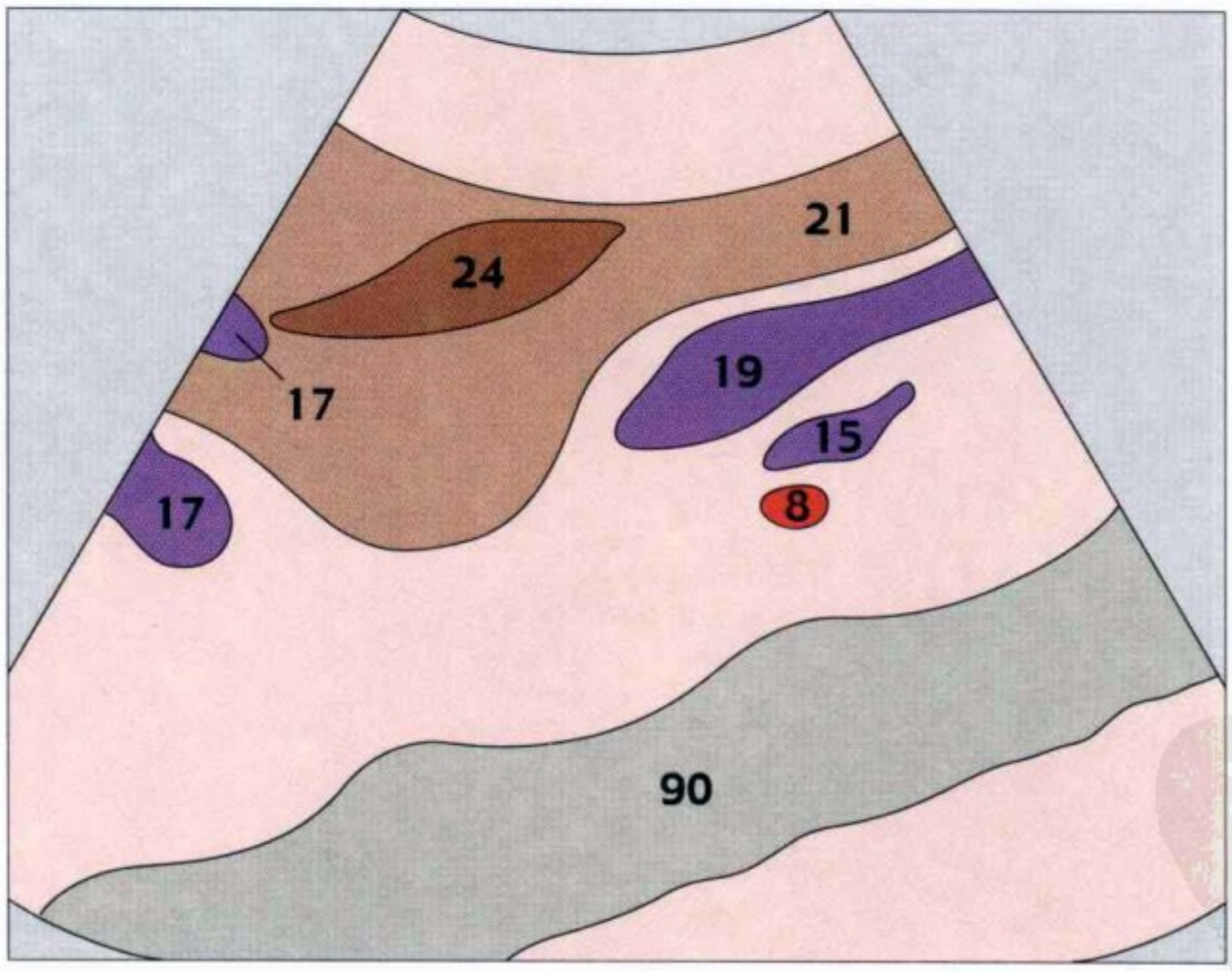


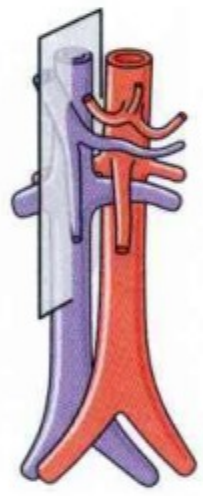
▶ 36 右肾动脉和左肾静脉



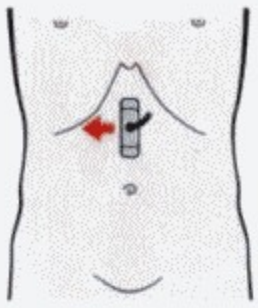


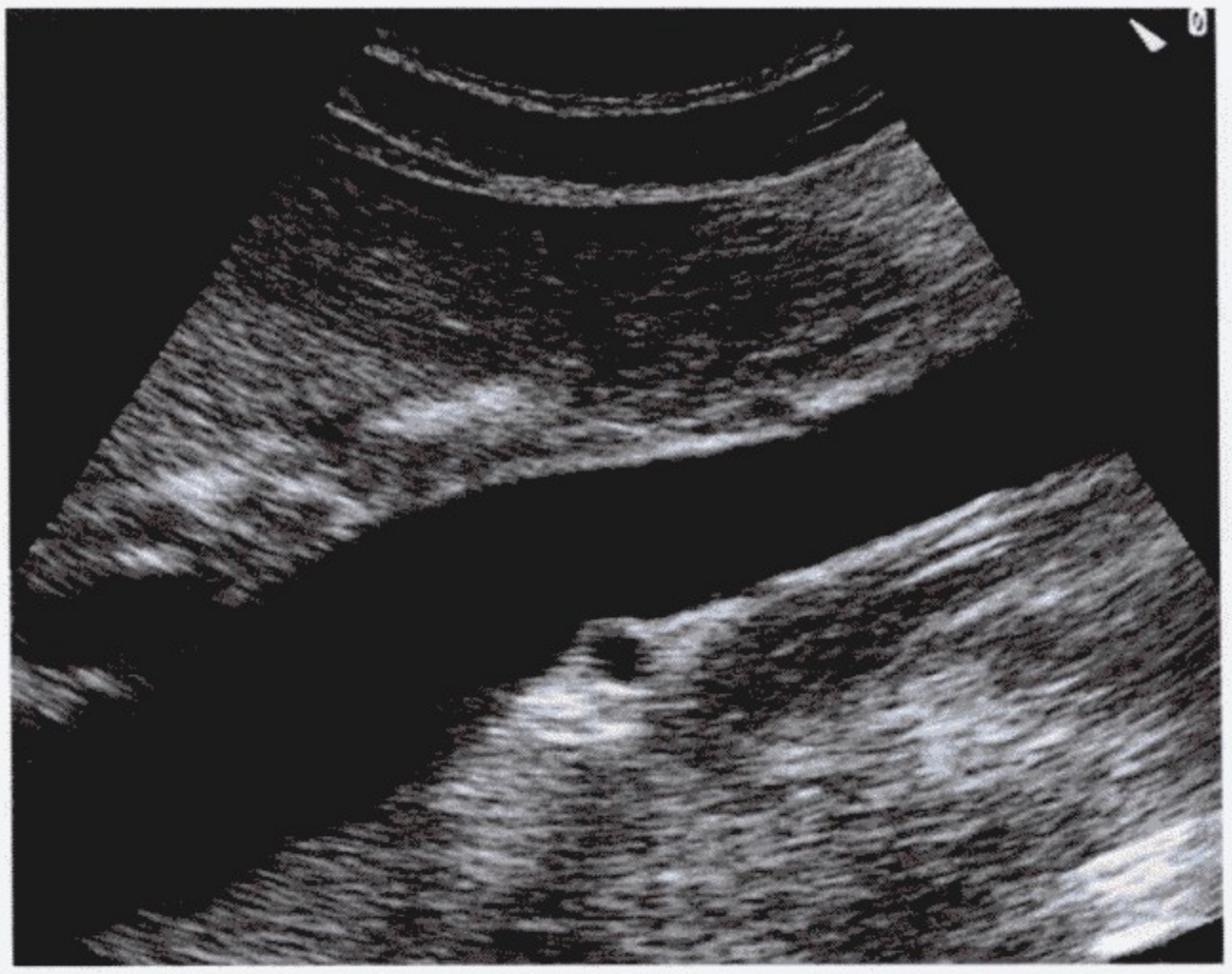
左肾静脉走行于主动脉和肠系膜上动脉之间，因此易于受到压迫。



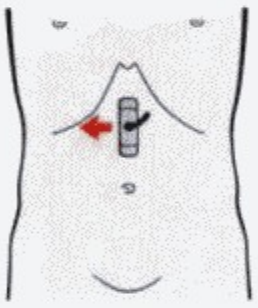


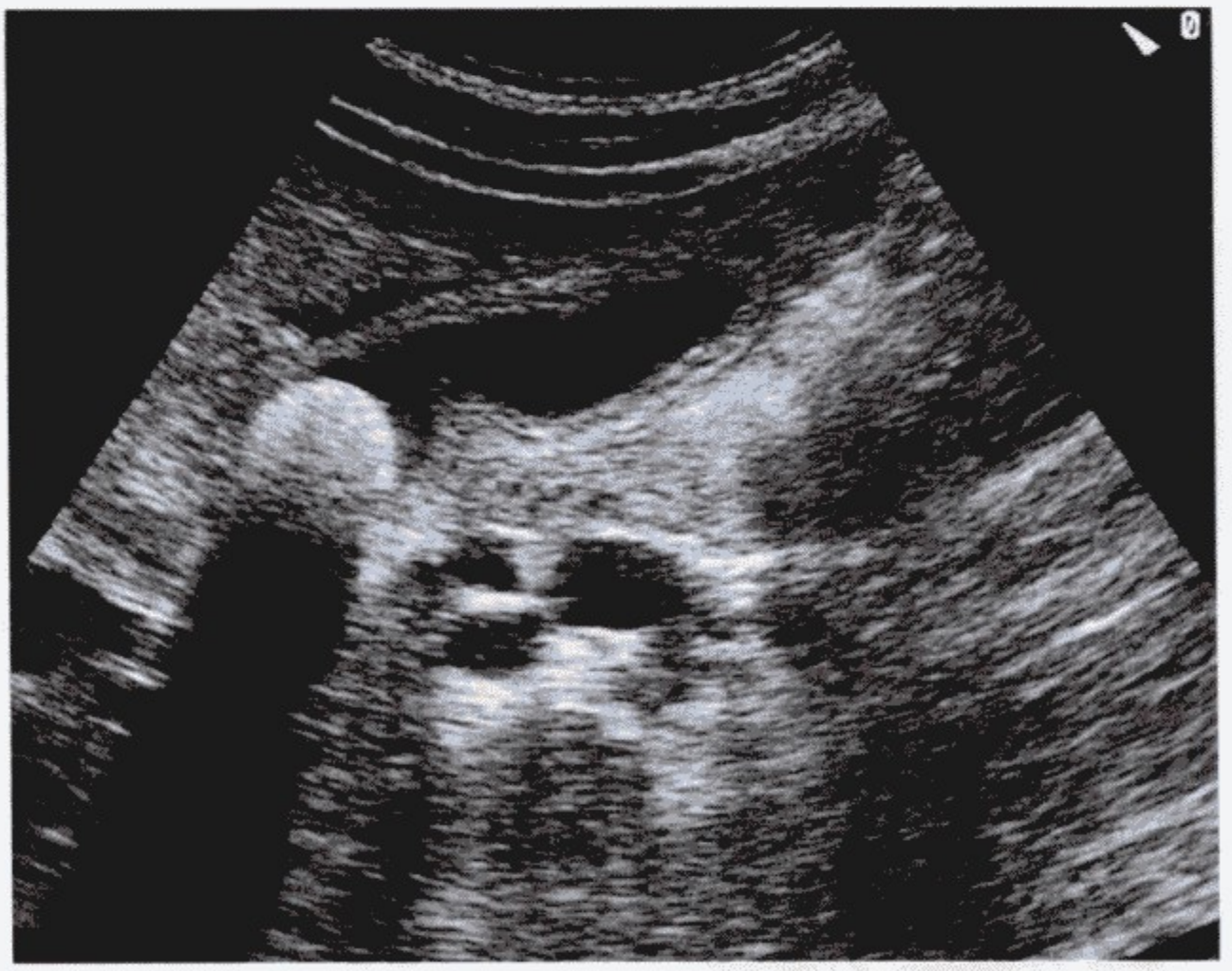
右肾动脉的断面位于主动脉和腔静脉之间。左肾静脉和肠系膜上静脉的长轴断面位于肾动脉上方。



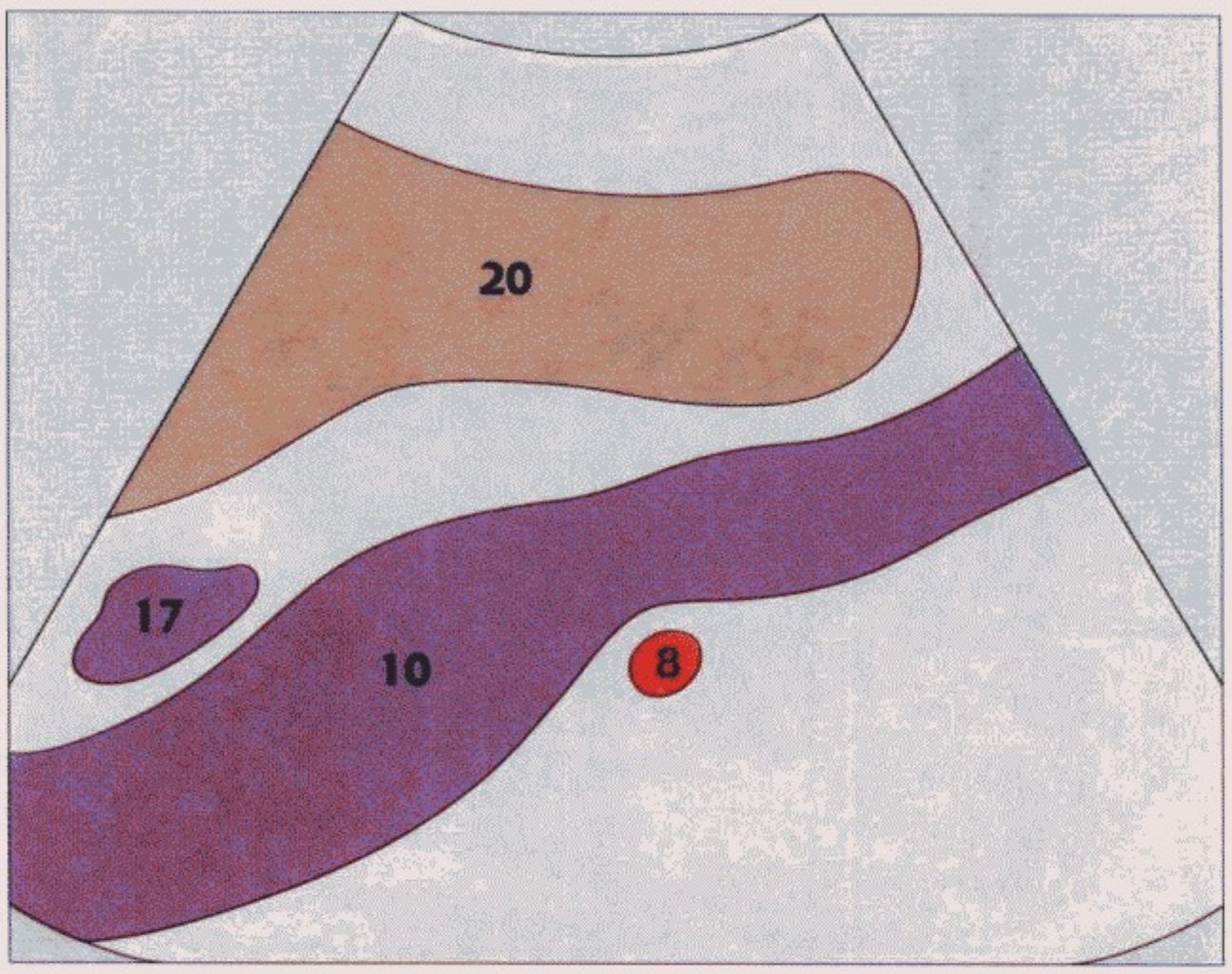


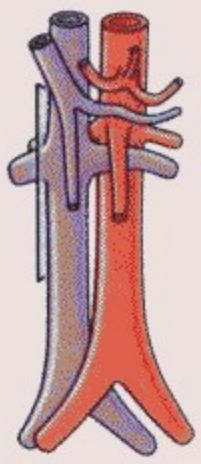
▶ 37 腔静脉和右肾动脉



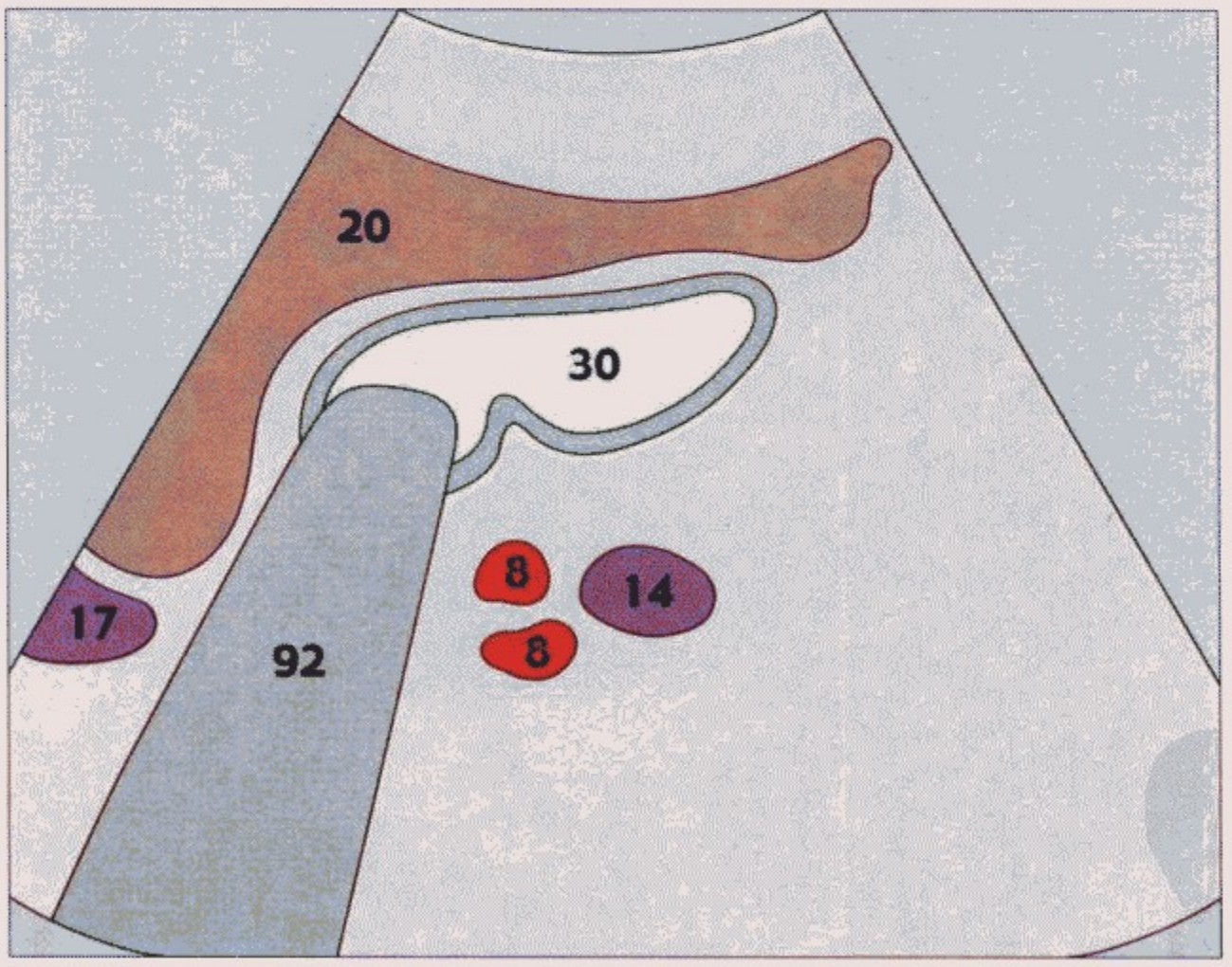


▶ 38 右肾动脉和右肾静脉

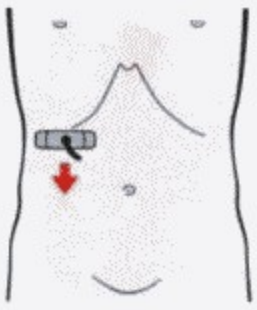


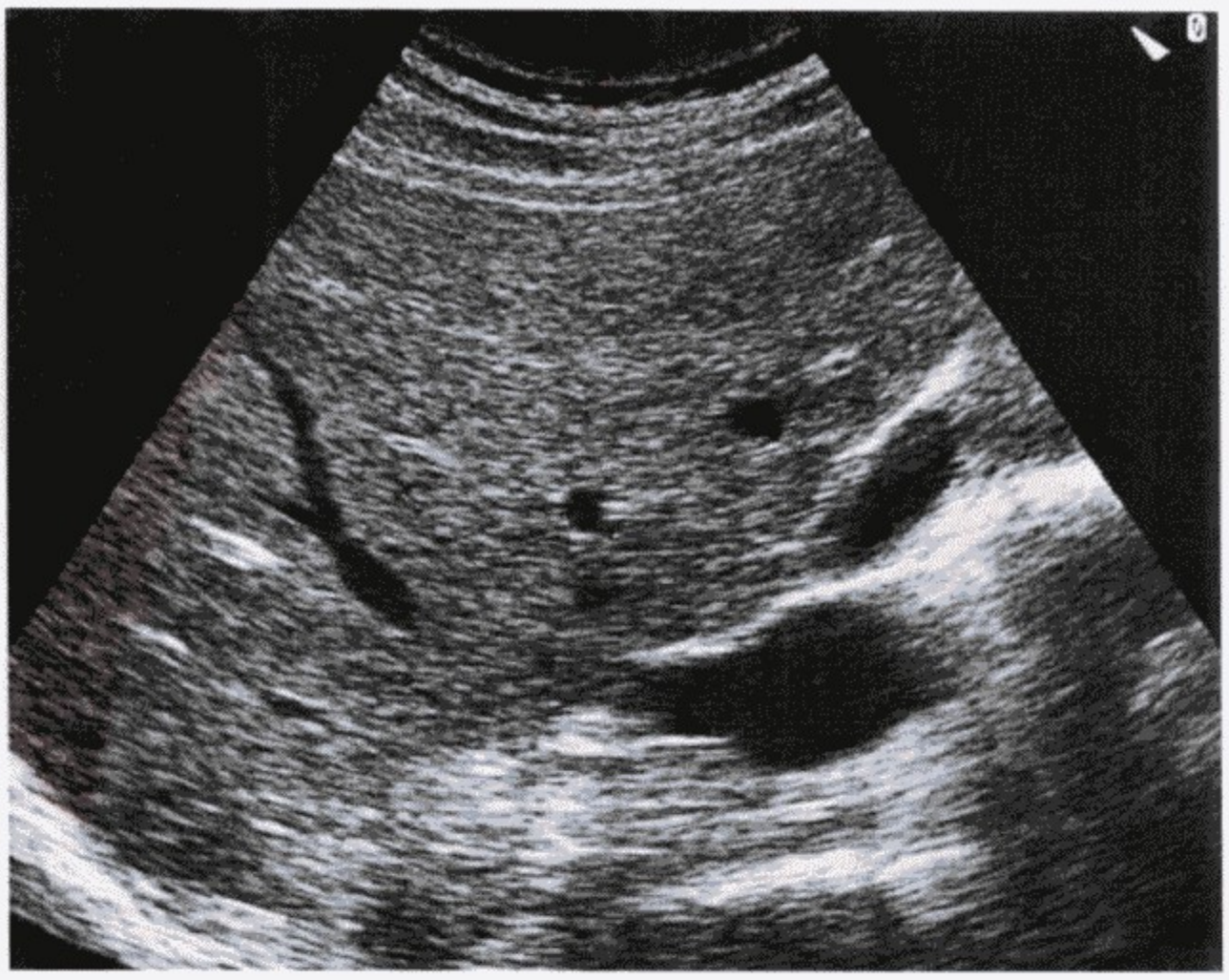


尽管会出现各种变异，但是一般来说右肾动脉会在腔静脉后面留下压迹。

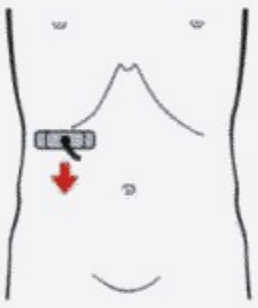


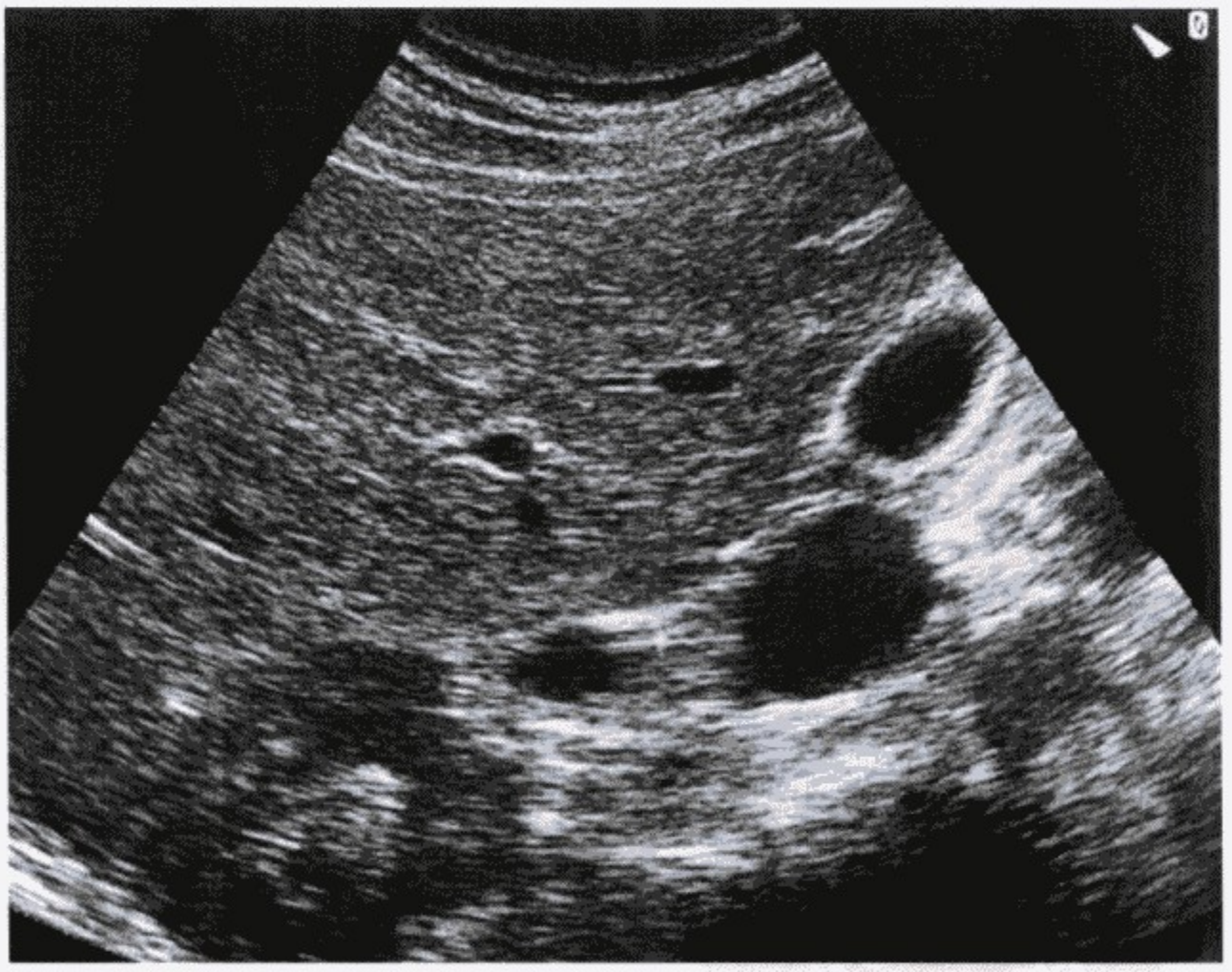
肾静脉的直径经常会大于肾动脉的 2 倍。



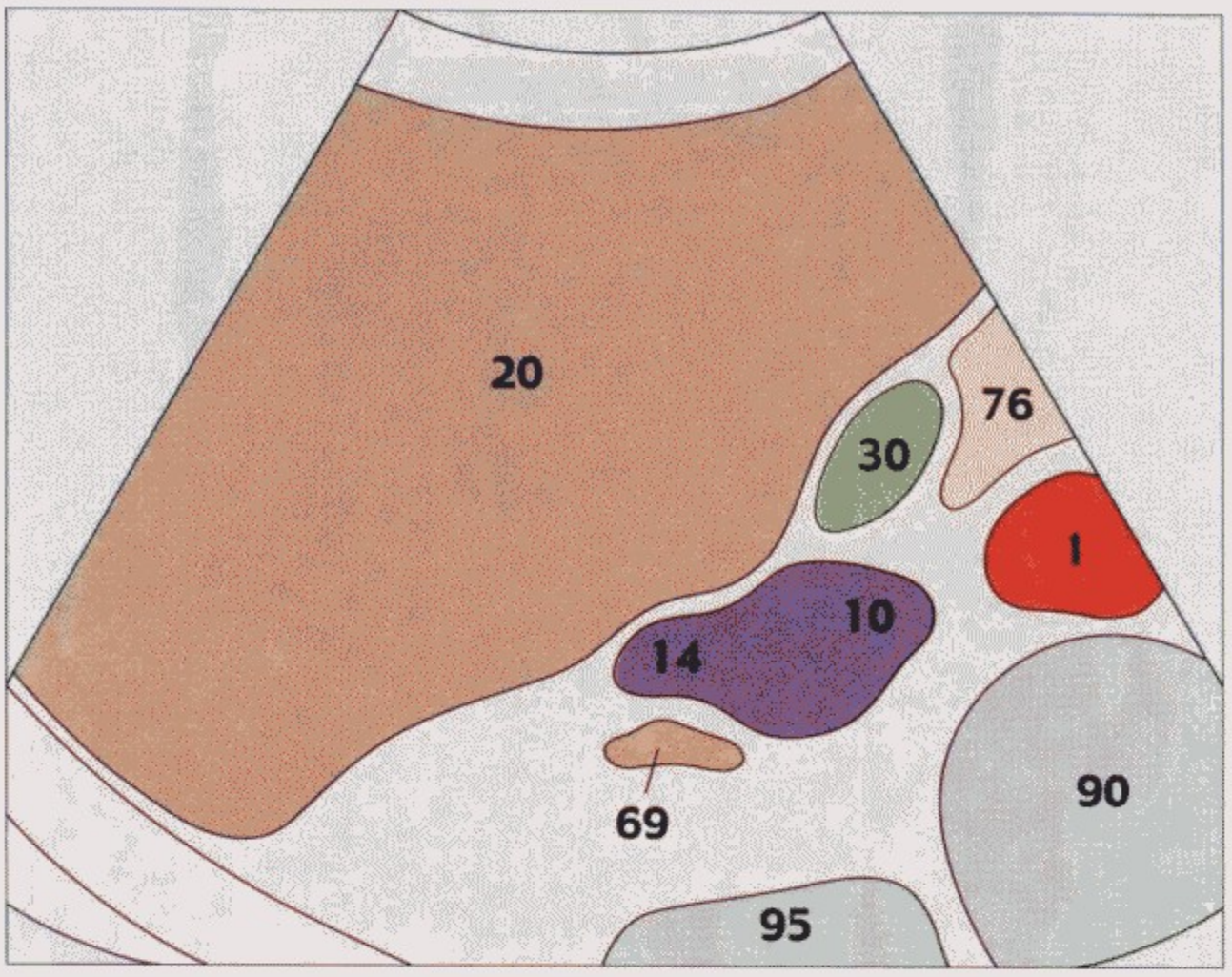


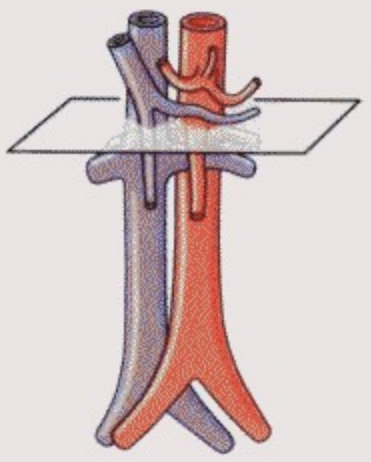
► 39 肾静脉开口处



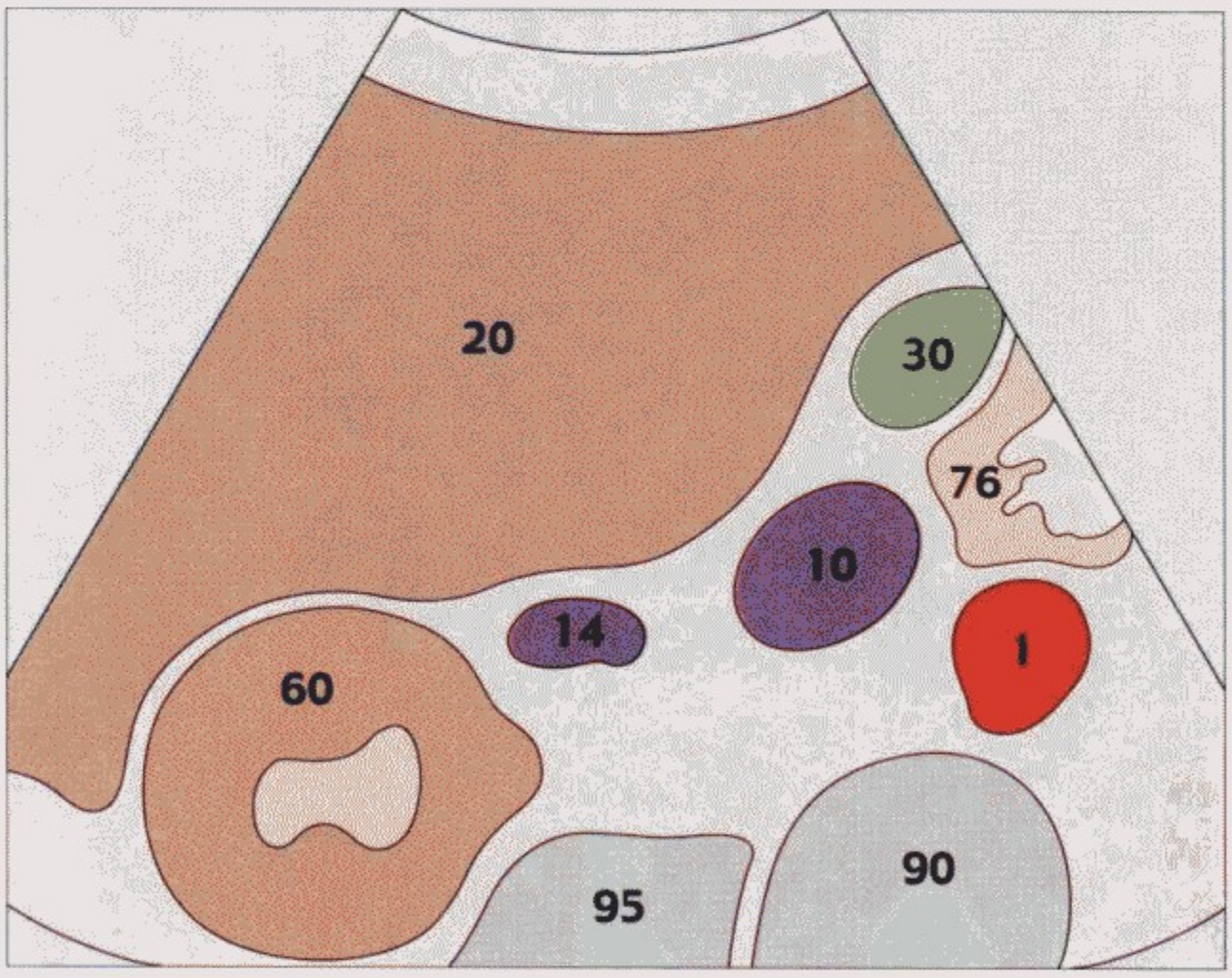


► 40 肾静脉

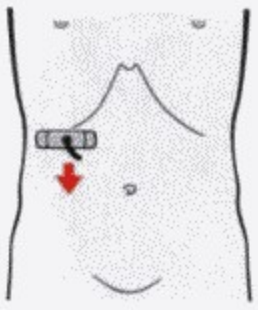


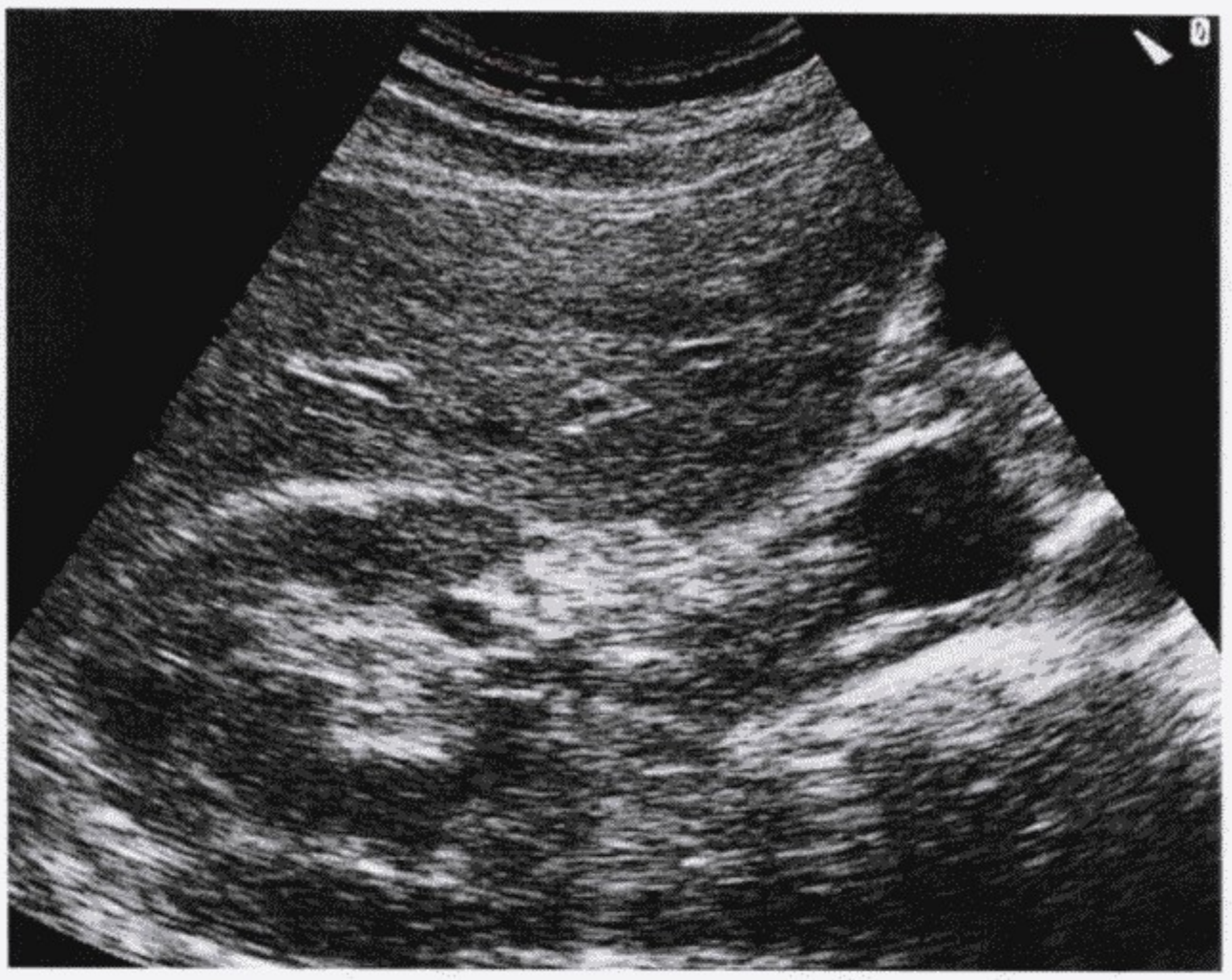


在大多数病例中，腔静脉的肾静脉开口处可以在肾脏上方明确界定。

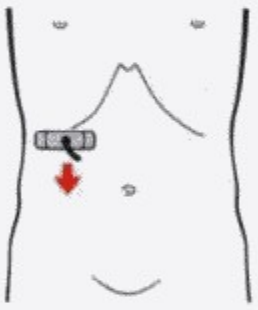


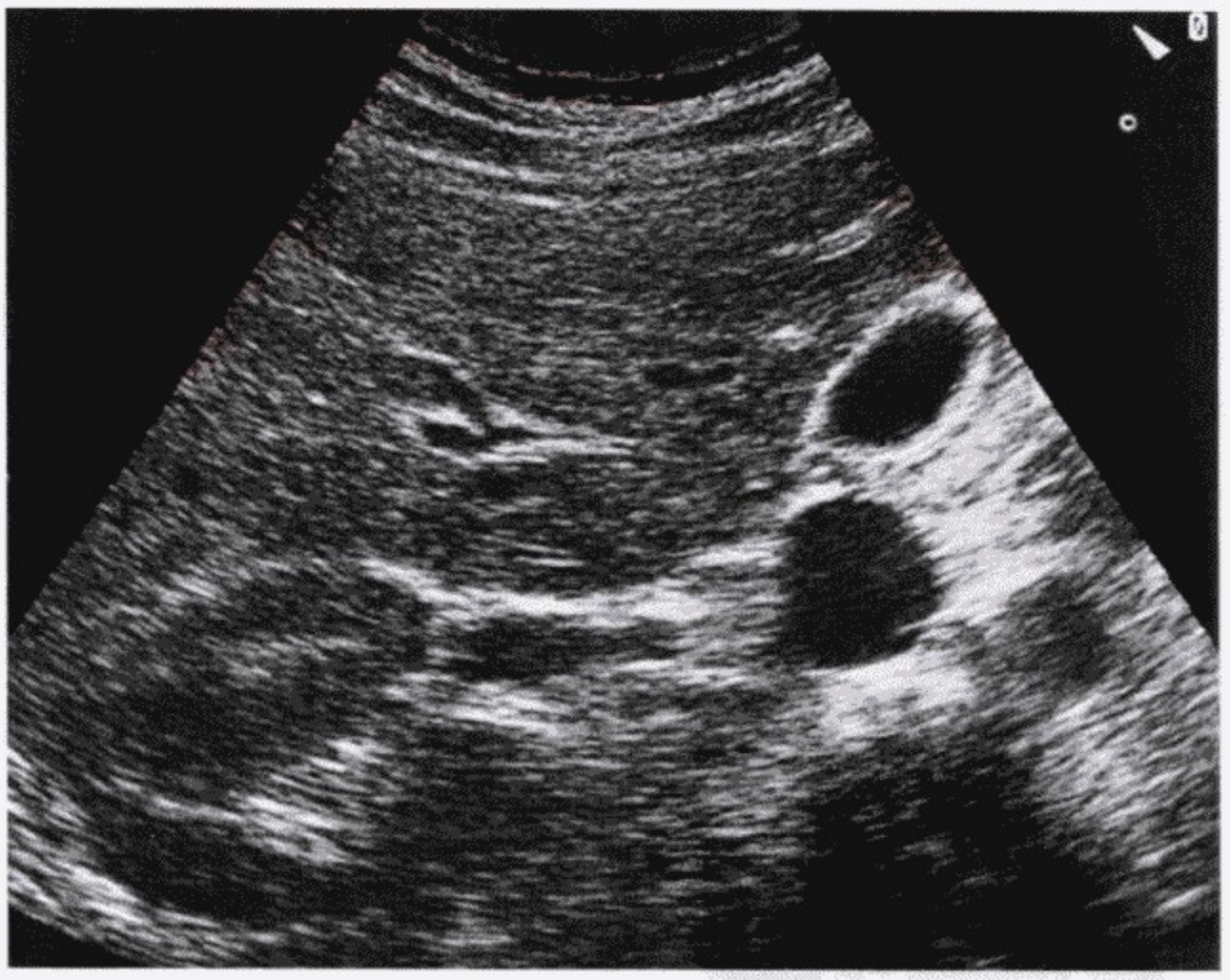
沿着腔静脉向下连续横向扫描，肾静脉的椭圆形断面自腔静脉发出并向侧方朝向肾脏移行。



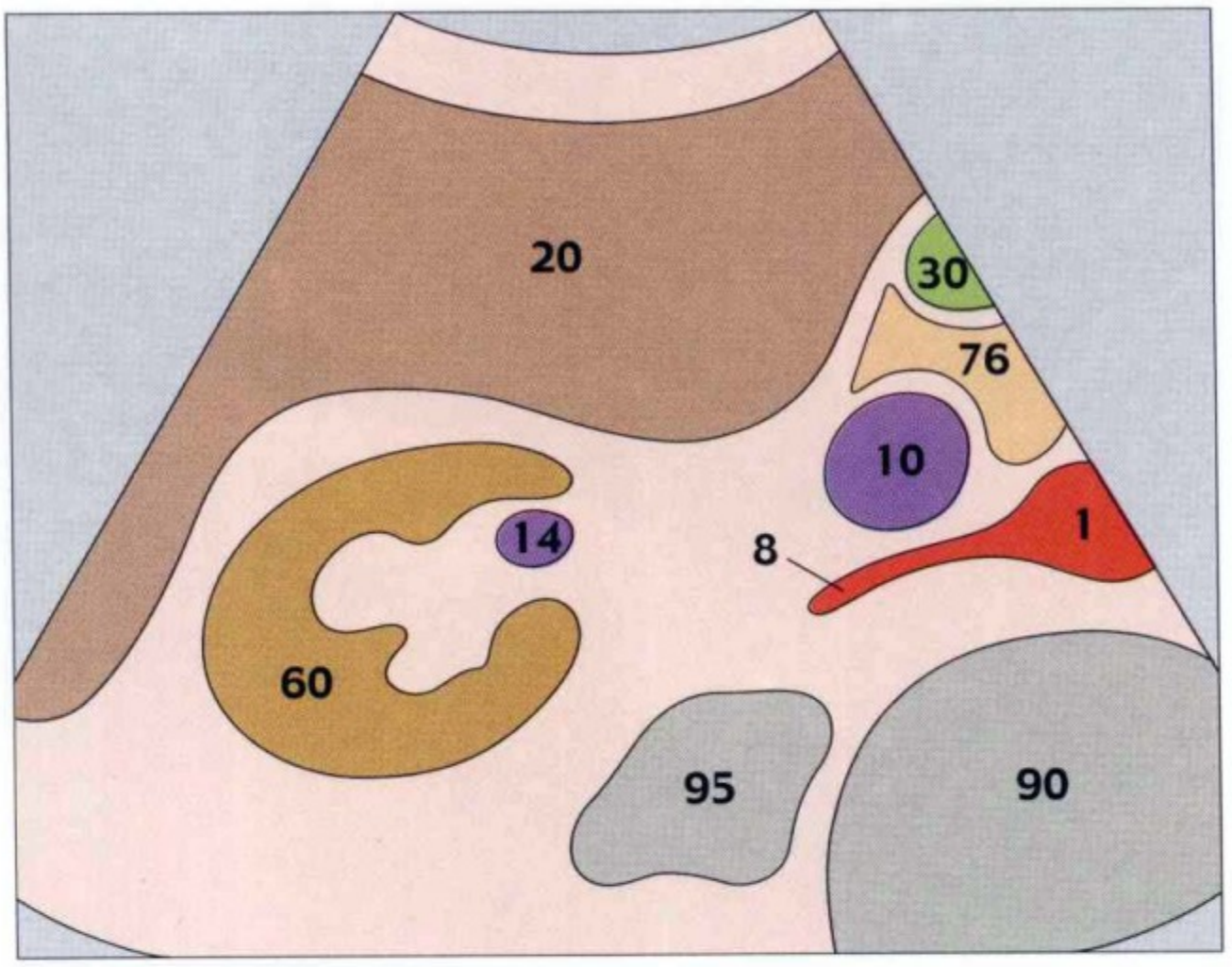


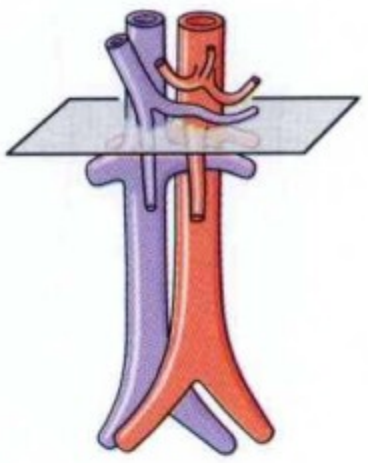
► 41 脐水平的肾静脉，肾动脉



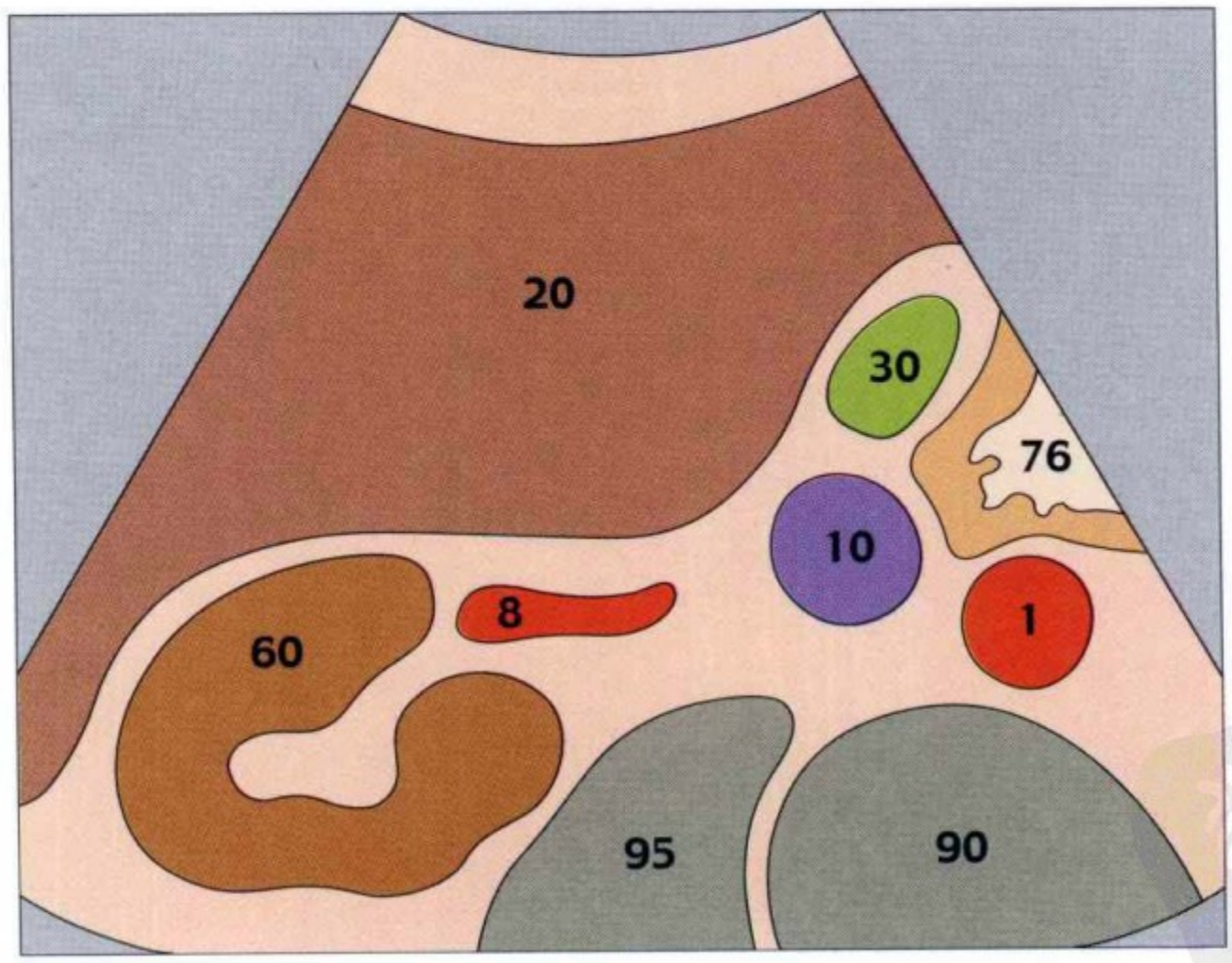


► 42 肾动脉

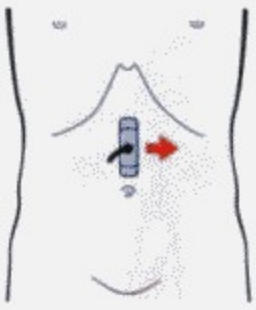


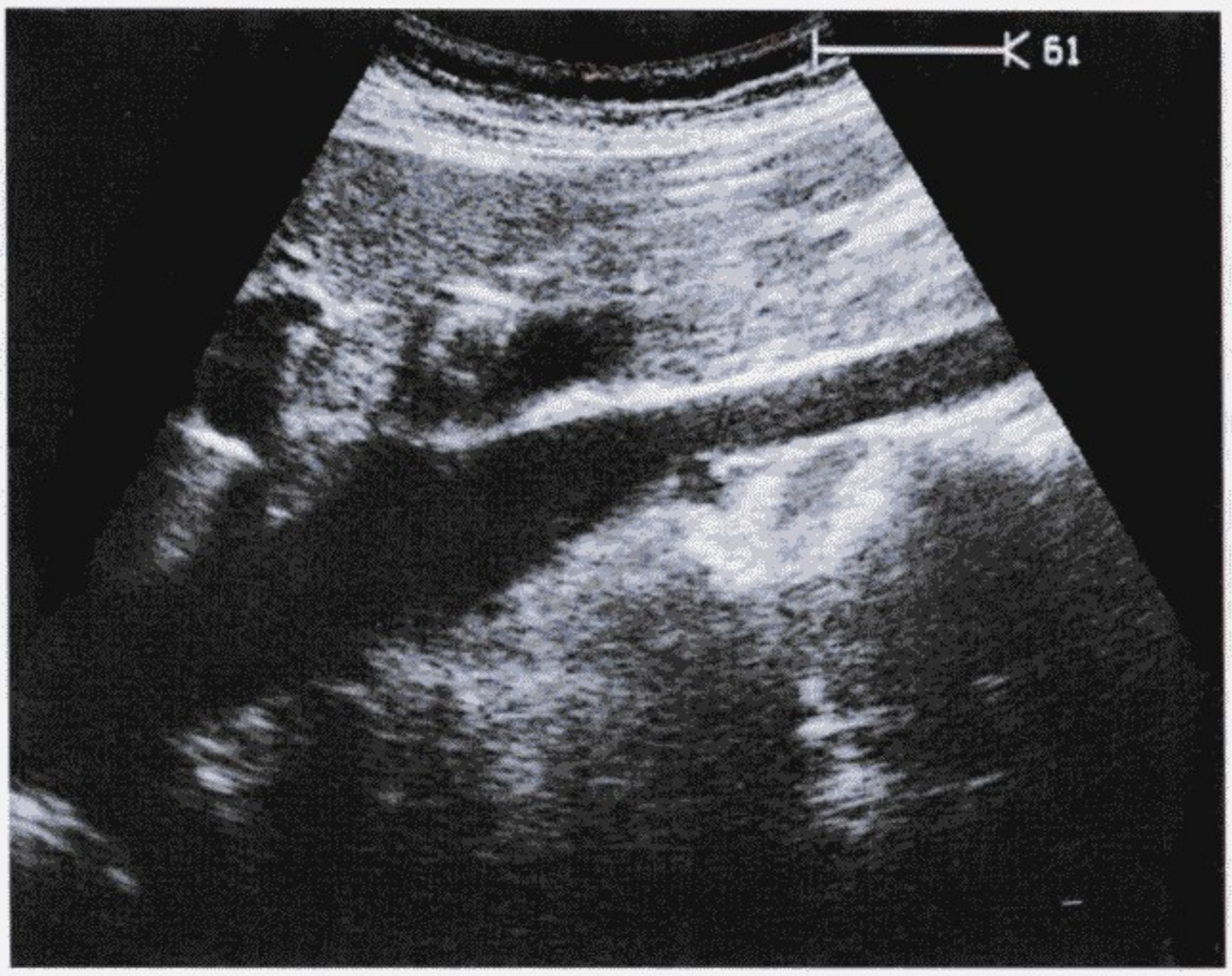


肾动脉和肾静脉的走行一致，但是位置略低。

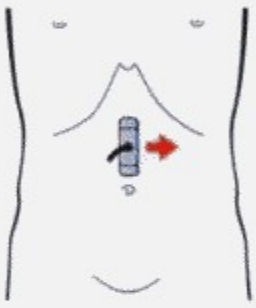


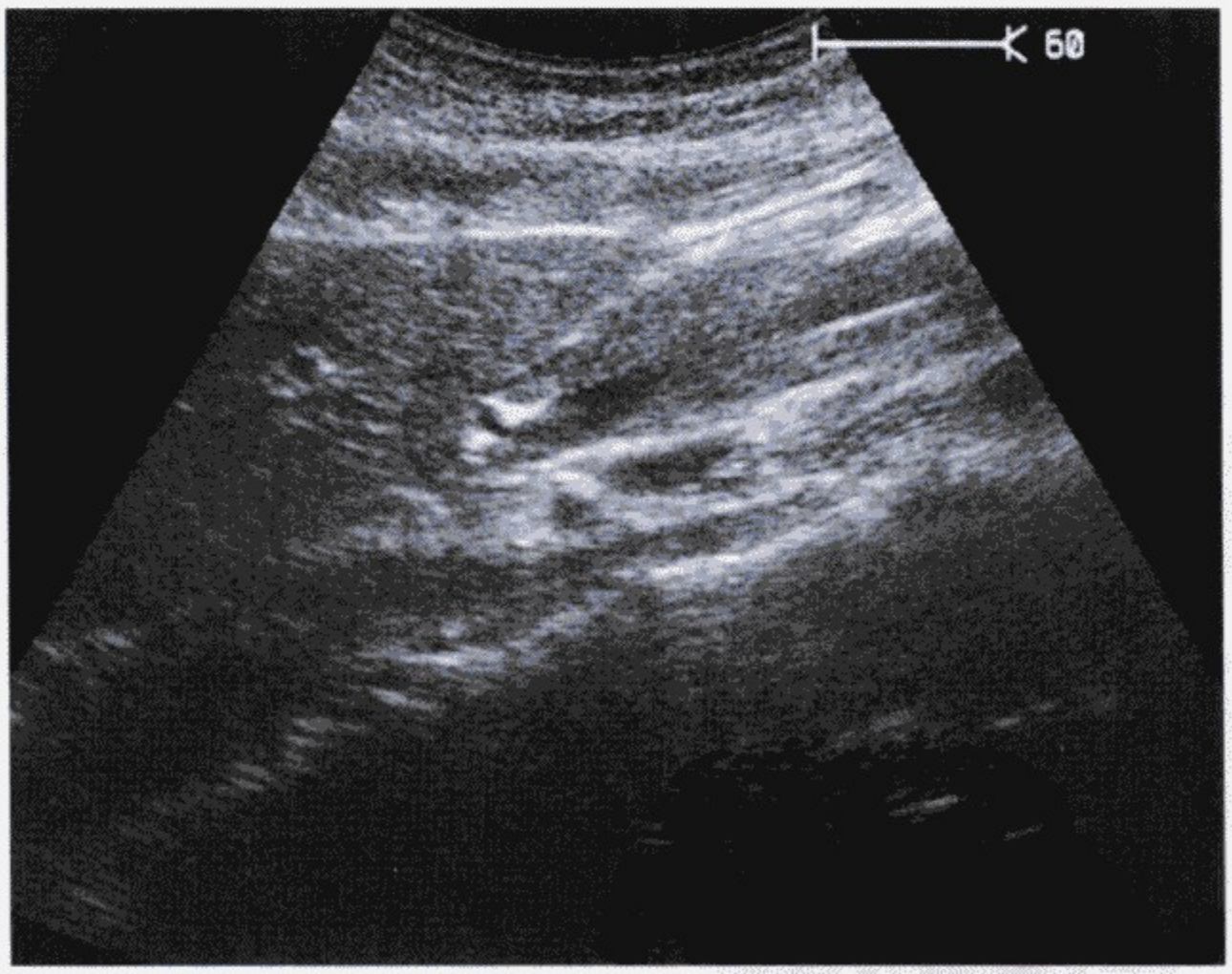
肾动脉位于肾静脉的后方和远心端。



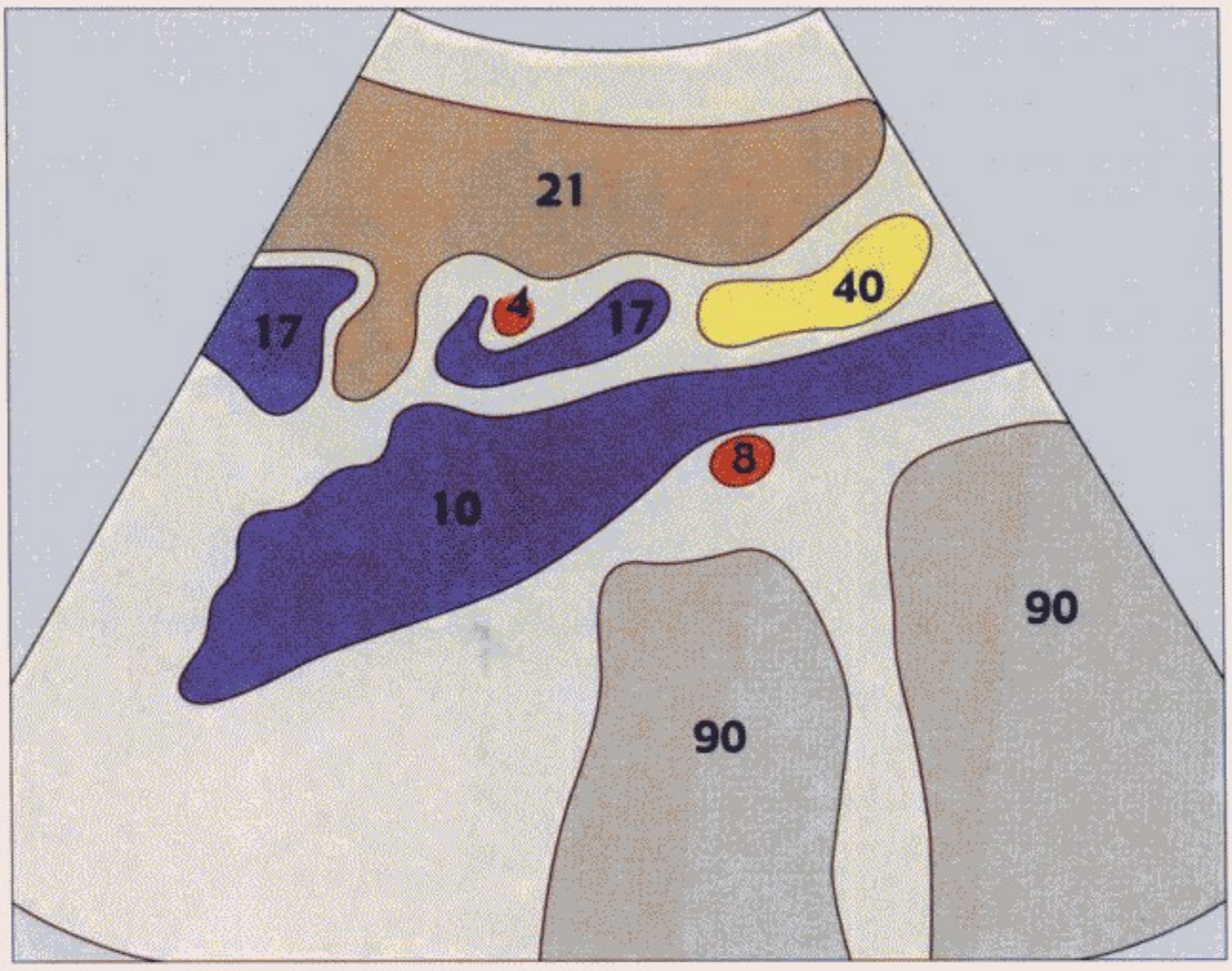


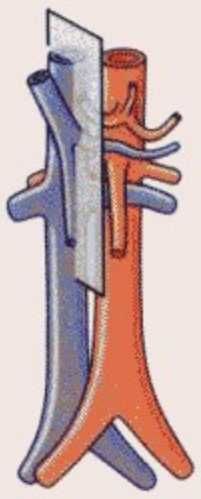
► 43 腔静脉



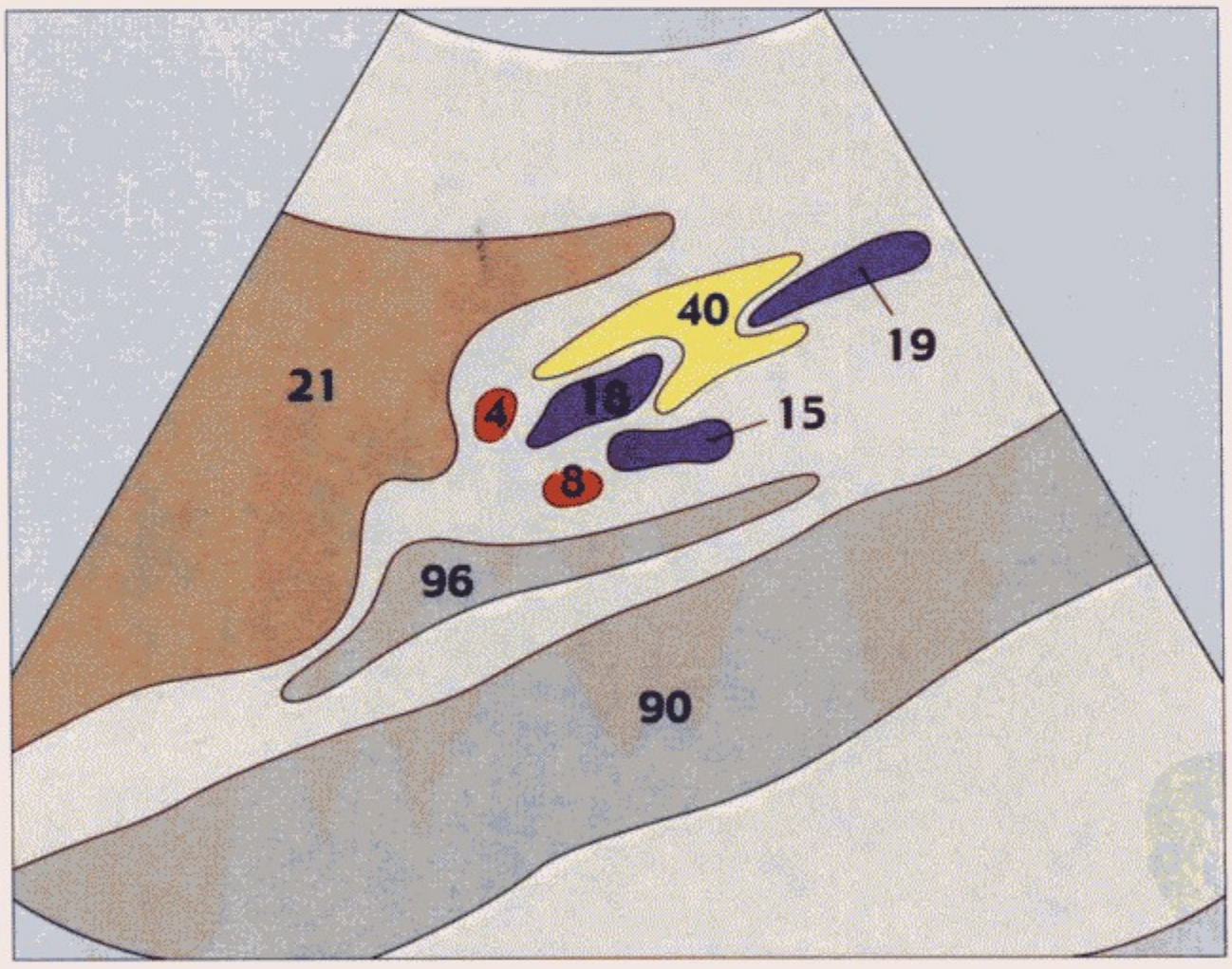


► 44 右肾动脉和左肾静脉

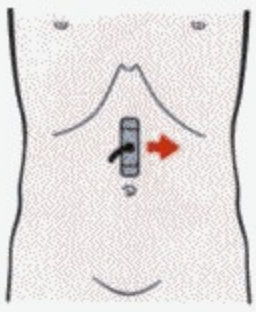


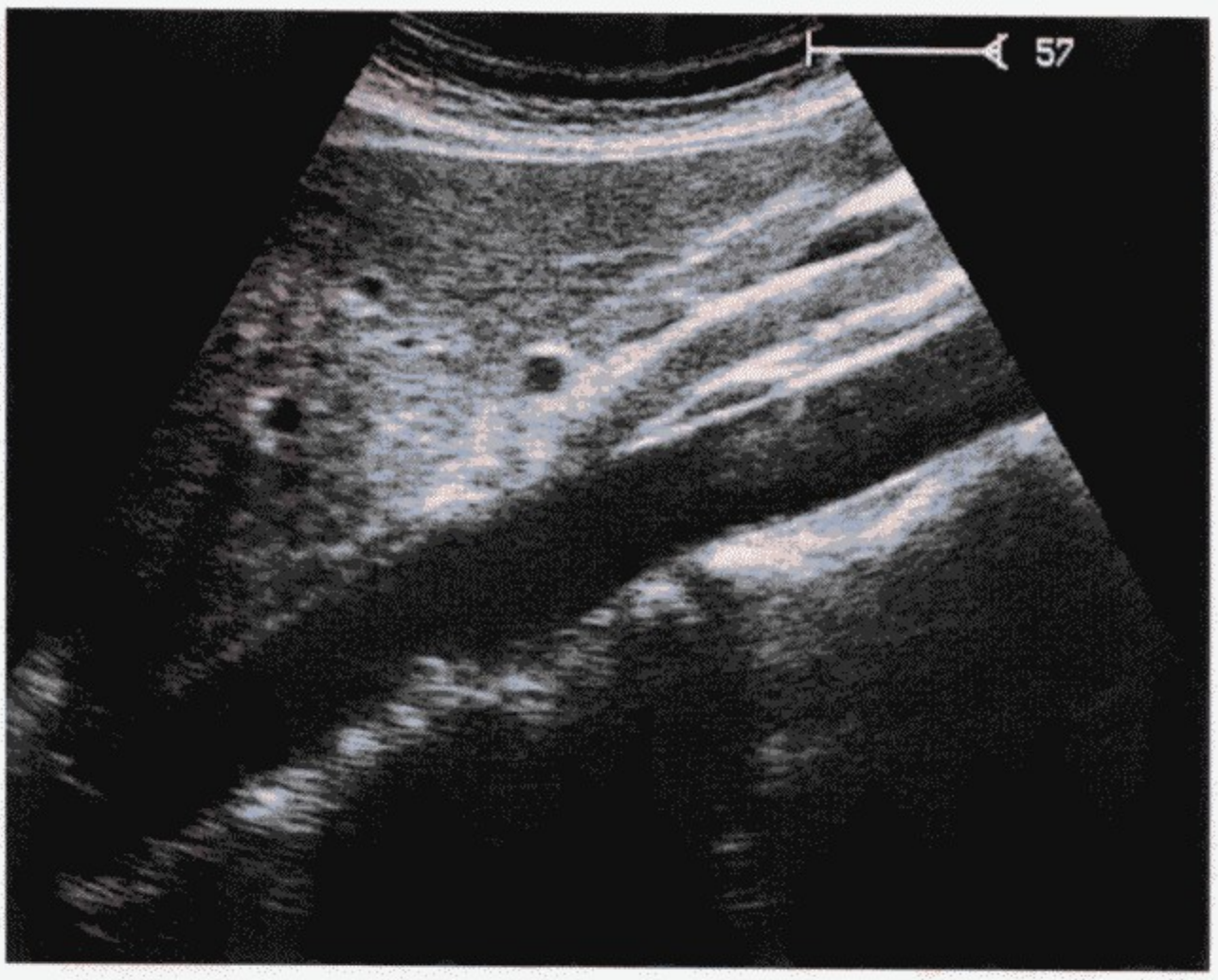


右肾动脉通过腔静脉的后方，并在腔静脉的后壁形成压迹。

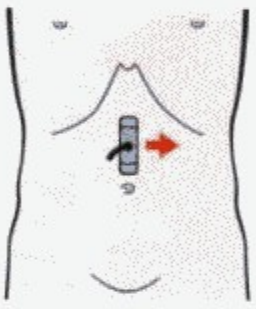


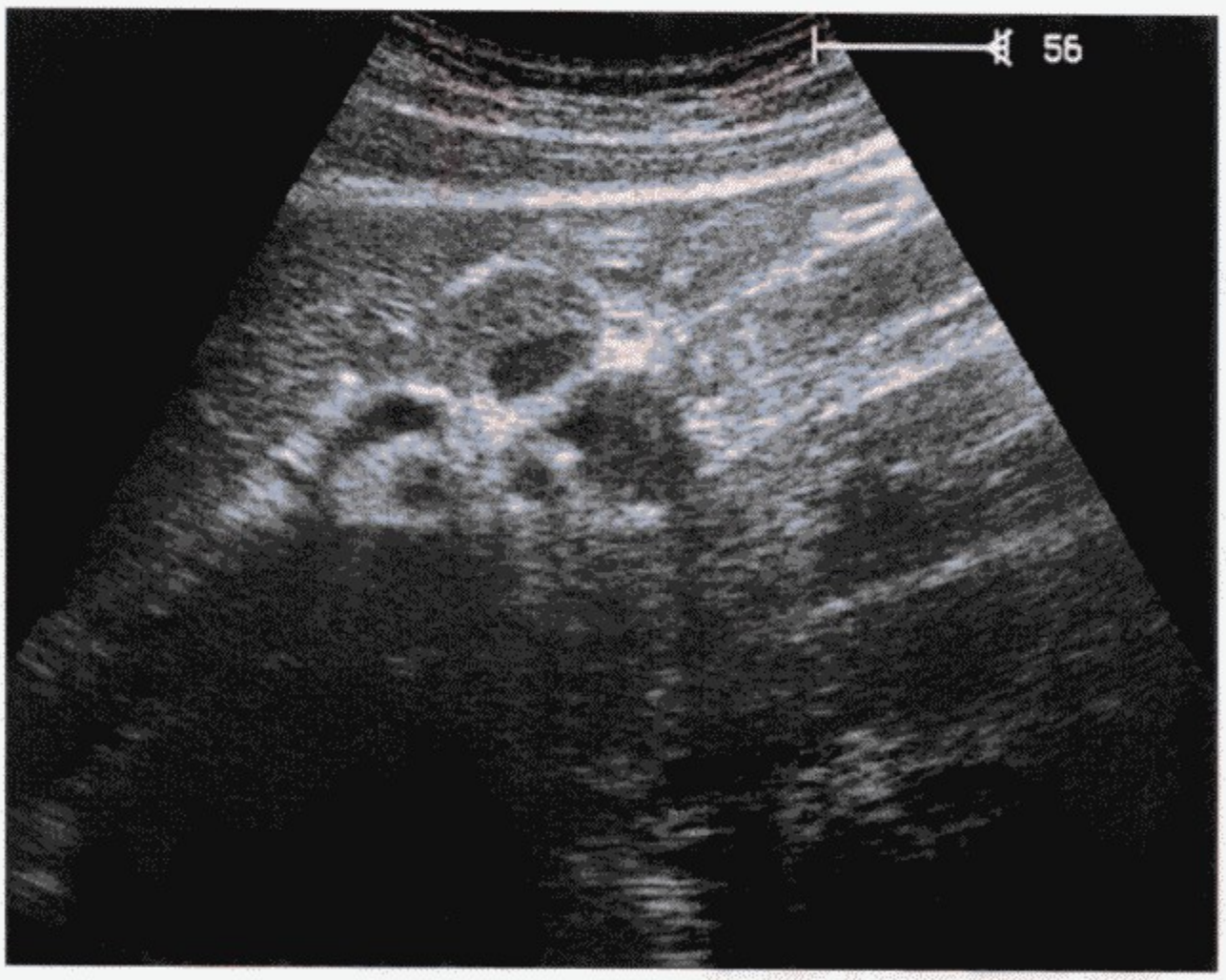
在主动脉和腔静脉之间经过左肾静脉和右肾动脉的扫描平面。



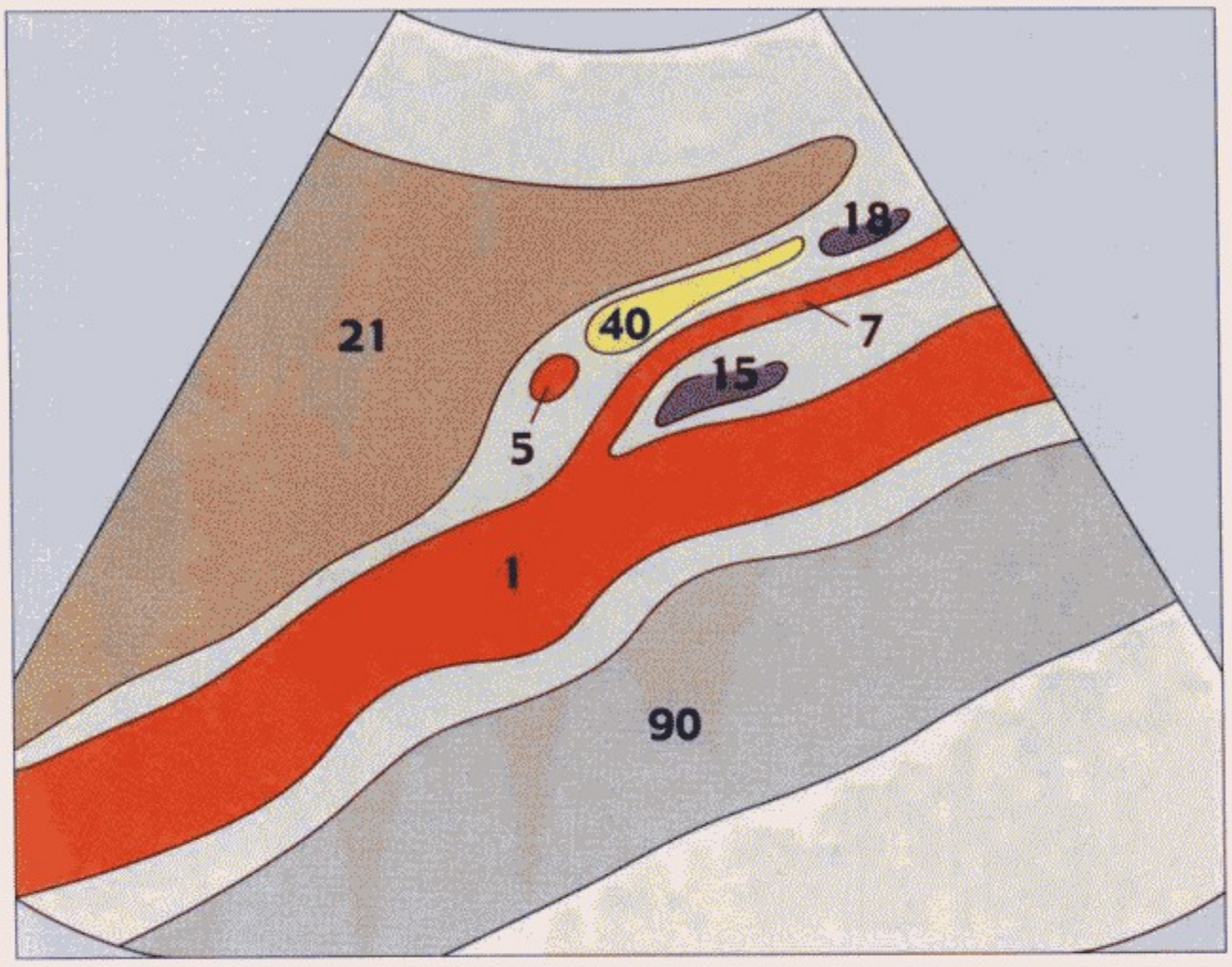


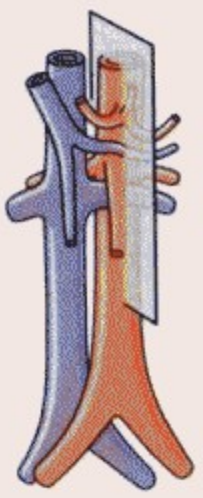
► 45 主动脉和左肾静脉



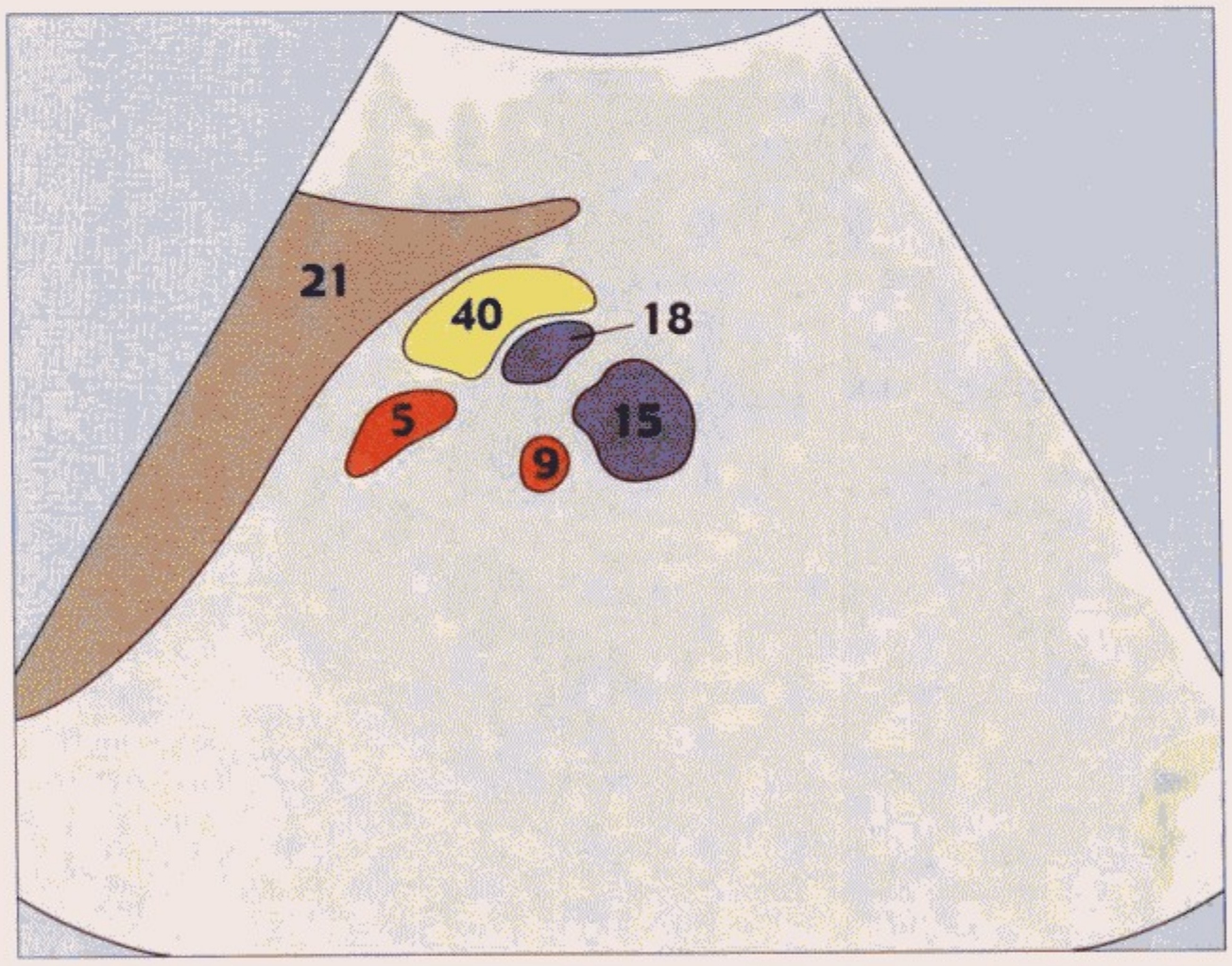


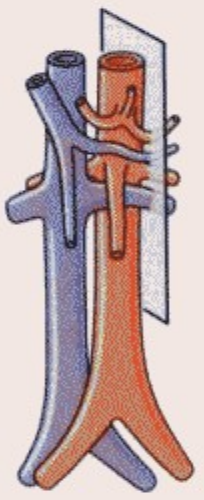
► 46 左肾血管，脾动脉和静脉



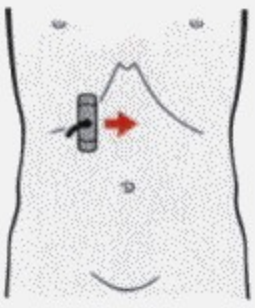


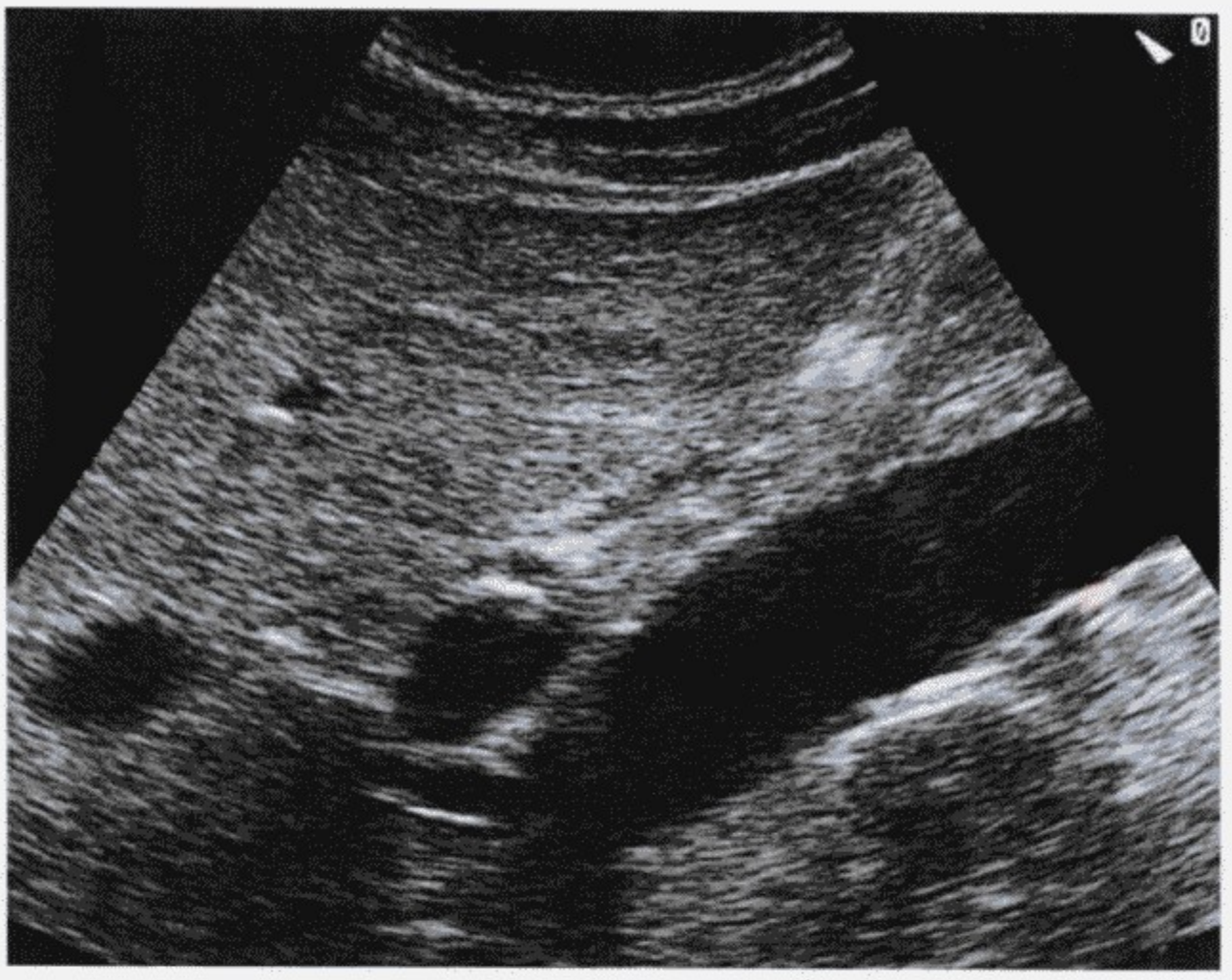
左肾静脉走行于主动脉和肠系膜上动脉之间。



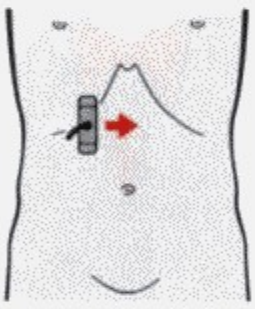


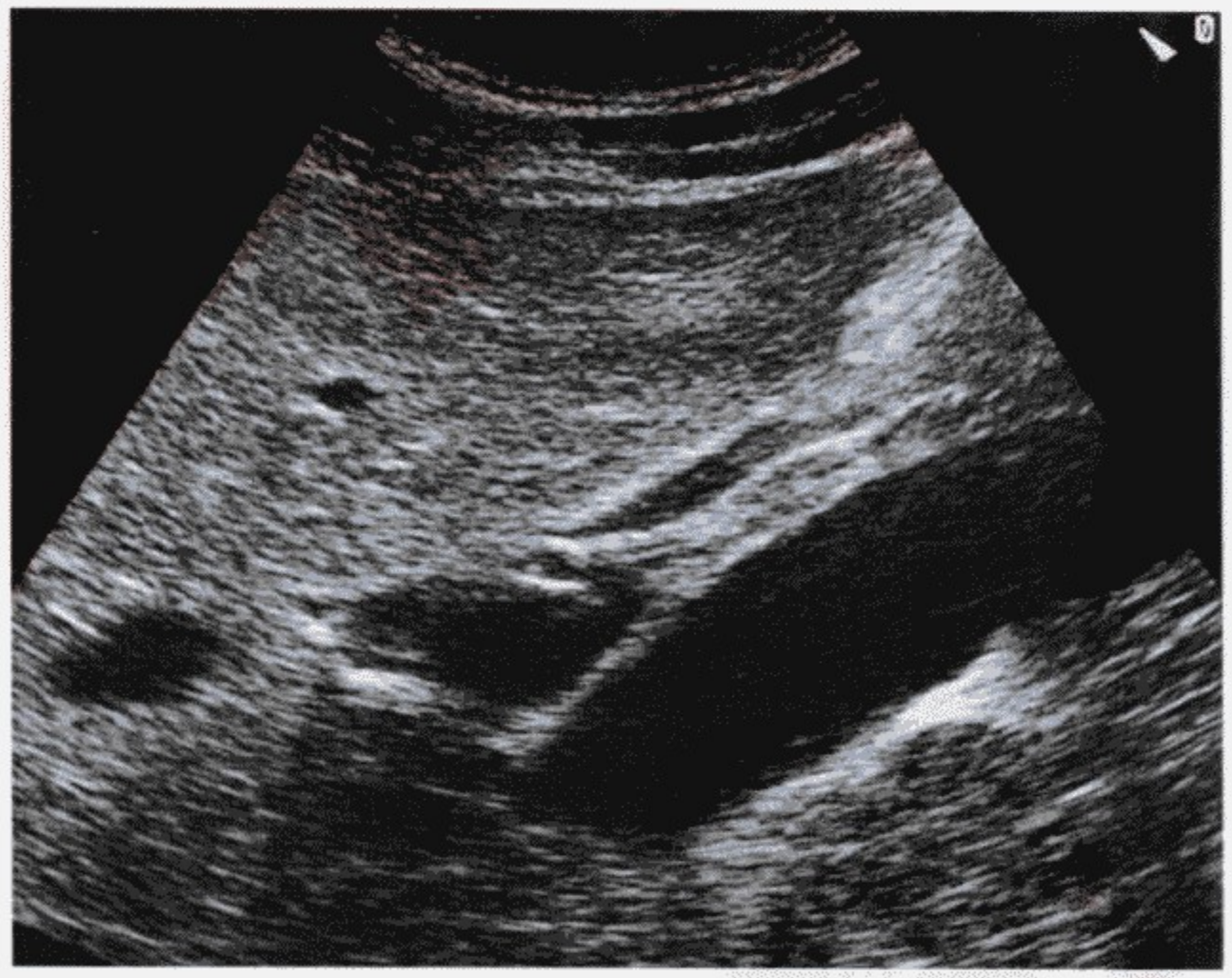
左肾血管由于覆盖在上面的肠内气体经常难以扫描。



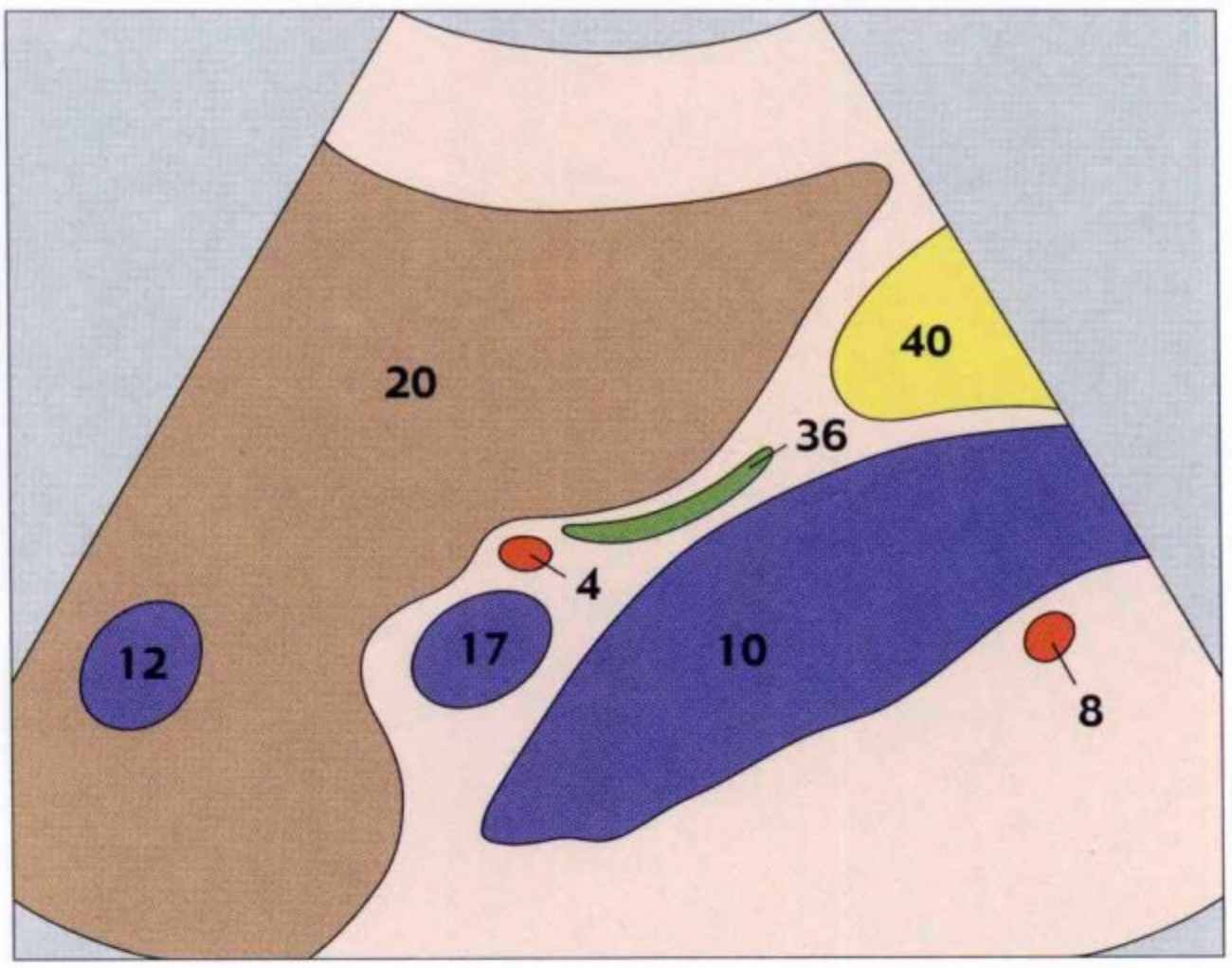


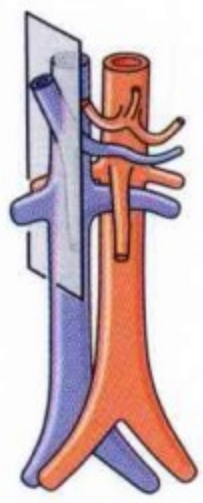
► 47 门静脉，腔静脉，右肾动脉



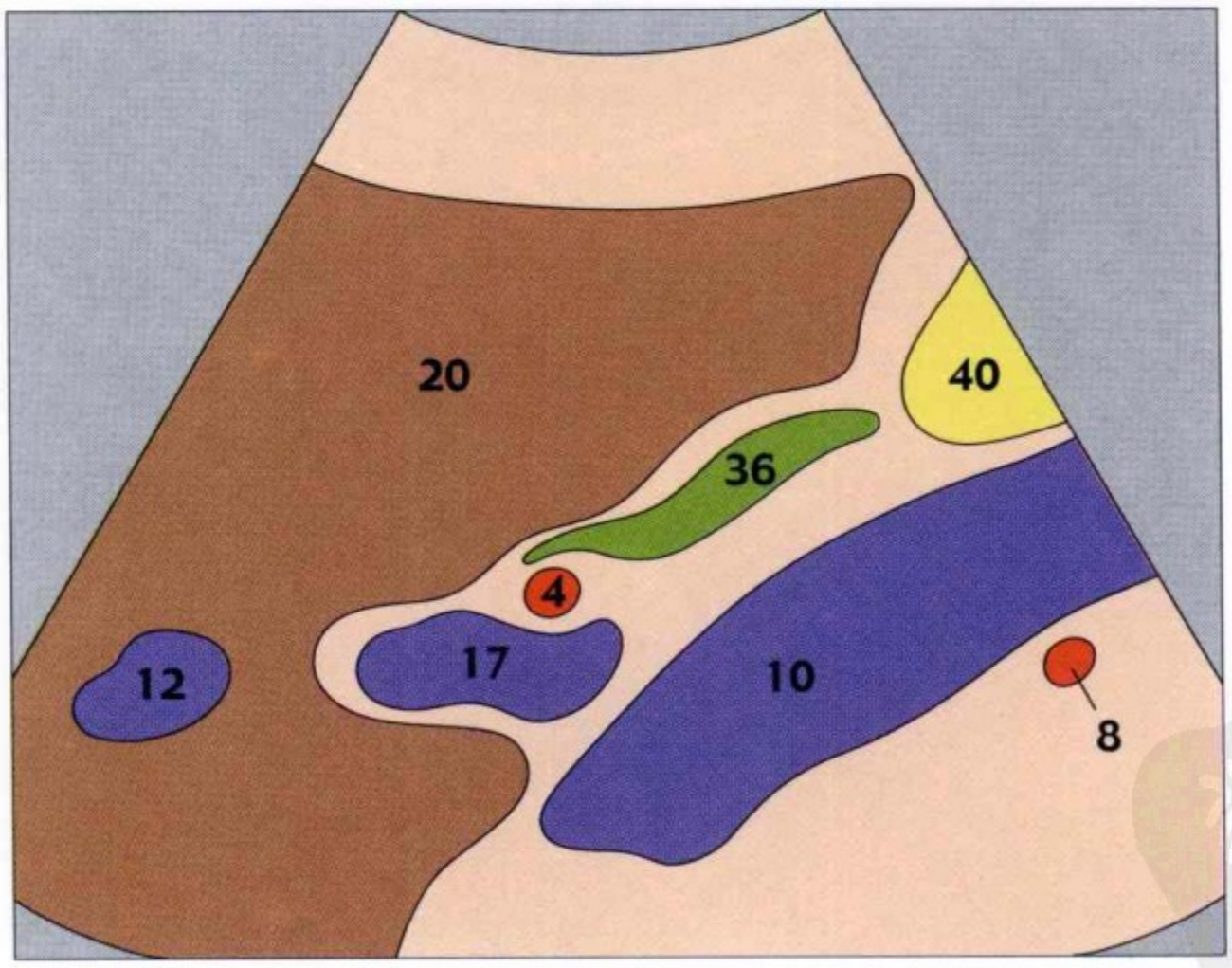


► 48 门静脉，腔静脉，右肾动脉以及胆管

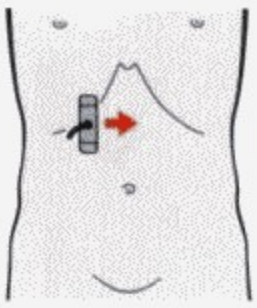


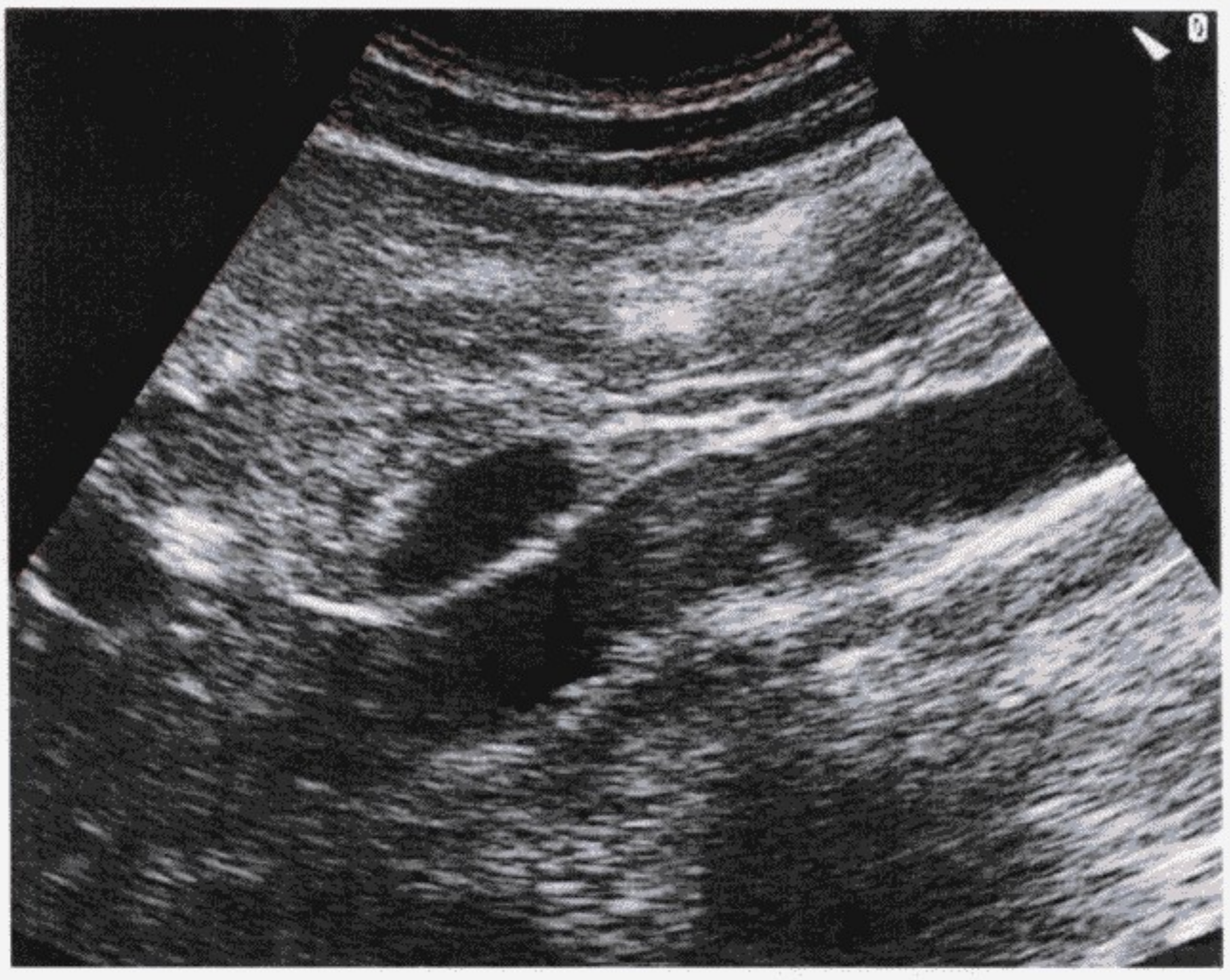


在上腹部纵向扫描时，门静脉，腔静脉，右肾动脉是典型的标志物。

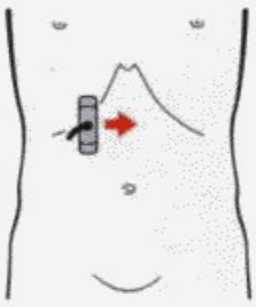


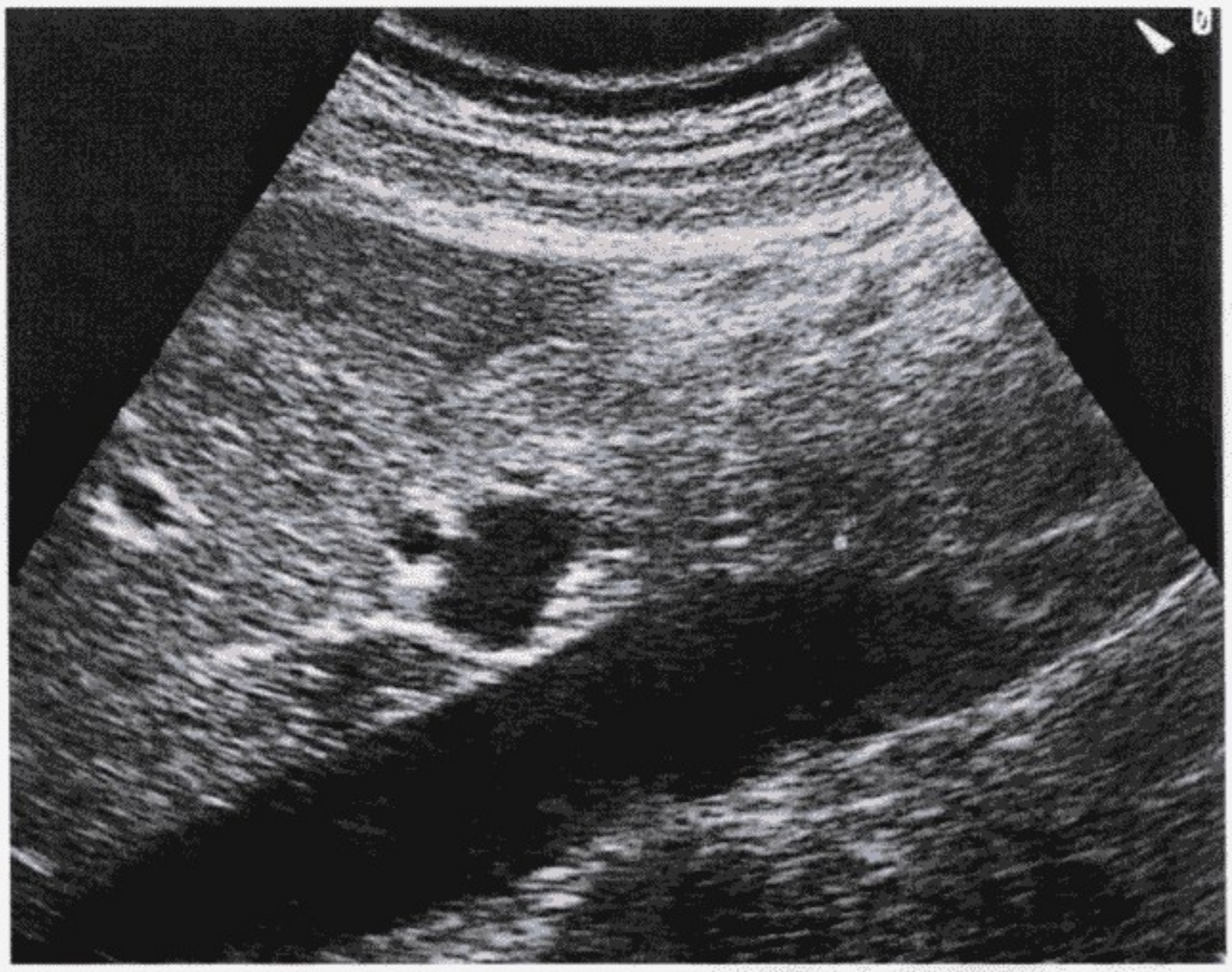
当门静脉，腔静脉，右肾动脉被确定时，扫描视野内经常会包括胆管的纵向断面。



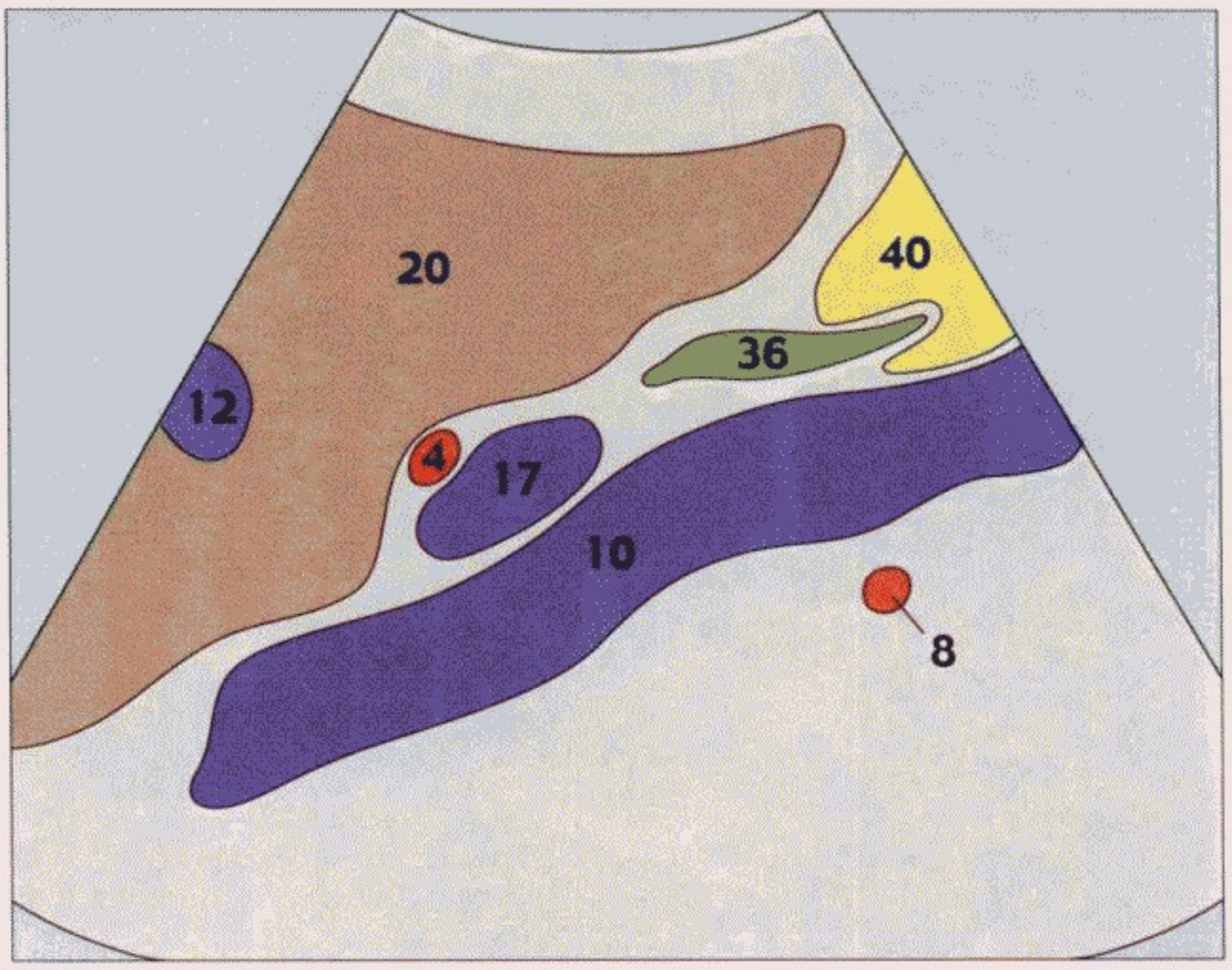


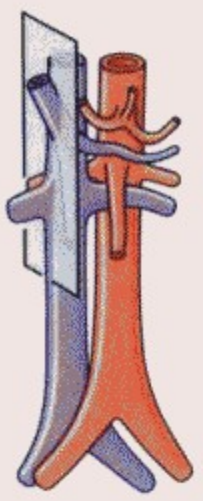
► 49 门静脉，腔静脉和胆管



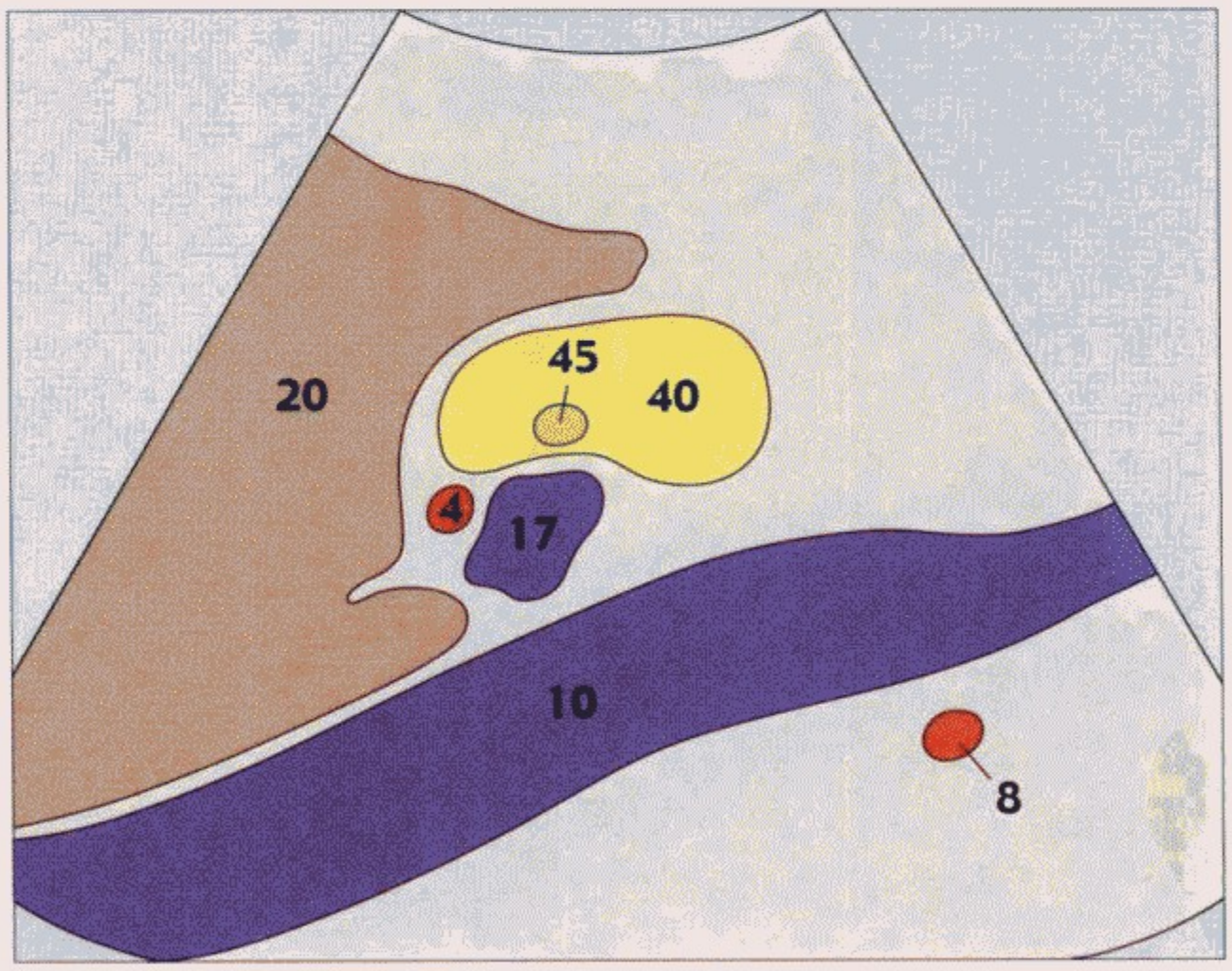


► 50 门静脉和肝动脉

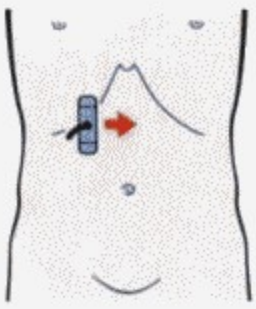


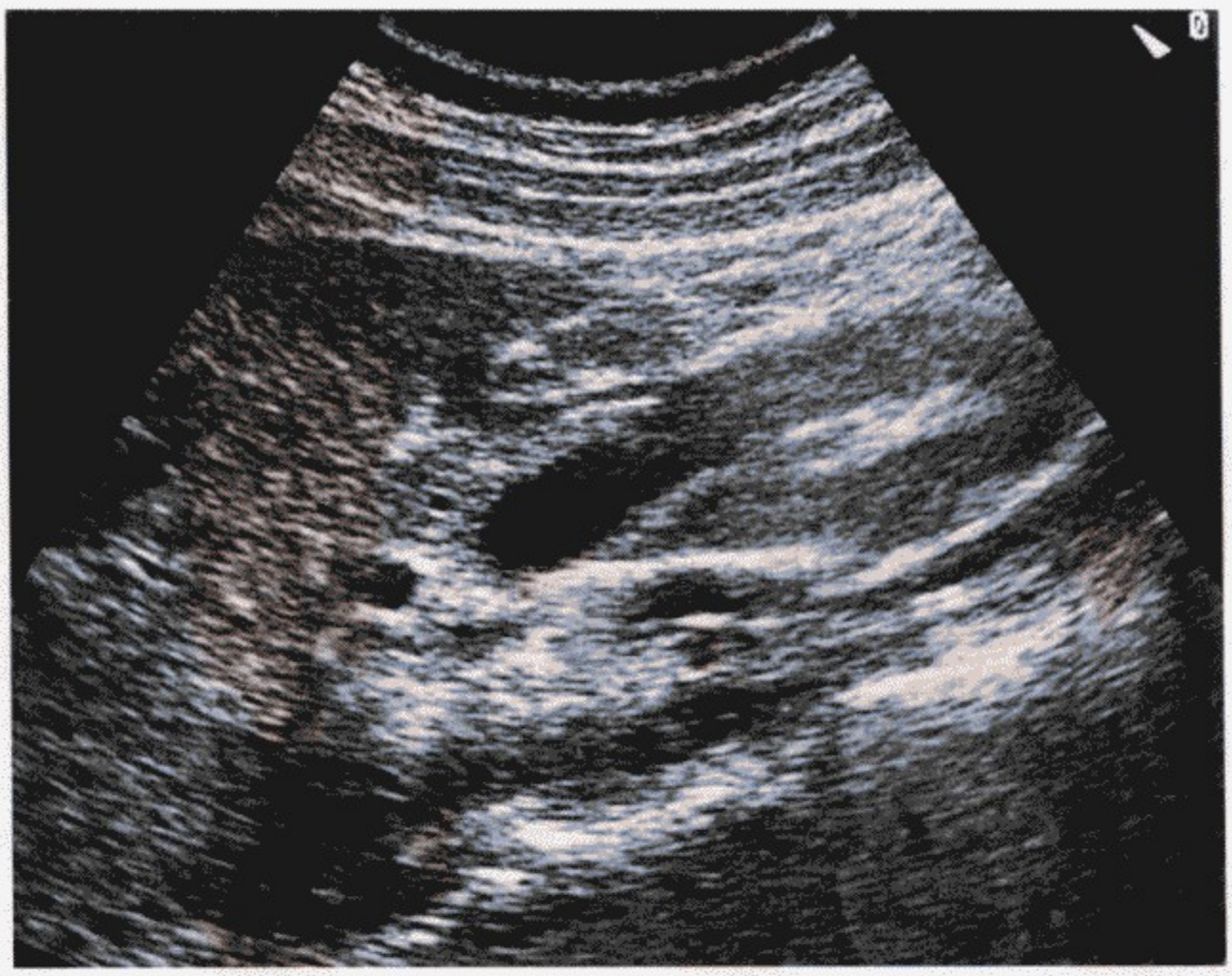


胆管在门静脉前方进入胰头。

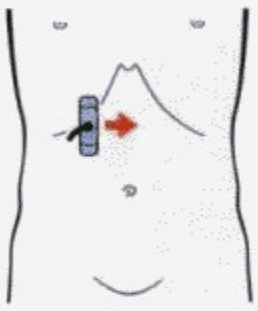


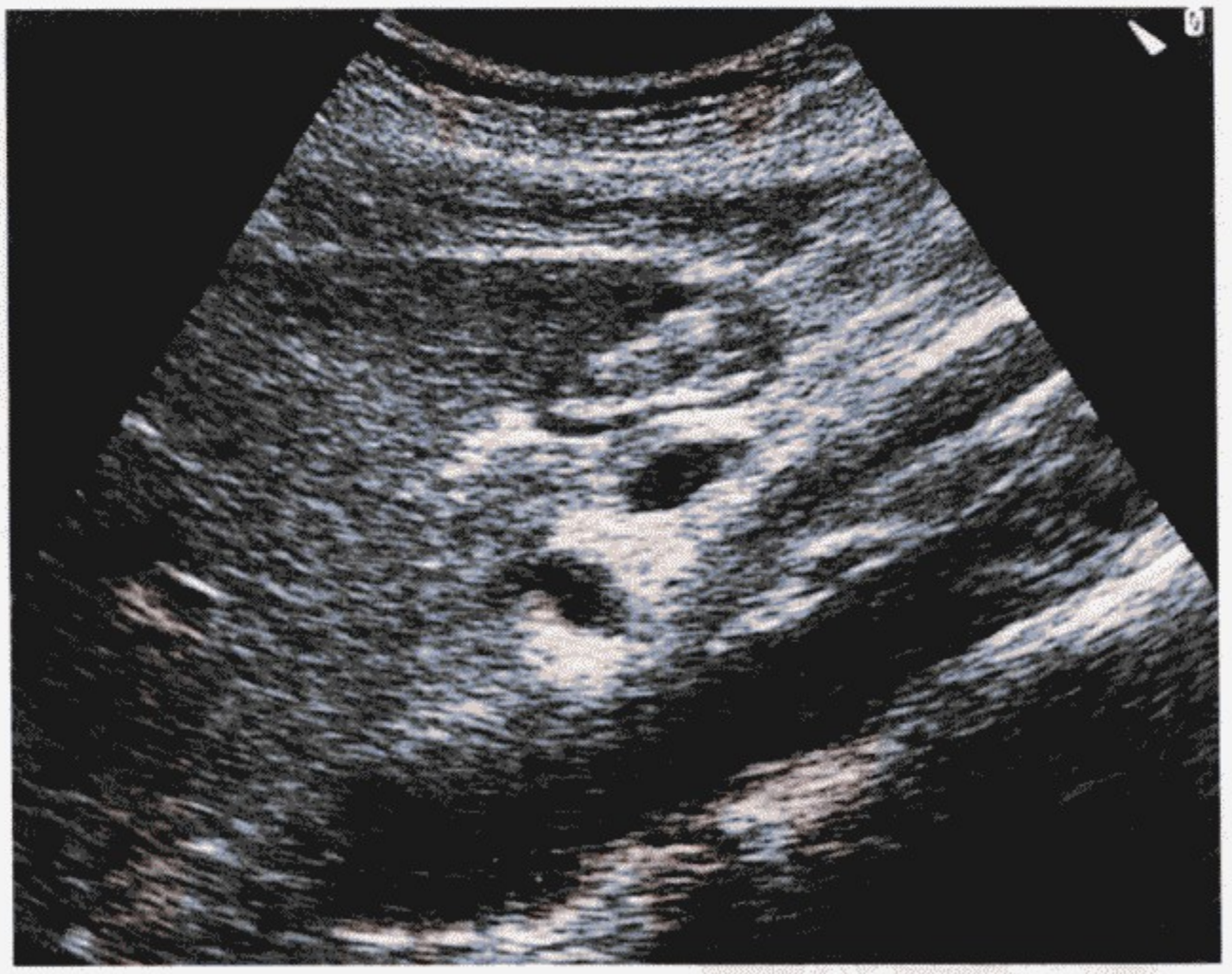
门静脉和肝动脉在胰头后方并排走行。



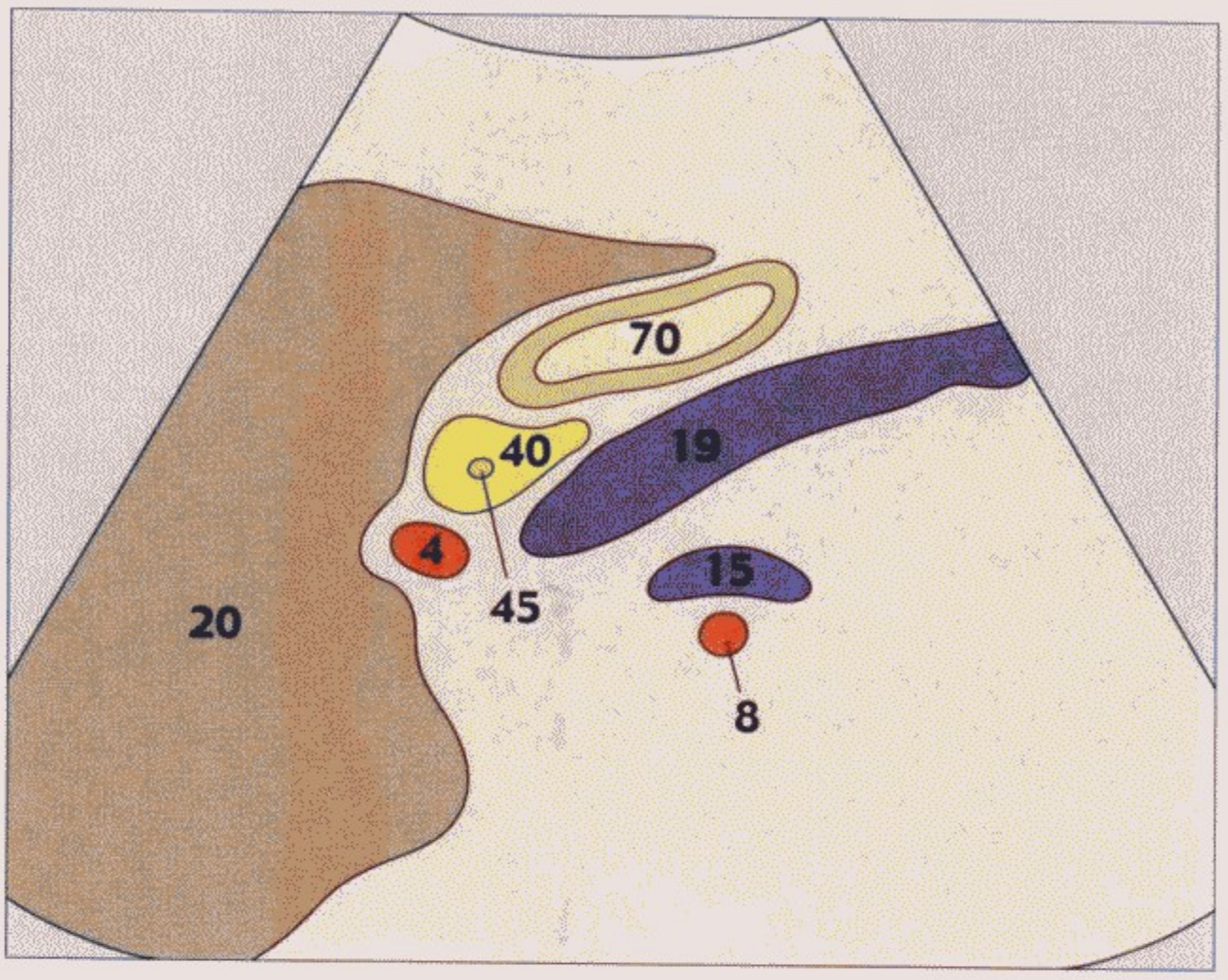


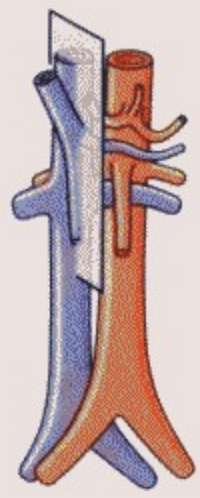
▶ 51 肝动脉，肠系膜上静脉



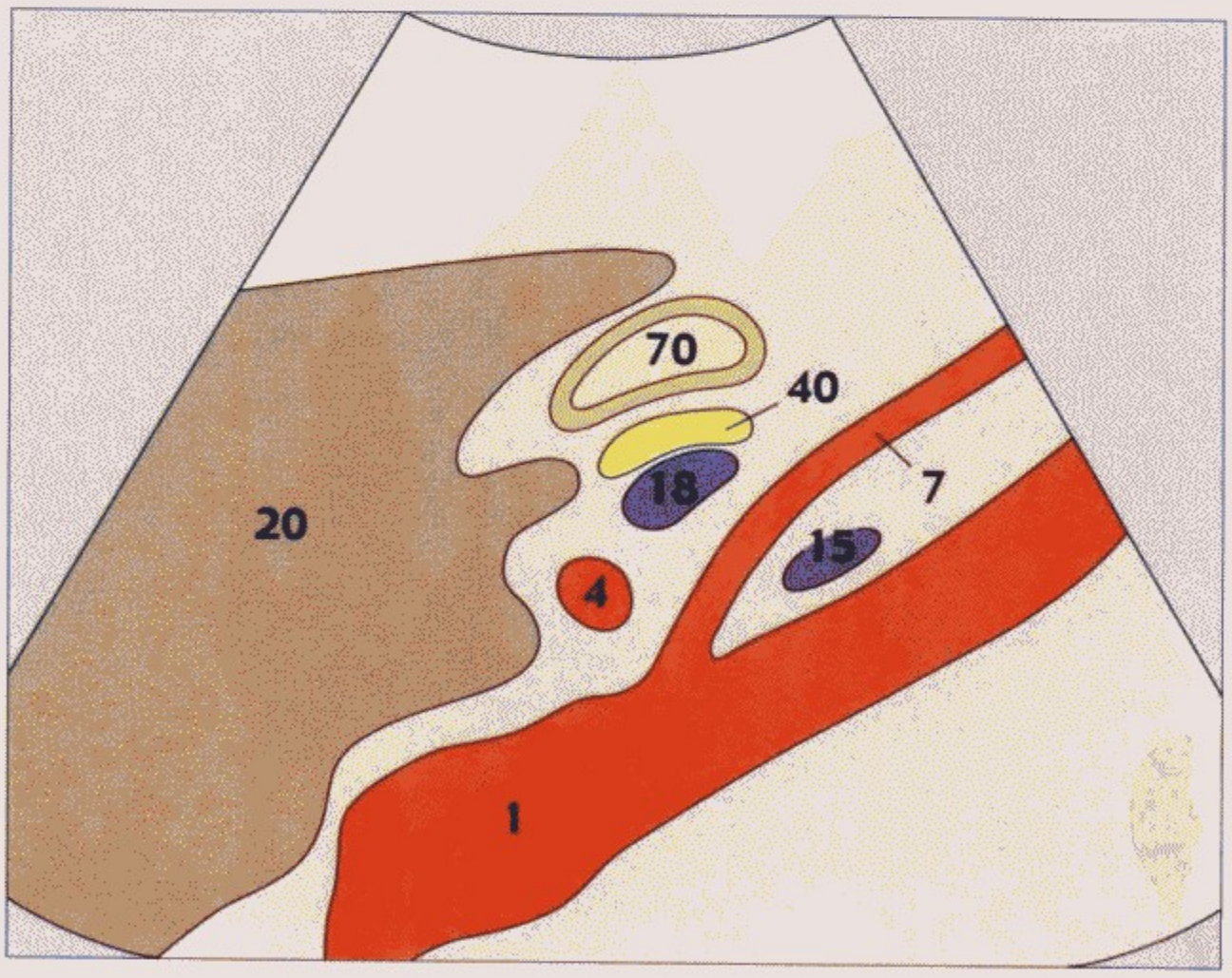


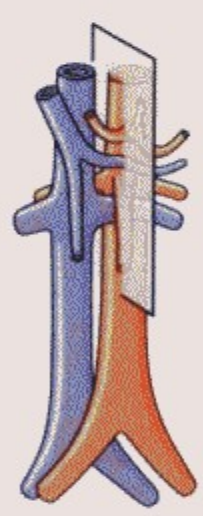
▶ 52 肝动脉，肠系膜上动脉和脾静脉



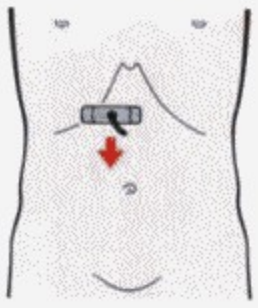


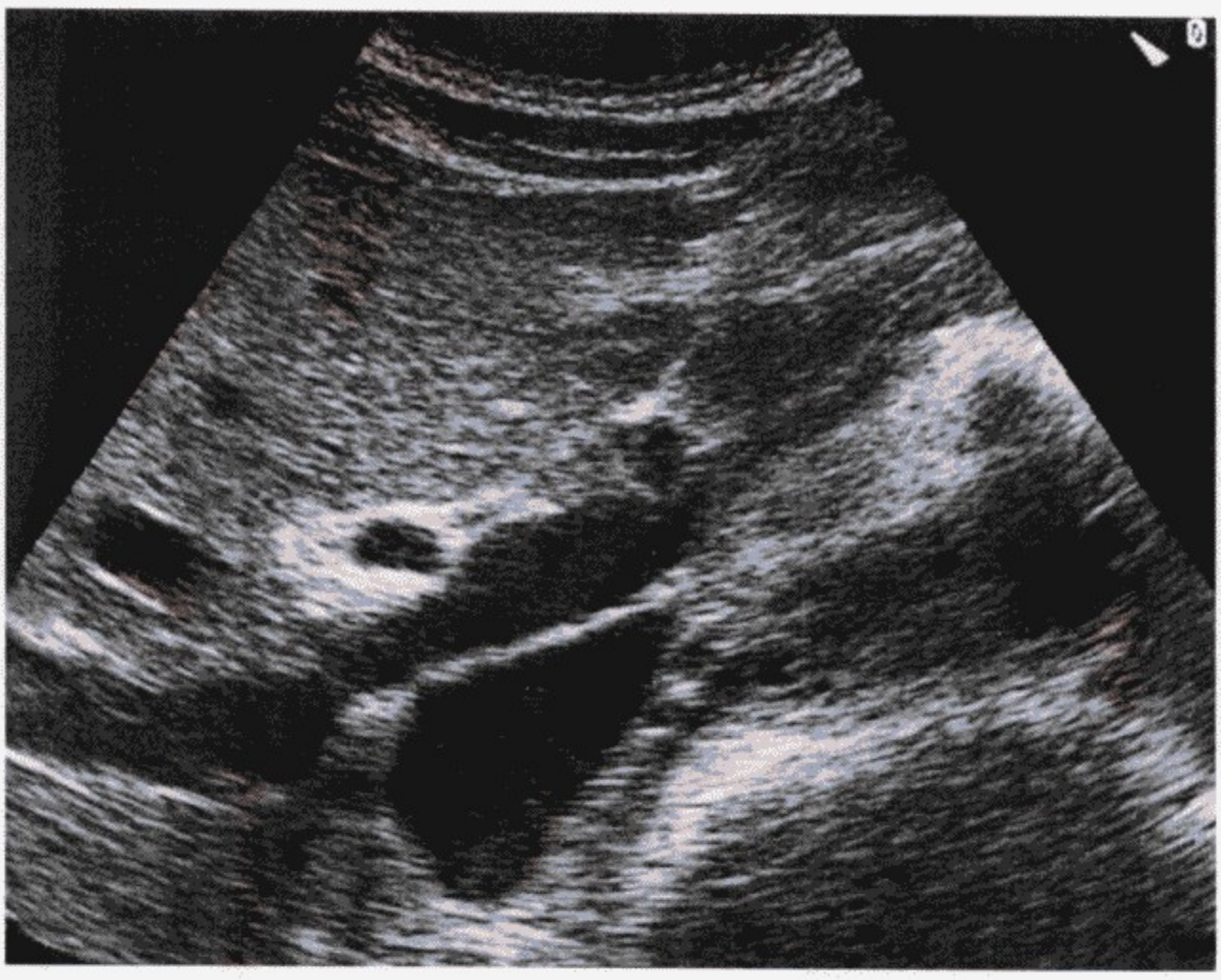
当在扫描时观察到肠系膜静脉纵向断面时，一般也可以显示肝动脉的头端以及右肾动脉和左肾静脉。



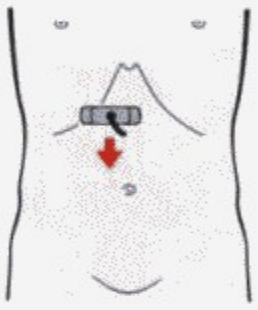


当在扫描时观察到肠系膜上动脉纵向断面时，一般也可以显示肝动脉，脾静脉和左肾静脉。



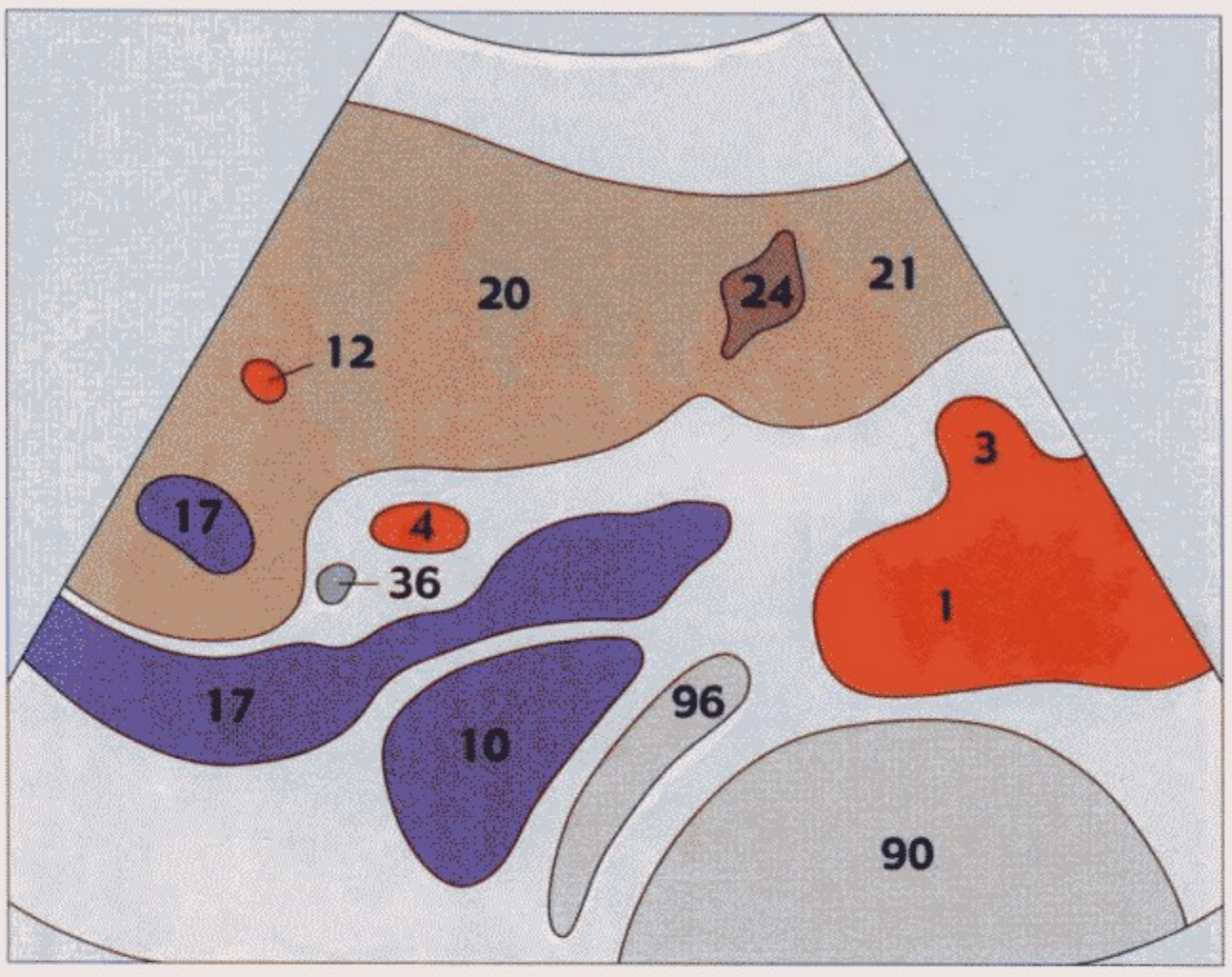


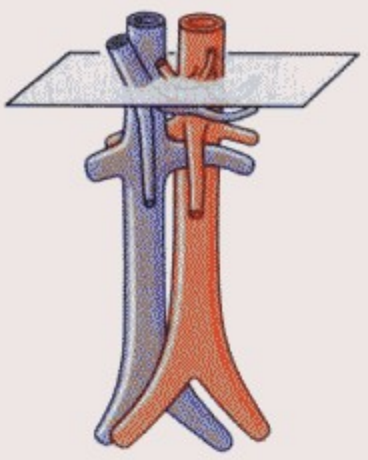
► 53 肝动脉，门静脉，腔静脉



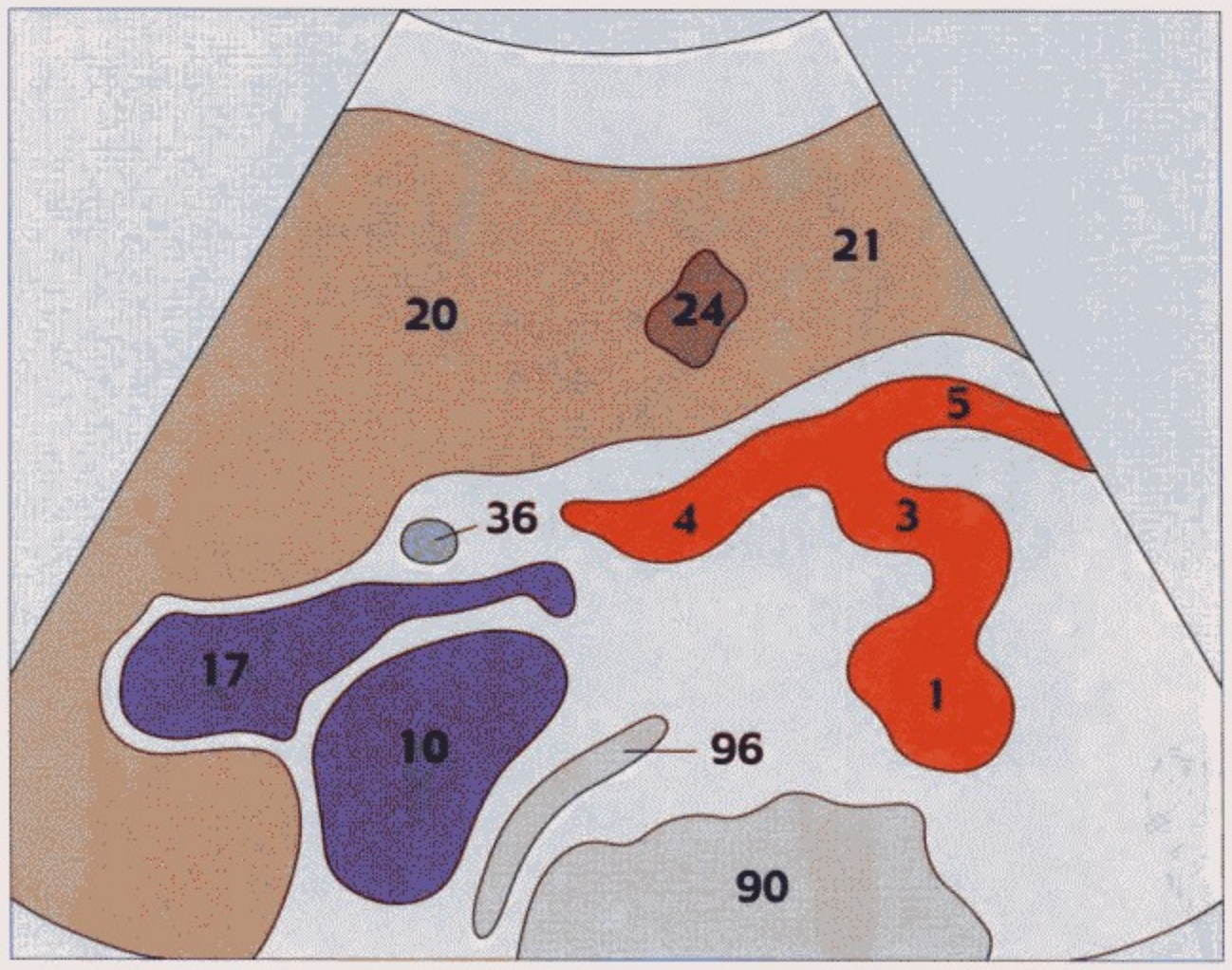


► 54 肝动脉，胆管，门静脉

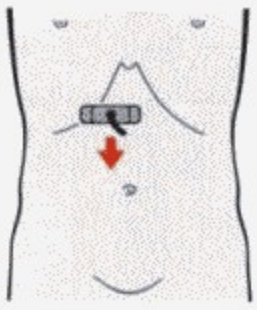


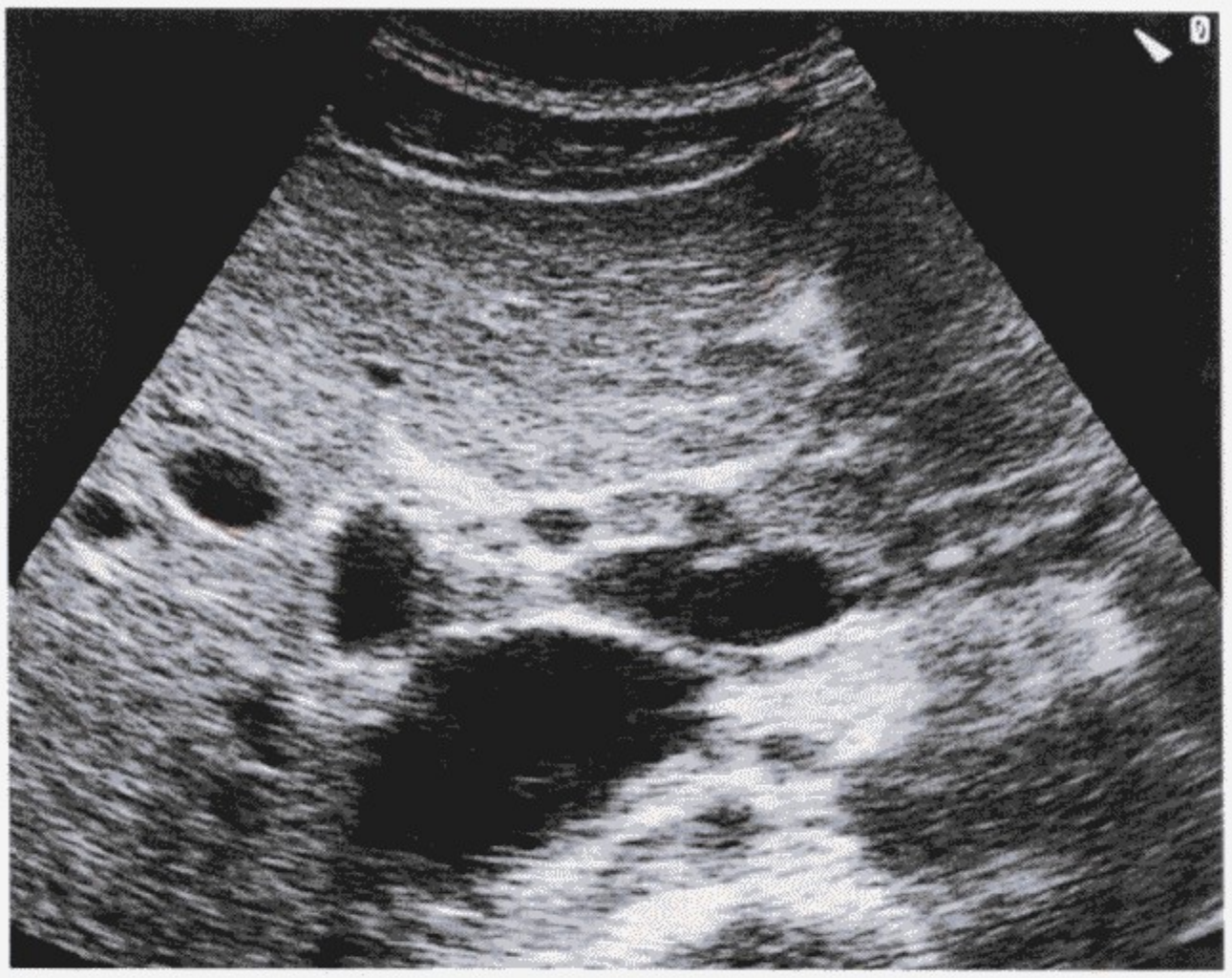


门静脉走行于腔静脉和肝动脉之间。

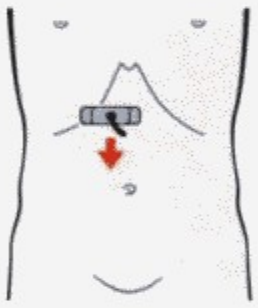


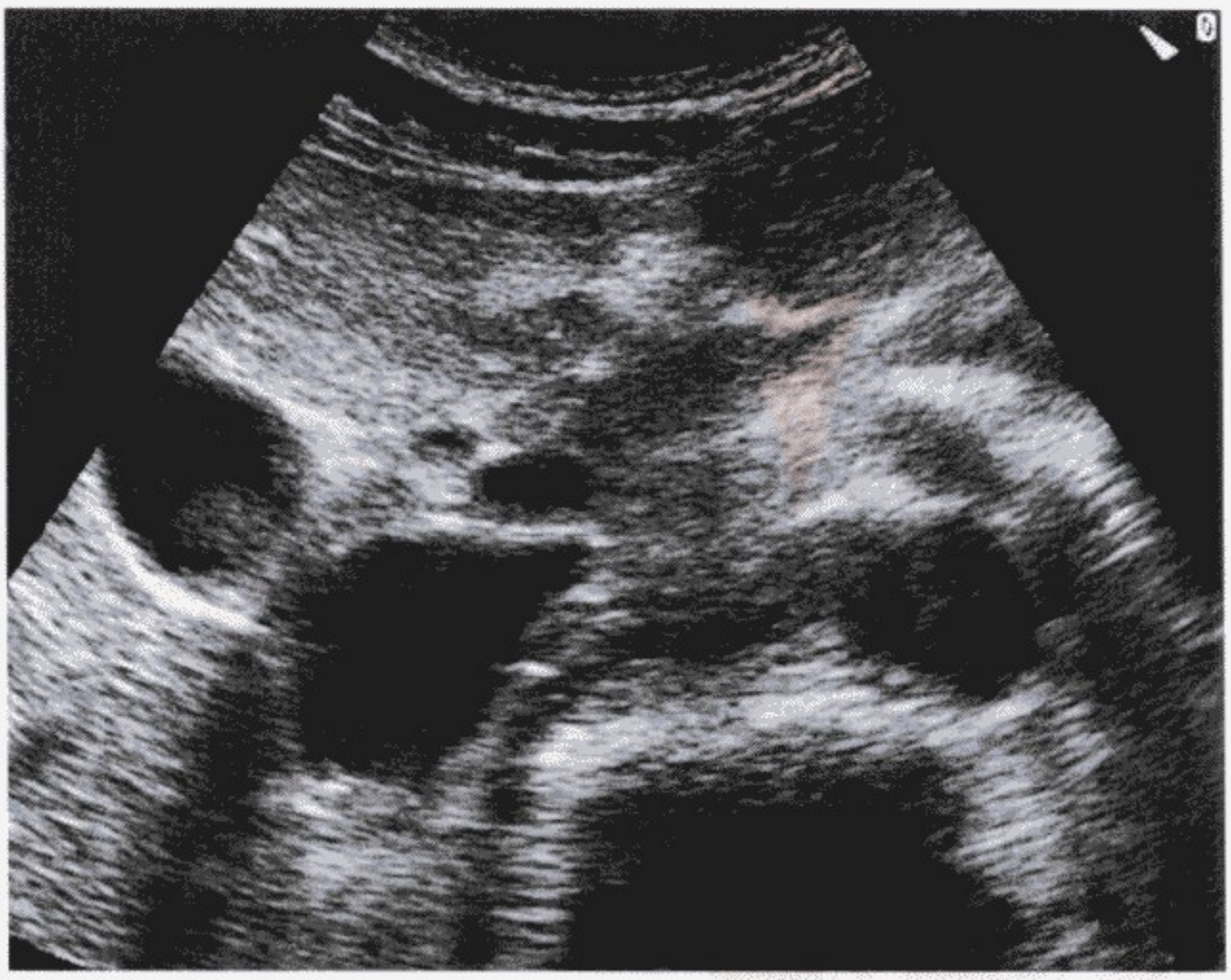
肝动脉朝向肝门走行。



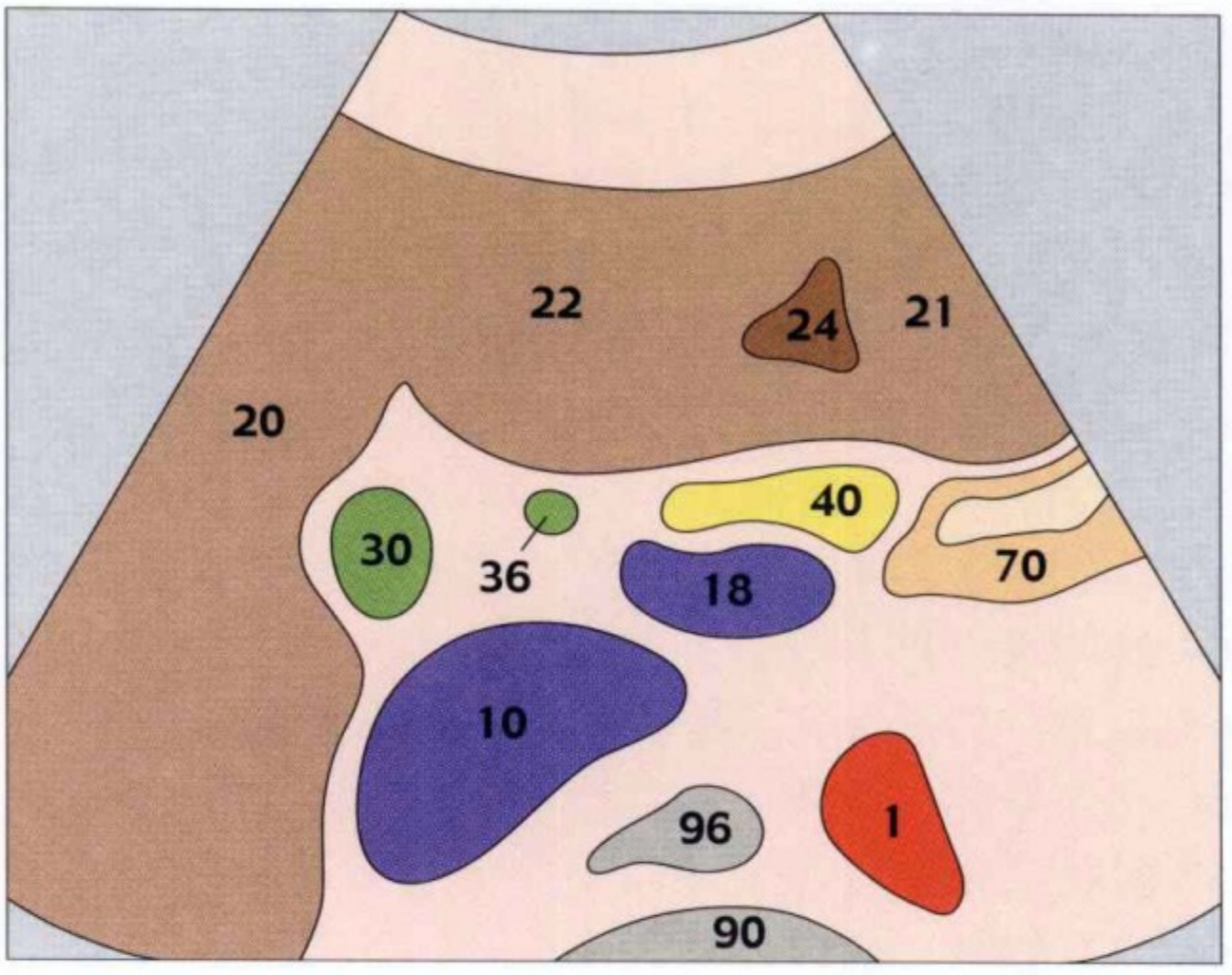


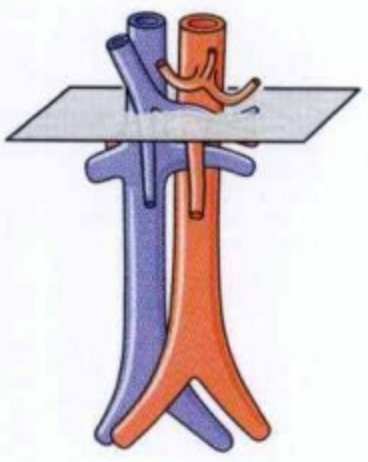
► 55 胆管，胆囊，腔静脉



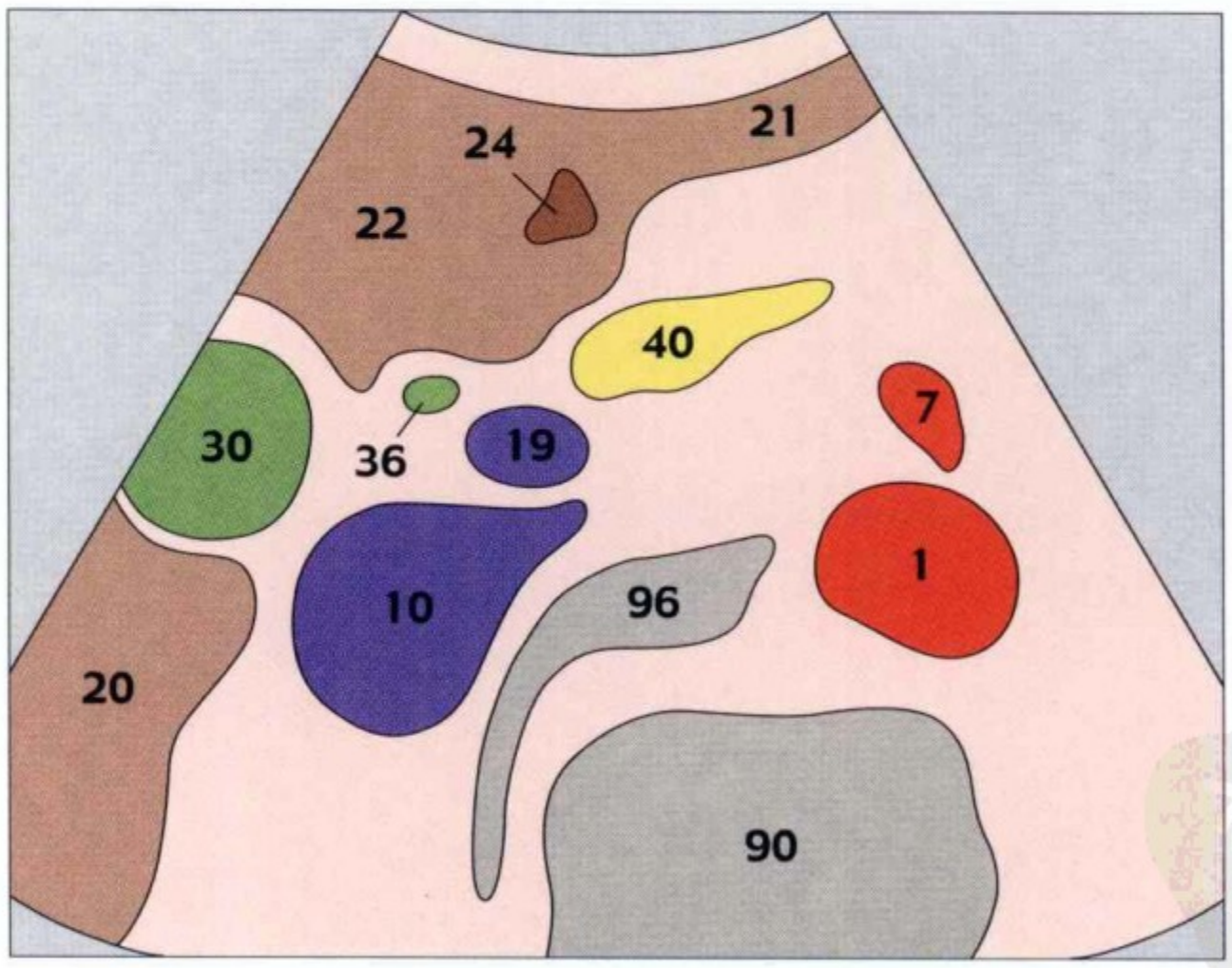


► 56 胆管，胆囊，肠系膜上静脉





胆管位于胆囊内侧，腔静脉前方。



胆管和肠系膜上静脉平行走行一小段距离，
然后转向右朝向十二指肠大乳头走行。

2 肝脏

肝脏纵向断面

57 肝左叶，外侧段，Ⅱ和Ⅲ亚段
58 肝左叶，圆韧带，外侧段及内侧段的分界
59 肝左叶，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界
60 肝左静脉，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界，尾状叶
61 肝左静脉，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界，尾状叶
62 肝左静脉，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界，尾状叶
63 肝左静脉，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界，尾状叶
64 内侧段，Ⅳ亚段，方叶
65 胆囊，门静脉，腔静脉，内侧段和前段的分界
66 肝中静脉，内侧段和前段的分界
67 前段，Ⅷ亚段和Ⅴ亚段
68 肝右静脉，前段和后段的分界
69 后段，Ⅶ亚段和Ⅵ亚段
70 后段，肝外侧部，肾脏

肝左侧部横向断面

71 肝左叶，外侧段，心脏
72 肝左叶，外侧段，心脏
73 肝左叶，外侧段，肝静脉
74 肝左叶，外侧段，尾状叶
75 肝左叶，外侧段，尾状叶
76 肝左叶，外侧段，门静脉左支
77 肝左叶，外侧段，圆韧带
78 肝左叶，Ⅲ亚段，圆韧带

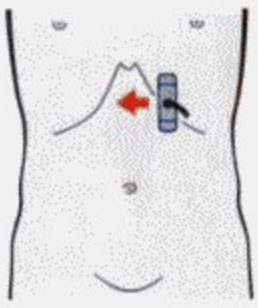


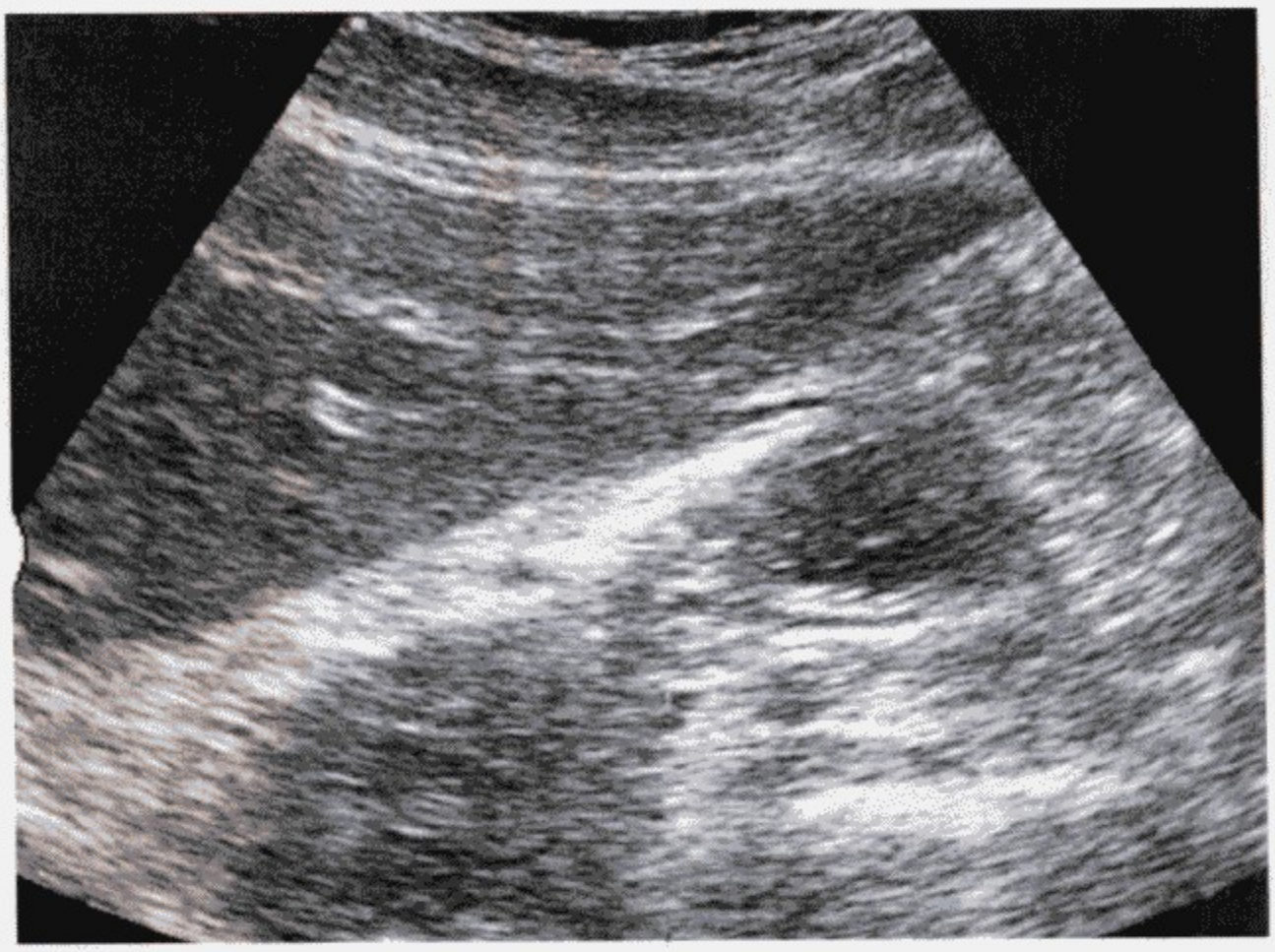
肝中央部横向断面

79 肝内侧段和前段，肝静脉开口处
80 肝内侧段和前段，肝静脉开口处
81 肝内侧段和前段，肝静脉，尾状叶
82 肝内侧段和前段，肝静脉，尾状叶
83 肝内侧段和前段，尾状叶
84 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶
85 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶
86 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶
87 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉分叉处
88 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉分叉处
89 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉右支
90 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉右支和左支
91 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉右支和左支
92 肝内侧段和前段，方叶，圆韧带，门静脉
93 肝内侧段和前段，方叶，圆韧带，门静脉
94 肝内侧段和前段，方叶，圆韧带，胆囊
95 肝内侧段和前段，方叶，圆韧带，胆囊
96 肝下缘，肾脏，胆囊，圆韧带

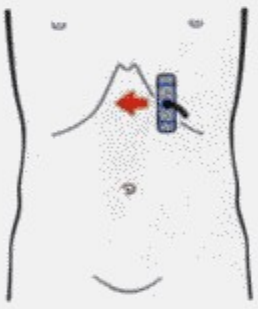
肝脏右侧部横向断面

97 后段，上部亚段
98 后段，门静脉
99 后段，下部亚段，肾脏
100 后段，下缘



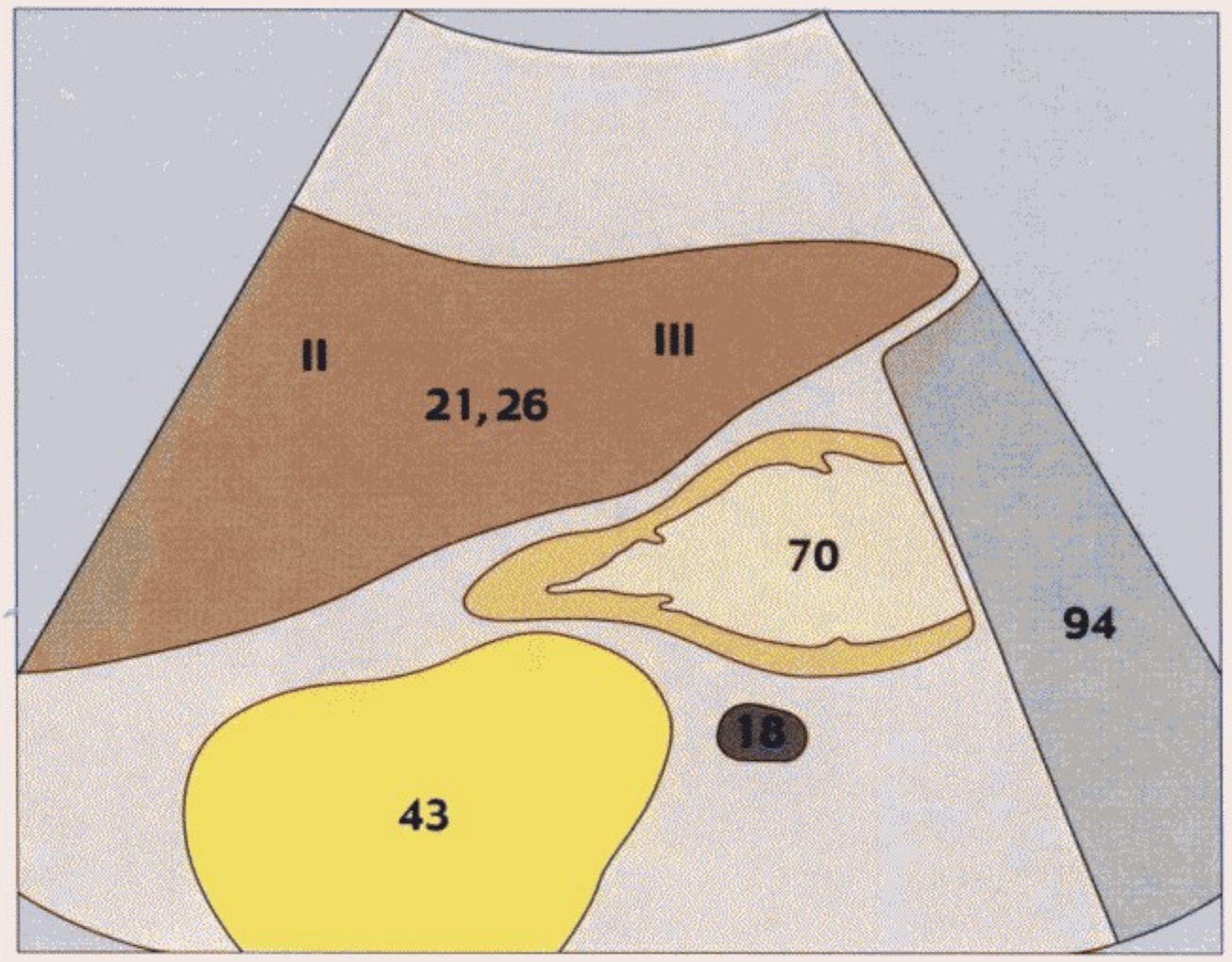


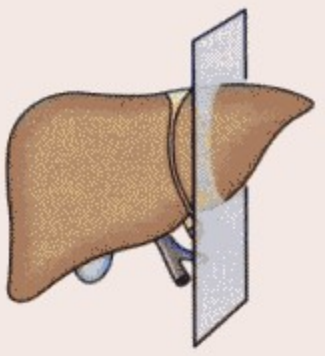
► 57 肝左叶，外侧段，Ⅱ及Ⅲ亚段



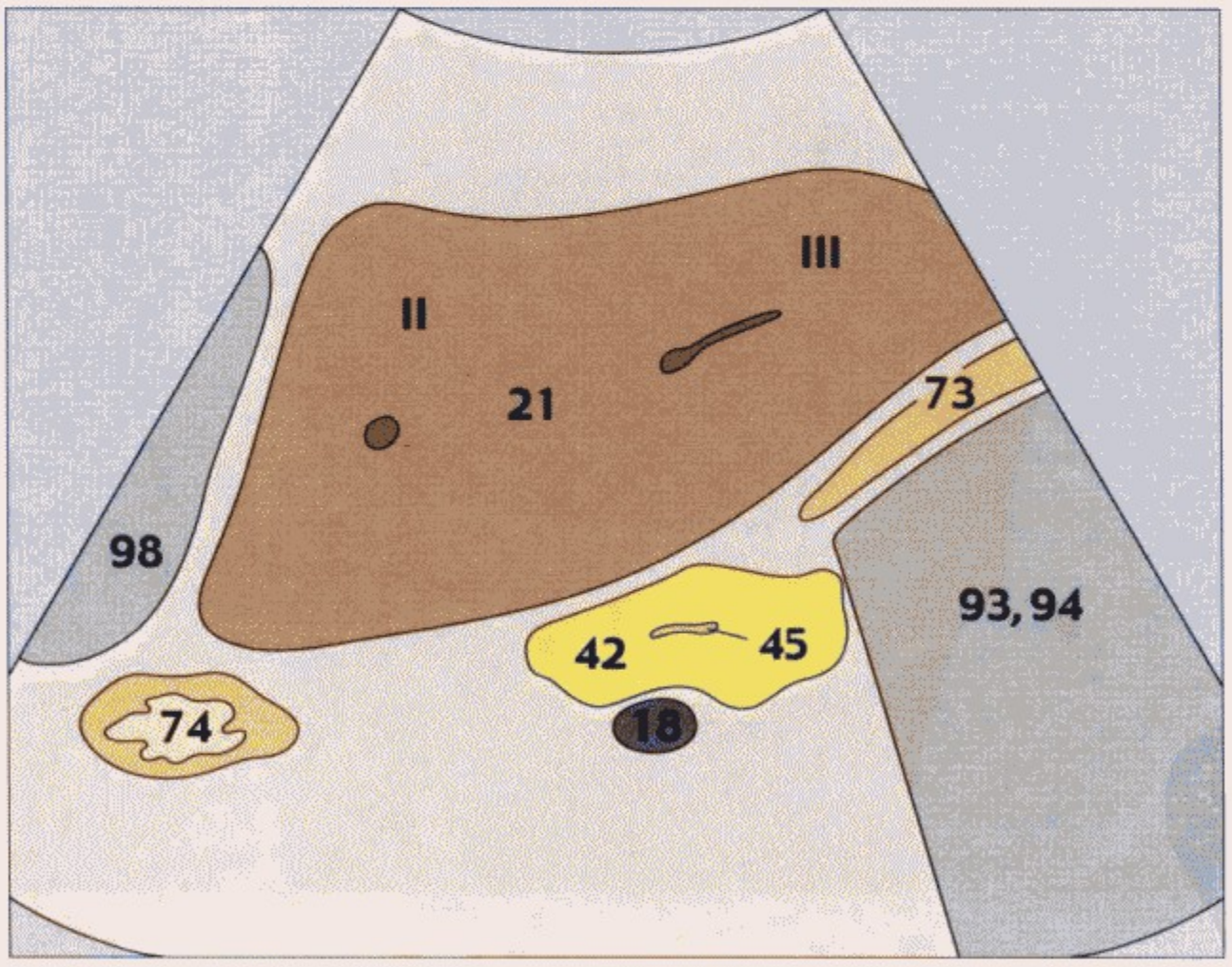


► 58 肝左叶，圆韧带，外侧段及内侧段的分界

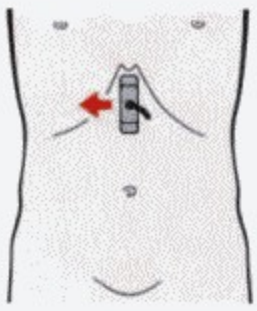




肝脏在解剖范畴上分为左叶和右叶。左叶对应于外侧段，右叶包括内侧段、前段和后段。

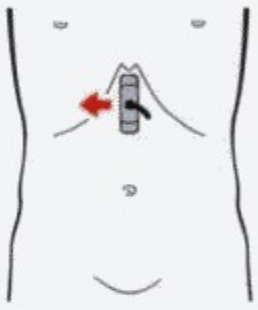


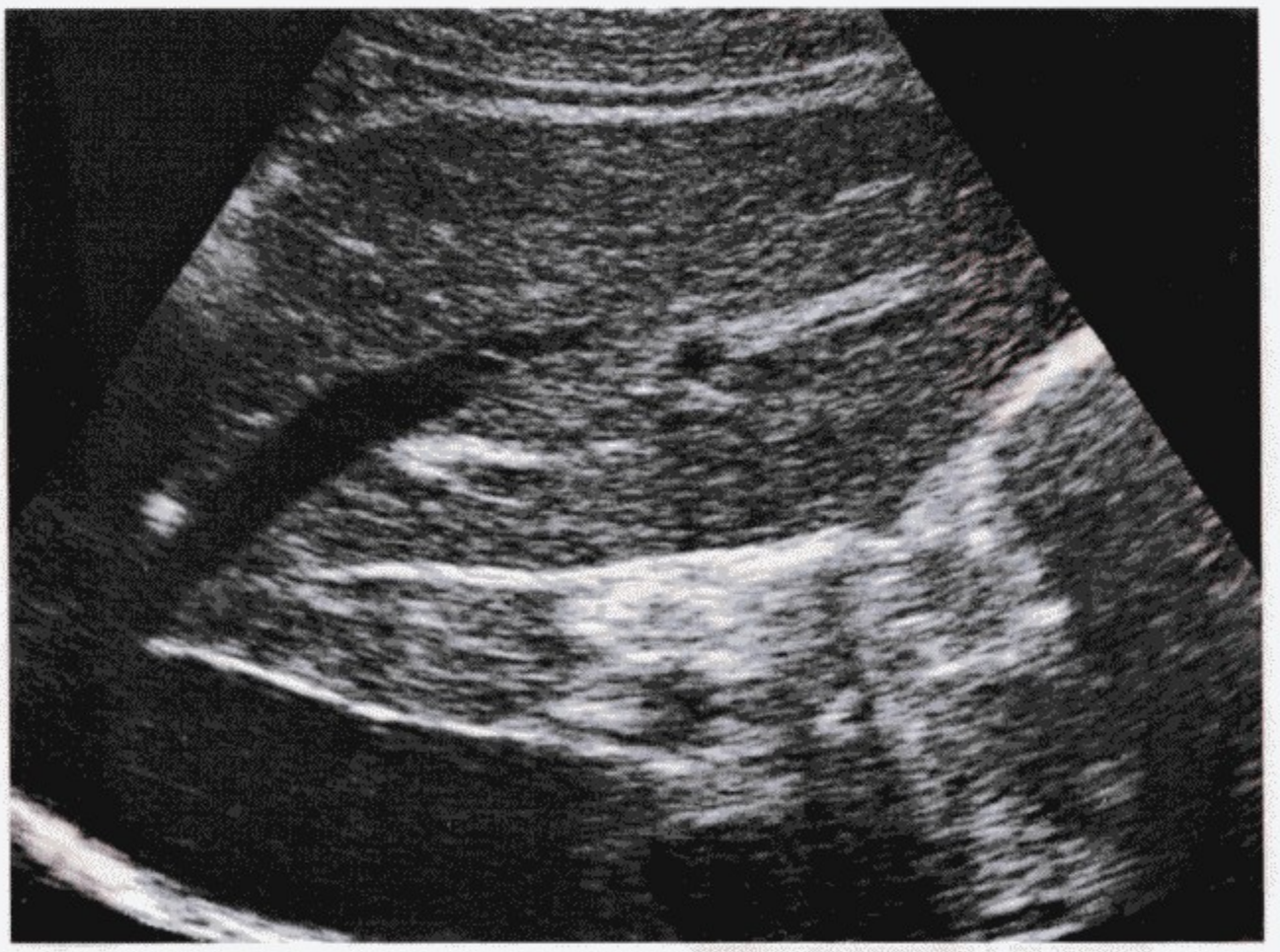
在功能范畴上，外侧段和内侧段属于肝左叶，而前段和后段属于肝右叶。



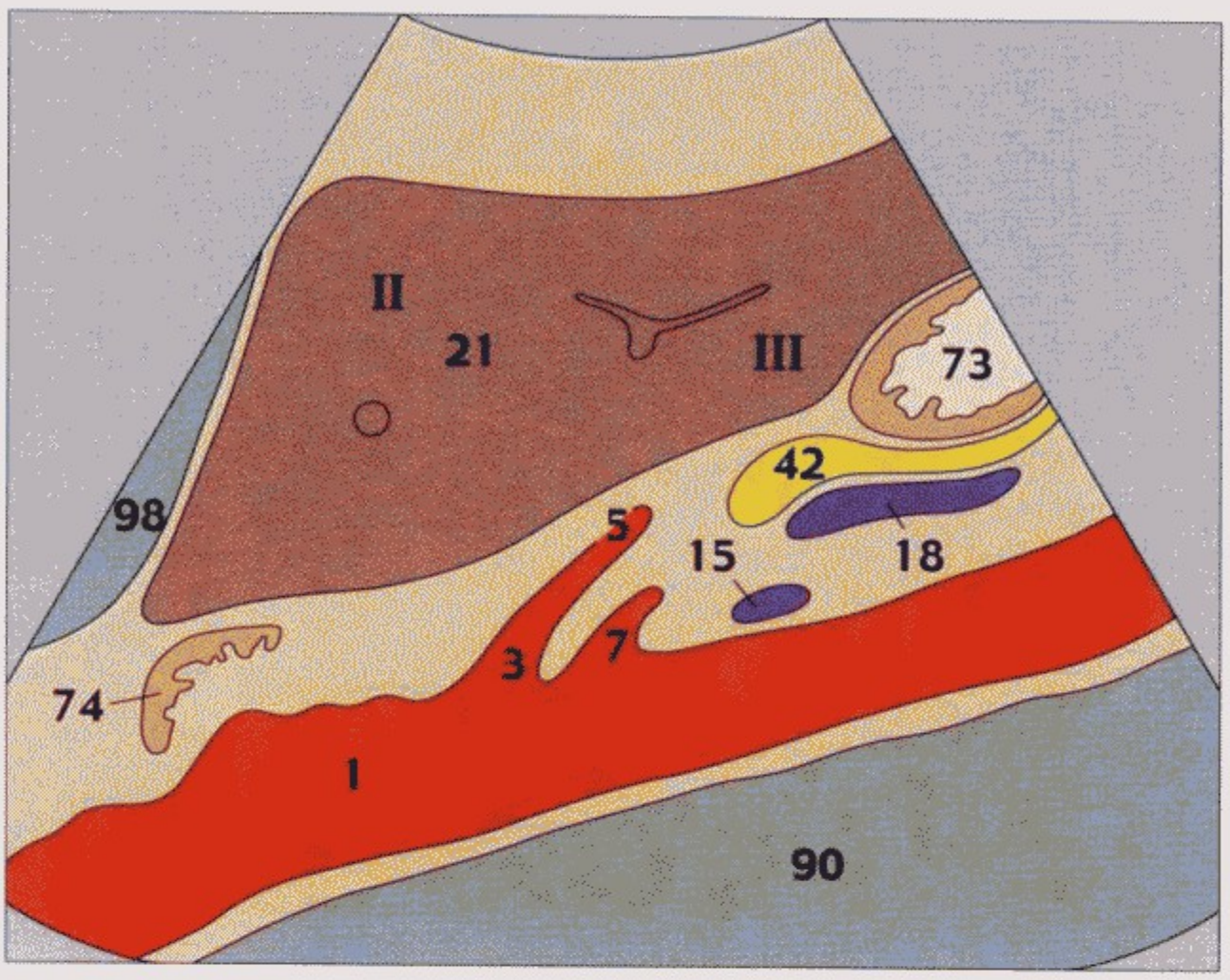


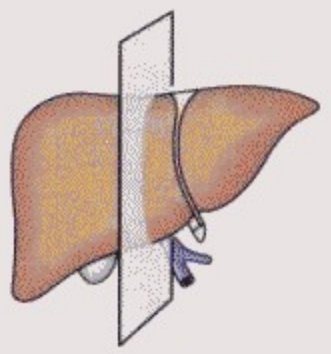
► 59 肝左叶，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界



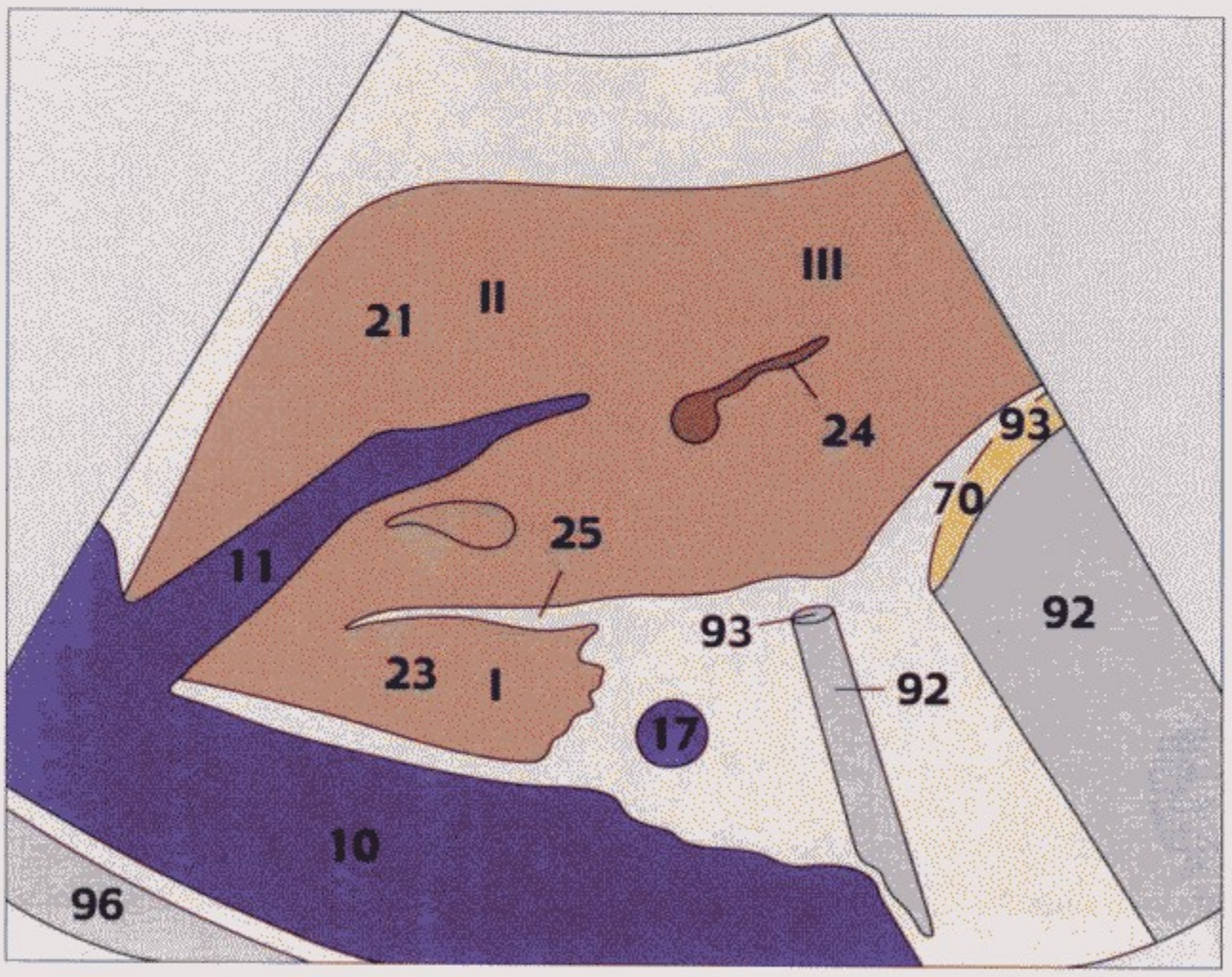


► 60 肝左静脉，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界，尾状叶

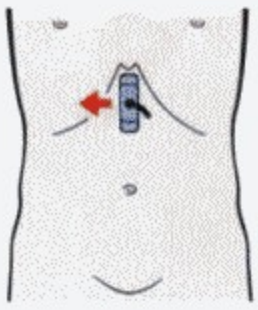


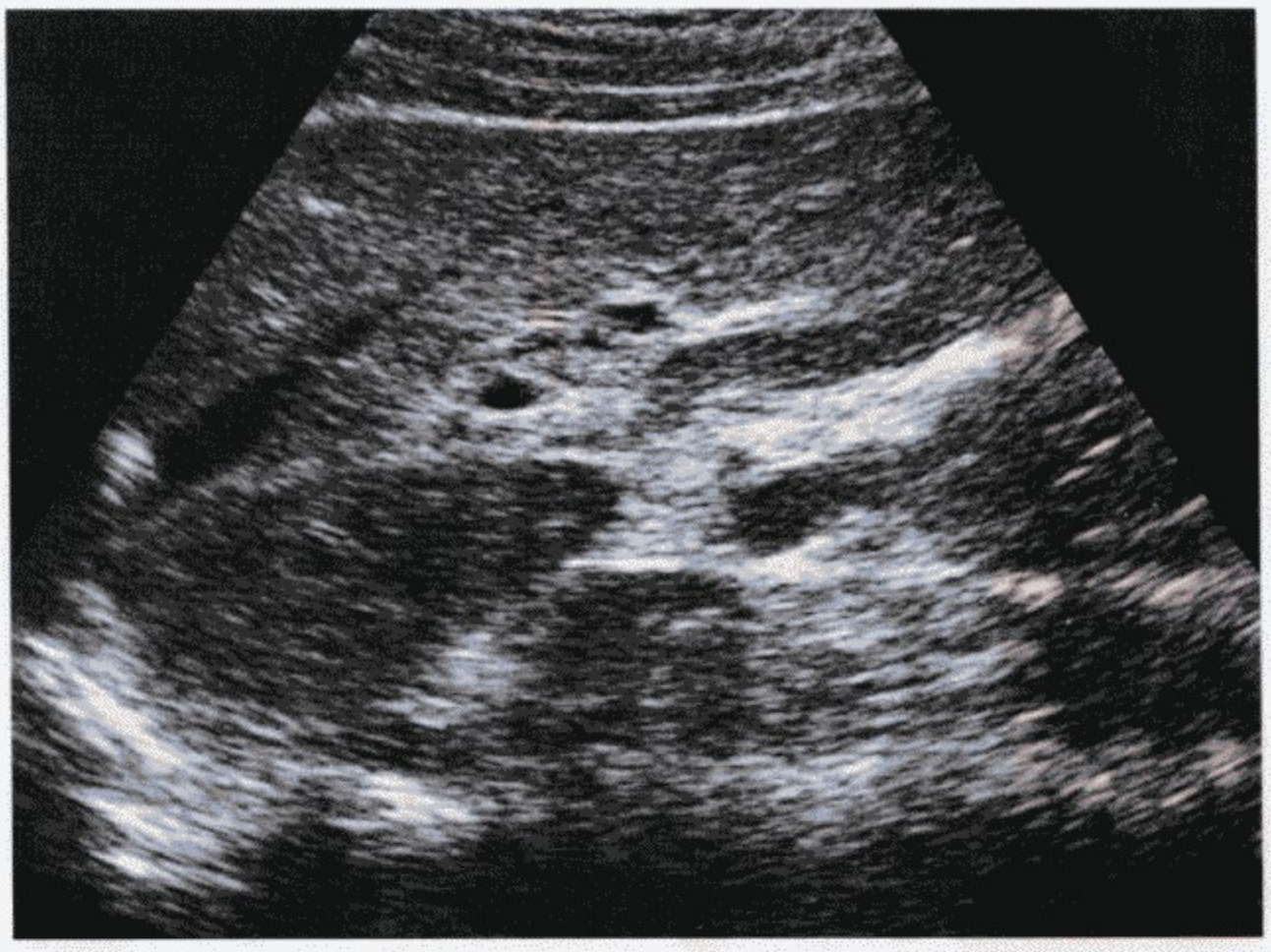


外侧段包括头端的II亚段和尾端的III亚段。

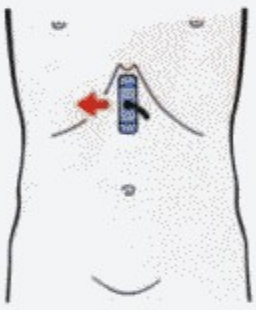


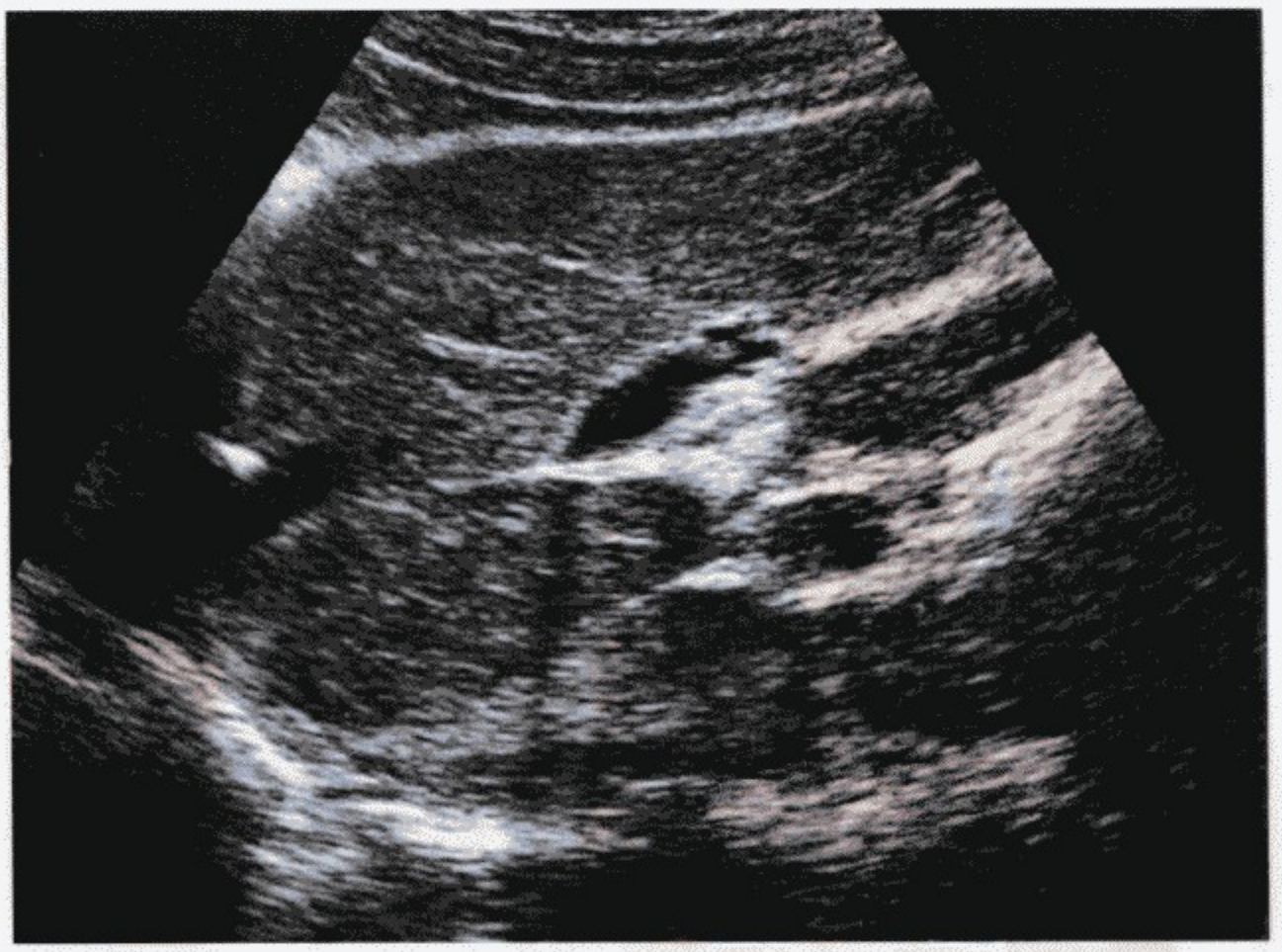
外侧段和内侧段的分界，比如在解剖学上肝左叶和肝右叶之间是肝左静脉。



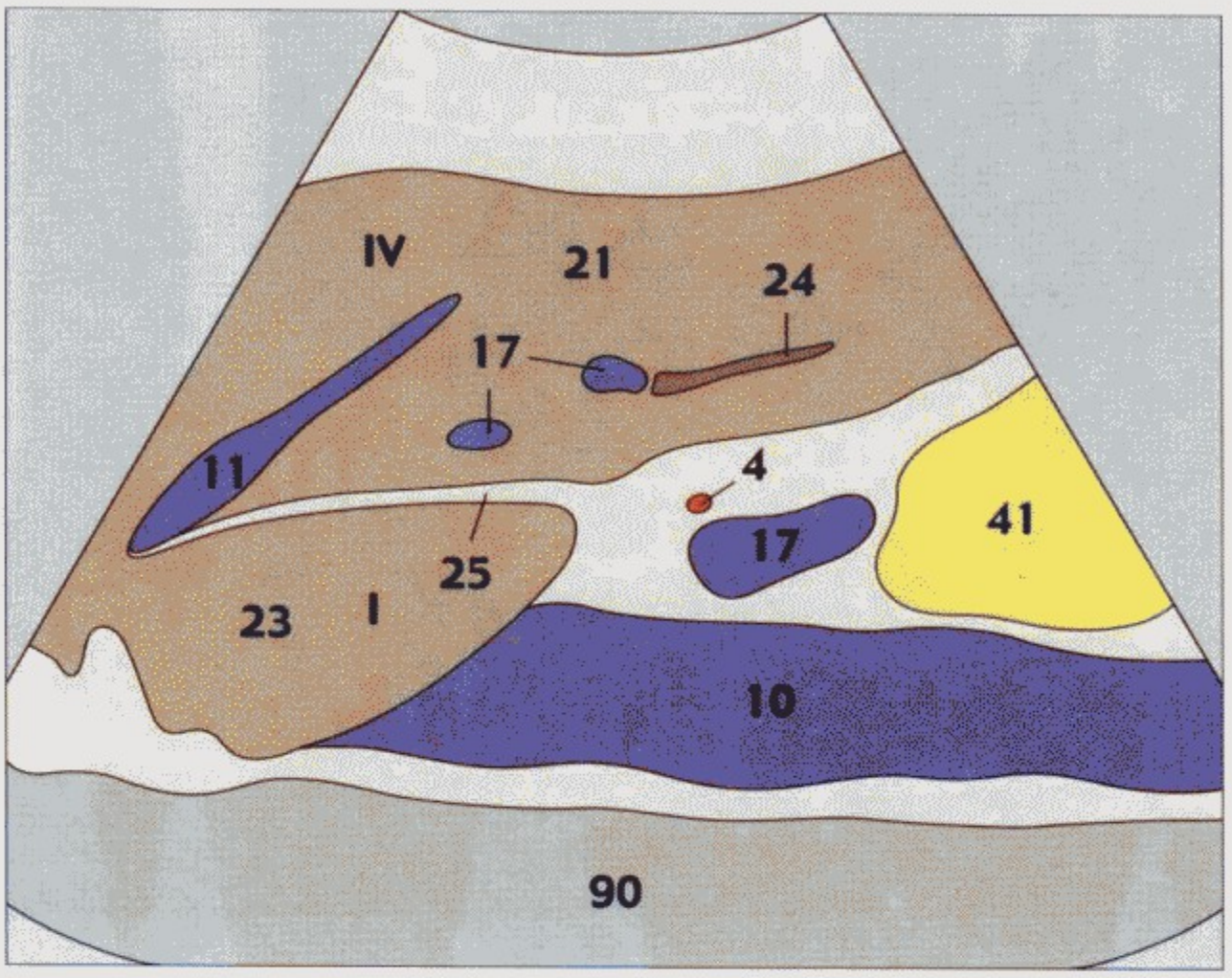


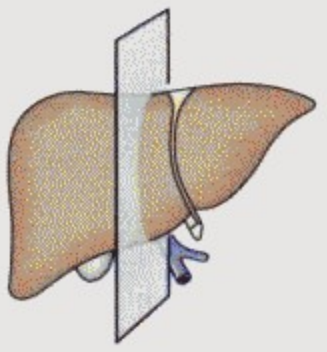
61 肝左静脉，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界，尾状叶



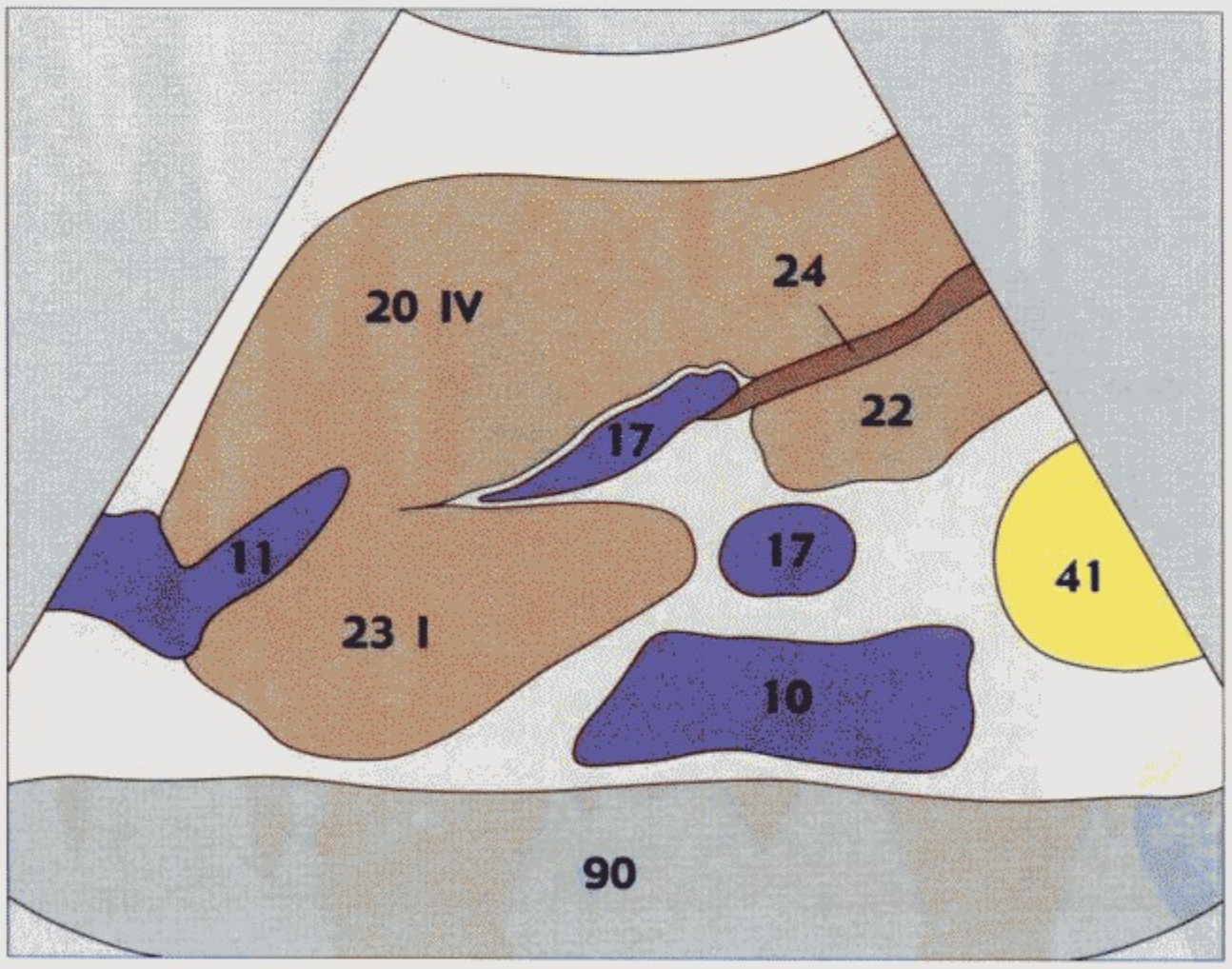


62 肝左静脉，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界，尾状叶

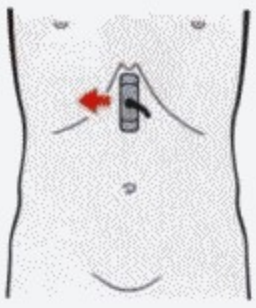


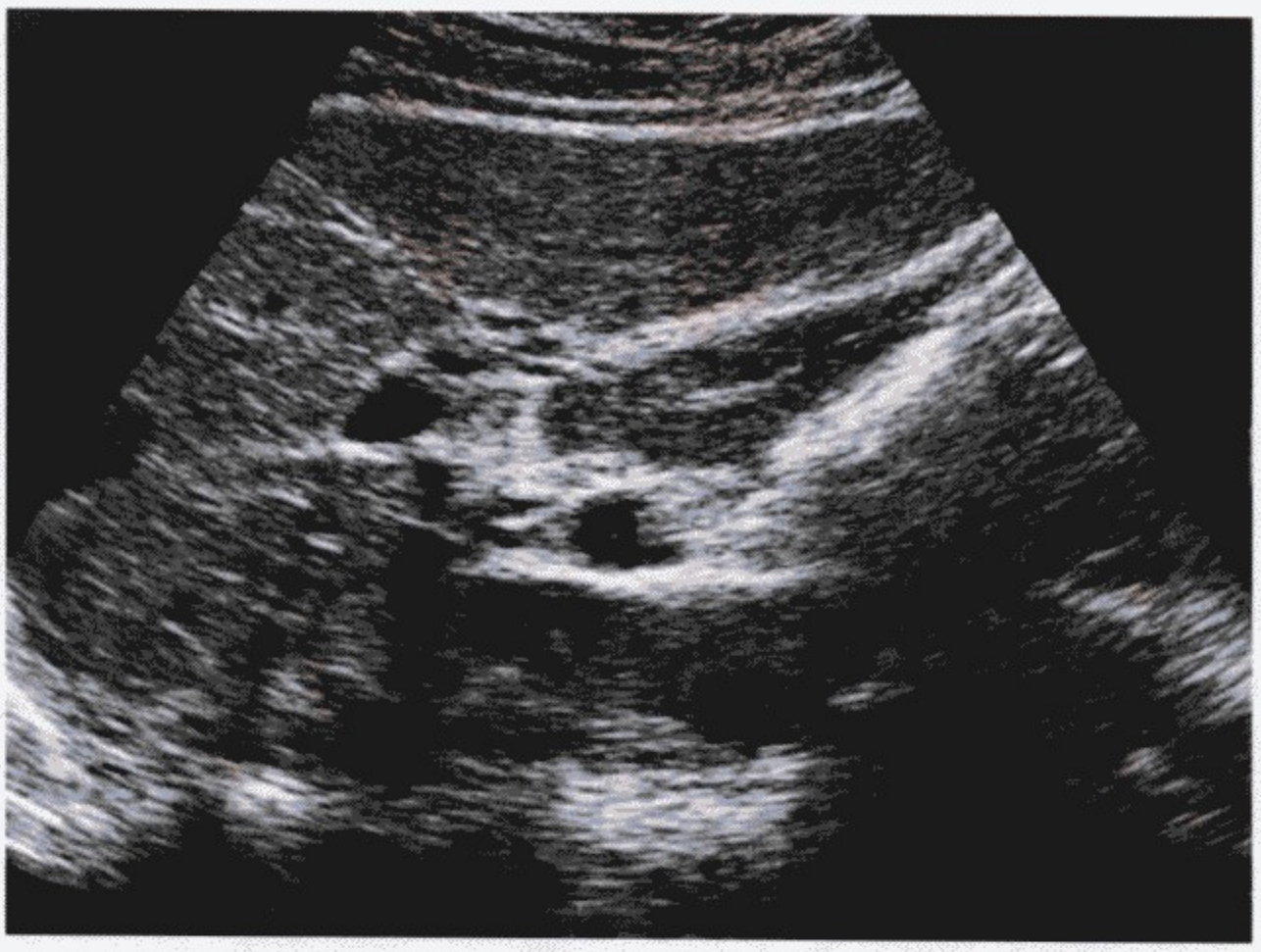


尾状叶对应于内侧段的Ⅰ亚段，位于腔静脉的前外方，内侧段大部分由Ⅳ亚段构成。

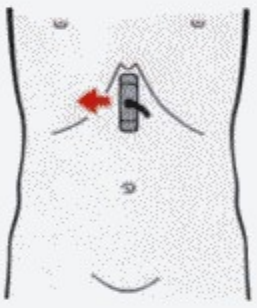


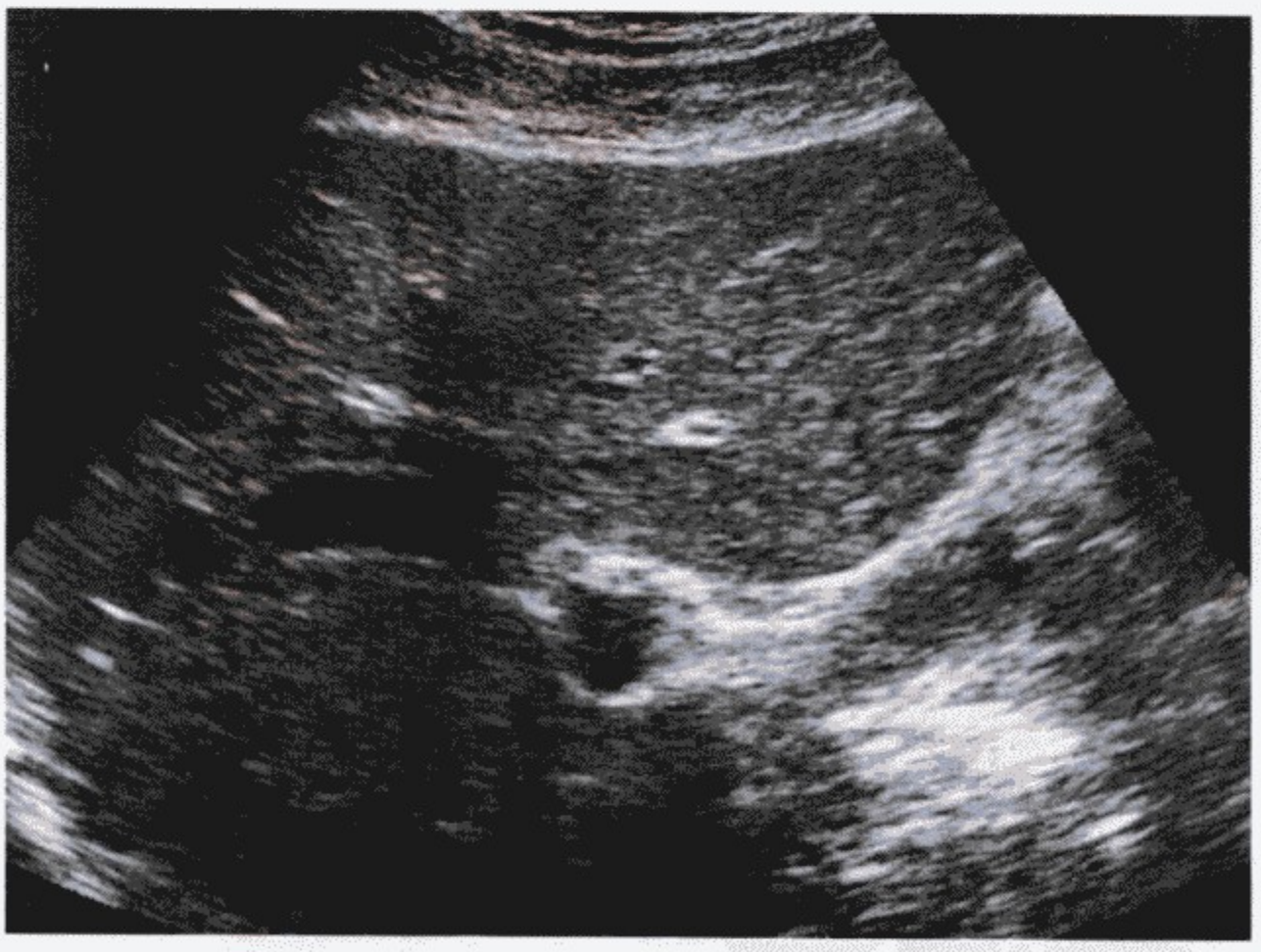
外侧段和内侧段的分界，比如在解剖学上肝左叶和肝右叶之间是圆韧带。



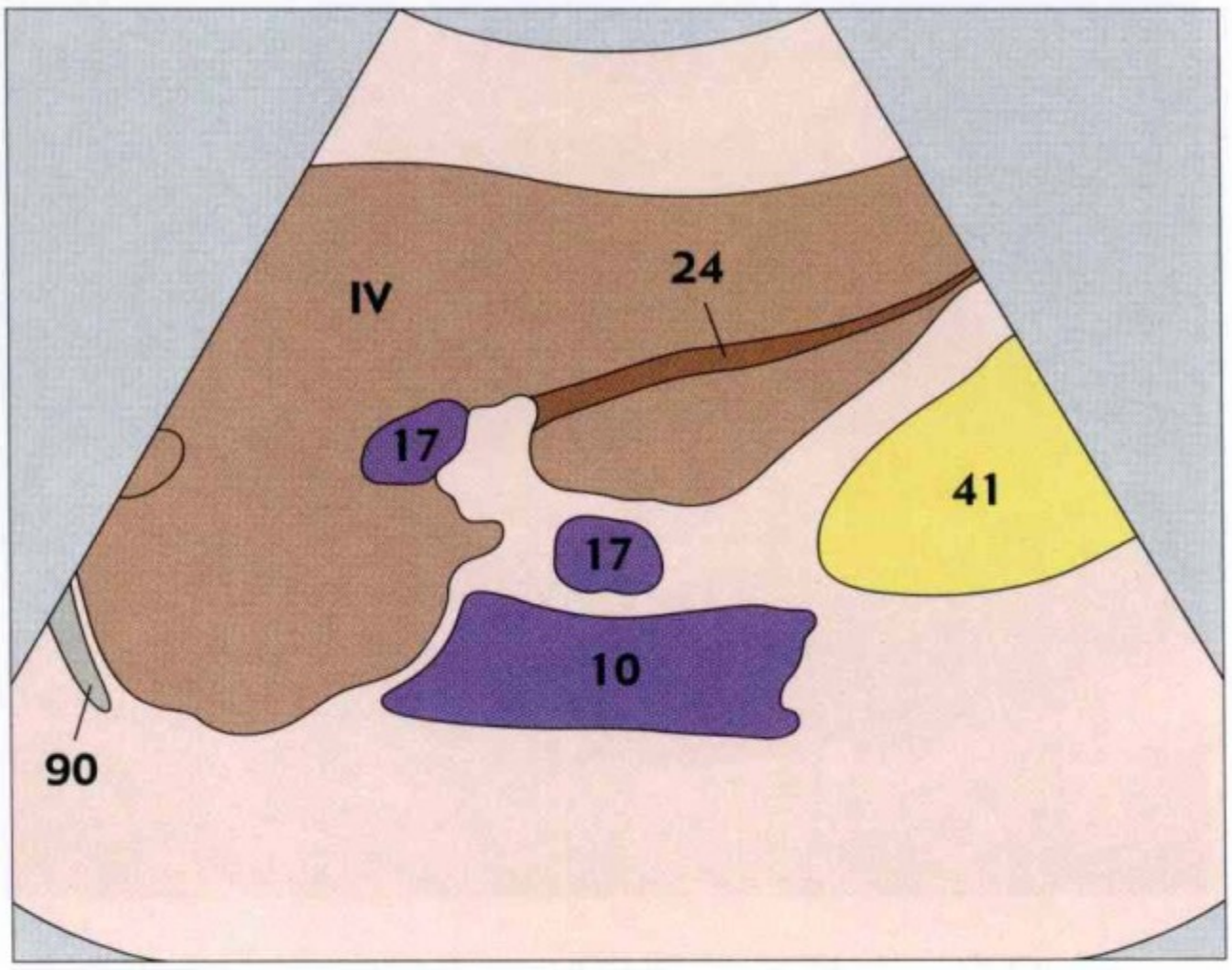


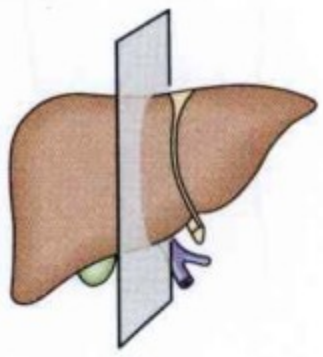
► 63 肝左静脉，圆韧带，外侧段和内侧段的分界，尾状叶



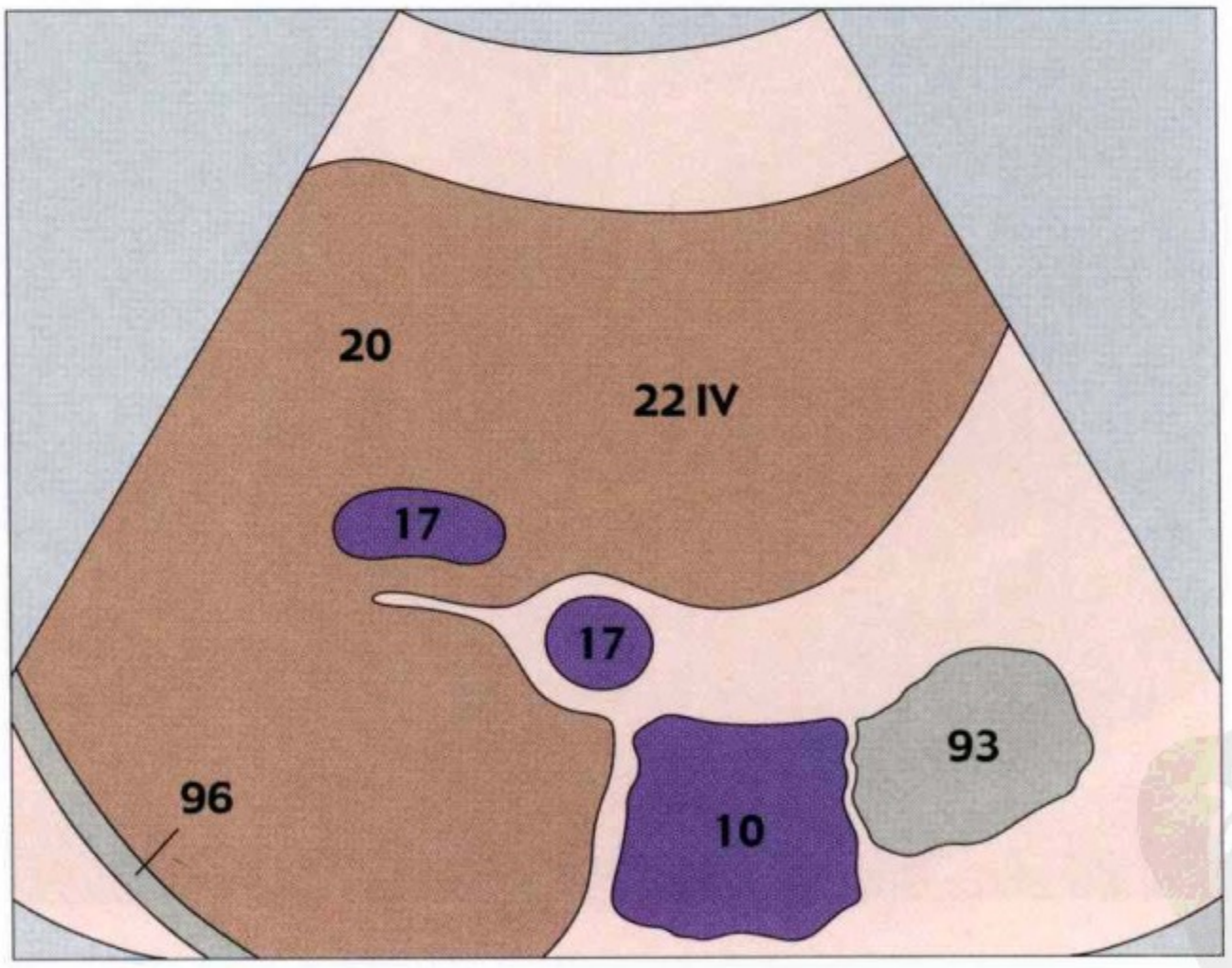


► 64 内侧段，Ⅳ亚段，方叶

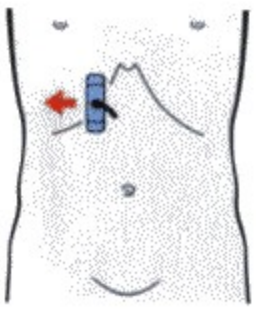


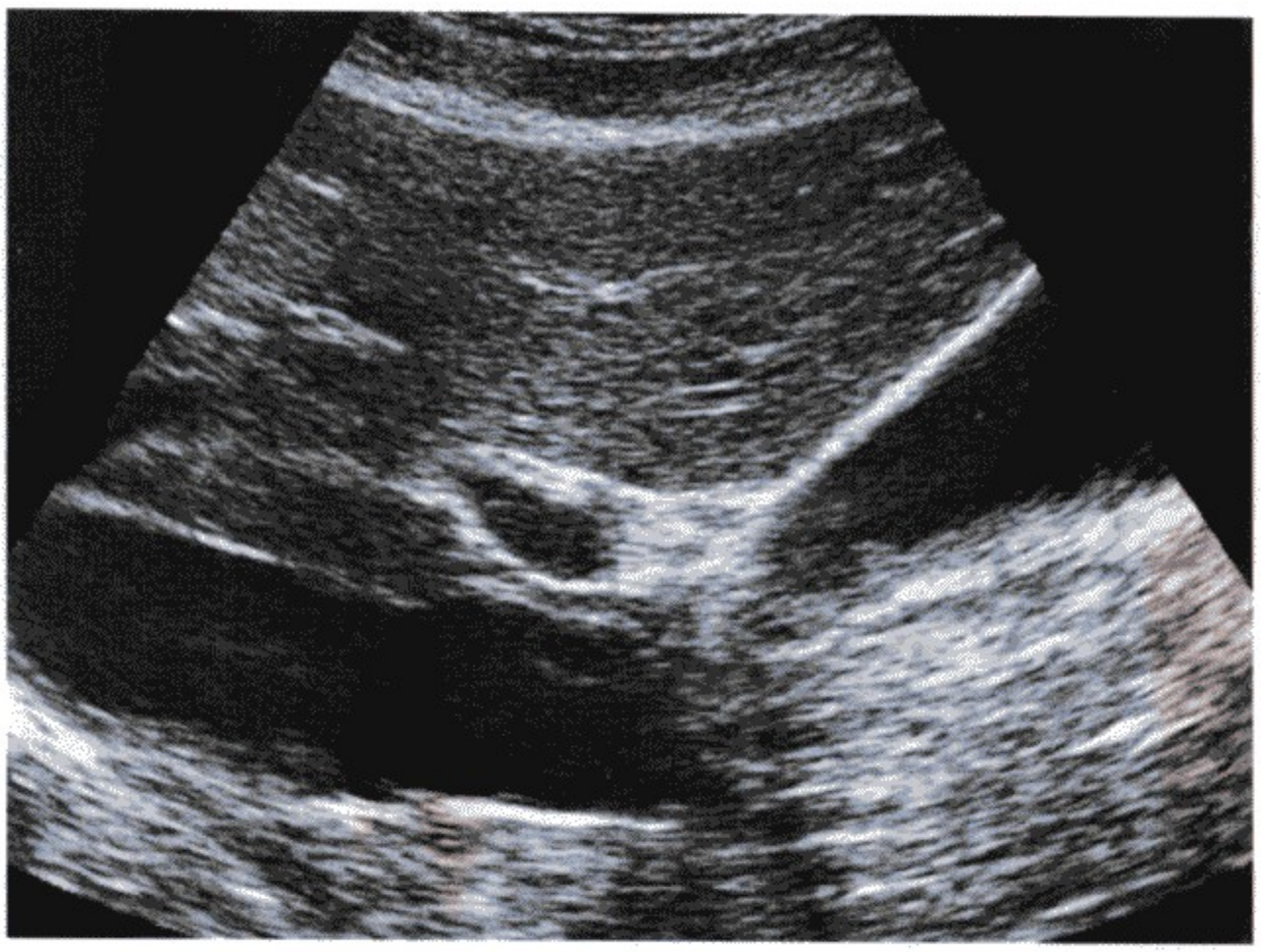


圆韧带(闭锁的脐静脉)自门静脉左支到肝脏前下缘。

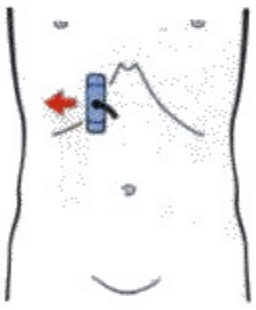


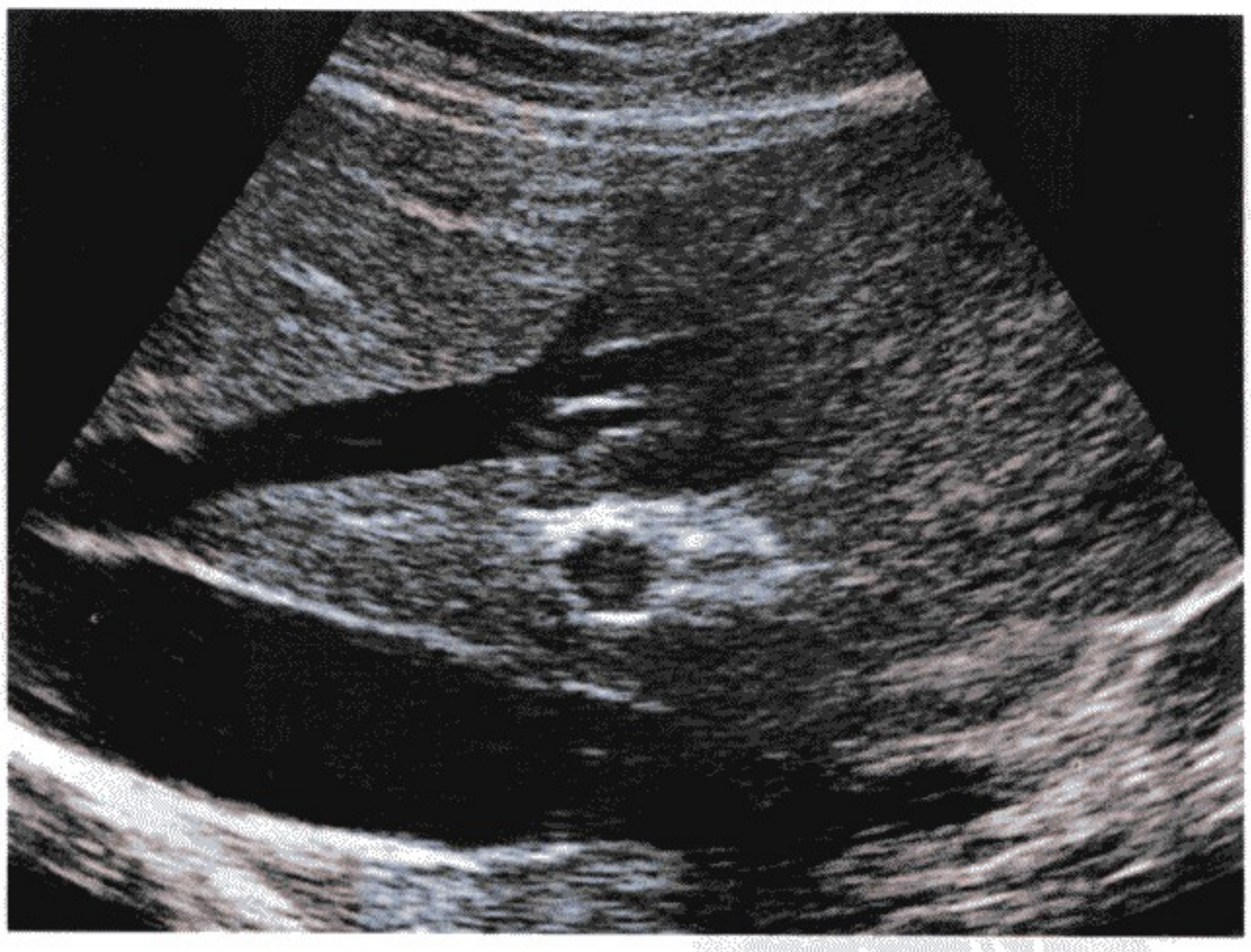
内侧段的尾部，方叶，位于圆韧带和胆囊之间。方叶是Ⅳ亚段的一部分。



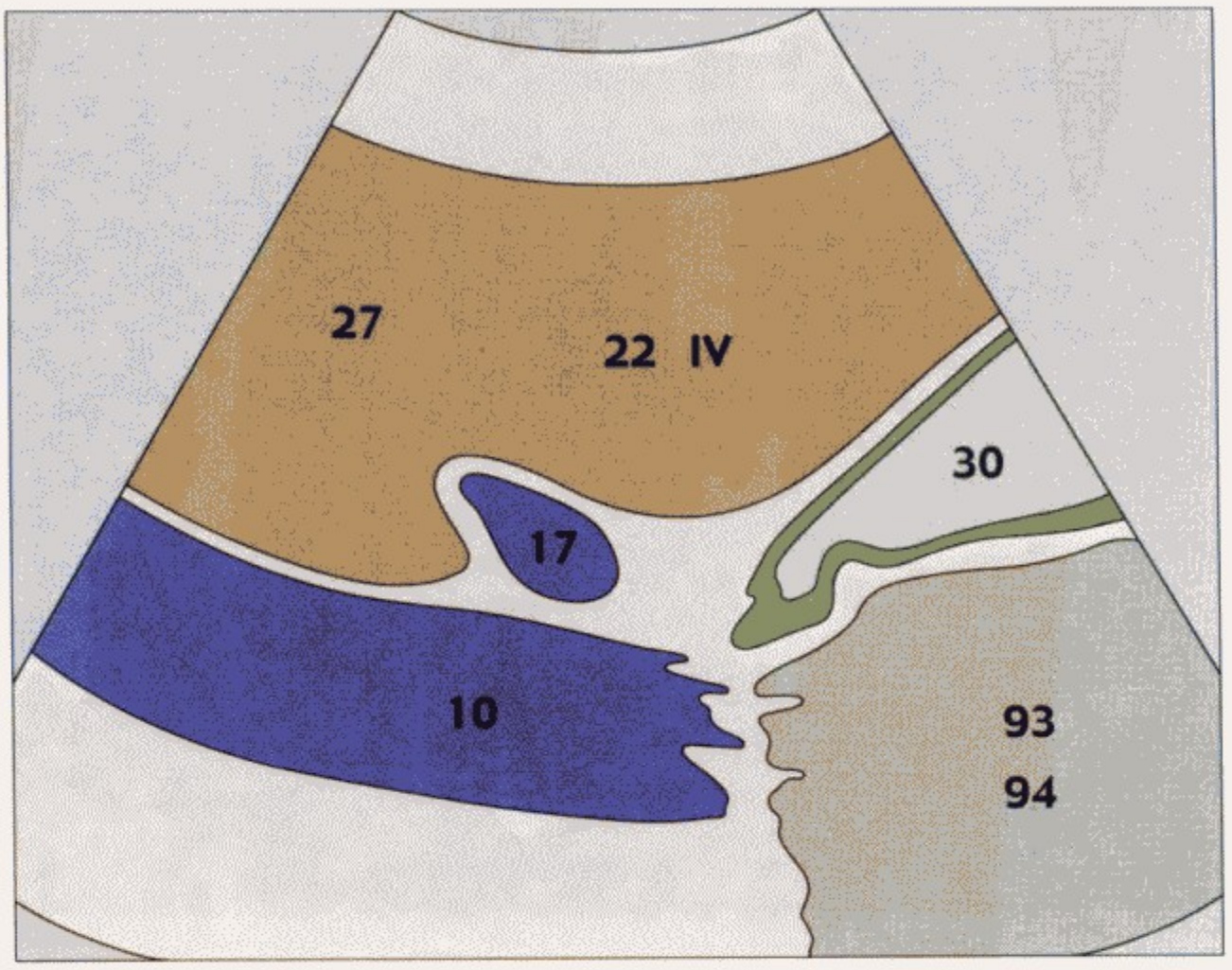


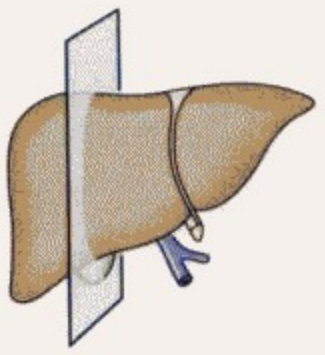
► 65 胆囊，门静脉，腔静脉，内侧段和前段的分界



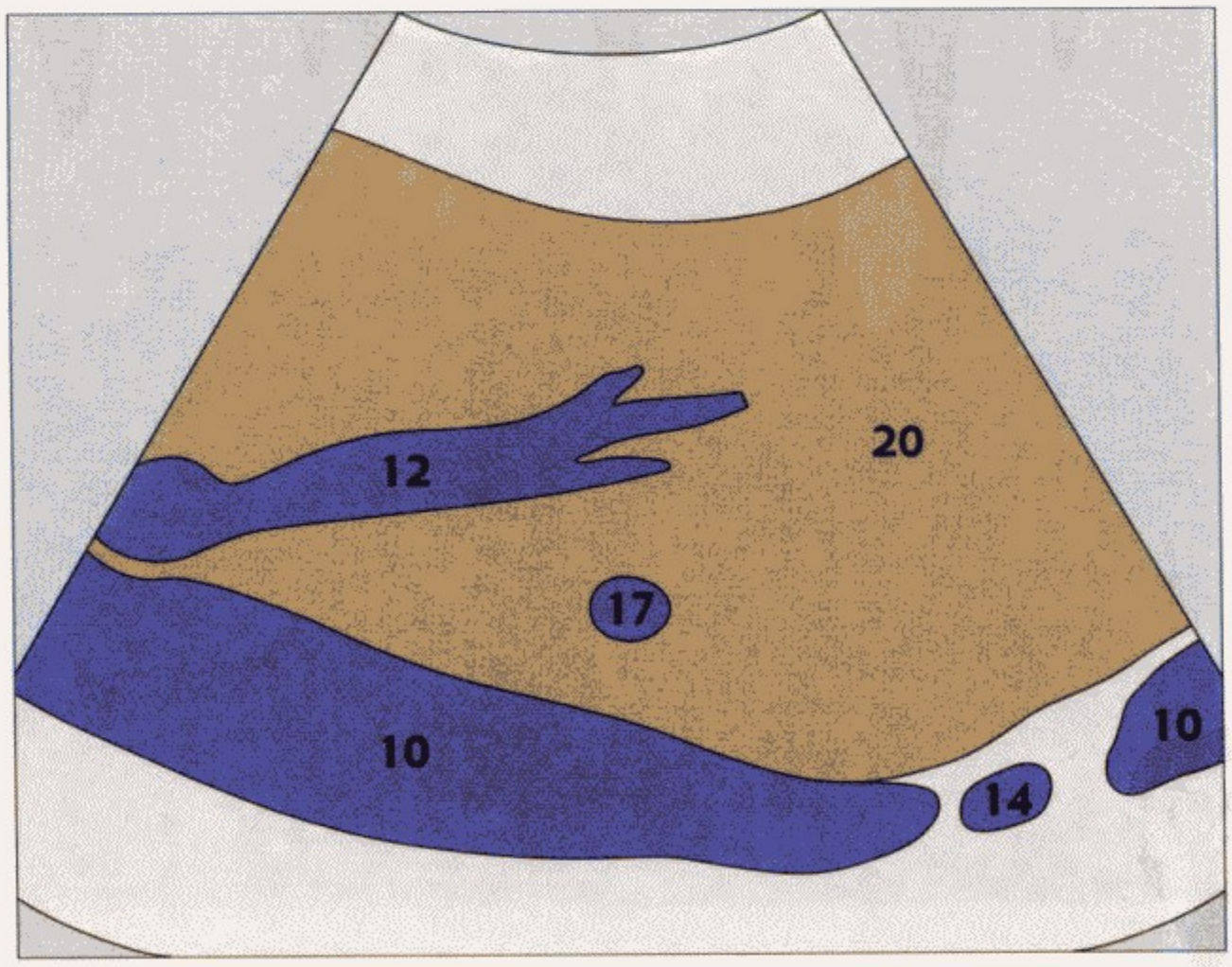


► 66 肝中静脉，内侧段和前段的分界

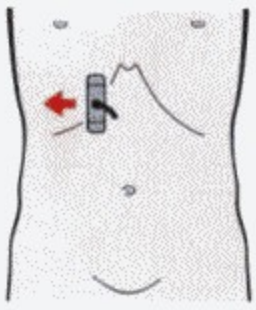


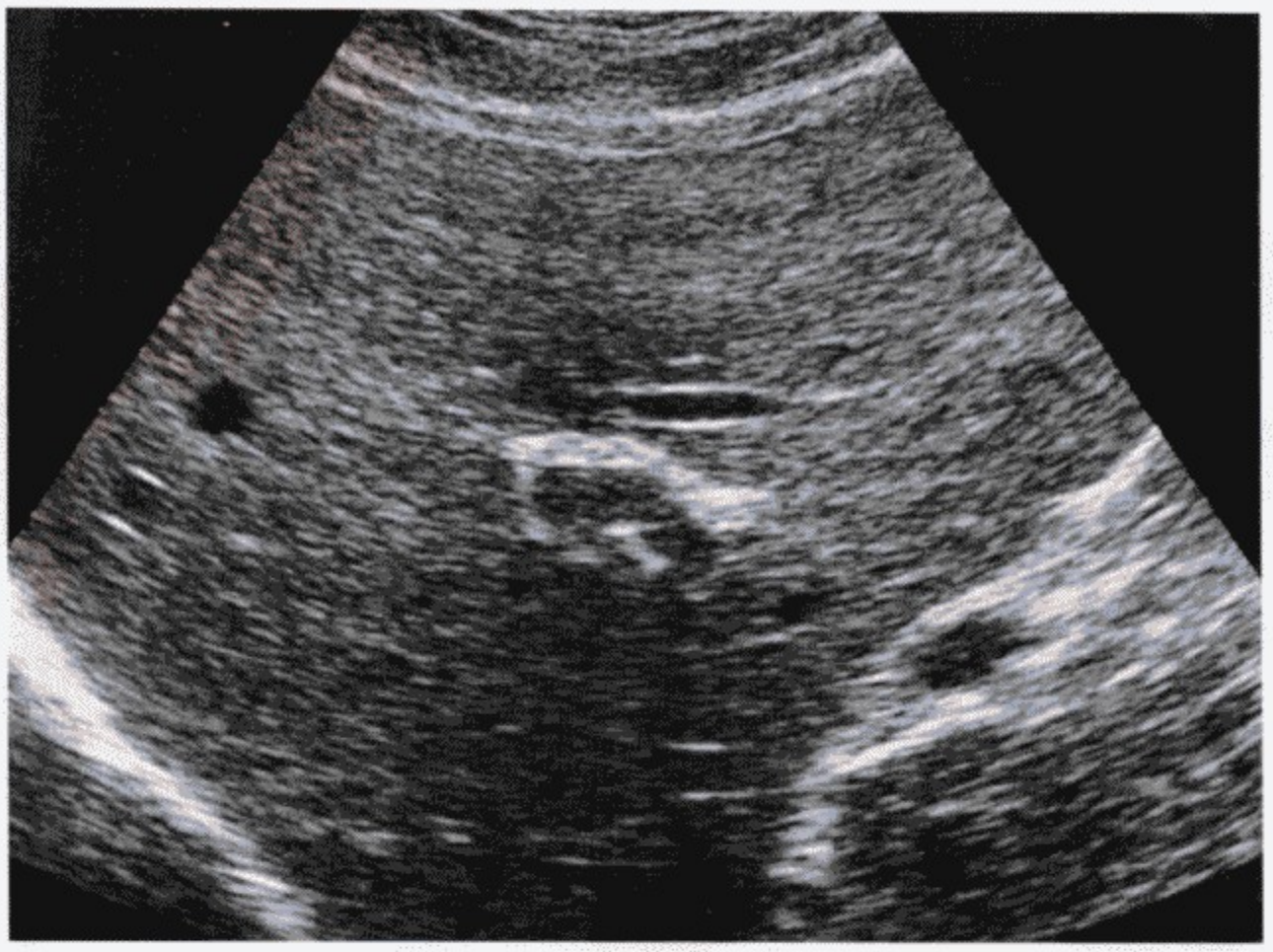


经过胆囊和腔静脉的平面构成了肝脏内侧段和前段的分界平面。

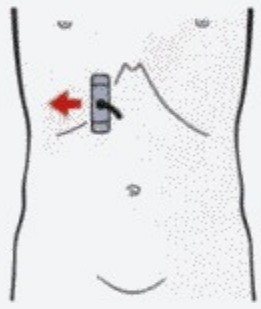


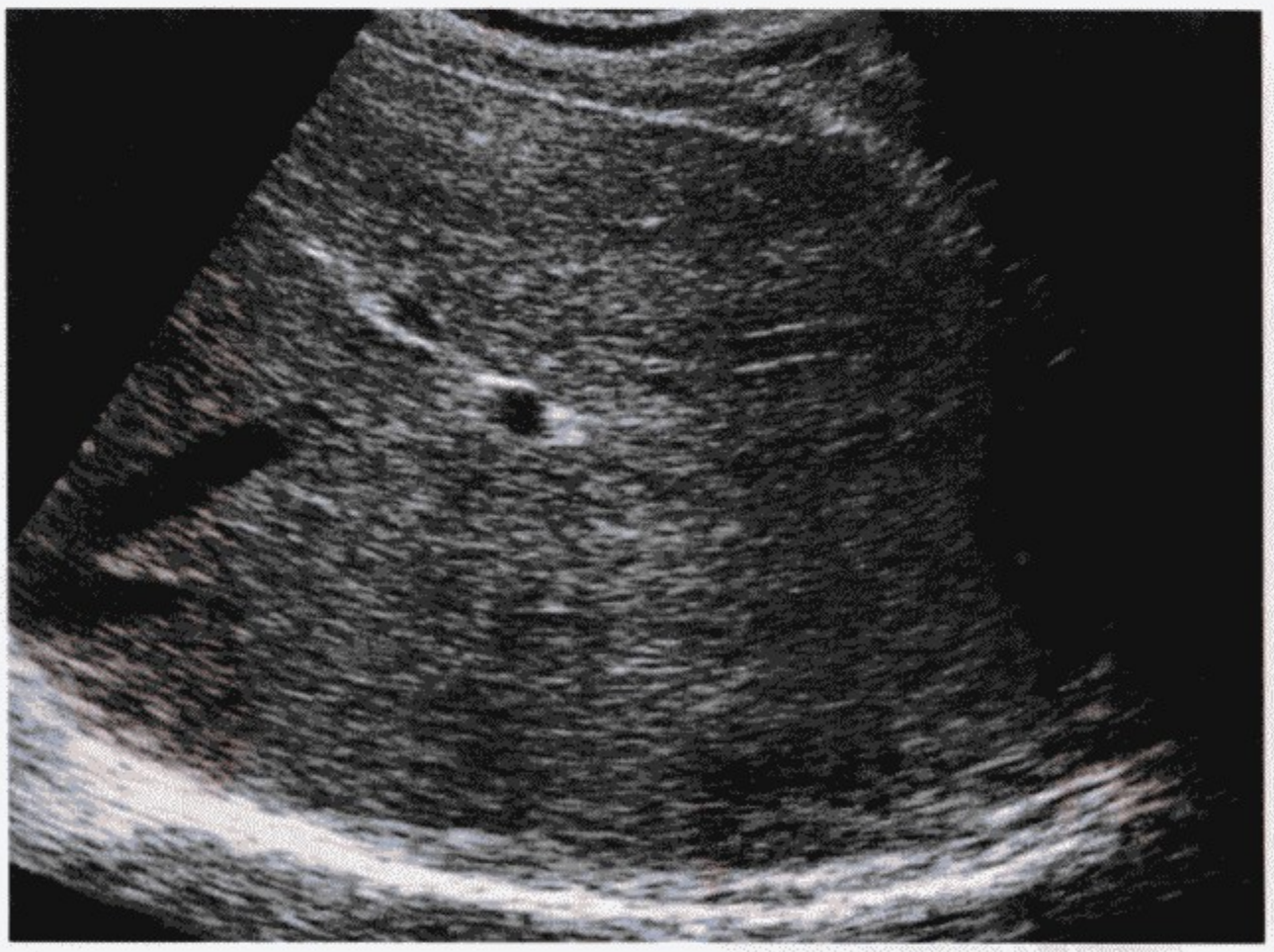
肝中静脉是肝脏近心部分内侧段和前段的分界。



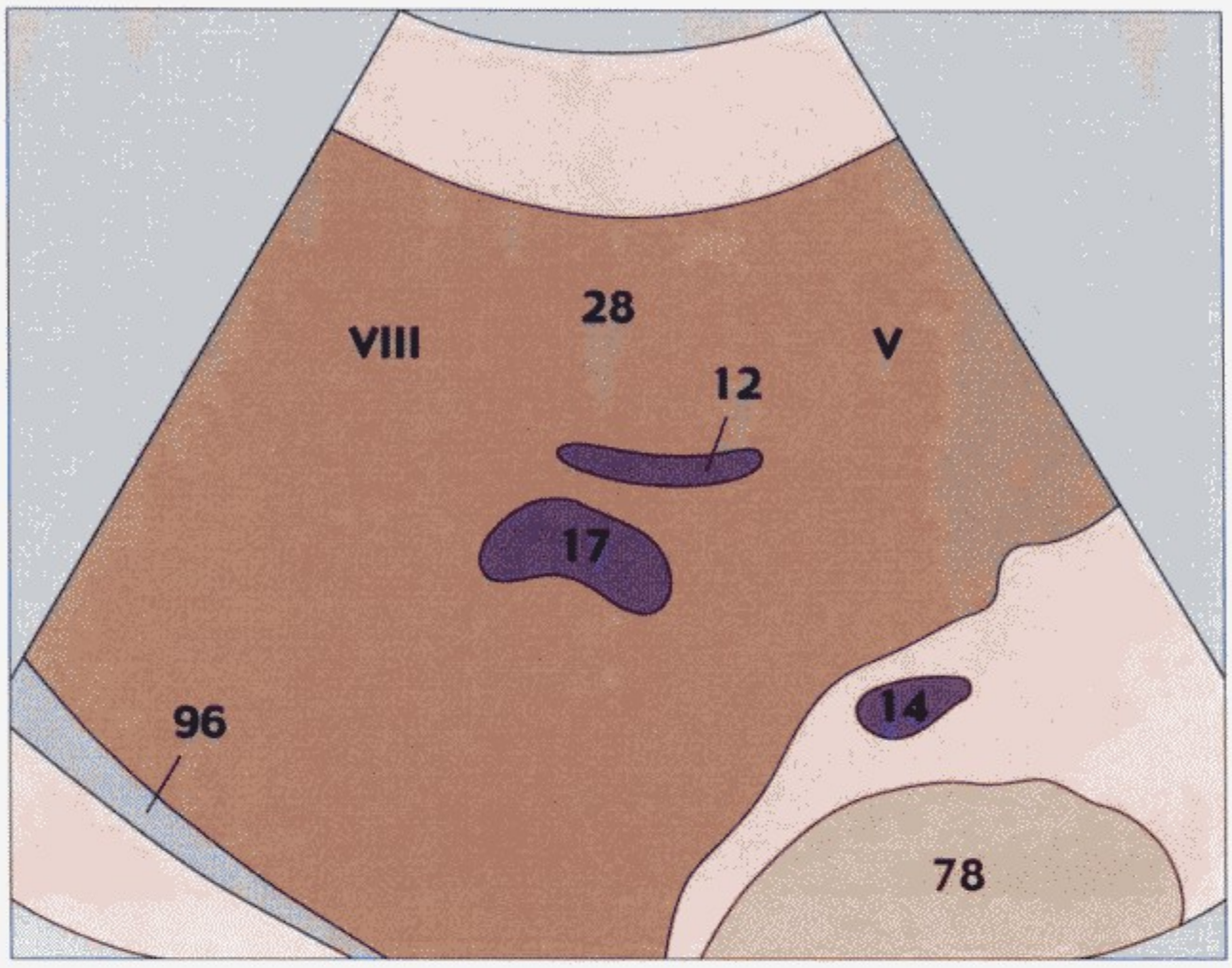


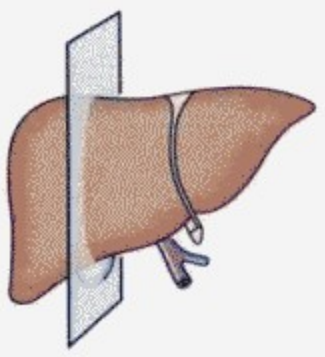
► 67 前段，Ⅷ亚段和Ⅴ亚段



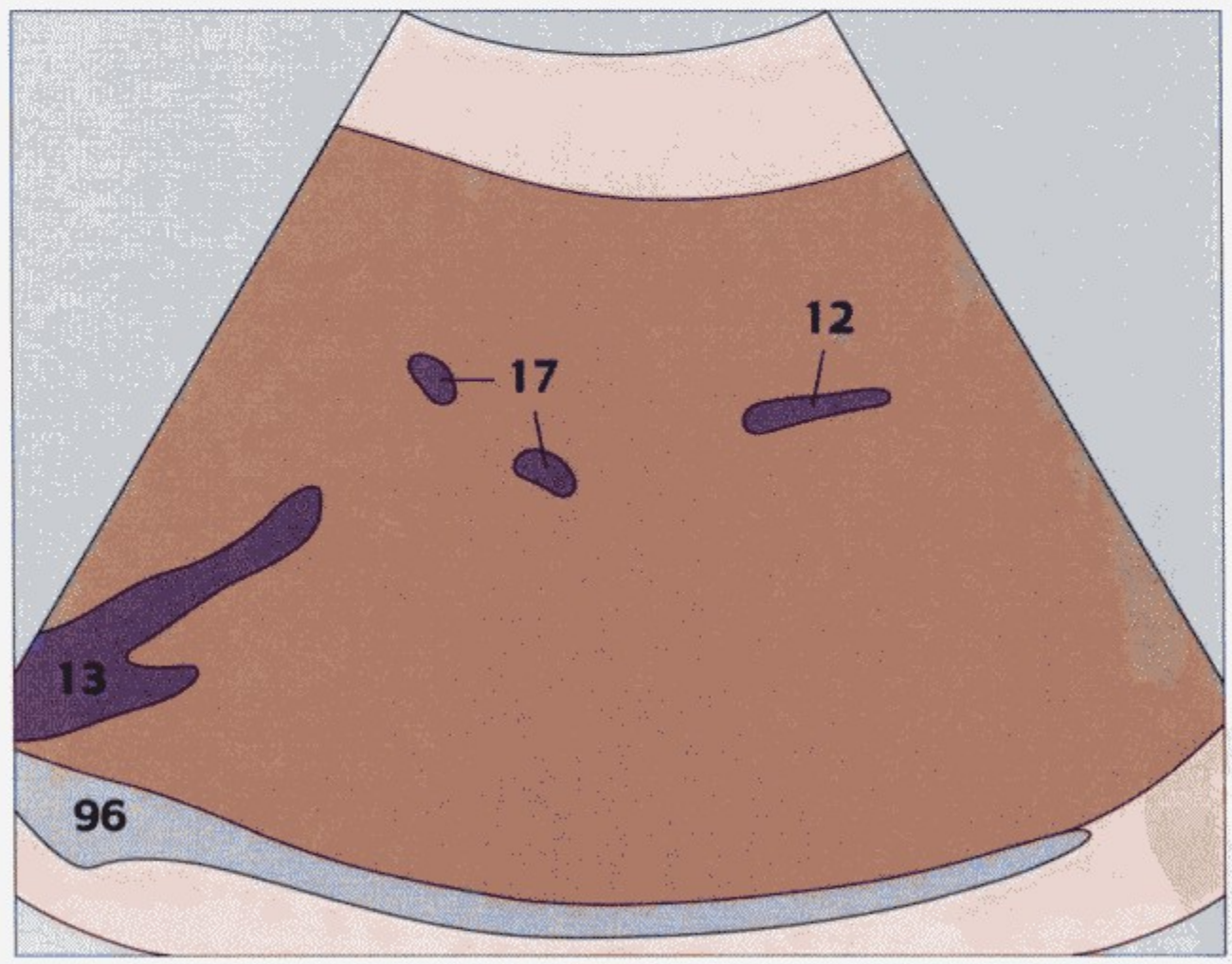


► 68 肝右静脉，前段和后段的分界

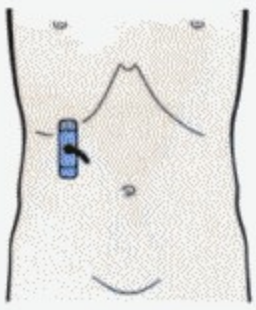


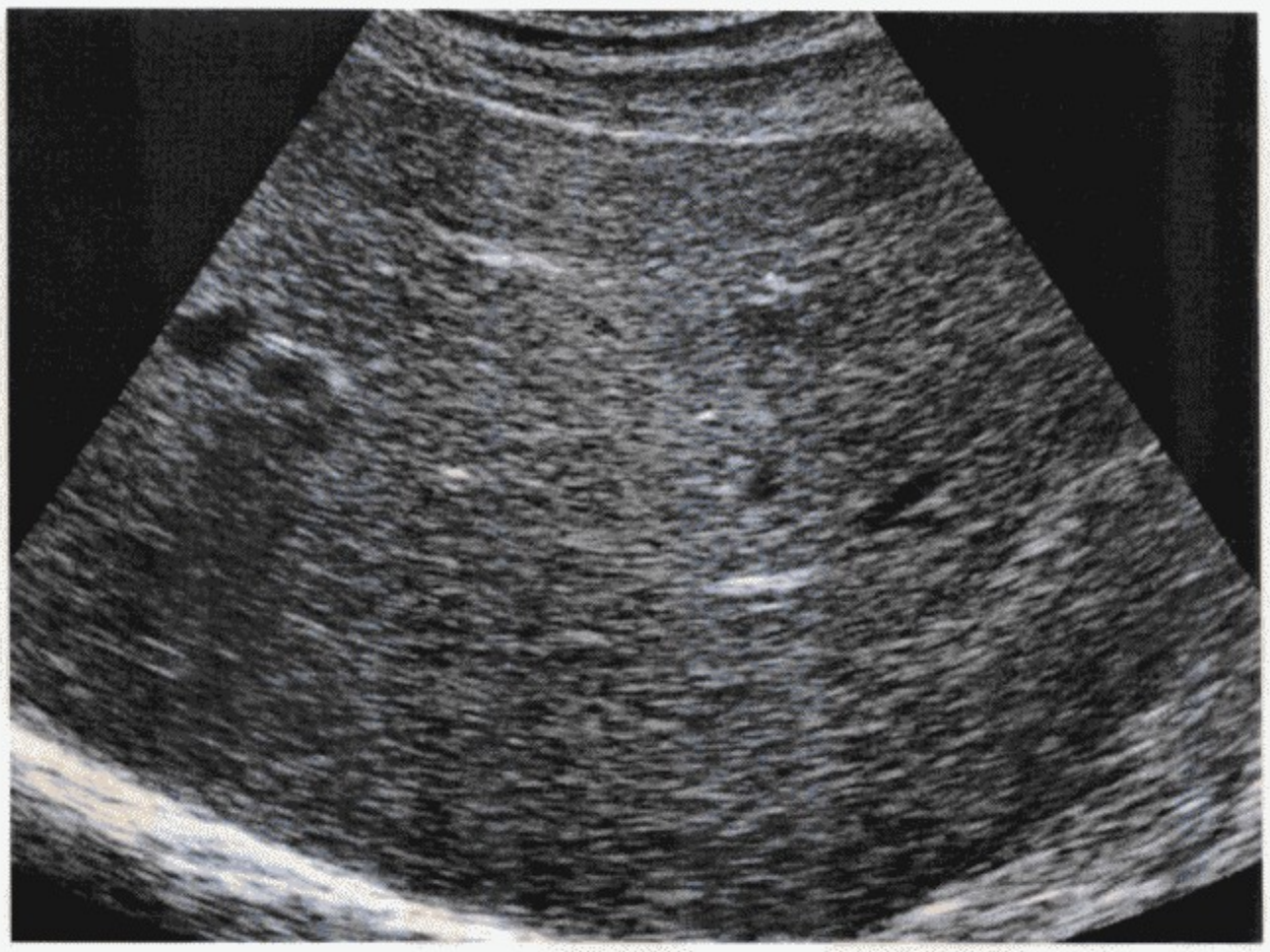


前段包括近心端Ⅷ亚段和尾端的Ⅴ亚段。

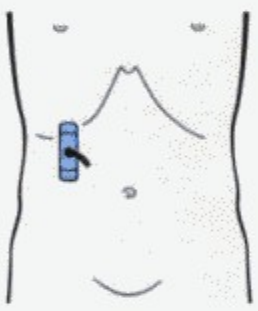


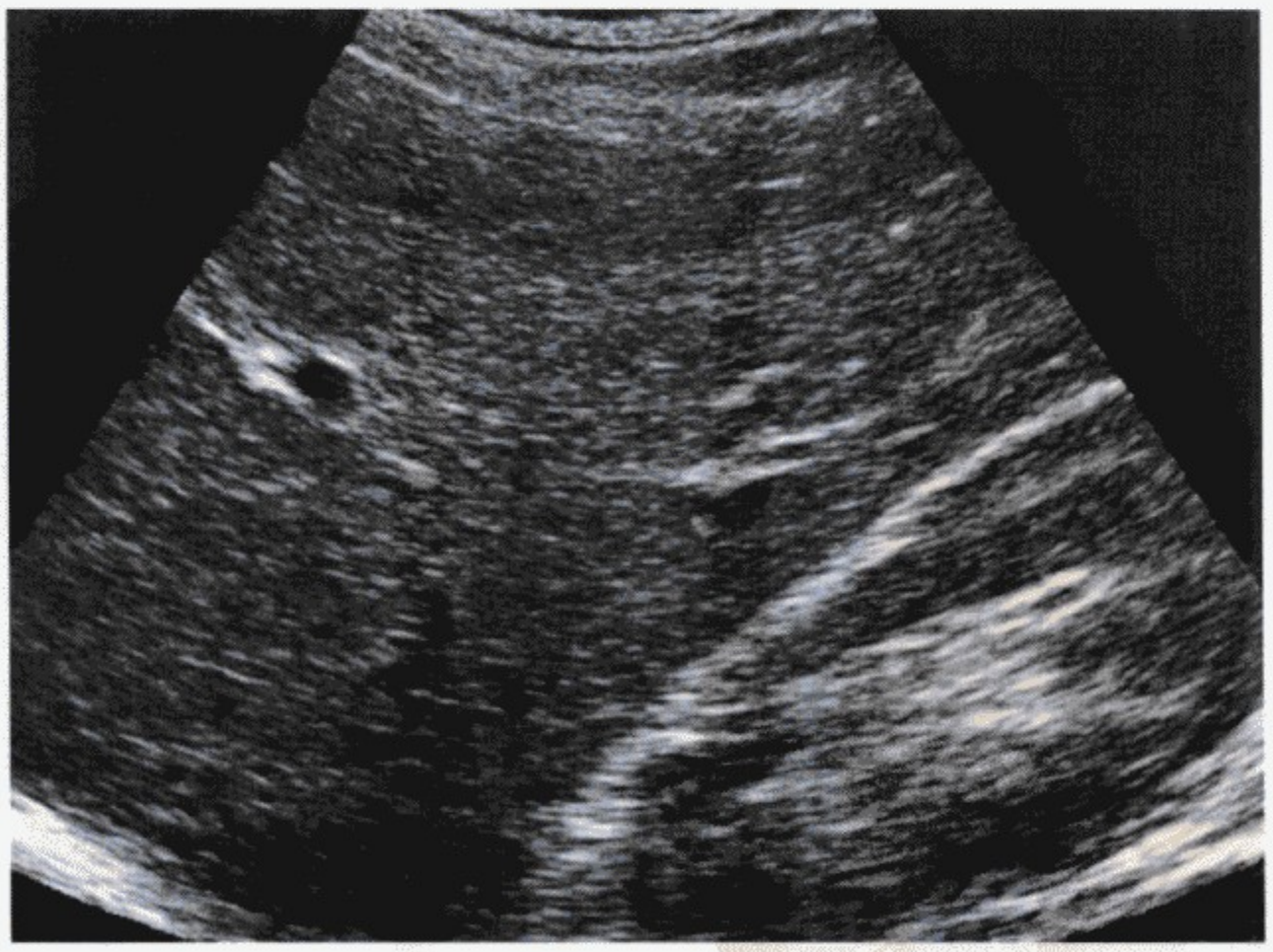
肝右静脉和门静脉右支的分支
是前段和后段的分界面。



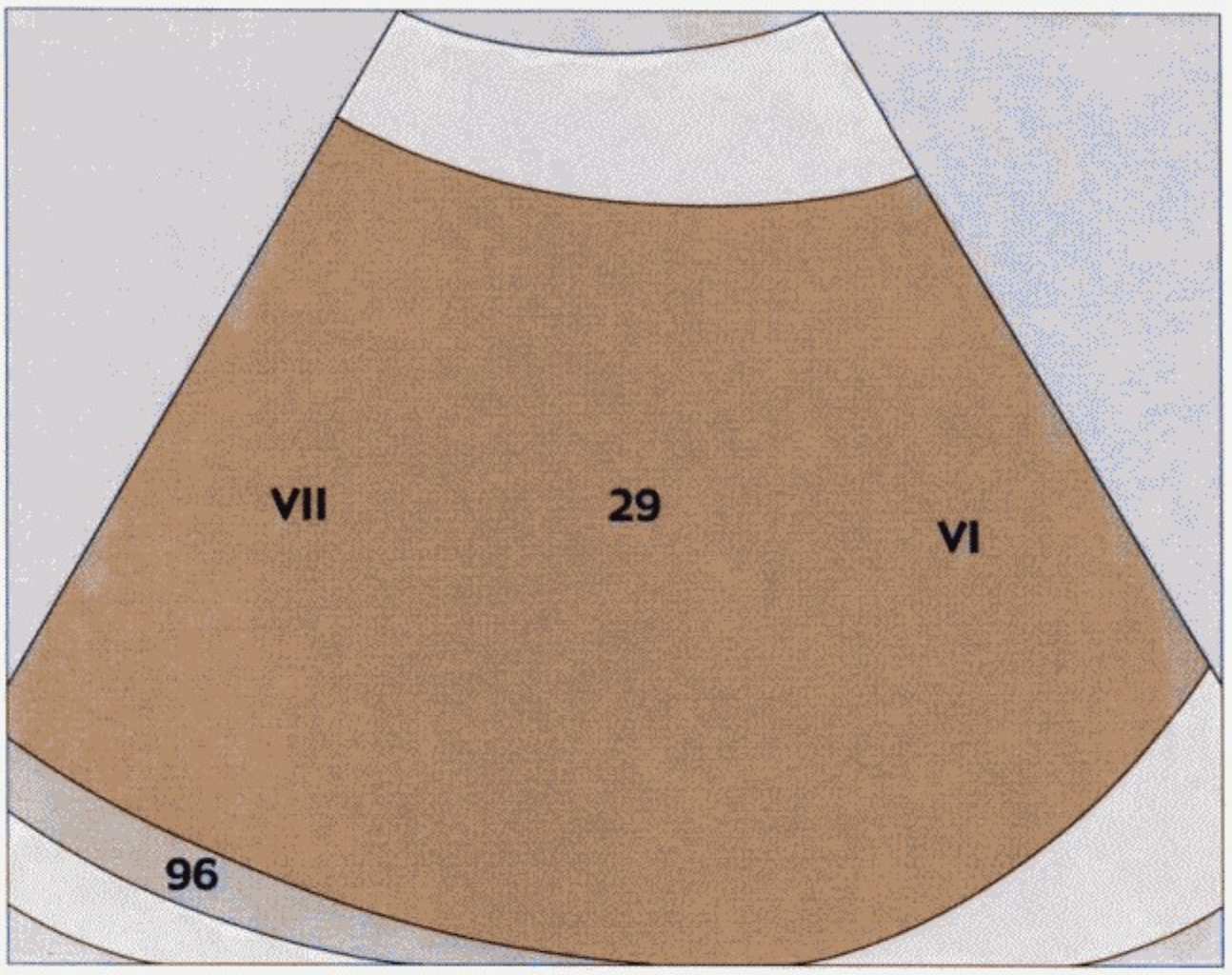


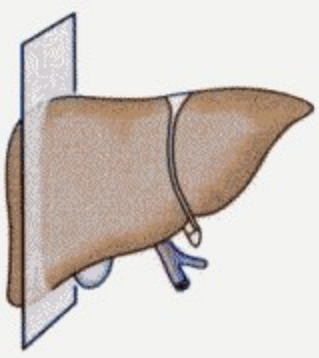
► 69 后段，Ⅶ亚段和Ⅵ亚段



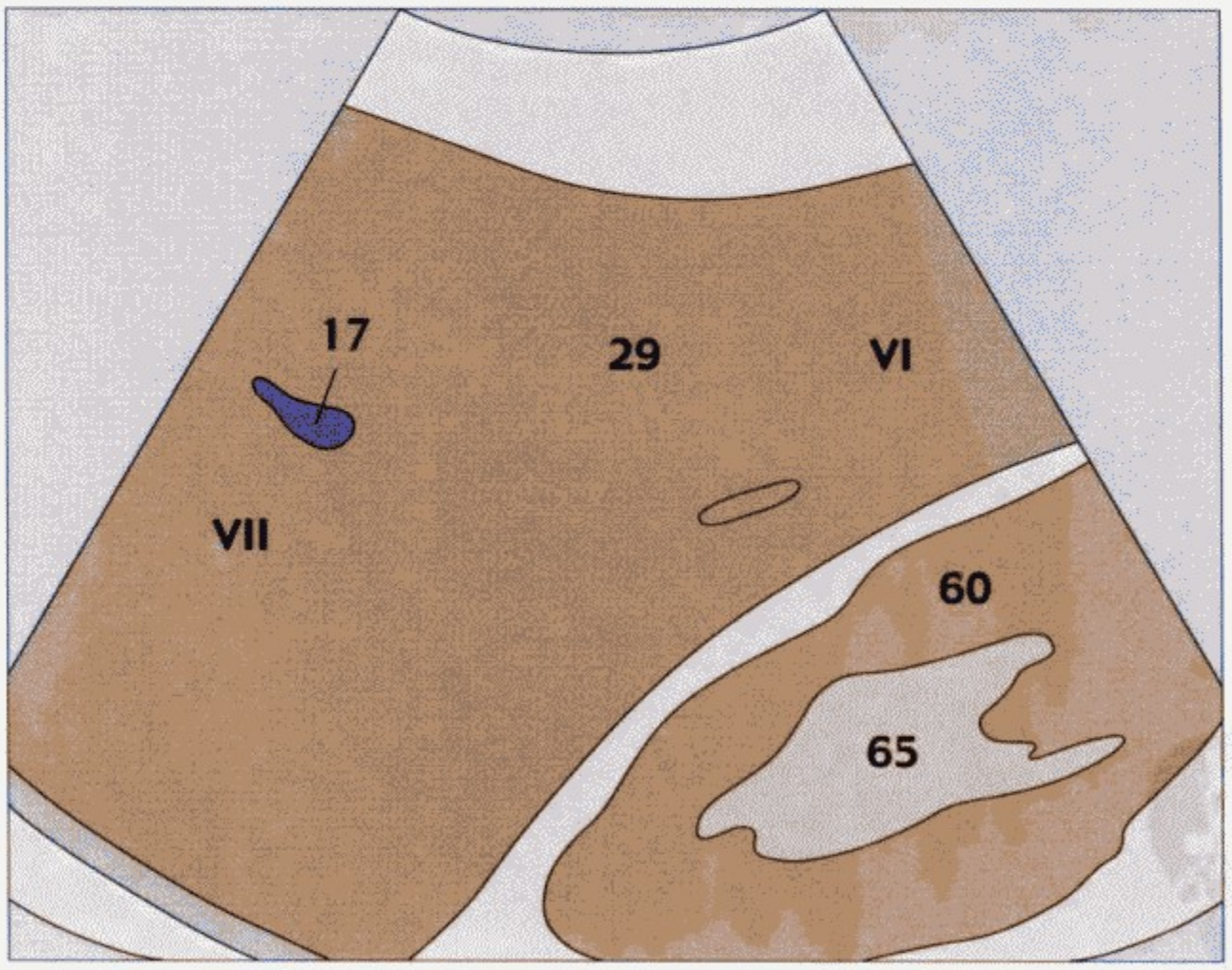


► 70 后段，肝外侧部，肾脏

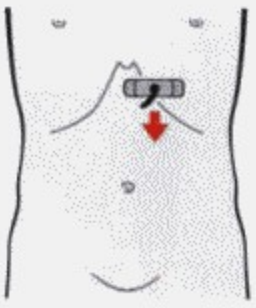


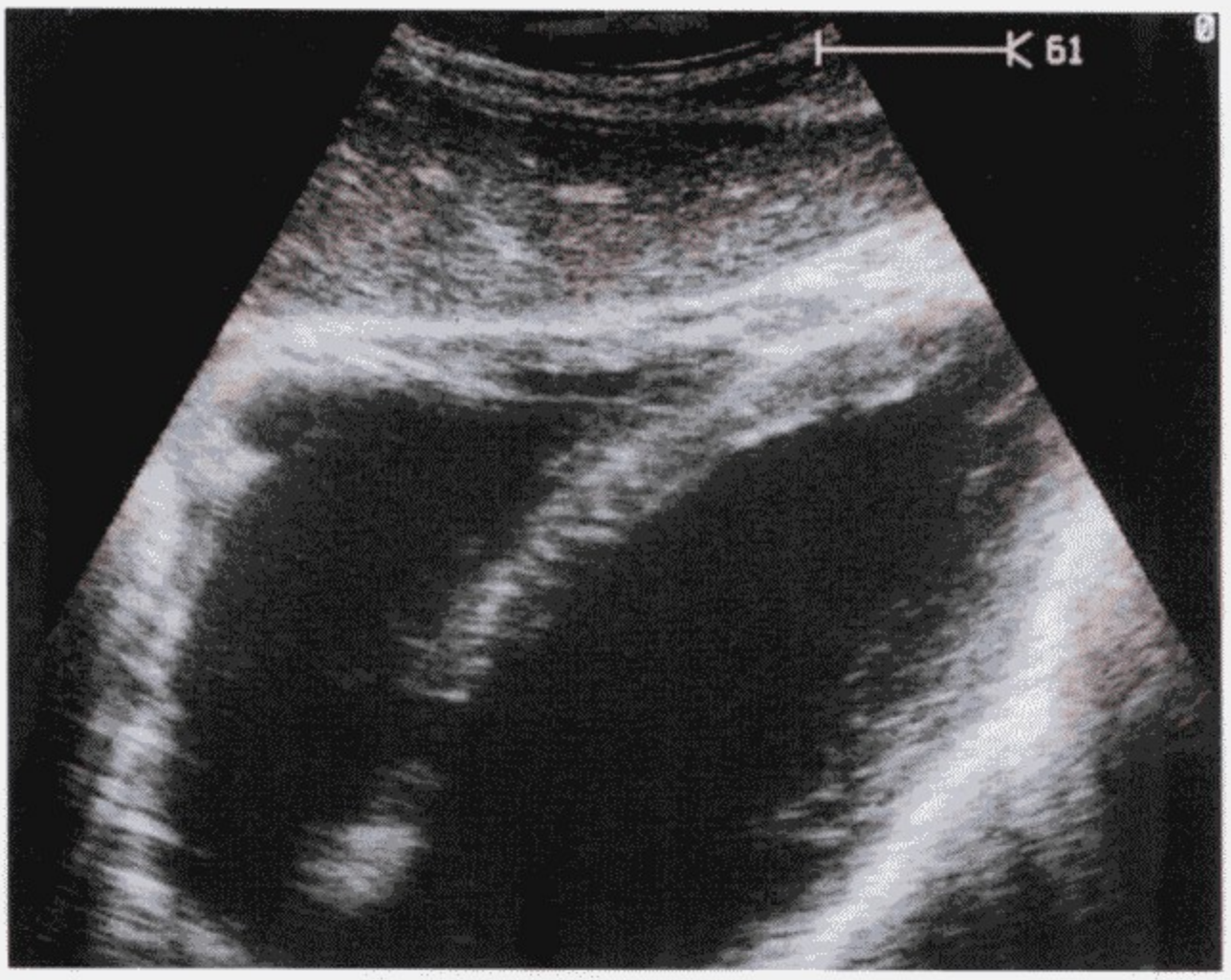


后段包括近心端的Ⅶ亚段和尾端的Ⅵ亚段。

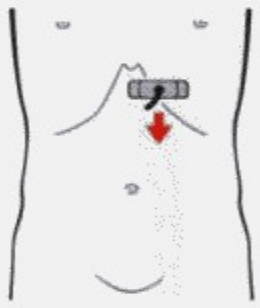


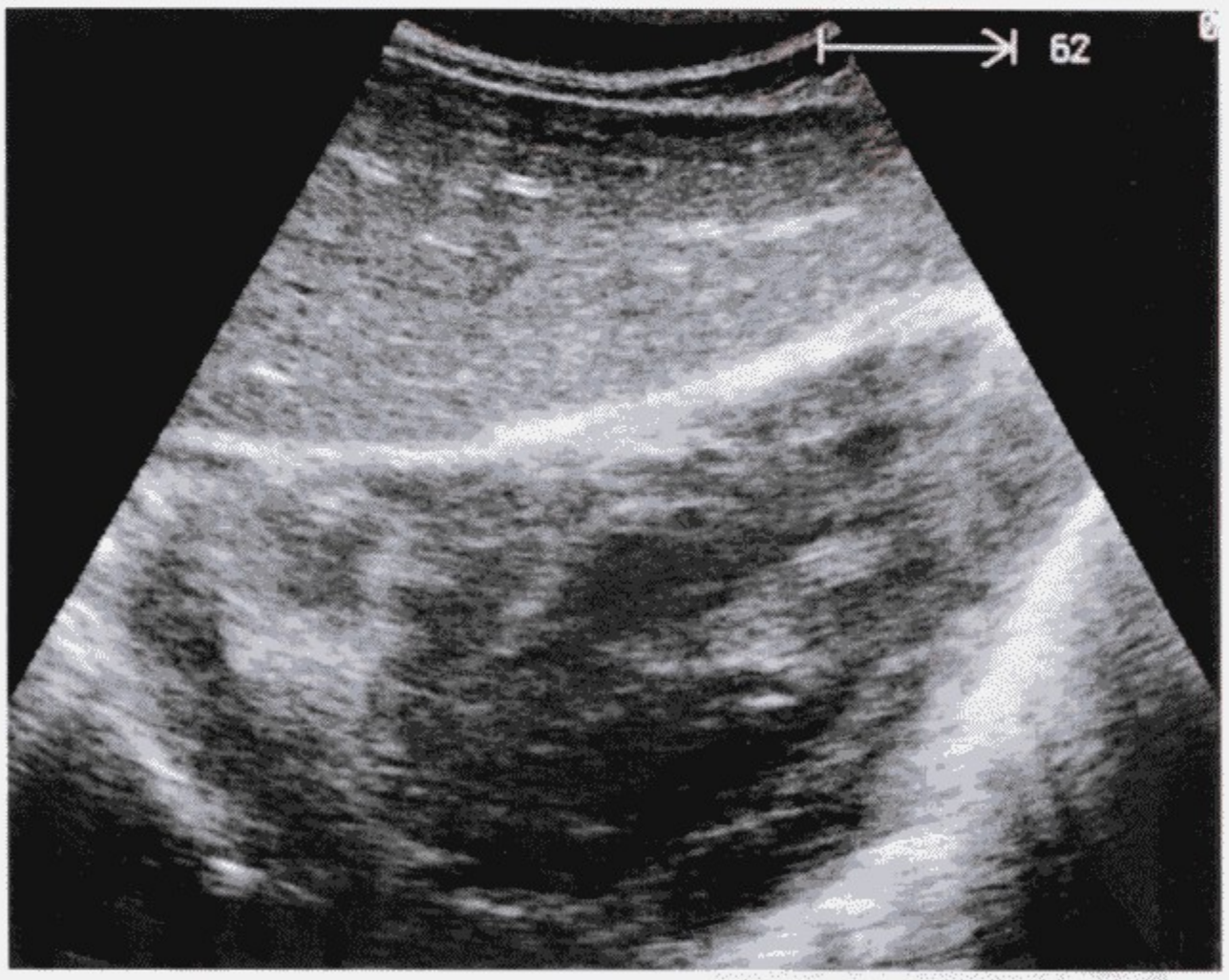
肝右叶尾端高度变异。



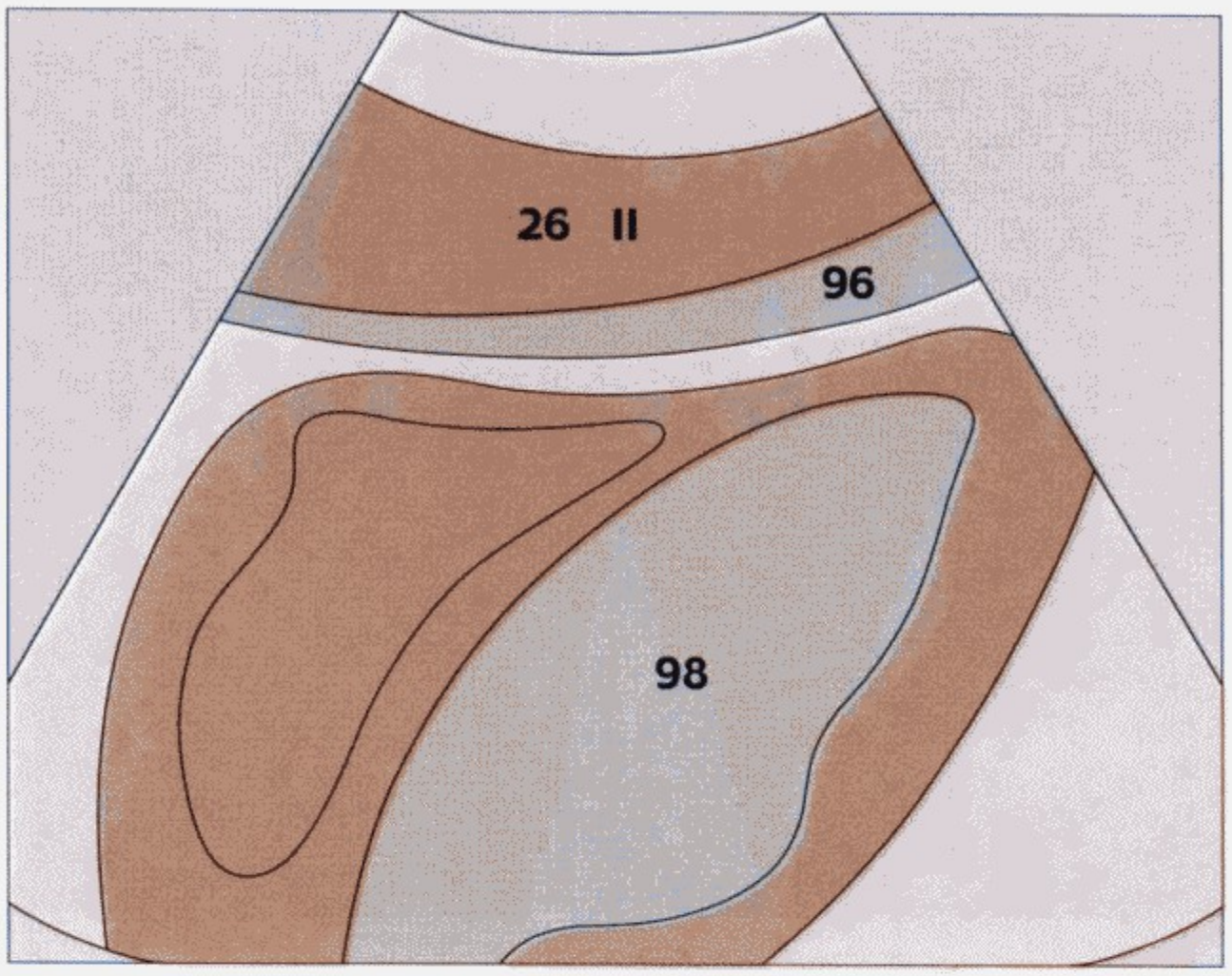


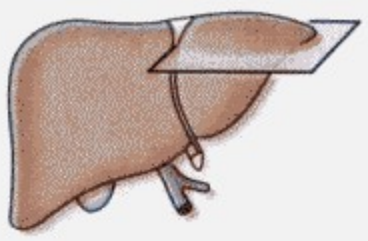
► 71 肝左叶，外侧段，心脏



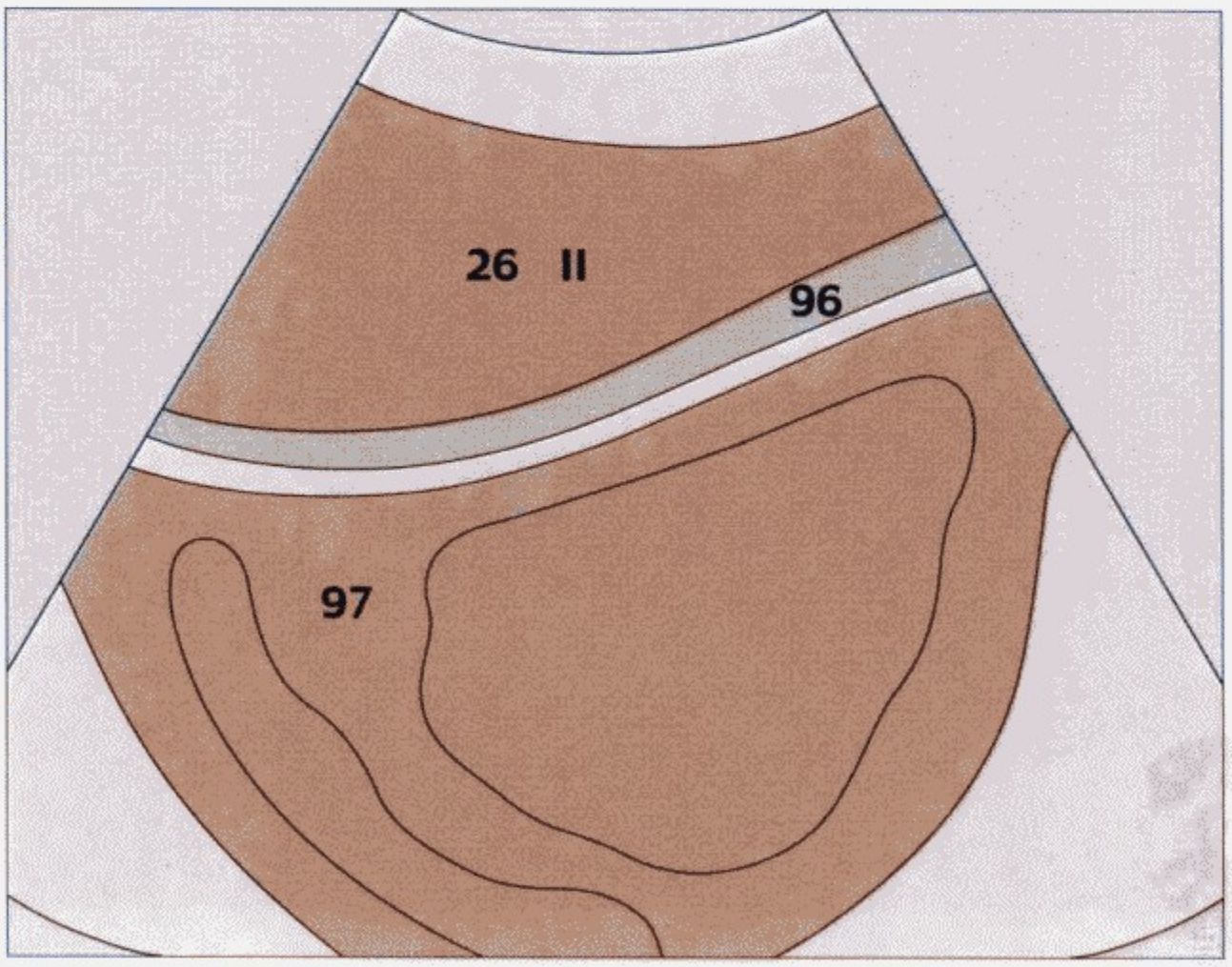


► 72 肝左叶，外侧段，心脏

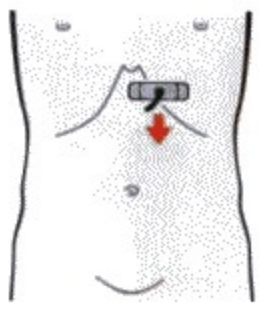


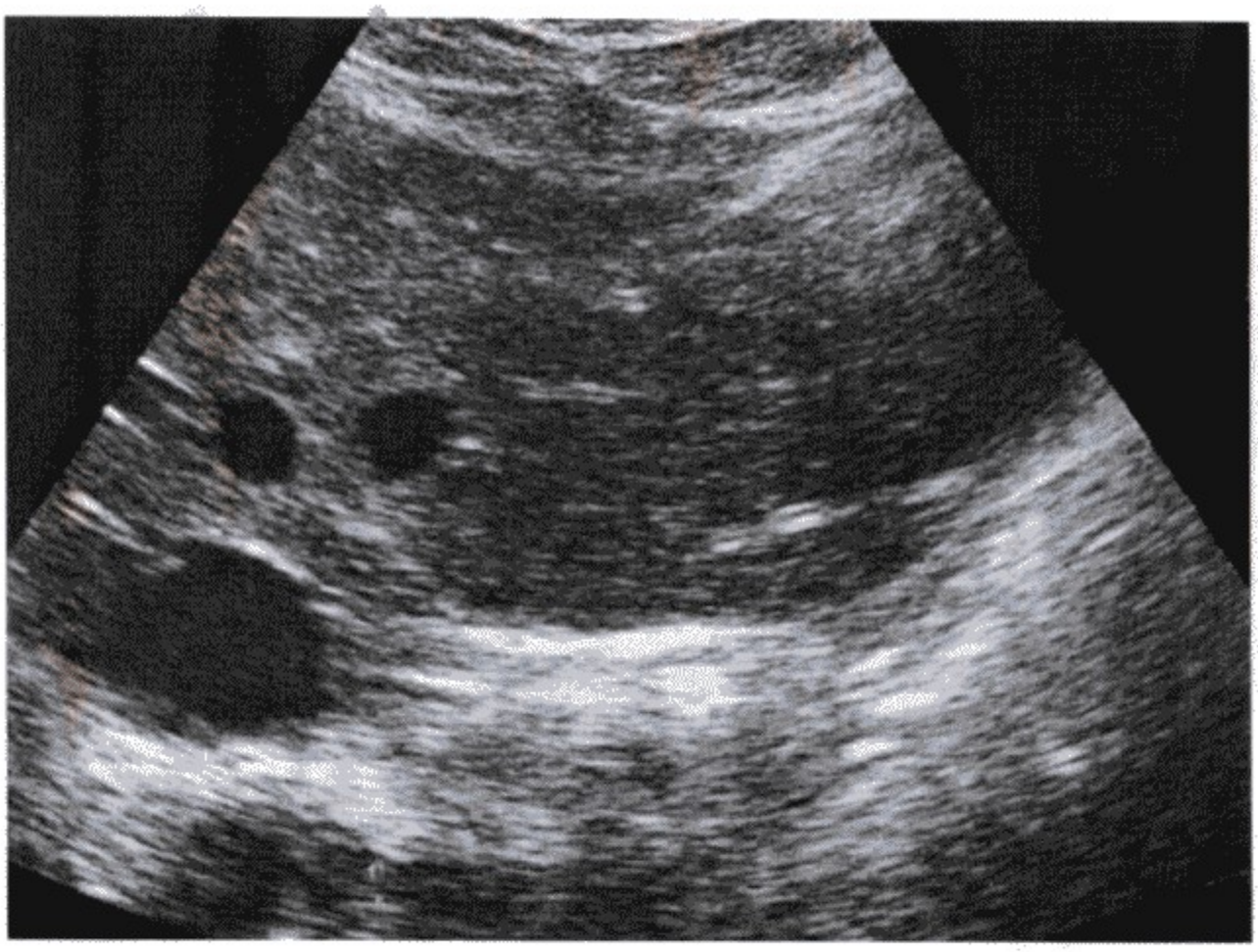


肝左叶很靠近心脏，两者之间仅通过横膈分离。

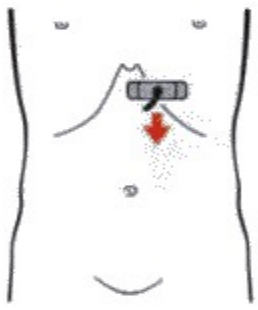


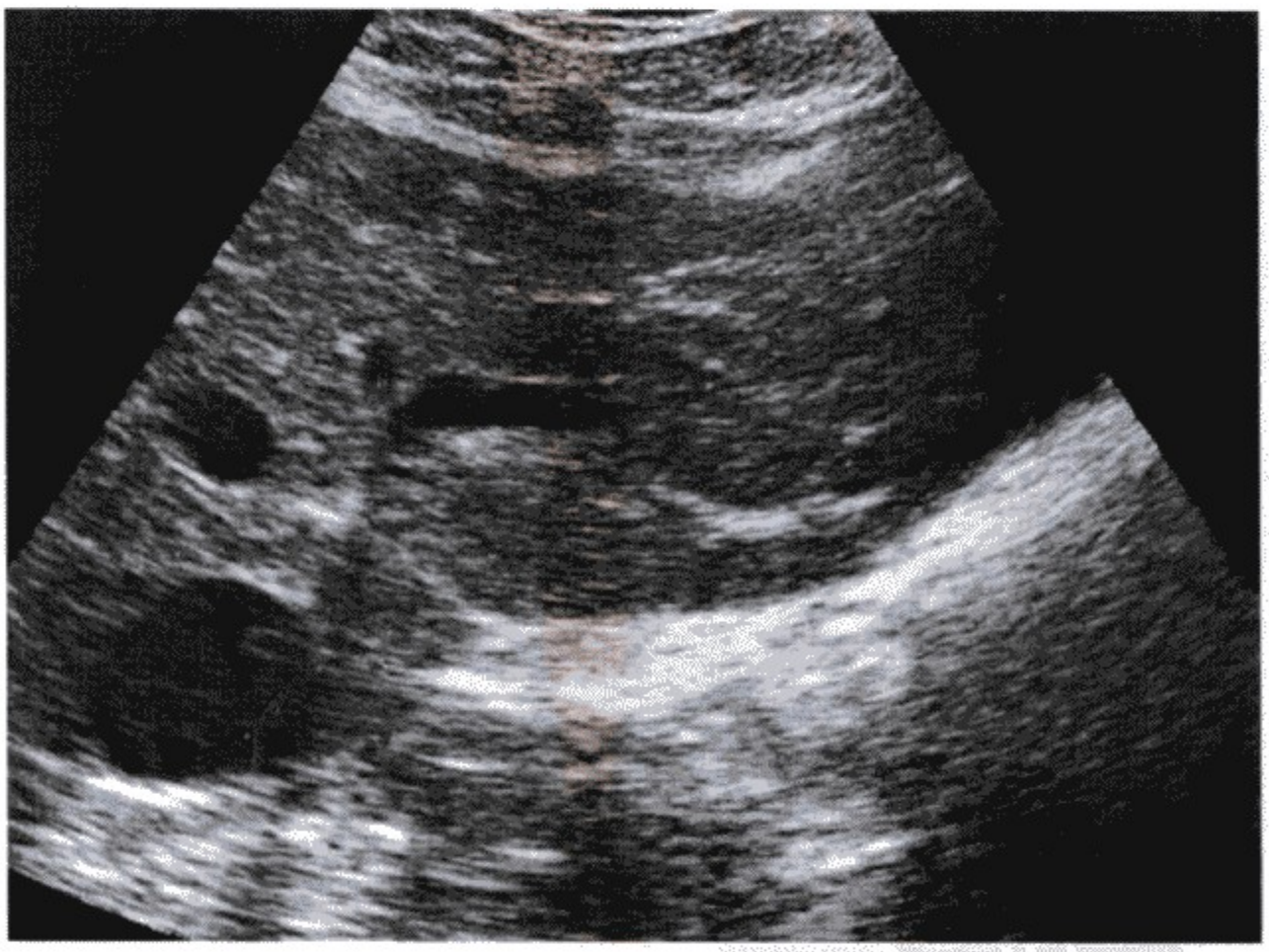
解剖学上的肝左叶对应于肝脏外侧段。



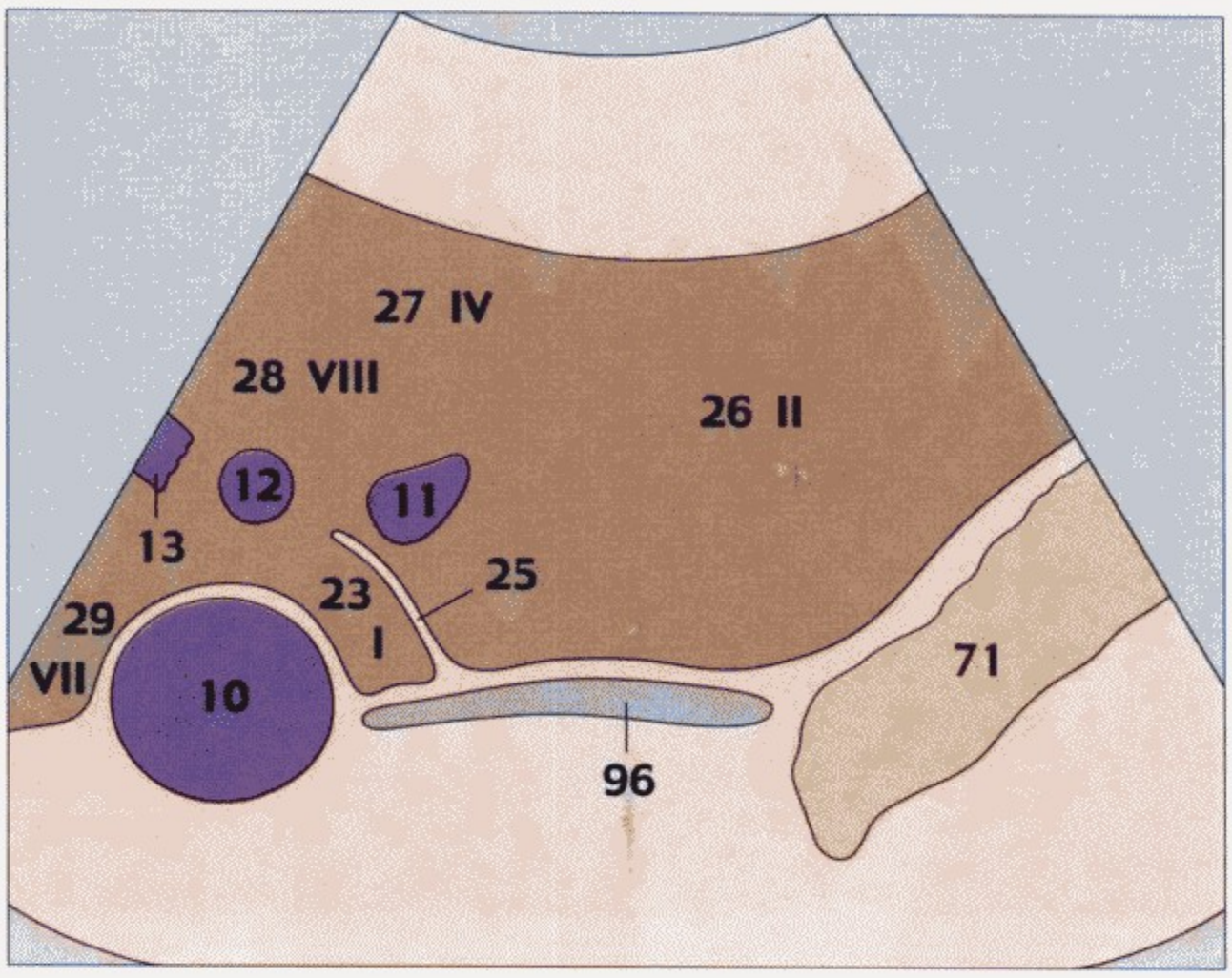


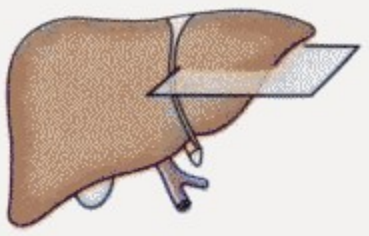
► 73 肝左叶，外侧段，肝静脉



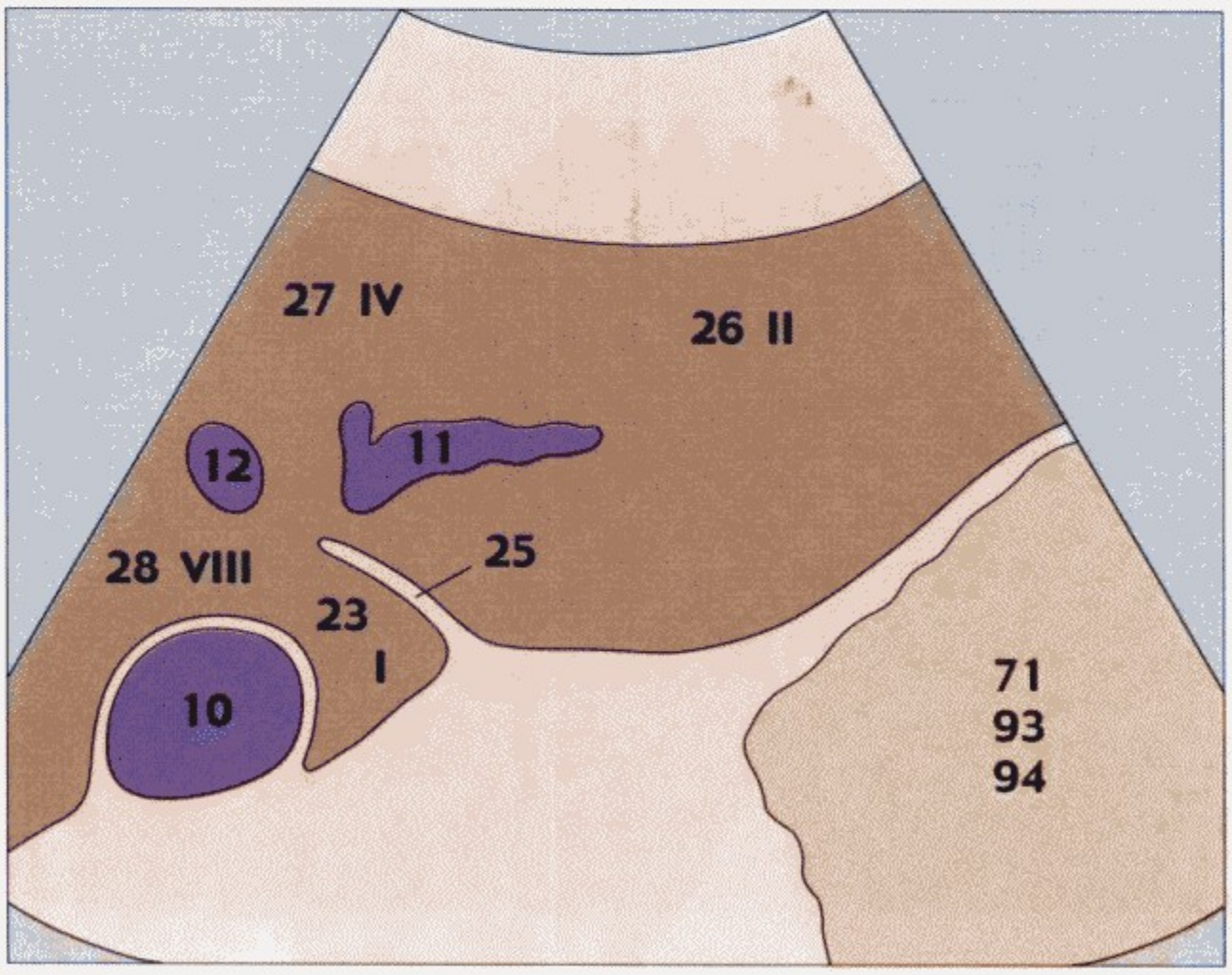


► 74 肝左叶，外侧段，尾状叶

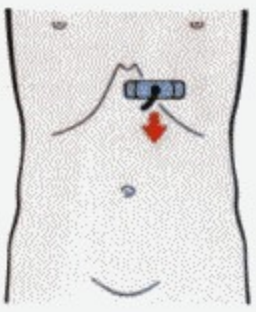


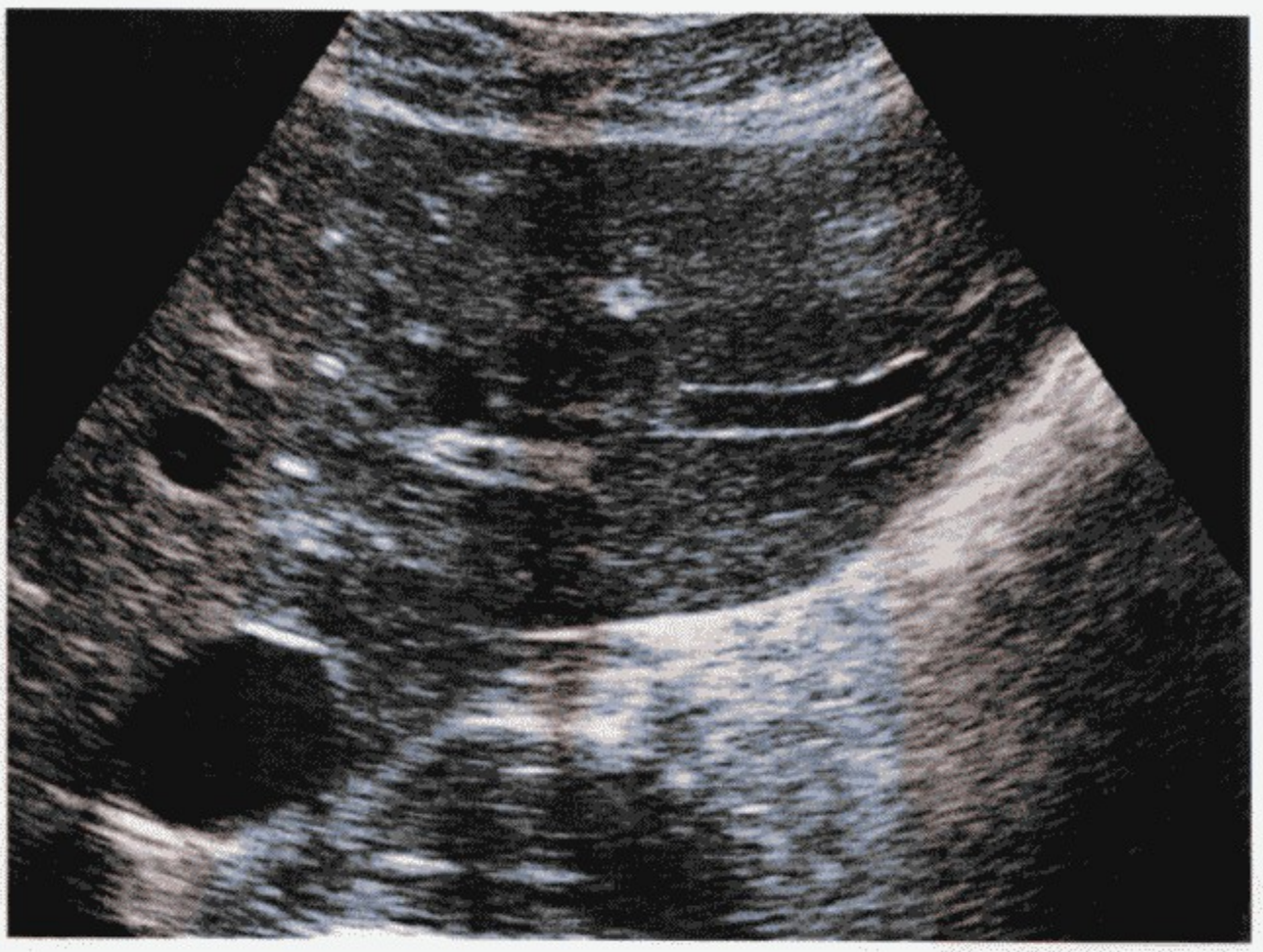


肝左静脉是肝脏外侧段和内侧段之间的分界。

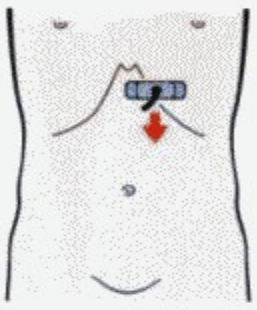


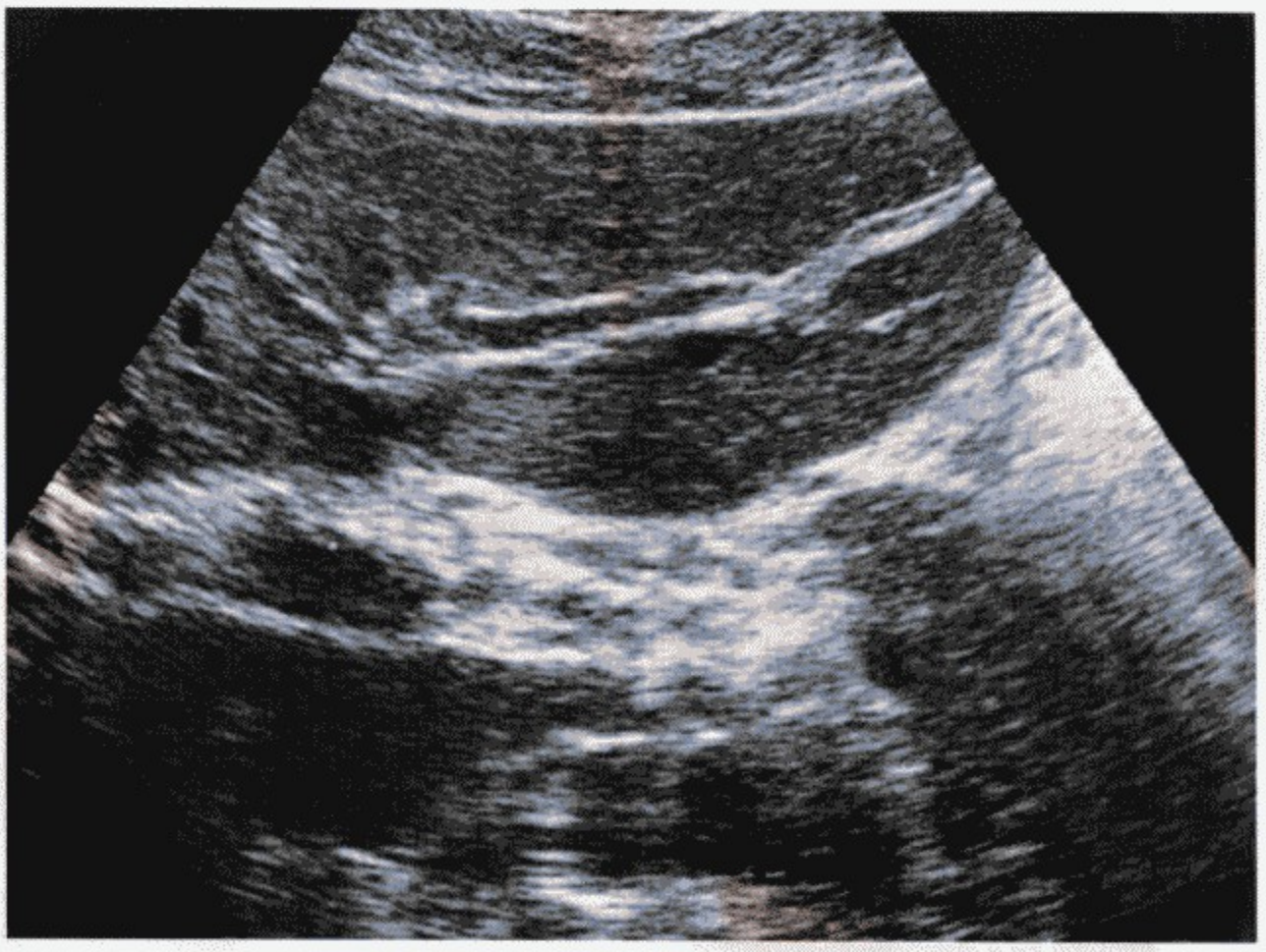
肝脏外侧段的近心部分被命名为 II 亚段。



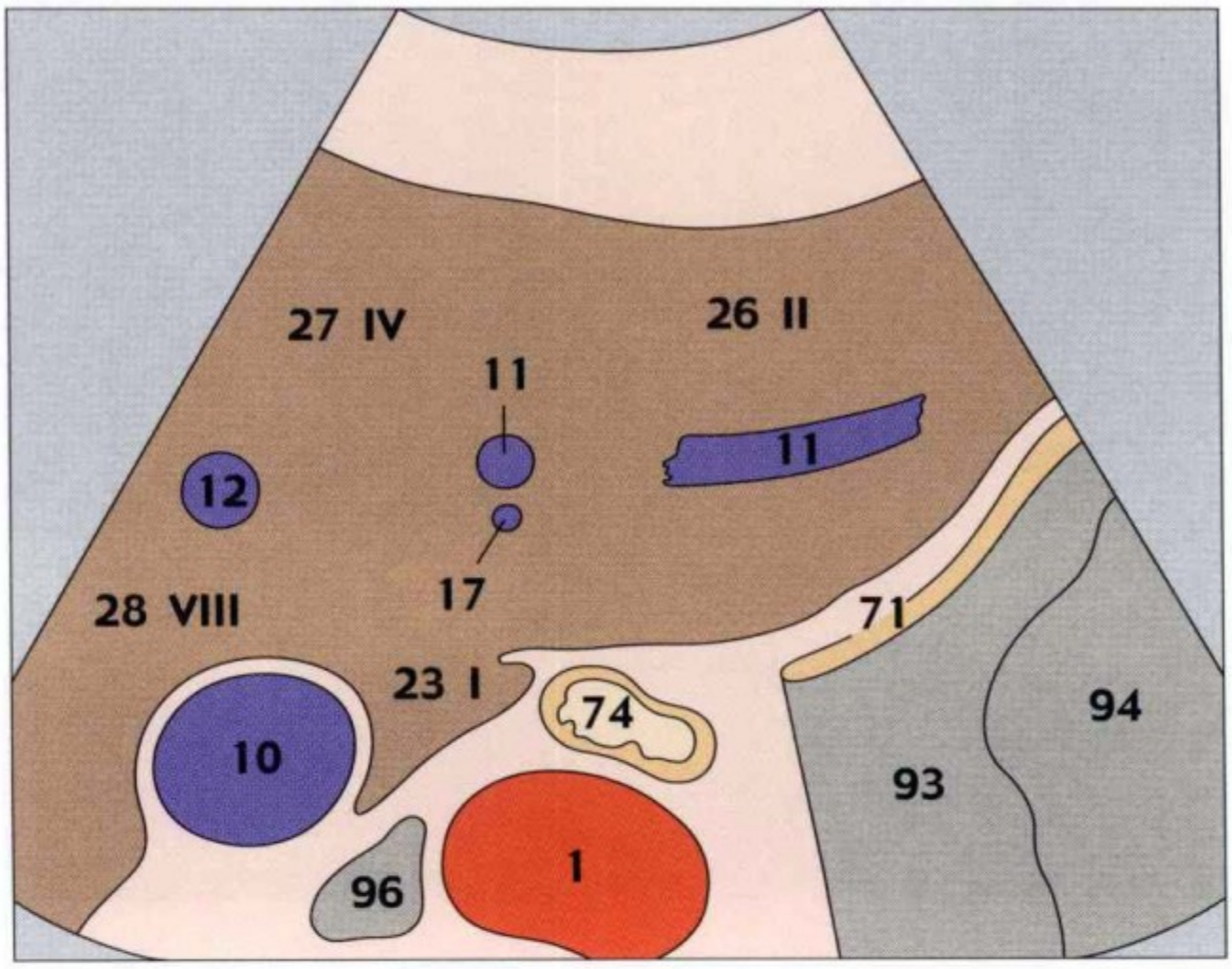


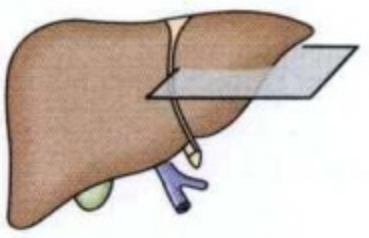
▶ 75 肝左叶，外侧段，肝静脉



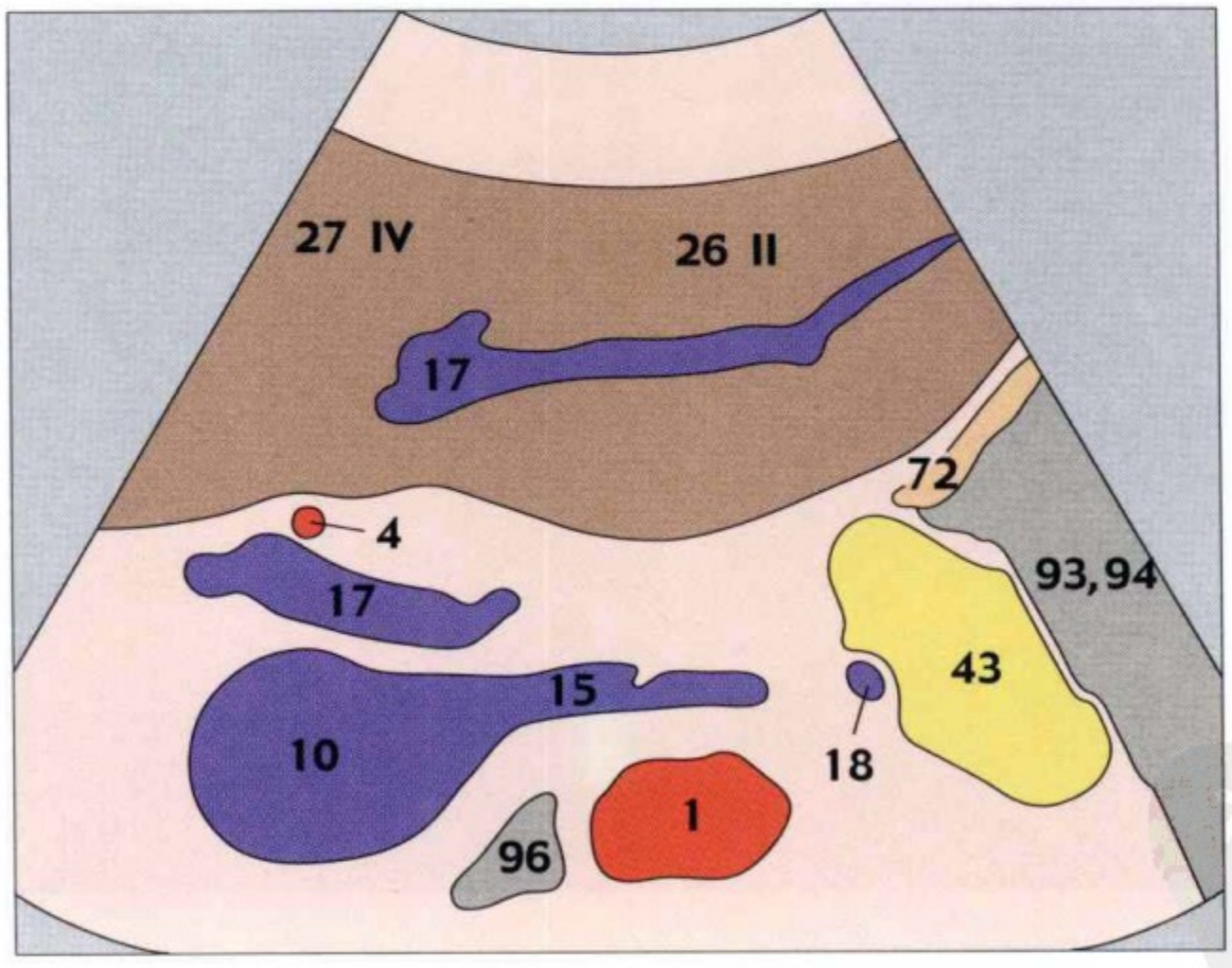


▶ 76 肝左叶，外侧段，门静脉左分支

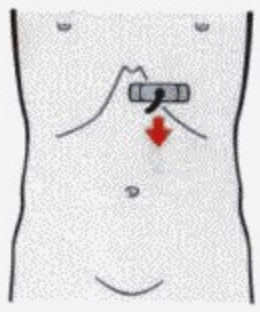


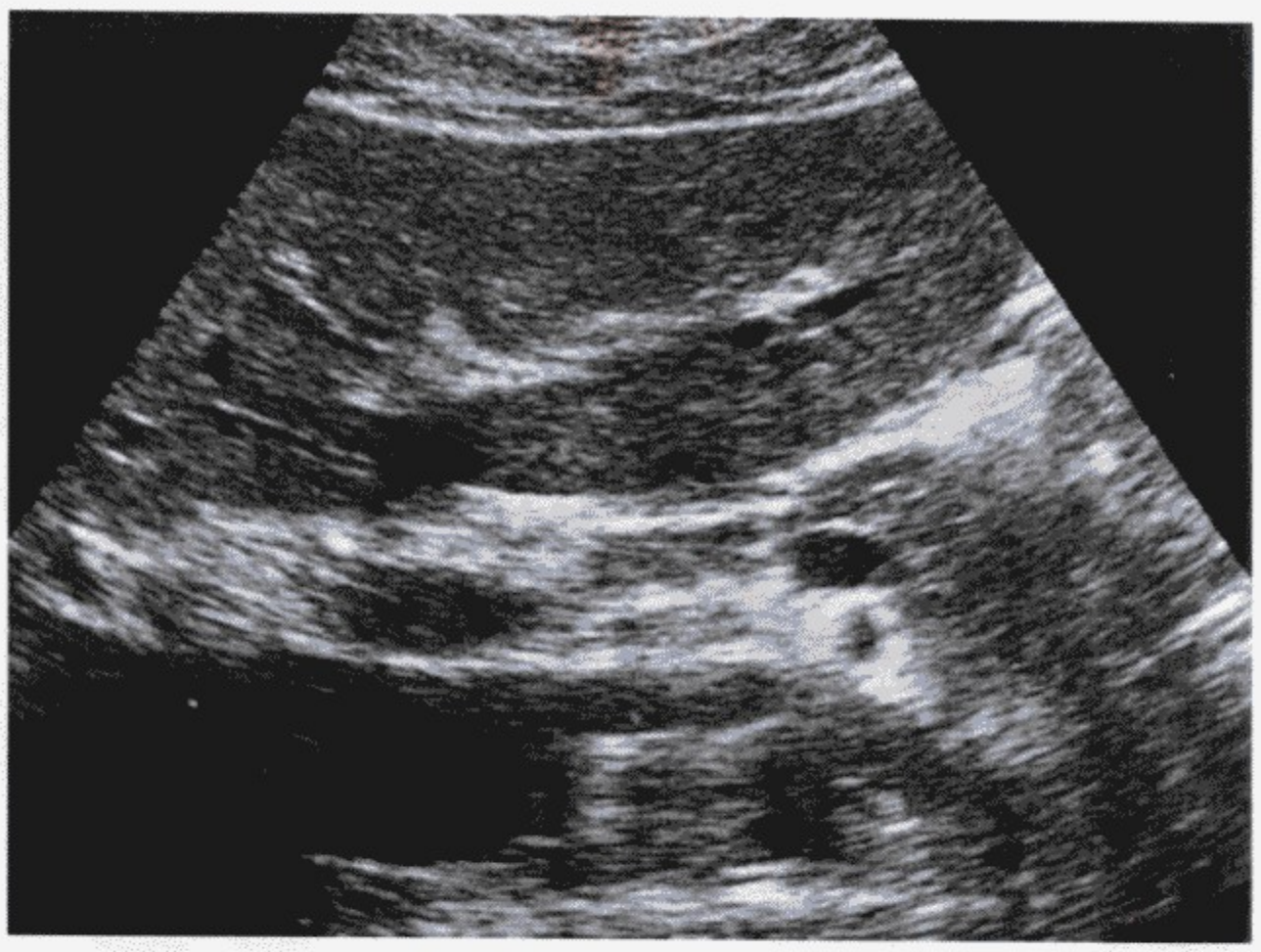


尾状叶被认为是一个独立的部分，被命名为 I 亚段。

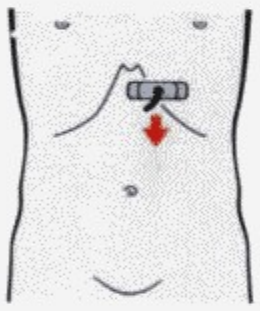


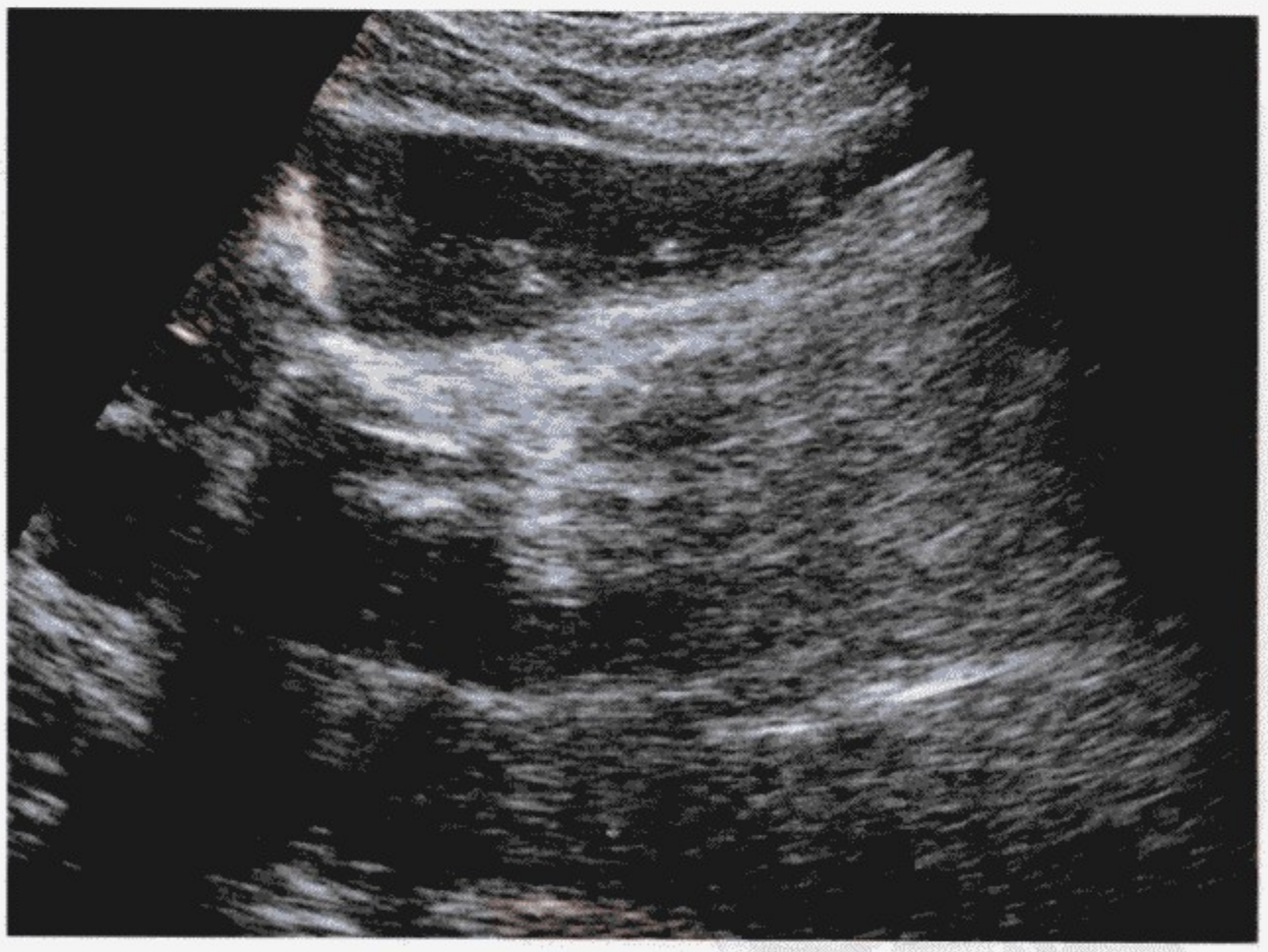
在对肝左叶下方进行扫描时，门静脉左支是肝左叶近心端和尾端亚段的分界。



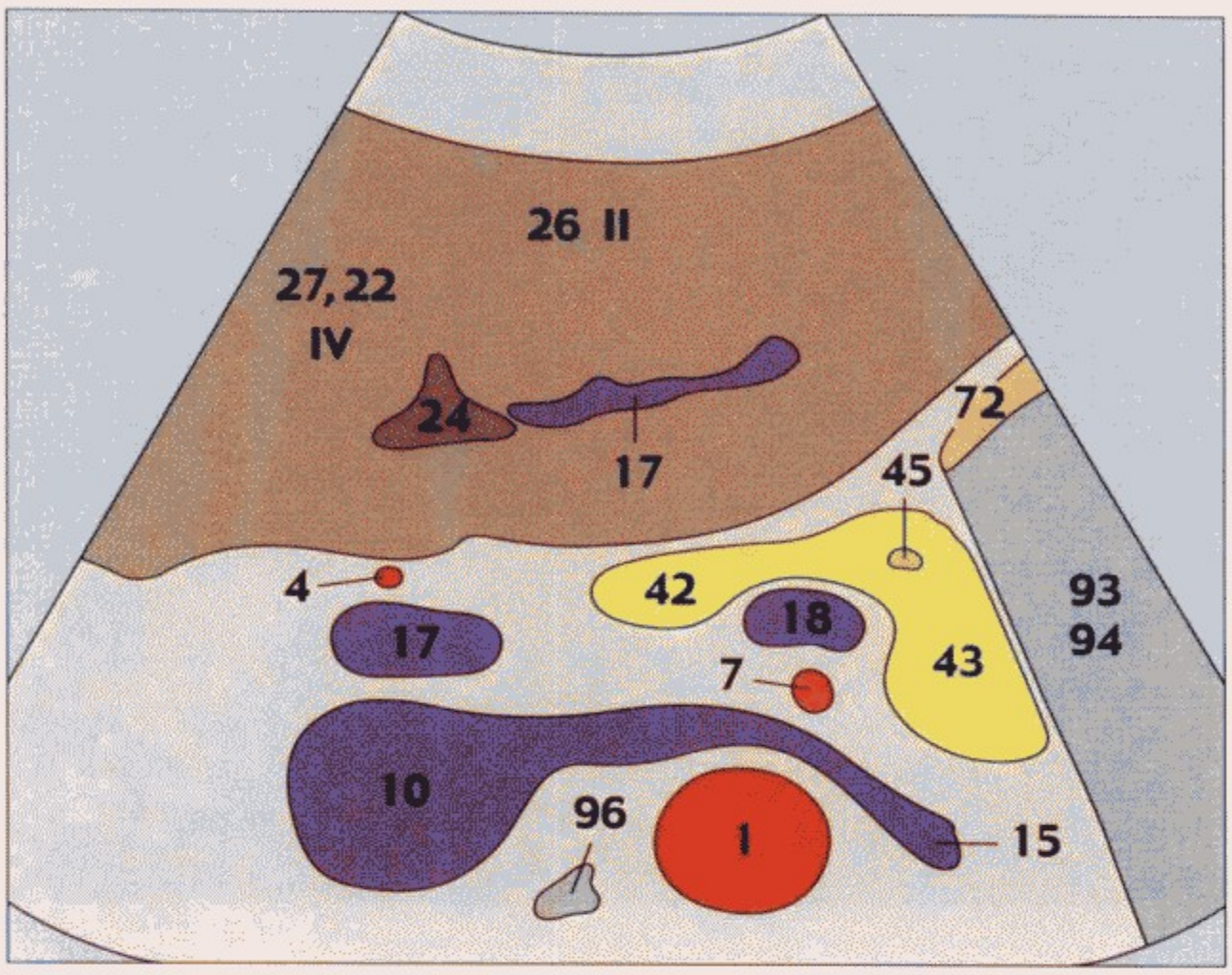


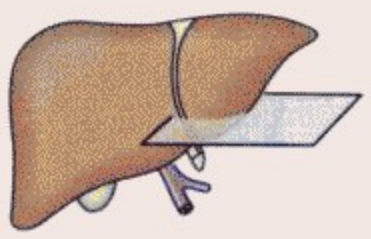
► 77 肝左叶，外侧段，圆韧带



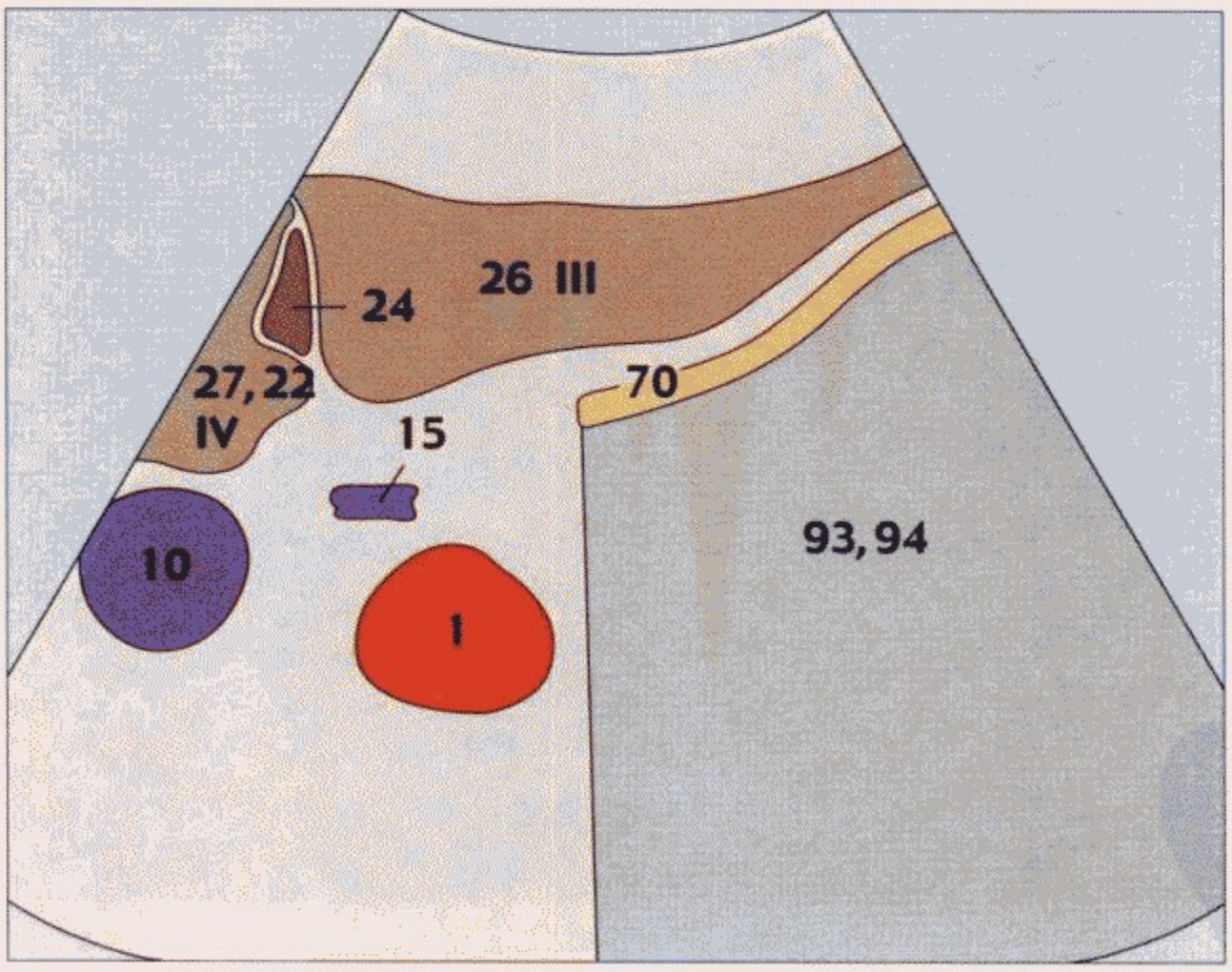


► 78 肝左叶，Ⅲ亚段，圆韧带

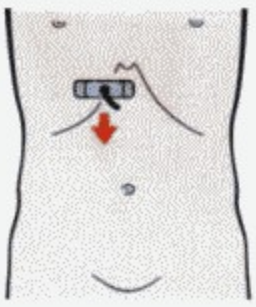


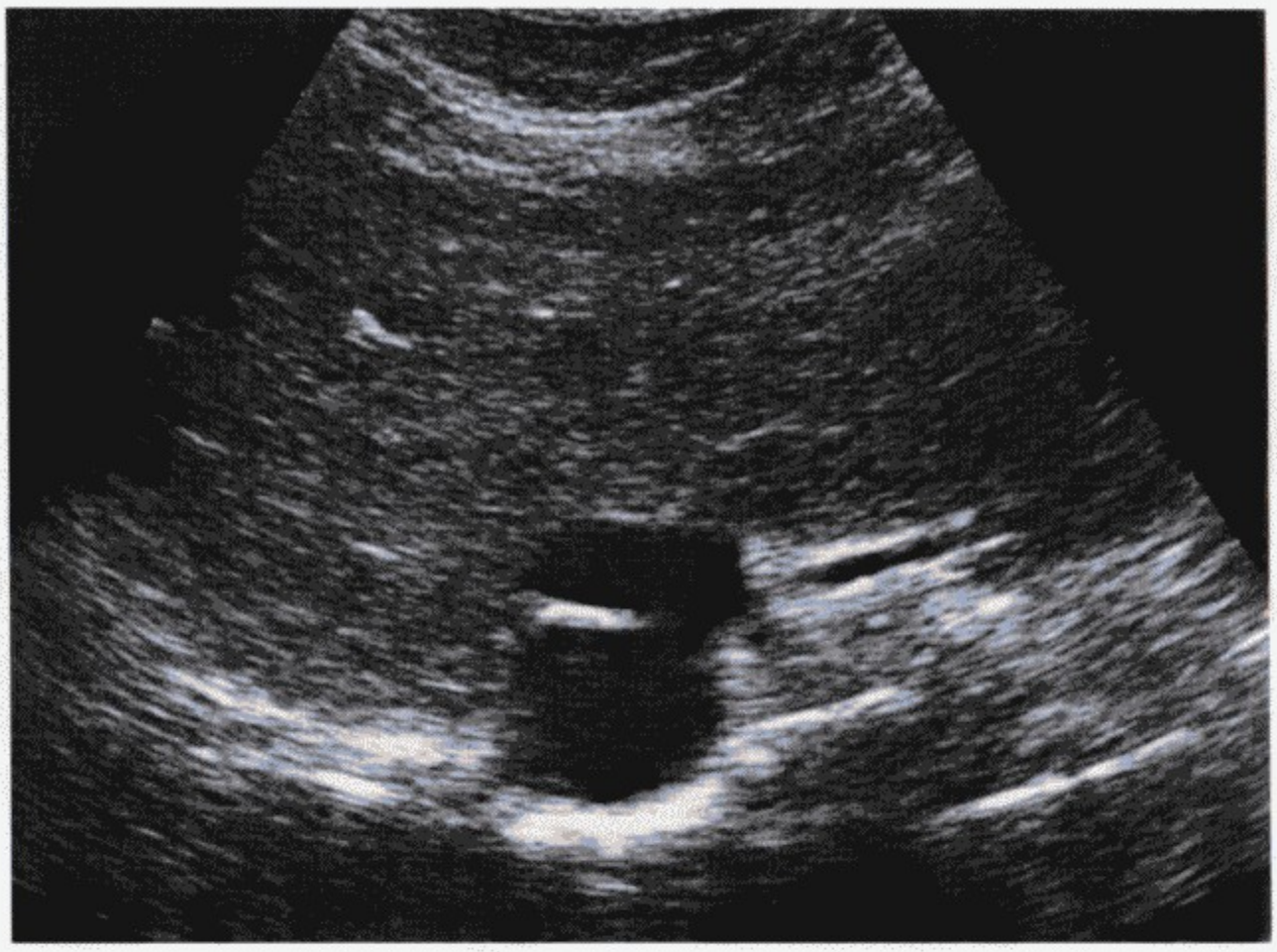


圆韧带直接自门静脉左支发出，向前下方走行。

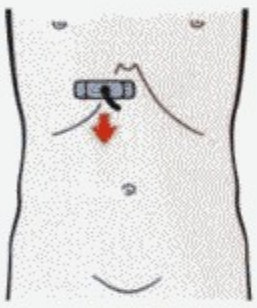


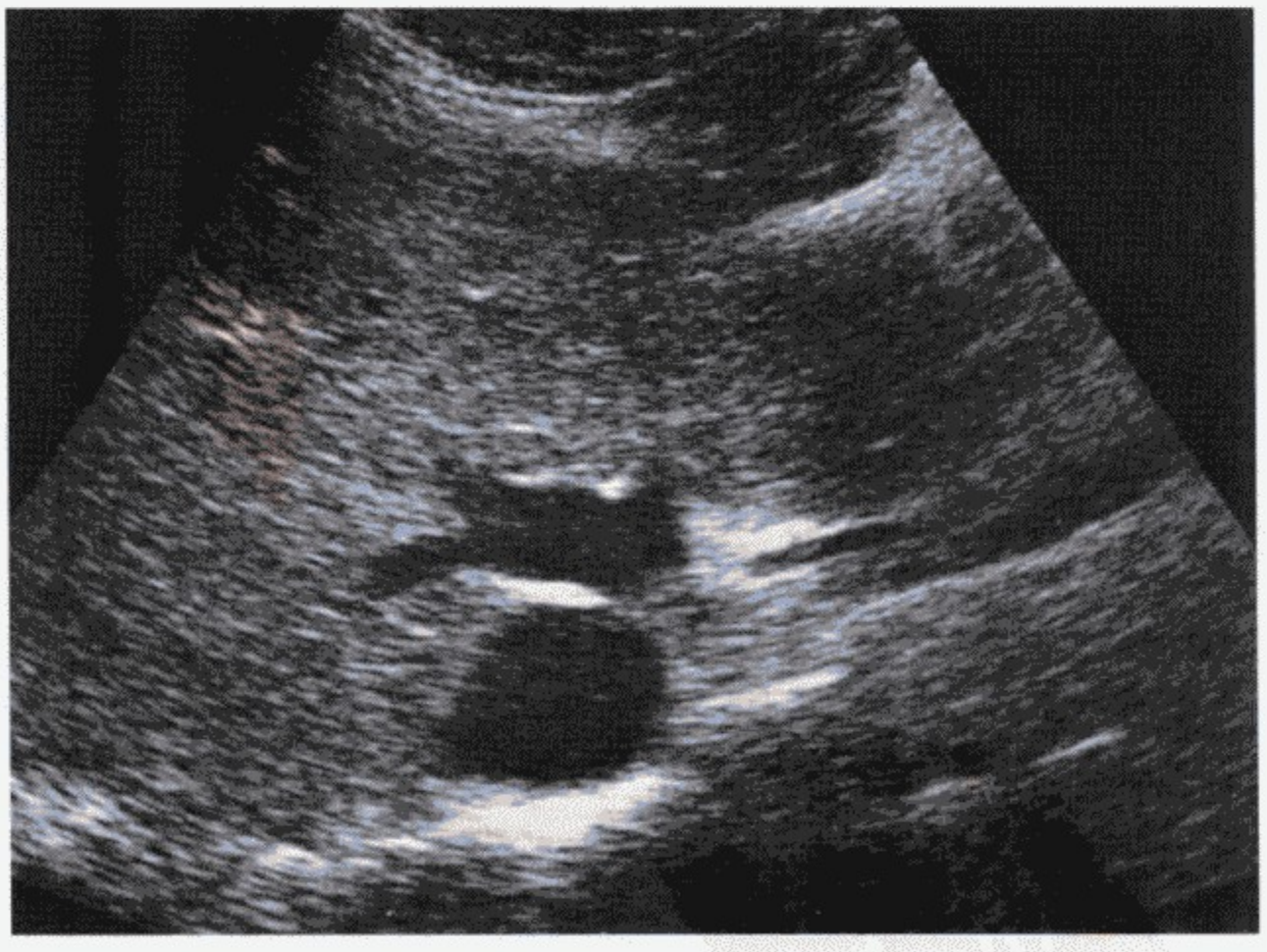
圆韧带在横切面上是三角形或者多边形。它是Ⅲ亚段和方叶的分界，而方叶被命名为Ⅳb亚段。



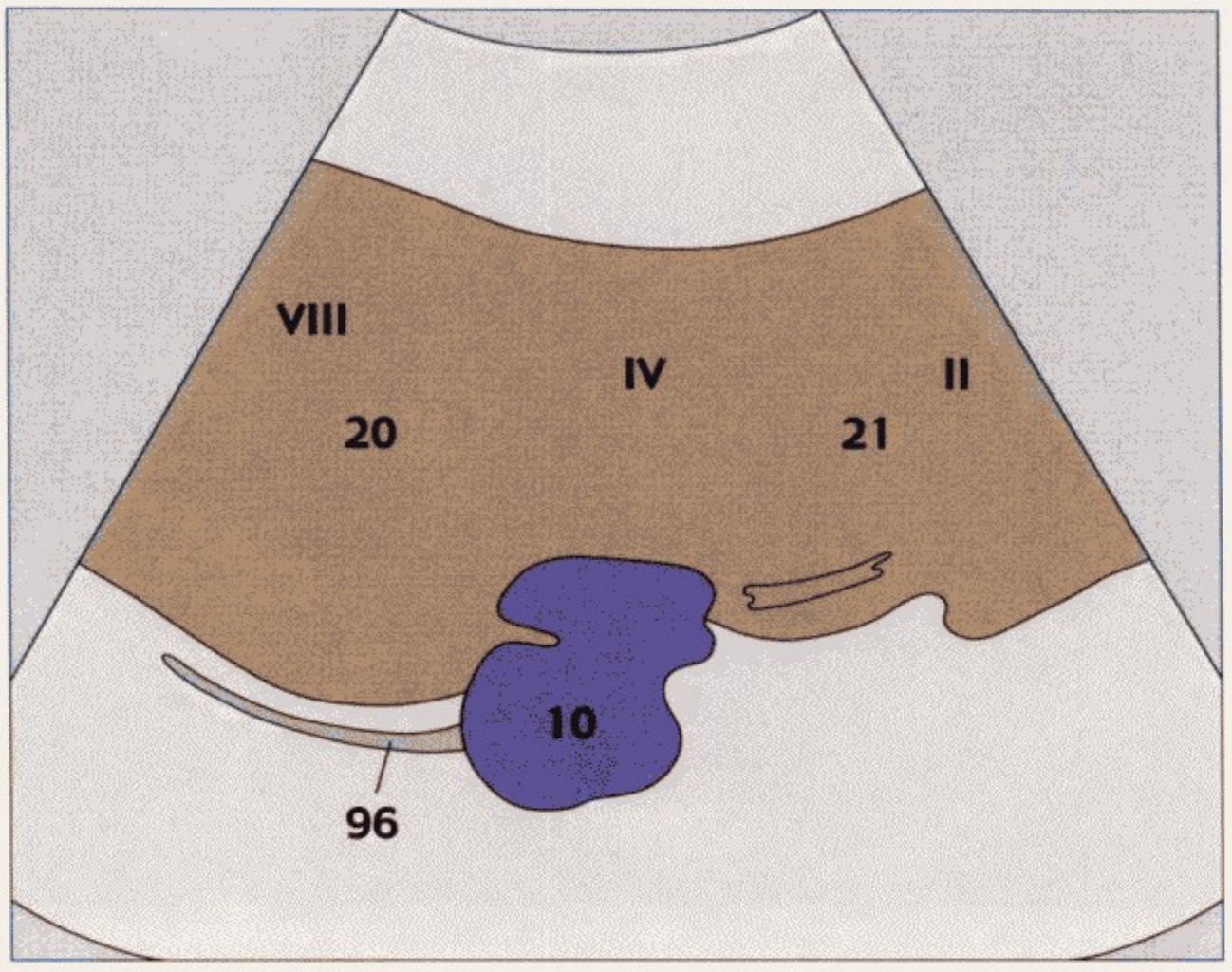


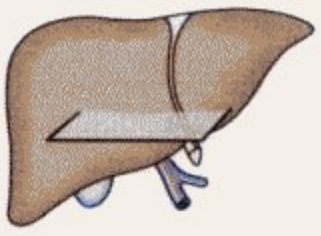
► 79 肝内侧段和前段，肝静脉开口处



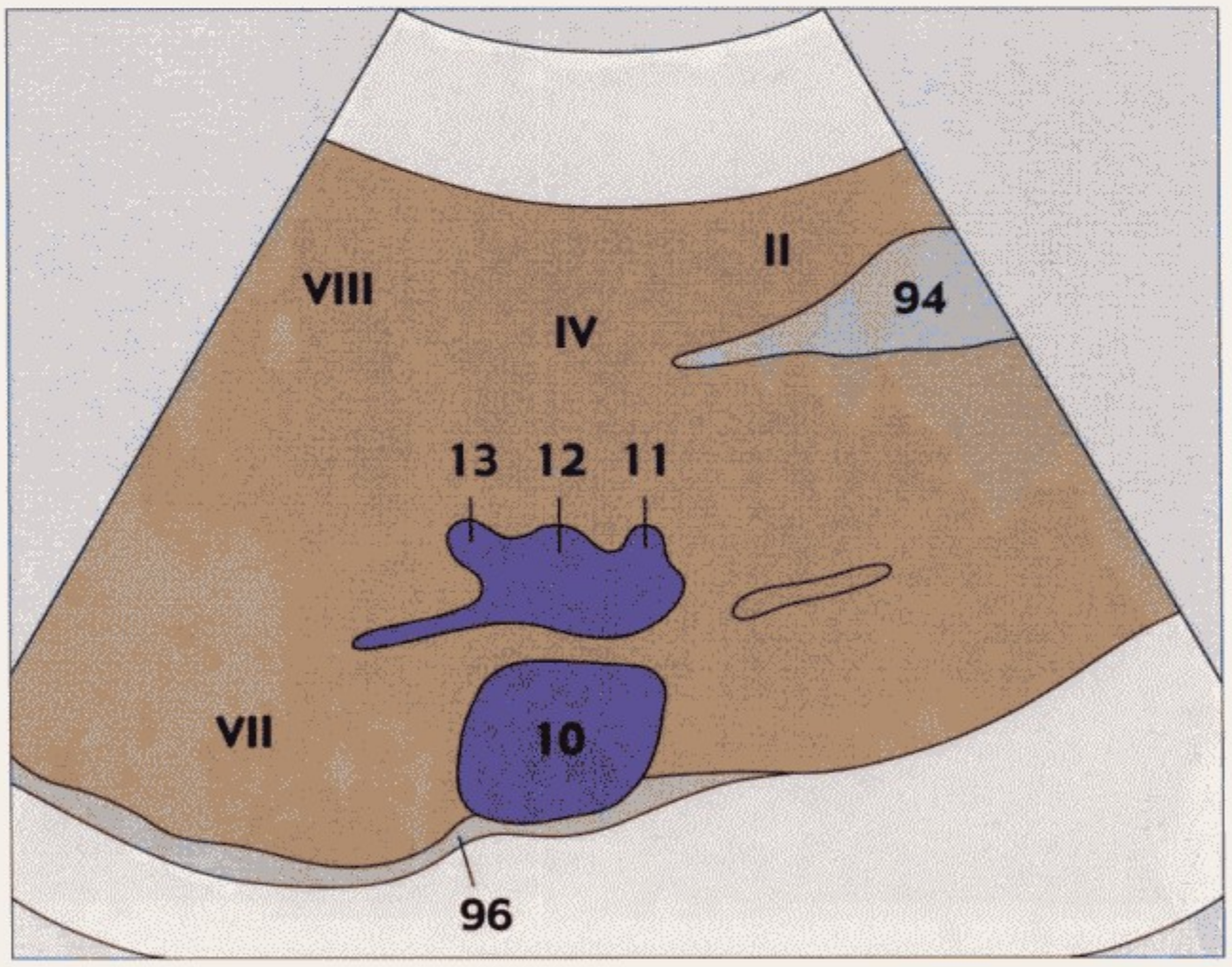


► 80 肝内侧段和前段，肝静脉开口处

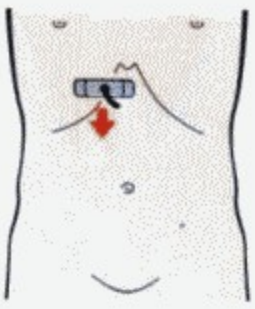


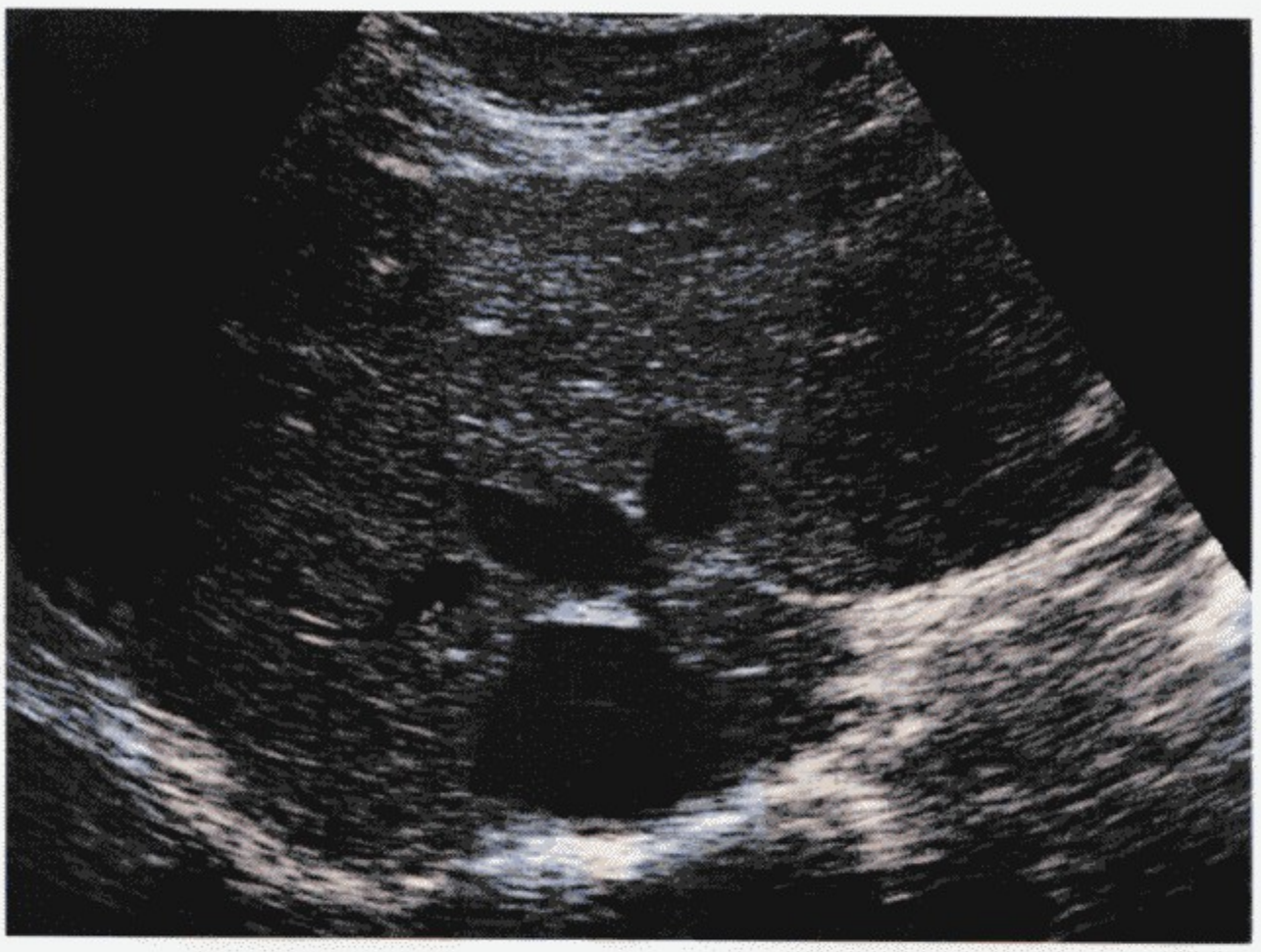


肝静脉在横膈下方集中汇入腔静脉。

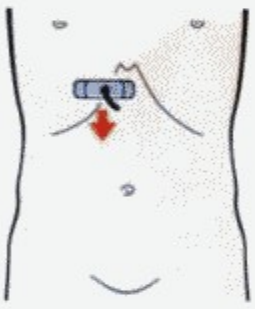


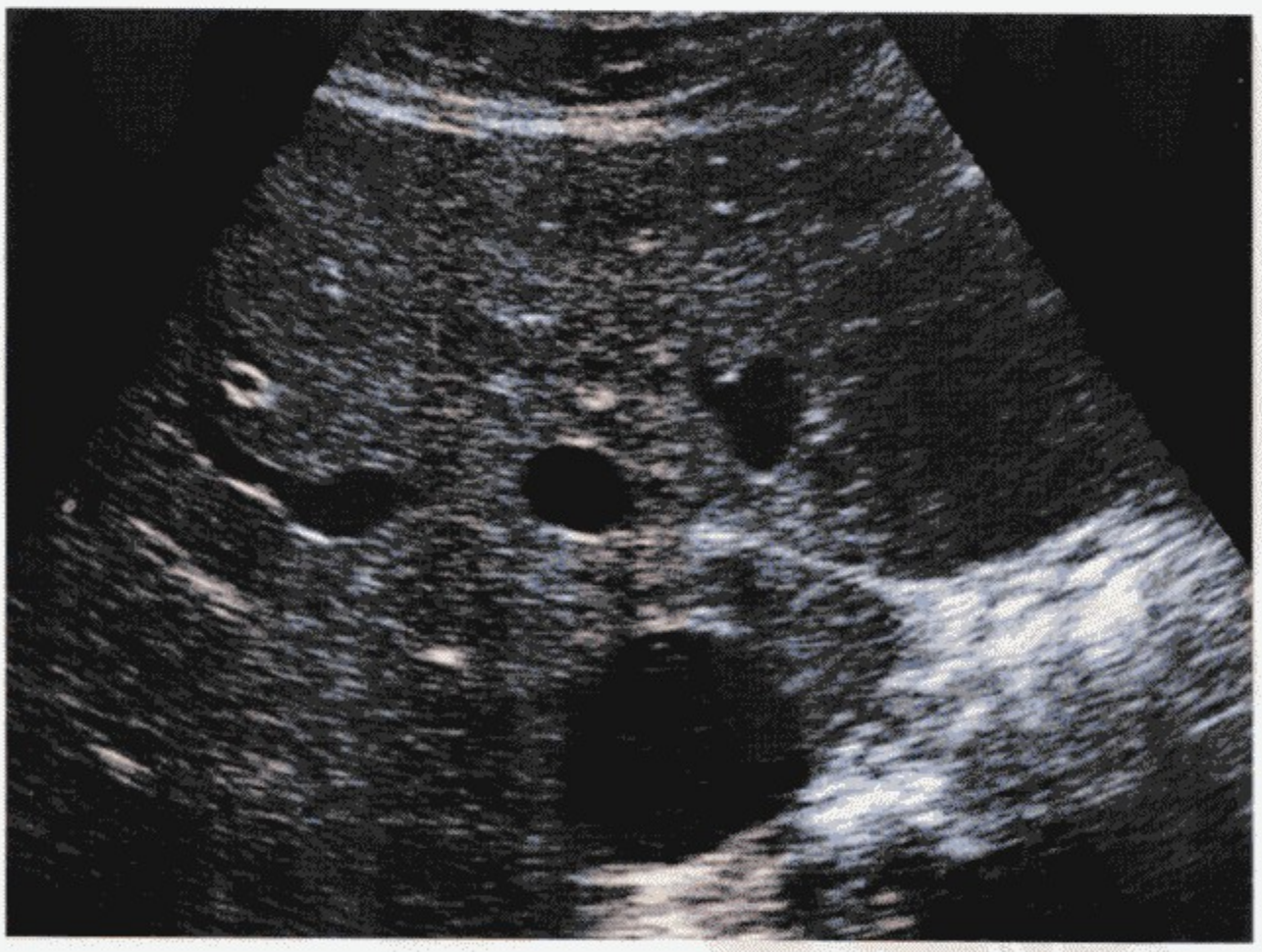
腔静脉的肝静脉开口处在横切面上呈星状。



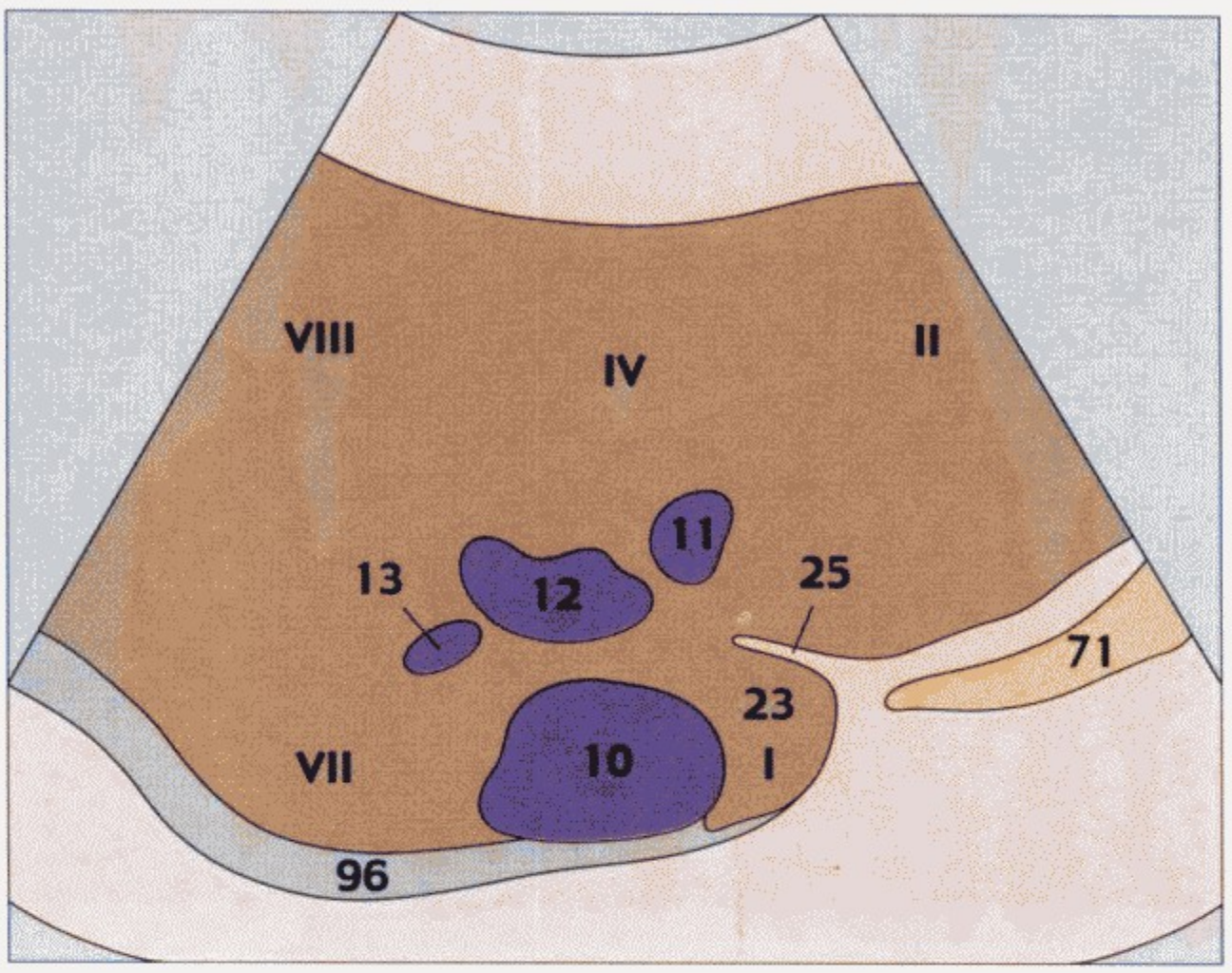


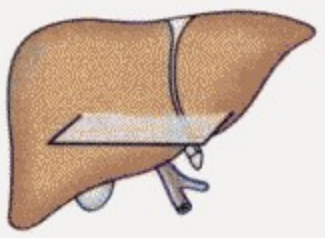
► 81 肝内侧段和前段，肝静脉，尾状叶



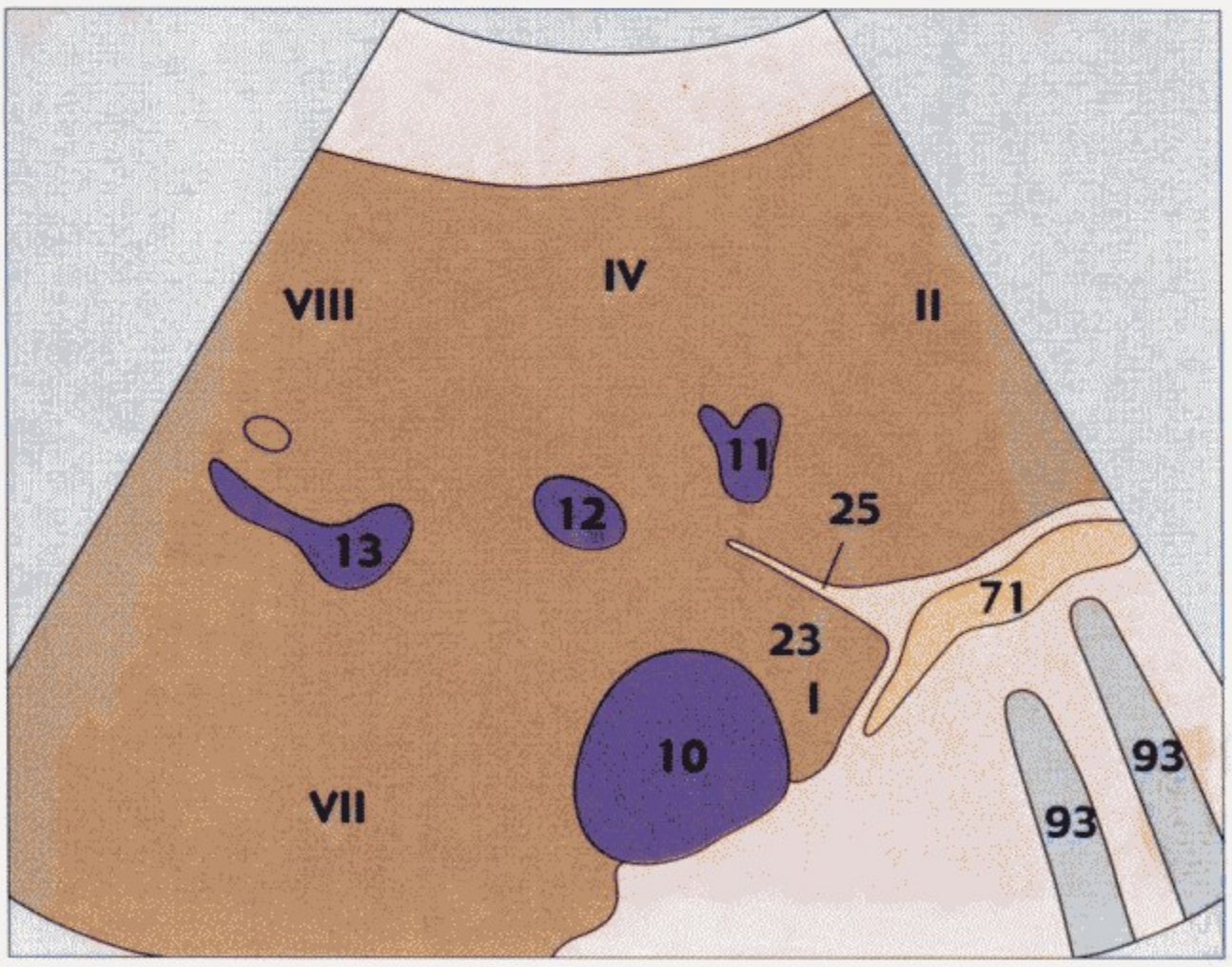


► 82 肝内侧段和前段，肝静脉，尾状叶

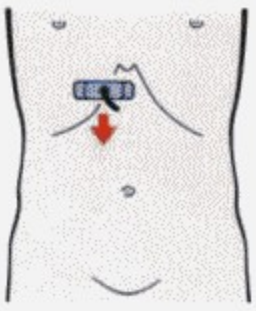


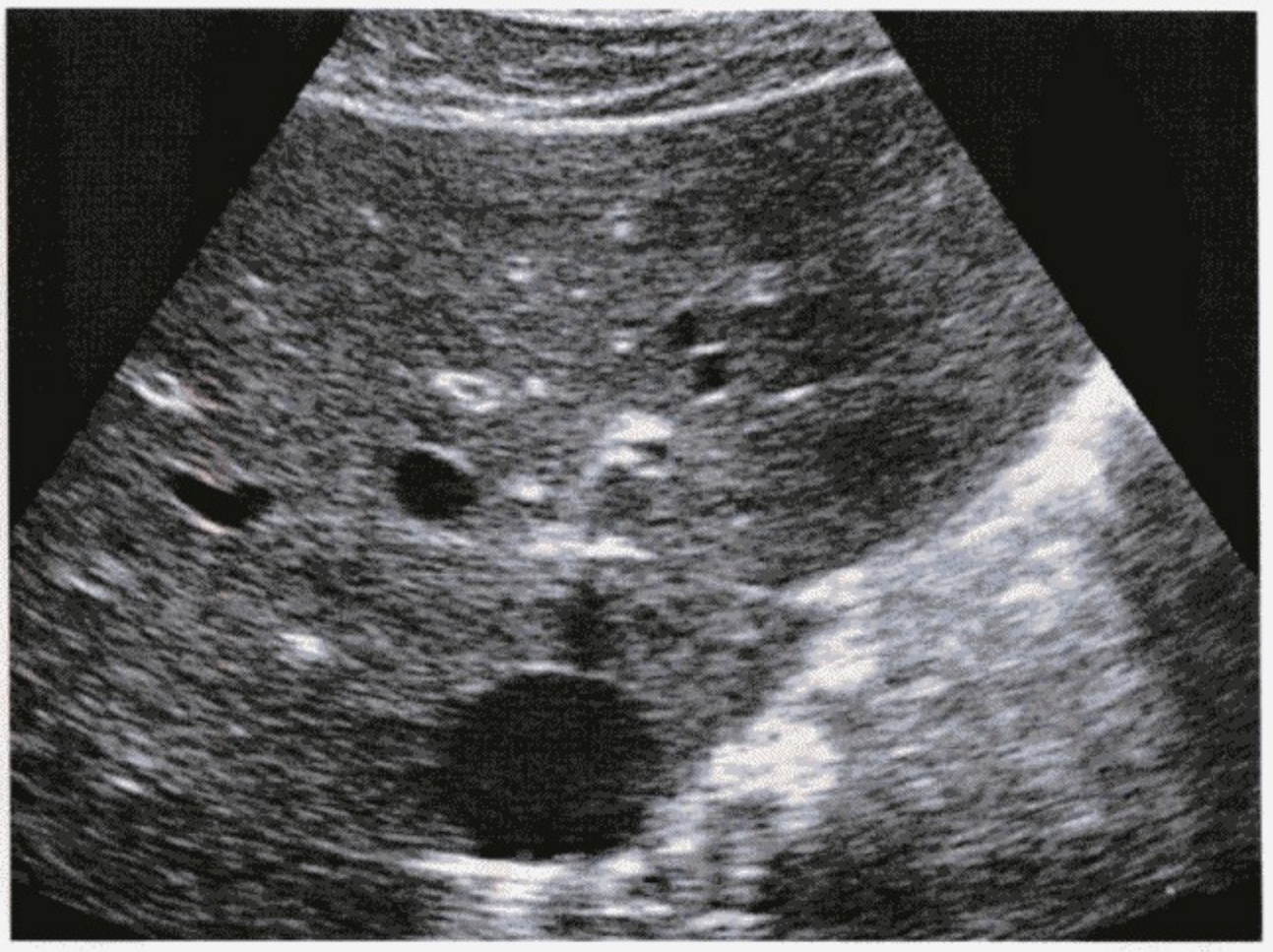


尾状叶的上极延伸到腔静脉的肝静脉汇入处的下方。

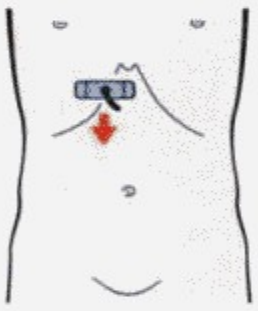


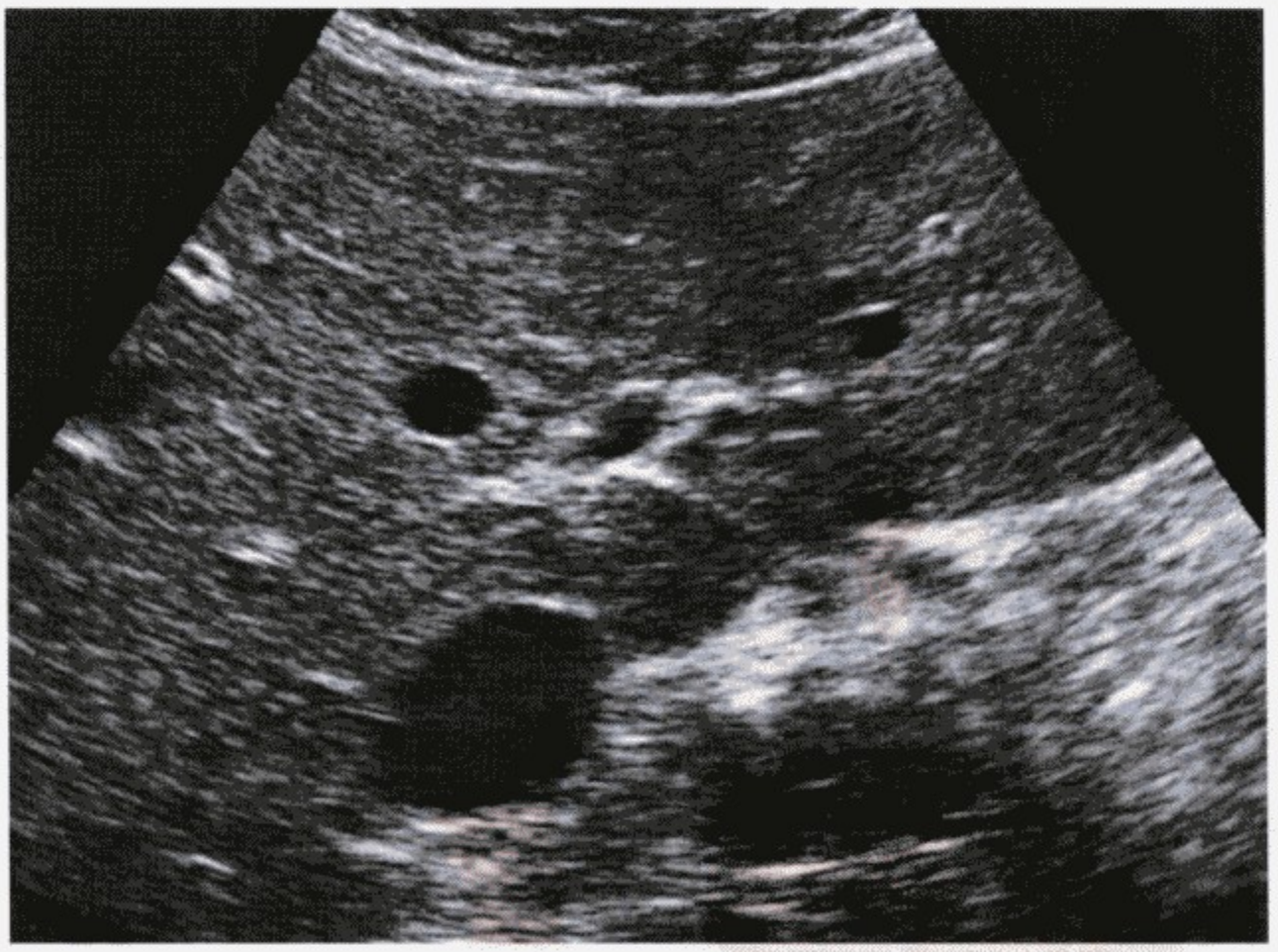
三根肝静脉是肝脏外侧段，内侧段，前段，后段的分界。



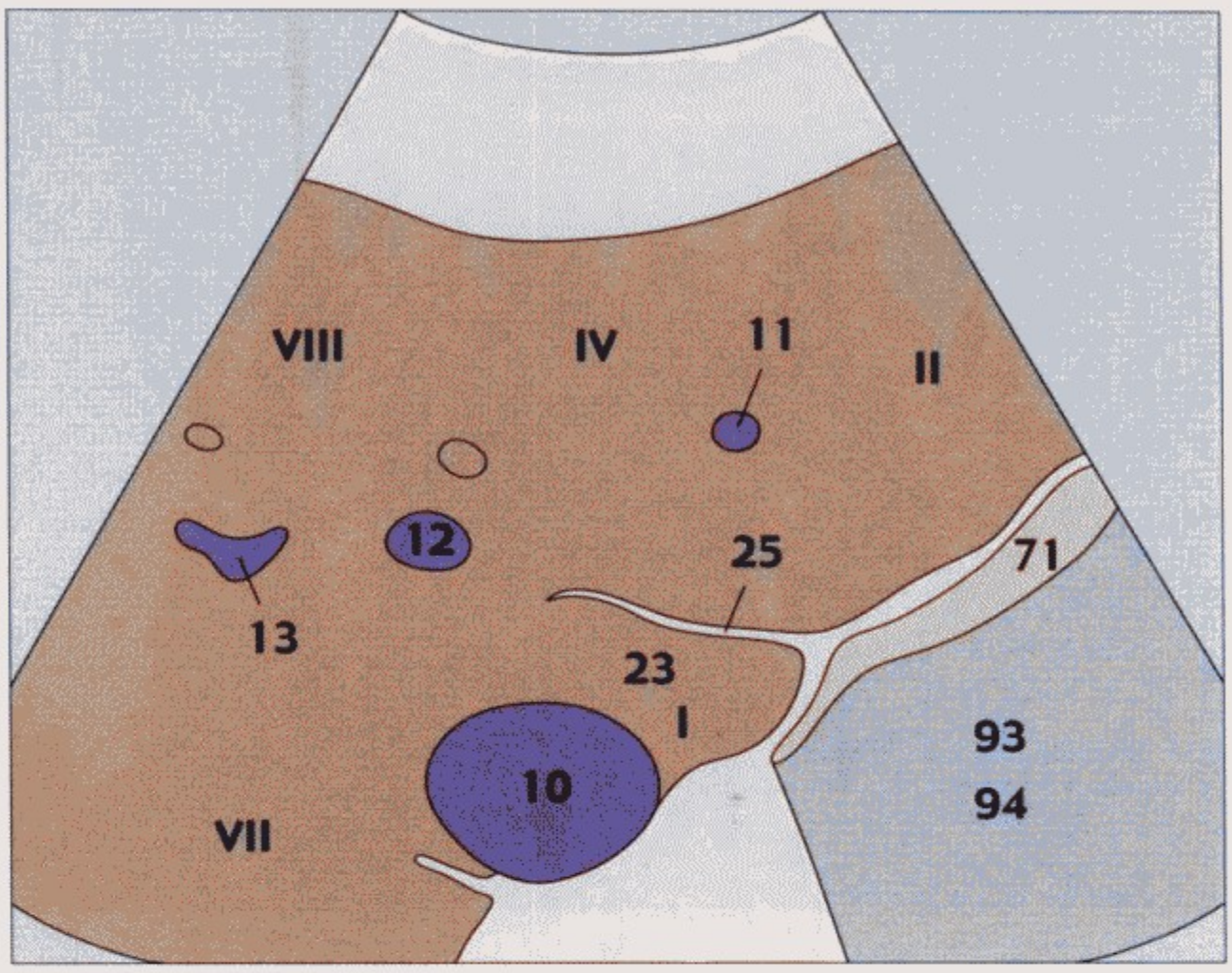


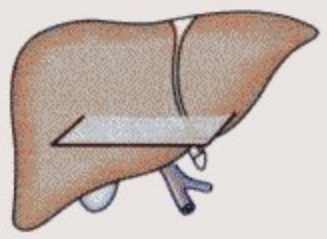
► 83 肝内侧段和前段，尾状叶



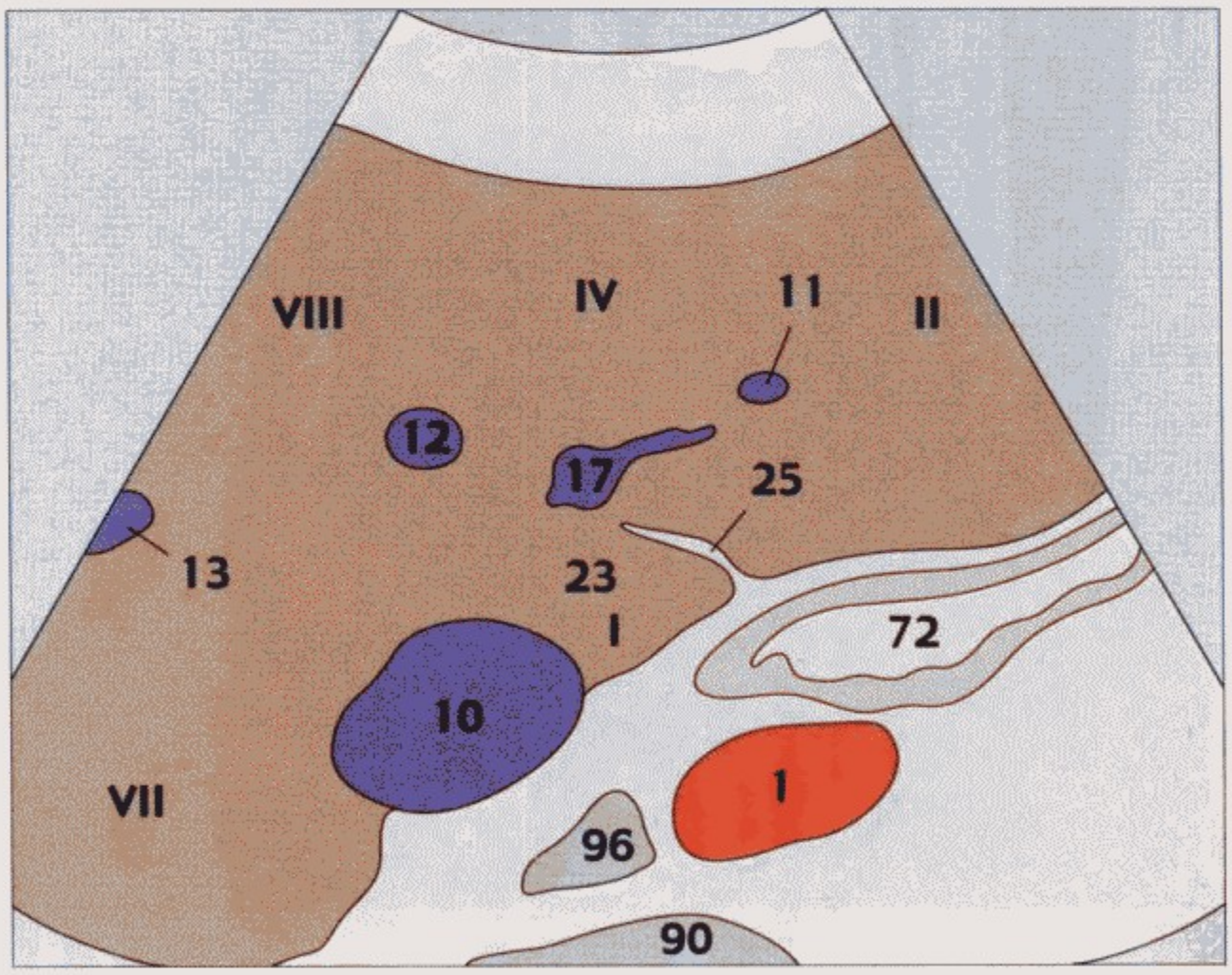


► 84 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶

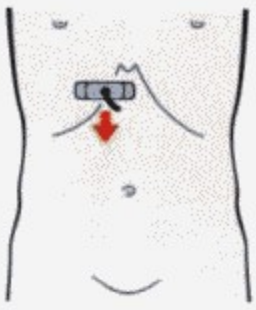


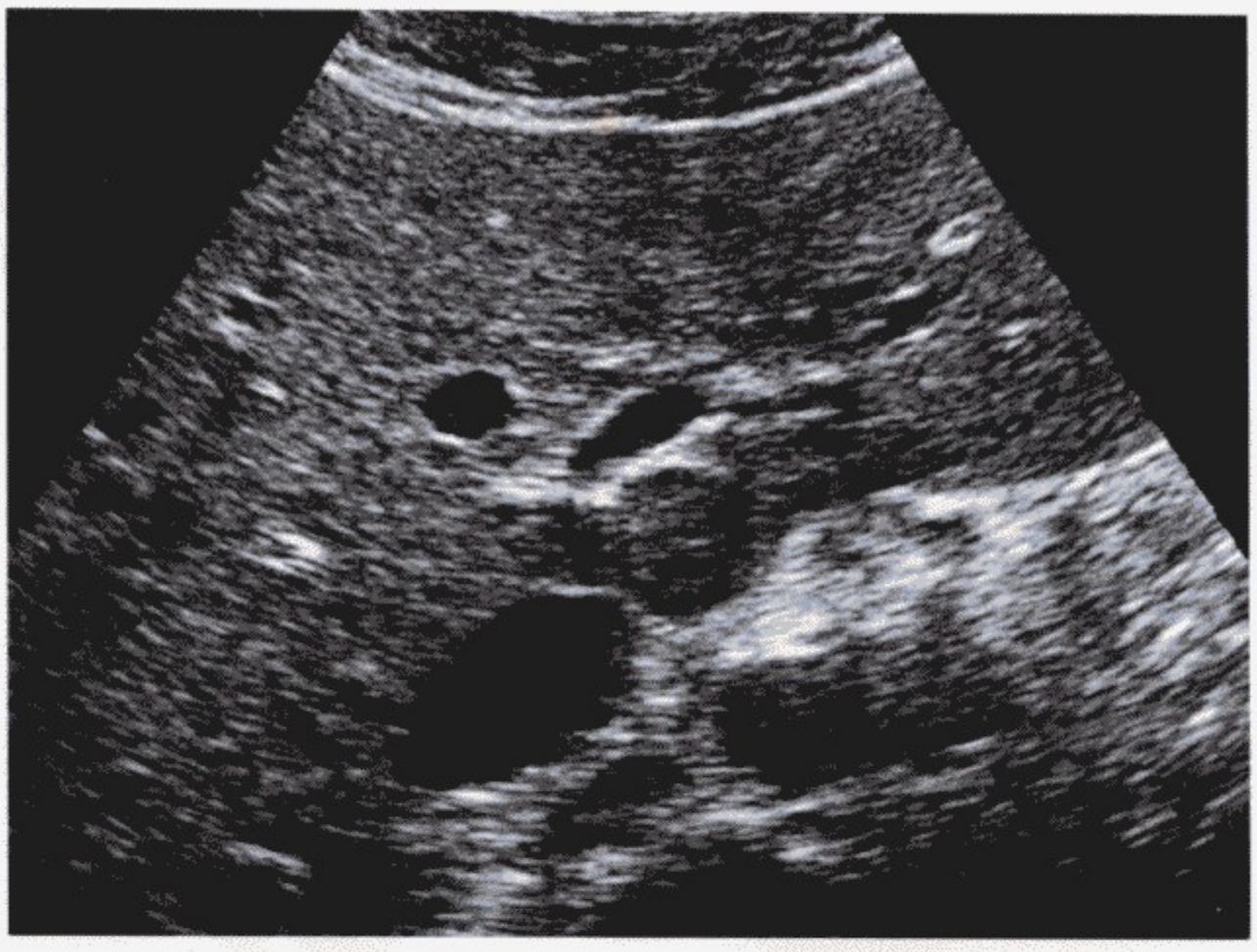


静脉韧带是尾状叶和肝脏外侧段 II 亚段的分界。

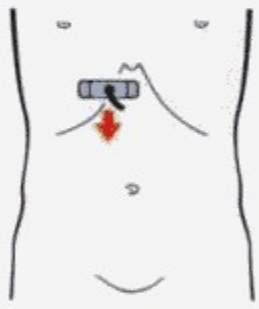


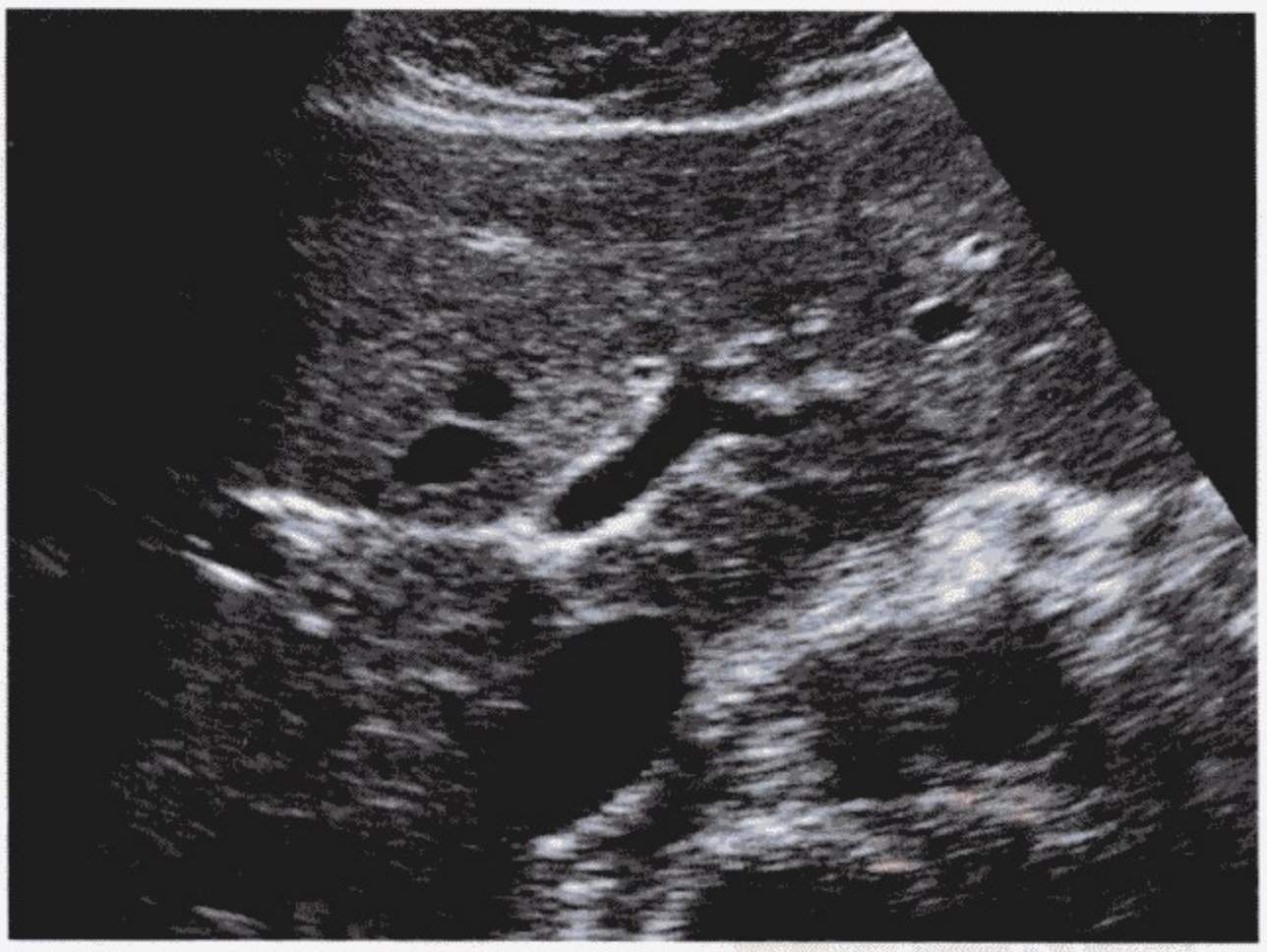
肝脏尾状叶被命名为 I 亚段。



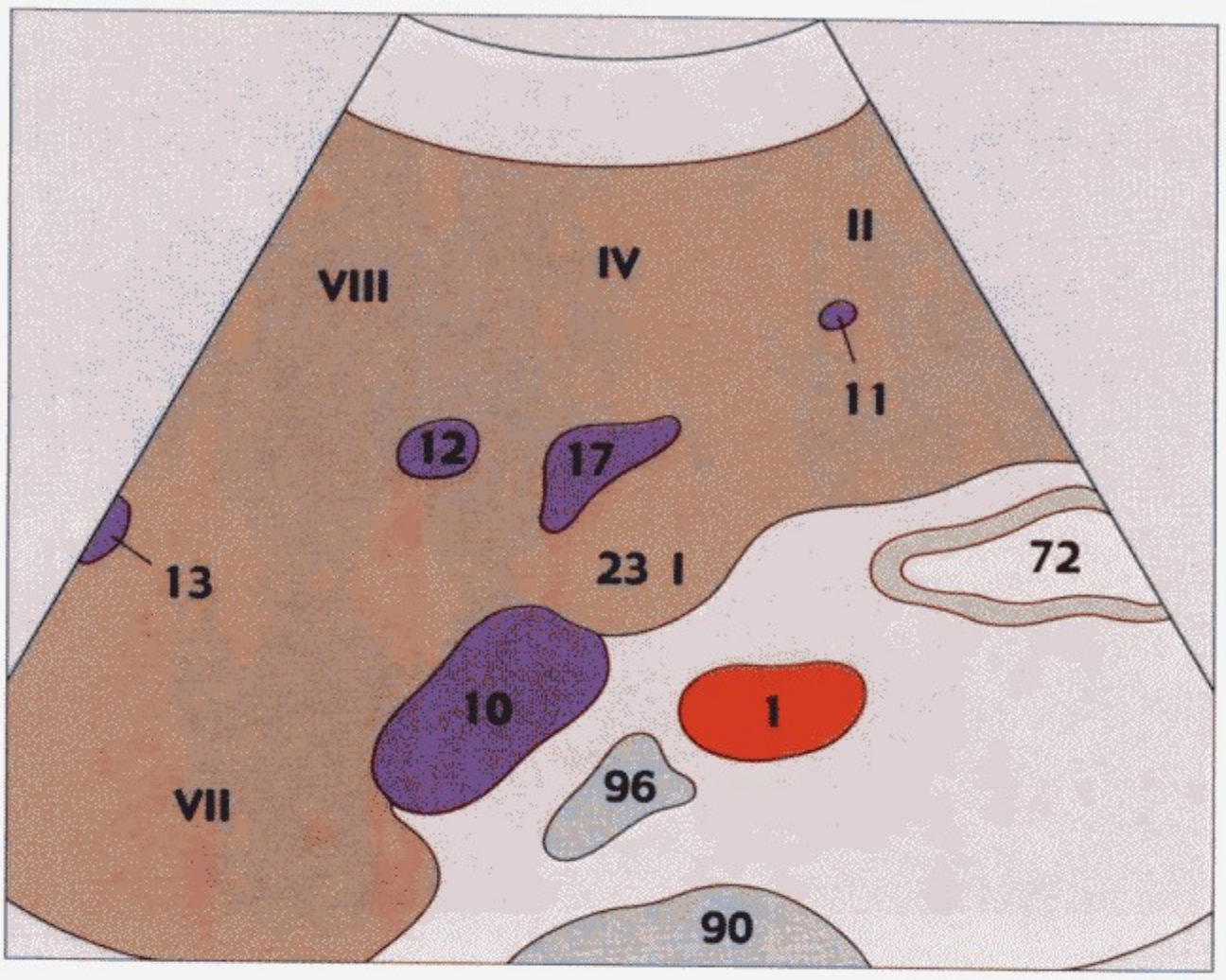


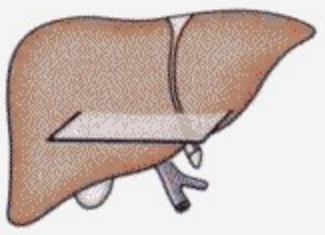
► 85 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶



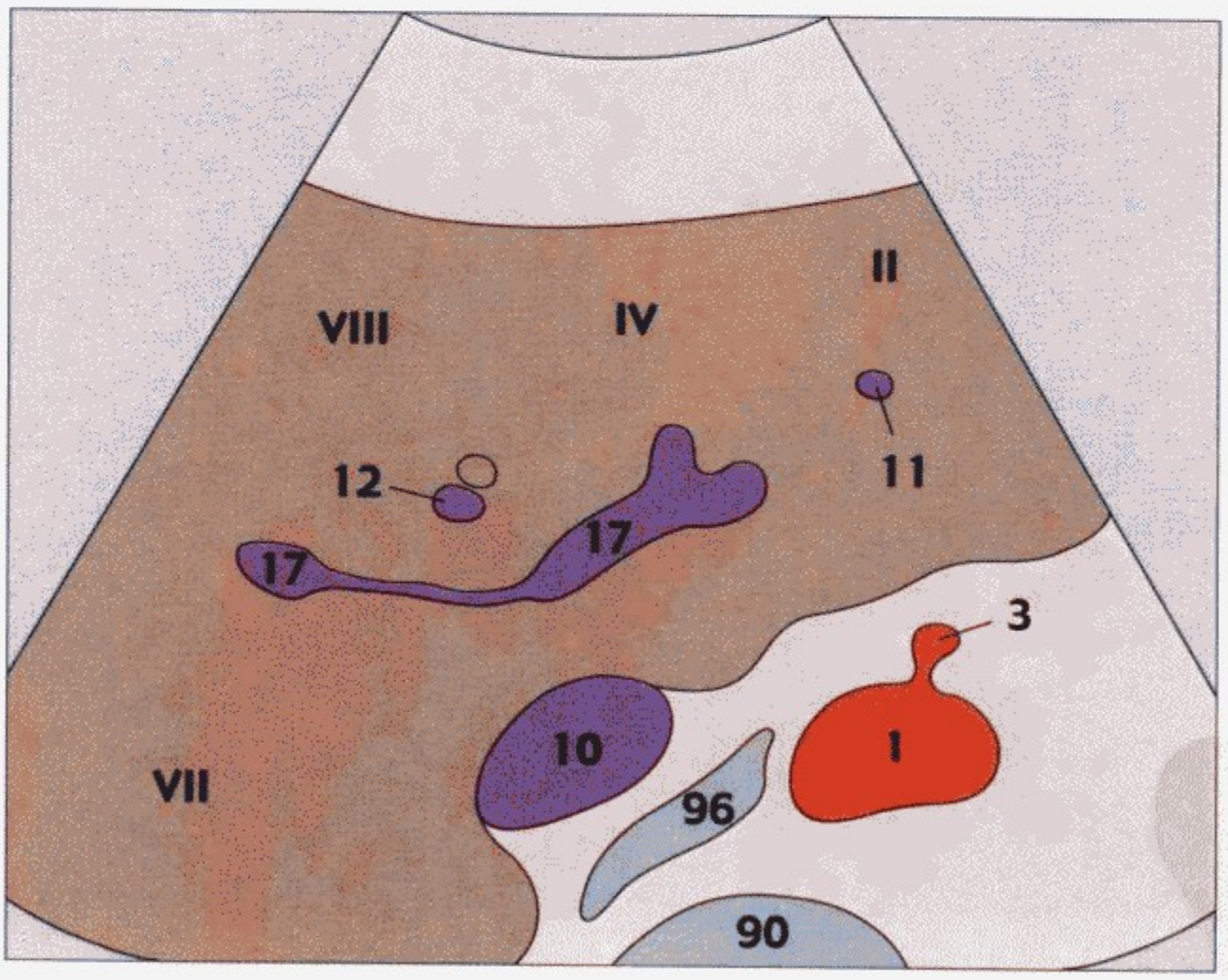


► 86 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶

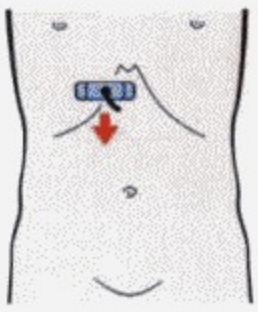


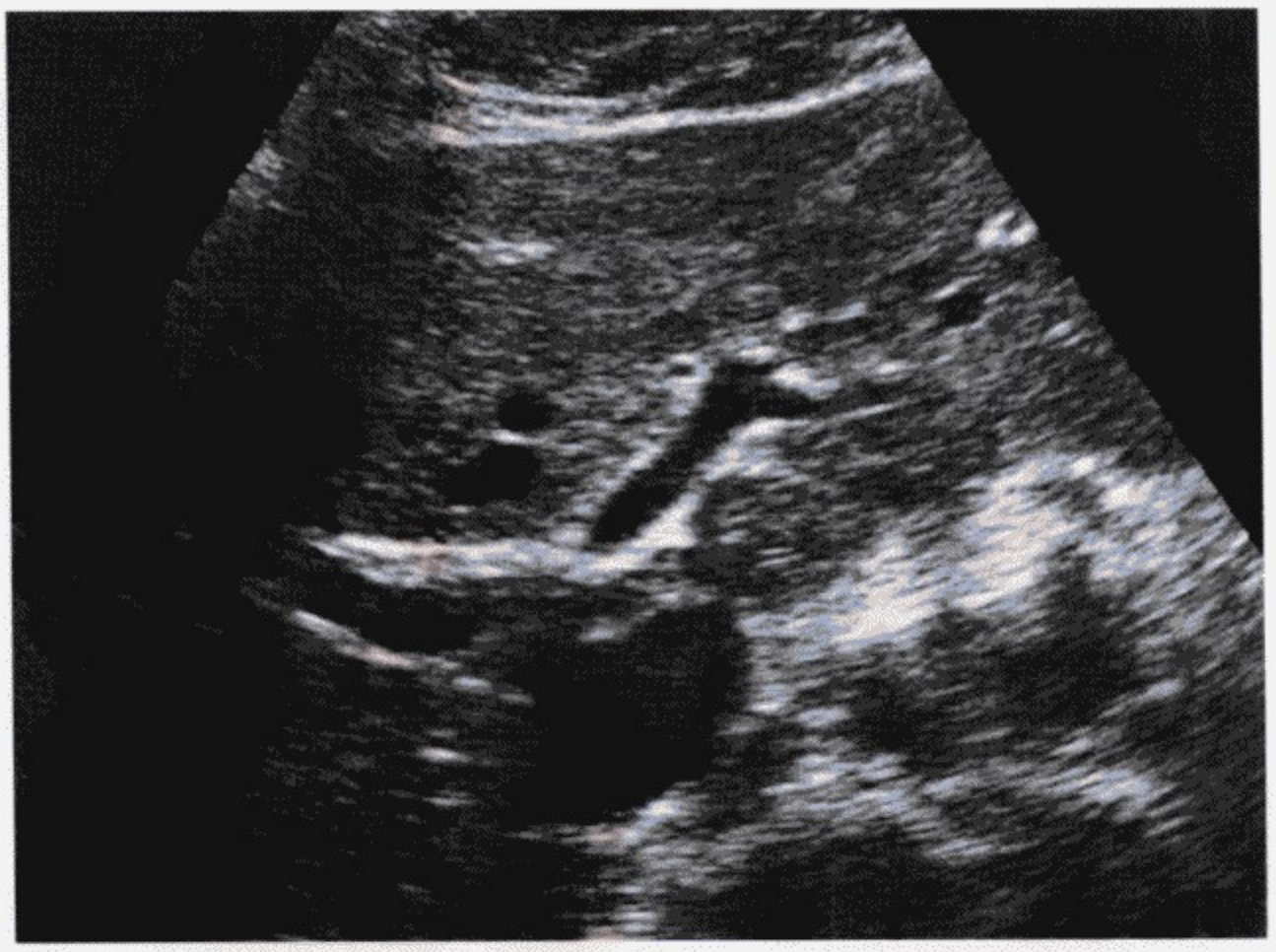


尾状叶位于腔静脉和门静脉左支之间。

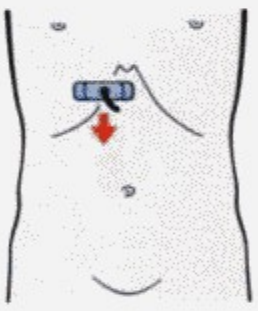


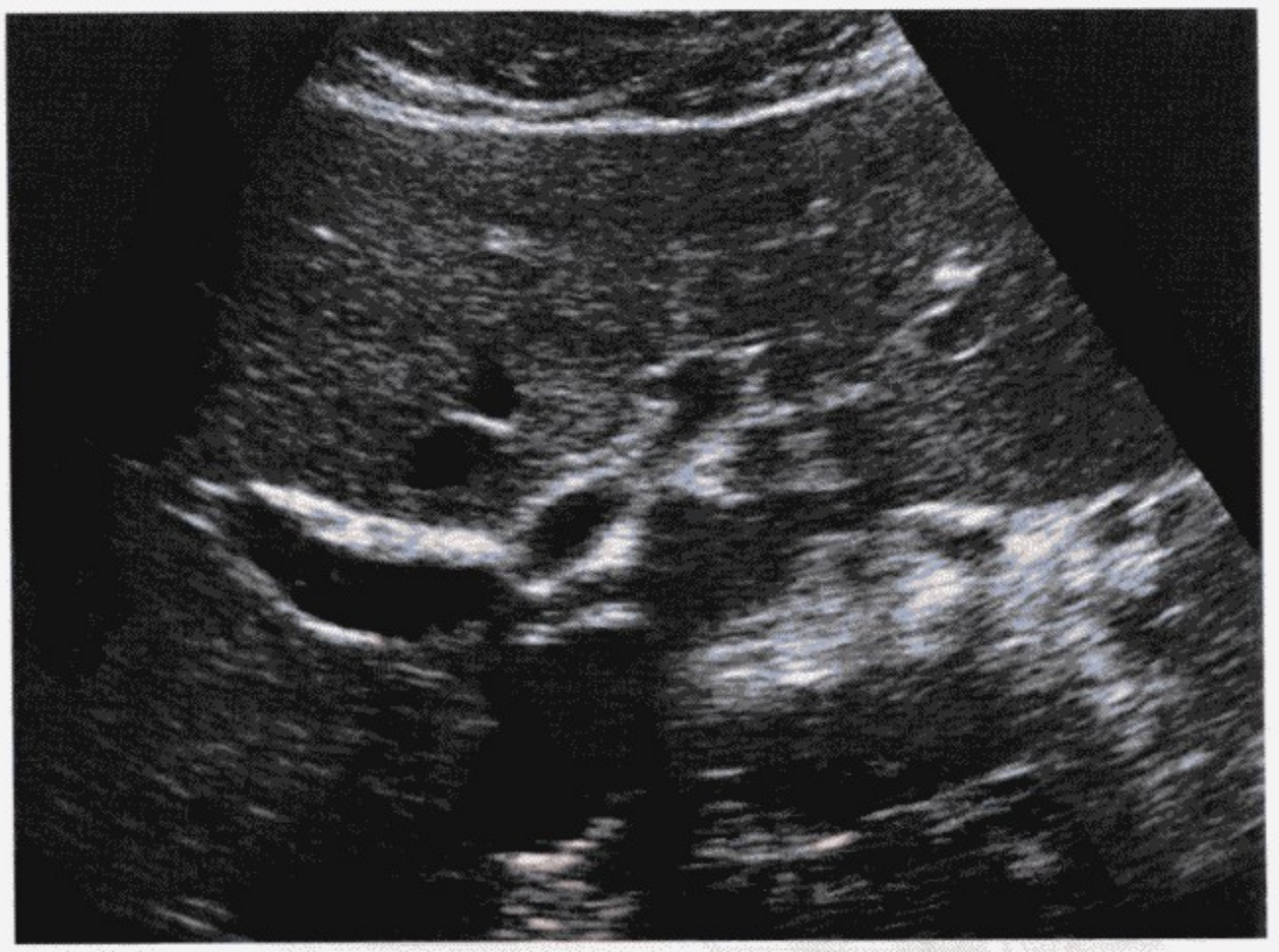
外侧段和内侧段的上部的亚段各自被命名为Ⅱ亚段和Ⅳa亚段。



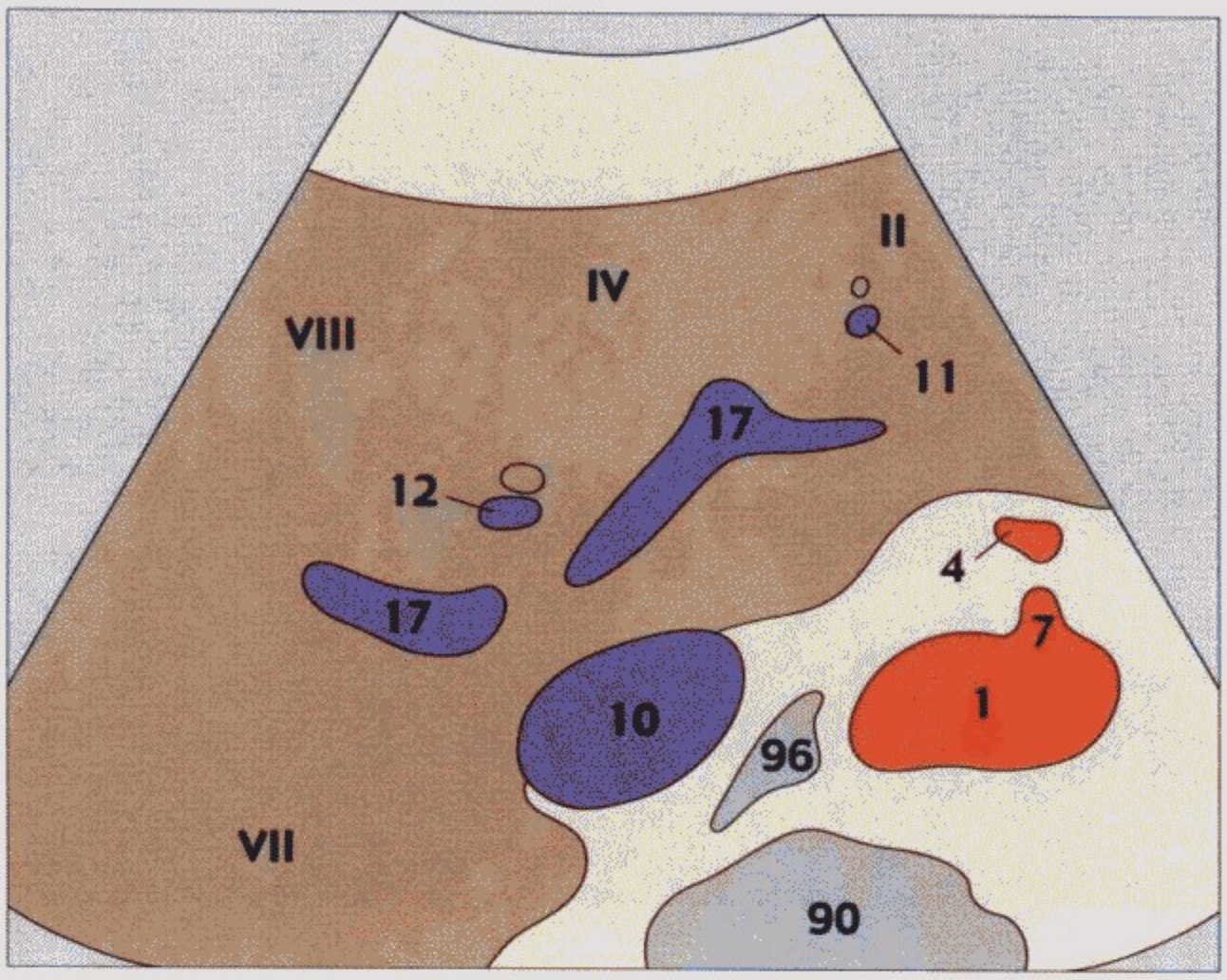


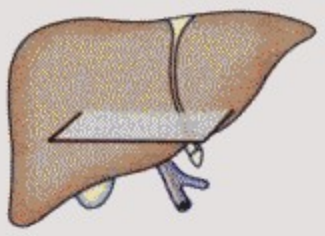
▶ 87 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉分叉处



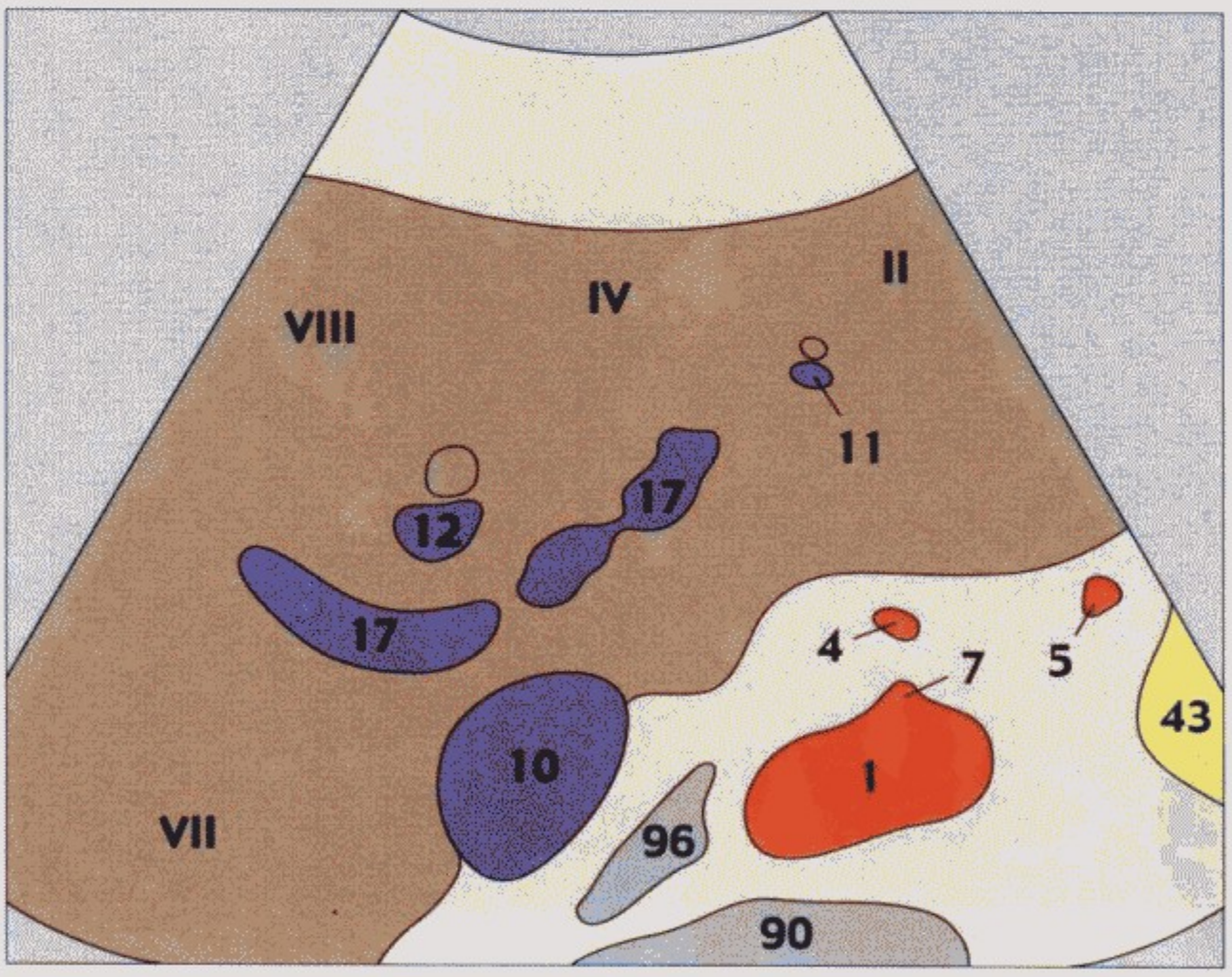


▶ 88 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉分叉处

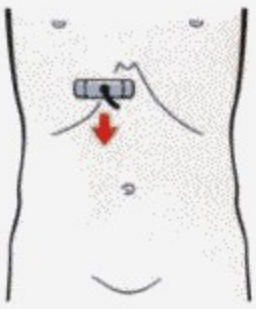


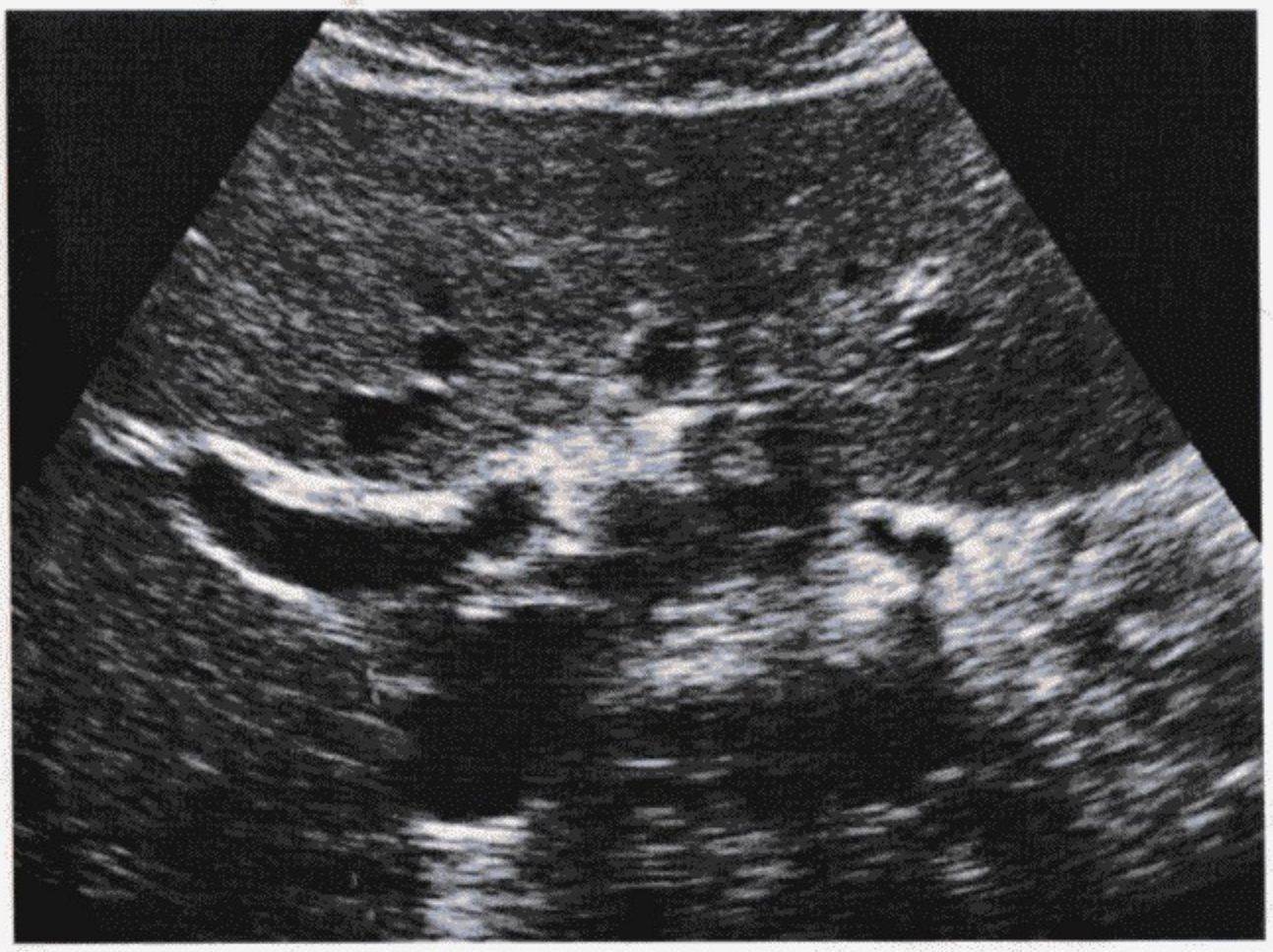


肝脏前段和后段的上部亚段被命名为Ⅷ亚段和Ⅶ亚段。

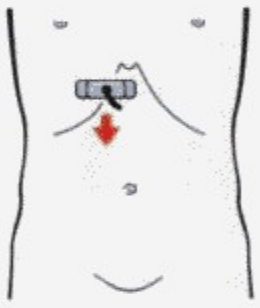


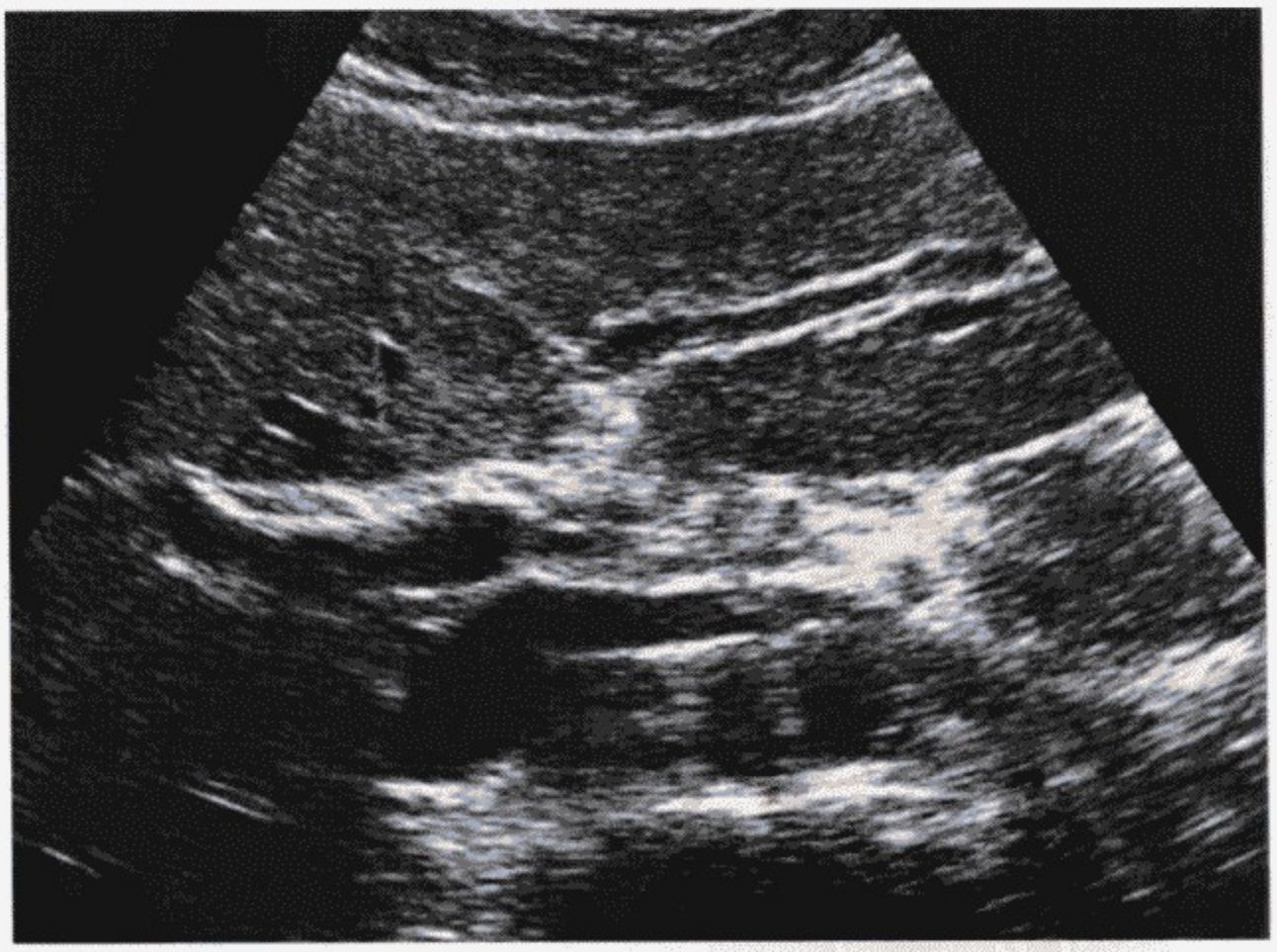
门静脉分叉处恰好位于腔静脉前方。



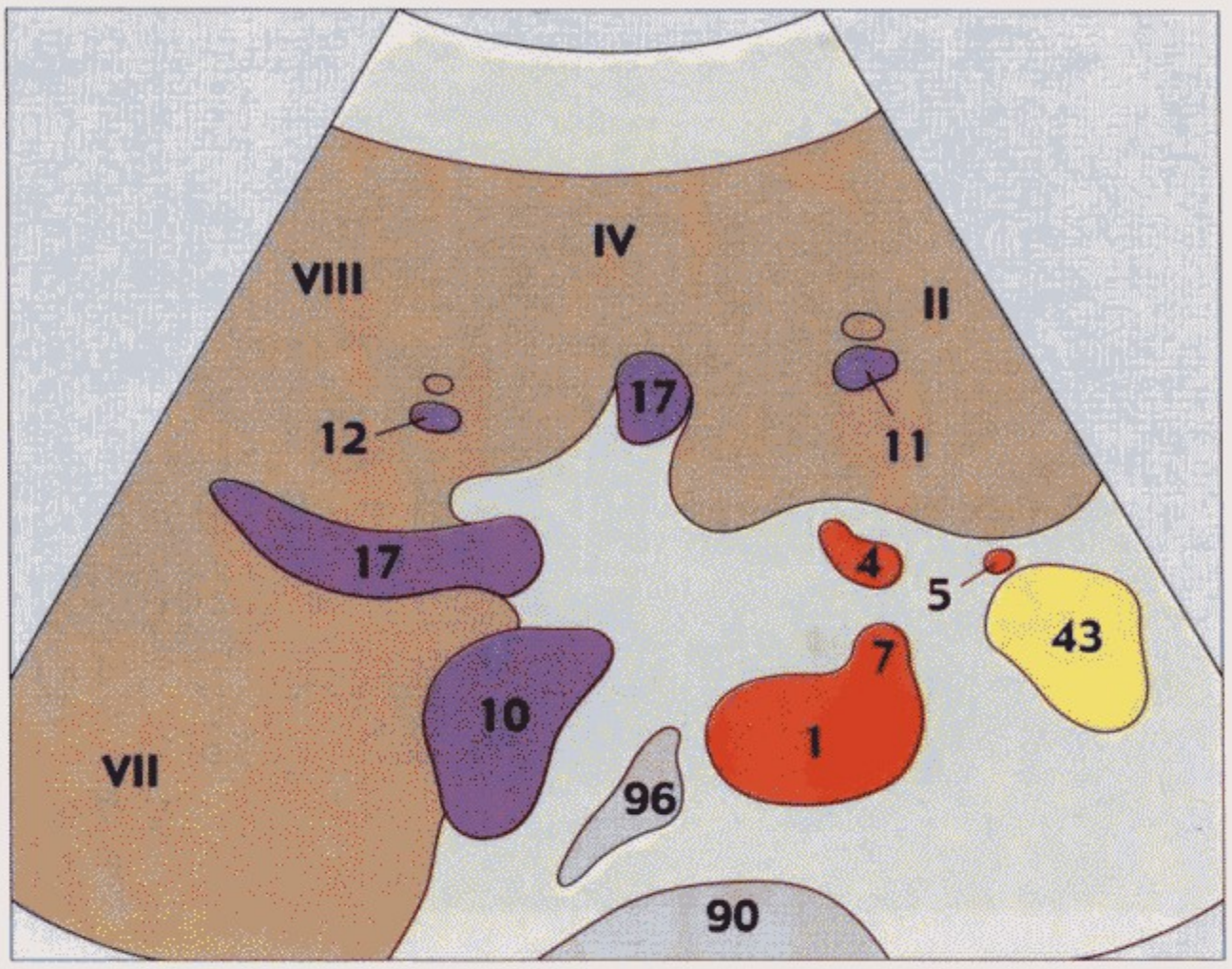


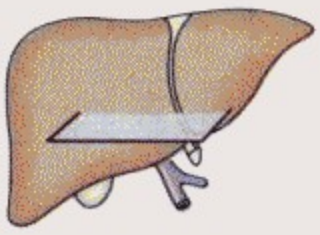
▶ 89 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉右支



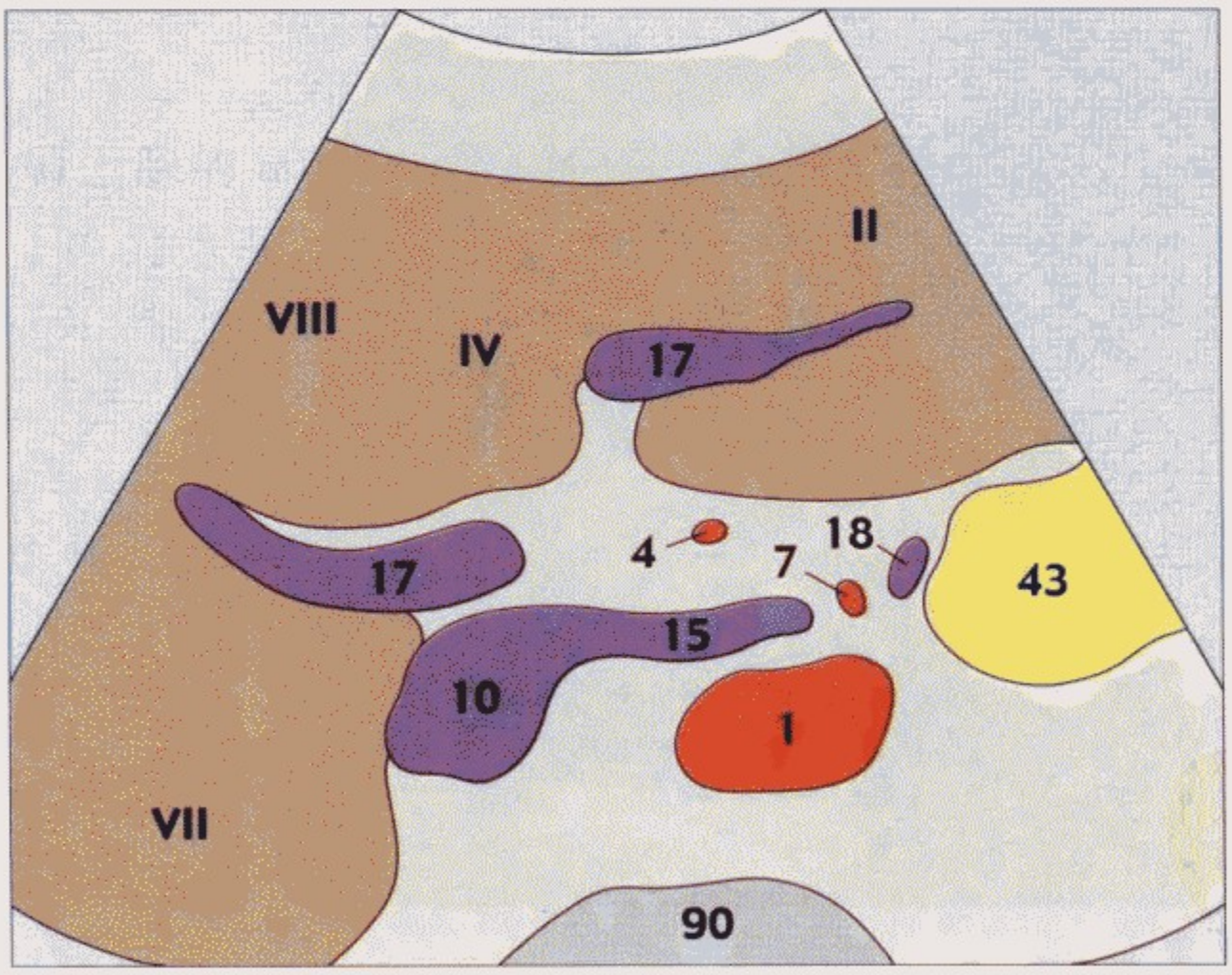


▶ 90 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉右支和左支

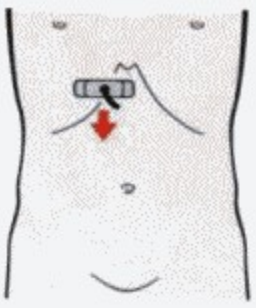


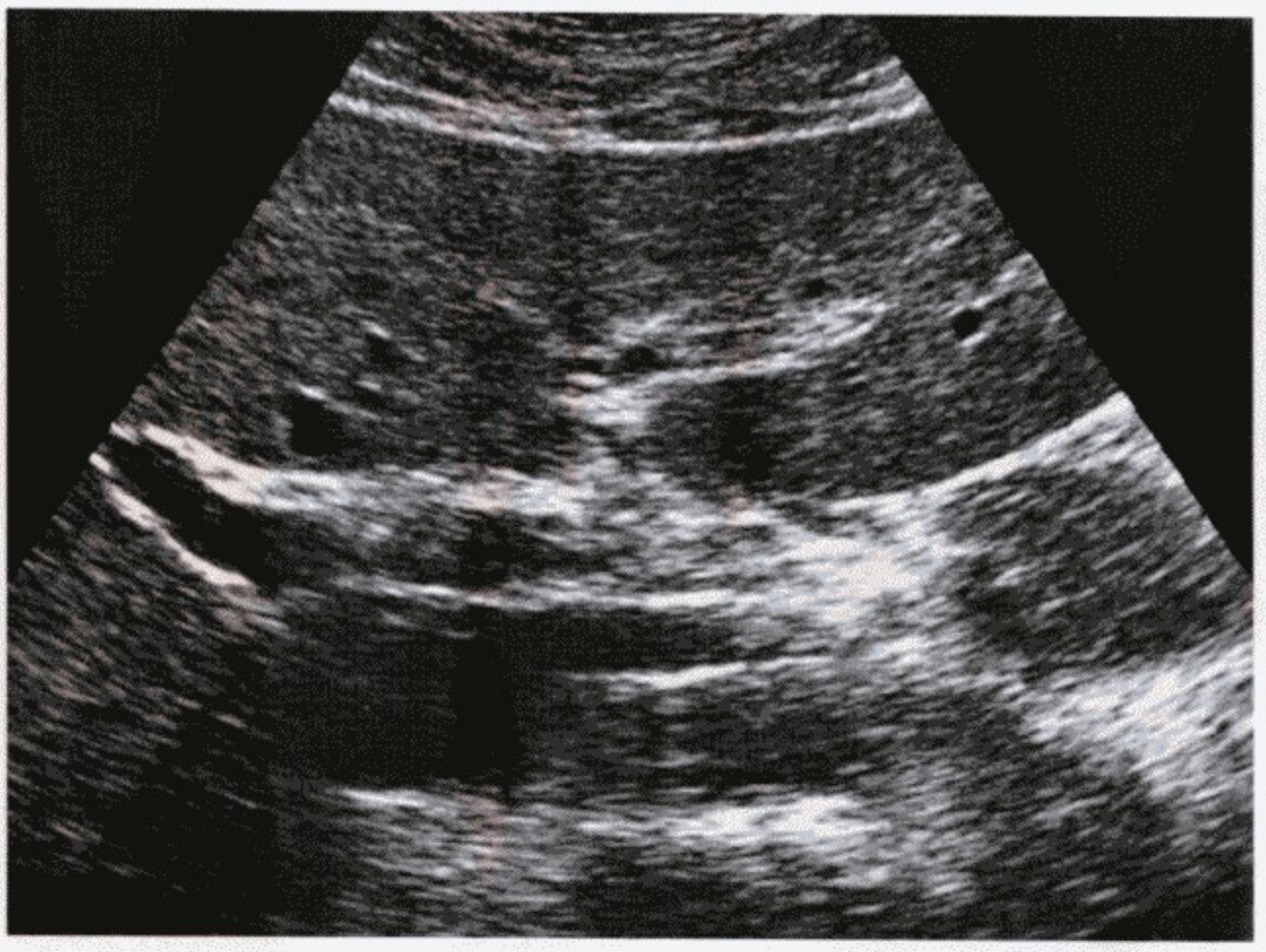


门静脉分为左支和右支的分叉处大约是上部亚段和下部亚段的分界。

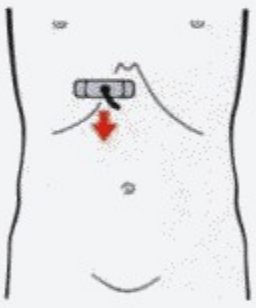


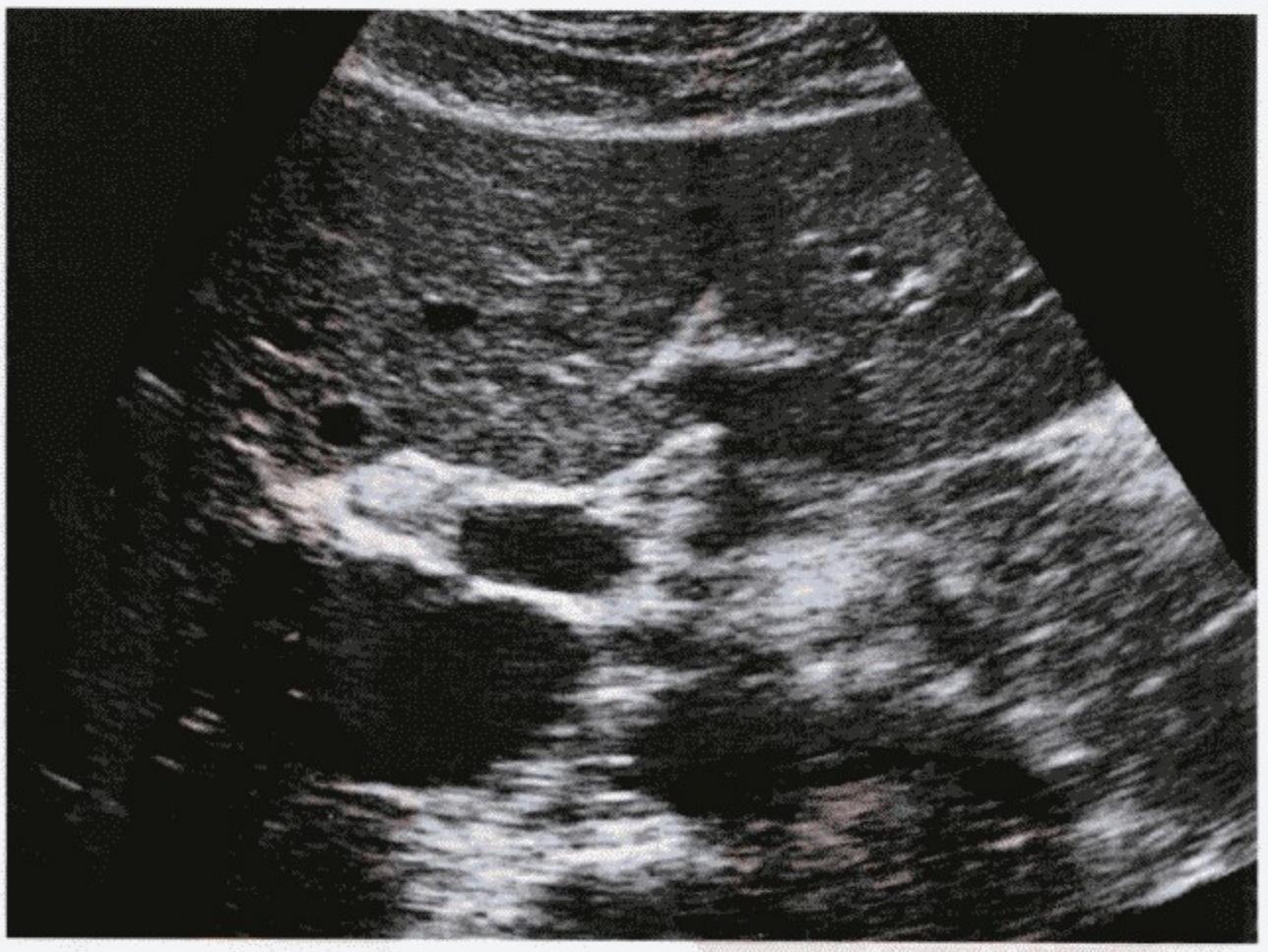
门静脉分为左支和右支的分叉处在超声上呈“鹿角”形。



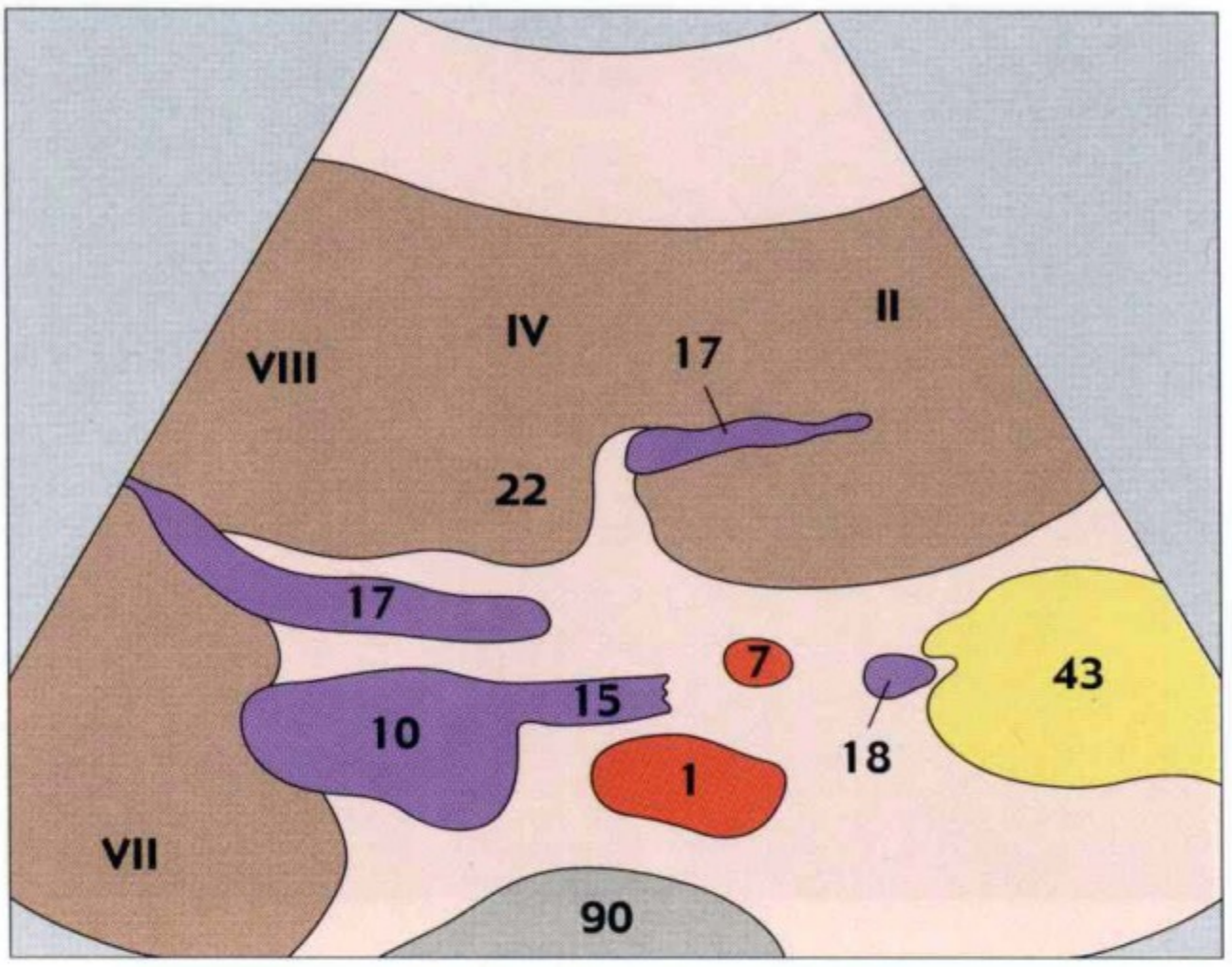


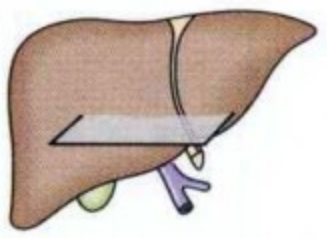
► 91 肝内侧段和前段，门静脉右支和左支



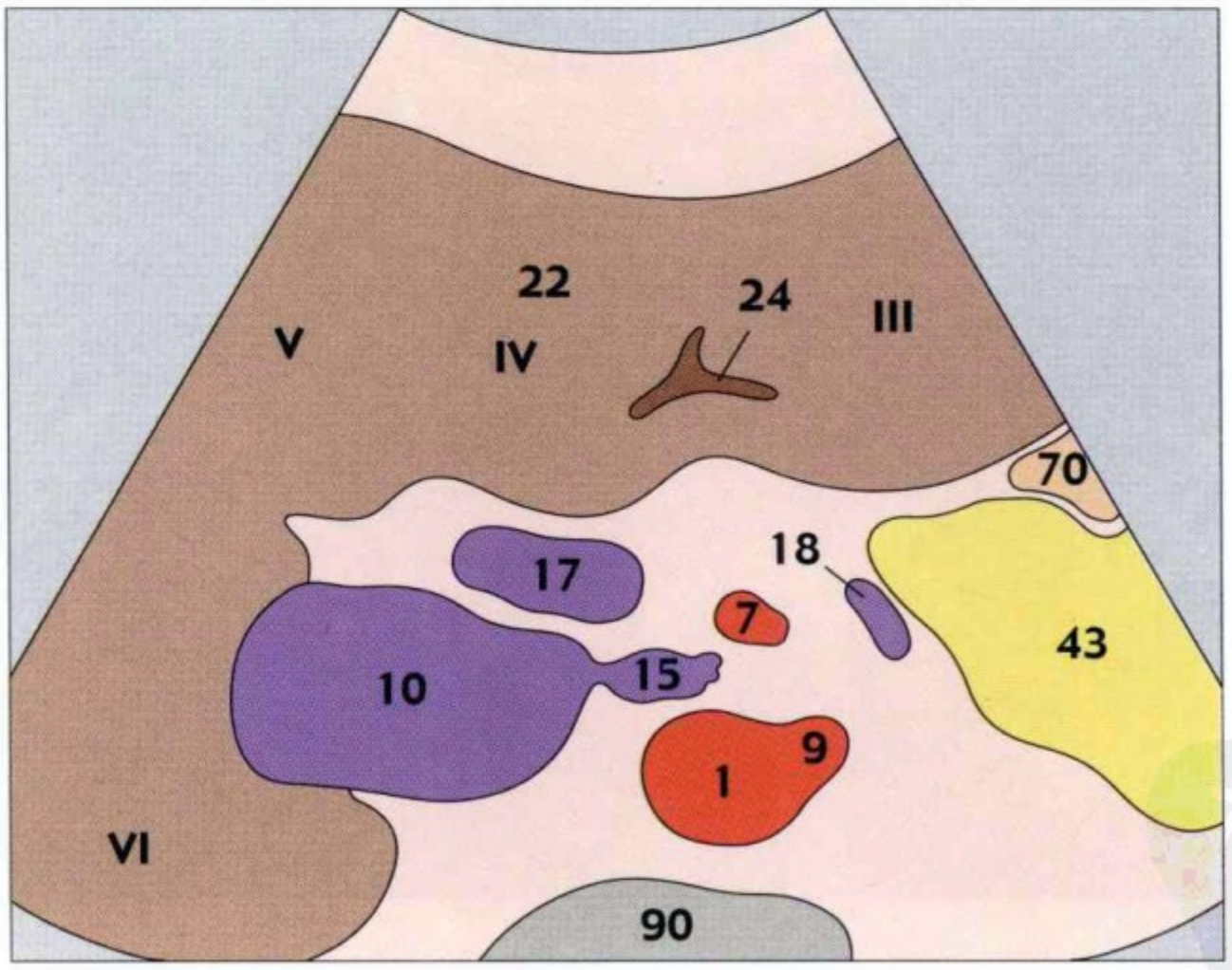


► 92 肝内侧段和前段，方叶，圆韧带，门静脉

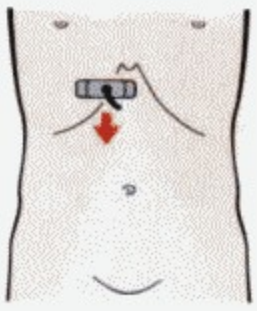


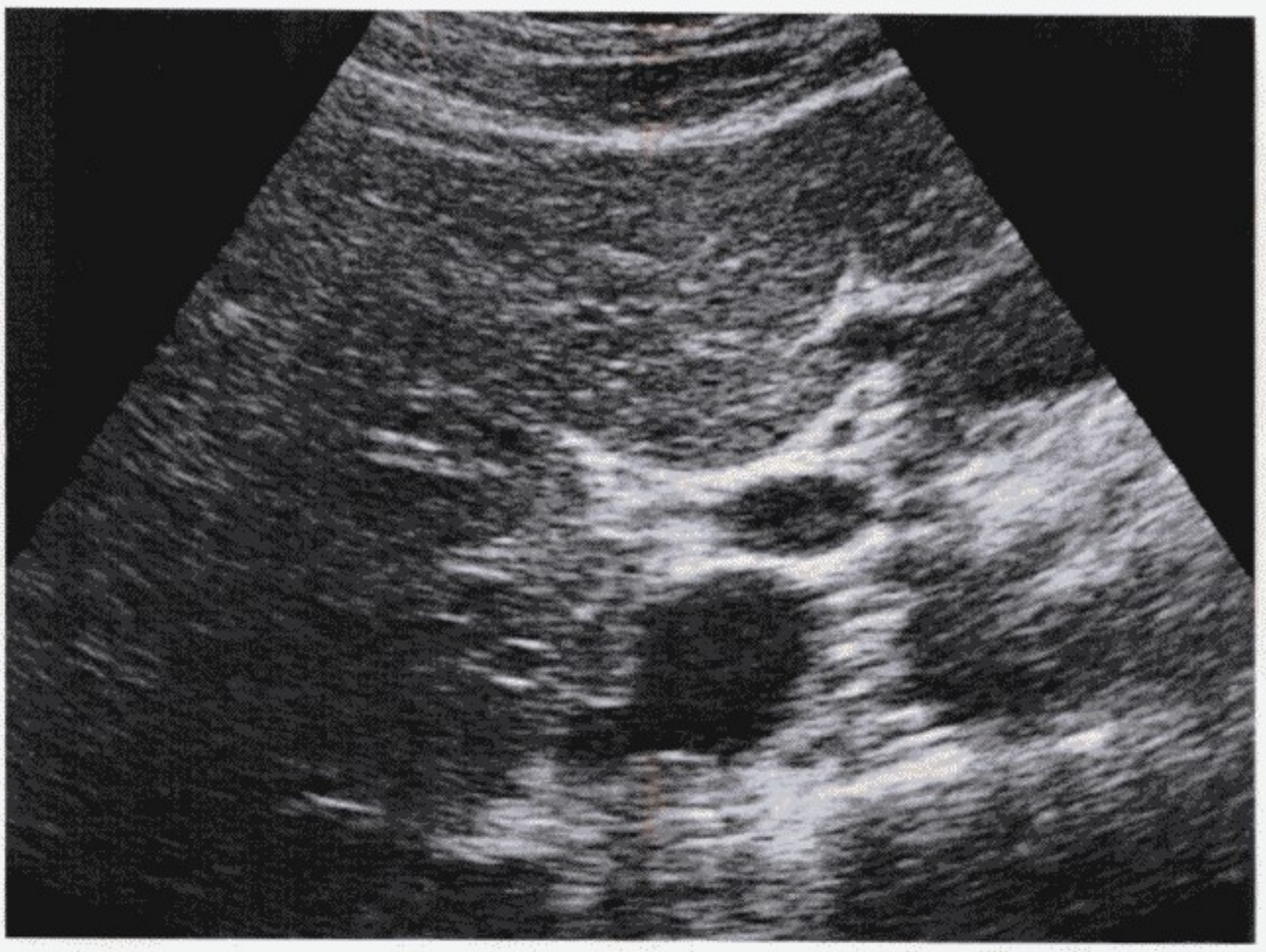


门静脉右支自门静脉分叉处发出后略向尾端走行。

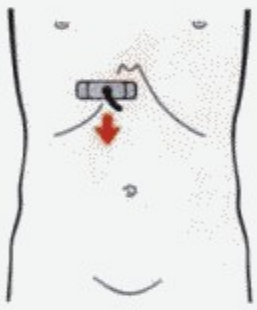


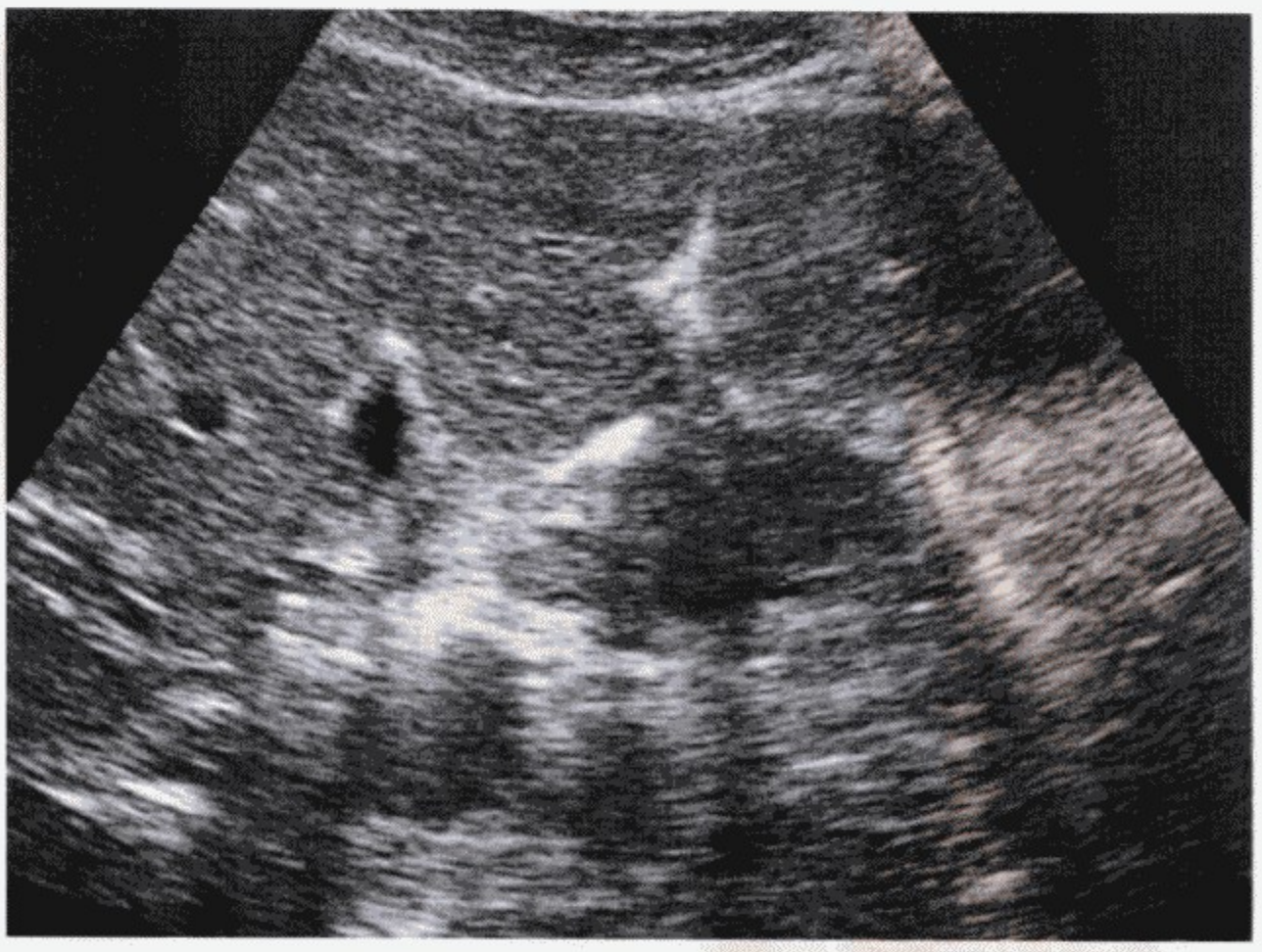
圆韧带是肝左叶和肝右叶的分界面。



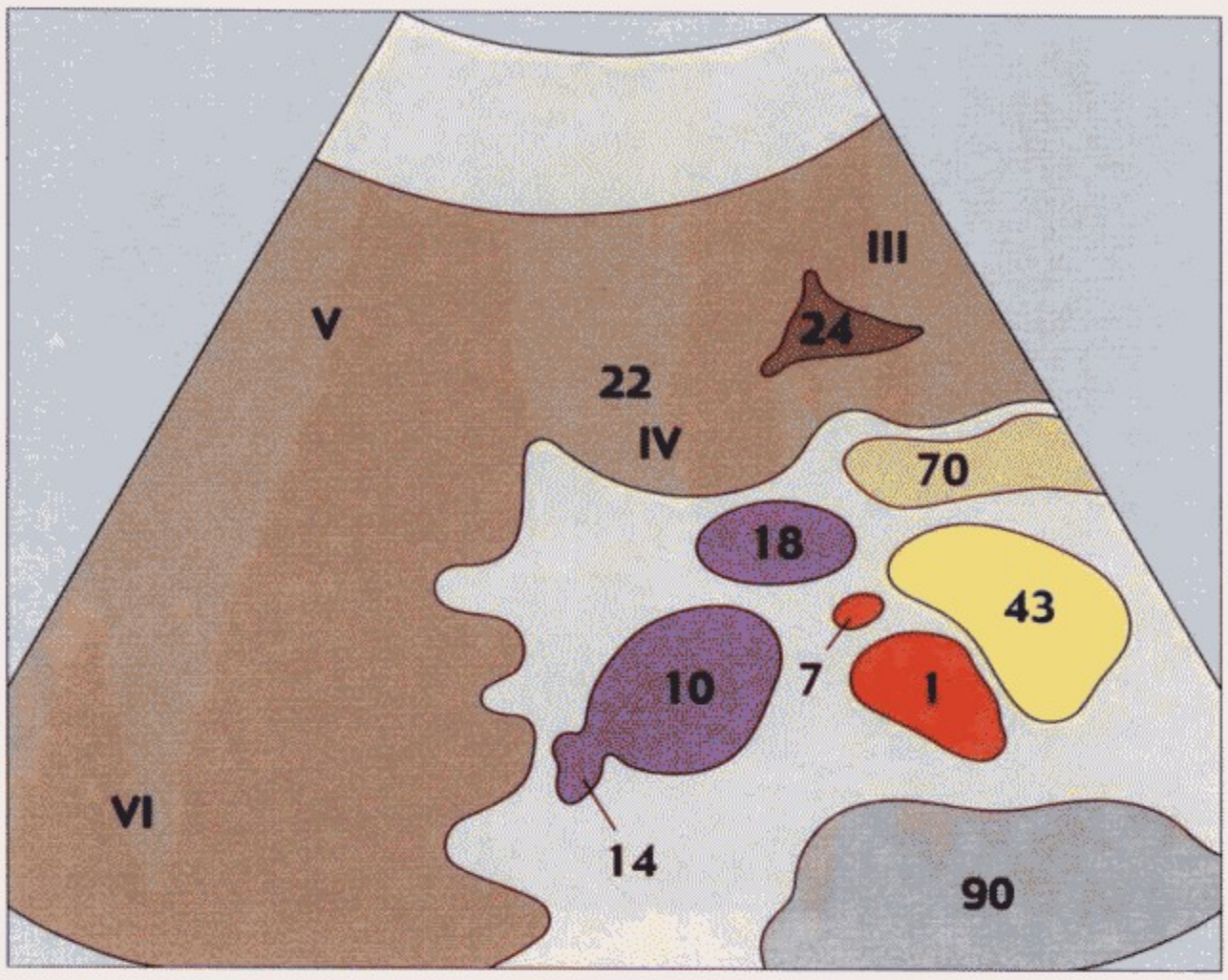


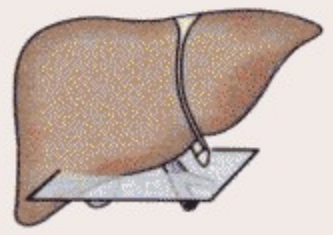
► 93 肝内侧段和前段，方叶，圆韧带，门静脉



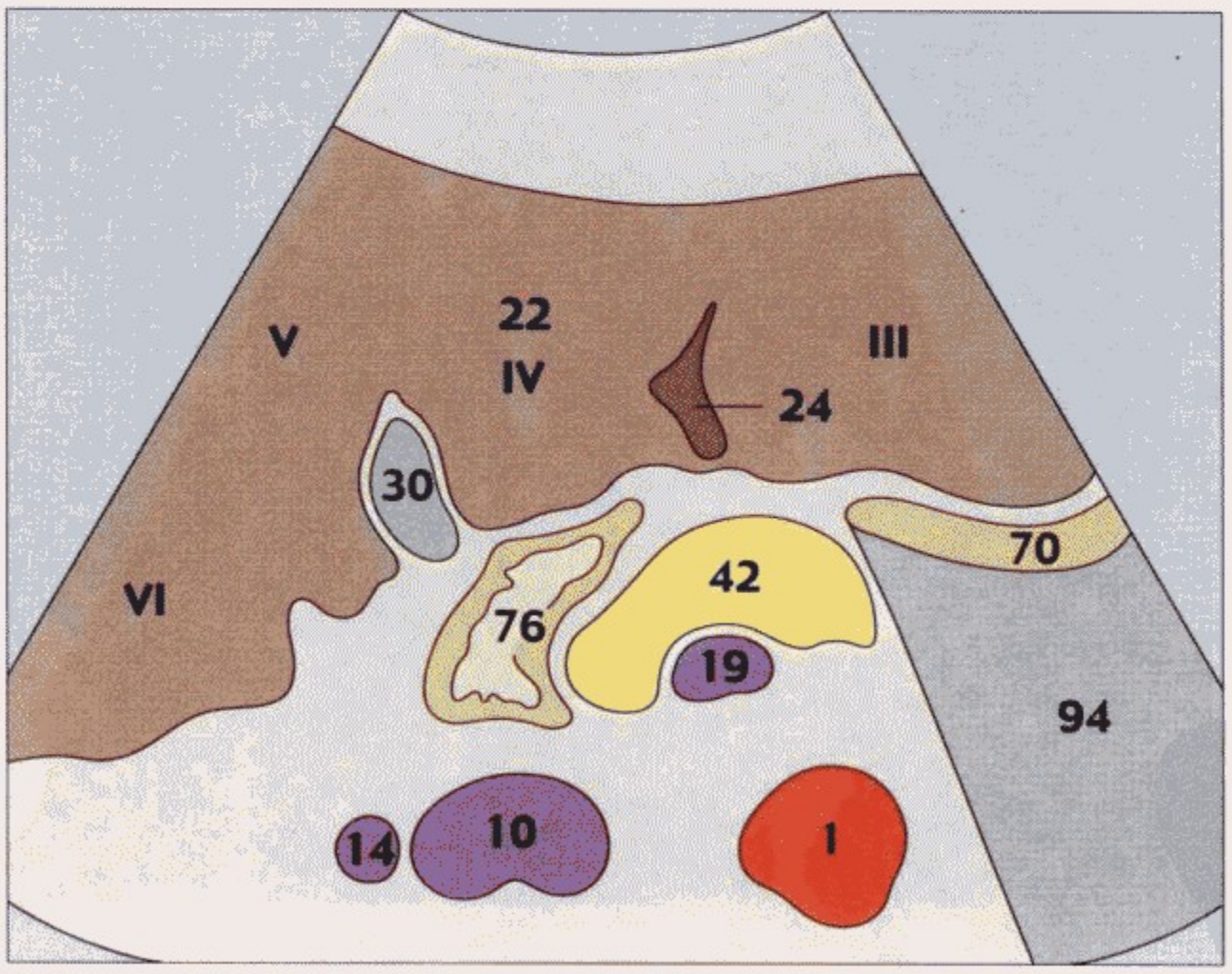


► 94 肝内侧段和前段，方叶，圆韧带，胆囊

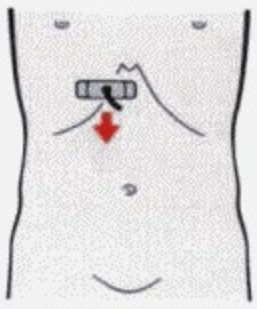


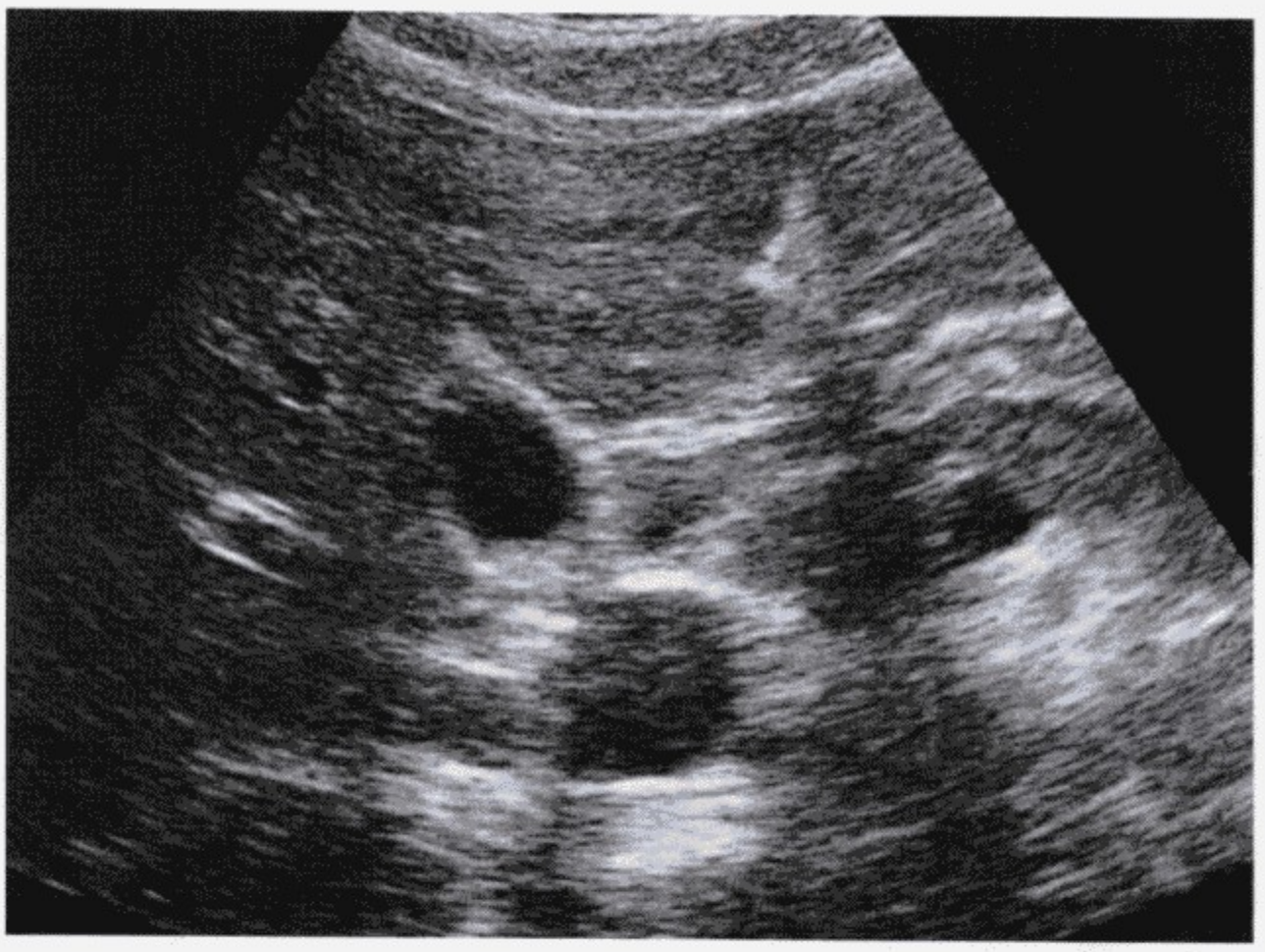


肝外侧段、内侧段、前段、后段的下部亚段各自被命名为Ⅲ亚段、Ⅳb亚段、Ⅴ亚段、Ⅵ亚段。

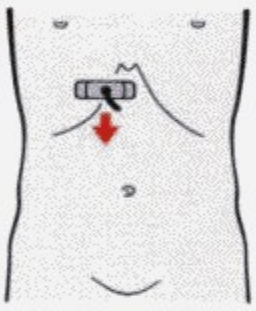


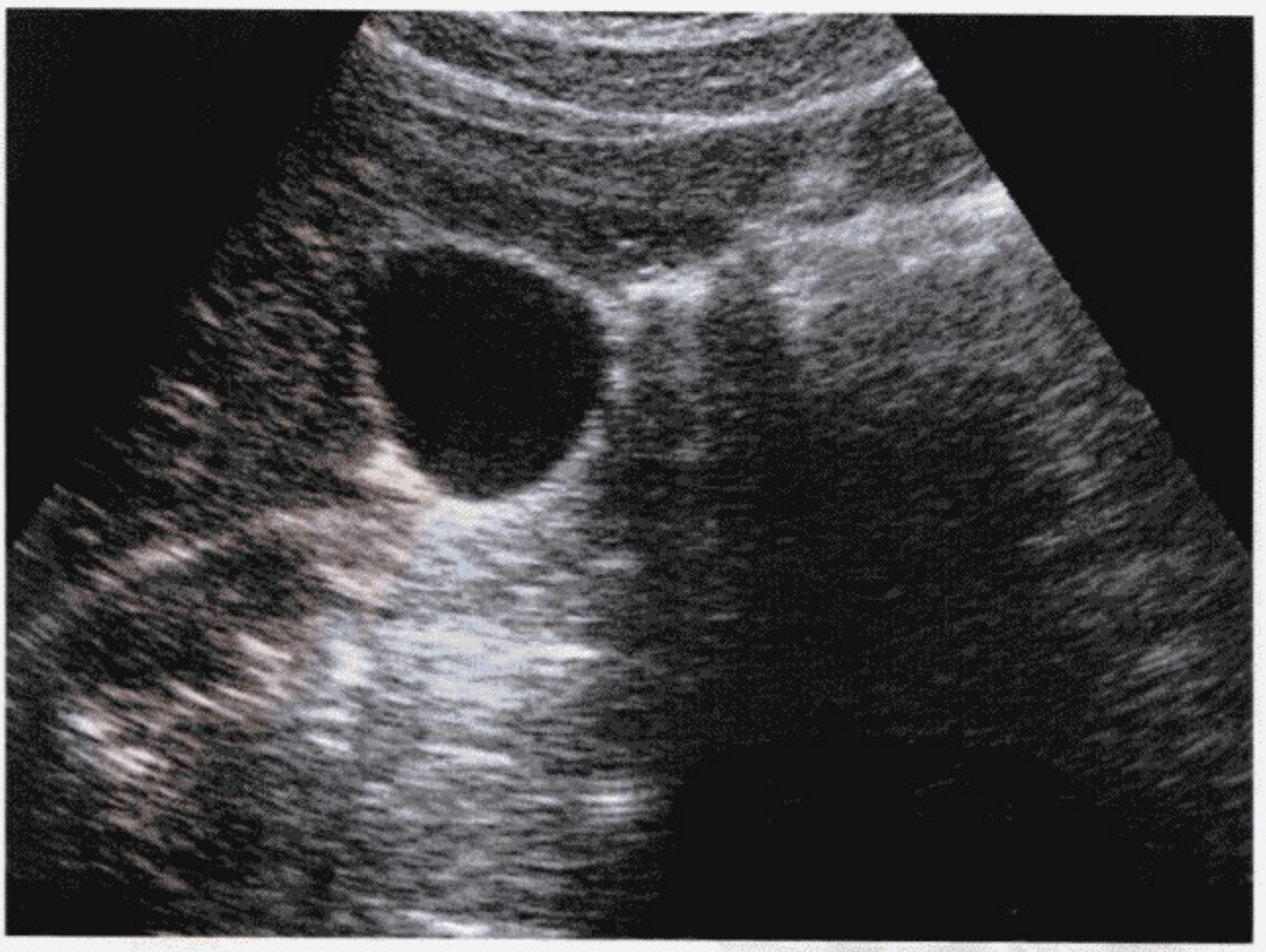
胆囊和圆韧带在横切面上构成了方叶的边界。



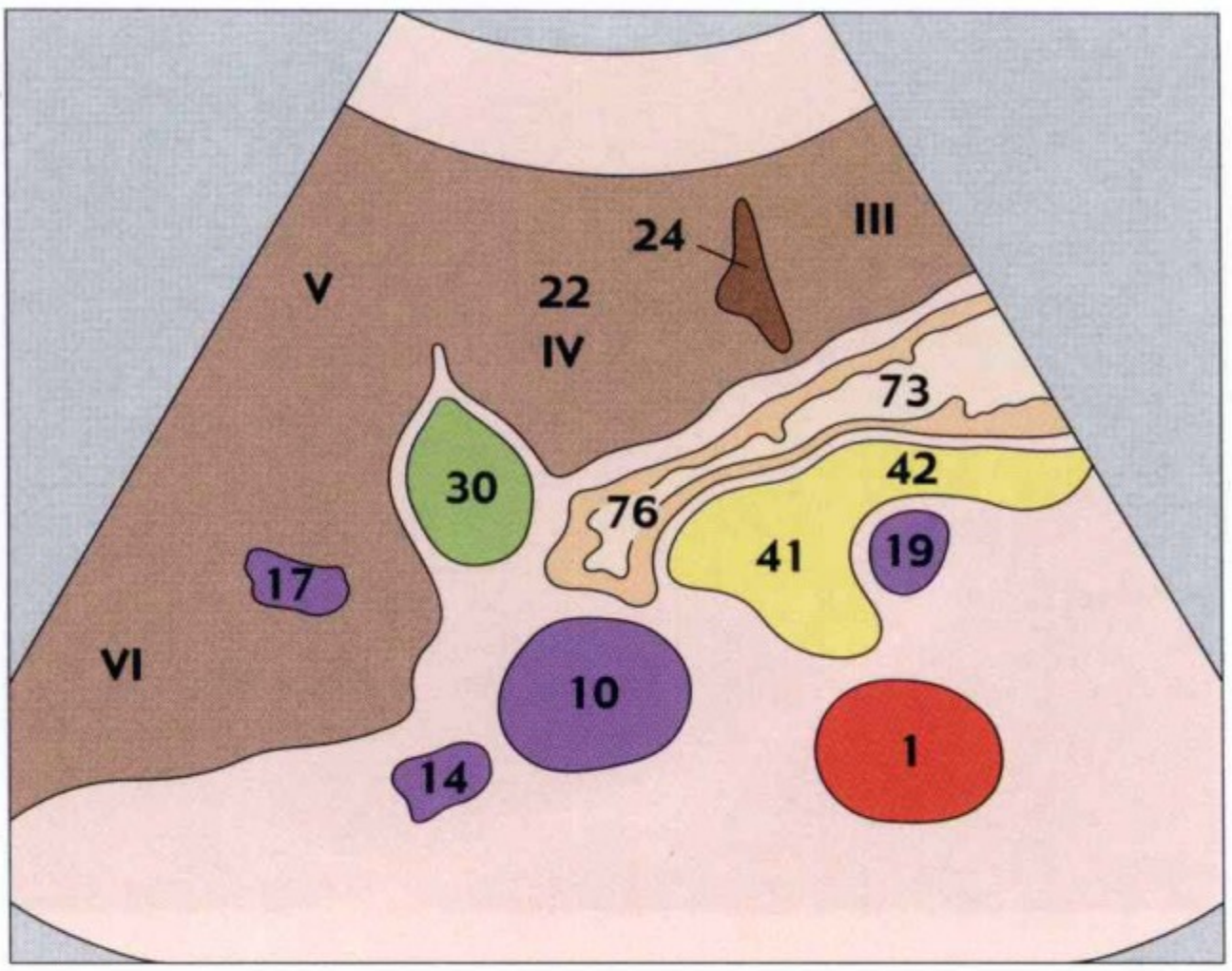


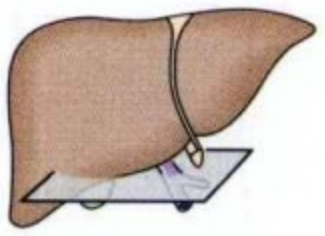
► 95 肝内侧段和前段，方叶，圆韧带，胆囊



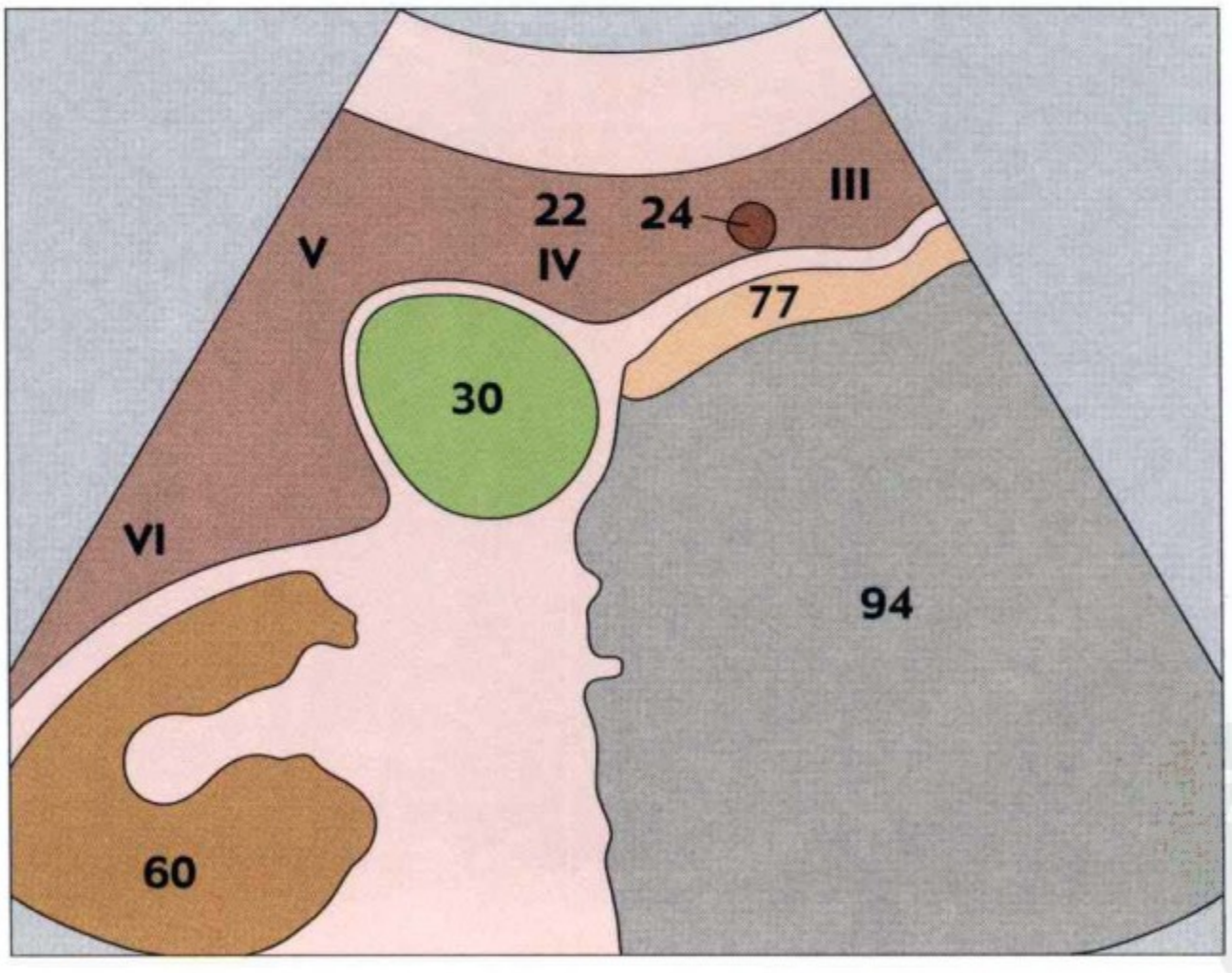


► 96 肝下缘，肾脏，胆囊，圆韧带

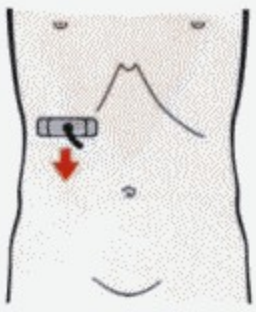


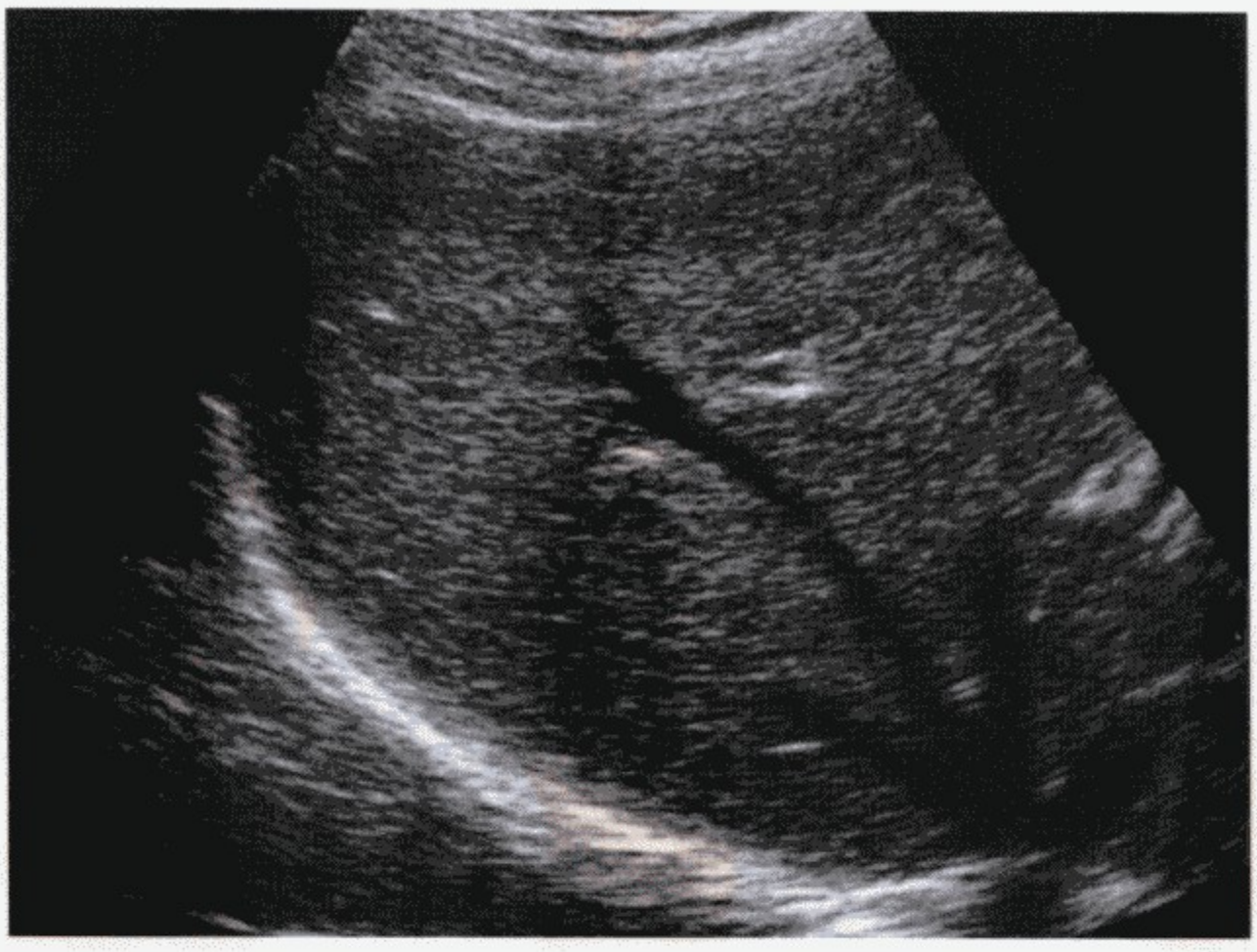


腔静脉 – 胆囊平面是功能学上肝右叶和肝左叶的分界。

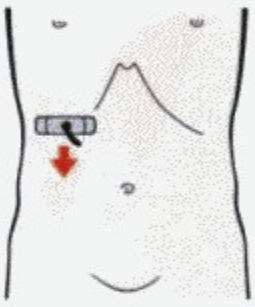


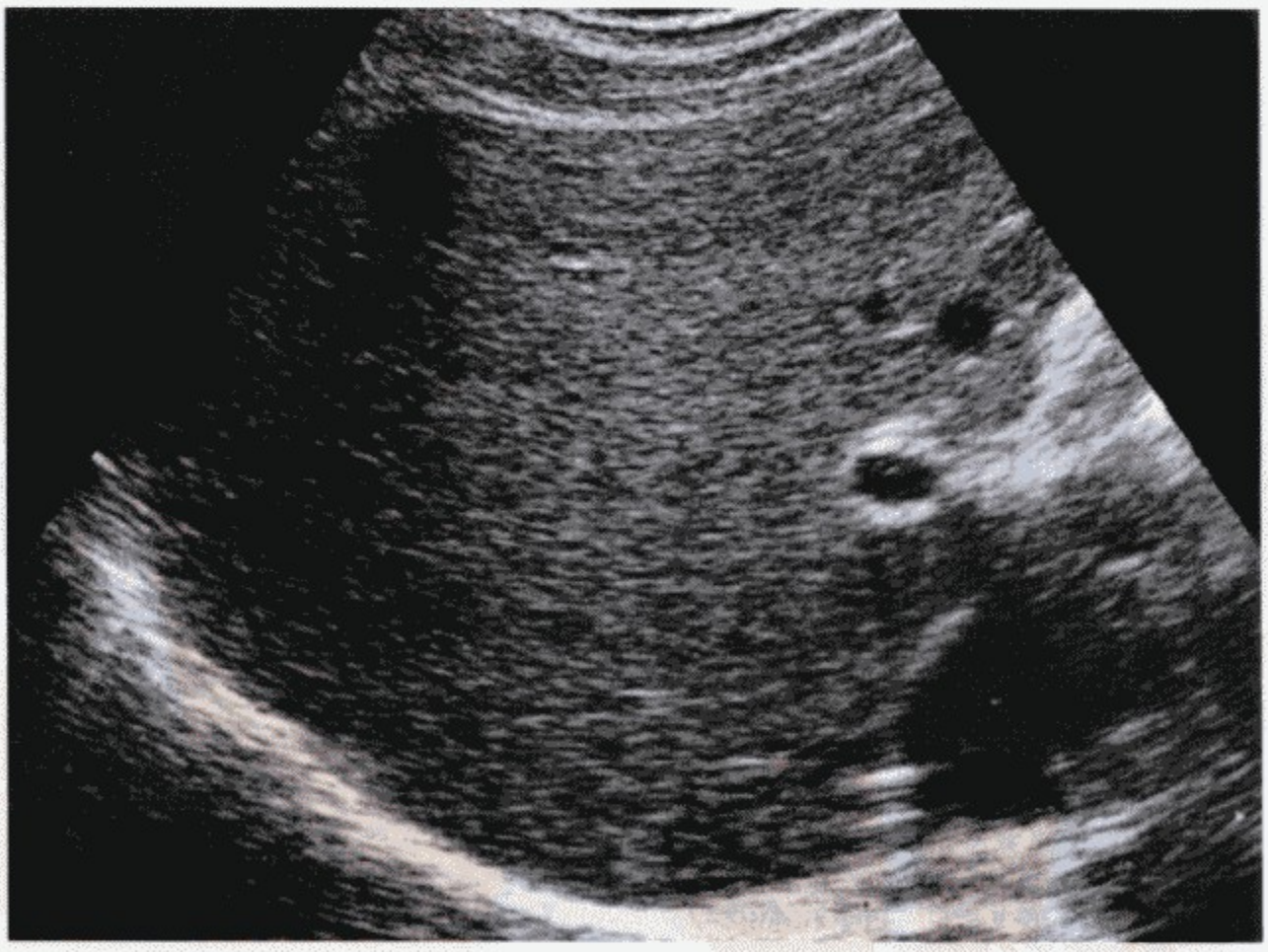
肝脏下缘的形状受肾脏，胆囊和圆韧带沟的影响。



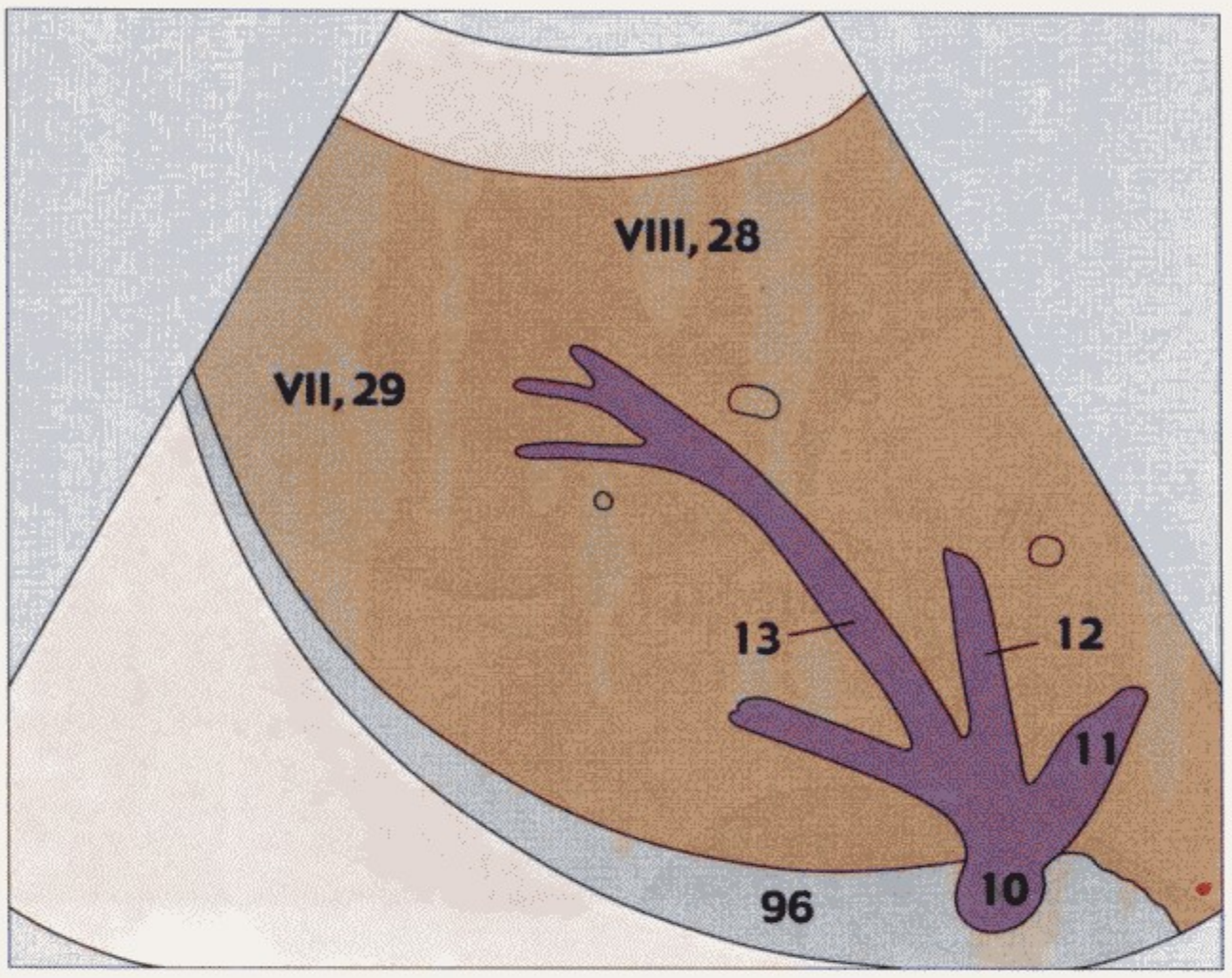


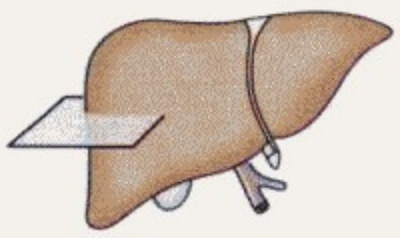
► 97 后段，上部亚段



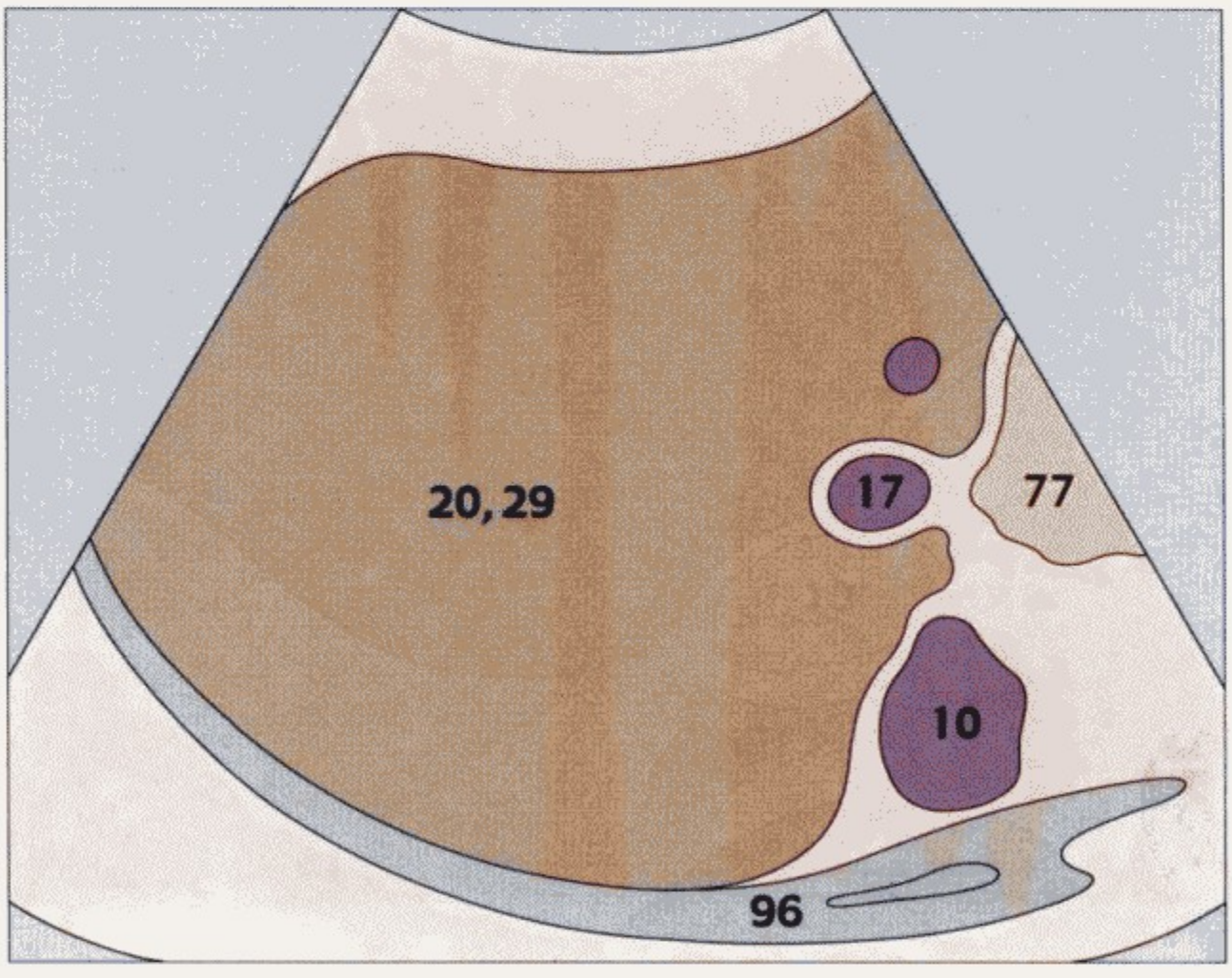


► 98 后段，门静脉

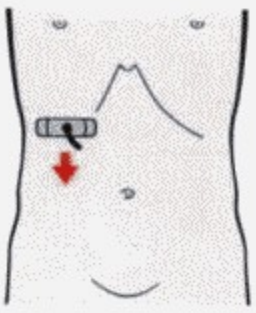


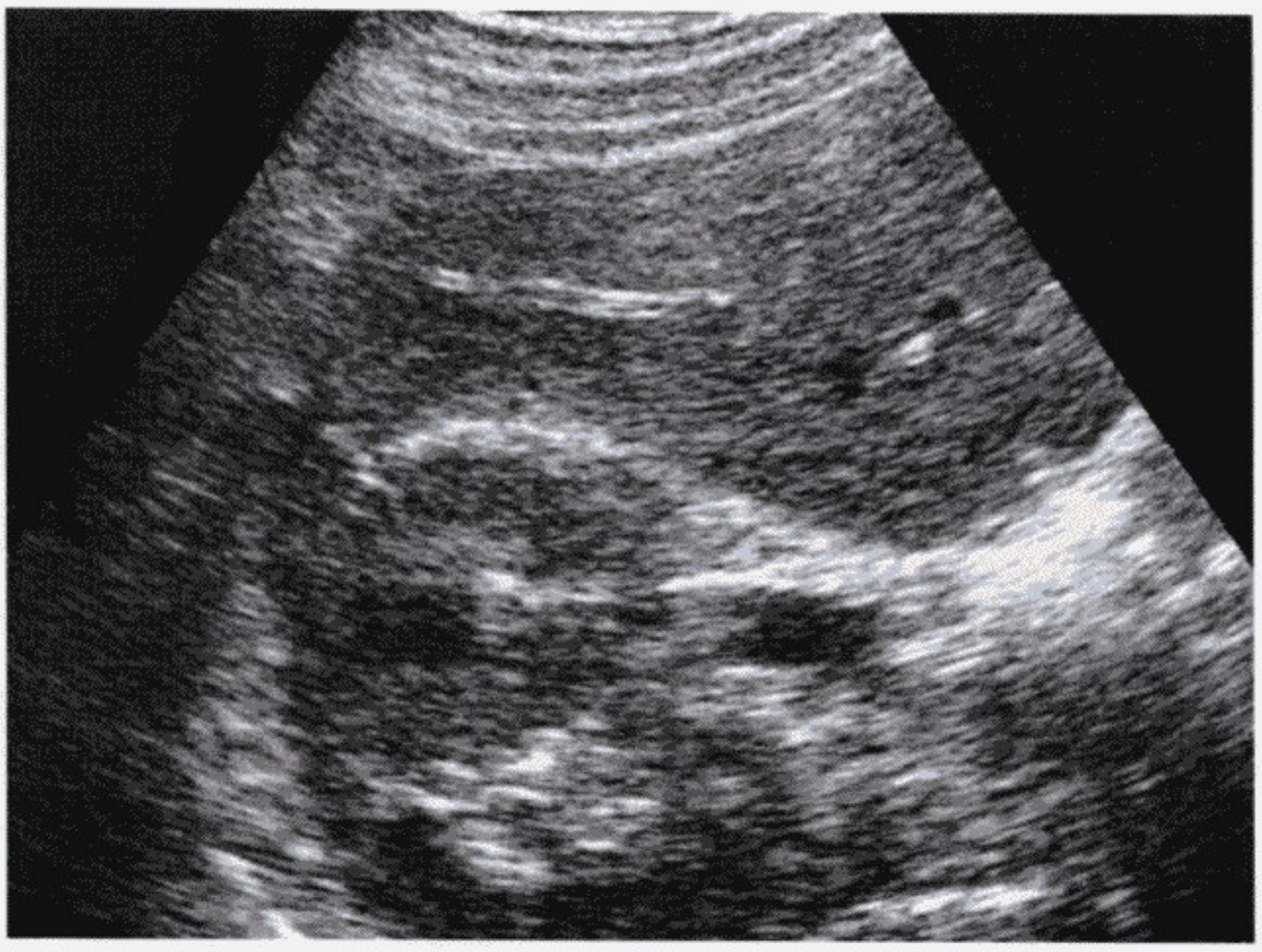


肝脏后段的上部亚段被命名为Ⅶ亚段。

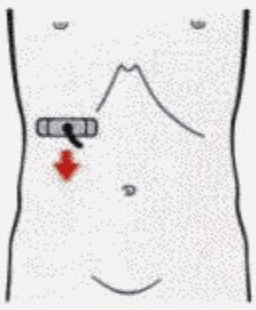


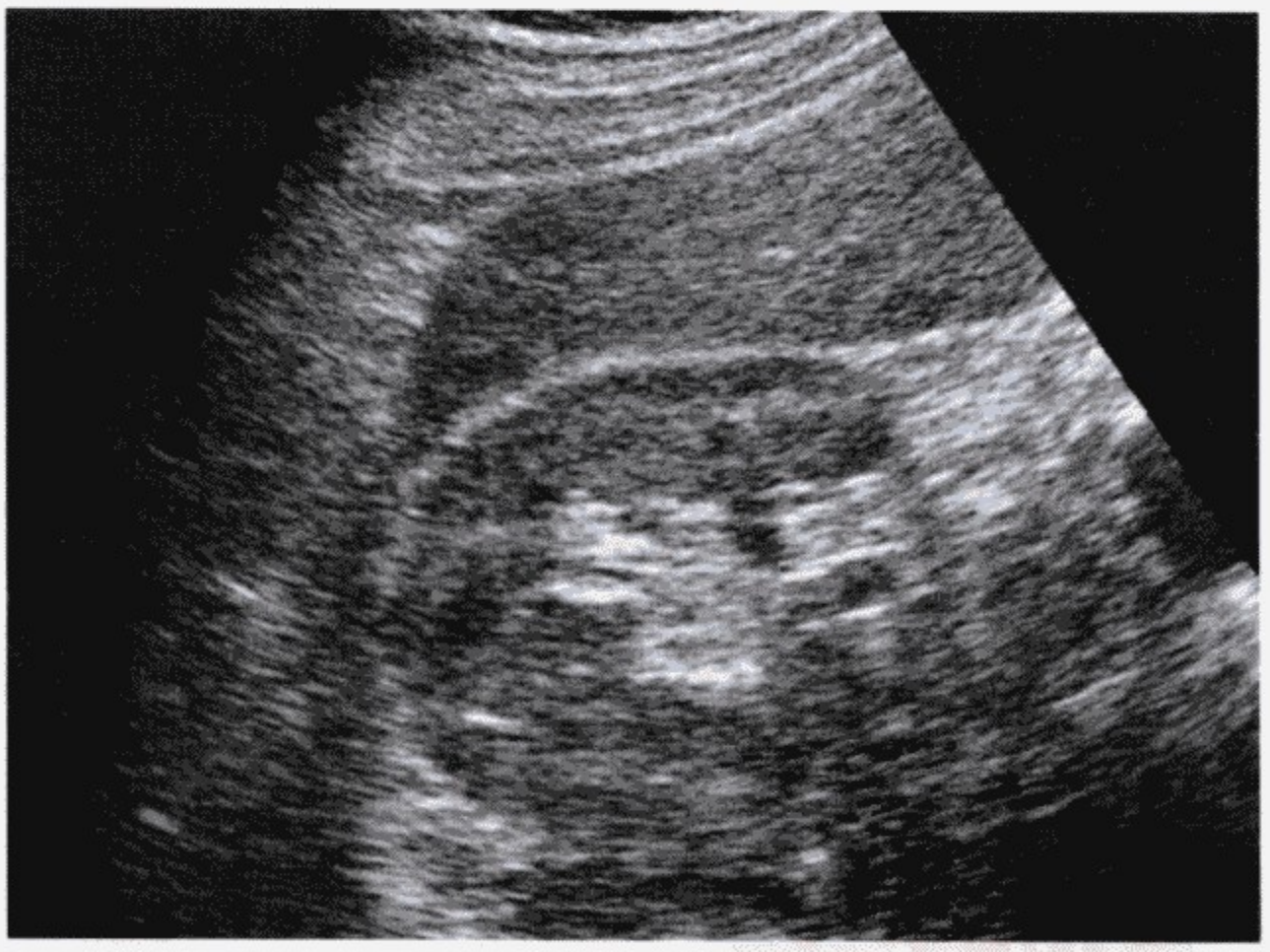
门静脉右支大约是近心端的Ⅶ亚段和尾端的Ⅴ亚段的分界。



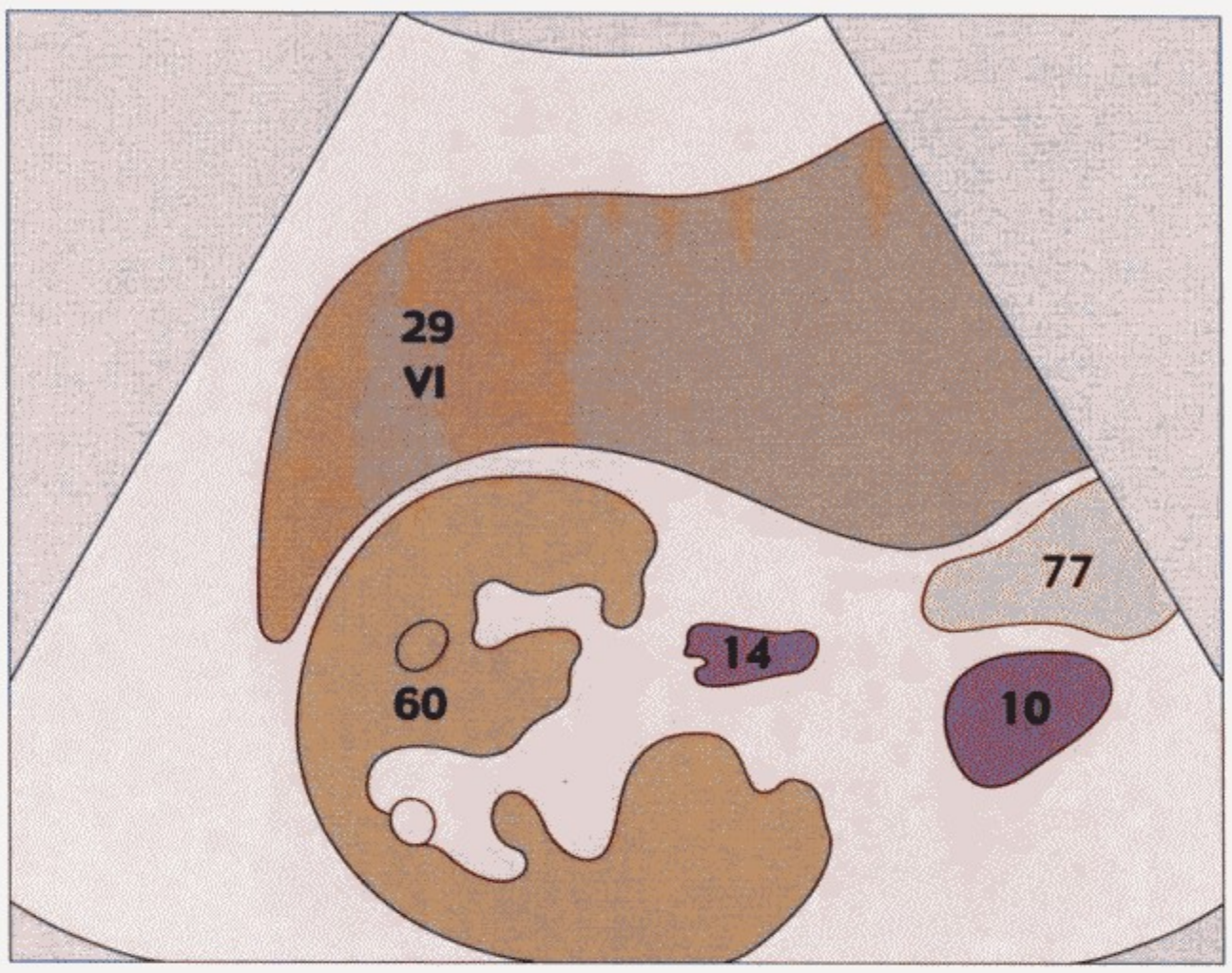


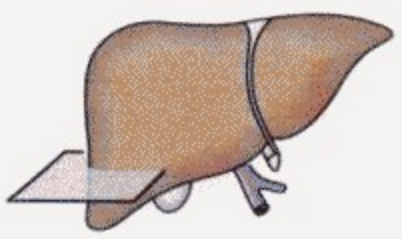
► 99 后段，下部亚段，肾脏



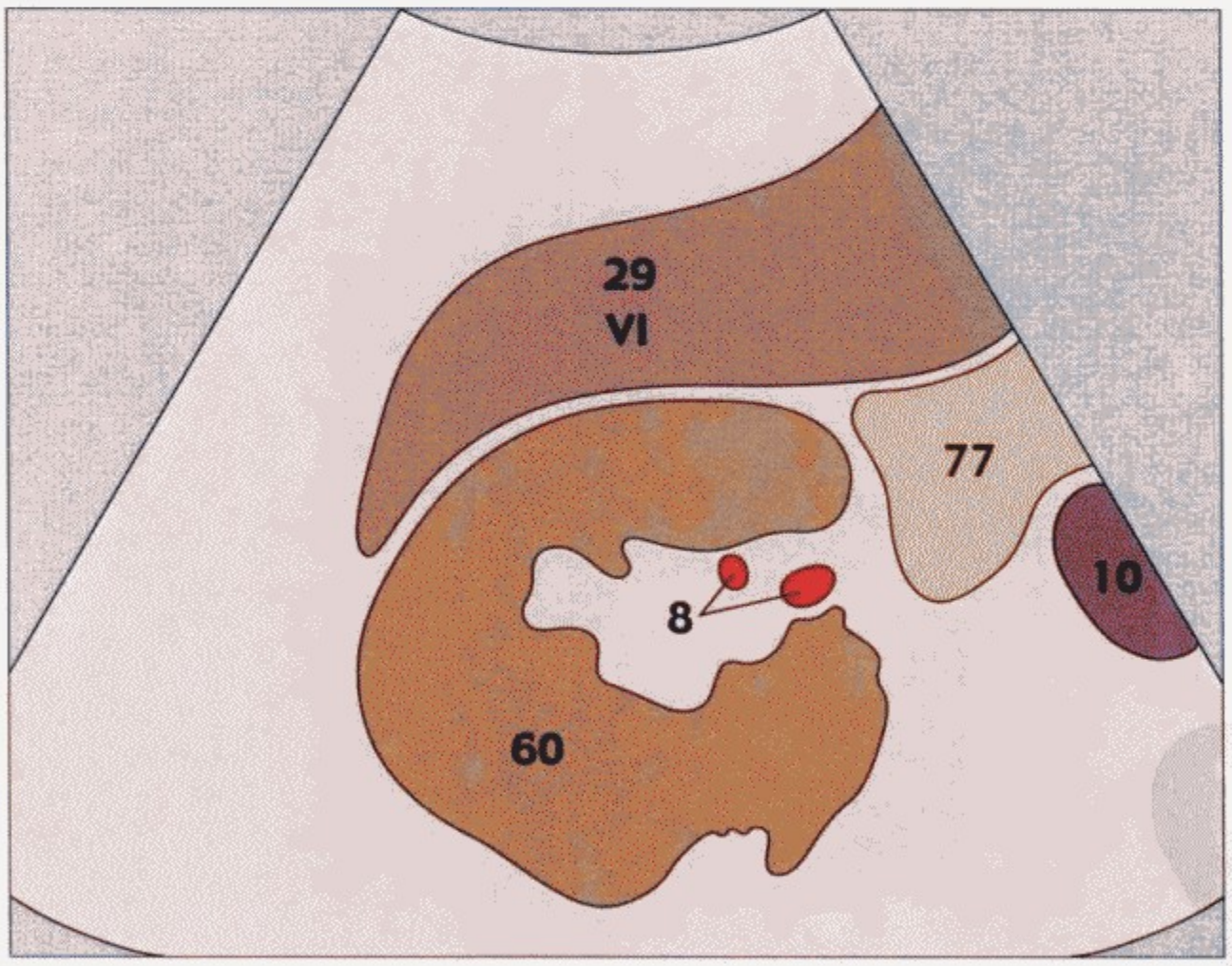


► 100 后段，下缘





肝脏后段的下部亚段被命名为Ⅵ亚段。



肝右叶在其下方高度变异。



3 圖畫

上腹部横切面上的胆囊

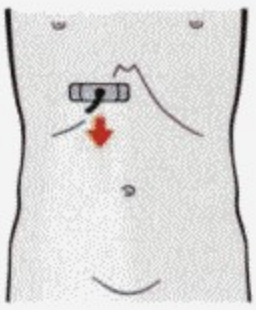
101 门静脉右支，静脉韧带
102 胆囊颈
103 胆囊颈和胆囊体的连接处
104 胆囊体
105 胆囊底
106 胆囊底，下面

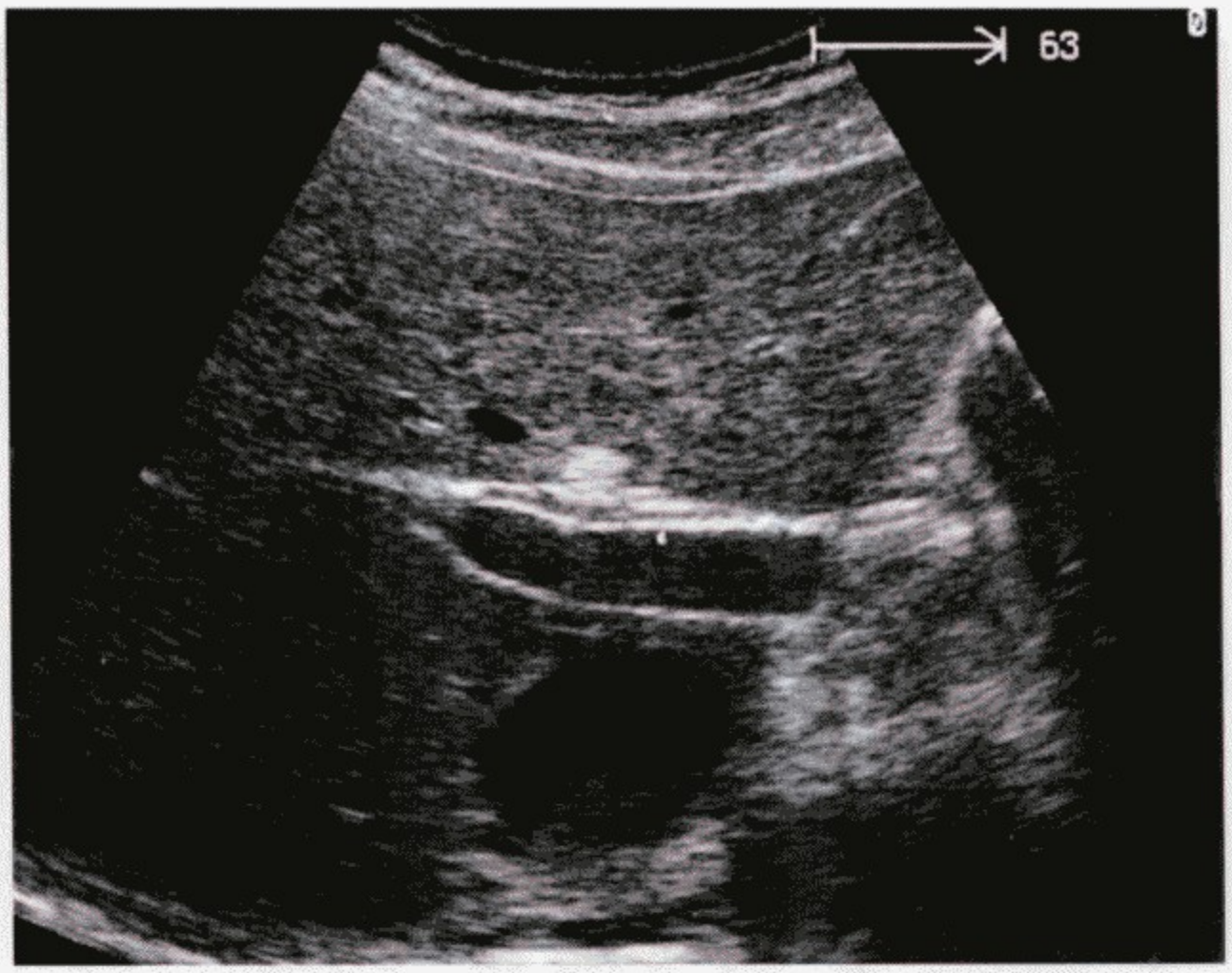
纵向切面上的胆囊

107 腔静脉，十二指肠，门静脉分叉处
108 门静脉右支，十二指肠，胆囊体
109 门静脉右支，胆囊体和胆囊颈
110 胆囊体和胆囊底，肾脏
111 胆囊底，肾脏
112 胆囊底，肾脏

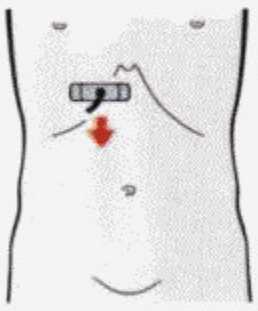
胆囊的细节

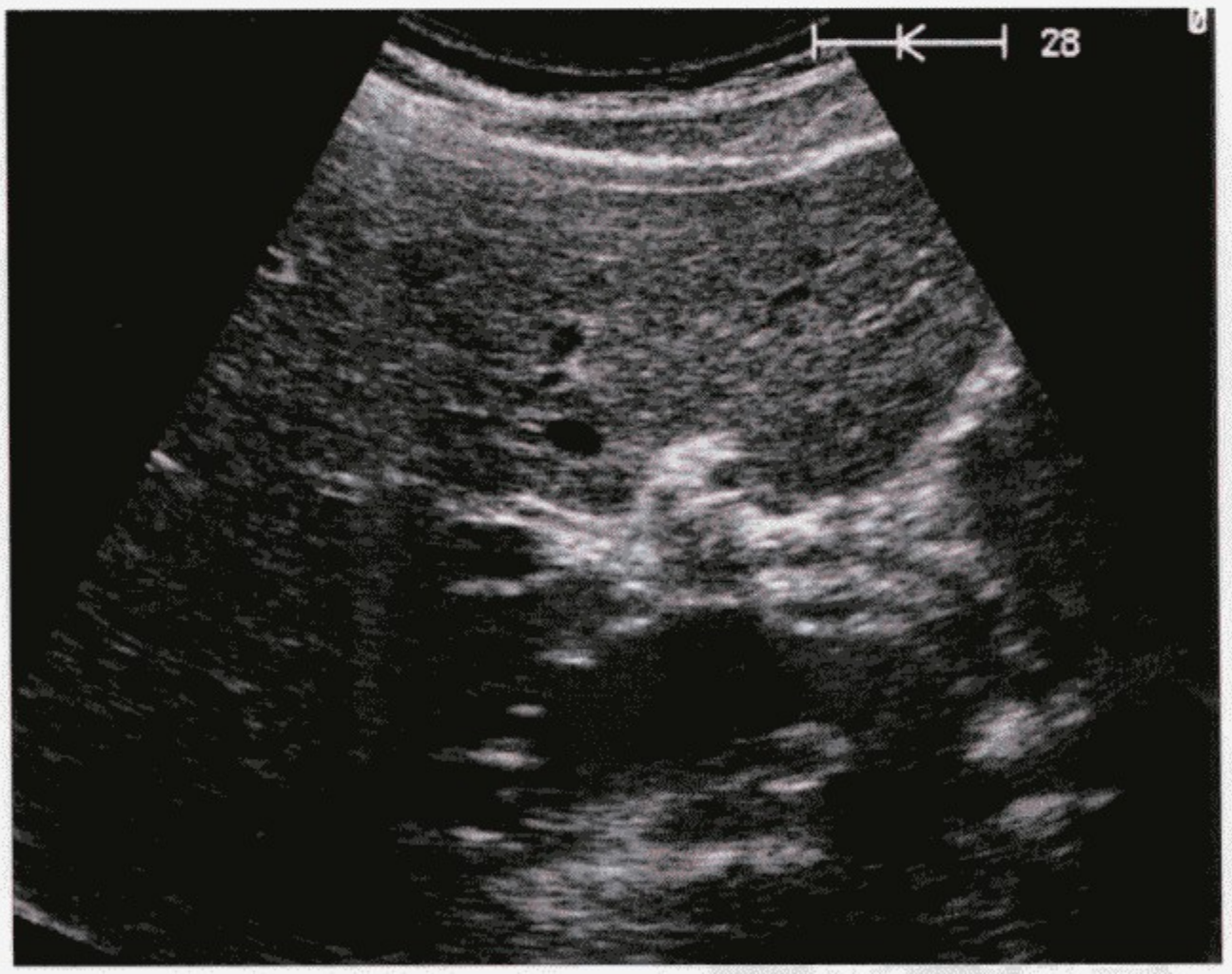
113 胆囊局部，螺旋襞
114 胆囊壁的分层



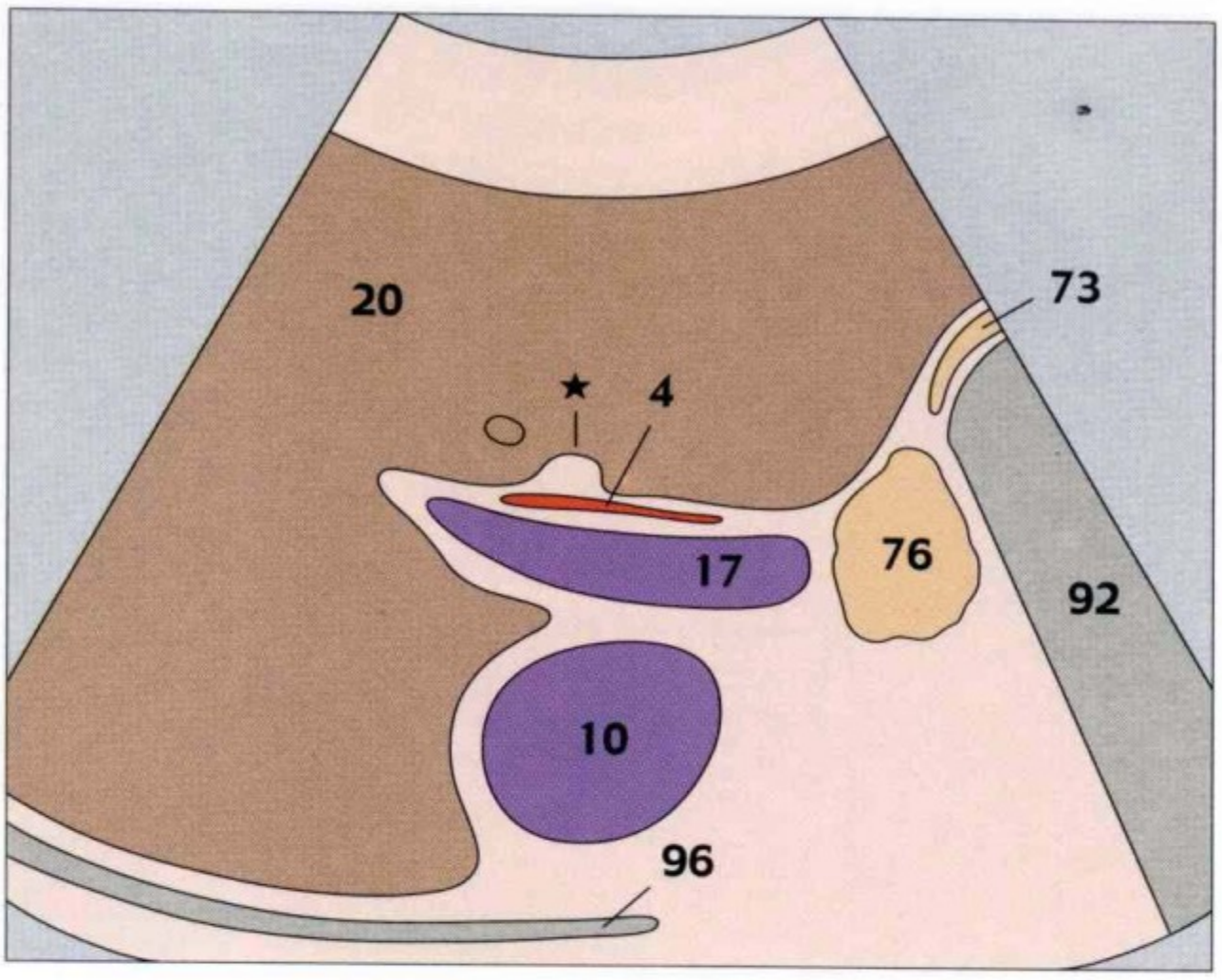


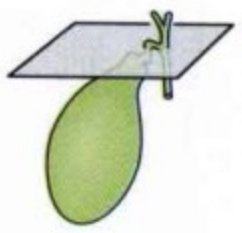
► 101 门静脉右支，静脉韧带



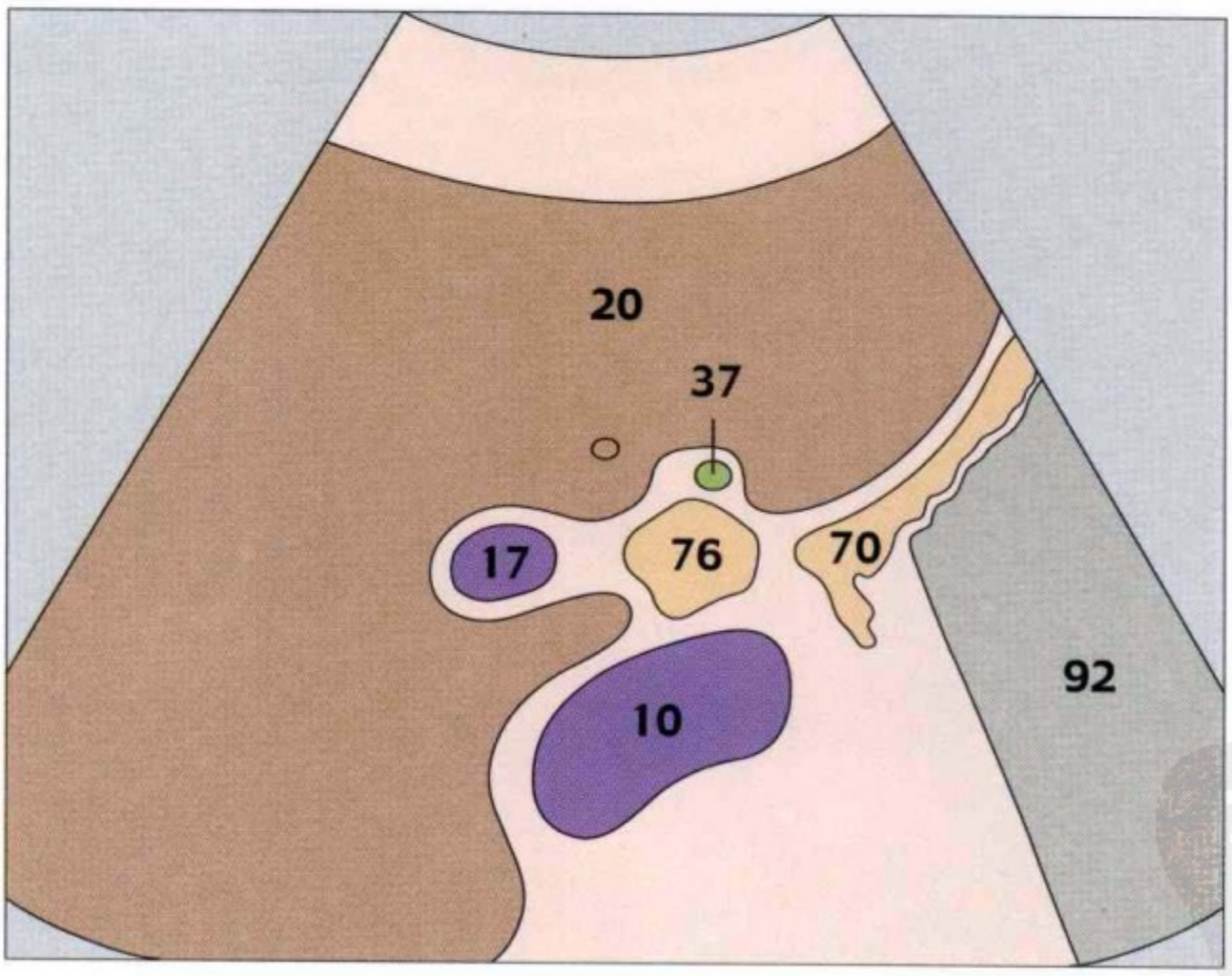


► 102 胆囊颈

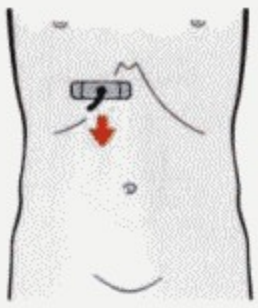


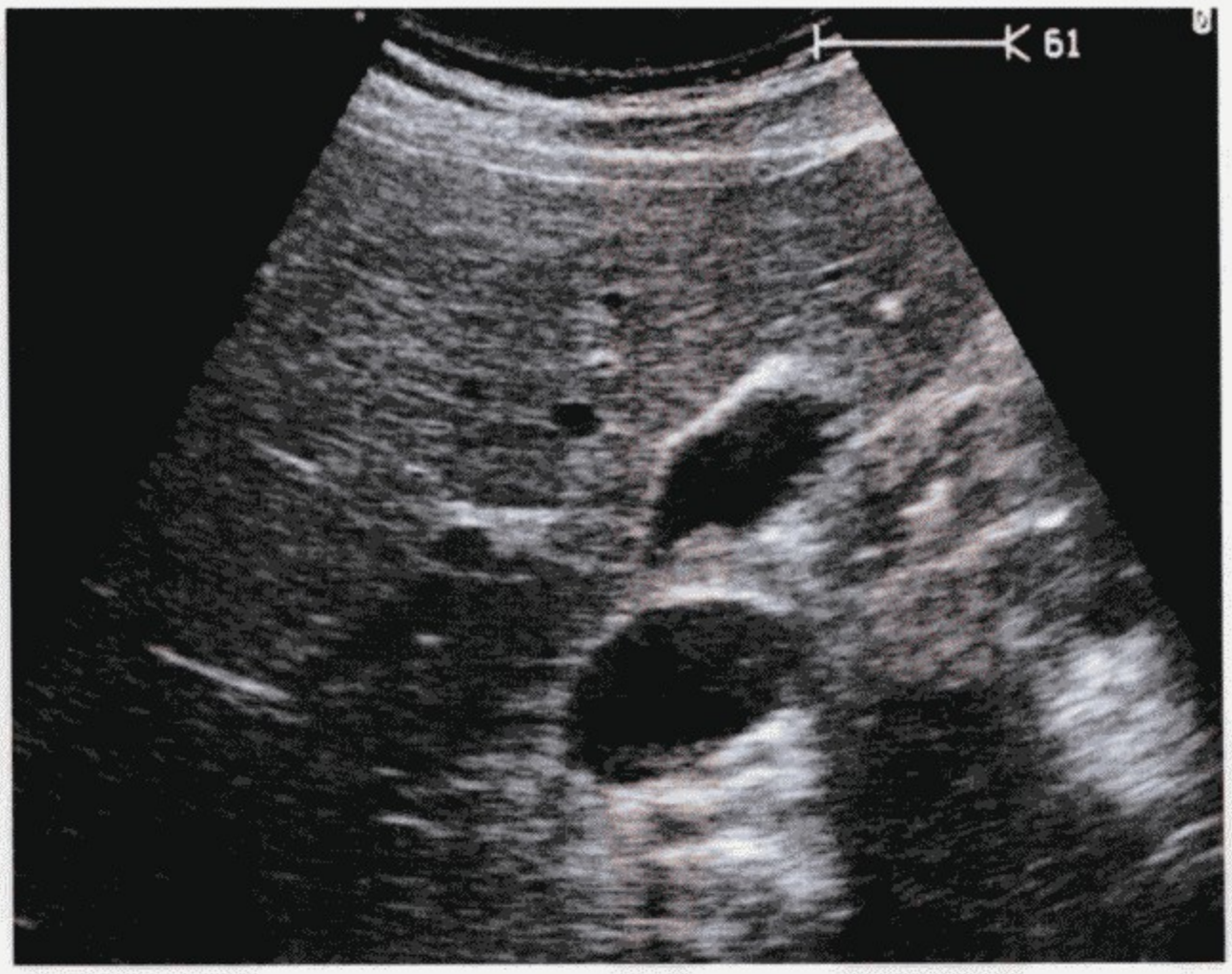


叶间裂(*)，位于门静脉右支的前方，是确定胆囊的标志物。

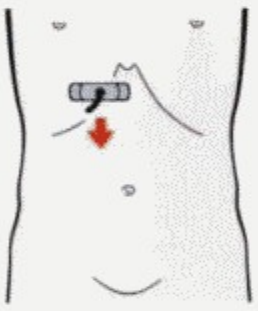


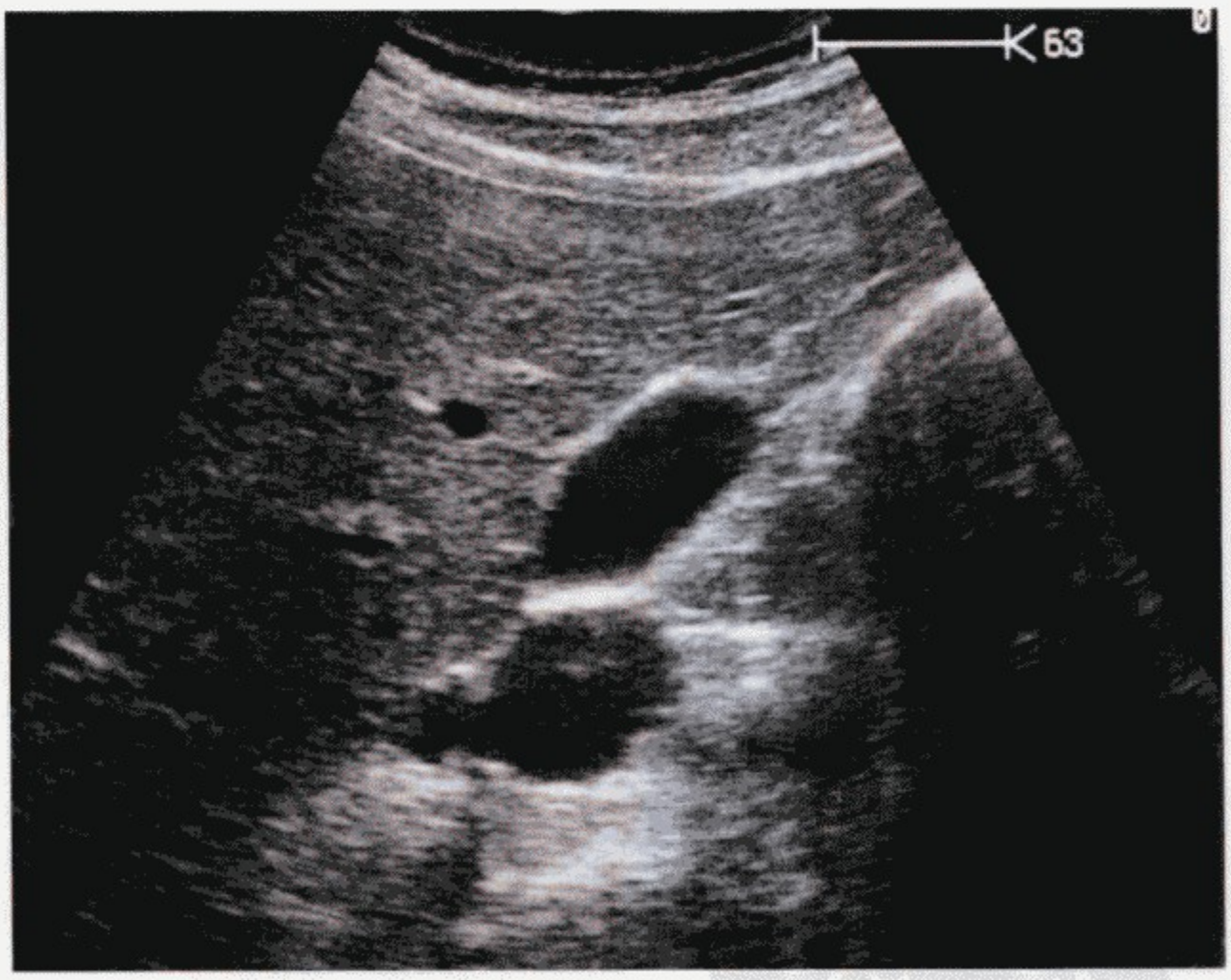
胆囊颈位于门静脉右支和叶间裂的尾端。



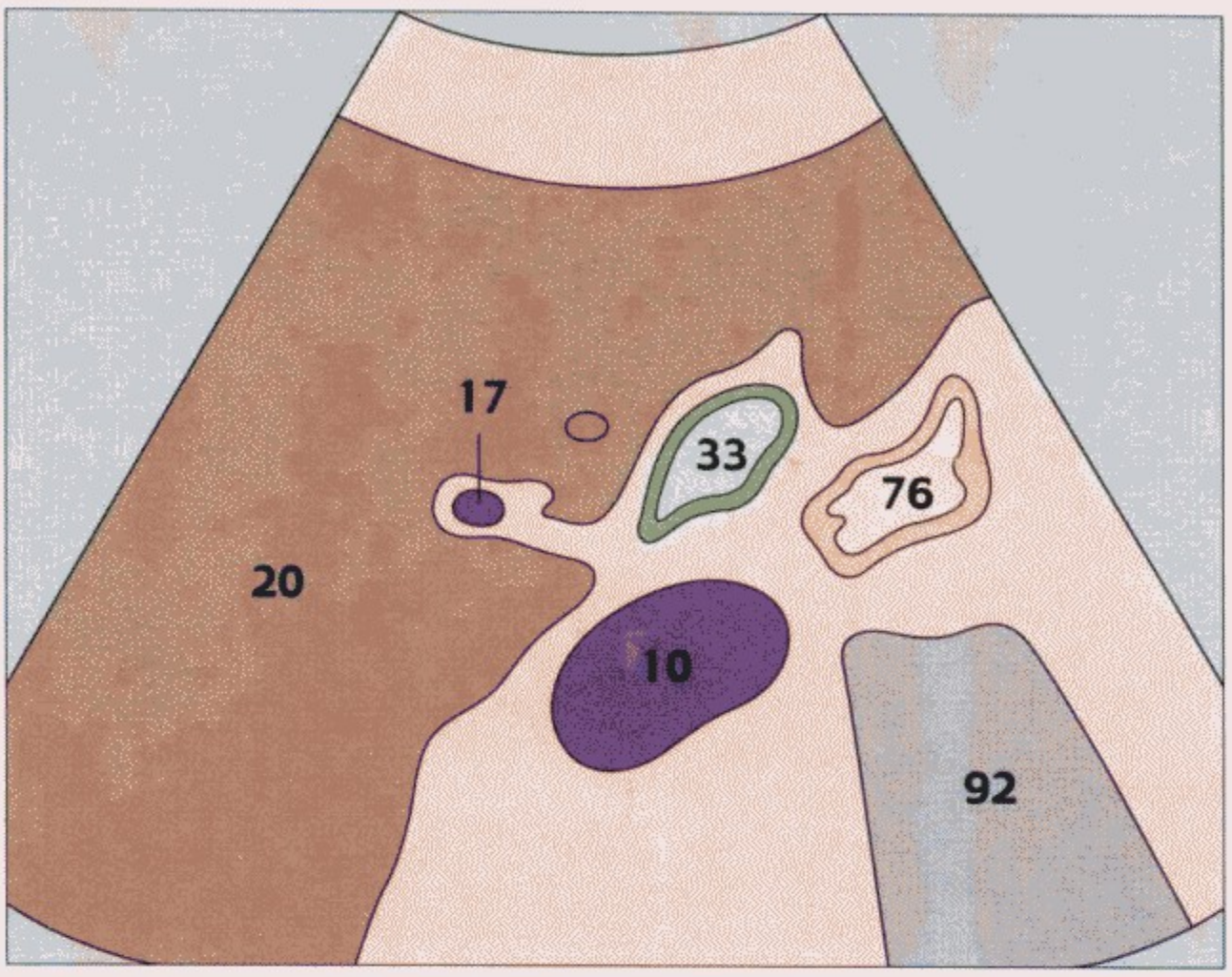


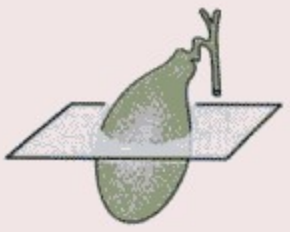
► 103 胆囊颈和胆囊体的连接处



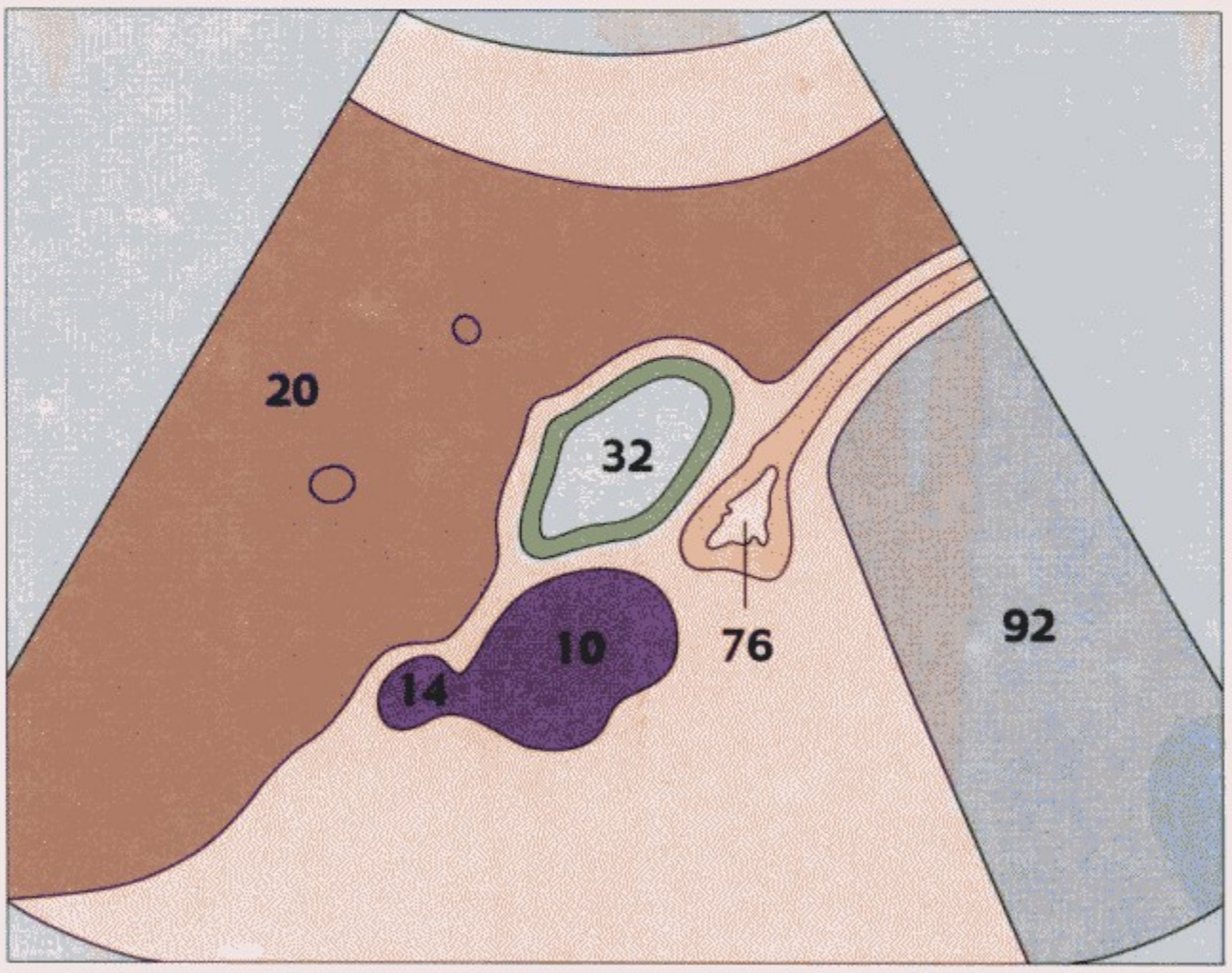


► 104 胆囊体

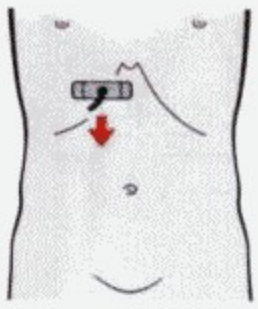


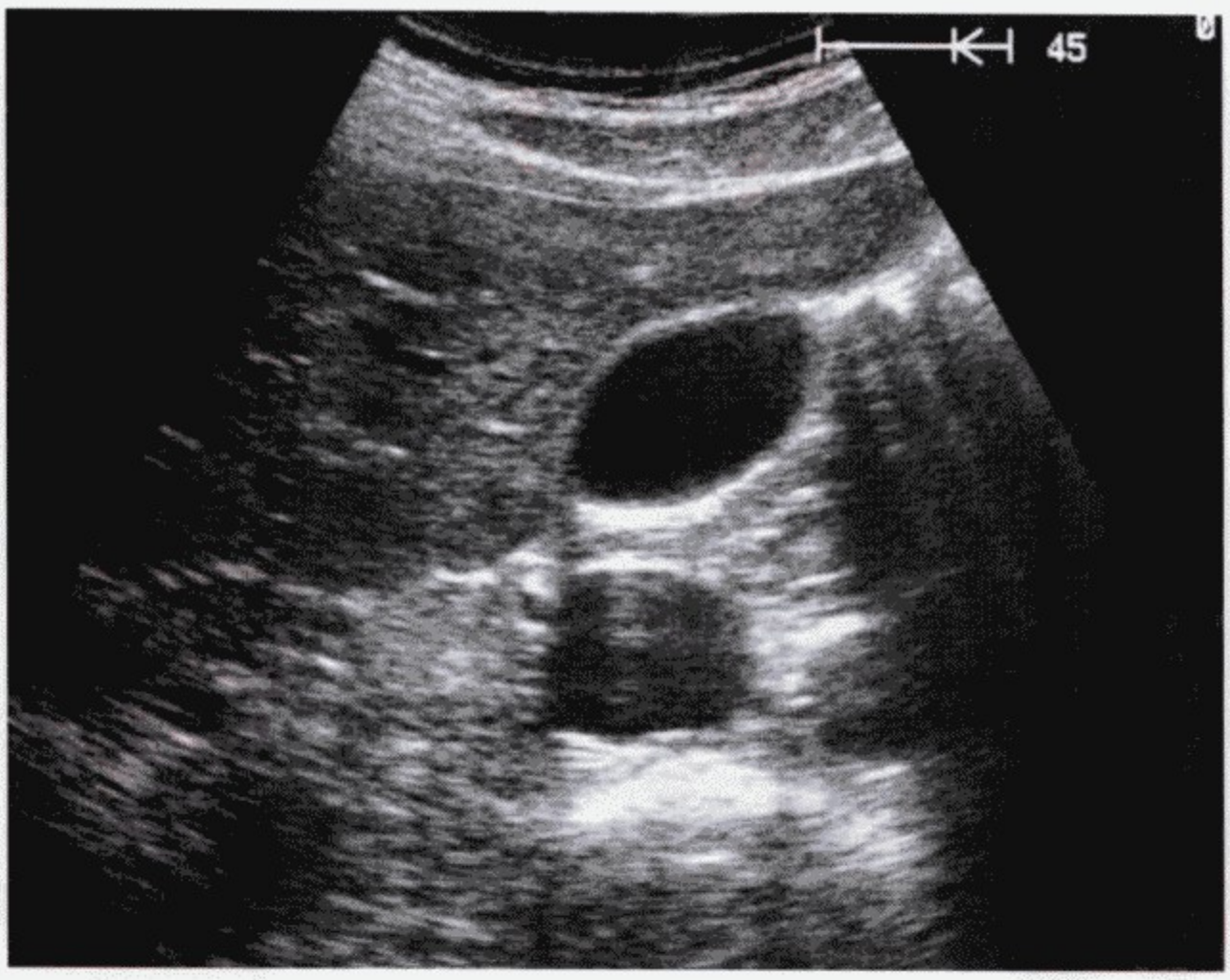


行通过胆囊体的横切面扫描时，十二指肠位于胆囊和腔静脉之间。

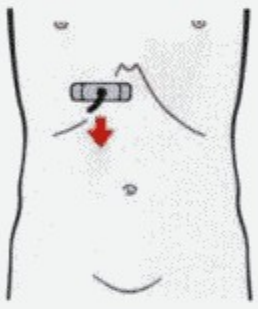


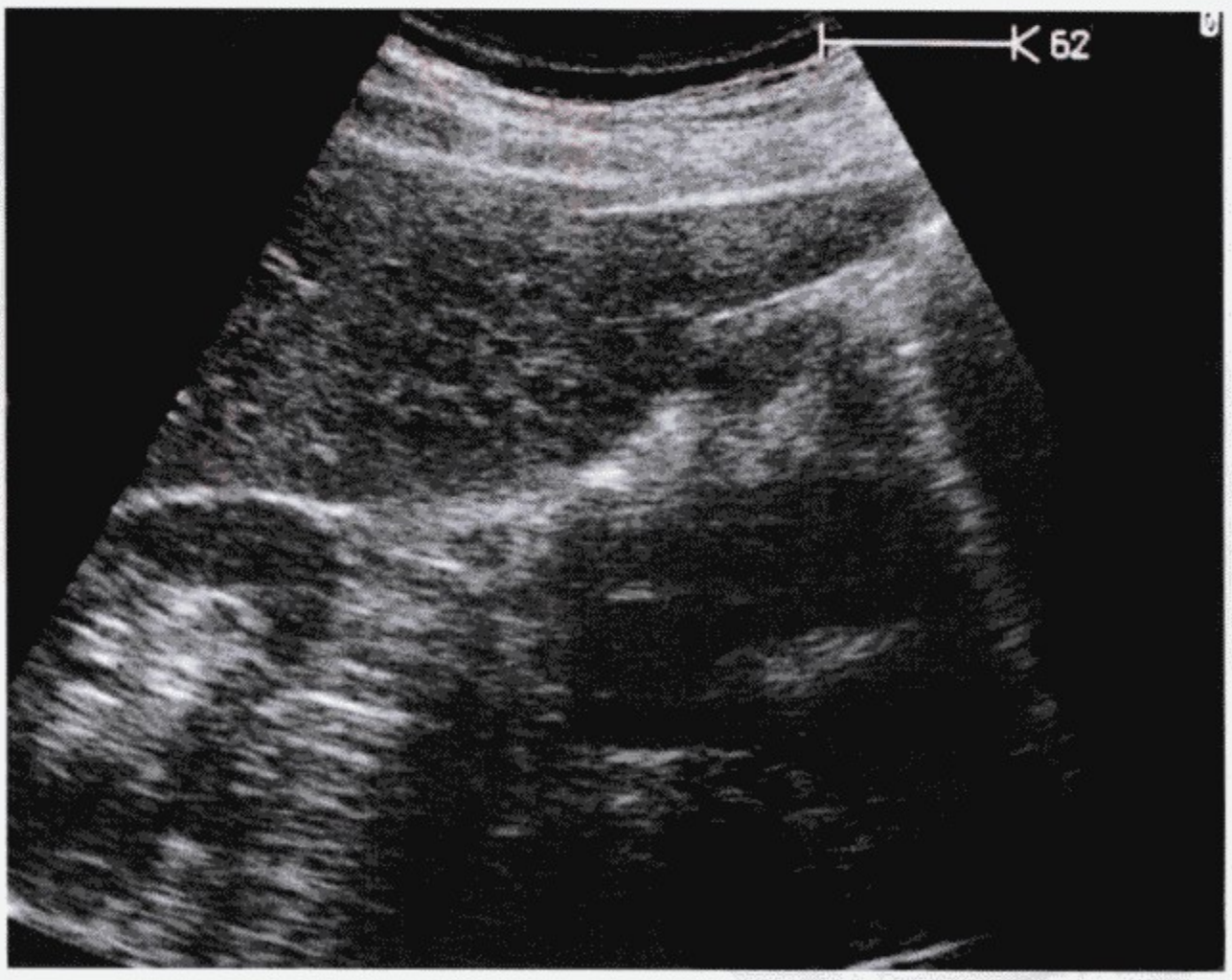
十二指肠壶腹部可以在胆囊体或者胆囊颈的游离腹膜面确定。



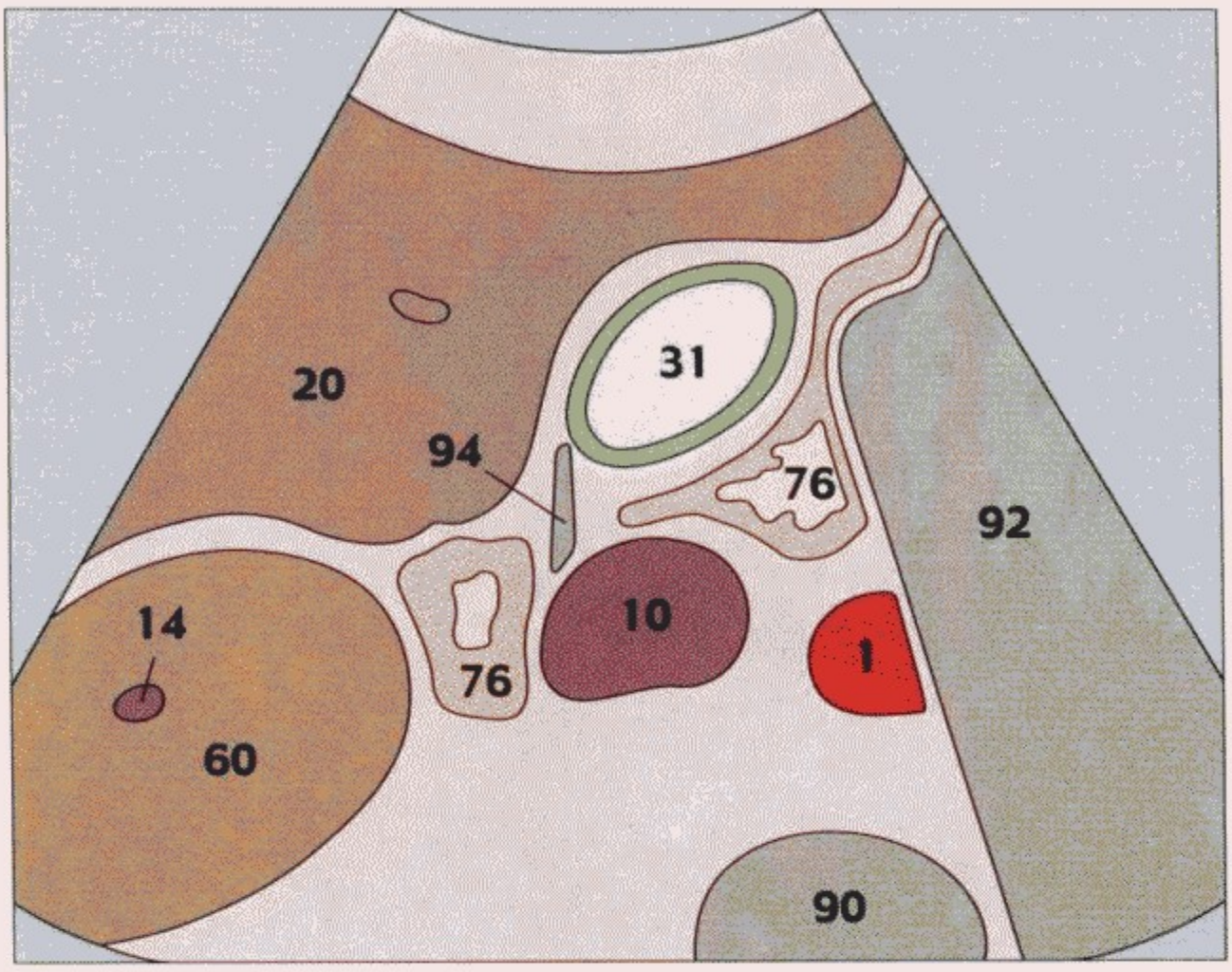


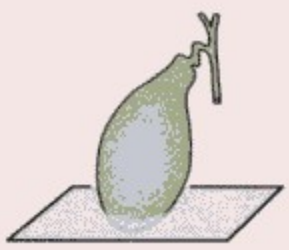
▶ 105 胆囊底



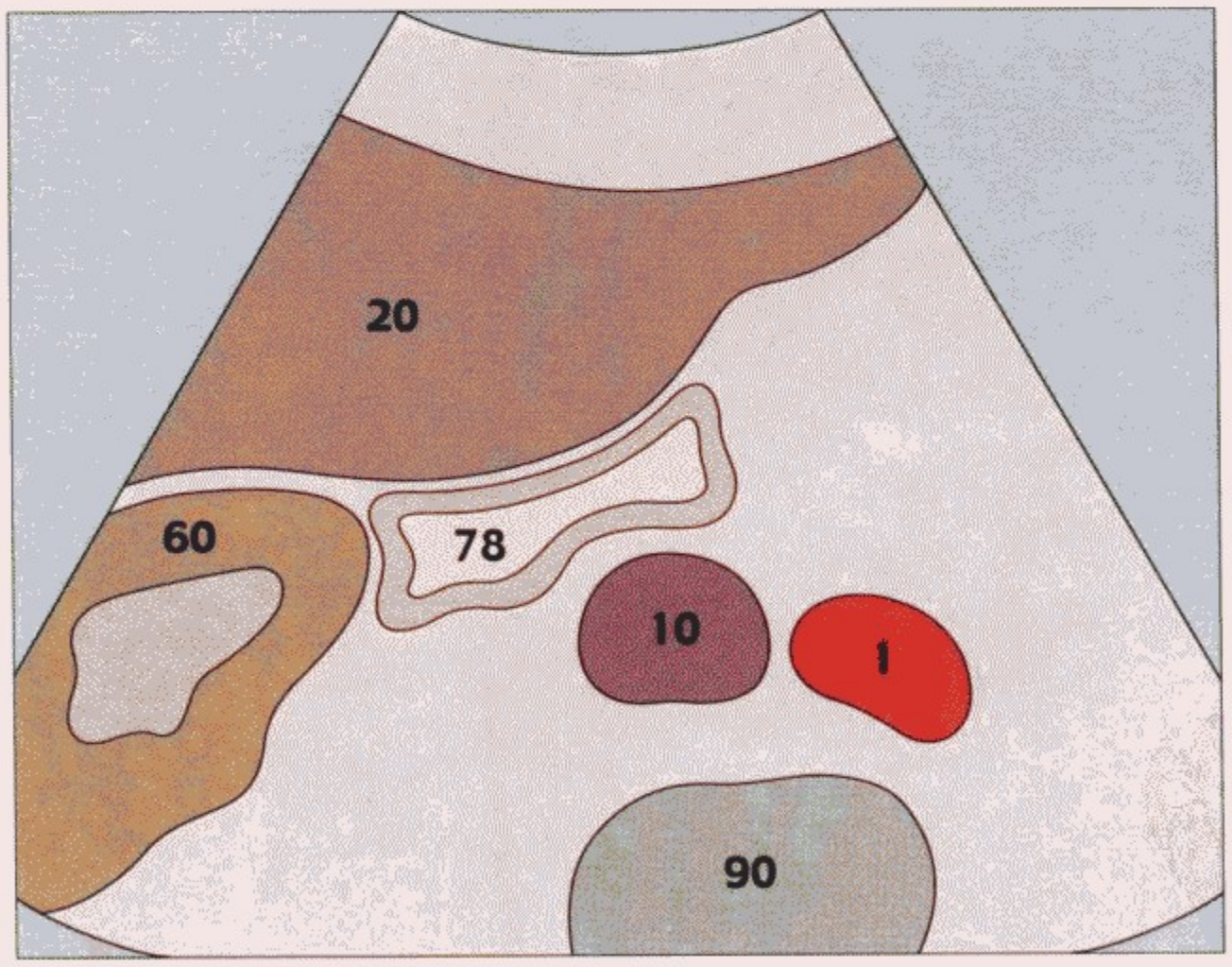


▶ 106 胆囊底，下面

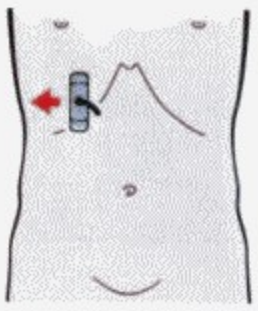


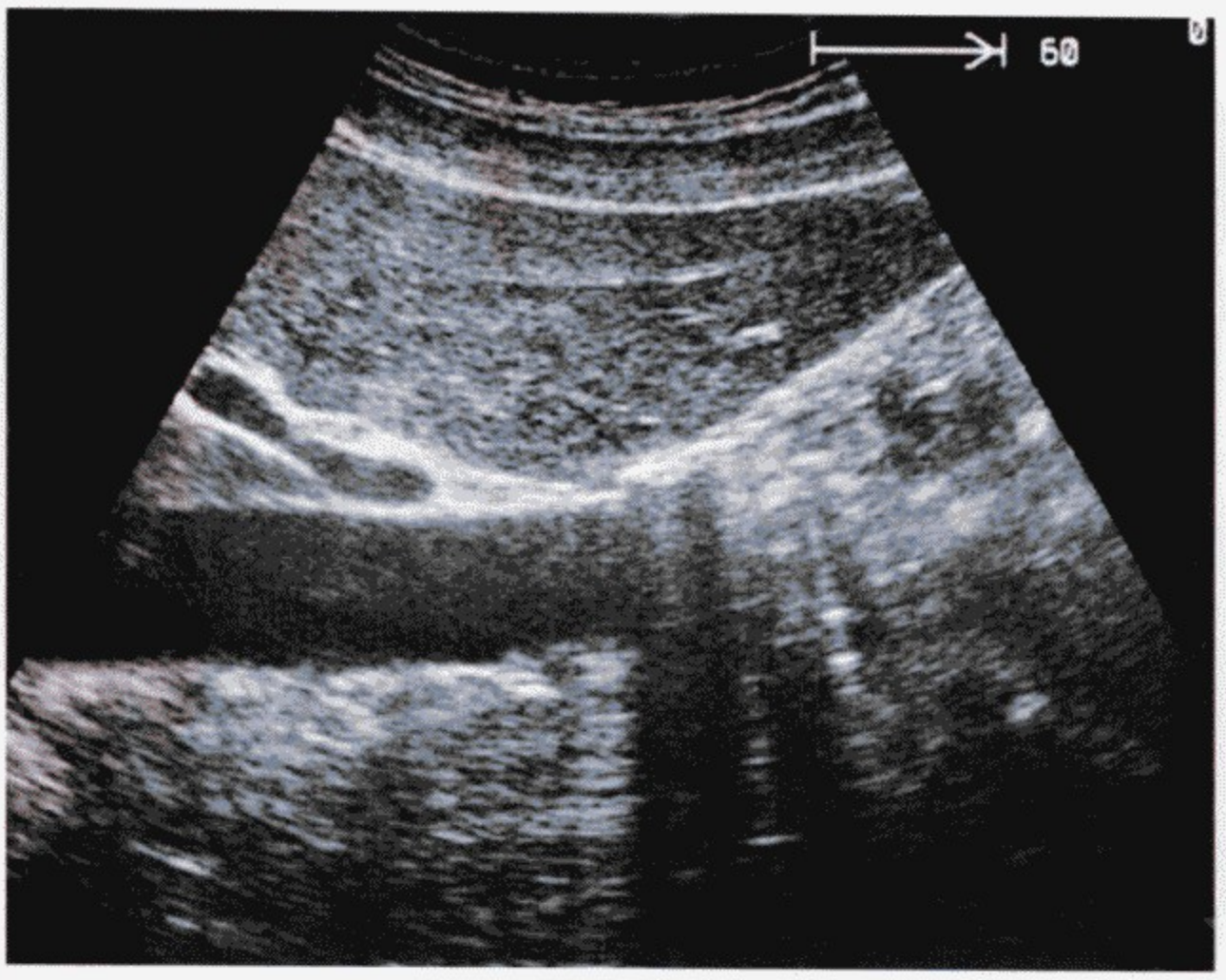


胆囊底几乎可以延伸到前腹壁，但是也可以位于肝脏后方较深的位置。

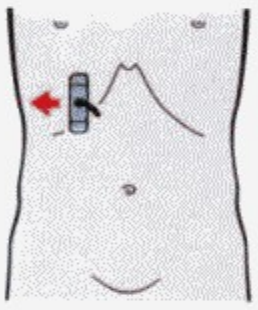


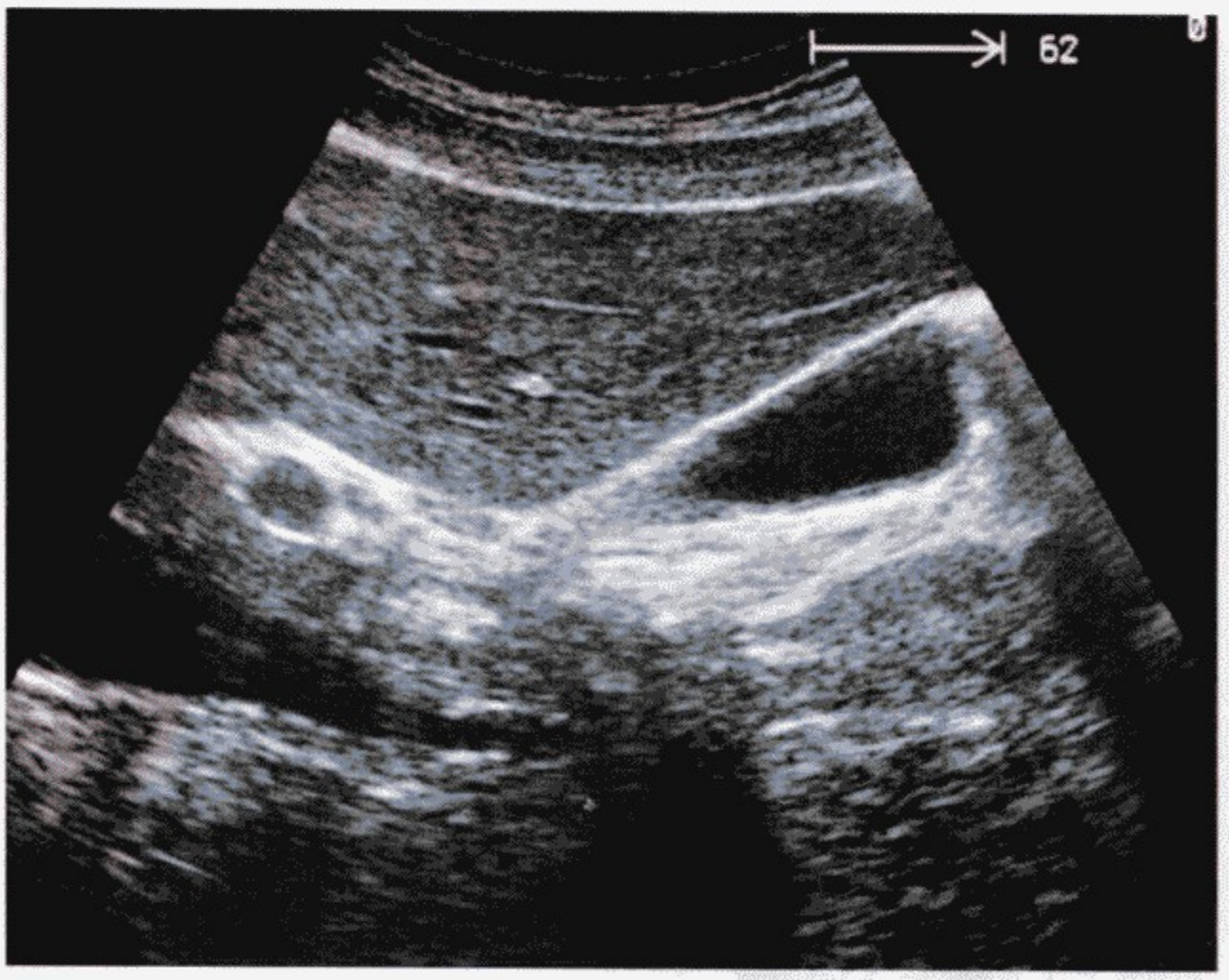
结肠肝曲经常在胆囊底尾端表面形成压迹。



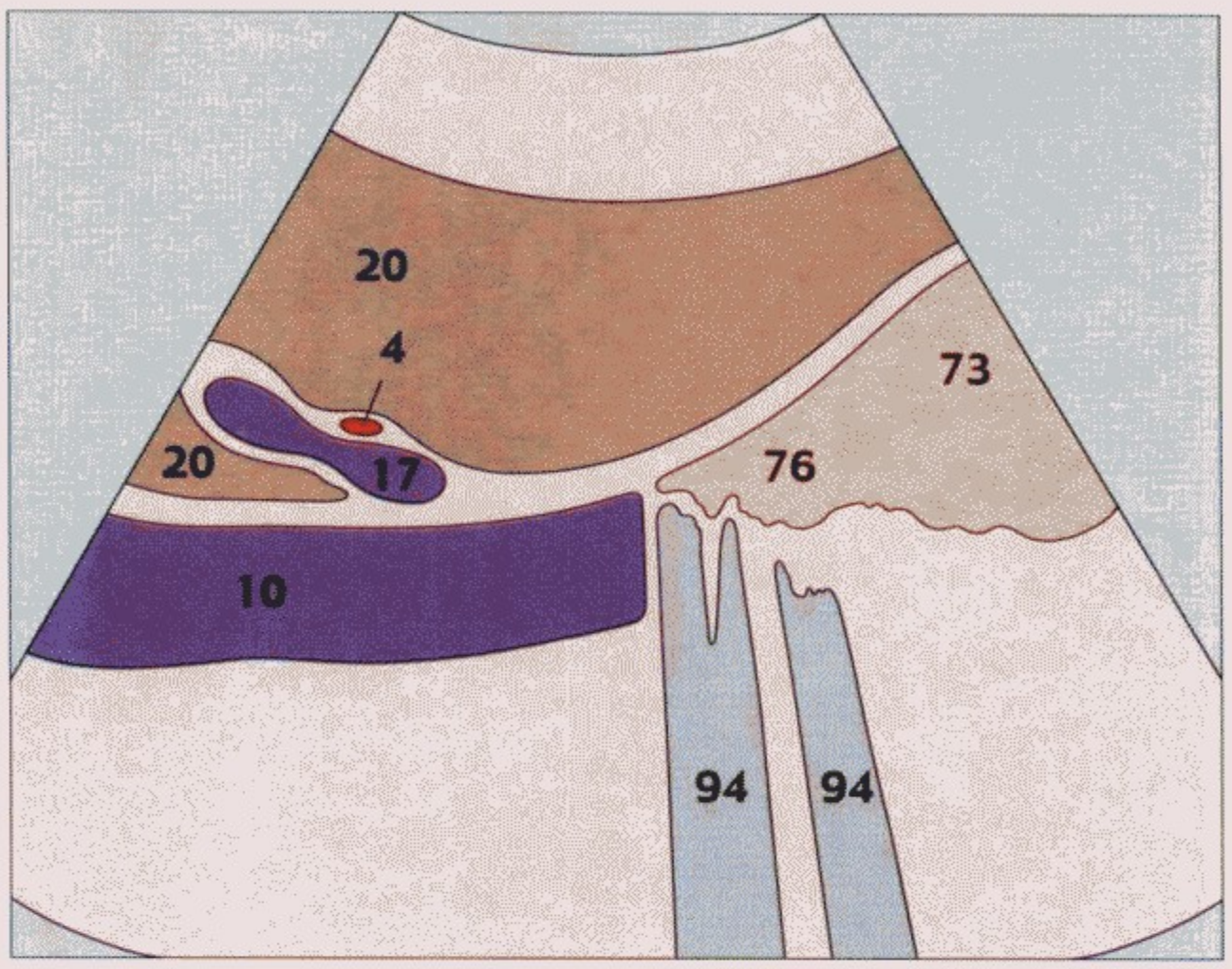


107 腔静脉，十二指肠，门静脉分叉处



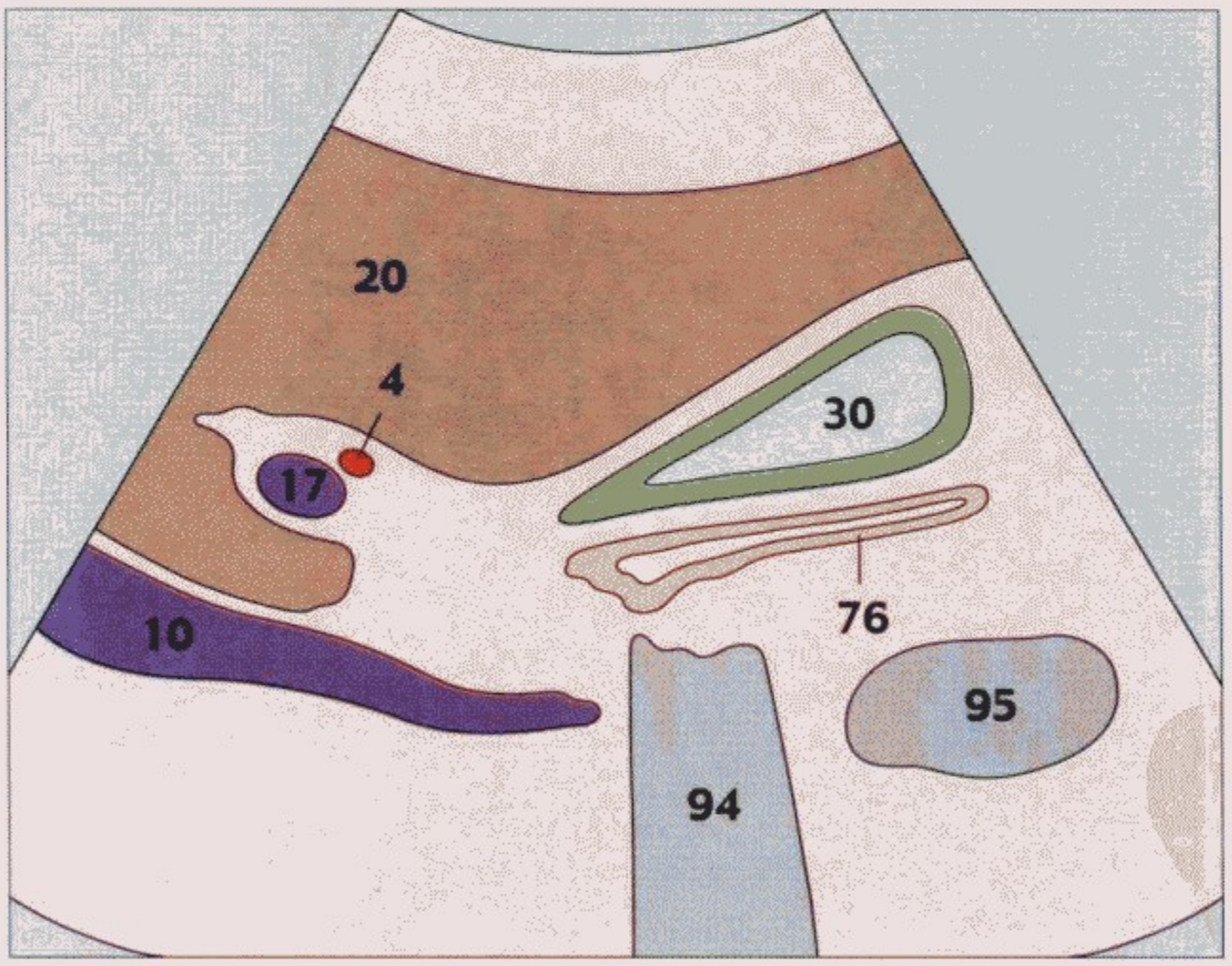


108 门静脉右支，十二指肠，胆囊体

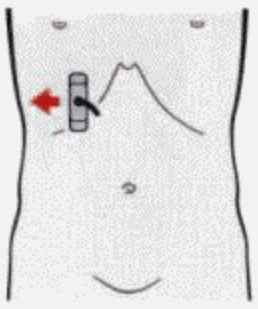


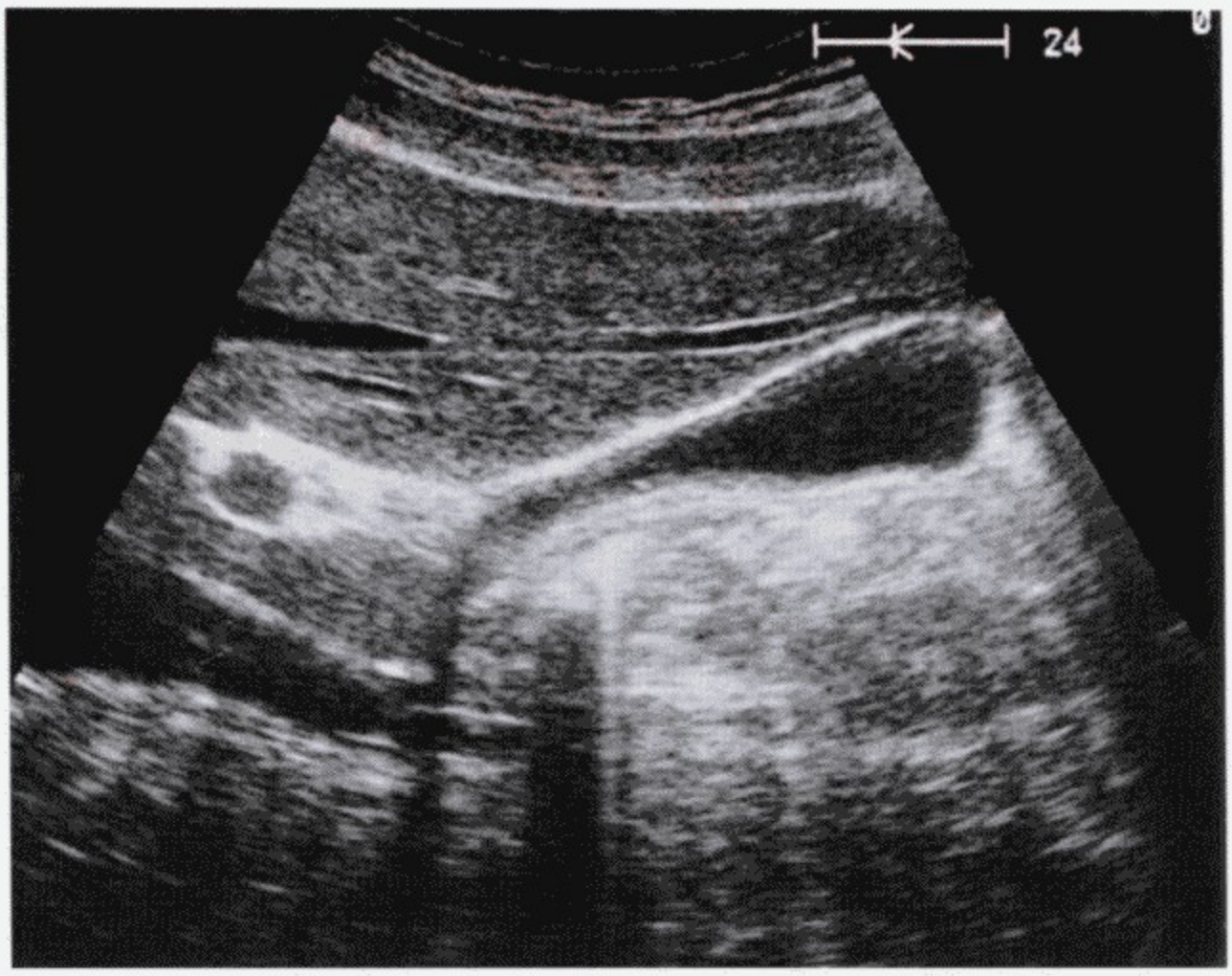


腔静脉，门静脉分叉处，以及叶间裂的高回声带在纵向扫描时是确定胆囊位置的显著的标志物。

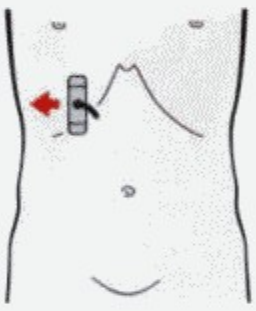


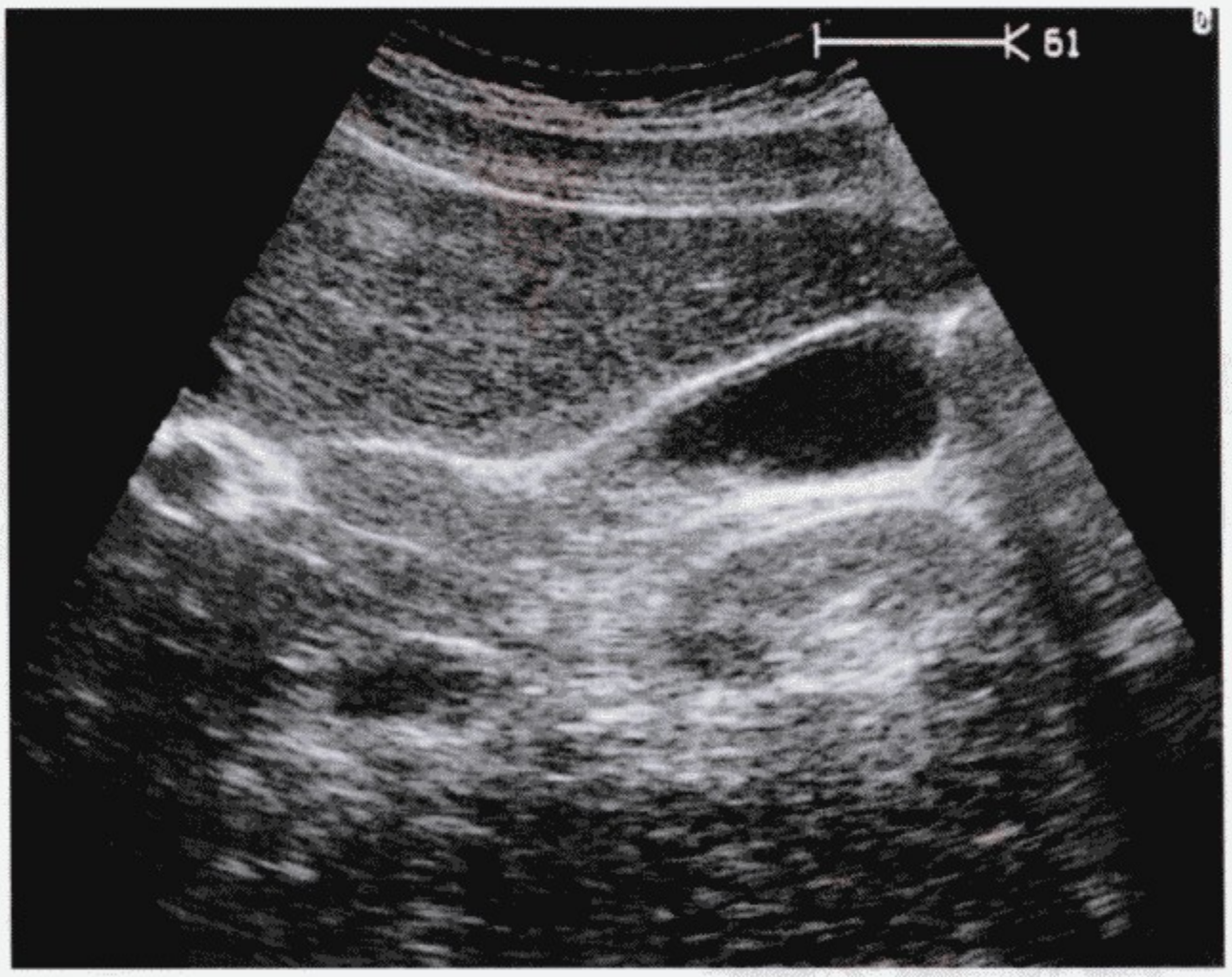
十二指肠临近胆囊位于其后方，且临近结肠肝曲位于其尾端。



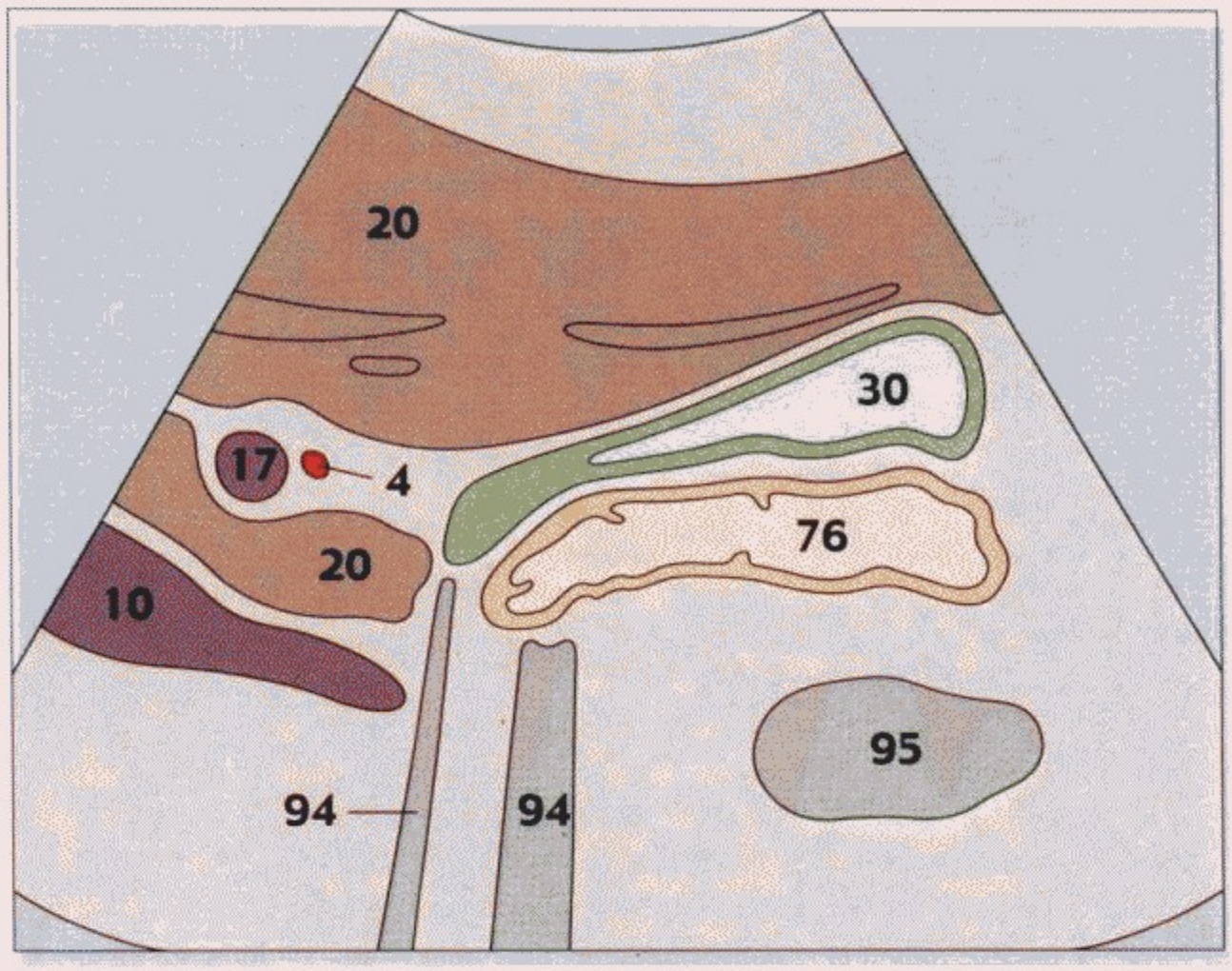


► 109 门静脉右支，胆囊体和胆囊颈



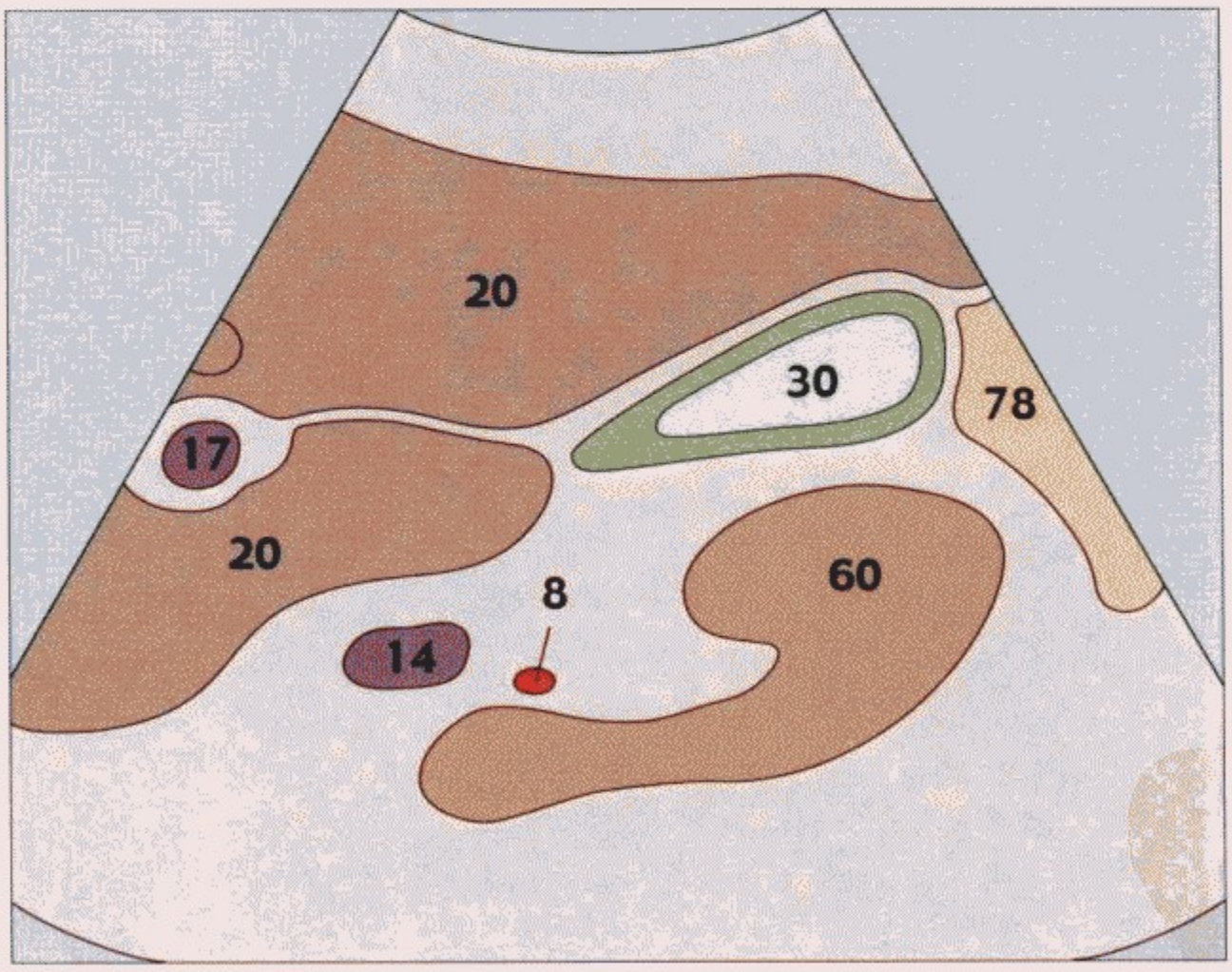


► 110 胆囊体和胆囊底，肾脏

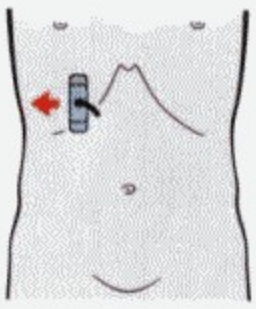


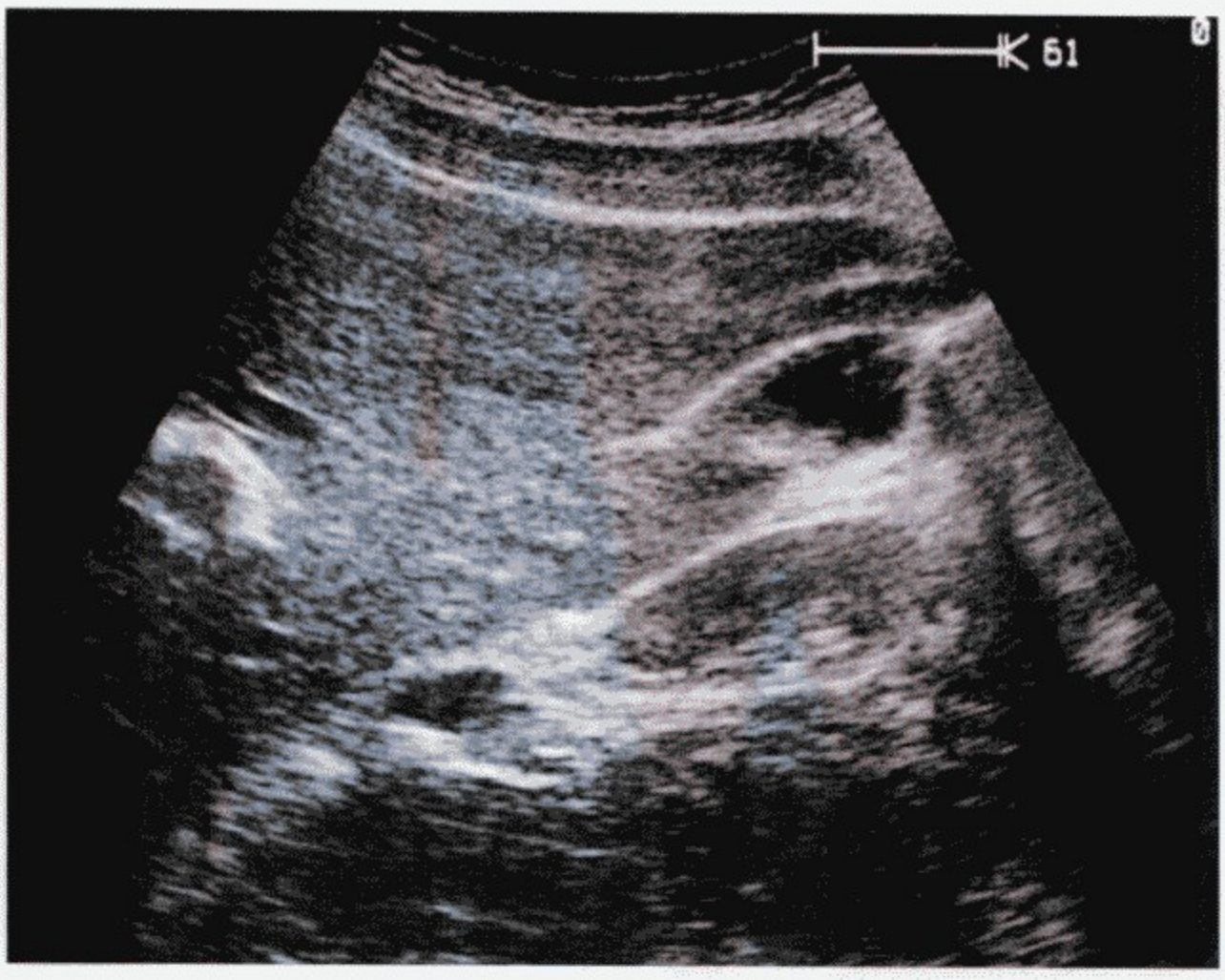


胆囊的形状和位置可以出现多种变异。但是胆囊颈总是位于肝门，门静脉右支的尾端。

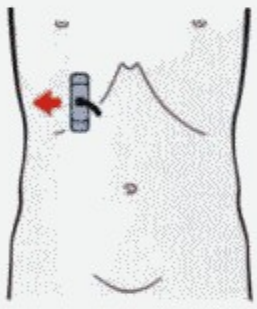


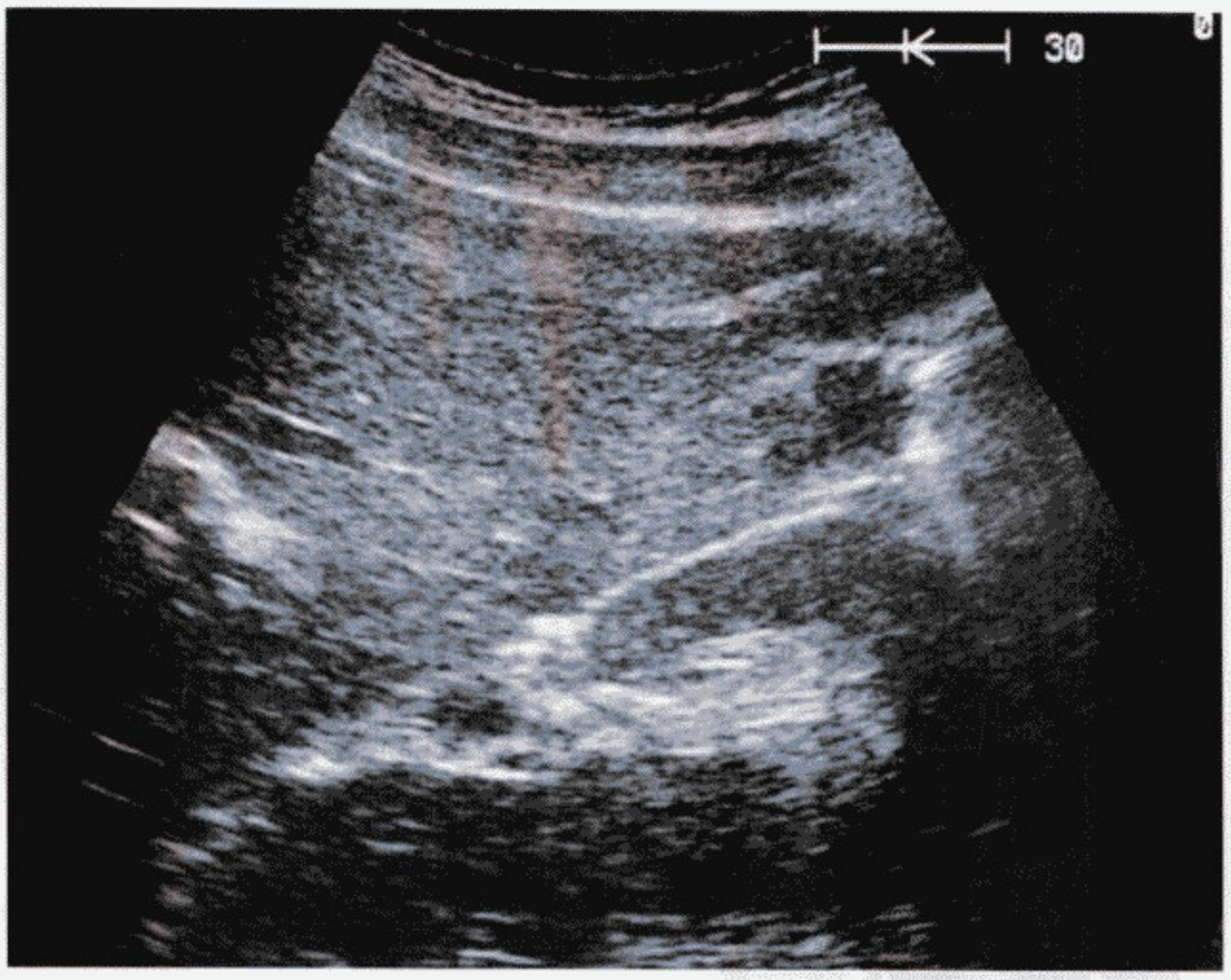
健康的胆囊一般呈梨形，充满无回声的液体组织。



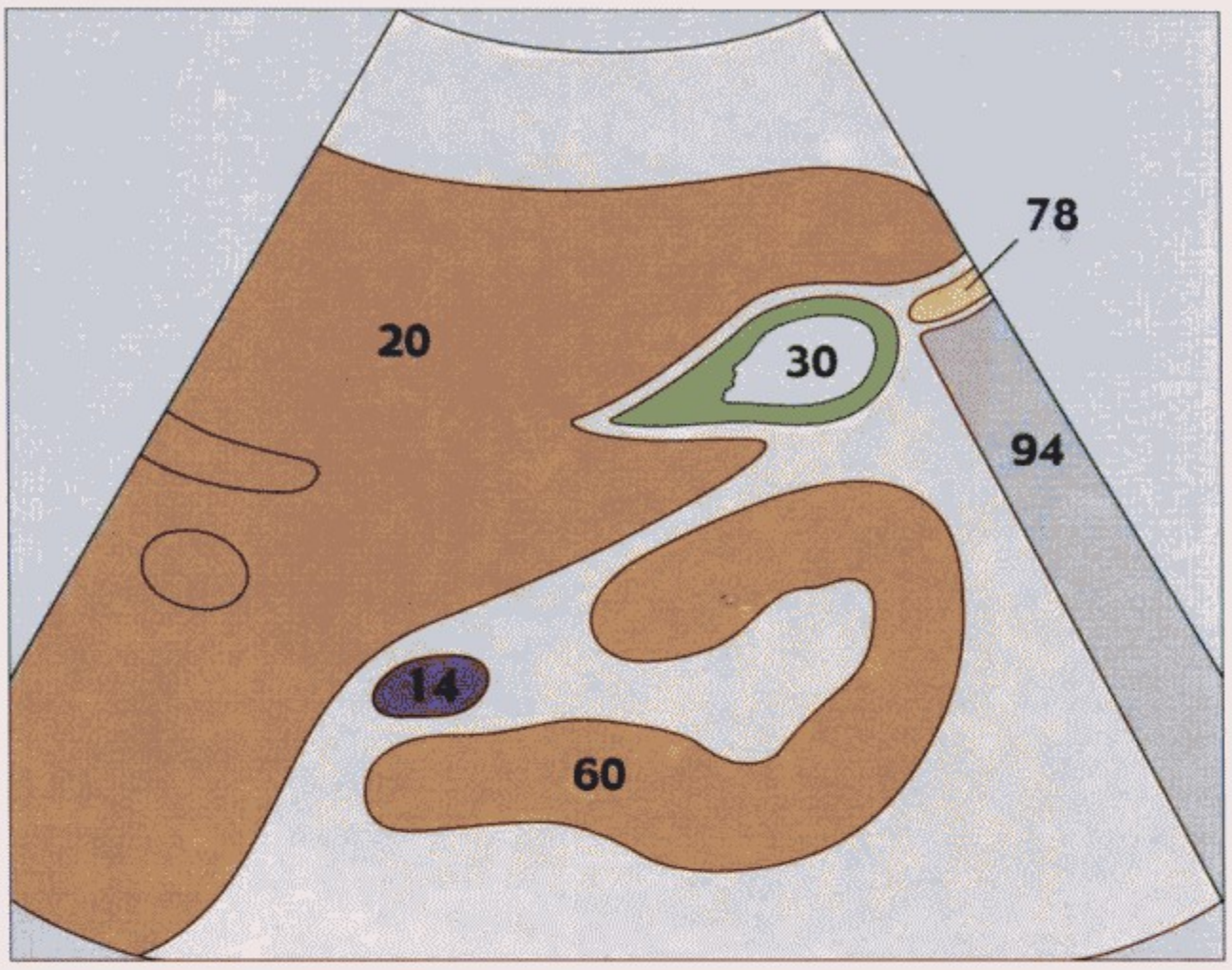


▶ 111 胆囊底，肾脏



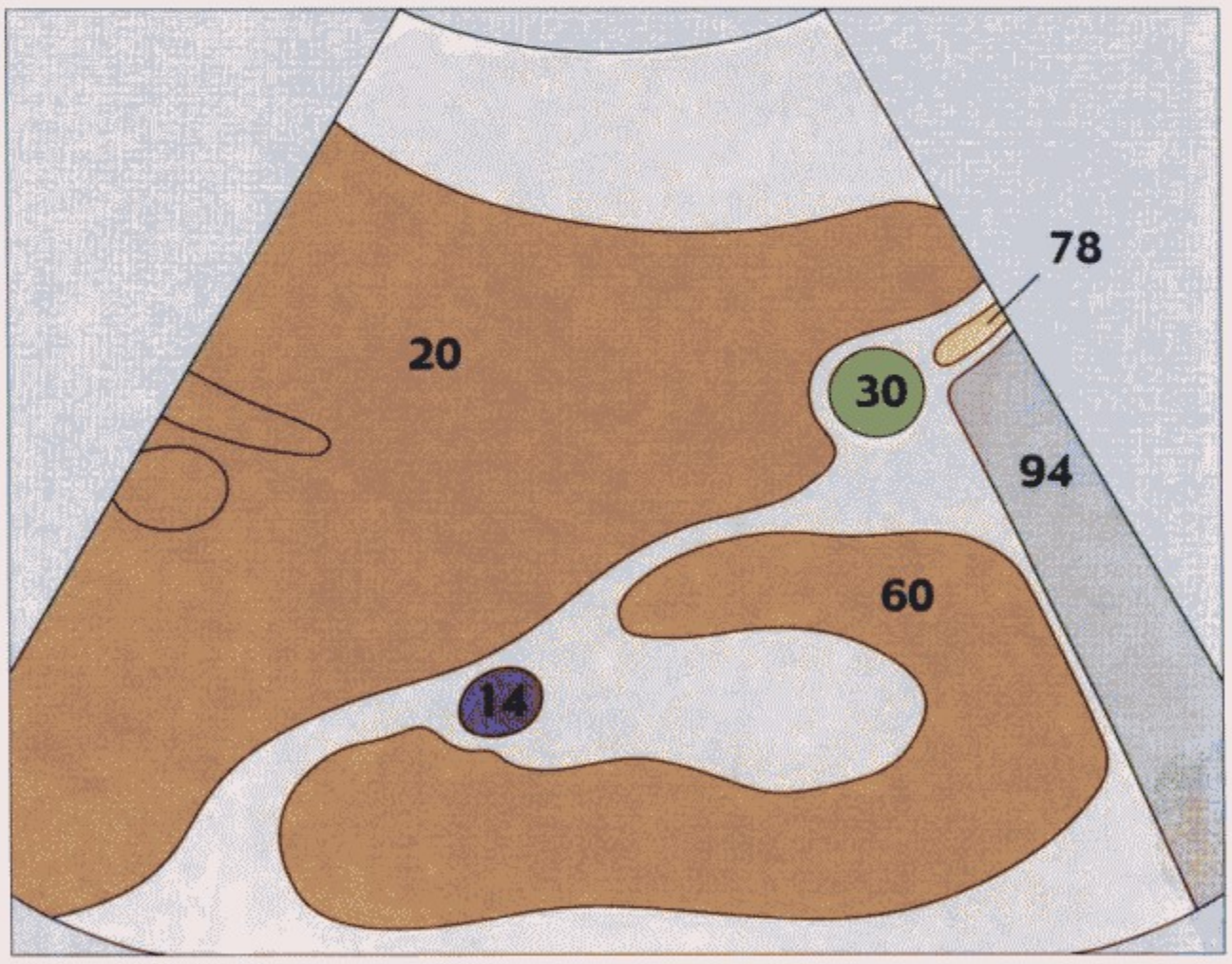


▶ 112 胆囊底，肾脏

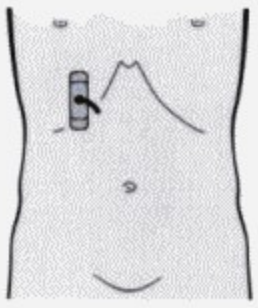


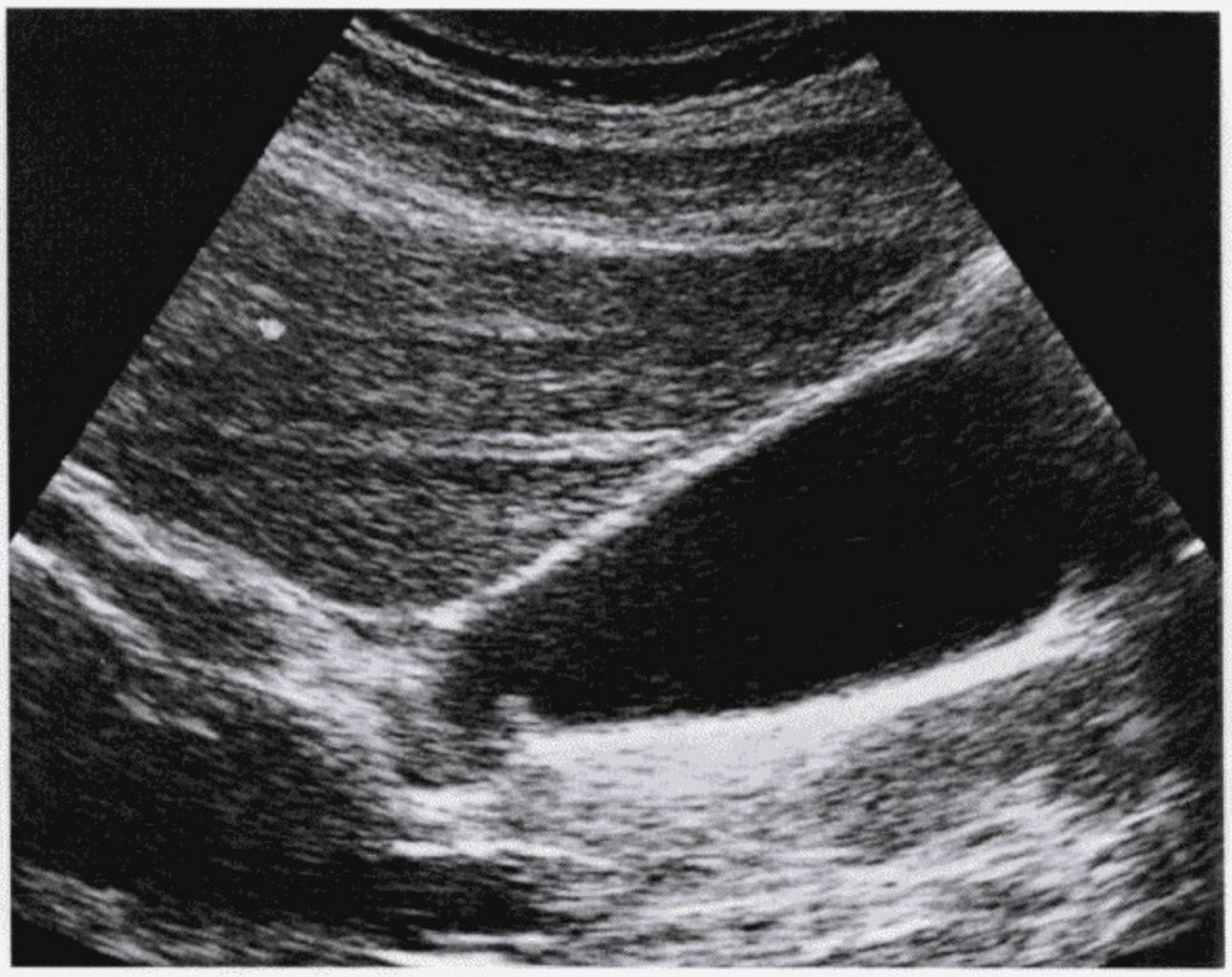


在纵向扫描时，在肝脏和肾脏之间会插入一大小不定的楔形肝脏组织。

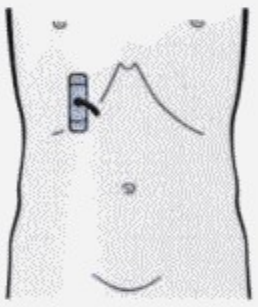


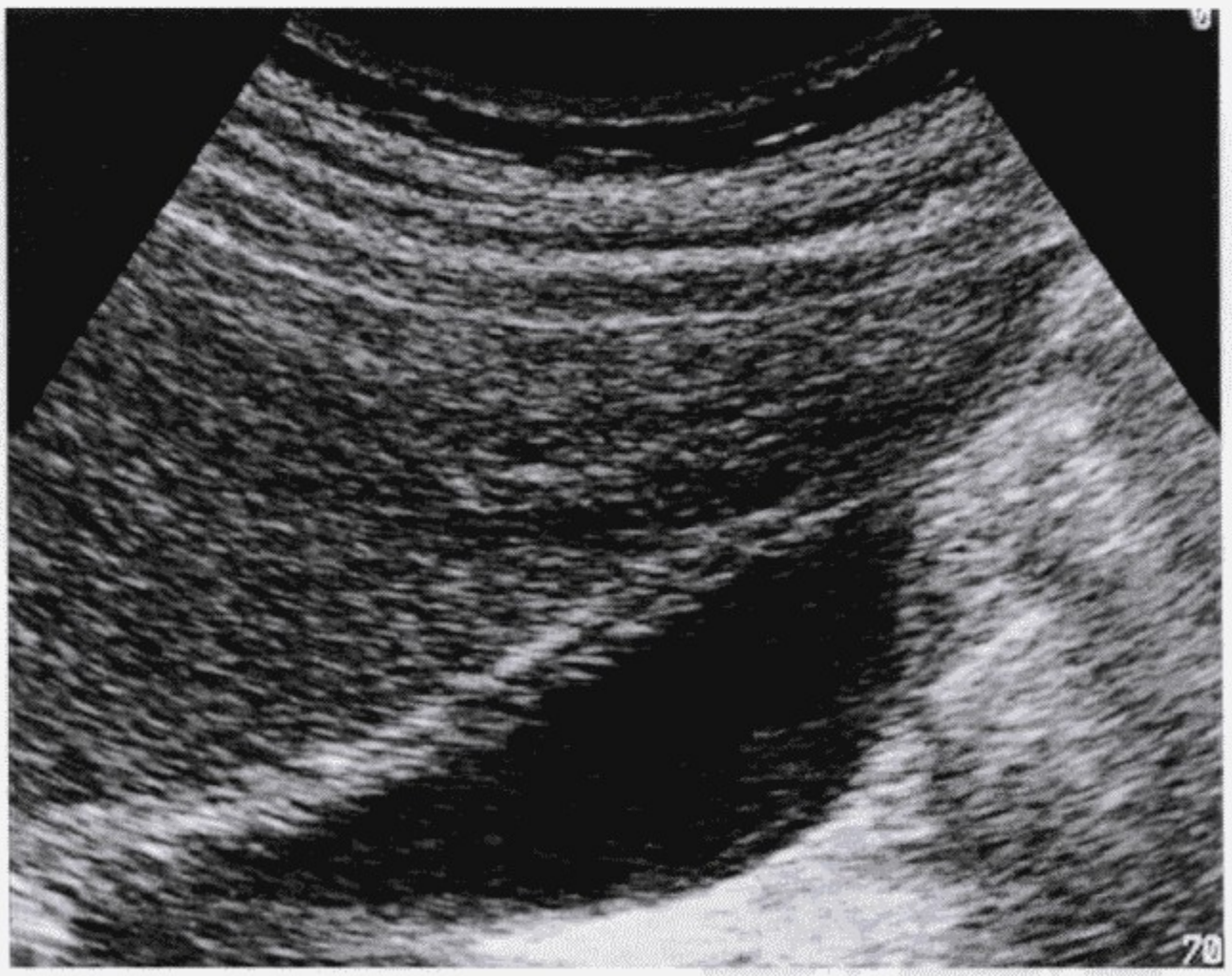
在更外侧的扫描中，胆囊可能会直接和肾脏接触。



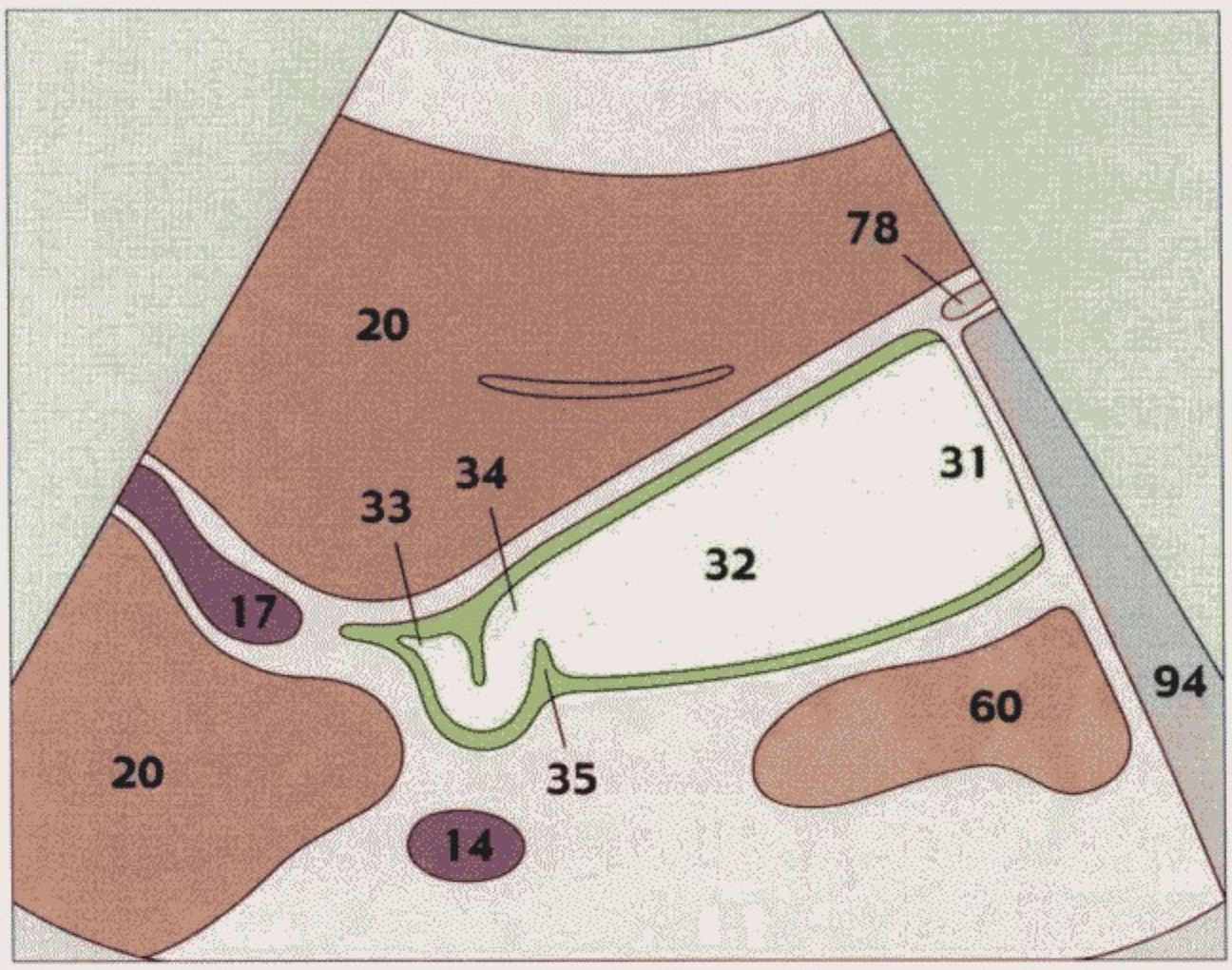


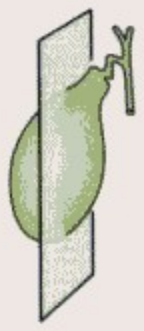
▶ 113 胆囊局部，螺旋襞



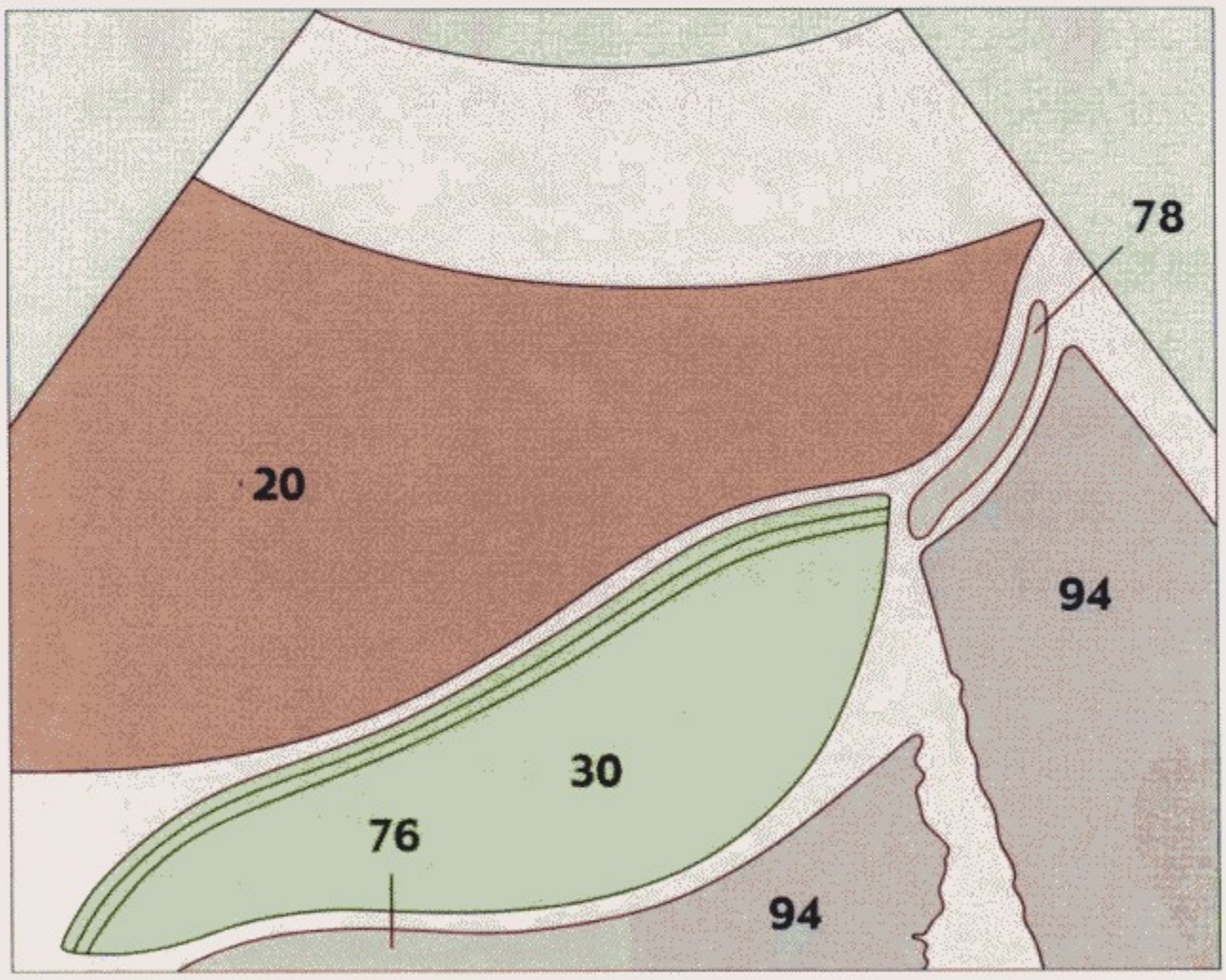


▶ 114 胆囊壁的分层





螺旋襞和胆囊颈经常可以在对胆囊的侧向扫描时清楚的显示。



胆囊的前壁分为可分辨的三层。一般胆囊后壁很难和十二指肠区分开。

十 胰腺

胰腺的纵向切面

115 胰头侧方的十二指肠
116 胰头，胆管
117 胰头，胆管
118 胰头，脐血管，腔静脉
119 胰头，肠系膜上静脉，钩突
120 胰头，肠系膜上静脉，钩突
121 胰腺体部，脾静脉
122 胰腺体部，脾静脉，肠系膜上动脉，主动脉
123 胰腺体部，脾动脉
124 胰腺尾部，脾动脉和脾静脉，肾动脉和肾静脉
125 胰腺尾部，脾动脉和脾静脉，肾动脉和肾静脉
126 胰腺尾部

胰头横向切面

127 自近心端扫描胰头，腔静脉，脾静脉
128 胰头，腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉
129 胰头，腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉，钩突，胆总管
130 胰头，腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉，钩突，胆囊

胰腺体部横向切面

131 自近心端扫描胰腺体部，腹腔干
132 胰腺体部，脾静脉
133 胰腺体部，脾静脉，肠系膜上动脉，主动脉
134 左肾动脉和静脉，肠系膜上动脉和静脉，主动脉

胰腺尾部的横向切面

135 胰腺尾部，脾动脉
136 胰腺尾部，脾静脉
137 胰腺尾部，胃内气体
138 胰腺尾部

经脾观察胰腺尾部的纵向切面

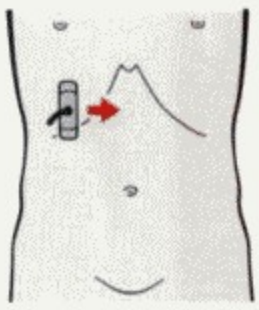
139 自后方扫描胰腺尾部，脾，肾脏
140 脾，胰腺尾部，肾脏
141 脾，胰腺尾部，肾脏
142 自前方扫描胰腺尾部，脾，胃

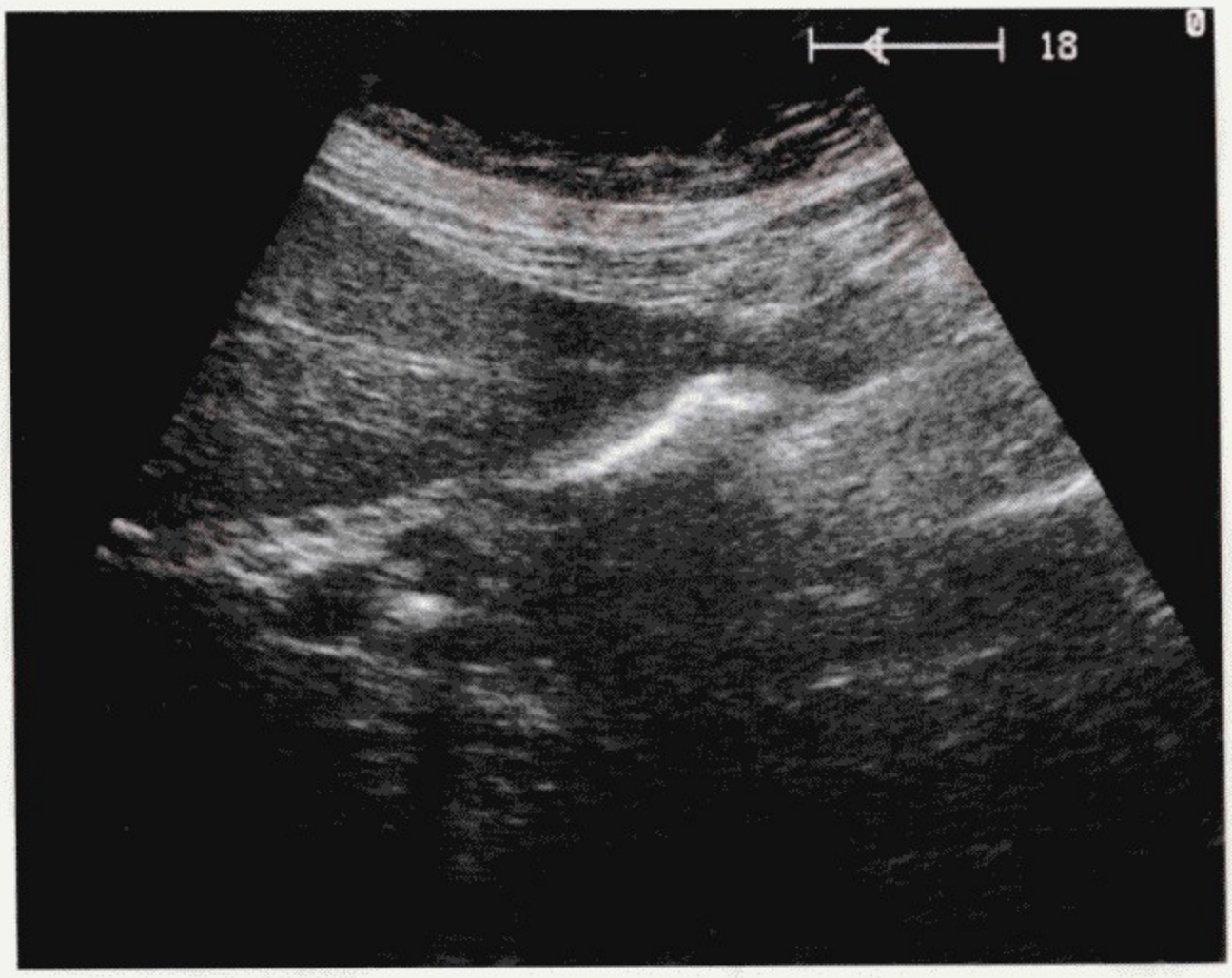
经脾观察胰腺尾部的横向切面

143 脾，胰腺尾部，肾脏
144 脾，胰腺尾部，肾脏

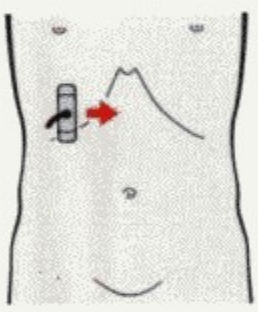
胰腺局部

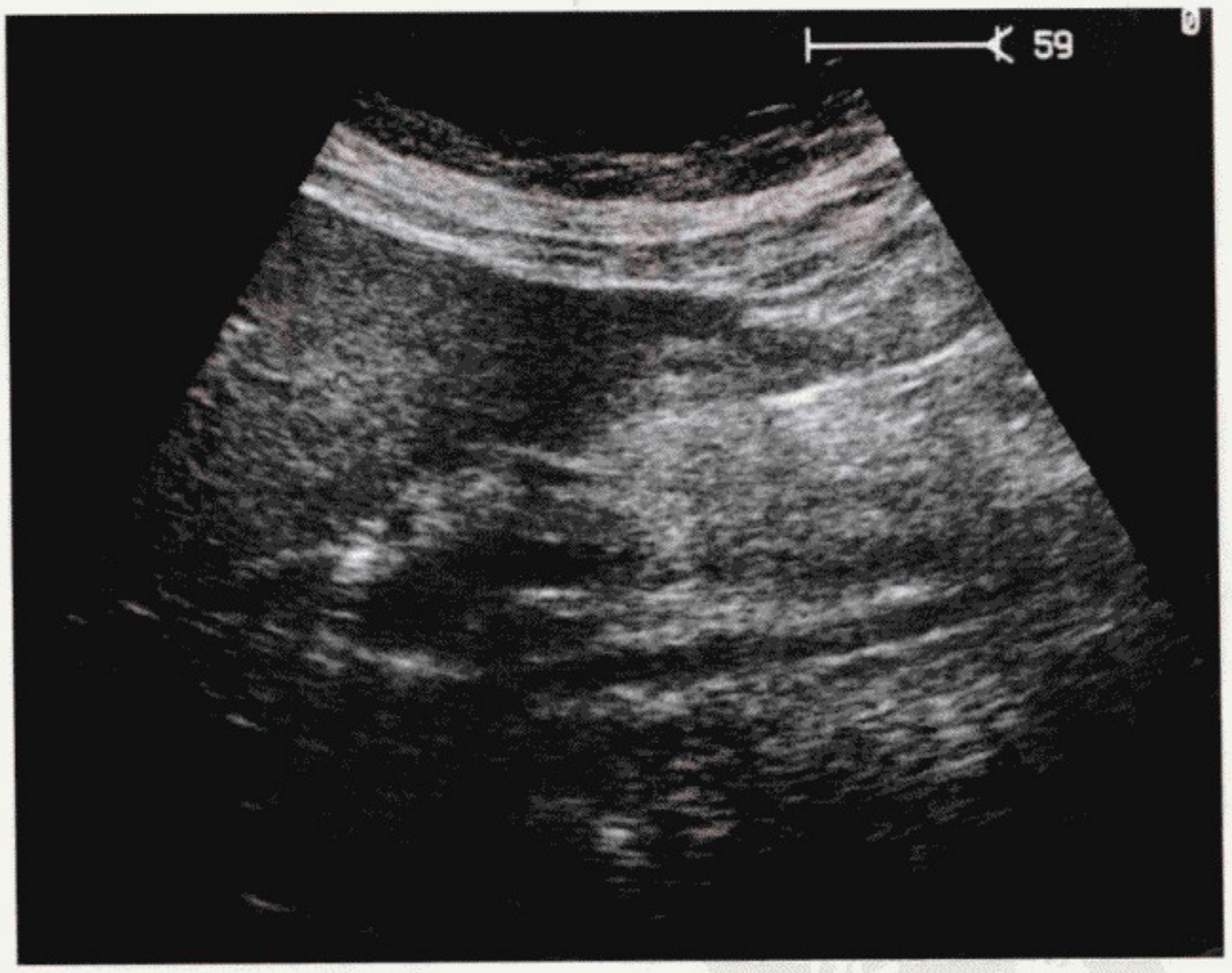
145 胰管的横向断面
146 胰管的纵向断面



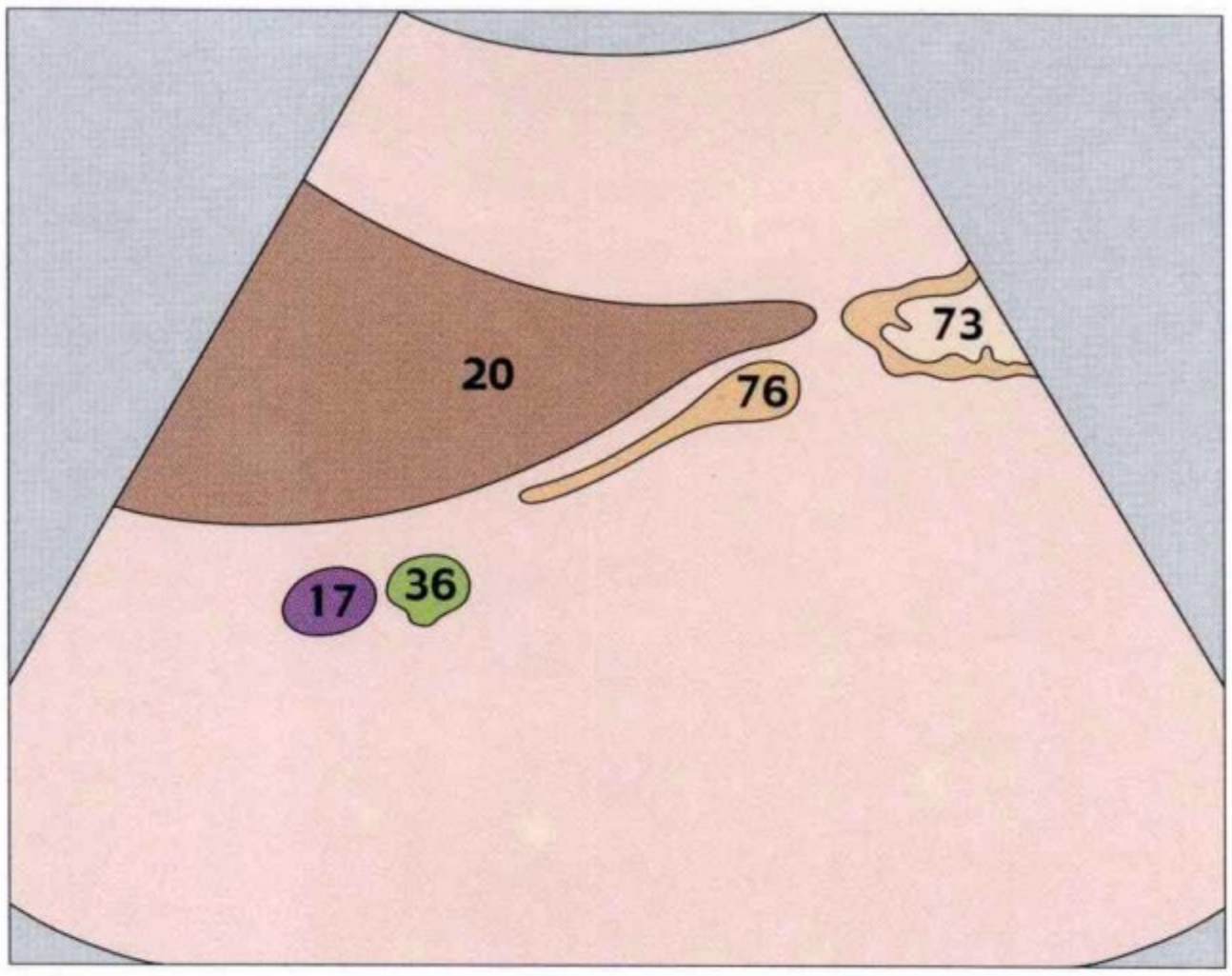


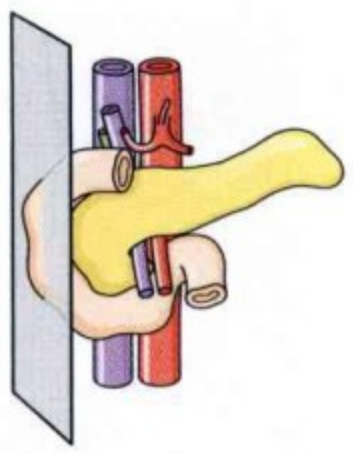
▶ 115 胰头侧方的十二指肠



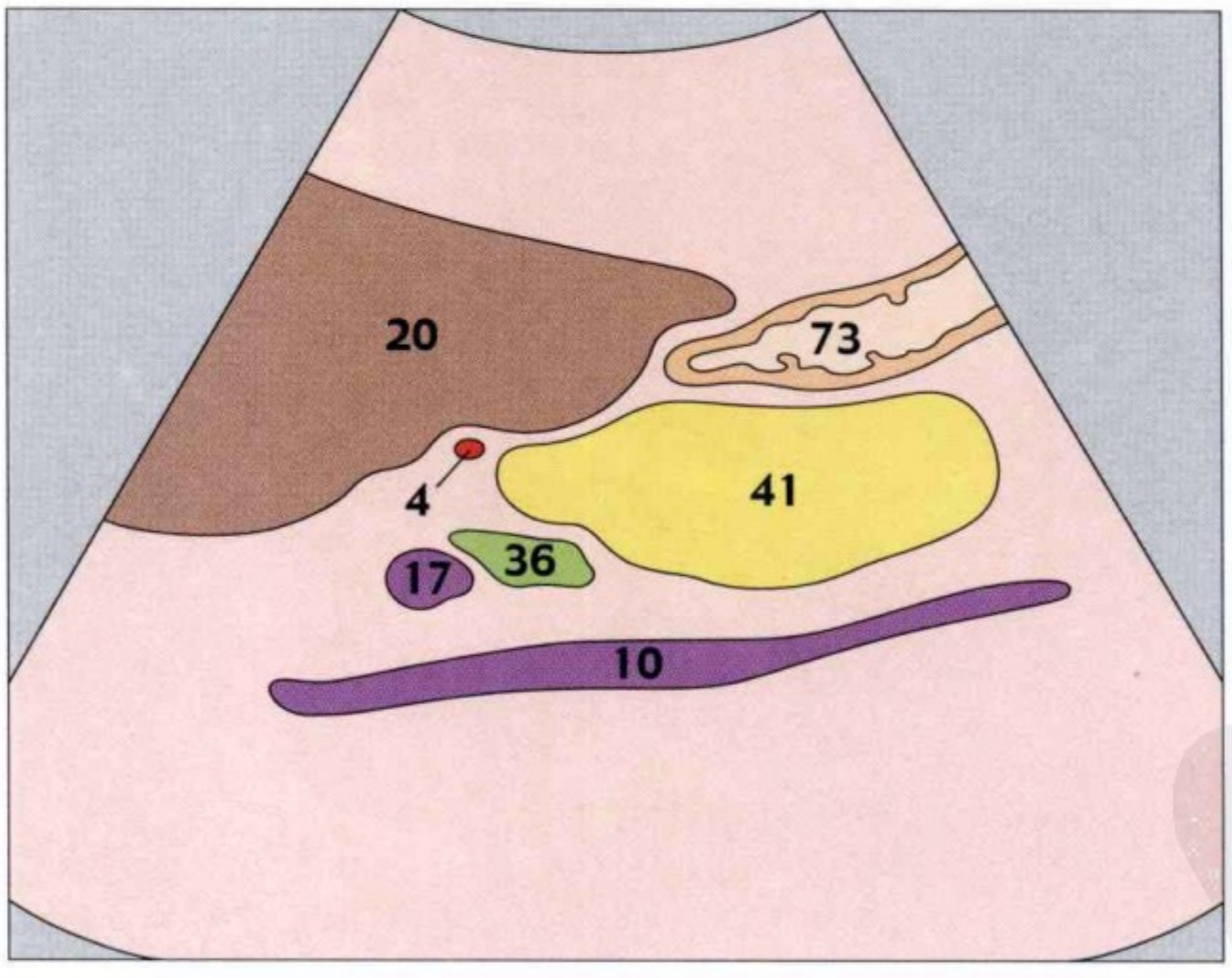


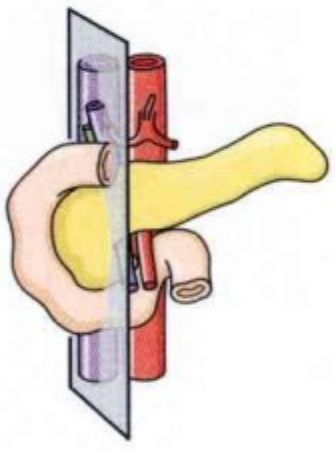
▶ 116 胰头，胆管



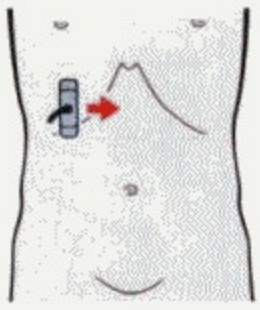


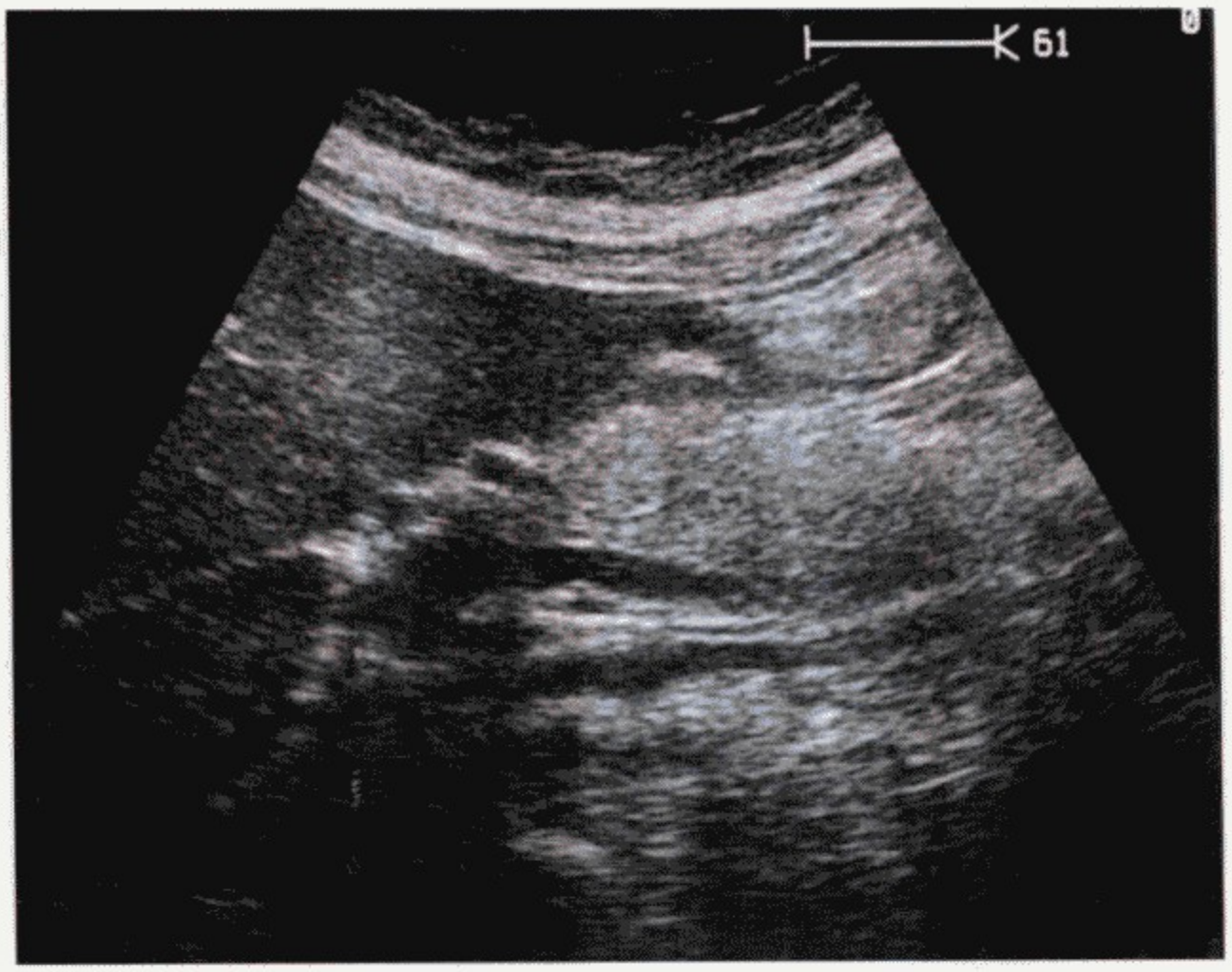
胰头位于十二指肠圈内，
在侧方被十二指肠围绕。



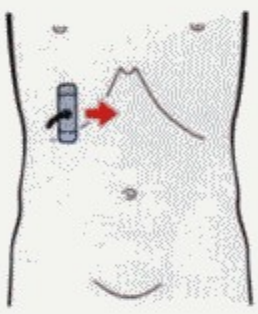


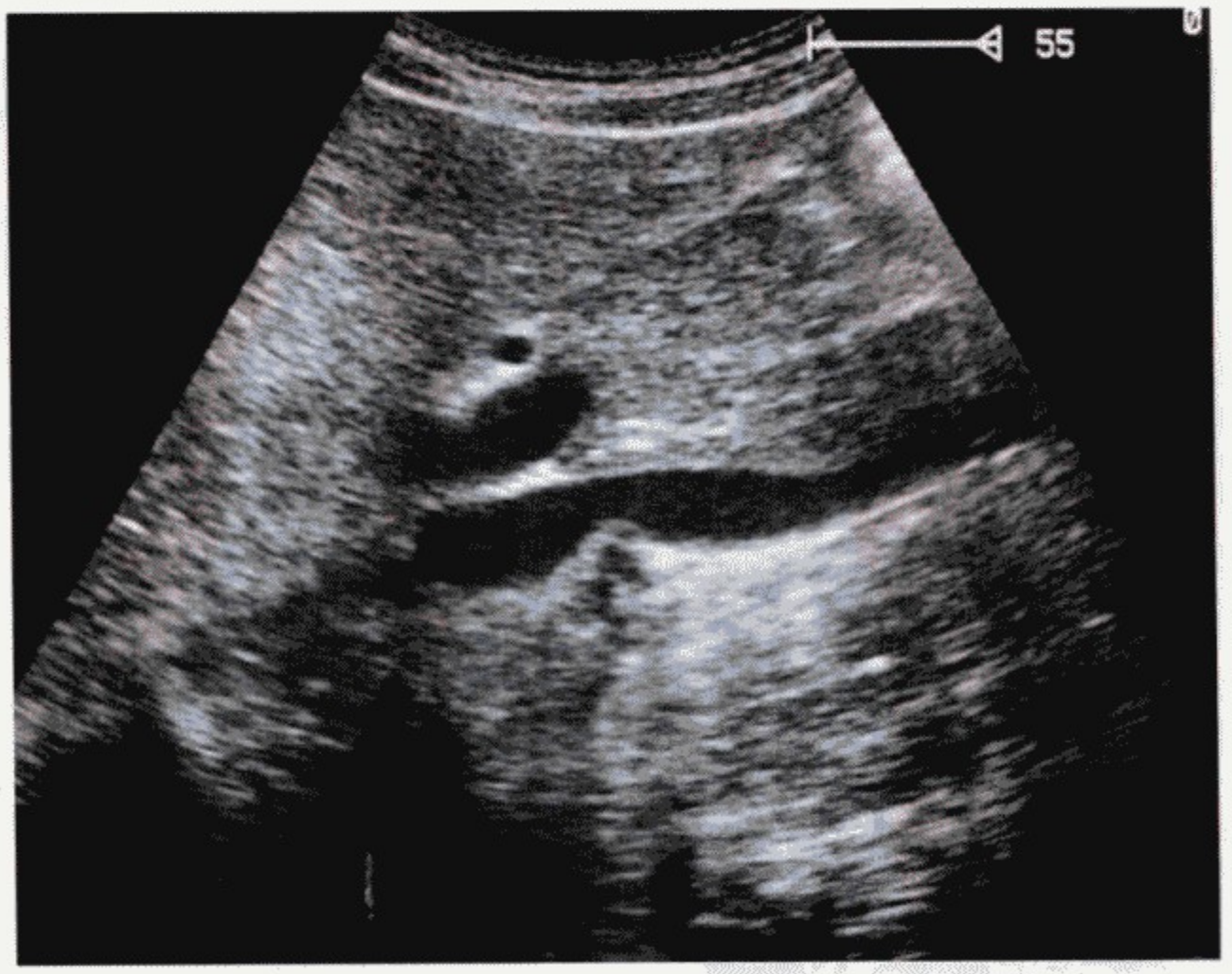
胆管，肝动脉和门静脉位于胰头的
近心端。



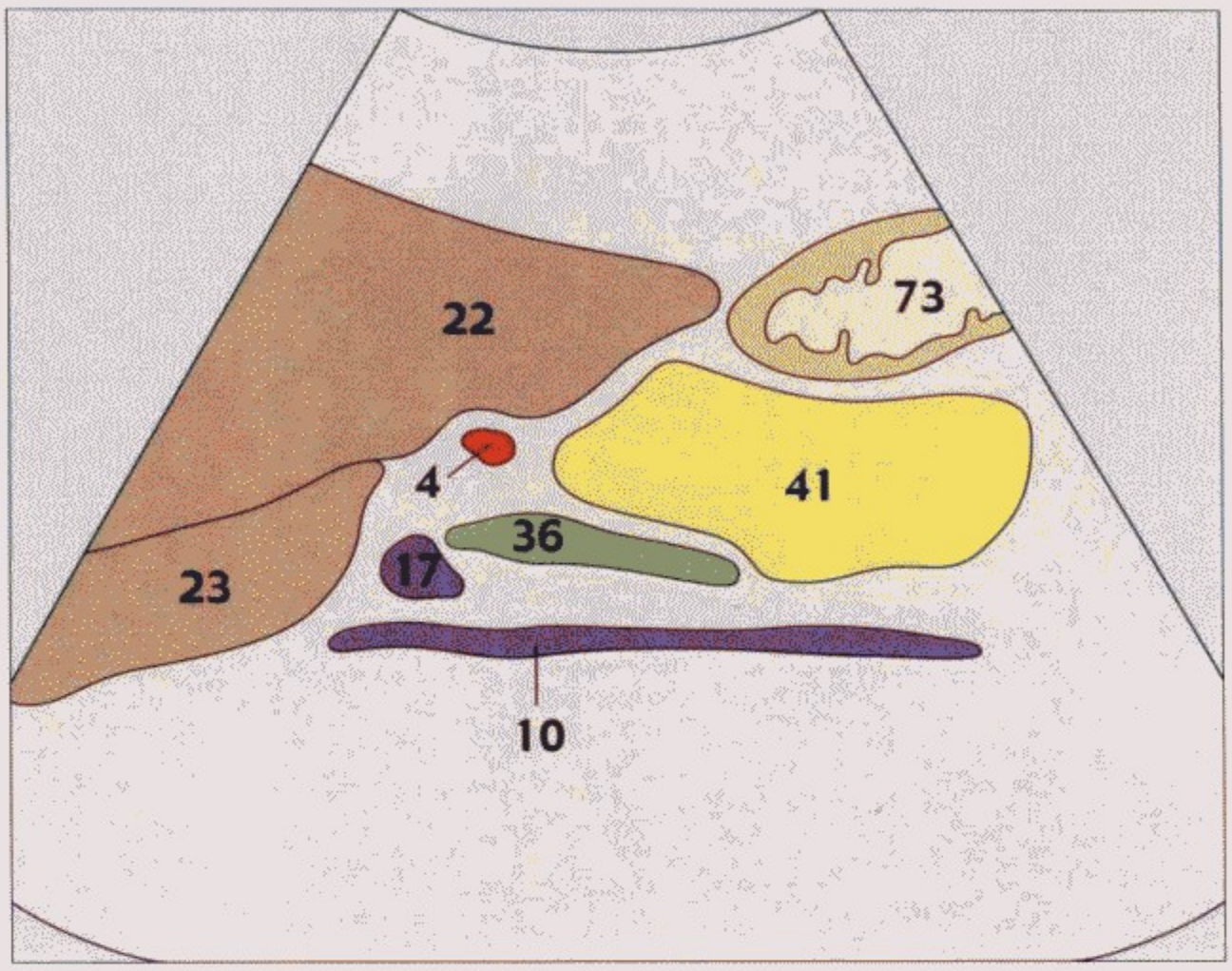


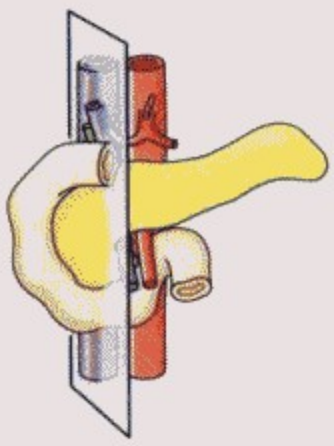
► 117 胰头，胆管



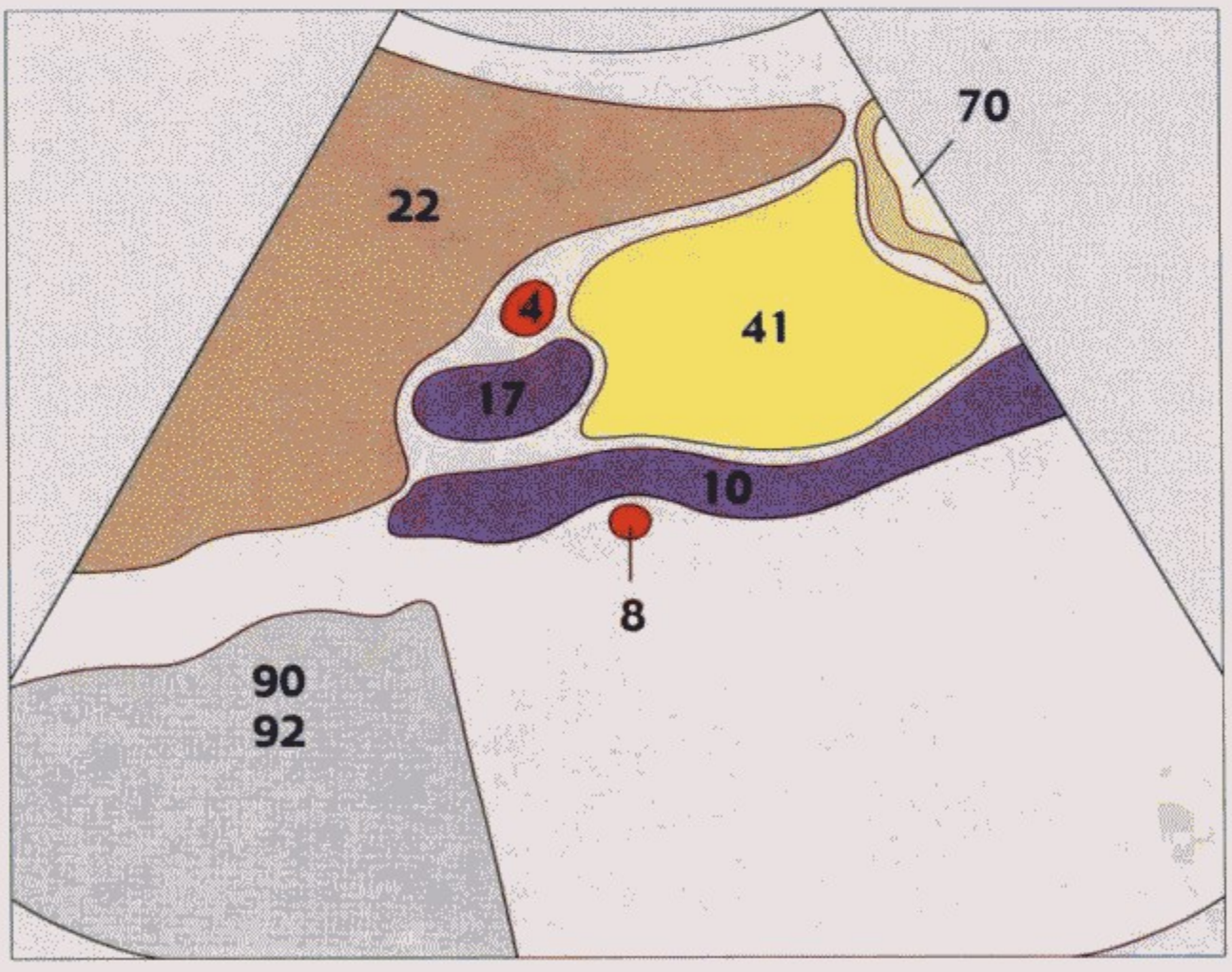


► 118 胰头，脐血管，腔静脉

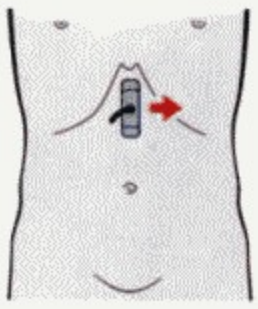


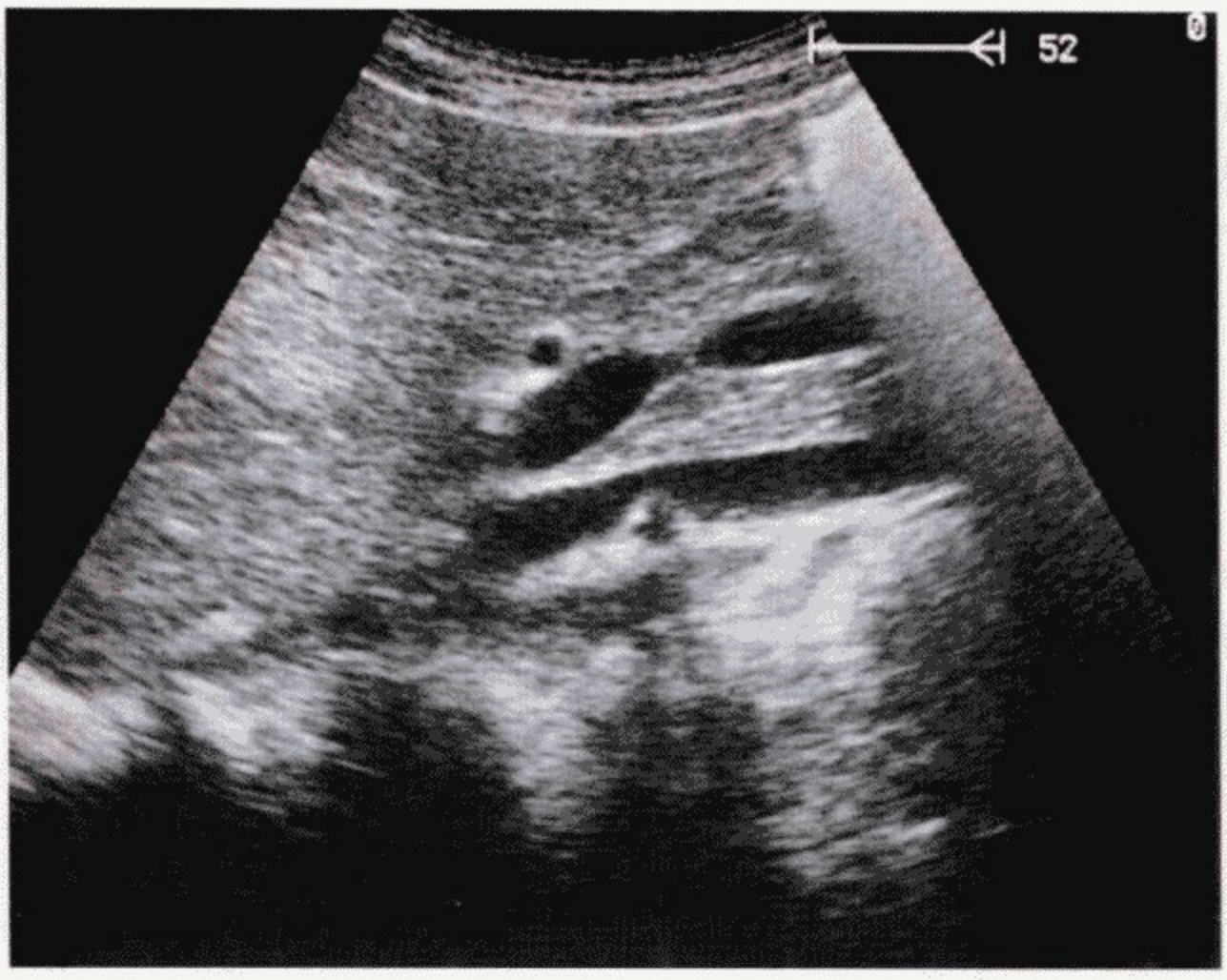


胆总管走行于胰头的后方，到达十二指肠大乳头，而后者在超声上一般无法显示。

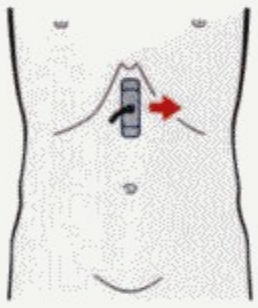


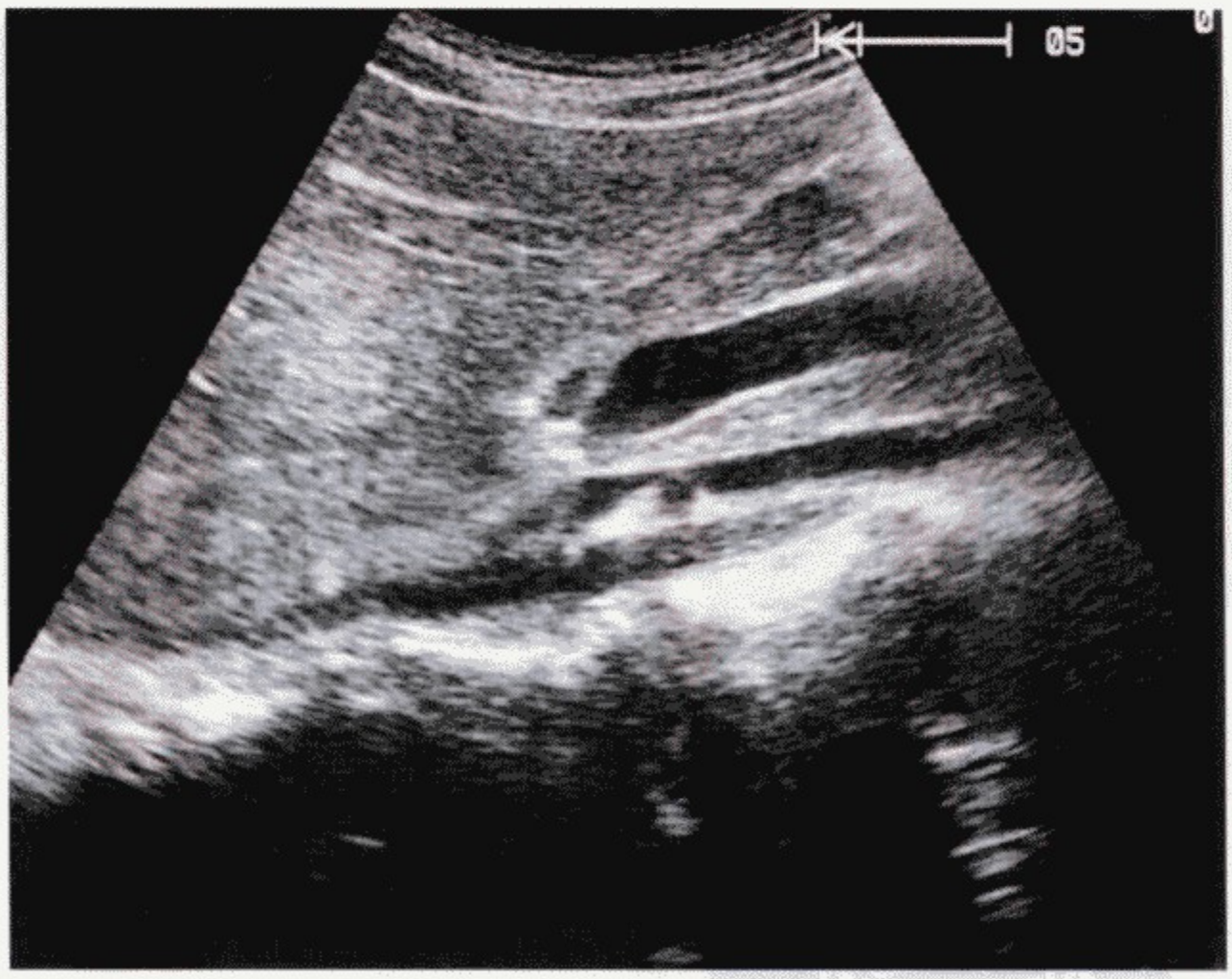
胰头紧贴腔静脉的后壁，近心端与门静脉主干相邻。



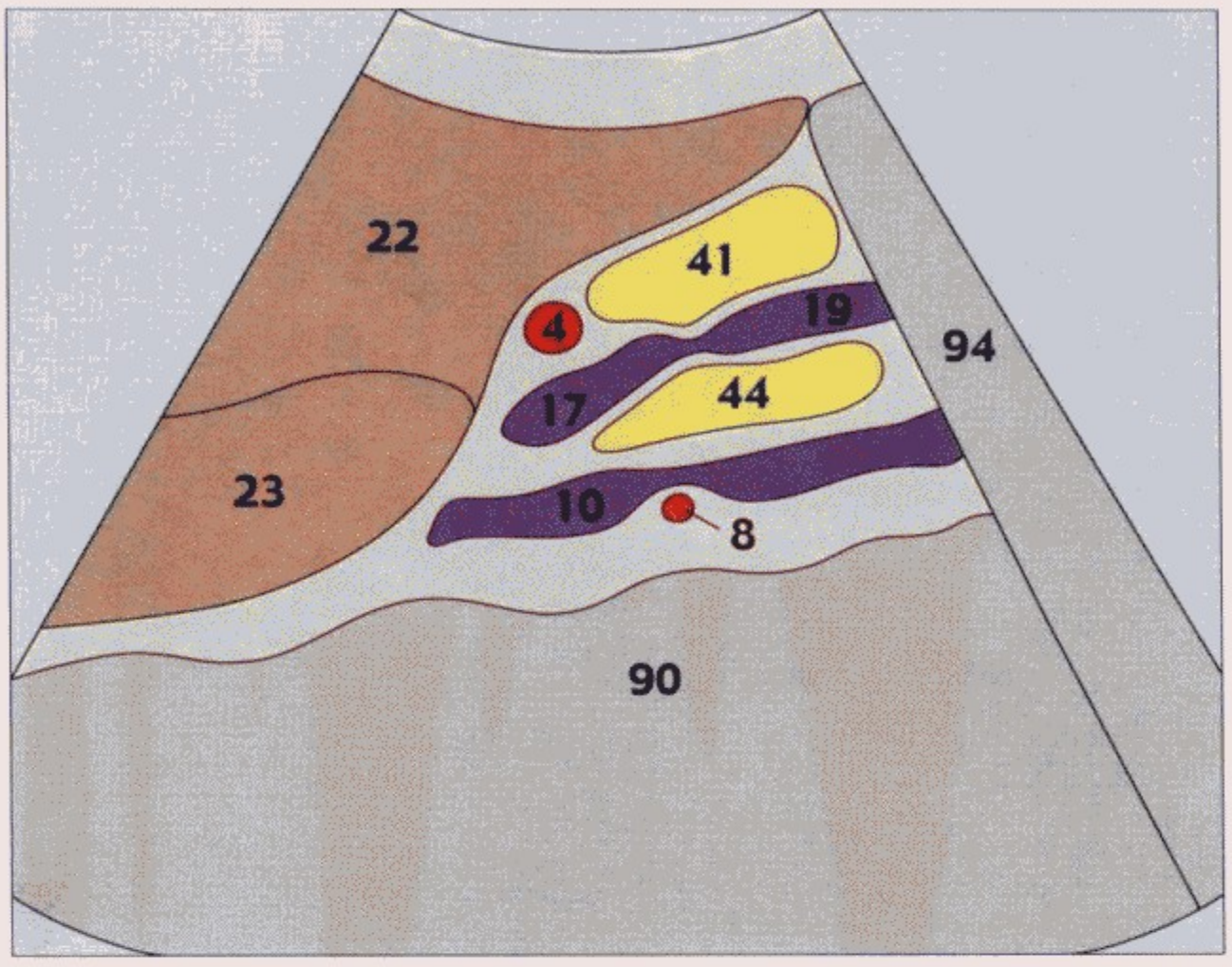


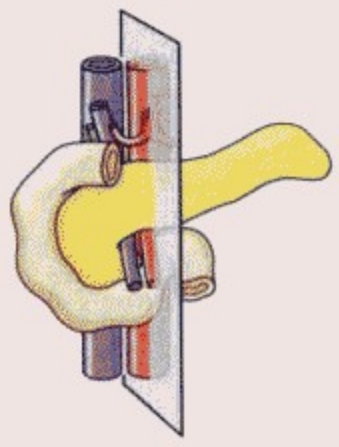
▶ 119 胰头，肠系膜上静脉，钩突



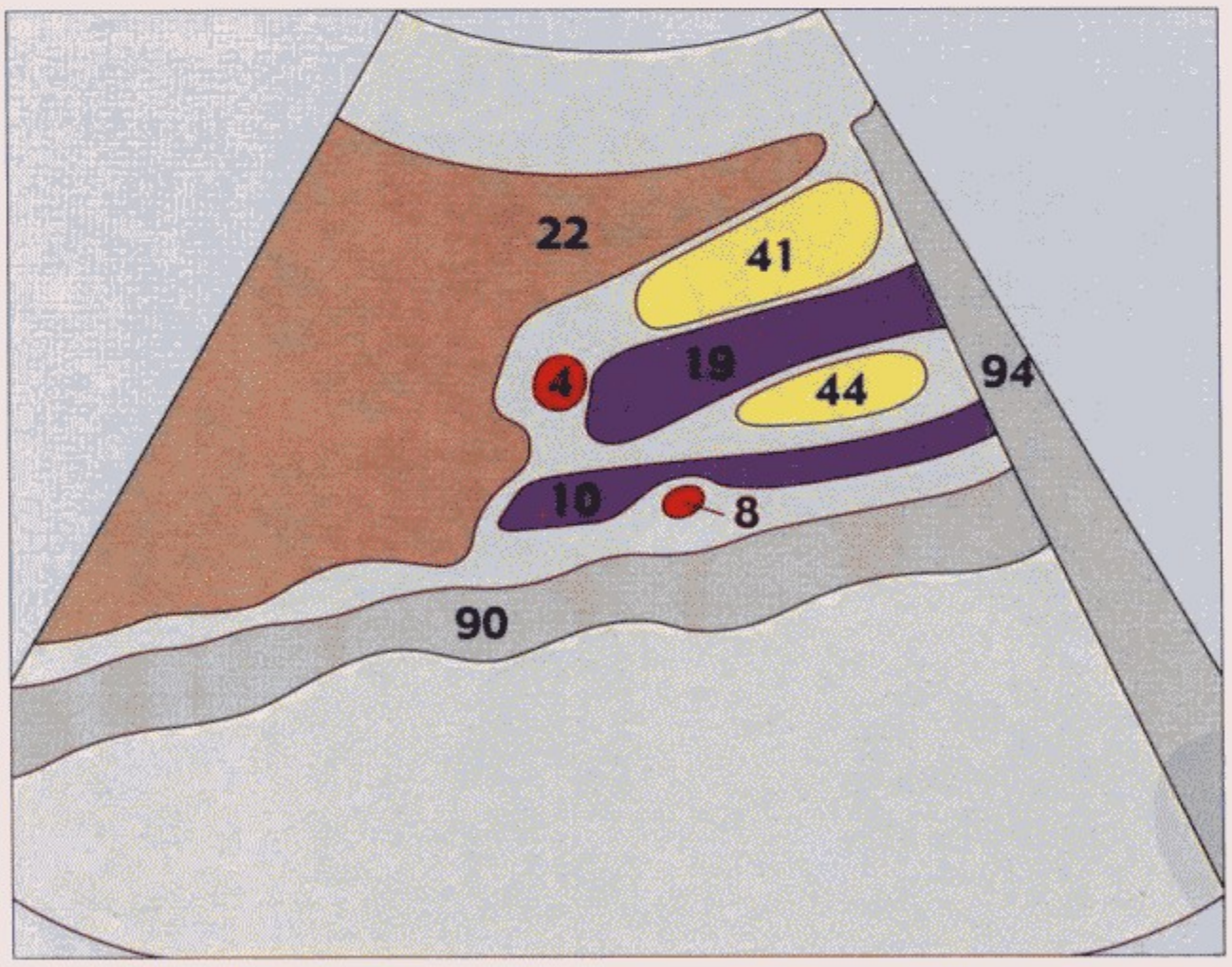


▶ 120 胰头，肠系膜上静脉，钩突

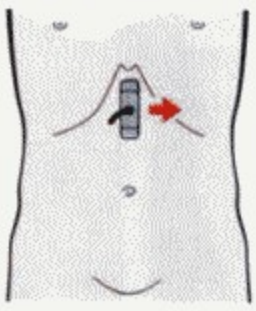


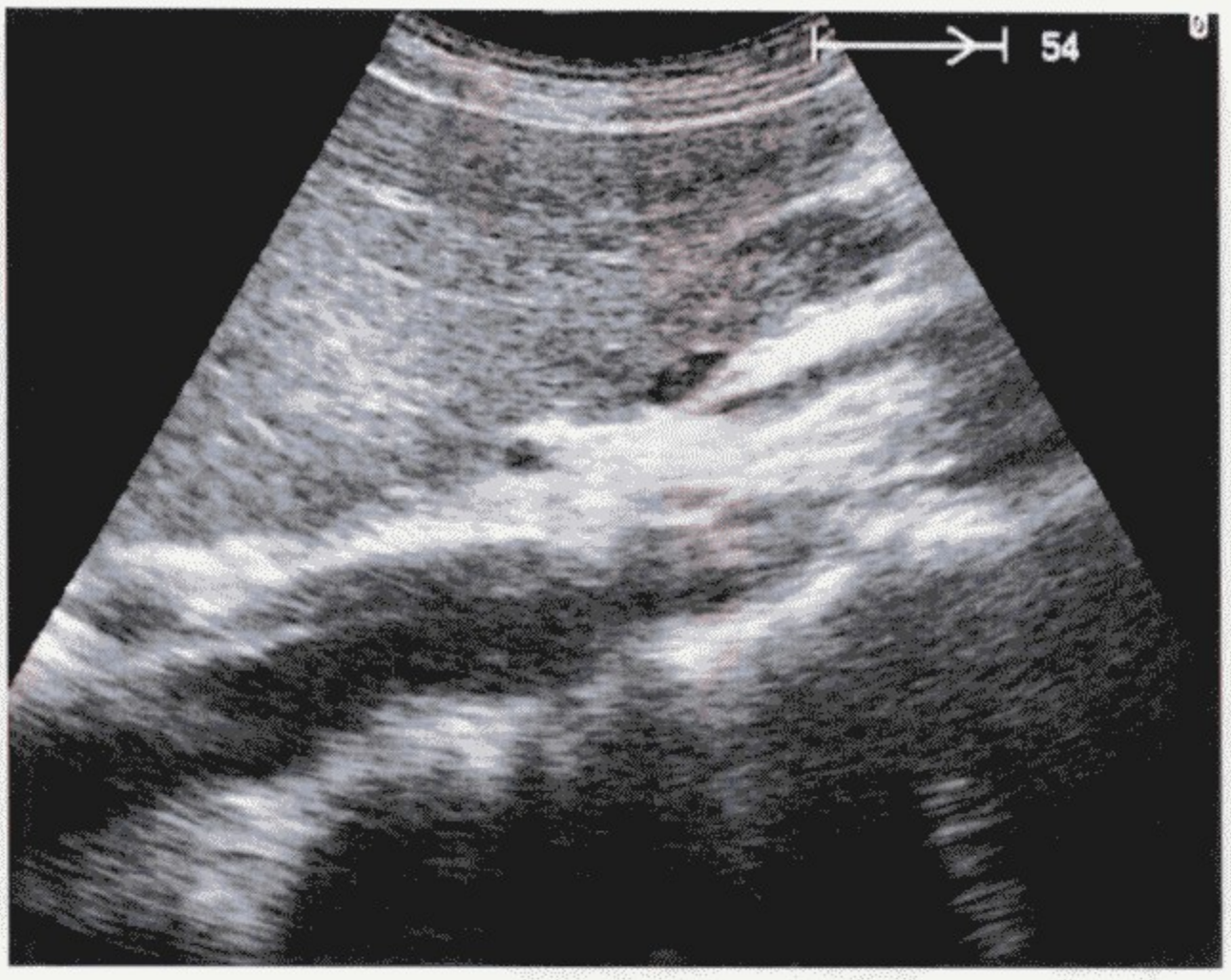


钩突走行于肠系膜静脉的后方，
位于肠系膜静脉和腔静脉之间。

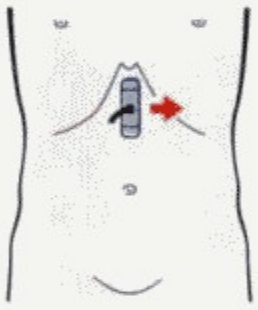


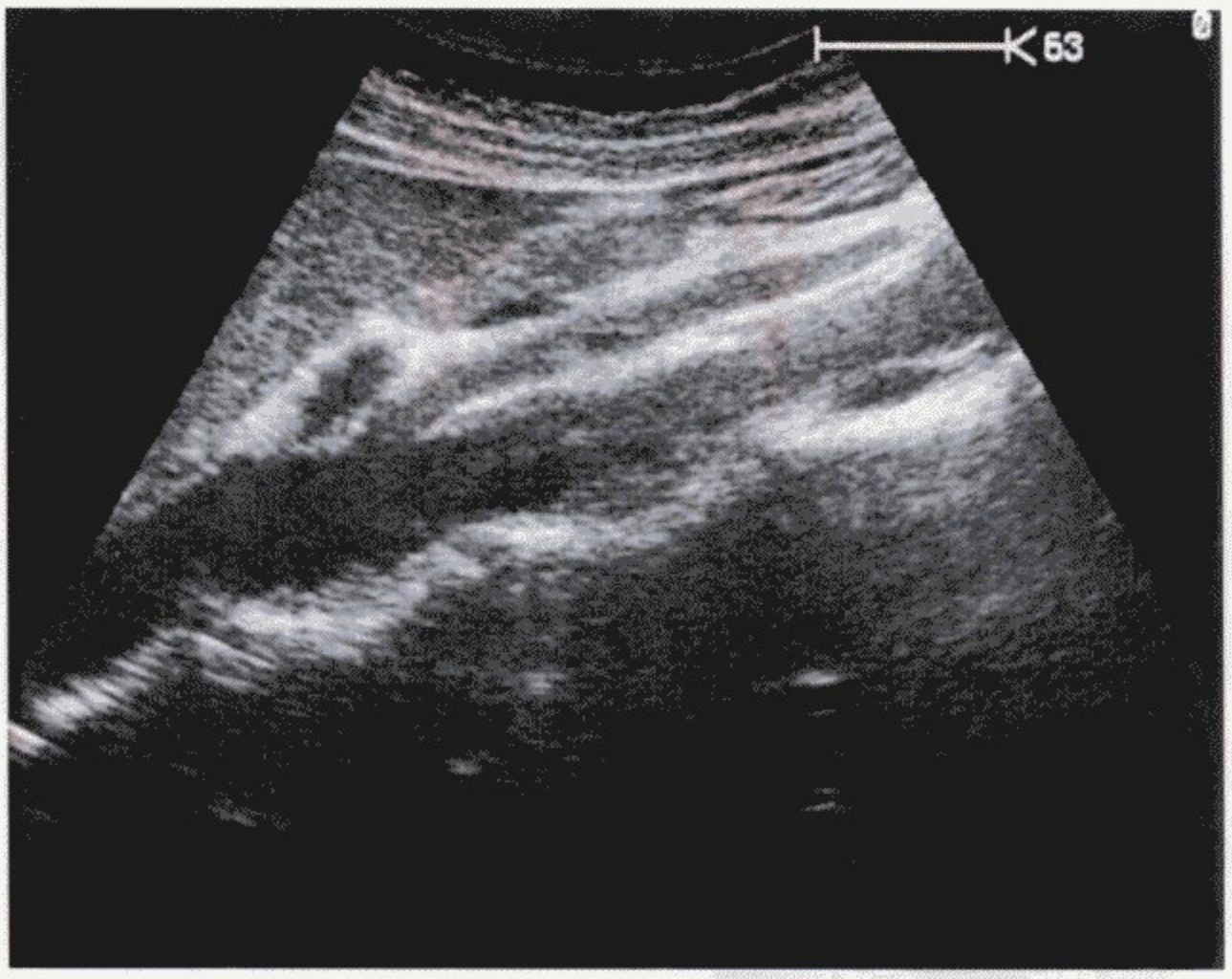
肠系膜上静脉是胰头和胰腺体部的分界的标志。



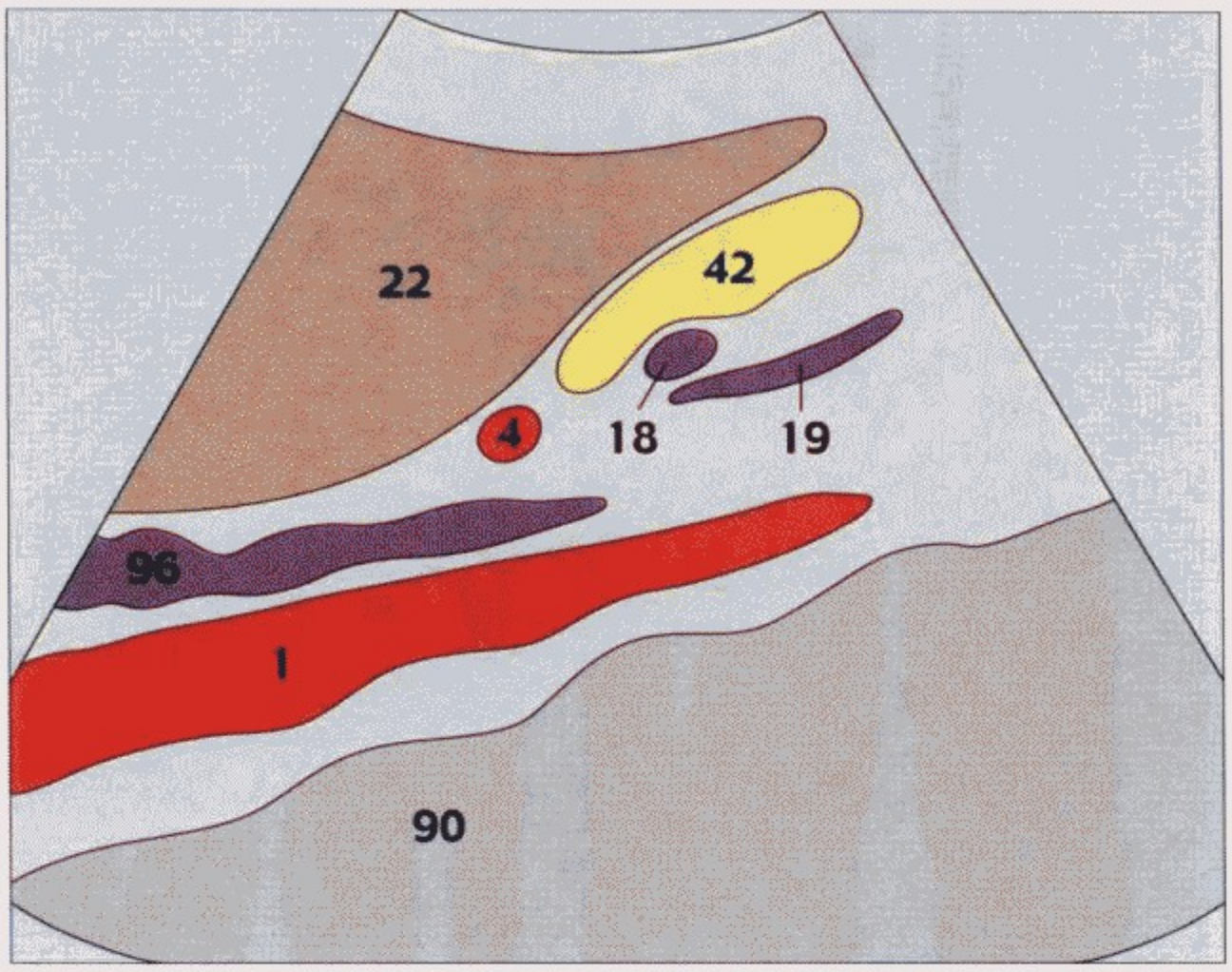


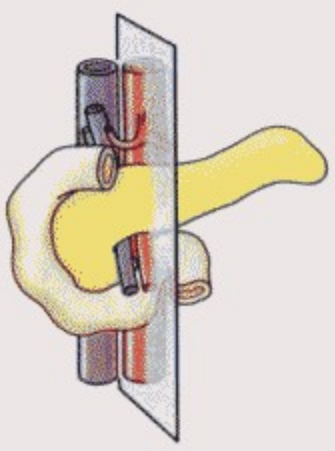
► 121 胰腺体部，脾静脉



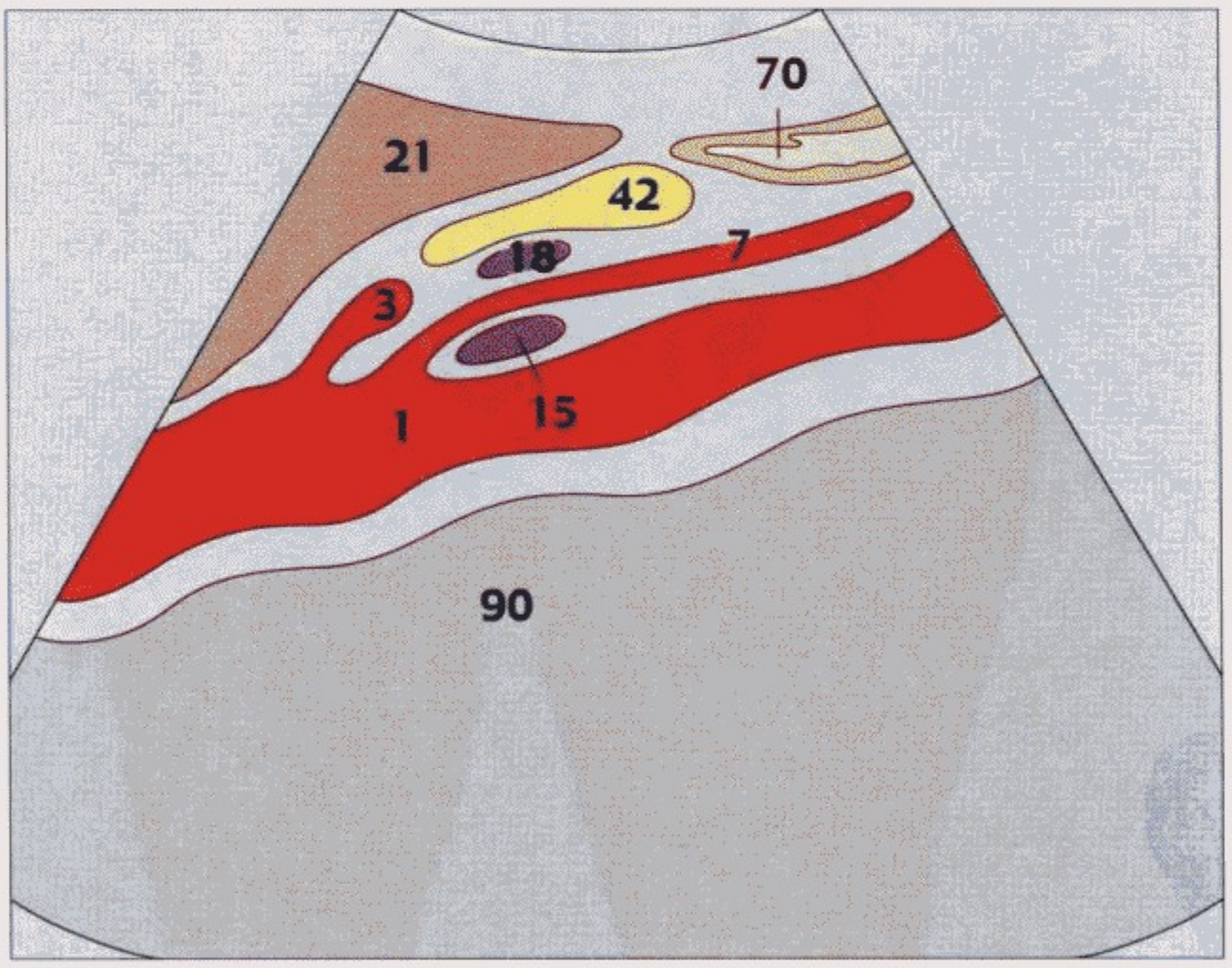


► 122 胰腺体部，脾静脉，肠系膜上动脉，主动脉

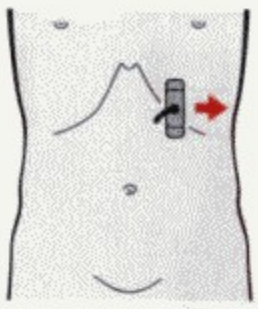


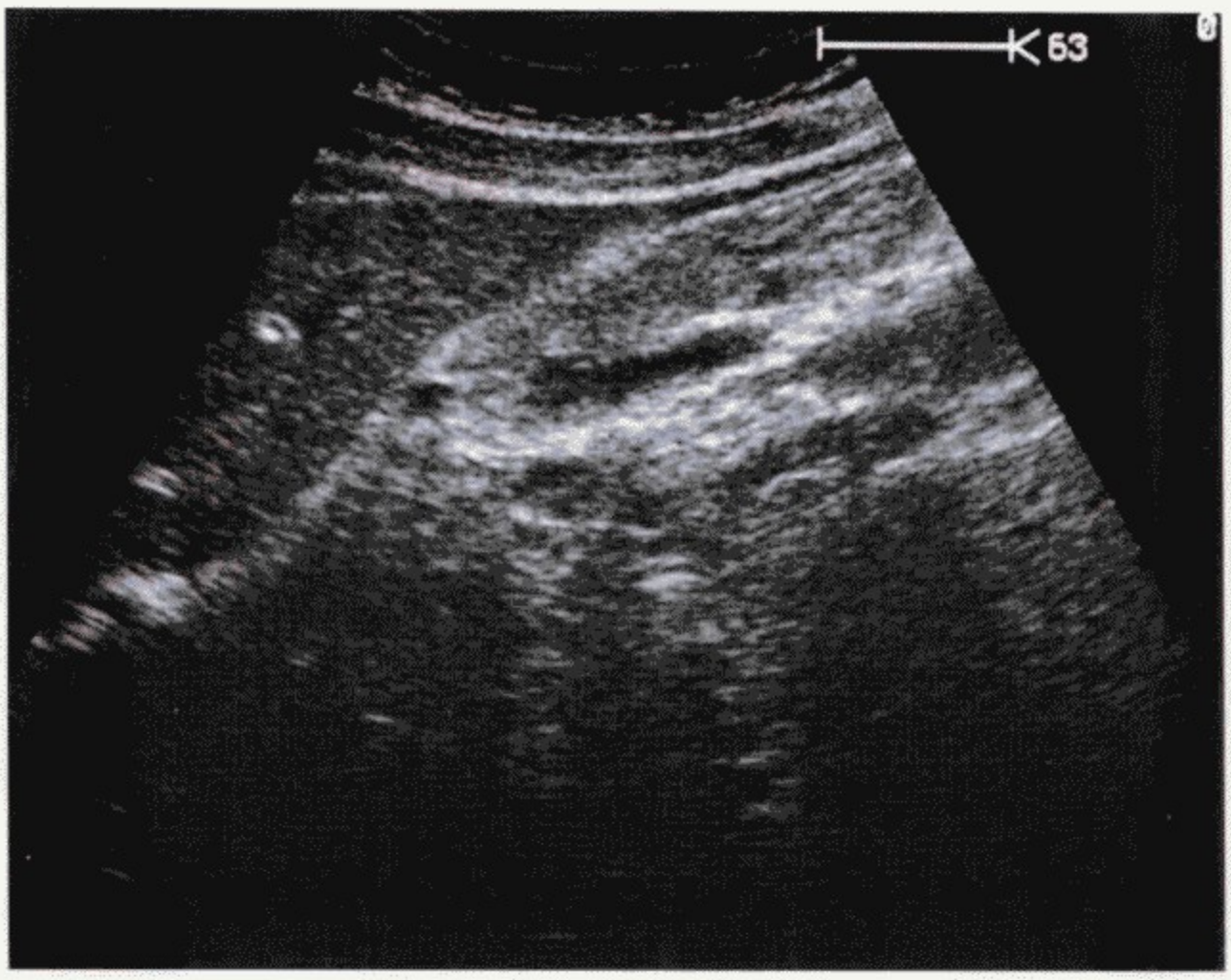


胰腺体部是胰腺最窄的部分。

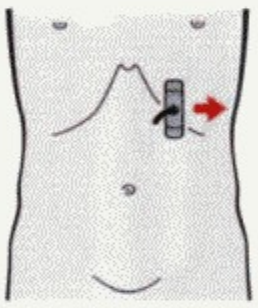


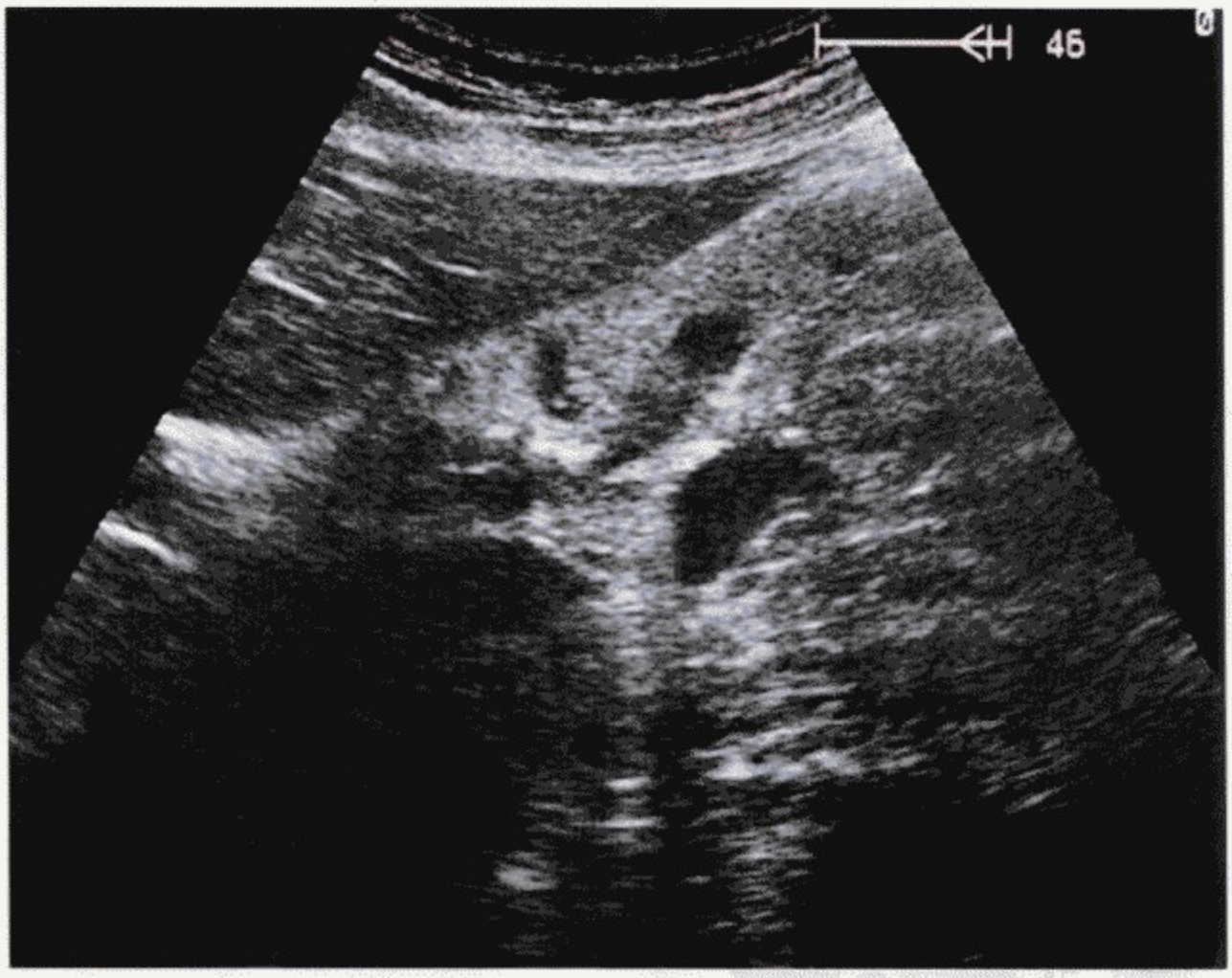
腹腔干头侧临近胰腺体部。脾静脉和胰腺体部横行于肠系膜上动脉上方。



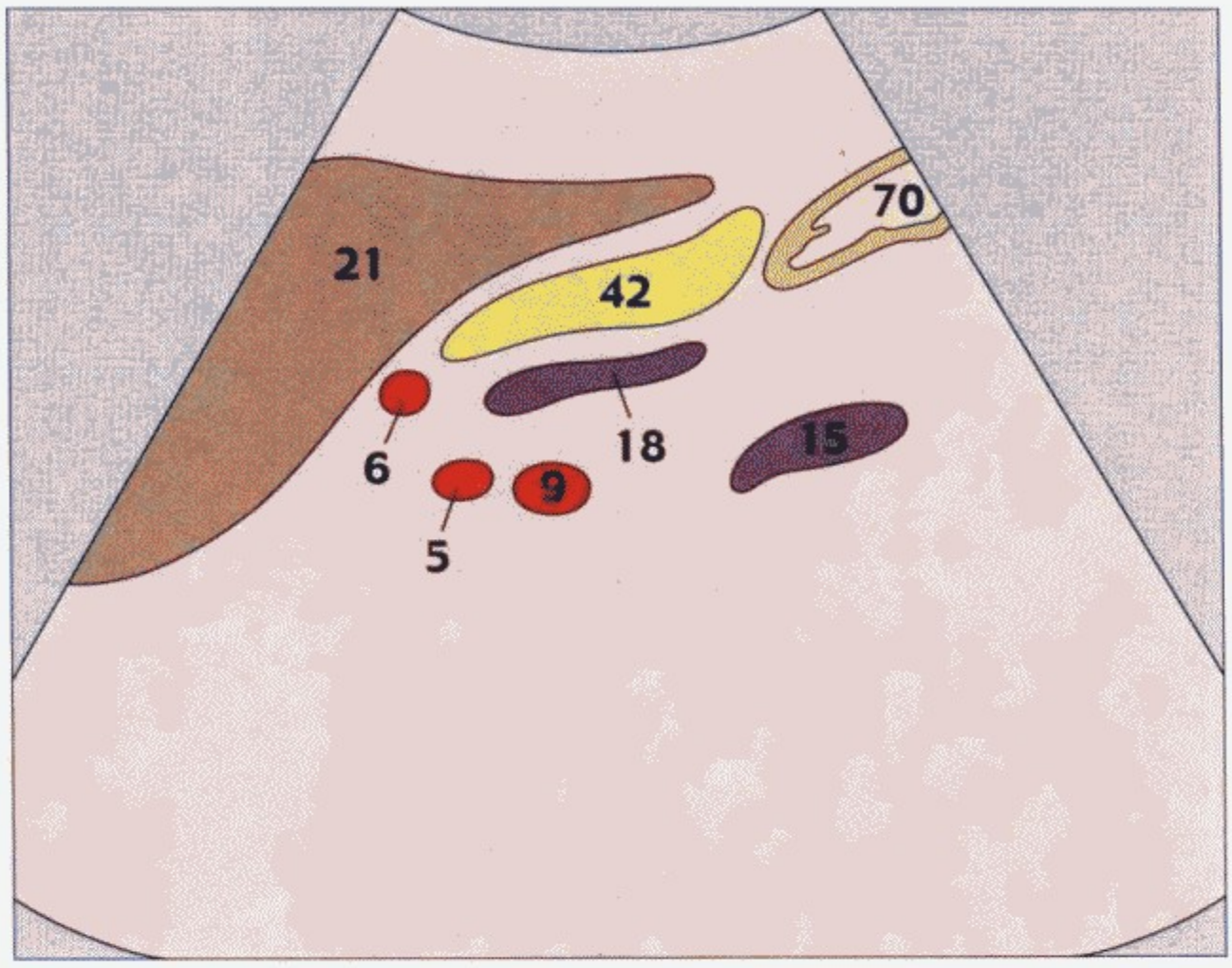


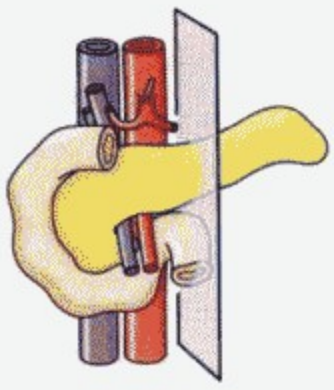
► 123 胰腺体部，脾静脉



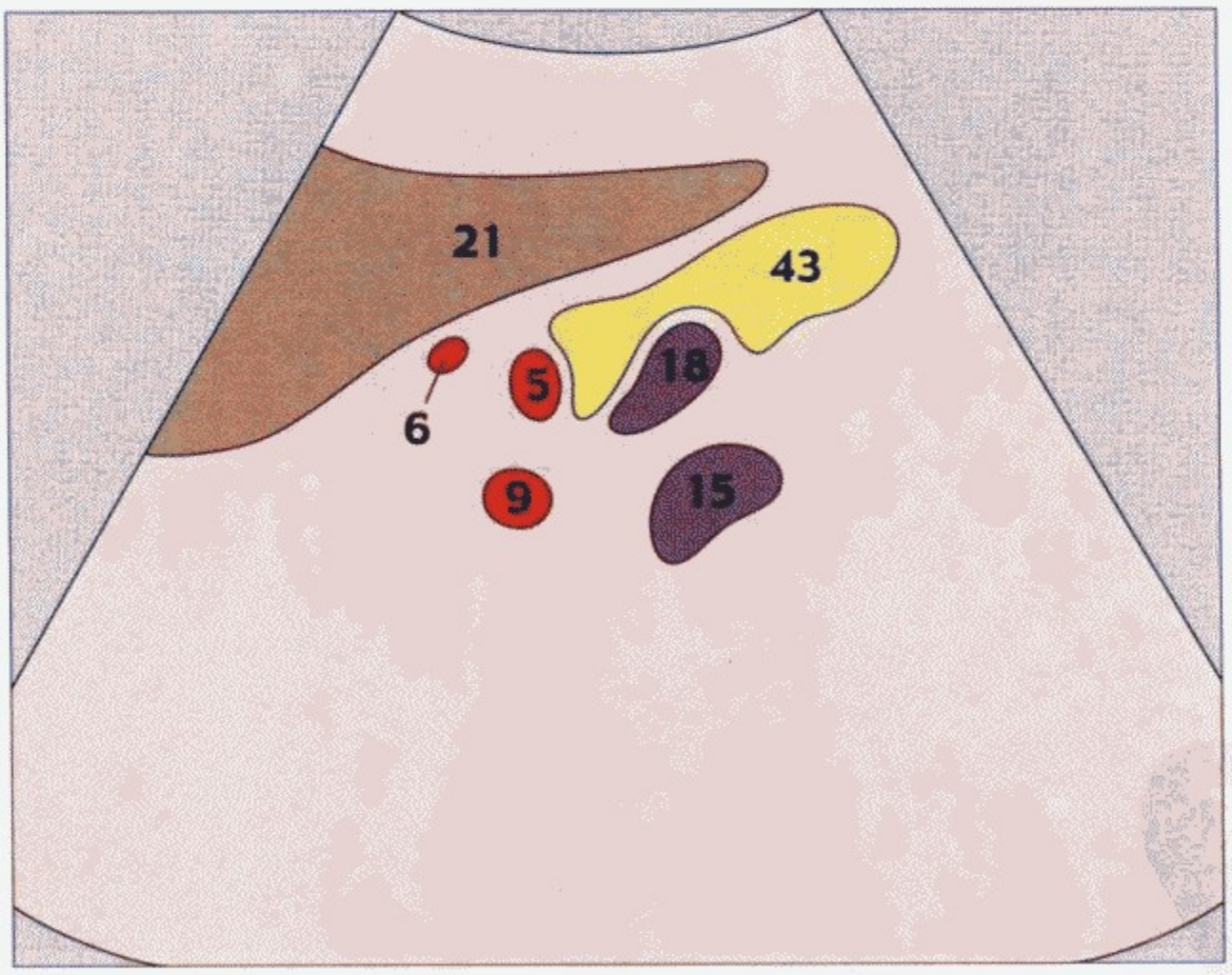


► 124 胰腺尾部，脾动脉和脾静脉，肾动脉和肾静脉

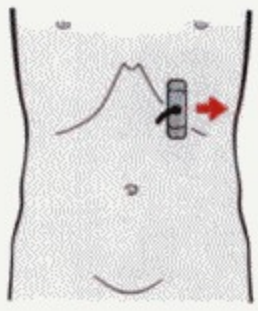


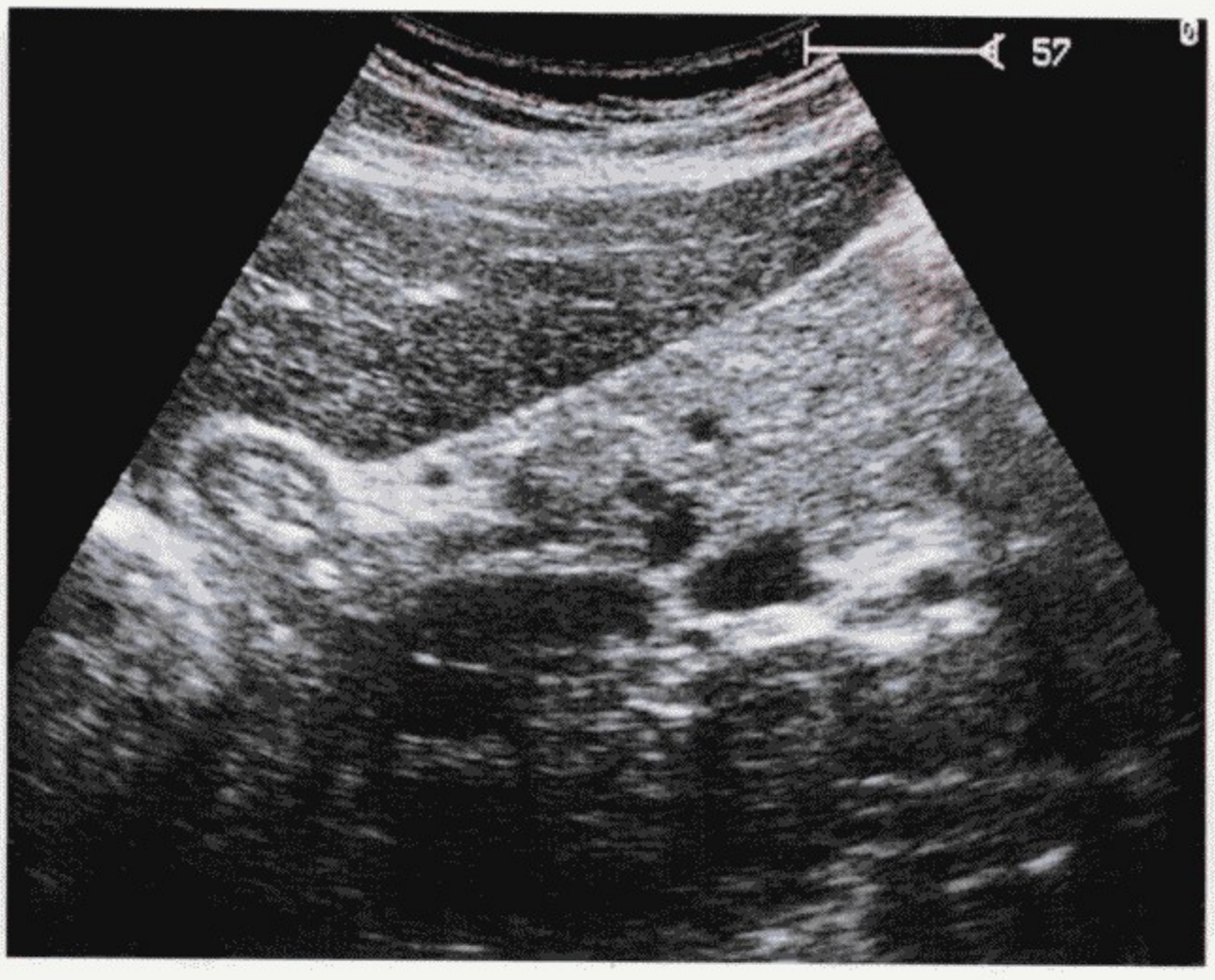


主动脉左缘是胰腺体部和胰腺尾部分界的标志。

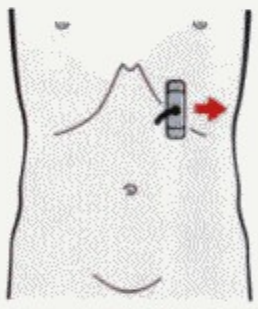


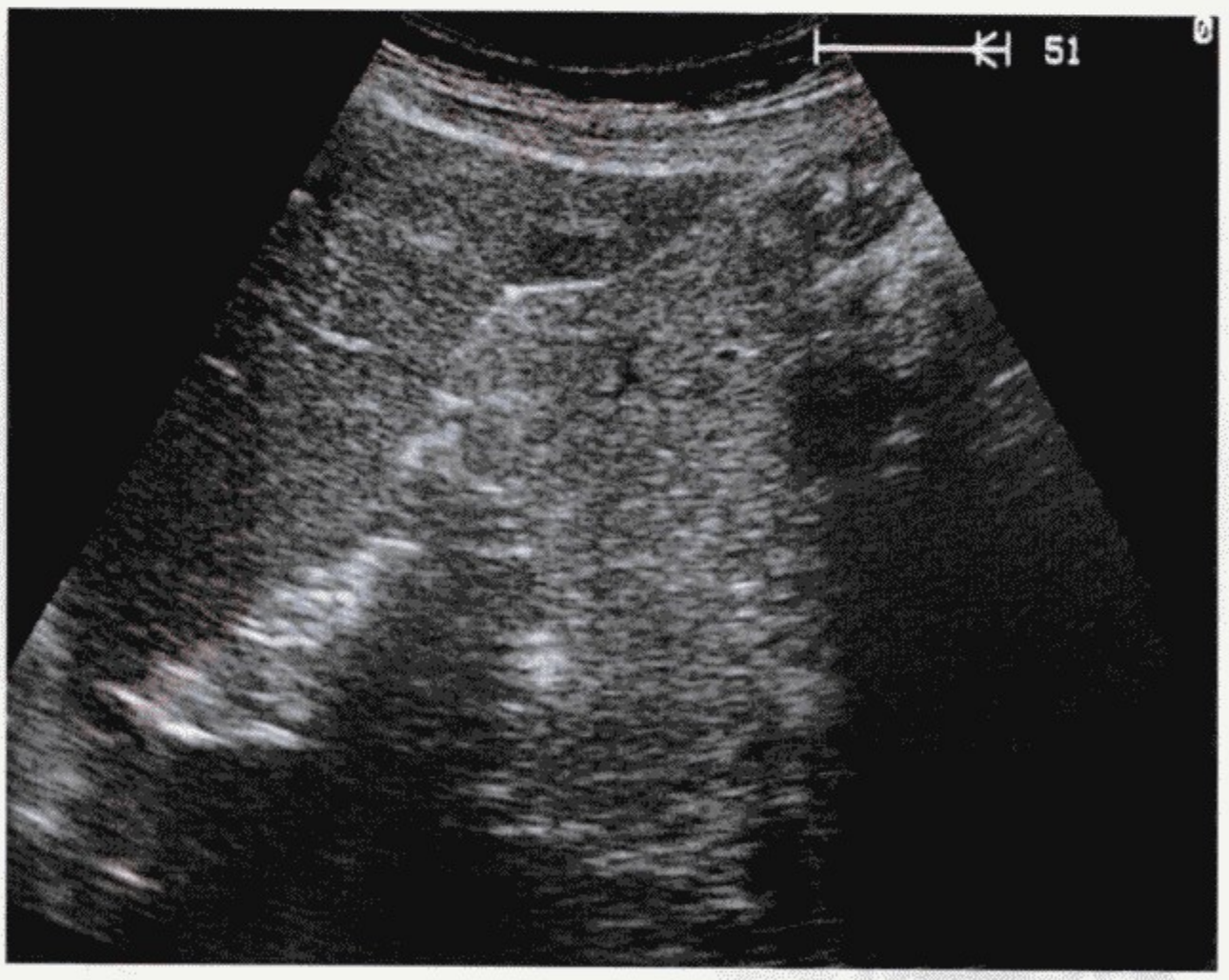
胰腺体部和胰腺尾部分界处的纵向扫描显示四根血管的横断面：脾动脉，脾静脉，肾动脉和肾静脉。



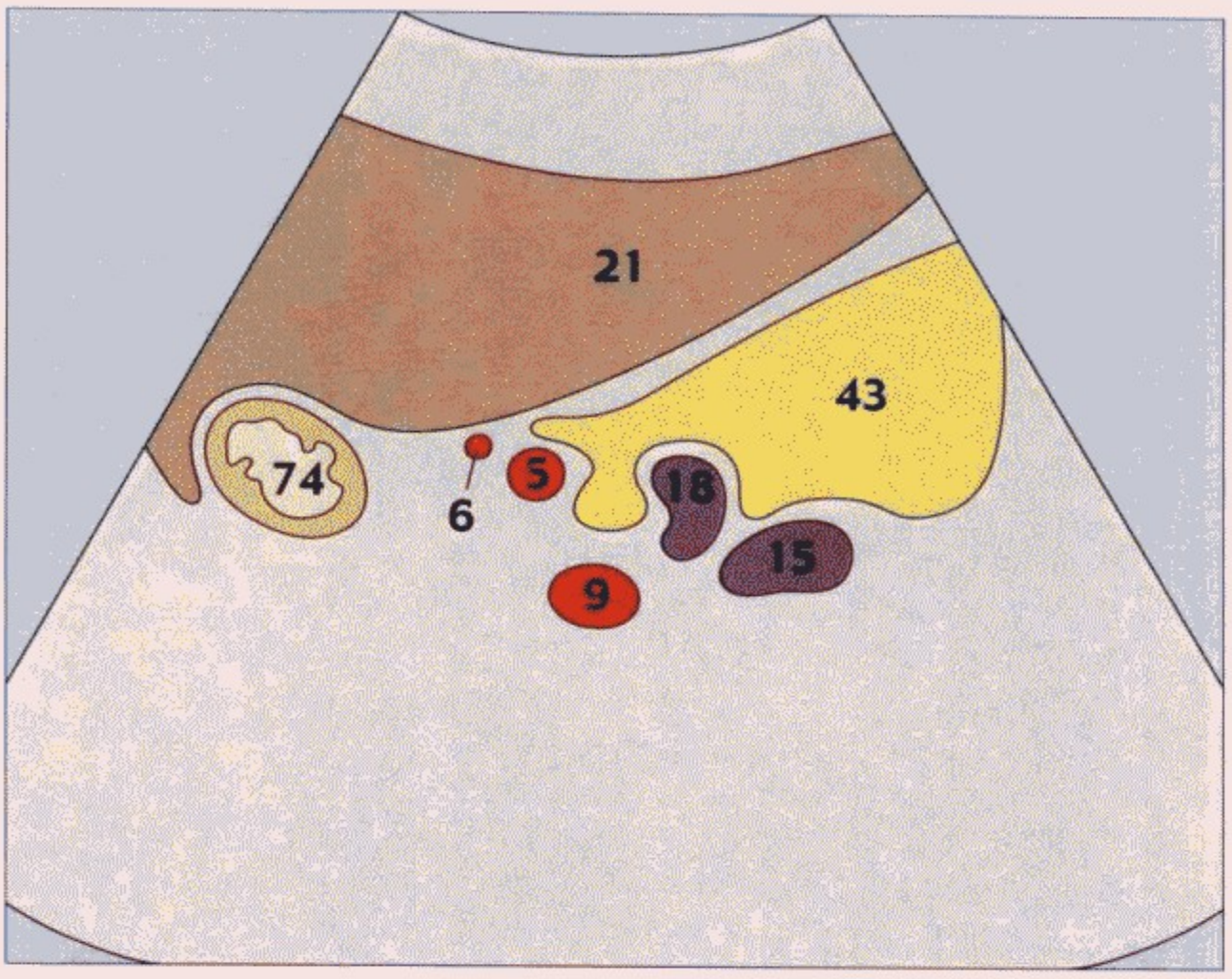


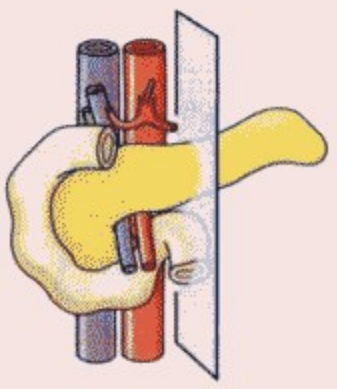
► 125 胰腺尾部，脾动脉和脾静脉，肾动脉和肾静脉



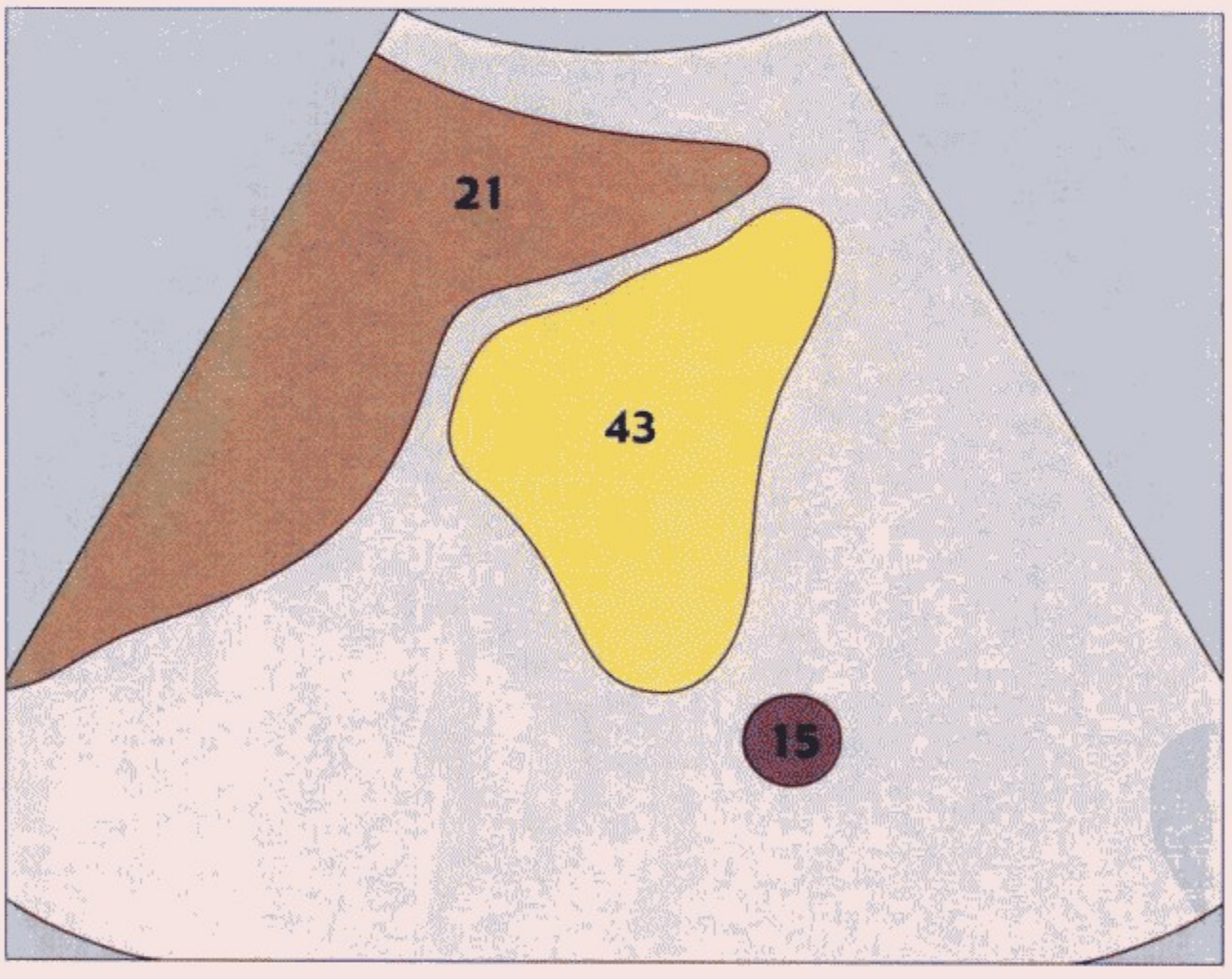


► 126 胰腺尾部

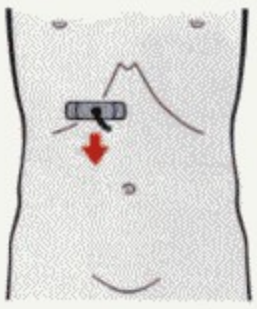


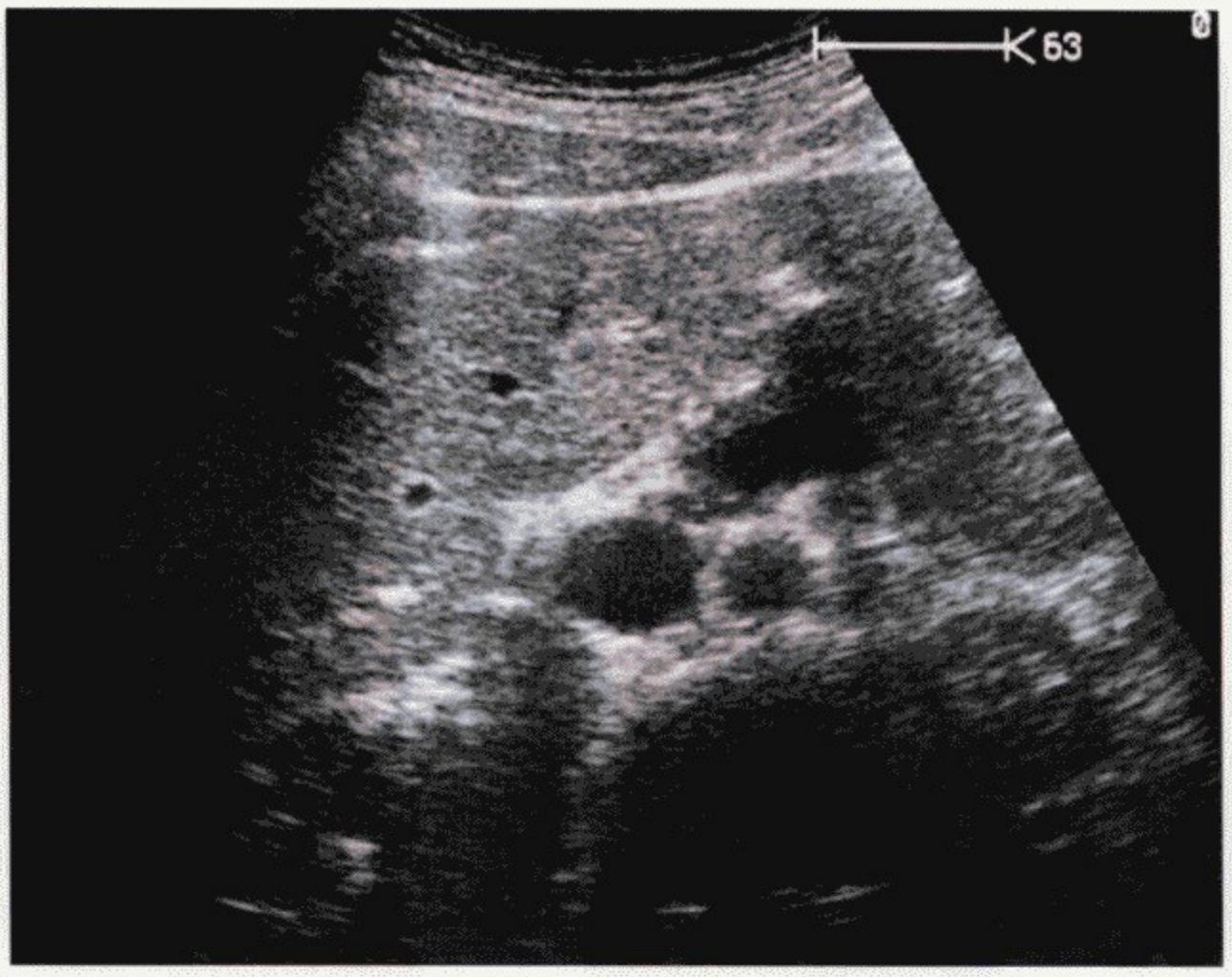


在横断面上胰腺尾部经常显示为圆胖形。

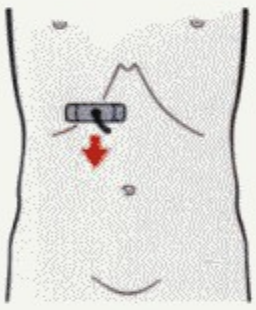


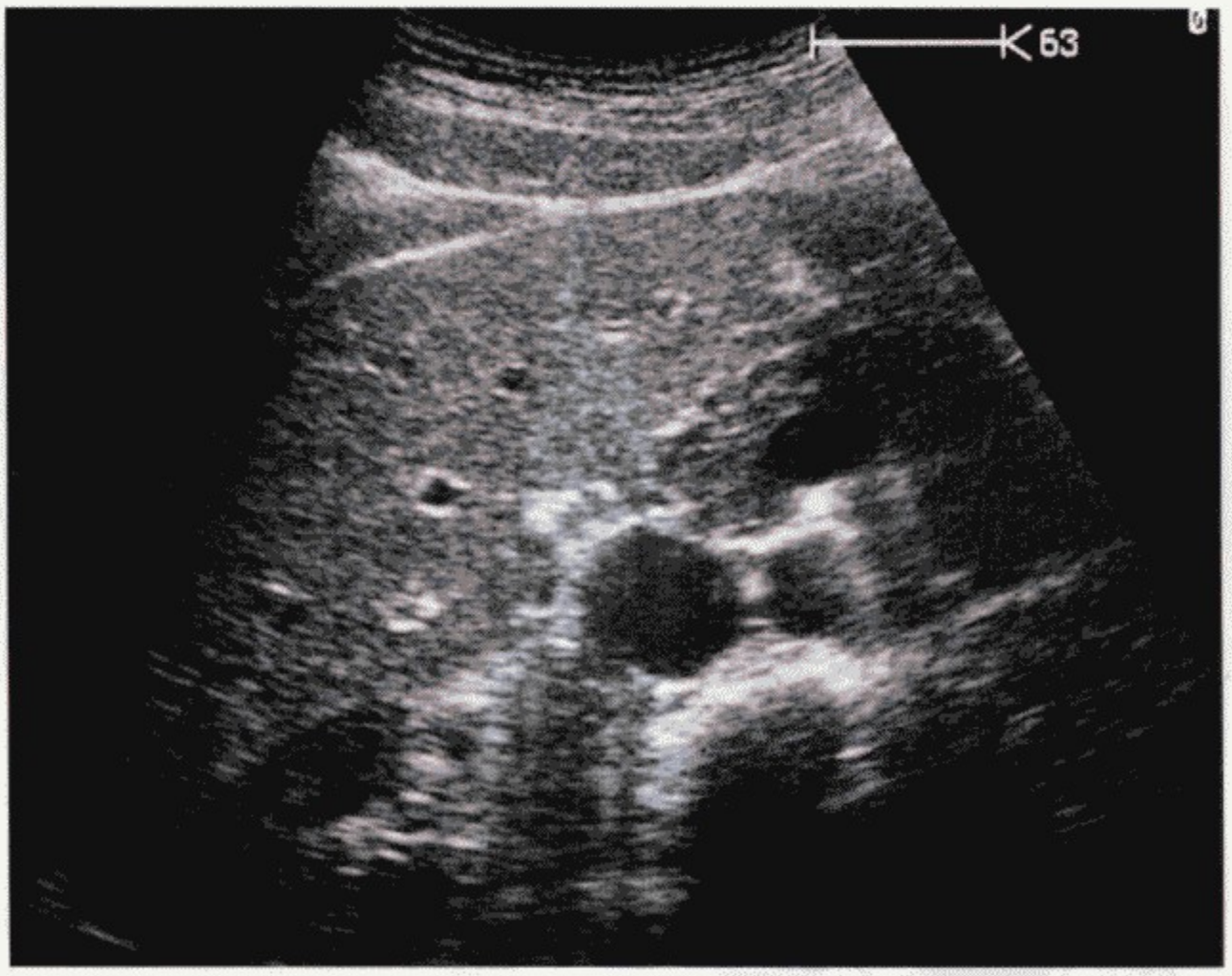
在声波条件很好的情况下，自前方扫描可以完全显示胰腺尾部。



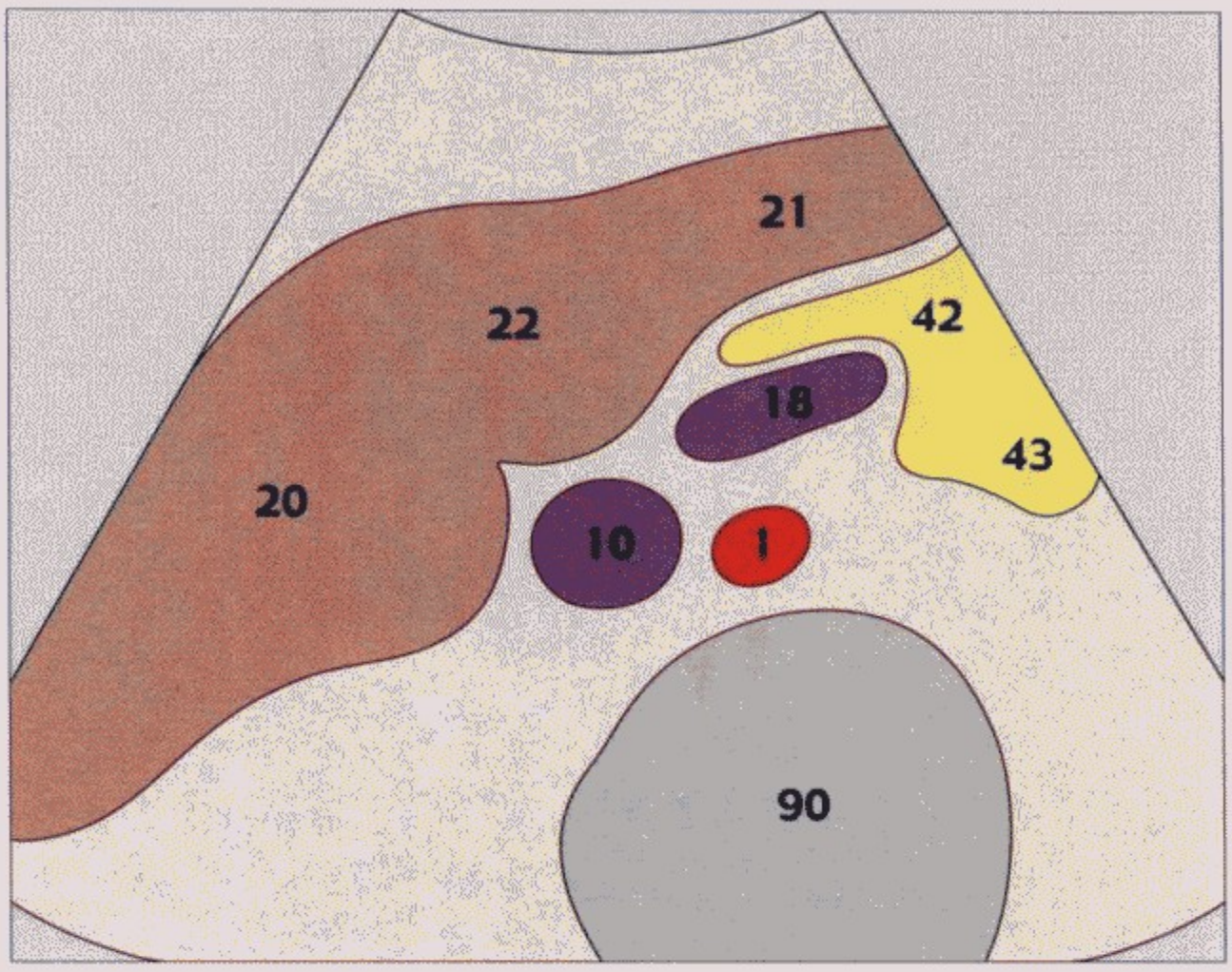


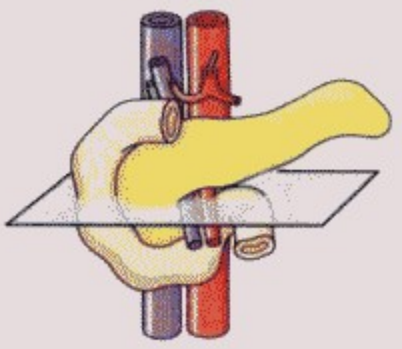
► 127 自近心端扫描胰头，腔静脉，脾静脉



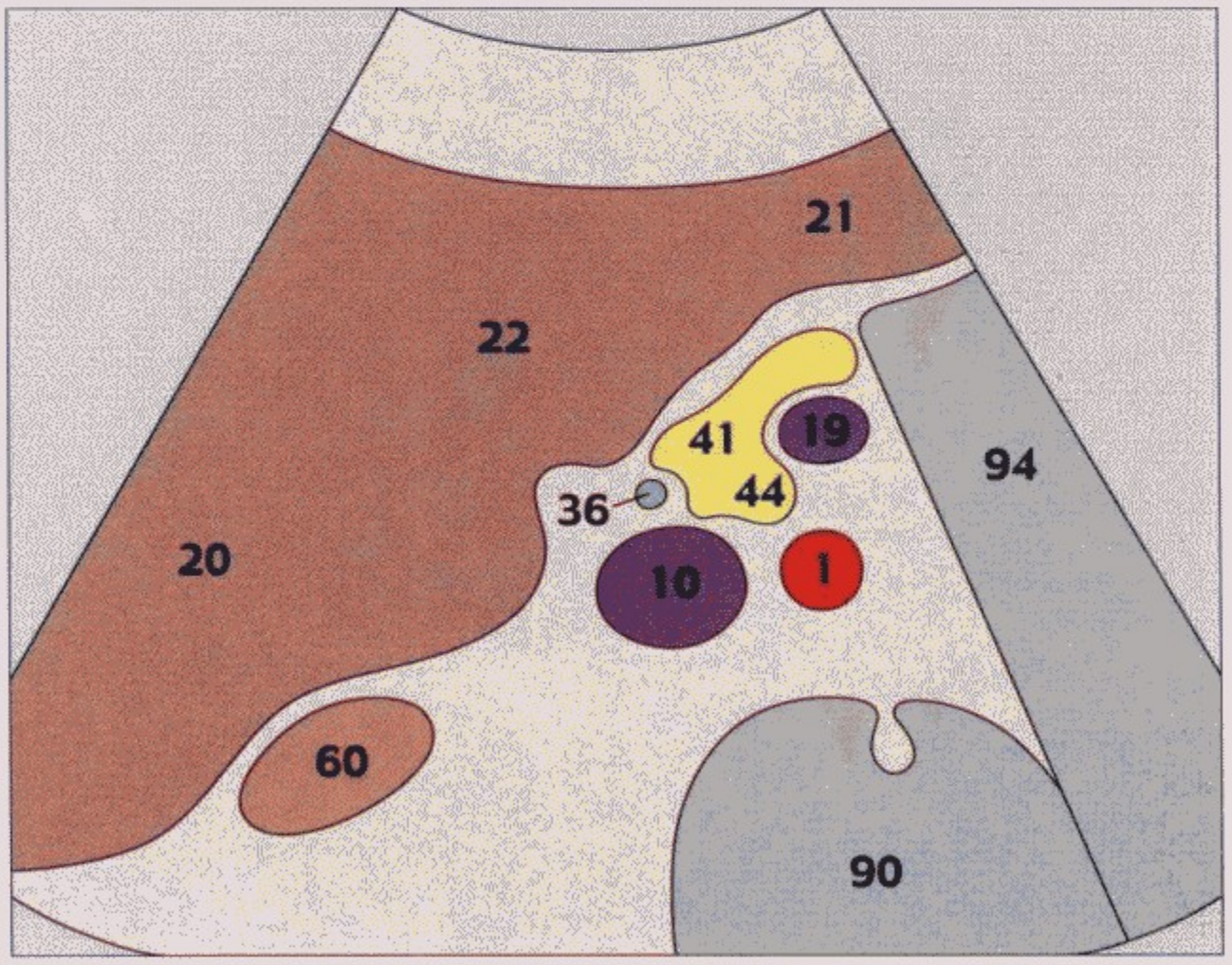


► 128 胰头，腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉

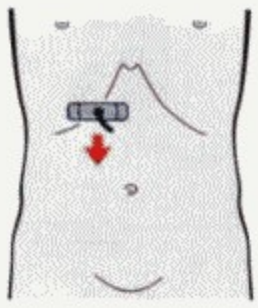


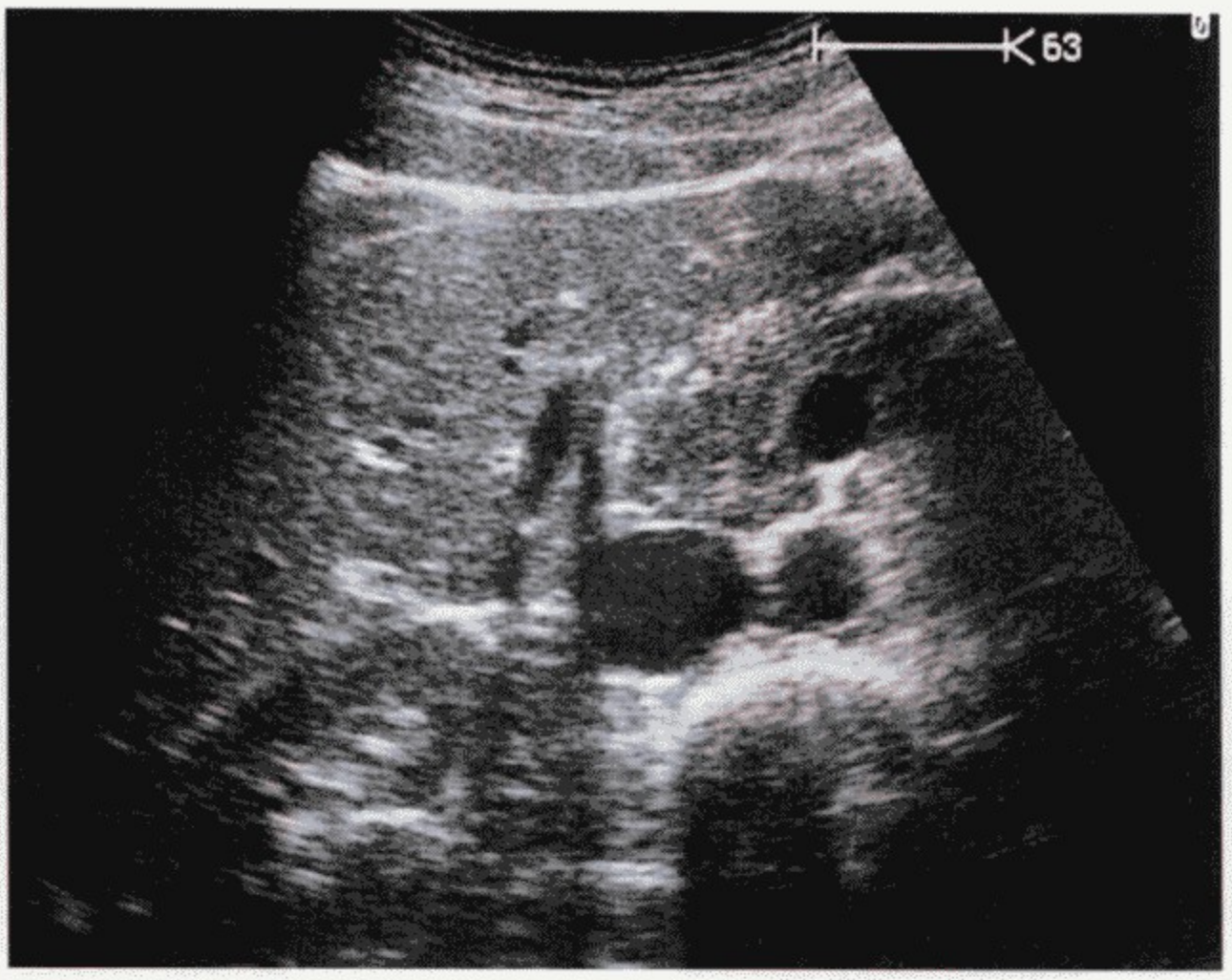


胰头位于肠系膜上静脉上方。所有位于肠系膜上静脉右方的胰腺即为胰头。

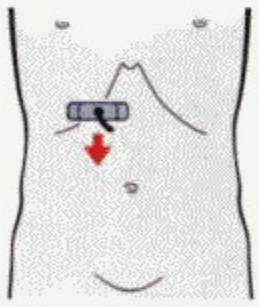


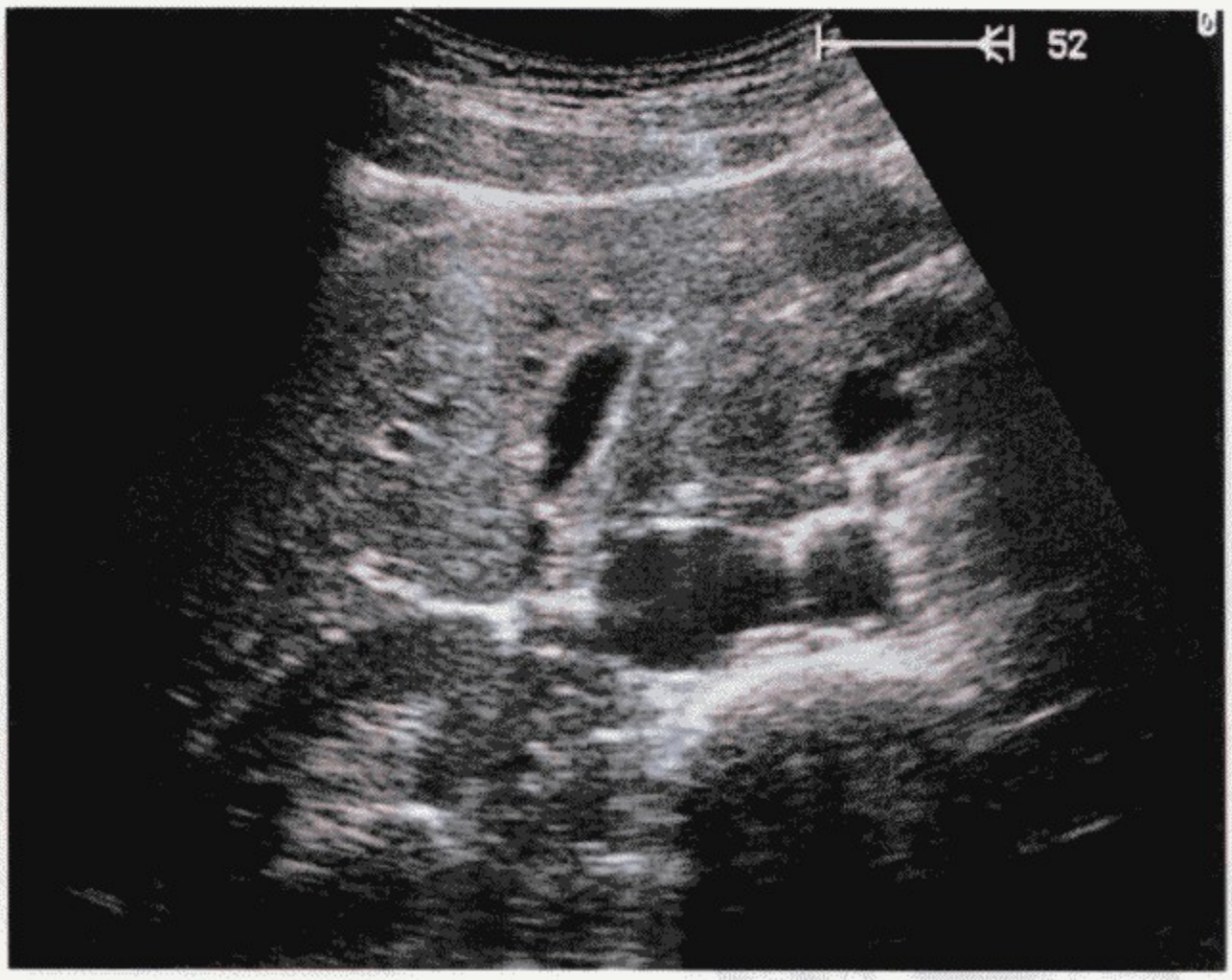
钩突延伸到腔静脉和肠系膜上静脉之间。



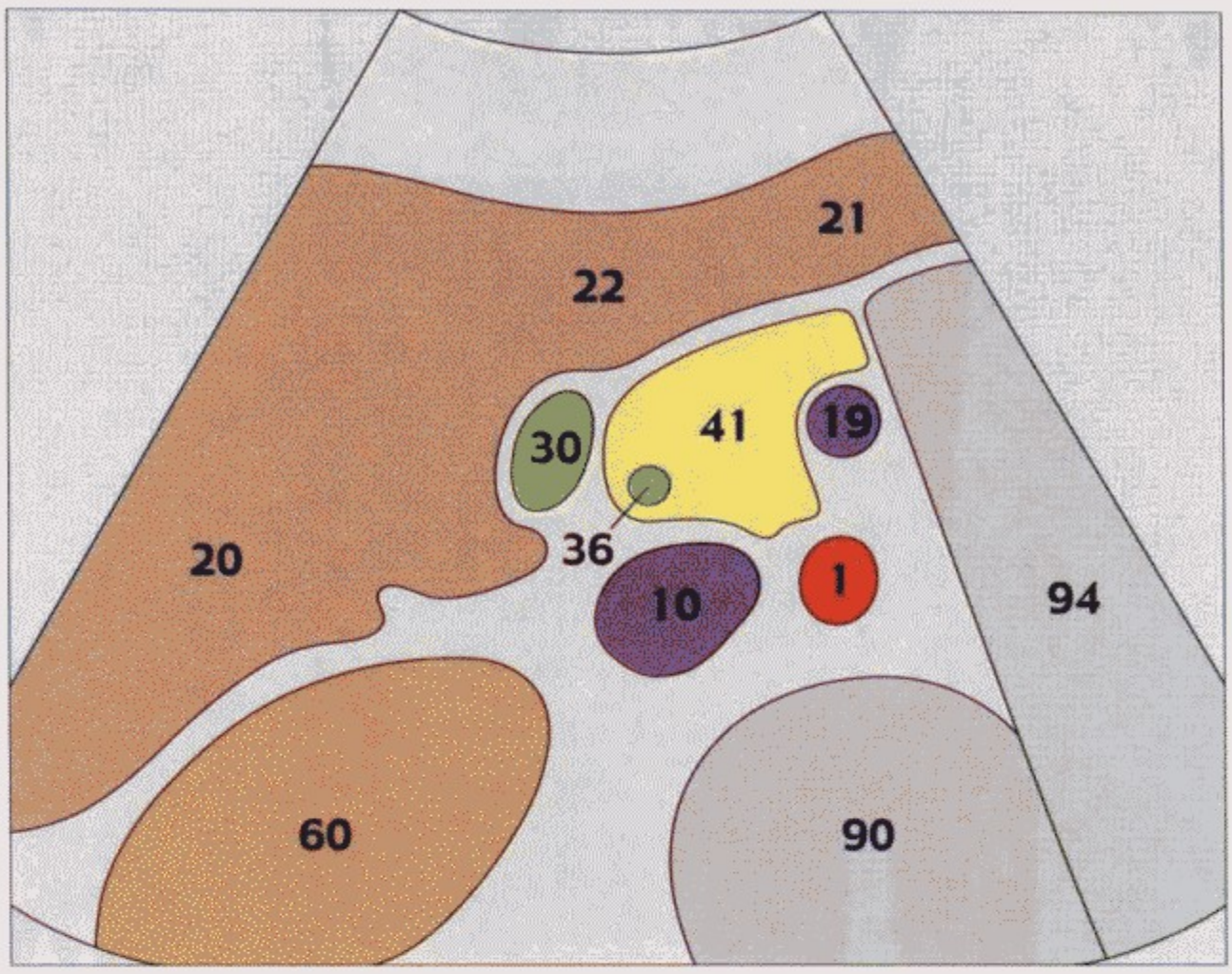


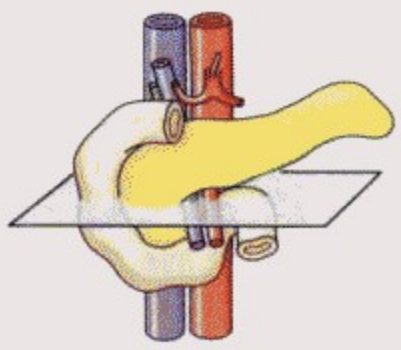
► 129 胰头，腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉，钩突，胆总管



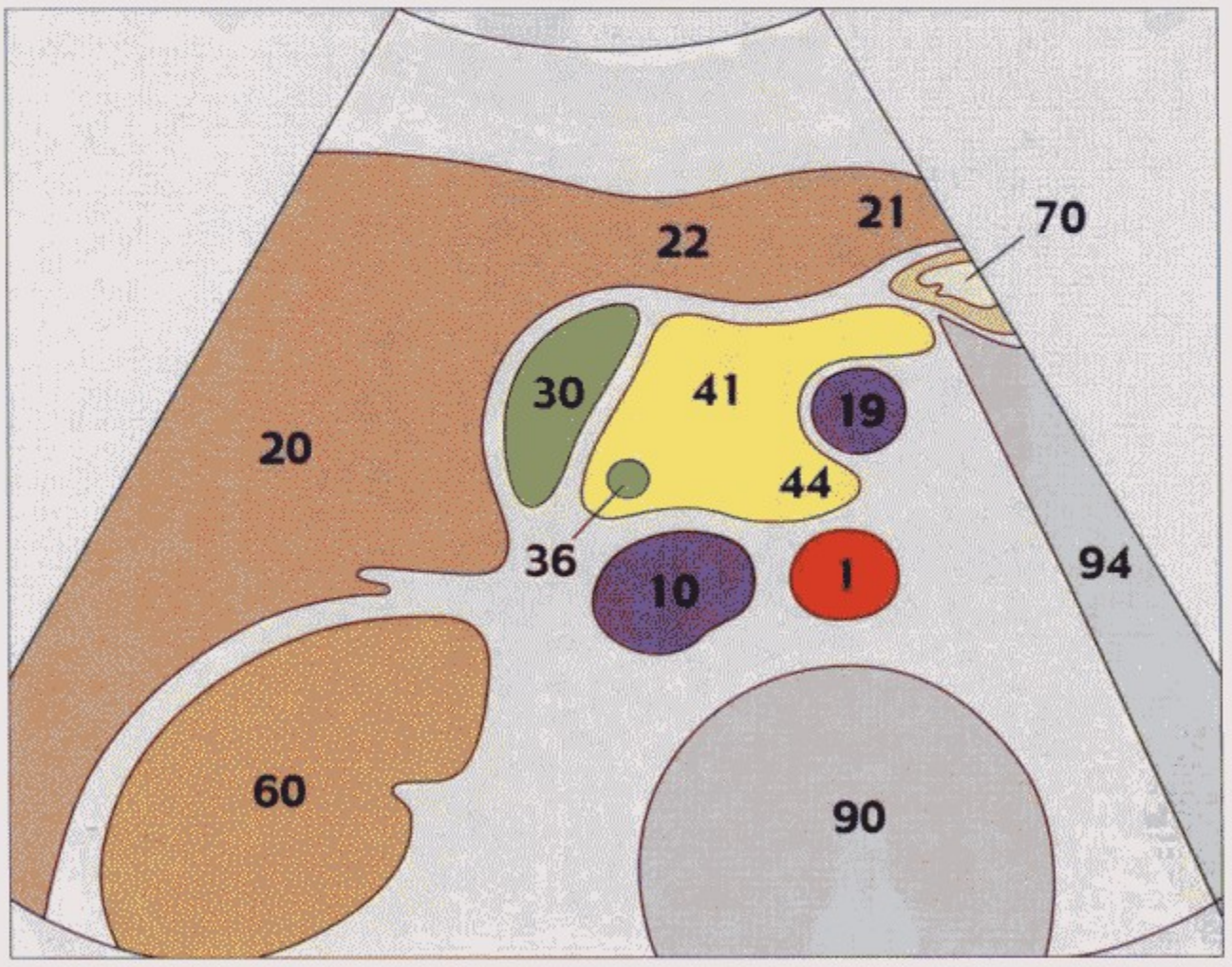


► 130 胰头，腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉，钩突，胆囊

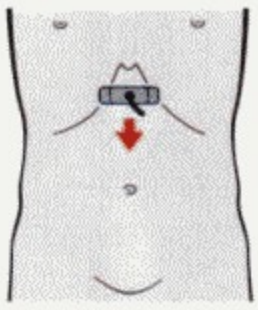


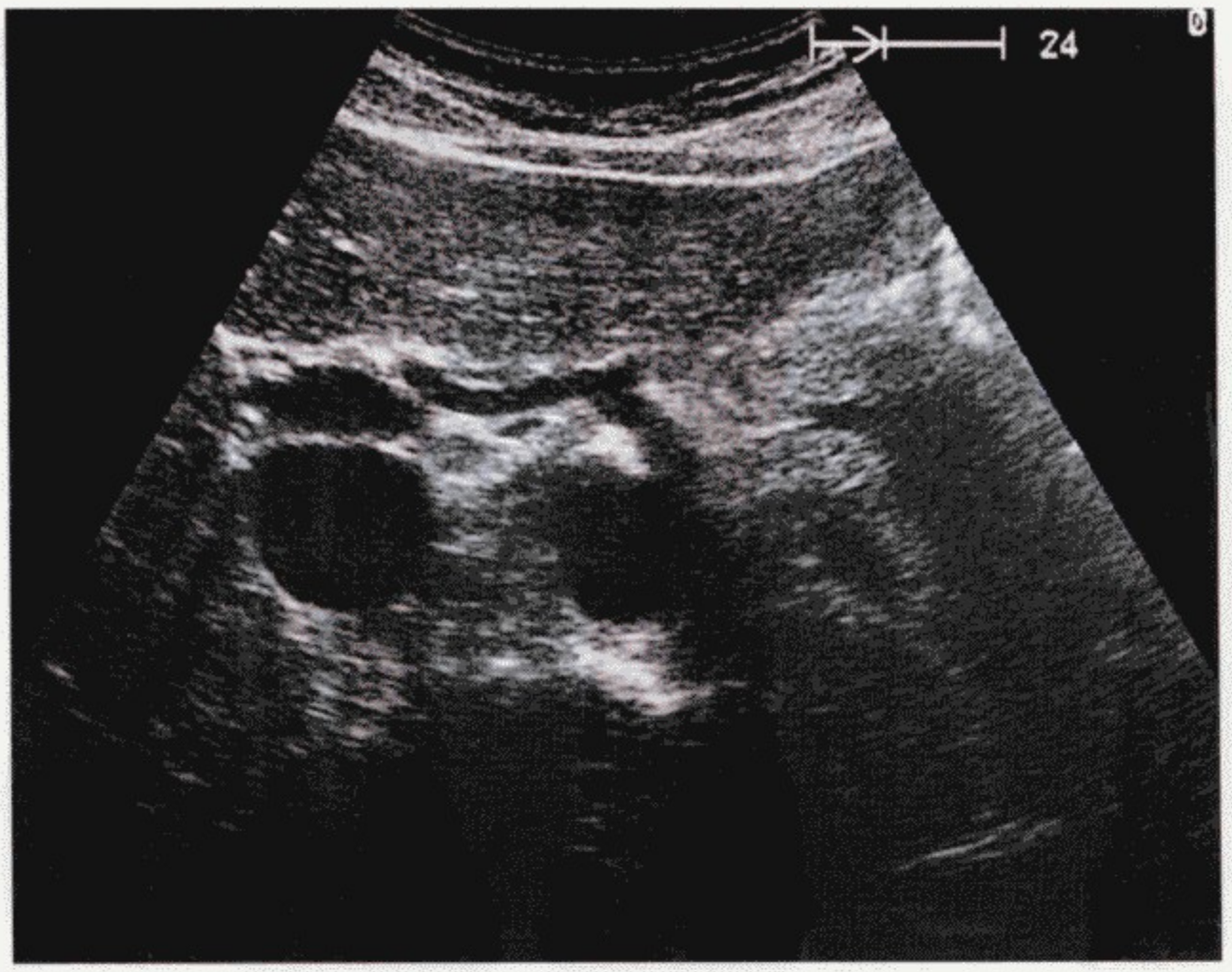


横断面上可见胆总管位于胰头的右缘。

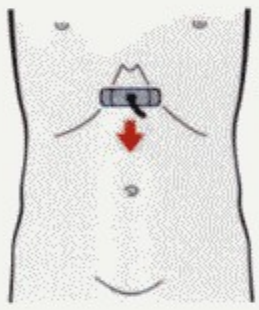


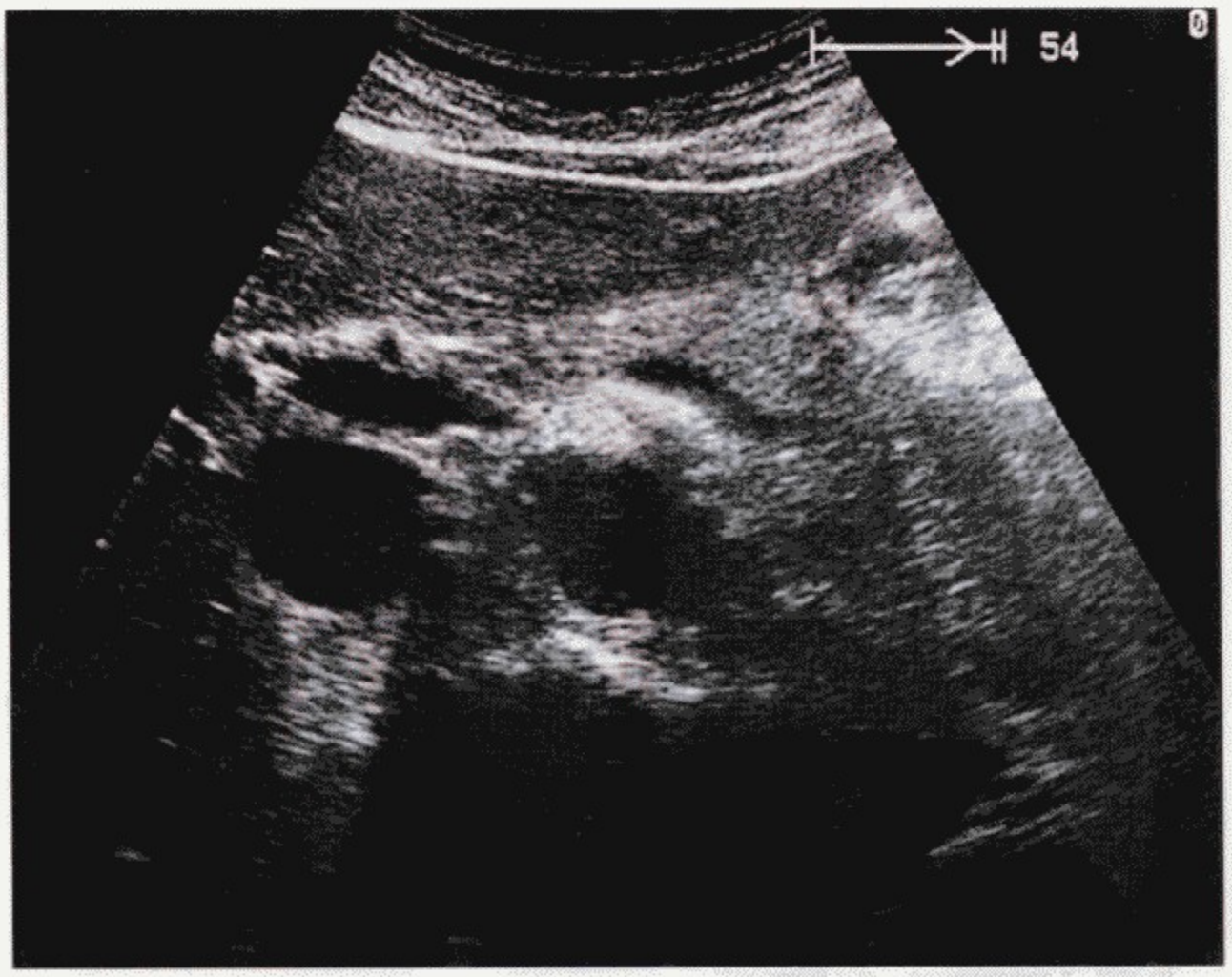
胰头位于肝脏，胆囊，腔静脉和肠系膜上静脉。



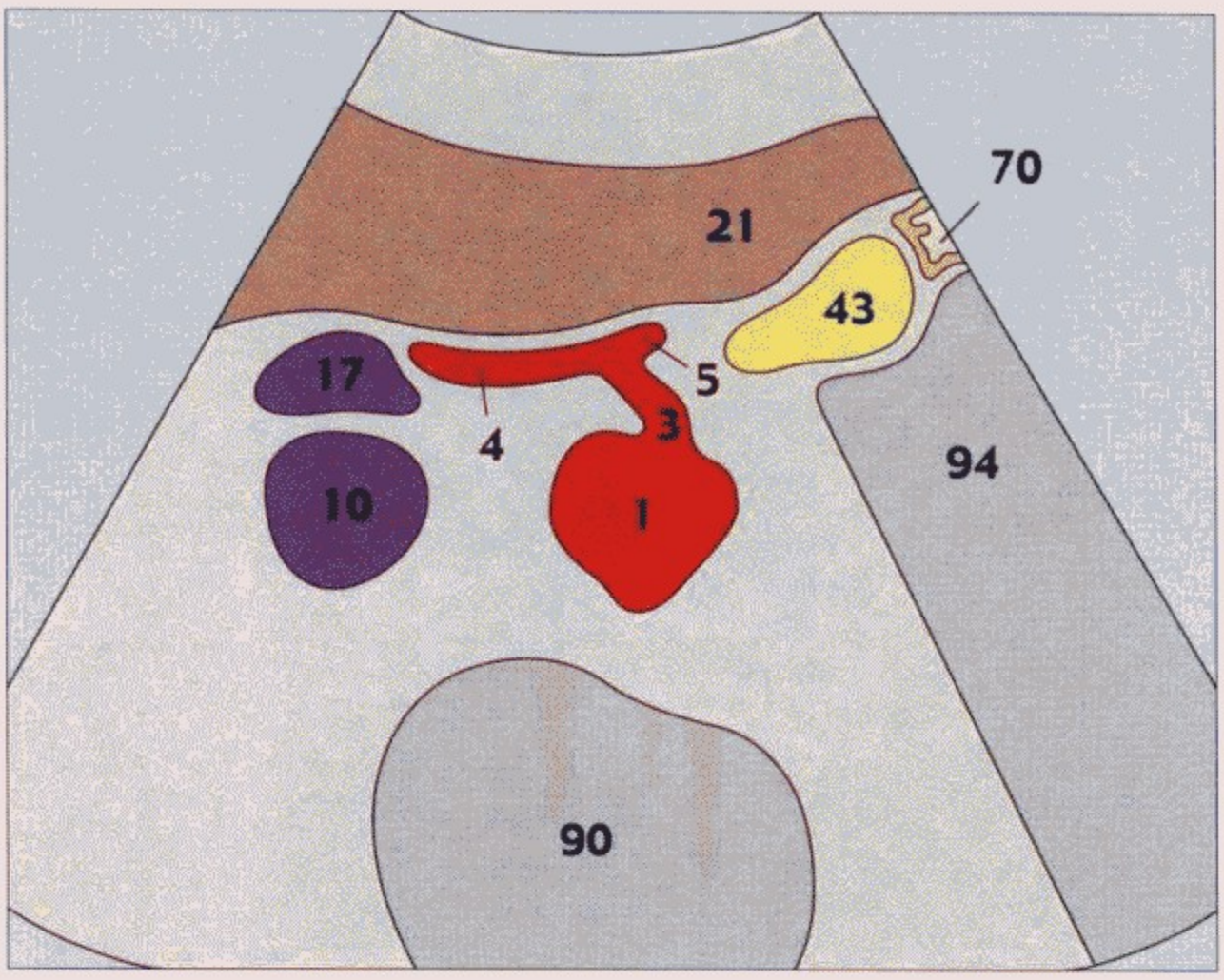


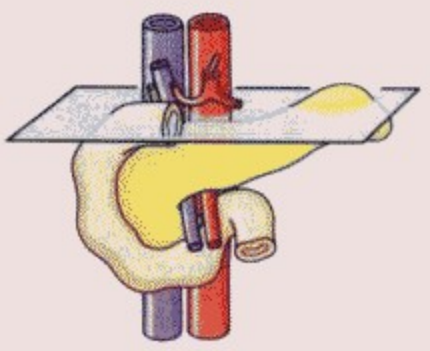
► 131 自近心端扫描胰腺体部，腹腔干



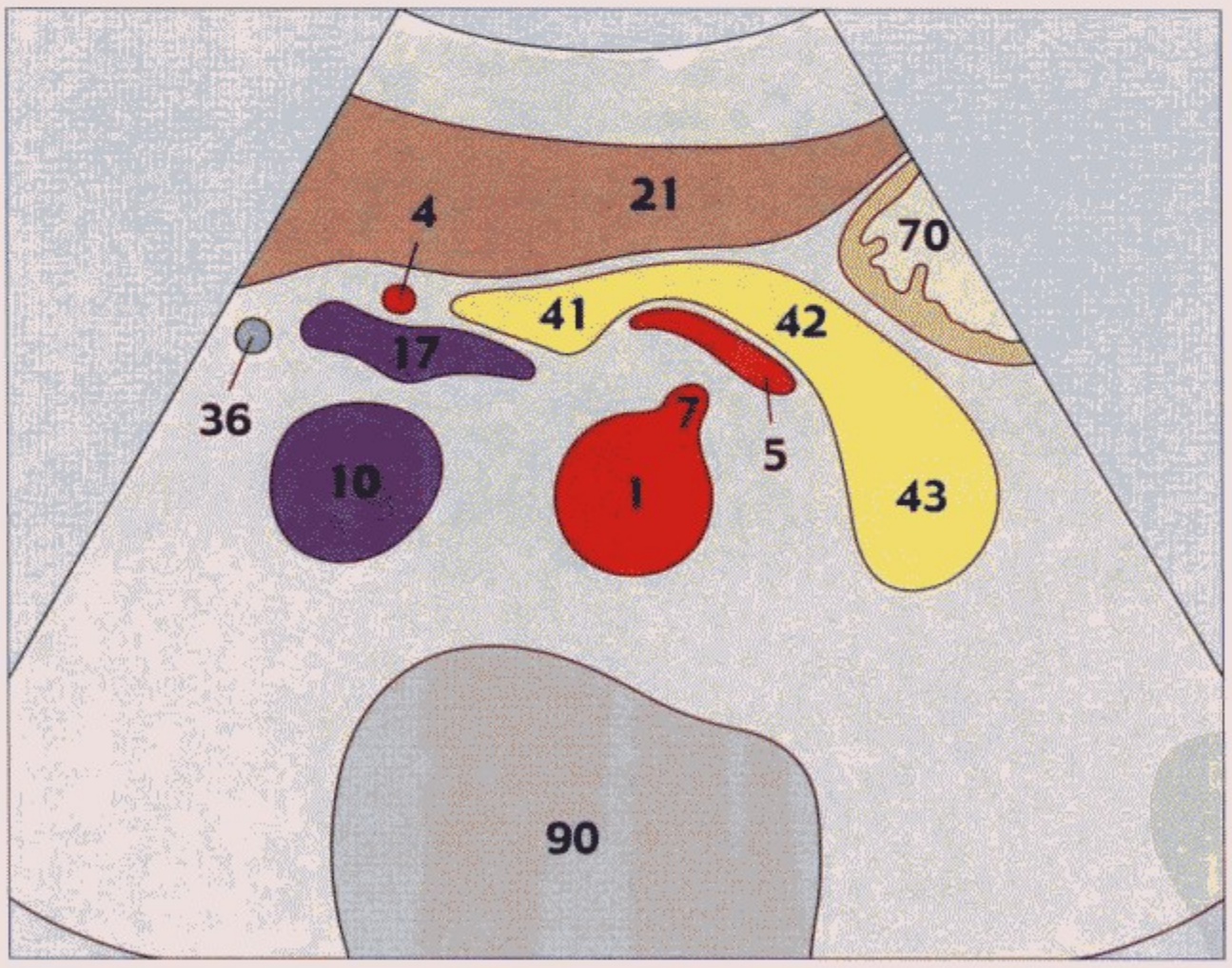


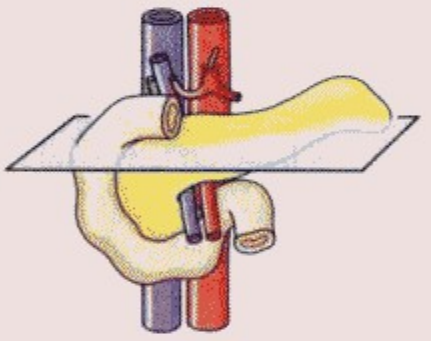
► 132 胰腺体部，脾静脉



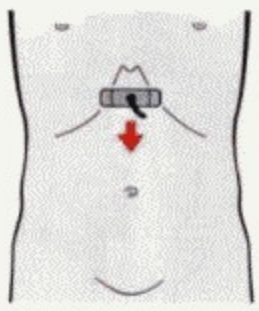


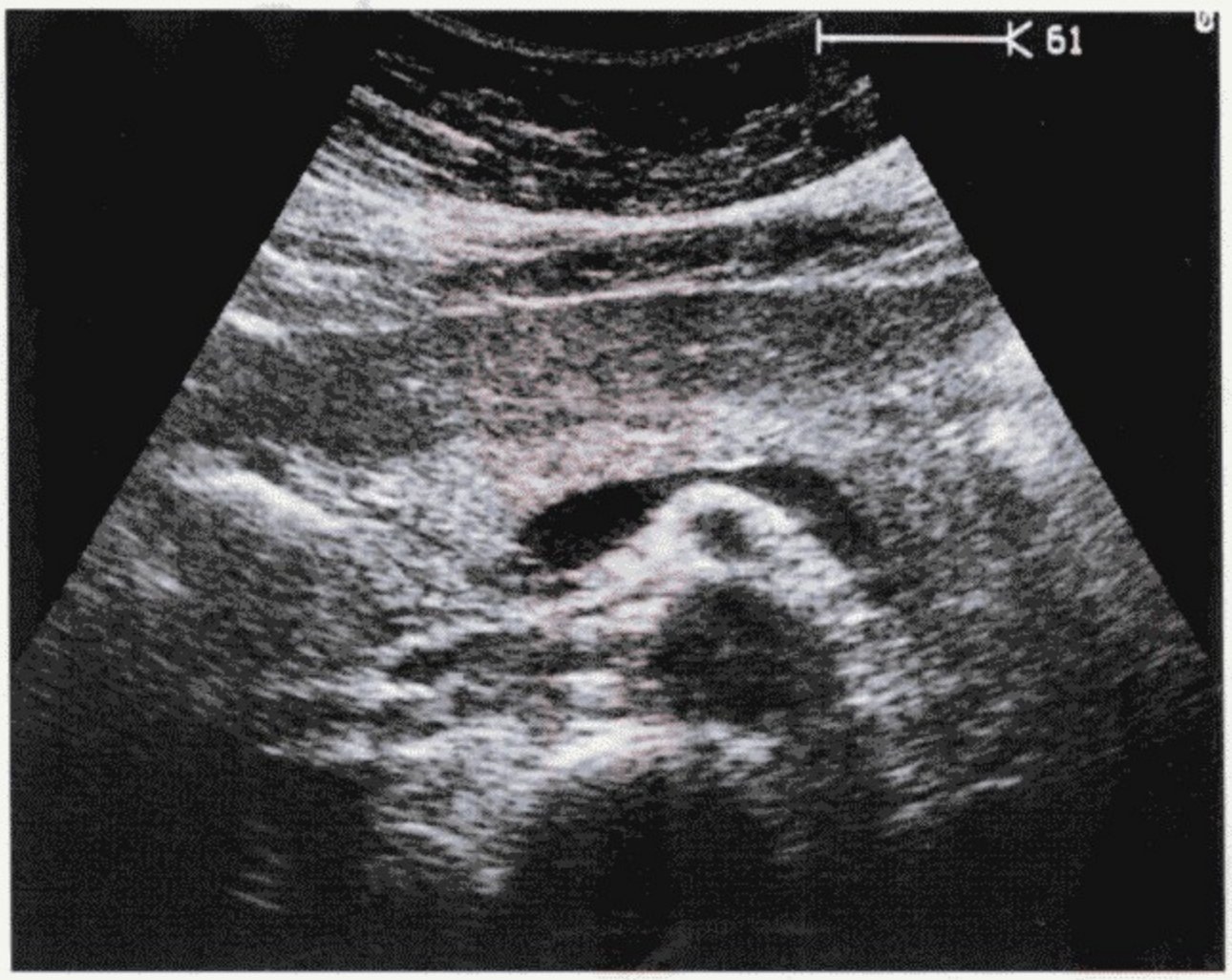
胰腺体部被腹腔干及其两个分支，肝动脉和脾动脉所包绕。



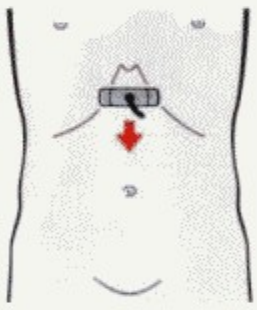


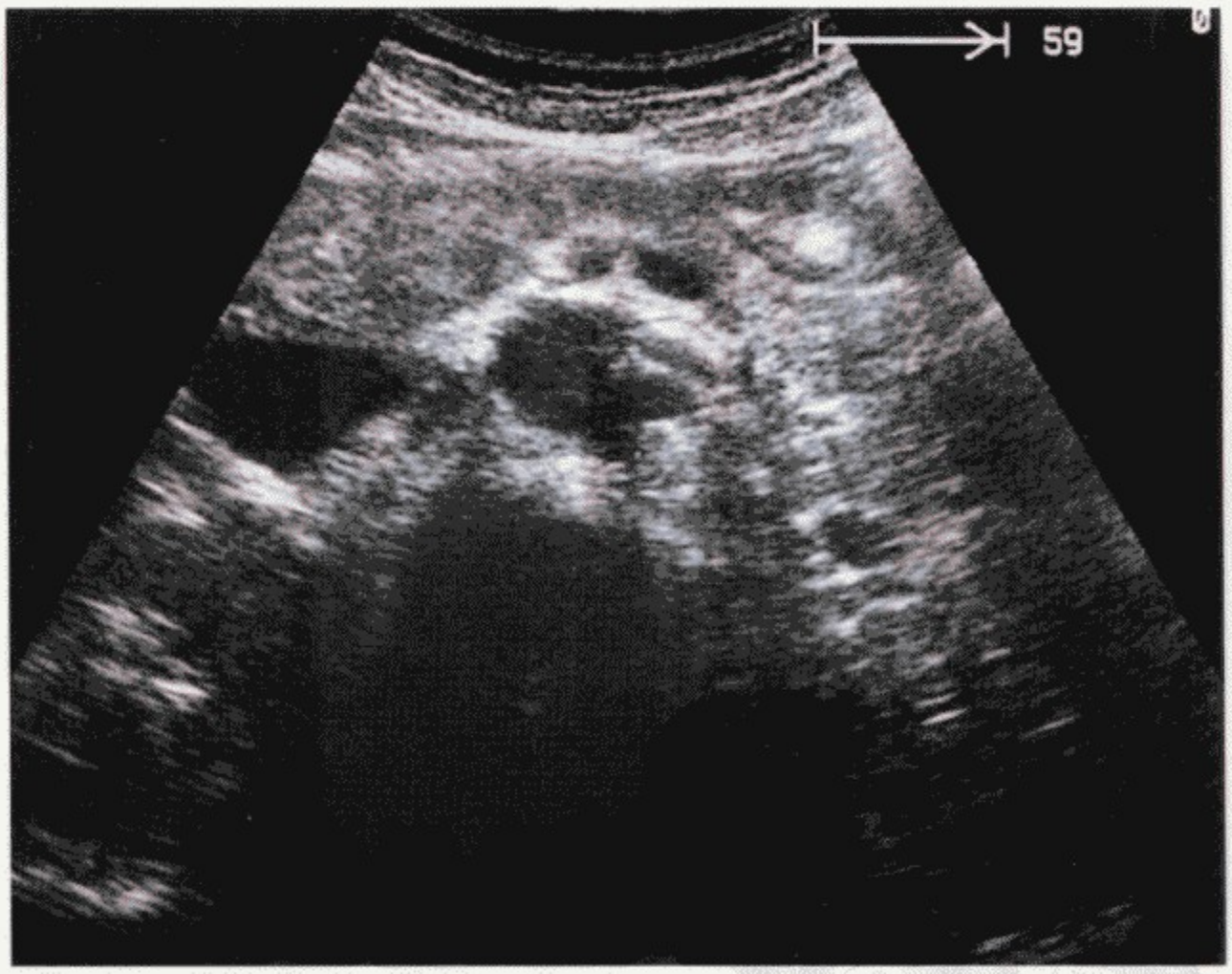
正常胰腺的边缘自胰头到体部及尾部构成一个连续的轮廓。



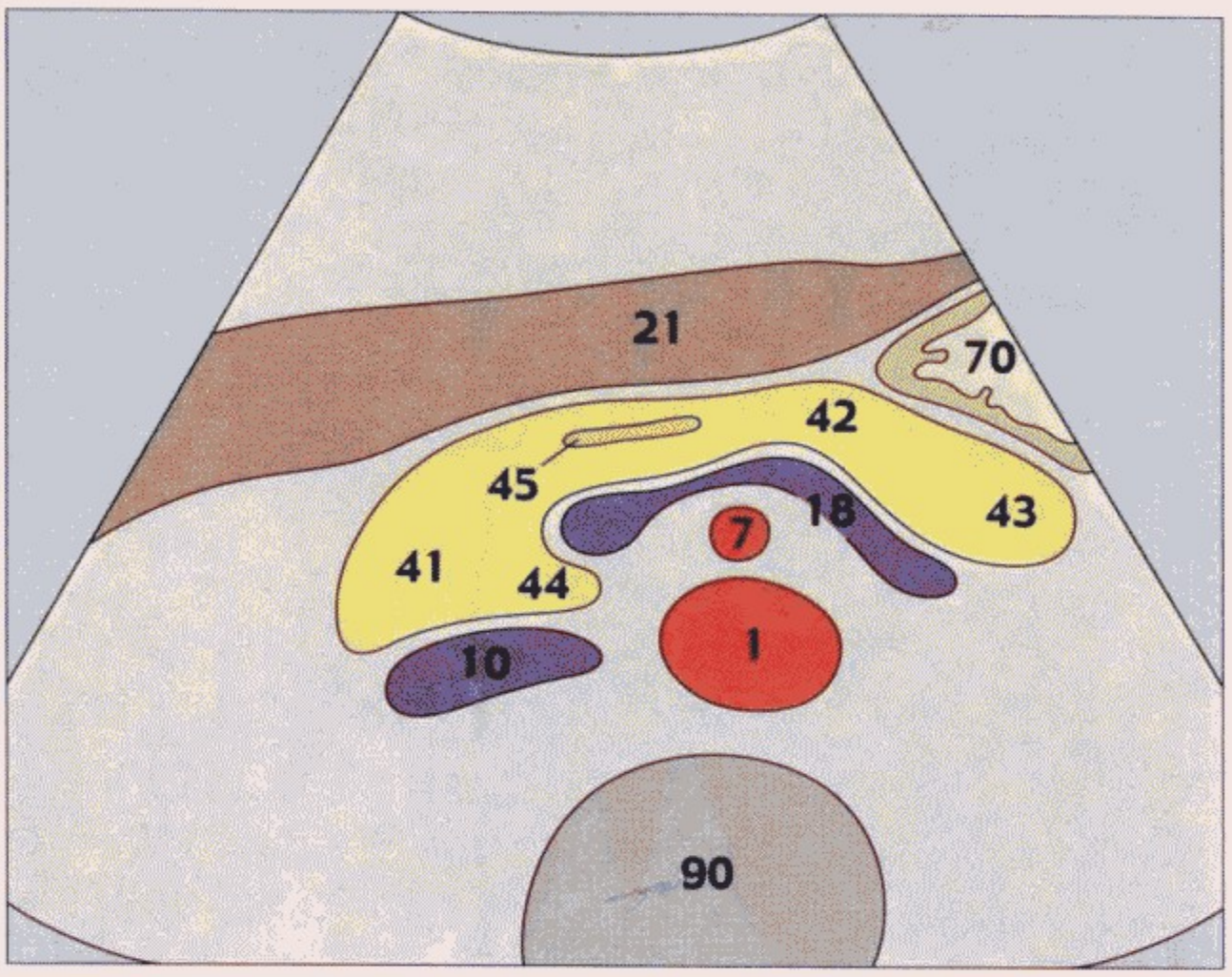


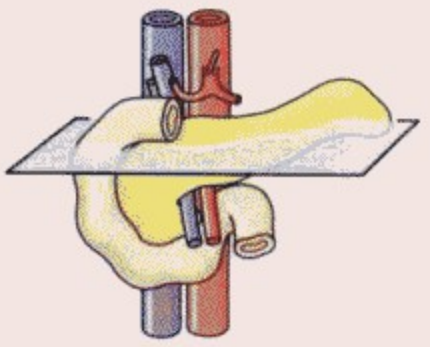
► 133 胰腺体部，脾静脉，肠系膜上动脉，主动脉



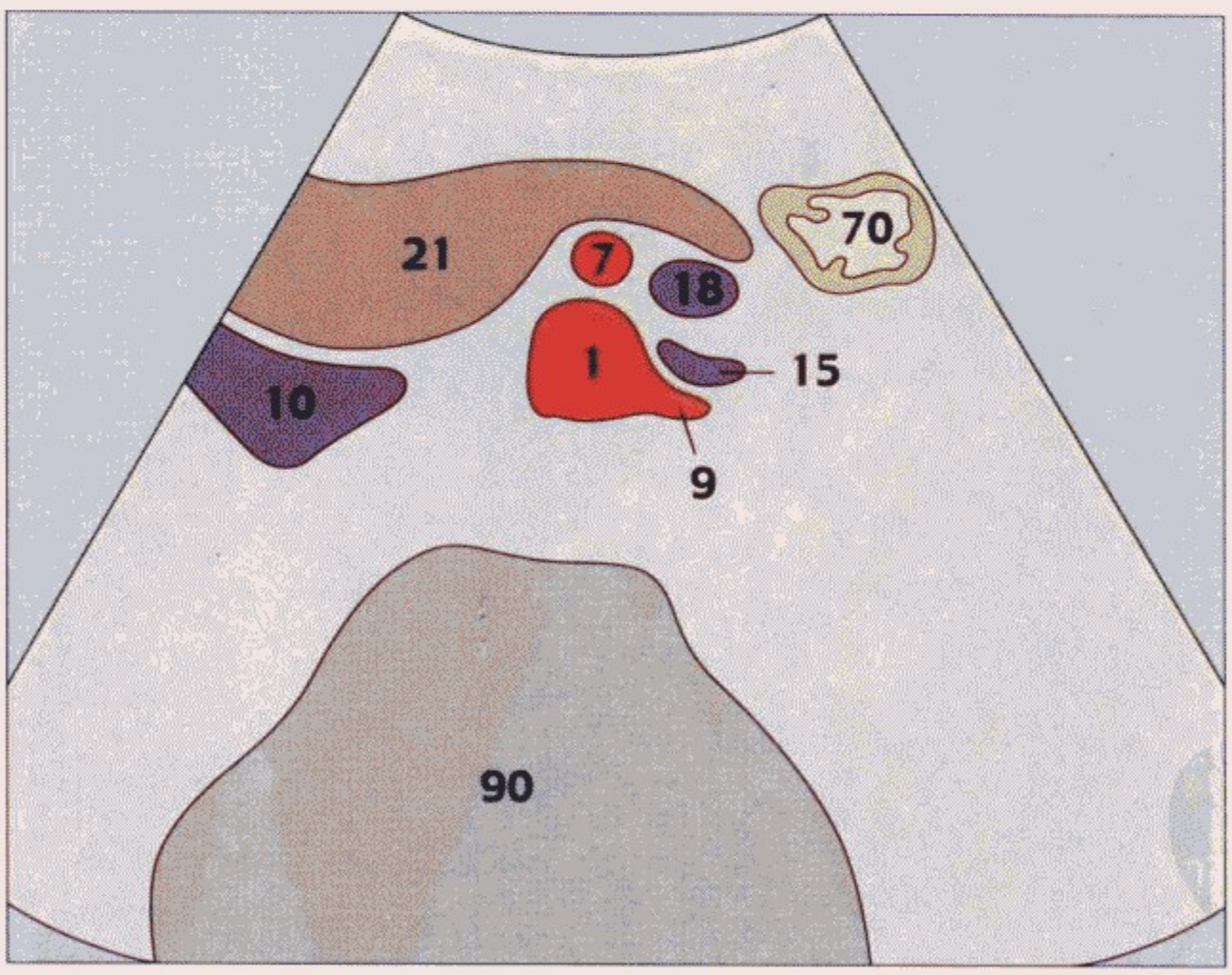


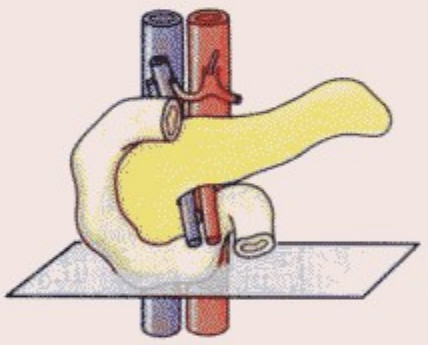
► 134 左肾动脉和静脉，肠系膜上动脉和静脉，主动脉



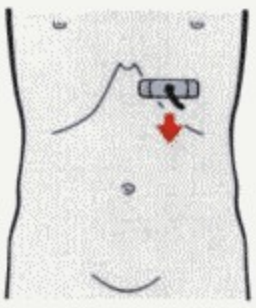


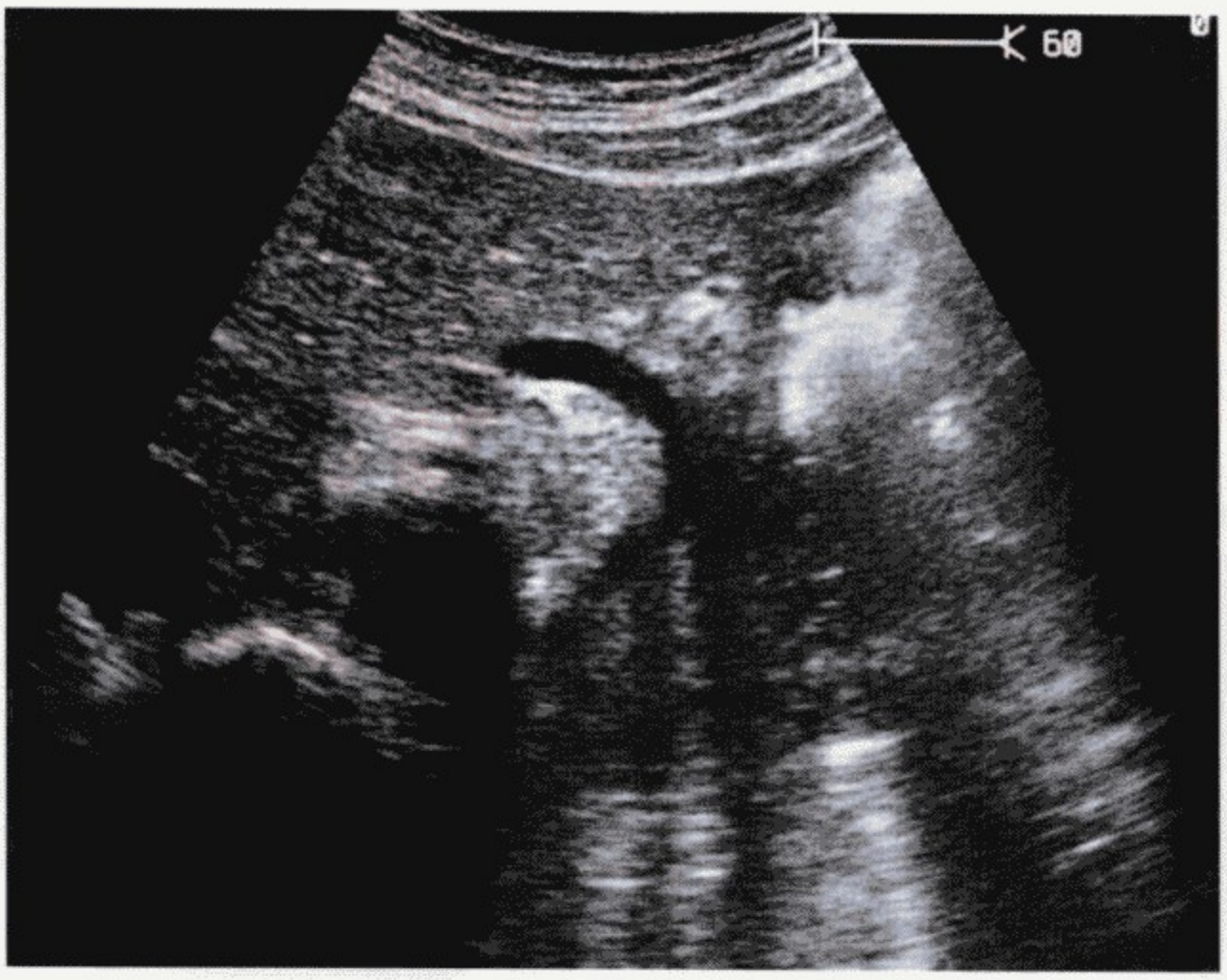
脾静脉是确定胰腺位置的标志物。肠系膜上动脉位于脾静脉和主动脉之间，表现为被强回声环绕的无回声点。



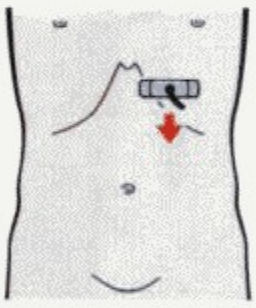


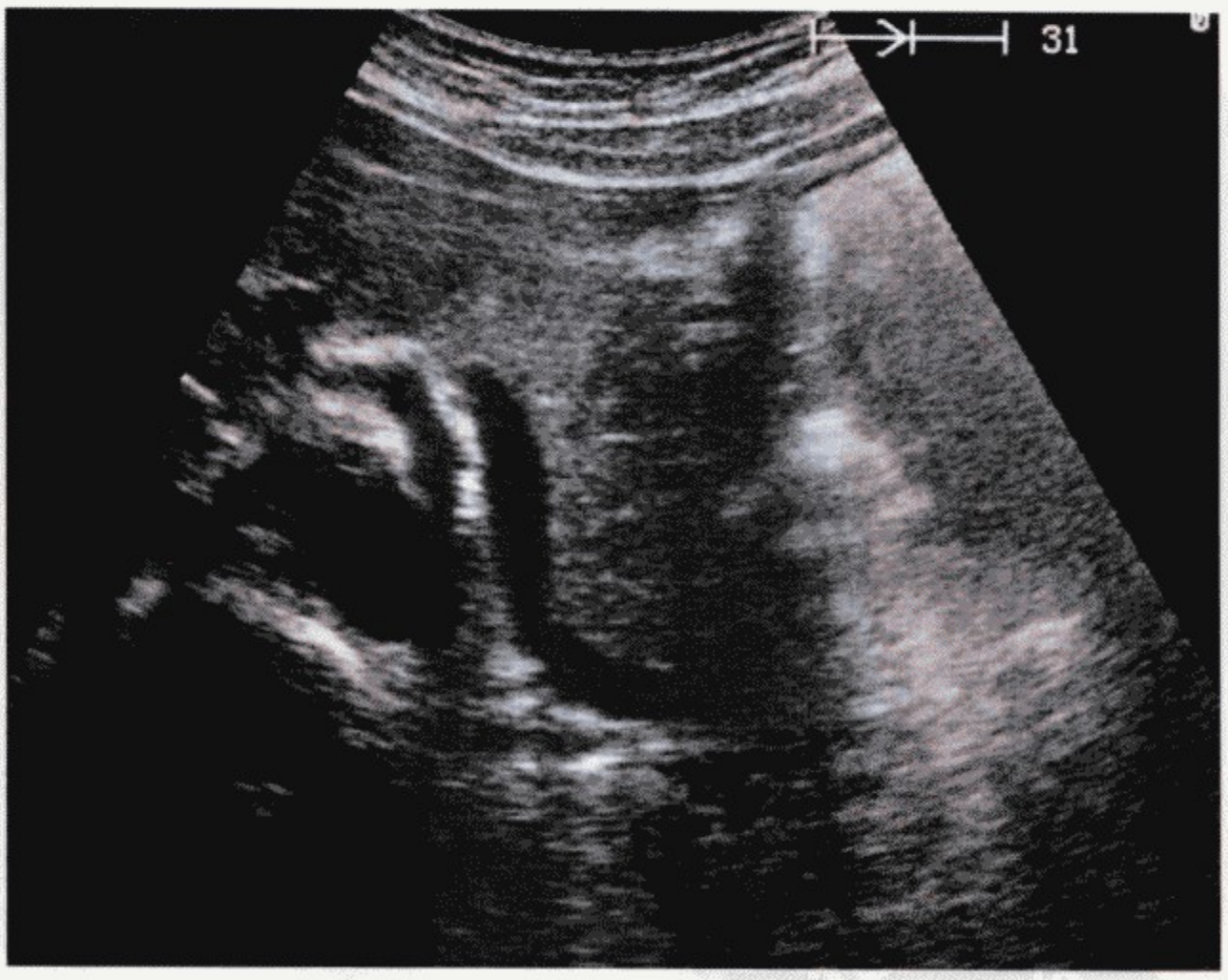
当在横向扫描出现肾血管时，此时一般胰腺无法显示。



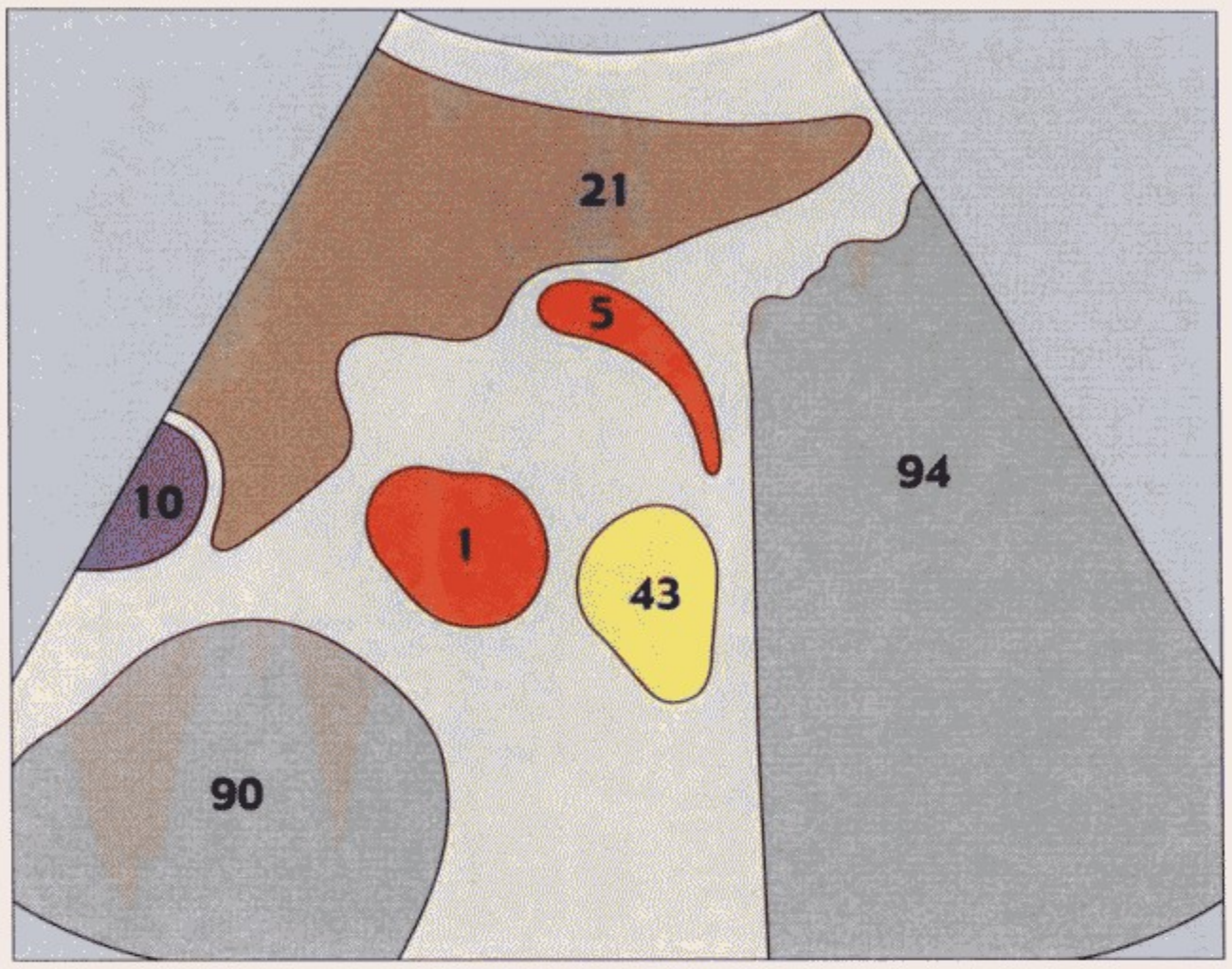


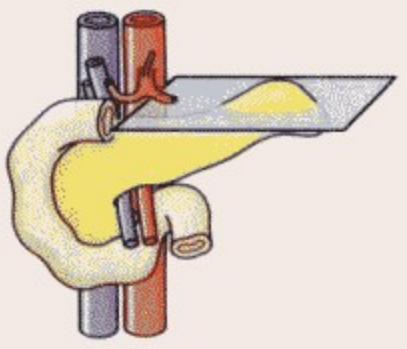
► 135 胰腺尾部，脾动脉



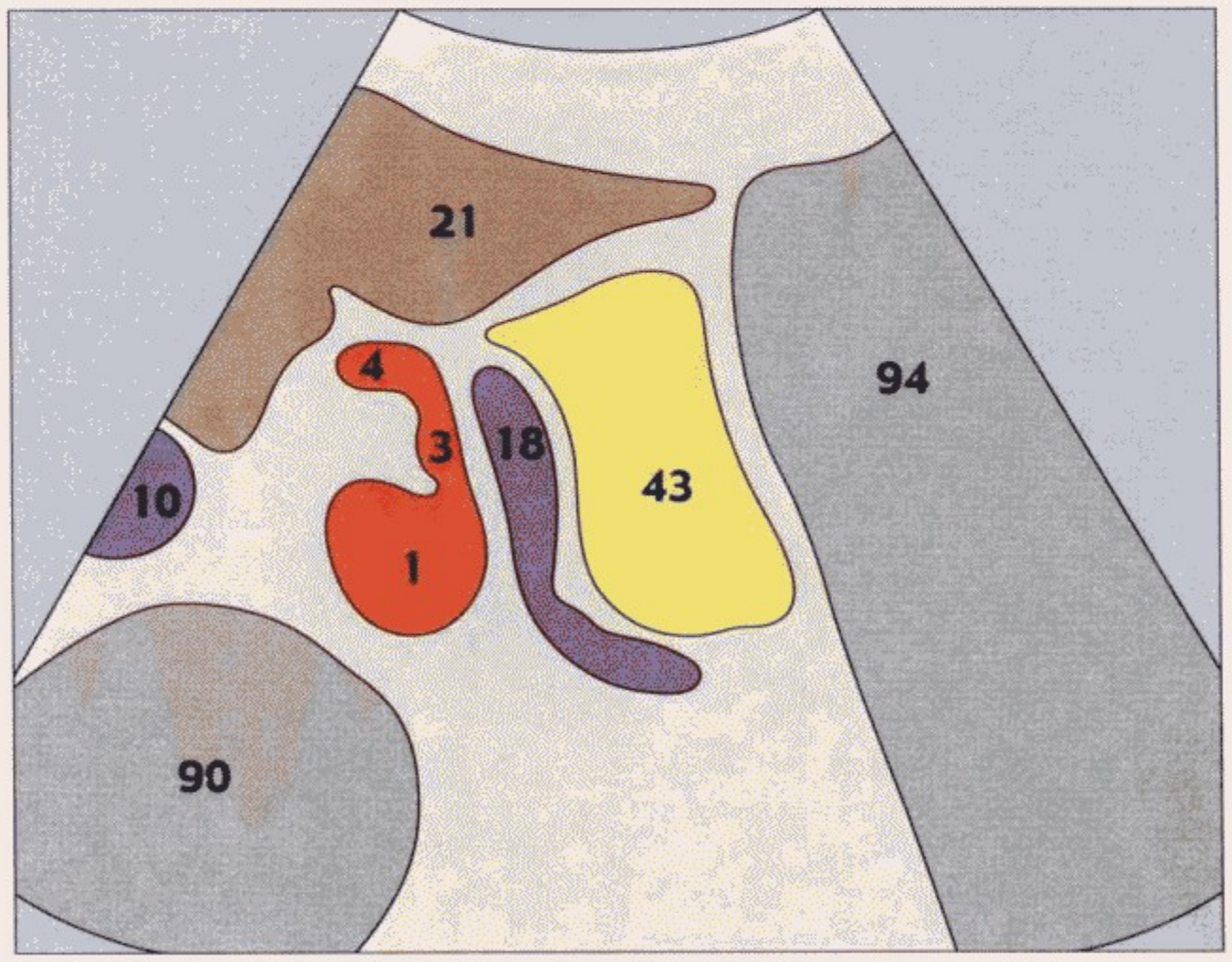


► 136 胰腺尾部，脾静脉

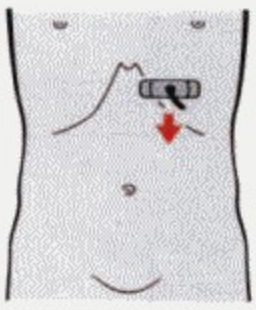


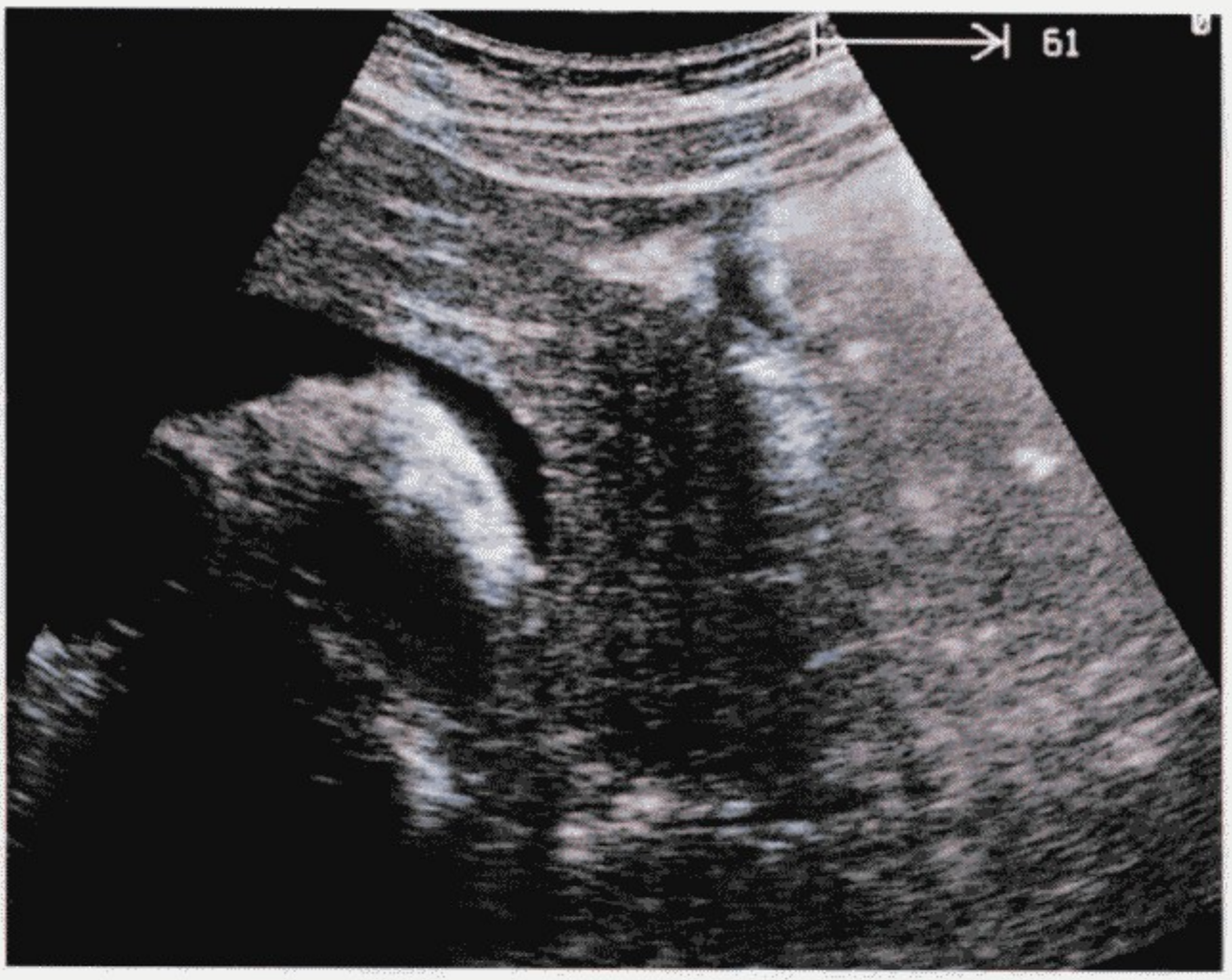


胰腺尾部位于主动脉的左后方。

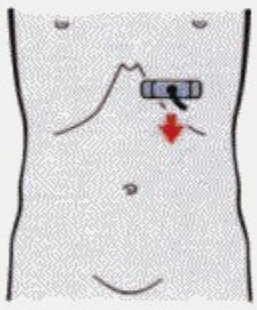


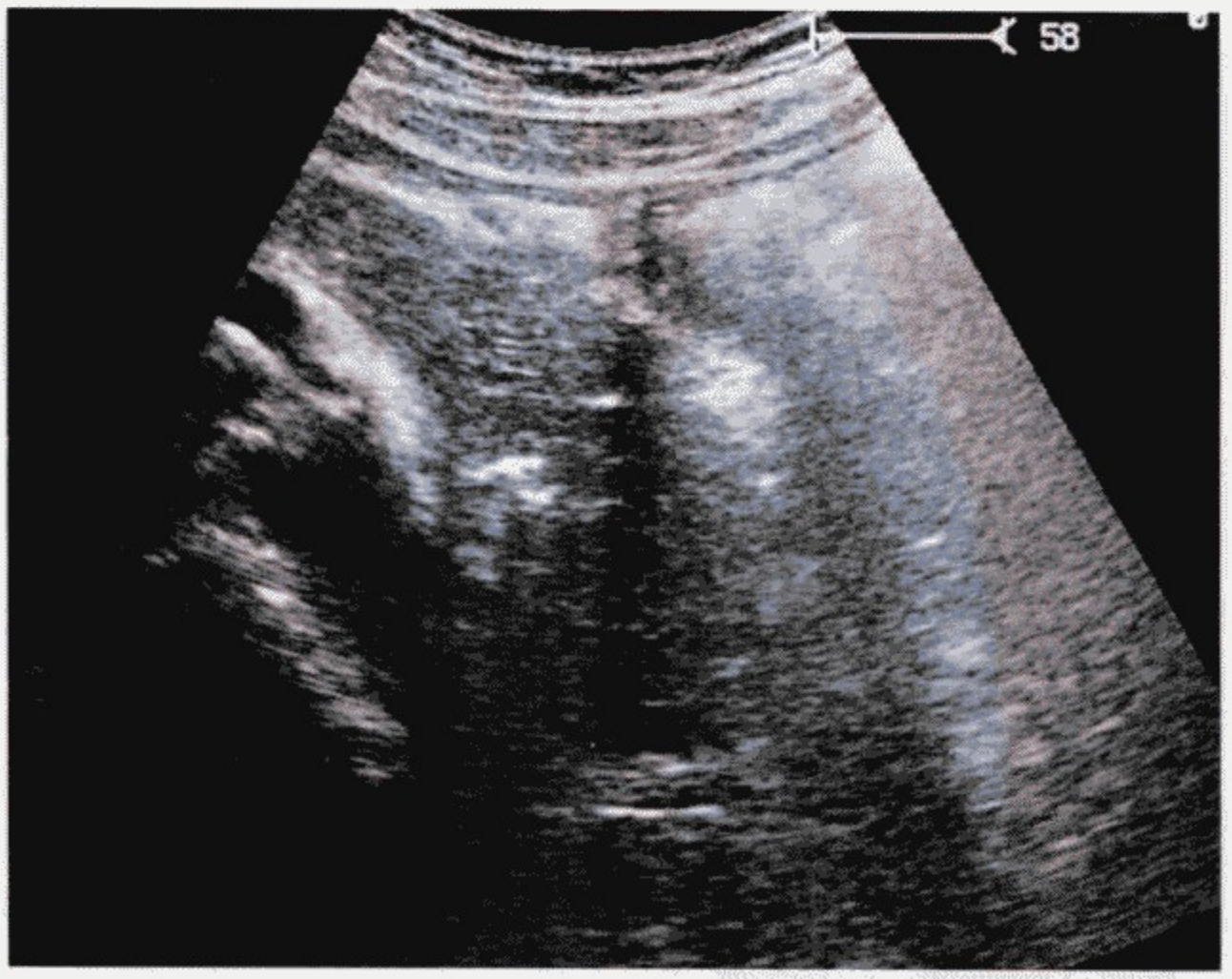
胰腺尾部和体部向后方成角，并且朝向脾门在胃和肾上极之间走行，走行的距离变异很大。



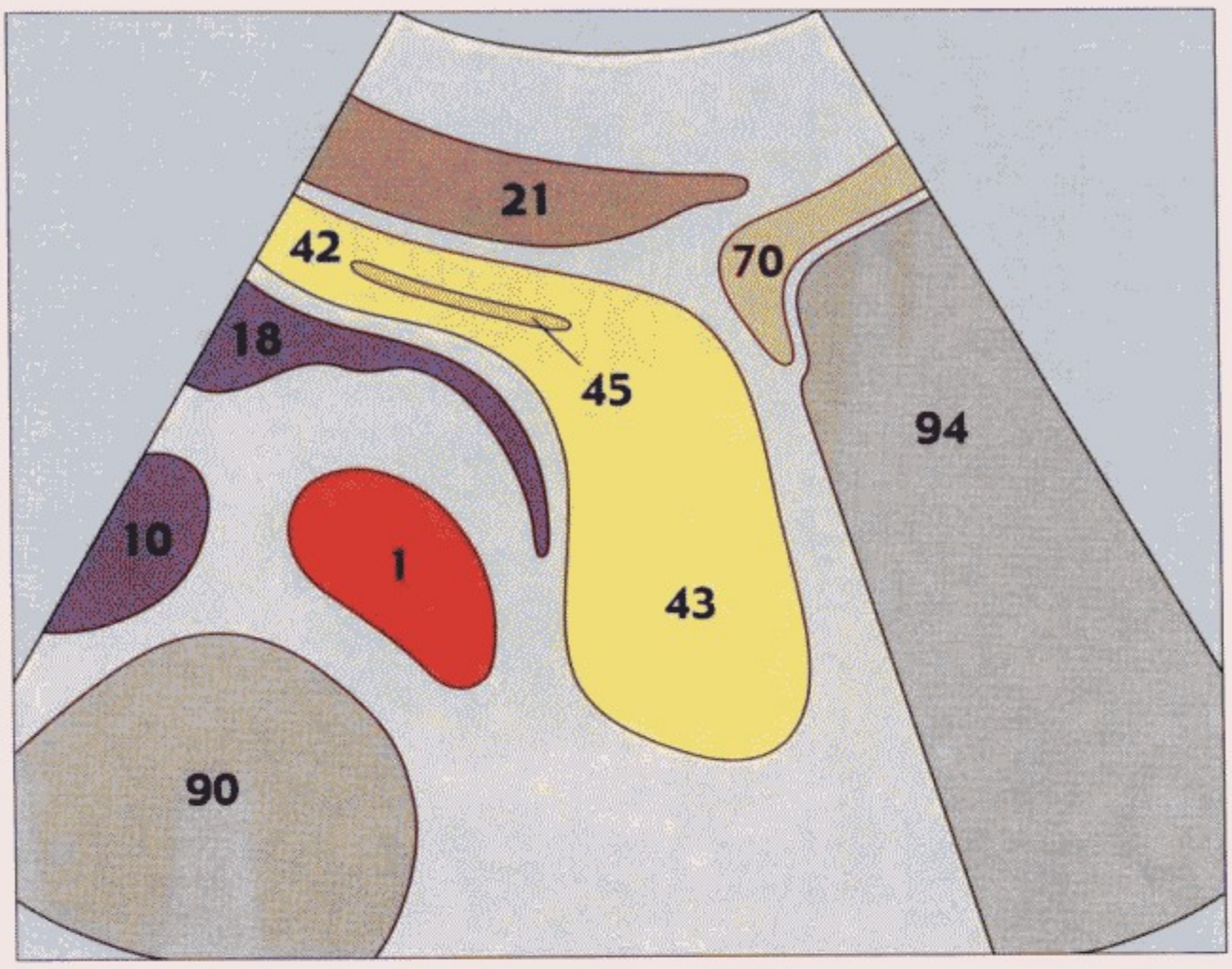


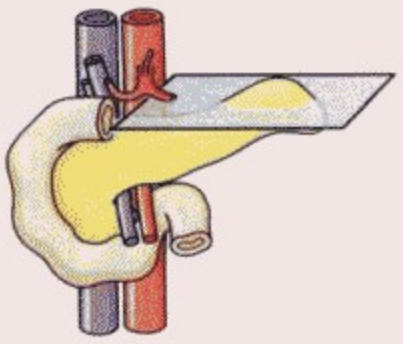
► 137 胰腺尾部，胃内气体



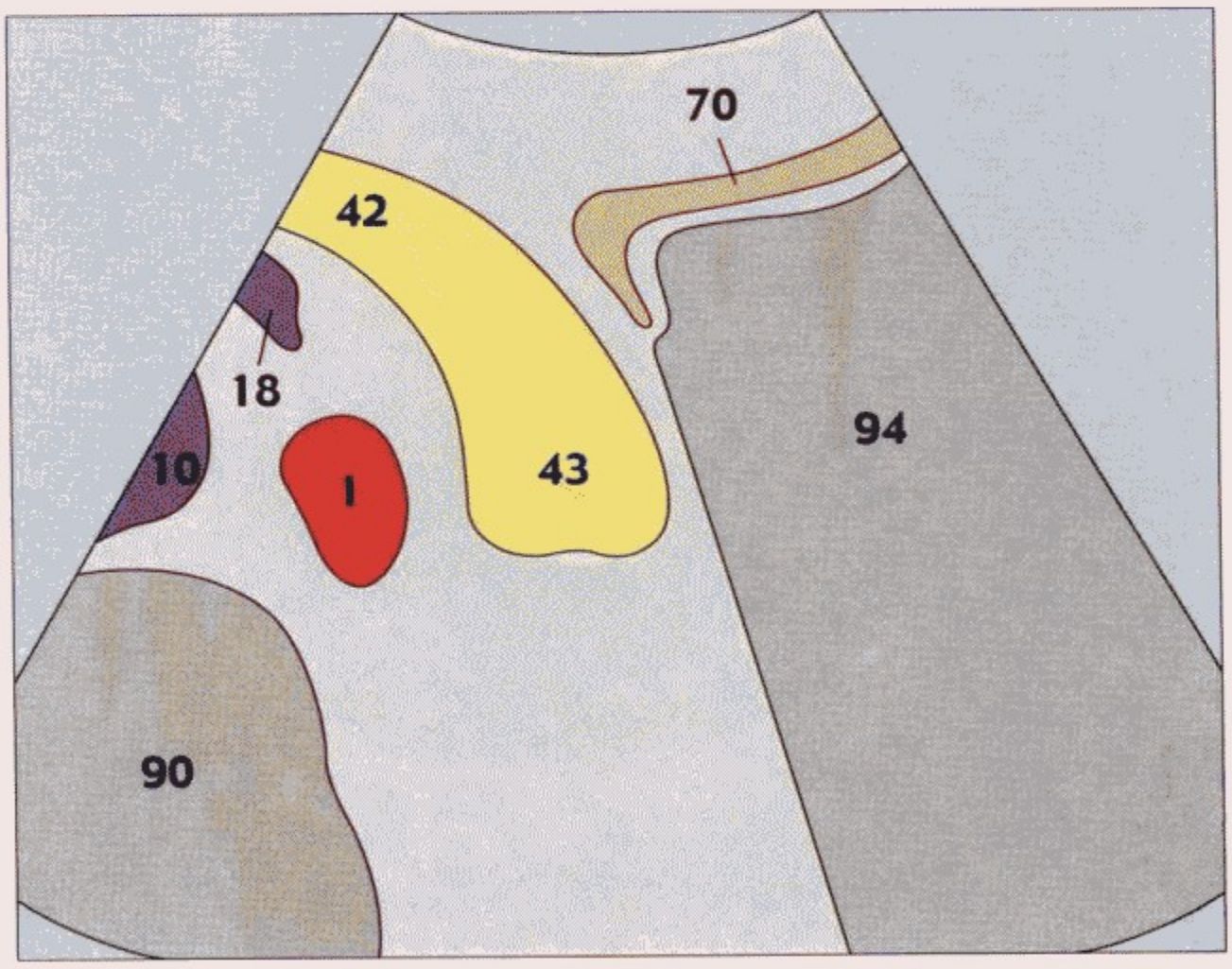


► 138 胰腺尾部

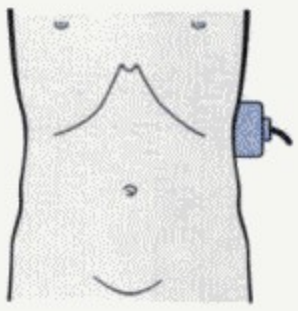


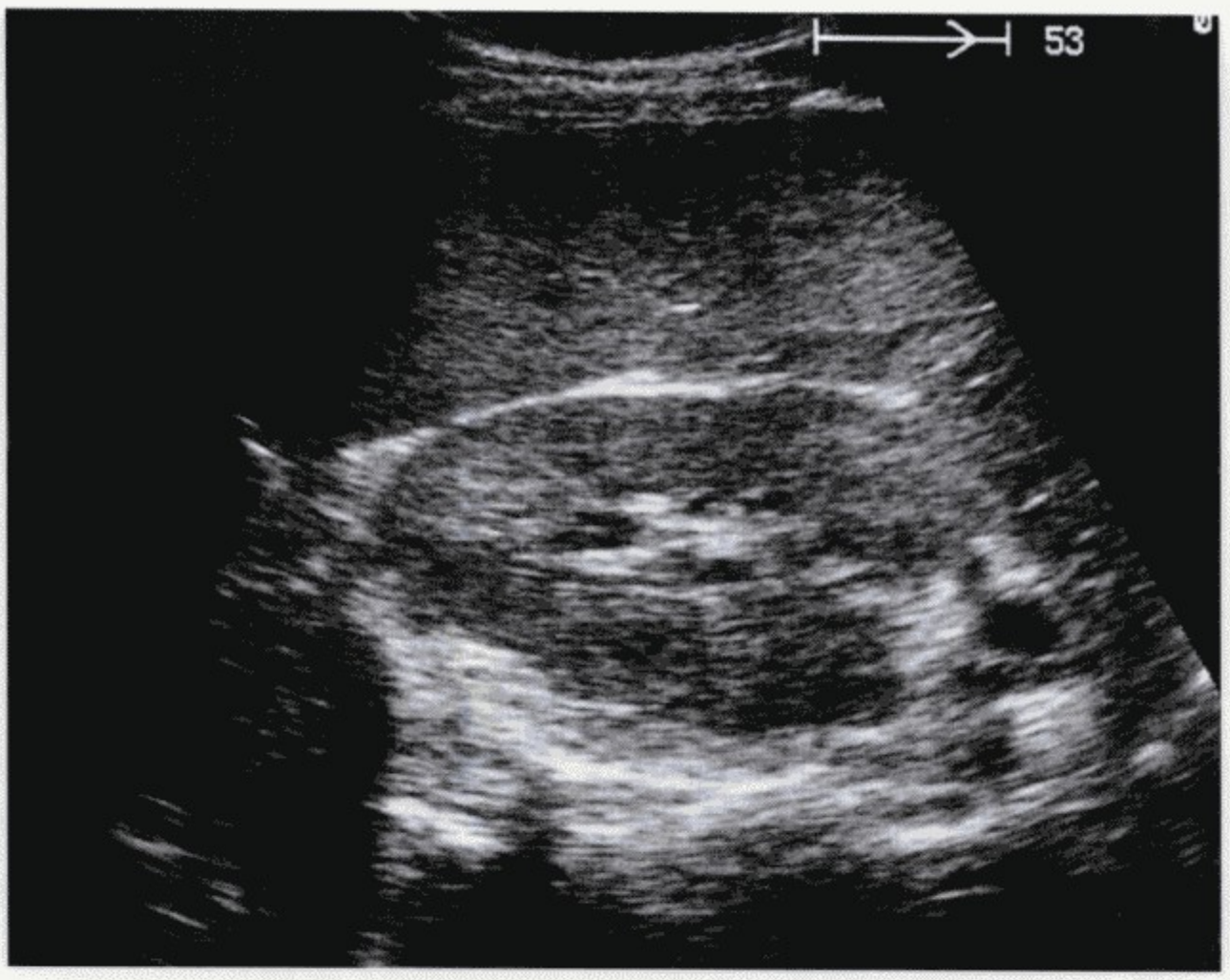


胰腺体部和尾部的连接处位于主动脉左缘水平。

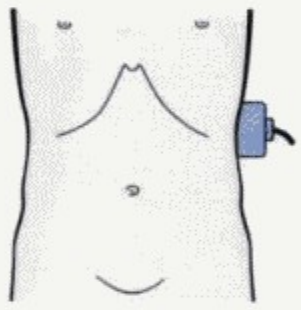


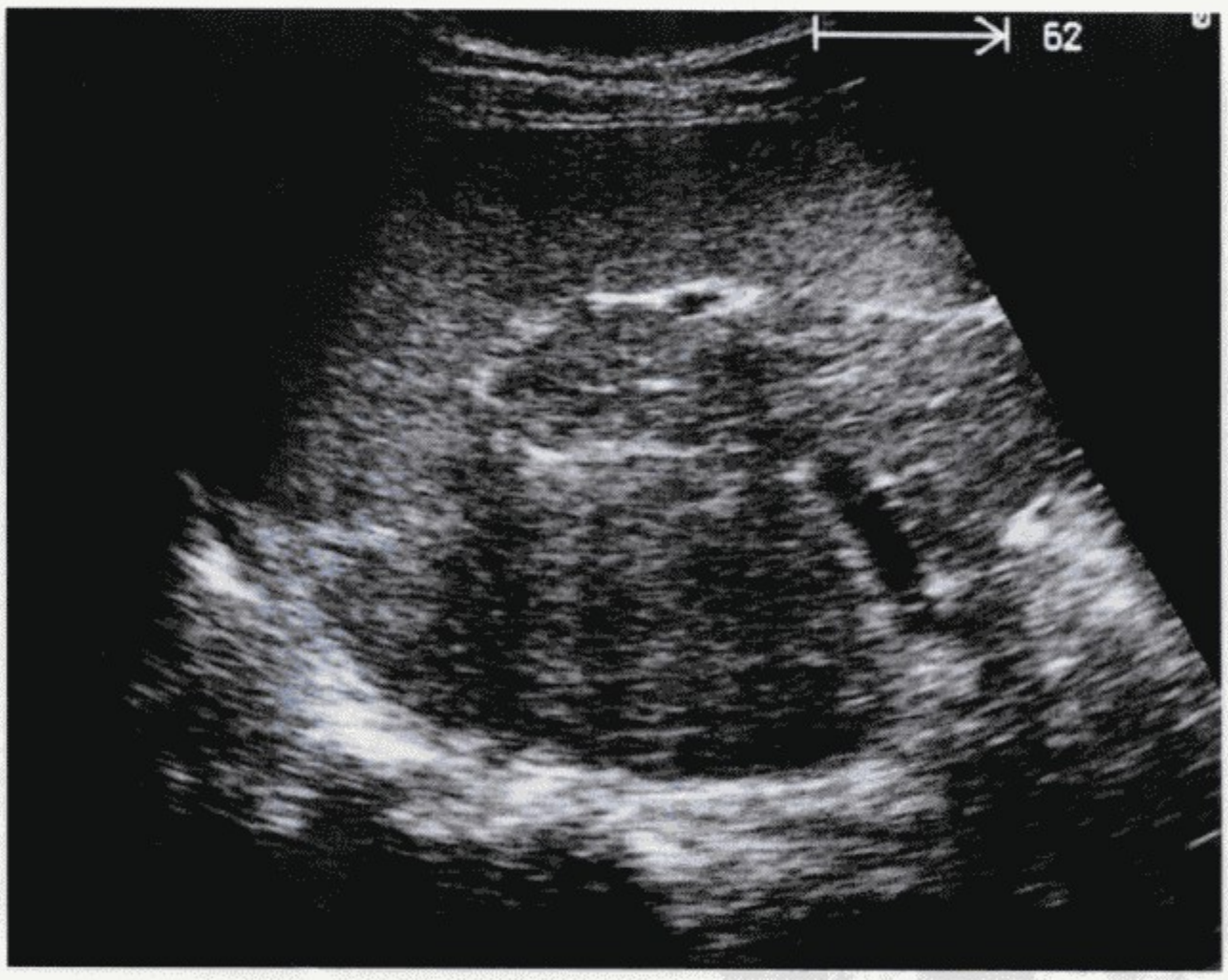
胰腺尾部是超声最难观察的部位。



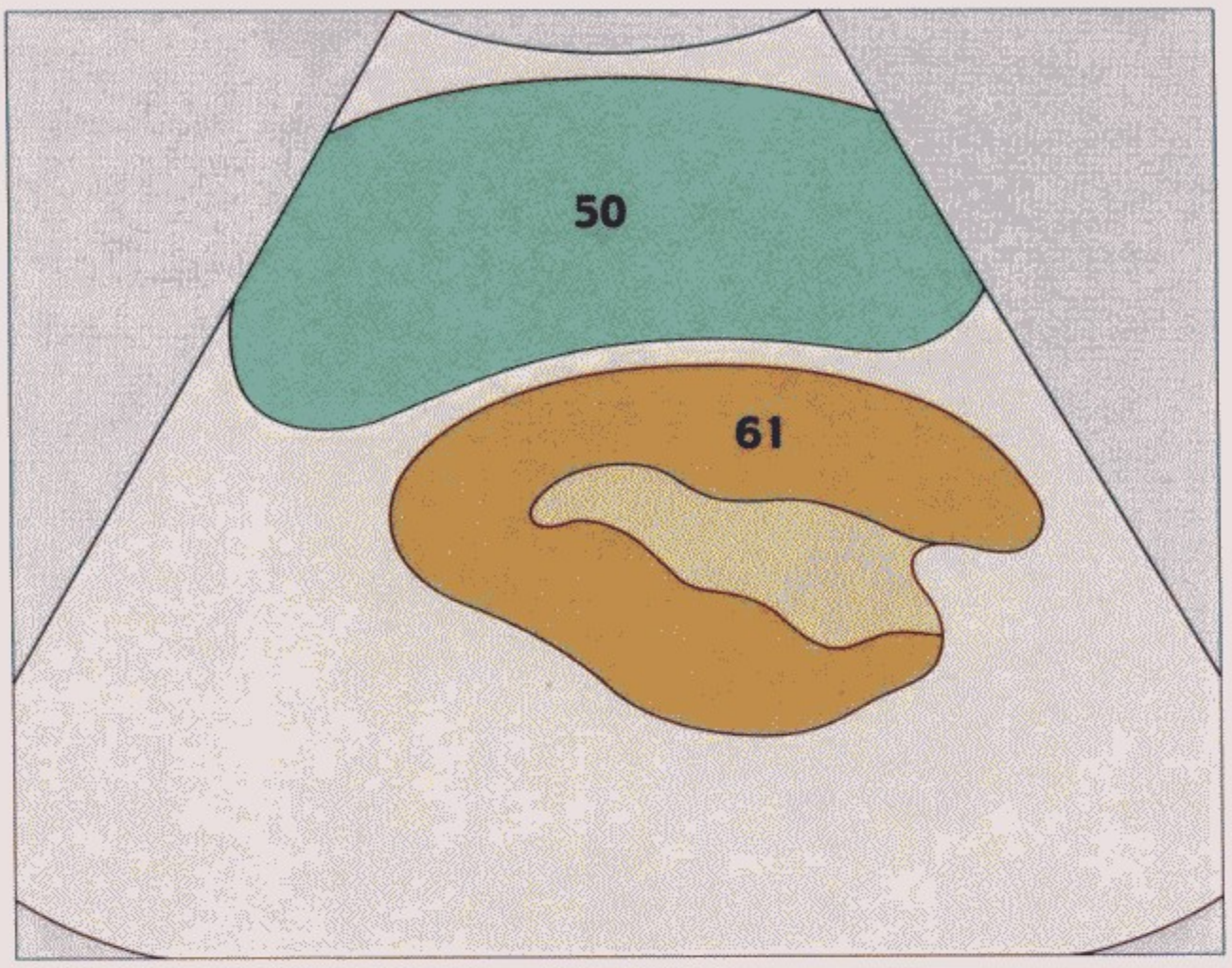


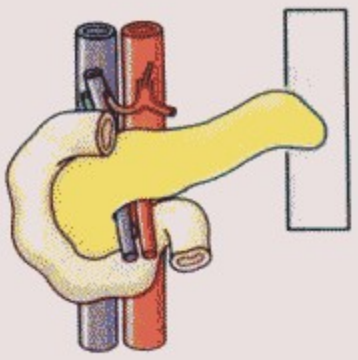
▶ 139 自后方扫描胰腺尾部，脾，肾脏



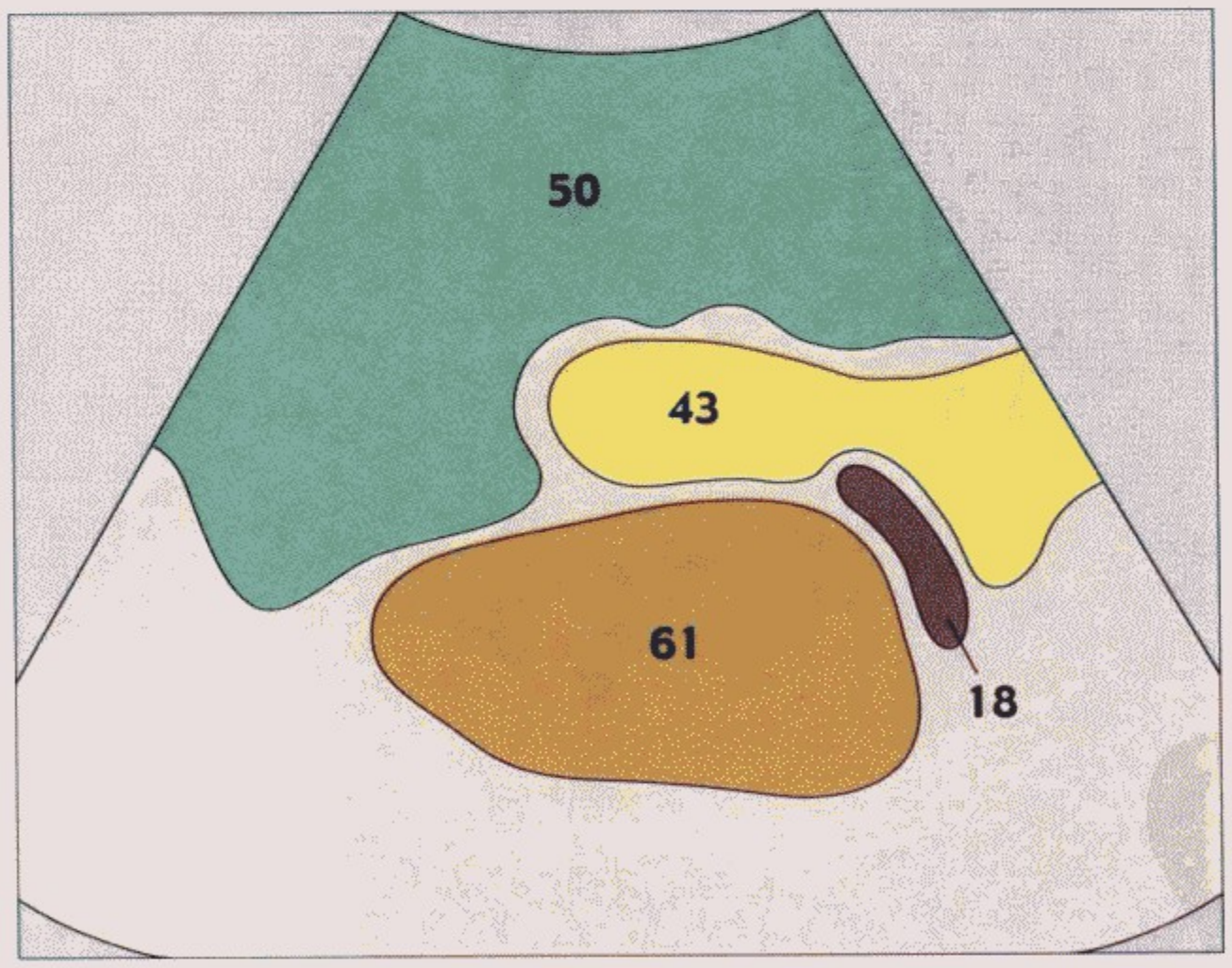


▶ 140 脾，胰腺尾部，肾脏

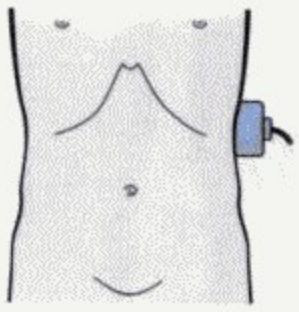


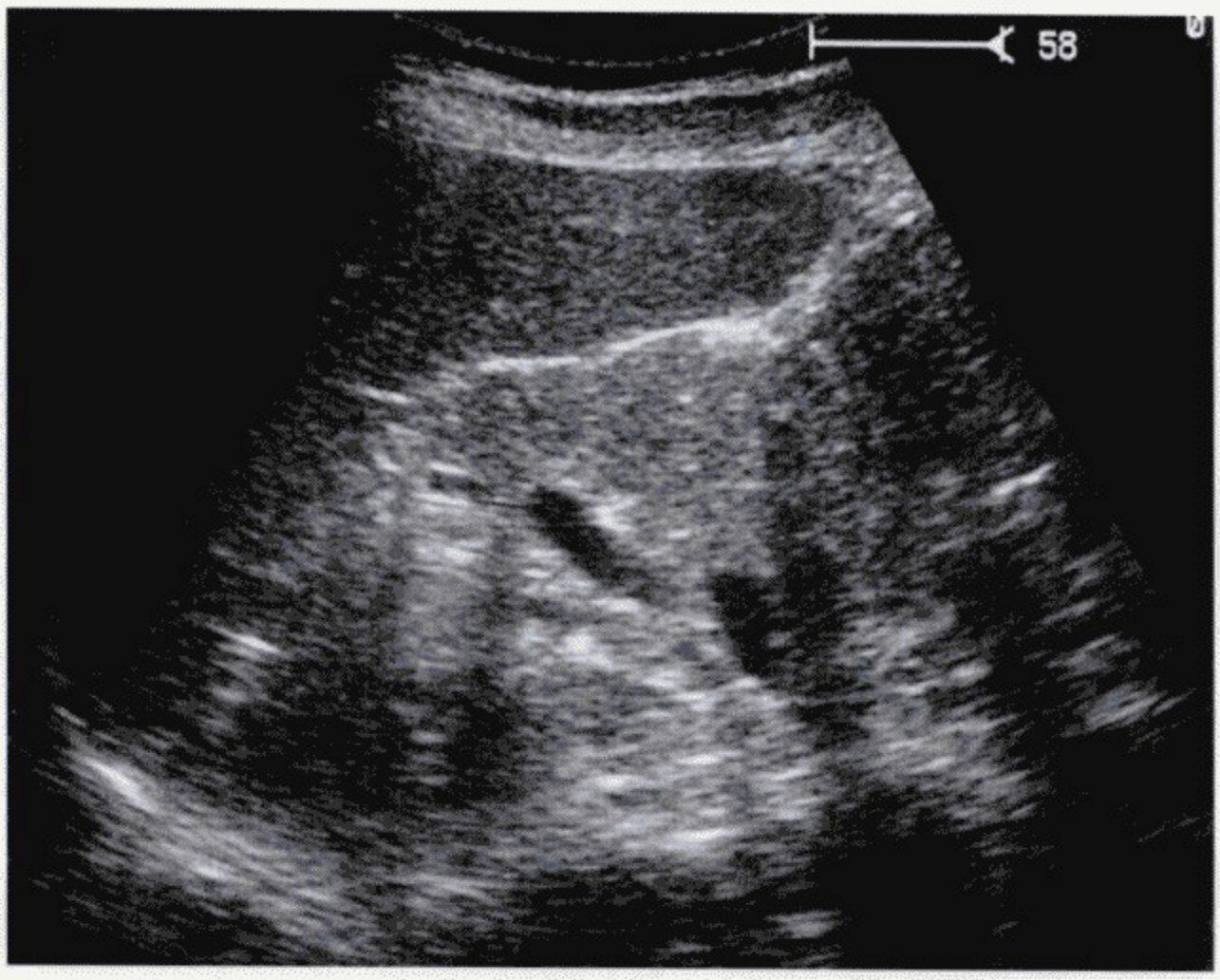


自肋间隙通过脾观察胰腺尾部。肾脏和脾是标志物。

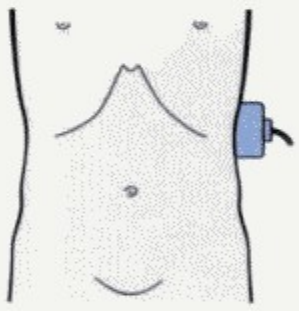


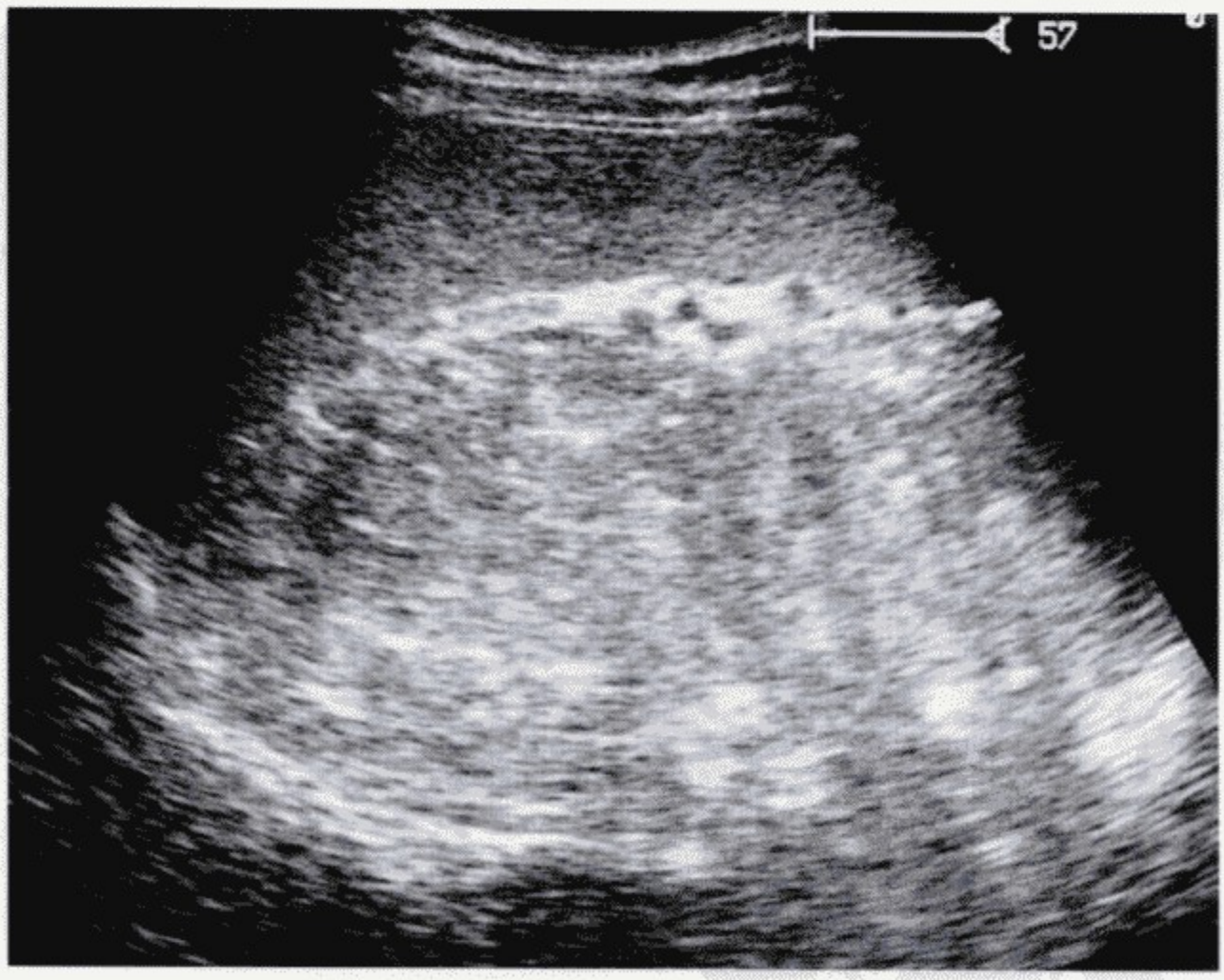
胰腺尾部位于脾门，在脾和肾脏之间。



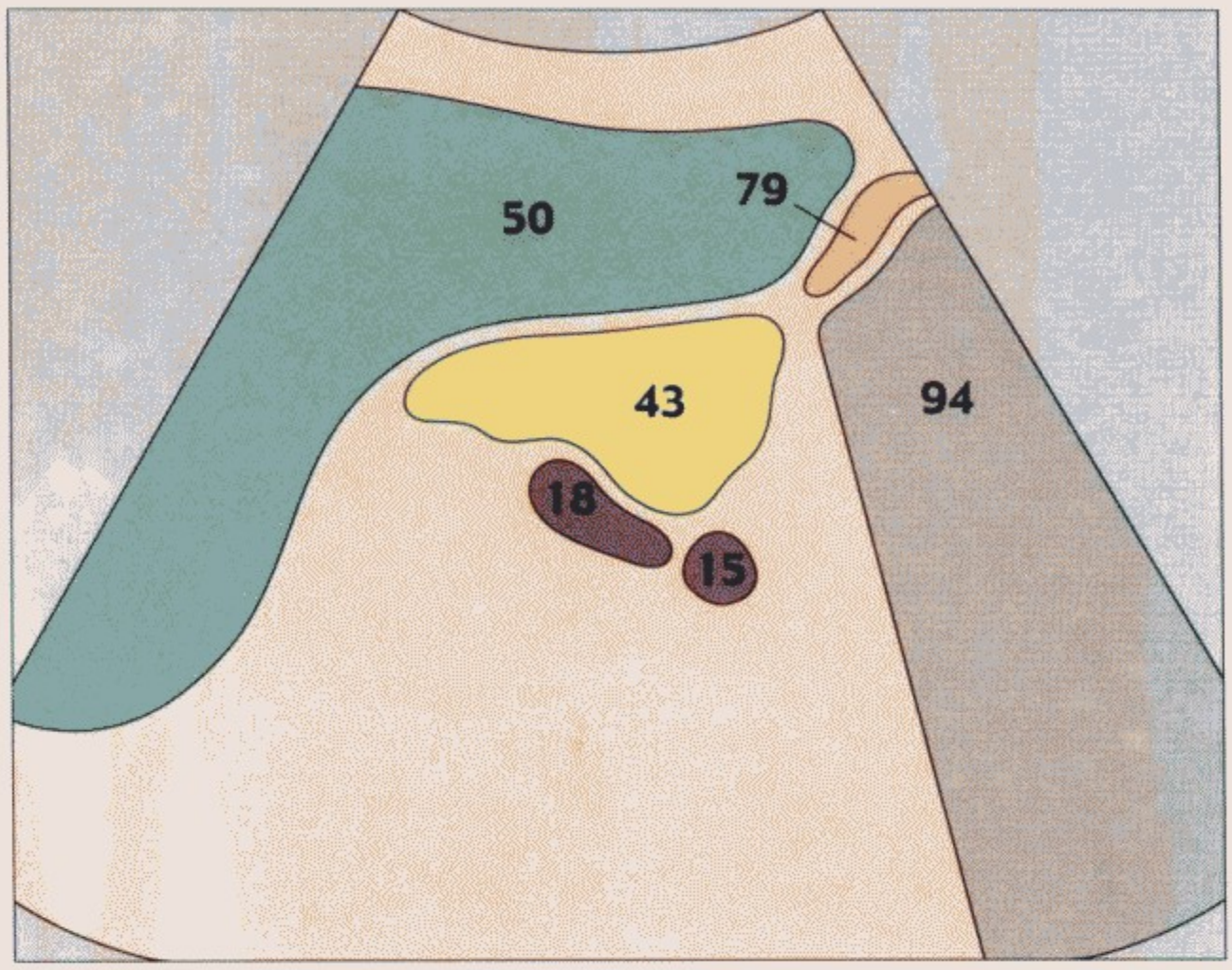


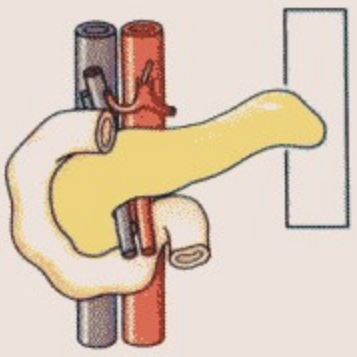
141 脾，胰腺尾部，肾脏



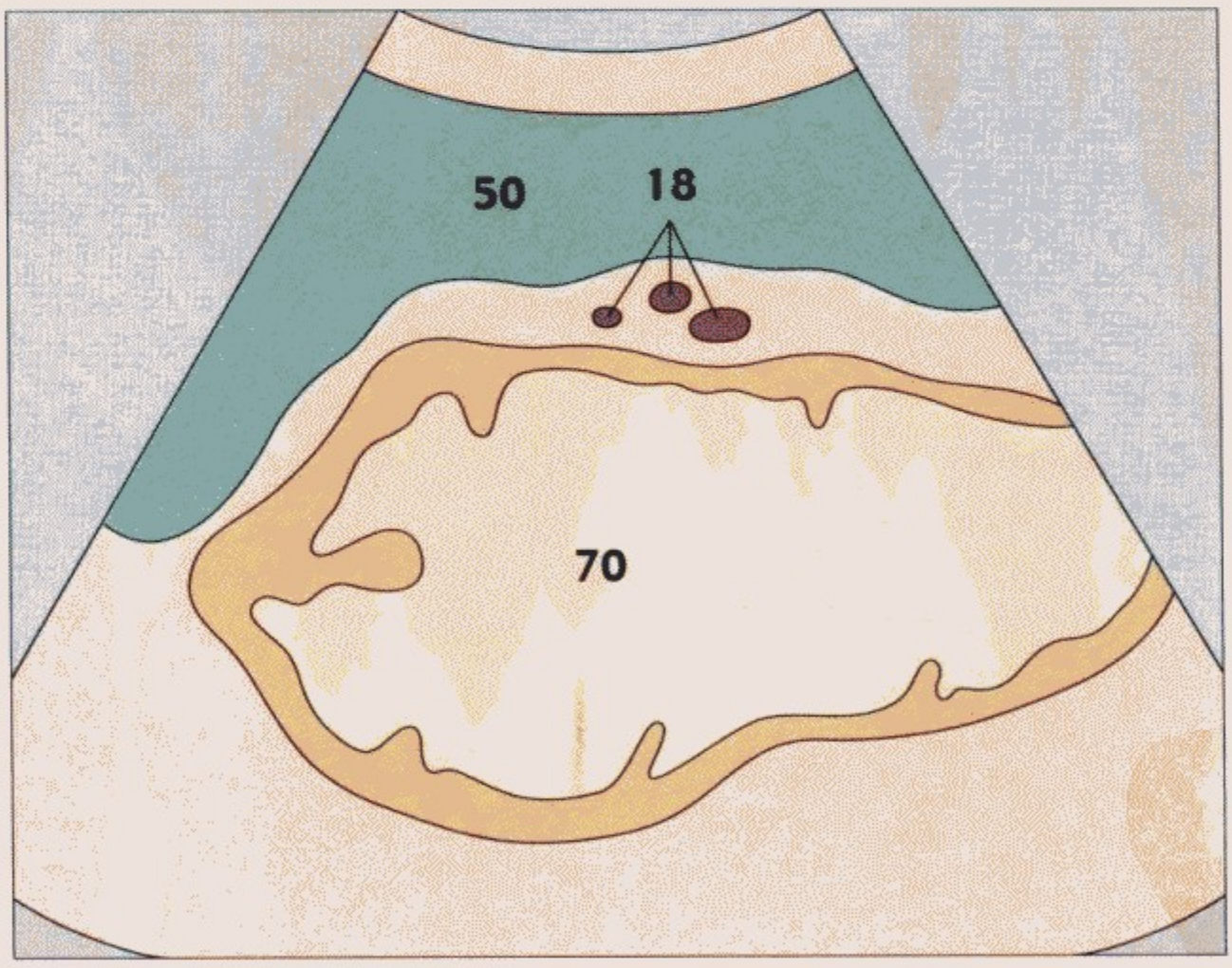


142 自前方扫描胰腺尾部，脾，胃

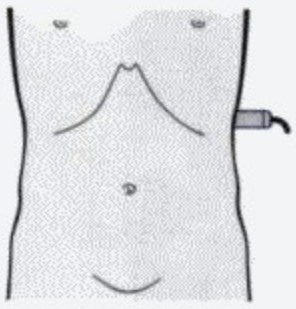


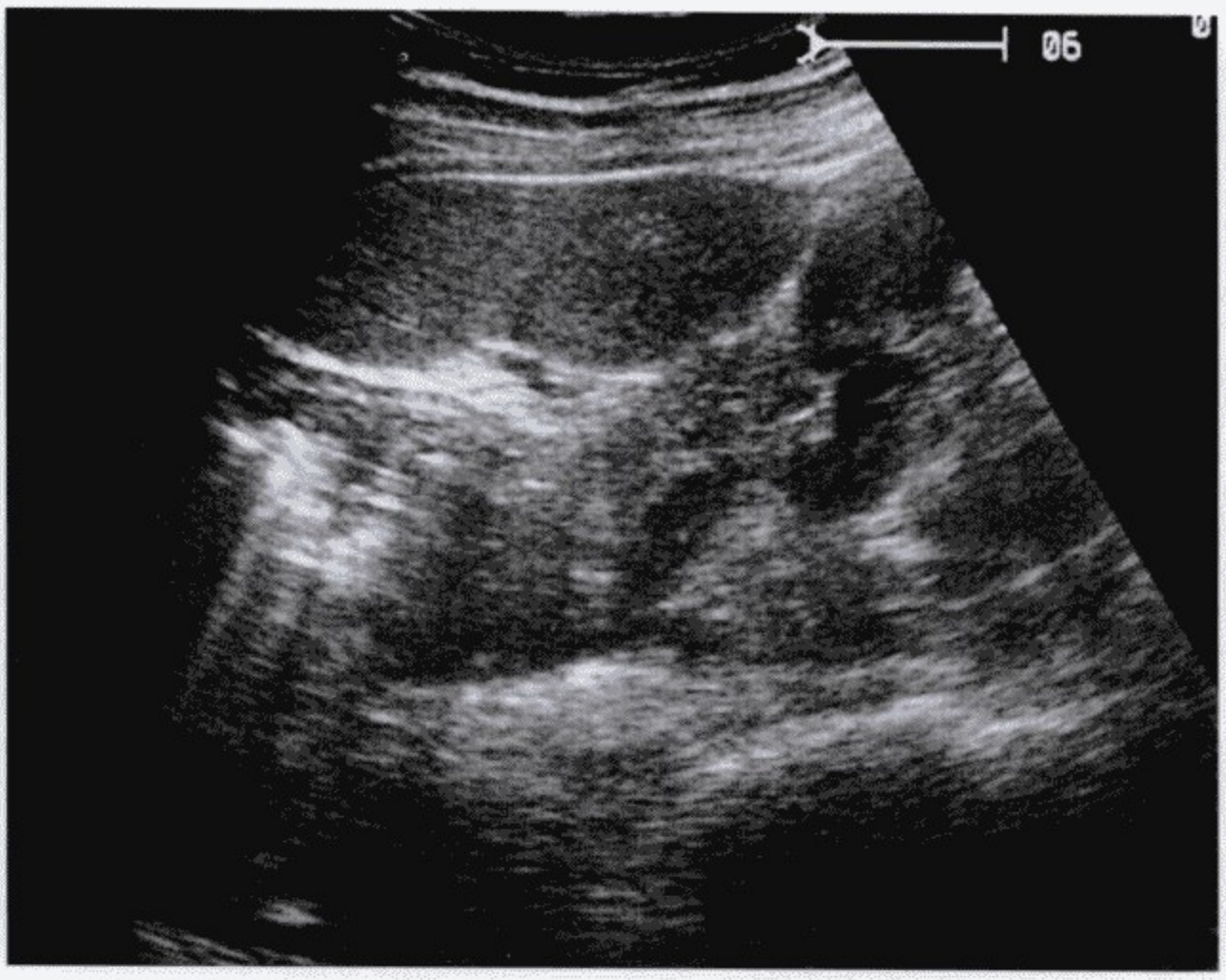


在观察胰腺尾部的尾侧时经常会遇到肠内气体的干扰。

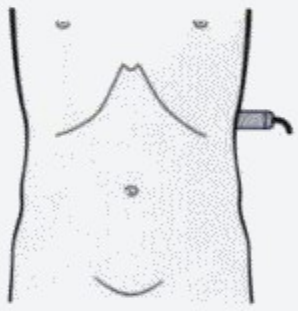


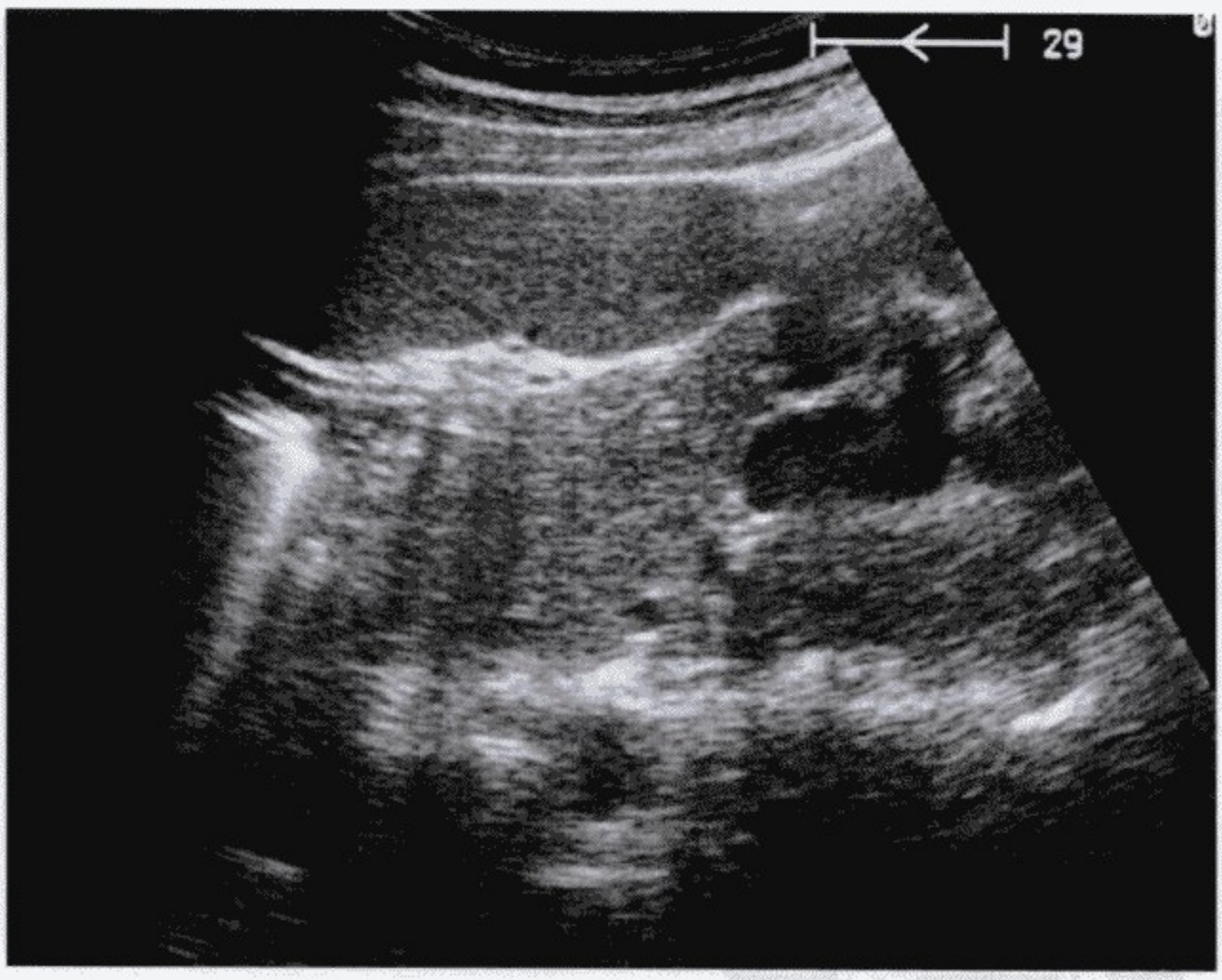
胃是胰腺尾部前方各种假象的一个来源。



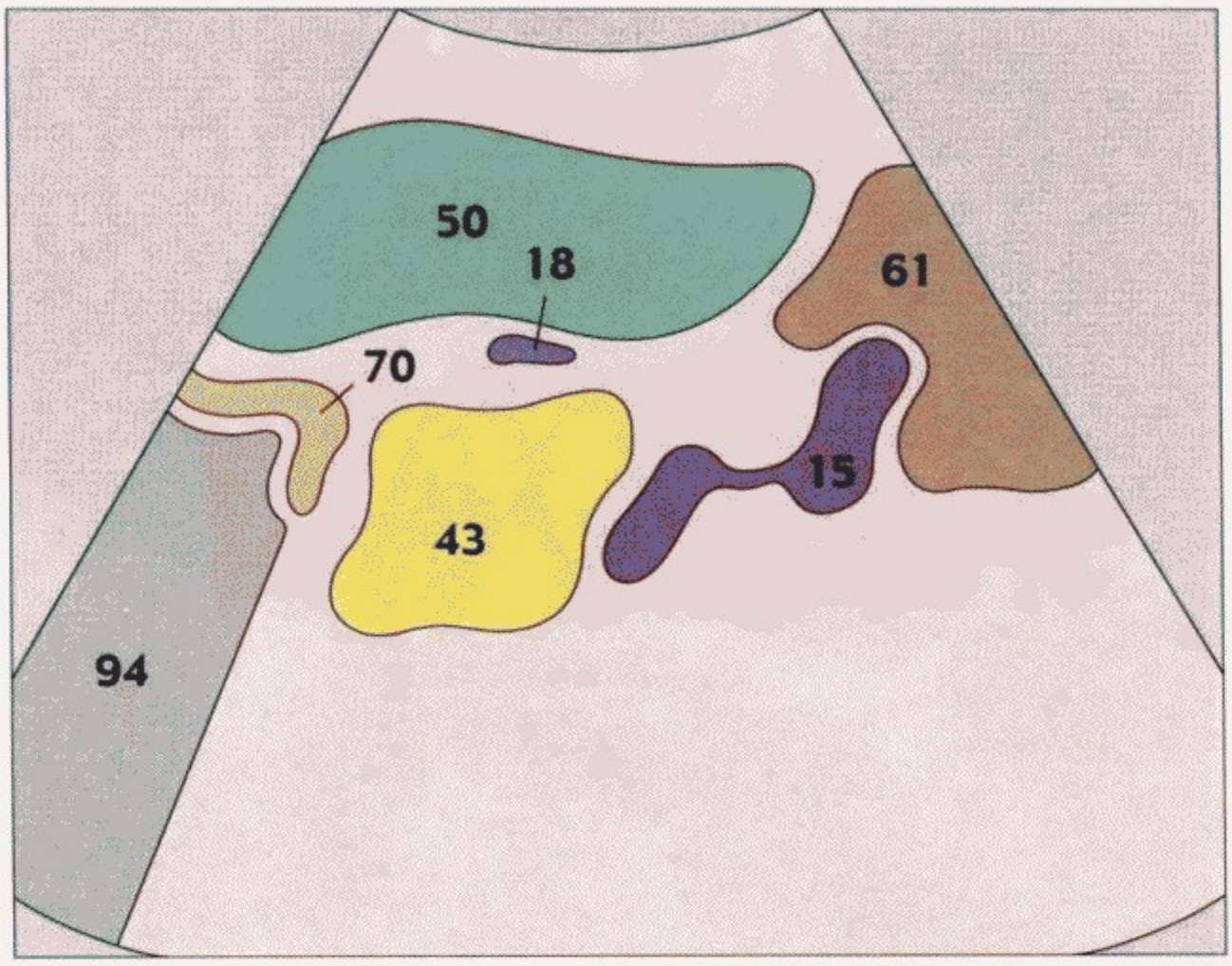


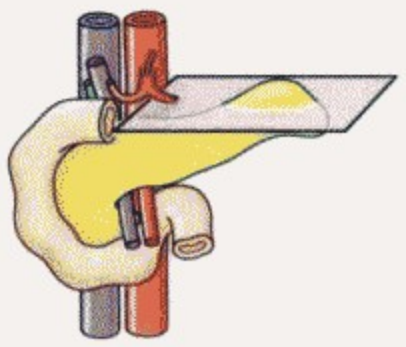
► 143 脾，胰腺尾部，肾脏



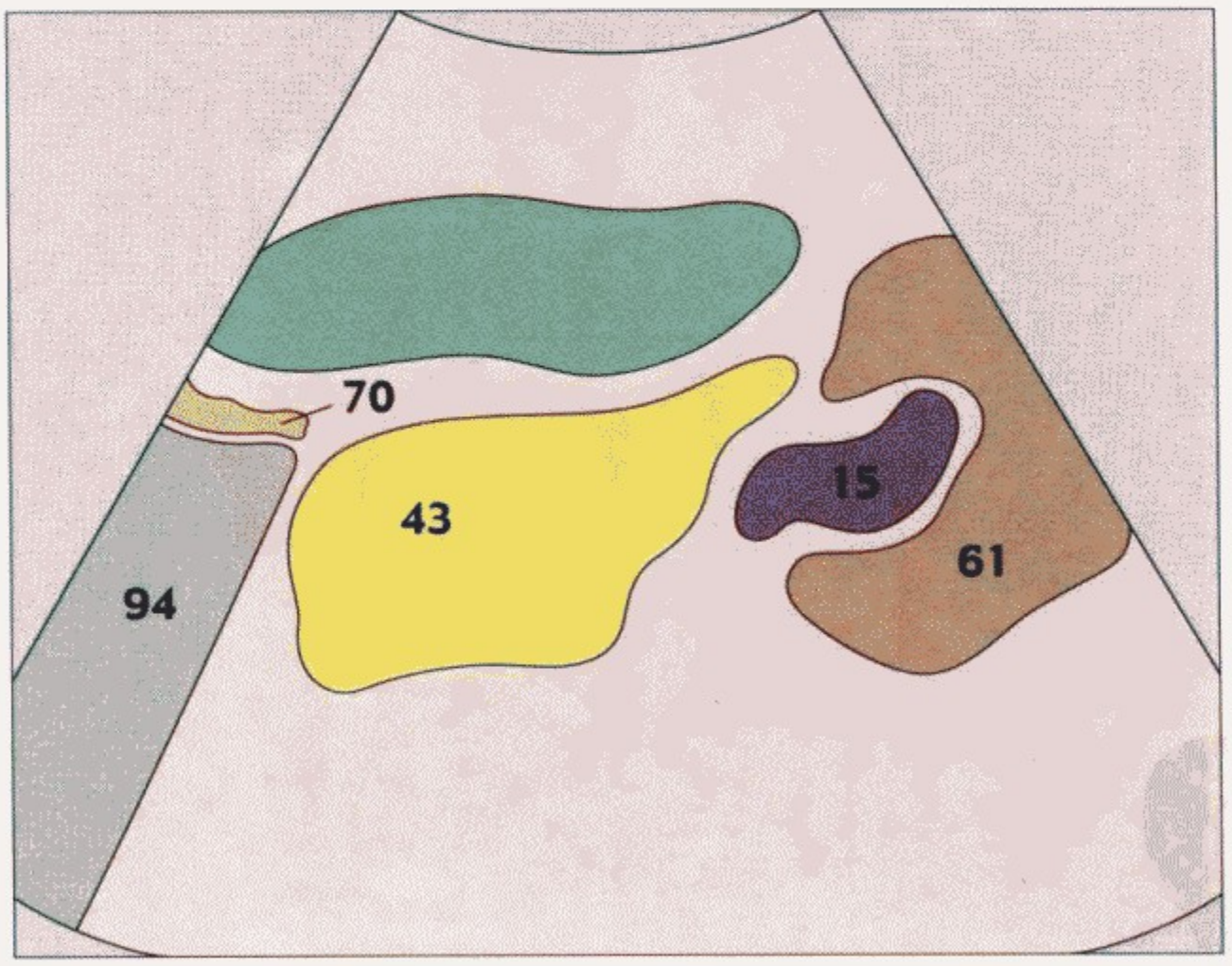


► 144 脾，胰腺尾部，肾脏

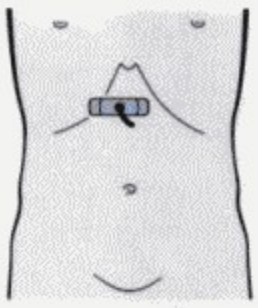


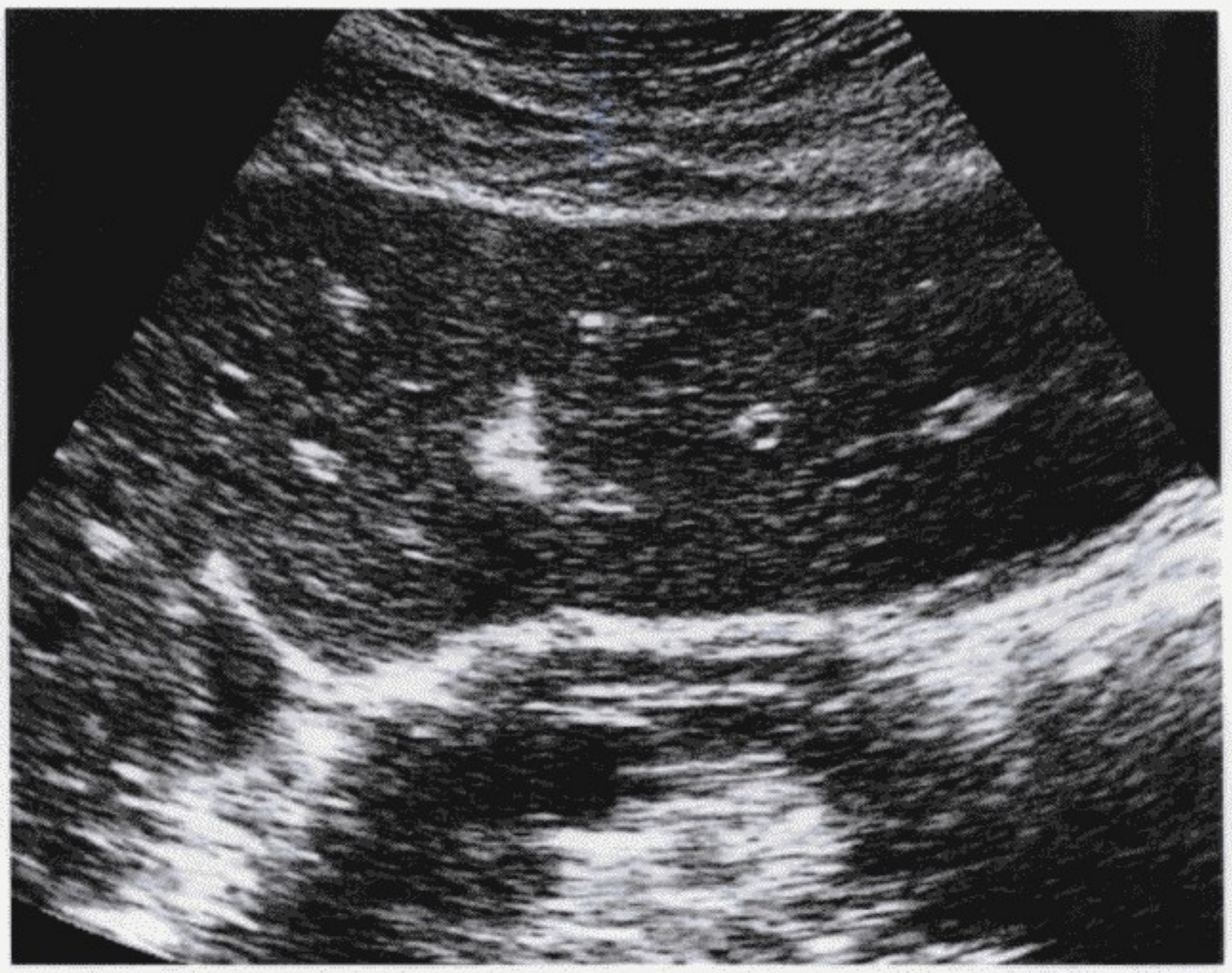


在横断面上，脾也被当作观察的胰腺尾部的声窗。

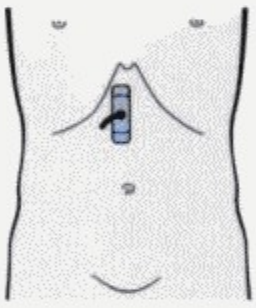


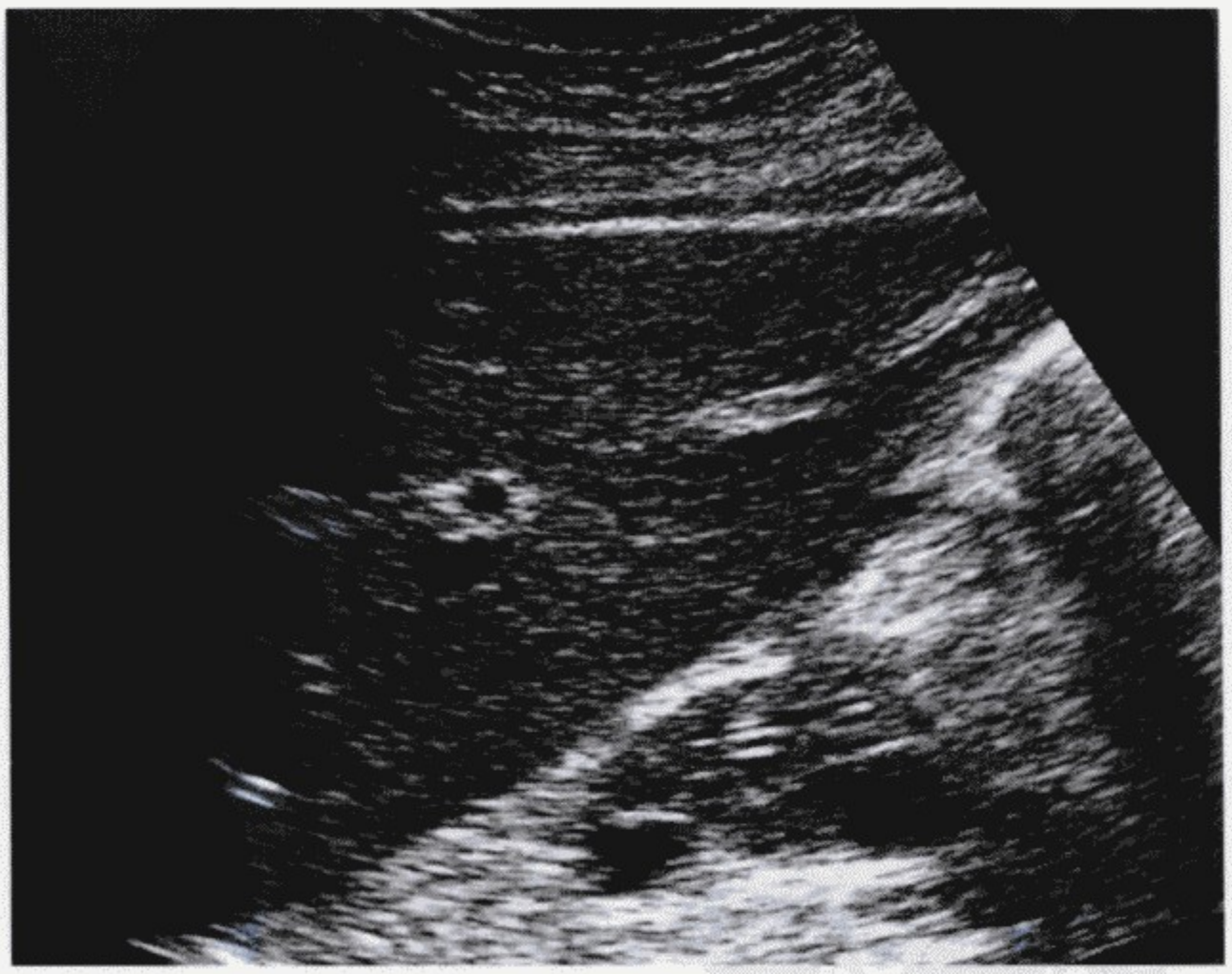
胰腺尾部位于脾和肾脏形成的角内。



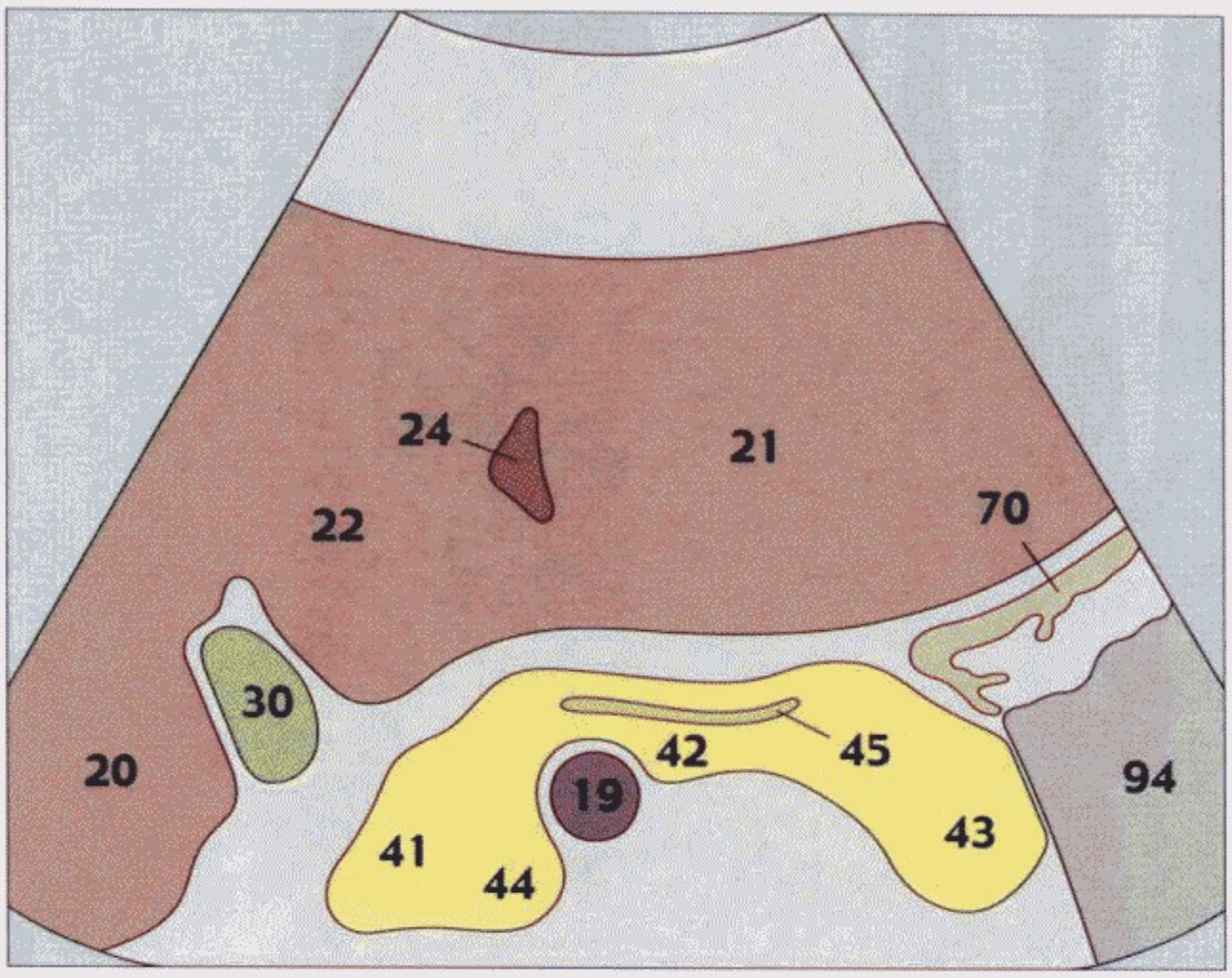


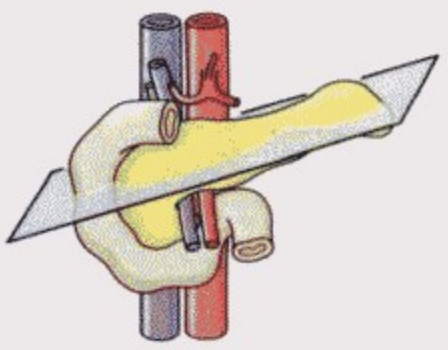
▶ 145 胰管的横向断面



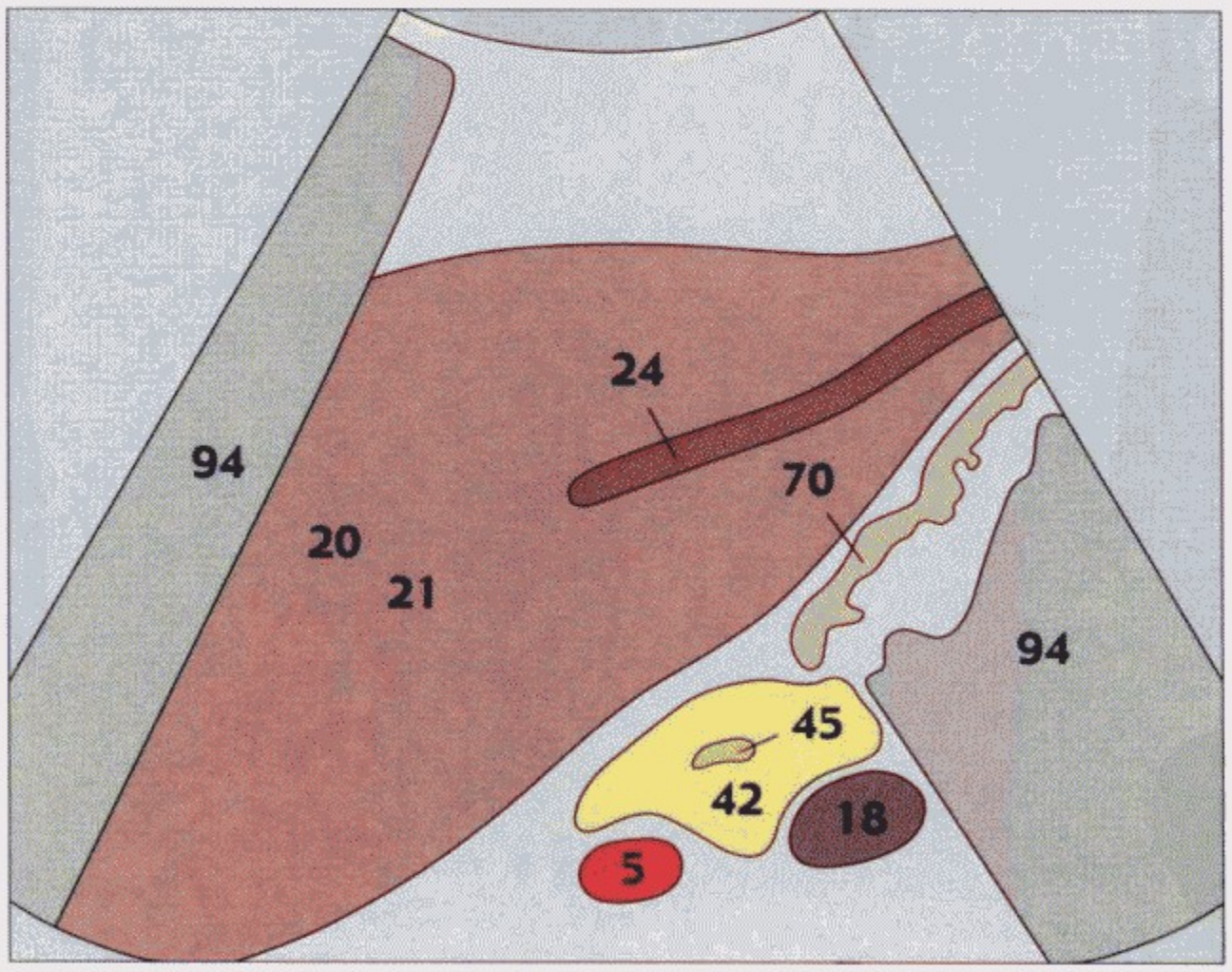


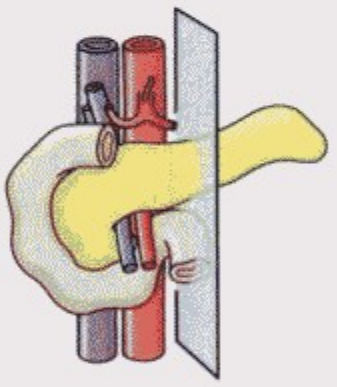
▶ 146 胰管的纵向断面





胰管走行的路线变异很大。胰管经常位于胰腺实质的腹头侧，在超声上表现为两条平行的高回声线。





在这个平面上，胰管表现为内径大于3mm的管样结构。胰管位于腺体中部的前方。

5 陣

侧腹部纵向扫描下的脾

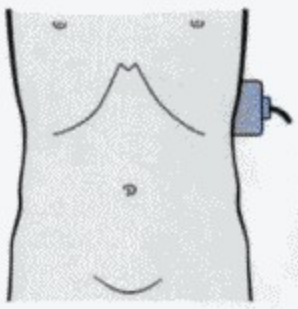
147 脾，肾脏
148 脾门，脾静脉
149 脾，胃
150 脾，胃

侧腹部横向扫描下的脾

151 脾，肾脏，胰腺，胃
152 脾，肾脏，胰腺
153 脾，胃
154 脾，小肠

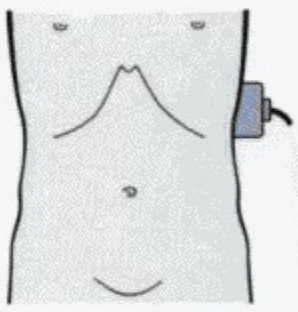
脾的局部

155 副脾
156 副脾



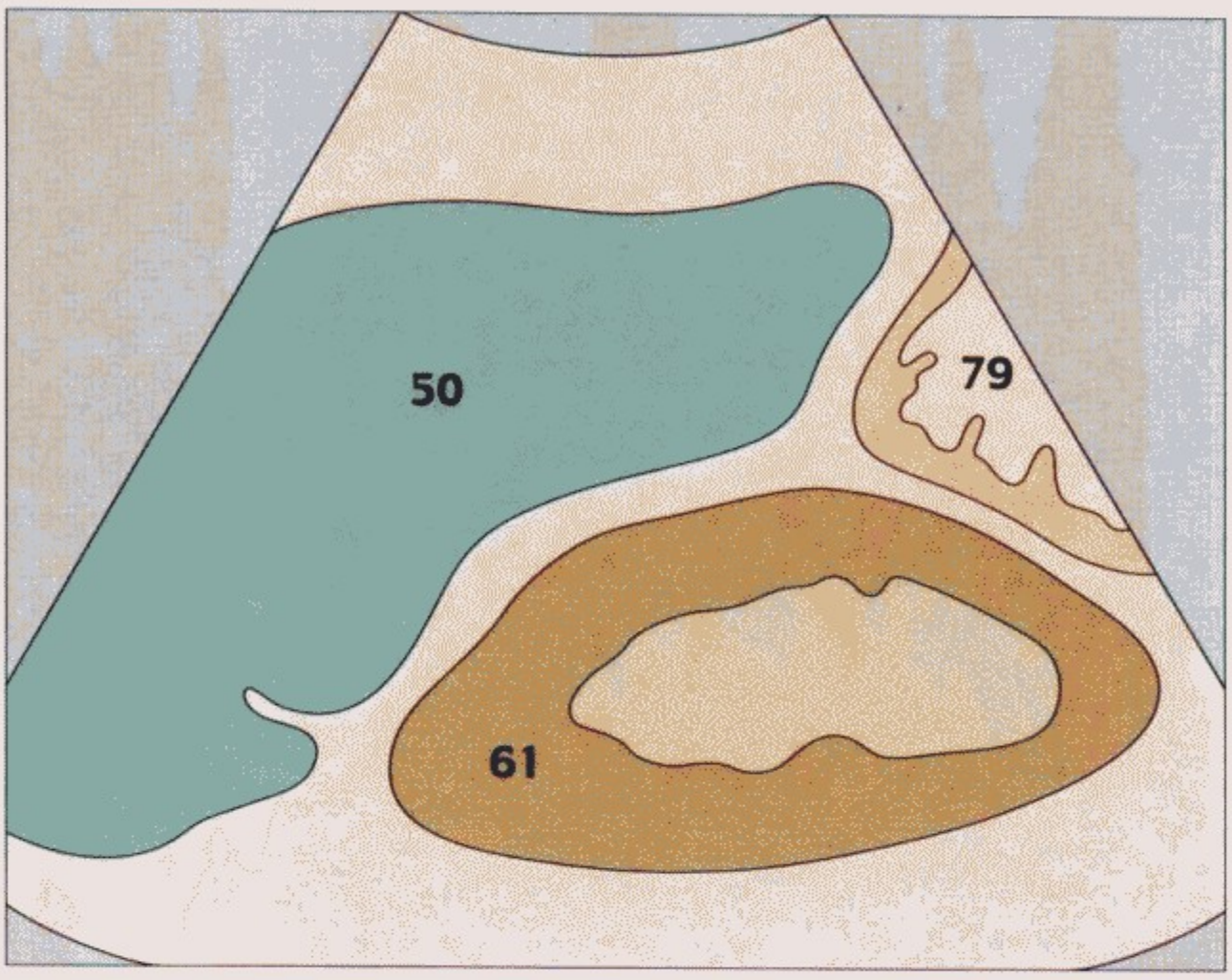


► 147 脾，肾脏



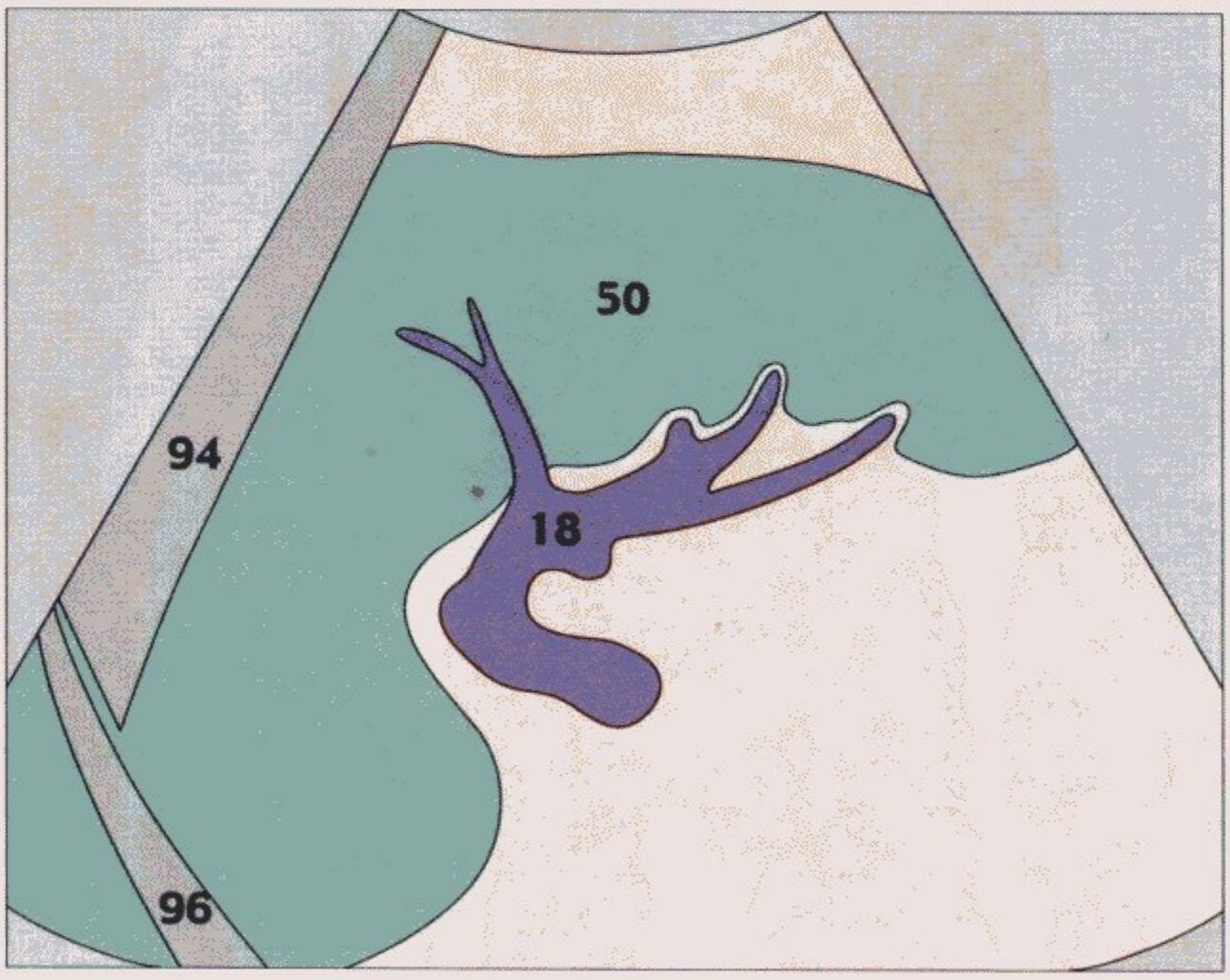


► 148 脾门，脾静脉

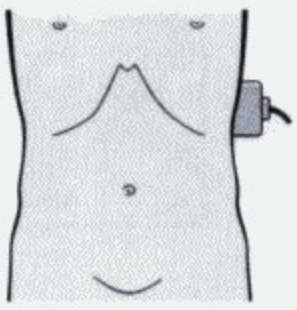


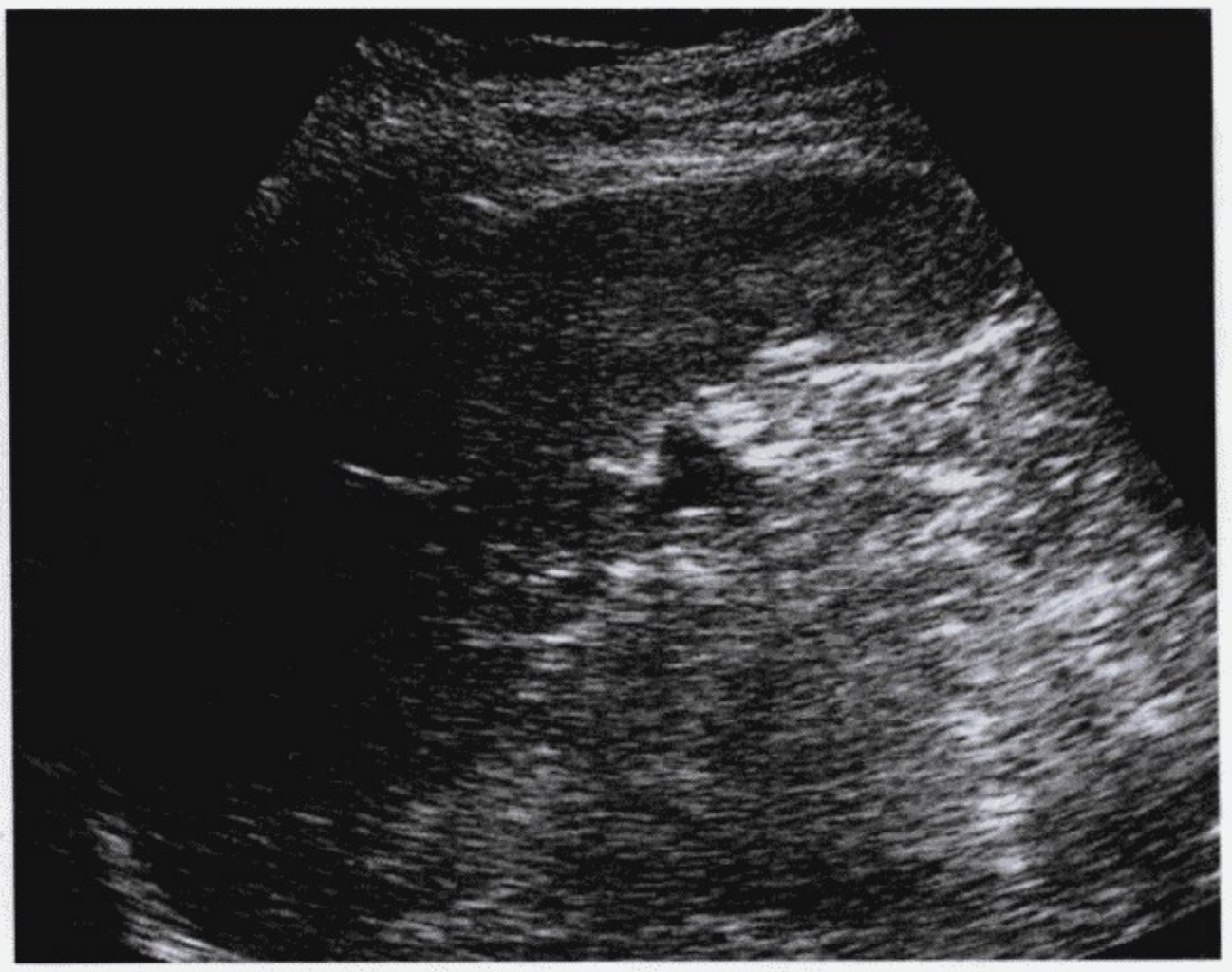


脾在纵向侧面扫描时显示为圆三角形，位于肾上极和横膈之间。

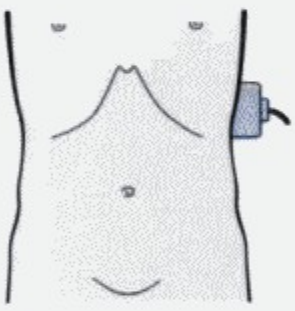


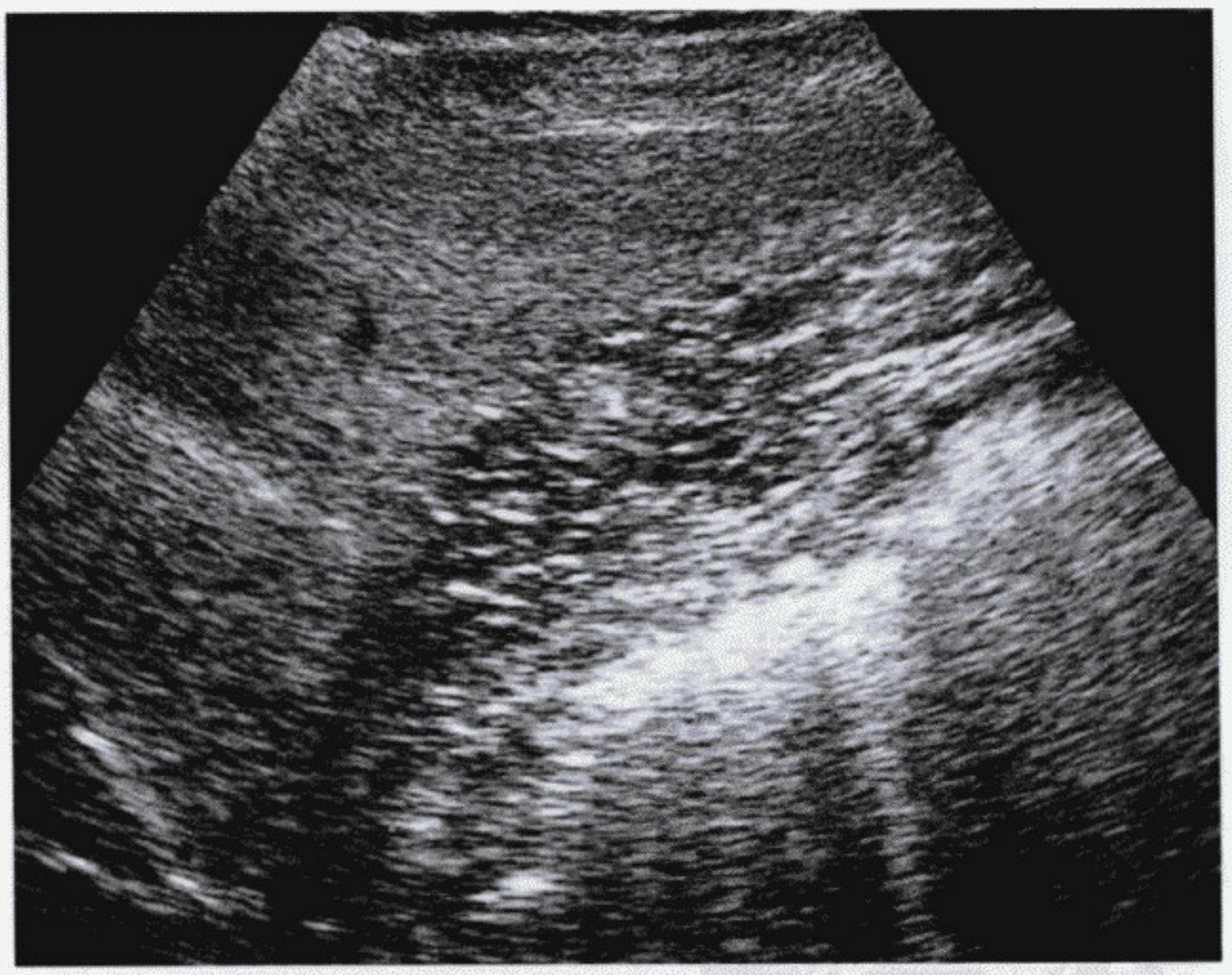
在脾门水平的侧面扫描可以显示脾的最大长径。



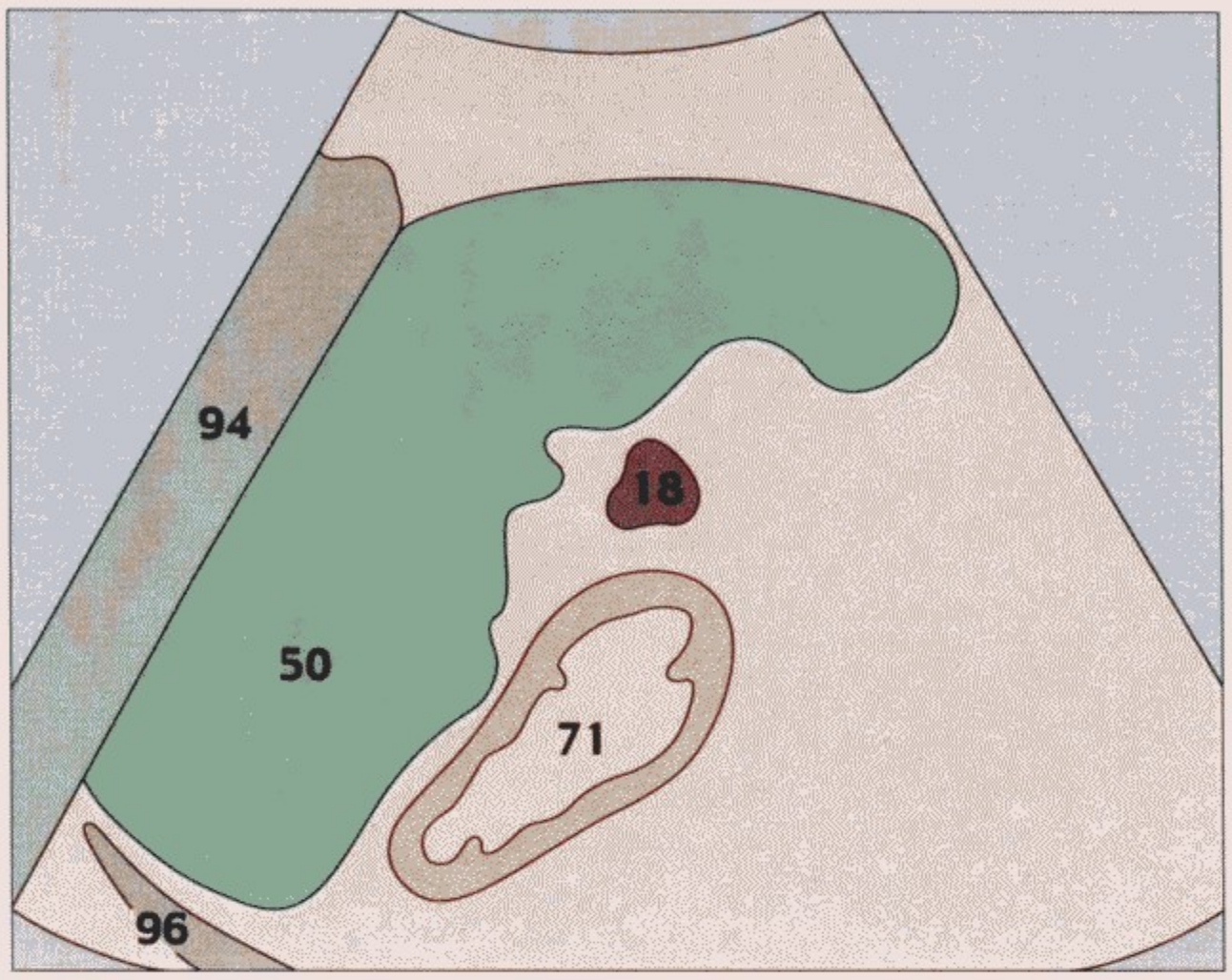


▶ 149 脾，胃



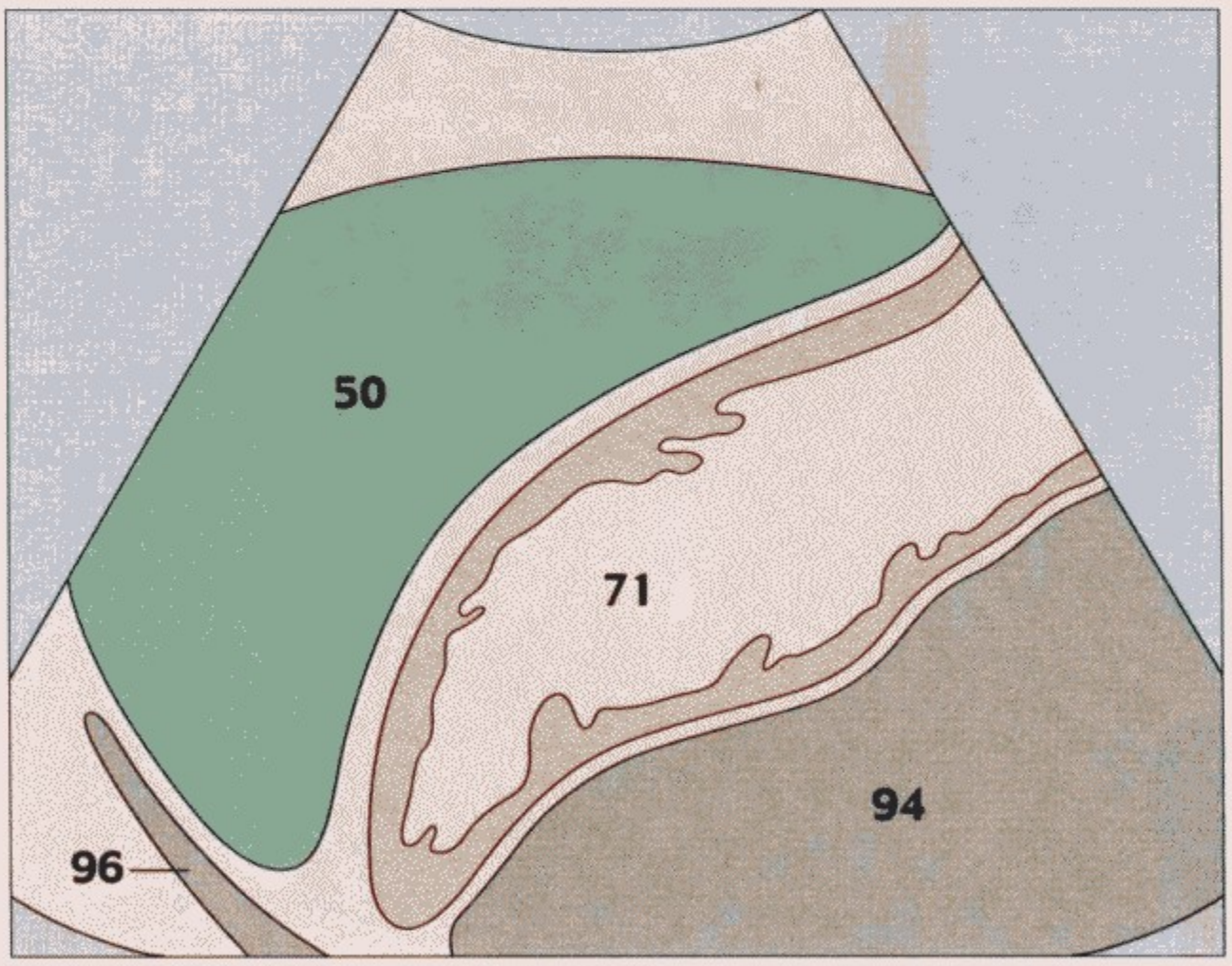


▶ 150 脾，胃

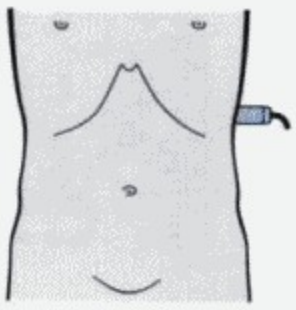


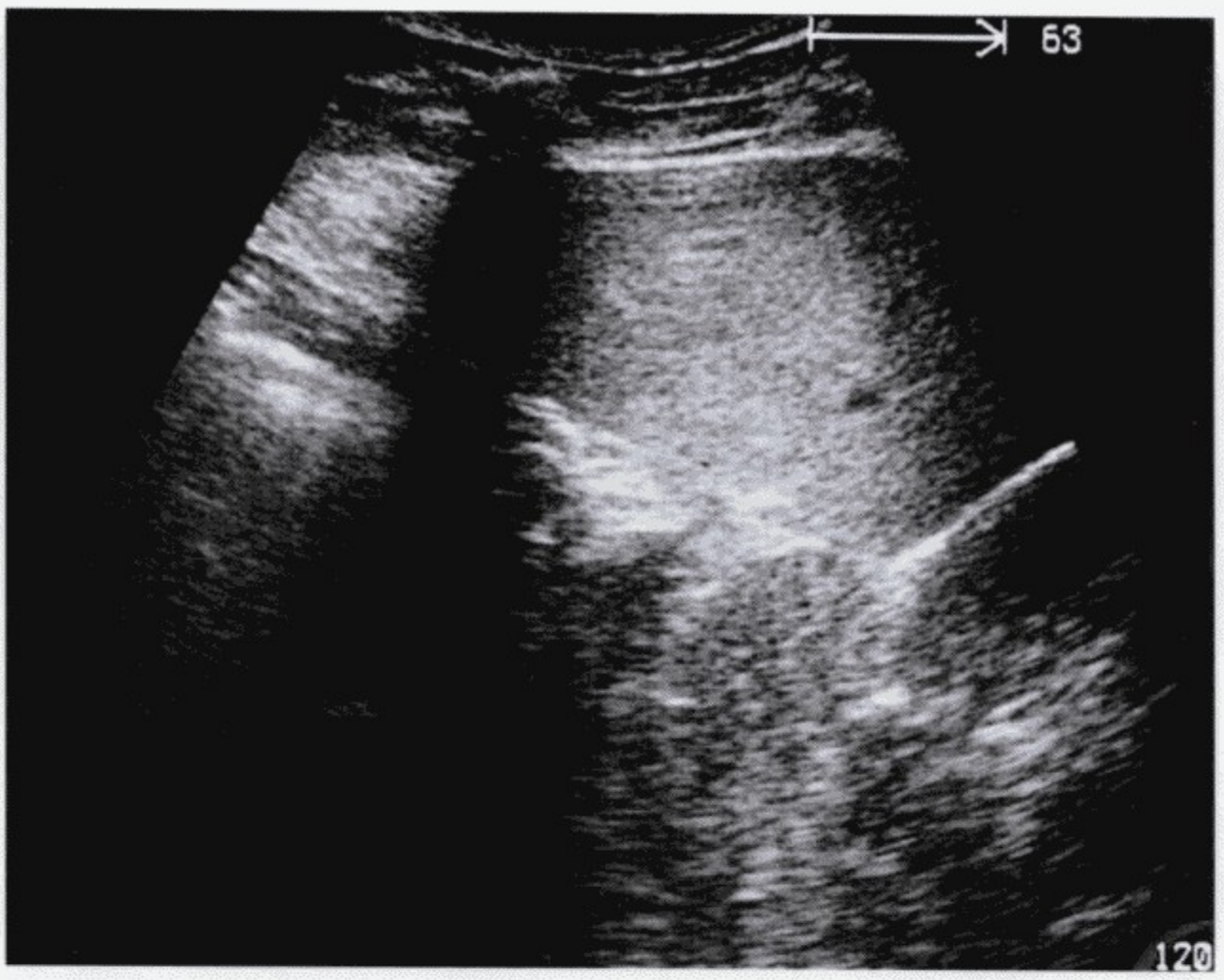


脾位于胃的前内侧。

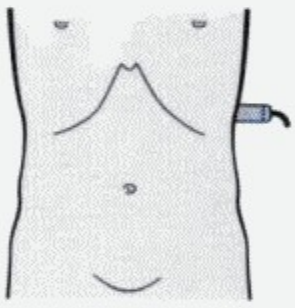


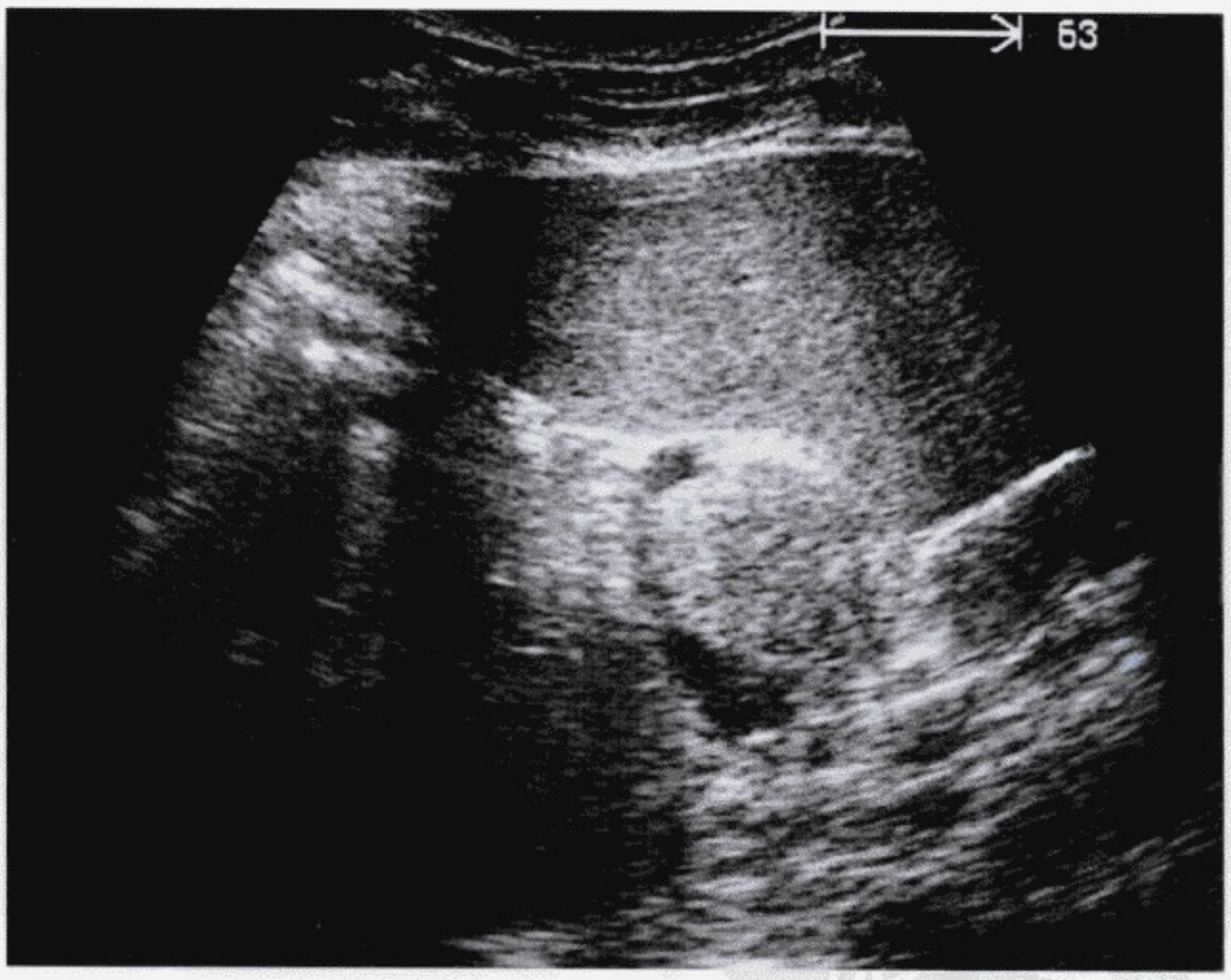
在前侧方扫描时脾表现为典型的新月形。



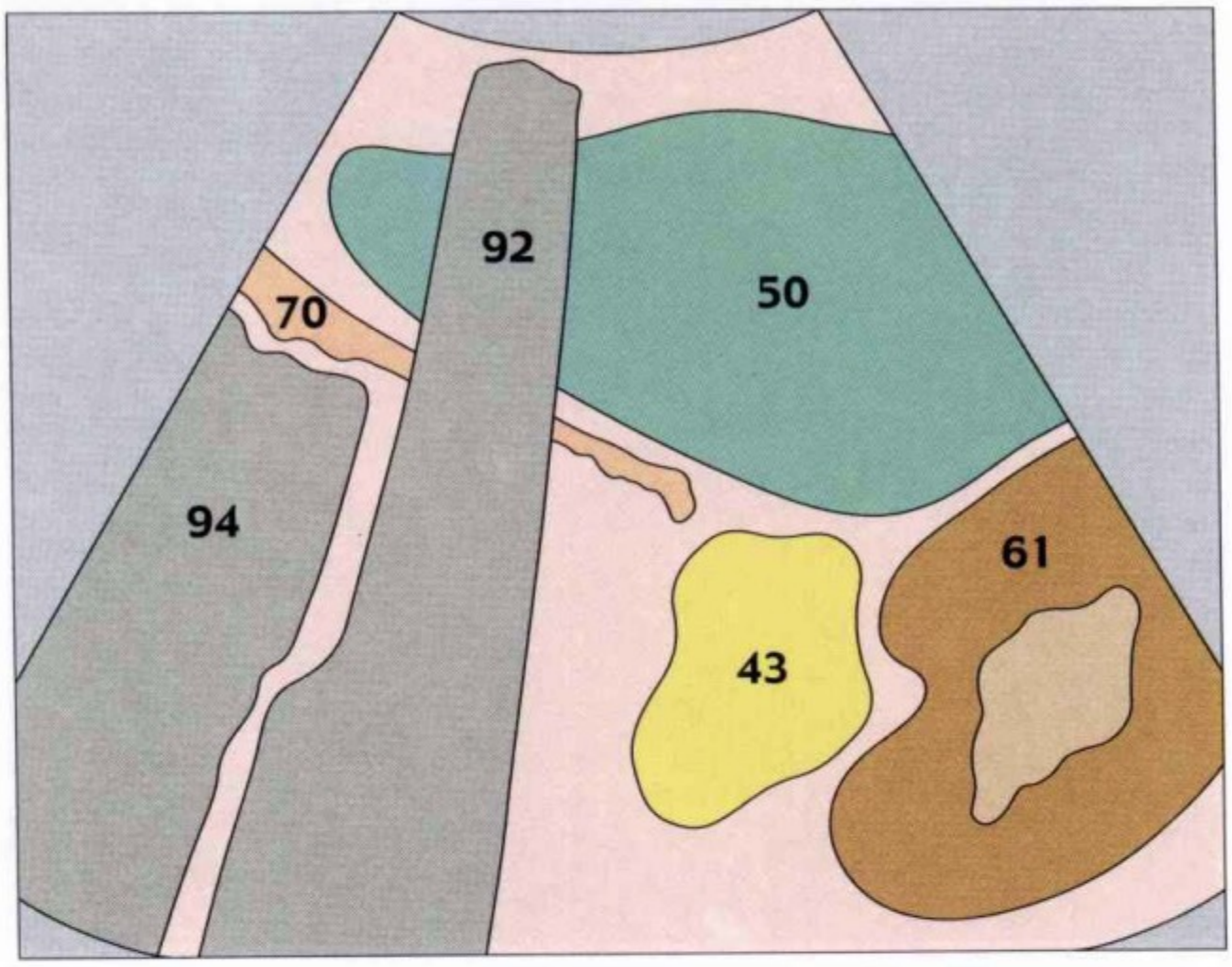


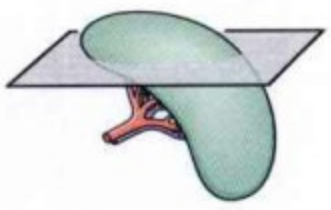
► 151 脾，肾脏，胰腺，胃



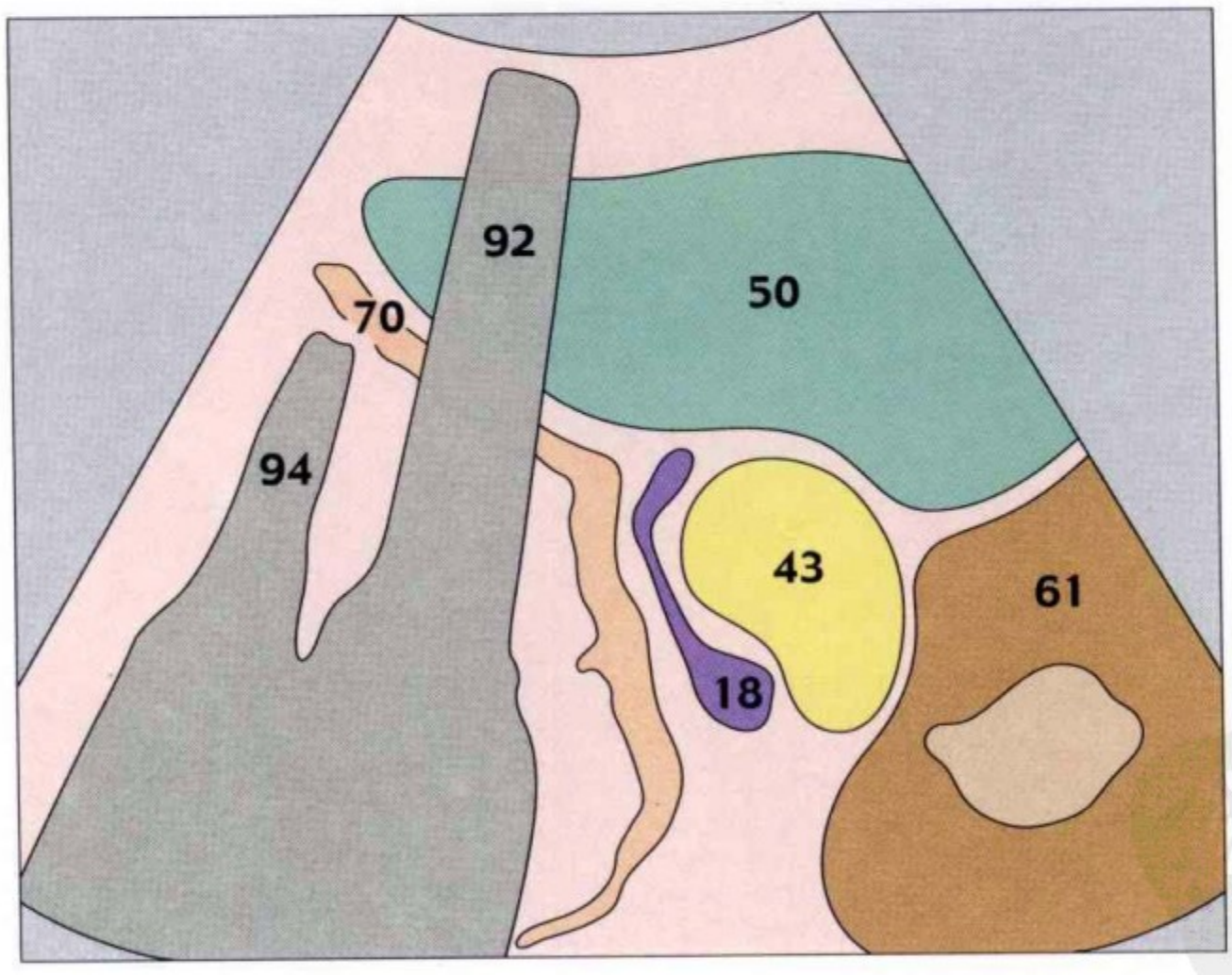


► 152 脾，肾脏，胰腺

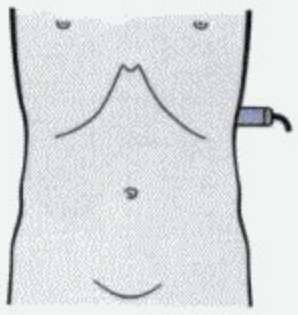


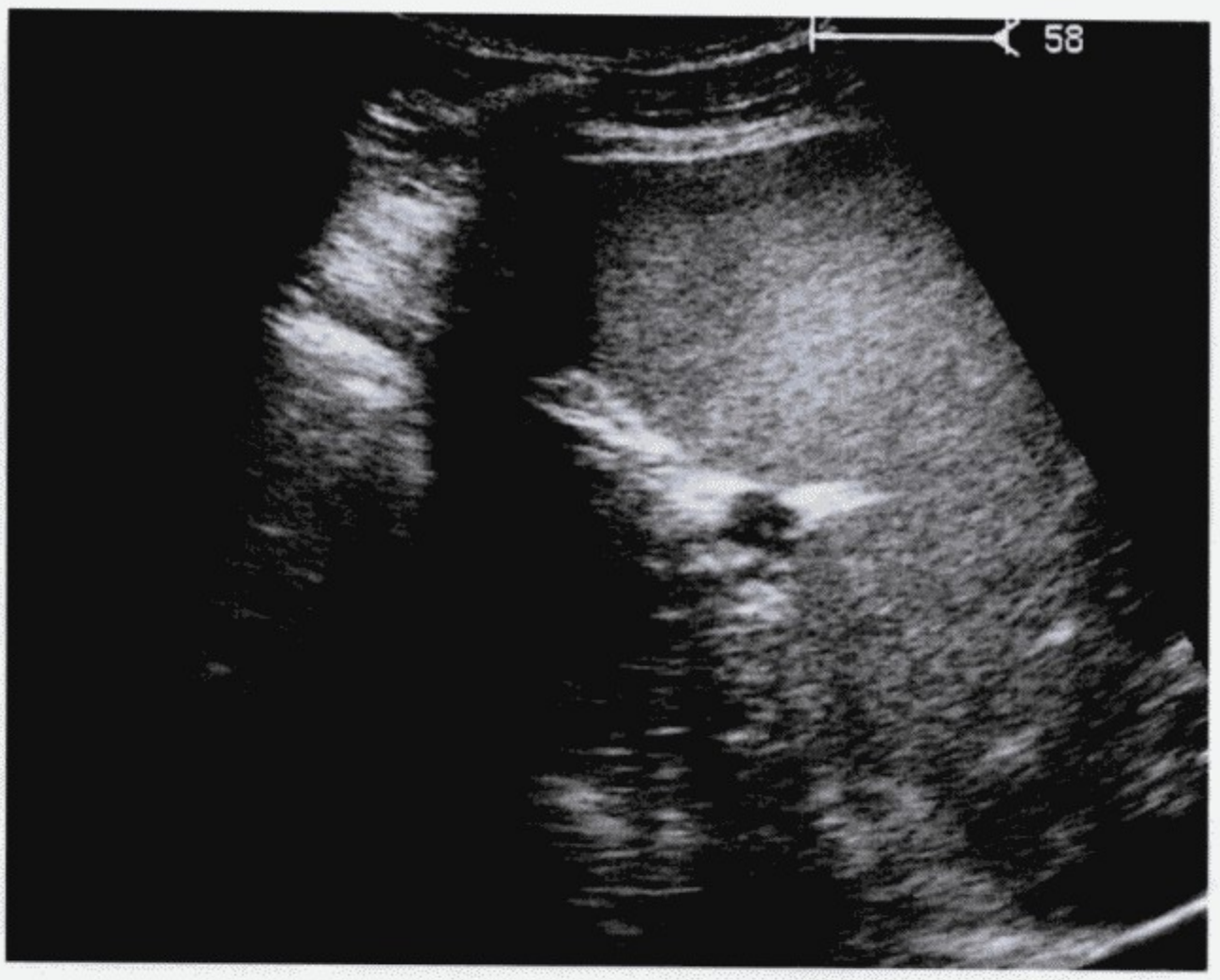


高位横向侧面扫描显示脾，肾脏和胃的三联体。

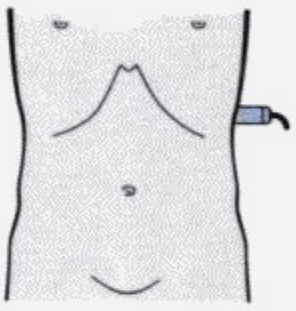


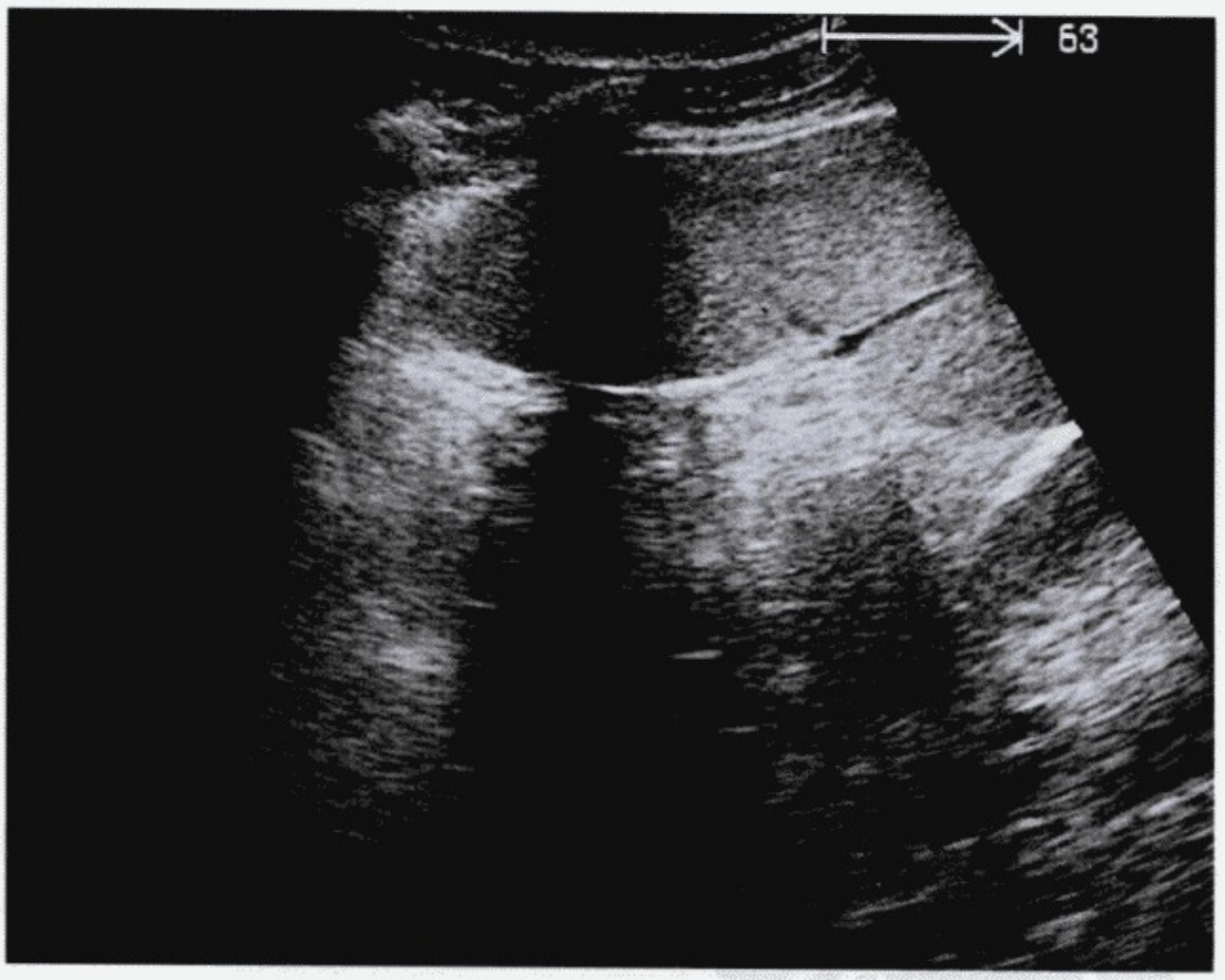
胰腺尾部一般位于脾门处，临近脾血管。



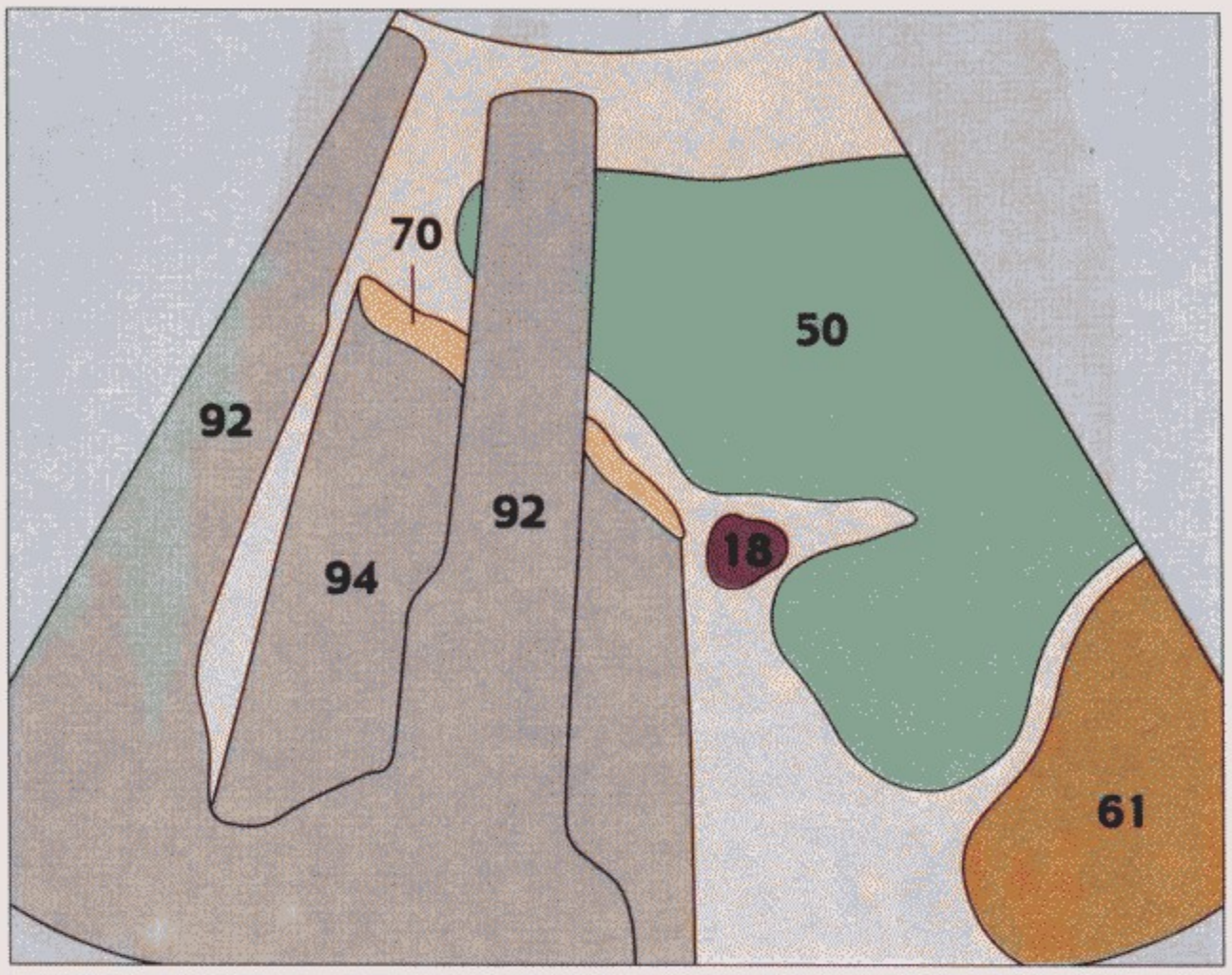


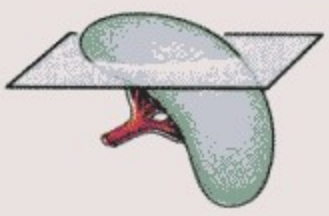
▶ 153 脾，胃



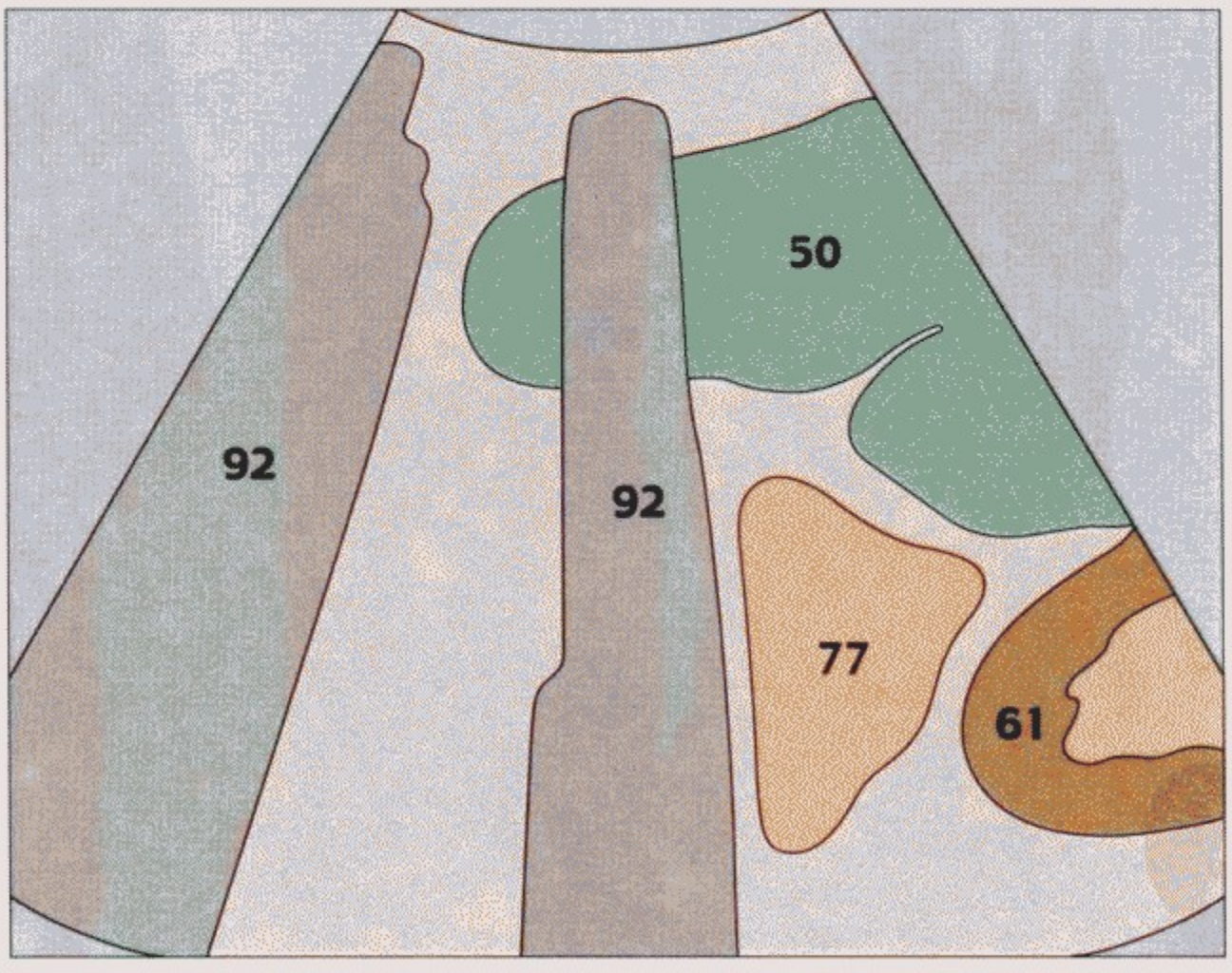


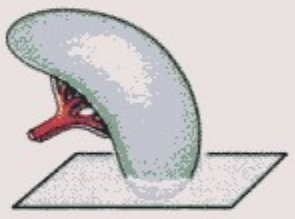
▶ 154 脾，小肠



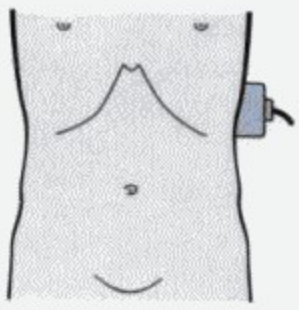


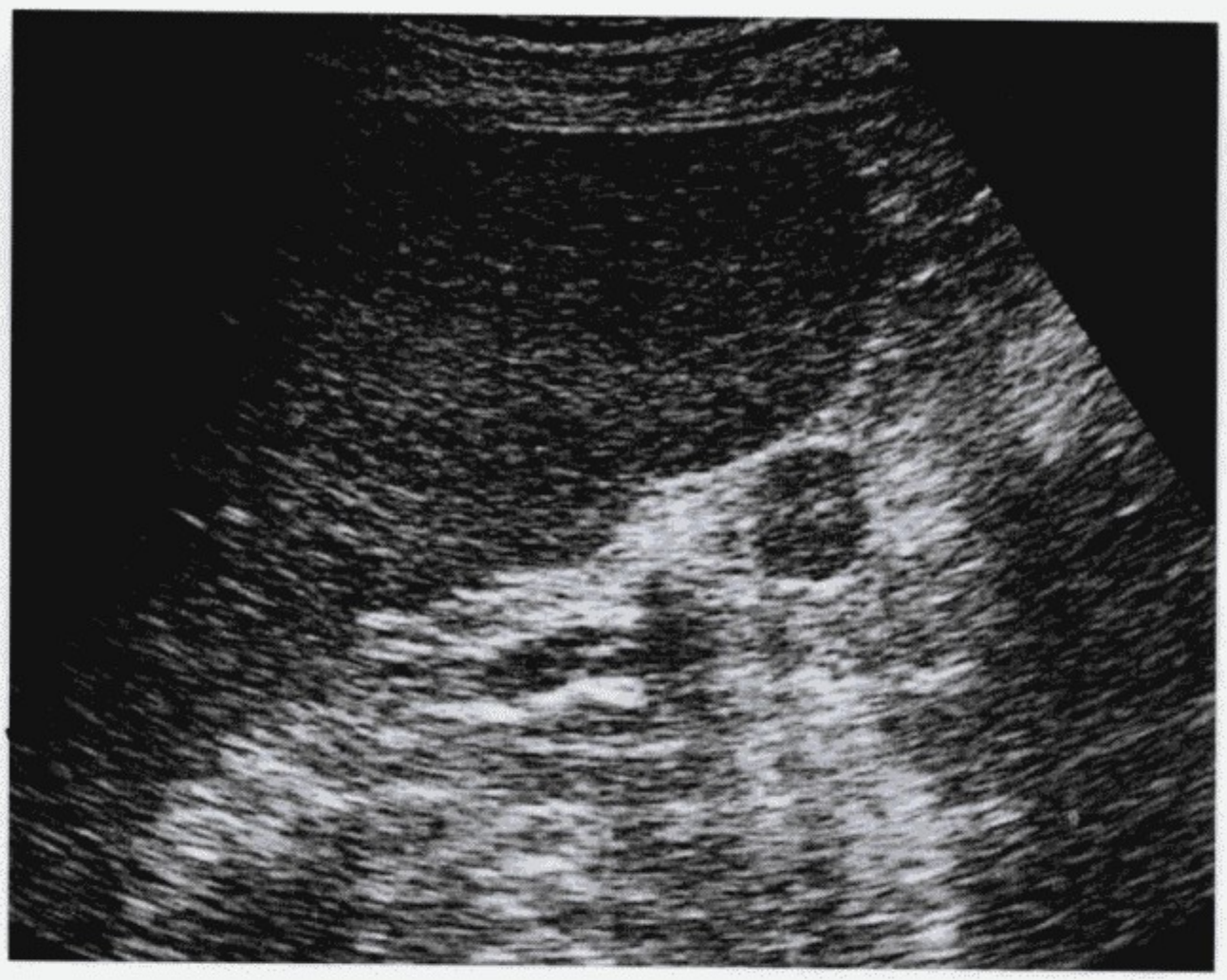
脾可以由间隔分为很多小叶。



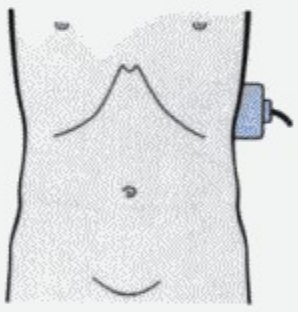


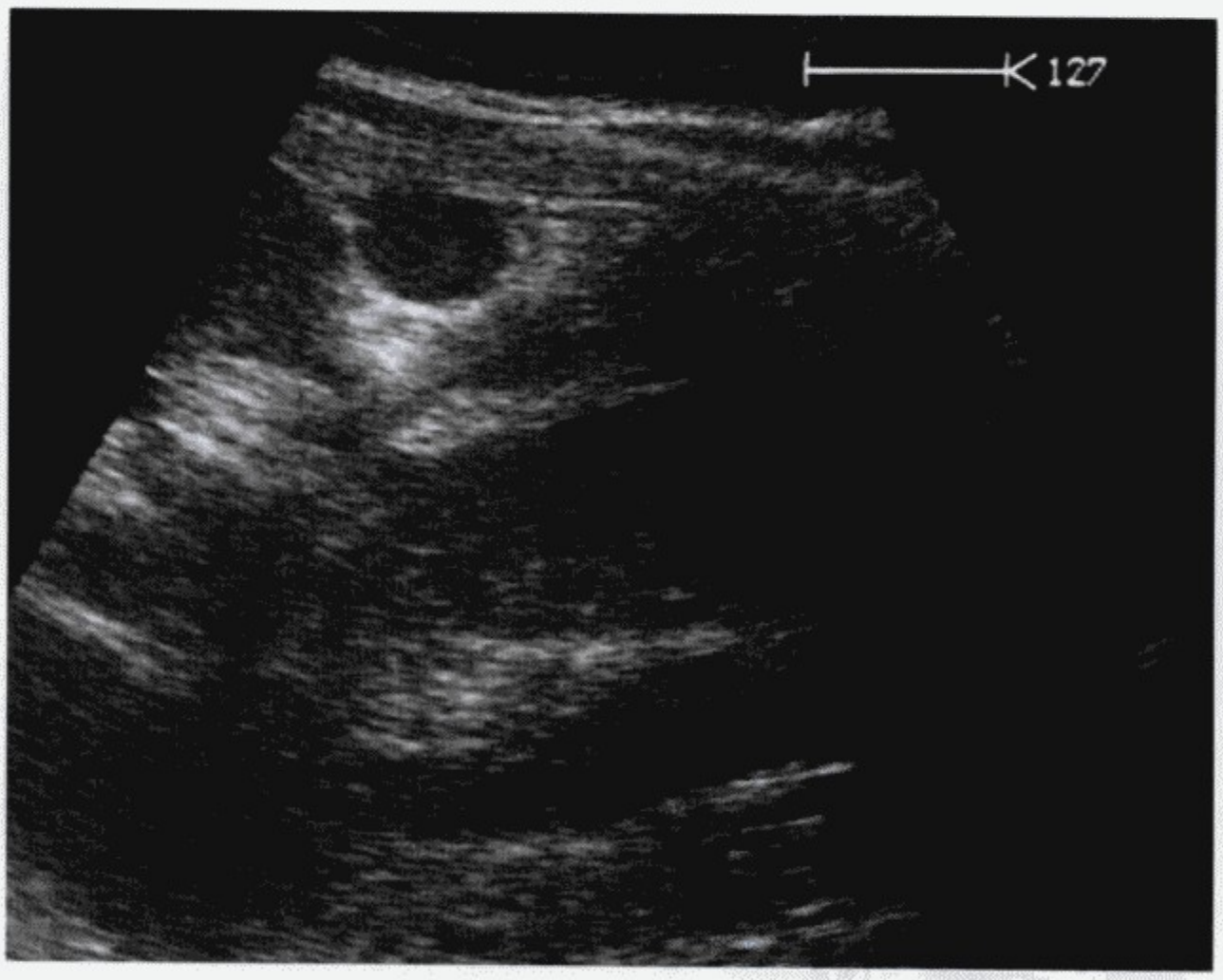
小肠的肠袢位于脾下极的内侧。



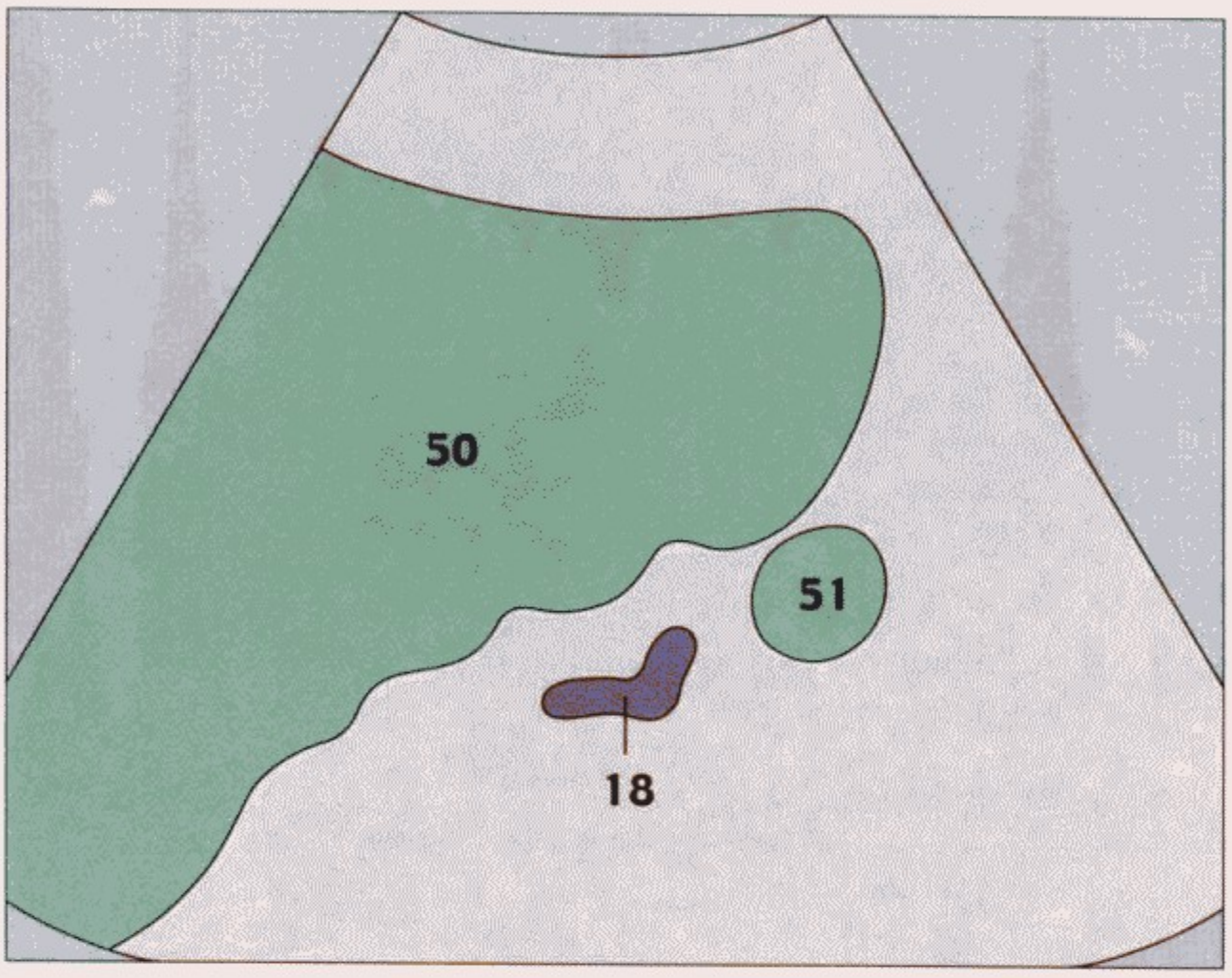


▶ 155 副脾



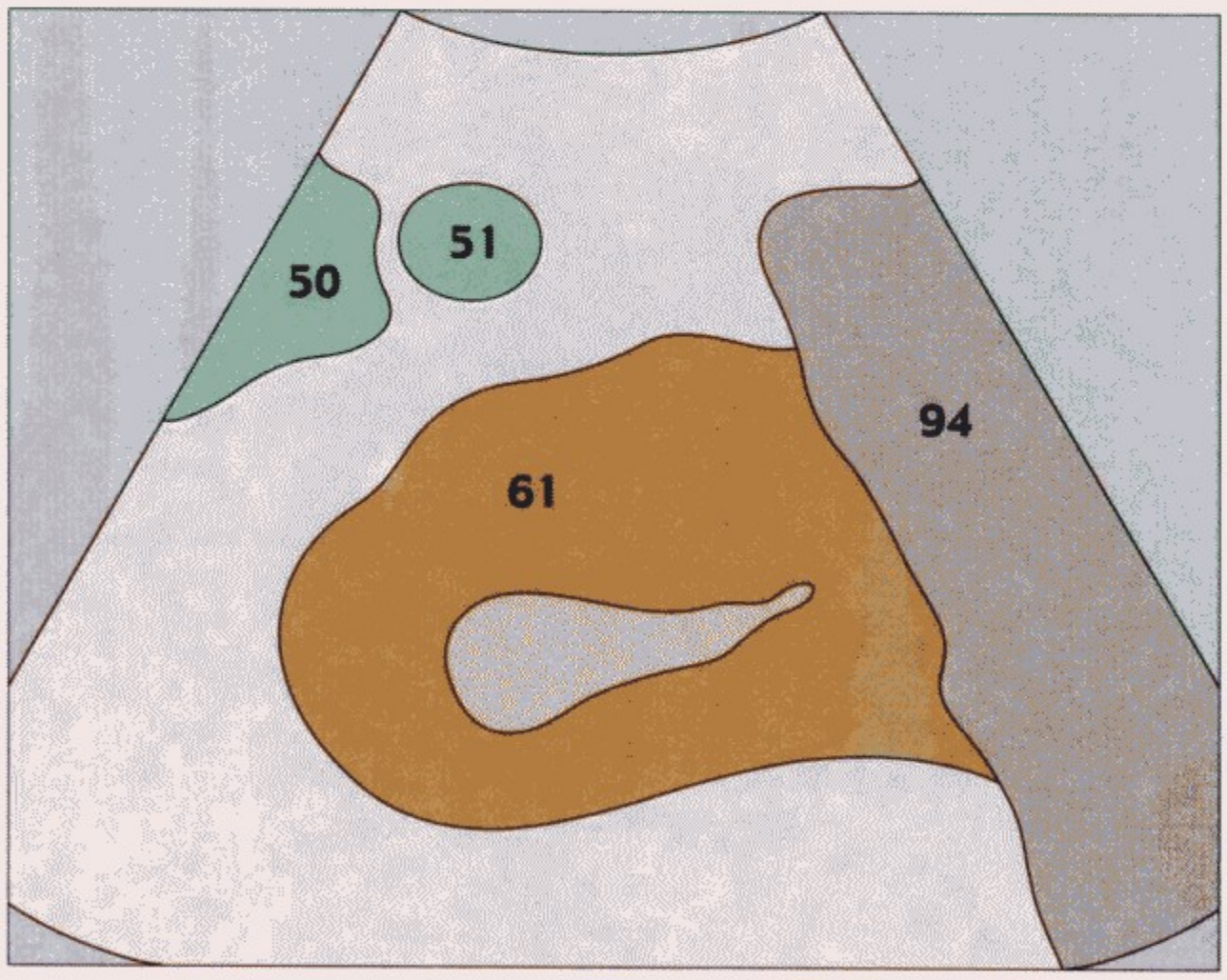


▶ 156 副脾





副脾最常见于脾门区。



副脾偶尔见于脾下极。

泌尿

从后向前进行纵向侧面扫描时的右肾

157 肾脏，肝脏
158 肾脏，肝脏，结肠曲
159 肾脏，肾静脉，肝脏
160 肾脏，肾静脉，肝脏

从上向下进行横向侧面扫描时的右肾

161 肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌，腰方肌
162 肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌，腰方肌

从右到左进行上腹部纵向扫描时的右肾

163 肾脏，肝脏
164 肾脏，肝脏，结肠曲
165 肾脏，肾静脉，结肠
166 肾脏，肾静脉，结肠

从上到下进行上腹部横向扫描时的右肾

167 肾脏，肾静脉，腔静脉，肝脏

168 肾脏，肾静脉，肾动脉，腔静脉，肝脏

从后向前进行纵向侧面扫描时的左肾

169 肾脏，脾，腰大肌

170 肾脏，脾，腰大肌

171 肾脏，脾，腰大肌

172 肾脏，肾静脉，脾，主动脉

从上向下进行横向侧面扫描时的左肾

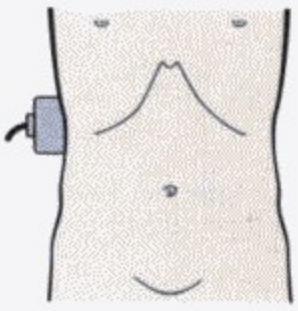
173 肾脏，脾，肠管

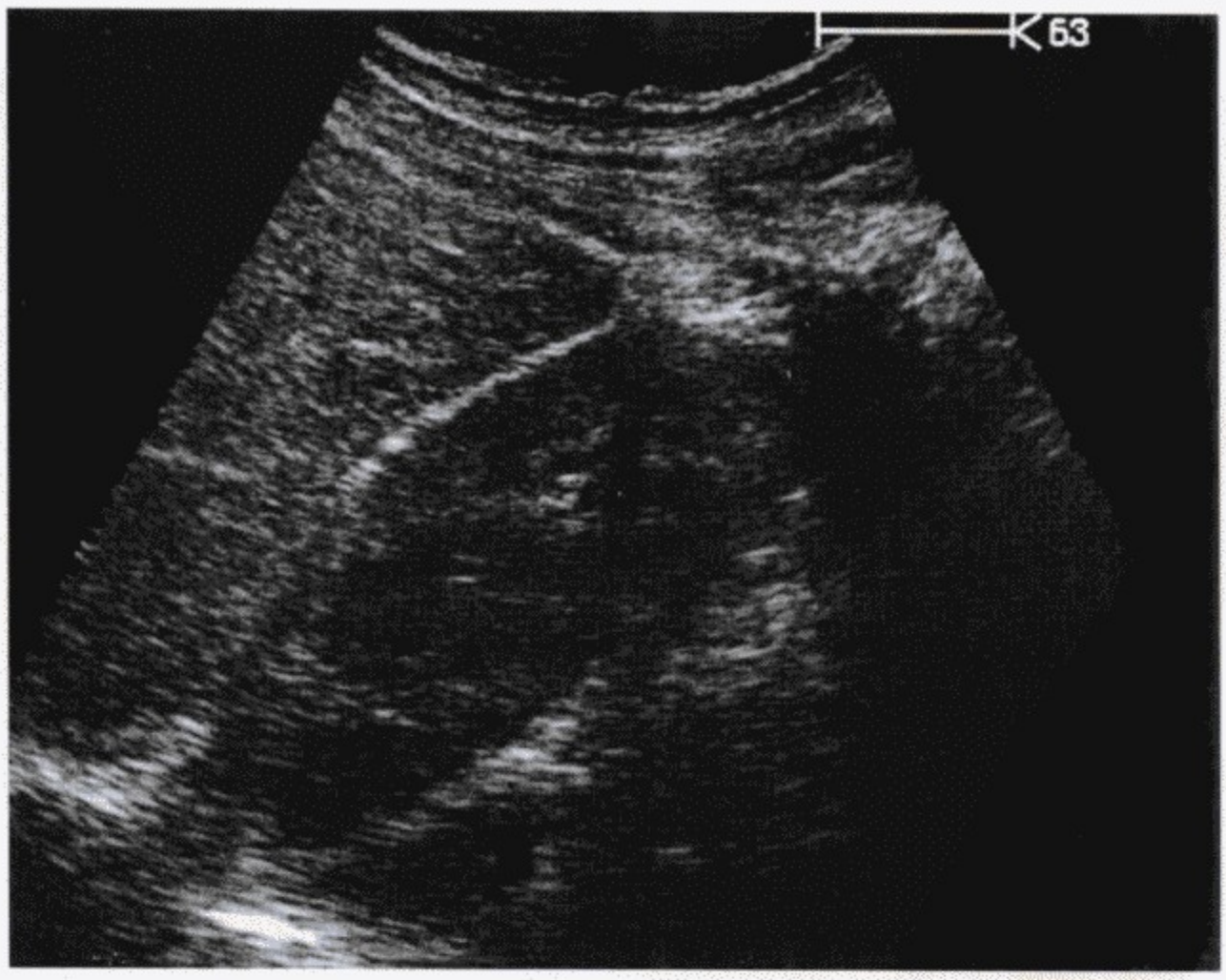
174 肾脏，脾，腰大肌

肾脏局部

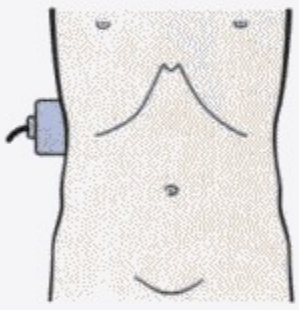
175 髓质锥体

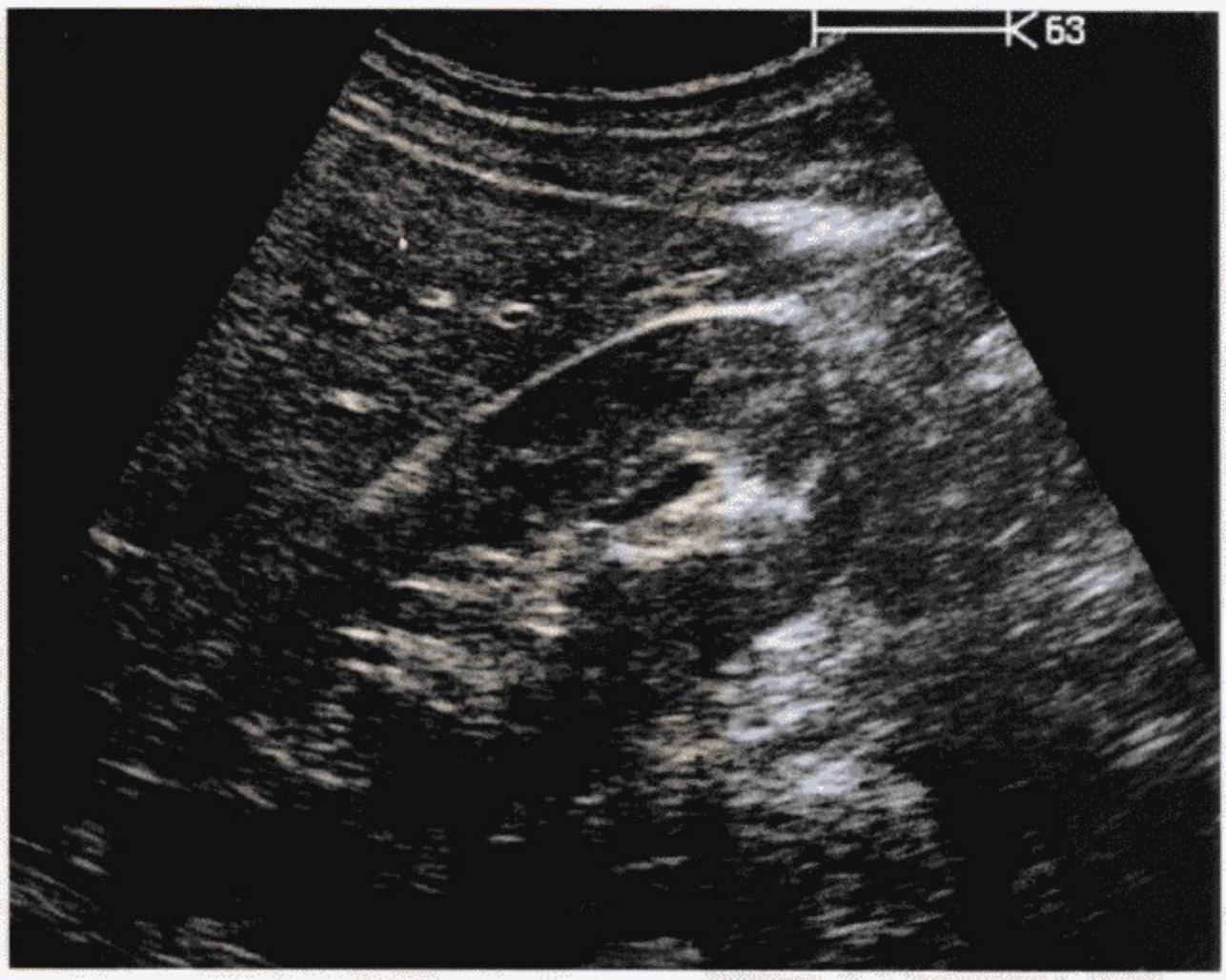
176 集合系统



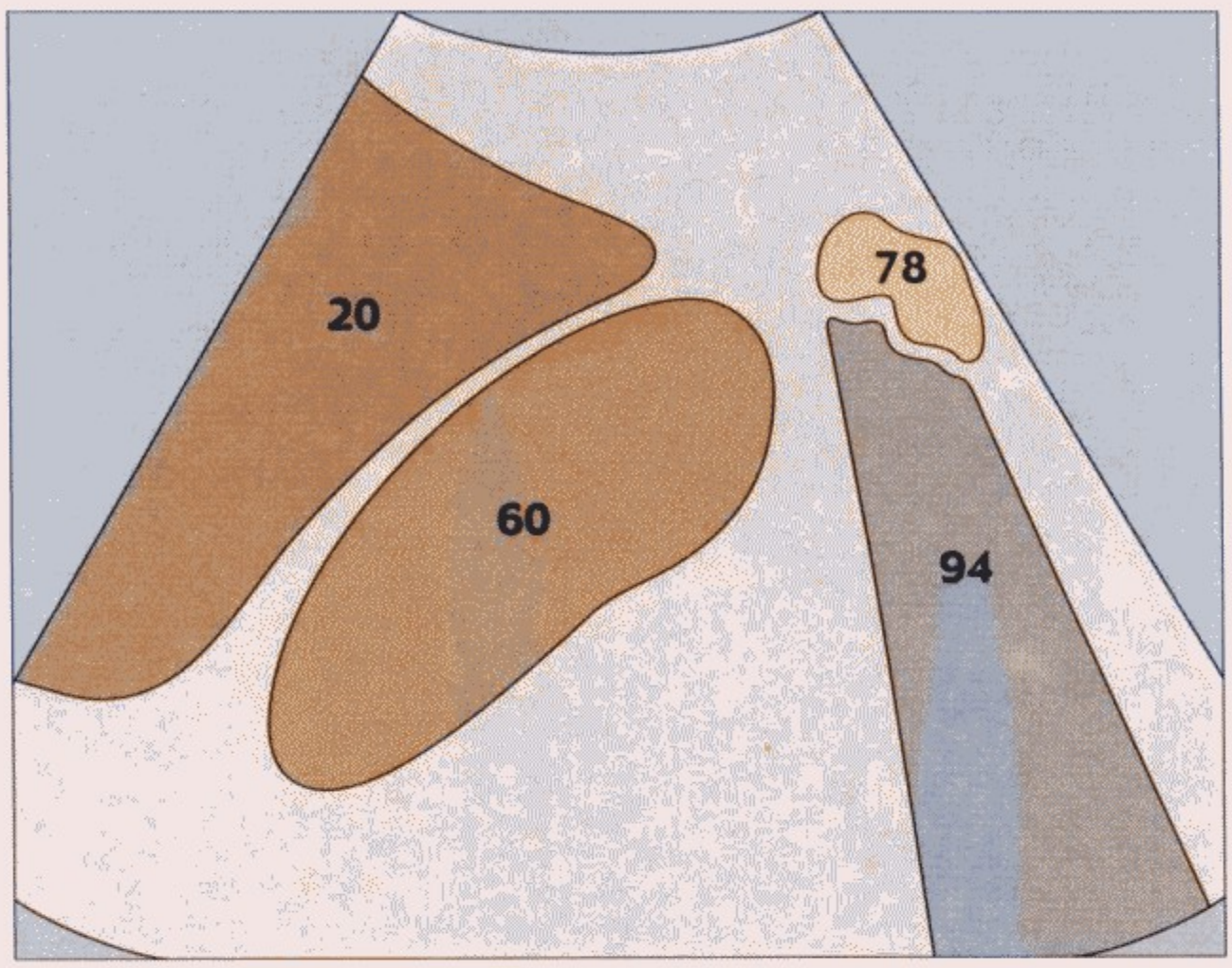


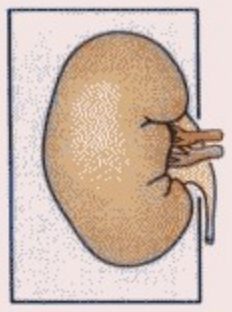
► 157 肾脏，肝脏





► 158 肾脏，肝脏，结肠曲

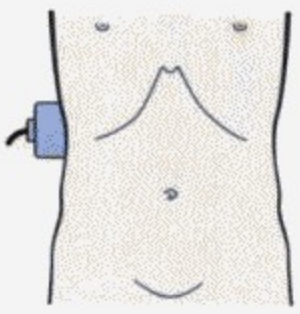


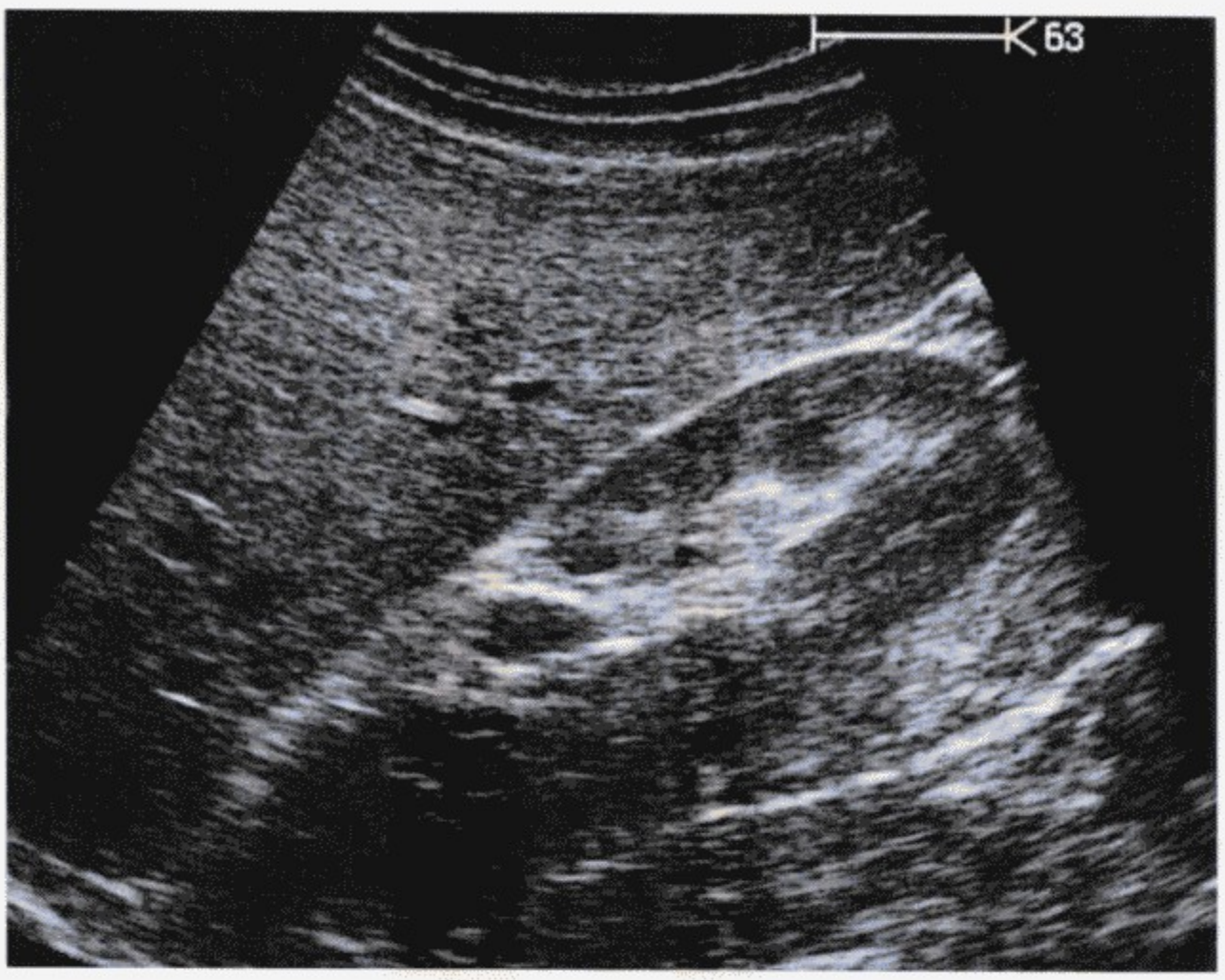


扫描右肾时肝脏可以被用做声窗。

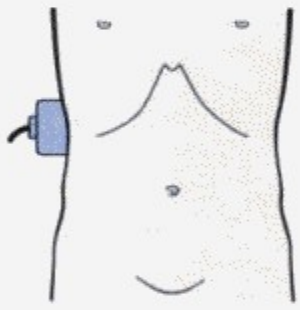


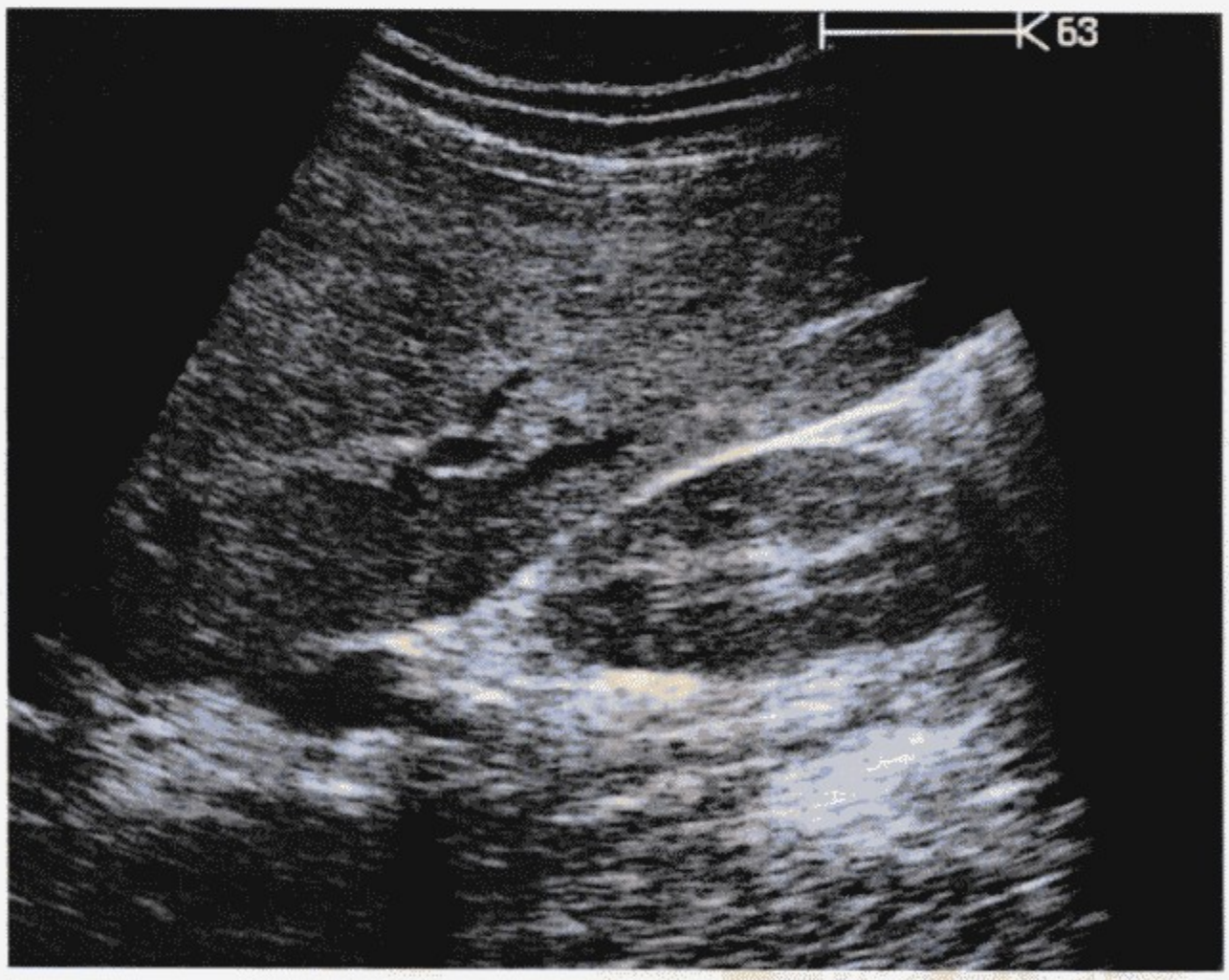
肾脏中心回声复合体是由肾盂肾盏系统、血管、淋巴系统、脂肪组织以及肾窦产生的累积效应。



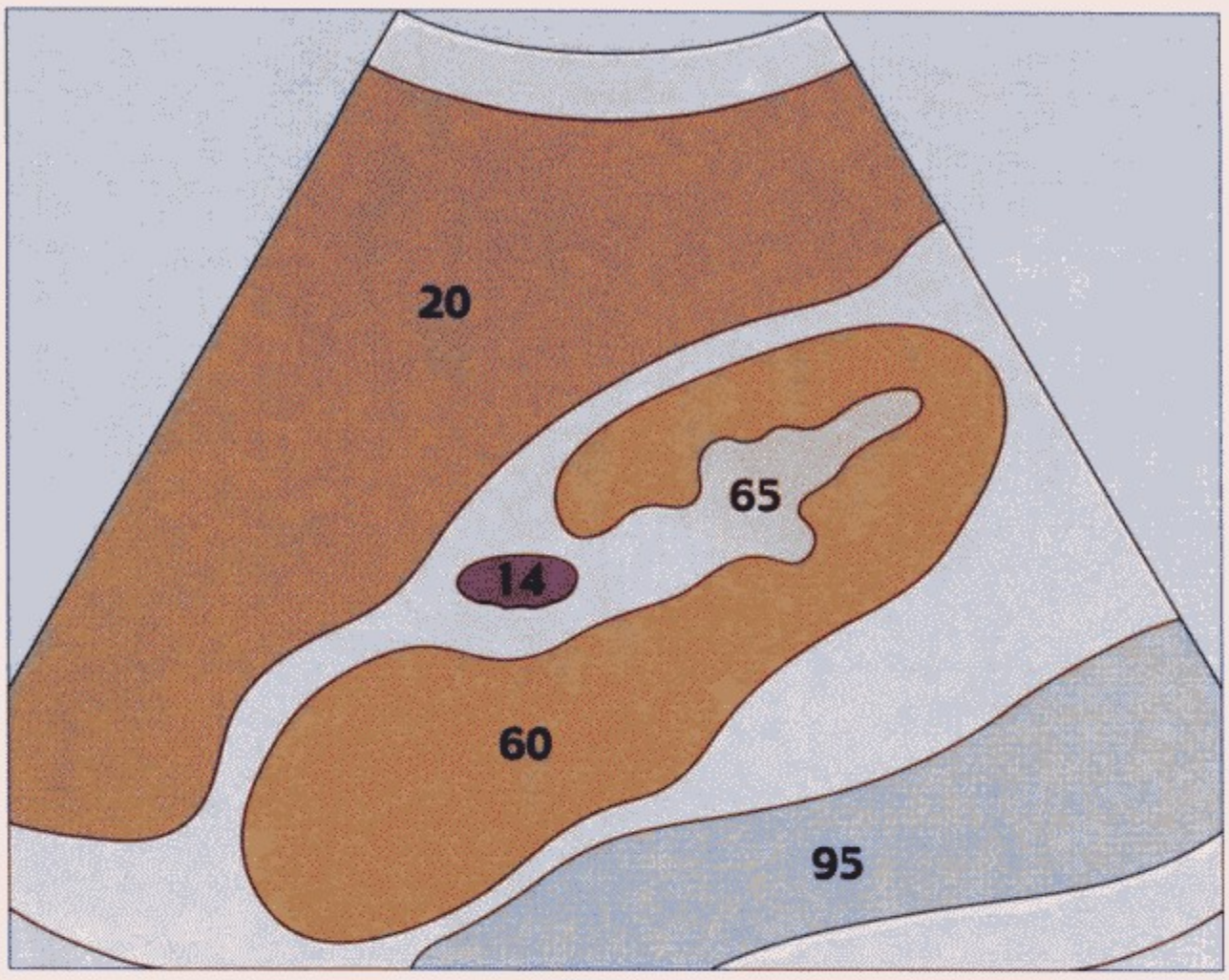


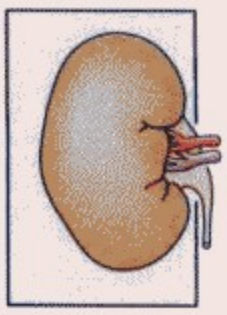
159 肾脏，肾静脉，肝脏



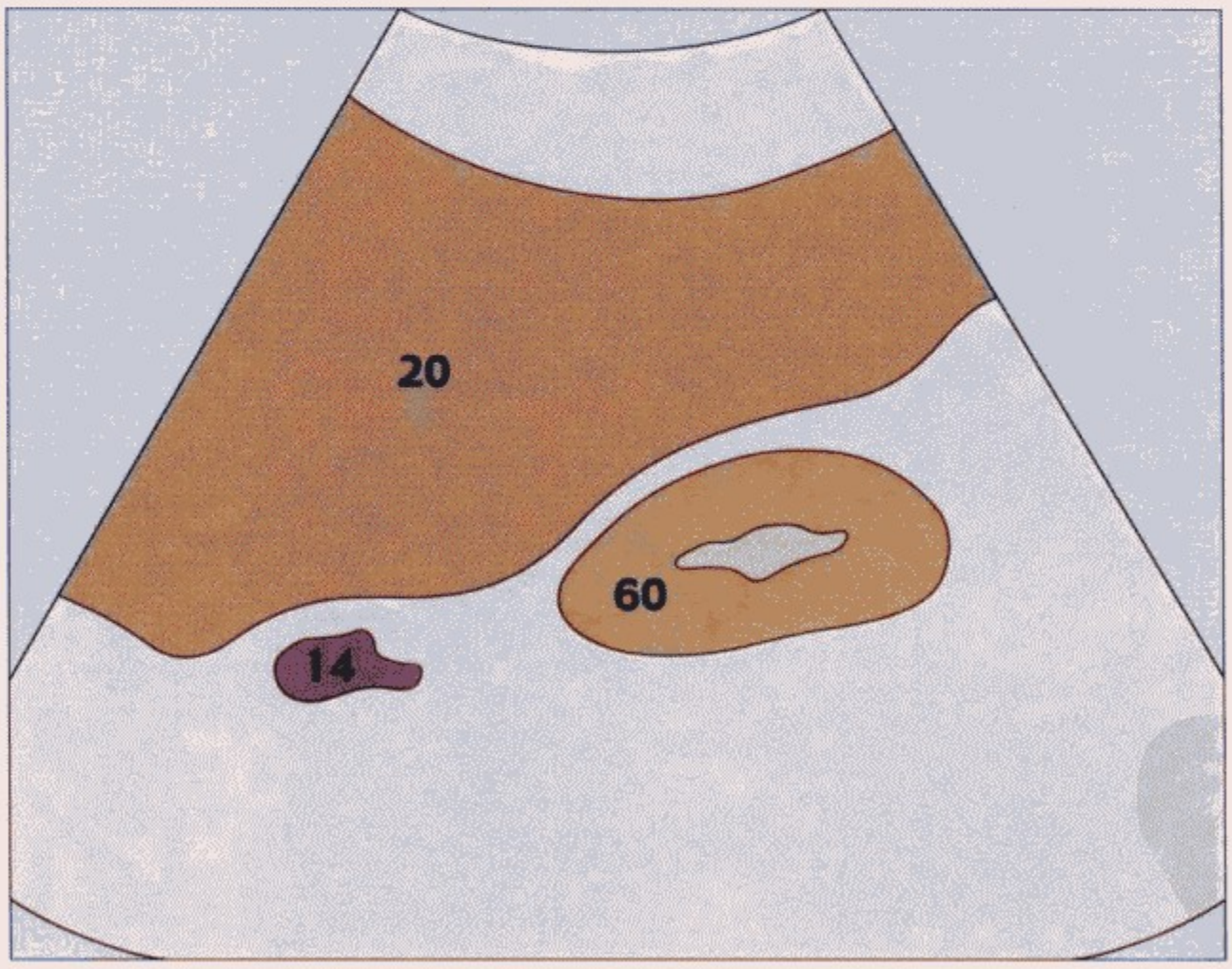


160 肾脏，肾静脉，肝脏

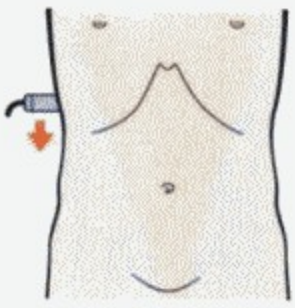


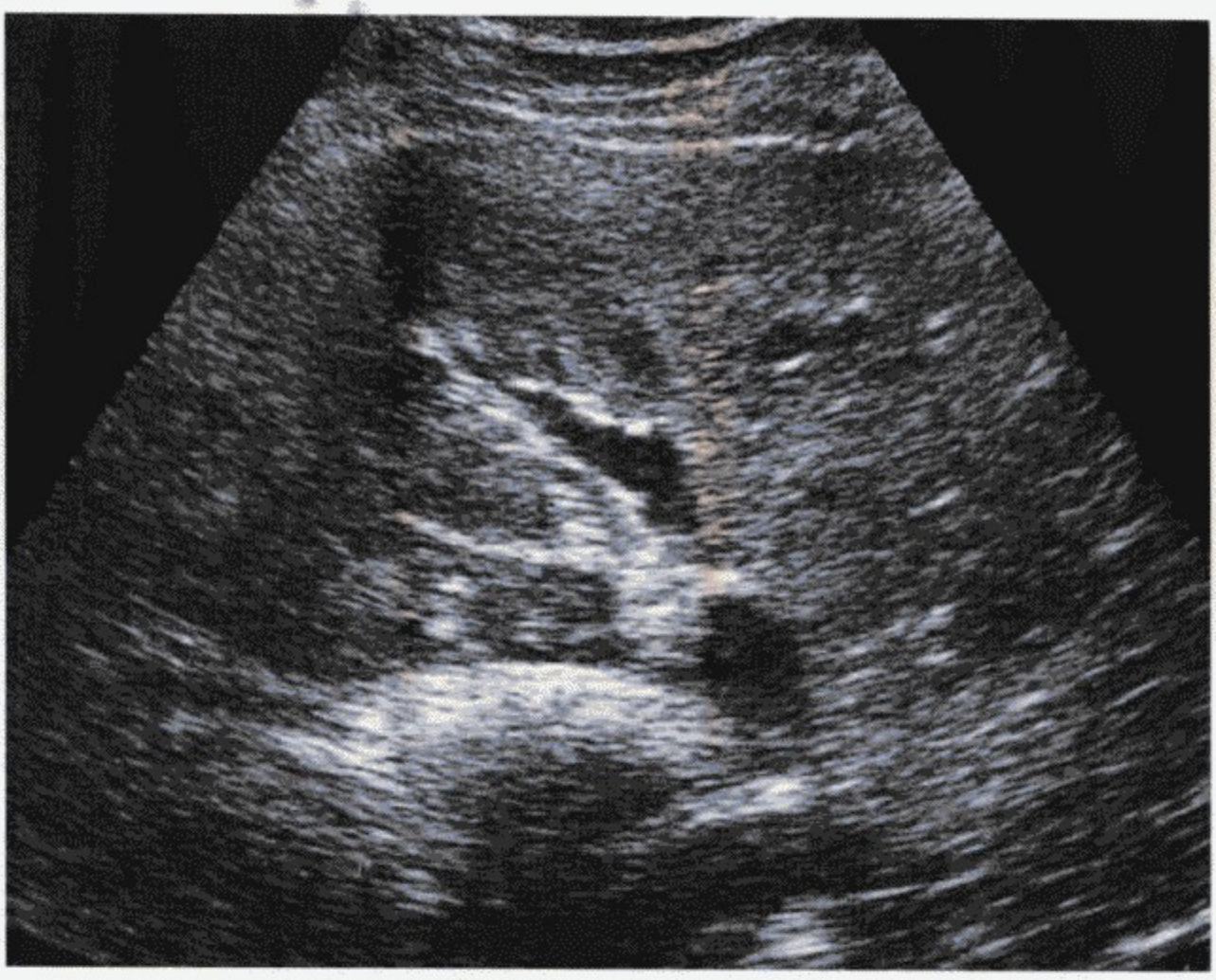


由于呼吸偏移，肾脏在腰大肌上向下滑动。

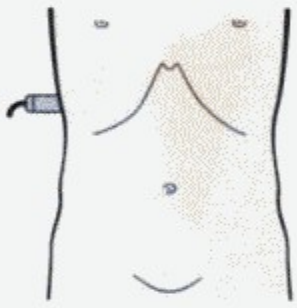


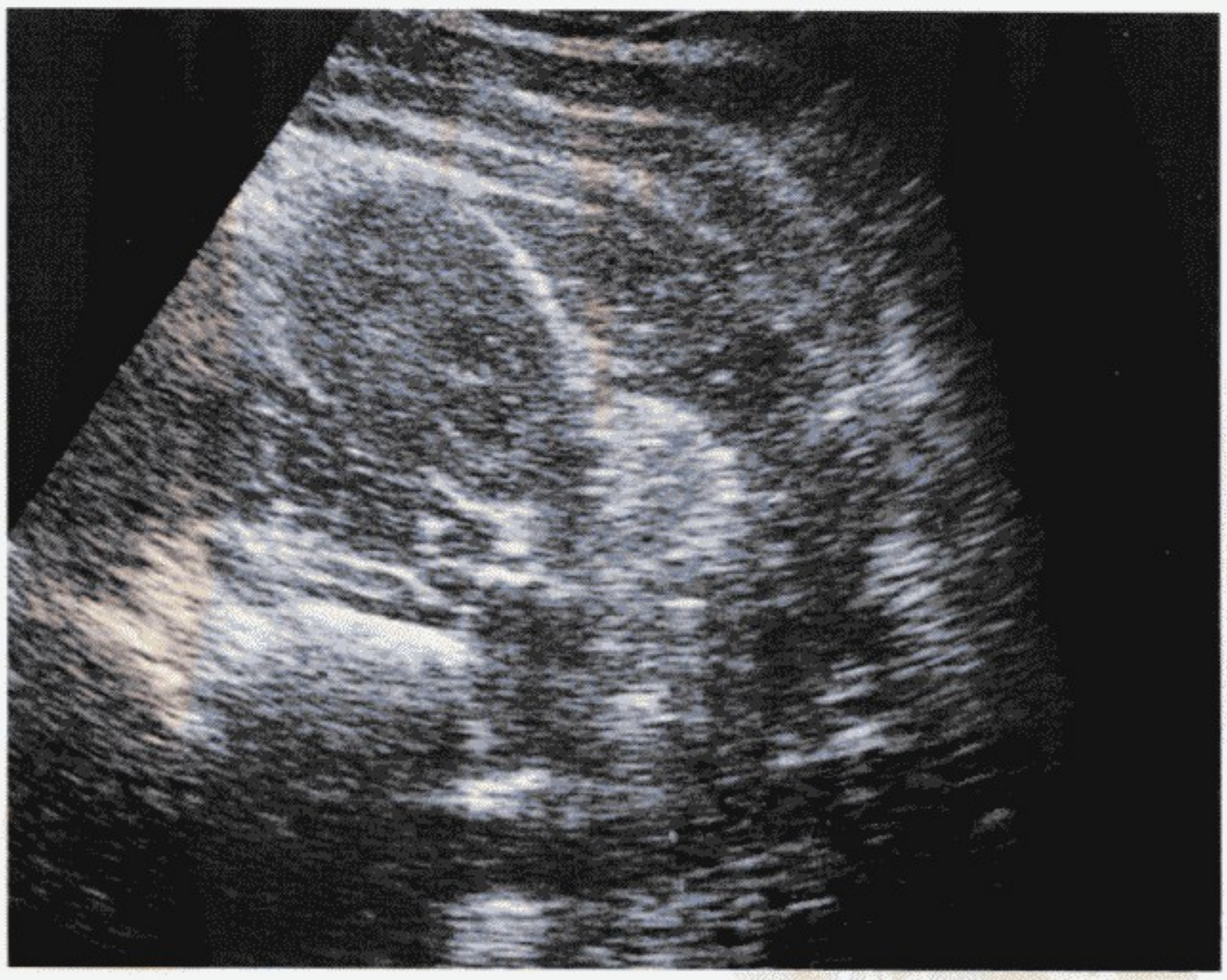
在超声上纤维肾囊无法显示。



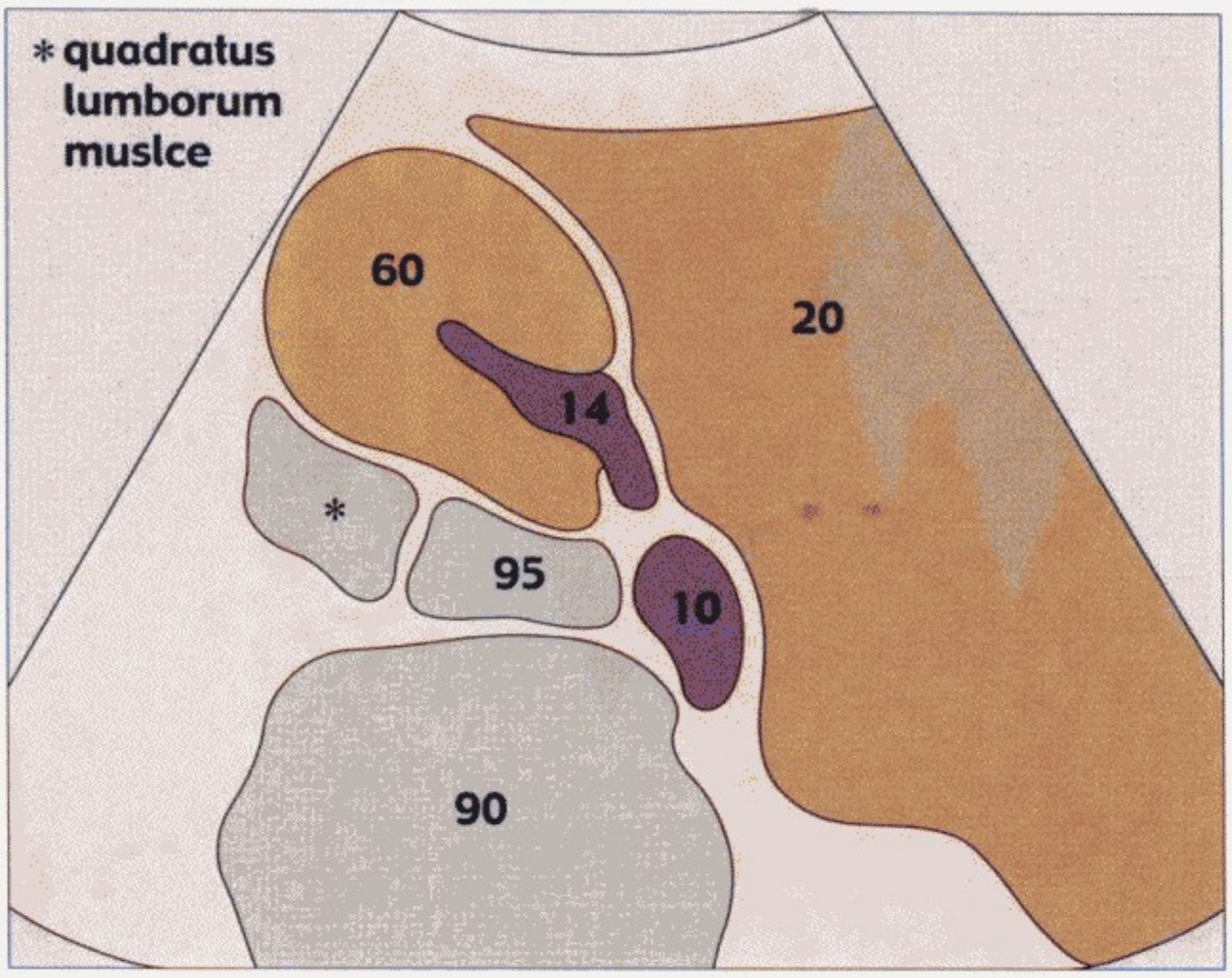


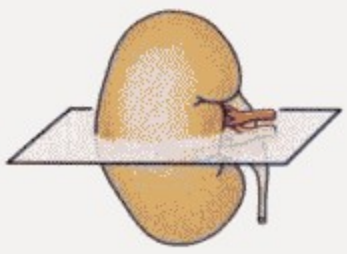
161 肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌，腰方肌



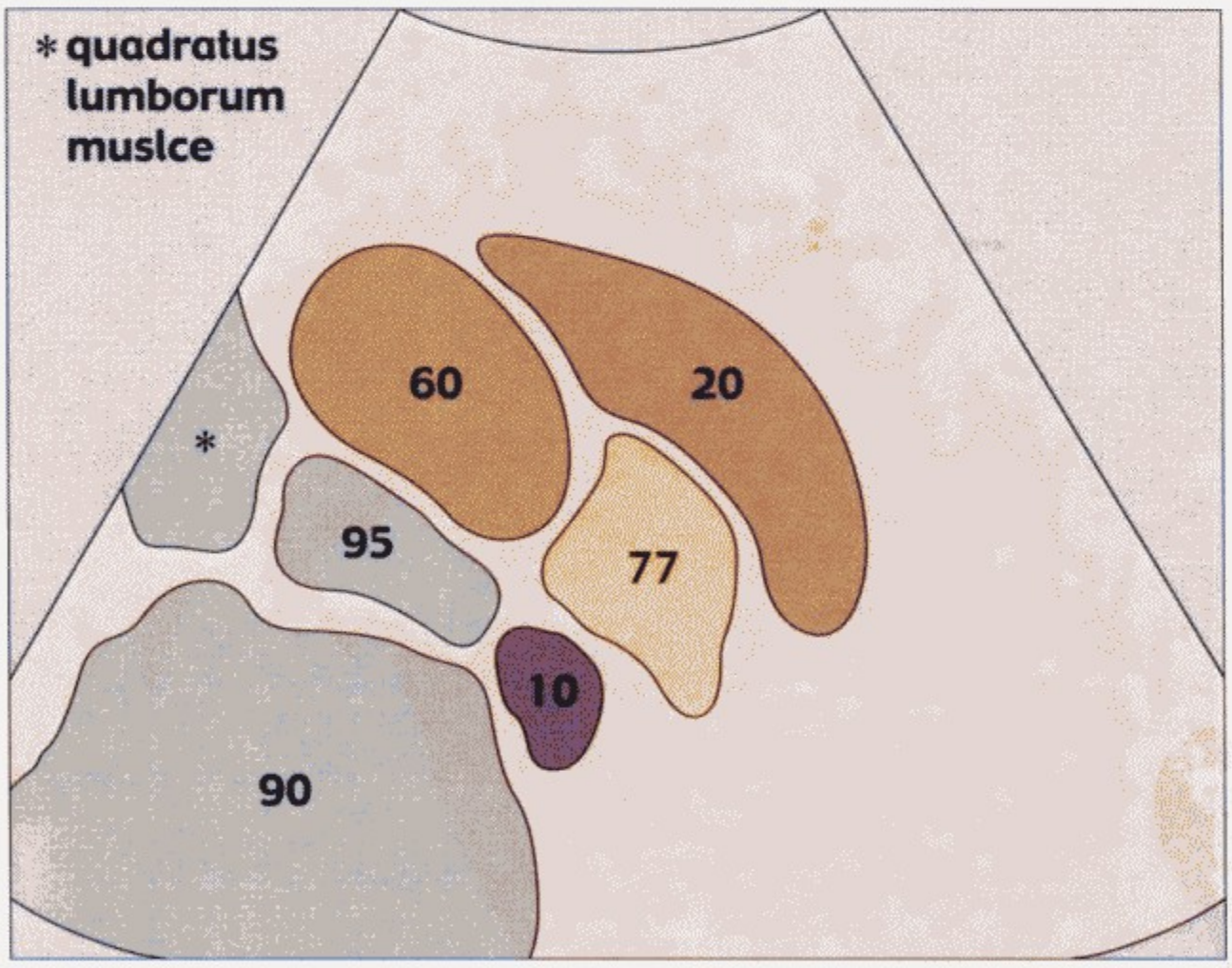


162 肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌，腰方肌

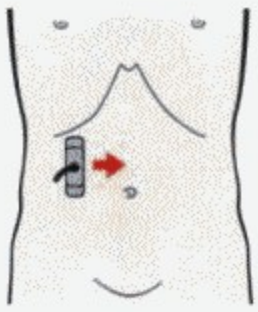


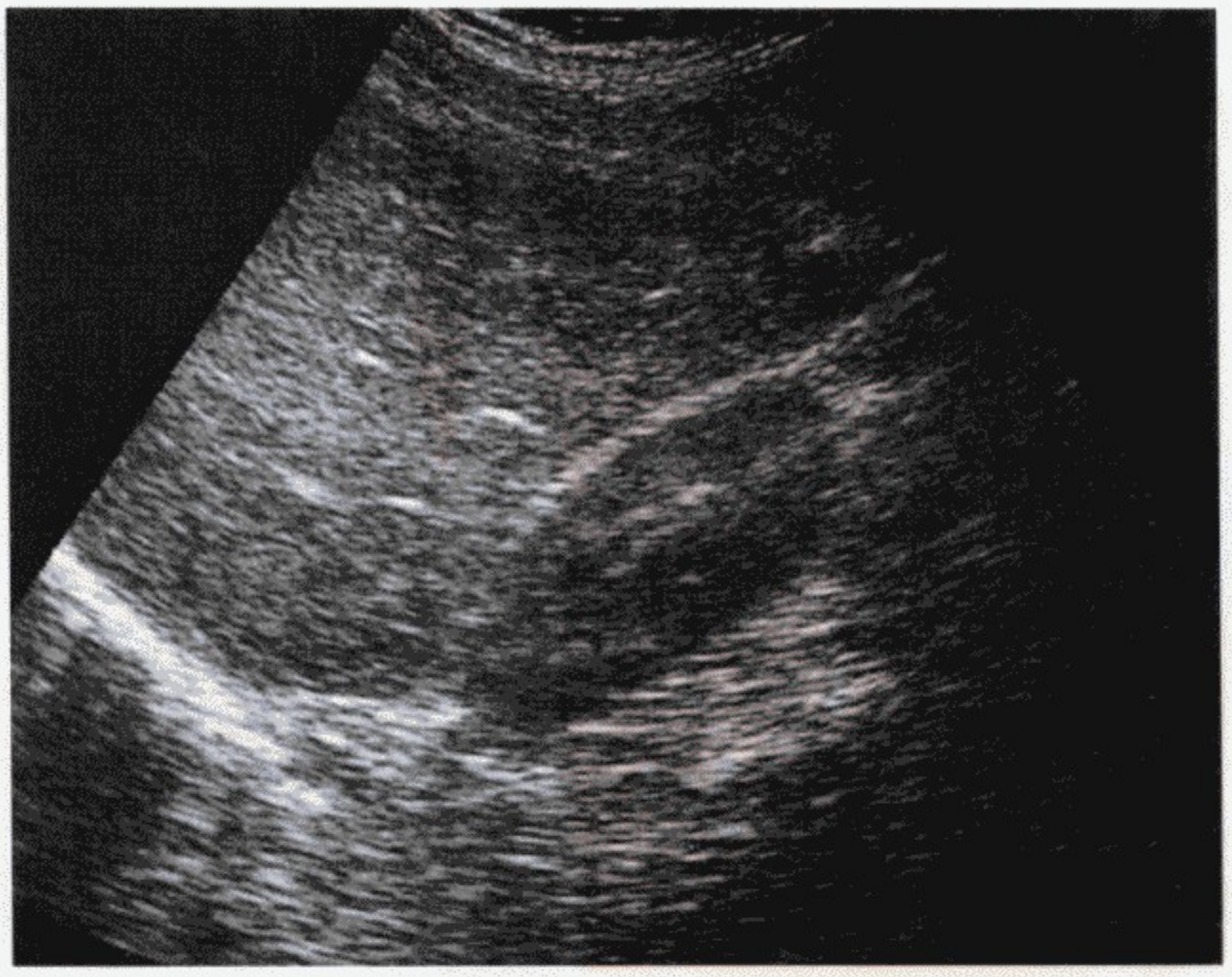


右肾的后部位于脊柱，肌肉和肝右叶之间

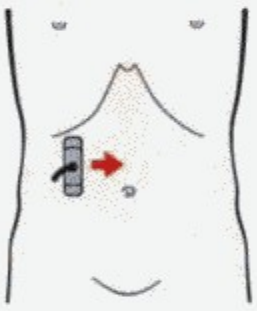


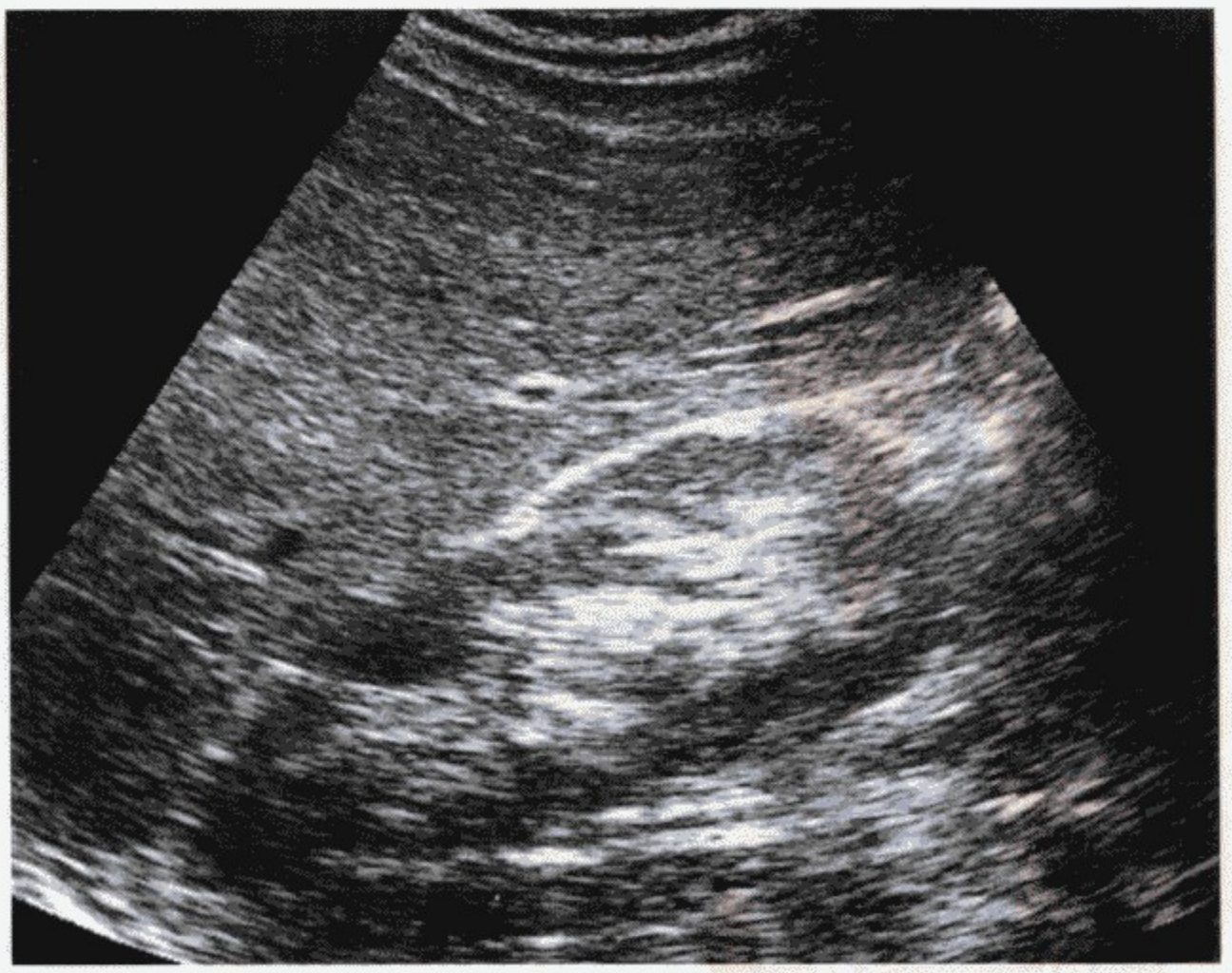
肾脏位于腰方肌前方，腰大肌外侧。



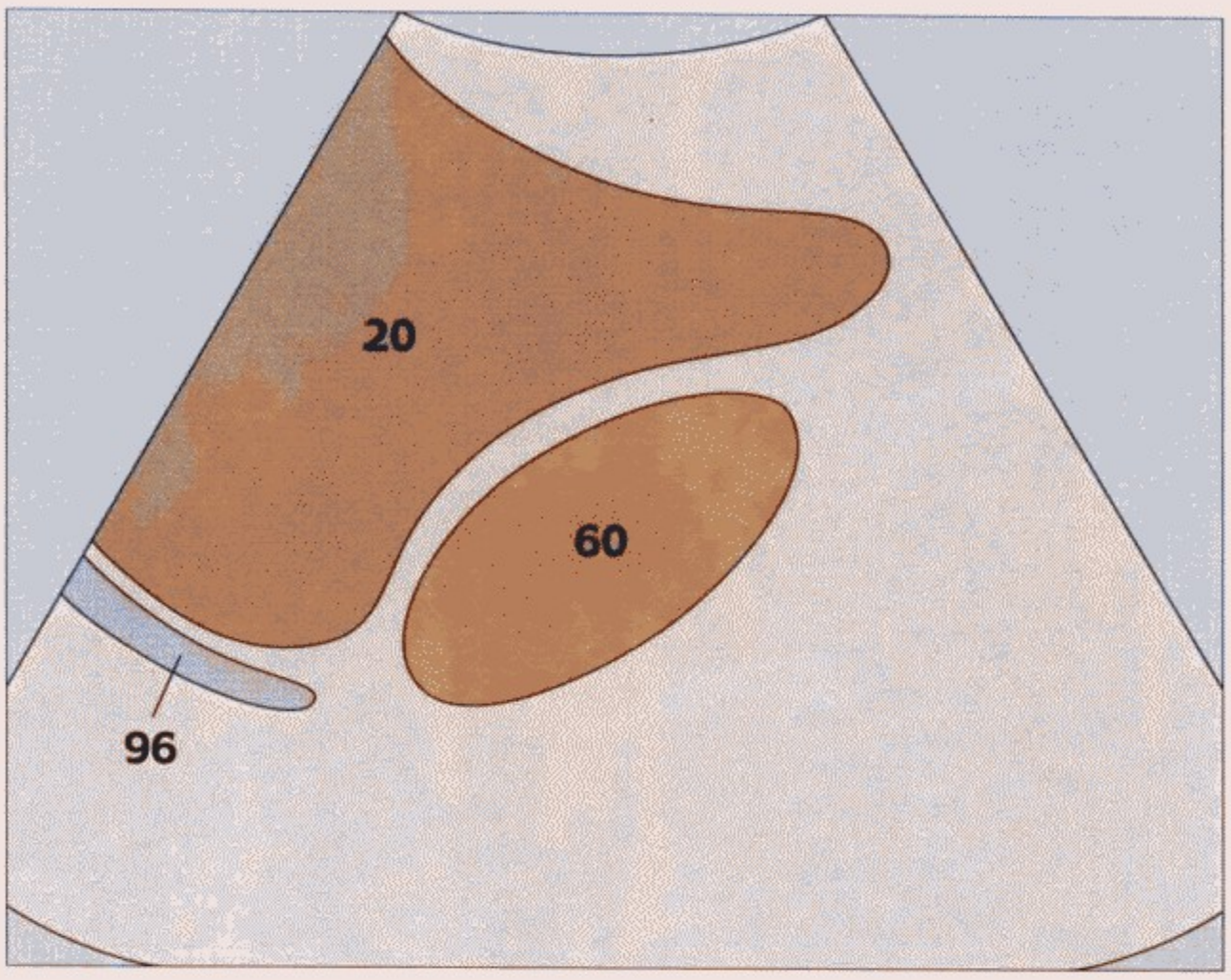


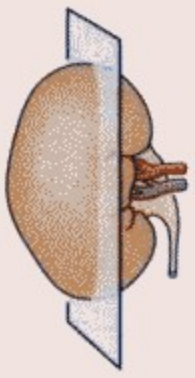
► 163 肾脏，肝脏



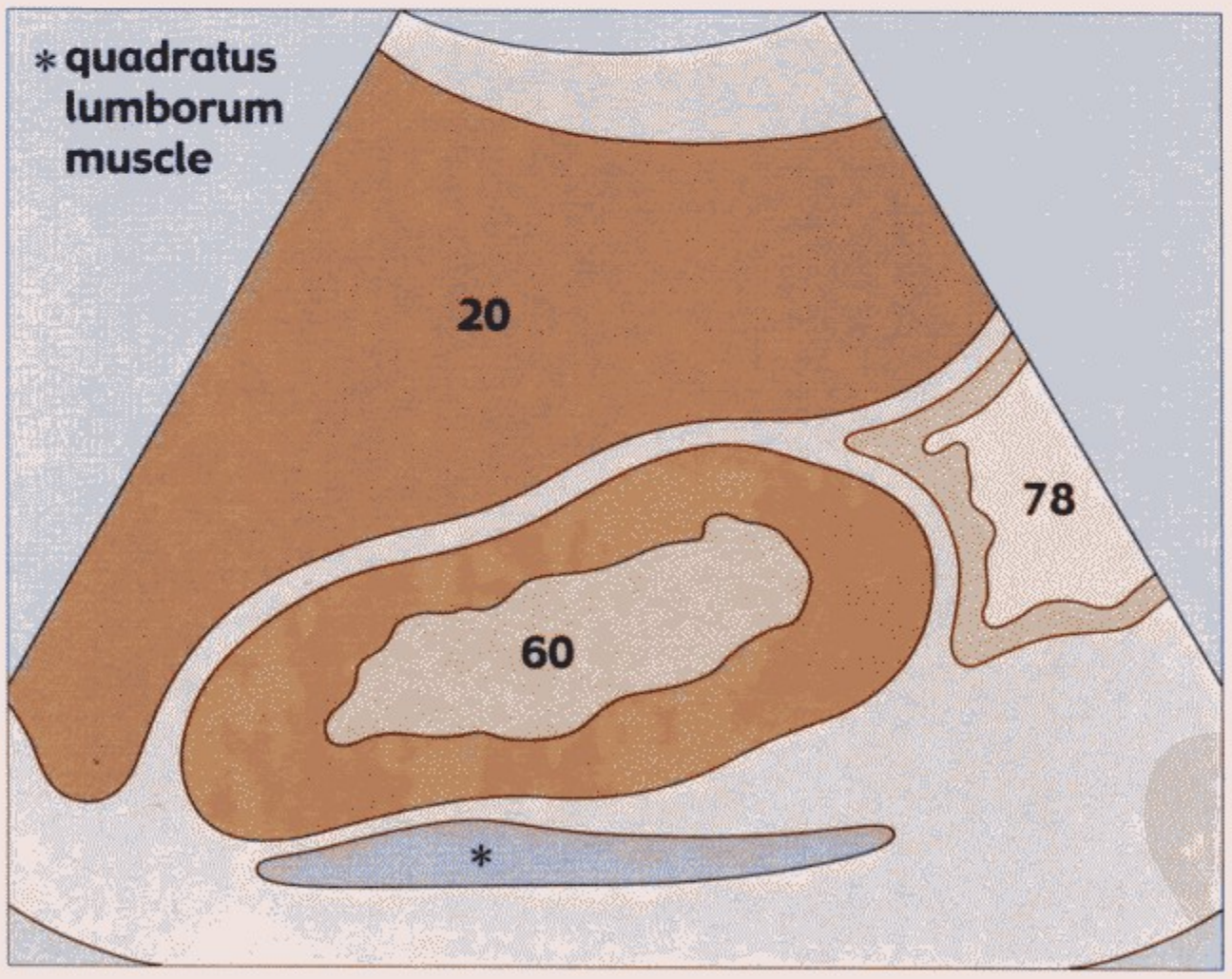


► 164 肾脏，肝脏，结肠曲

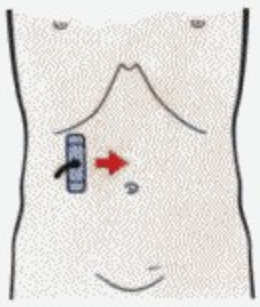


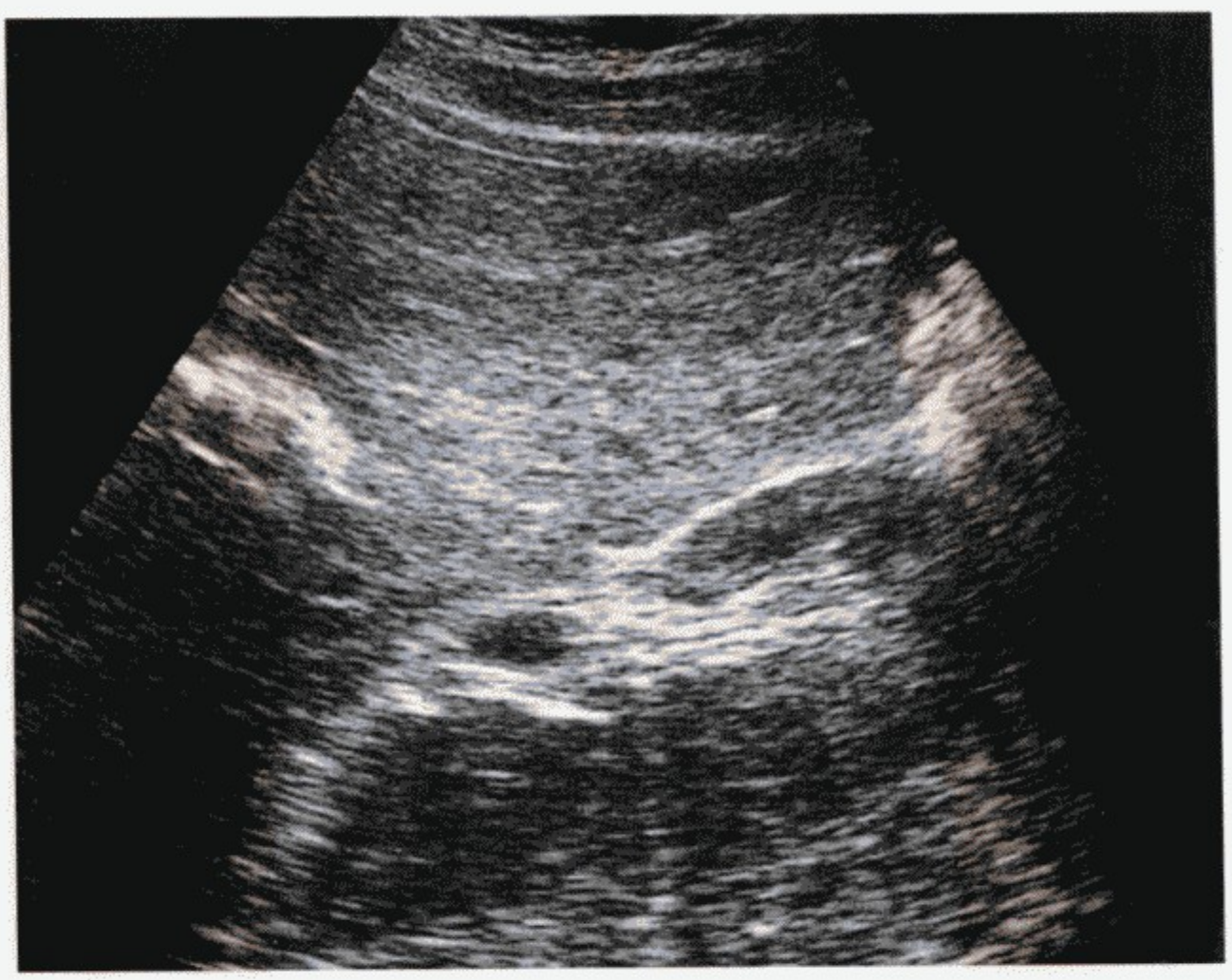


不像左肾，右肾可以从前方通过肝脏作为声窗来观察。

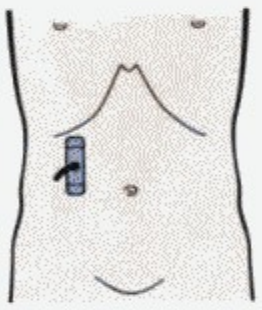


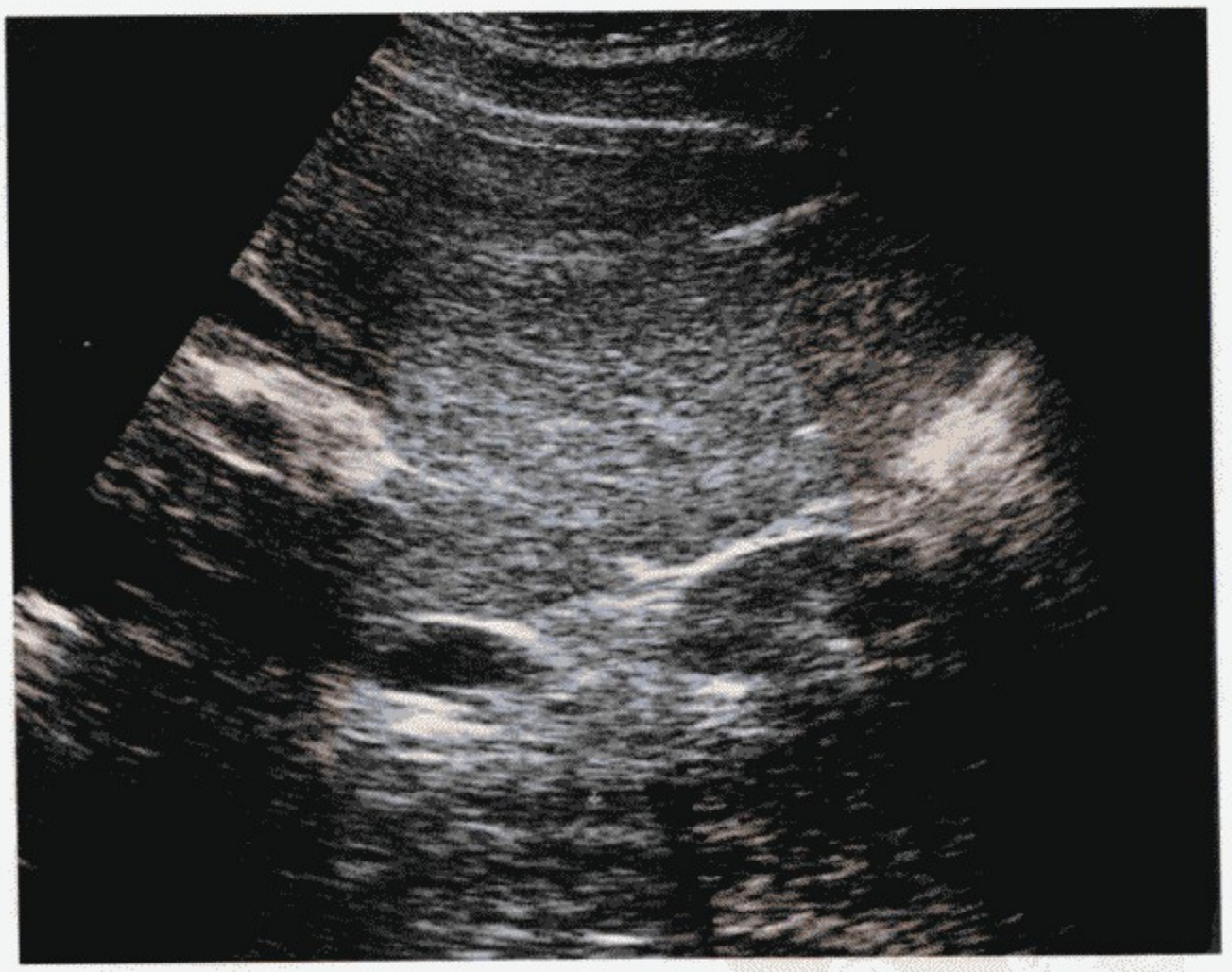
肝右叶在前方覆盖肾脏。结肠肝曲和十二指肠也覆盖在肾脏上，尤其是尾部。



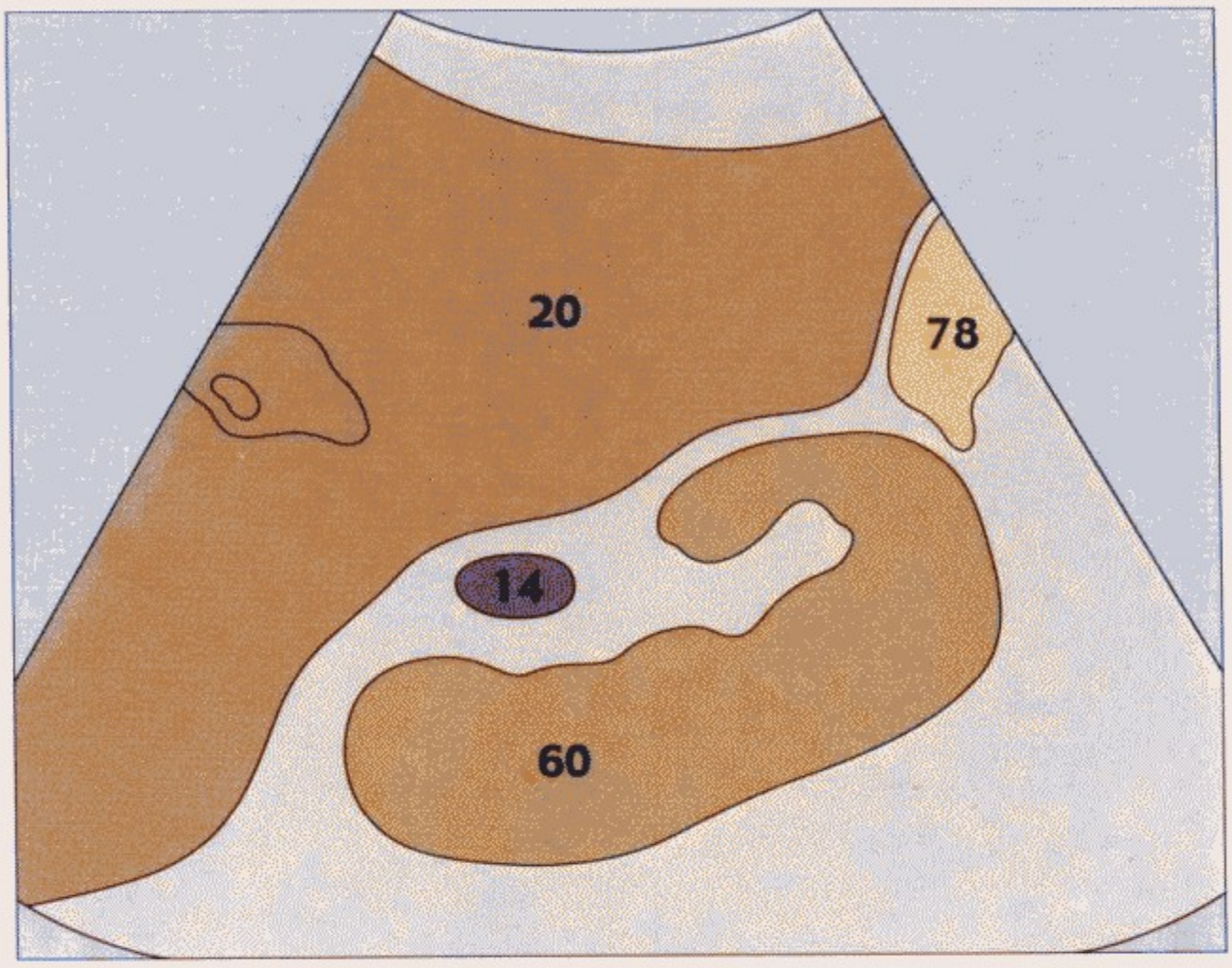


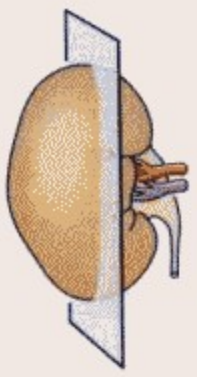
► 165 肾脏，肾静脉，结肠



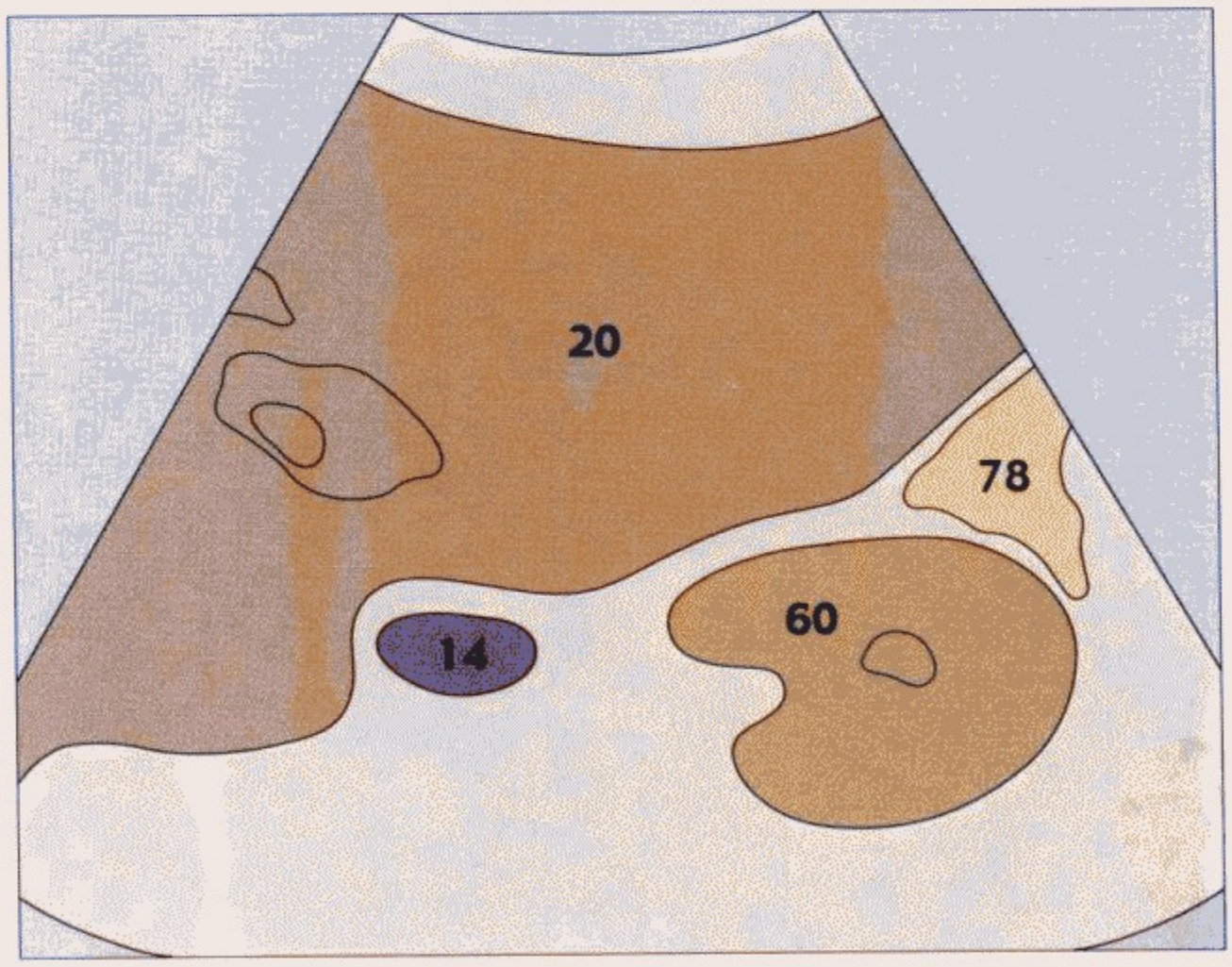


► 166 肾脏，肾静脉，结肠

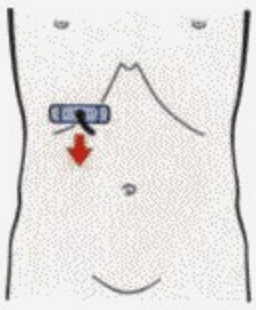


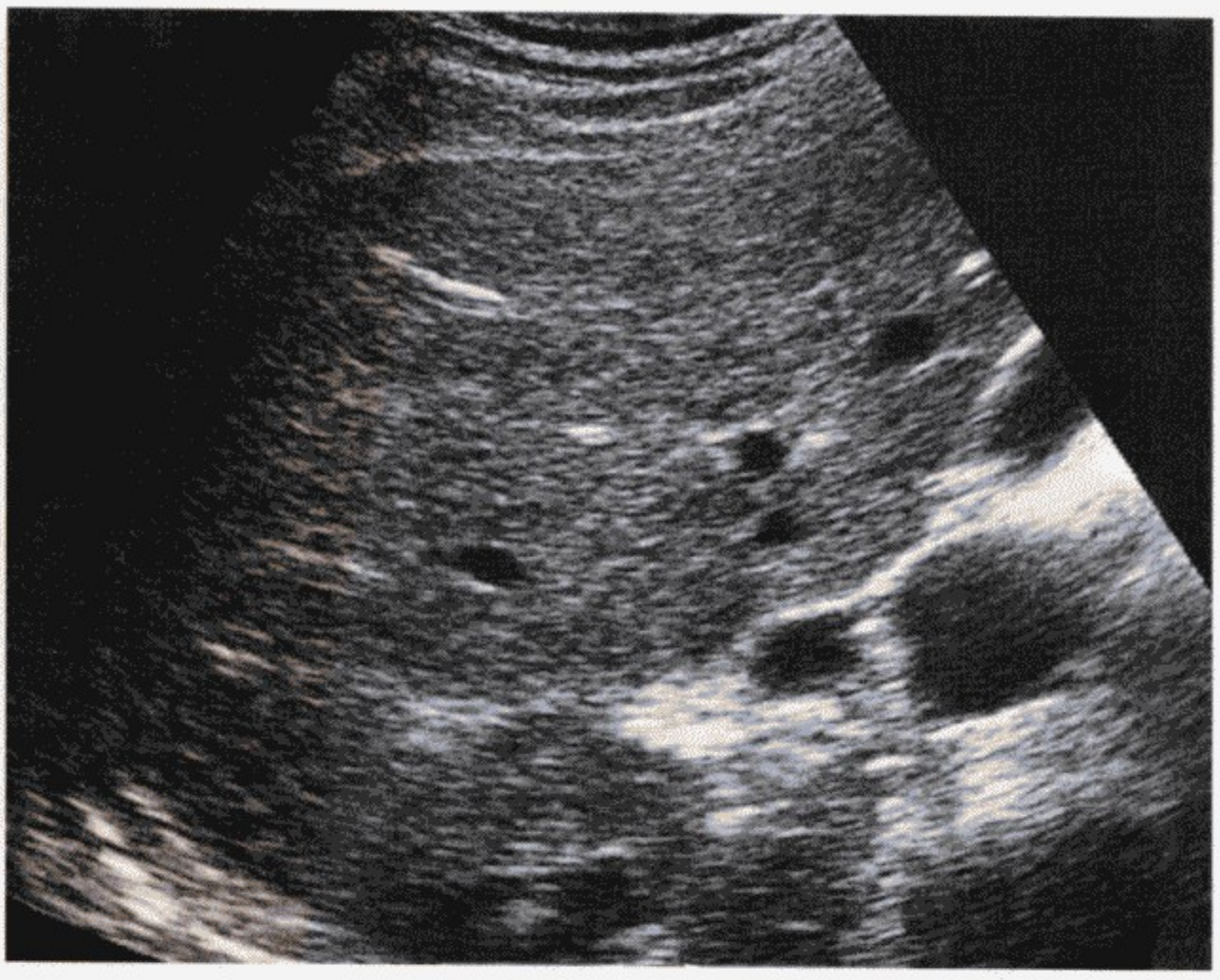


结肠覆盖在右肾下极上。

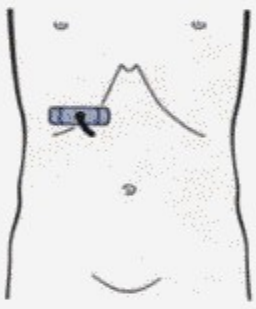


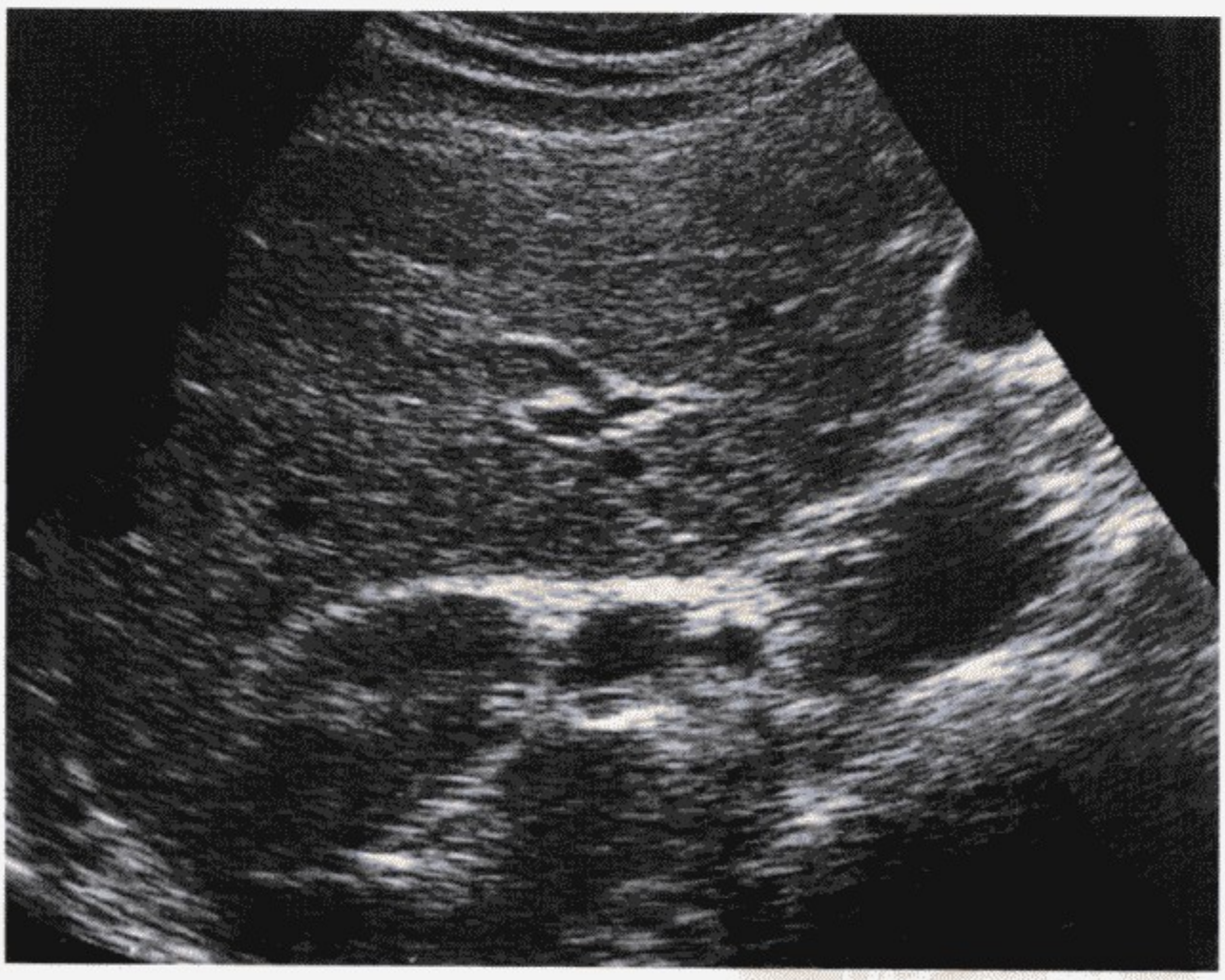
肾静脉自肾门发出，斜行向上汇入腔静脉。



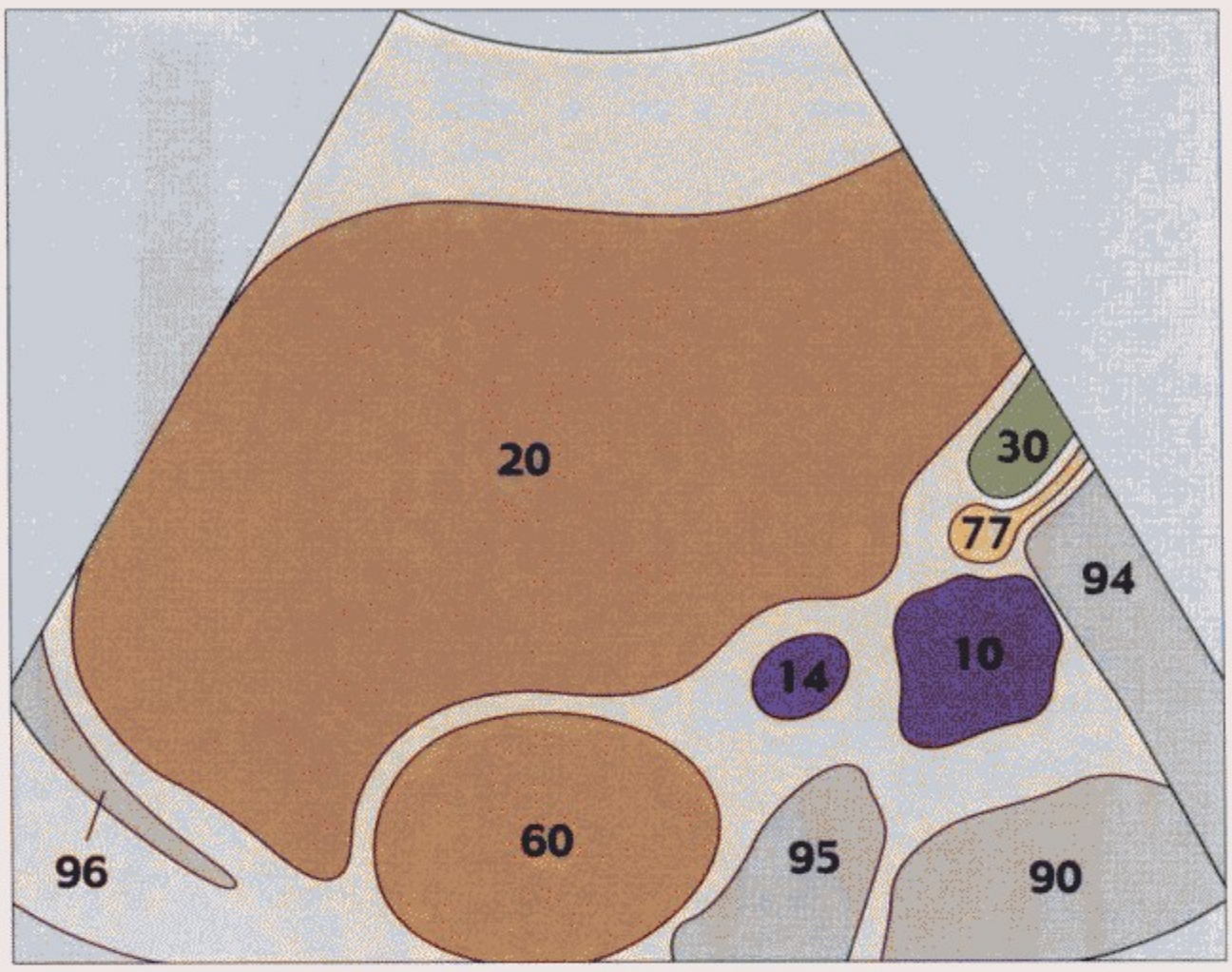


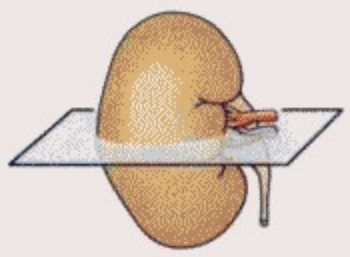
► 167 肾脏，肾静脉，腔静脉，肝脏



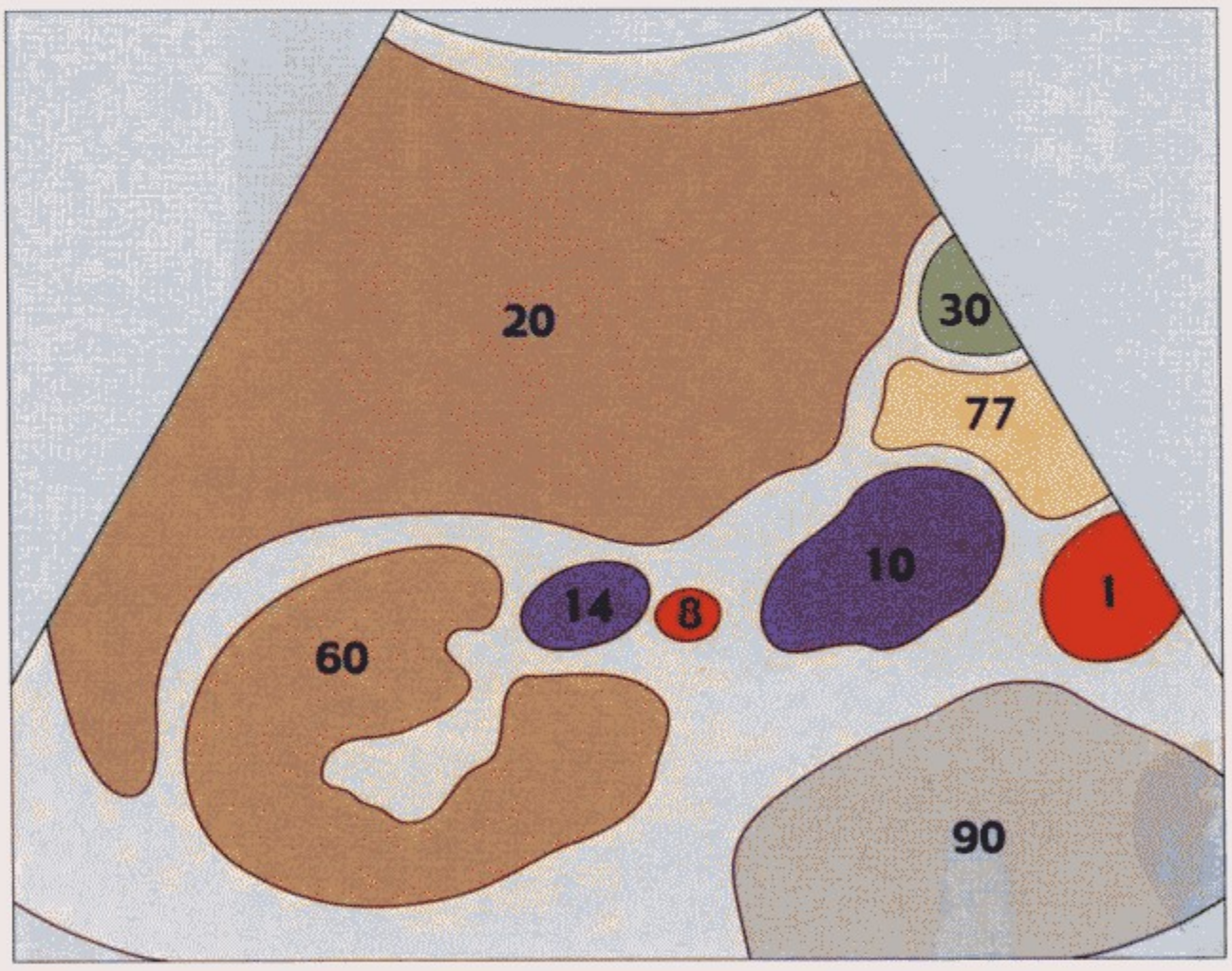


► 168 肾脏，肾静脉，肾动脉，腔静脉，肝脏

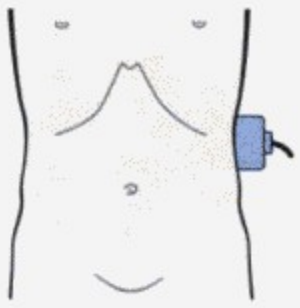


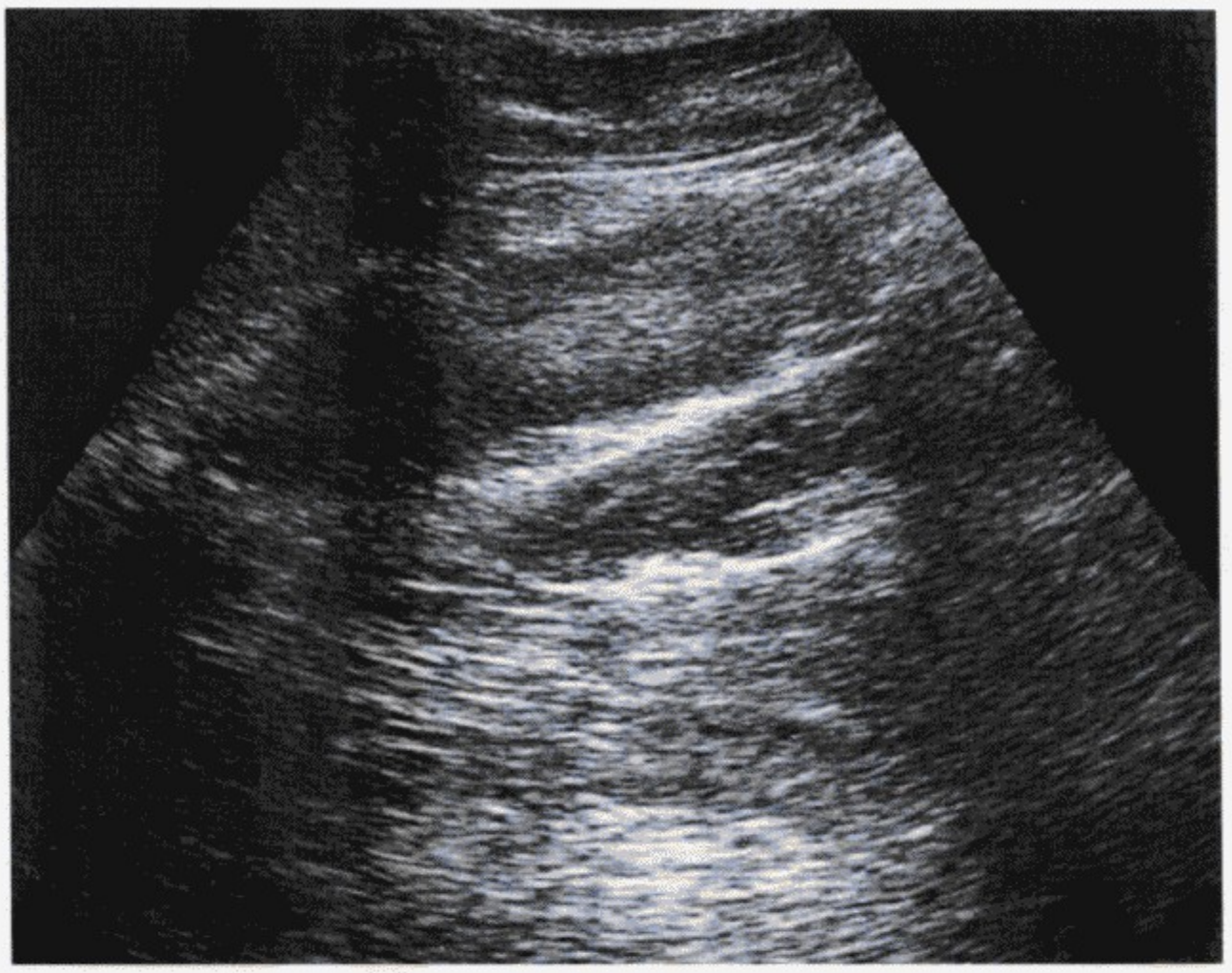


肾静脉在肾上极的水平汇入腔静脉。

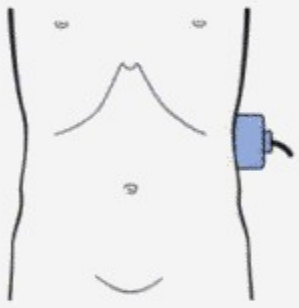


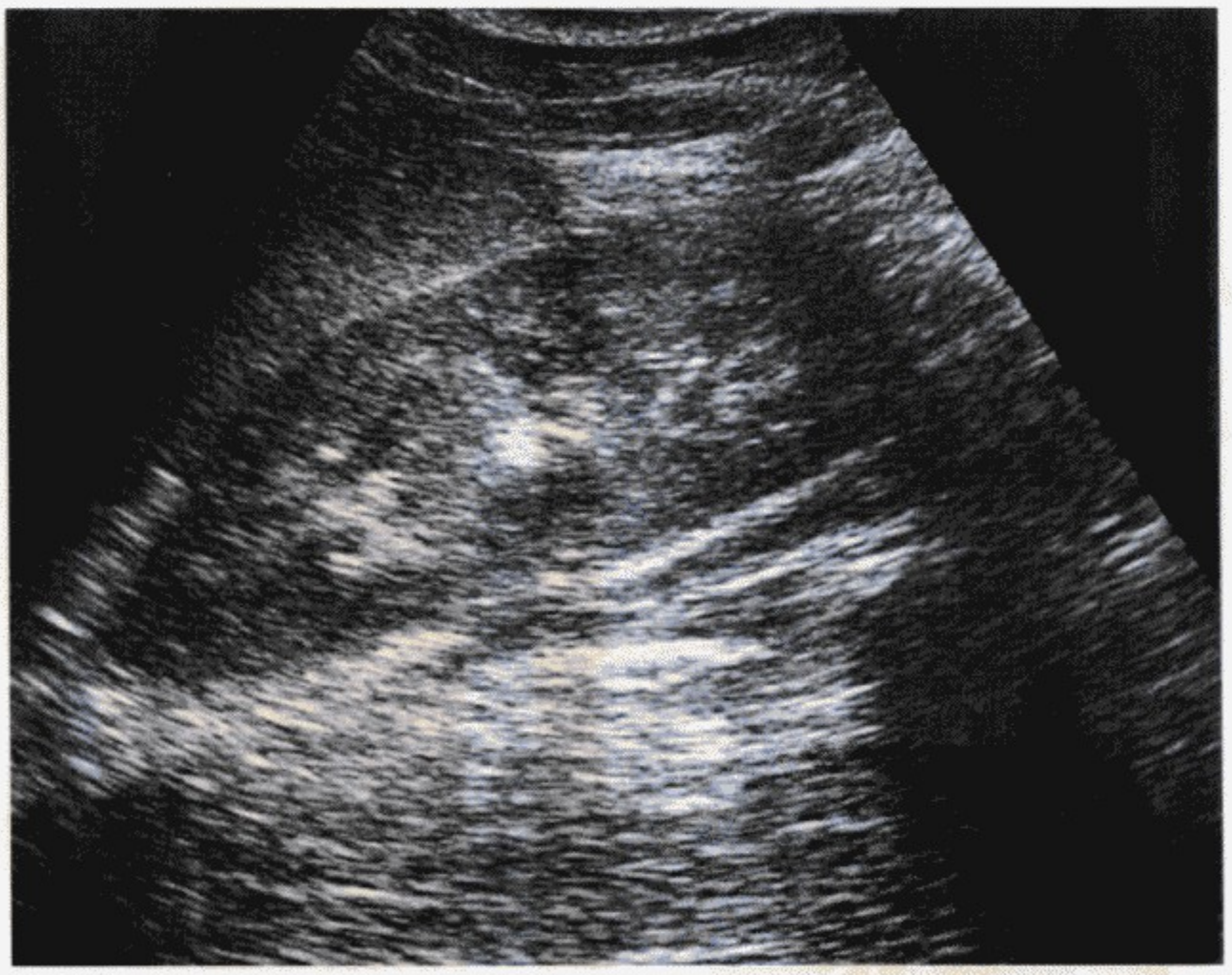
肾动脉自主动脉发出，然后进入肾门。在这个位置上，肾动脉位于肾静脉的背尾侧，而后者一般要比前者粗大。



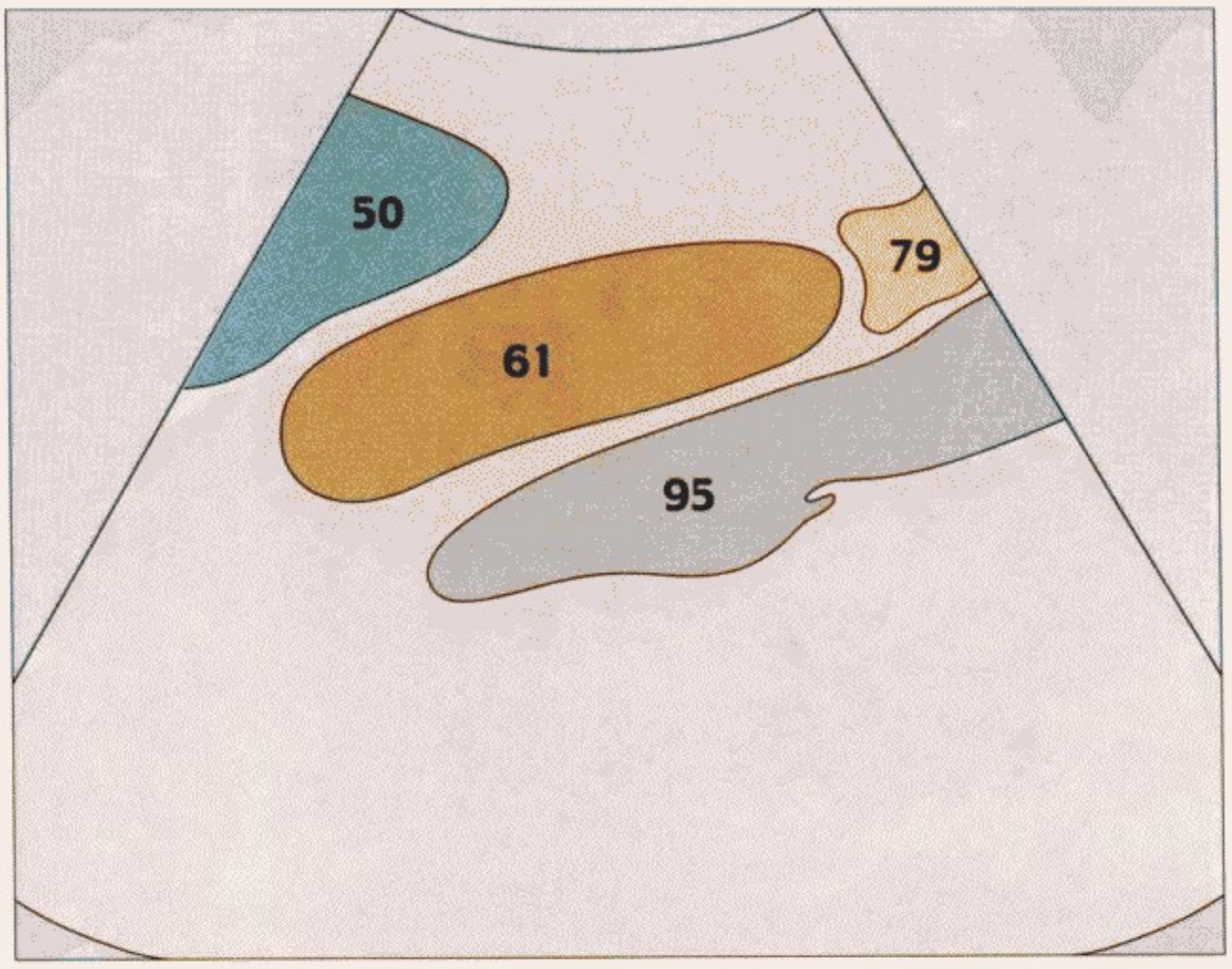


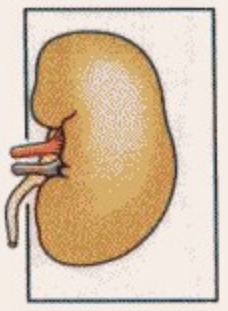
169 肾脏，脾，腰大肌



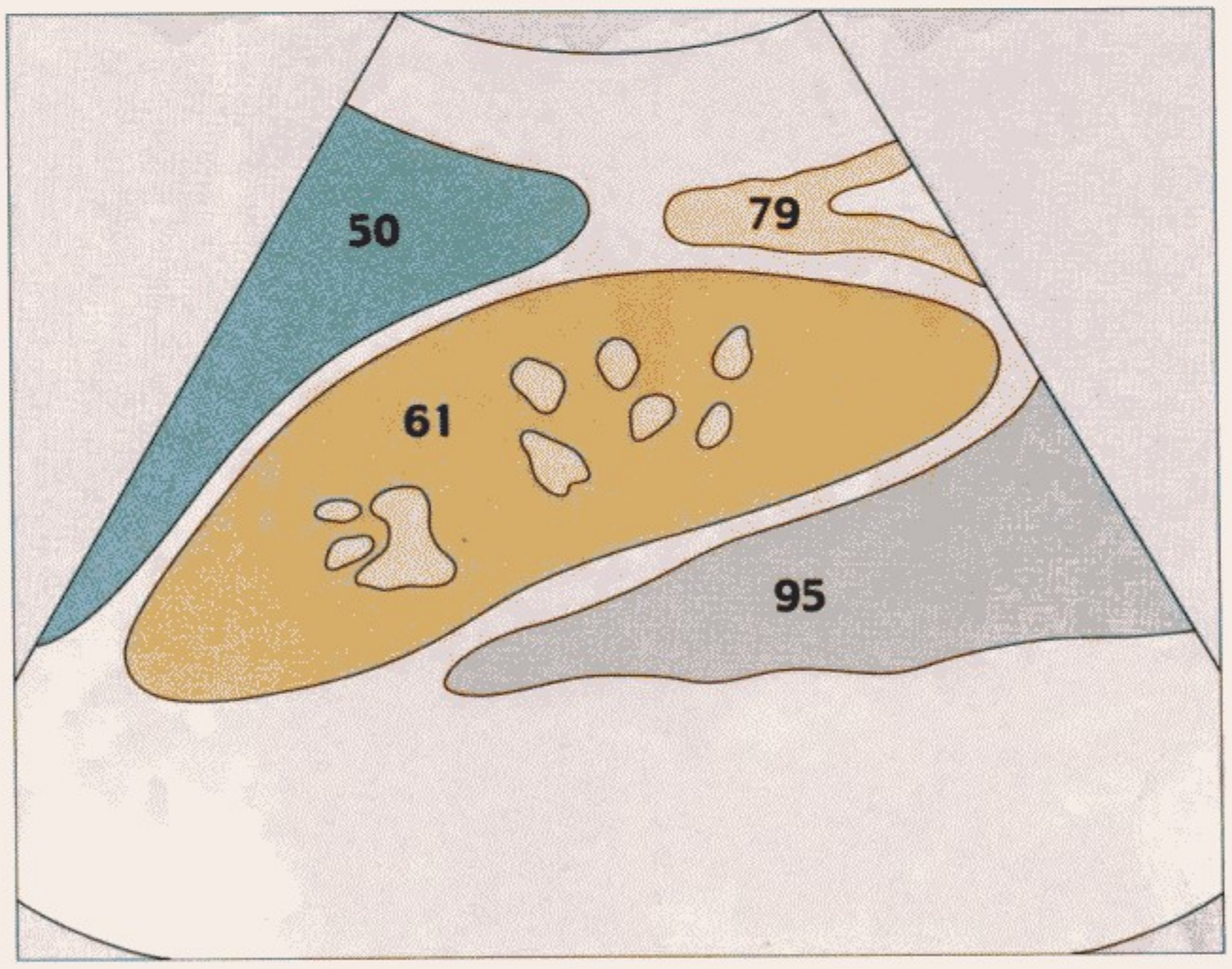


170 肾脏，脾，腰大肌

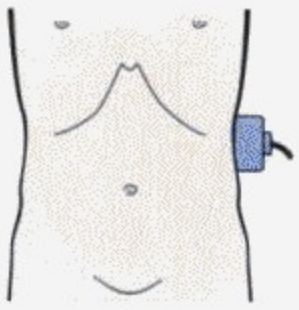


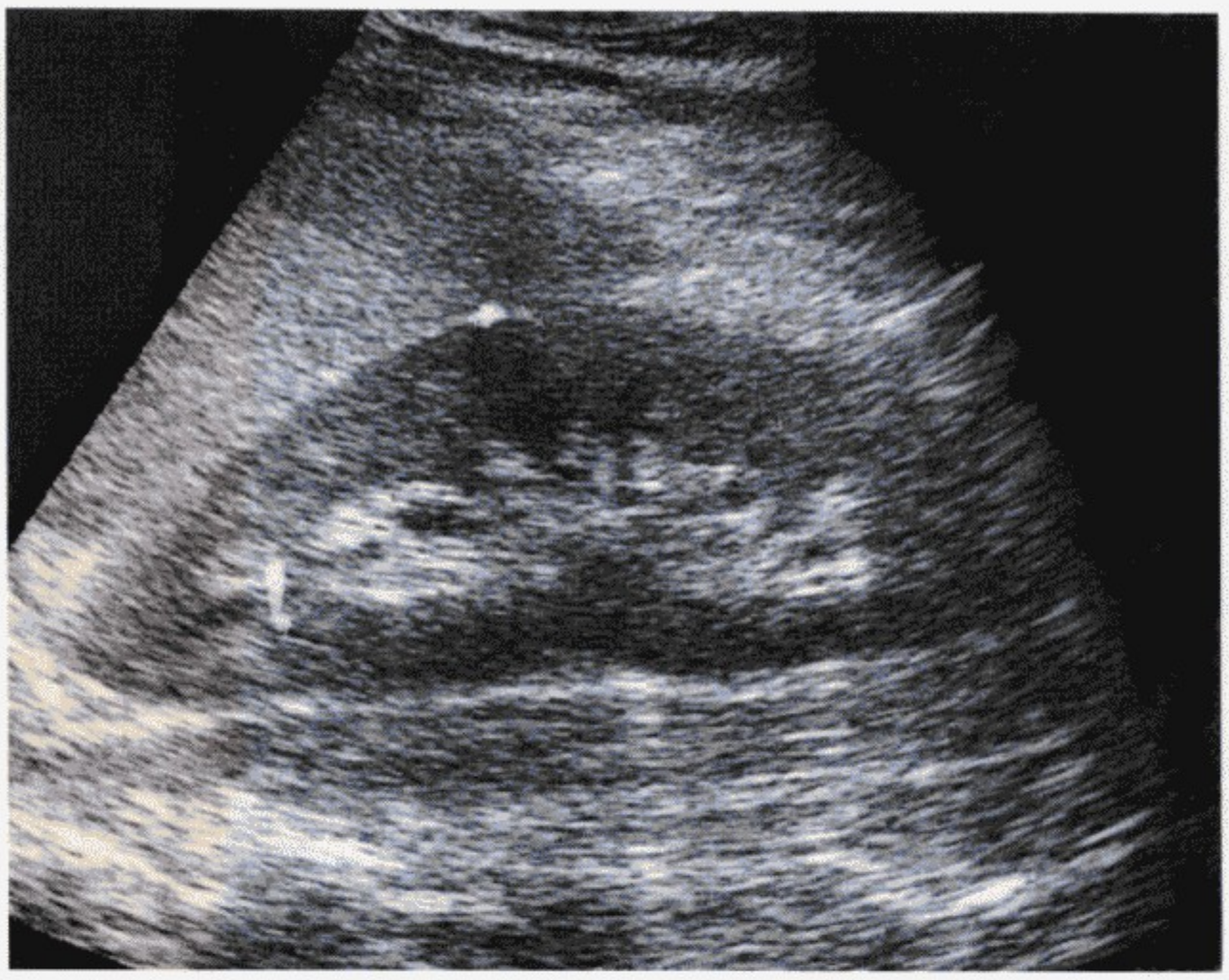


观察左肾并没有很好的声窗。

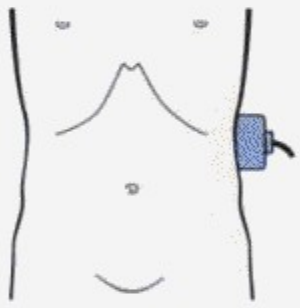


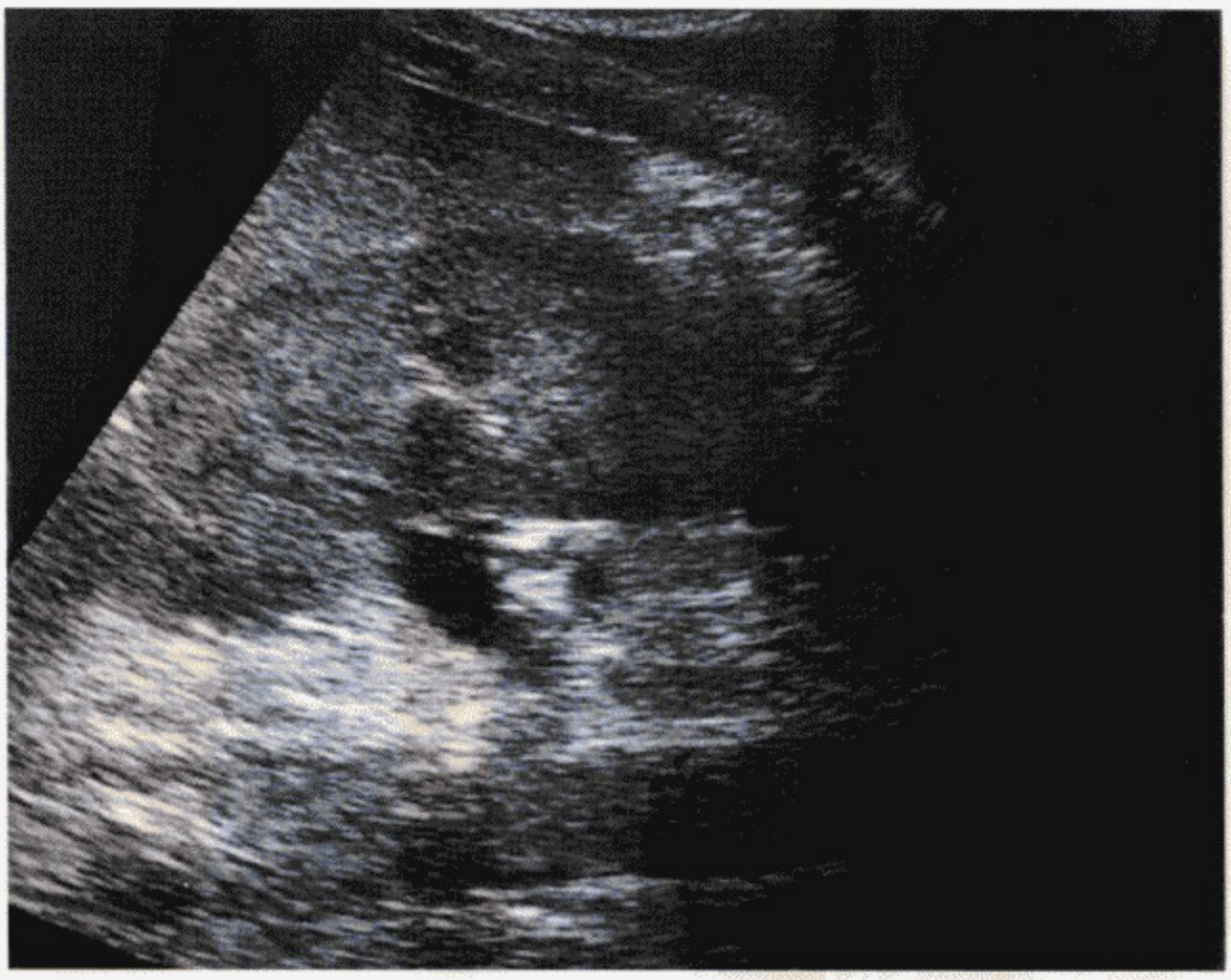
脾向外延伸到肾脏中部。



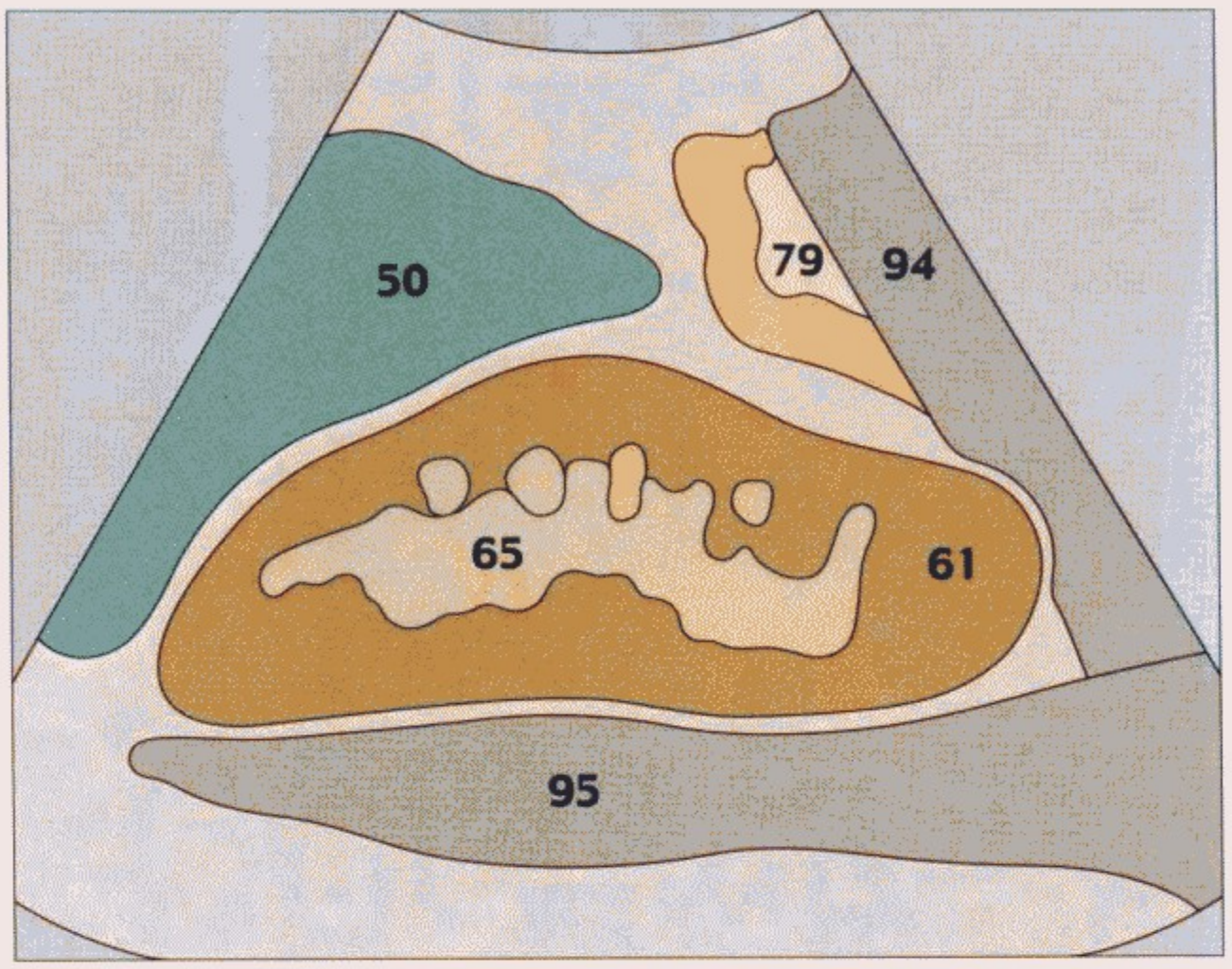


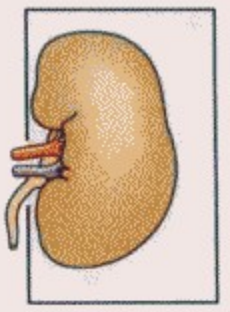
▶ 171 肾脏，脾，腰大肌



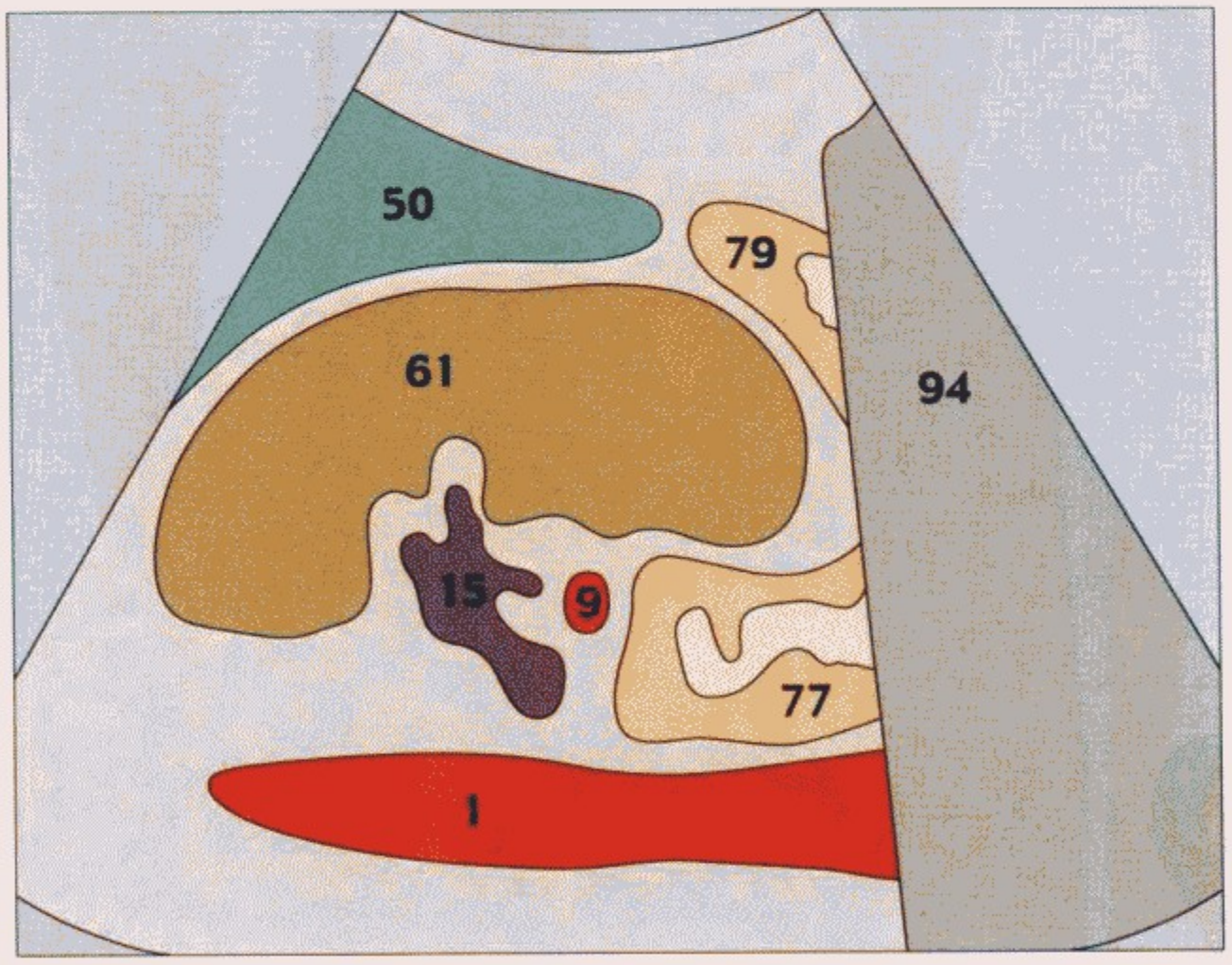


▶ 172 肾脏，肾静脉，脾，主动脉

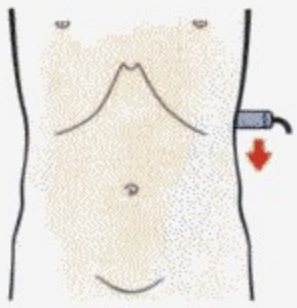


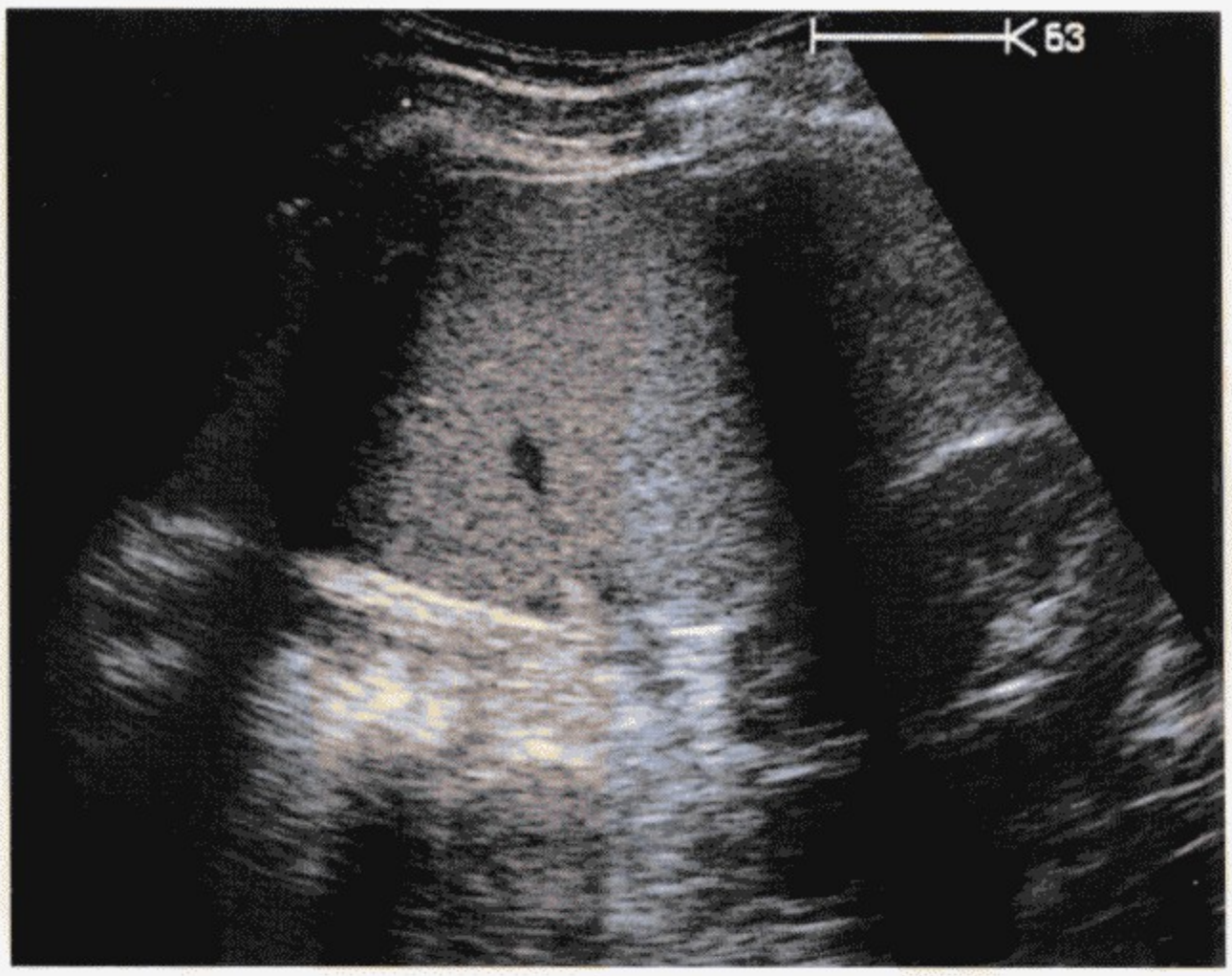


左肾的下半部分被降结肠和结肠脾曲所覆盖。

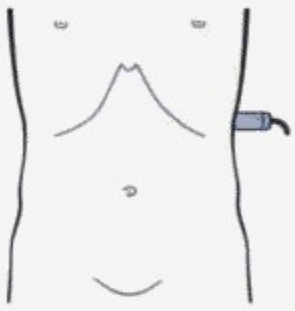


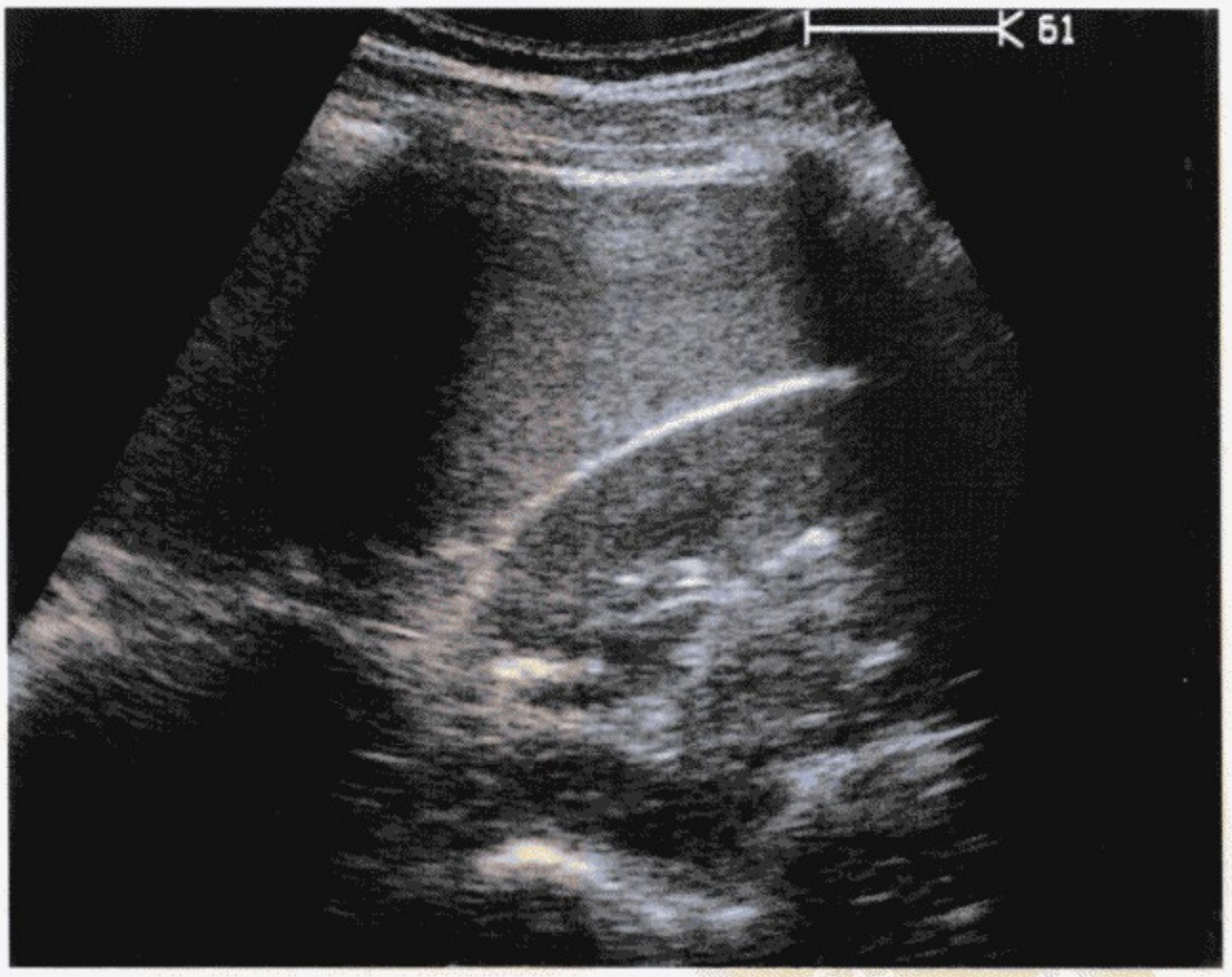
在进行左侧纵向侧面扫描时，主动脉在图像的下部。



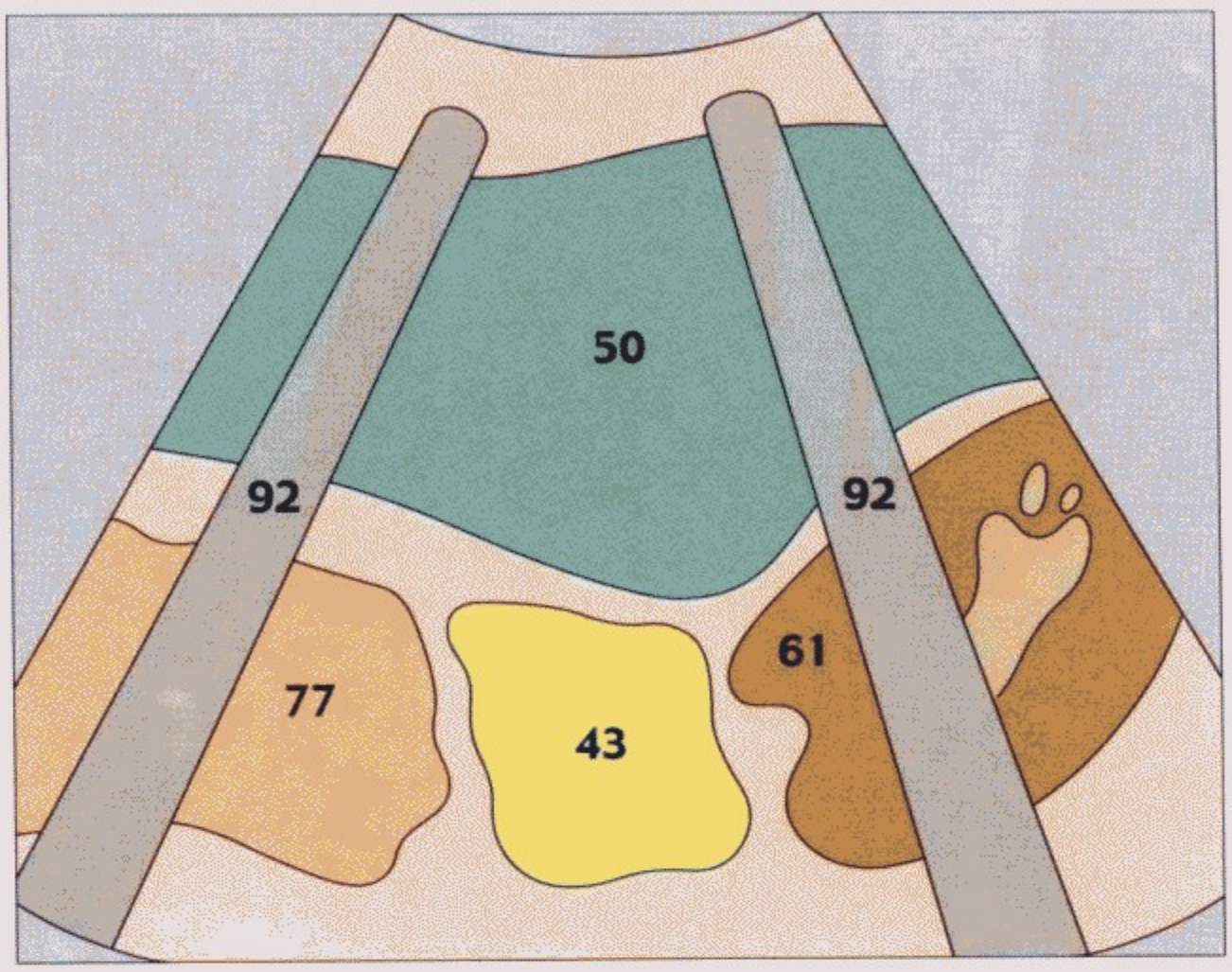


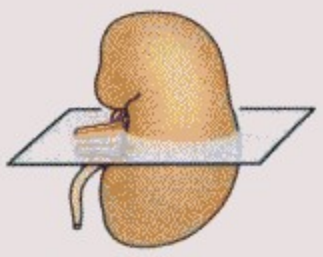
► 173 肾脏，脾，肠管



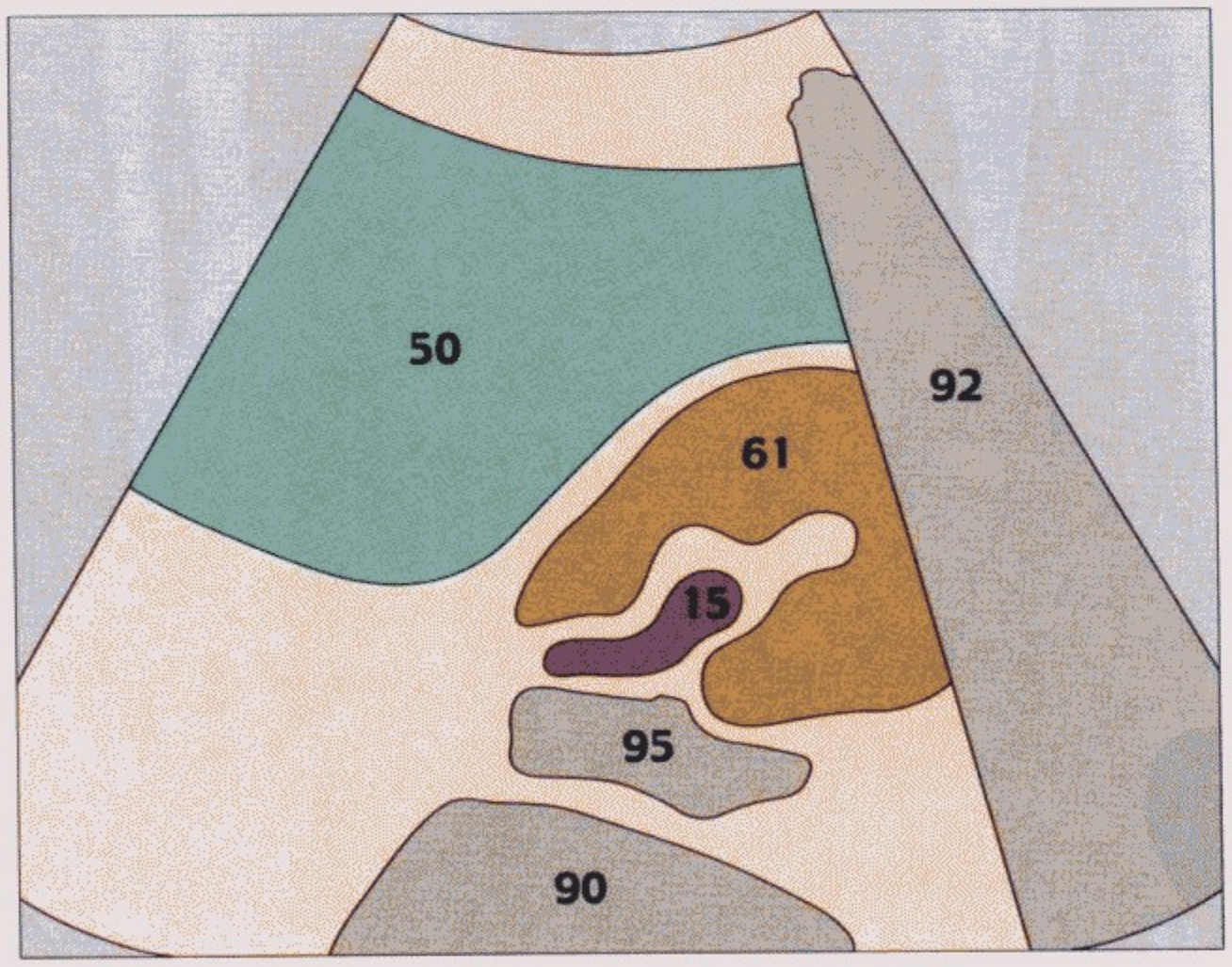


► 174 肾脏，脾，腰大肌

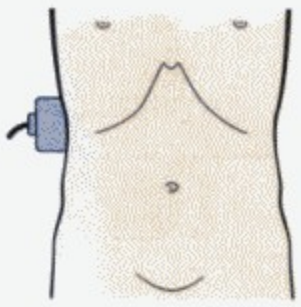


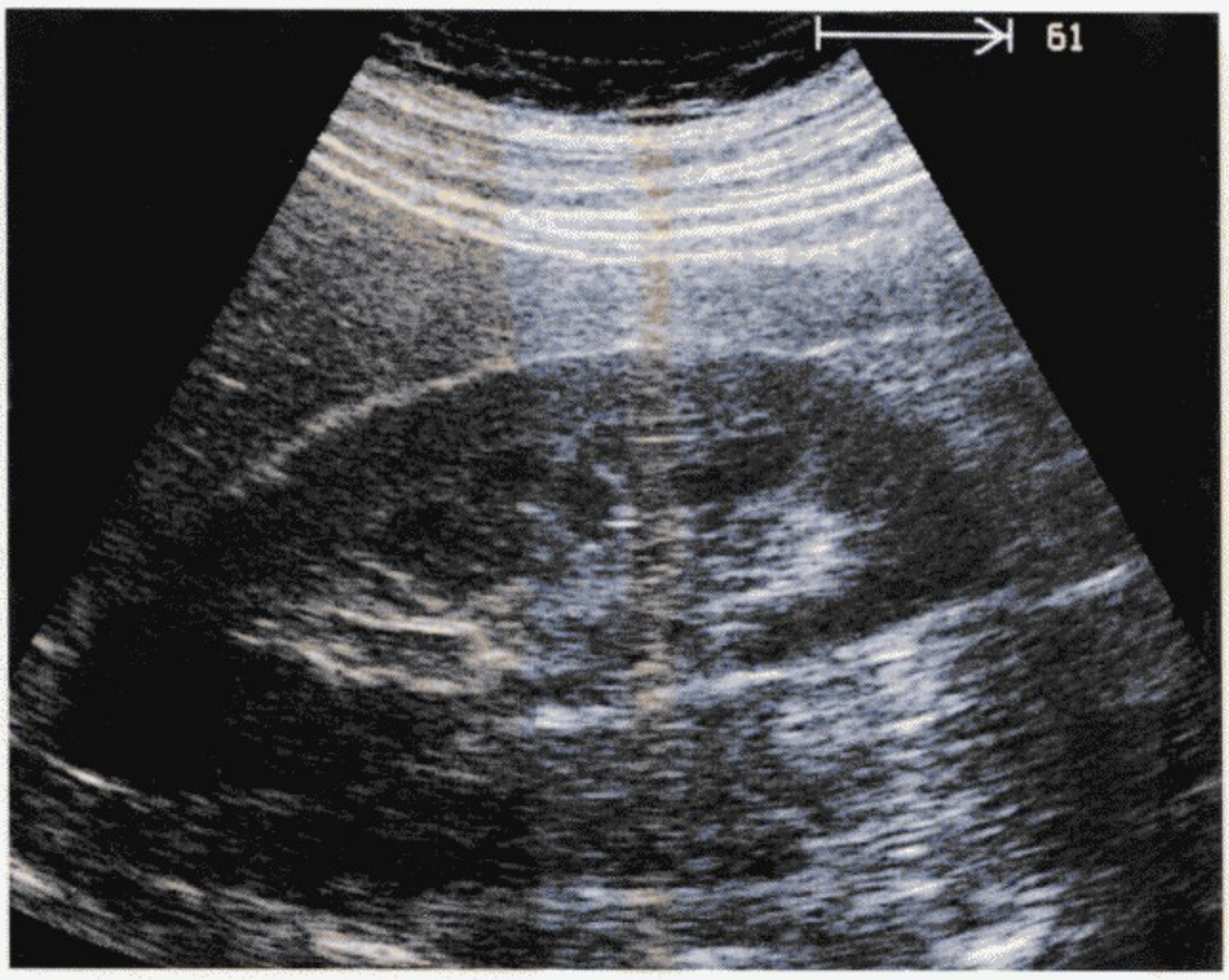


肋骨是通过脾观察左肾的障碍。

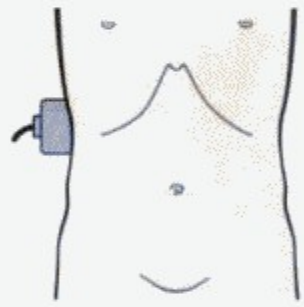


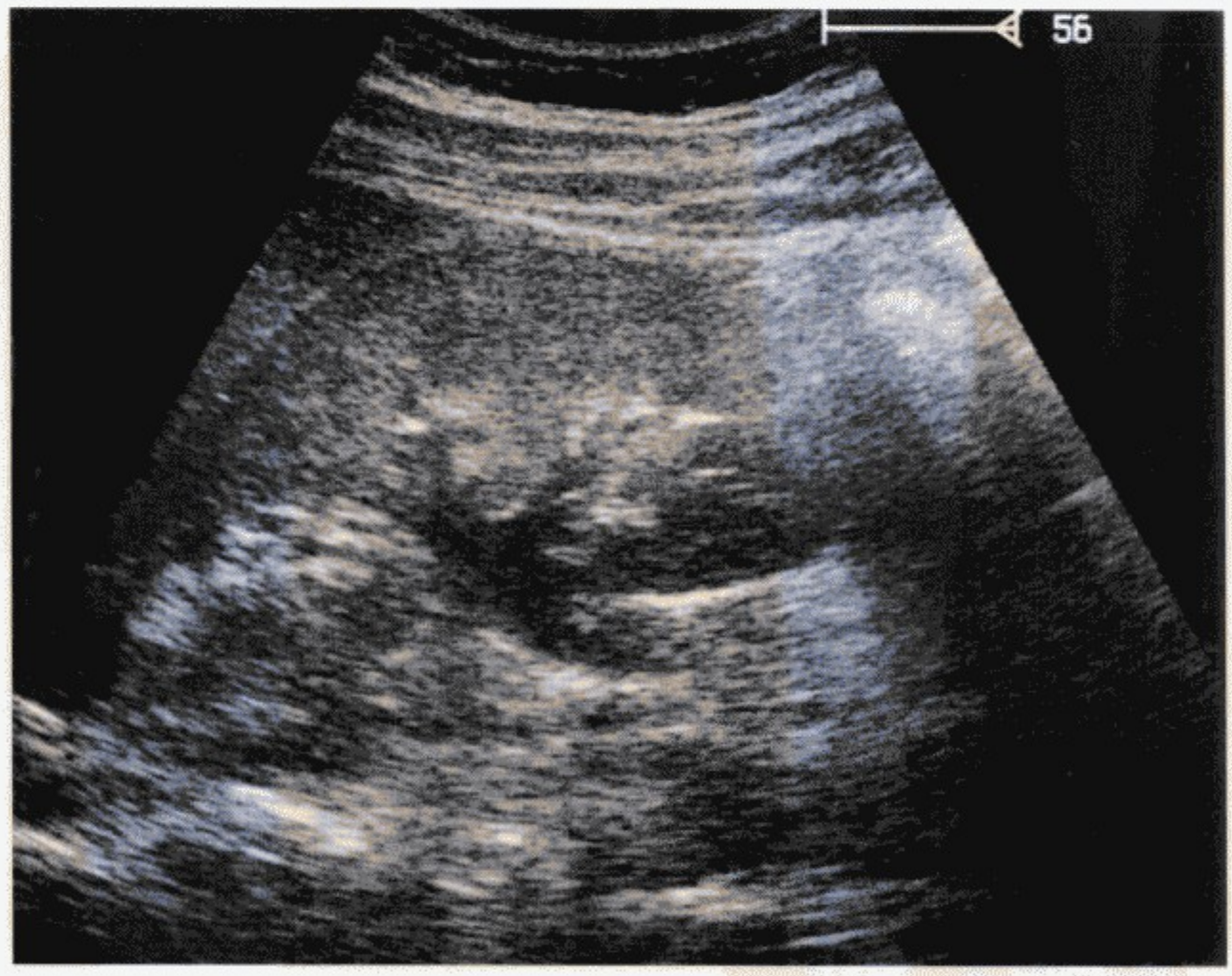
左肾的后部位于脊柱，肌肉组织和脾之间。



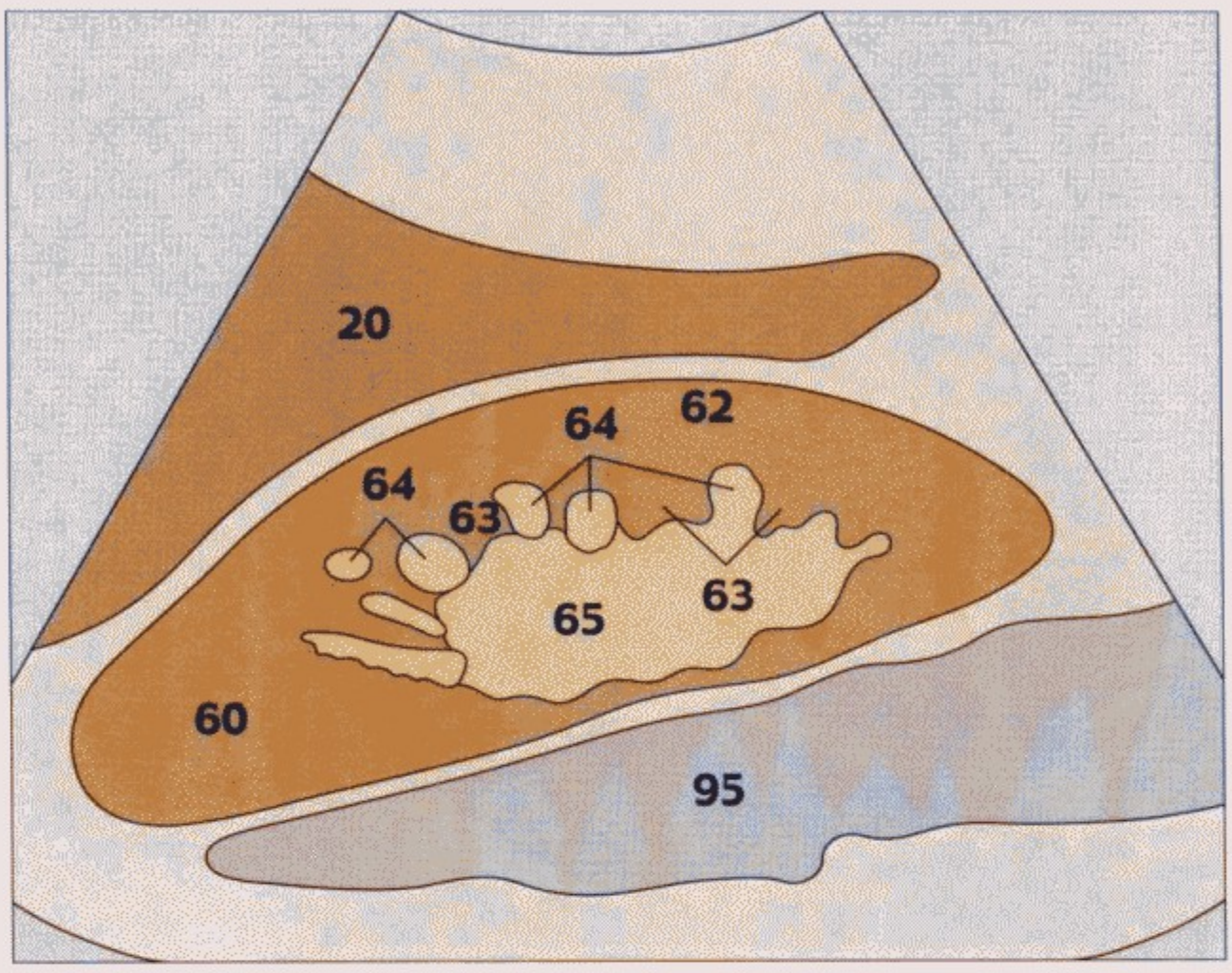


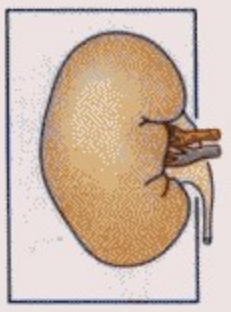
► 175 髓质锥体



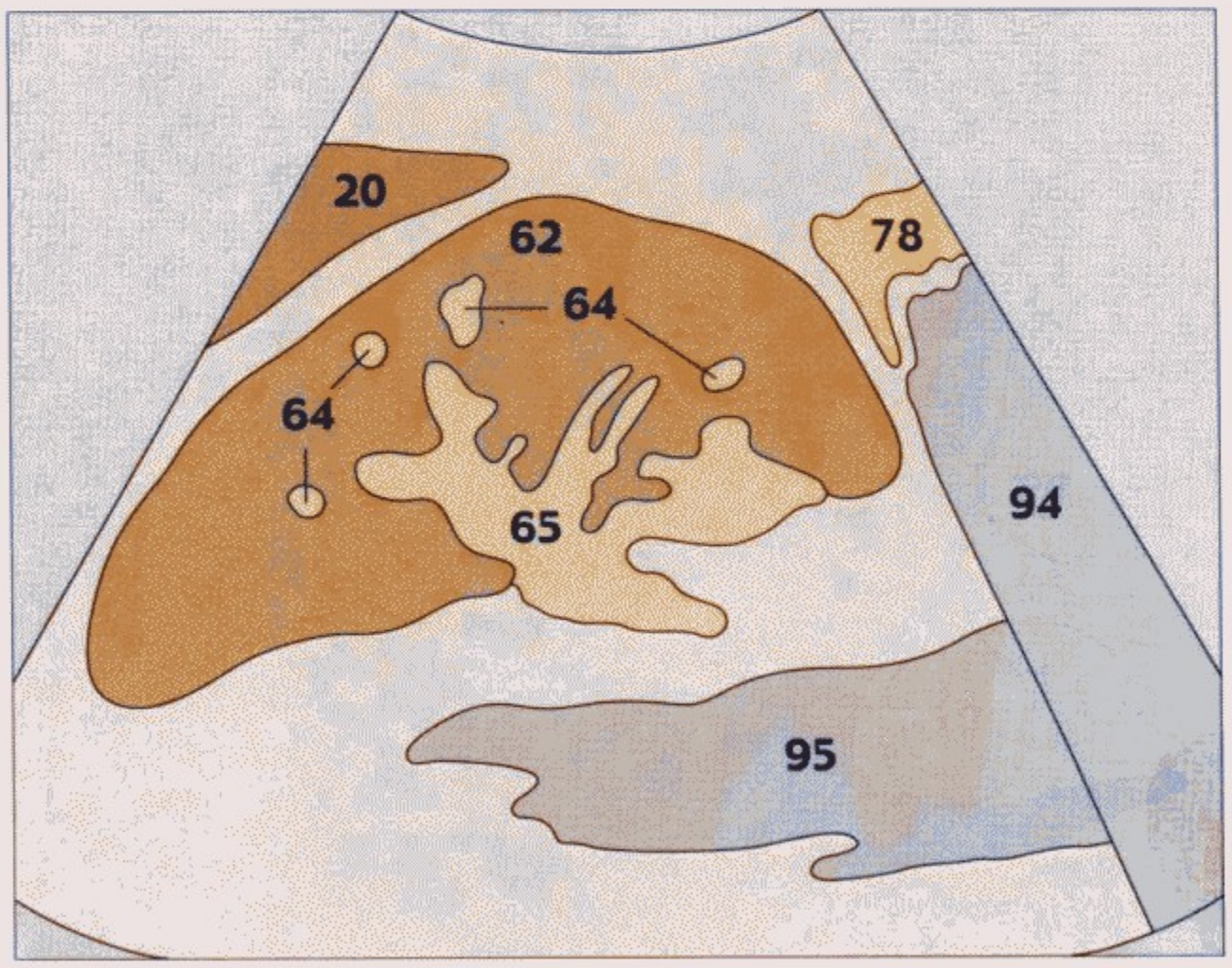


► 176 集合系统





在超声图像上一条假想线连接低回声的髓质锥体的基底部，这条线是肾皮质和肾髓质的分界线。



强利尿剂会在肾盂内形成一种带状或者星状液体充盈像。

7 增上緣

从右向左进行上腹部纵向扫描时的右侧肾上腺

177 肾脏，肝脏
178 肾脏，肝脏
179 肾上腺，肝脏
180 肾上腺，腔静脉，肾动脉

从下向上进行上腹部横向扫描时的右侧肾上腺

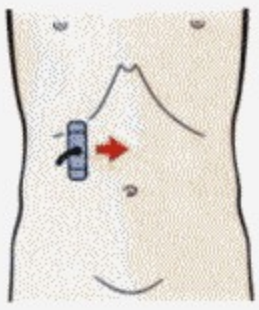
181 肾脏，腔静脉
182 肾脏，肾静脉，腔静脉
183 肾静脉，腔静脉
184 肾上腺，腔静脉

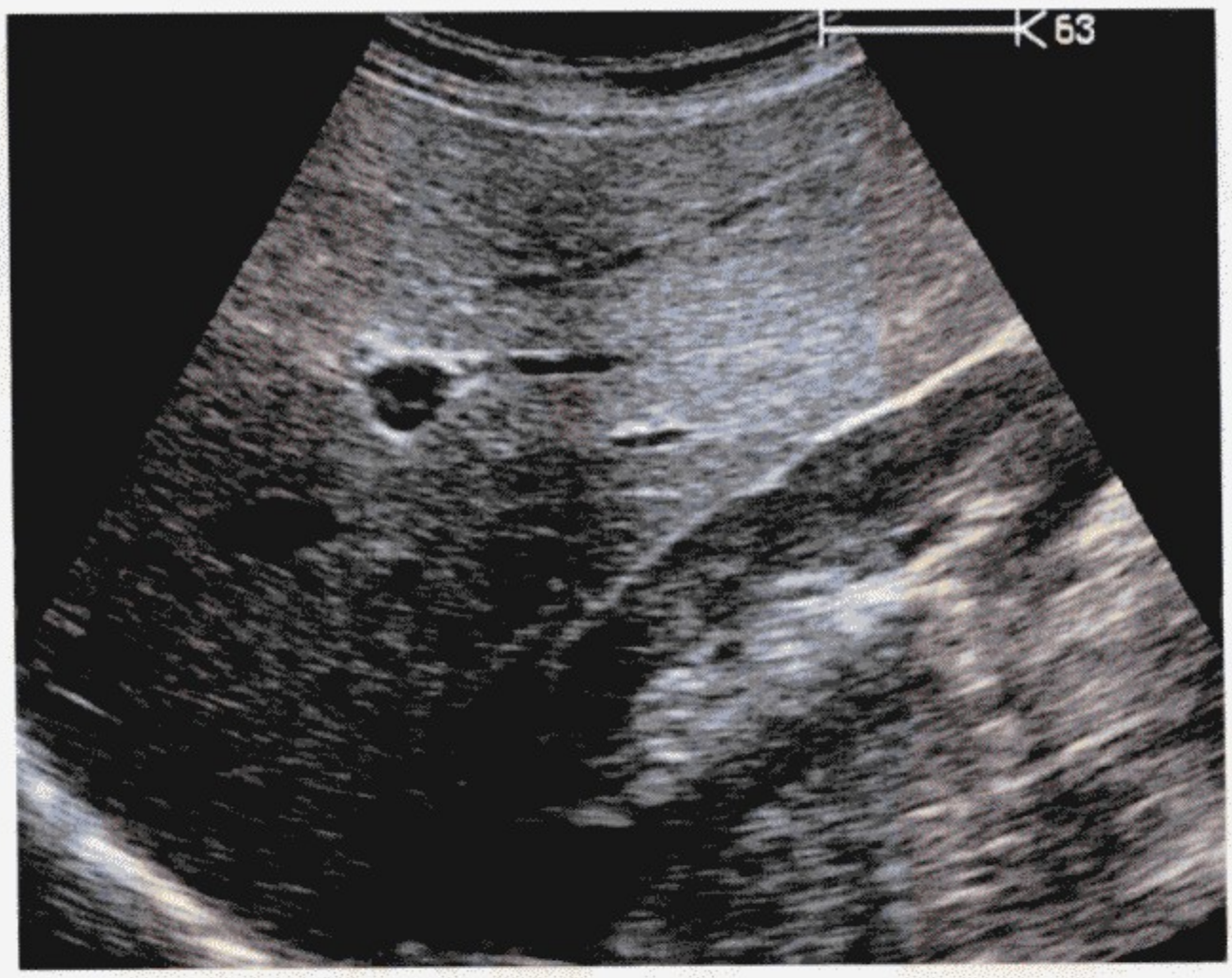
从后向前进行纵向侧面扫描时的左侧肾上腺

185 肾脏，脾
186 肾上腺，肾脏，脾
187 肾上腺，肾脏，脾
188 脾，胰腺尾部

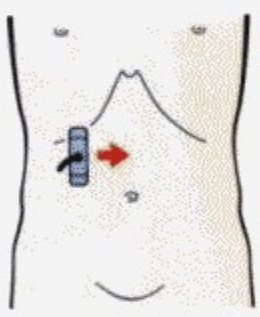
肾上腺的局部

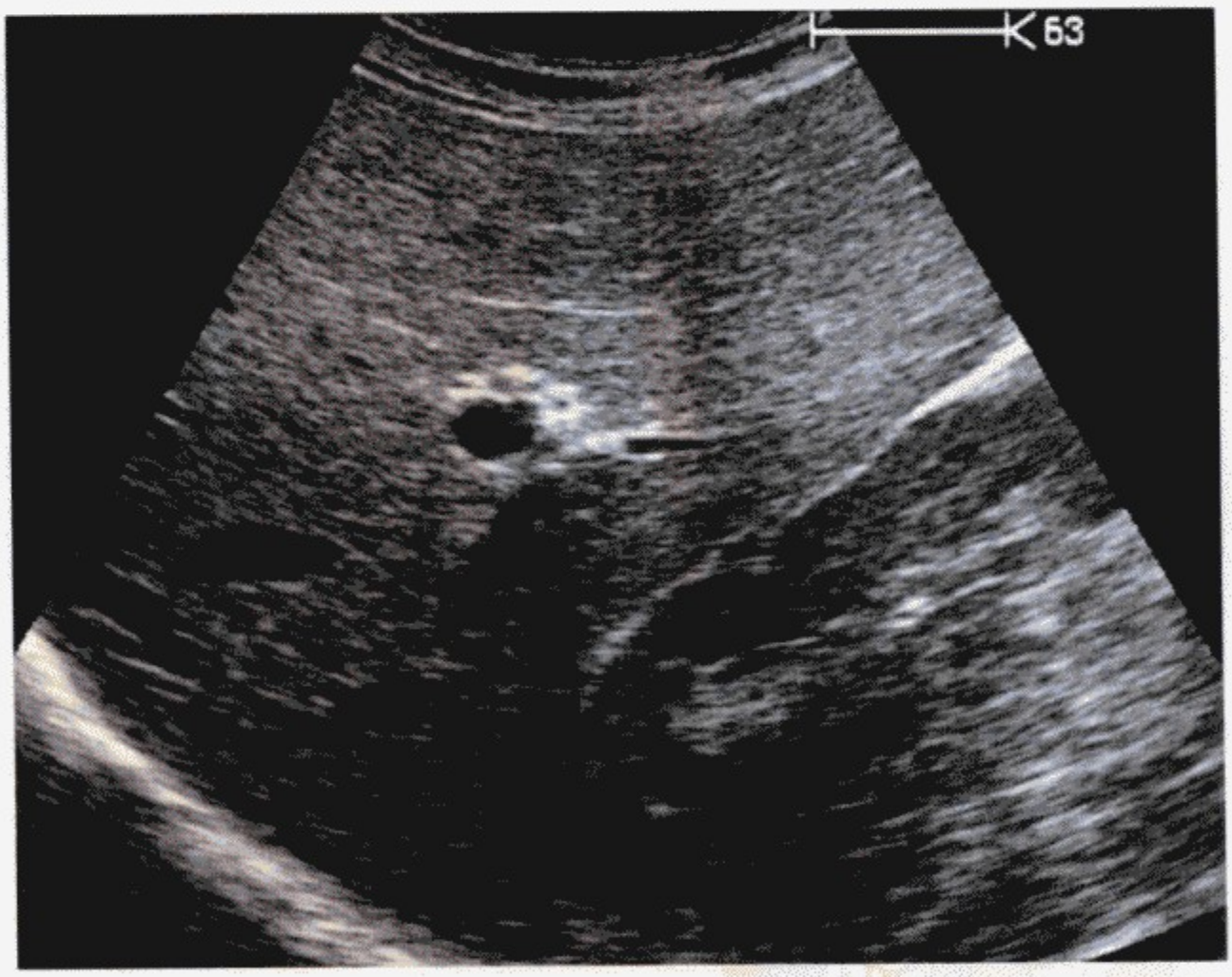
189 肾上腺的分层
190 肾上腺的分层



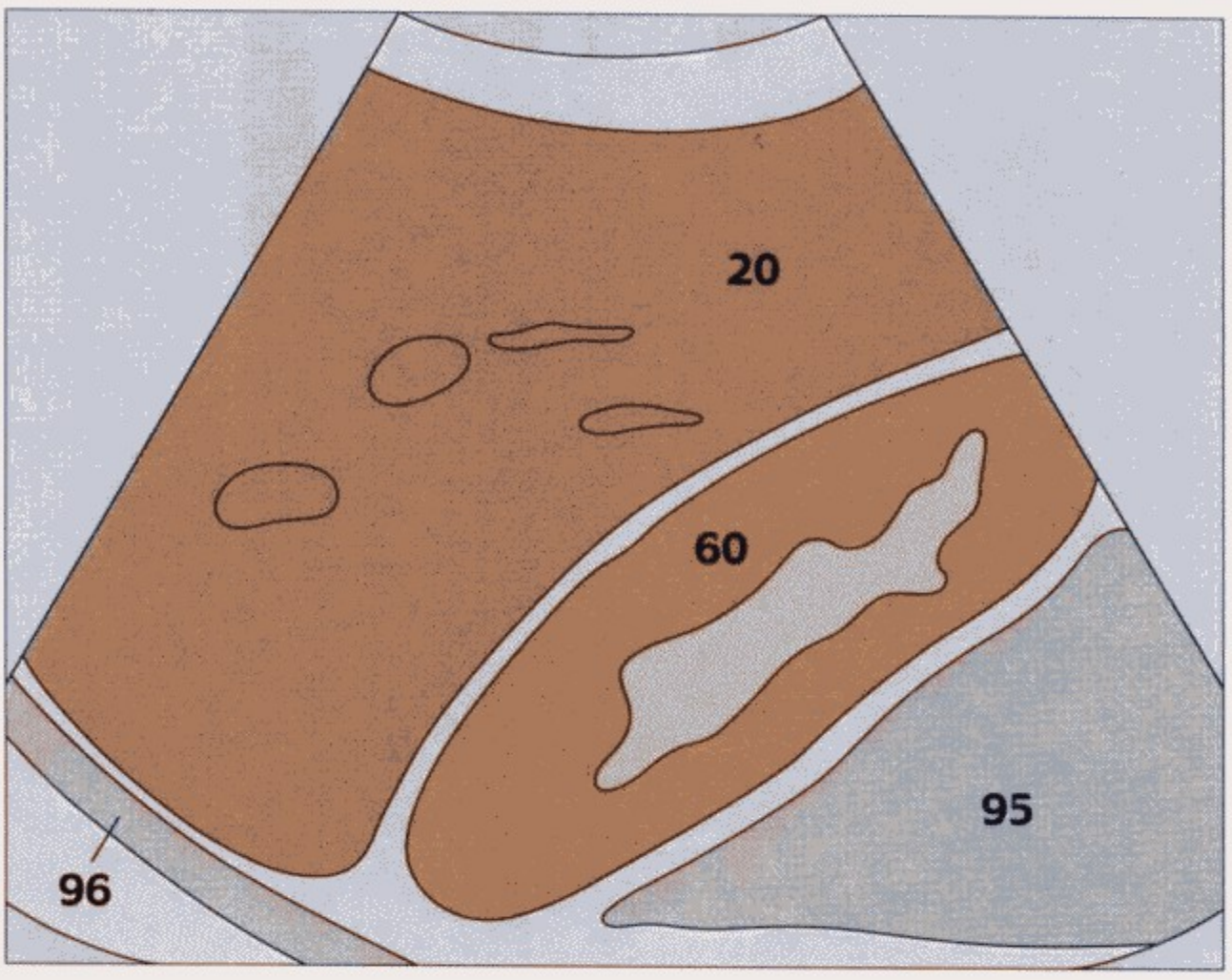


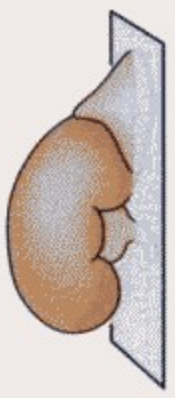
► 177 肾脏，肝脏



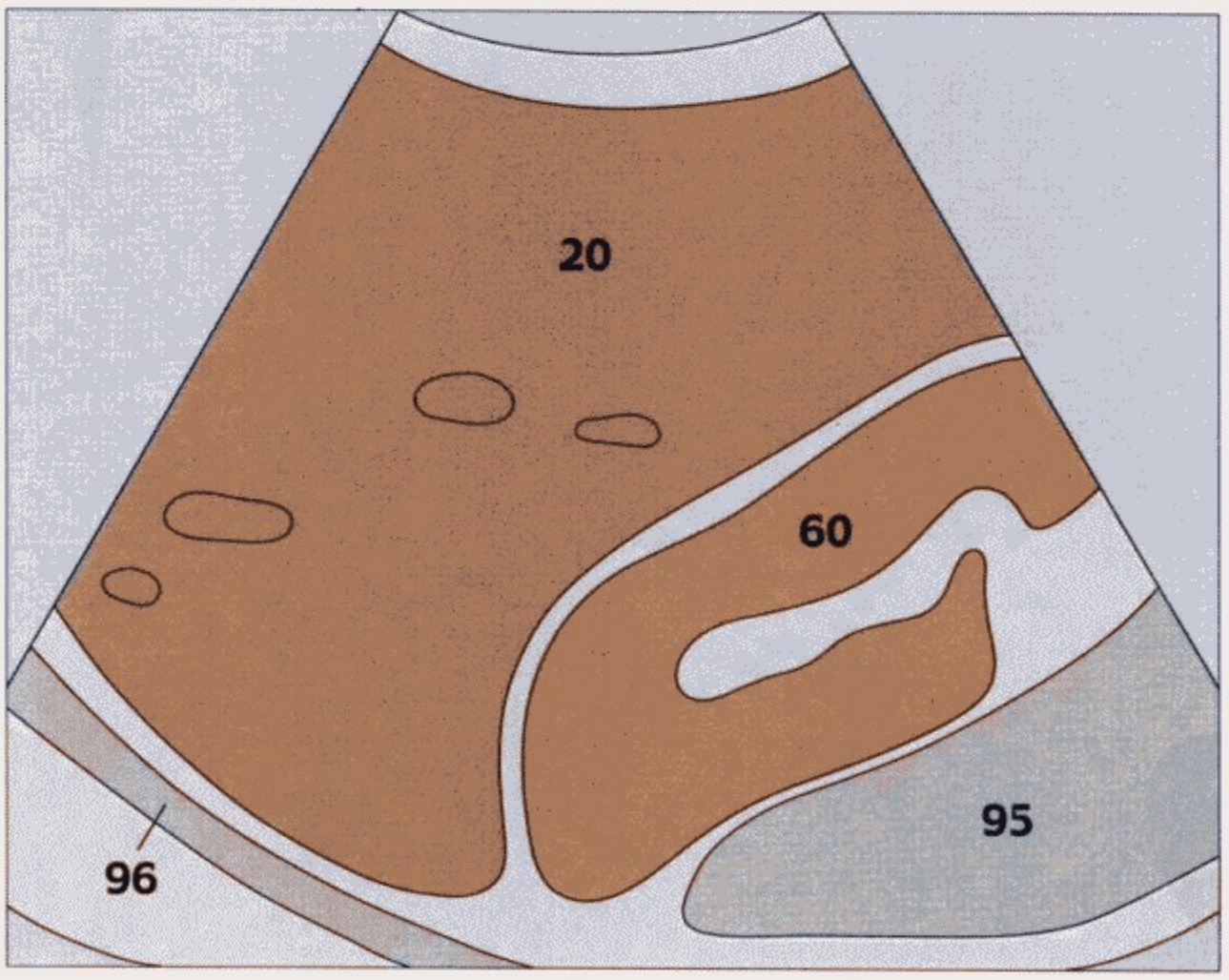


► 178 肾脏，肝脏

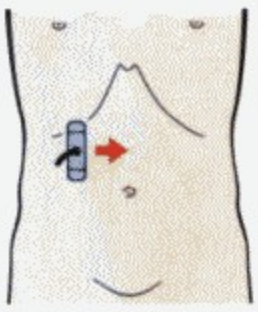


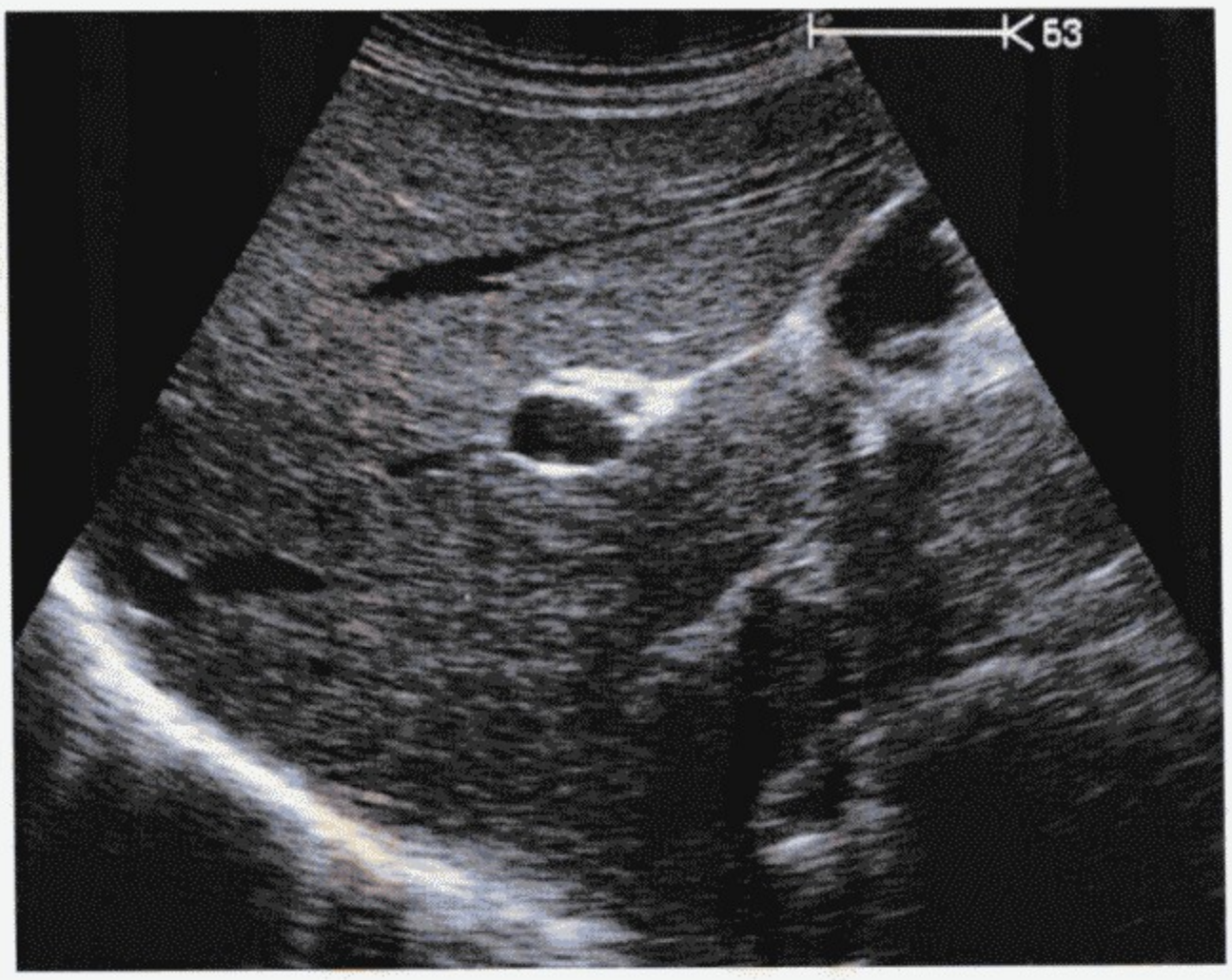


右侧肾上腺位于肾上极水平，右肾的前内侧。

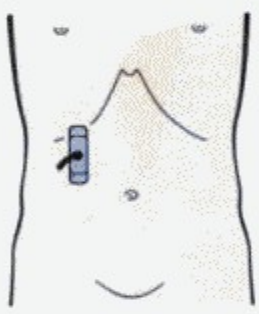


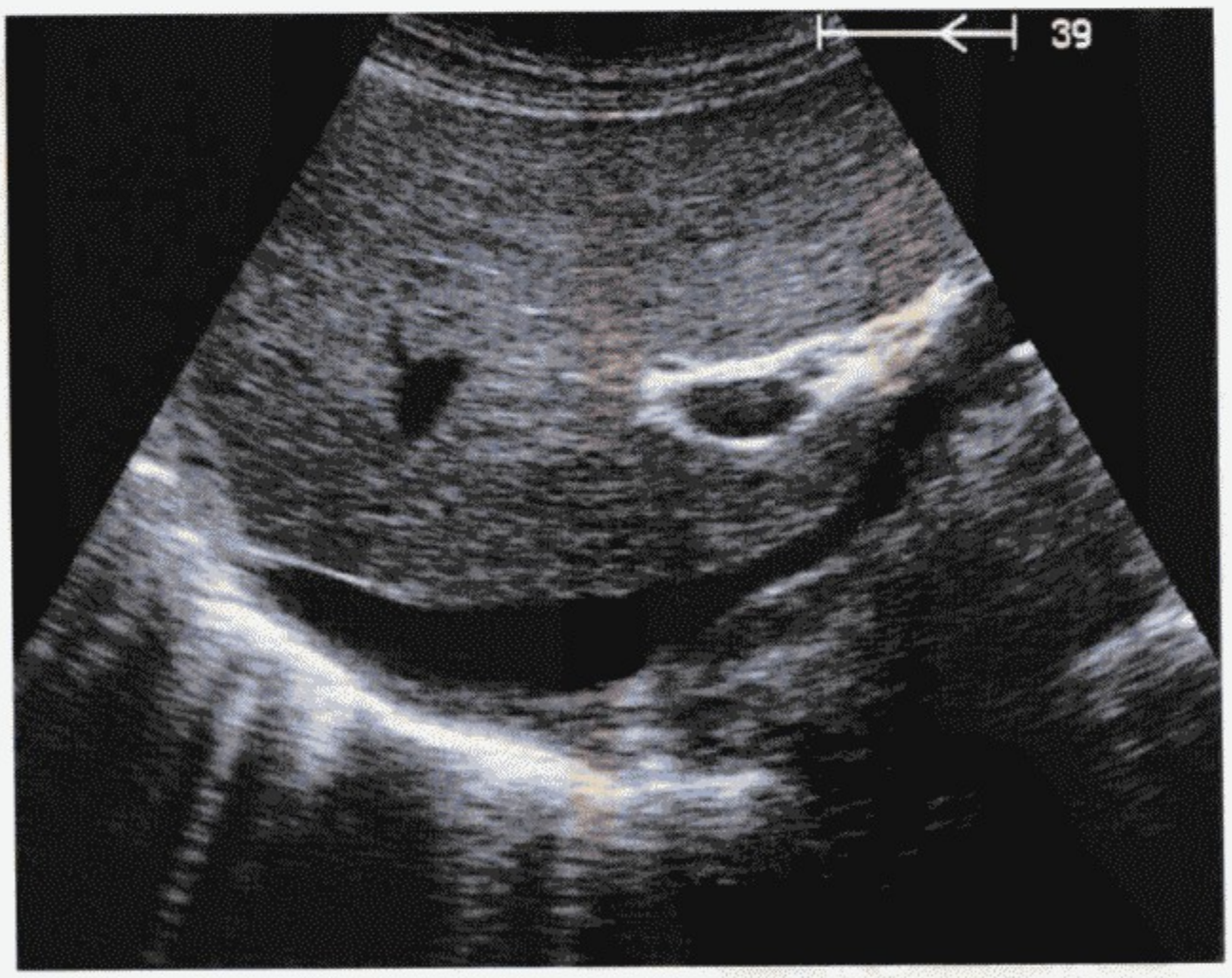
从前方进行上腹部纵向扫描时，肾脏是定位右侧肾上腺的标志。



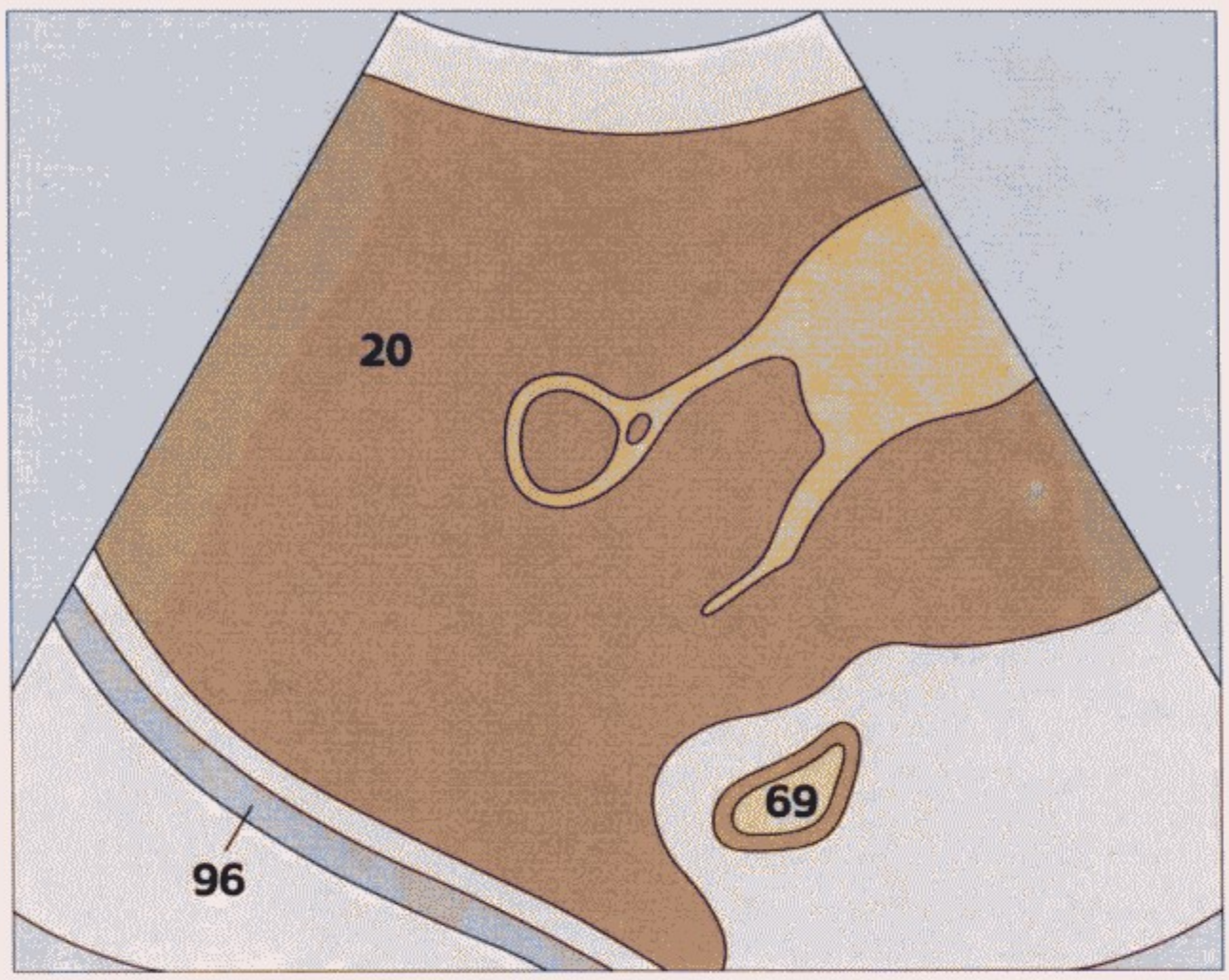


► 179 肾上腺，肝脏



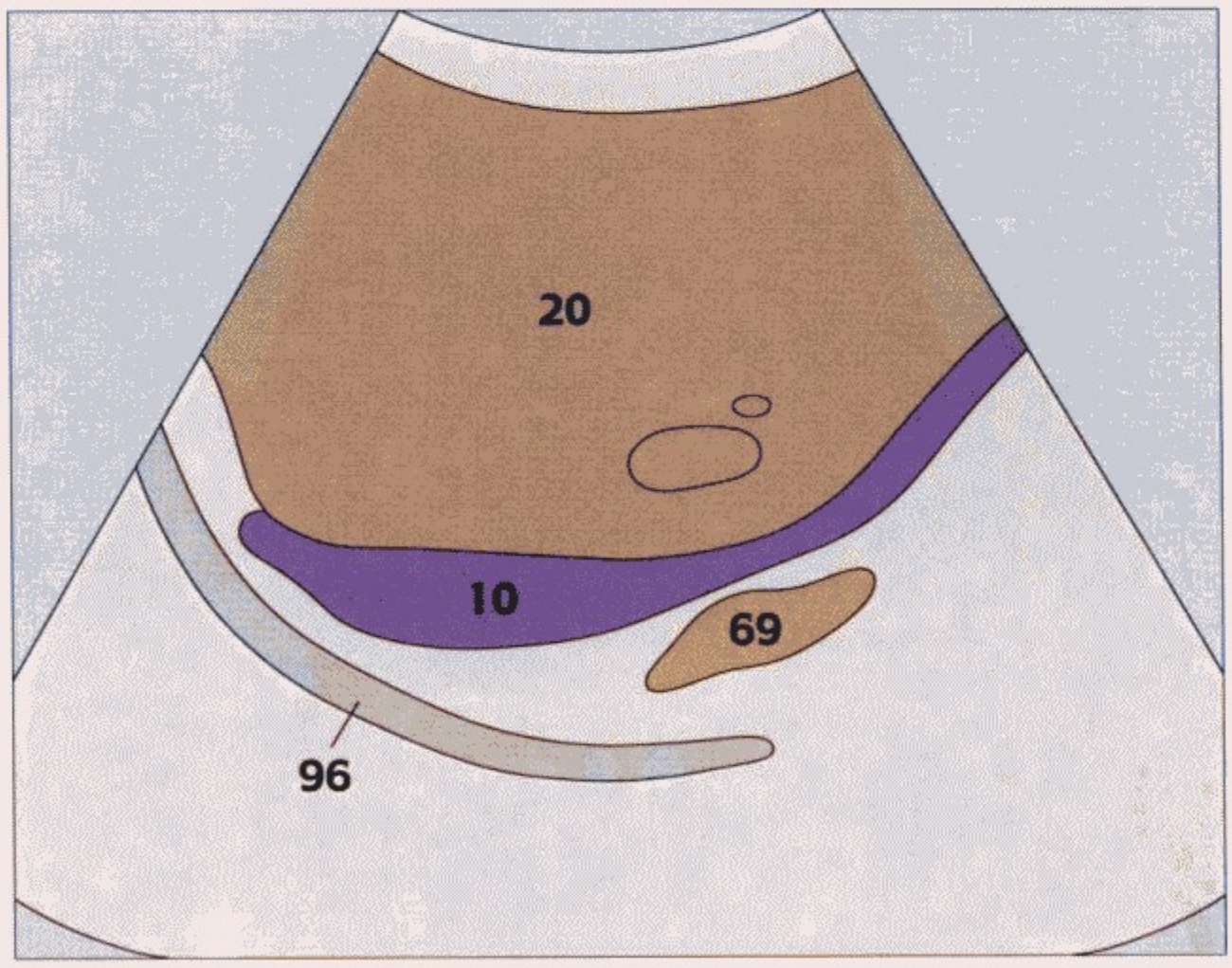


► 180 肾上腺，腔静脉，肾动脉

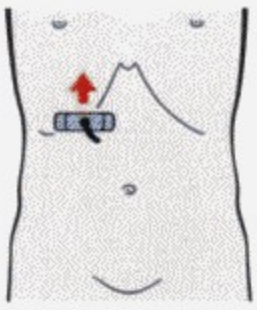


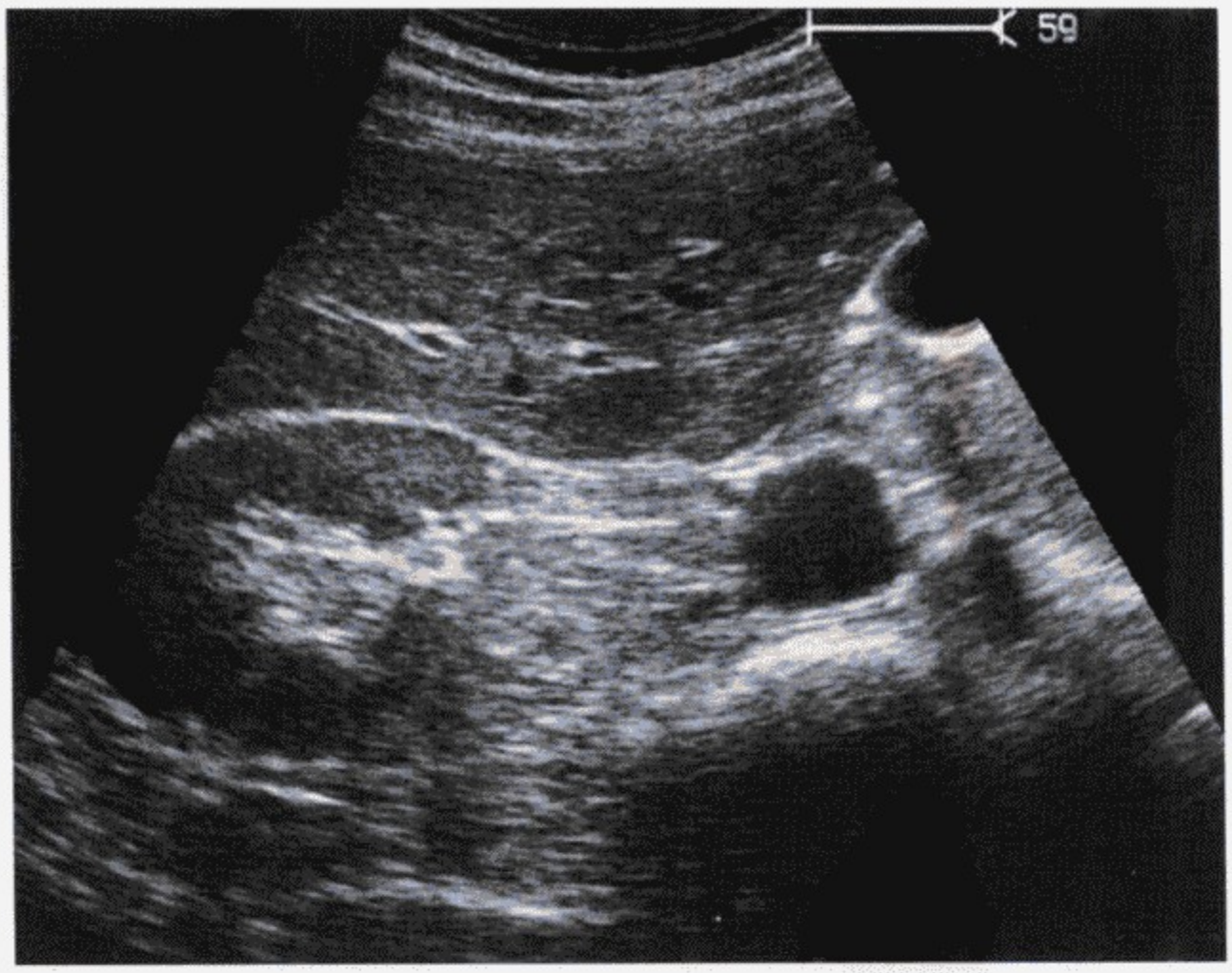


在进行从左向右通过肾脏的扫描时，当肾上极刚好从图像中消失时，右侧肾上腺即出现。

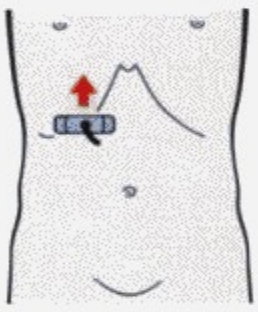


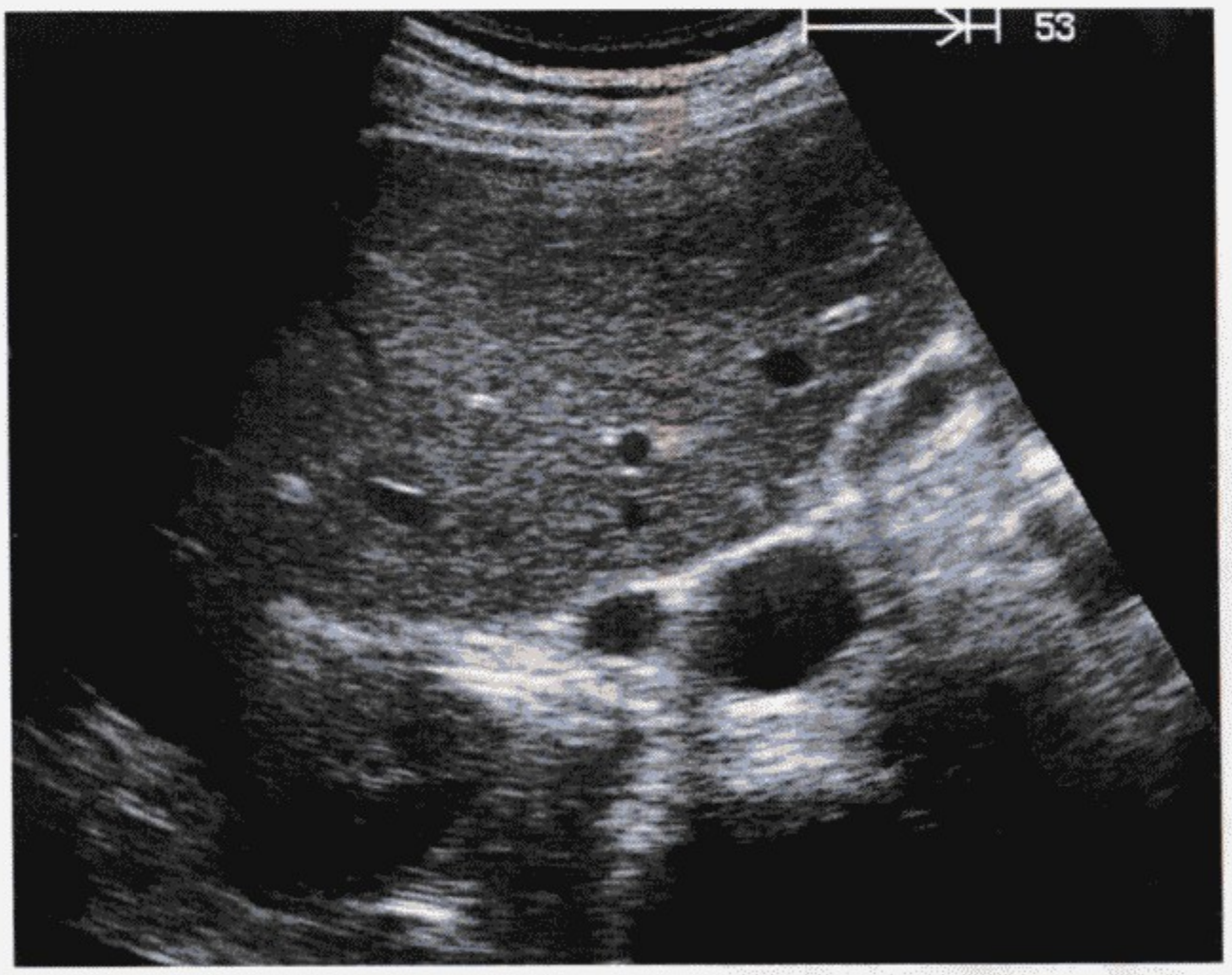
右侧肾上腺延伸到腔静脉后方，肾血管的上方。



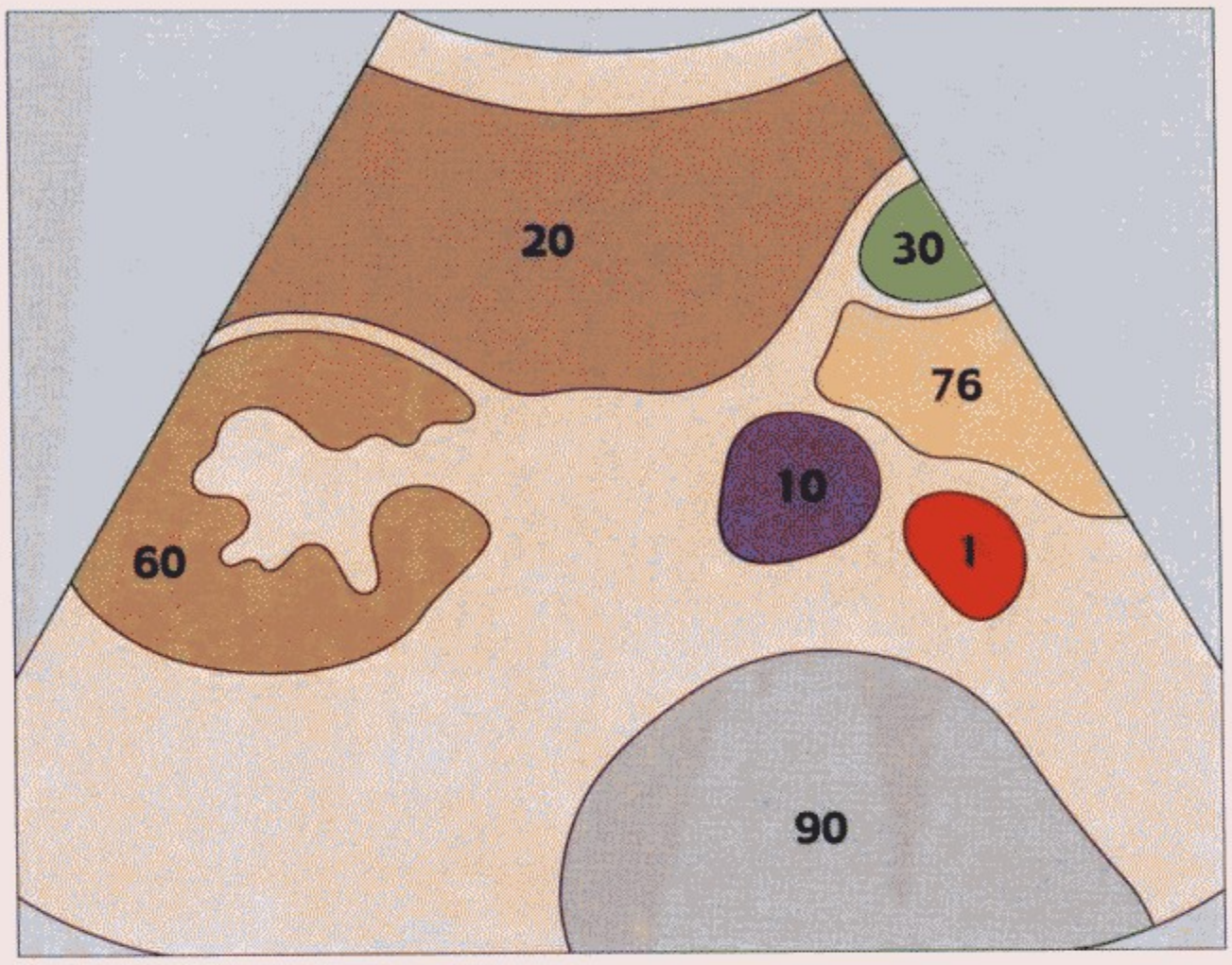


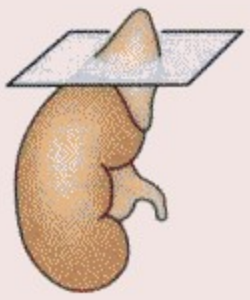
▶ 181 肾脏，腔静脉



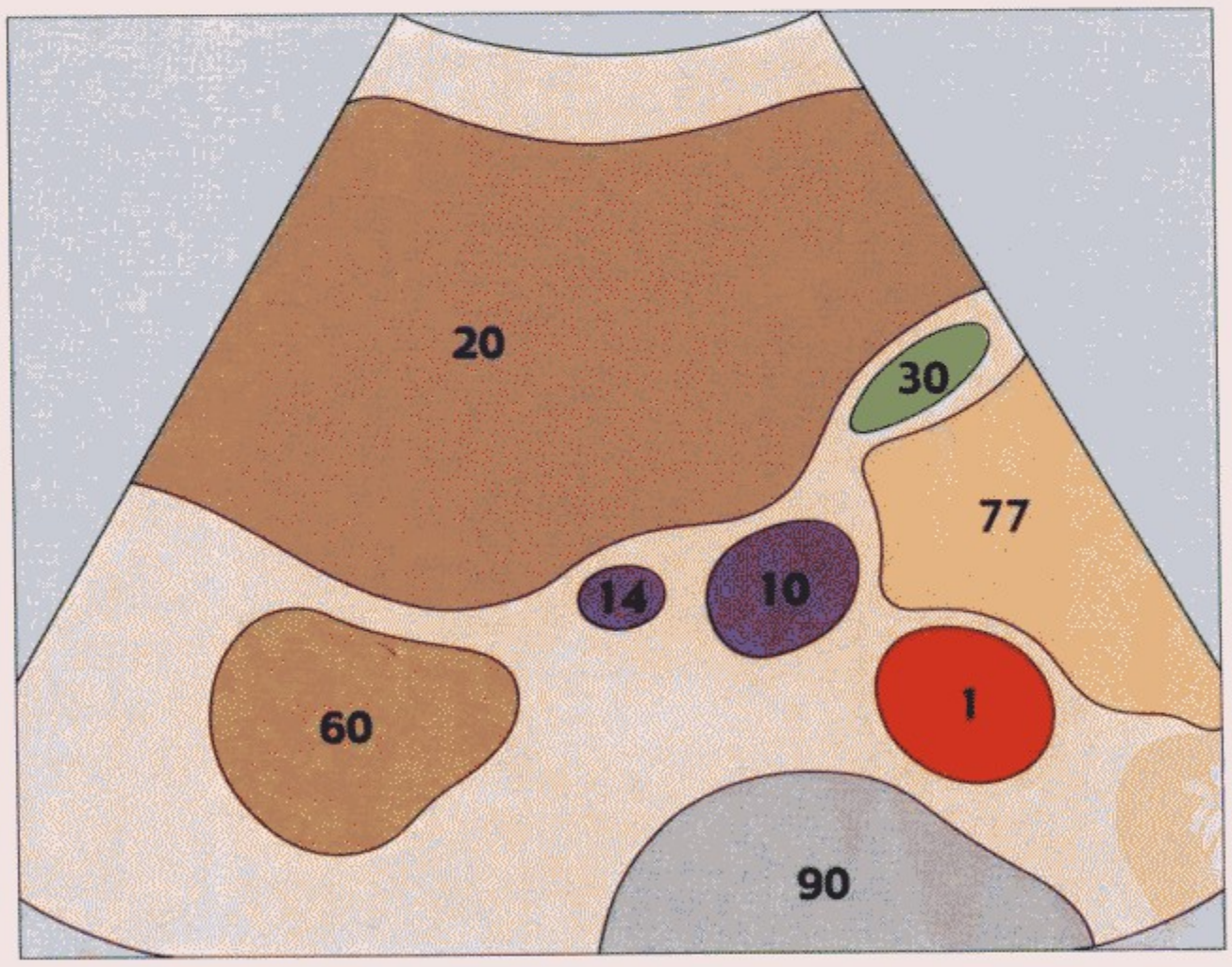


▶ 182 肾脏，肾静脉，腔静脉

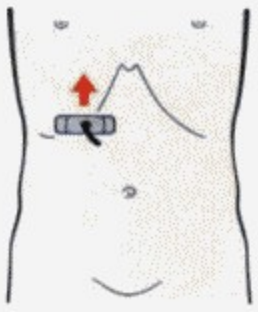


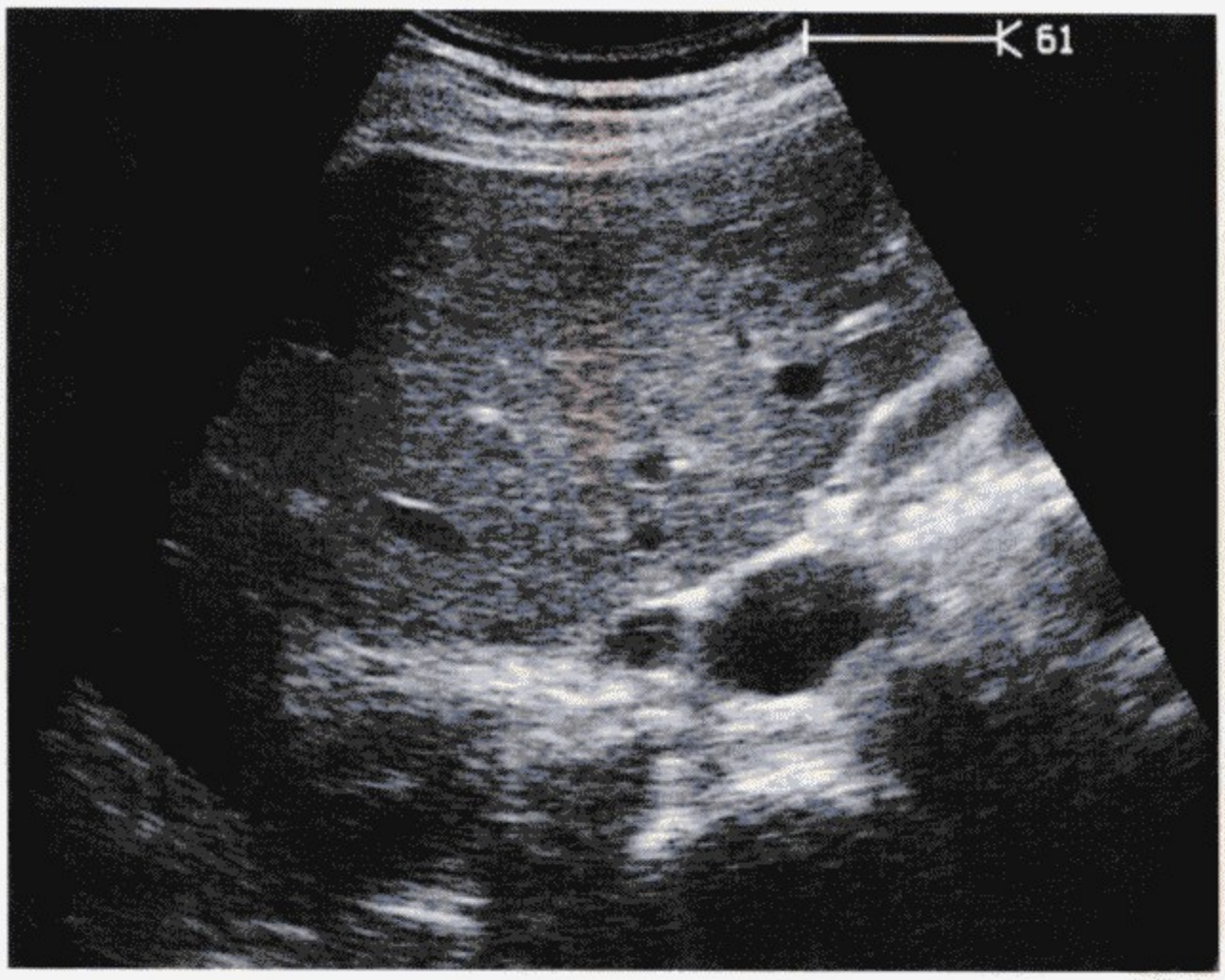


在横切面上确定右侧肾上腺位置的标志物是肾脏，肝脏下面以及腔静脉。

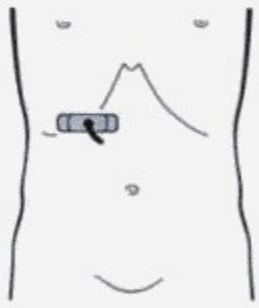


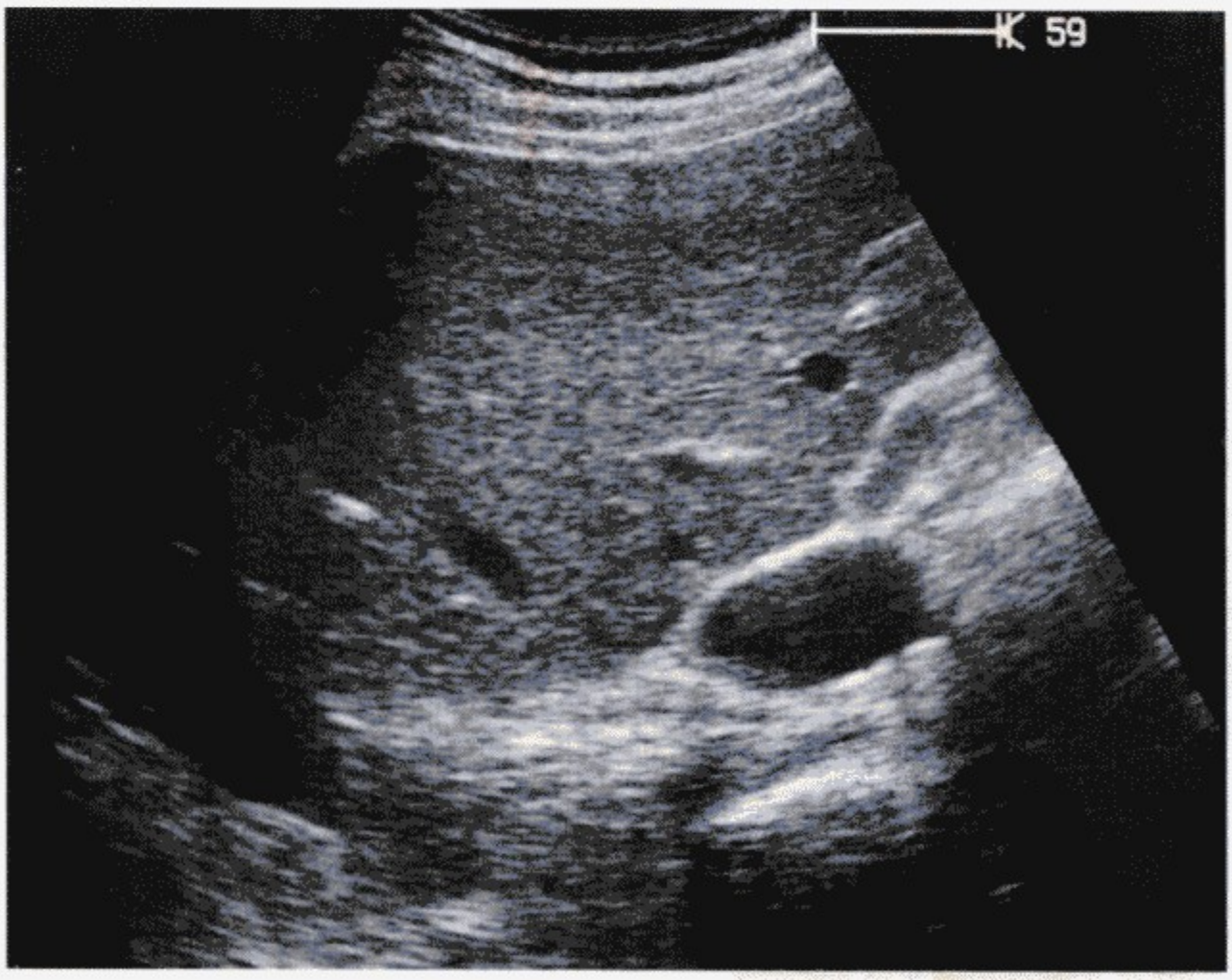
肾上腺区位于肾门血管的上方。



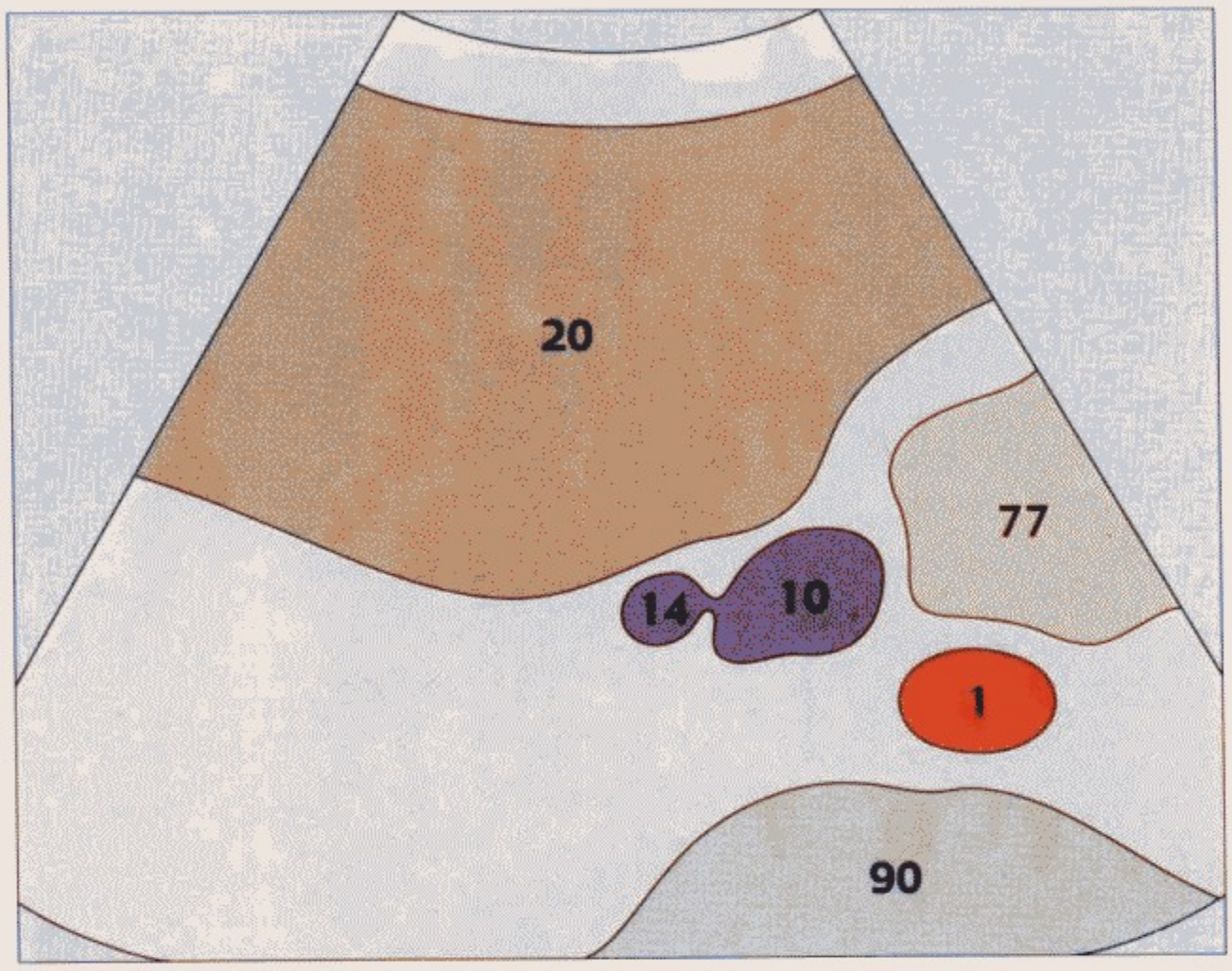


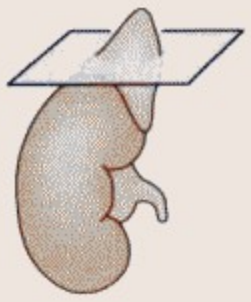
► 183 肾静脉，腔静脉



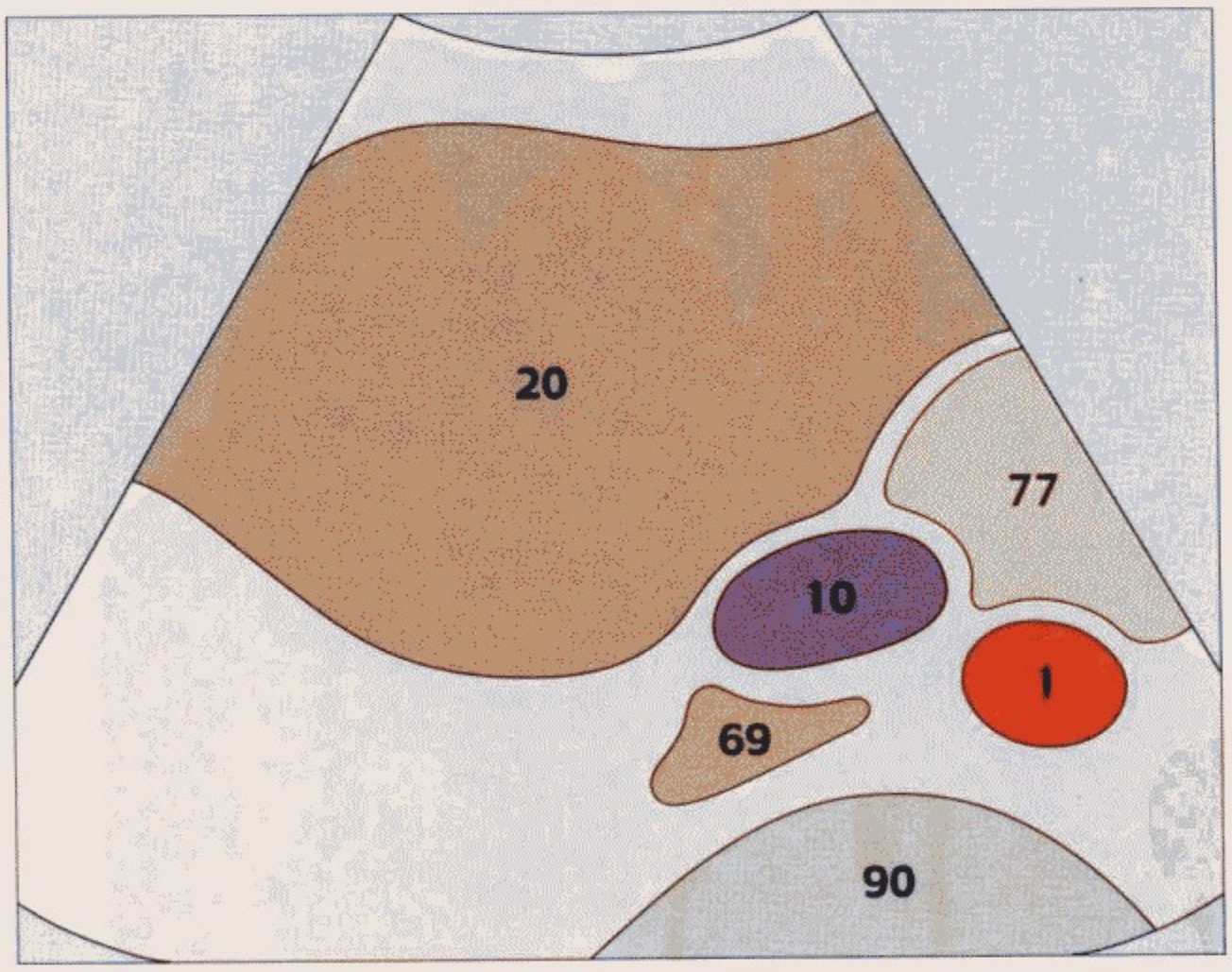


► 184 肾上腺，腔静脉

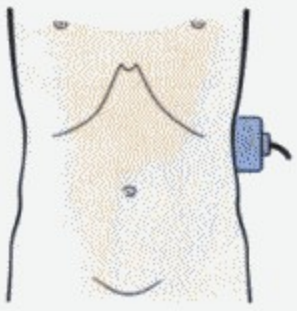


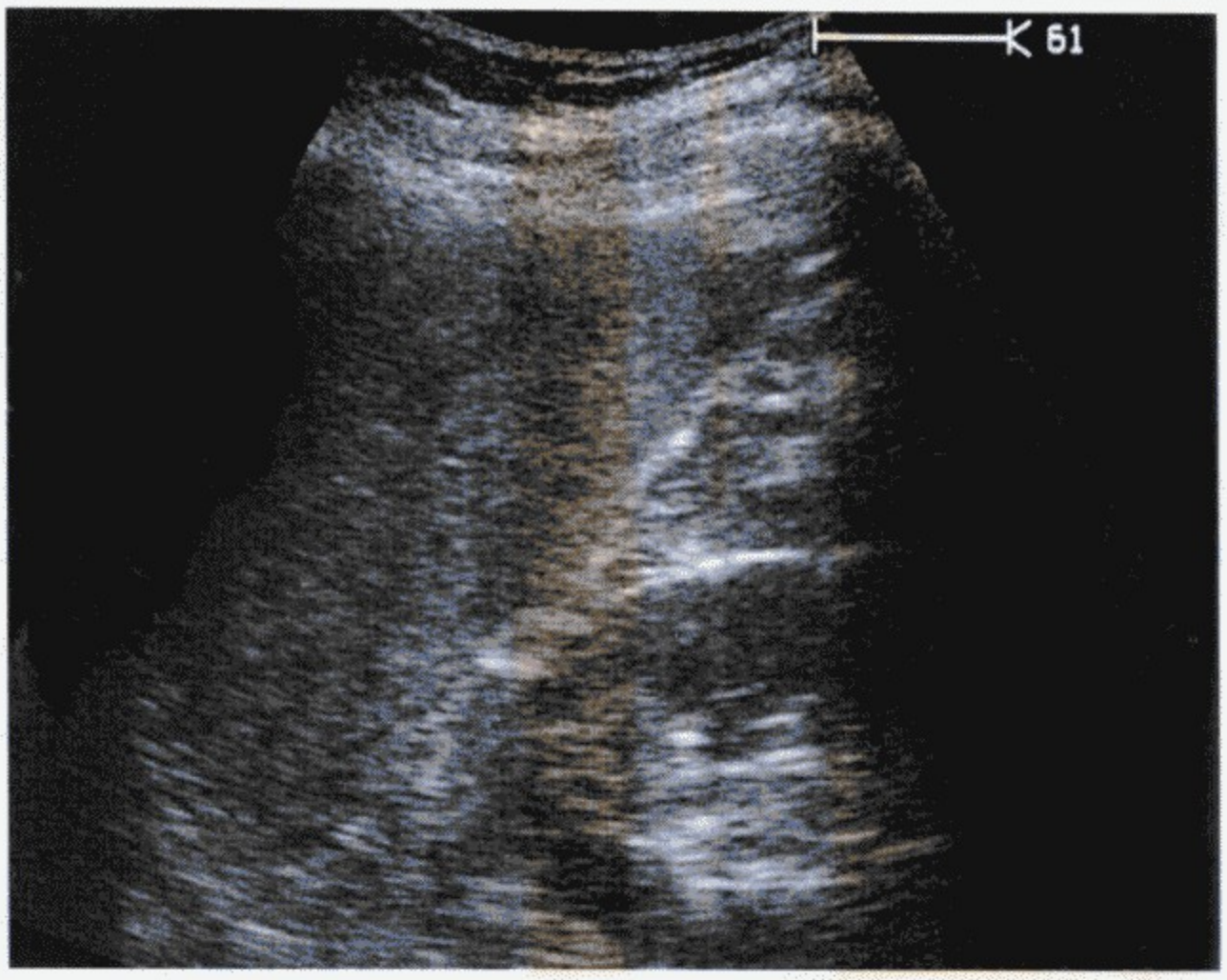


右侧肾上腺位于肾上极的上方，腔静脉的外后方。

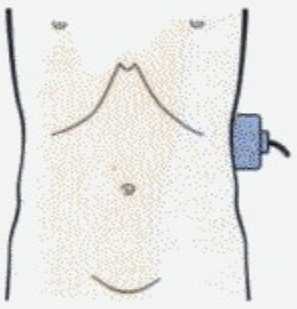


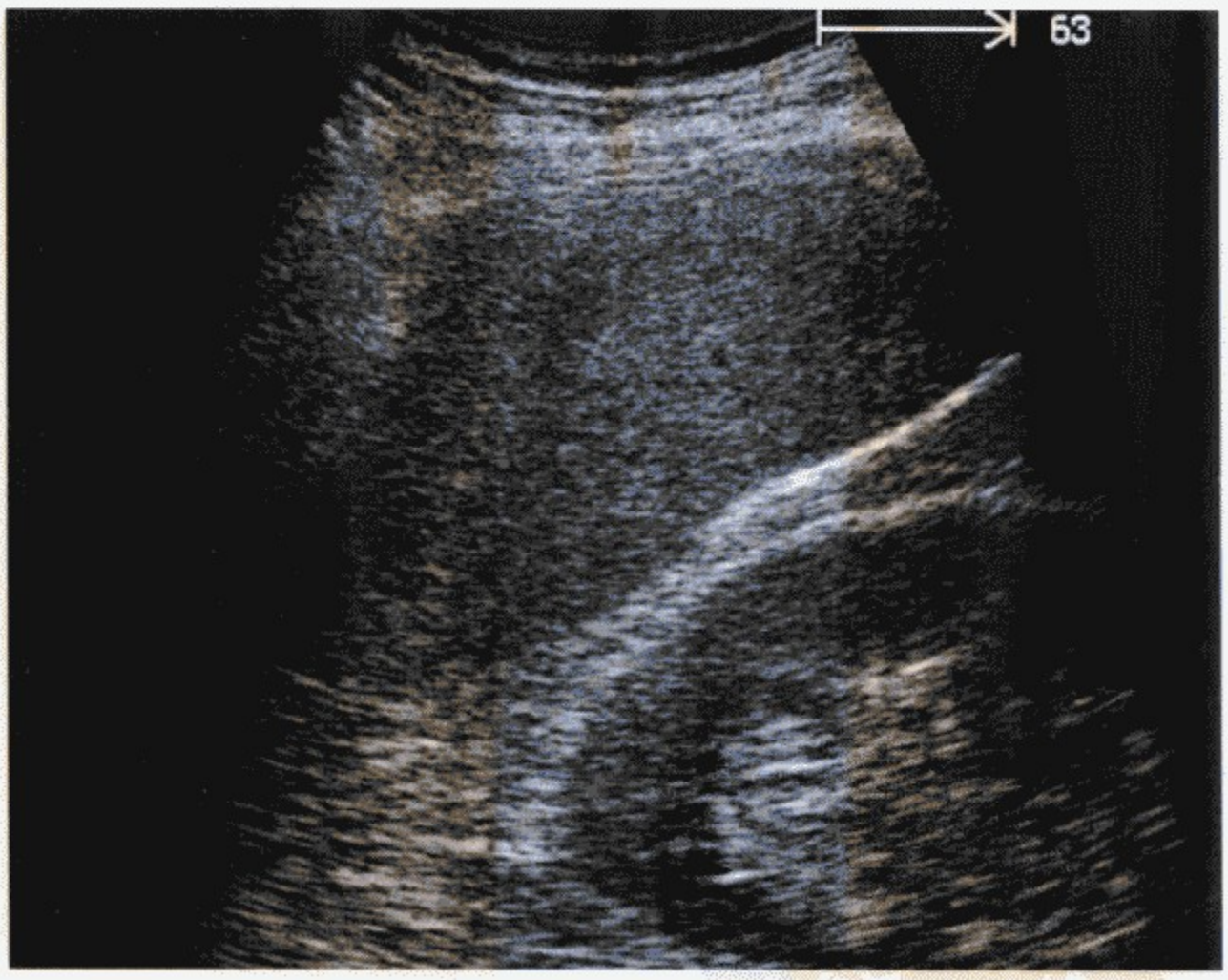
右侧肾上腺表现为窄三角形低回声结构，边缘强回声。



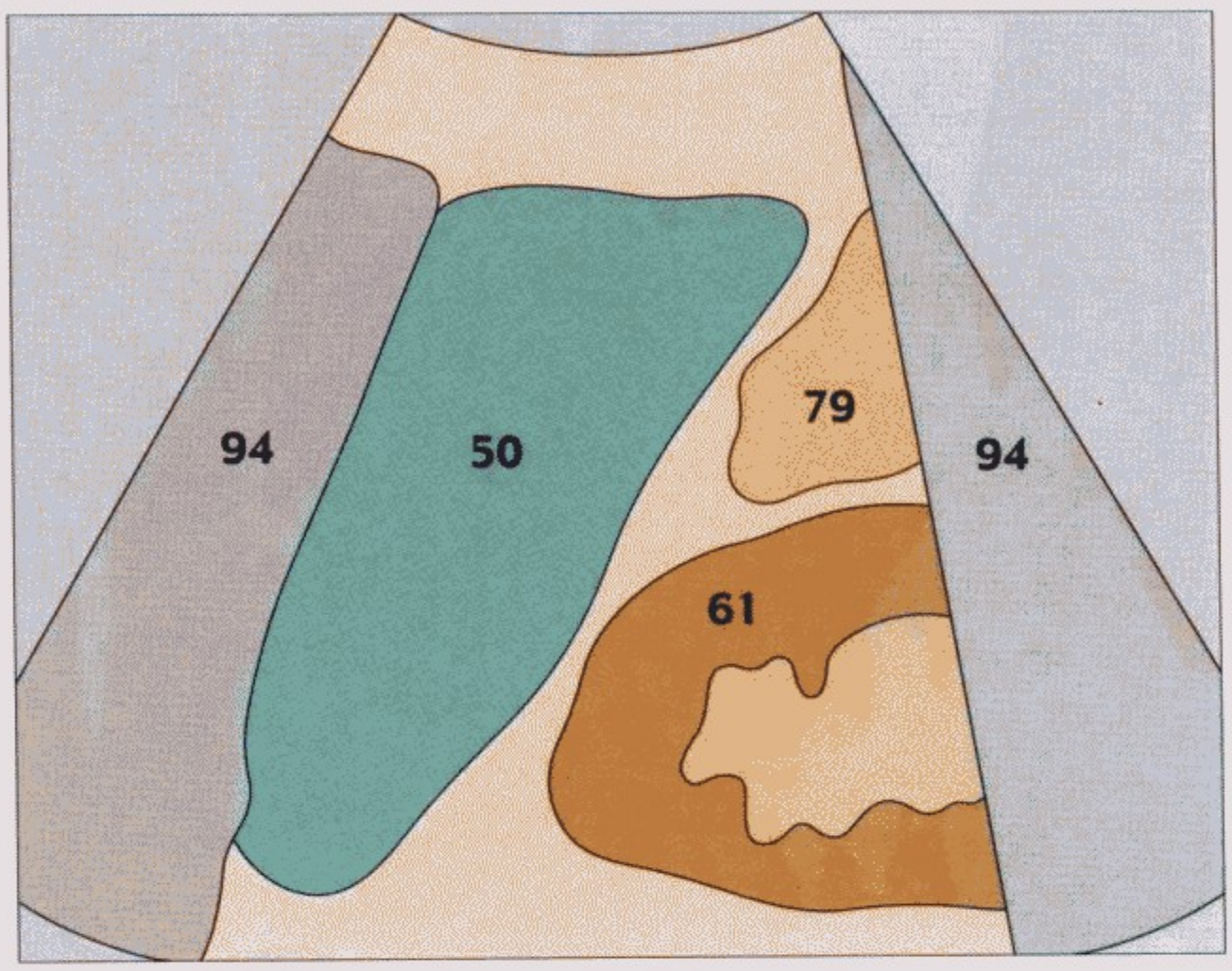


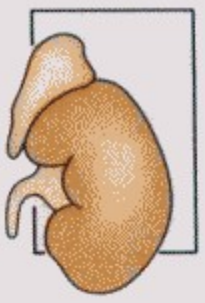
185 肾脏，脾



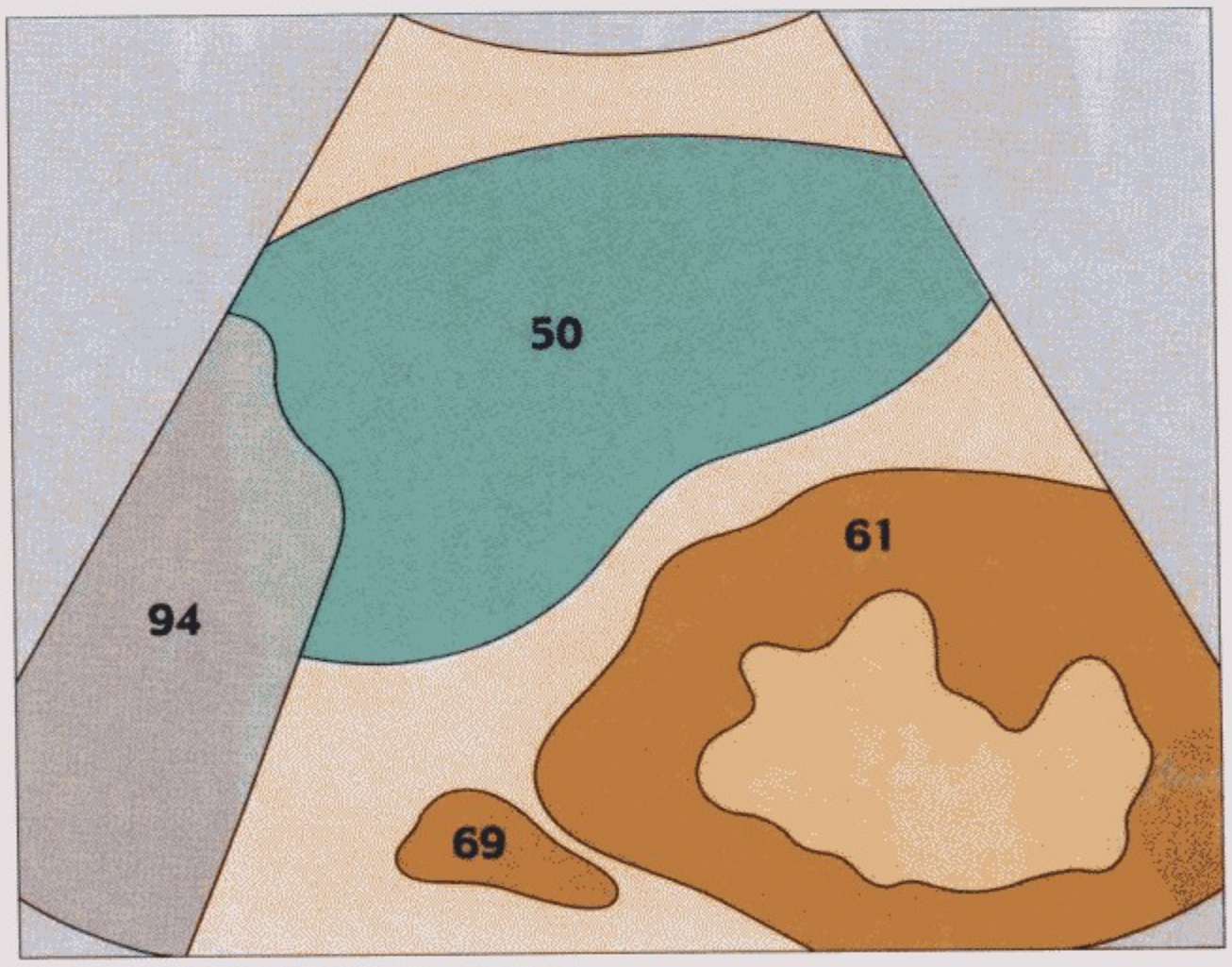


186 肾上腺，肾脏，脾

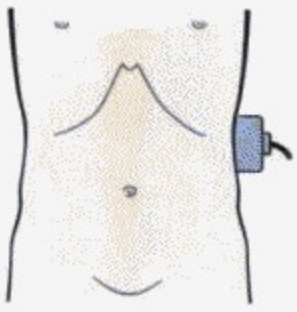


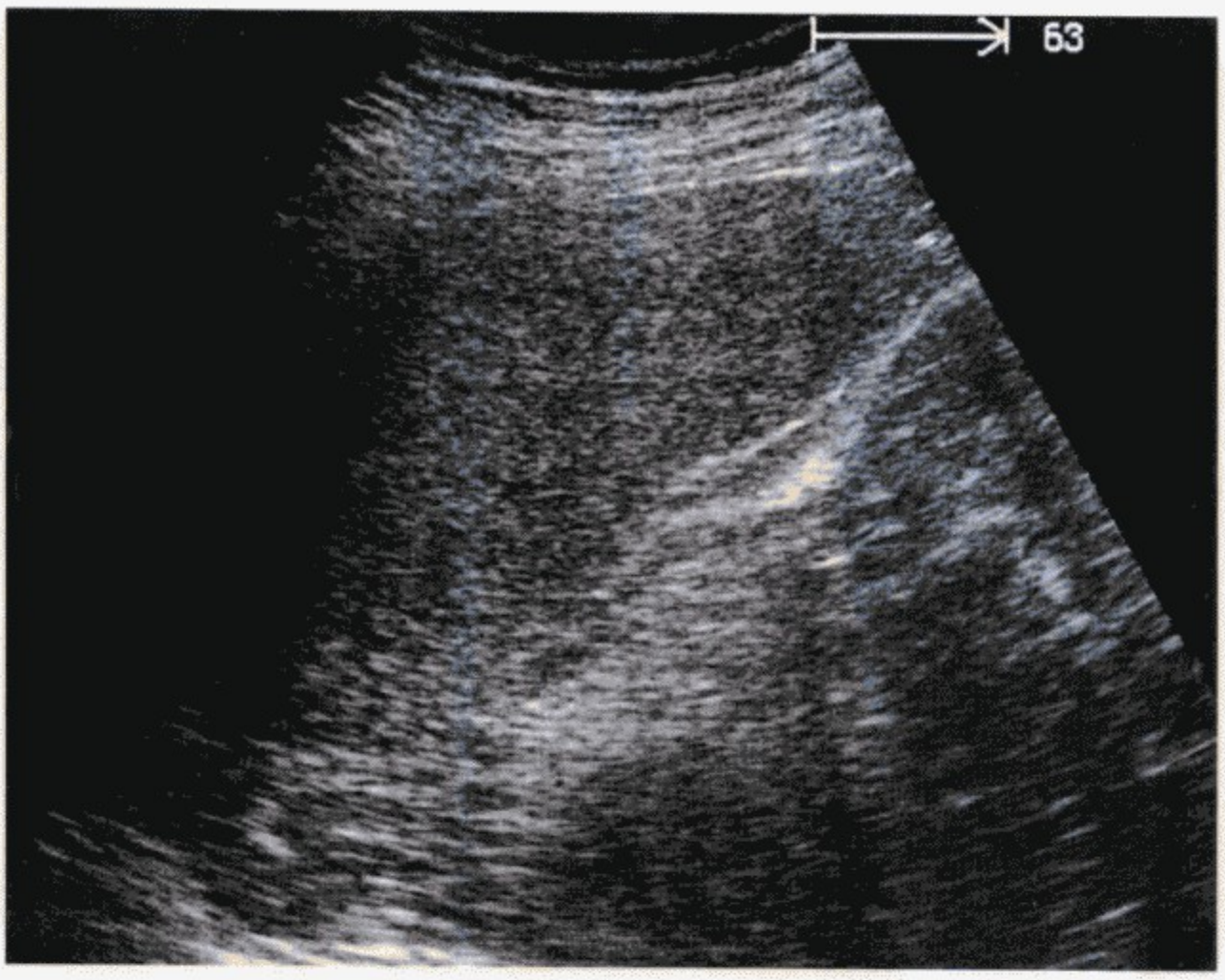


左侧肾上腺一般较右侧肾上腺难于定位。

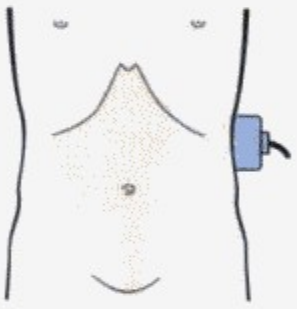


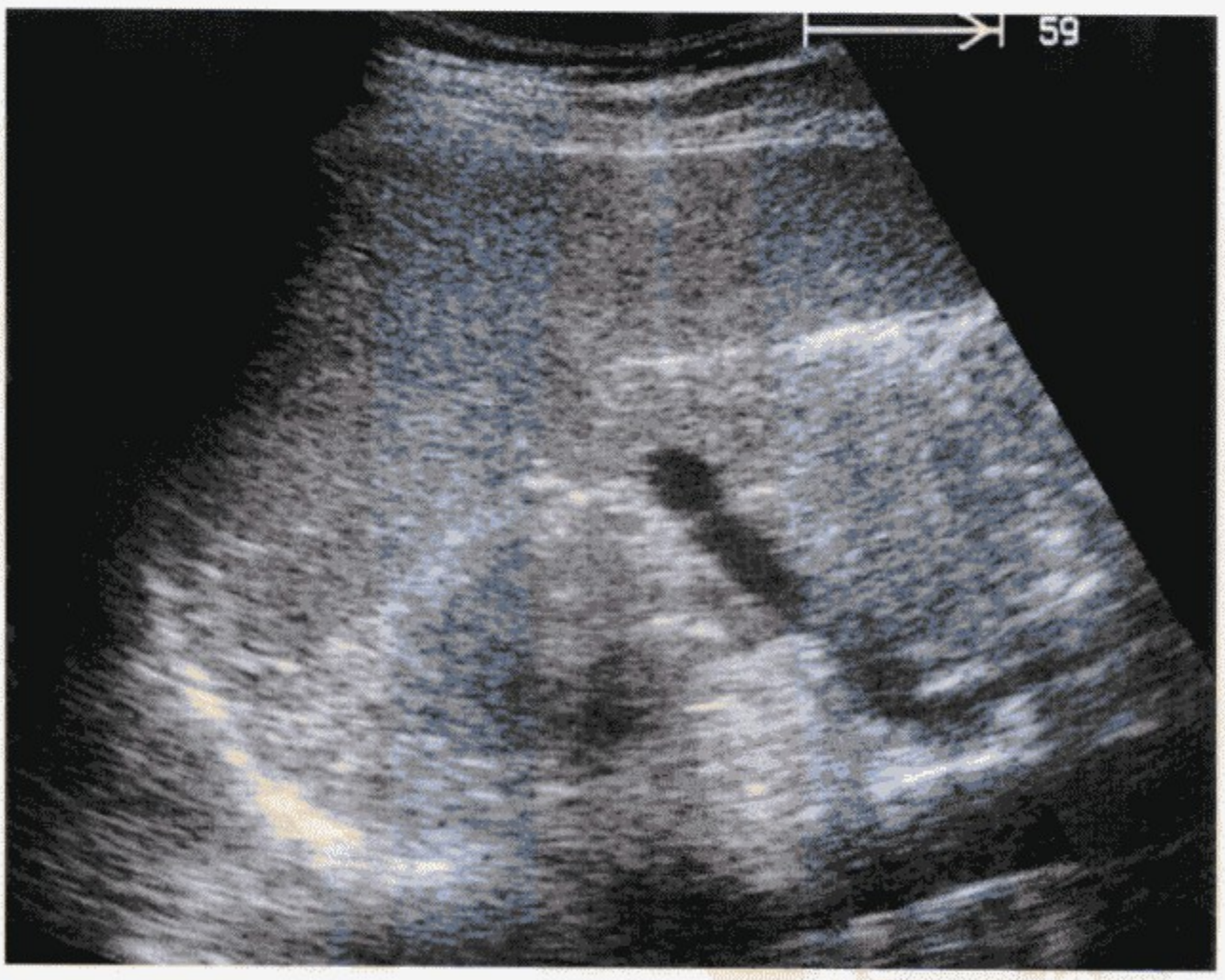
左侧肾上腺位于肾上极，脾和主动脉之间。



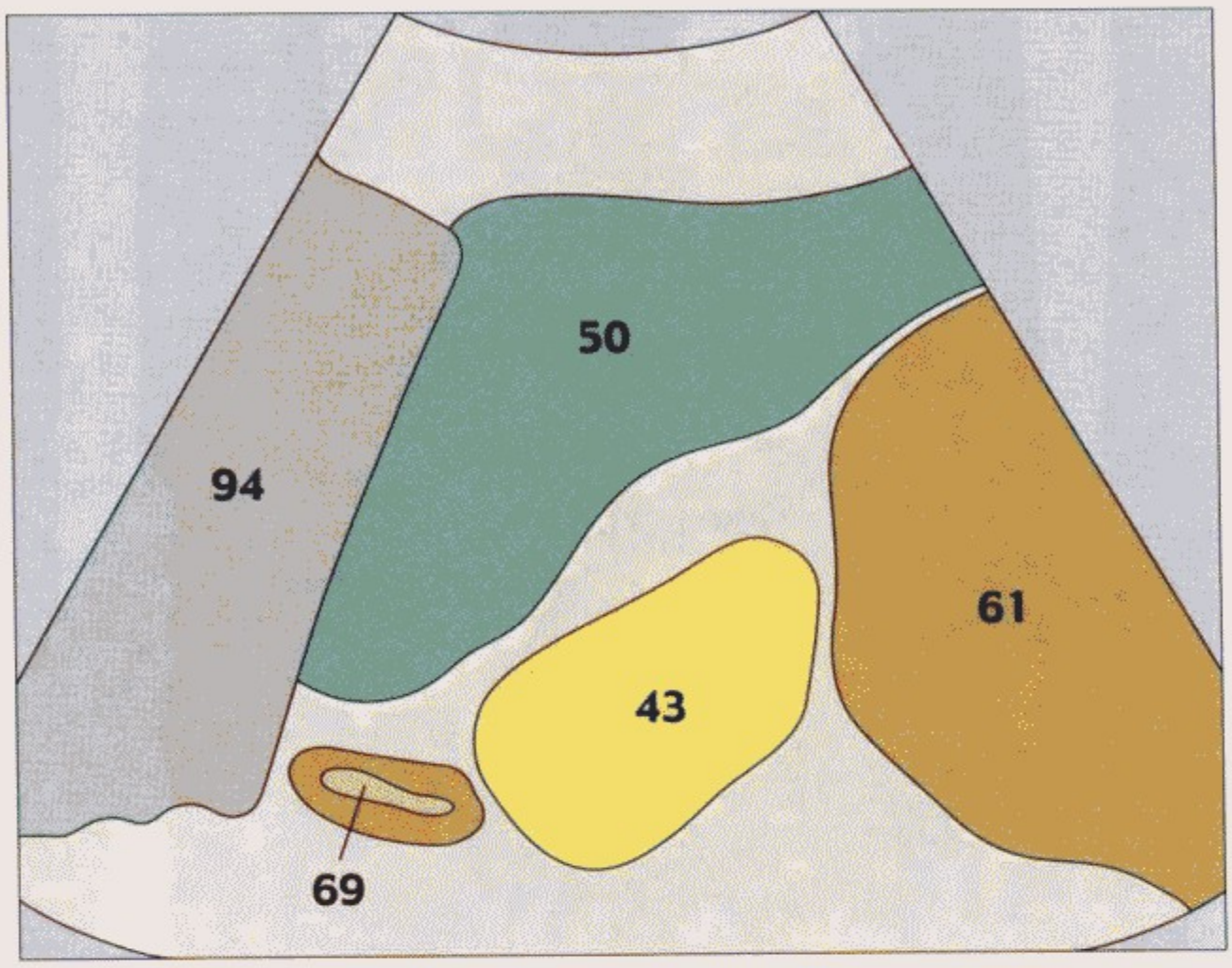


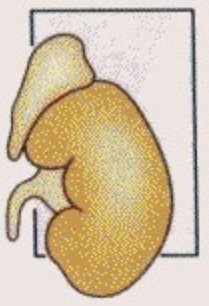
187 肾上腺，肾脏，脾



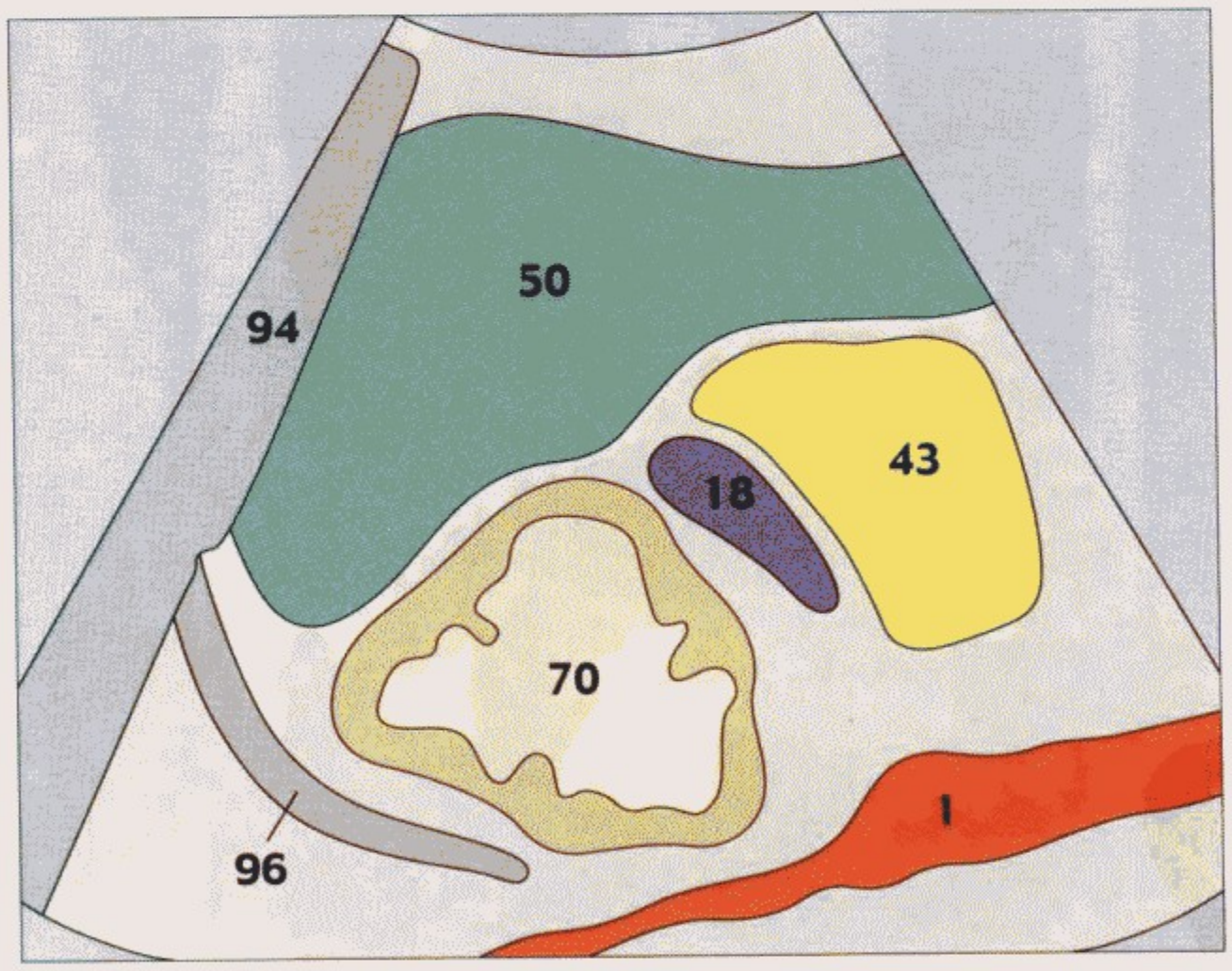


188 脾，胰腺尾部

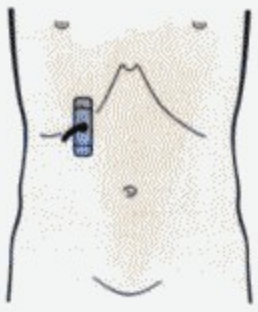


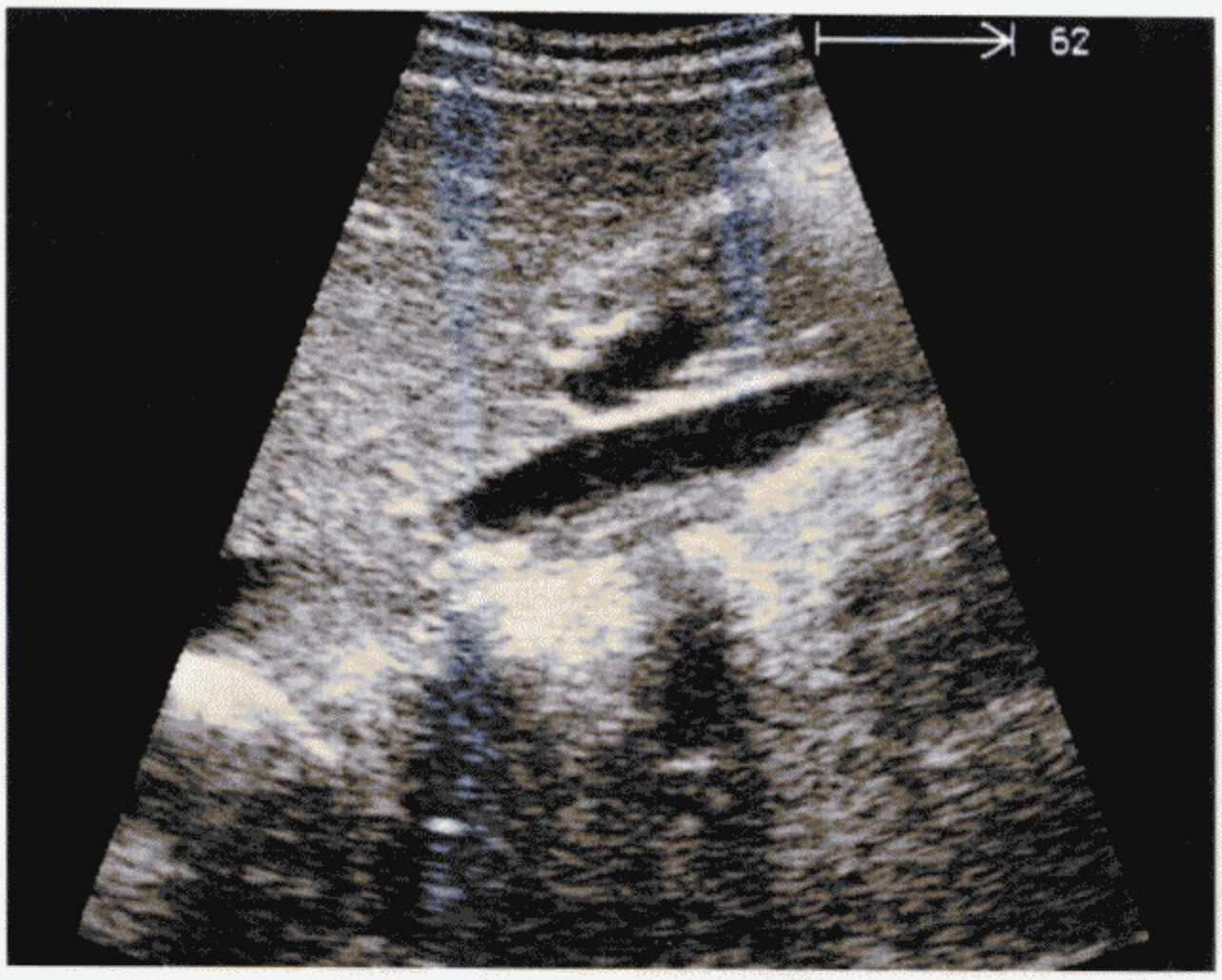


左侧肾上腺经常表现为月牙形。

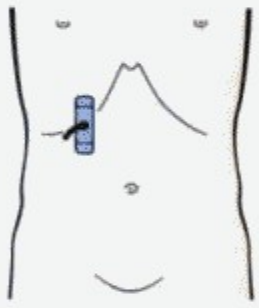


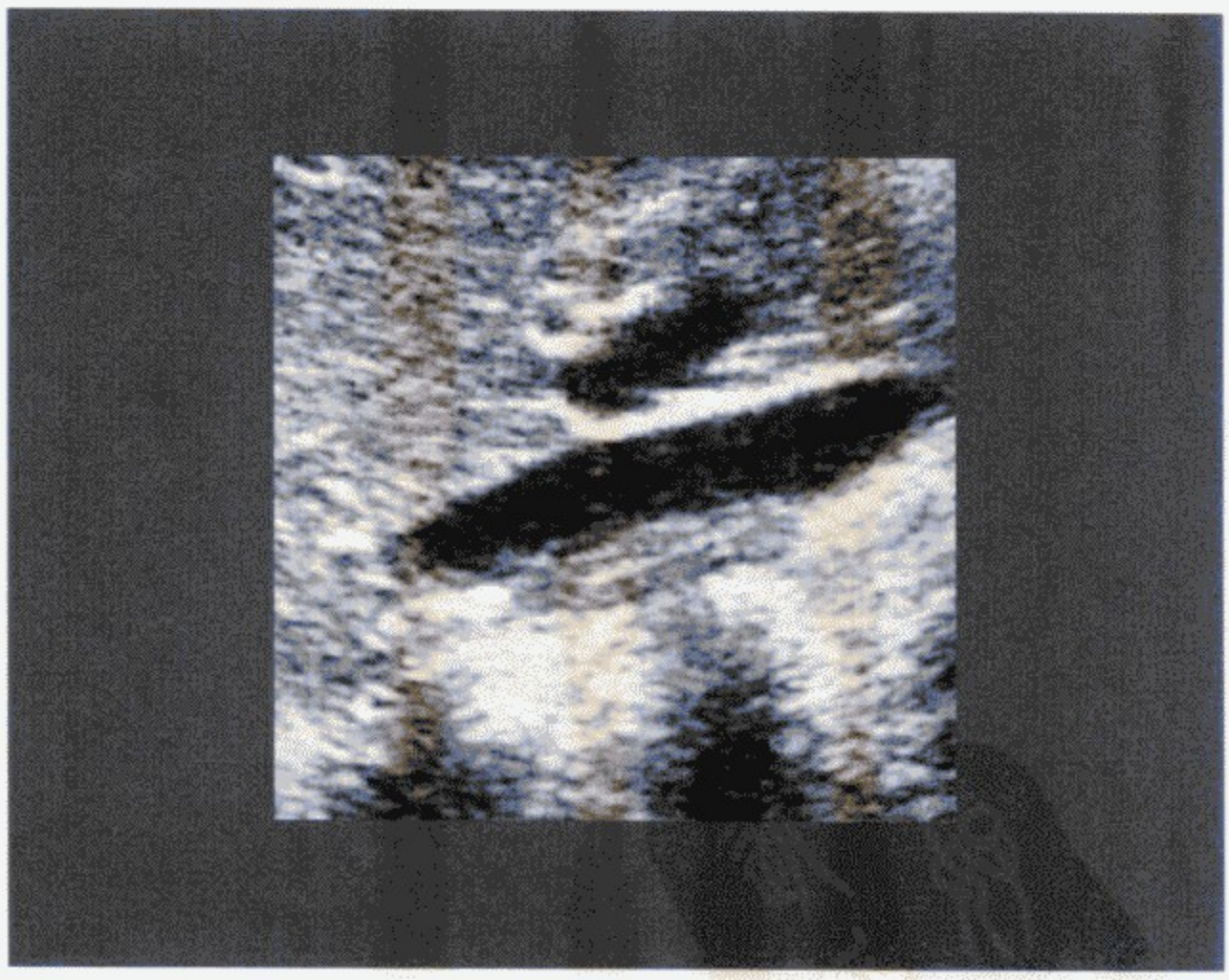
左侧肾上腺经常向下延伸到肾门。



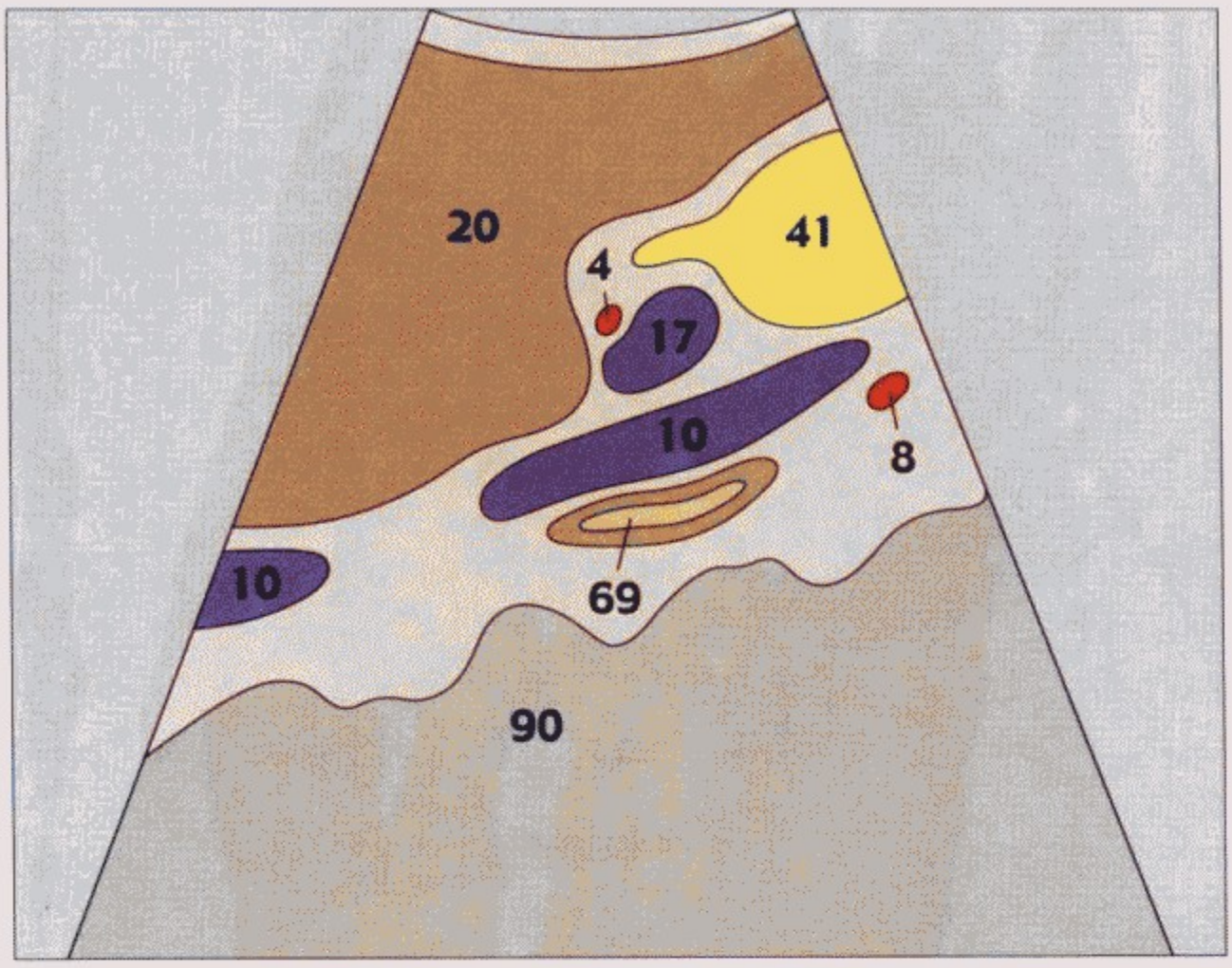


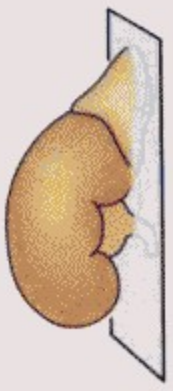
189 肾上腺的分层



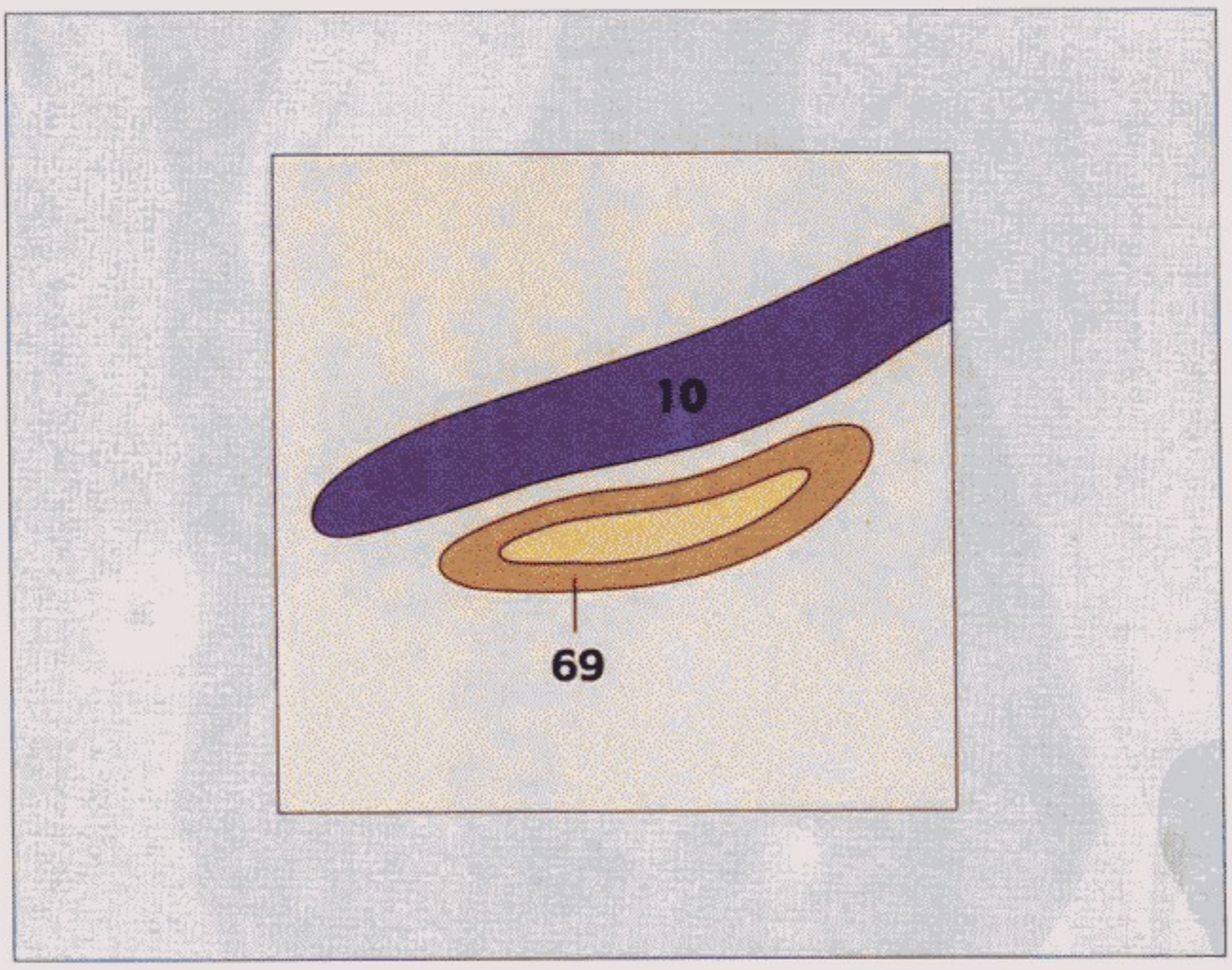


190 肾上腺的分层

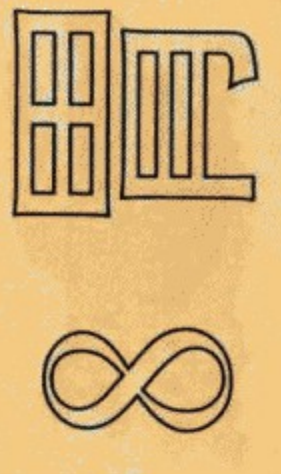




肾上腺分为三层：外两层为强回声，中间层为低回声。



肾上腺皮质为低回声，髓质为高回声。



从上向下进行上腹部横行扫描时的胃贲门

191 食管，主动脉，肝脏
192 贲门，主动脉，肝脏
193 贲门，胃体部，主动脉，肝脏
194 胃体部，主动脉，肝脏

从右向左进行上腹部纵向扫描时的胃

195 食管，主动脉，肝脏
196 食管，主动脉，肝脏
197 贲门，肝脏
198 胃体部，肝脏

从左向右进行上腹部纵向扫描时的胃

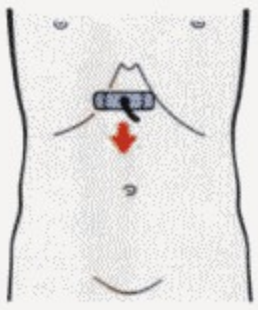
199 胃体部，肝脏
200 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺
201 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺
202 幽门，胰腺，肝脏
203 十二指肠壶腹部，肝脏，腔静脉
204 十二指肠，胆囊，腔静脉

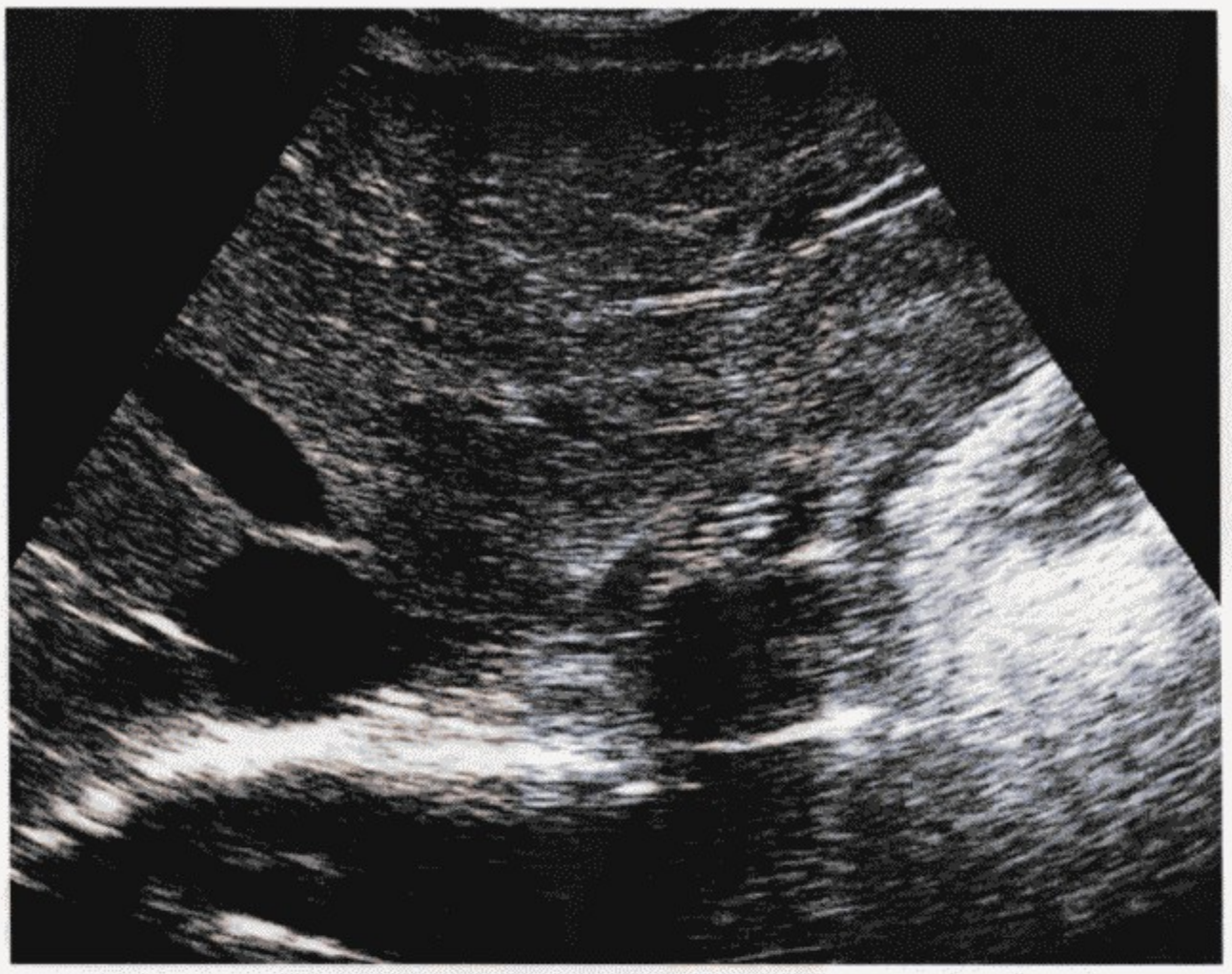
从上向下进行上腹部横行扫描时的胃窦和十二指肠

205 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺
206 胃窦，十二指肠，肝脏，胰腺，胆囊
207 胃窦，十二指肠，肝脏，胰腺，胆囊
208 胃窦，胆囊

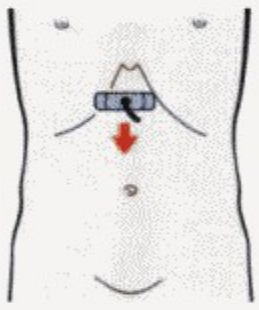
胃局部

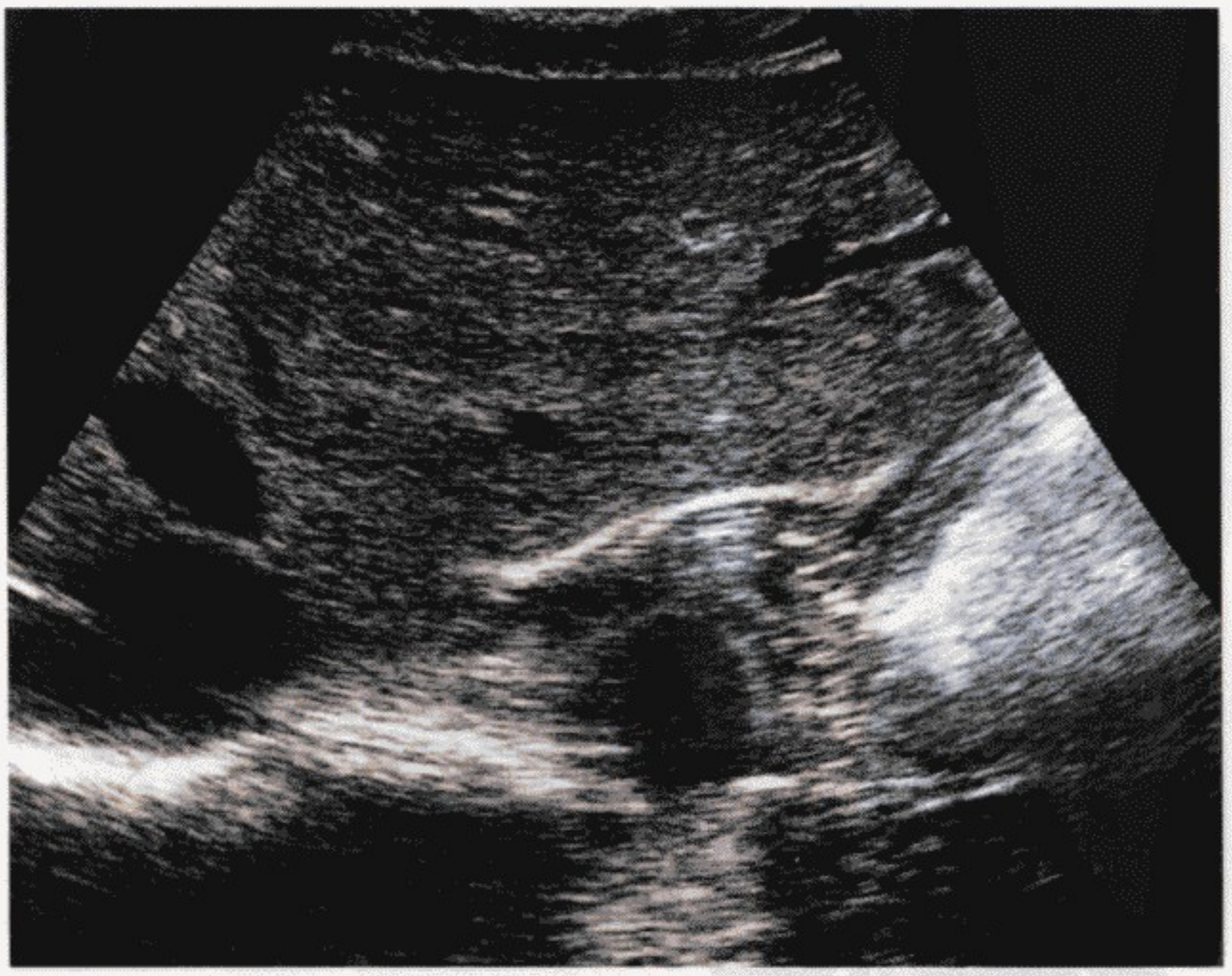
209 胃壁的分层
210 胃壁的分层
211 胃皱襞
212 胃皱襞



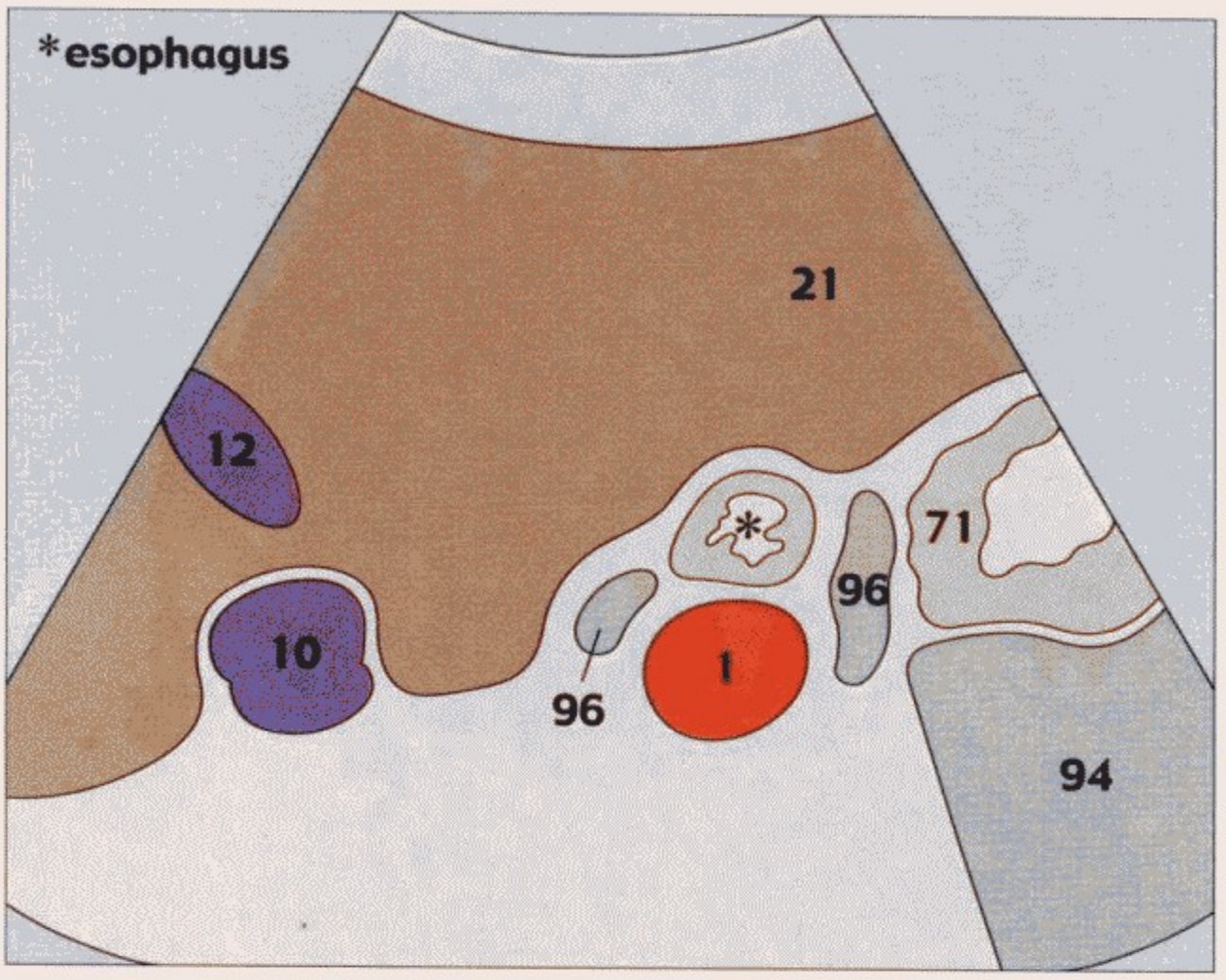


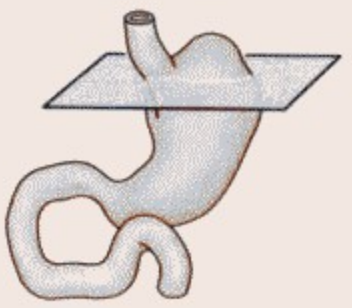
► 191 食管，主动脉，肝脏



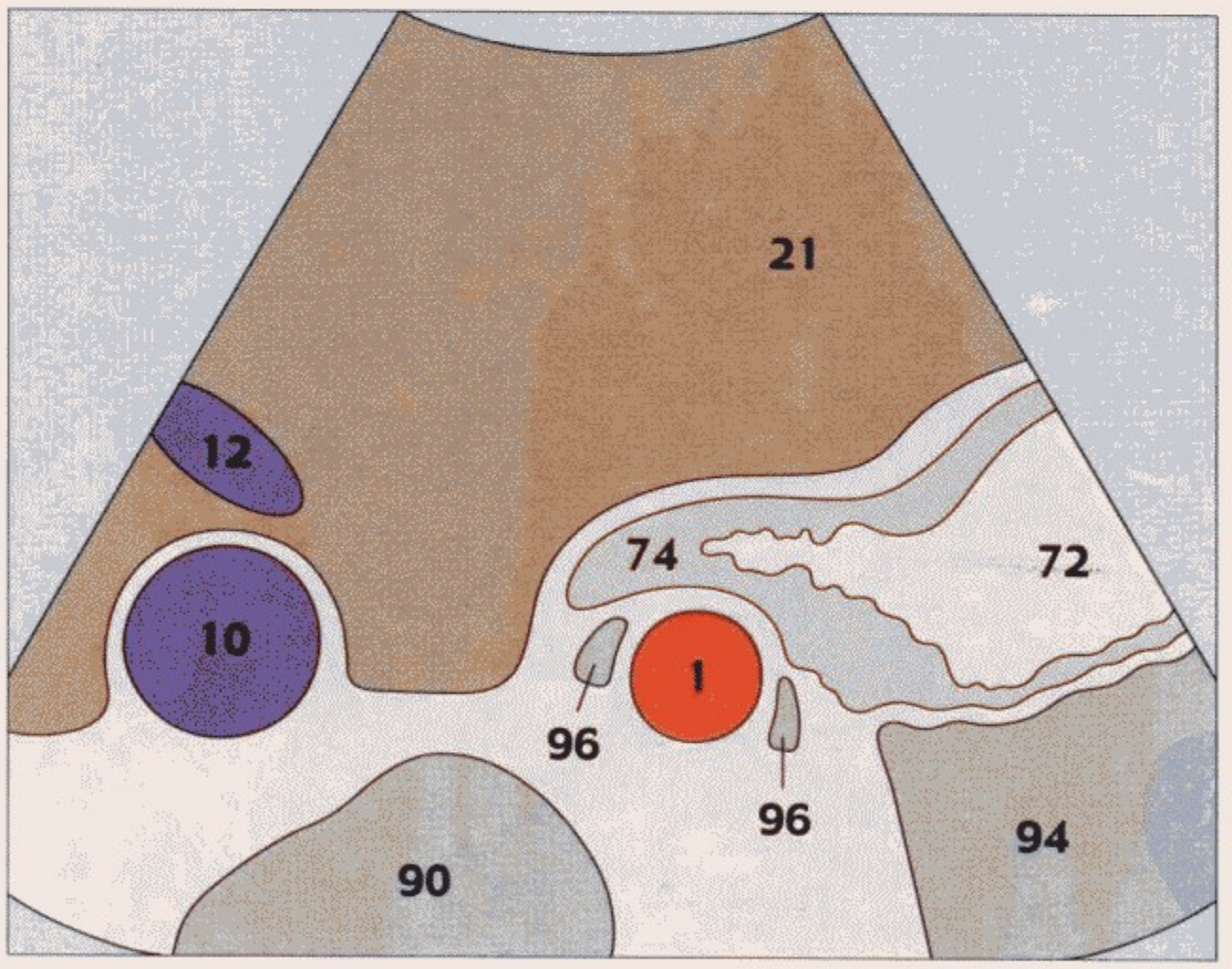


► 192 贲门，主动脉，肝脏

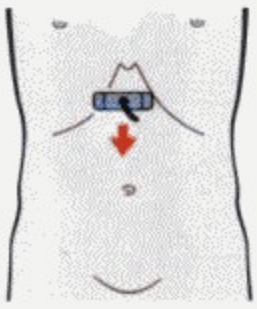


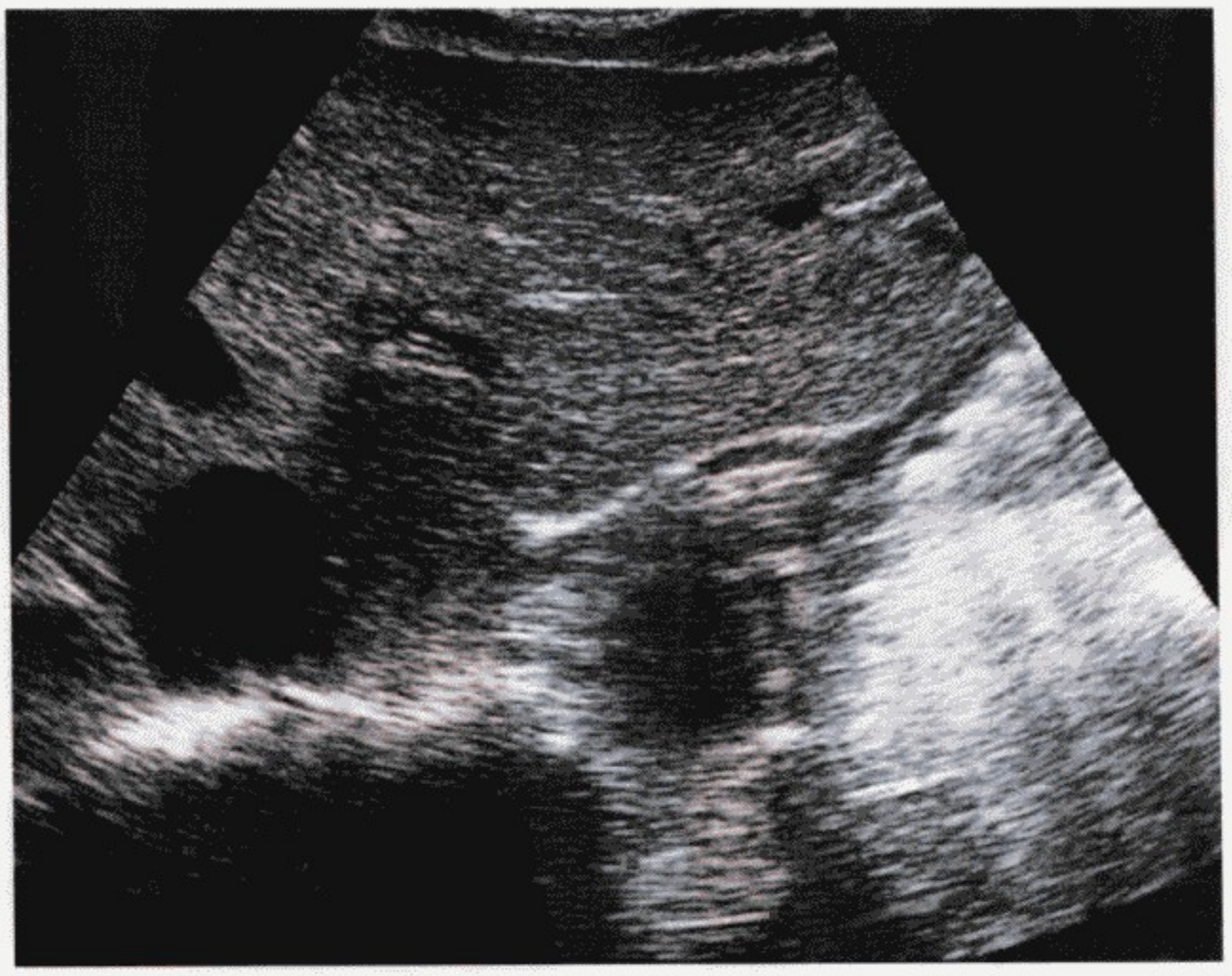


胃食管连接部位于肝脏，主动脉，膈脚之间。

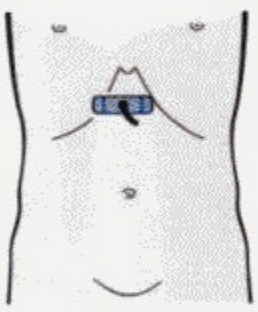


贲门在横切面上表现为典型的尖三角形。



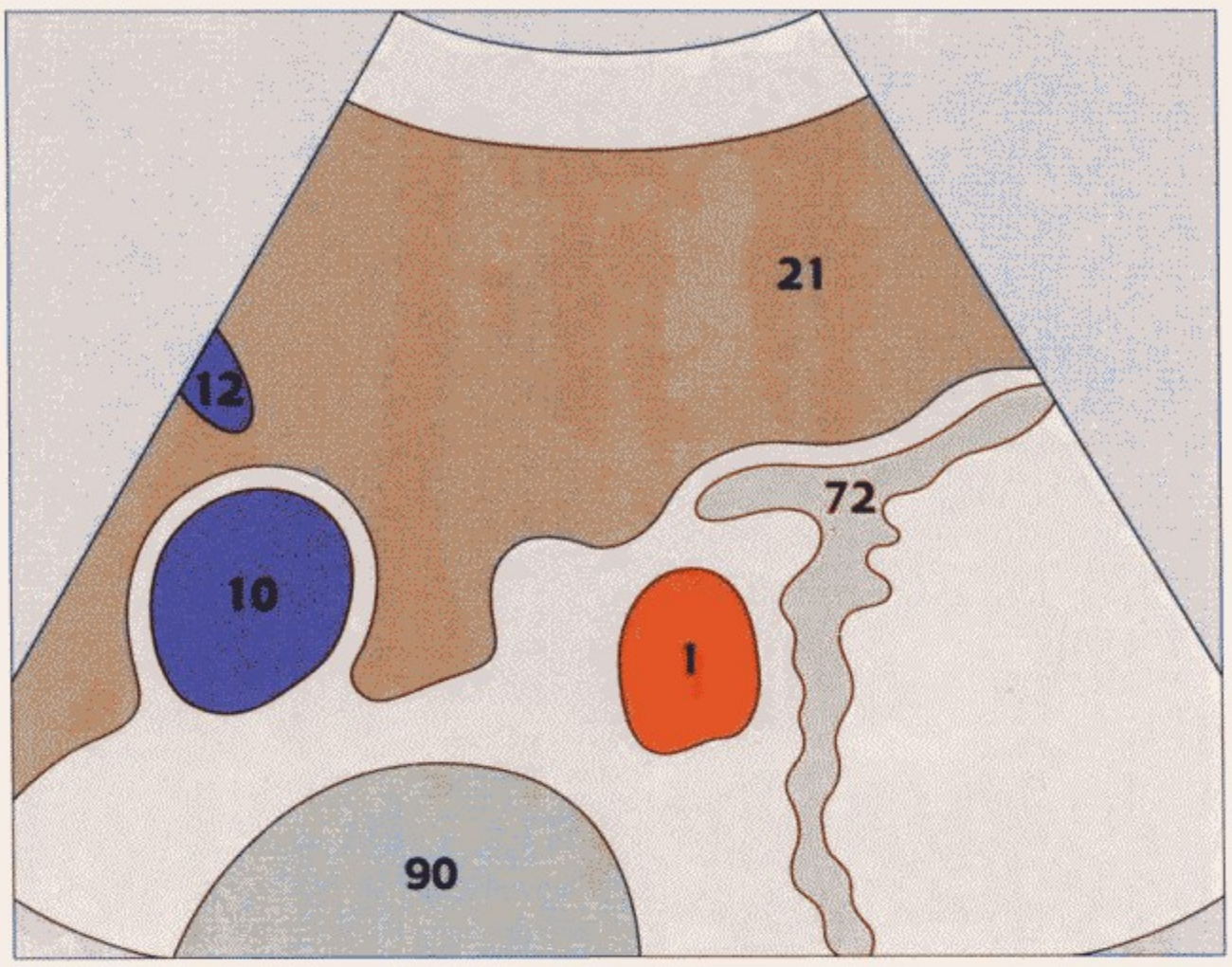


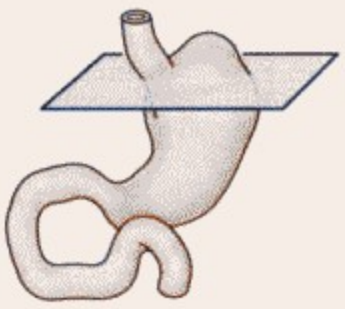
► 193 贲门，胃体部，主动脉，肝脏



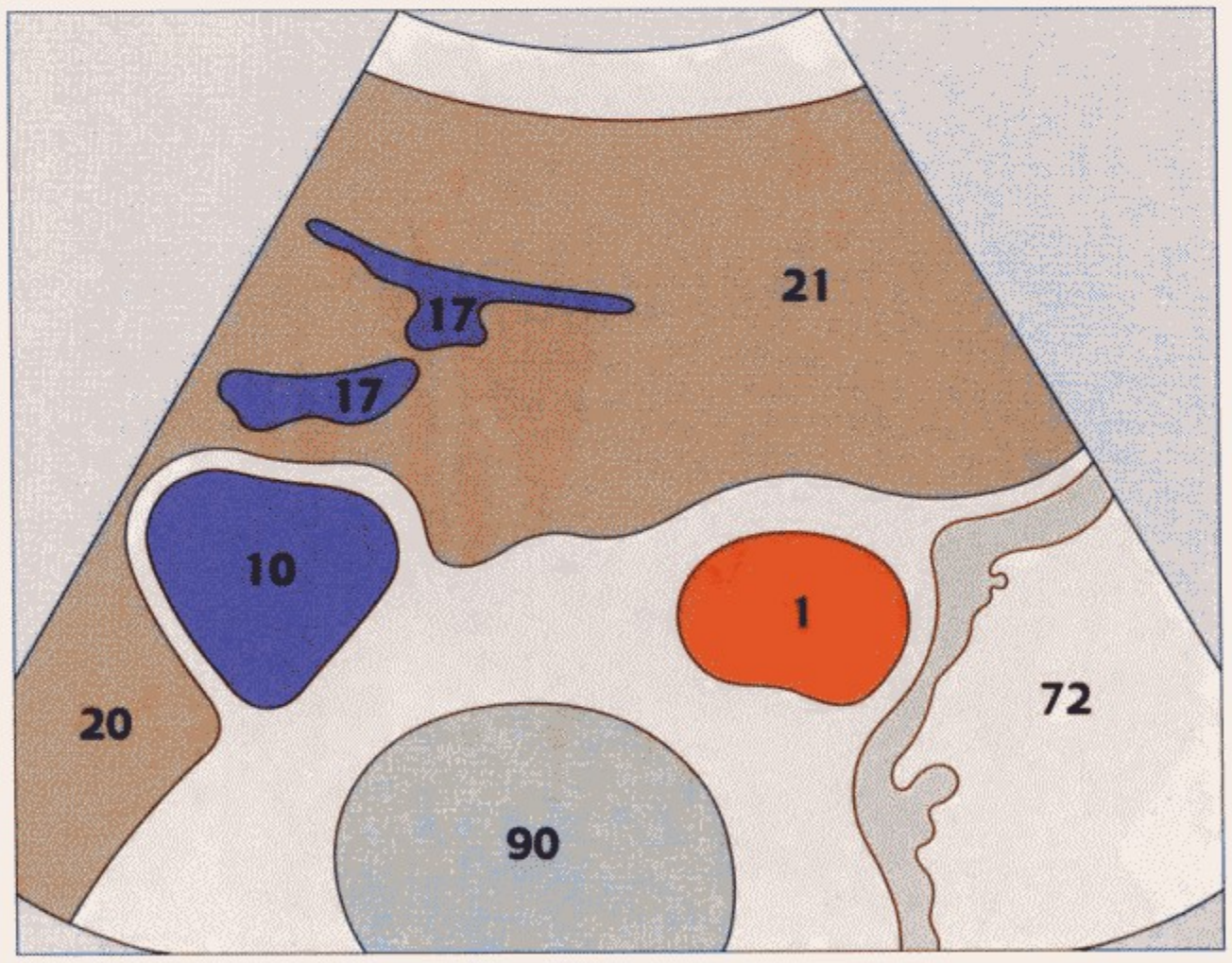


► 194 胃体部，主动脉，肝脏

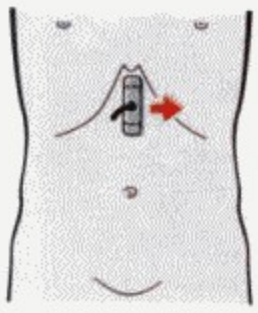


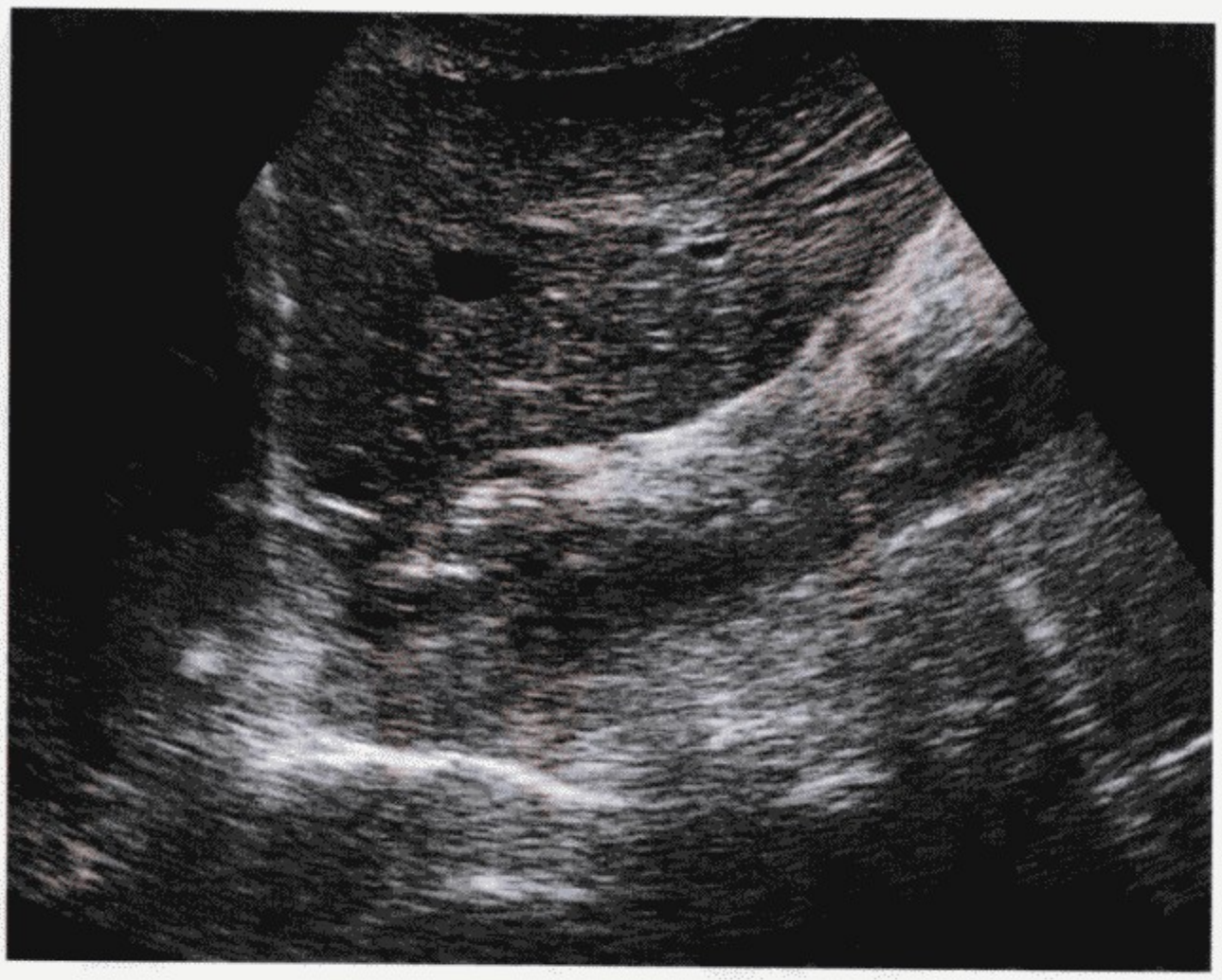


贲门临近胃体部，后者内容物表现为固体、液体以及气体的混合。

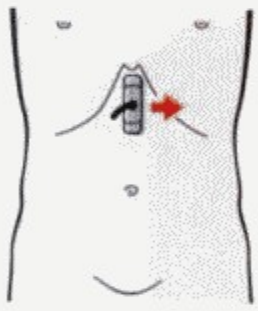


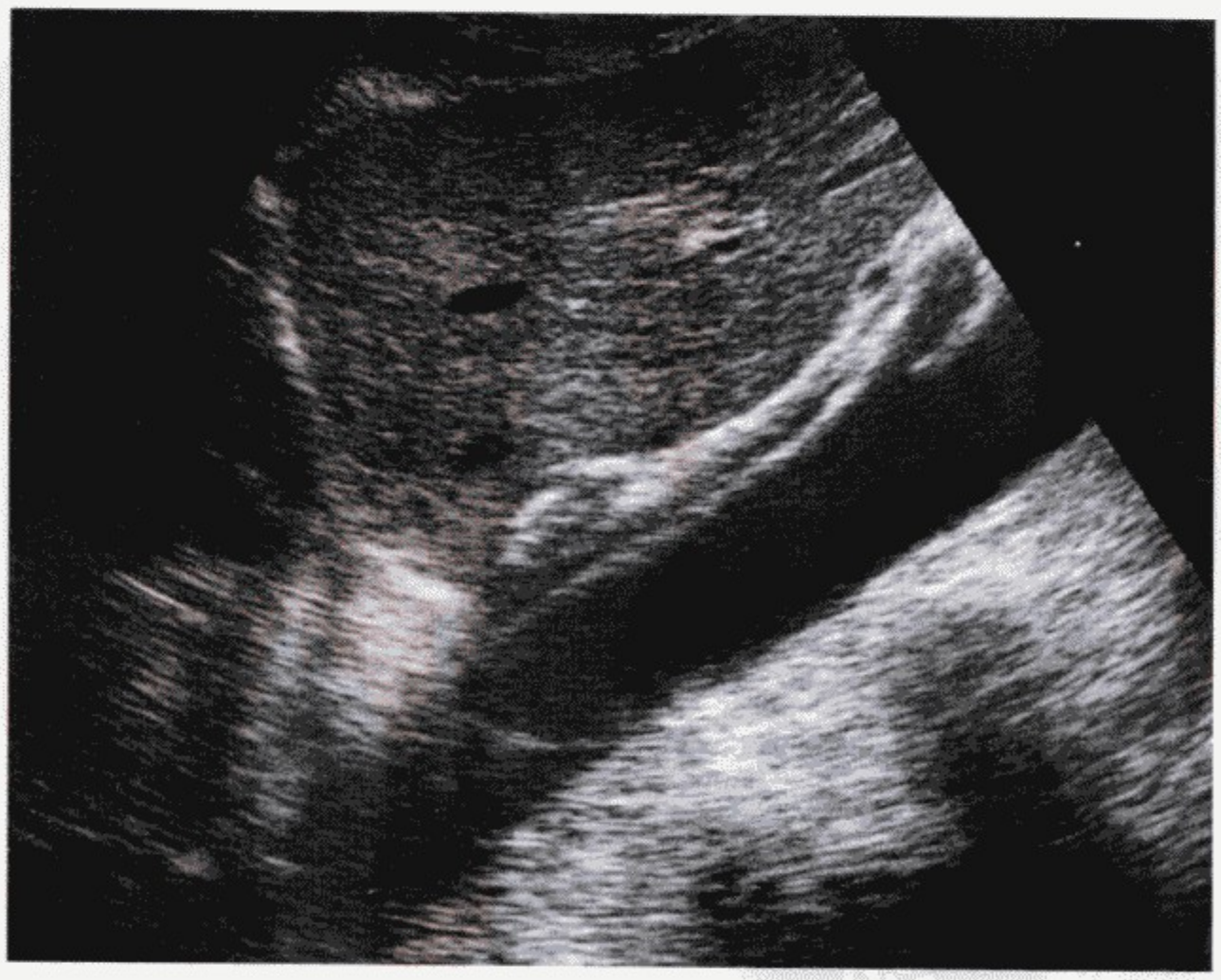
在贲门下方，胃体部位于主动脉旁。



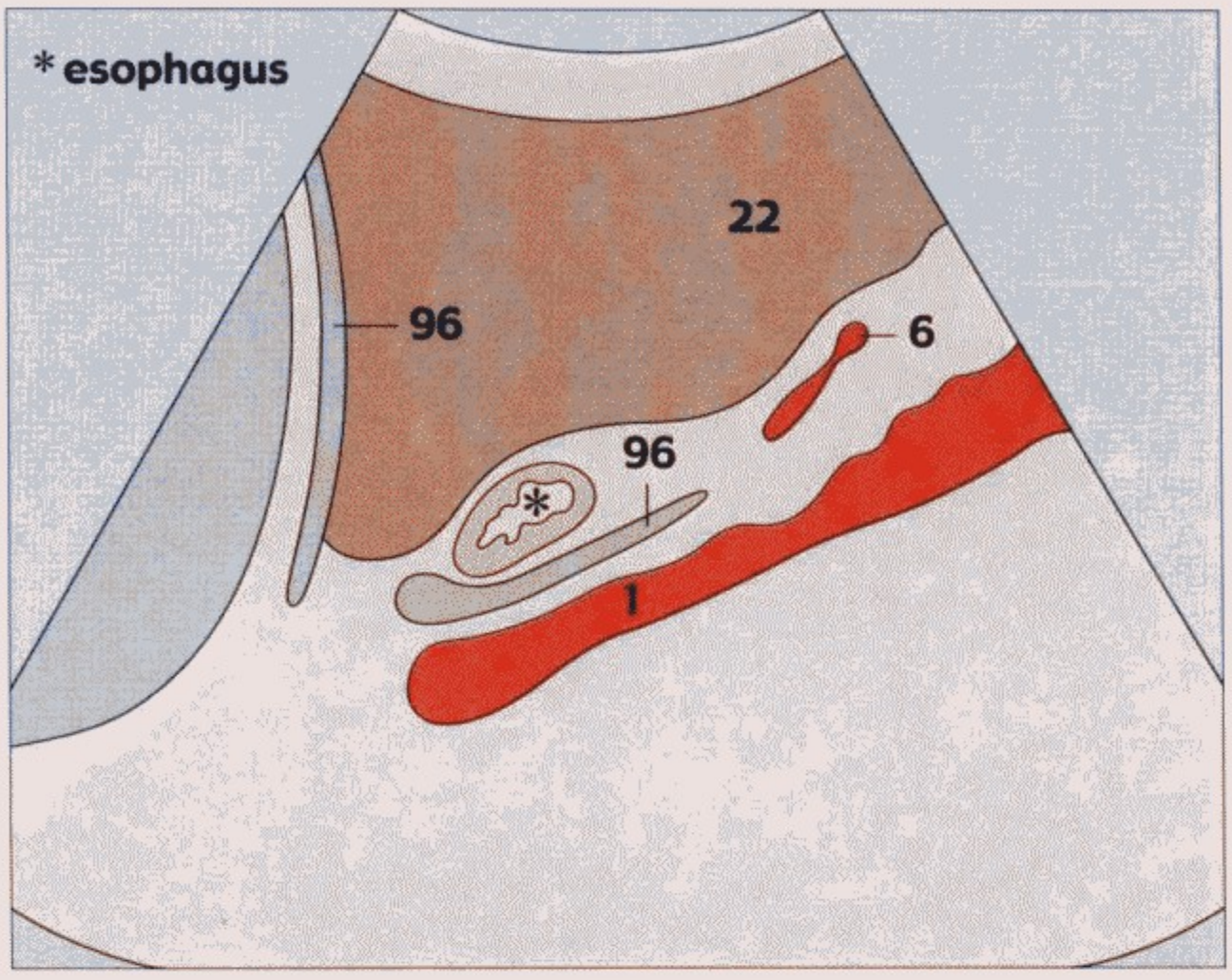


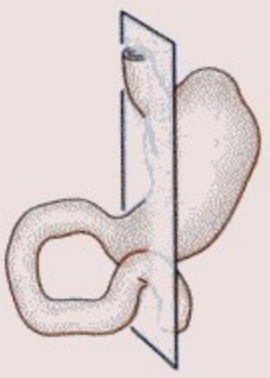
► 195 食管，主动脉，肝脏



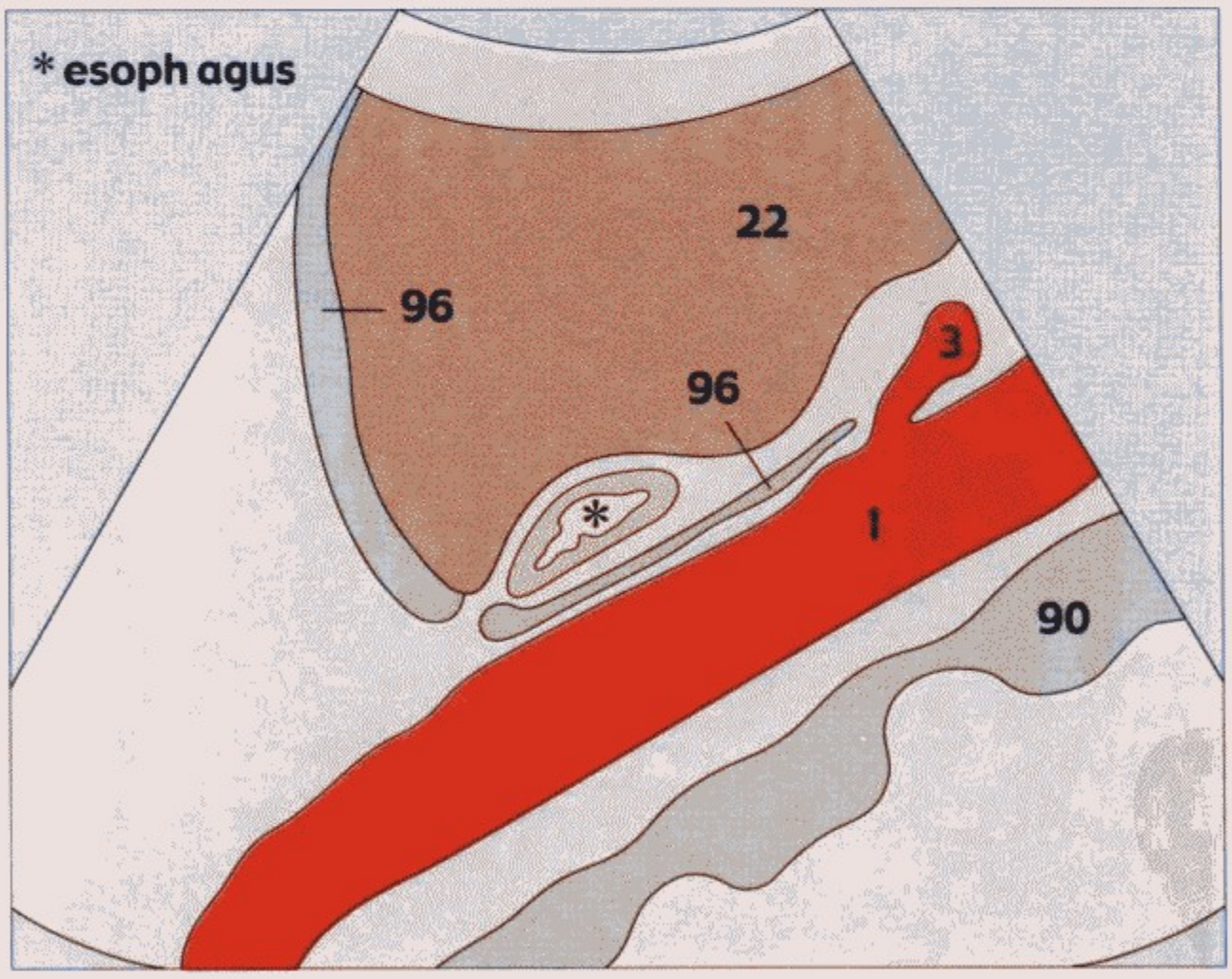


► 196 食管，主动脉，肝脏

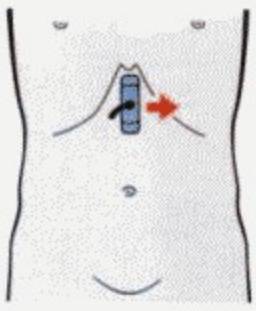


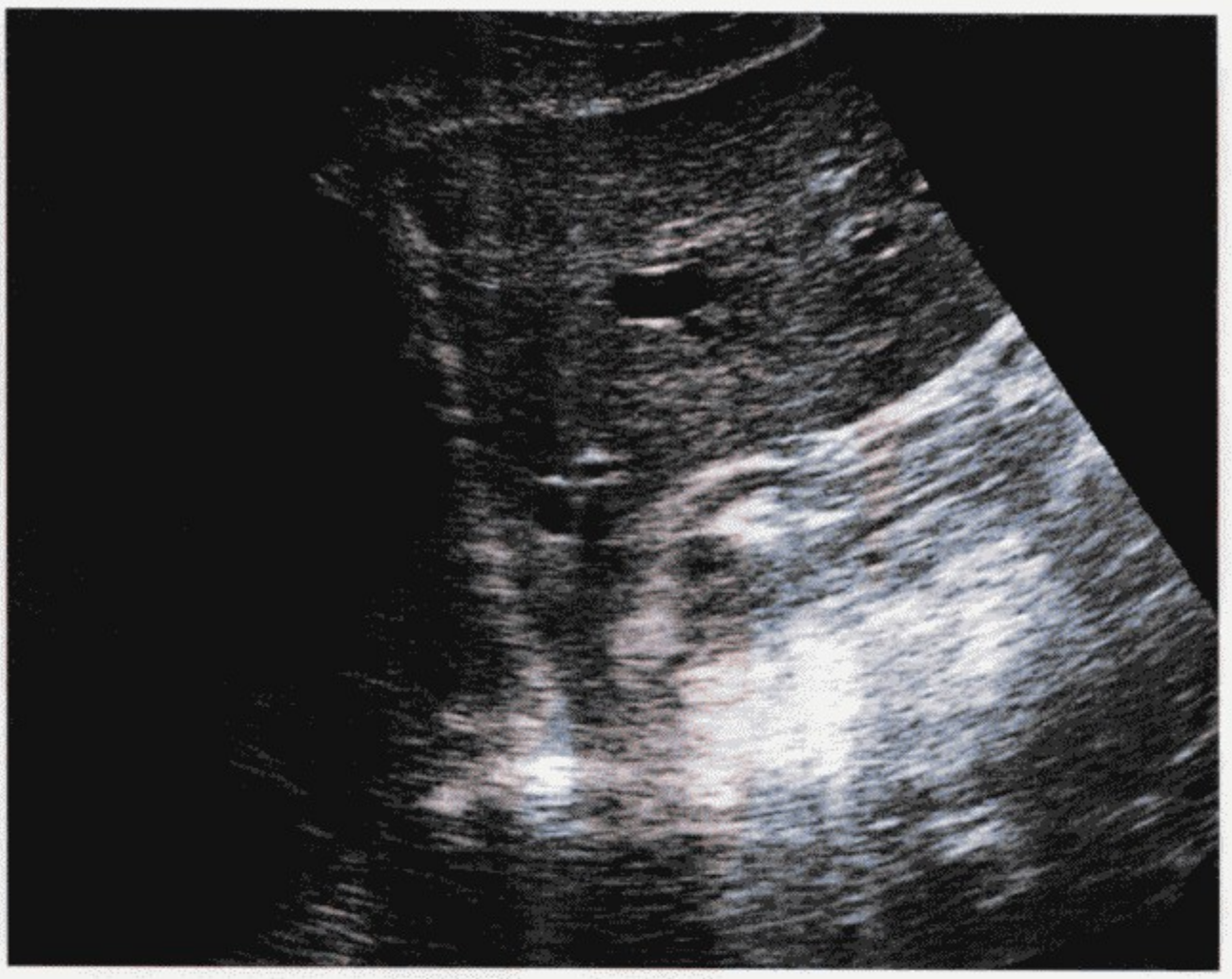


食管的腹段位于主动脉的右前方。

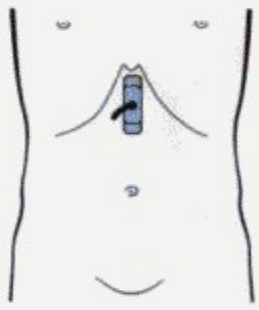


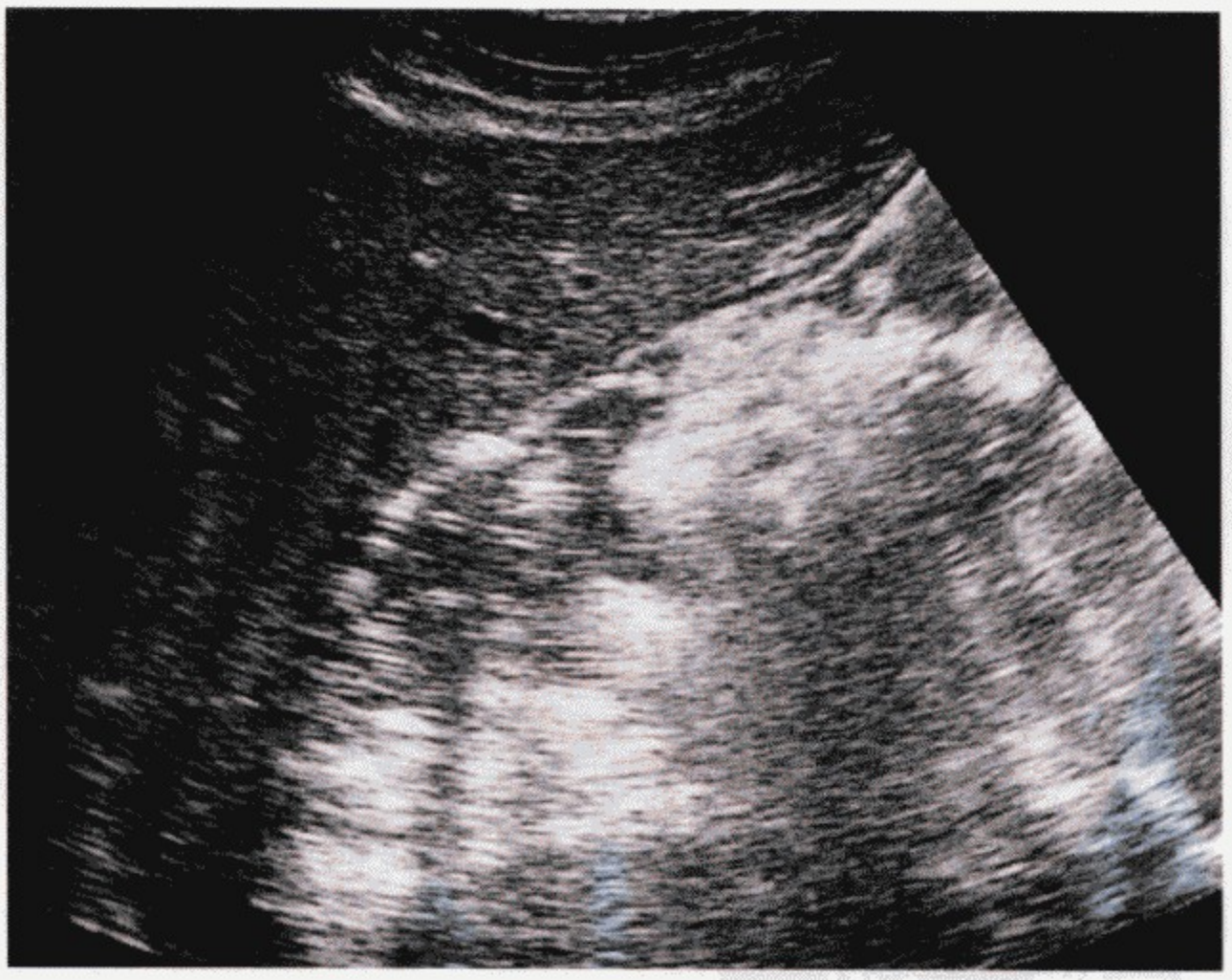
在进行上腹部纵向扫描时，食管和贲门位于肝脏和主动脉之间。



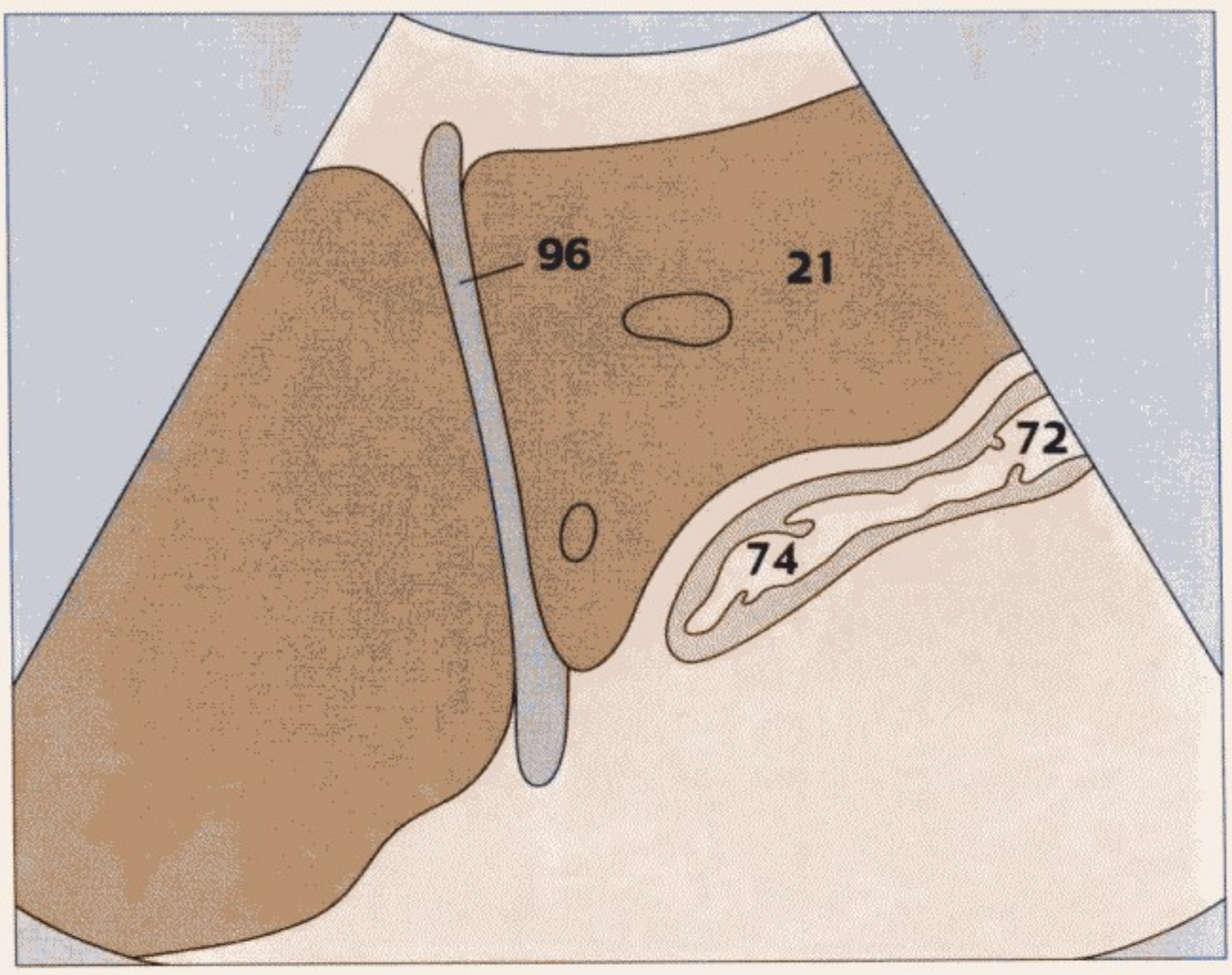


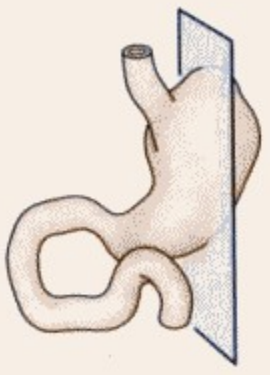
► 197 贲门，肝脏



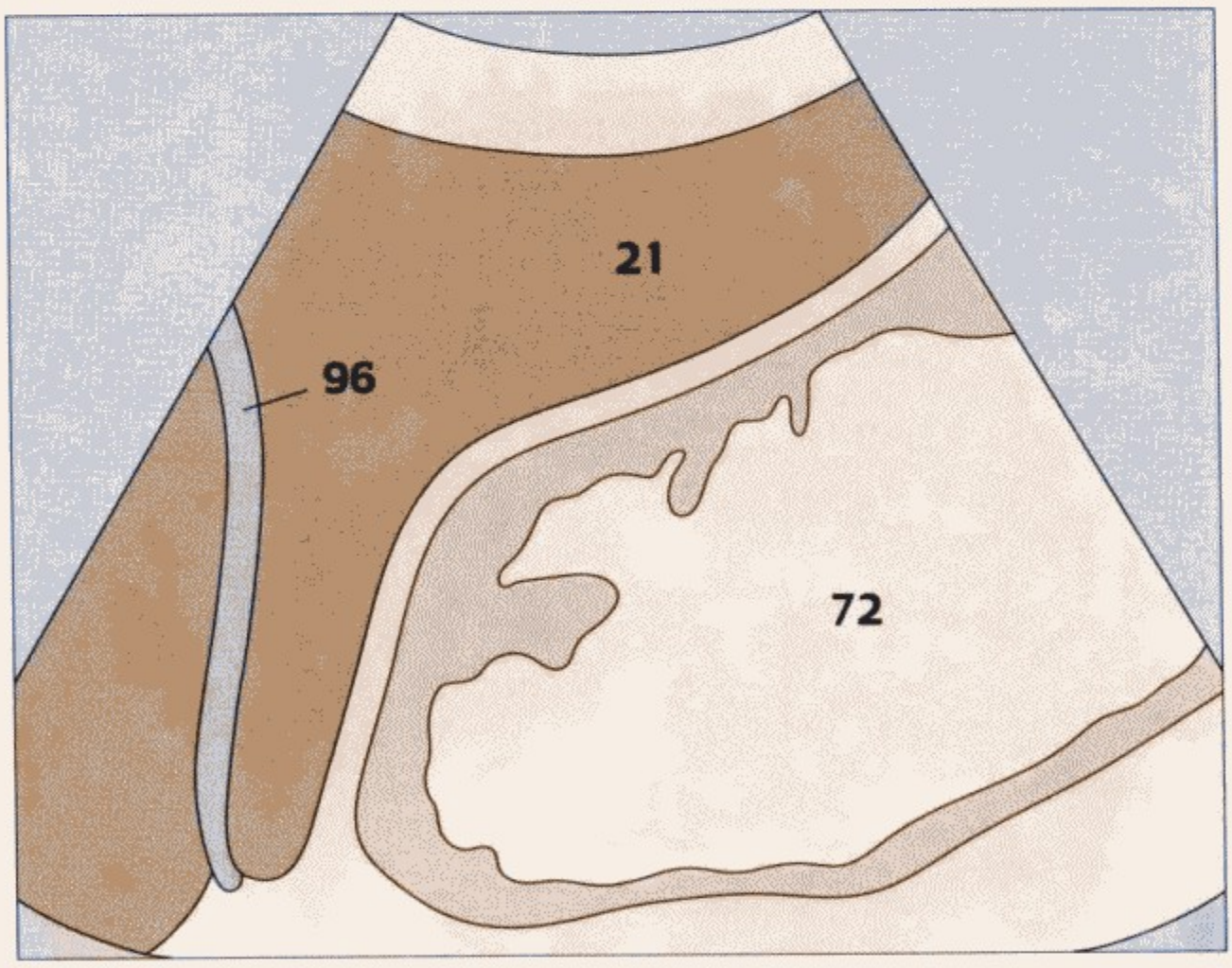


► 198 胃体部，肝脏

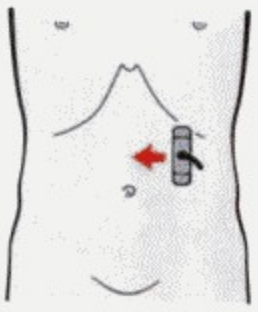


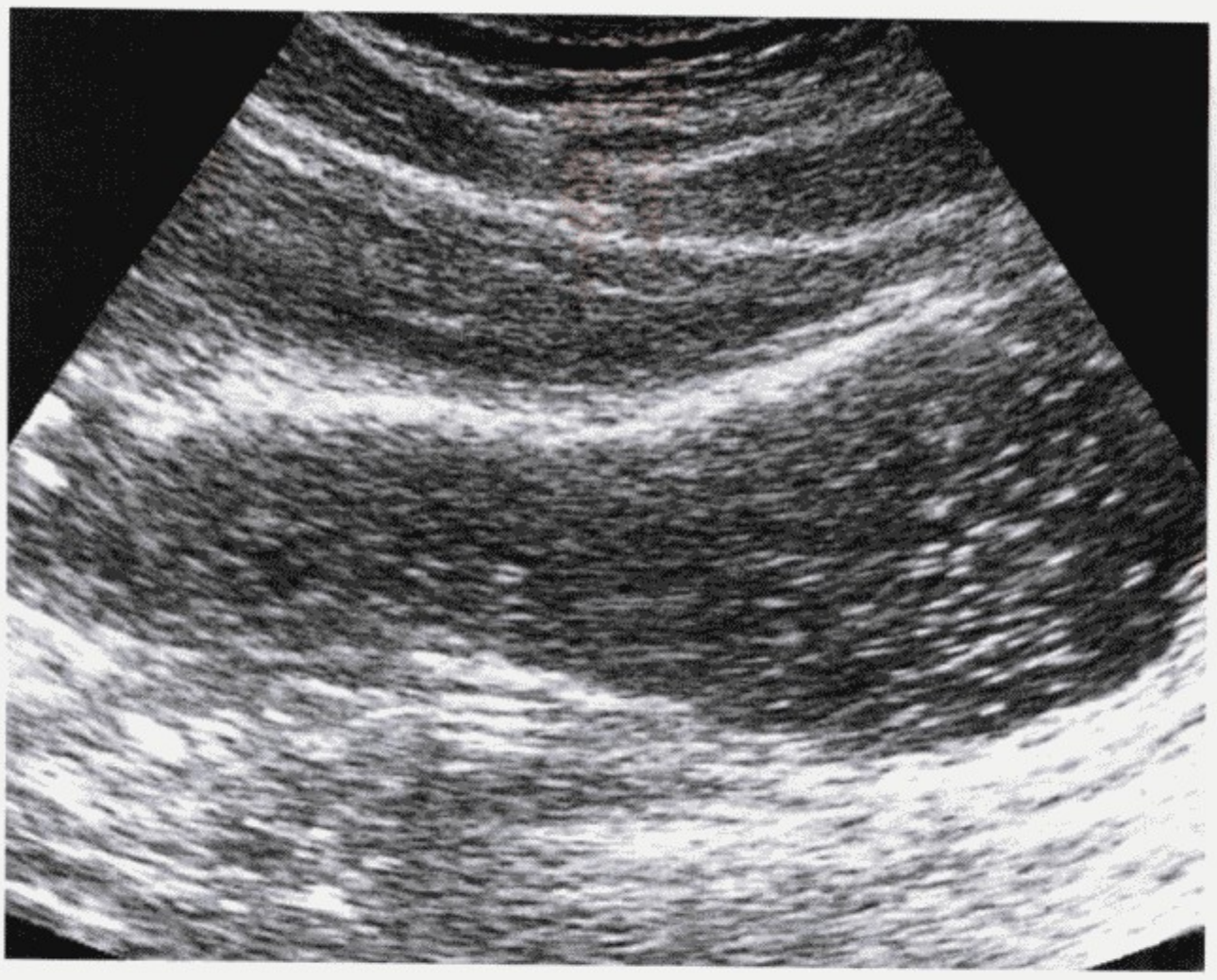


确定食管和胃体部位置的第一步是确定胃食管连接部。

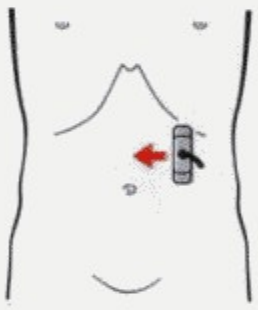


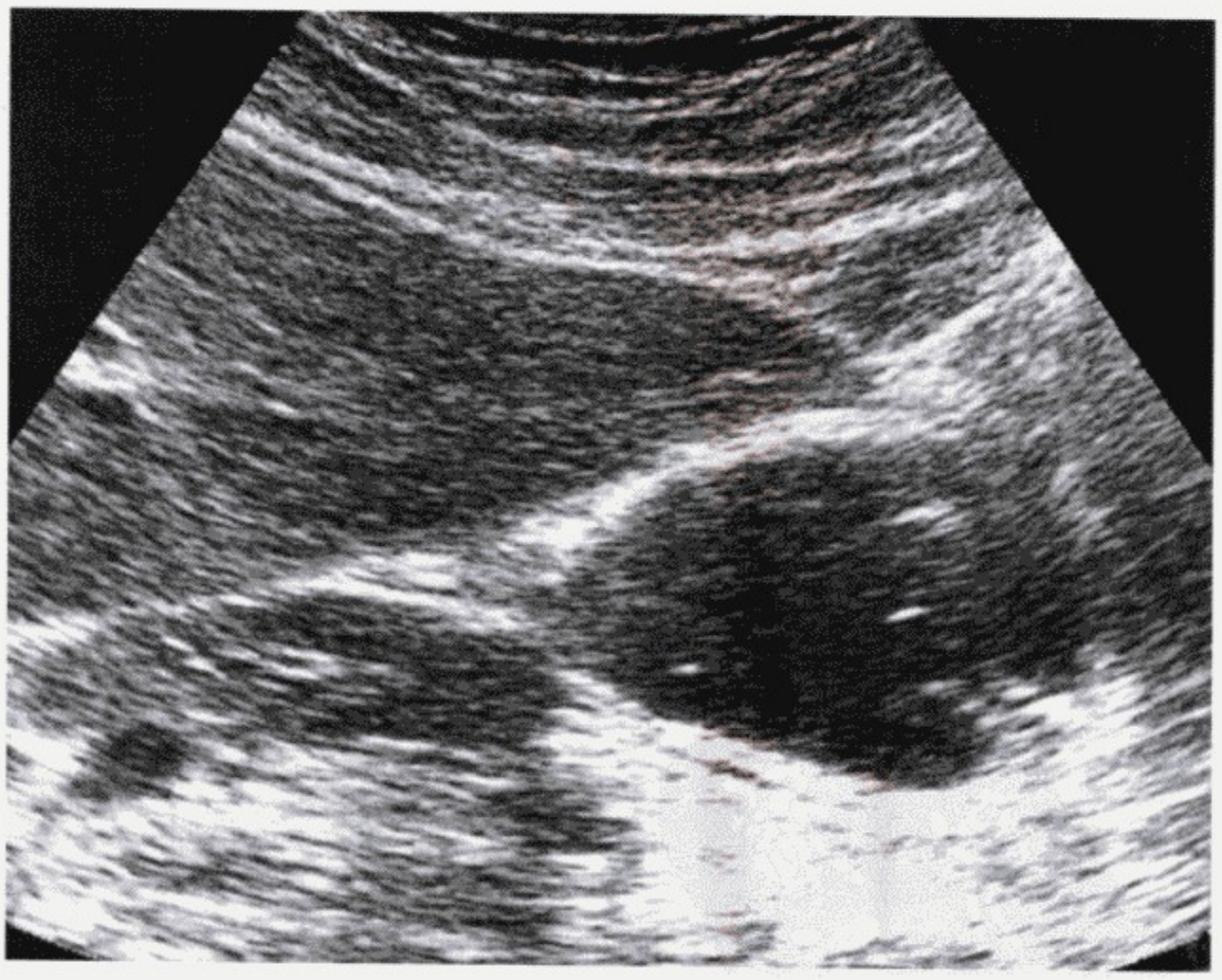
患者未进行特殊准备时，胃体部在肝左叶后方表现为混杂回声。



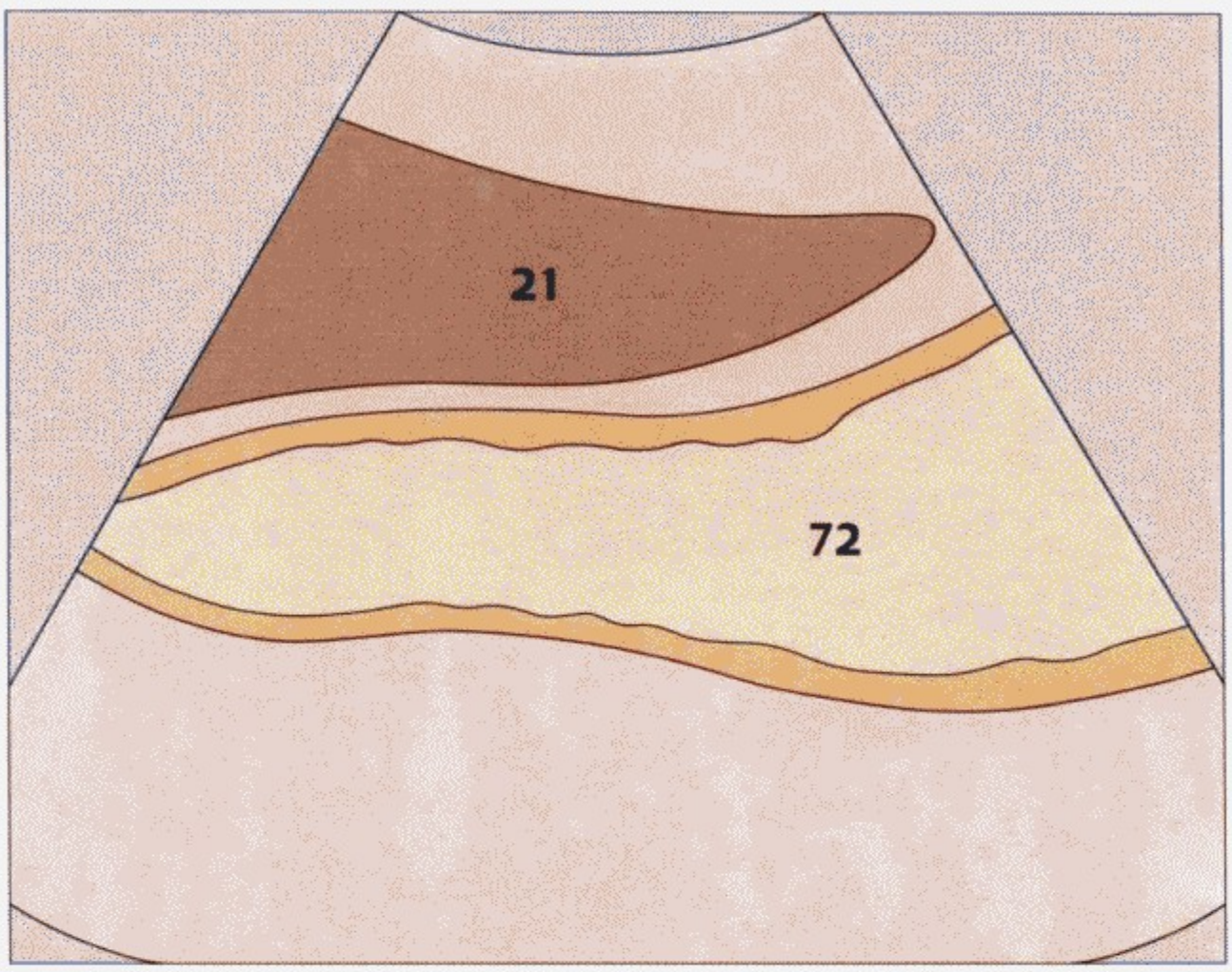


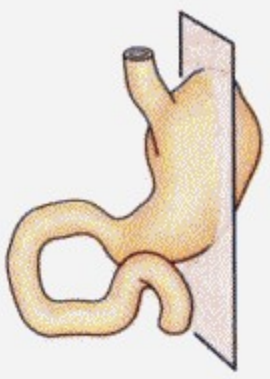
► 199 胃体部，肝脏



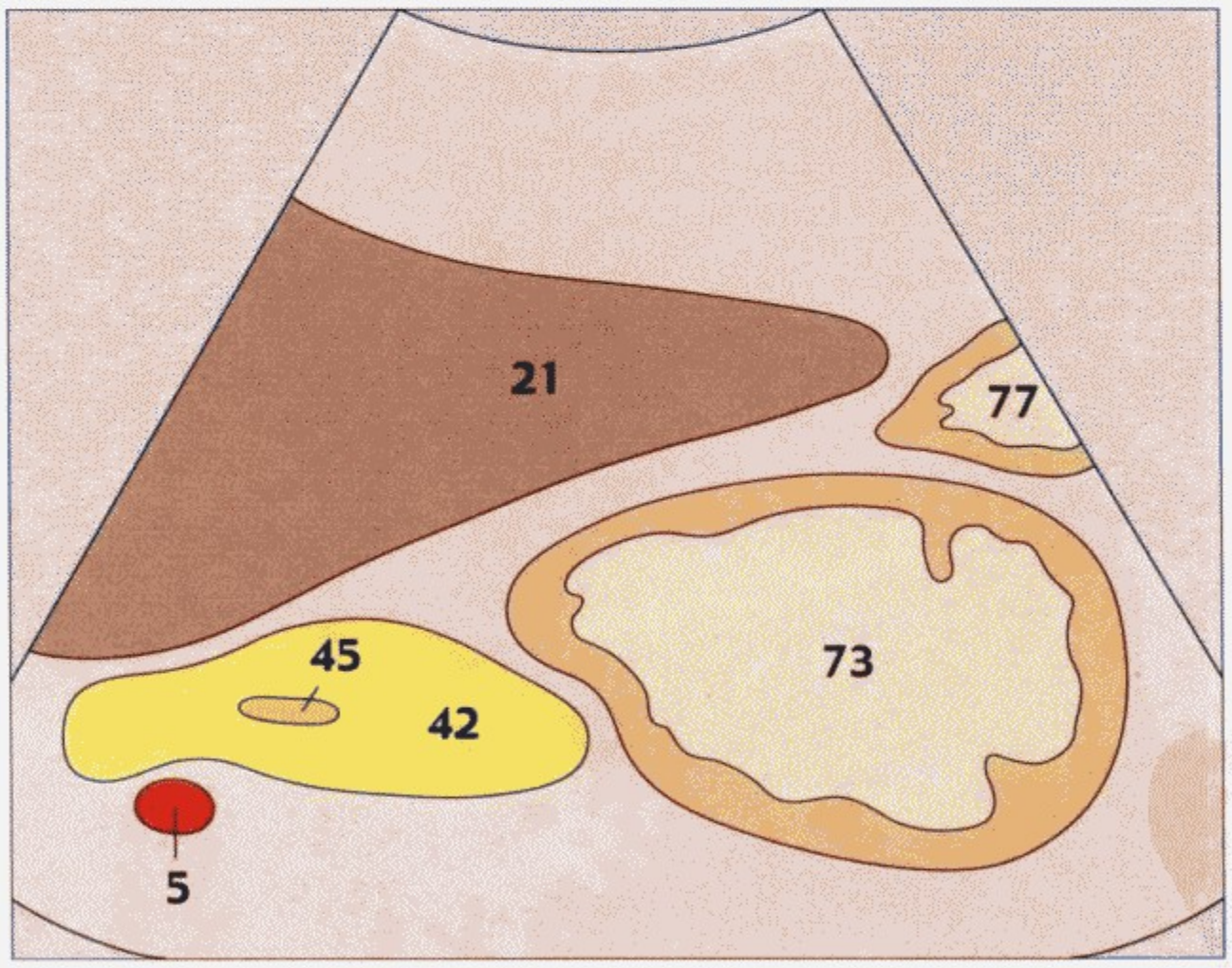


► 200 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺

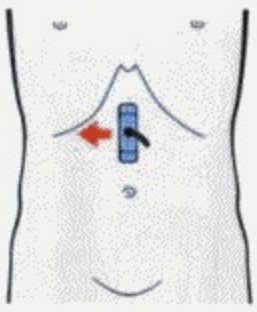


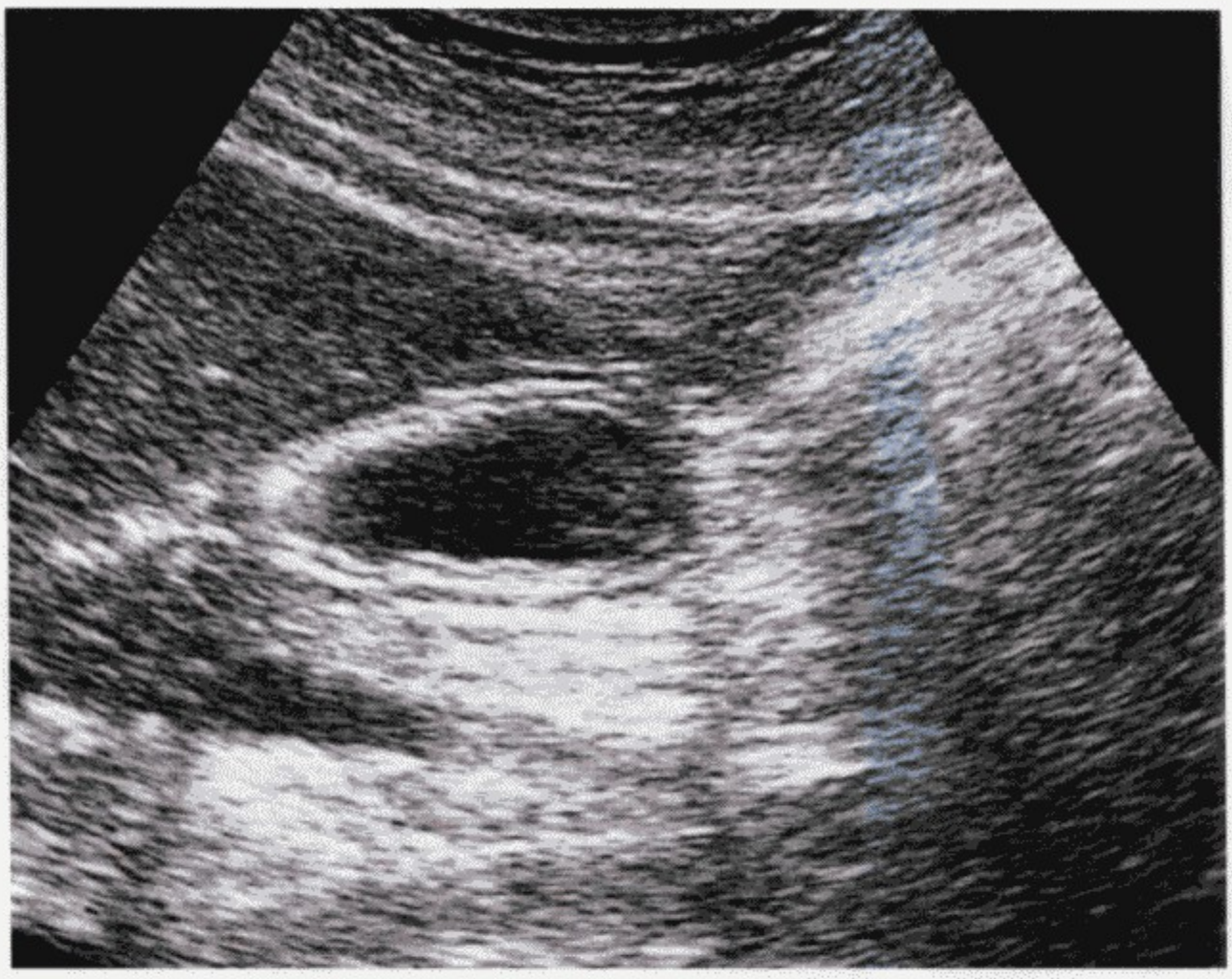


胃体部始终位于肝左叶的后方。它可以充满液体，边界清楚，或者为空的，难以确定。

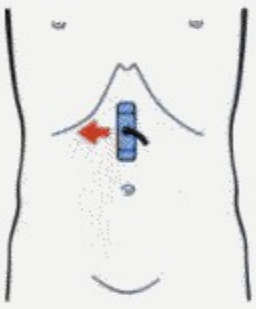


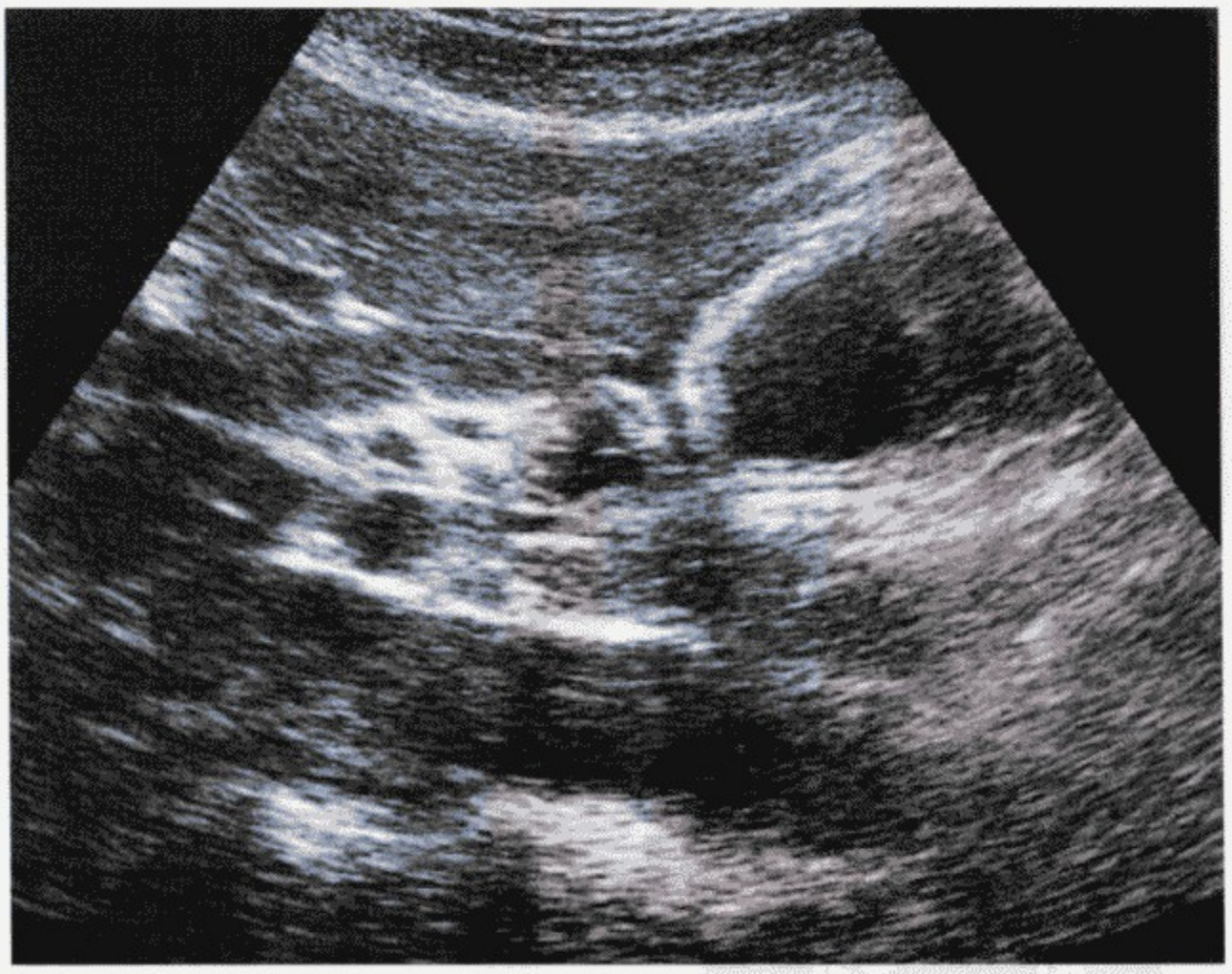
经过上腹部的纵向扫描显示典型的胃，肝脏和胰腺三联体。



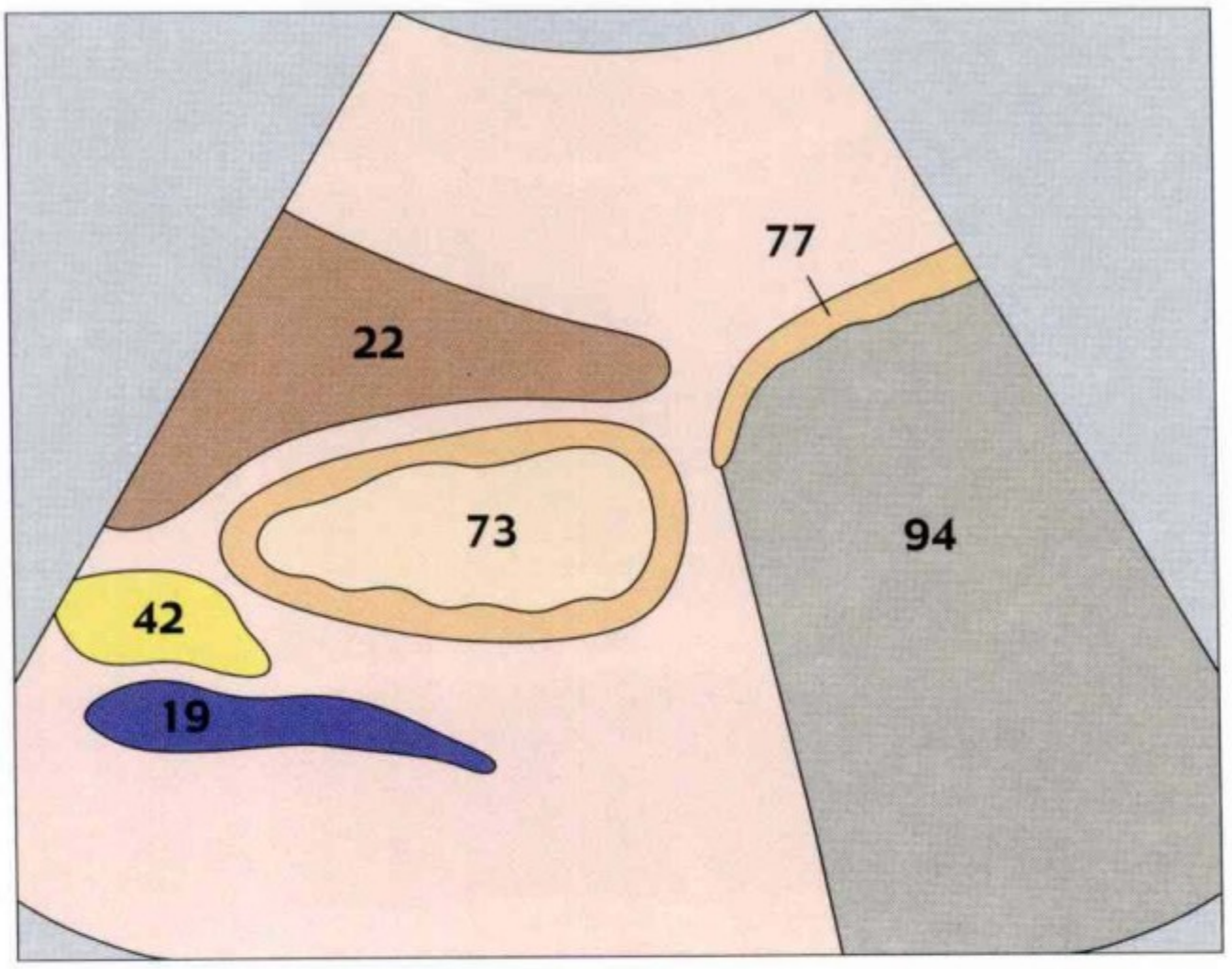


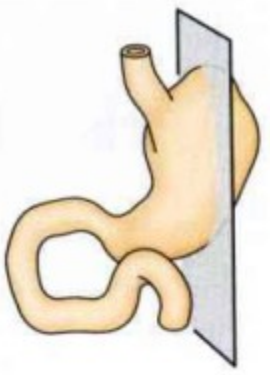
► 201 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺



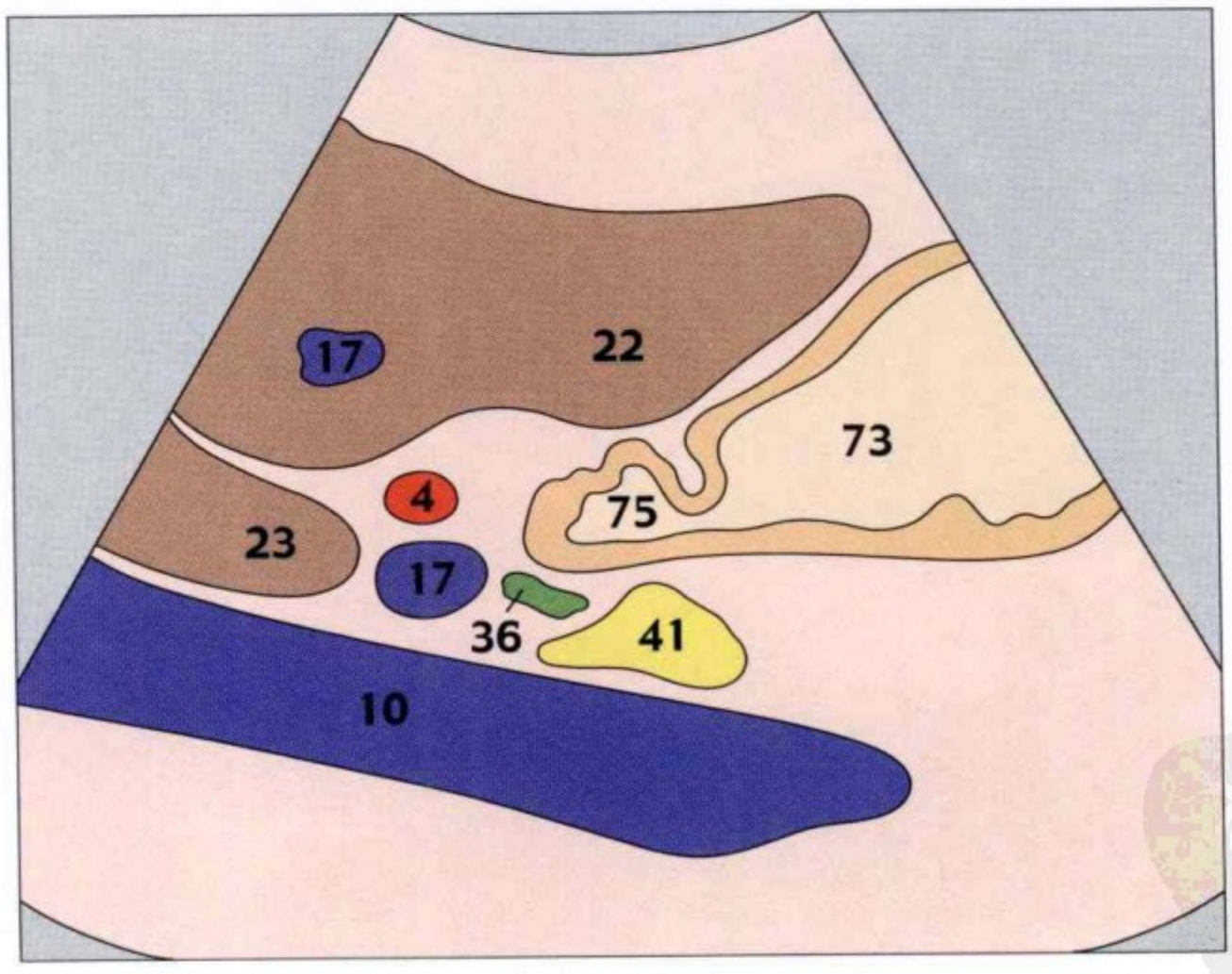


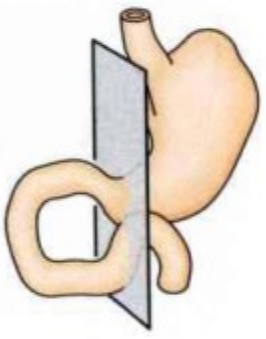
► 202 幽门，胰腺，肝脏



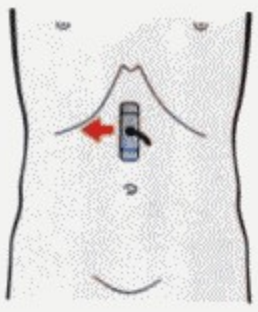


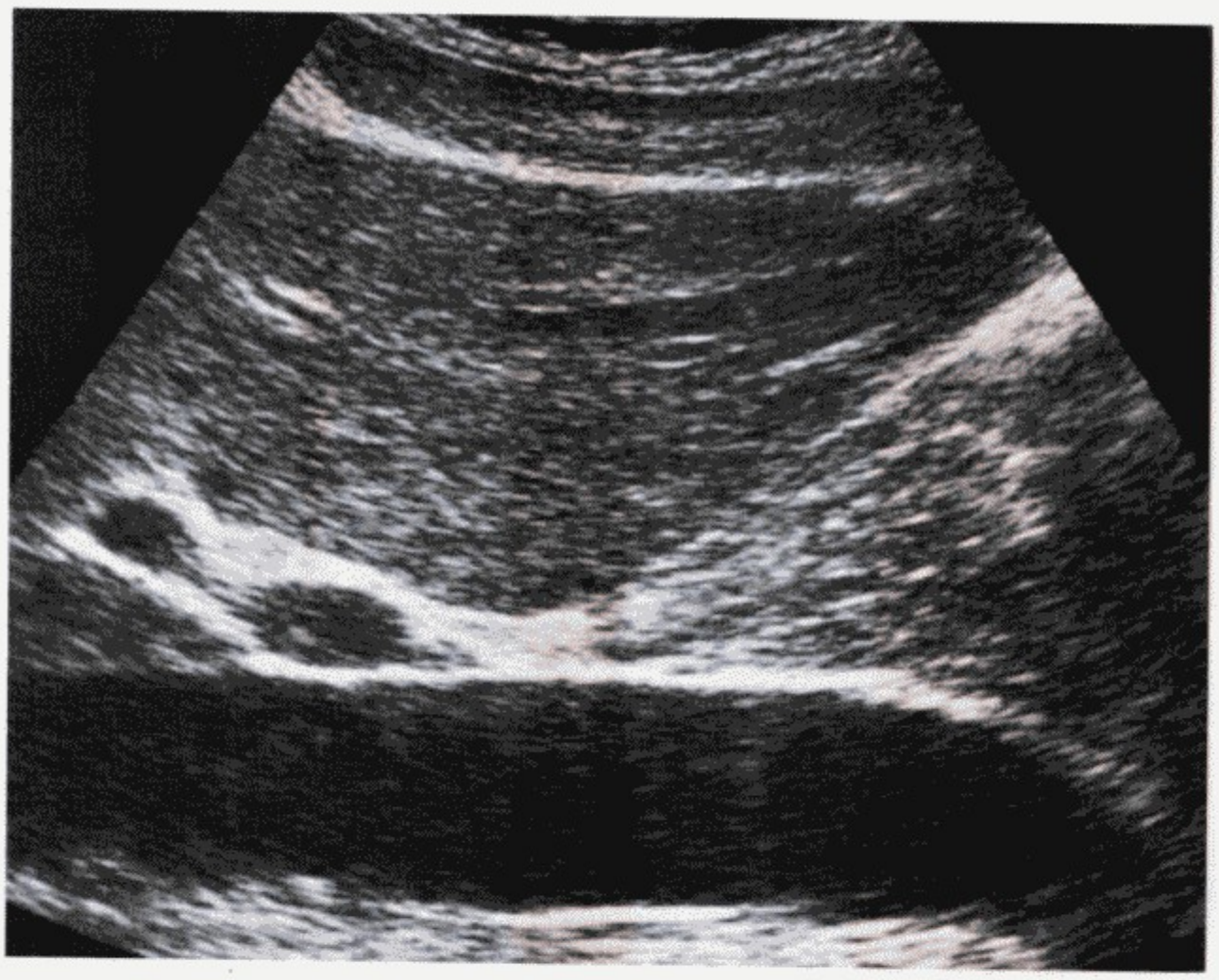
在进行纵向扫描时，在肝脏下缘可以很好的观察到胃窦典型的表现。



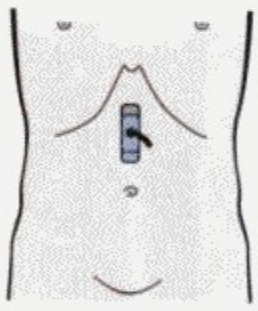


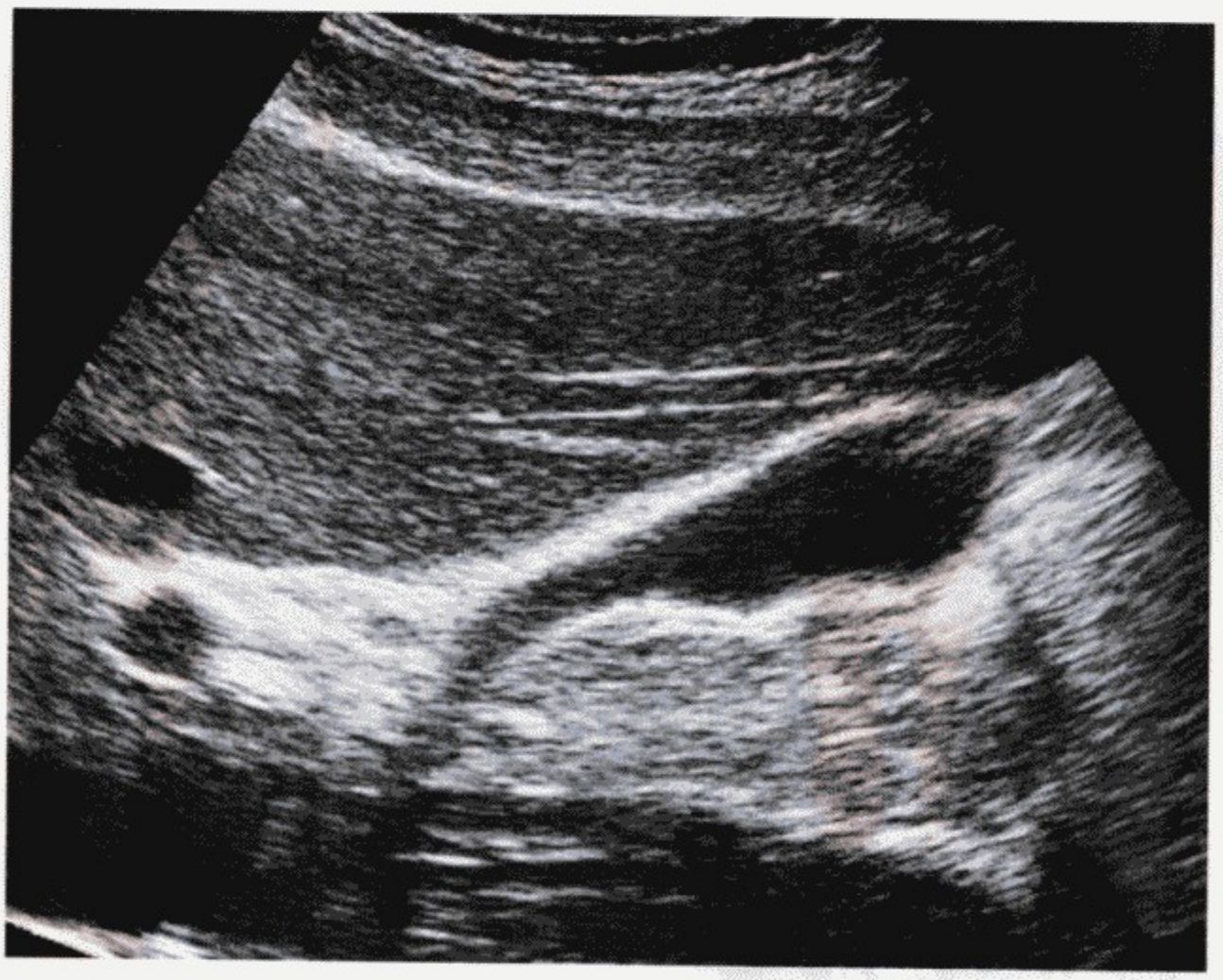
幽门的典型表现是在胰头前方肌层显著增厚。



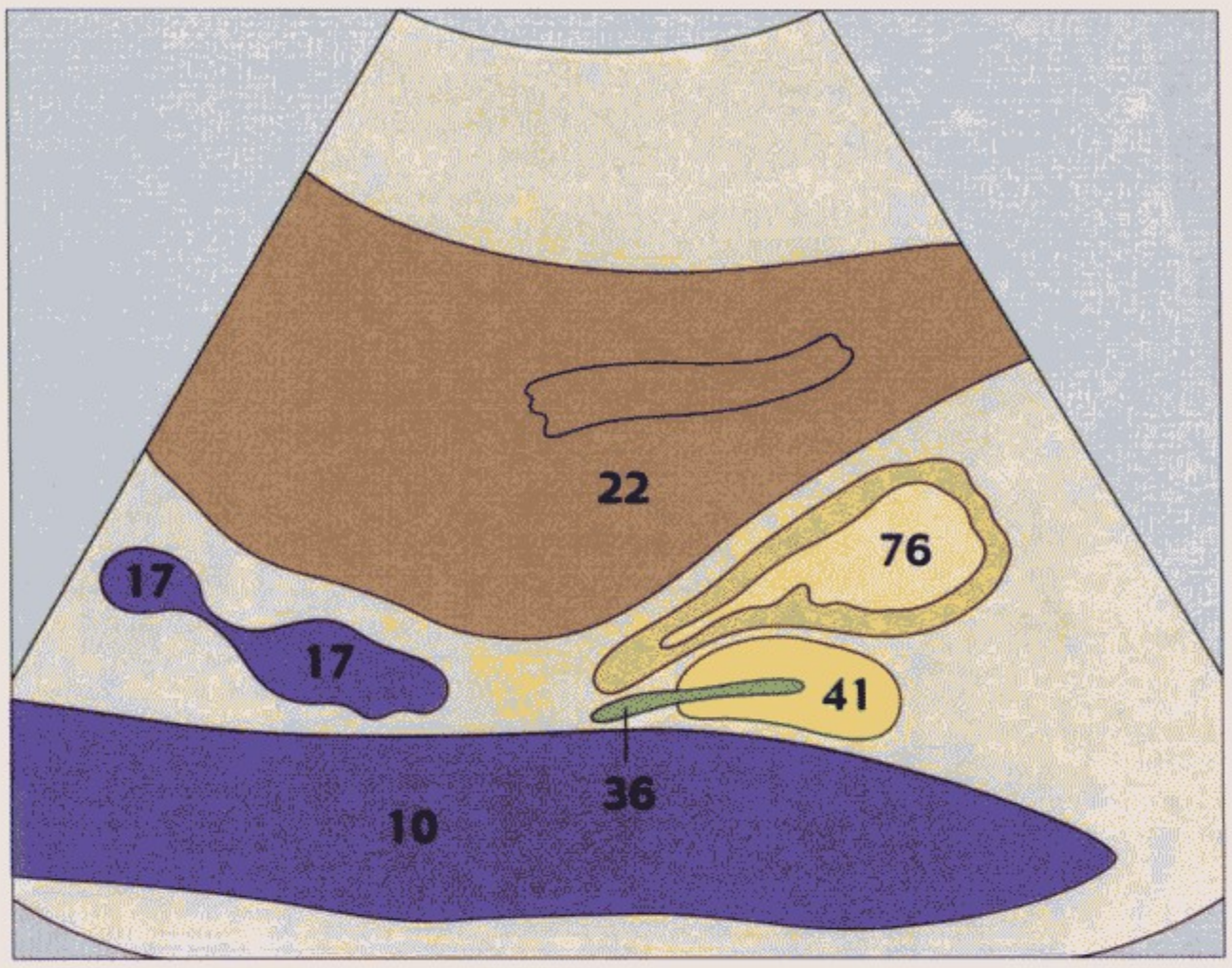


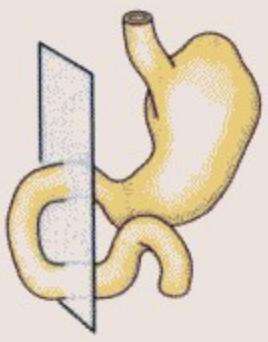
► 203 十二指肠壶腹部，肝脏，腔静脉



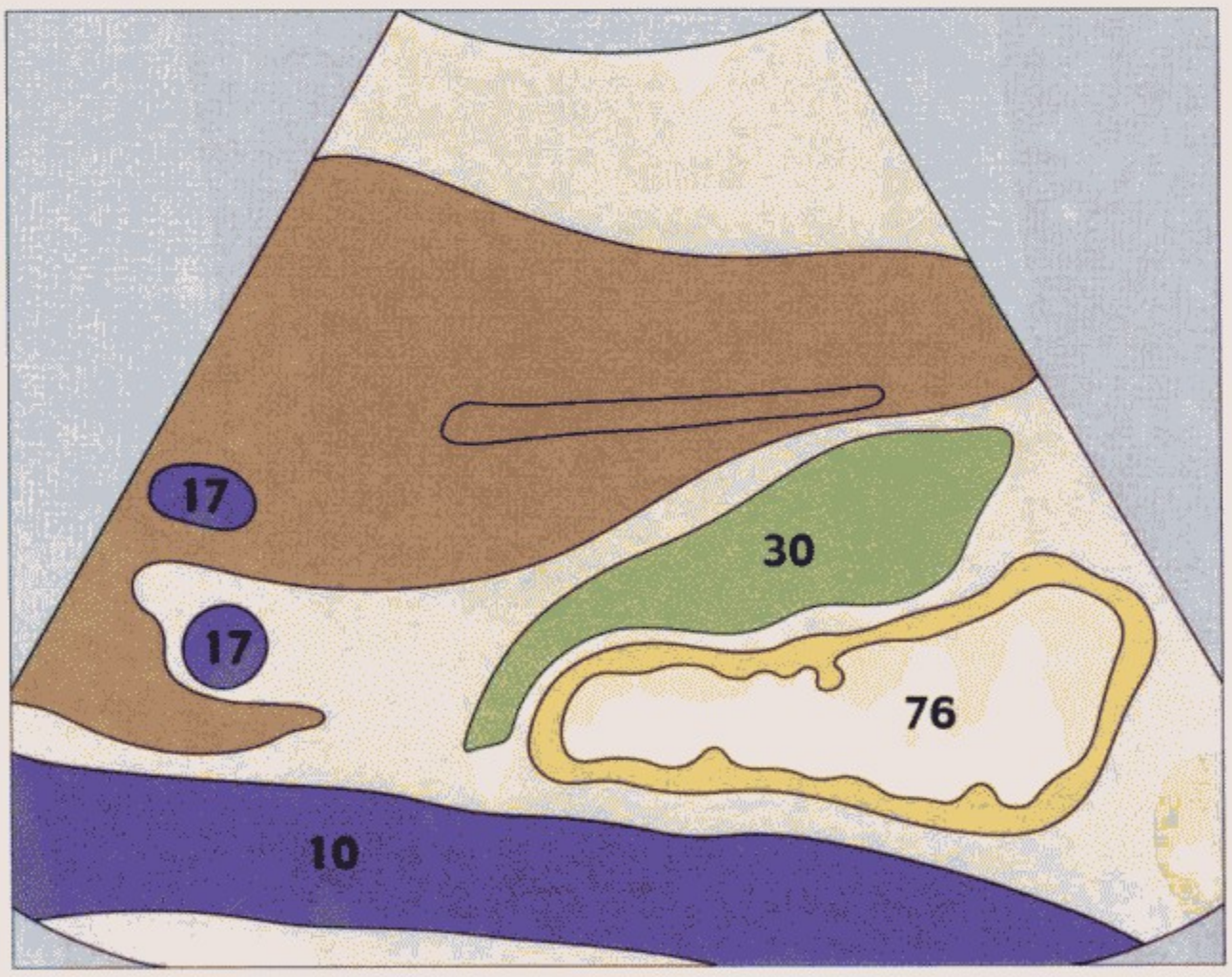


► 204 十二指肠，胆囊，腔静脉

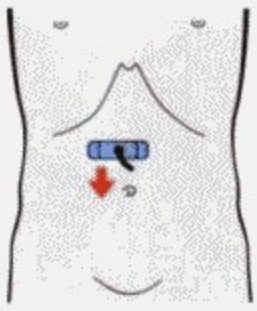




十二指肠壶腹部在移行为十二指肠第二段之前首先向外上方然后向外下方走行。

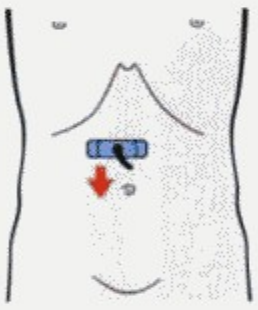


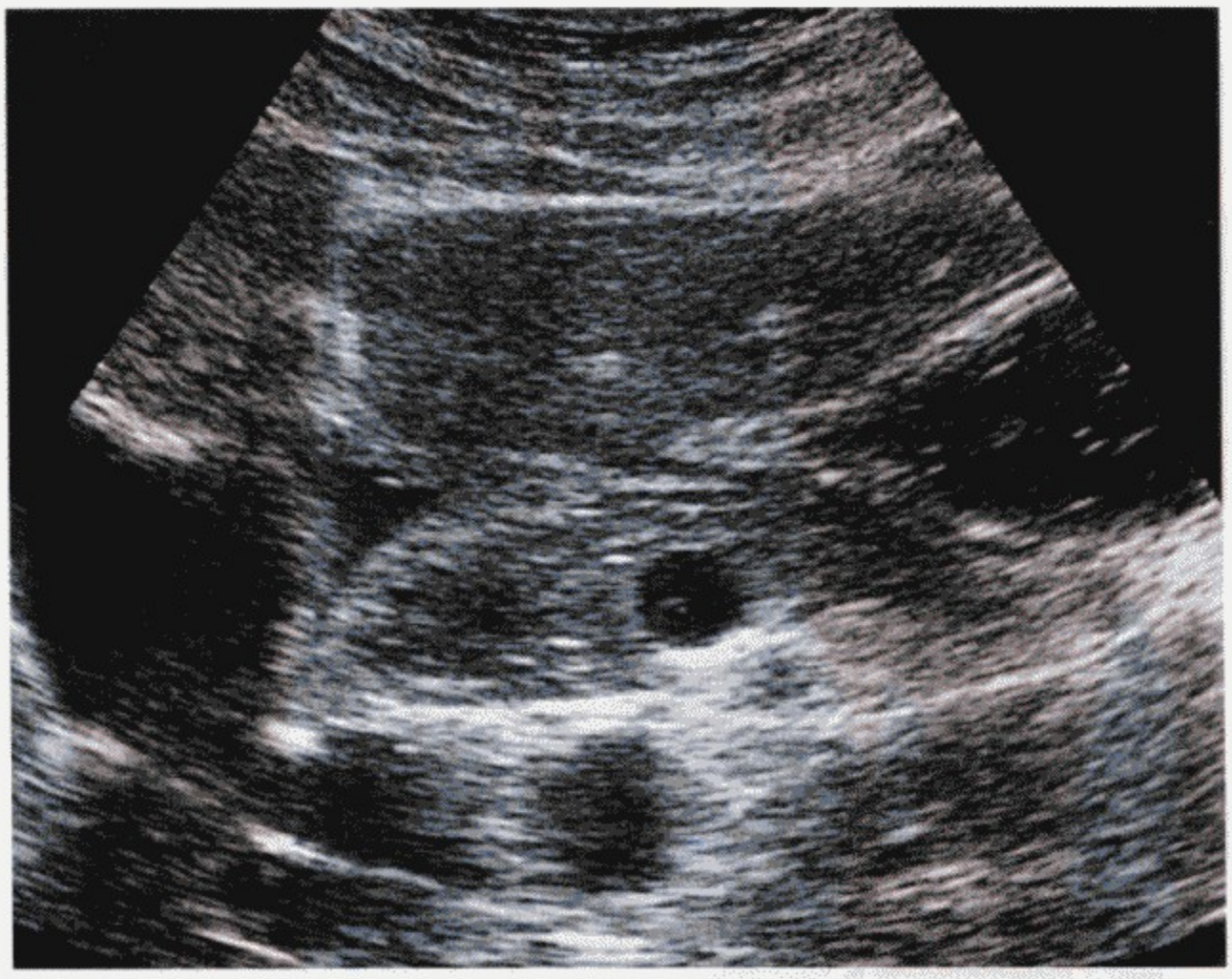
十二指肠第二段位于胆囊后方。



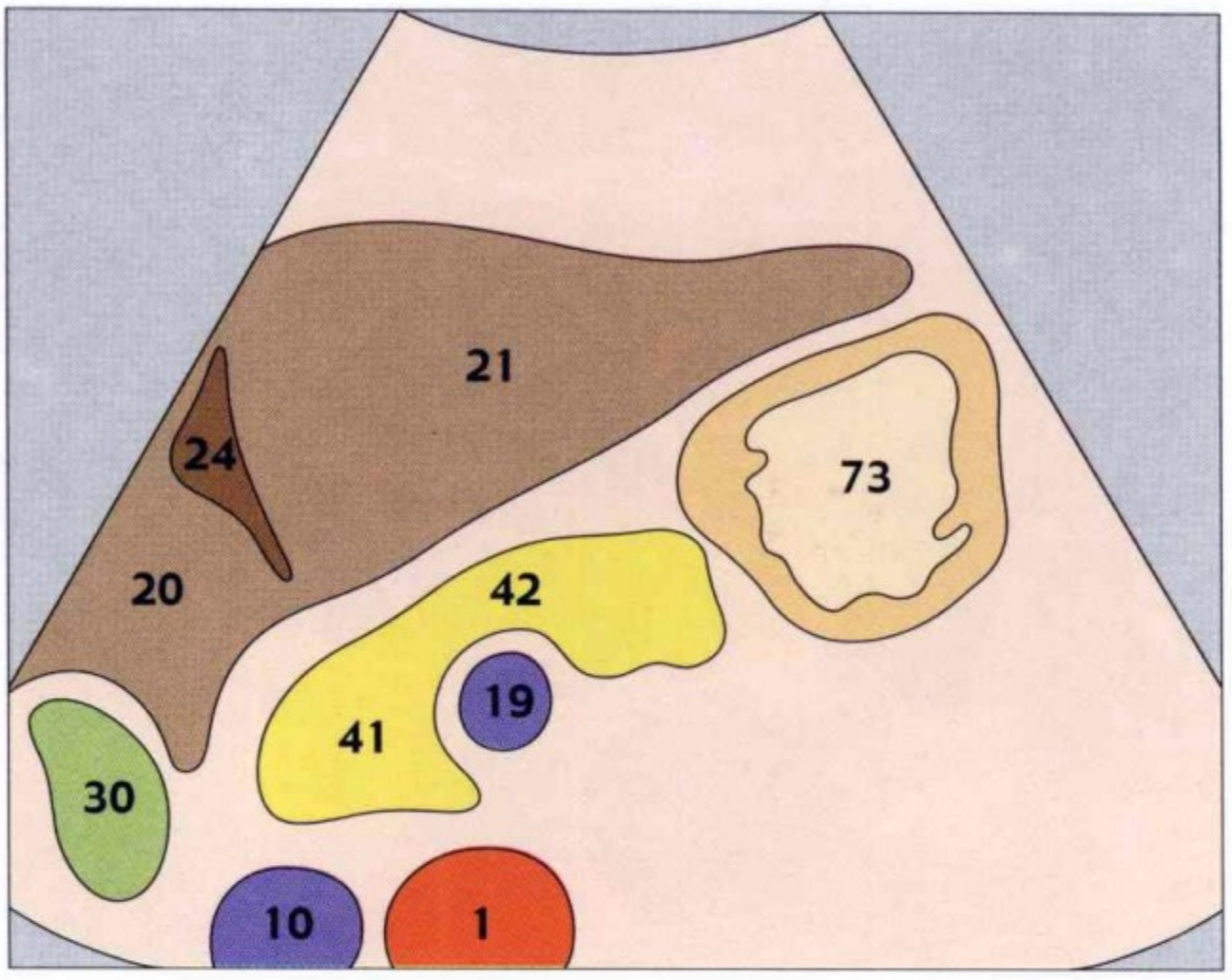


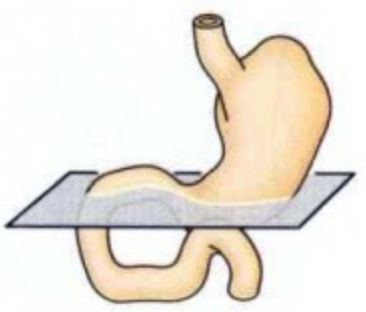
► 205 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺



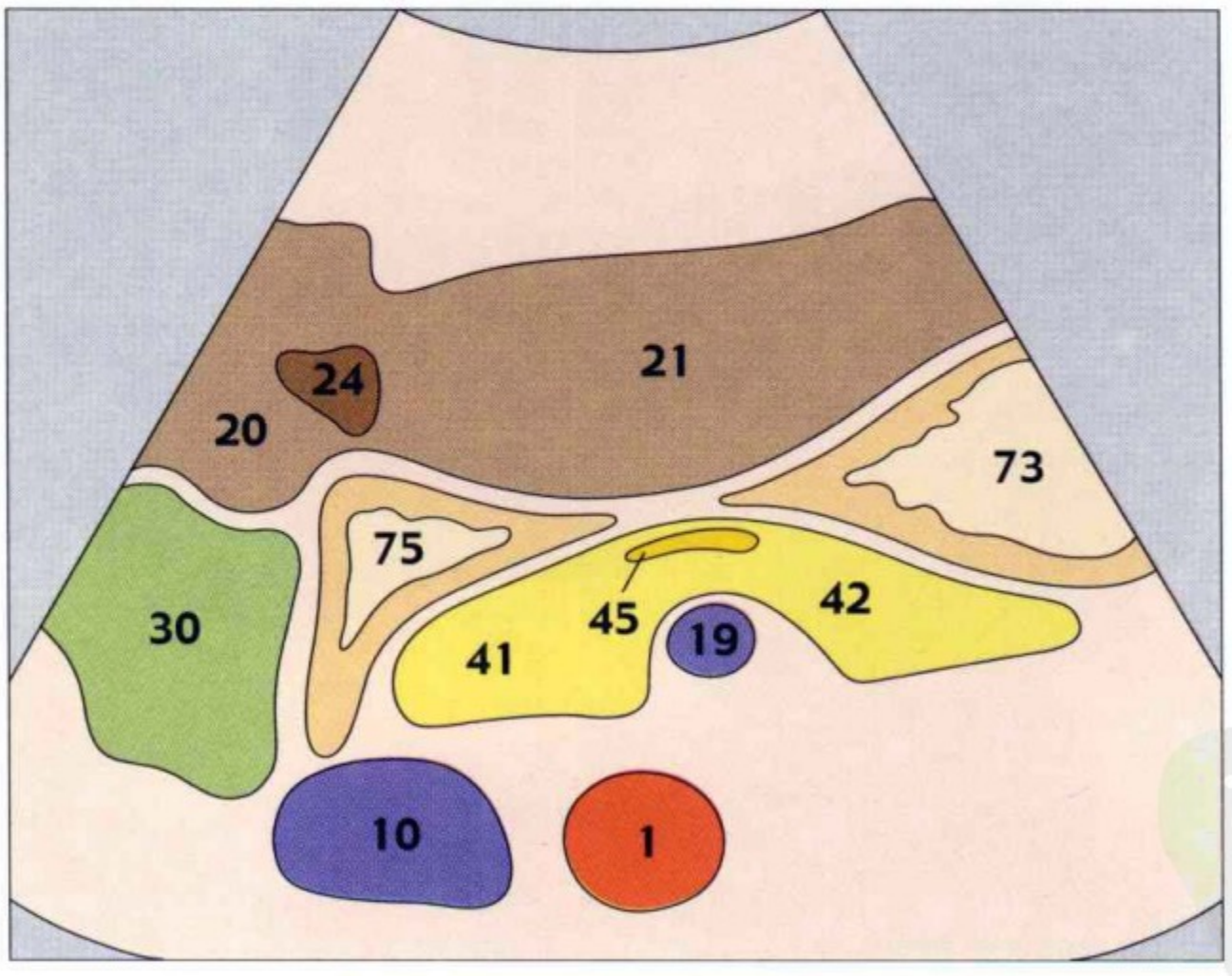


► 206 胃窦，十二指肠，肝脏，胰腺，胆囊

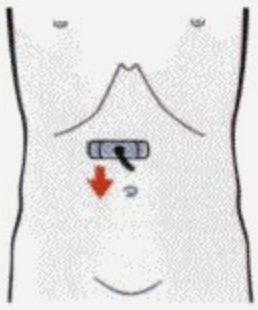


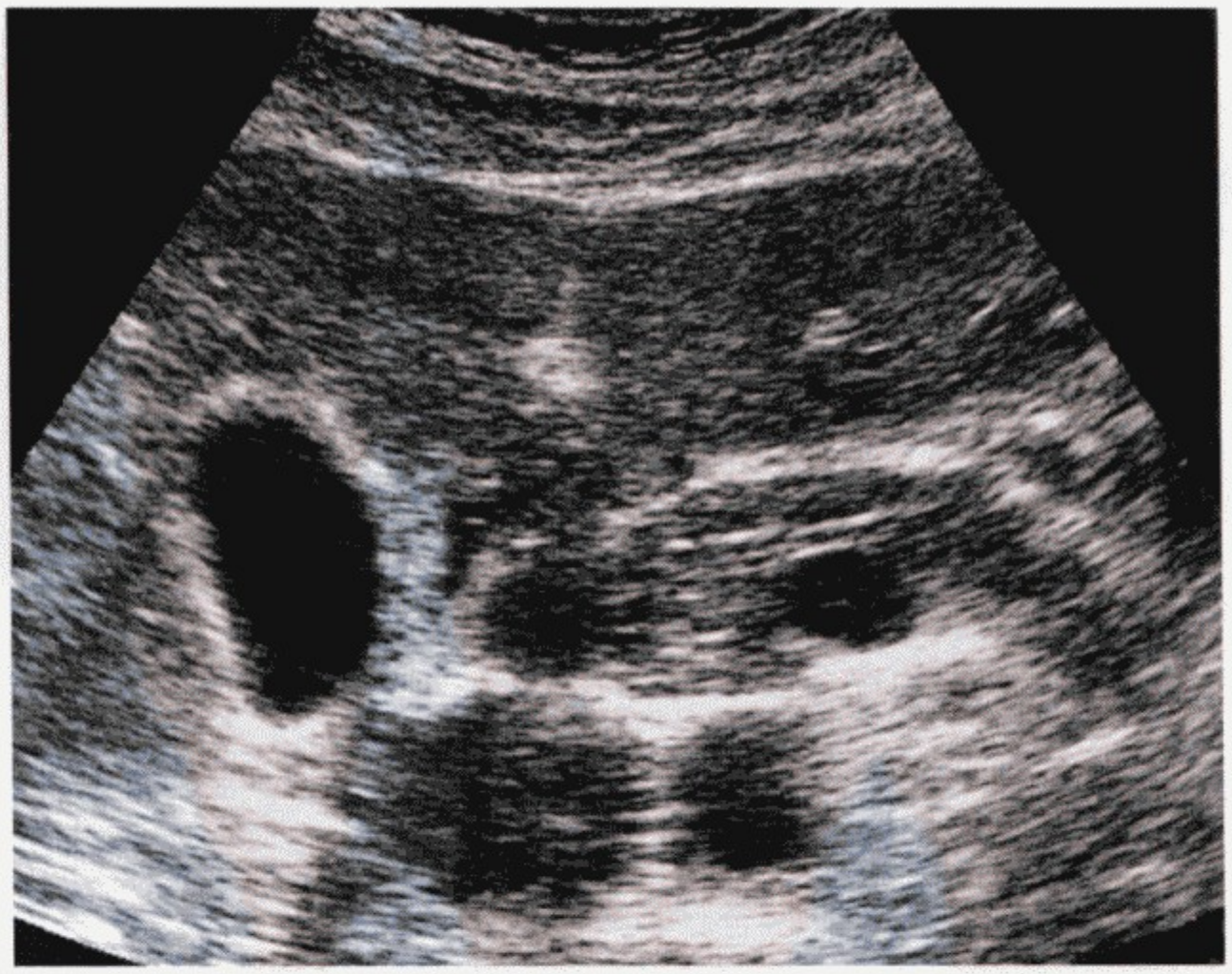


胰腺正对胃后壁。

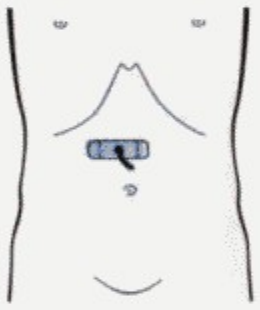


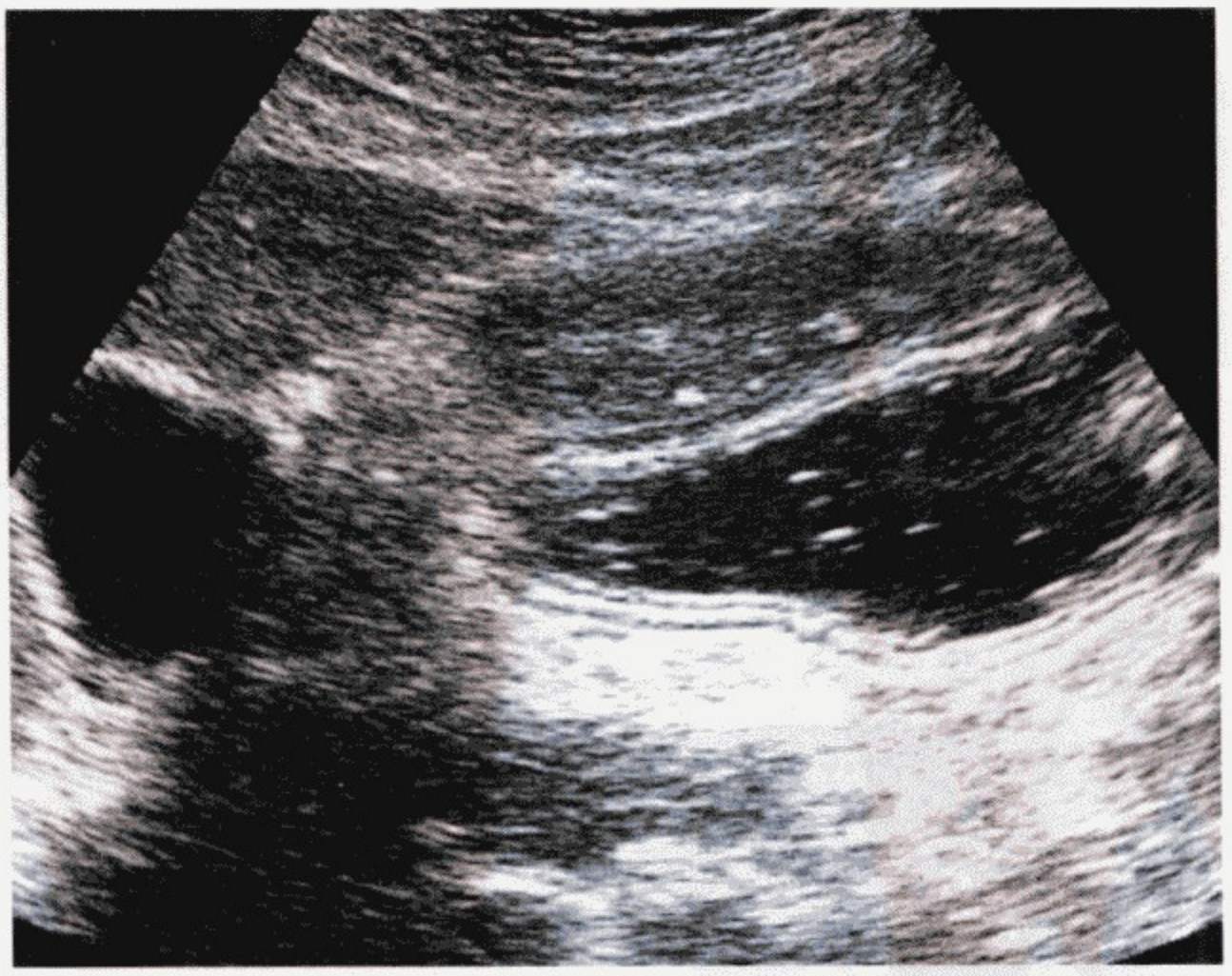
胃窦向右走行到胰腺和肝脏之间。
在那个位置难以观察。



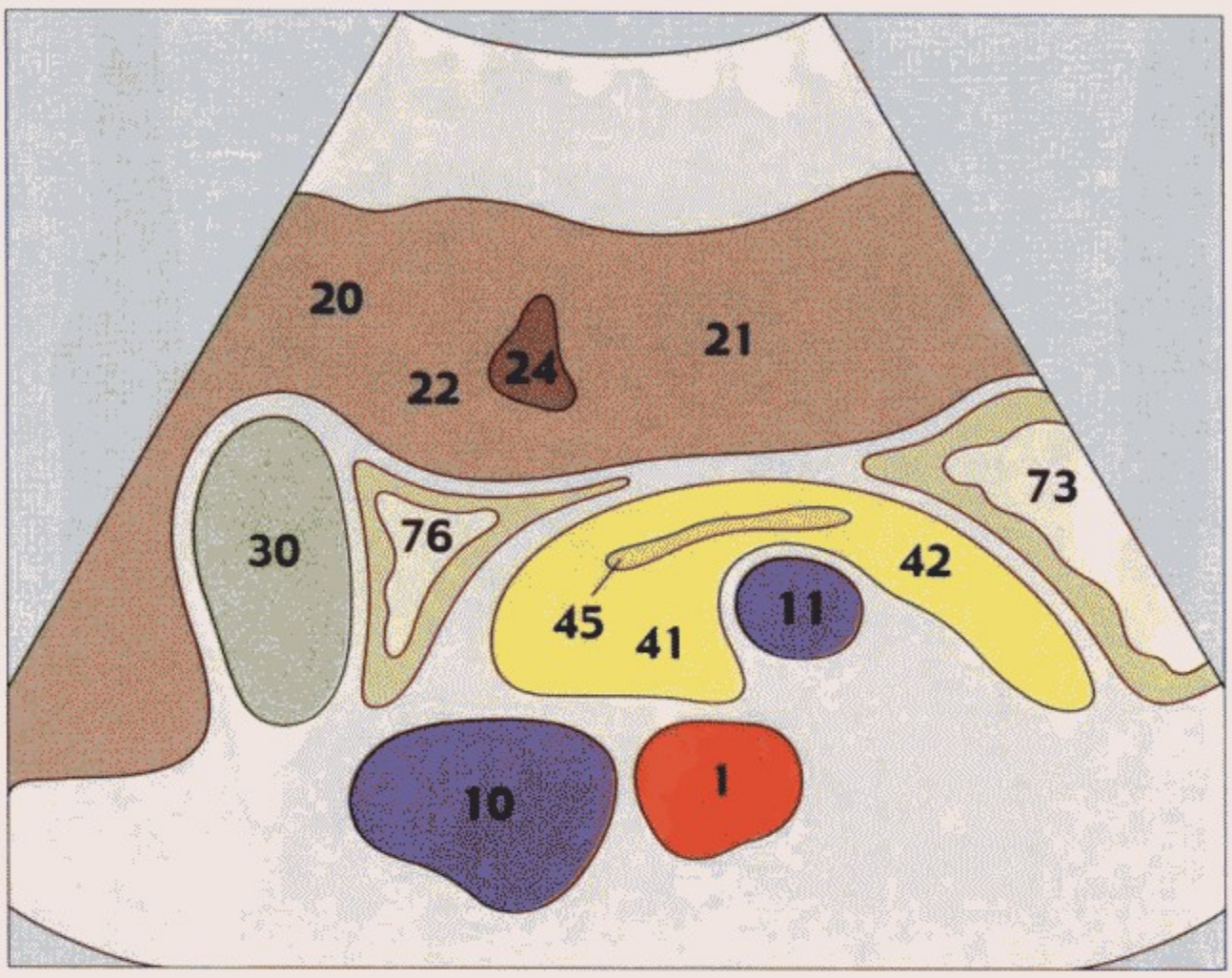


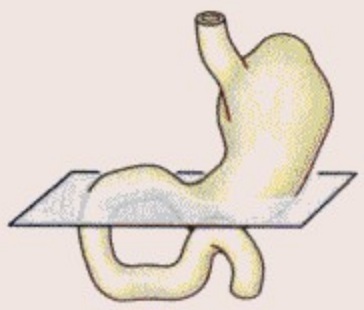
► 207 胃窦，十二指肠，肝脏，胰腺，胆囊



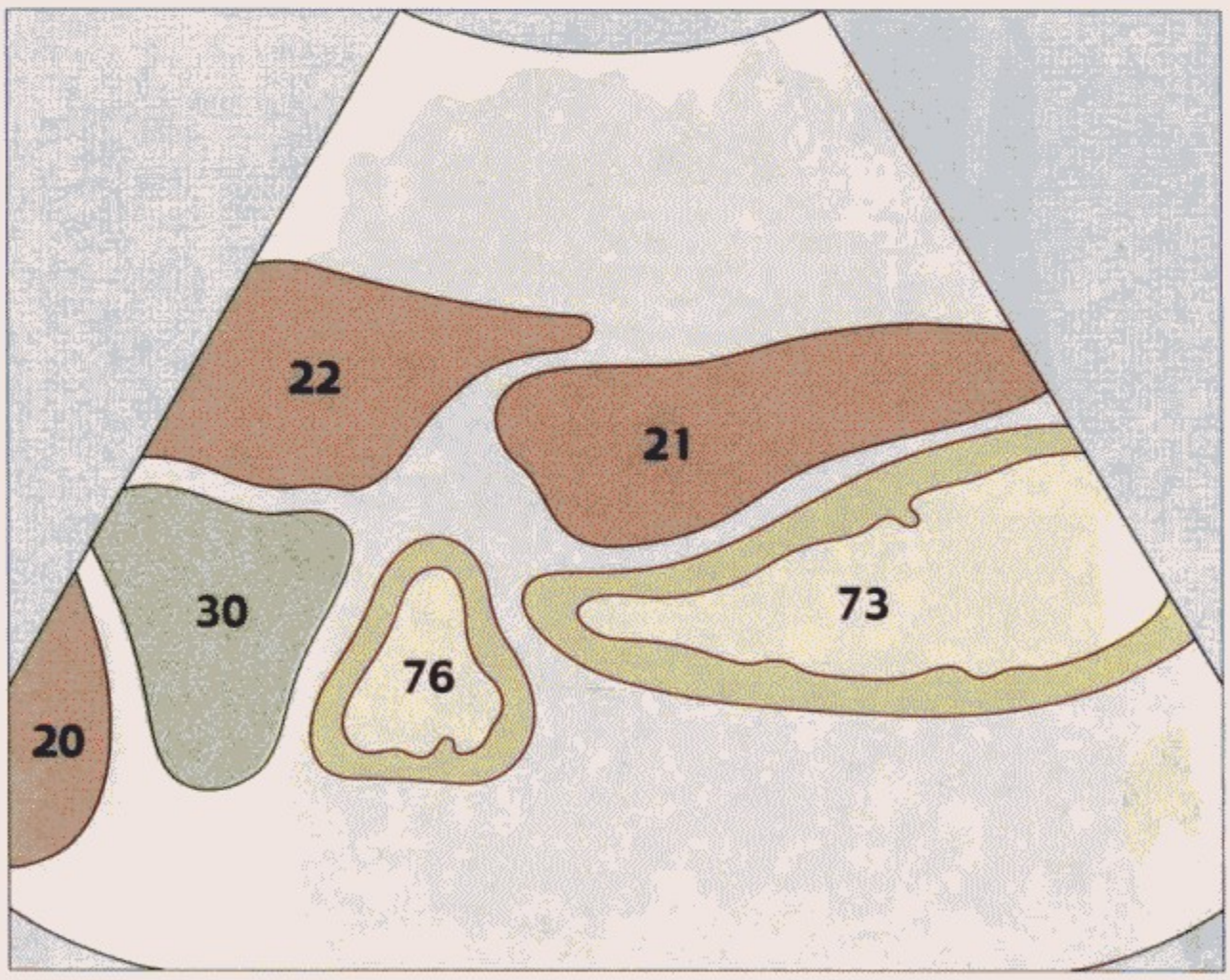


► 208 胃窦，胆囊

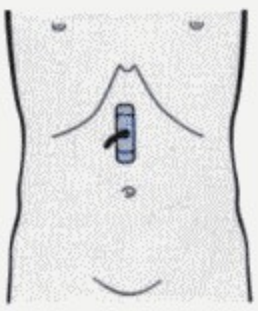


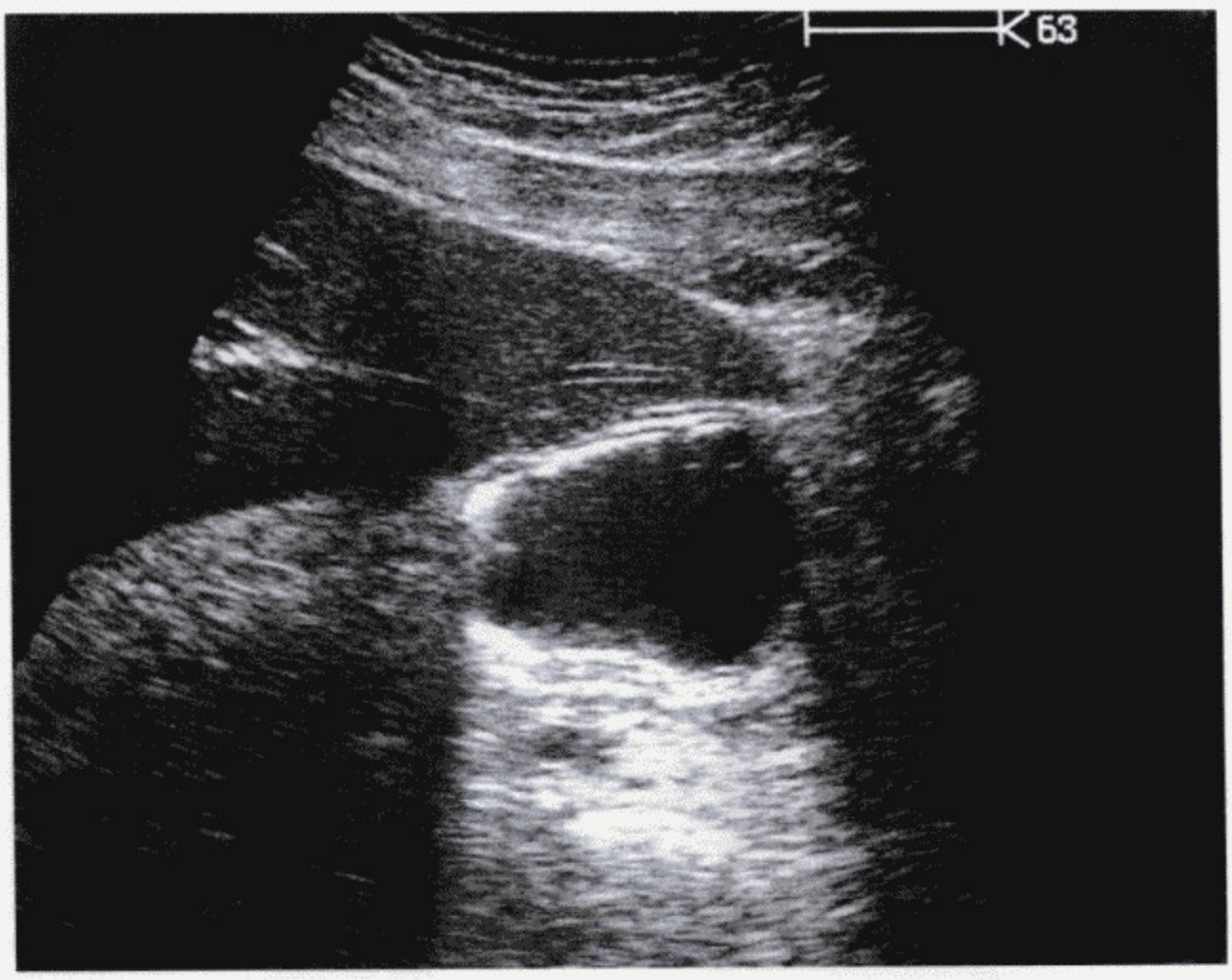


十二指肠第二段位于肝脏，胆囊，腔静脉以及胰头之间。

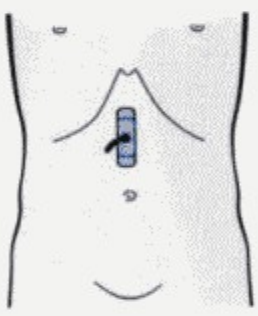


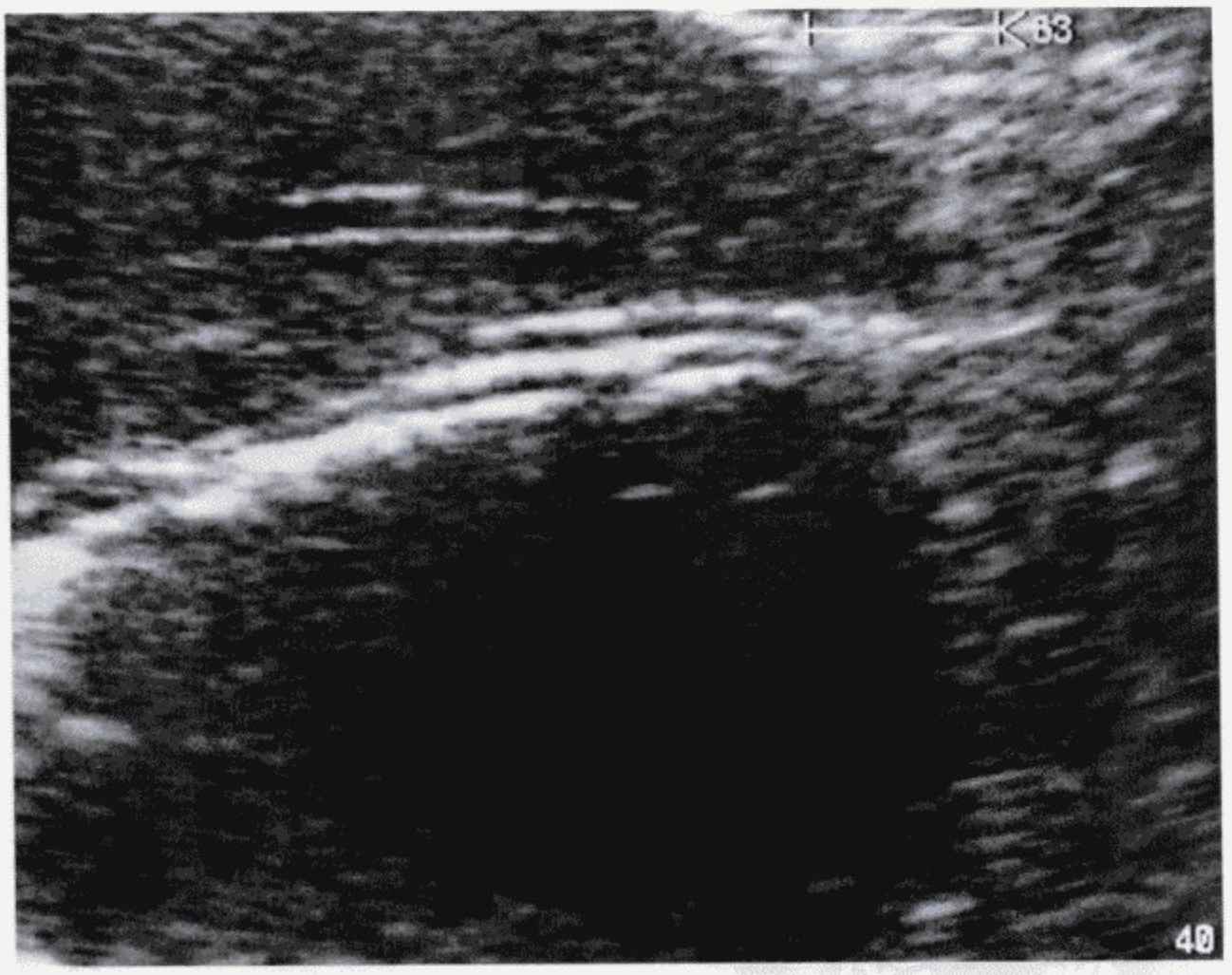
胃窦经常会向下延伸很长一段距离，尤其是胃充满内容物而且患者站立时。



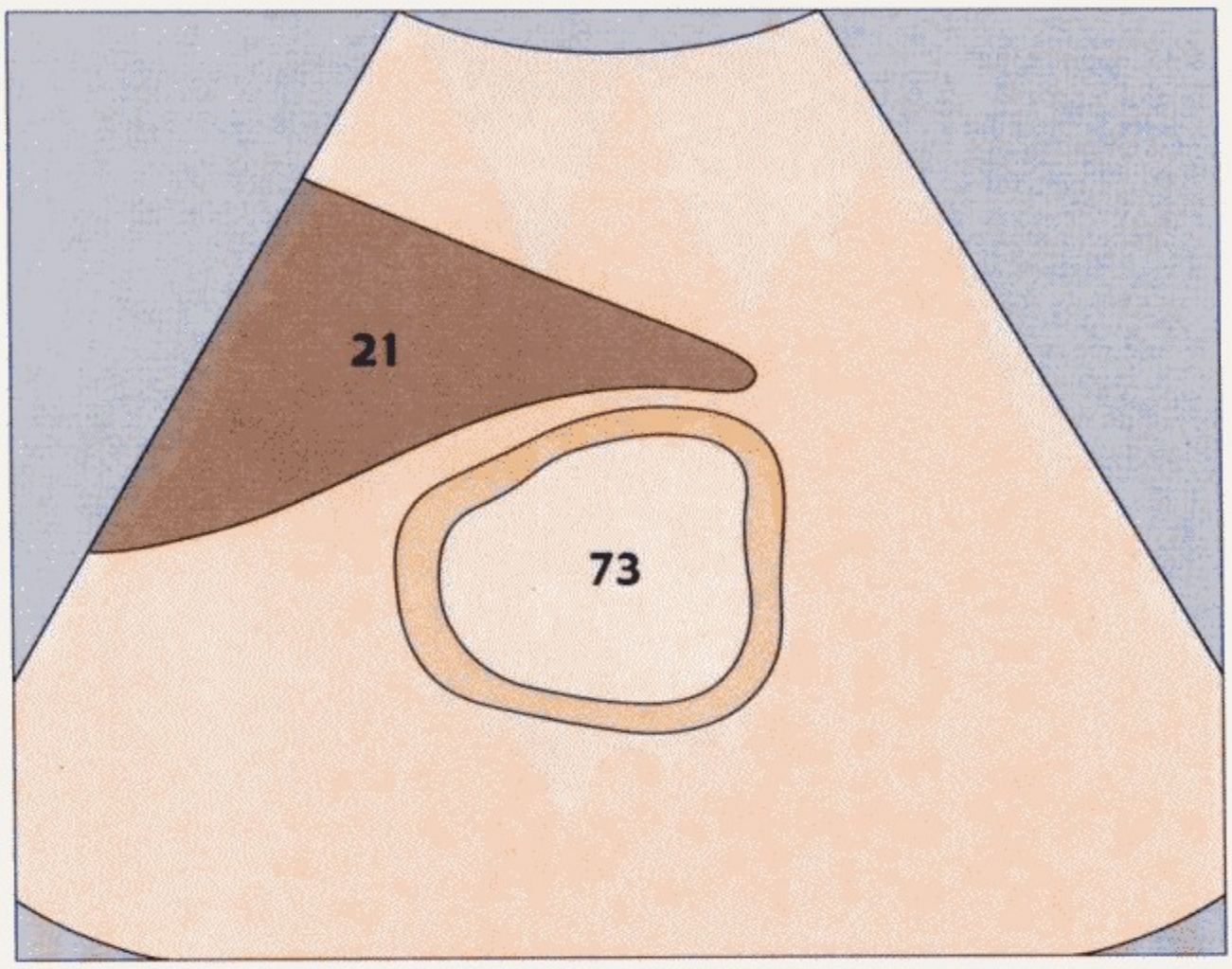


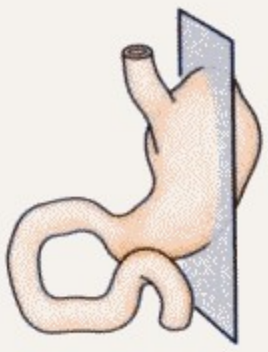
▶ 209 胃壁的分层



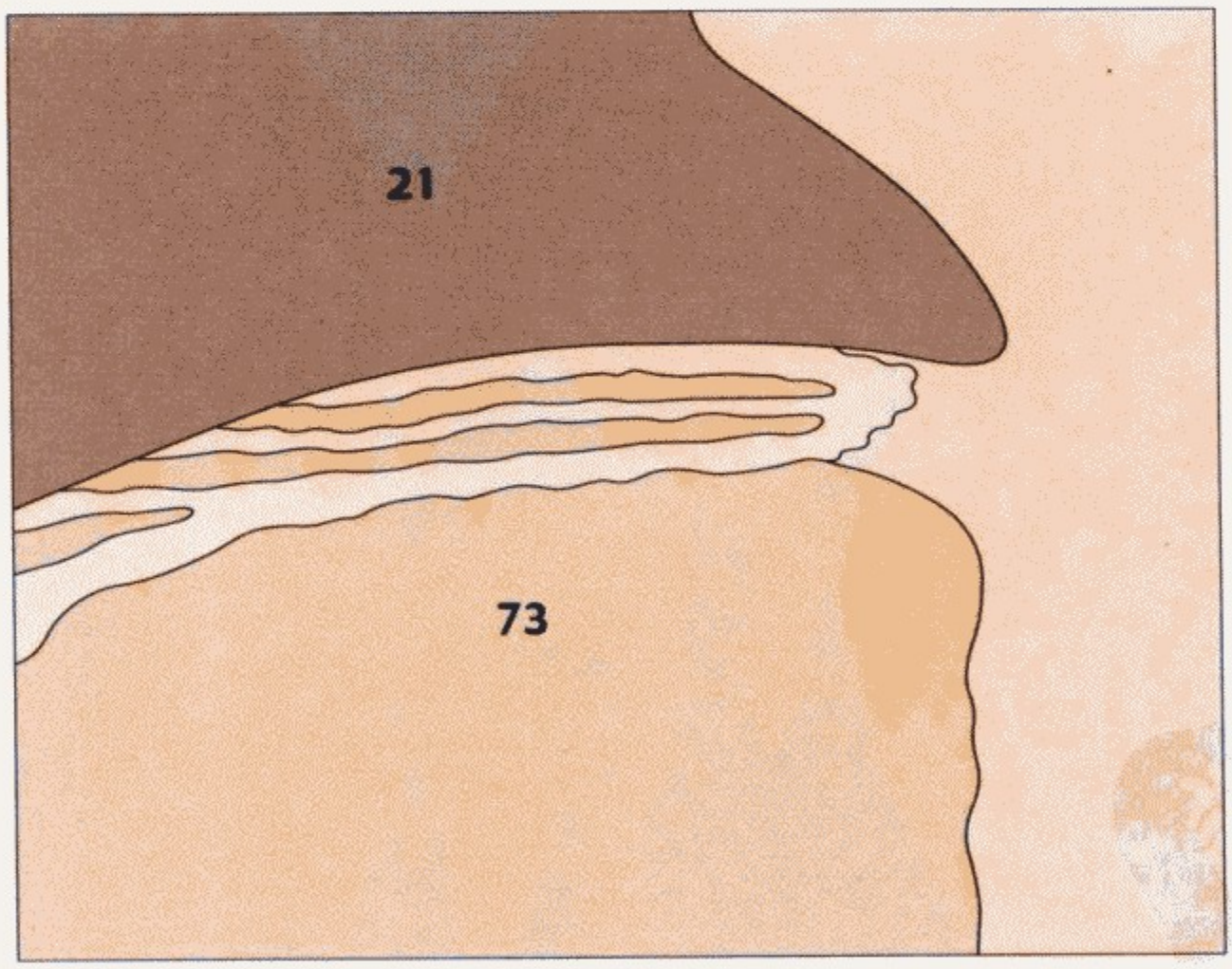


▶ 210 胃壁的分层

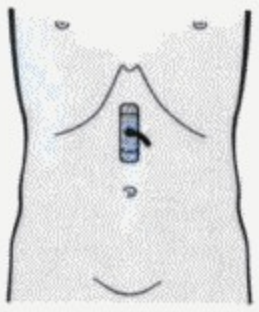


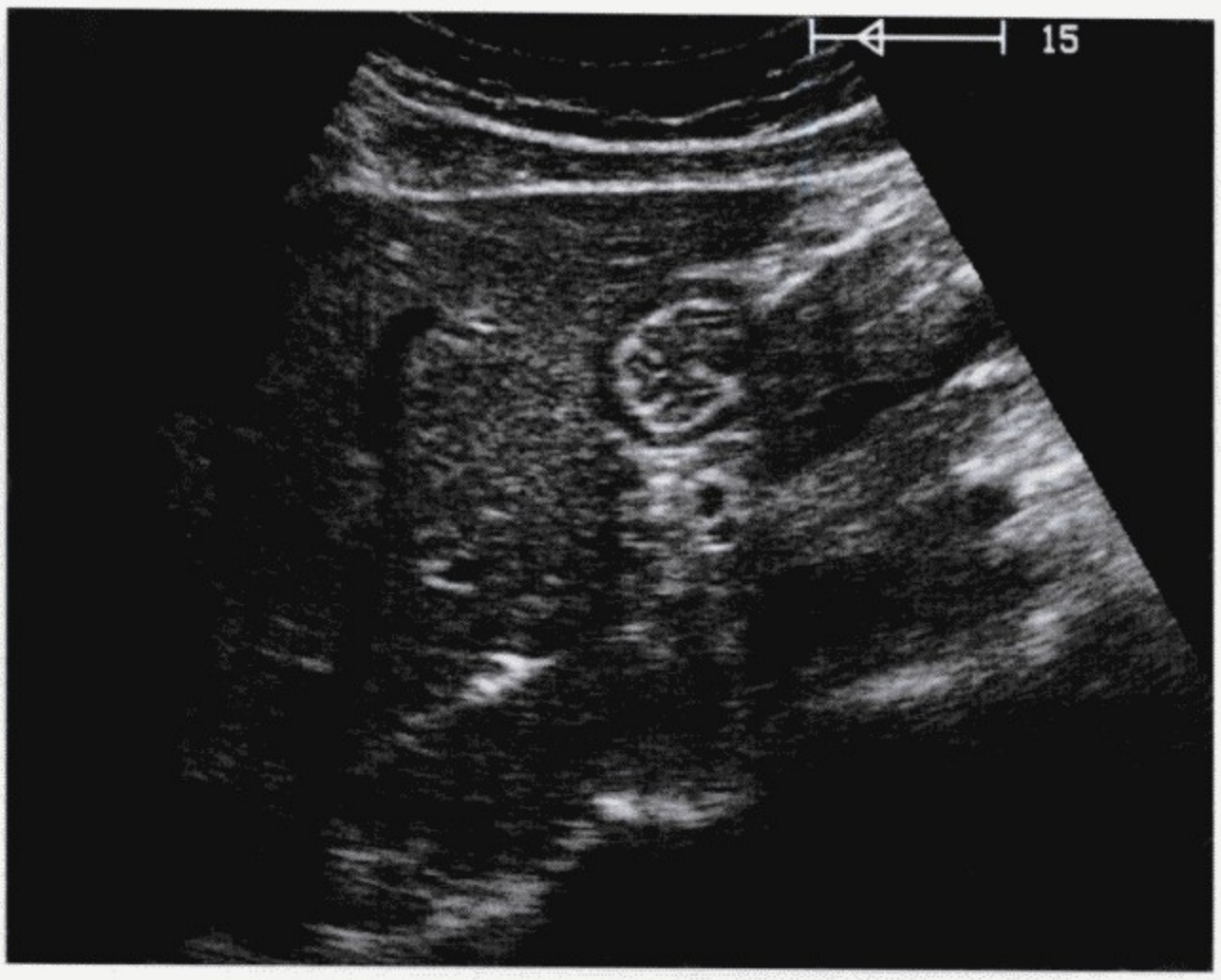


当观察条件理想以及运用高分辨率仪器时，胃壁可以被分为五层。

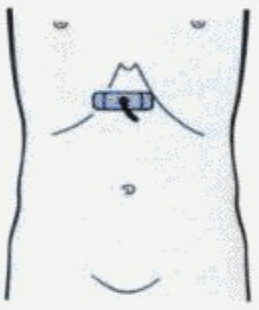


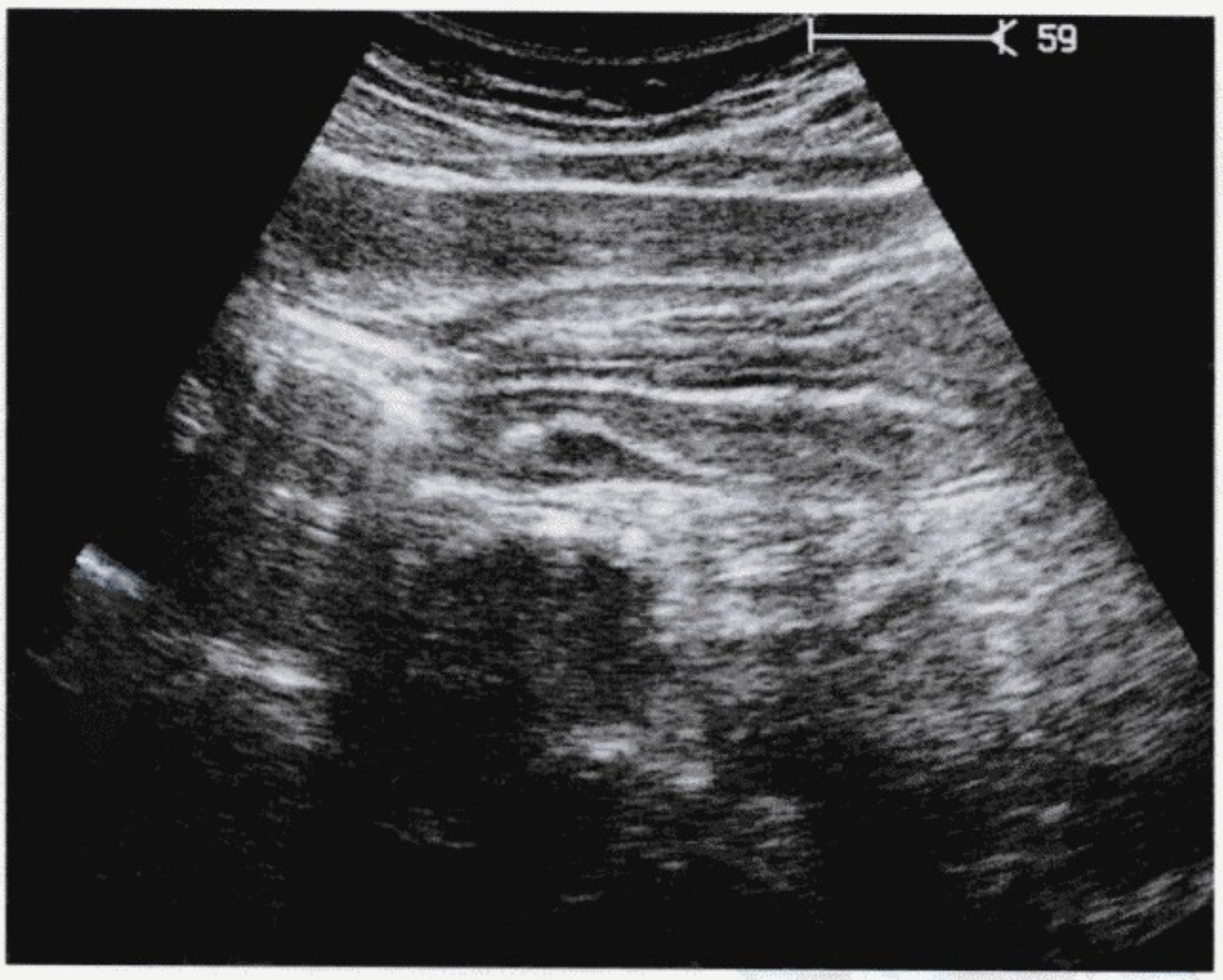
通过胃窦扫描是分辨胃壁分层的最佳位置。



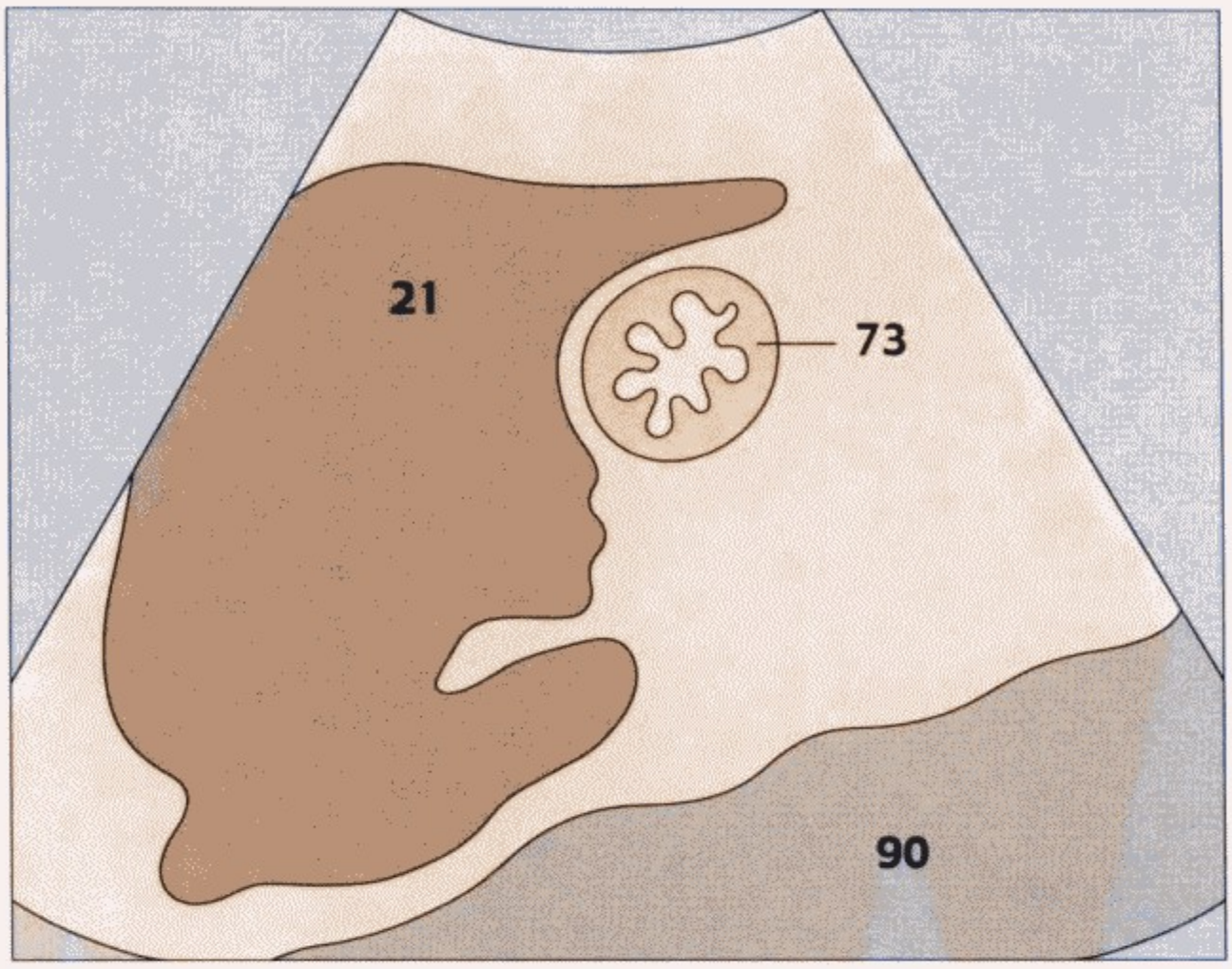


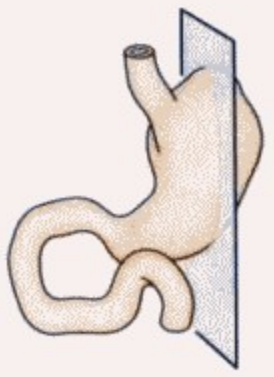
► 211 胃皱襞



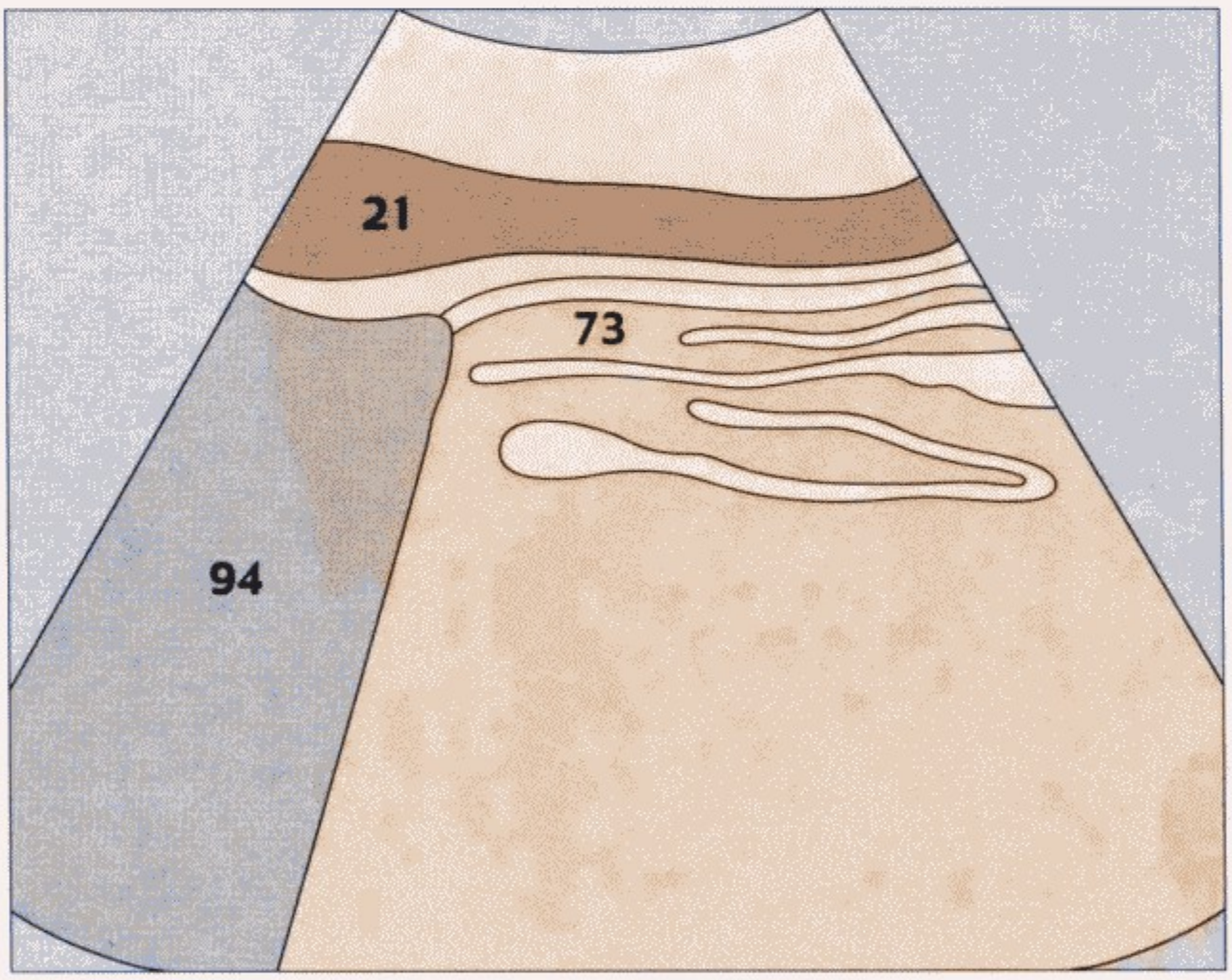


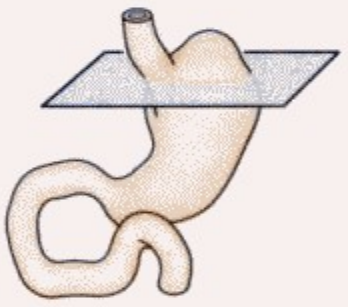
► 212 胃皱襞





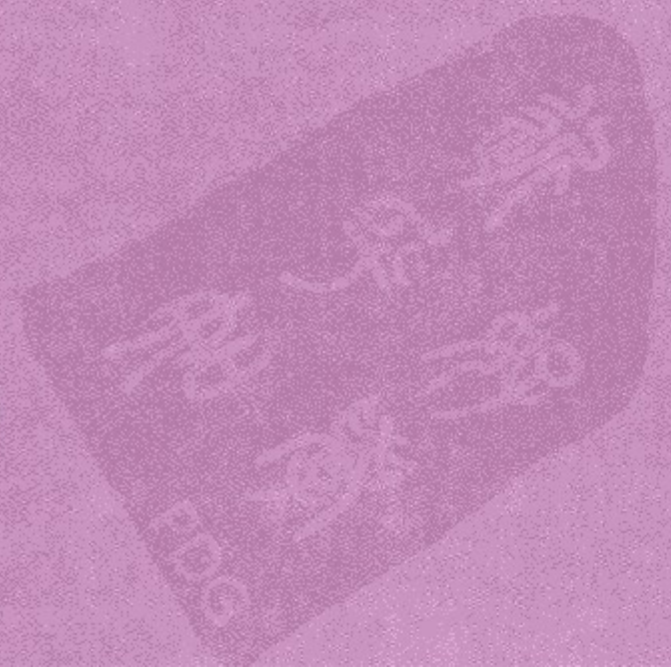
胃皱襞在空腹时显示最清楚。





在进行上腹部横向扫描时，胃皱襞会造成让人疑惑的假象，此时可以观察到胃壁的分层。

9 膀胱



膀胱的纵向切面

213 膀胱，前列腺，直肠

214 膀胱，输尿管口，前列腺，直肠

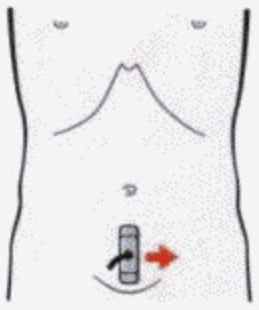
215 膀胱，直肠

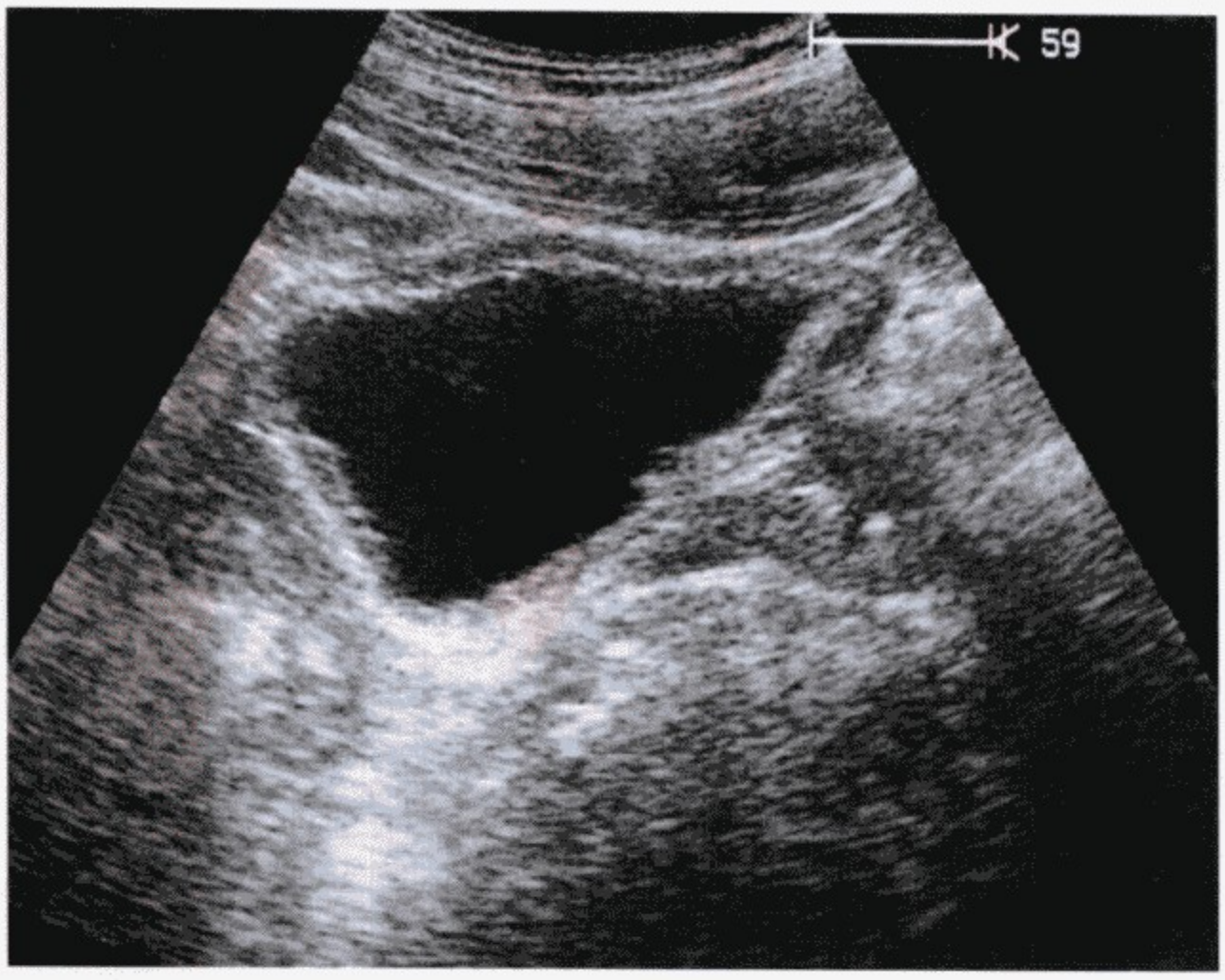
216 膀胱，肠管

膀胱局部

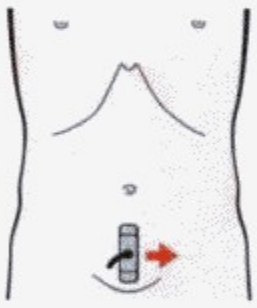
217 膀胱，输尿管口

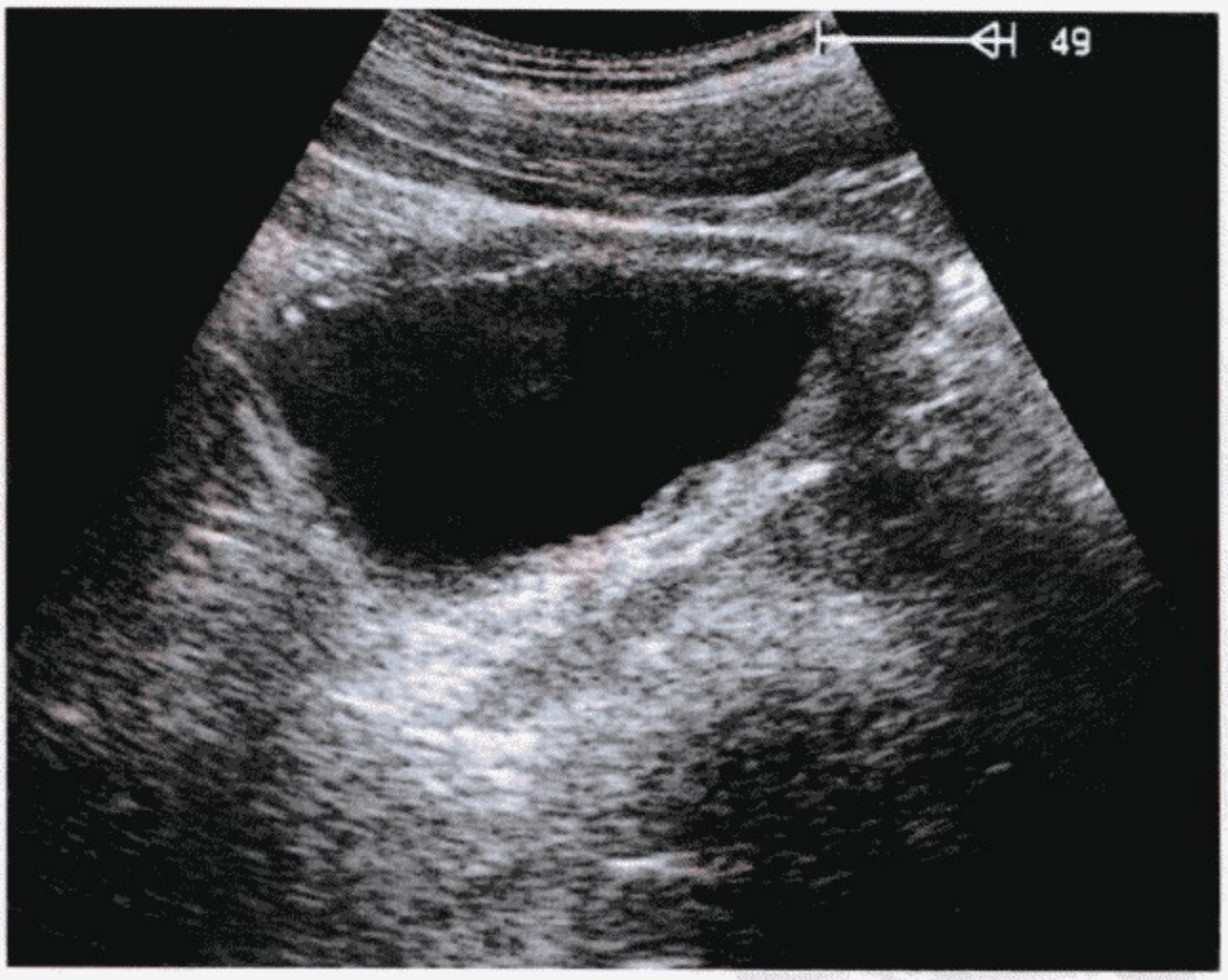
218 膀胱，尿道口



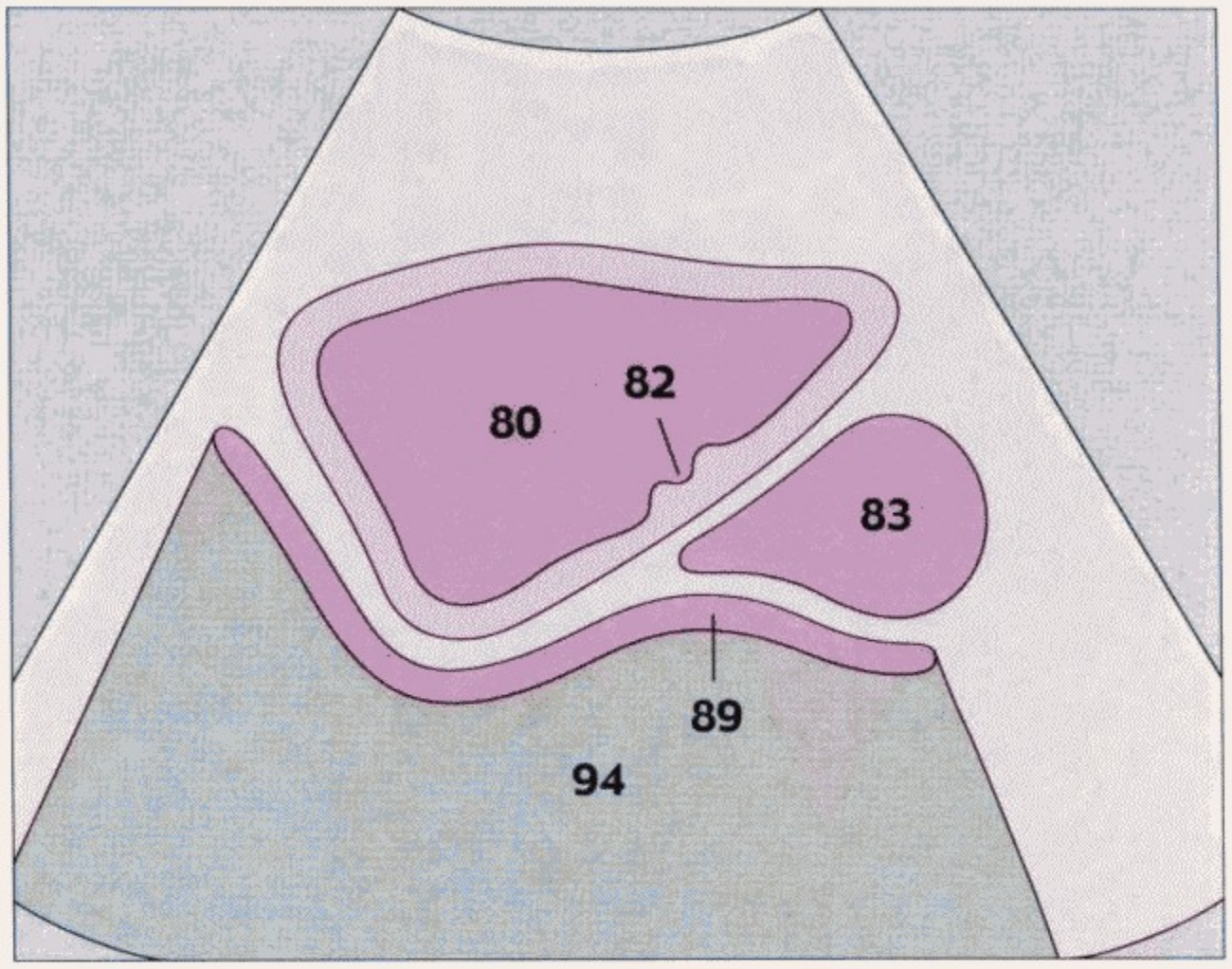


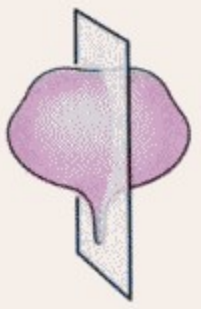
► 213 膀胱，前列腺，直肠



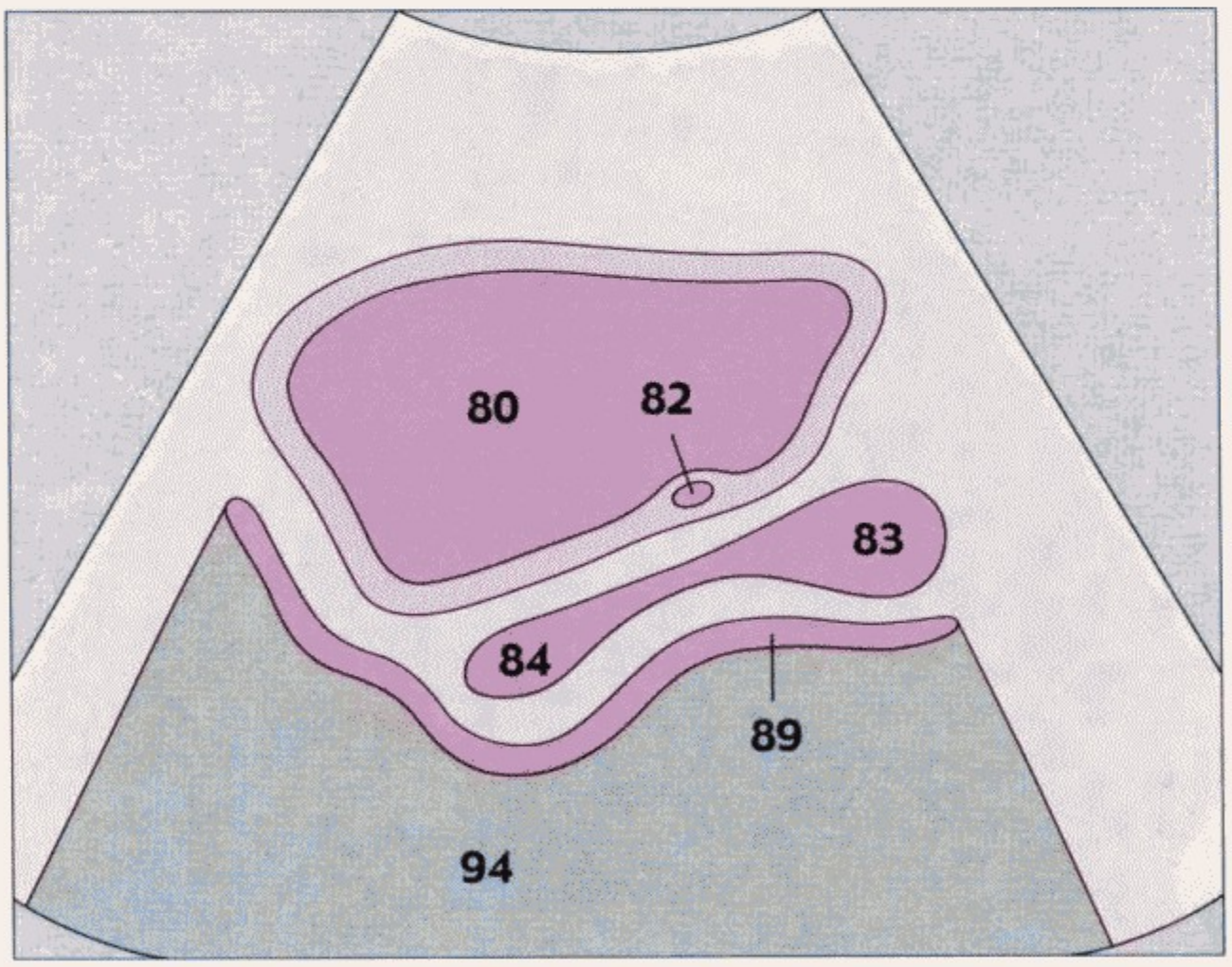


► 214 膀胱，输尿管口，前列腺，直肠

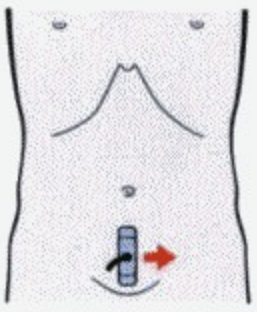


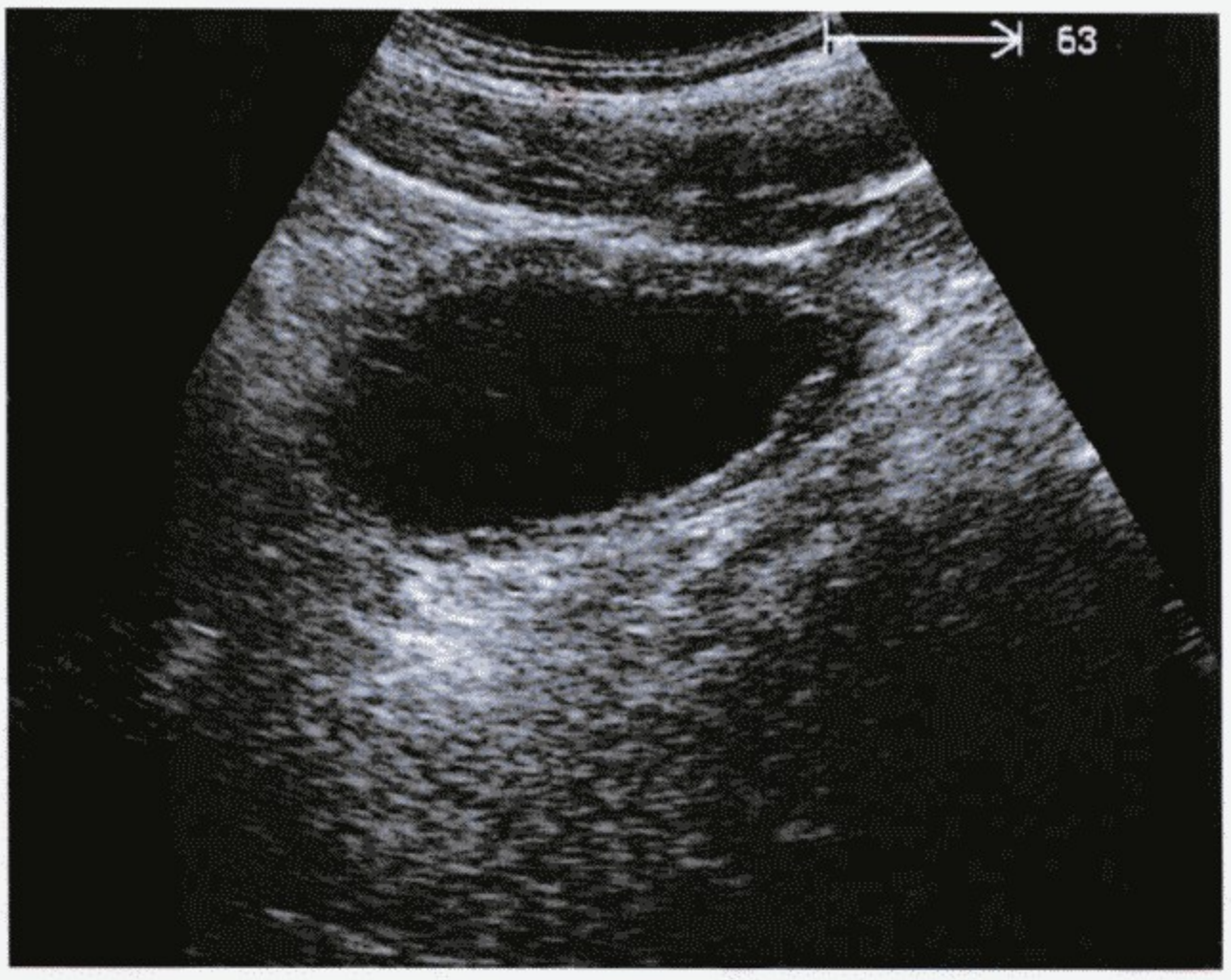


充盈膀胱的纵向切面为三角形，其内无回声。

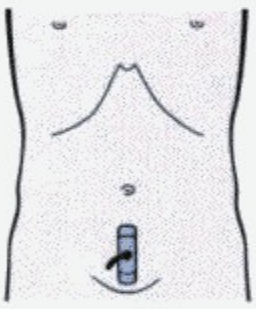


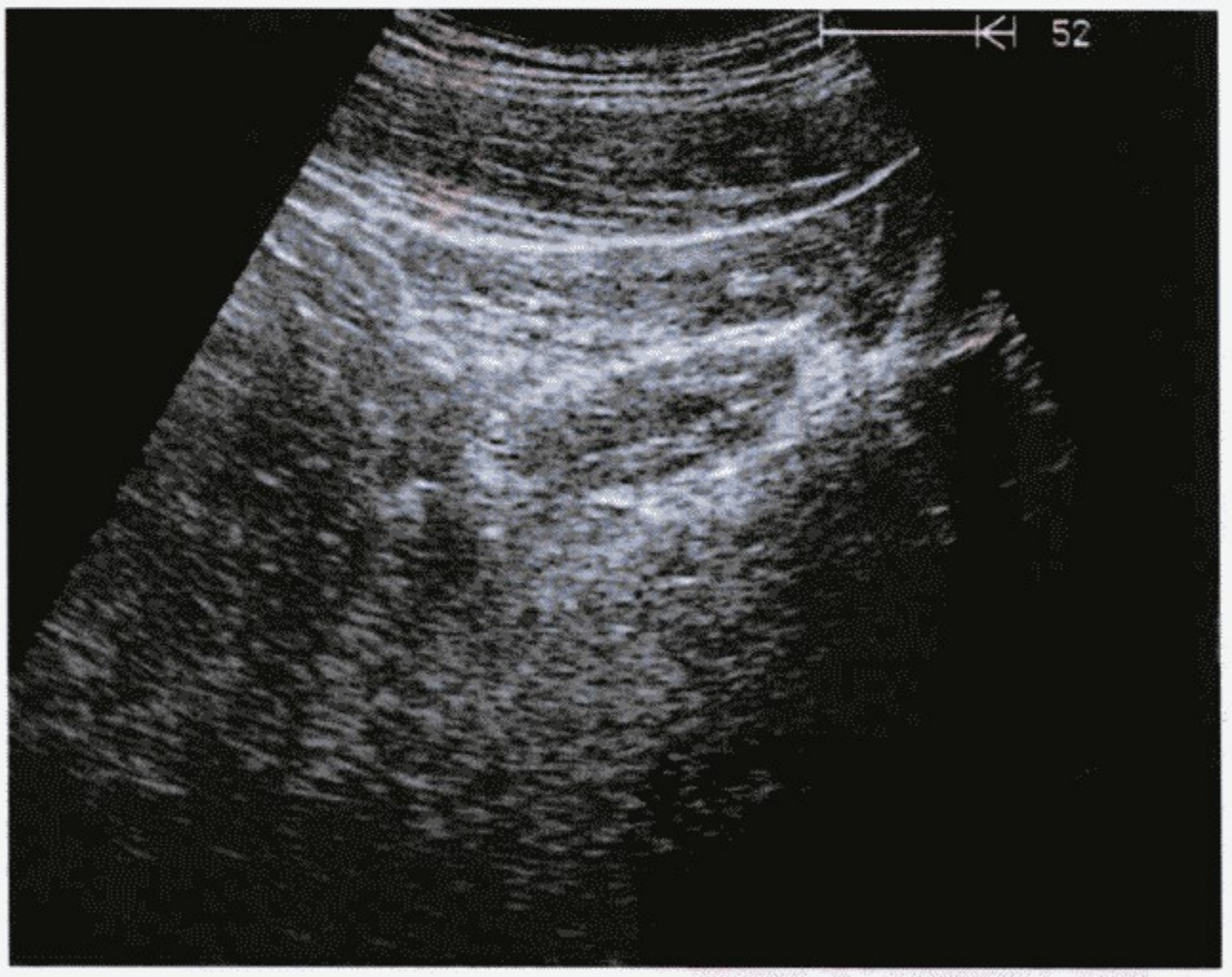
在进行半矢状位扫描时，内生殖器位于膀胱的后方。



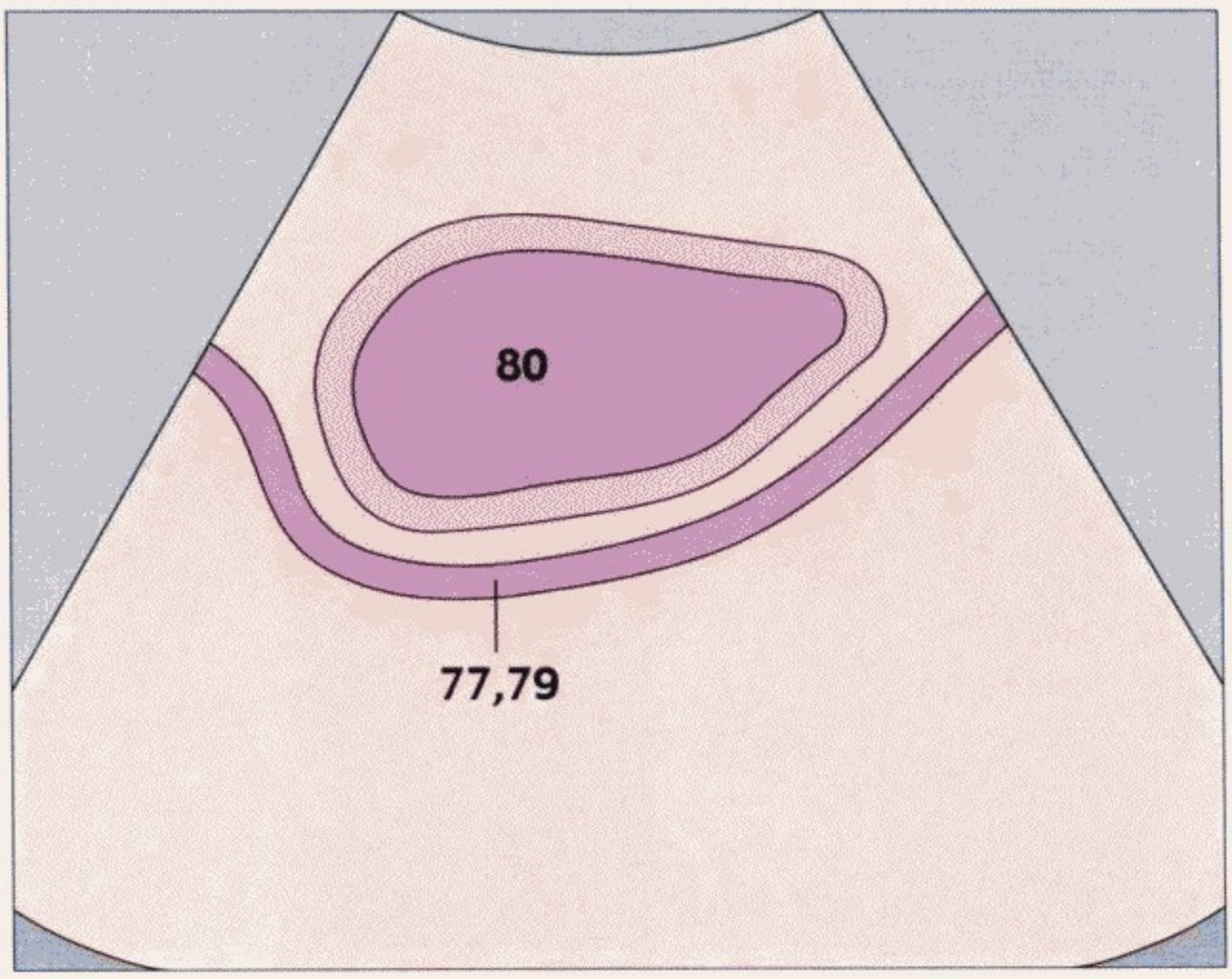


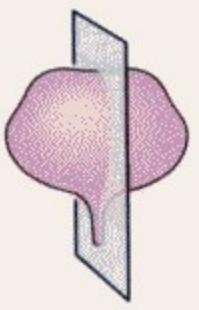
► 215 膀胱，直肠



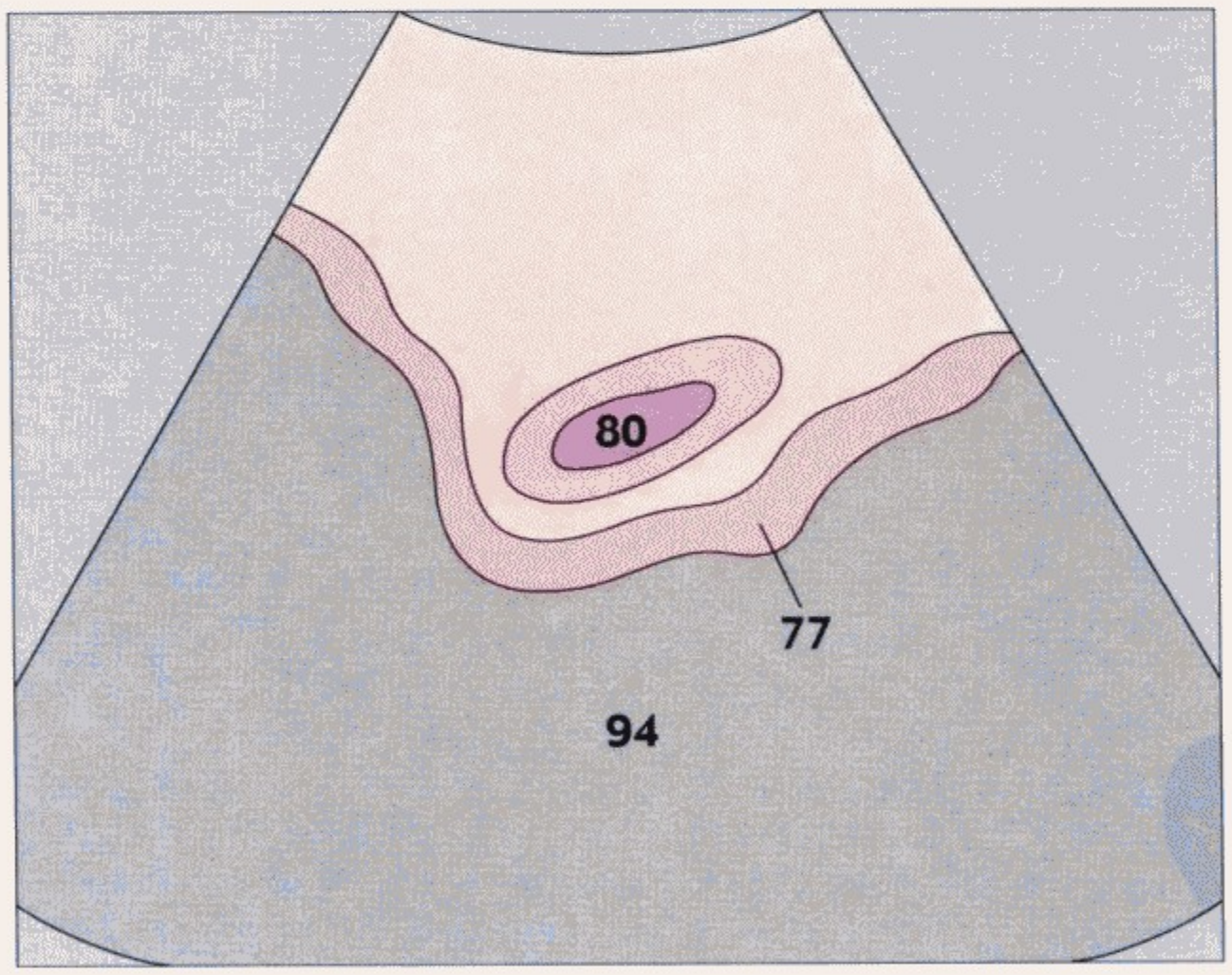


► 216 膀胱，肠管

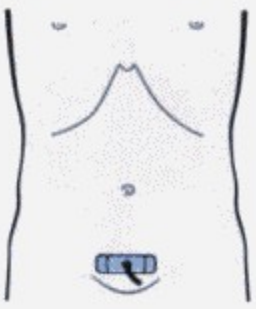


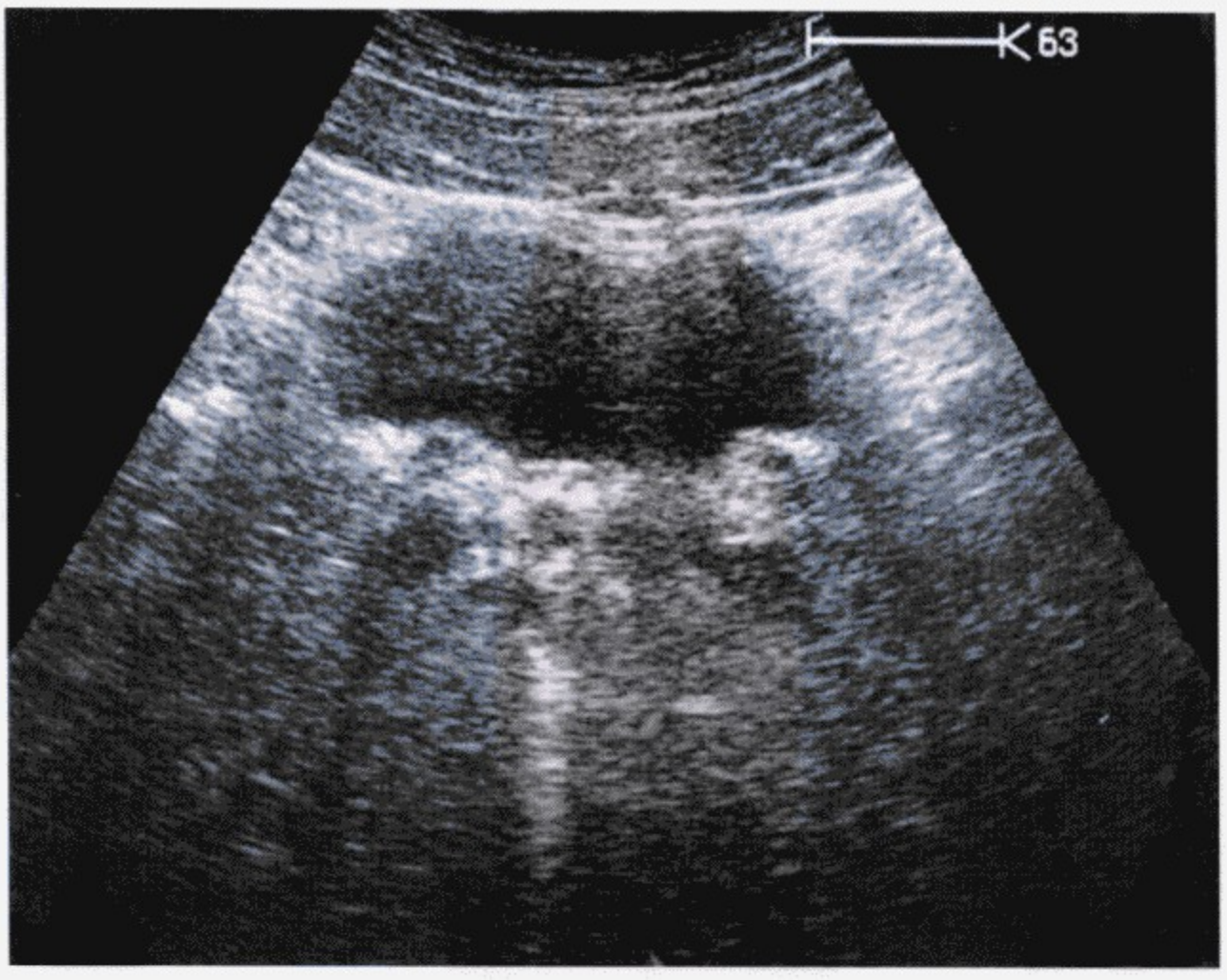


膀胱前壁通过膀胱脐筋膜和前腹壁松散的连接在一起。膀胱脐筋膜使充气的肠环无法进入腹壁和充盈的膀胱的前壁之间。

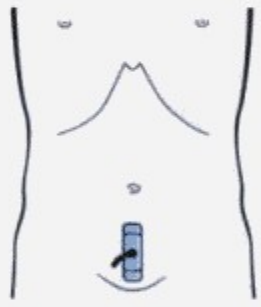


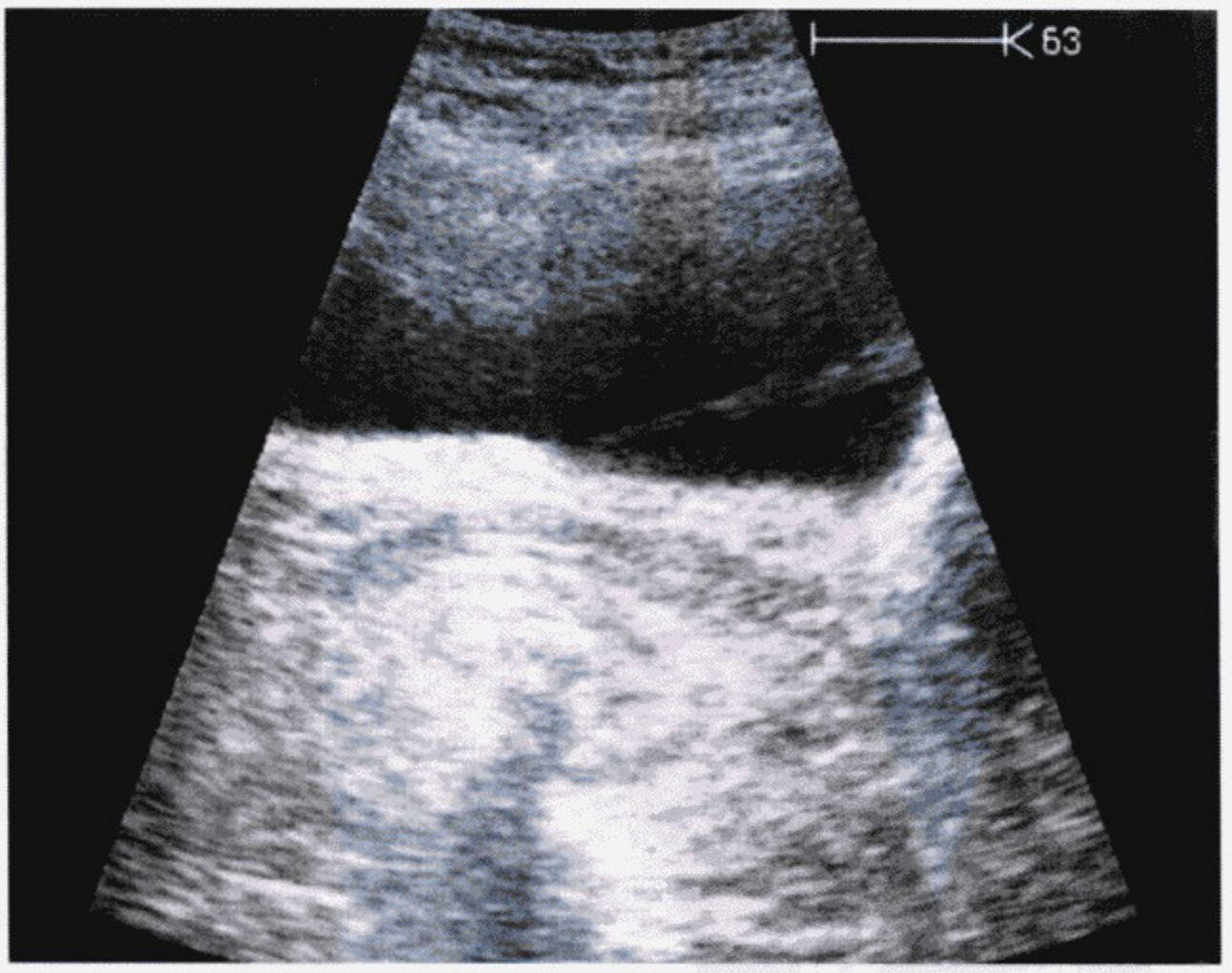
在进行侧面扫描时，含气的肠环位于膀胱的后方。



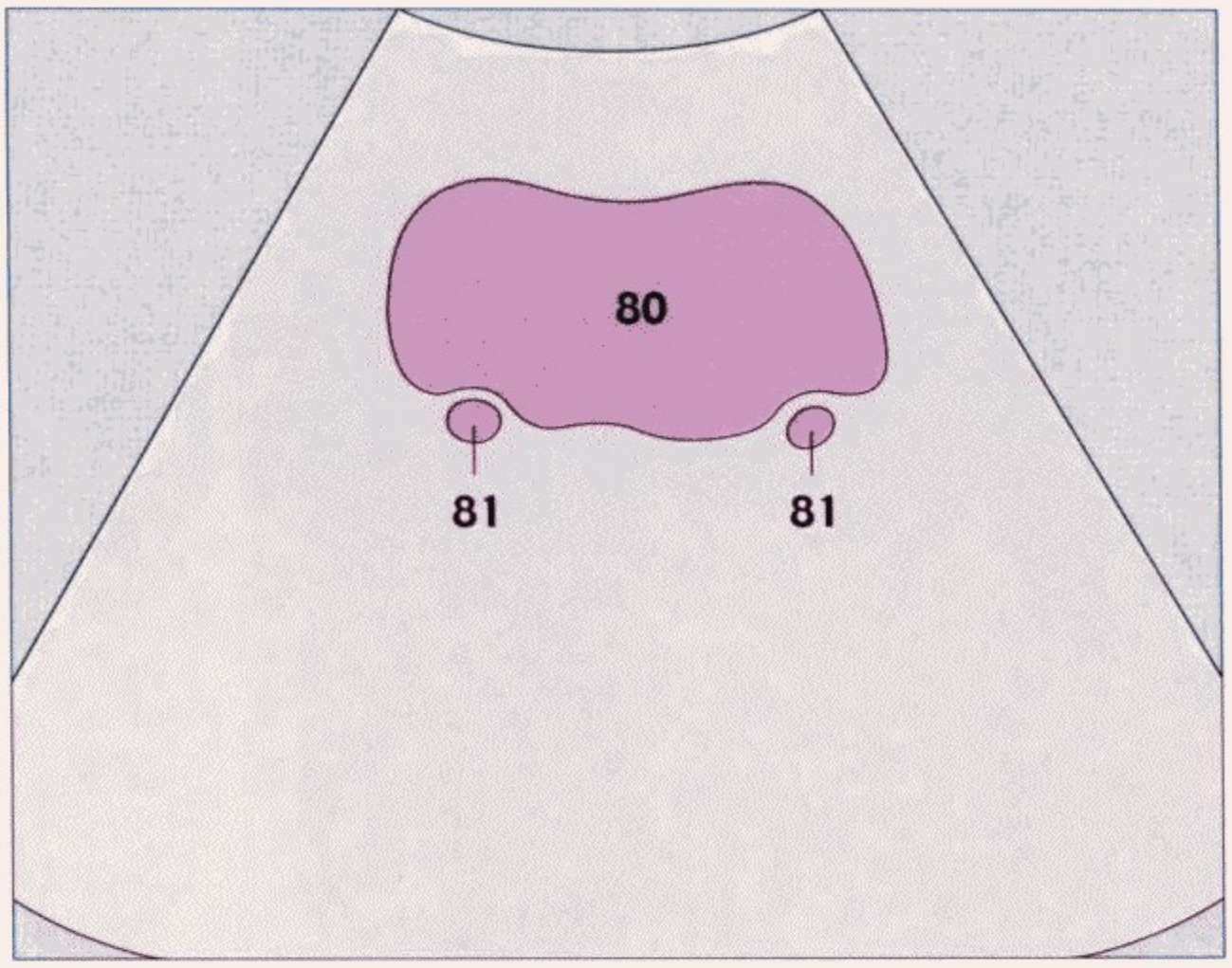


► 217 膀胱，输尿管口



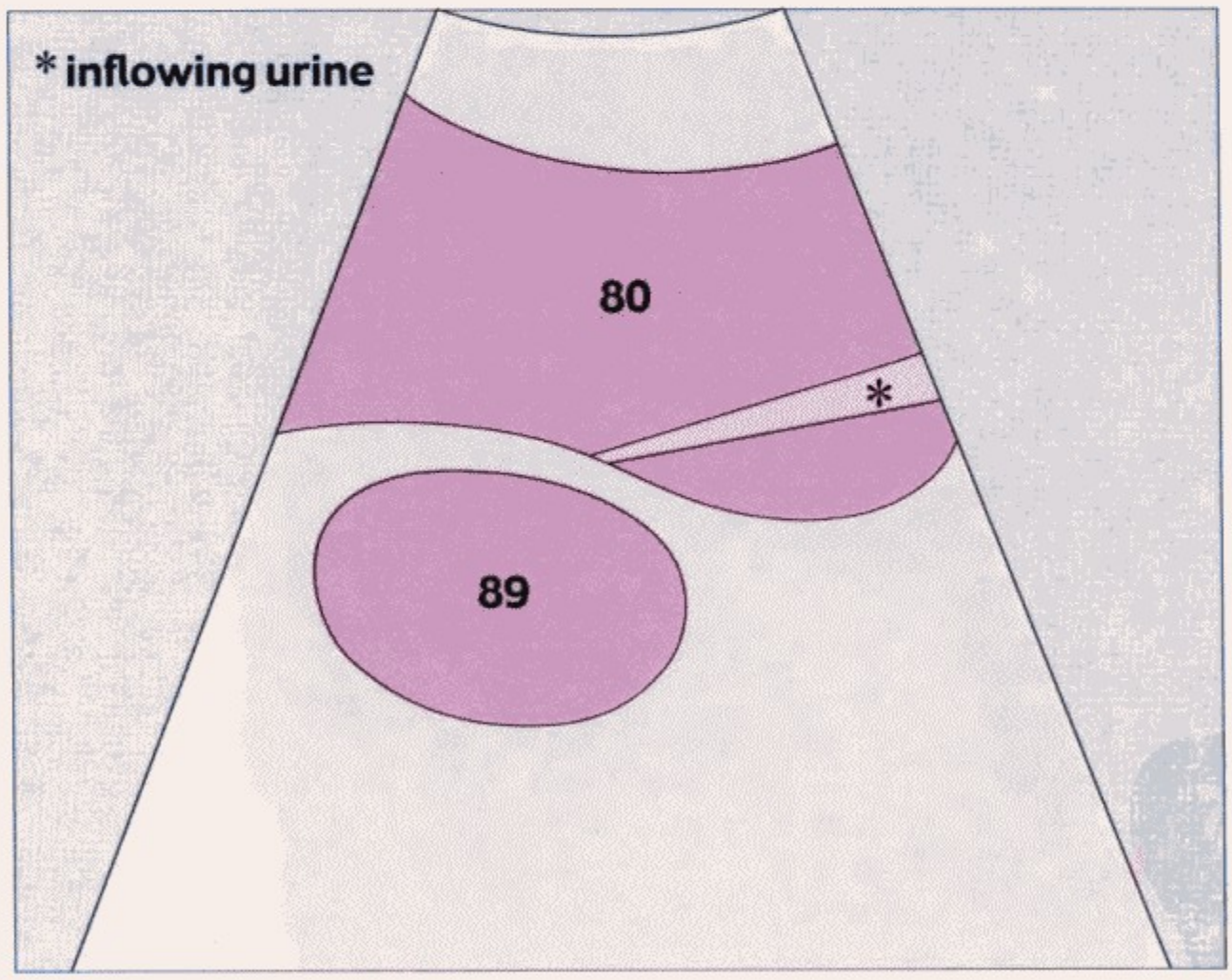


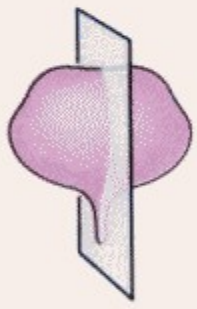
► 218 膀胱，尿道口





输尿管表现为位于膀胱后壁的管状结构。





超声检查经常可以发现尿流自输尿管流入膀胱。

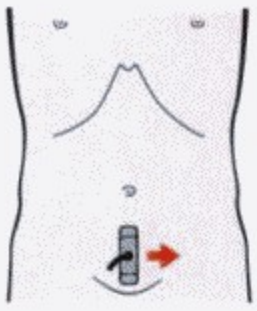
10 前列腺

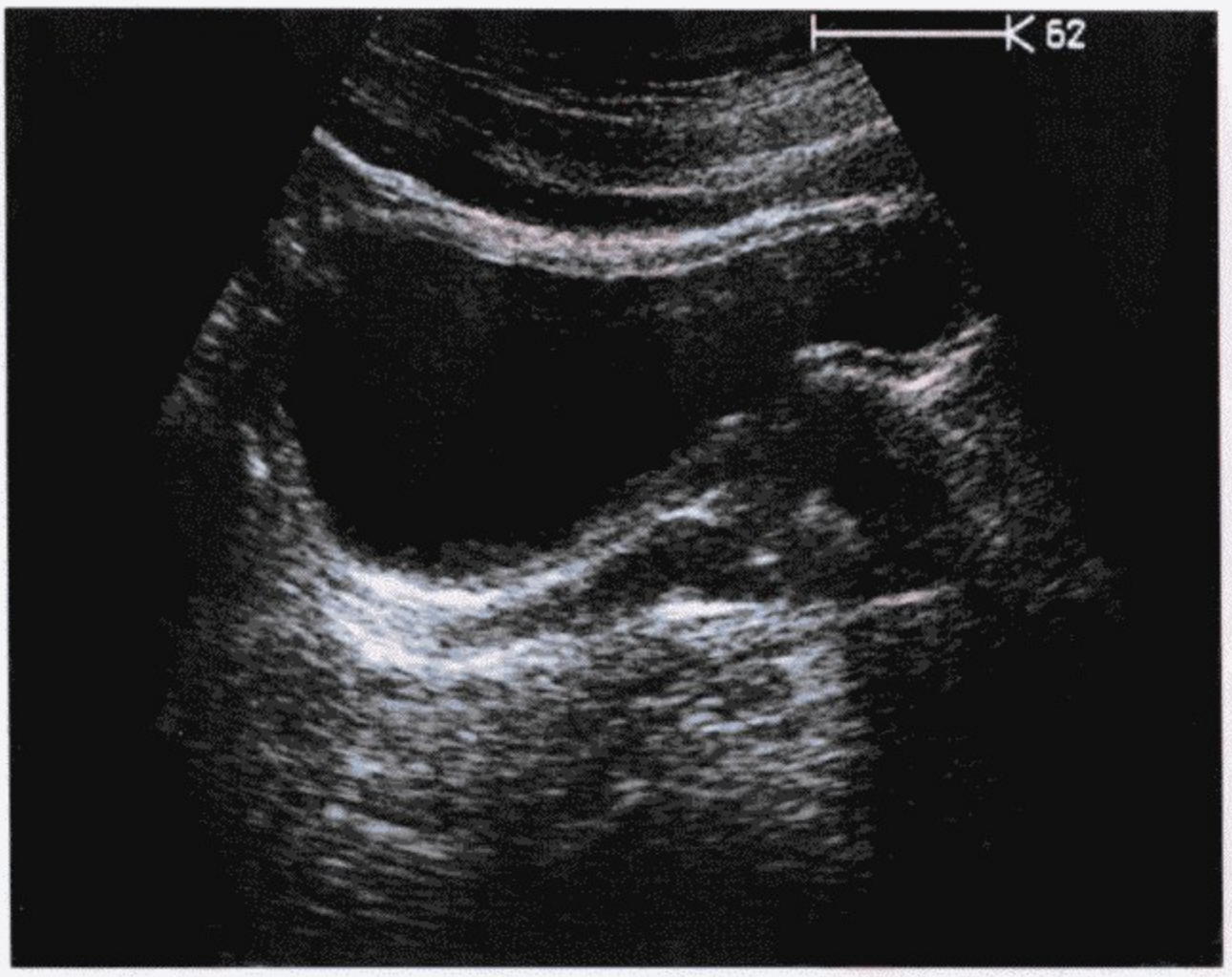
前列腺的纵向切面

219 前列腺，直肠，膀胱
220 前列腺，直肠，膀胱
221 前列腺，精囊
222 前列腺，精囊

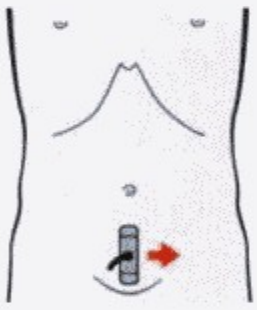
前列腺的横向切面

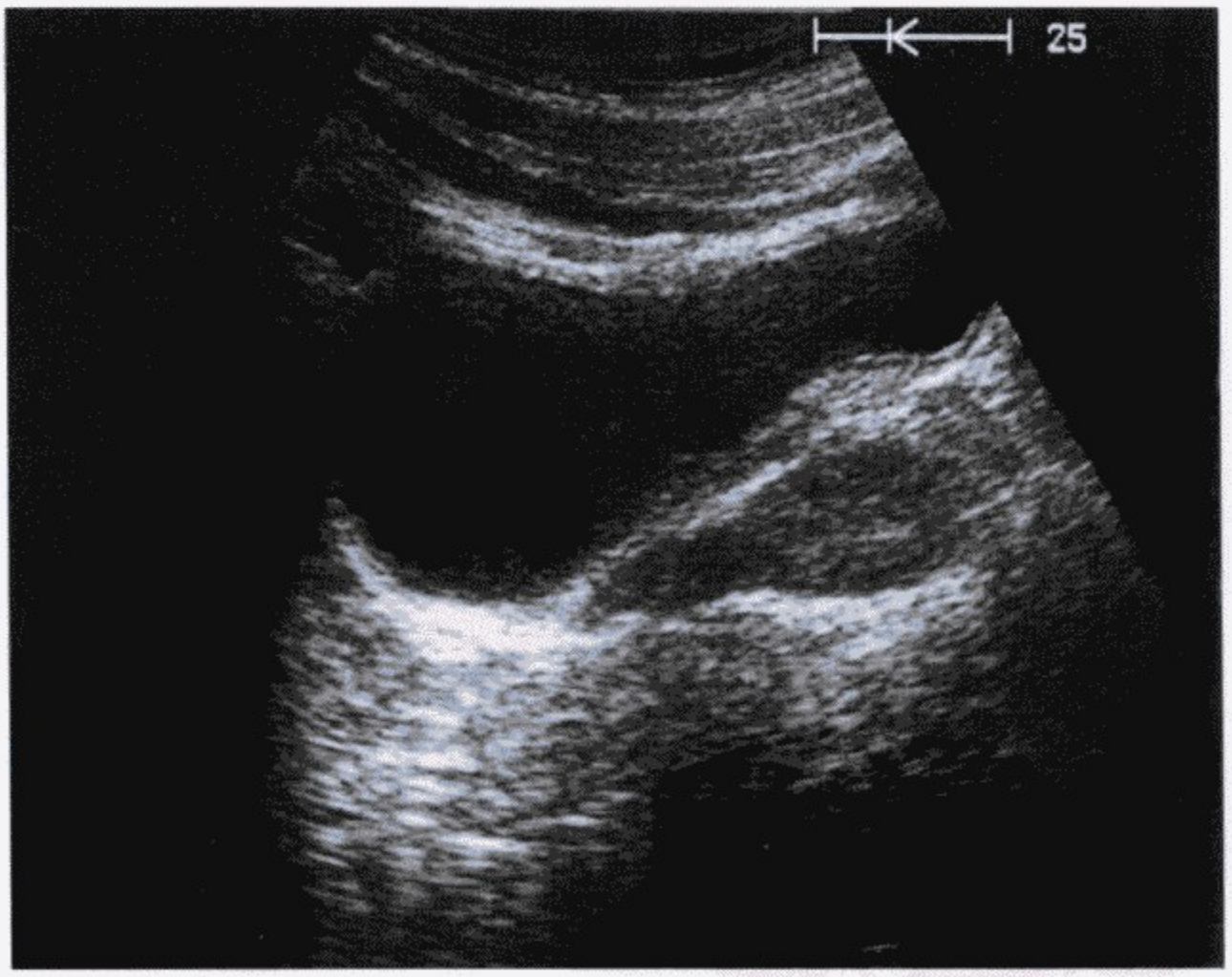
223 前列腺，尿道，膀胱
224 前列腺，尿道，膀胱
225 前列腺，膀胱
226 精囊，膀胱



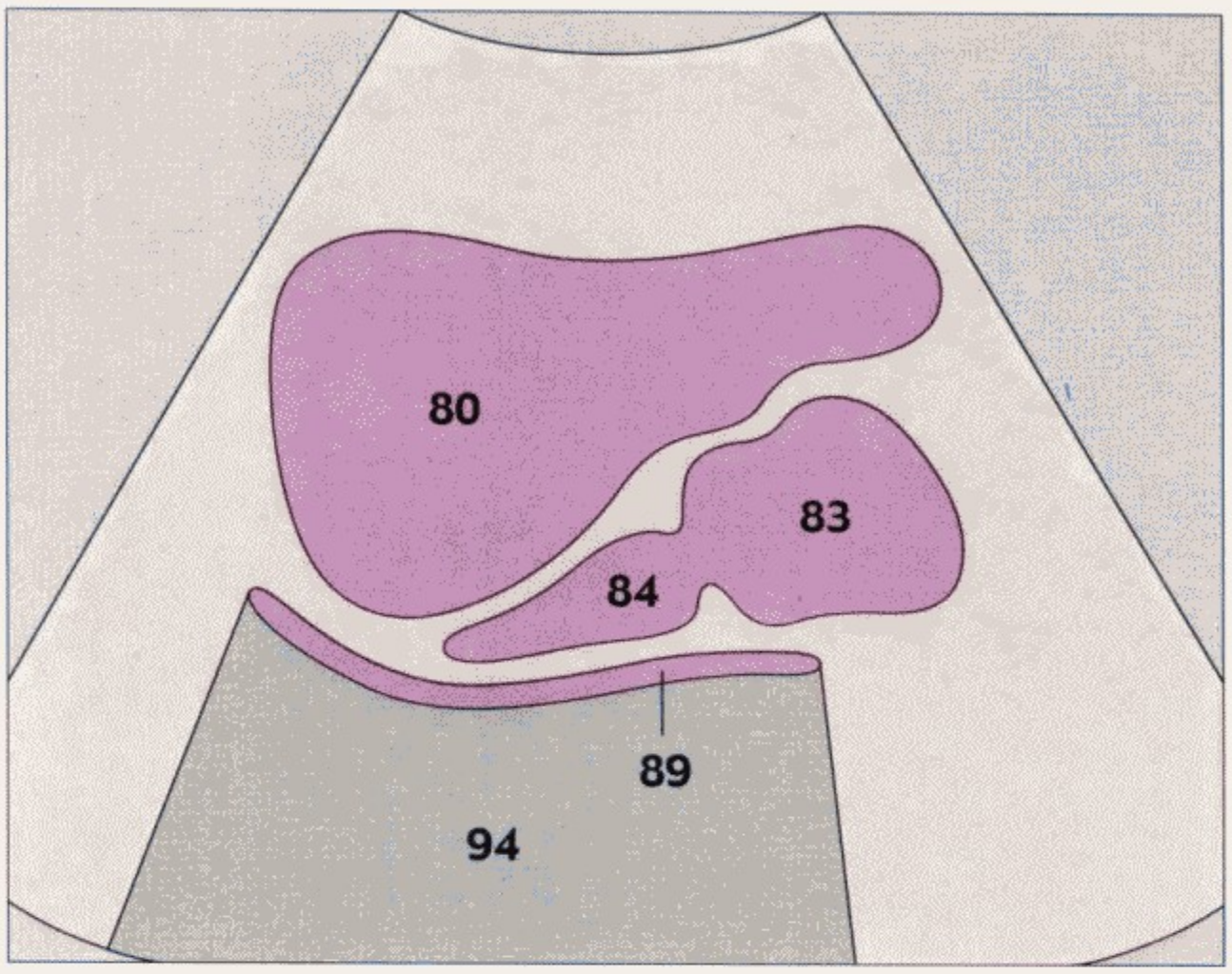


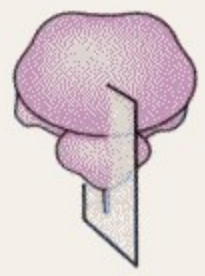
► 219 前列腺，直肠，膀胱



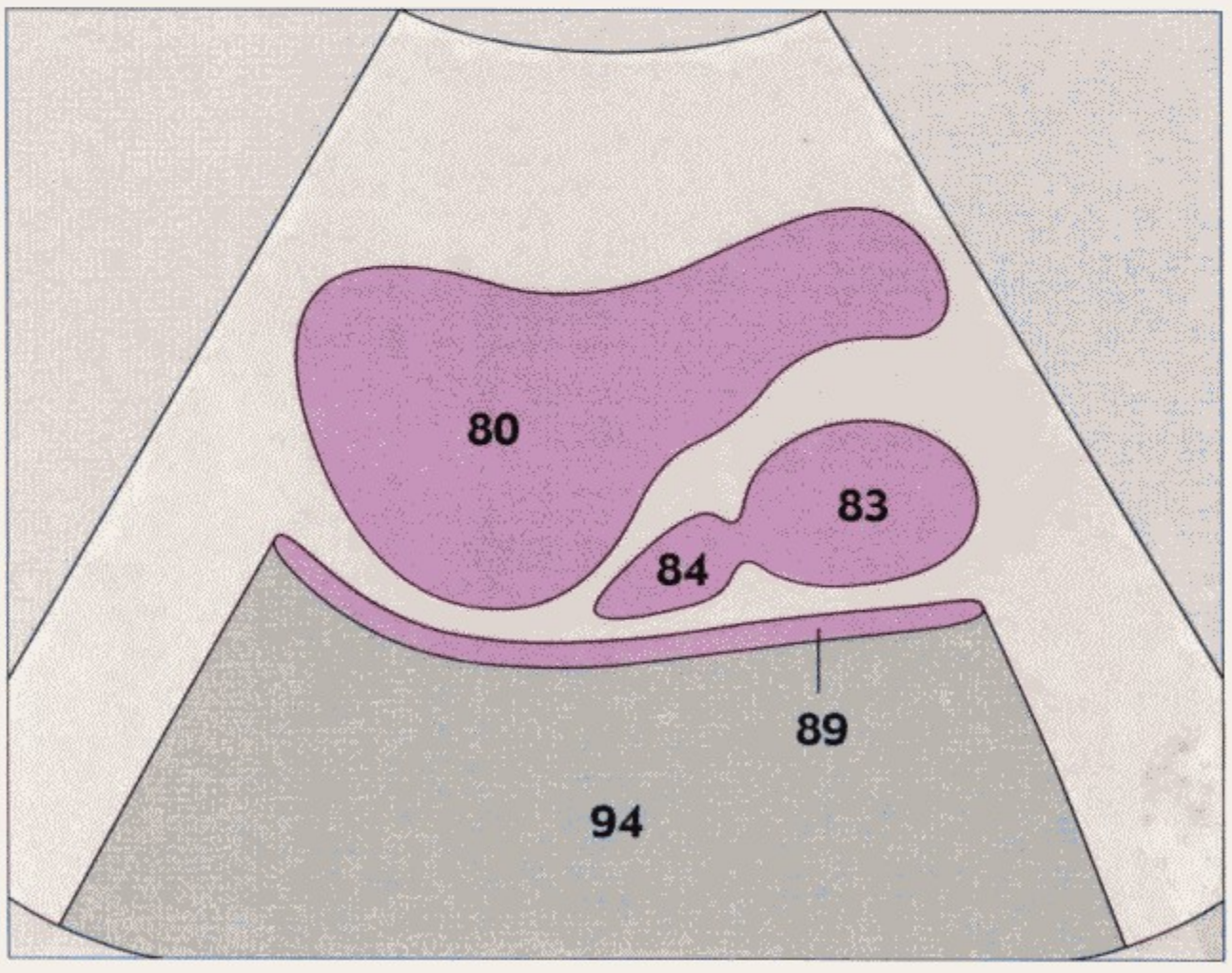


► 220 前列腺，直肠，膀胱

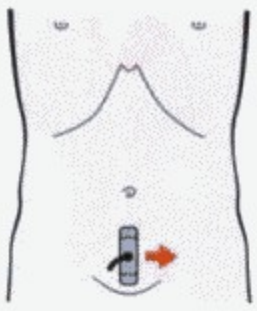


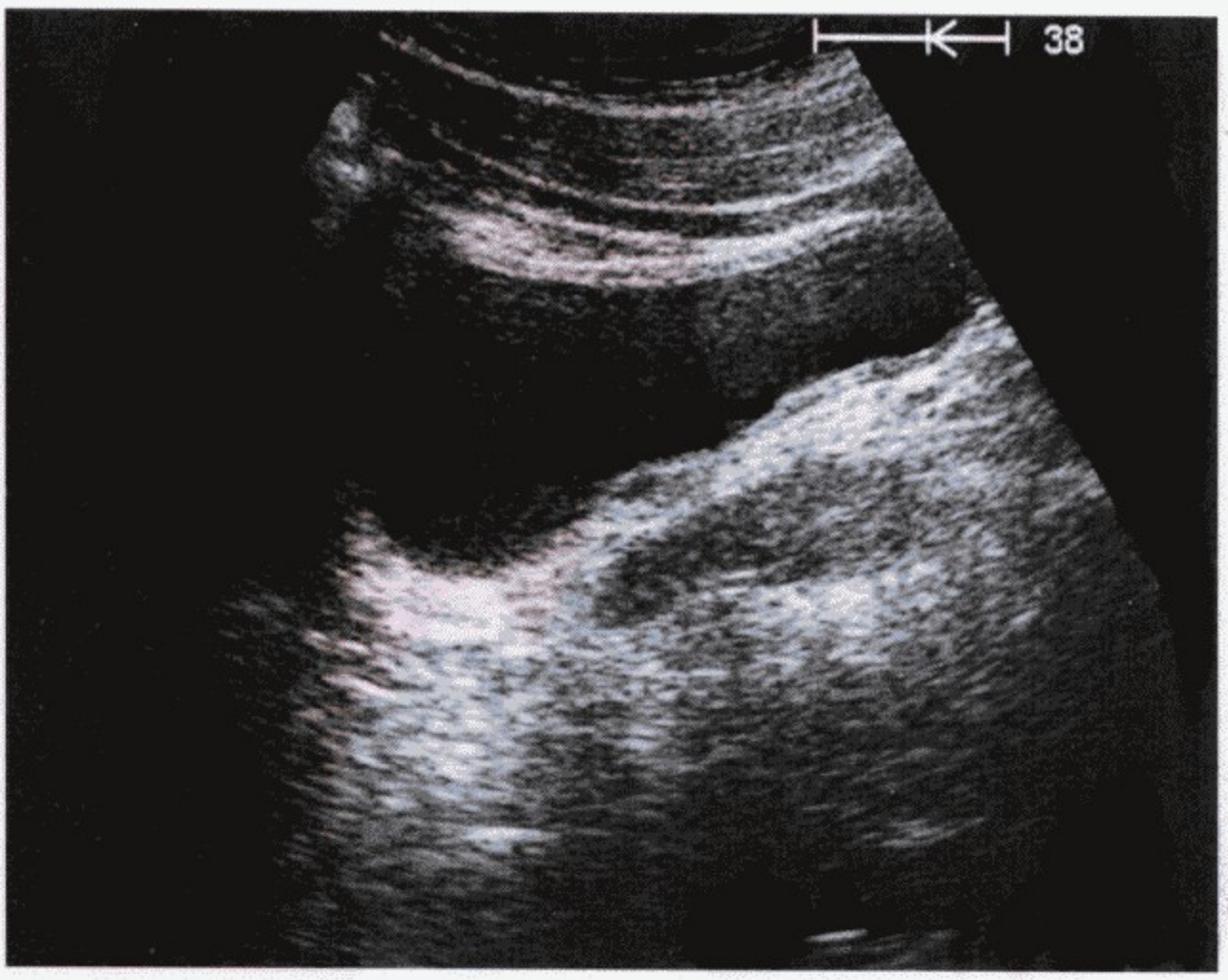


在纵向切面上，前列腺呈洋葱形。

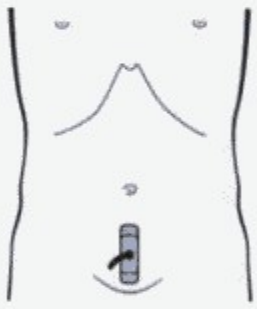


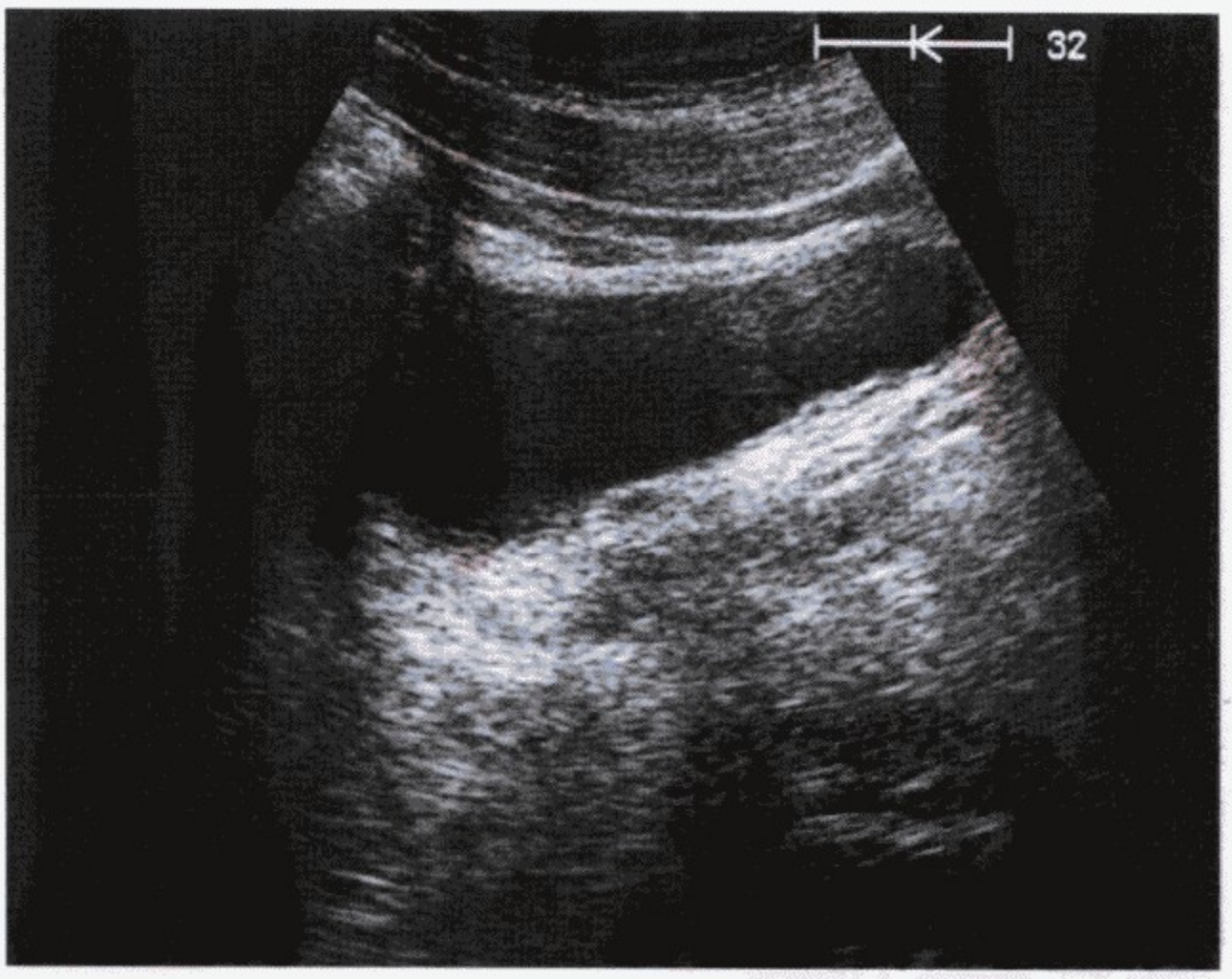
前列腺后方是直肠，经常表现为充气结构。



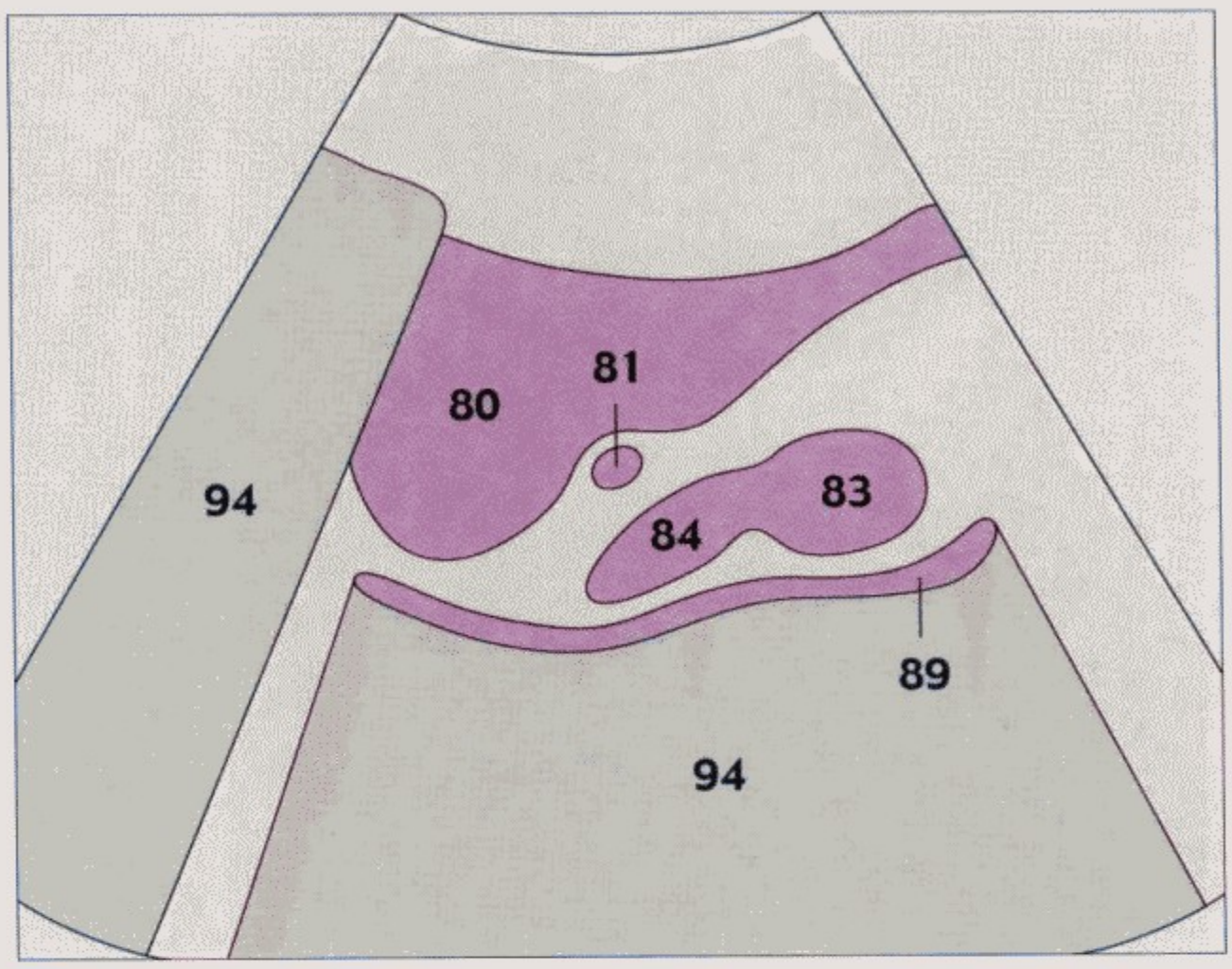


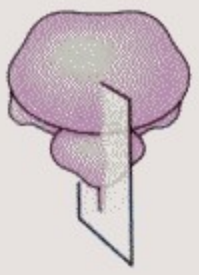
► 221 前列腺，精囊



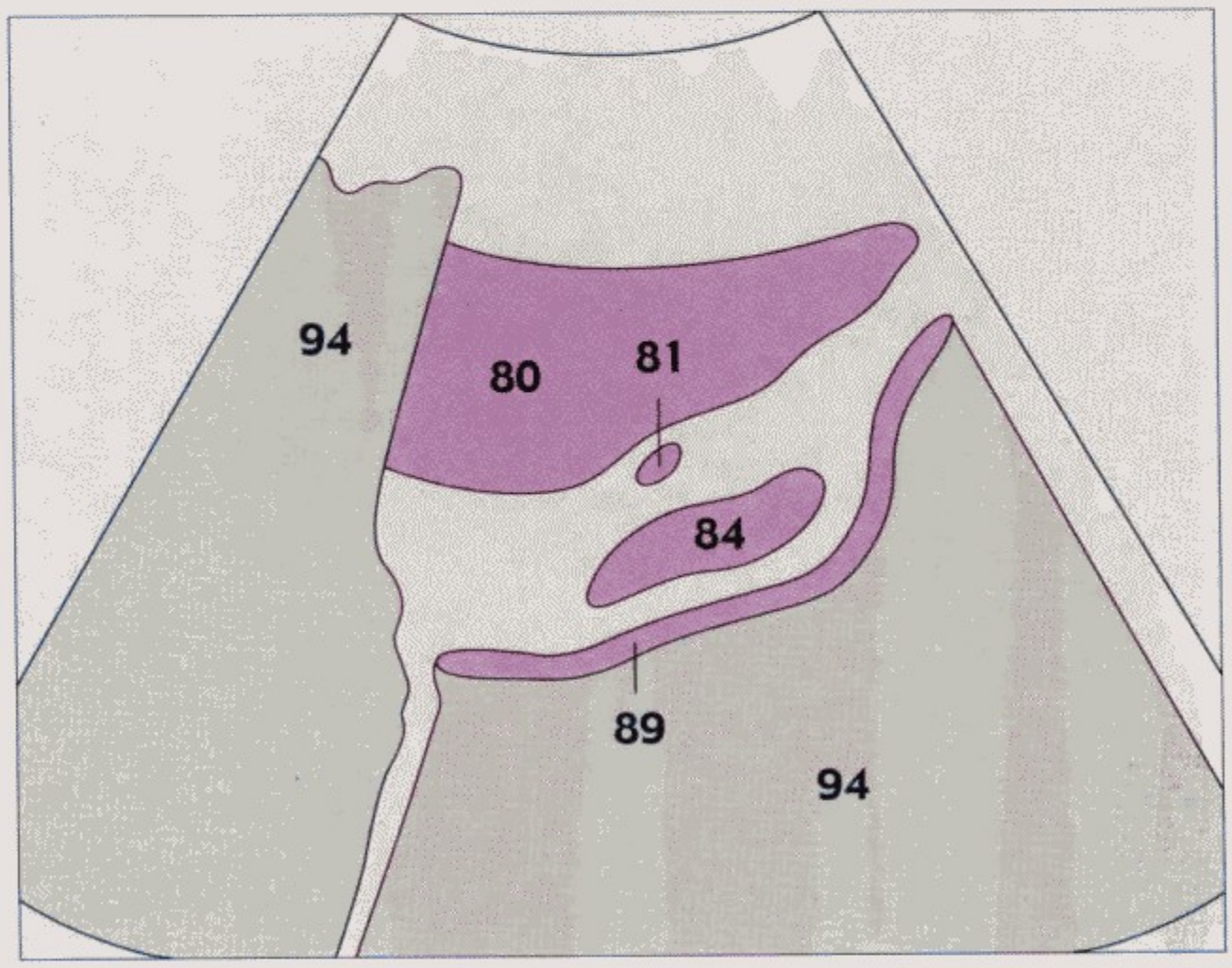


► 222 前列腺，精囊

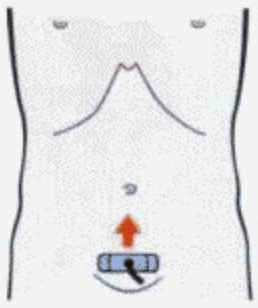


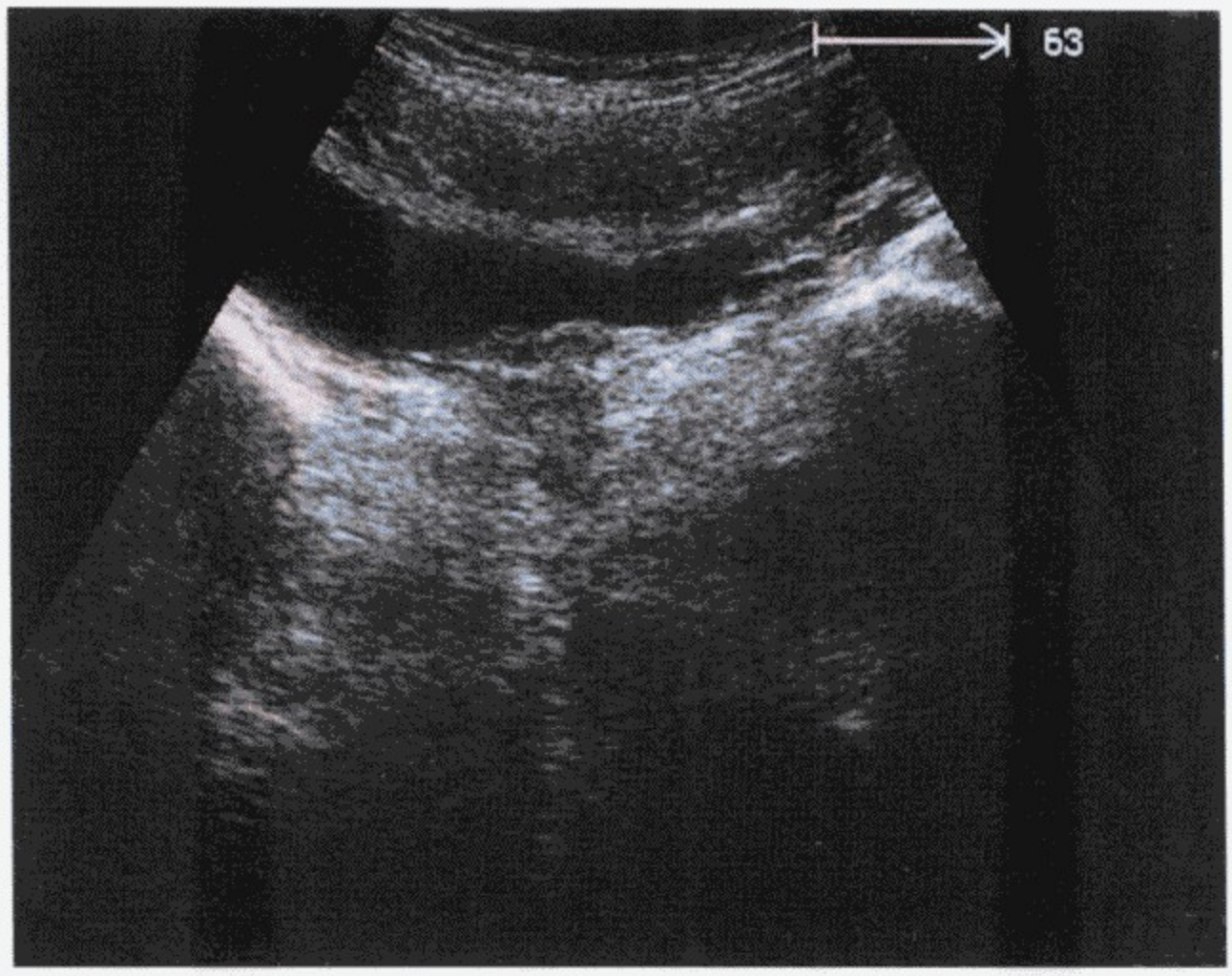


整个精囊都和膀胱相连。

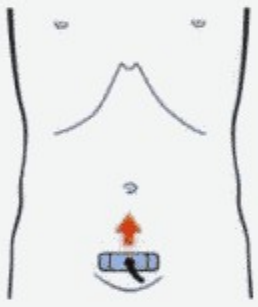


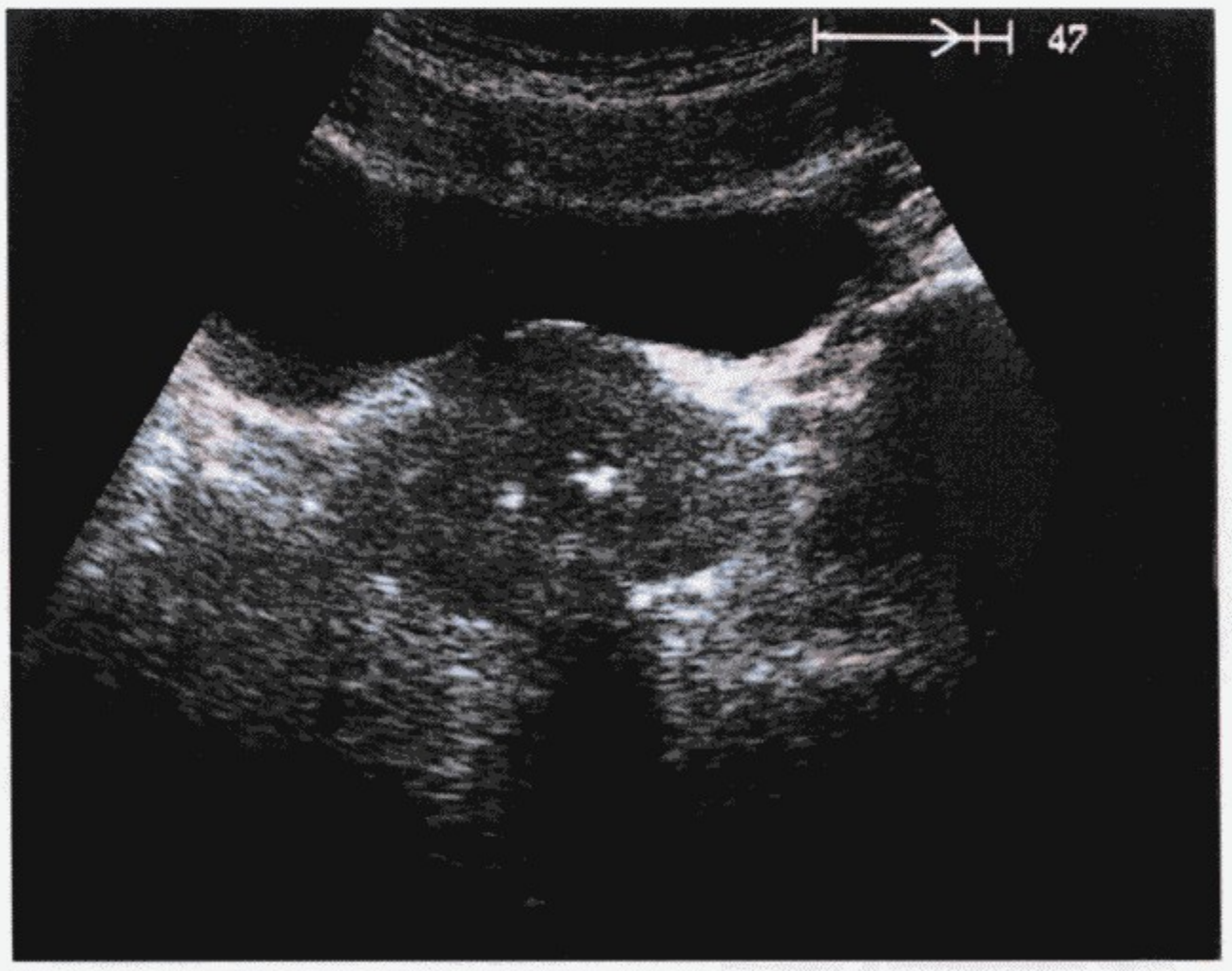
精囊位于前列腺的头外侧。



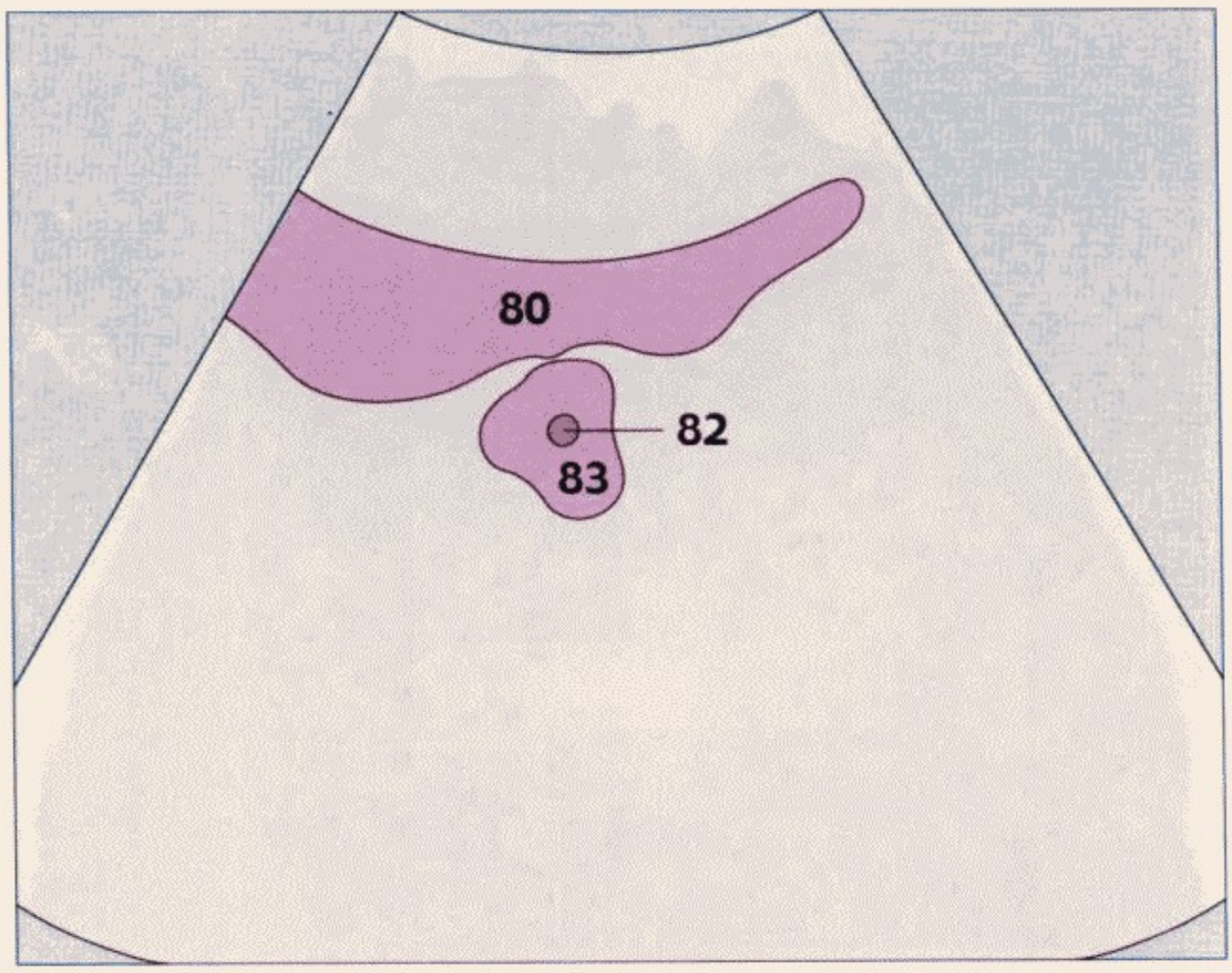


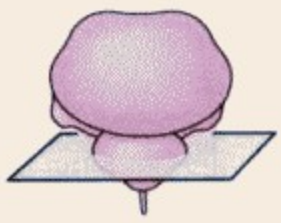
223 前列腺，尿道，膀胱



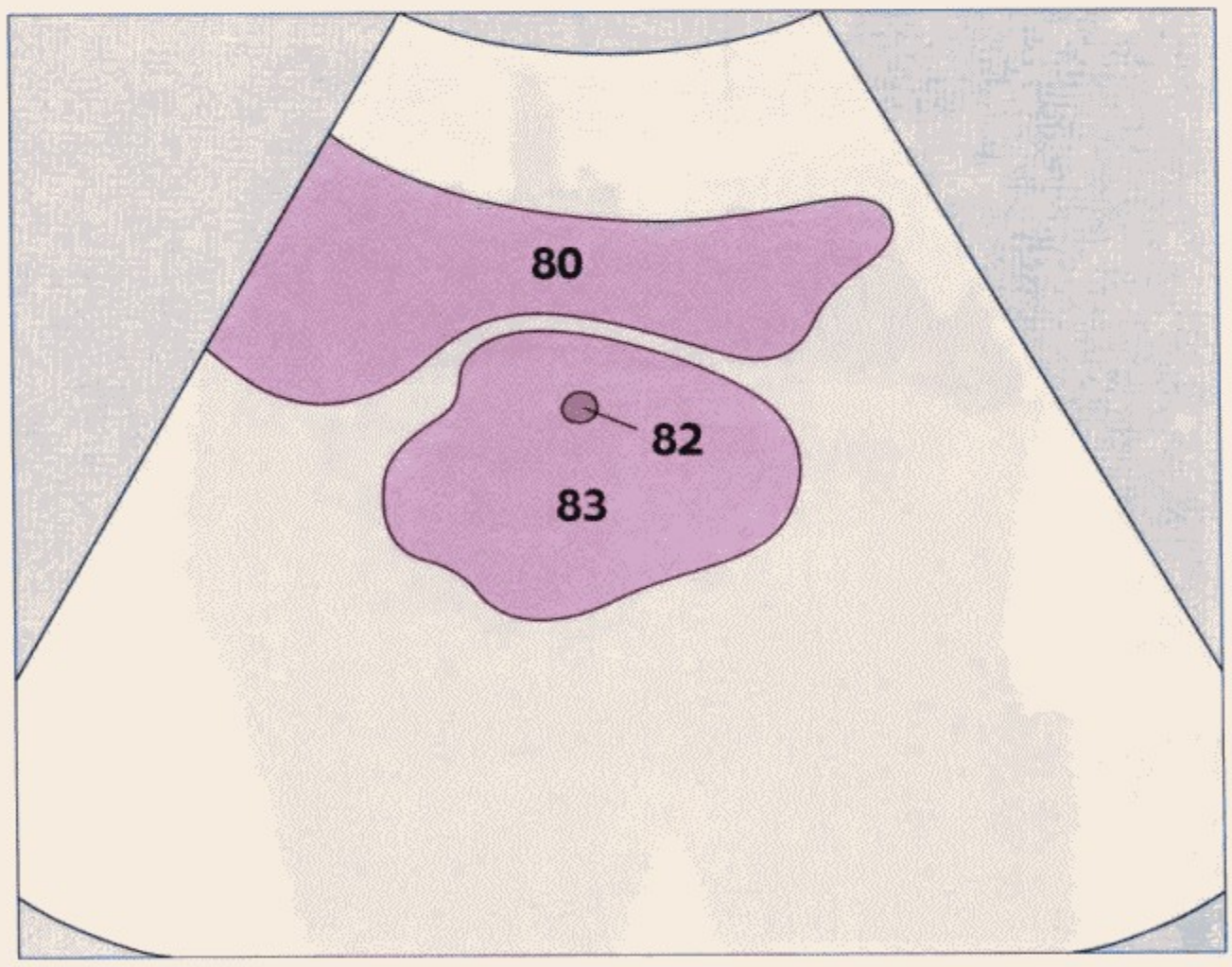


224 前列腺，尿道，膀胱

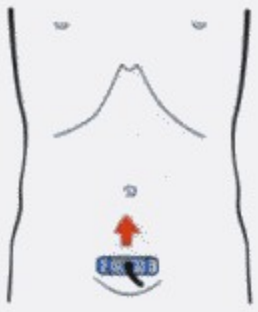


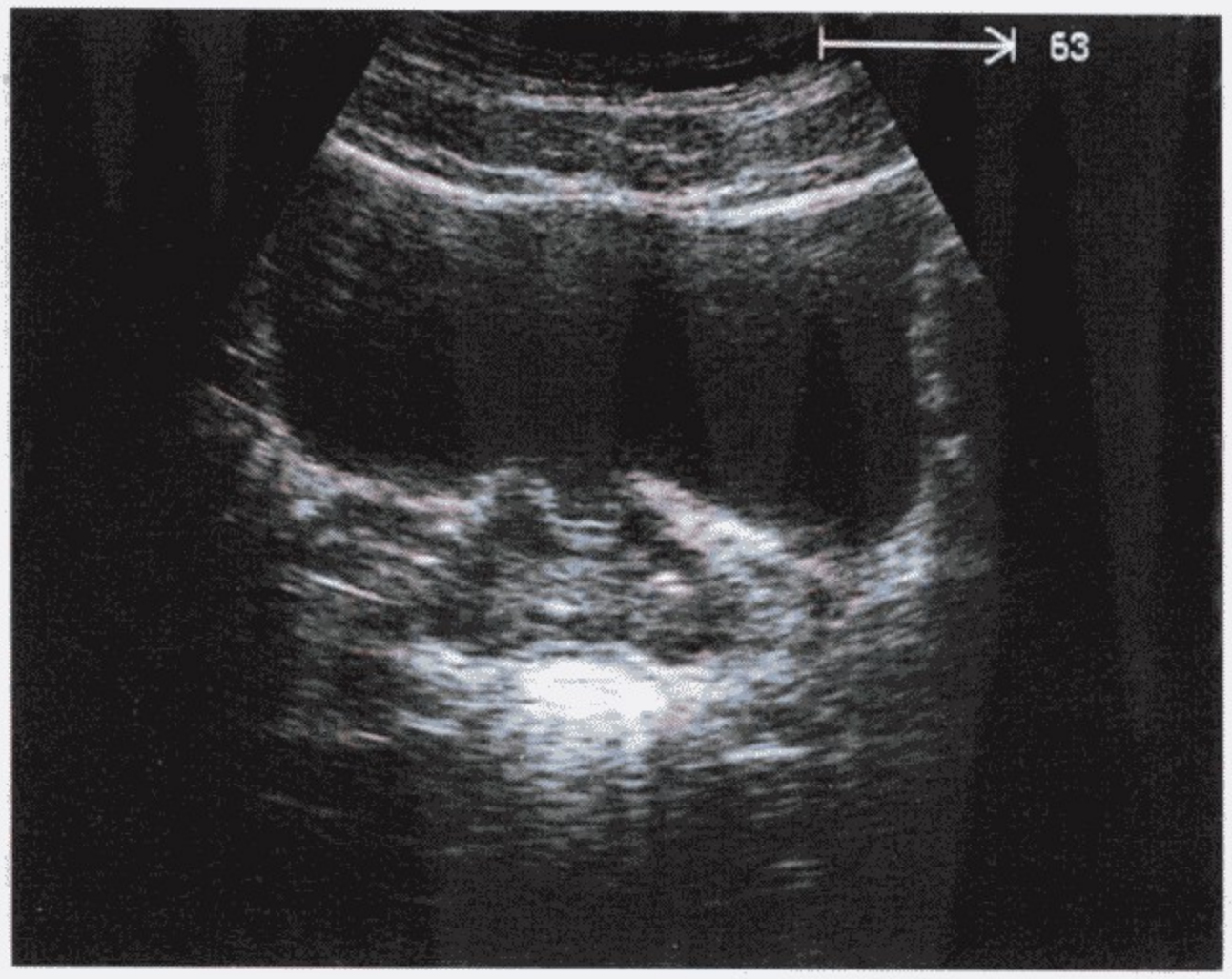


尿道是位于前列腺内的低回声圆形结构。

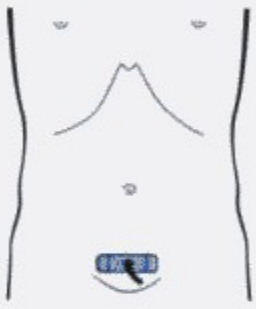


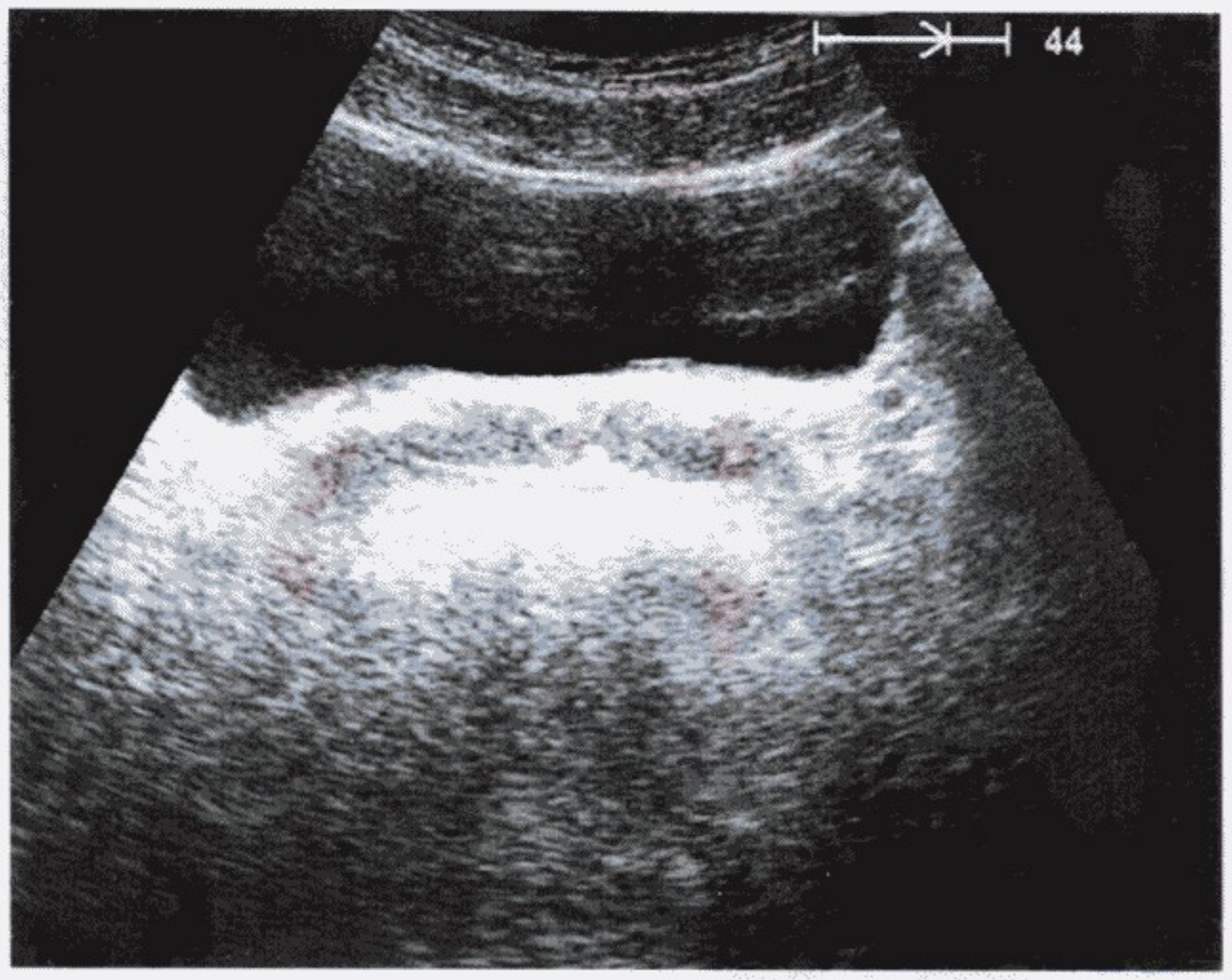
前列腺横切面呈椭圆形或者栗形。



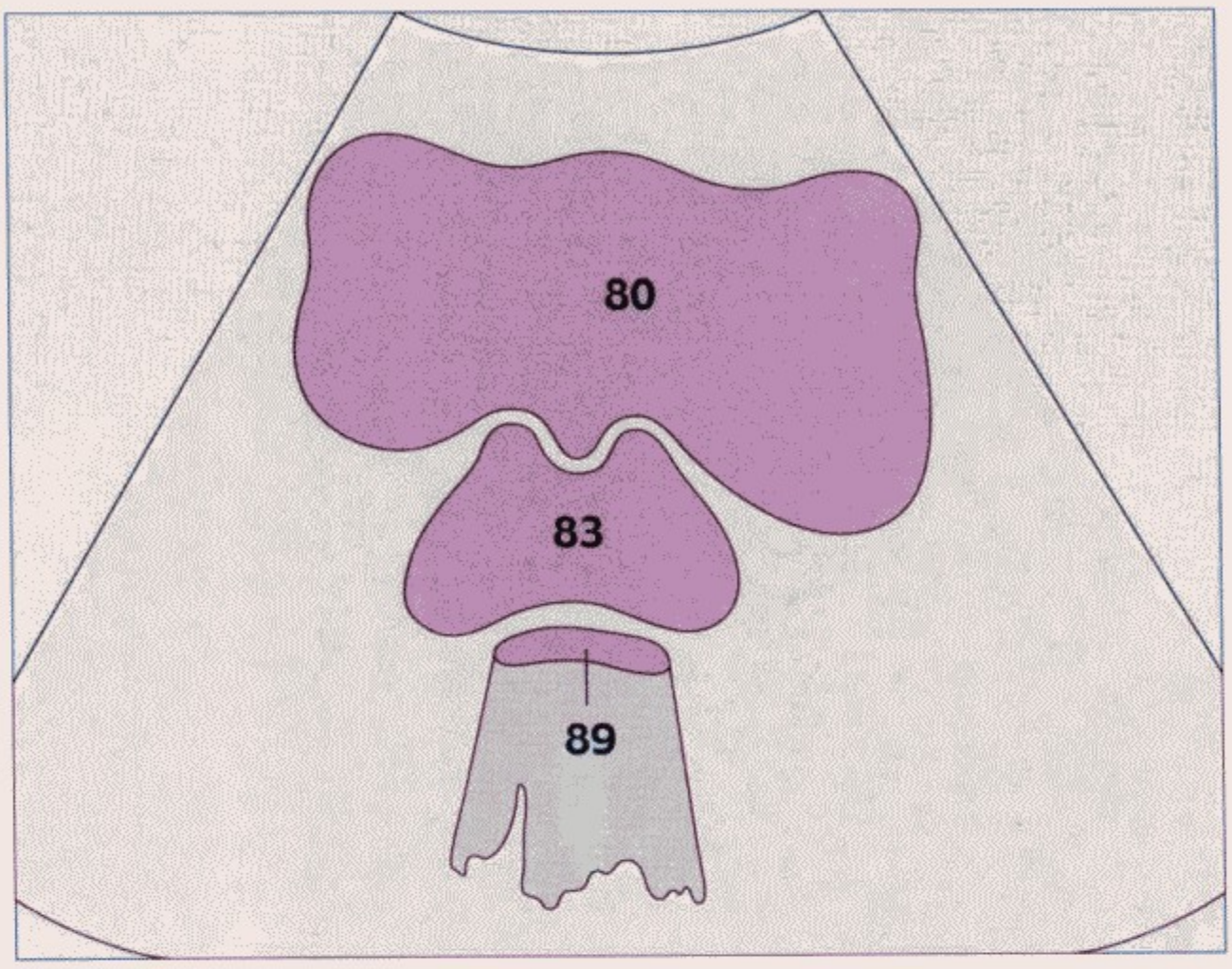


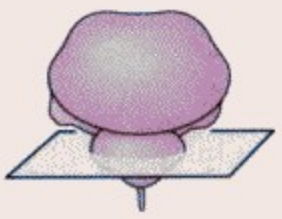
► 225 前列腺，膀胱



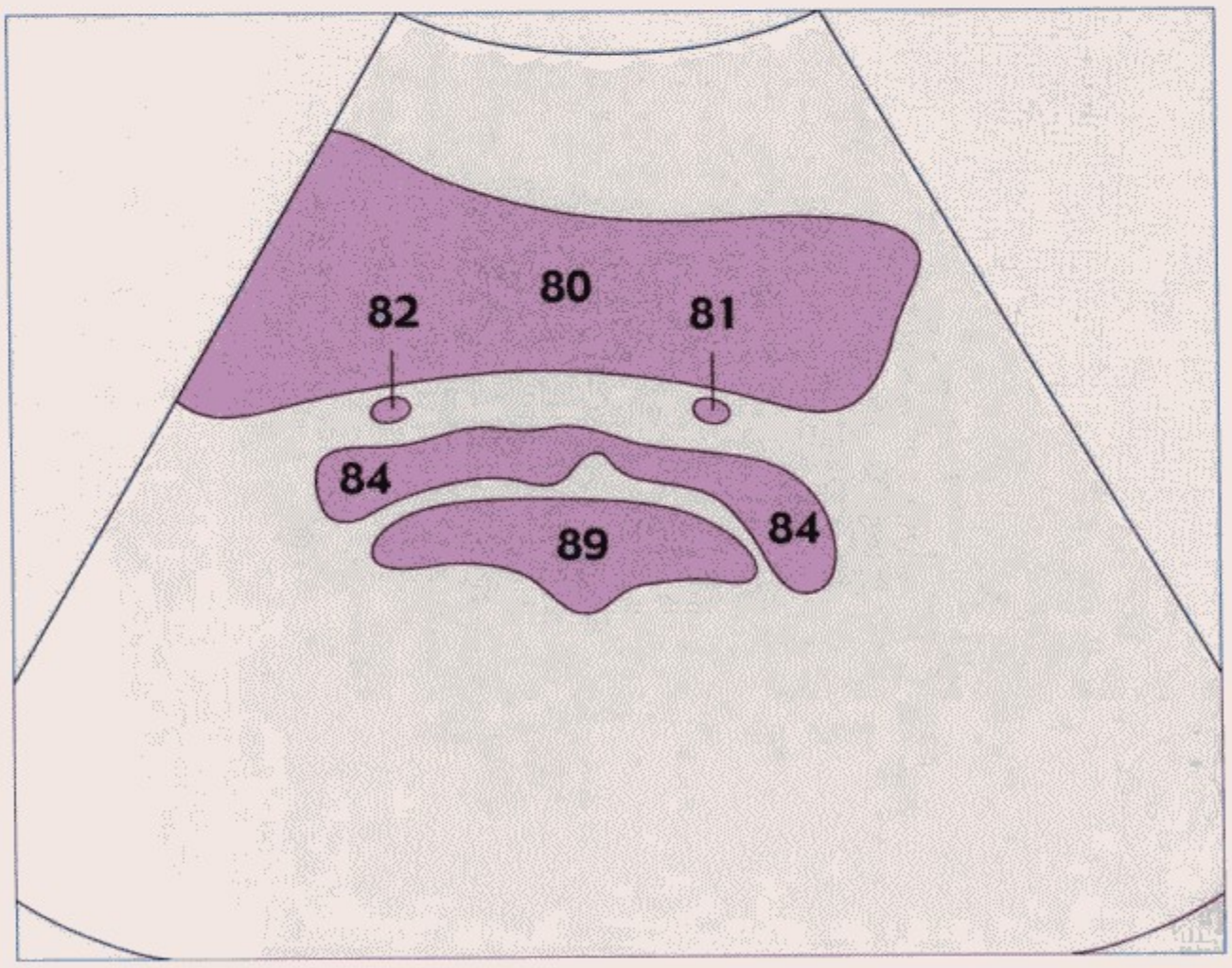


► 226 精囊，膀胱





前列腺中叶以及尿道口会稍微突向膀胱内。



精囊大约长 5cm，厚 1cm，可以在膀胱后壁观察到。

11 子曰

子宫纵向切面

227 阴道，膀胱

228 阴道，子宫，膀胱

229 阴道，子宫，膀胱

230 子宫，膀胱

231 子宫，卵巢，膀胱

232 膀胱，卵巢

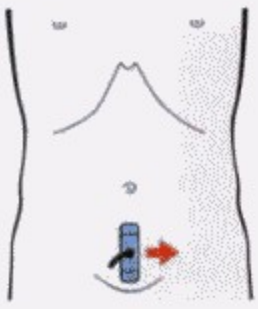
子宫横向切面

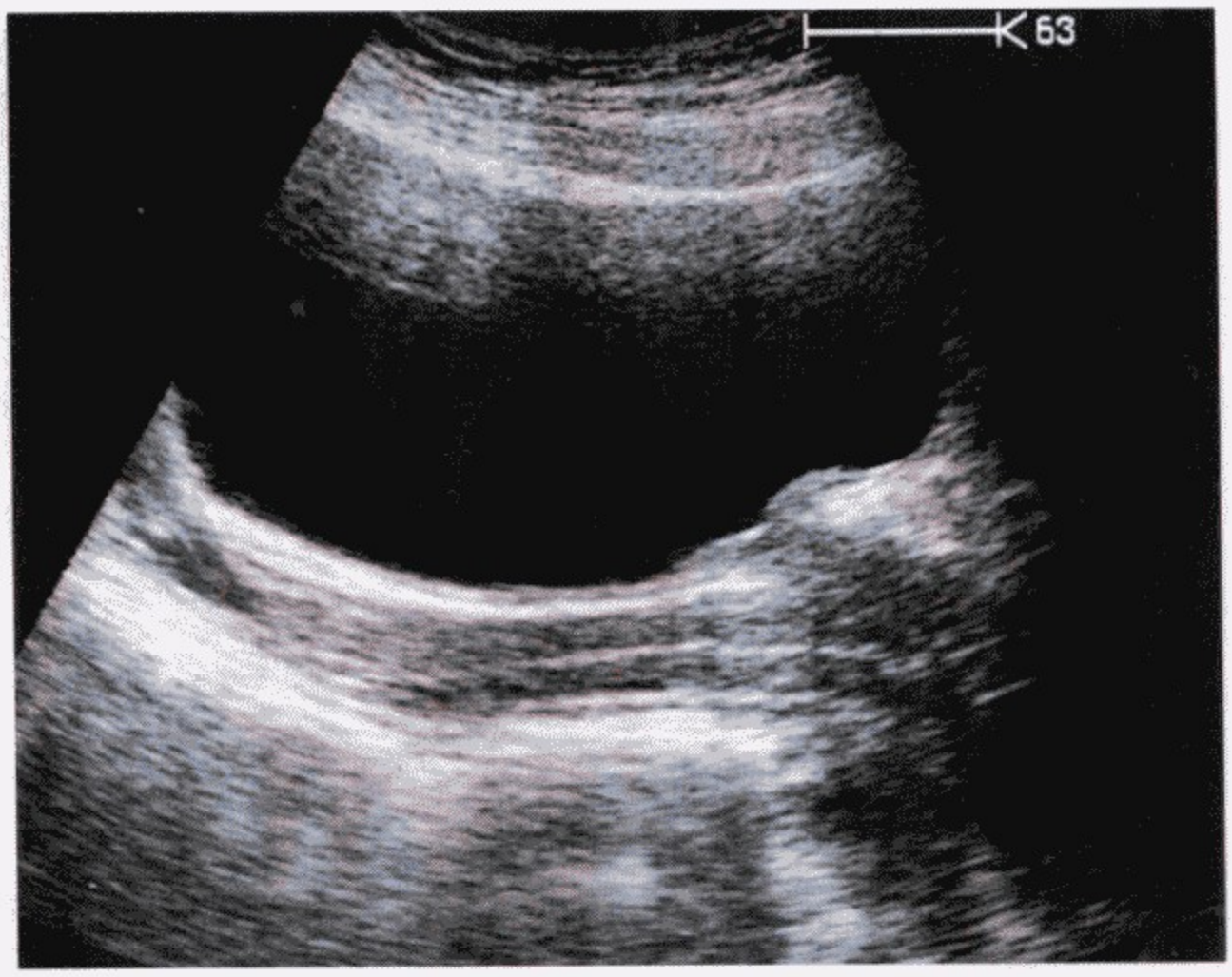
233 阴道，膀胱，直肠

234 子宫，膀胱，直肠

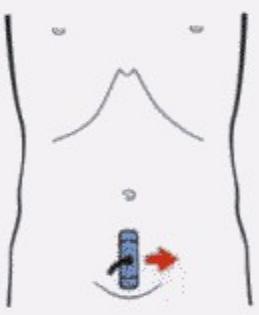
235 子宫，膀胱，直肠，卵巢

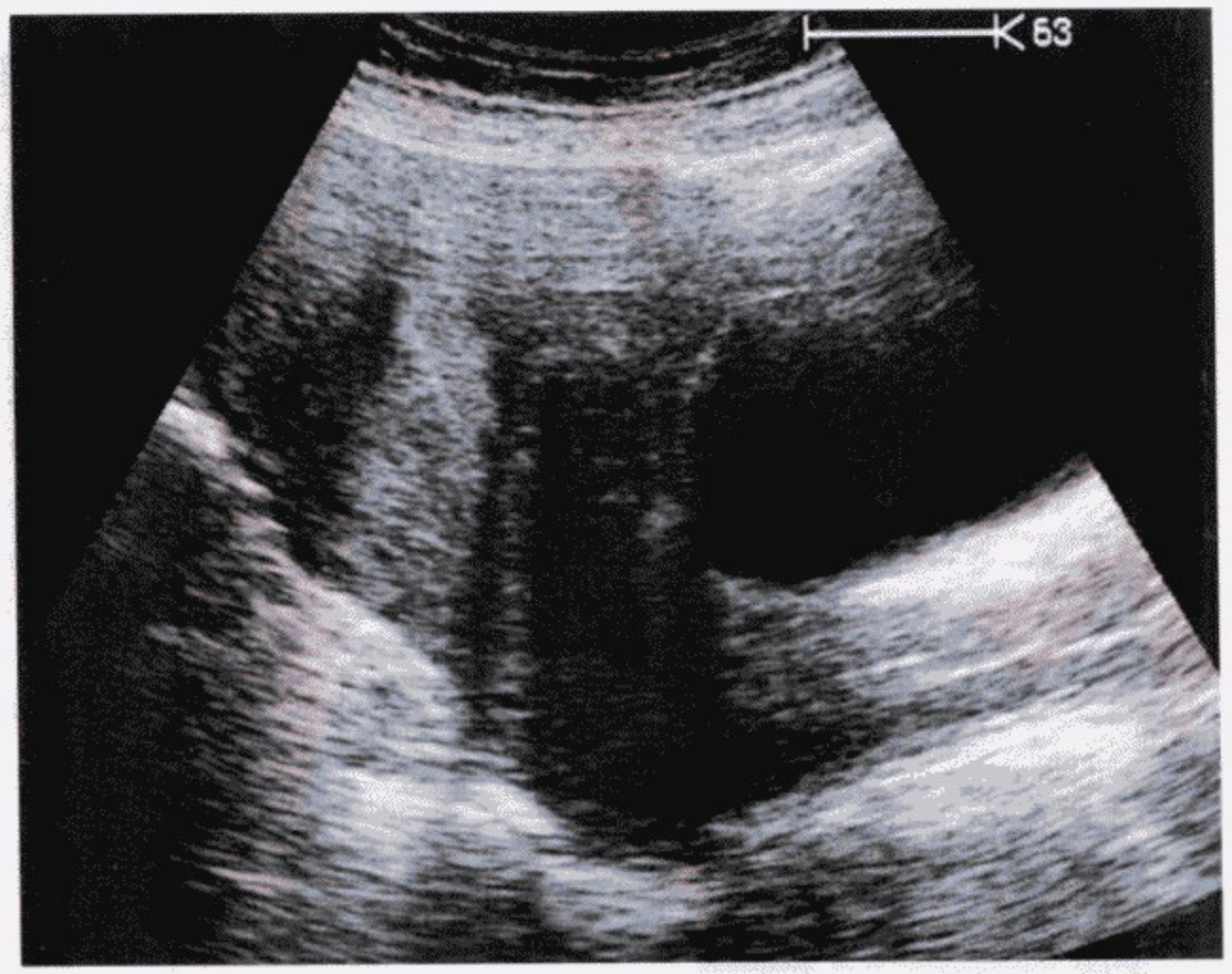
236 子宫，膀胱，直肠，卵巢



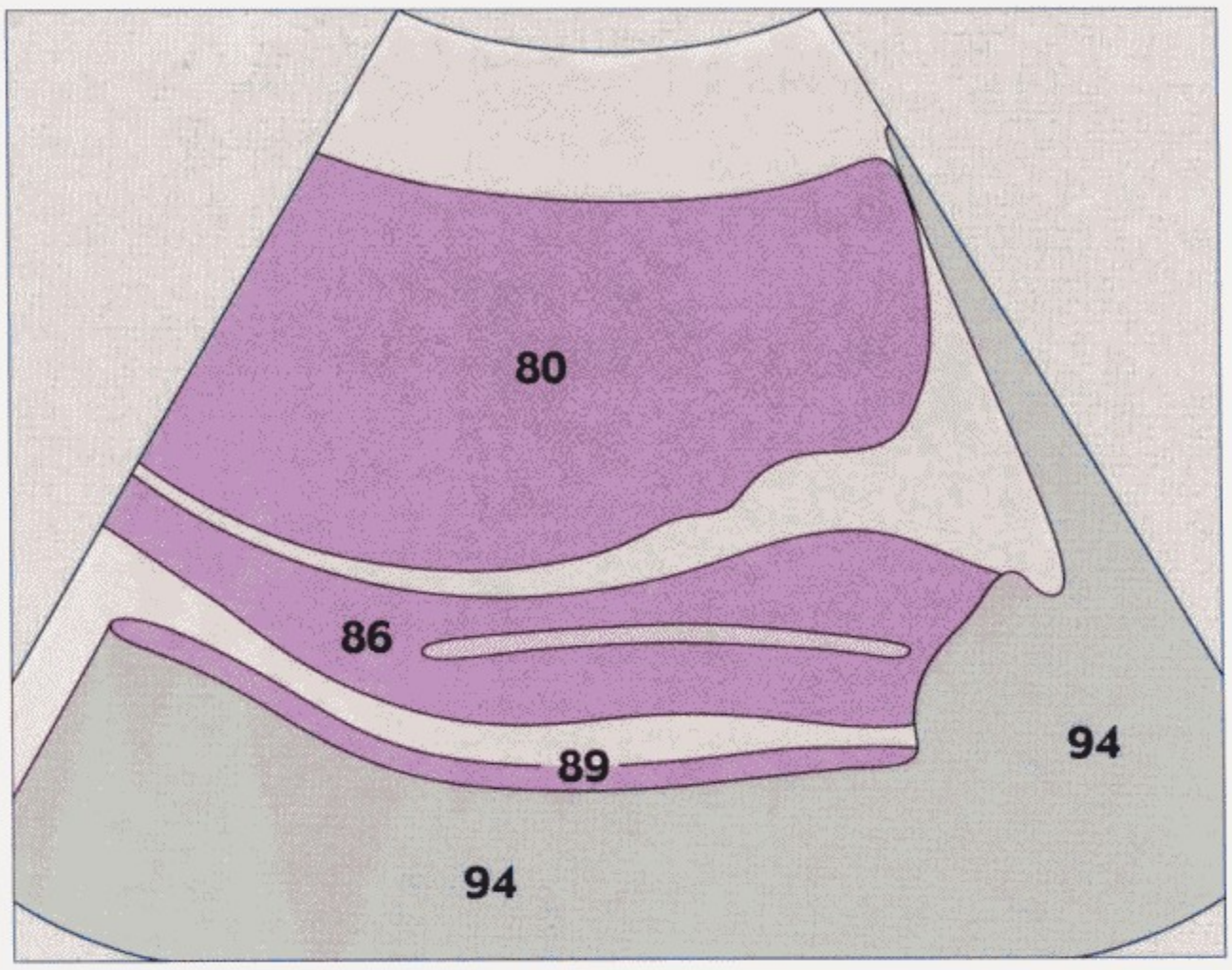


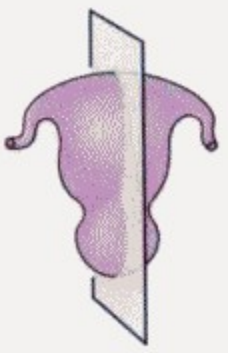
► 227 阴道，膀胱



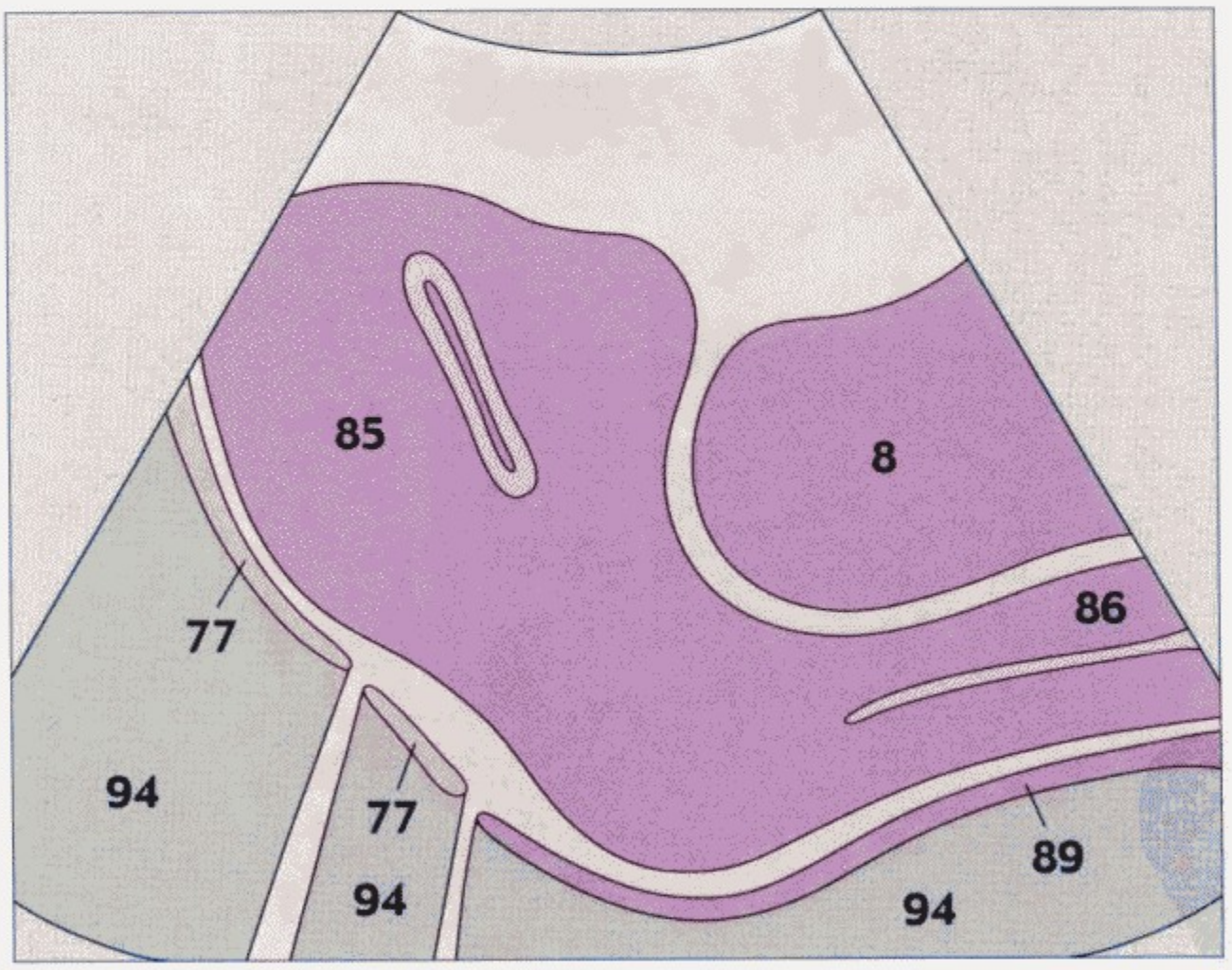


► 228 阴道，子宫，膀胱

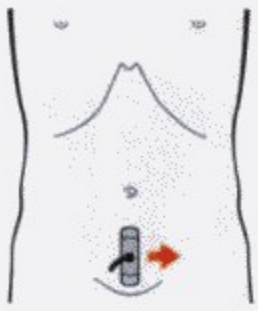


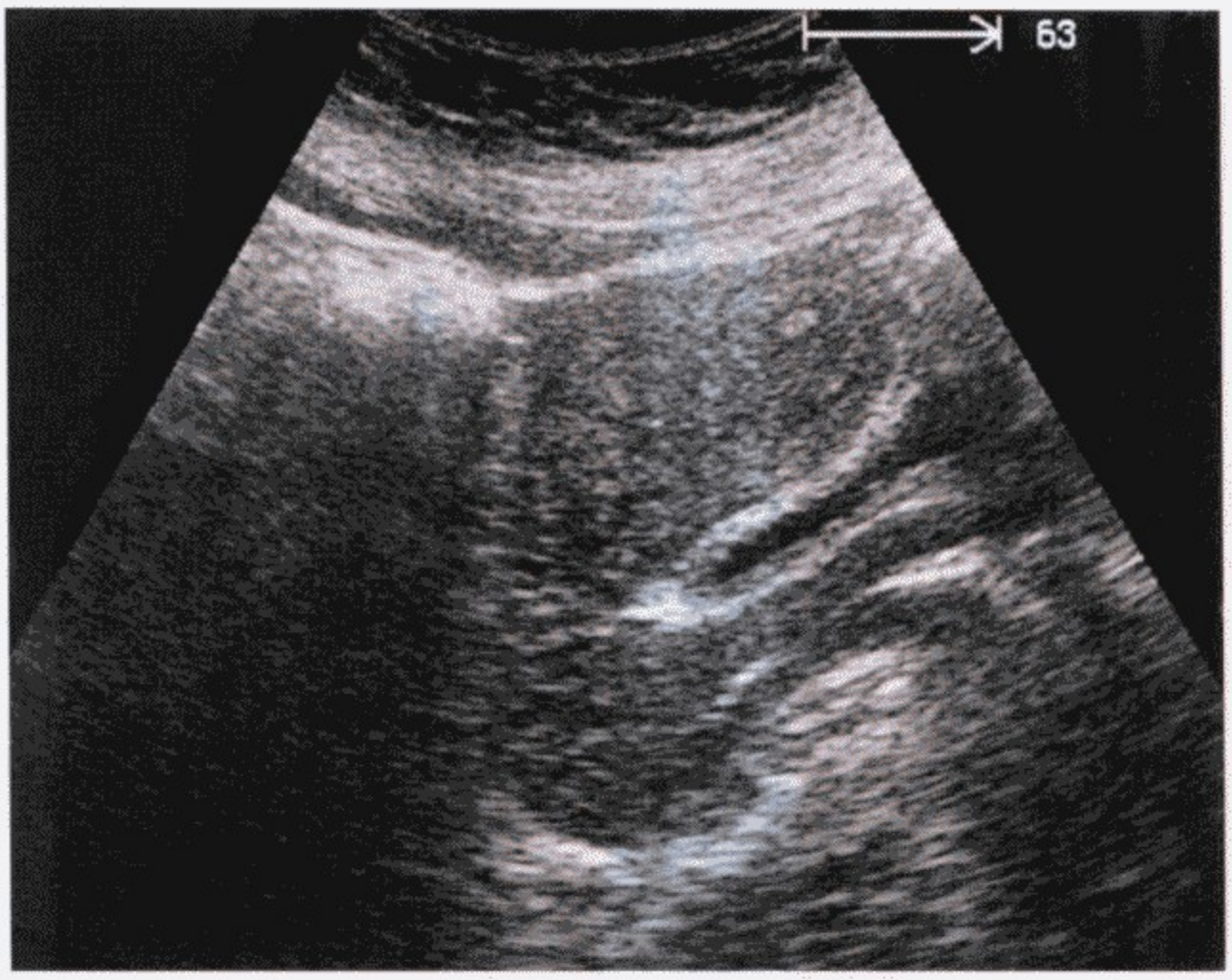


阴道位于膀胱后方，表现为狭长的、低回声结构，伴有稍强回声的中央带。

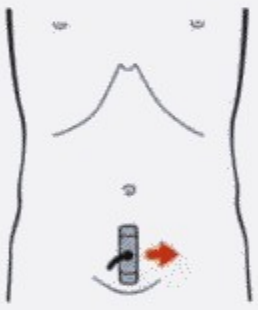


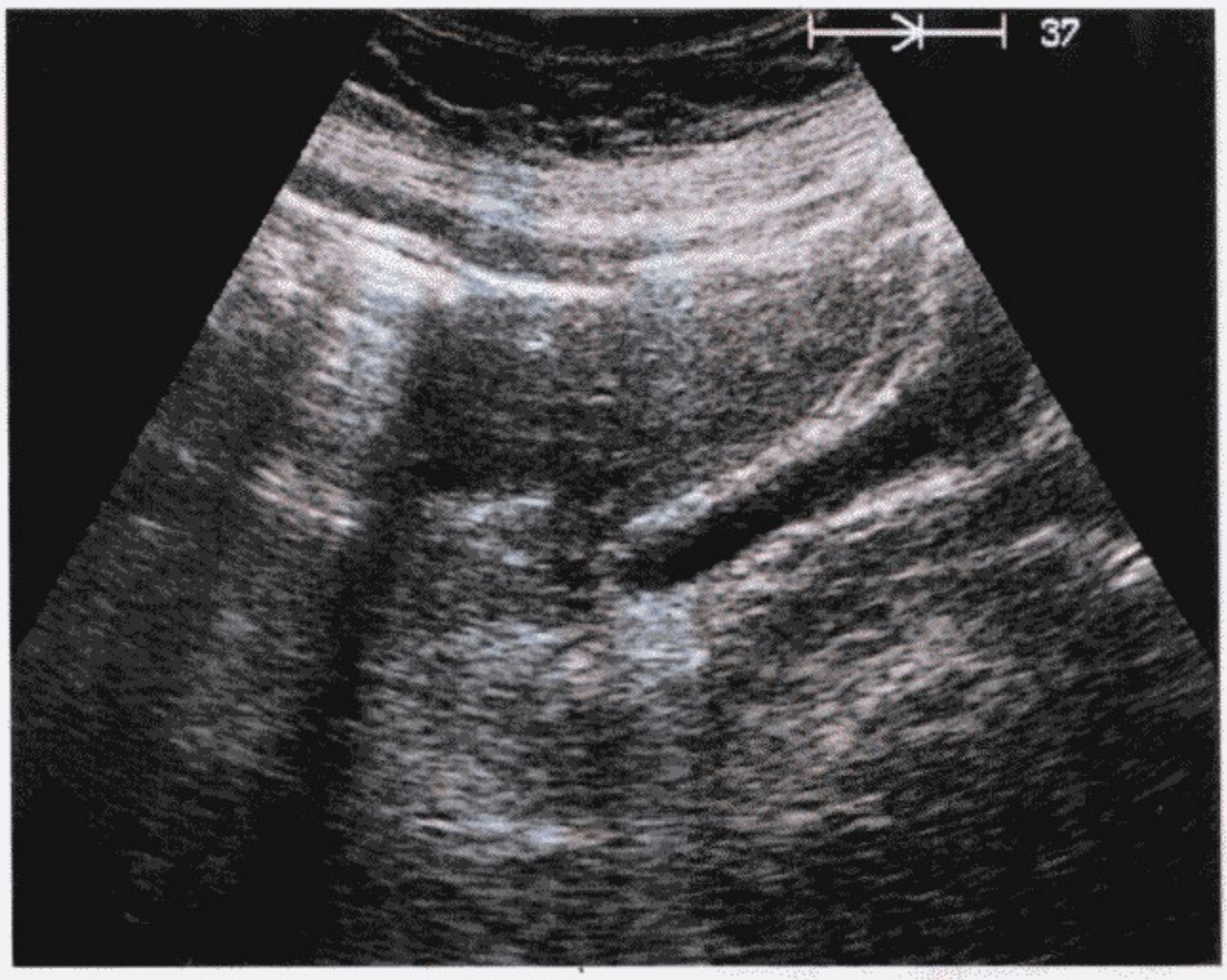
子宫腔只有在月经或者妊娠时才能用超声观察到。



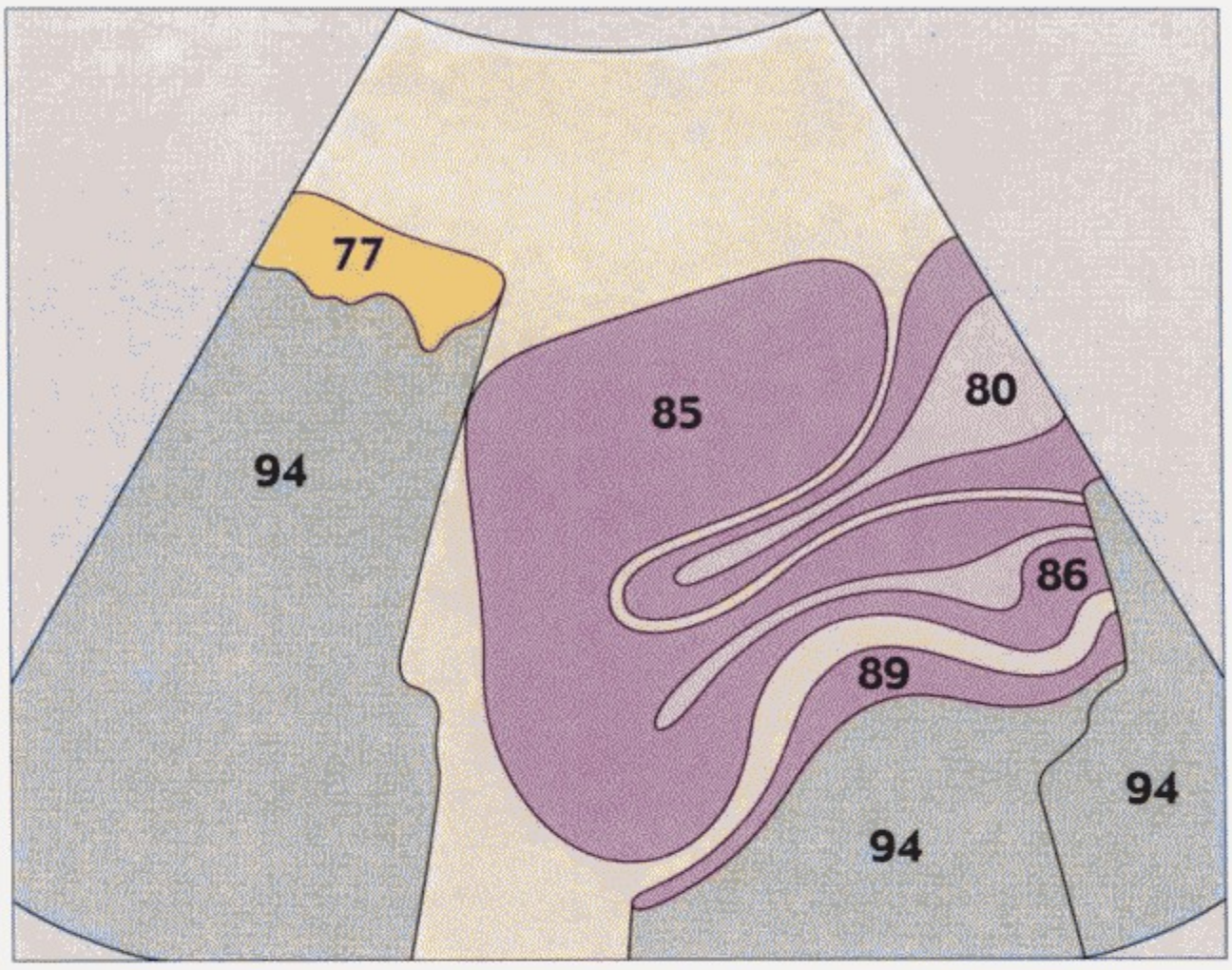


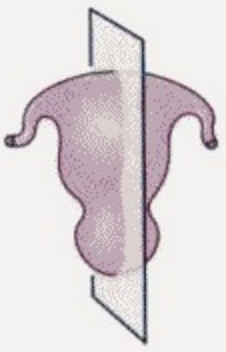
► 229 阴道，子宫，膀胱



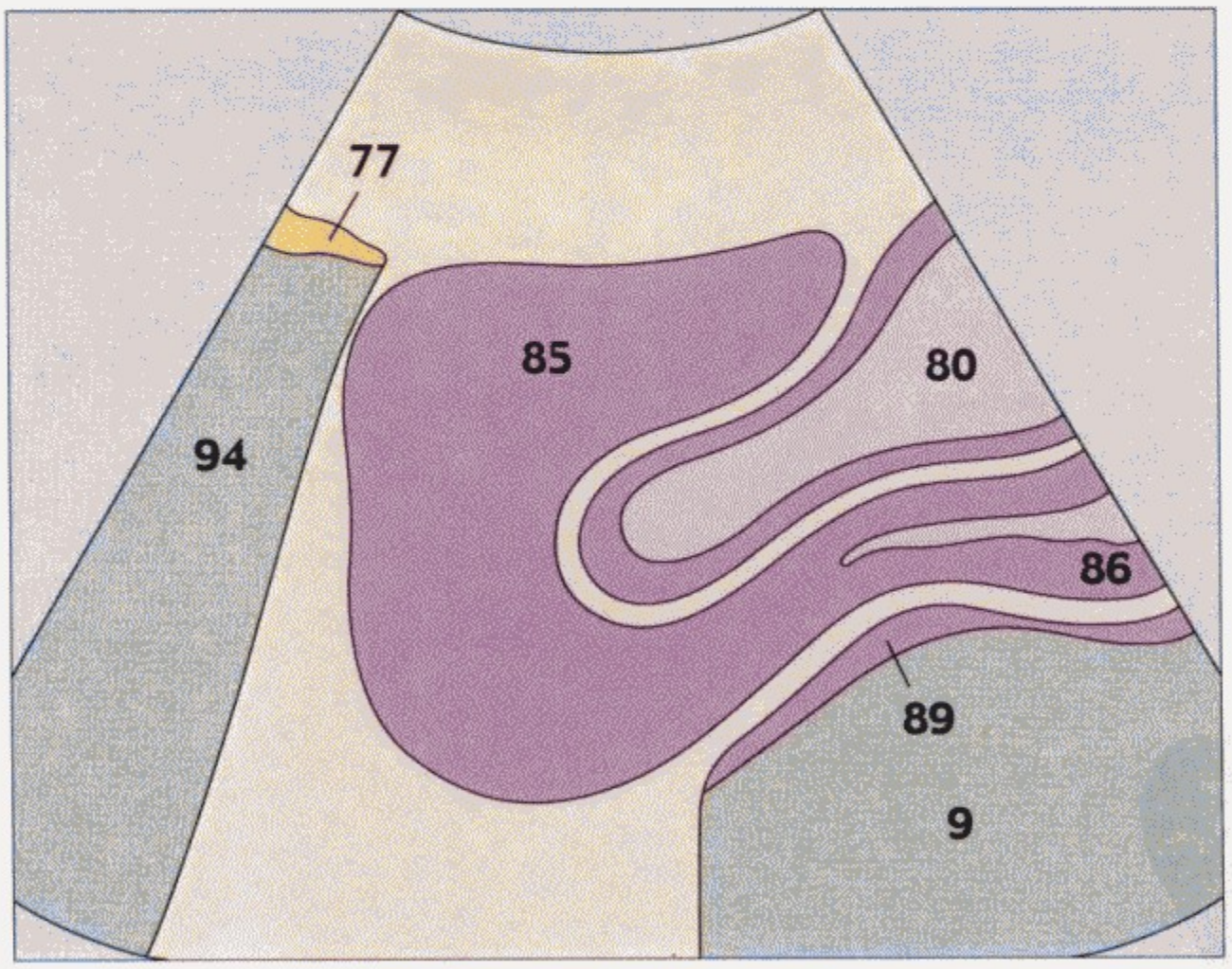


► 230 子宫，膀胱

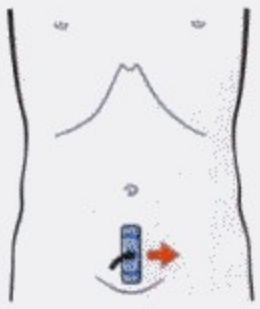


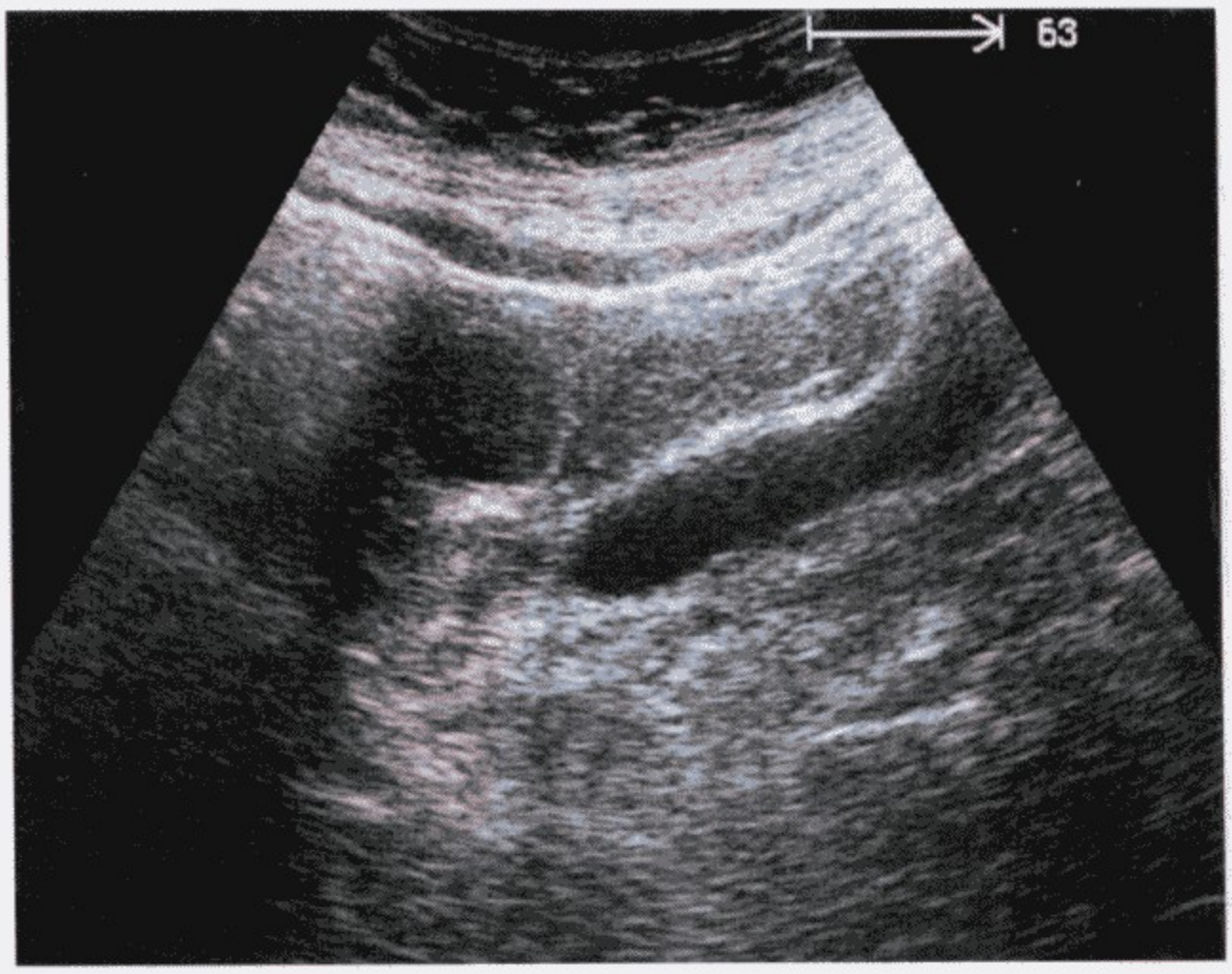


子宫包括底部，体部和颈部。

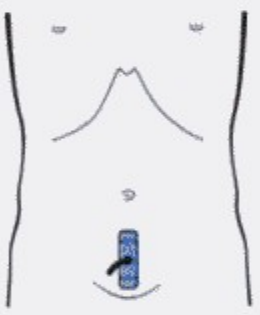


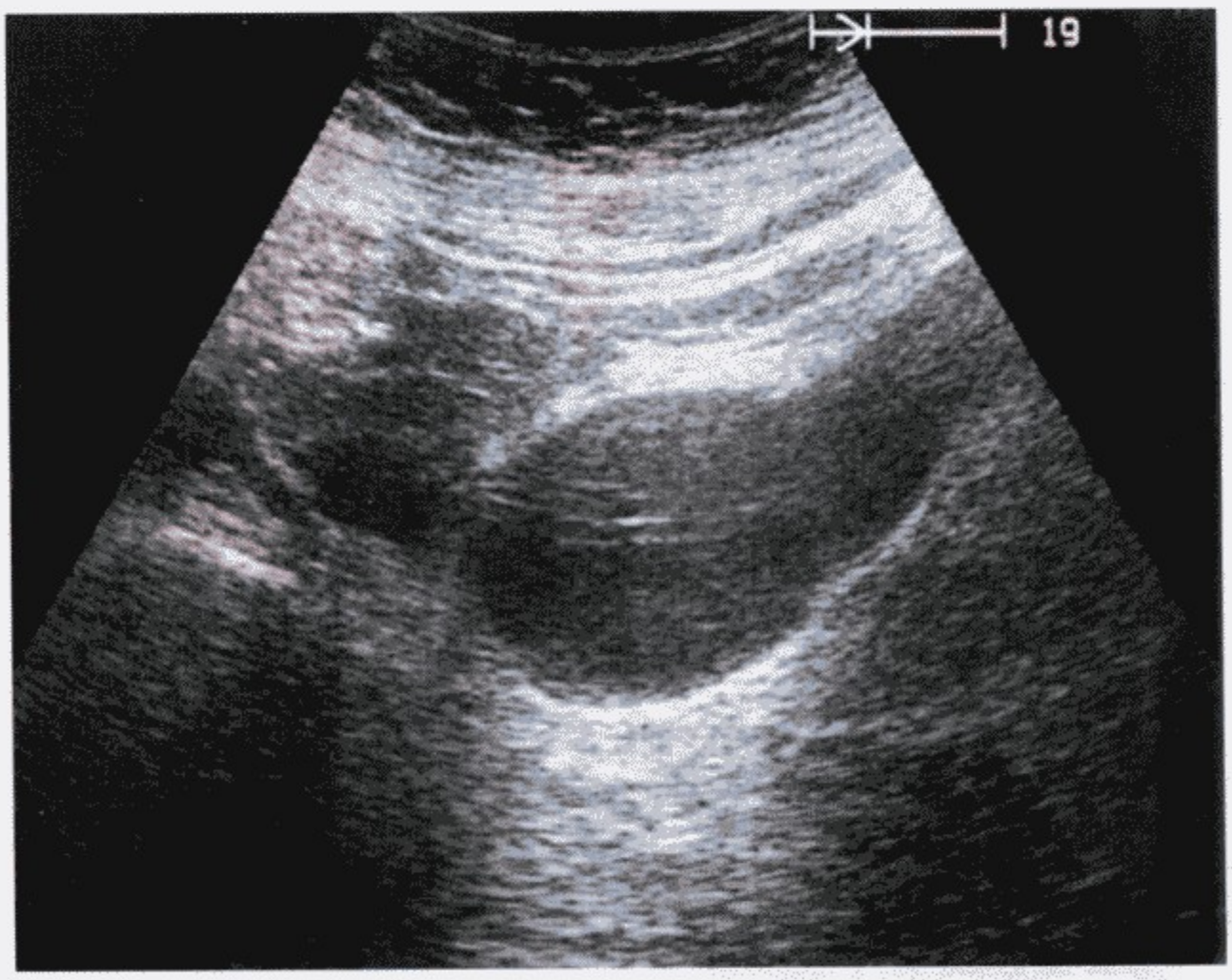
大多数子宫前倾，位于膀胱的上后方，膀胱、直肠和小肠之间。子宫体部和颈部成角变异很大，而子宫颈在其阴道部略微增宽。



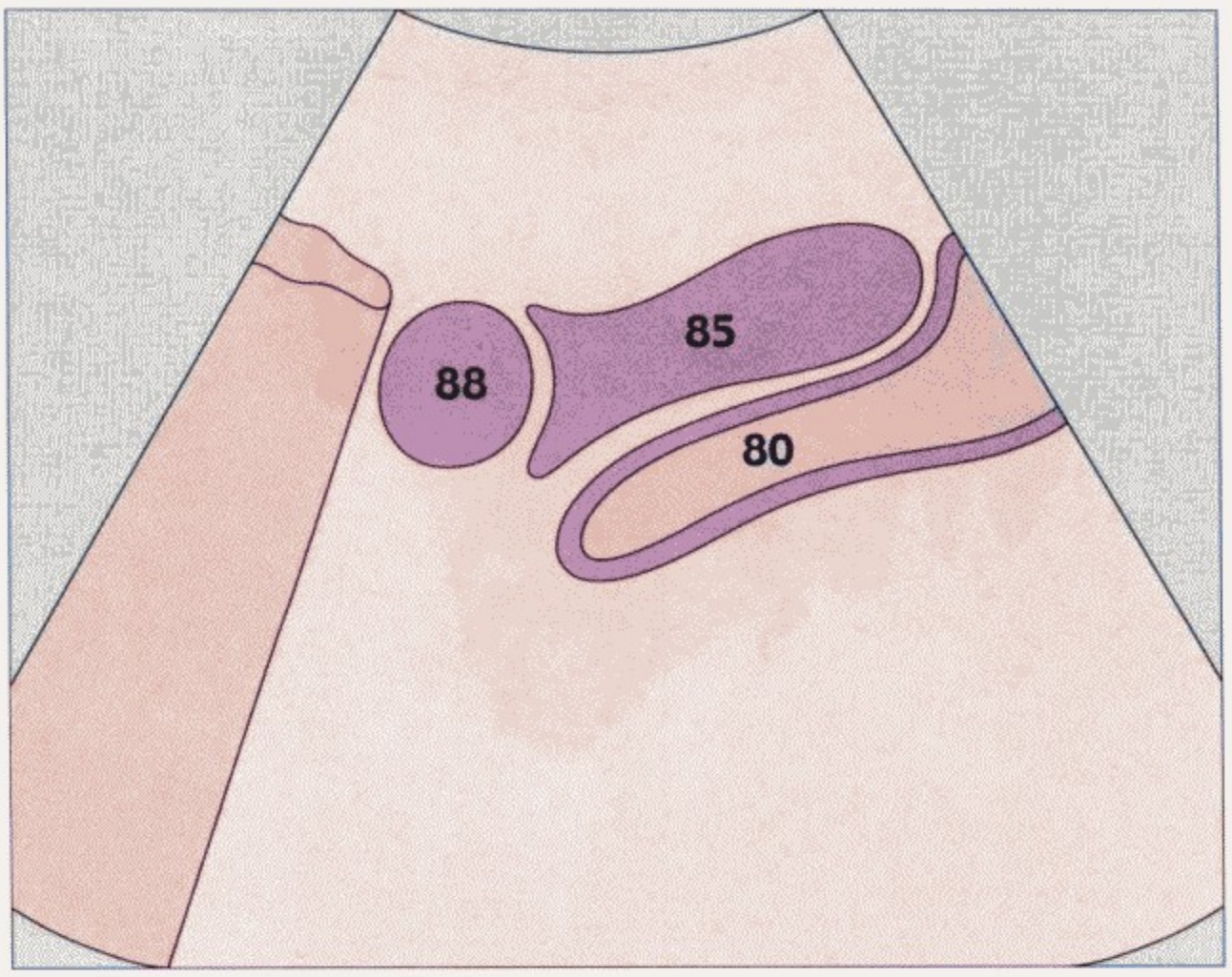


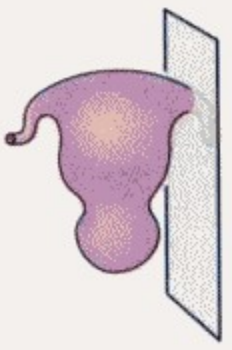
▶ 231 子宫，卵巢，膀胱



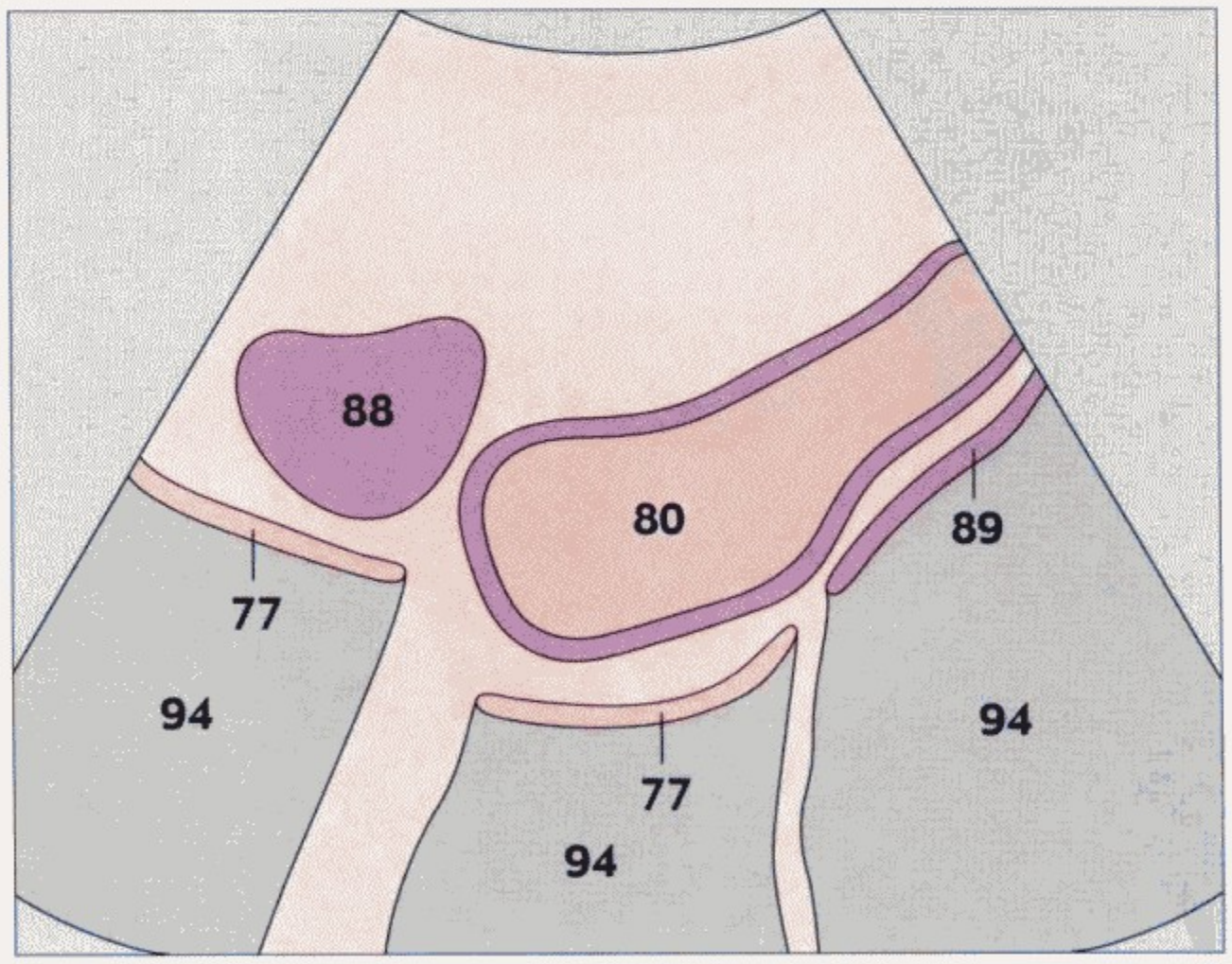


▶ 232 膀胱，卵巢

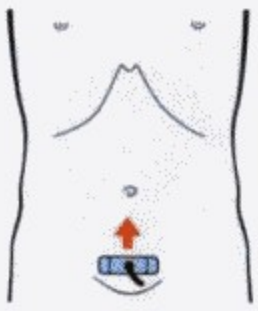


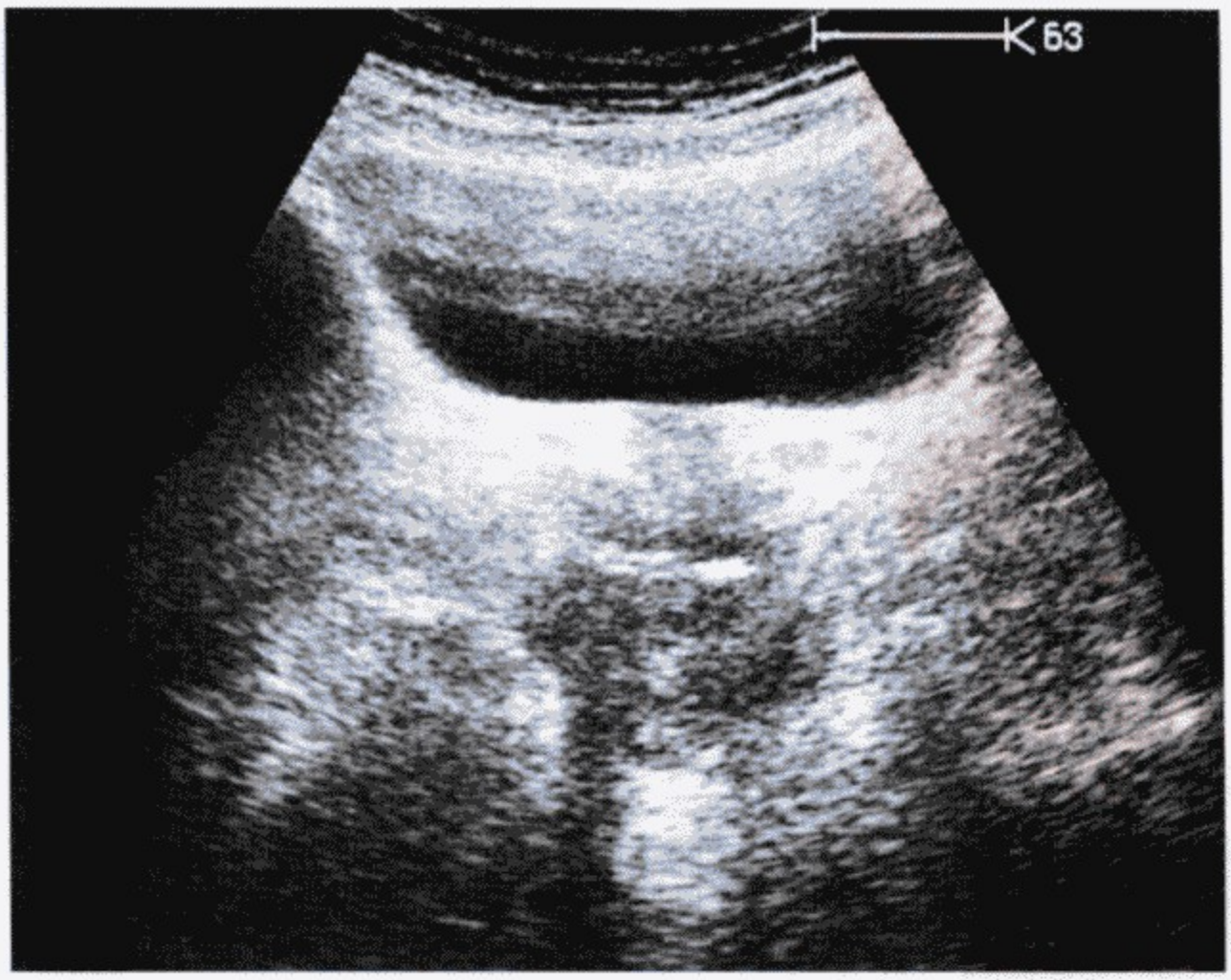


当扫描向侧方移动通过子宫时，
在其上缘开始出现卵巢。

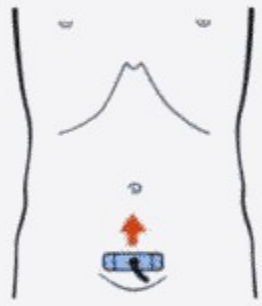


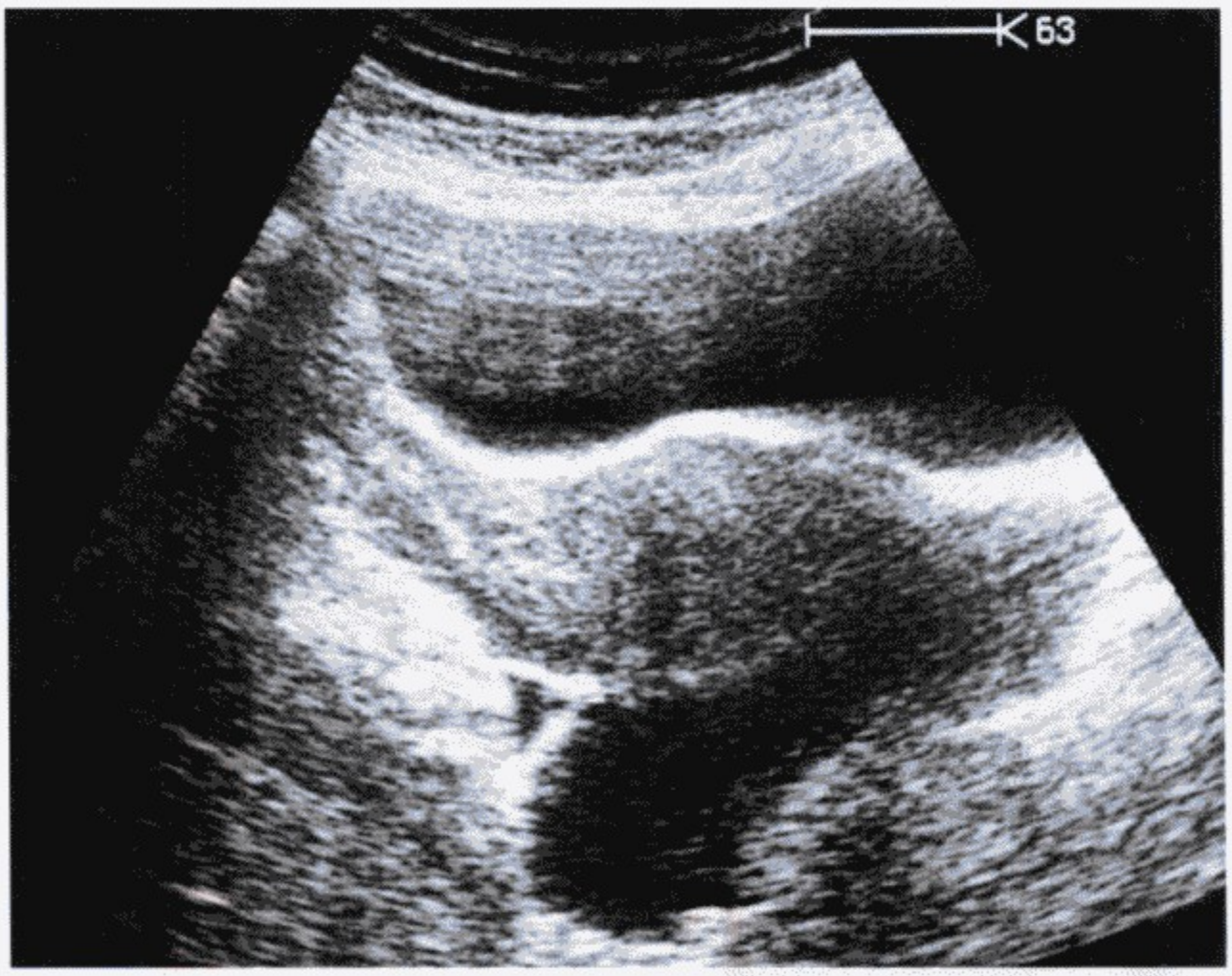
卵巢位于充盈膀胱的上缘的侧方。



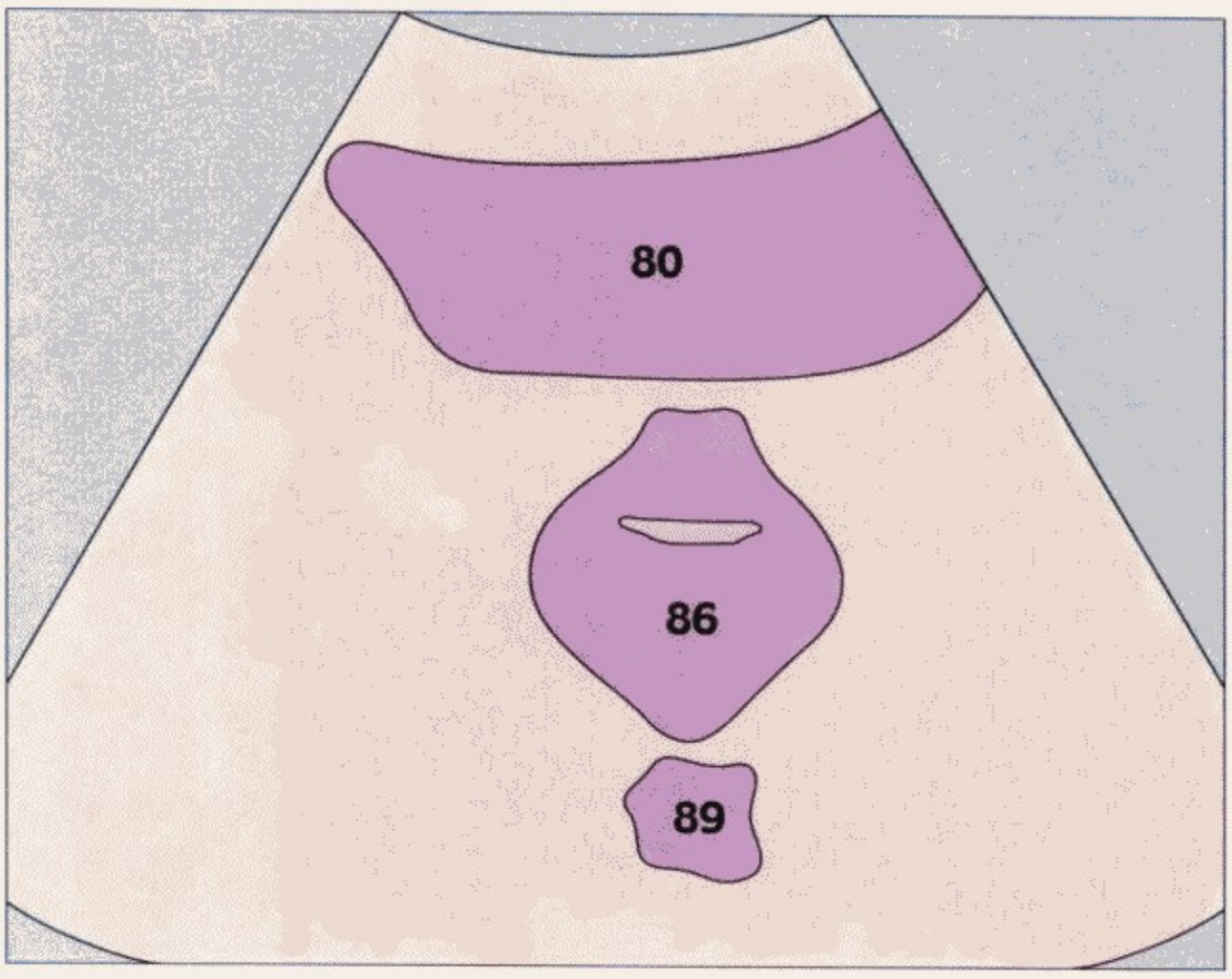


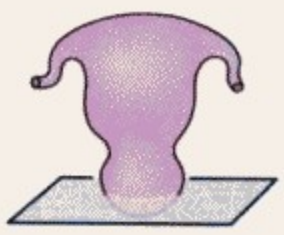
▶ 233 阴道，膀胱，直肠



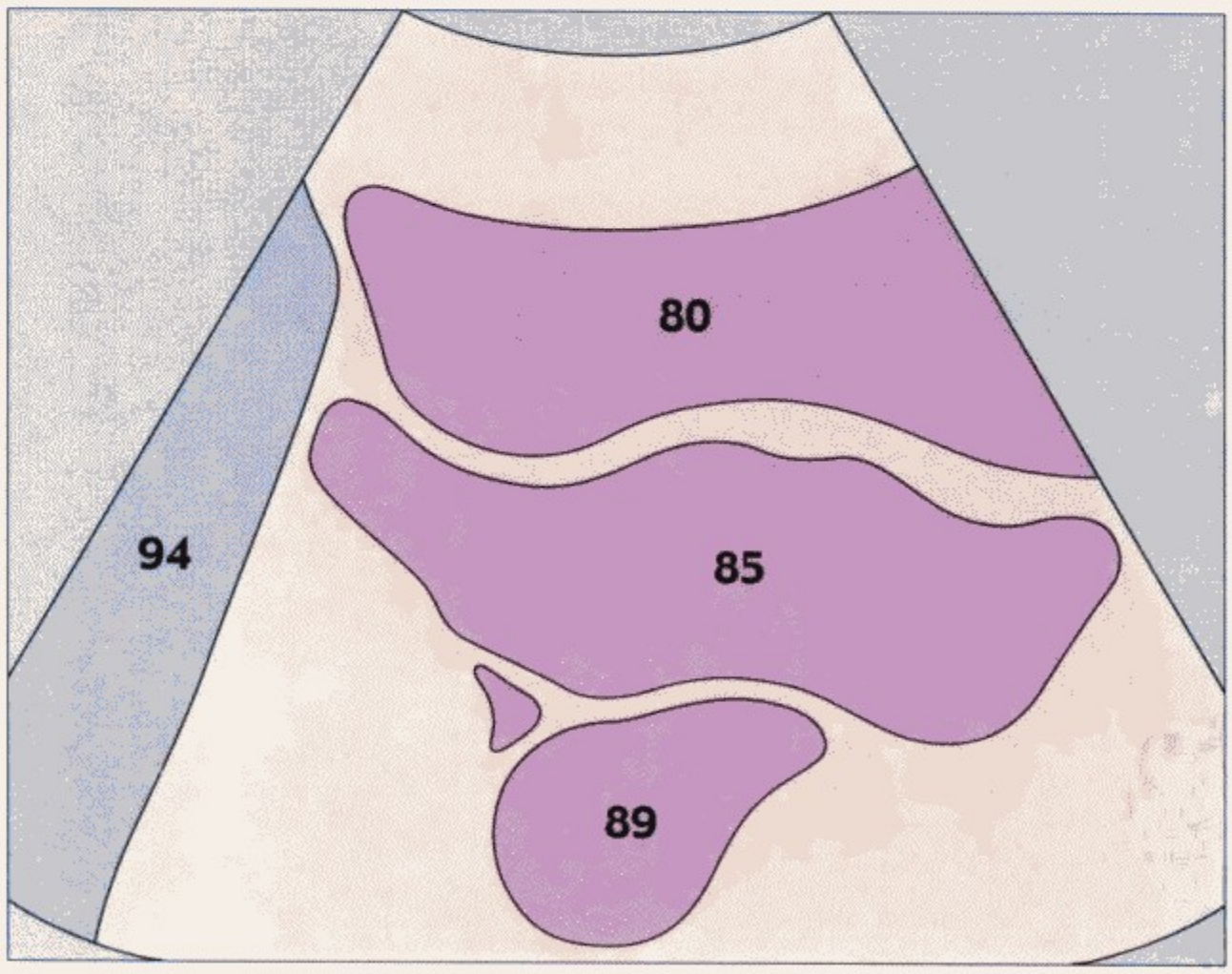


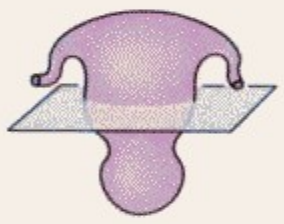
▶ 234 子宫，膀胱，直肠



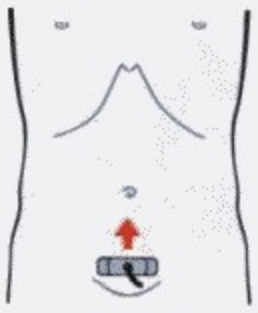


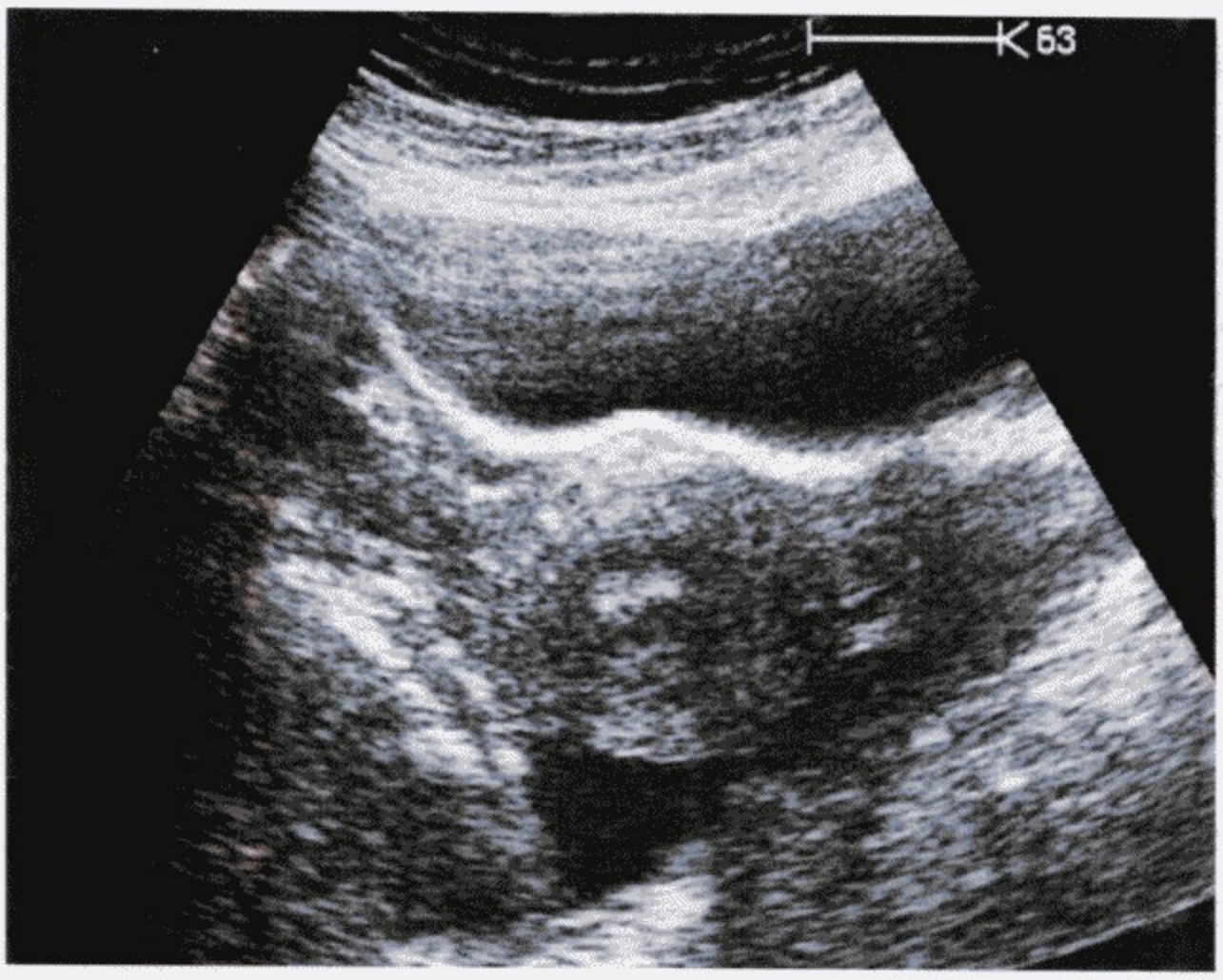
阴道的横切面表现为线样腔。



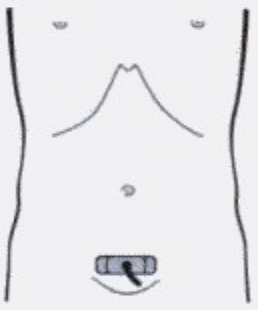


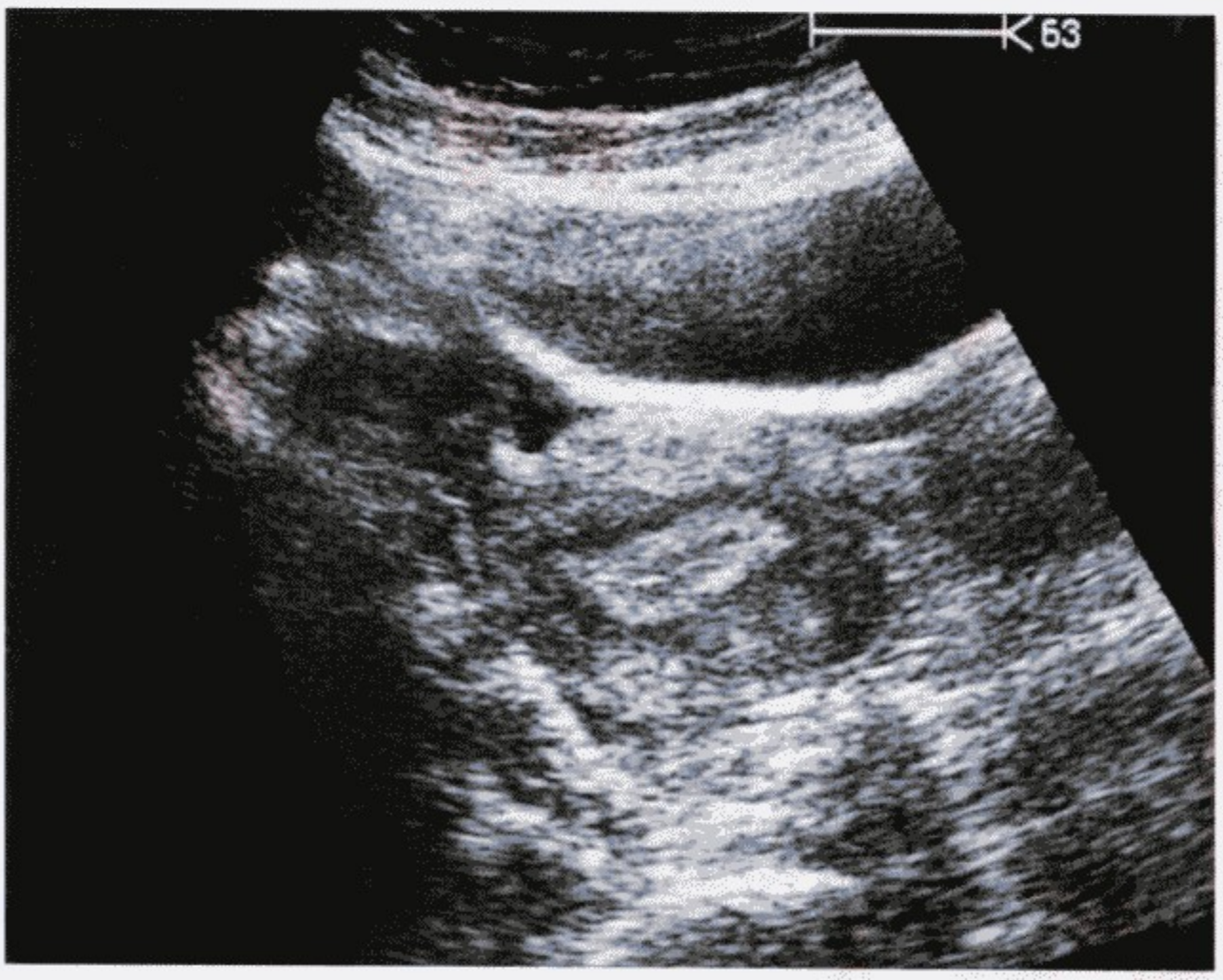
女性骨盆横行扫描显示以下结构，从前到后：膀胱，膀胱子宫陷窝，子宫和直肠。



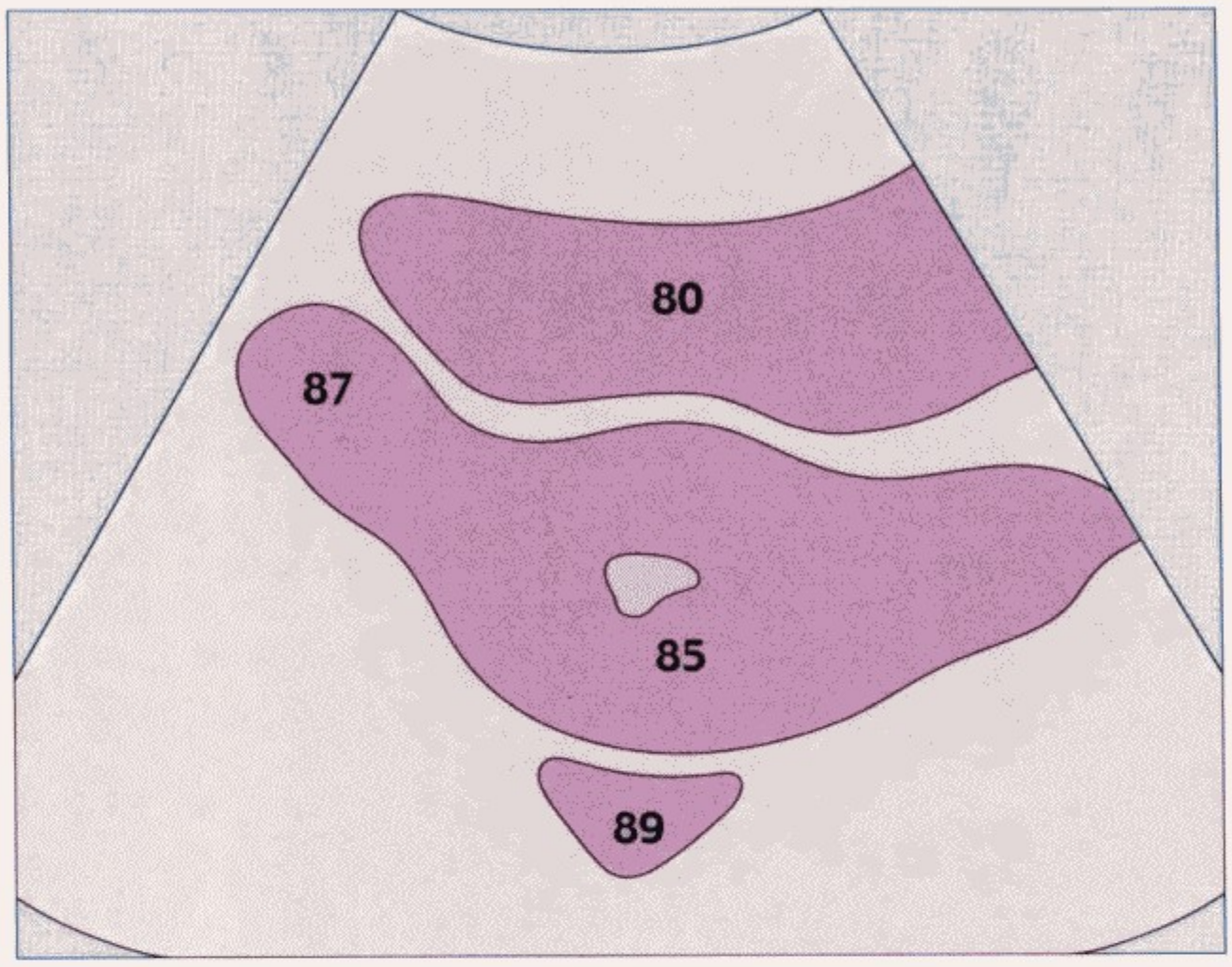


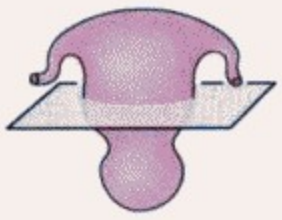
► 235 子宫，膀胱，直肠，卵巢



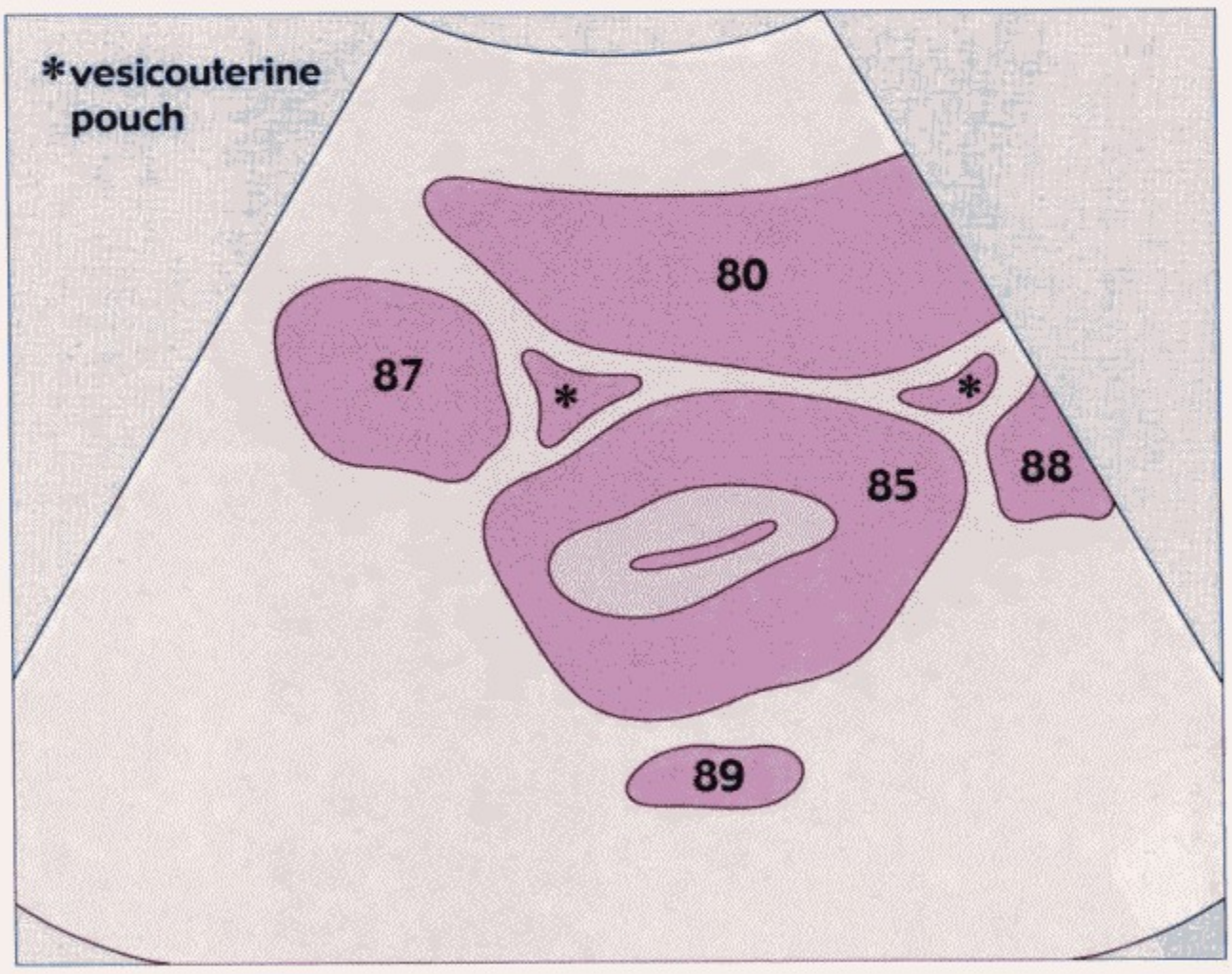


► 236 子宫，膀胱，直肠，卵巢





卵巢一般位于子宫外侧子宫体水平。



卵巢是大约 3cm 长的圆形结构，它们的位置变异很大。

12 甲状腺



纵切面上的甲状腺

237 甲状腺峡部

238 甲状腺左叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌

239 甲状腺左叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌，颈内静脉

240 甲状腺左叶，胸锁乳突肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

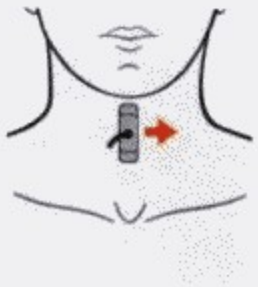
横切面上的甲状腺

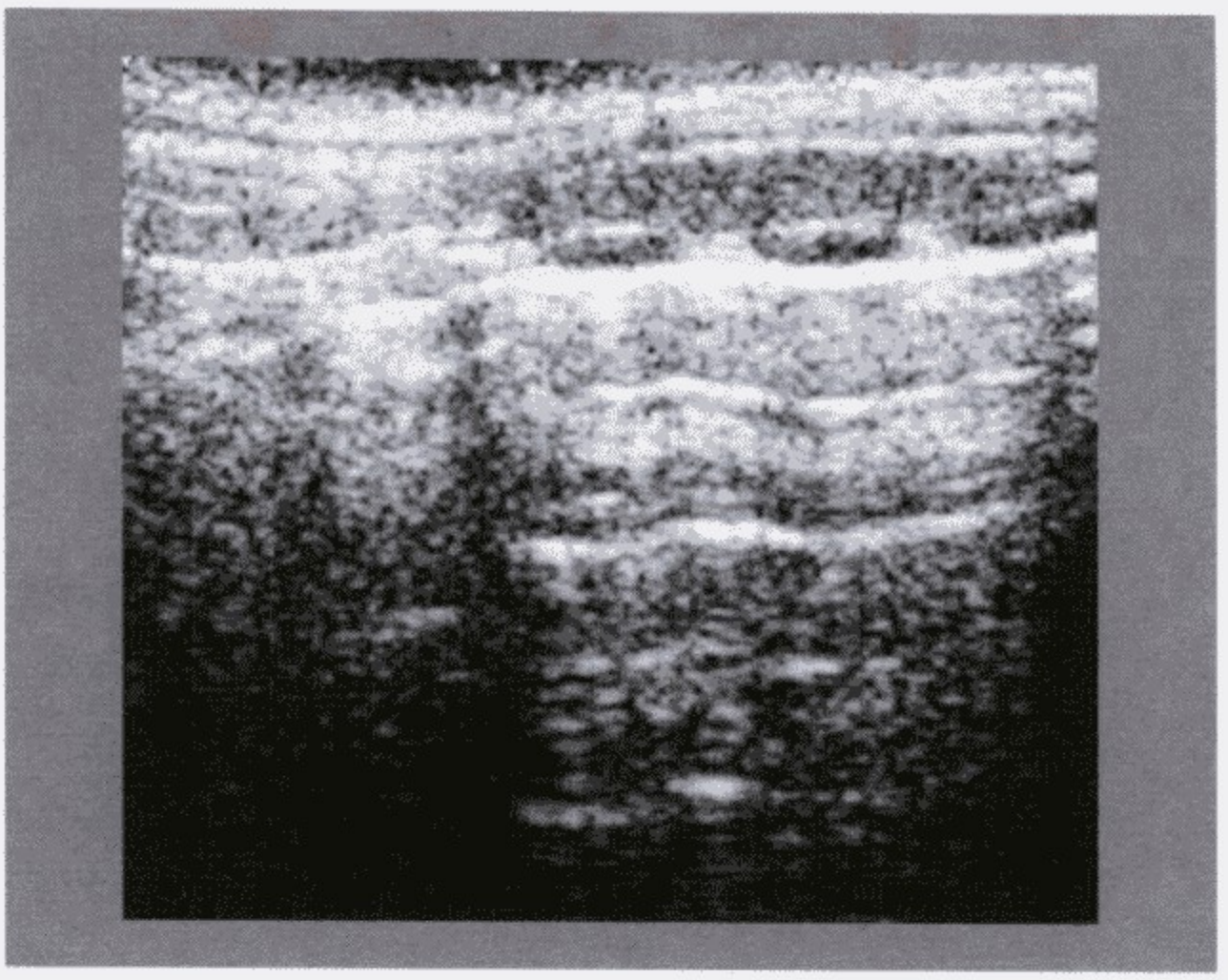
241 甲状腺右叶，胸锁乳突肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

242 甲状腺左叶，胸锁乳突肌，肩胛舌骨肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

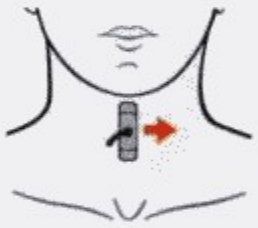
243 甲状腺右叶，胸锁乳突肌，肩胛舌骨肌，胸骨舌骨肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

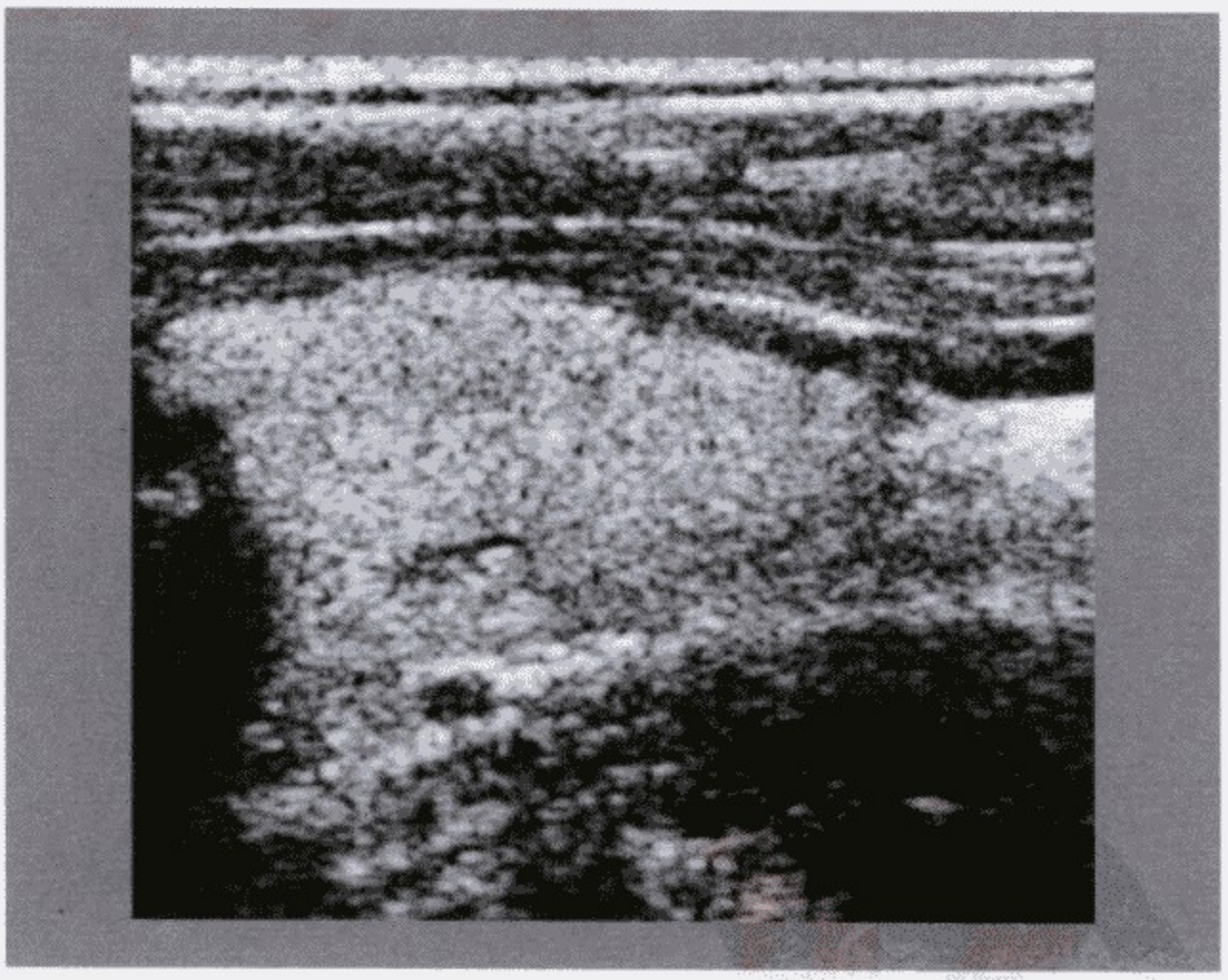
244 甲状腺右叶，胸锁乳突肌，肩胛舌骨肌，胸骨舌骨肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉



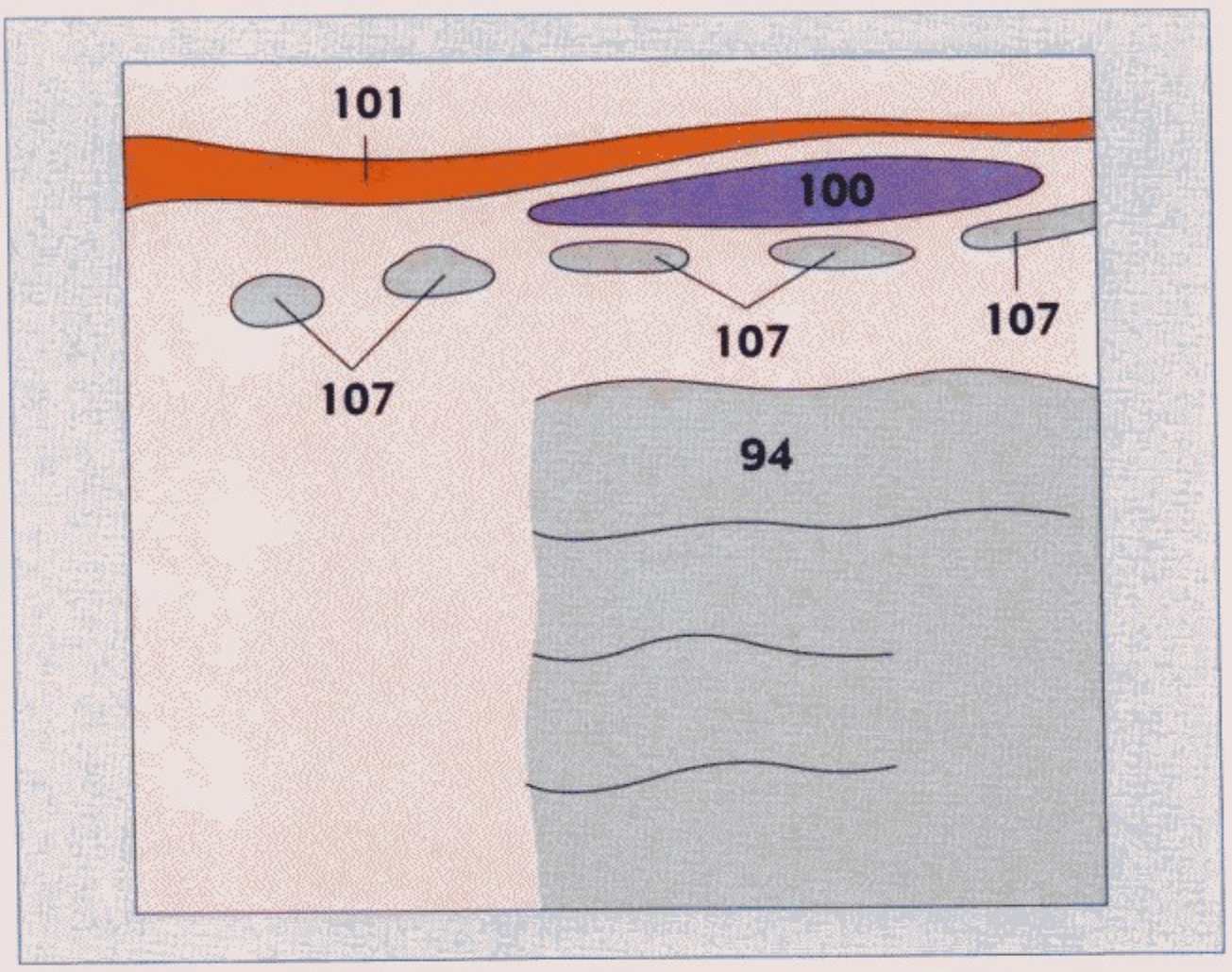


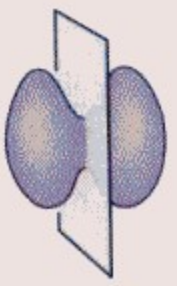
► 237 甲状腺峡部



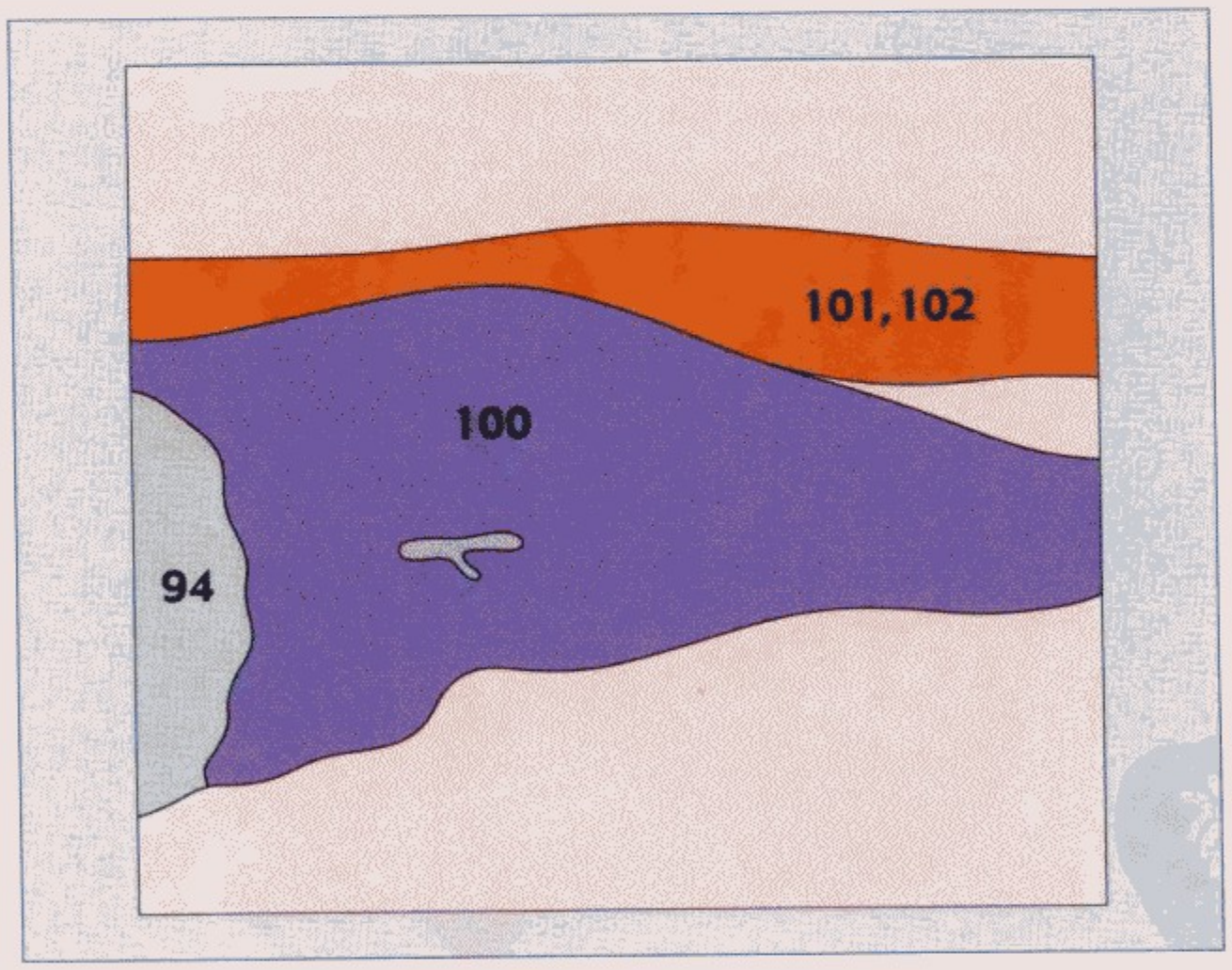


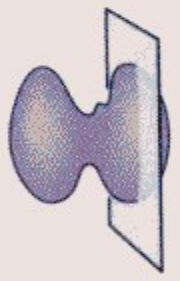
► 238 甲状腺左叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌





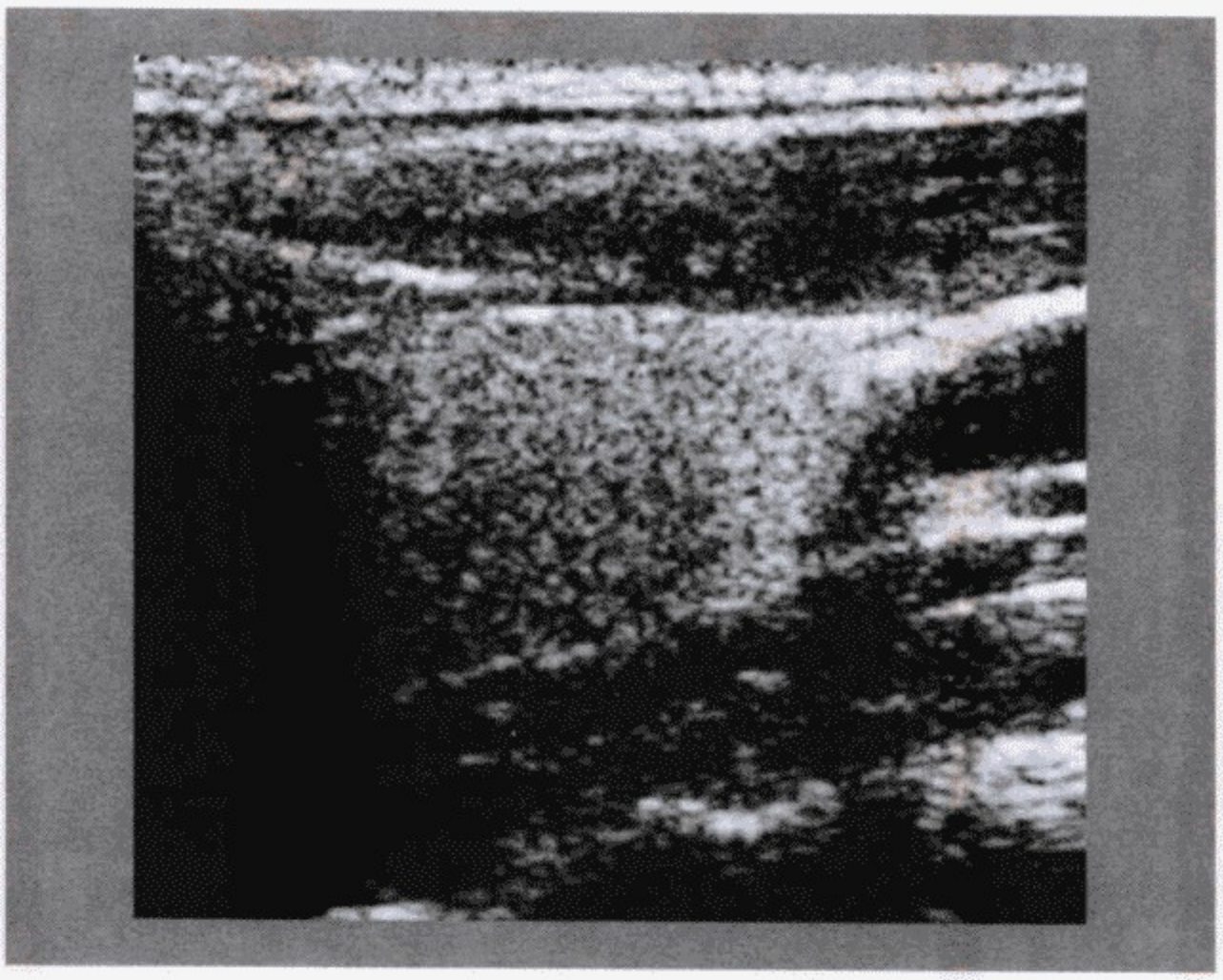
气管紧挨甲状腺峡部后方。





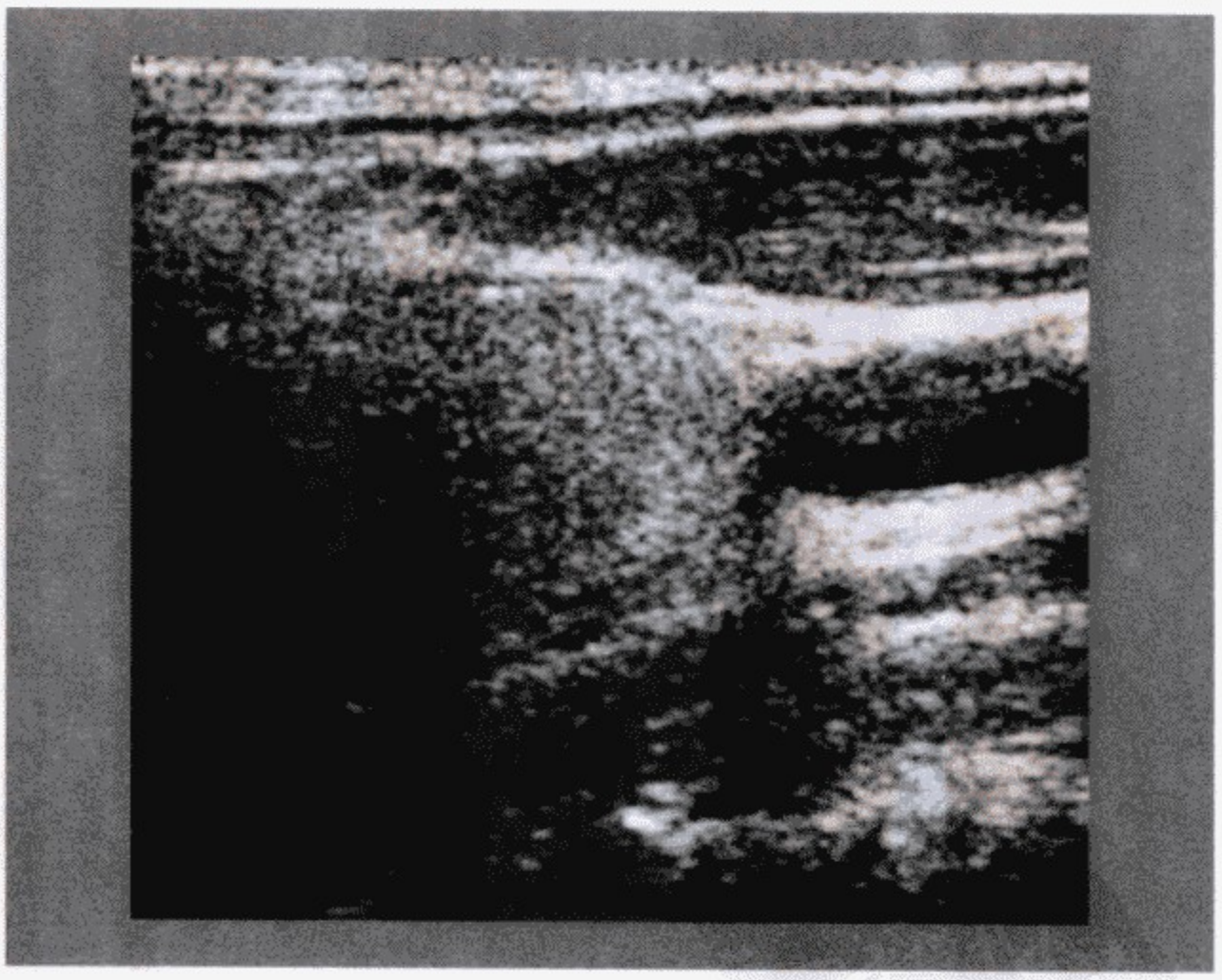
甲状腺腺体内部可见散在分布的血管。



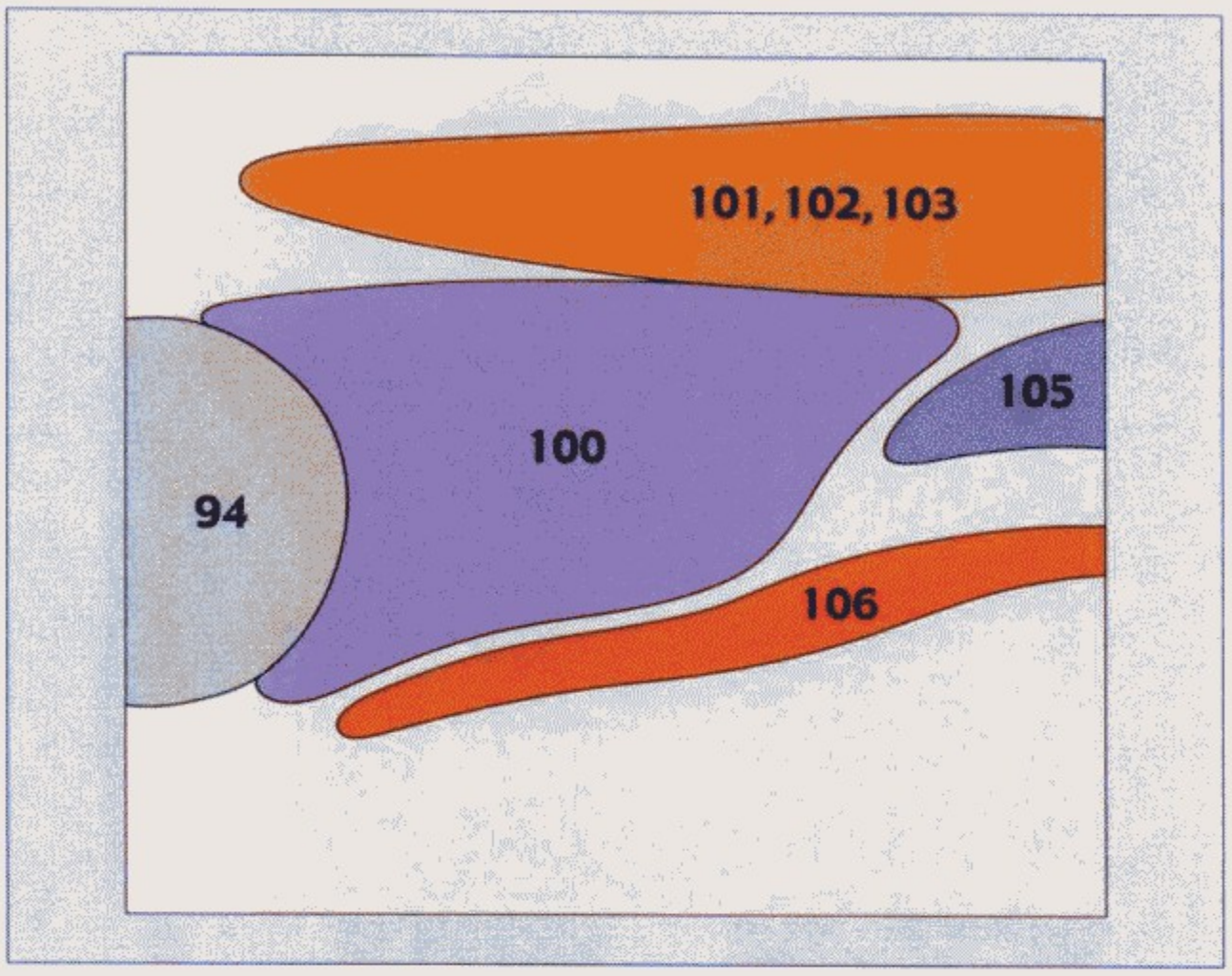


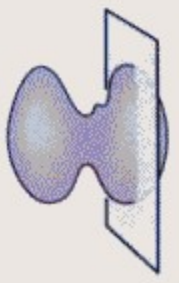
► 239 甲状腺左叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌，胸锁乳突肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉



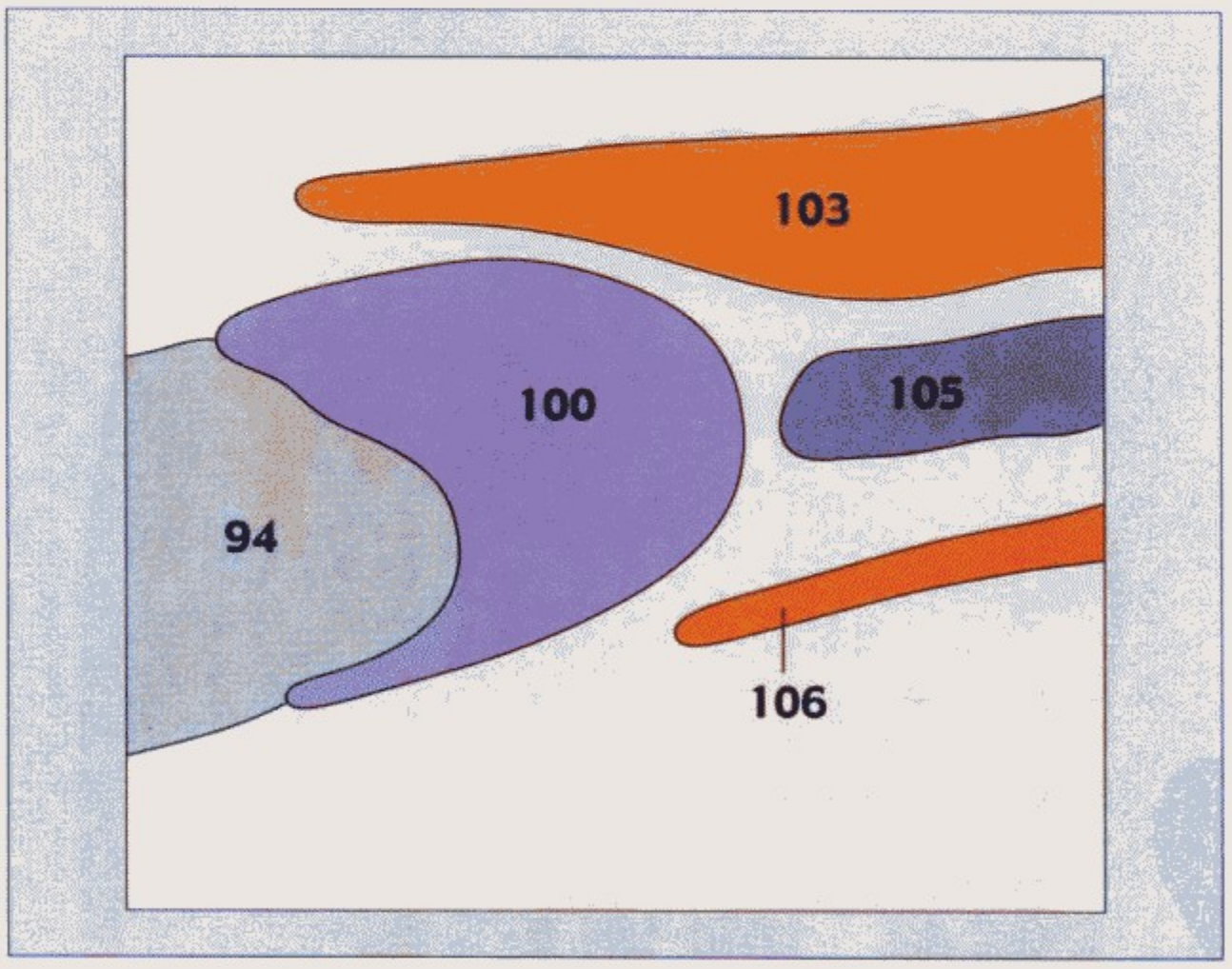


► 240 甲状腺左叶，胸锁乳突肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

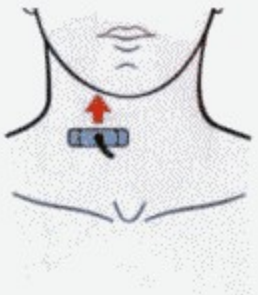


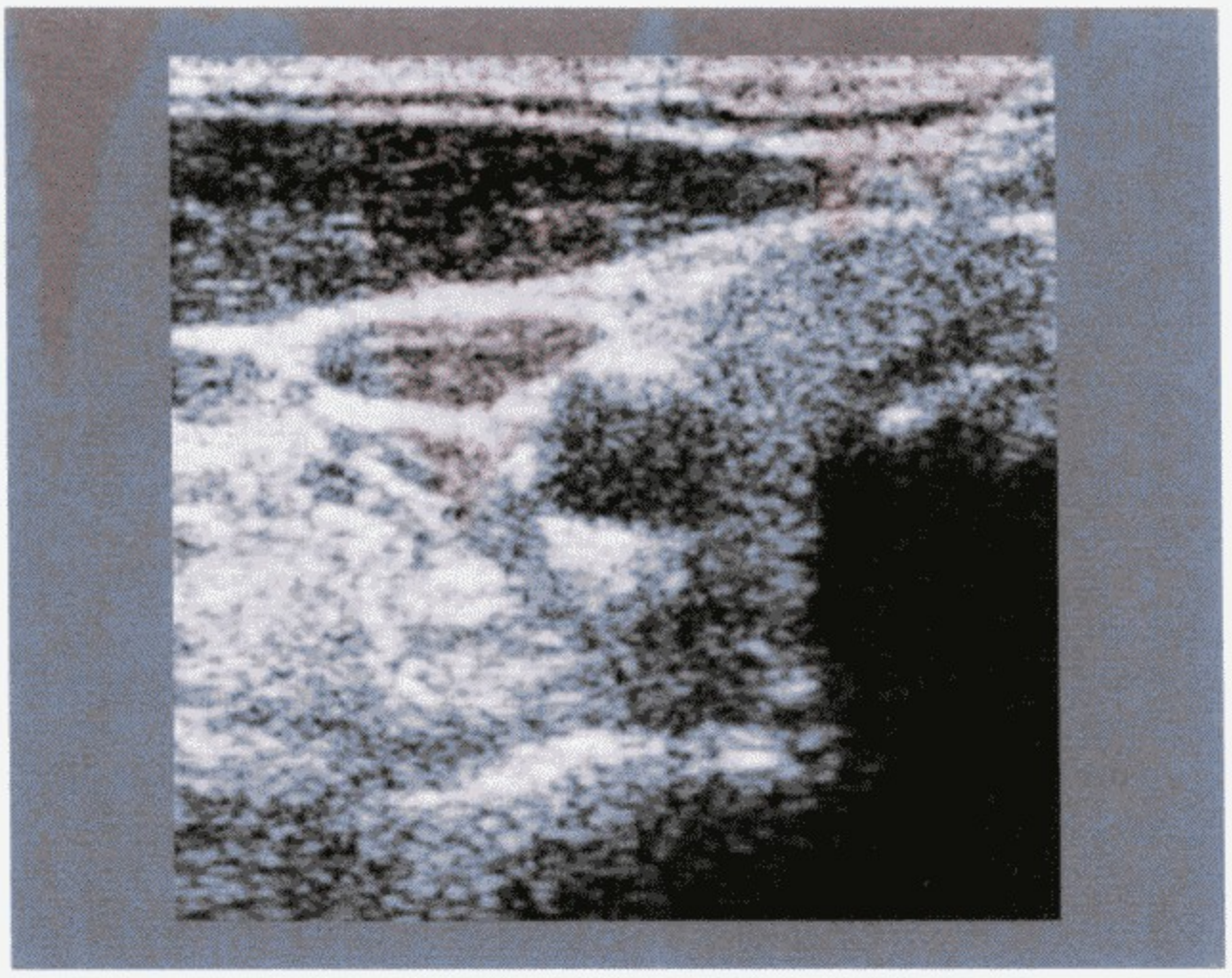


胸骨舌骨肌和胸骨甲状肌位于甲状腺前方。

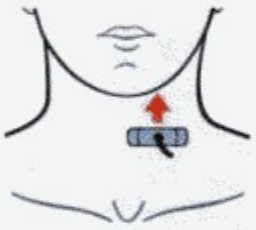


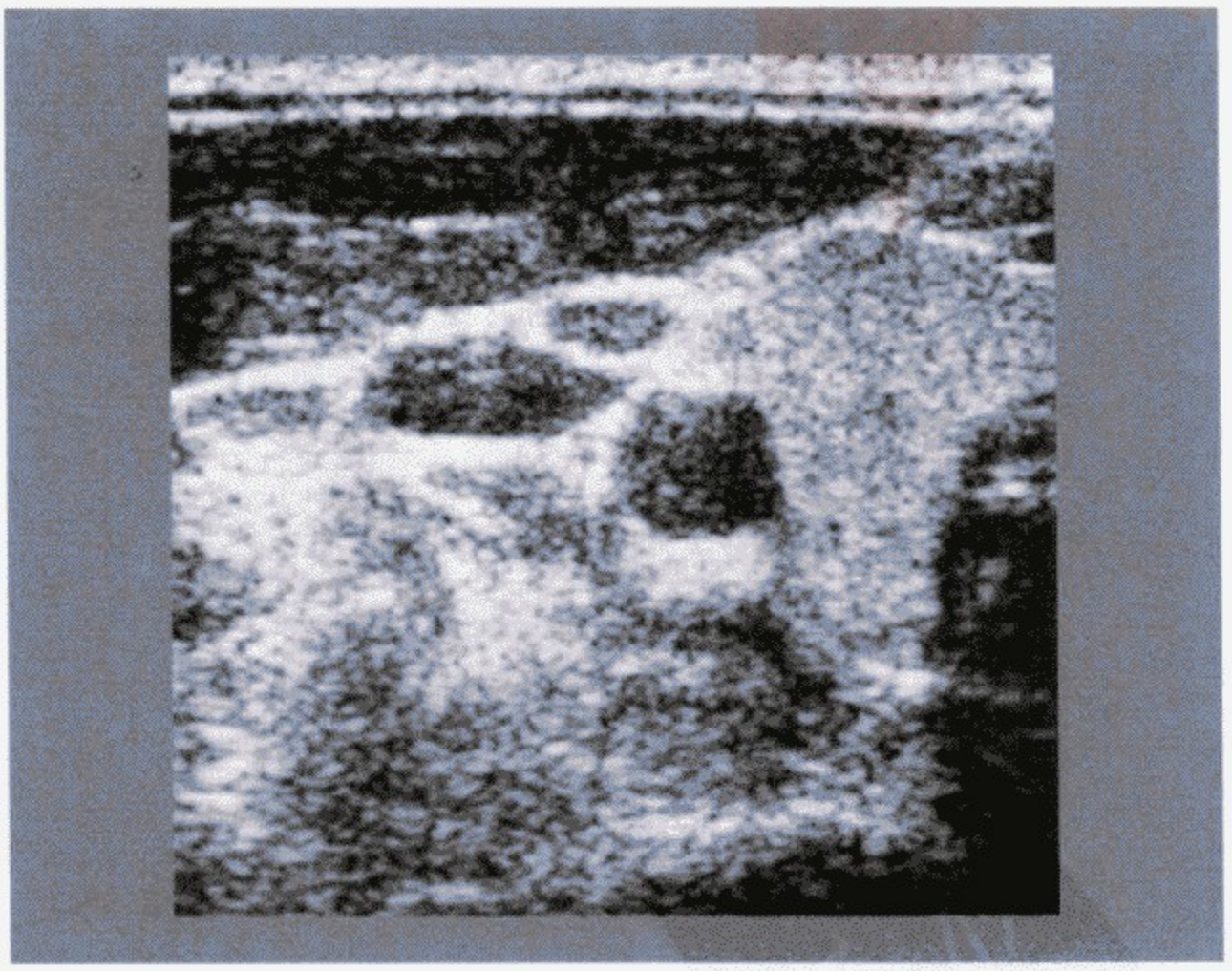
胸锁乳突肌位于甲状腺前侧方。



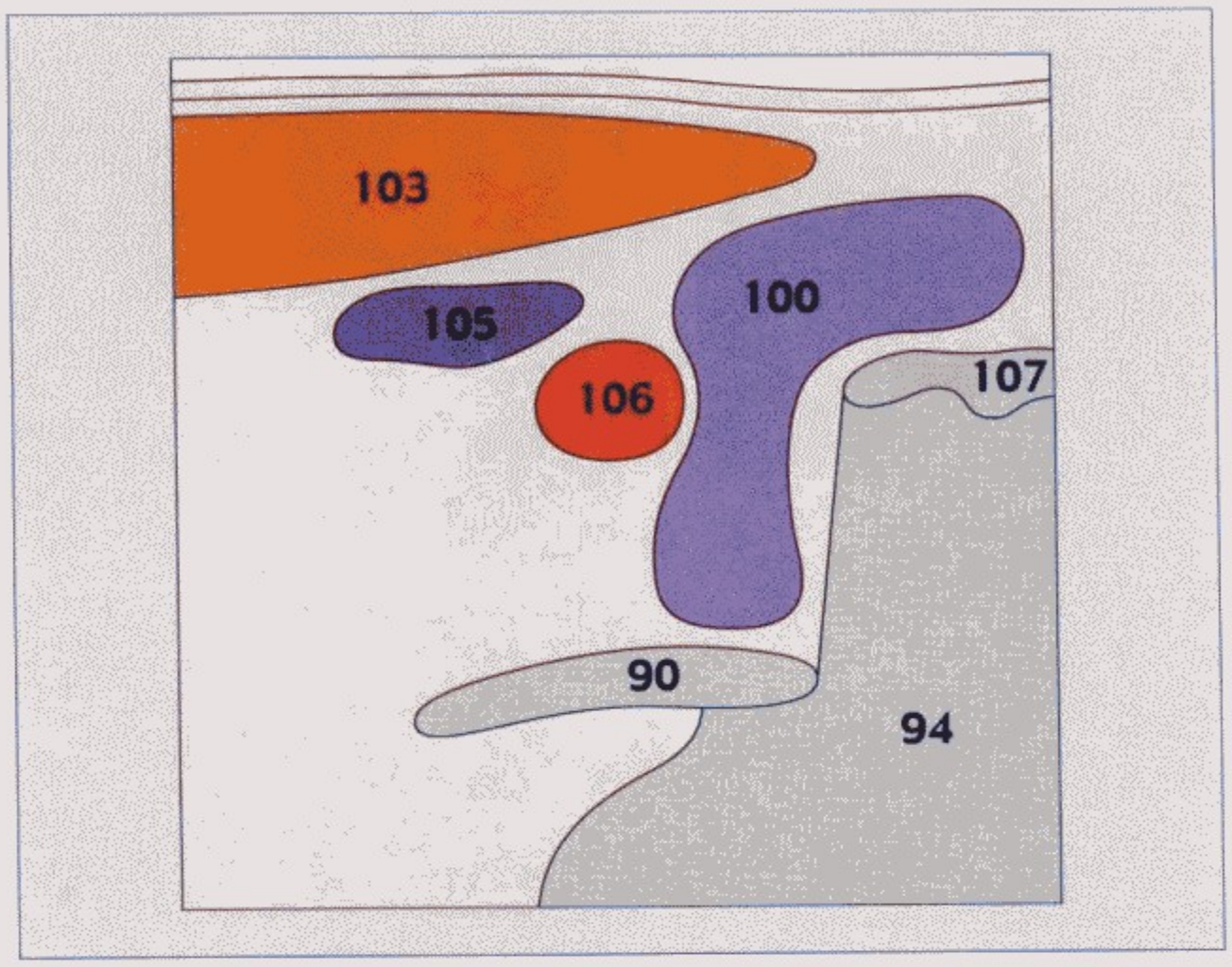


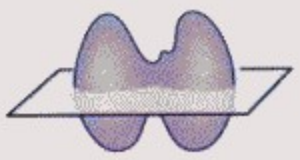
▶ 241 甲状腺右叶，胸锁乳突肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉



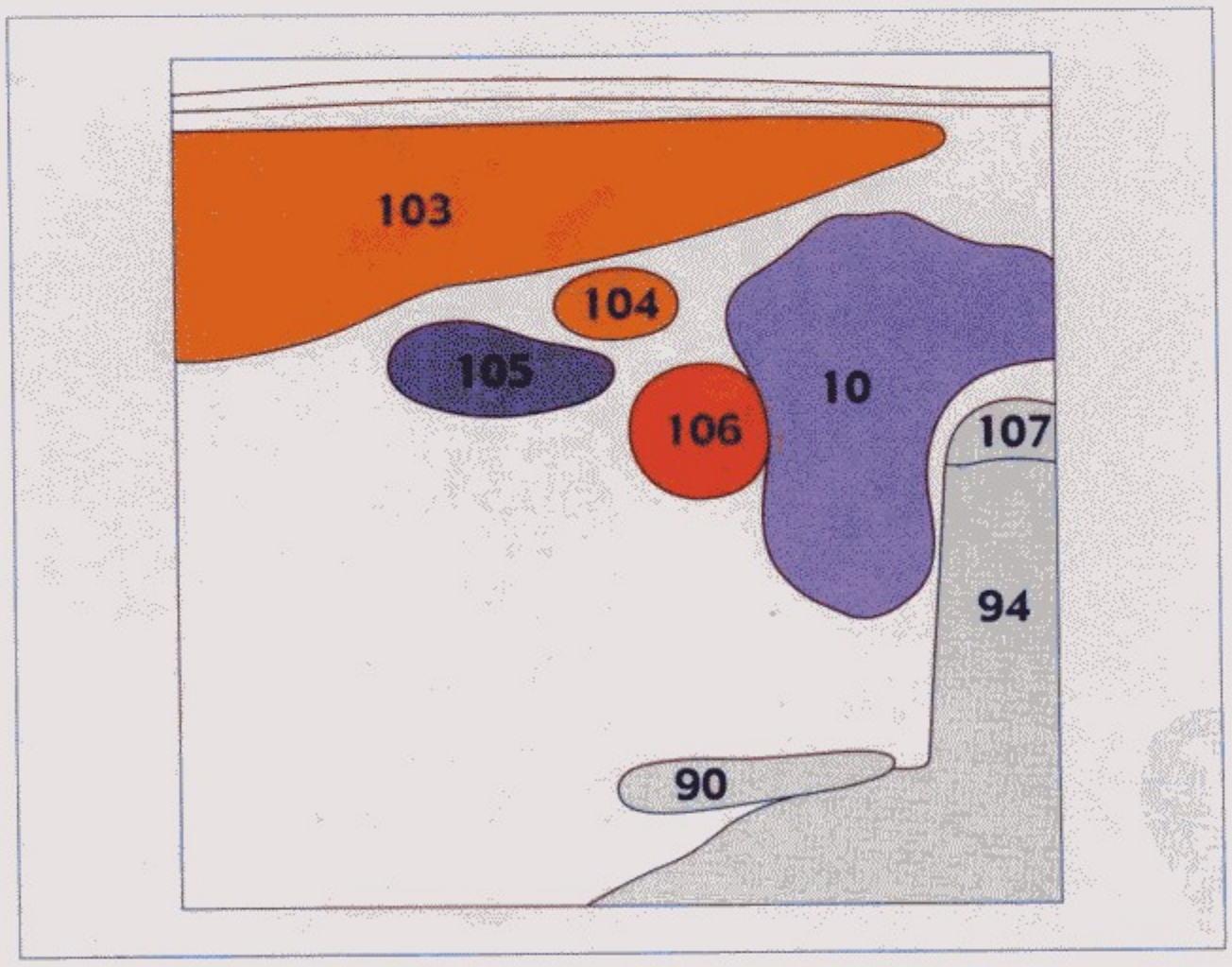


▶ 242 甲状腺左叶，胸锁乳突肌，肩胛舌骨肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

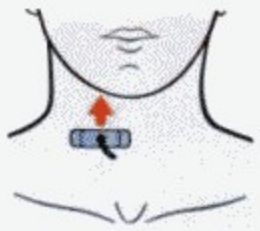


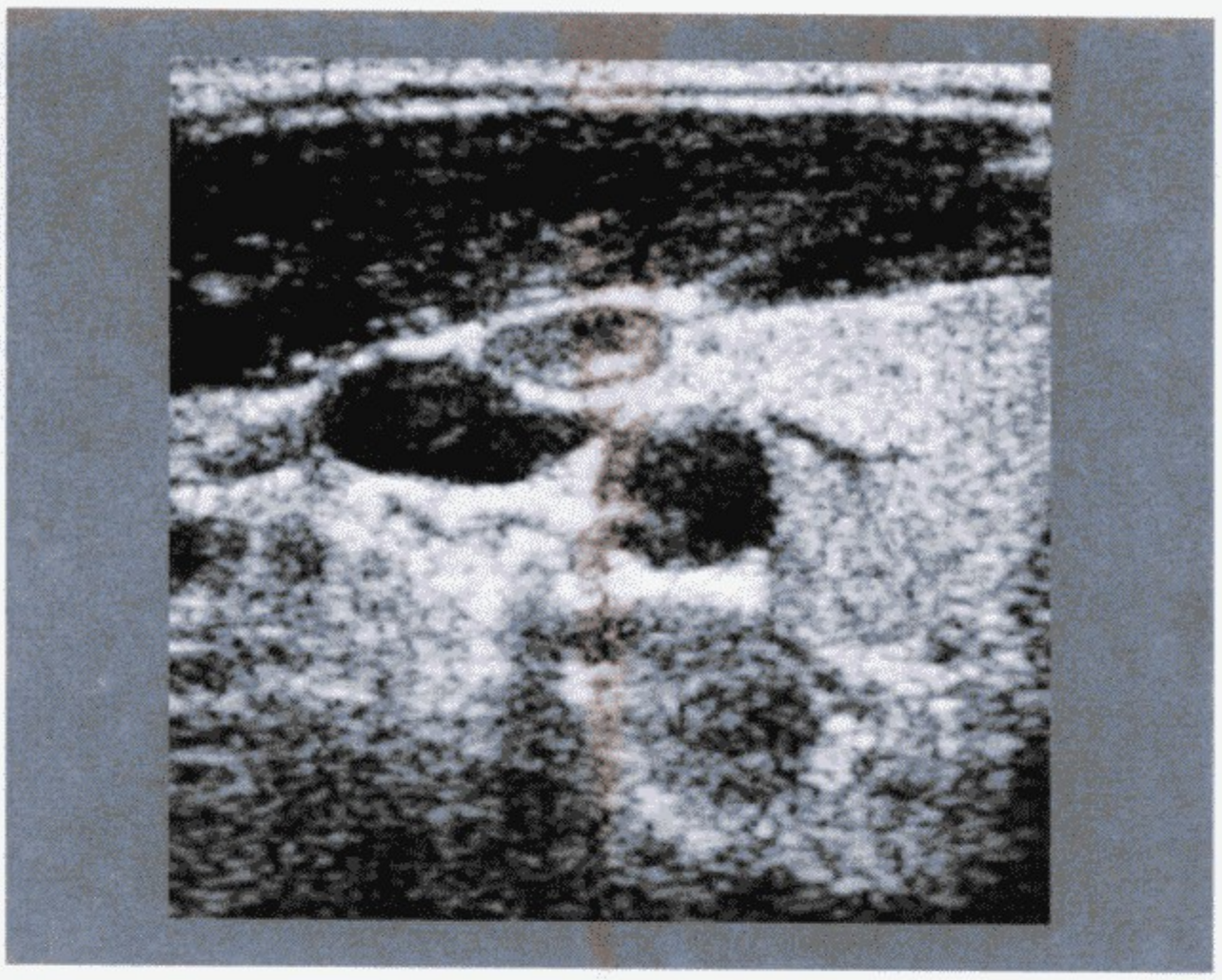


颈部大血管紧挨甲状腺走行。

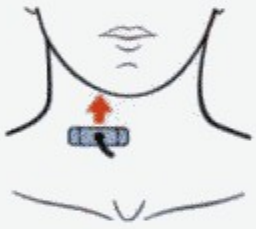


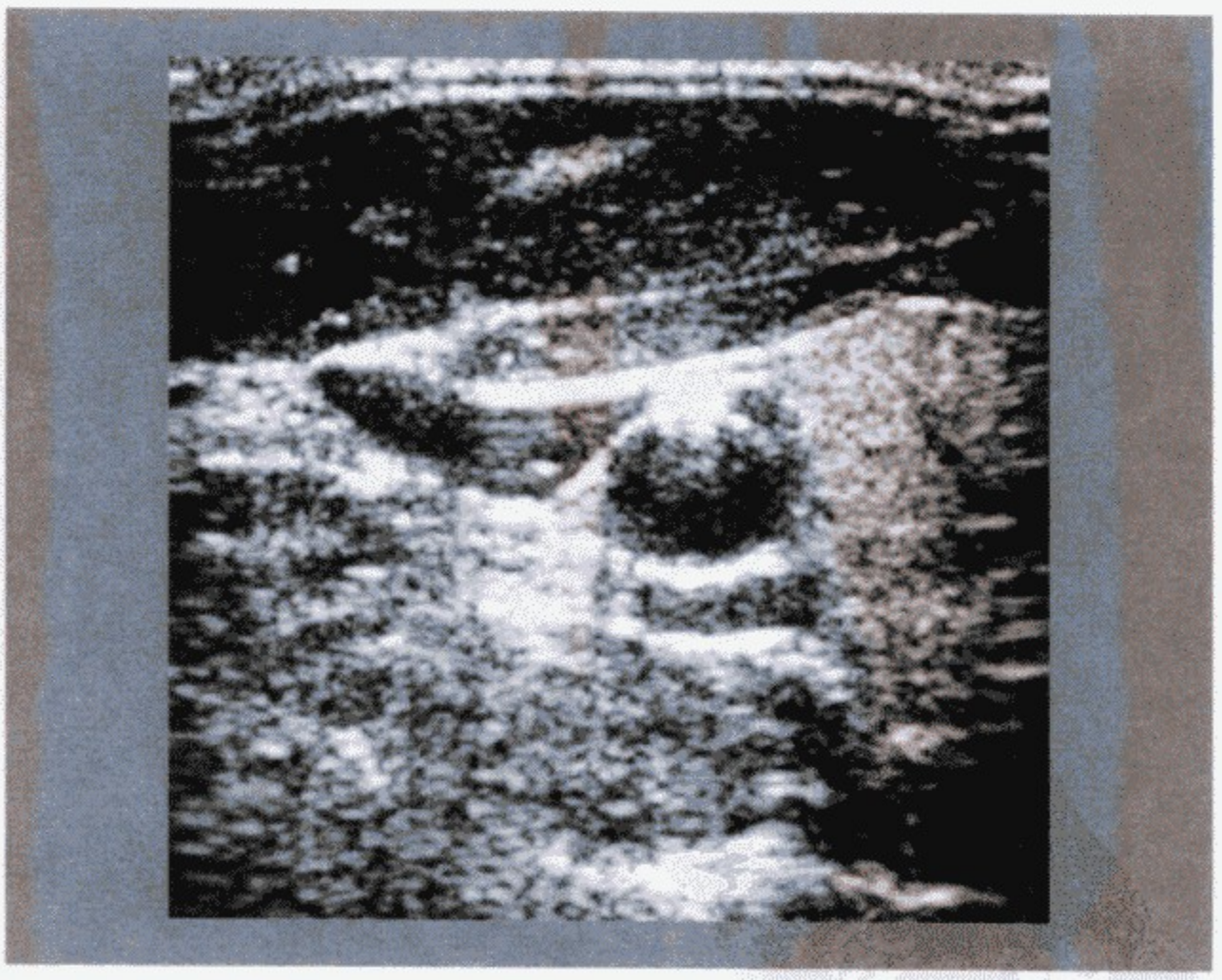
甲状腺是一个蝴蝶形腺体，边缘光滑，其内高回声。



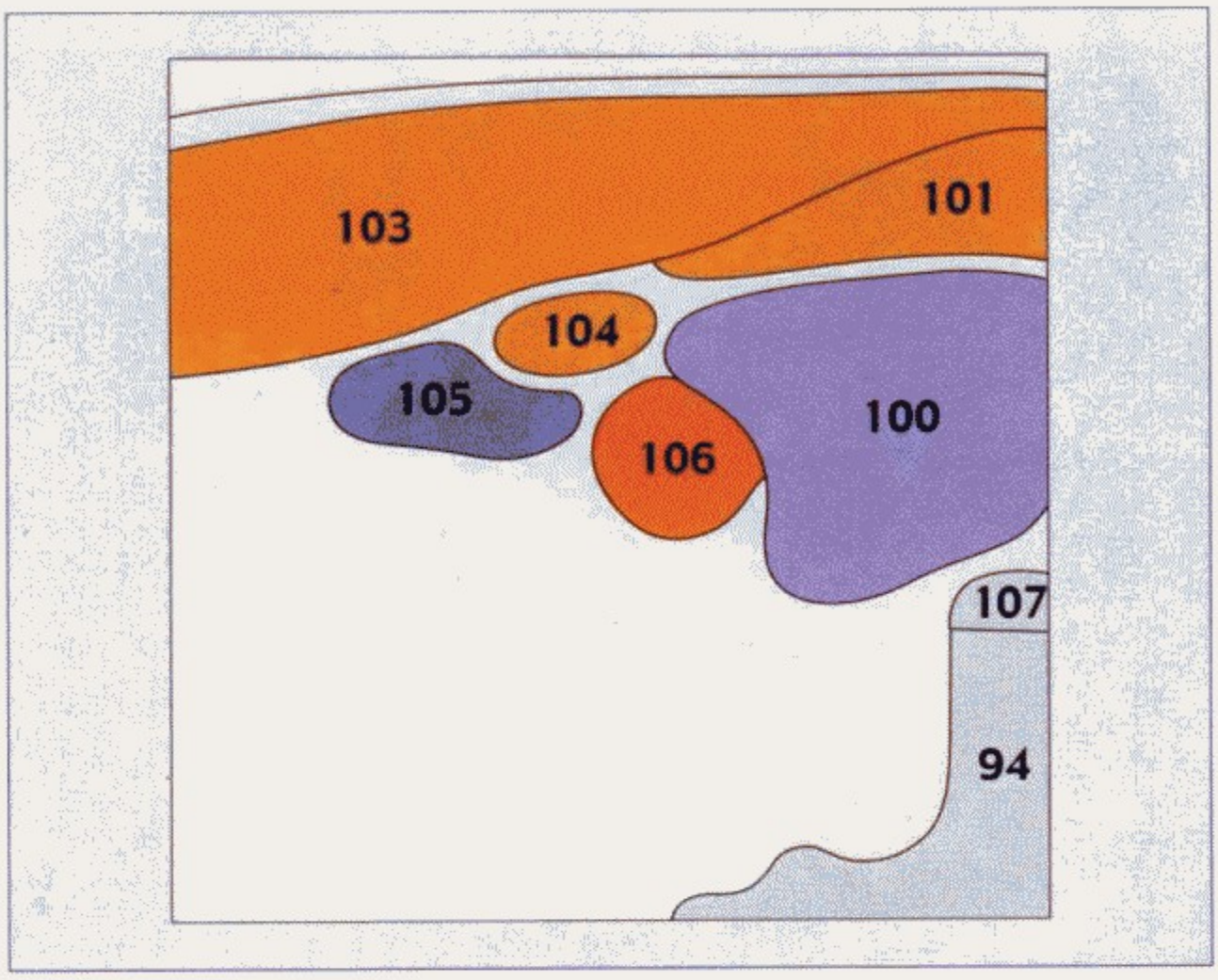


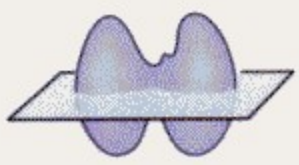
▶ 243 甲状腺右叶，胸锁乳突肌，肩胛舌骨肌，胸骨舌骨肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉



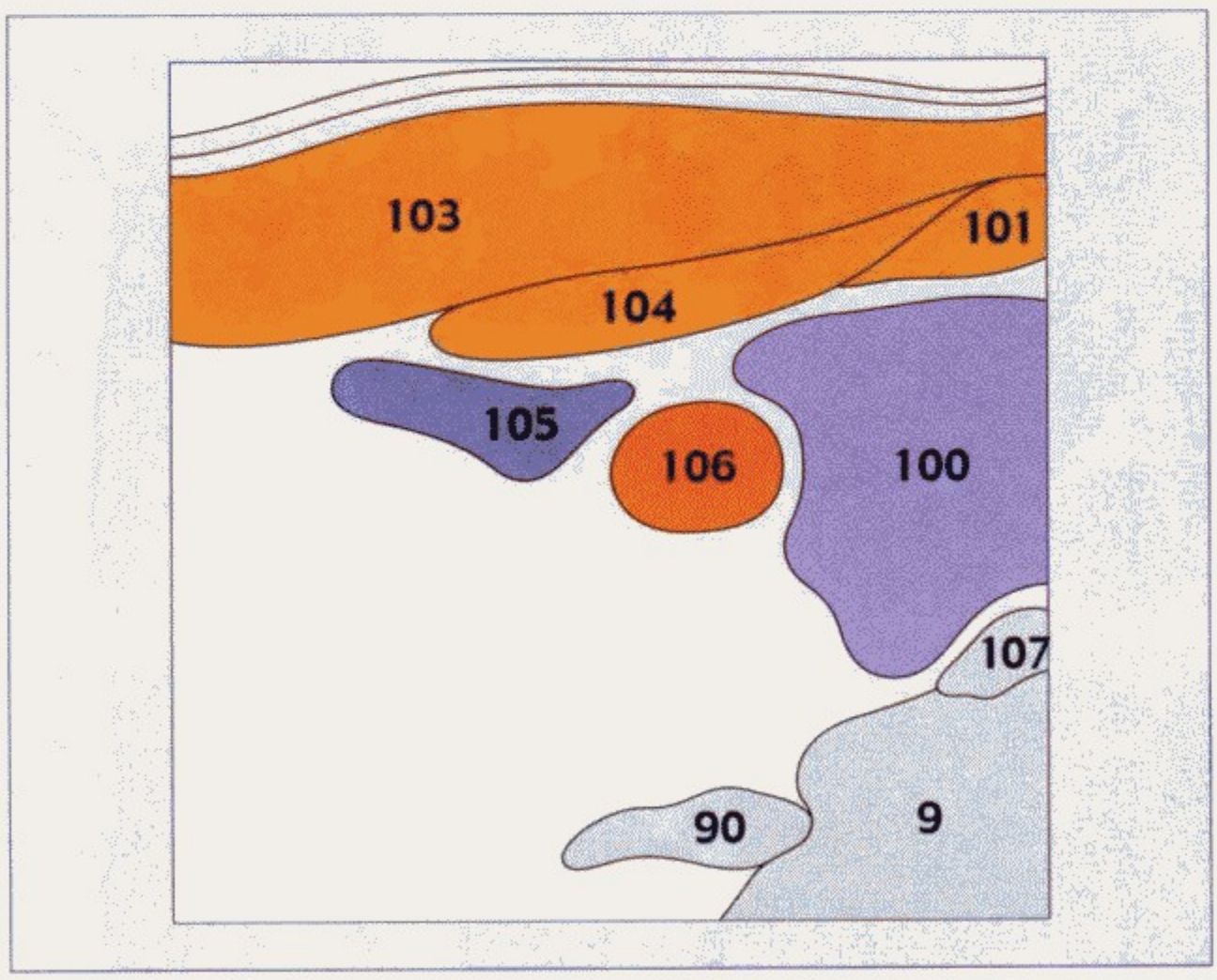


▶ 244 甲状腺右叶，胸锁乳突肌，肩胛舌骨肌，胸骨舌骨肌，颈总动脉，颈内静脉





颈总动脉位于甲状腺后外方。颈内静脉位于甲状腺外侧或者前外方。



甲状旁腺位于甲状腺上极或者下极的后方。它们只有在增大的情况下才能用超声观察到。

[General Information]
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作者=[德]布洛克著
页数=281
出版社=中国医药科技出版社
出版日期=2008
SS号=12119226
DX号=
URL=http://book2.duxiu.com/bookDetail.jsp?dxNumber=&d=20401835 0E153ABB9B73FEBC82B56715