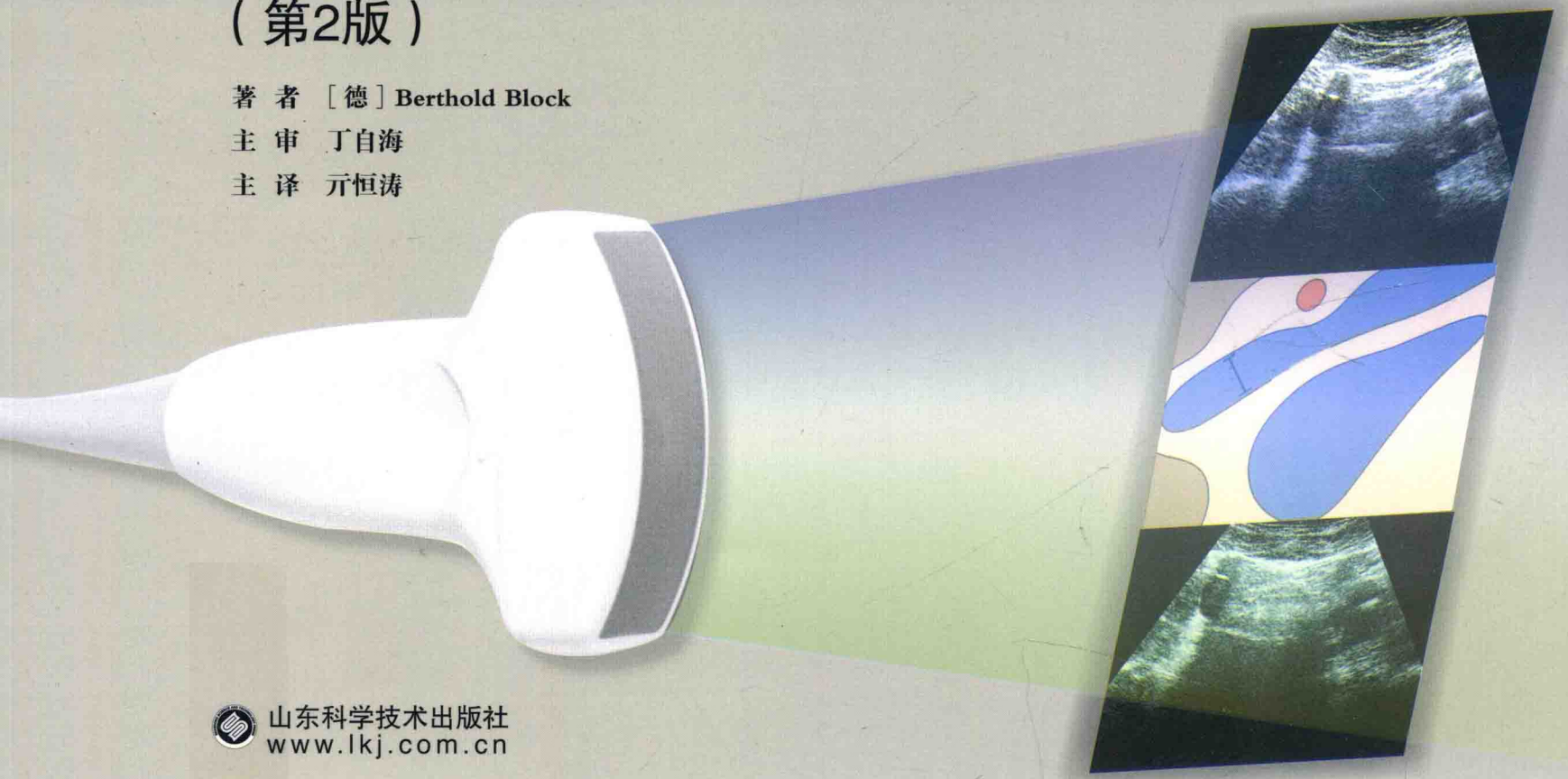
Color Atlas of Ultrasound Anatomy(2nd edition)

超声解剖彩色图谱

（第2版）

著 者 ［德］Berthold Block
主 审 丁自海
主 译 亓恒涛



山东科学技术出版社
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责任编辑　韩　琳　封面设计　孙　佳

Color Atlas of Ultrasound Anatomy

本书首版的书评

“绚丽、色彩丰富、标示清晰……给学习超声解剖带来极大的乐趣……”——《外科和放射解剖学杂志》

“高质量的超声图片和漂亮的示意图……一位优秀的初学者向导……此书应该出现在每一个医院的超声科室内。”——英国《RAD杂志》

在《超声解剖彩色图谱》（第2版）中，对腹部和盆腔正常超声解剖进行了全面和系统的回顾，尤其是在如何定位和识别器官以及如何辨认它们的解剖标志和毗邻关系方面。本书采用别致的排版形式，将超声图像与断面示意图左右对照排列，分别展示了超声探头位于人体的最佳位置、所对应的超声切面图像、标注解剖结构的示意图及在一个小的三维立体解剖图上显示器官扫描切面所处位置。

亮点

- 全新的示意图和超声图像
- 腹部扫描路径导引和标准切面，并用图片显示探头位于体表的位置以及器官扫描切面的图像
- 帮助掌握三维器官系统和它们所对应的二维声像图之间的关系
- 封面和封底勒口列出了器官的正常声像图测量值，以供参考
- 断面示意图中标注解剖结构的数字所对应的解剖结构名称位于封底勒口的内面，以方便阅读

本书涵盖了所有与超声相关的解剖结构及横断面、纵切面扫描的重要测量参数和正常值，对于医学生、影像学住院医师、超声技师以及超声医师来说，是一本是必备的参考书。

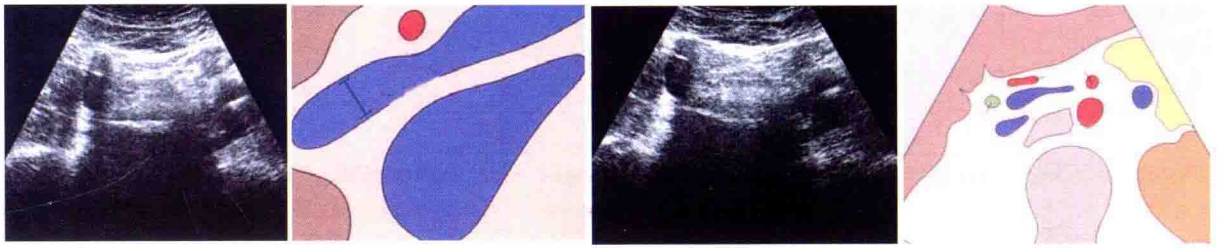
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前 言

超声扫描会获得一系列的断面图像，而诠释检查的基础也正是这一张张断面图像。很多时候，检查者易因不同患者相同区域的各种超声扫描表现而困惑。导致这种情况的原因很多，如组织密度、体内脂肪的差异，年龄的不同，前方的气体以及伪像。在大多数受检者中，明显的偏差并不真正是由解剖学的差异而造成。只有严格执行系统性的超声扫描规范时，才能在每个受检者身上获得高度一致性的断面图像。即使图像本身差异很大，其解剖学关系也可保持不变。

在出版商和作者的努力下，本书的首版于2003年出版，其具有开创性的意义。该书被翻译成多国文字在世界范围内出版发行，这也表明超声解剖学界亟需一套完整而又系统的扫描方法。

在本书第2版中，首版中的部分插图被新的图片所替代，同时增加了一系列全新的图片。新的图片是在通用电气公司的系统上采集的，为此，我们特别感谢通用电气公司的热心帮助。感谢Mrs. Katharina Wasser和Mrs. Jana Steding在机器和技术上的帮助，同时感谢德国Hering Ultraschalltechik/Sonoring公司的Mr. Jan-Hendrik Hering，其在联络通用电气公司等诸多方面提供了帮助。

许多人在本书的创作过程中做出了贡献。感谢Dr. Hartwig Schöndube和Dr. Matthias Geist，特别感谢Dr. Waldemar Muschol和Dr. Helge Dönitz对本书的帮助。我也要感谢Thieme医学出版公司的员工，他们让本书的出版成为现实，尤其要感谢Mr. Stephan Konnry、Ms. Gabriele Kuhn-Giovannini和Ms. Elisabeth Kurz。

Berthold Block

中文版序

“居高声自远，非是藉秋风”，Berthold Block 撰著的首版《Color Atlas of Ultrasound Anatomy》，于 2003 年由 Thieme 公司以英文出版，随后翻译为：中文、日文、法文、德文、西班牙文、意大利文、土耳其文、波兰文、葡萄牙文、克罗地亚文、捷克文、希腊文等多种文字出版。客观事实，说明了这部专著在全球的广义影响，并为超声学科的发展，竖立了一座光辉的里程碑。

“苟日新，日日新，又日新”，《Color Atlas of Ultrasound Anatomy》第 2 版于 2012 年出版，图像的编排独具匠心：体表平面扫描、器官内部对应、示意对照图解，深入之后能够浅出，对于初学者来说是很有帮助的一本书；对于专业和临床工作者更是良朋益友。“物情无巨细，自适固其常”，超声解剖学是超声学科的基础，是临床正确诊断的依据。这部专著为影像学科医师、临床学科医师、医学生和研究生，提供了坚实的超声科学技术基础。

“采得百花成蜜后，为谁辛苦为谁甜”，这部令人耳目一新的译著，是由亓恒涛博士主译，并组织了 6 位风华正茂的超声学、解剖学博士和硕士分工完成的。本译著由丁自海教授主审，并得到山东科学技术出版社的鼎力支持；体验了“他山之石，可以攻玉”和“操千曲而后晓声，观千剑而后识器”的意境。庆贺之时，是为之序。

中国工程院资深院士
南方医科大学教授　钟世镇

2013 年秋

译者的话

超声医学的发展离不开超声仪器及成像系统的进步，但超声诊断的基础信号源自探头。怎样让探头采集到最完整且最有意义的信号从根本上决定着超声诊断的质量，即扫描切面的选择影响着超声诊断的成败。德国的Berthold Block医生在2003年出版了本书的首版（英文版），随后在2012年出版了第2版（英文版）。与同类的其他书籍不同，该书的唯一关注点就是扫描切面，即每一切面上的正常超声影像解剖，而非疾病的诊断或鉴别诊断，这对初学者尤为重要。

本书的最大特点是以图像为主、文字为辅，且每个超声切面图像都配有与之匹配的简笔画示意图，标示清楚，一目了然。书中显示出了腹部“超声感兴趣器官”（及甲状腺）的所有标准切面，并分别通过横向扫描和纵向扫描，标示了各个器官和结构在三维空间的解剖细节与超声的关系。另外，本书延续了欧美医学教材的编排特点，版面精美、简明扼要、细致入微。每幅超声图像都带有关于探头位置和移动方向的体标，每幅示意图都有该切面在三维器官模型上的位置。新版与前一版相比，整体内容（涉及器官）不变，但图片由原有的244对增加至278对，且原有图片大量更新。

感谢本书首版（中文版）的译者，北京大学第四临床医学院的程晓光教授。因译者水平有限，恐未能将原作中精彩及细节之处一一呈现，希望有条件的读者能够从原书中领略到作者的全部风采。译文中错误和疏漏之处在所难免，真诚欢迎广大读者批评指正。为了照顾专业习惯，部分器官未采用《人体解剖学名词》的命名方法。本书由临床一线的超声和临床专家合作译成，为影像学科医师、临床学科医师、医学生提供了实用的超声理论基础。

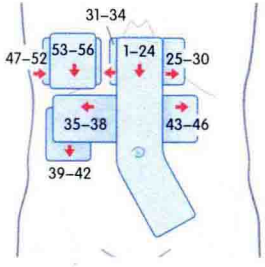
译著由南方医科大学丁自海教授主审，我国著名临床解剖学家，德高望重的钟世镇院士作序，特此致谢。

亓恒涛

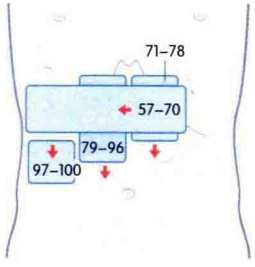
2013年晚秋于济南

1. 扫描路径上的数字所对应本书中相应的图序号见下图。

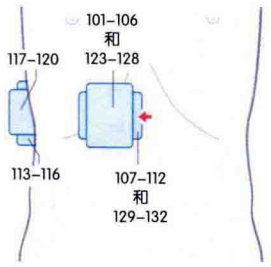
▶ 血管（1–56）



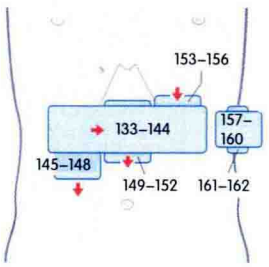
▶ 肝脏（57–100）



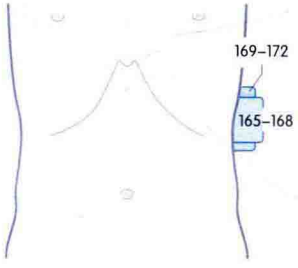
▶ 胆囊 (101–132)



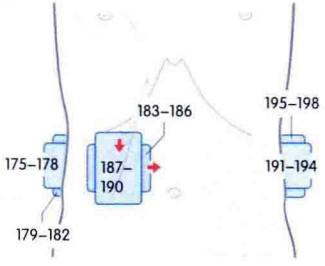
▶ 胰腺 (133–164)



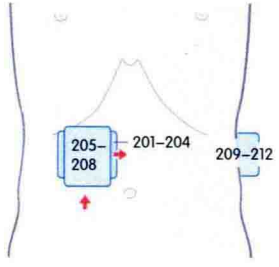
▶ 脾脏 (165–174)



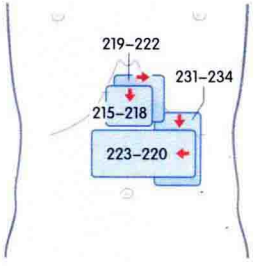
▶ 肾脏 (175–200)



▶ 肾上腺 (201–214)



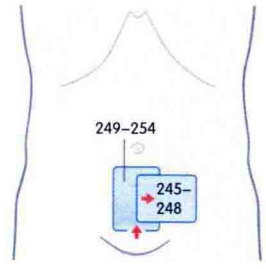
▶ 胃 (215–238)



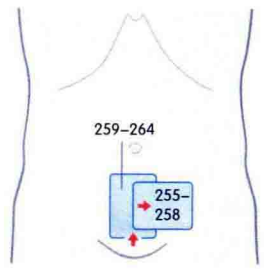
▶ 膀胱 (239–244)



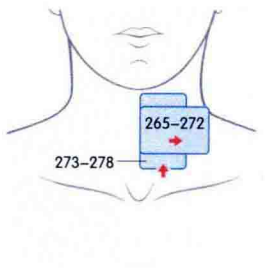
▶ 前列腺 (245–254)



▶ 子宫 (255–264)



▶ 甲状腺 (265–278)



2. 本书图中数字与器官的对应关系请参照图书封底勒口内面。

目 录


腹部扫描标准切面 1


血管 8


肝脏 38


胆囊 61


胰腺 78


脾脏 95


肾脏 101


肾上腺 115


胃 123


膀胱 136


前列腺 140

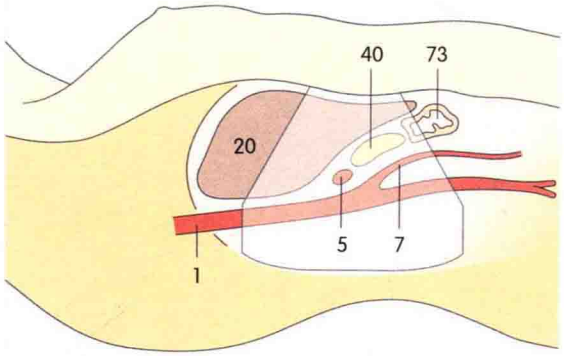

子宫 146

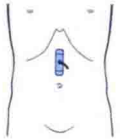

甲状腺 152

腹部扫描标准切面

上腹部纵向扫描，中部
下腹部纵向扫描，中部……2
上腹部纵向扫描，右侧
上腹部纵向扫描，左侧……3
上腹部横向扫描，中部
下腹部横向扫描，中部……4
上腹部横向扫描，右侧
上腹部横向扫描，左侧……5
腹侧部纵向扫描，右侧
腹侧部纵向扫描，左侧……6
腹侧部横向扫描，右侧
腹侧部横向扫描，左侧……7

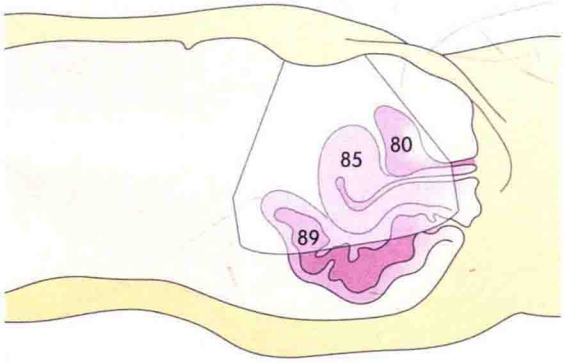






▶ 上腹部纵向扫描，中部



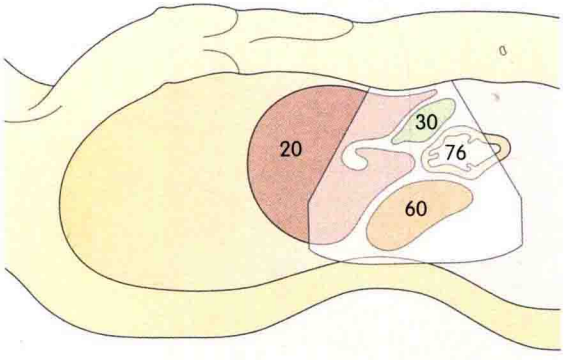


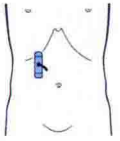


▶ 下腹部纵向扫描，中部



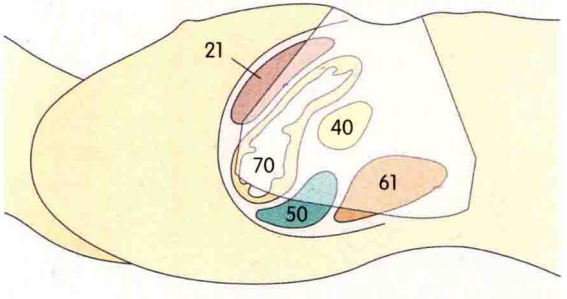
▶ 上腹部纵向扫描，右侧





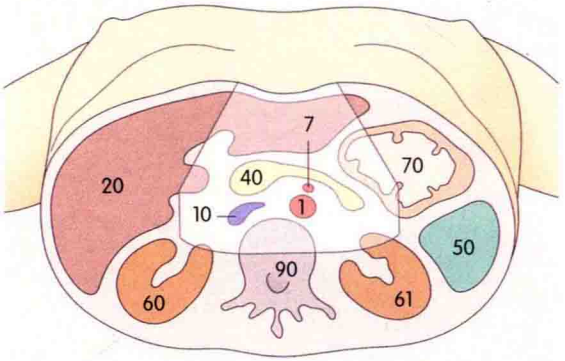


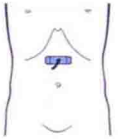
▶ 上腹部纵向扫描，左侧





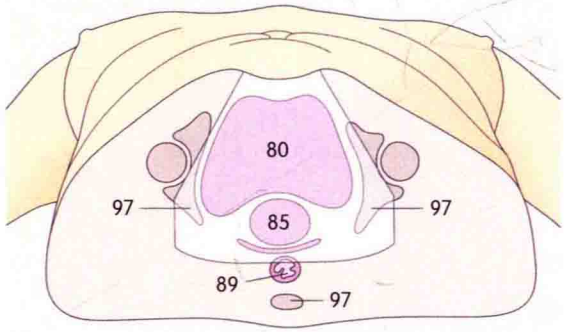


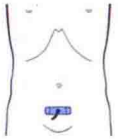




▶ 上腹部横向扫描，中部



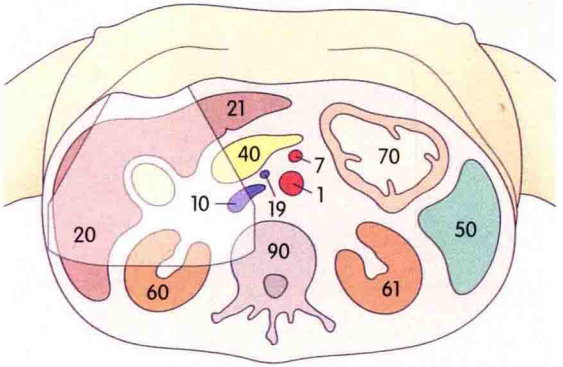


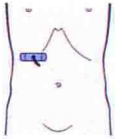


▶ 下腹部横向扫描，中部



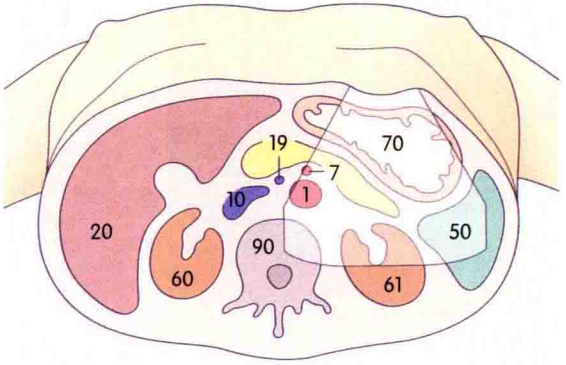
▶ 上腹部横向扫描，右侧

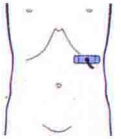


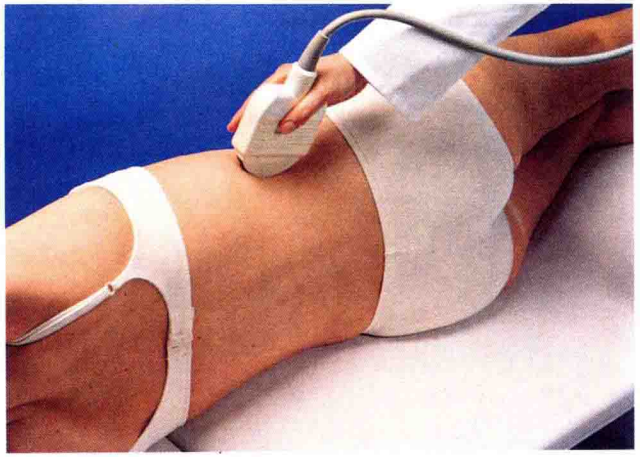


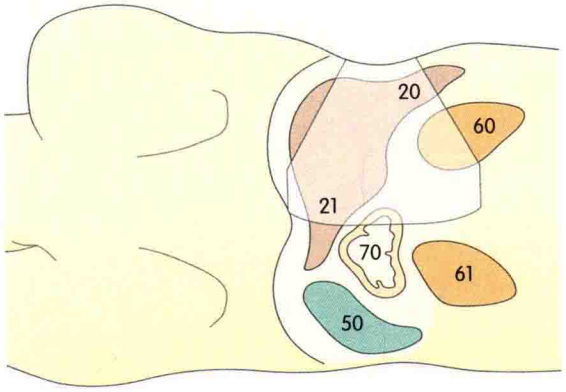


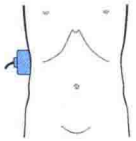
▶ 上腹部横向扫描，左侧



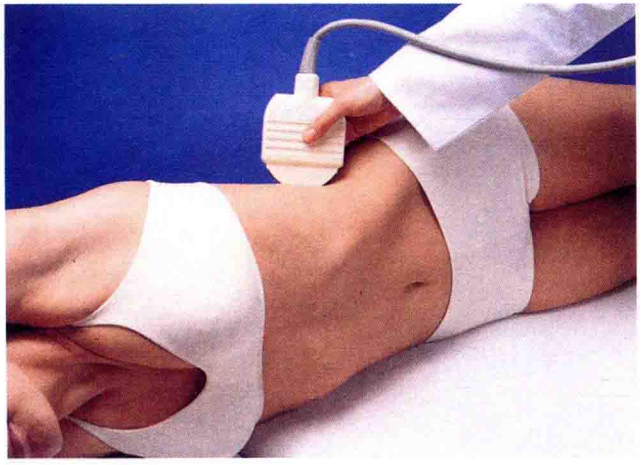


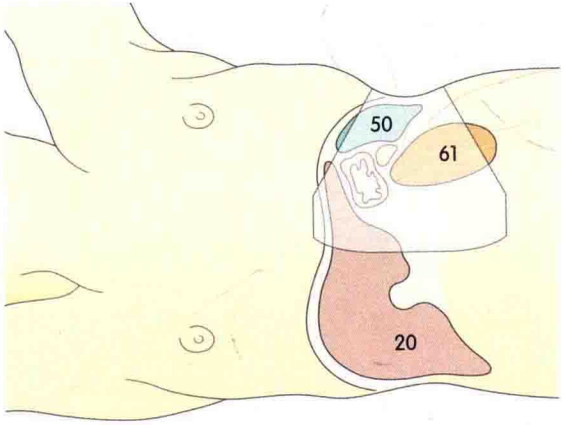


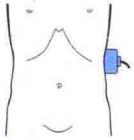




▶ 腹侧部纵向扫描，右侧



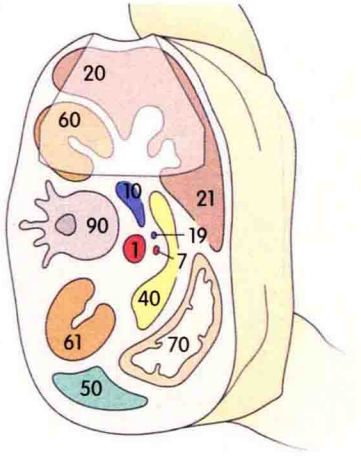


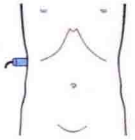


▶ 腹侧部纵向扫描，左侧



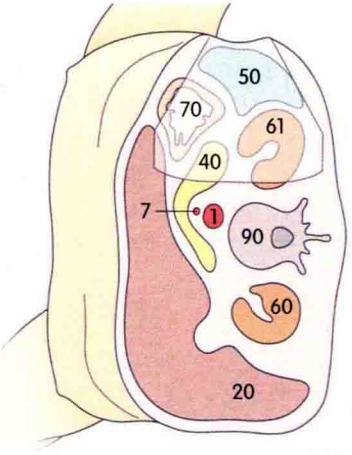
▶ 腹侧部横向扫描，右侧

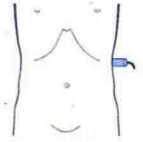






▶ 腹侧部横向扫描，左侧





血管

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8　肠系膜上动脉……13
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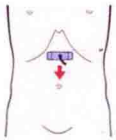
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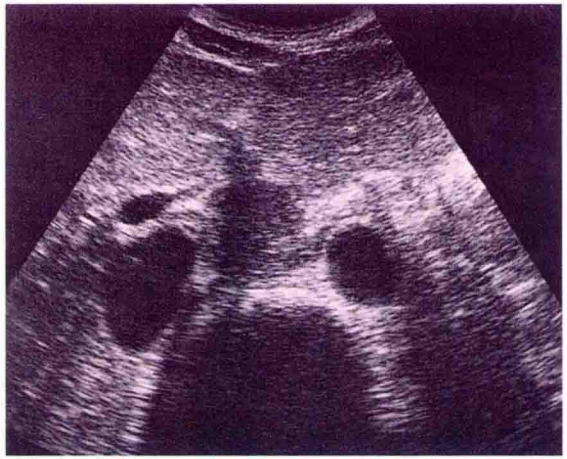
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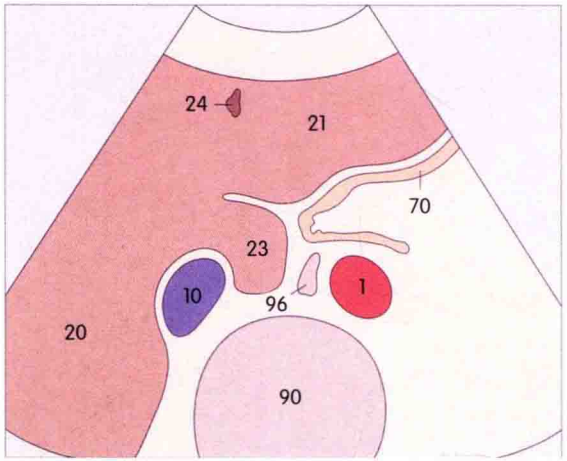
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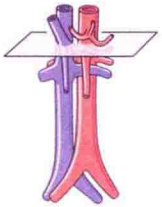
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53 肝动脉、门静脉和下腔静脉……36
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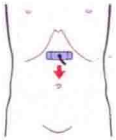


▶1 腹主动脉和下腔静脉穿过膈肌段



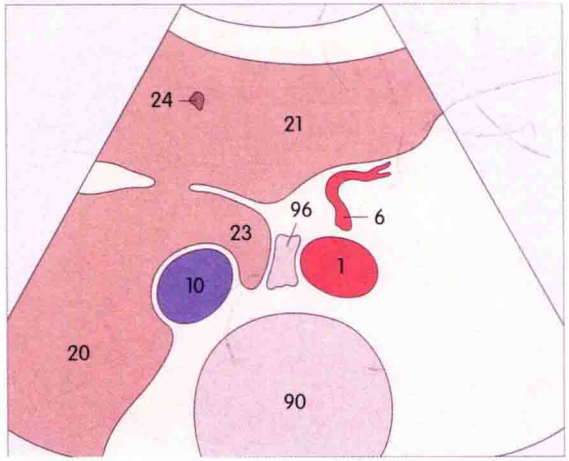


下腔静脉紧贴膈肌下方，被肝组织围绕。腹主动脉位于胃食管连接部的正后方，经常造成观察困难

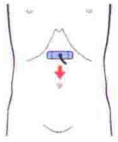




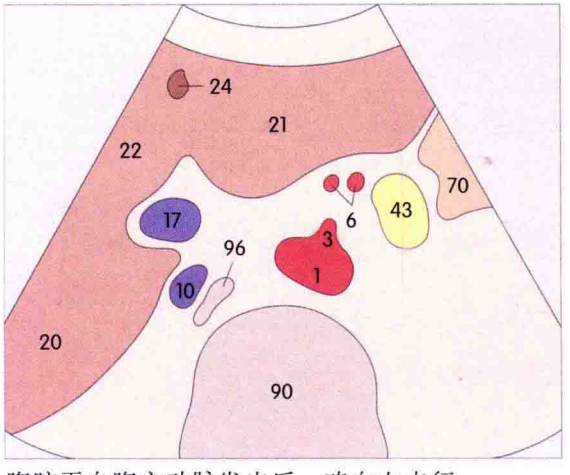
▶2 胃左动脉

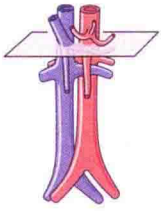


胃左动脉是位于腹腔干头侧的小管径血管



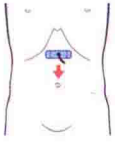




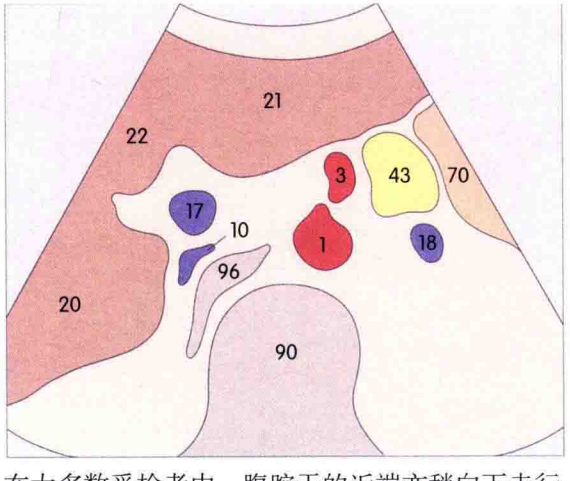


▶3 腹腔干

腹腔干自腹主动脉发出后，略向左走行

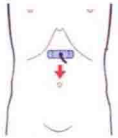




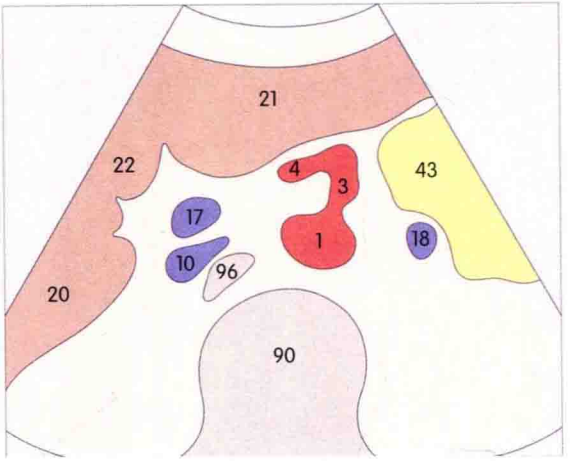


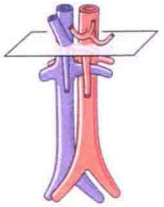
▶4 腹腔干

在大多数受检者中，腹腔干的近端亦稍向下走行



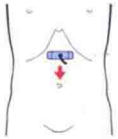




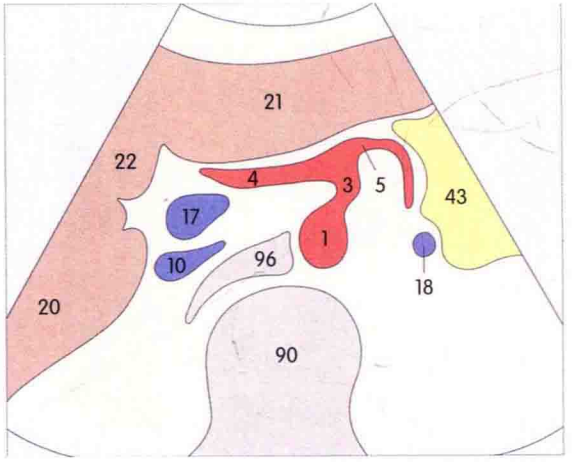


▶5 肝动脉

腹腔干稍向右走行，发出肝总动脉

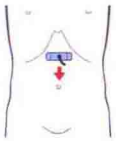






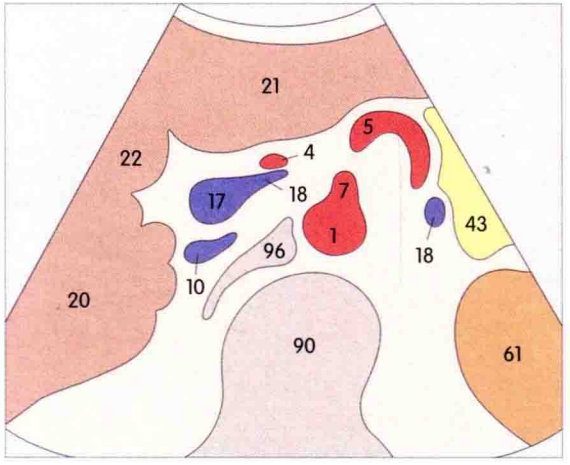
▶6 脾动脉

腹腔干向左发出脾动脉

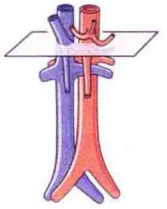


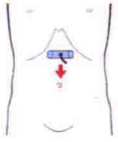


▶7 肠系膜上动脉



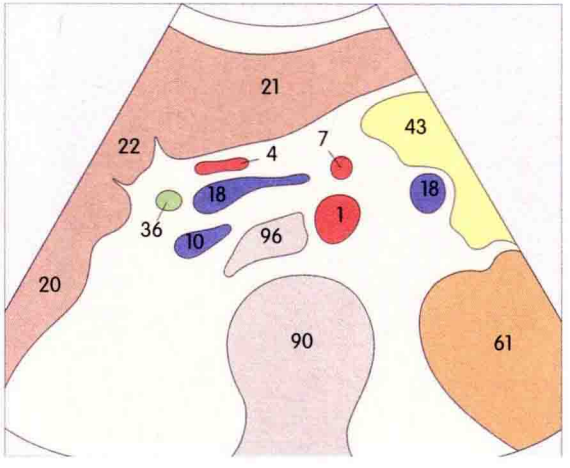
肠系膜上动脉自腹腔干起始部稍下方发自腹主动脉，并平行于腹主动脉走行



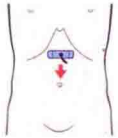


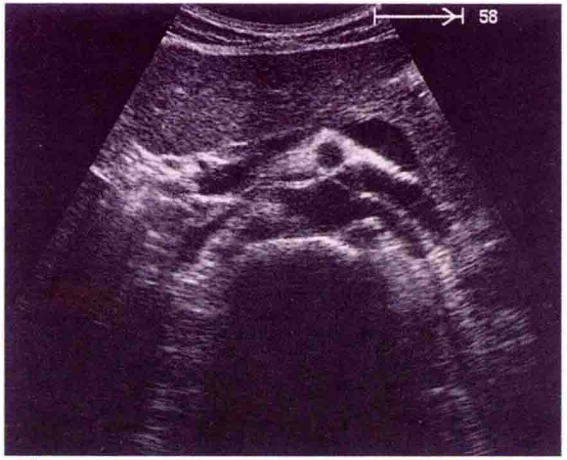


▶8 肠系膜上动脉

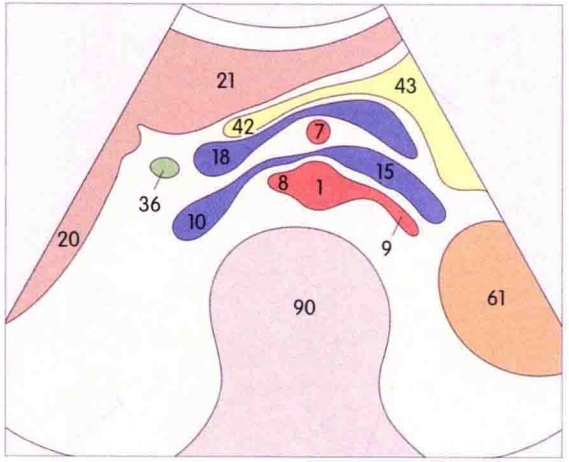


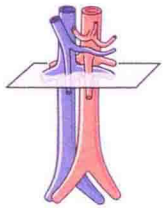
肠系膜上动脉根部经常被高回声脂肪垫所包绕



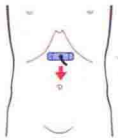


▶9 肠系膜上动脉和脾静脉



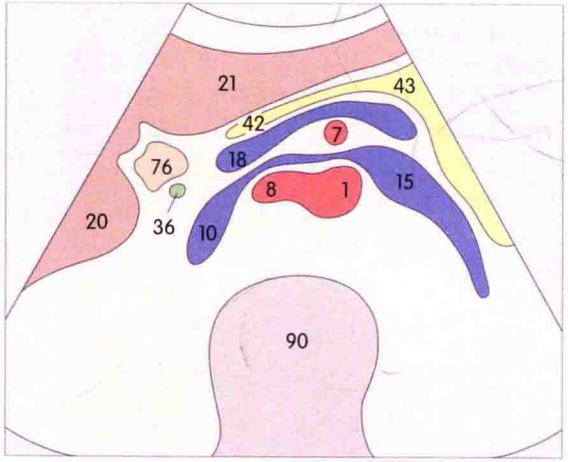


腹主动脉、肠系膜上动脉以及走行于肠系膜上动脉上方的脾静脉，是确定胰头的标志物 ◀

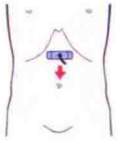




▶10 左肾静脉和右肾动脉

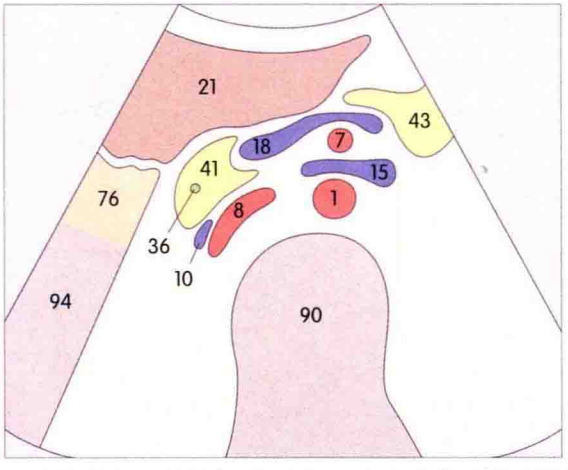


生理情况下，左肾静脉受腹主动脉和肠系膜上动脉的压迫，故在其压迫位置的近端有轻度淤血 ◀

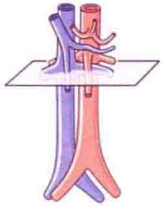


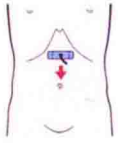


▶11 肾脏下方的腹主动脉和下腔静脉



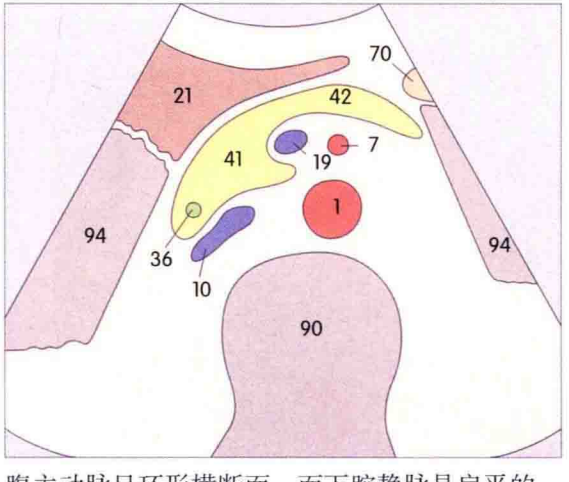
下腔静脉很容易被探头压迫，而且还受到邻近器官的挤压



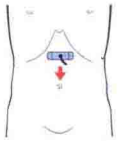


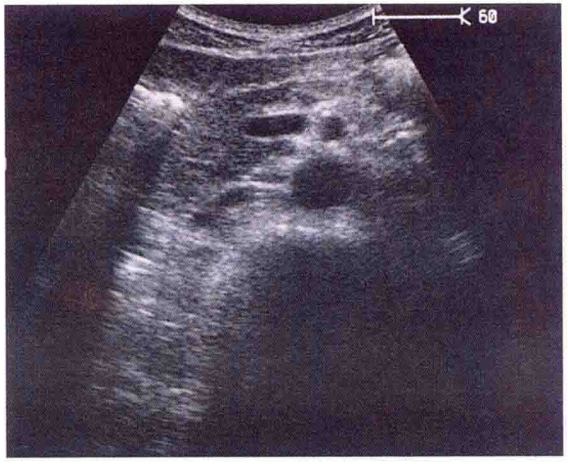


▶12 肾脏下方的腹主动脉和下腔静脉

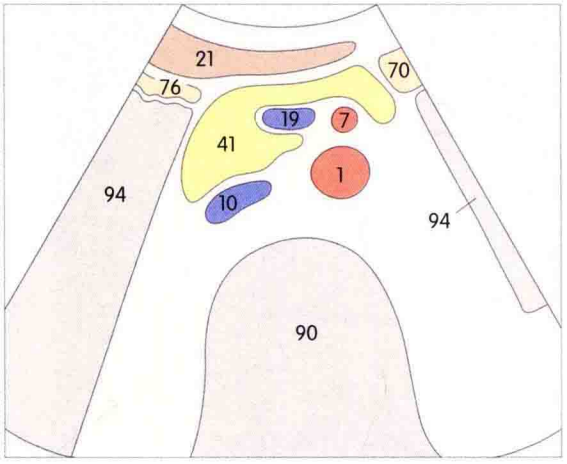


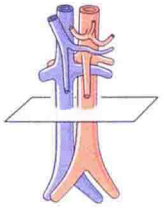
腹主动脉呈环形横断面，而下腔静脉是扁平的





▶13 肾脏下方的腹主动脉和下腔静脉



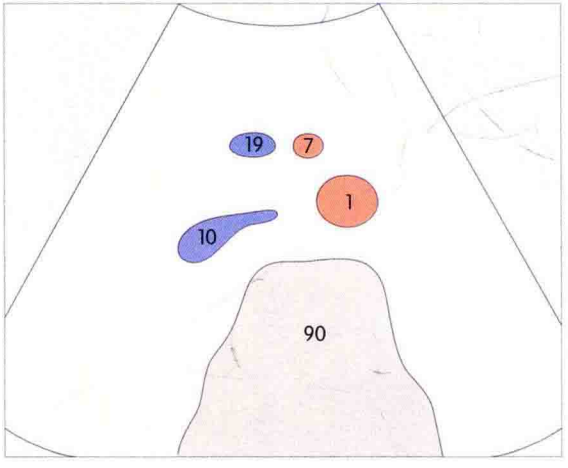


下腔静脉的内径随着脉搏和呼吸的变化而变化。腹主动脉的近心端直径约为 2.5 cm，而远心端直径约为 2.0 cm

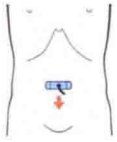




▶14 肾脏下方的腹主动脉、下腔静脉和肠系膜上动、静脉

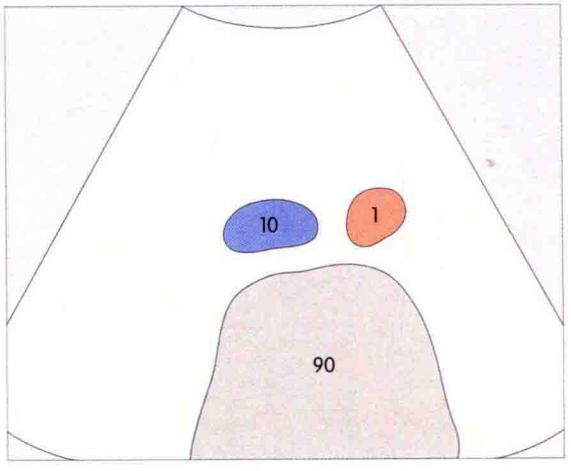


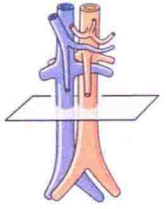
在上腹部低位横切面中，腹主动脉、下腔静脉和肠系膜上动、静脉组成一个典型的“四血管模型”



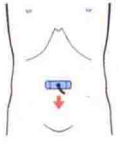


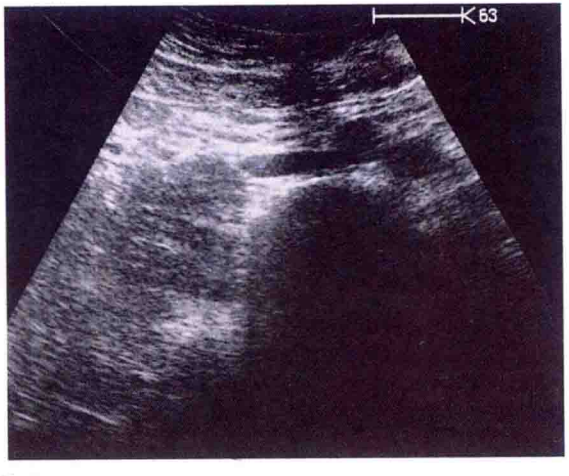
▶15 肾脏下方的腹主动脉和下腔静脉



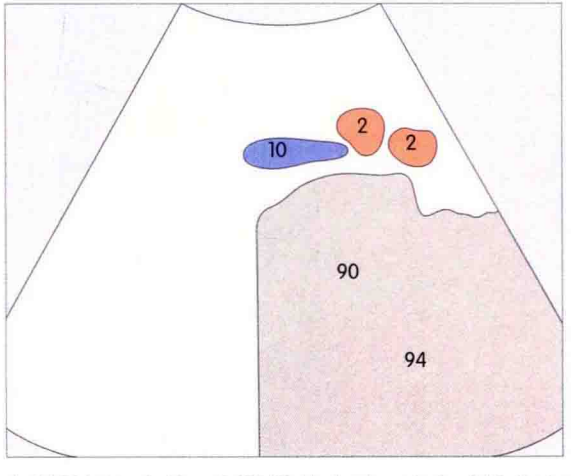


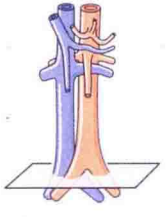
在上腹部，腹主动脉和下腔静脉的相对距离较远，而在骶骨岬水平，二者几乎靠在一起



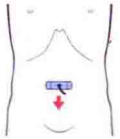


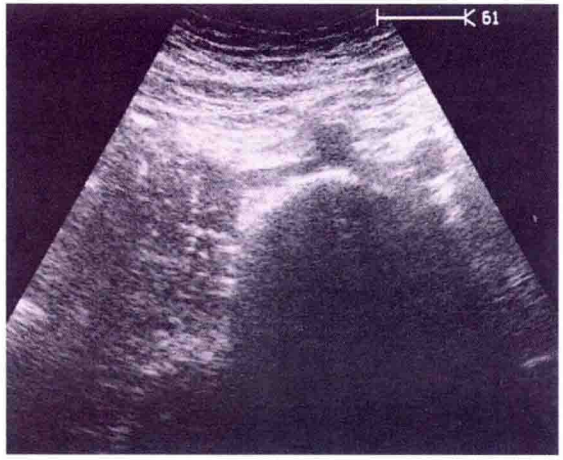
▶16 腹主动脉分叉



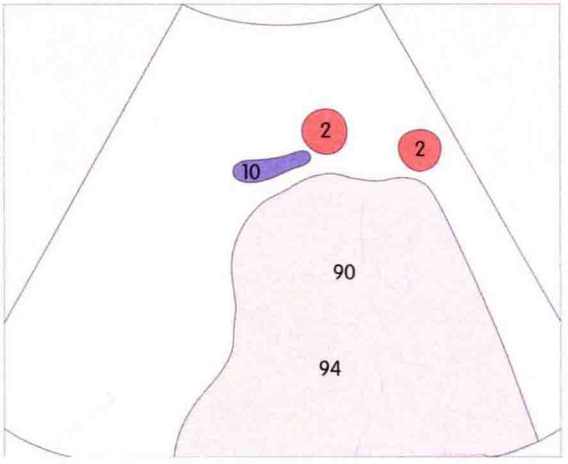


在骶骨岬上方第 4 腰椎椎体水平，腹主动脉分为两侧髂总动脉

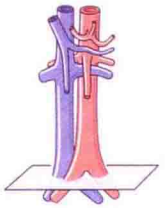


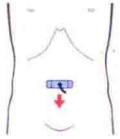


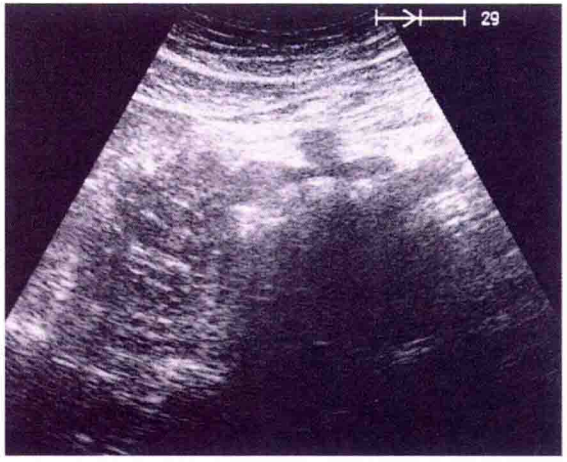
▶ 17 髂总动脉



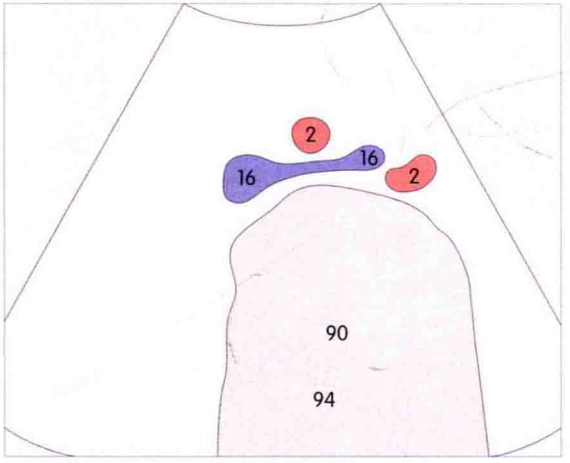
腹主动脉的分叉略高于两侧髂总静脉汇合处



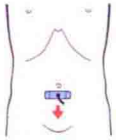


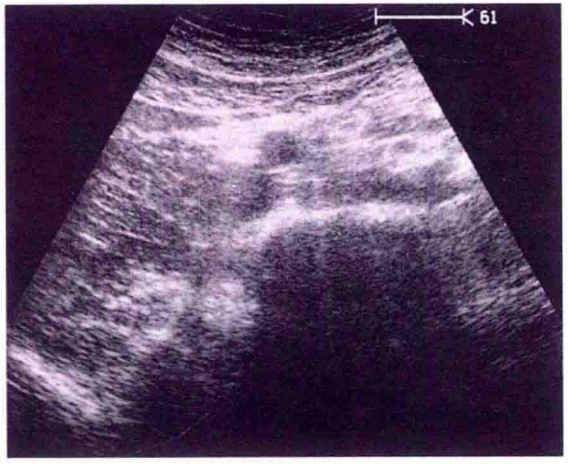


▶ 18 髂总静脉汇合部

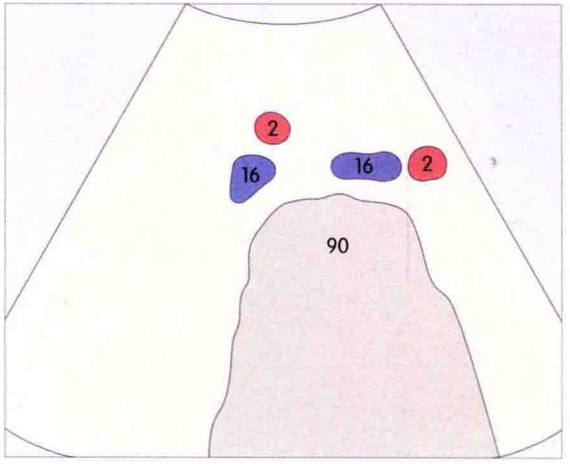


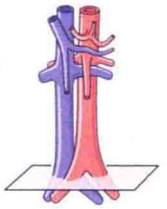
两侧髂总静脉的汇合处大约在脐水平



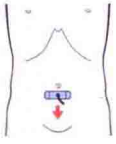


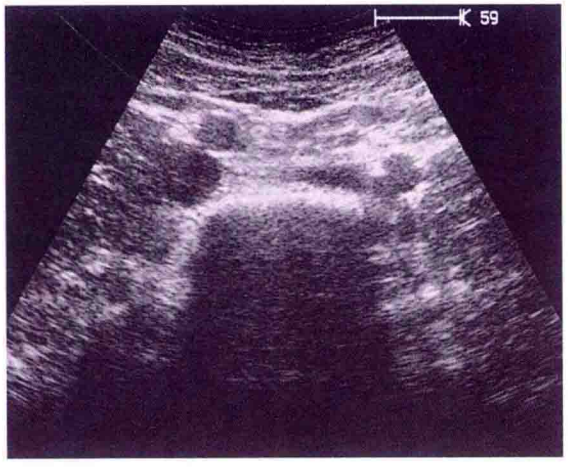
▶19 髂血管



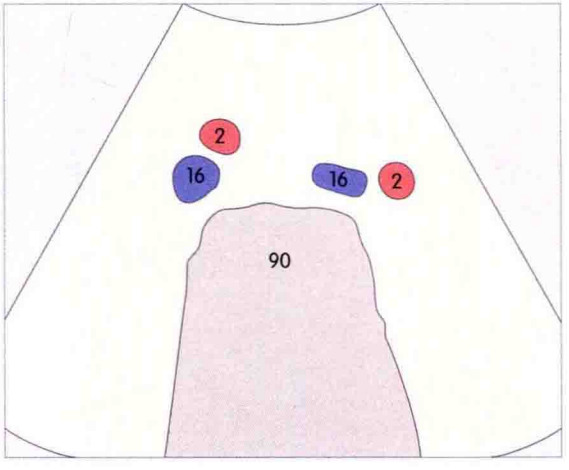


髂动脉最初走行在髂静脉的前方，而后走行于其外侧



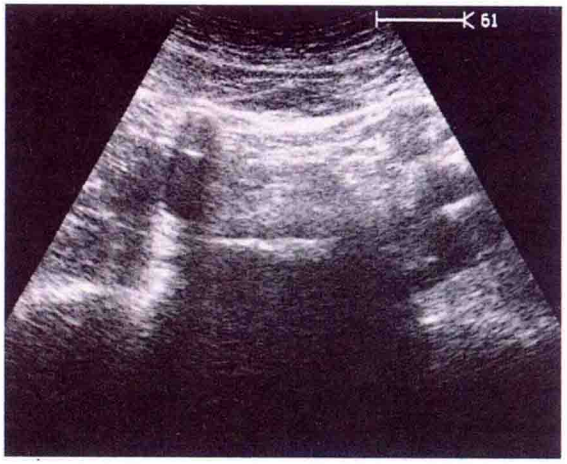


▶20 髂血管

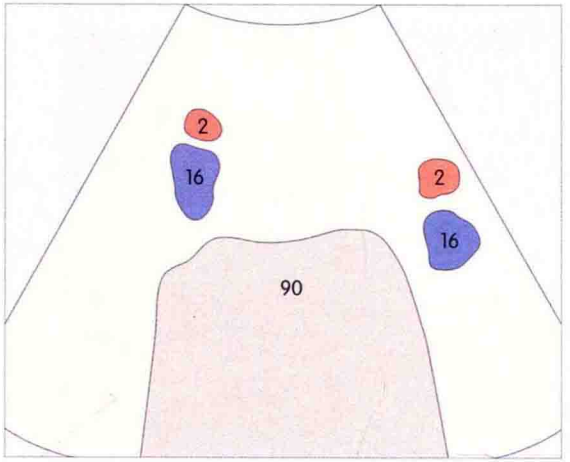


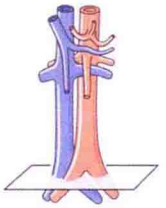
髂外动脉在腹股沟韧带的深面移行为股动脉



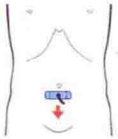


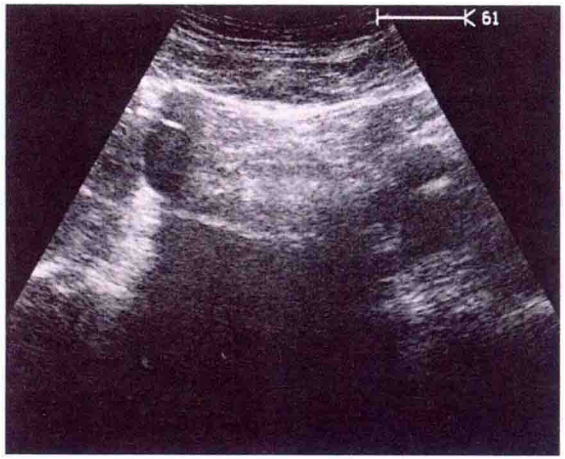
▶ 21 髂血管



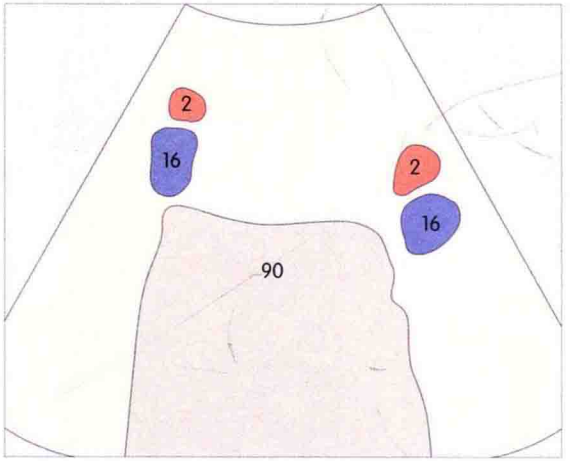


在对髂血管进行连续向下横切扫描时，血管断面逐渐向外并向后方移动

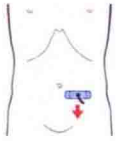


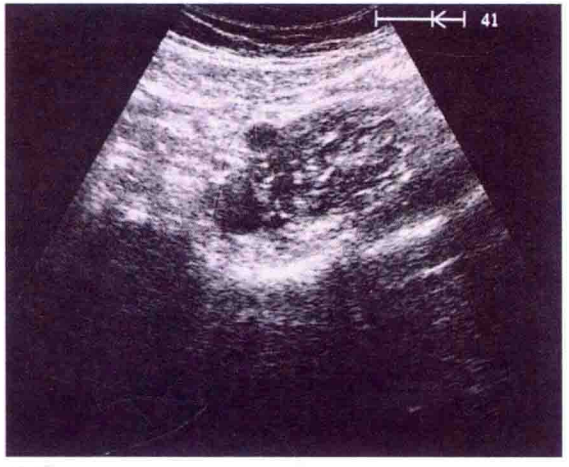


▶ 22 髂血管

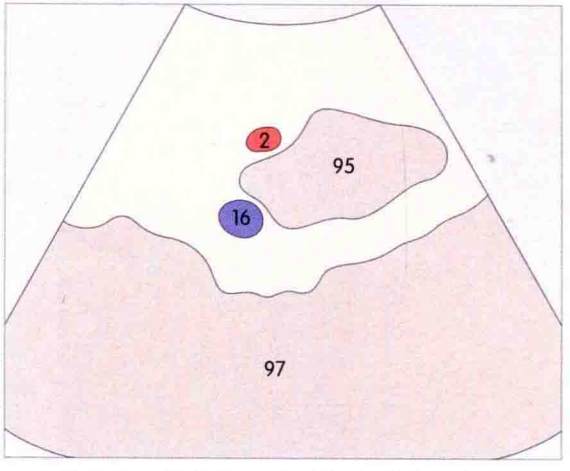


由于肠腔内气体的干扰，髂血管下段较难观察

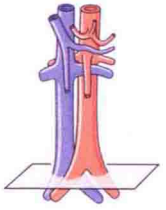




▶23 左侧髂血管



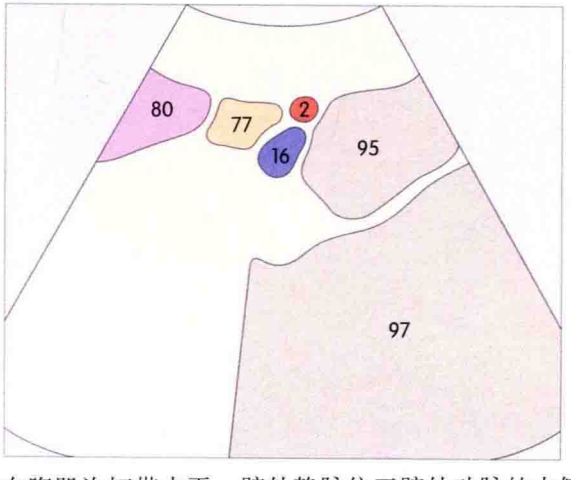
在小骨盆内，髂静脉在髂动脉的后内侧走行



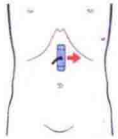


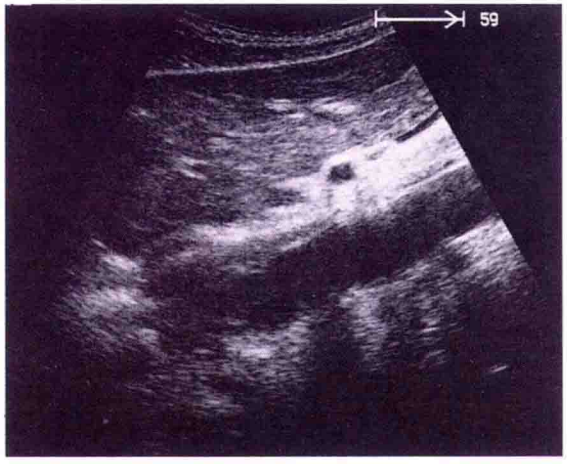


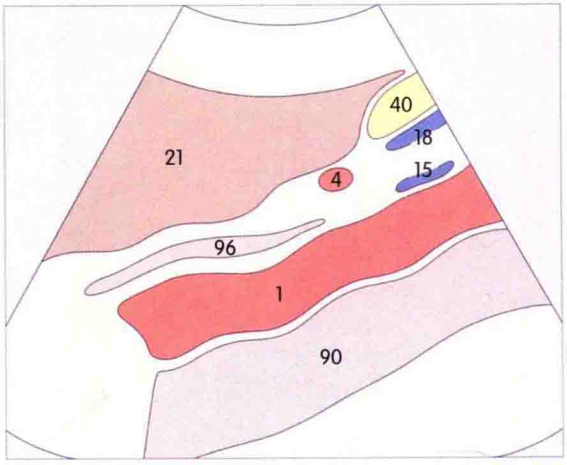
▶24 左侧髂血管



在腹股沟韧带水平，髂外静脉位于髂外动脉的内侧



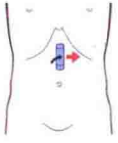


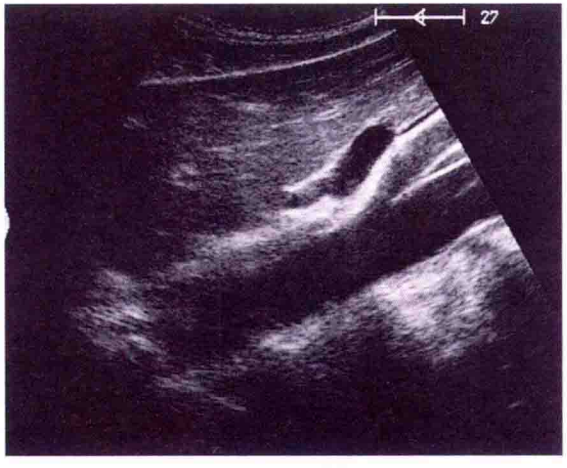


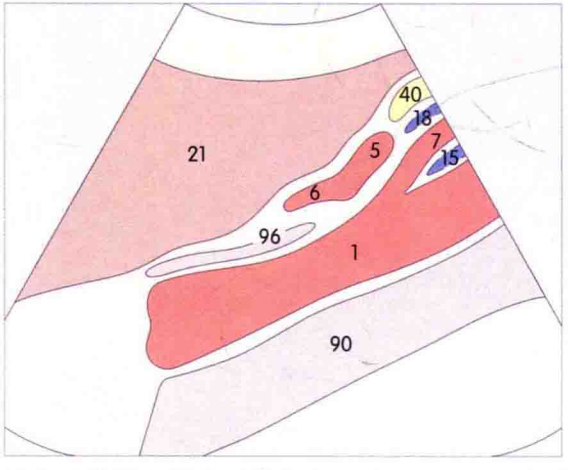


▶25 腹主动脉

由于腹腔干起始段略向左走行，在以腹主动脉为中心的纵向切面中，腹腔干经常无法显示

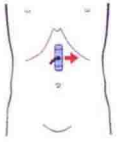






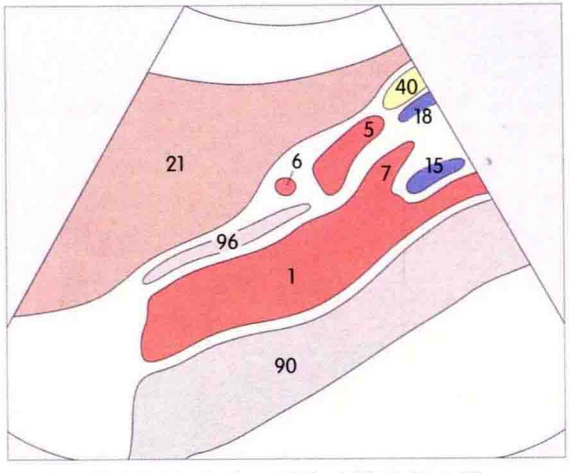
▶26 脾静脉和胃左动脉

胃左动脉因在肝总动脉和脾动脉之间并向头侧走行，所以较难定位

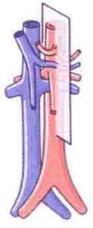


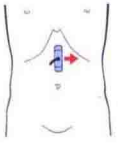


▶27 脾动、静脉和腹腔干



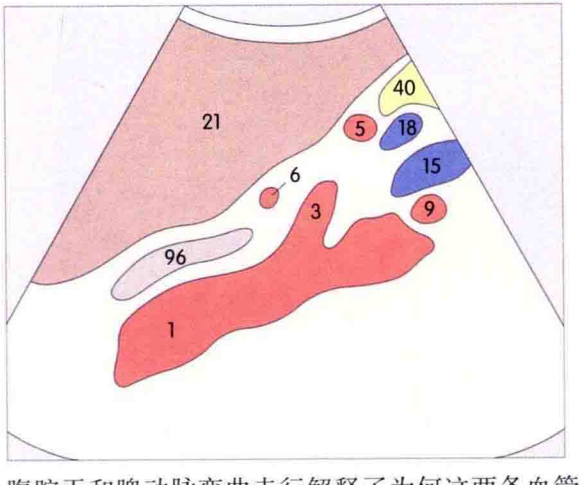
腹腔干分为胃左动脉、肝总动脉及脾动脉



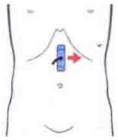




▶28 脾动、静脉和腹腔干

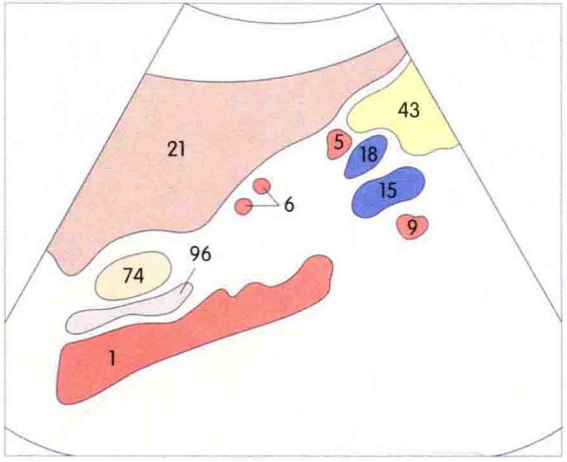


腹腔干和脾动脉弯曲走行解释了为何这两条血管会出现在同一个矢状切面中



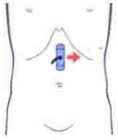


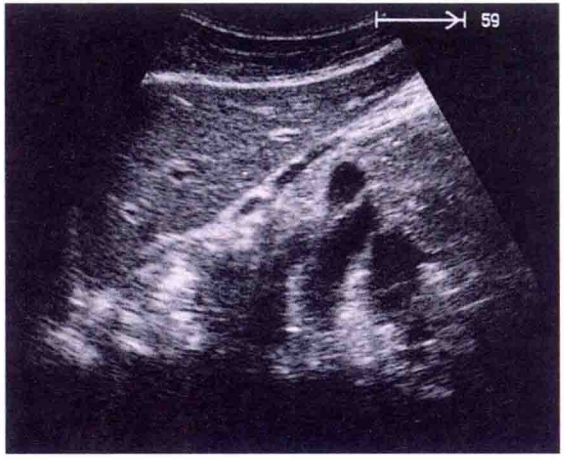
▶29 脾动、静脉和左肾动、静脉



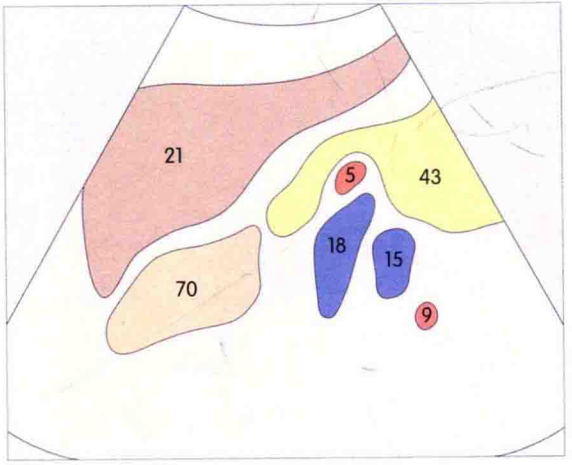
脾动脉向左走行于脾静脉的后方，直至脾门



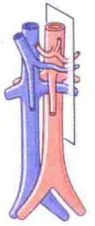


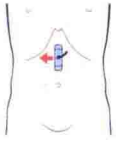


▶30 脾动、静脉和左肾动、静脉

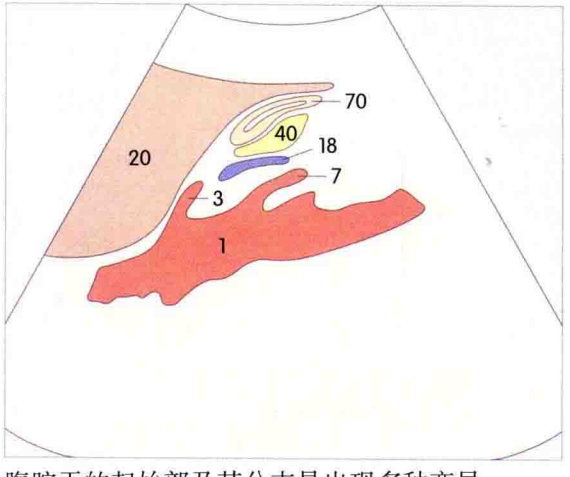


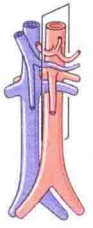
左侧纵向扫描显示脾静脉和左肾静脉较粗大，脾动脉和左肾动脉则较细小





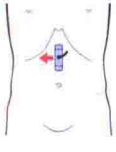




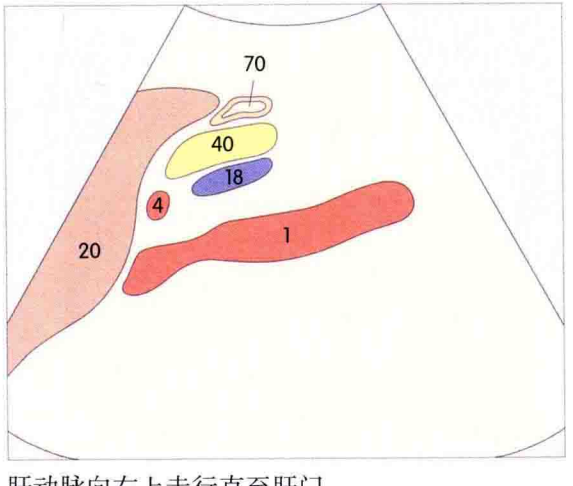


▶ 31 腹腔干

腹腔干的起始部及其分支易出现多种变异

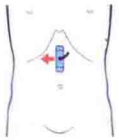


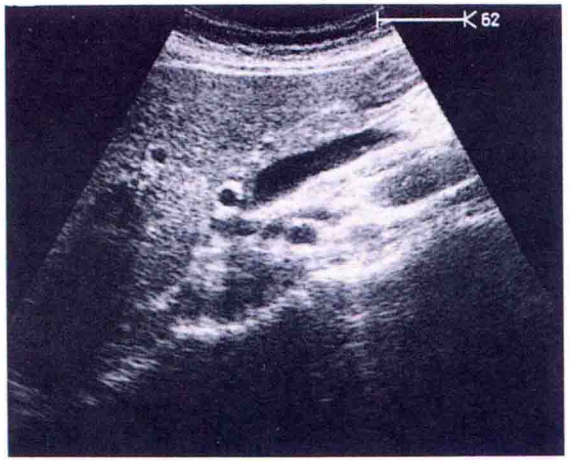




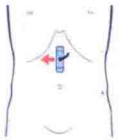
▶ 32 肝动脉和脾静脉

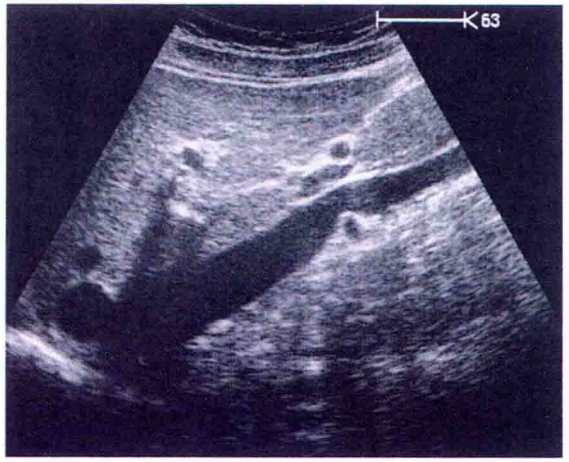
肝动脉向右上走行直至肝门



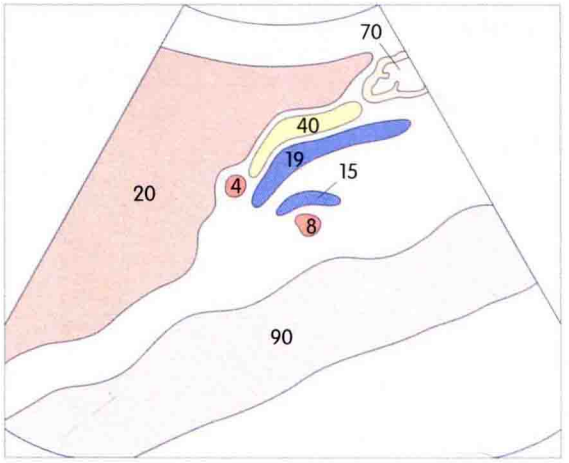


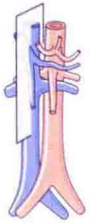
▶ 33 肝动脉和肠系膜上静脉



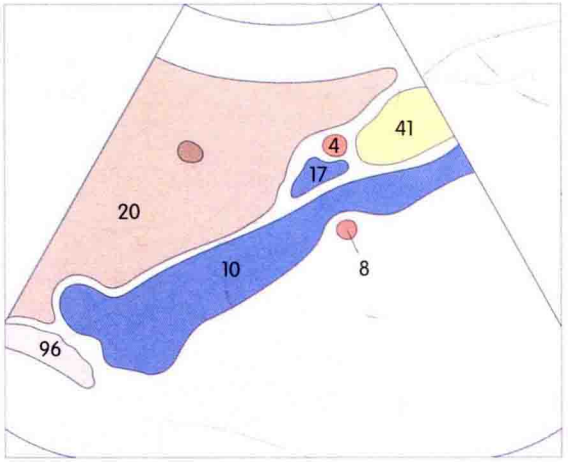


▶ 34 肝动脉和门静脉





经过腹主动脉和下腔静脉之间的纵向切面可显示典型的 4 条血管断面：肝动脉、肠系膜上静脉汇入门静脉处、左肾静脉和右肾动脉

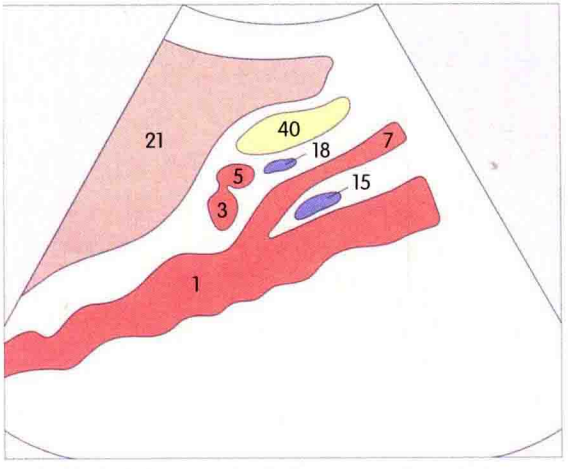


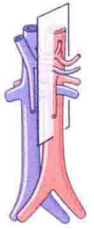
经过下腔静脉的纵向切面可显示典型的 4 条血管断面：下腔静脉、门静脉、肝动脉和右肾动脉



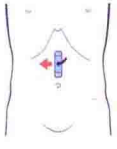


▶35 腹主动脉



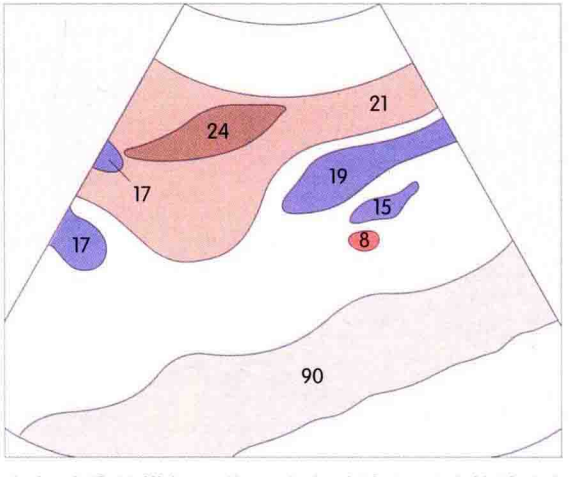


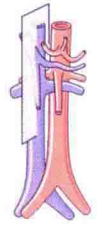
左肾静脉走行于腹主动脉和肠系膜上动脉之间，因此受到二者的生理性压迫 ◀



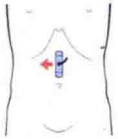


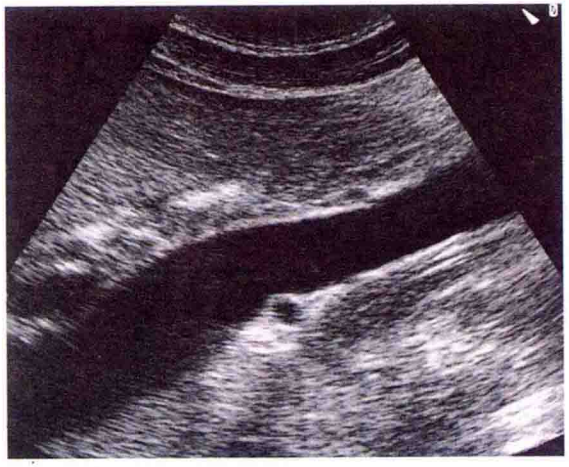
▶36 右肾动脉和左肾静脉



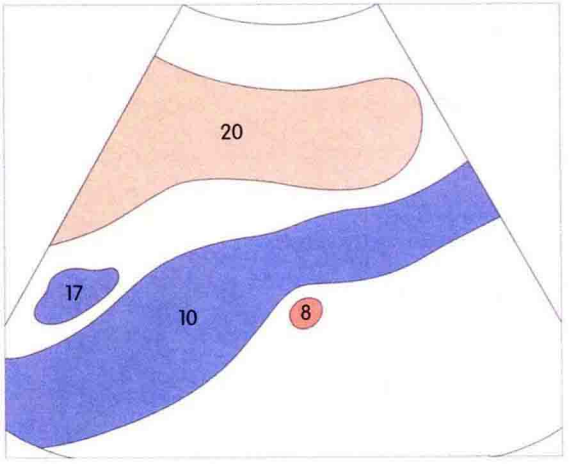


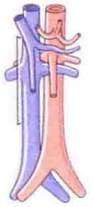
右肾动脉的横切面位于腹主动脉和下腔静脉之间，而其正上方就是左肾静脉的横切面和肠系膜上静脉的纵切面 ◀



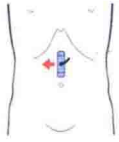


▶37 下腔静脉和右肾动脉



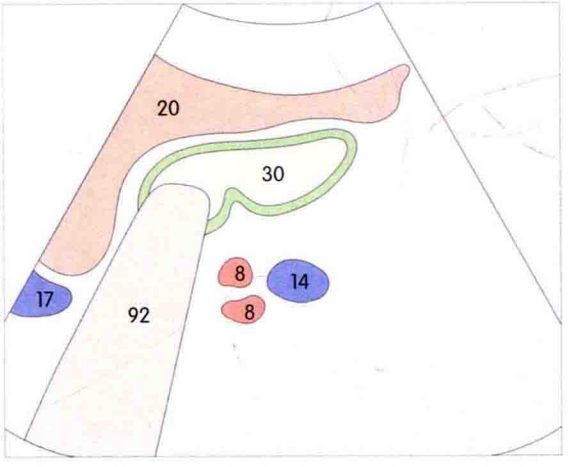


尽管存在多种变异，但是一般来说右肾动脉会在下腔静脉的背侧留下压迹

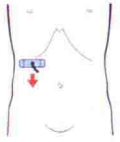




▶38 右肾动、静脉

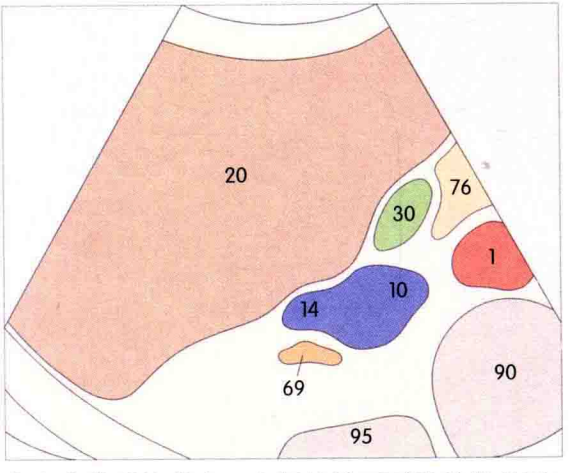


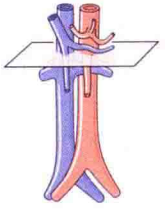
右肾静脉的直径通常是右肾动脉直径的 2 倍以上



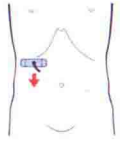


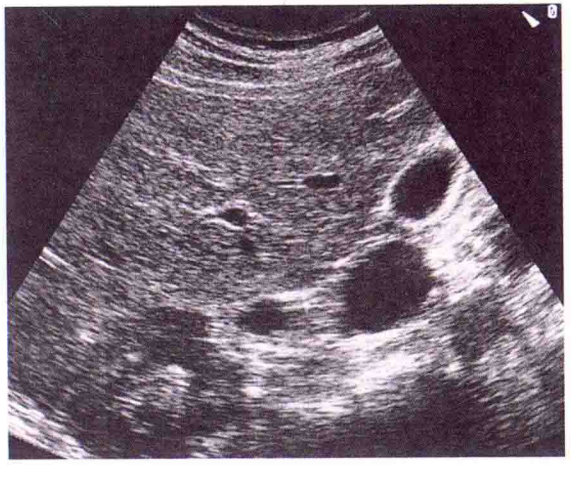
▶ 39 右肾静脉开口



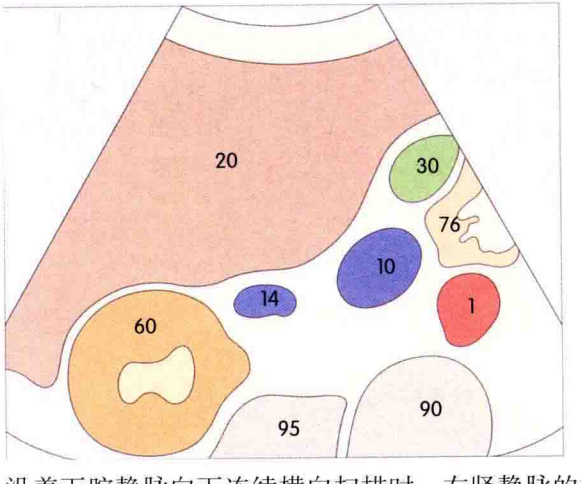


在大多数受检者中，右肾静脉于下腔静脉的开口在肾脏上方清晰可见

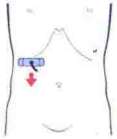


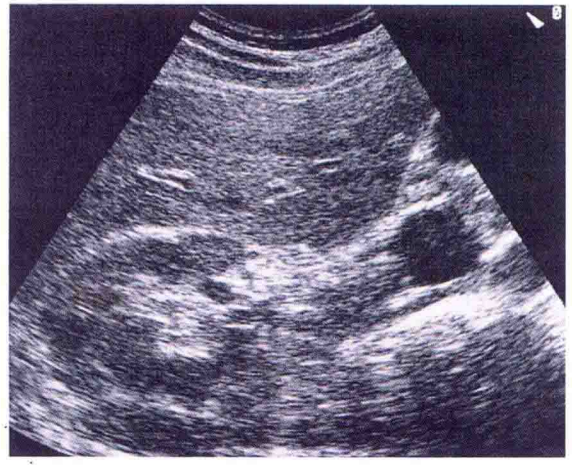


▶ 40 右肾静脉

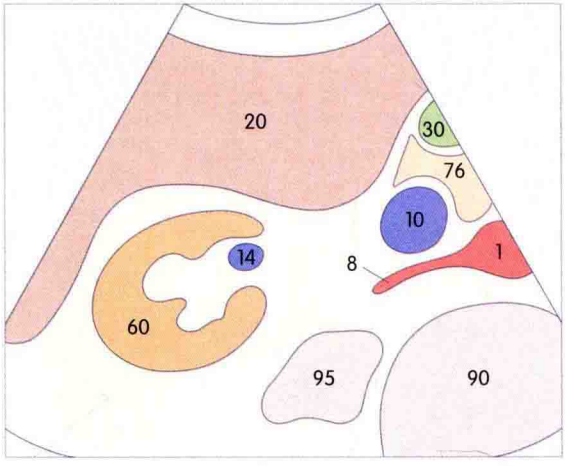


沿着下腔静脉向下连续横向扫描时，右肾静脉的椭圆形断面离下腔静脉越来越远，逐渐向外侧移向肾脏

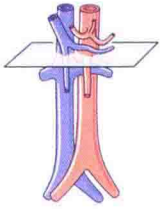


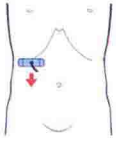


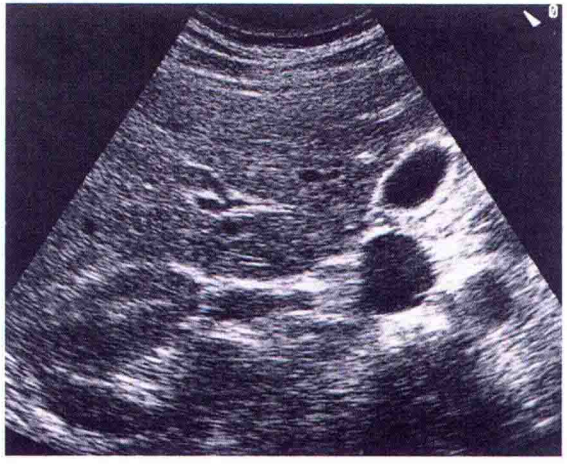
▶ 41 肾门处的右肾静脉和右肾动脉



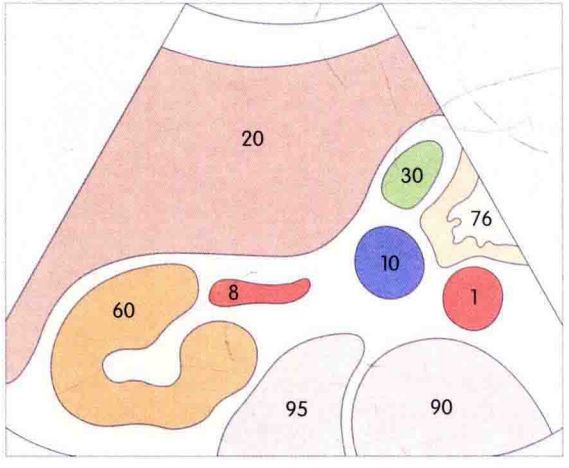
右肾动脉与右肾静脉的走行一致，但是位置略低



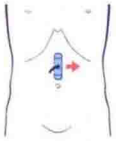


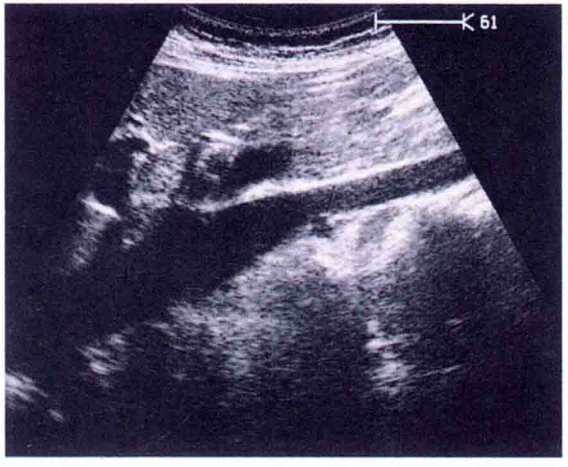


▶ 42 右肾动脉

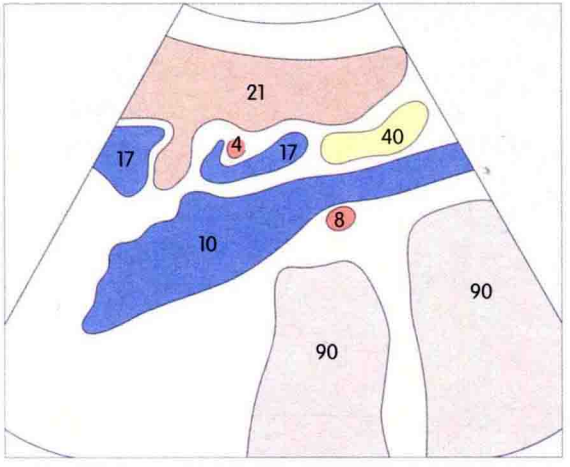


右肾动脉位于右肾静脉的背侧和尾侧

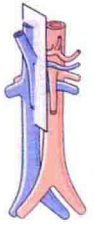


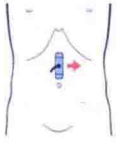


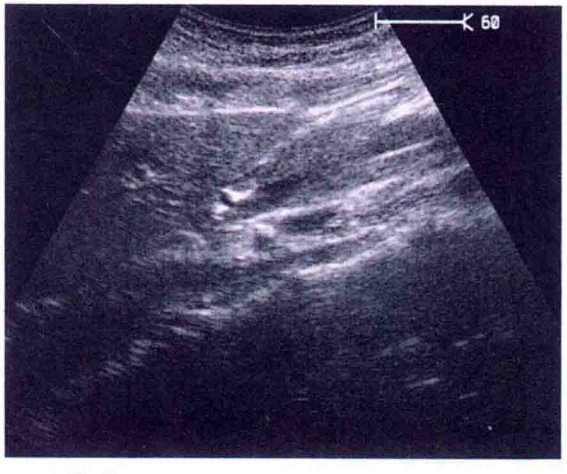
▶ 43 下腔静脉



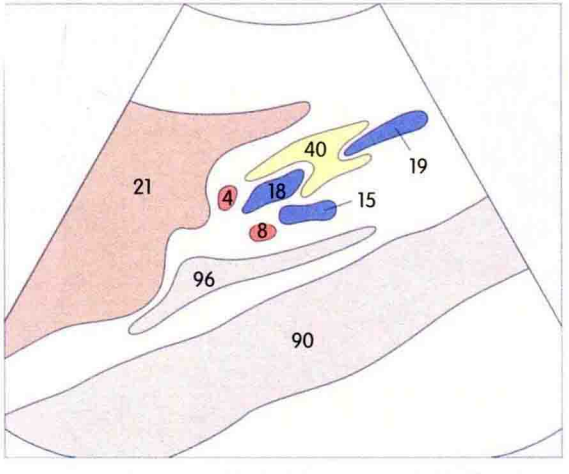
右肾动脉跨过下腔静脉的背侧，并在跨越点形成压迹



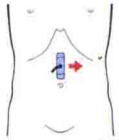


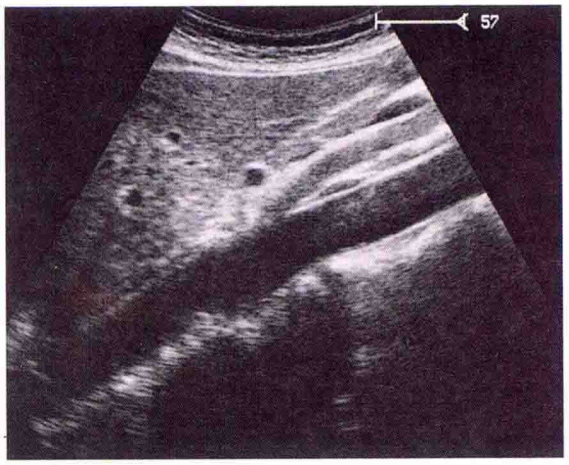


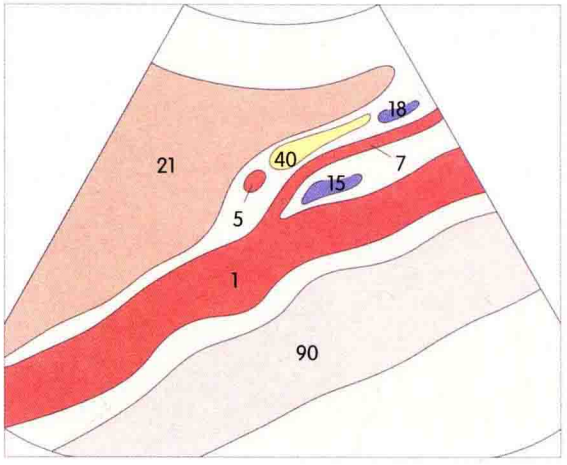
▶ 44 右肾动脉和左肾静脉

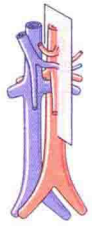


在腹主动脉和下腔静脉之间经过左肾静脉和右肾动脉的扫描切面



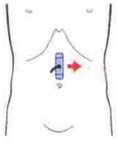




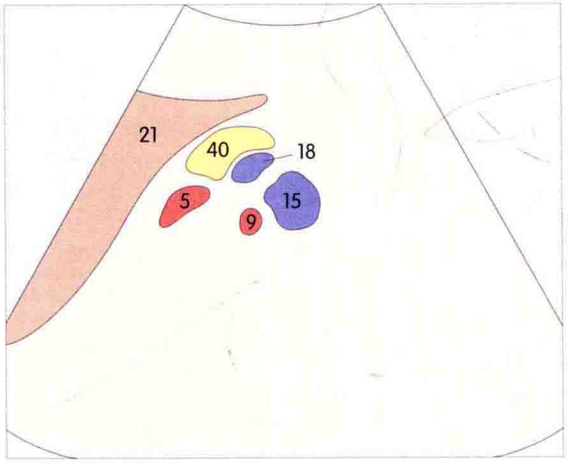


▶45 腹主动脉和左肾静脉

左肾静脉走行于腹主动脉和肠系膜上动脉之间



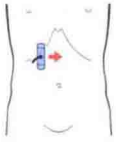






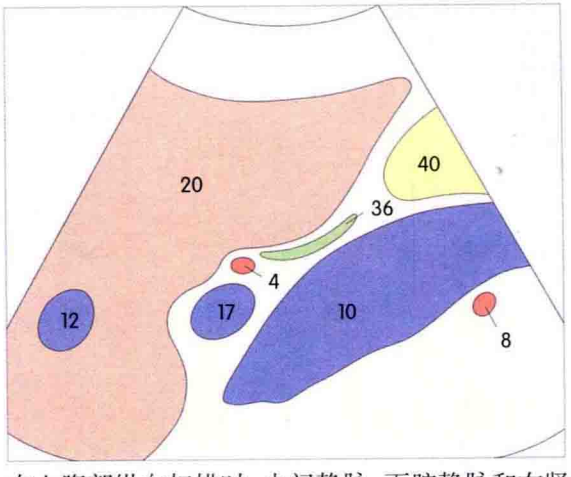
▶46 左肾血管和脾动、静脉

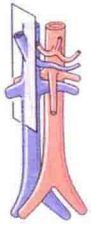
左肾血管经常由于覆盖其上的肠内气体而较难观察



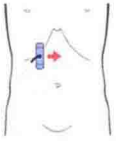


▶47 门静脉、下腔静脉和右肾动脉



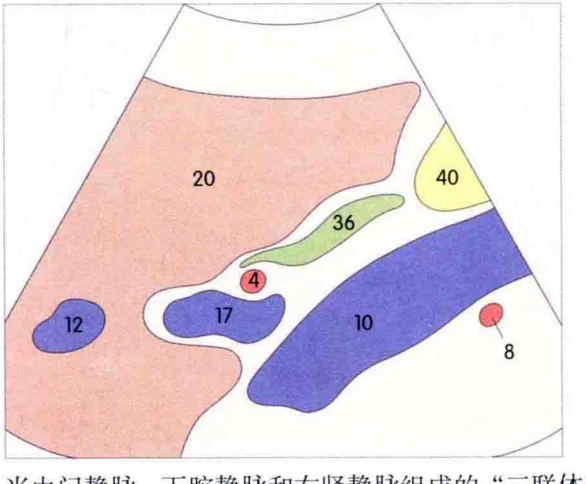


在上腹部纵向扫描时，由门静脉、下腔静脉和右肾静脉组成的“三联体”是一个典型的标志

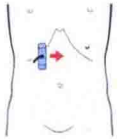


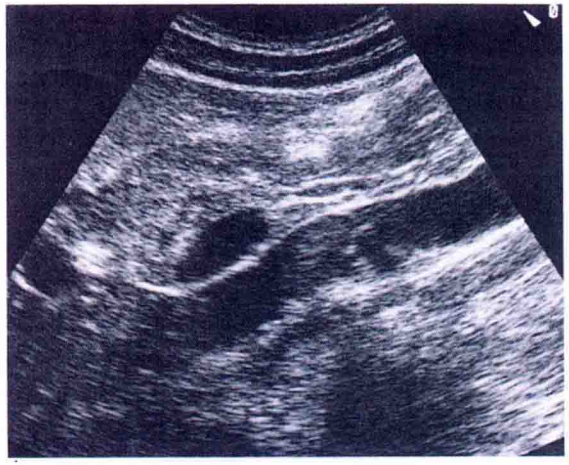


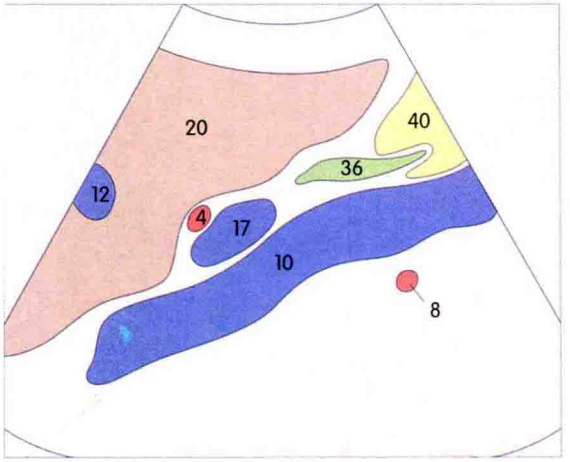
▶48 门静脉、下腔静脉、右肾动脉和胆总管

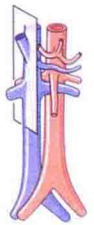


当由门静脉、下腔静脉和右肾静脉组成的“三联体”被确认后，这时在扫描视野中经常会出现胆总管的纵切面



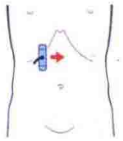


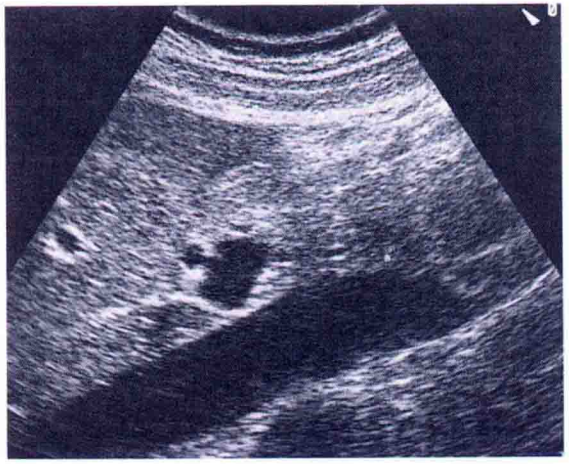


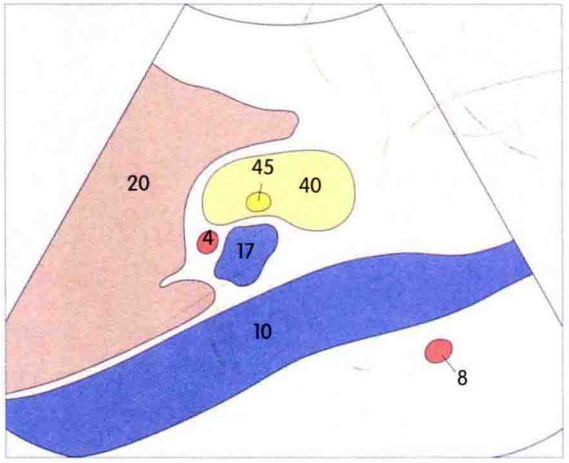


▶49 门静脉、下腔静脉和胆总管

胆总管在门静脉前方进入胰头

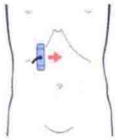


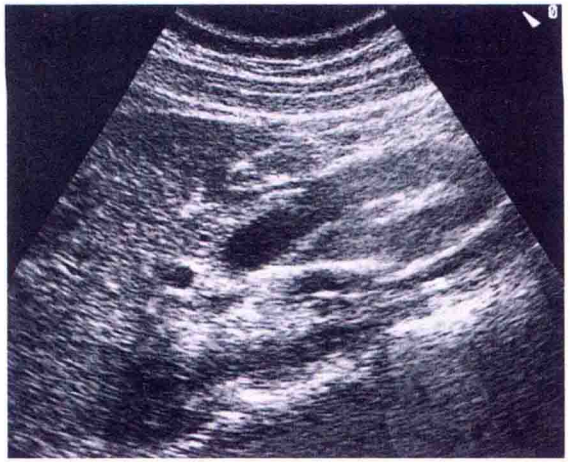




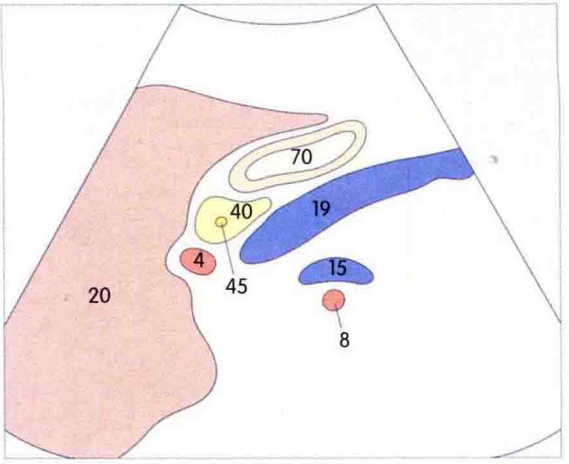
▶50 门静脉和肝动脉

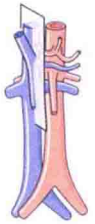
门静脉和肝动脉在胰头后方并排走行



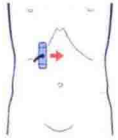


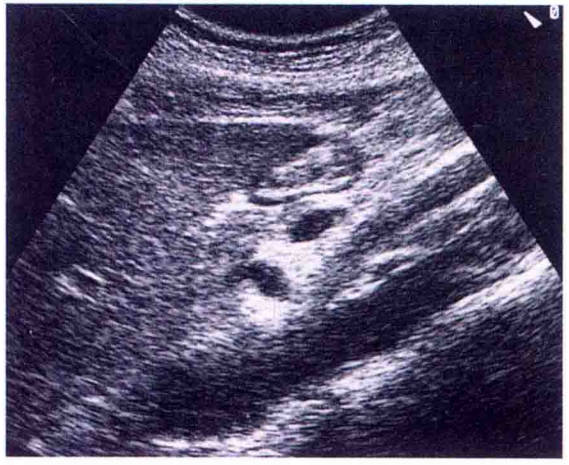
▶ 51 肝动脉和肠系膜上静脉



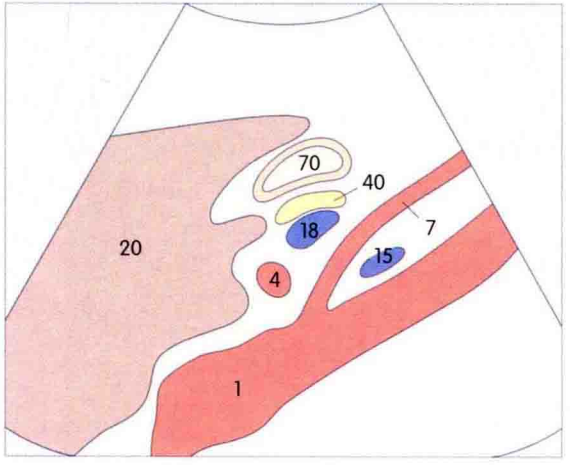


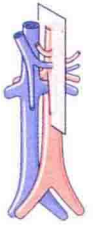
当扫描肠系膜上静脉的纵切面时，一般可同时显示位于头端的肝动脉以及背侧的右肾动脉和左肾静脉



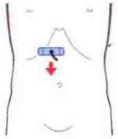


▶ 52 肝动脉、肠系膜上动脉和脾静脉

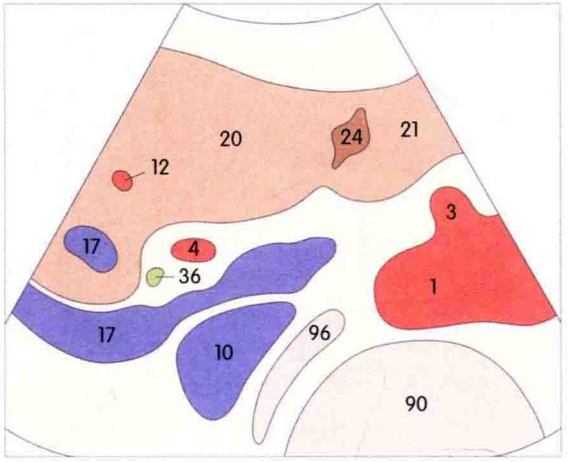


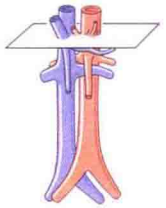


当扫描肠系膜上动脉的纵切面时，一般可同时显示肝动脉、脾静脉和左肾静脉



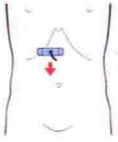




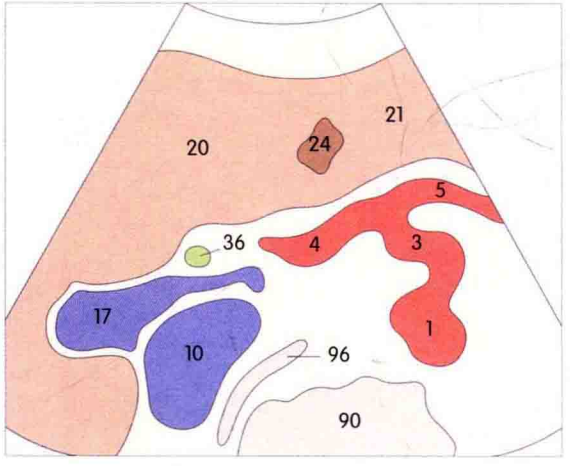


▶ 53 肝动脉、门静脉和下腔静脉

门静脉走行于下腔静脉和肝动脉之间

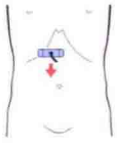


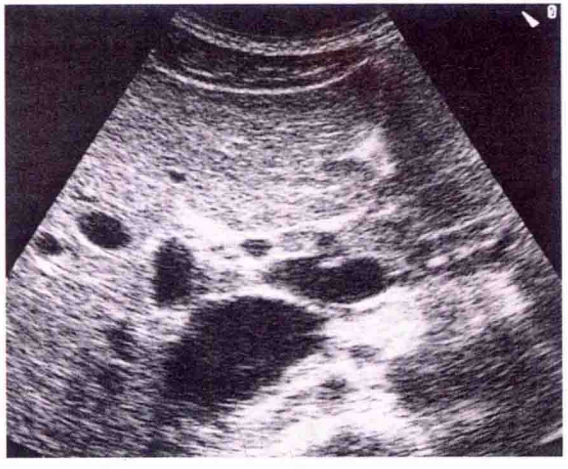




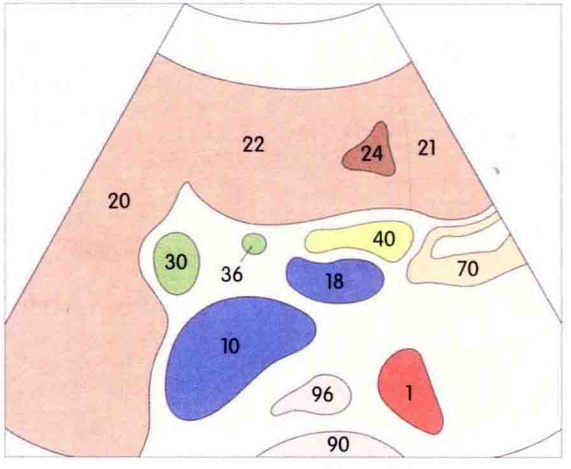
▶ 54 肝动脉、胆总管和门静脉

肝动脉向头侧走行进入肝门

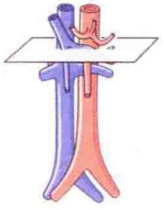


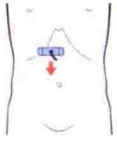


▶55 胆总管、胆囊和下腔静脉



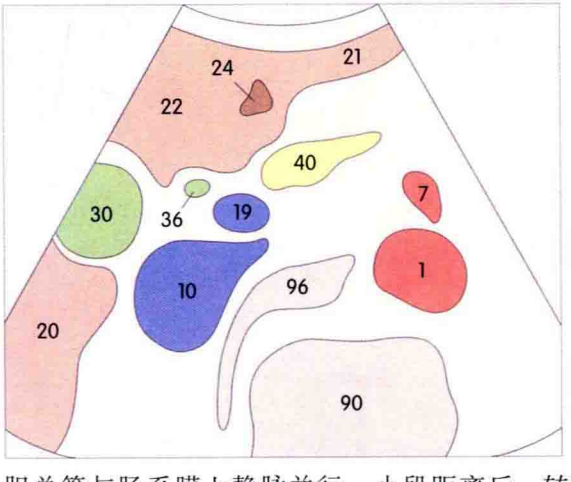
胆总管位于胆囊内侧及下腔静脉前方







▶56 胆总管、胆囊和肠系膜上静脉



胆总管与肠系膜上静脉并行一小段距离后，转向右外侧指向十二指肠乳头

肝脏

肝脏的纵切面……39

57 肝左叶，外侧段，Ⅱ亚段和Ⅲ亚段……39
58 肝左叶，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界……39
59 肝左叶，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界……40
60 肝左静脉，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界，尾状叶……40
61 肝左静脉，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界，尾状叶……41
62 肝左静脉，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界，尾状叶……41
63 肝左静脉，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界，尾状叶……42
64 内侧段，Ⅳ亚段，方叶……42
65 胆囊，门静脉，下腔静脉，内侧段与前段的分界……43
66 肝中静脉，内侧段与前段的分界……43
67 前段，Ⅷ亚段和Ⅴ亚段……44
68 肝右静脉，前段与后段的分界……44
69 后段，Ⅶ亚段和Ⅵ亚段……45
70 后段，肝外侧部，肾脏……45

肝左部的横切面……46

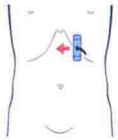
71 肝左叶，外侧段，心脏……46
72 肝左叶，外侧段，心脏……46
73 肝左叶，外侧段，肝静脉……47
74 肝左叶，外侧段，尾状叶……47
75 肝左叶，外侧段，尾状叶……48
76 肝左叶，外侧段，门静脉左支……48
77 肝左叶，外侧段，肝圆韧带……49
78 肝左叶，Ⅲ亚段，肝圆韧带……49

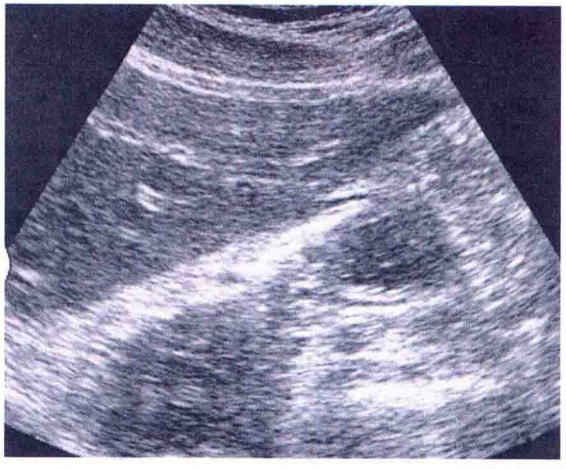
肝中央部的横切面……50

79 内侧段和前段，肝静脉开口……50
80 内侧段和前段，肝静脉开口……50
81 内侧段和前段，肝静脉，尾状叶……51
82 内侧段和前段，肝静脉，尾状叶……51
83 内侧段和前段，尾状叶……52
84 内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶……52
85 内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶……53
86 内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶……53
87 内侧段和前段，门静脉分叉……54
88 内侧段和前段，门静脉分叉……54
89 内侧段和前段，门静脉右支……55
90 内侧段和前段，门静脉右支和左支……55
91 内侧段和前段，门静脉右、左支……56
92 内侧段和前段，肝方叶，肝圆韧带，门静脉……56
93 内侧段和前段，方叶，肝圆韧带，门静脉……57
94 内侧段和前段，方叶，肝圆韧带，胆囊……57
95 内侧段和前段，方叶，肝圆韧带，胆囊……58
96 肝下缘，肾脏，胆囊，肝圆韧带……58

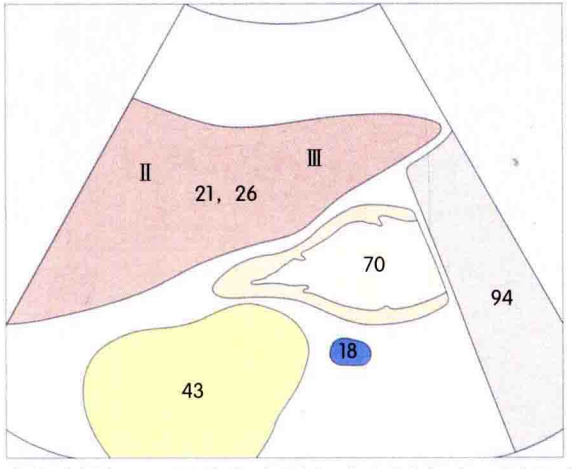
肝右部的横切面……59

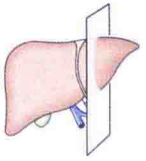
97 后段，上部亚段……59
98 后段，门静脉……59
99 后段，尾状叶，肾脏……60
100 后段，肝下缘……60





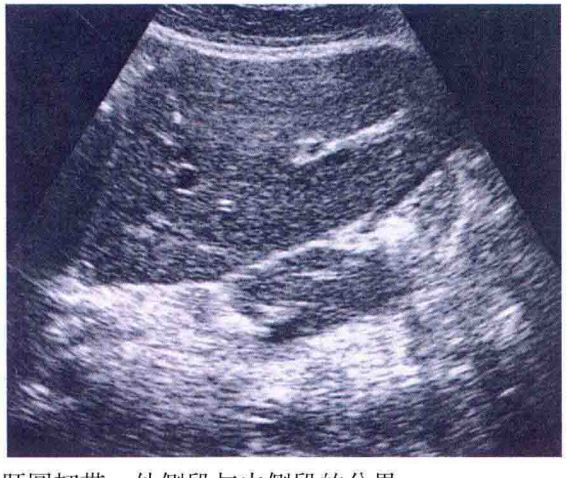
▶57 肝左叶，外侧段，Ⅱ亚段和Ⅲ亚段



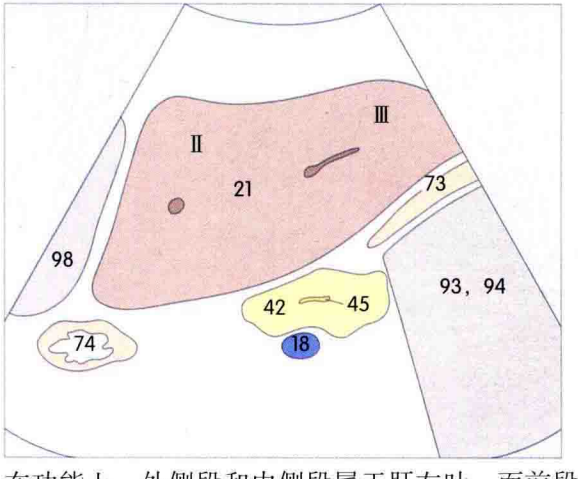


在解剖学上，肝脏分为肝左叶和肝右叶：肝左叶即外侧段，肝右叶包括内侧段、前段和后段

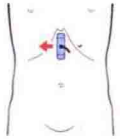




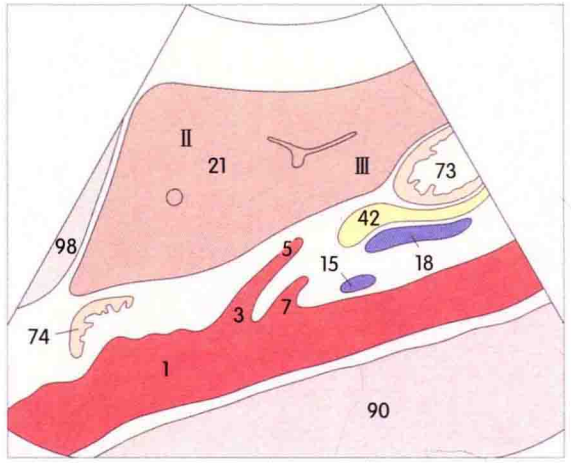
▶58 肝左叶，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界

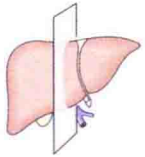


在功能上，外侧段和内侧段属于肝左叶，而前段和后段属于肝右叶



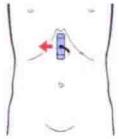


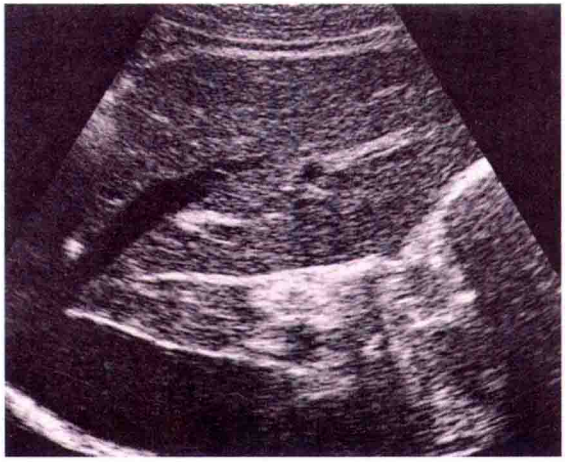


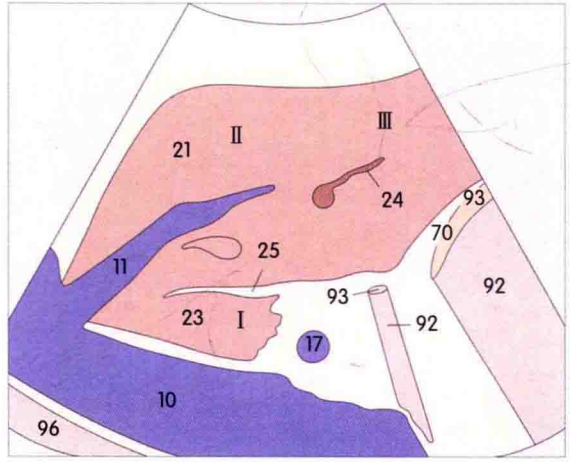


▶ 59 肝左叶，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界

外侧段包括近头侧的Ⅱ亚段和近尾侧的Ⅲ亚段

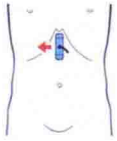


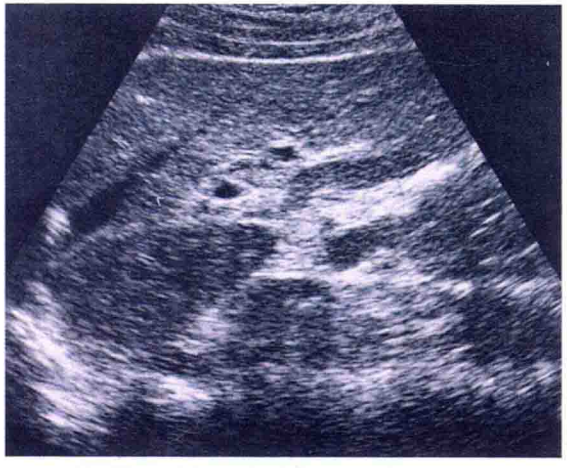




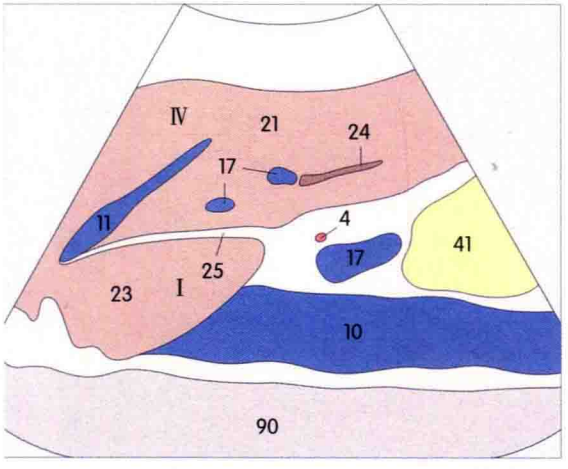
▶ 60 肝左静脉，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界，尾状叶

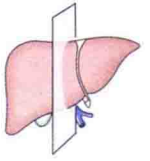
外侧段和内侧段的分界为肝左静脉，即解剖学上肝左叶和肝右叶的分界



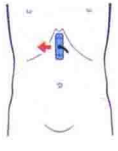


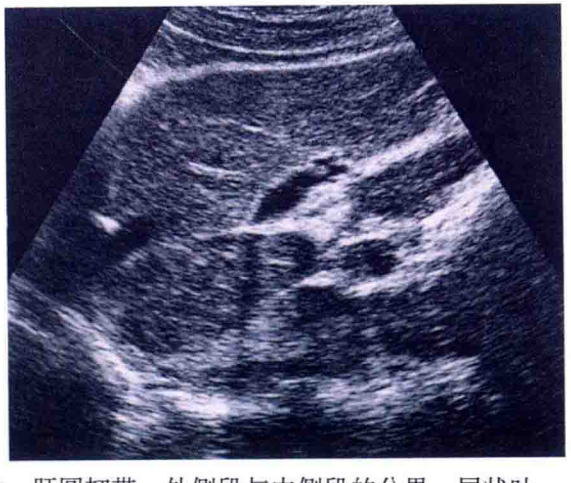
▶61 肝左静脉，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界，尾状叶



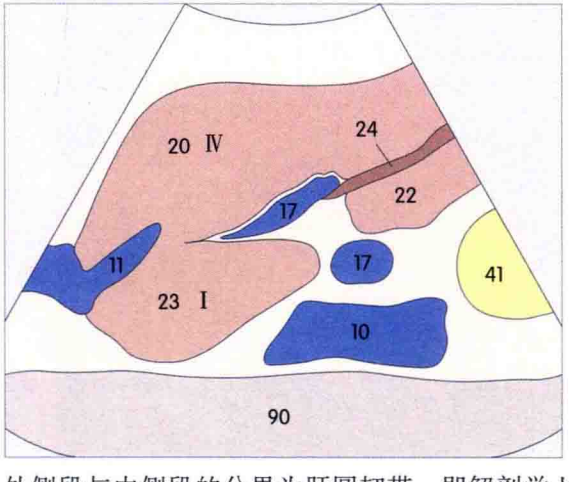


尾状叶对应内侧段的Ⅰ亚段，位于下腔静脉的前外方，剩余的绝大部分内侧段由Ⅳ亚段构成 ◀

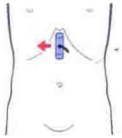


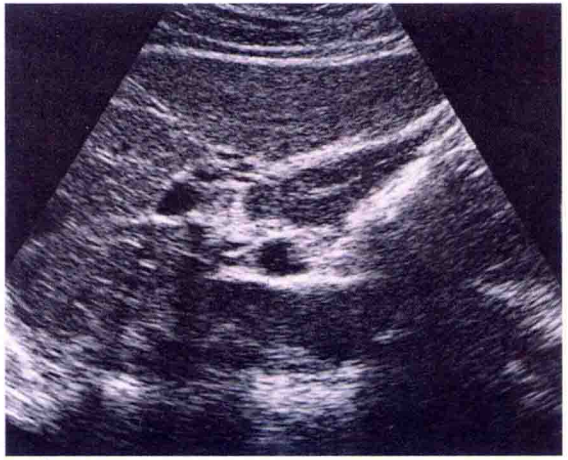


▶62 肝左静脉，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界，尾状叶

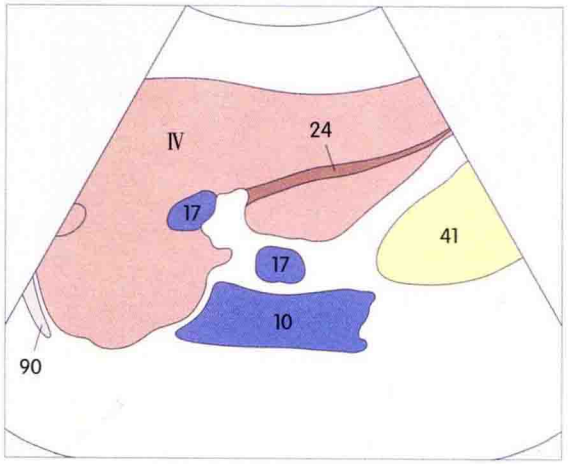


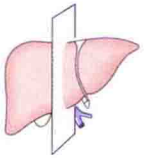
外侧段与内侧段的分界为肝圆韧带，即解剖学上肝左叶与肝右叶的分界 ◀



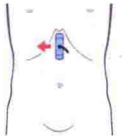


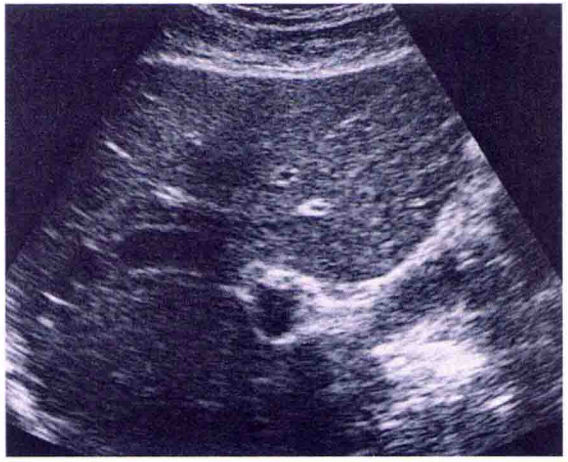
▶63 肝左静脉，肝圆韧带，外侧段与内侧段的分界，尾状叶



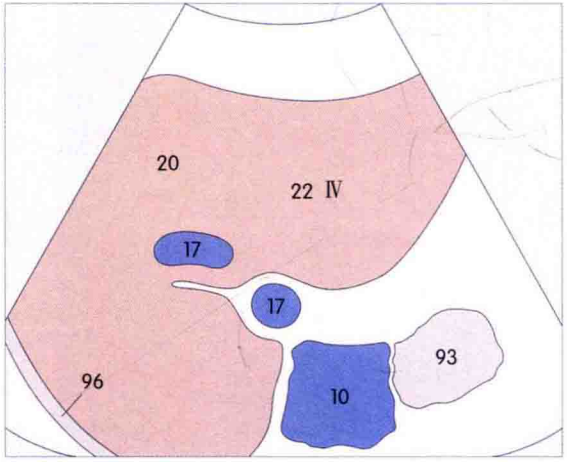


肝圆韧带（闭锁的脐静脉）自门静脉左支延伸至肝脏前下缘

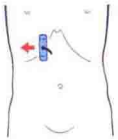


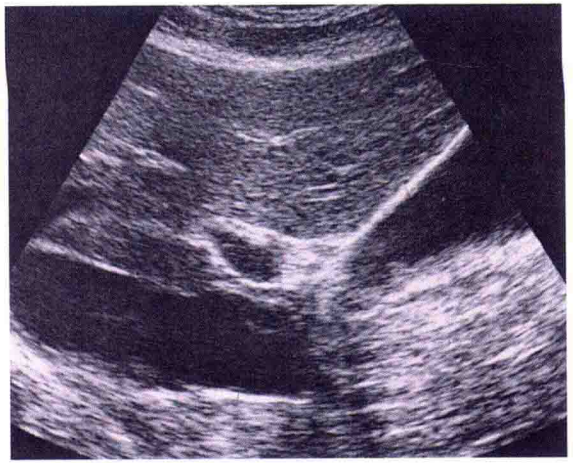


▶64 内侧段，Ⅳ亚段，方叶

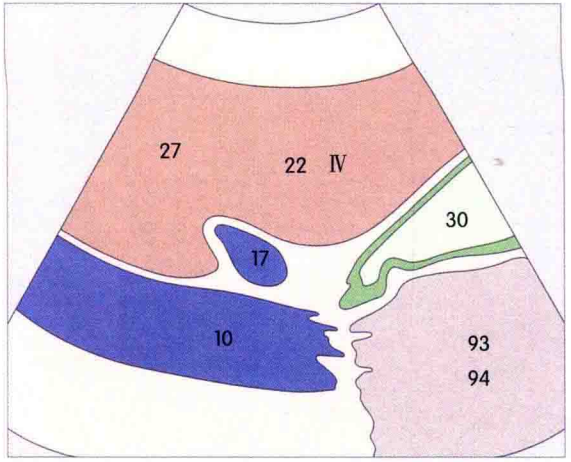


内侧段的尾侧，又叫方叶，位于肝圆韧带和胆囊之间，是Ⅳ亚段的一部分

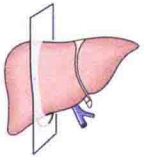


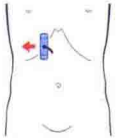


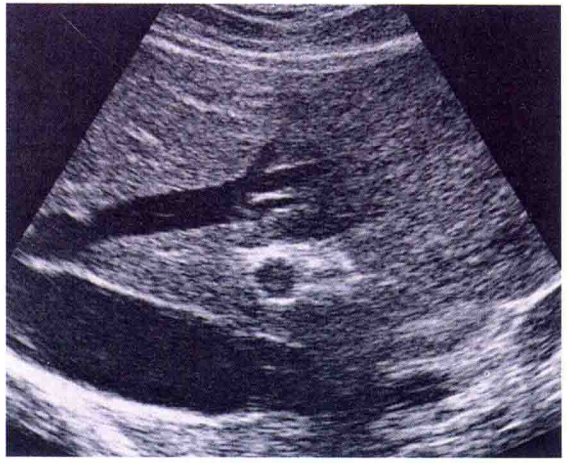
▶65 胆囊，门静脉，下腔静脉，内侧段与前段的分界



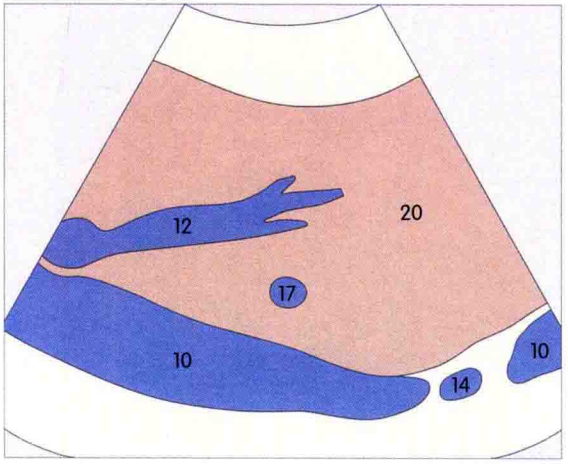
经过胆囊和下腔静脉的平面是内侧段和前段的分界



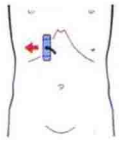


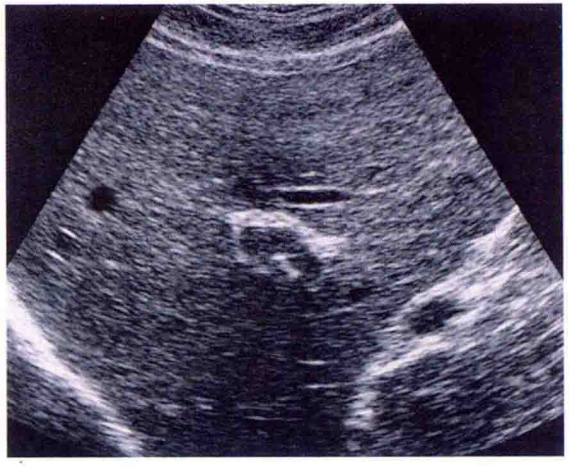


▶66 肝中静脉，内侧段与前段的分界

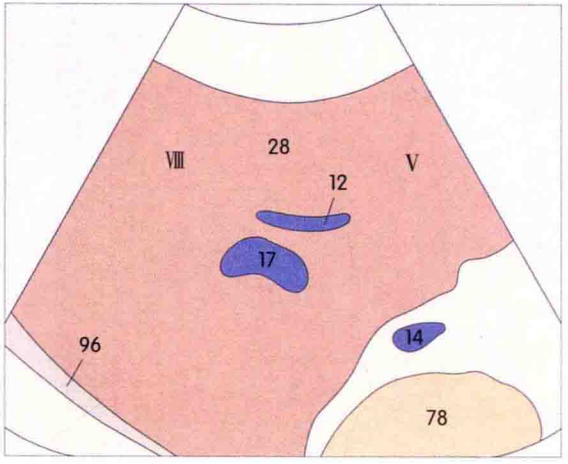


在肝脏的头侧，肝中静脉是内侧段和前段分界的标志

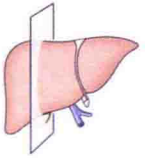


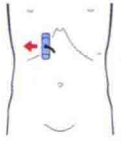


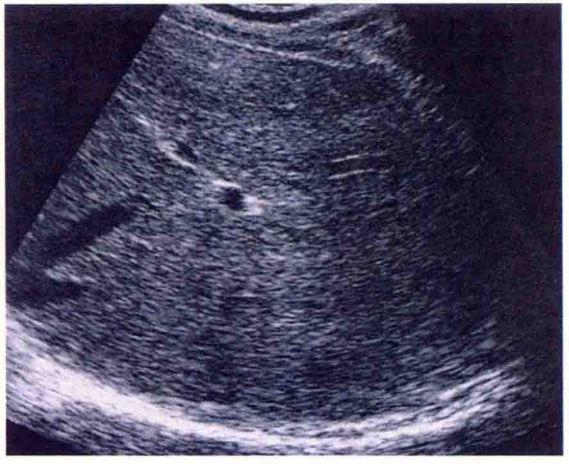
▶67 前段，Ⅷ亚段和Ⅴ亚段



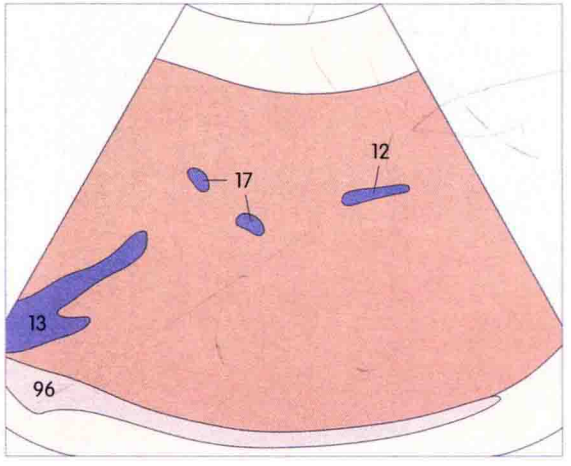
前段由头侧的Ⅷ亚段和尾侧的Ⅴ亚段组成





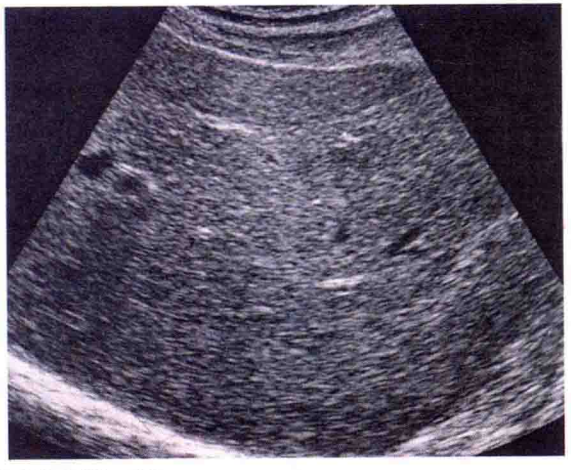


▶68 肝右静脉，前段与后段的分界

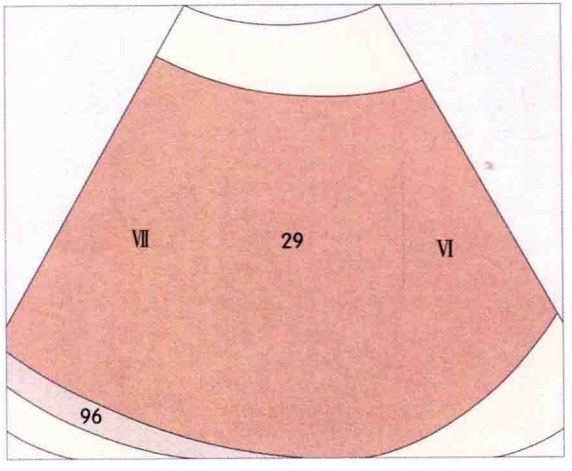


肝右静脉和门静脉右支可以作为前段和后段分界的标志

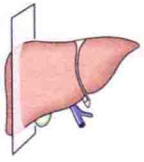


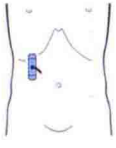


▶ 69 后段，Ⅶ亚段和Ⅵ亚段



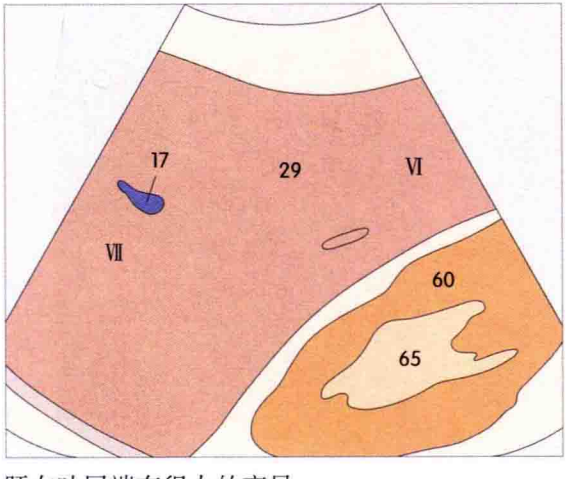
后段由头侧的Ⅶ亚段和尾侧的Ⅵ亚段组成



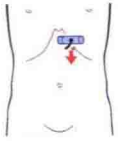




▶ 70 后段，肝外侧部，肾脏

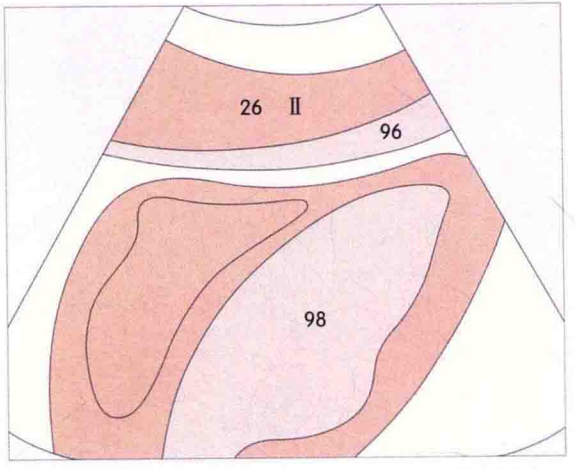


肝右叶尾端有很大的变异

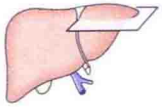


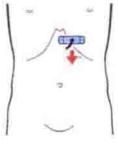


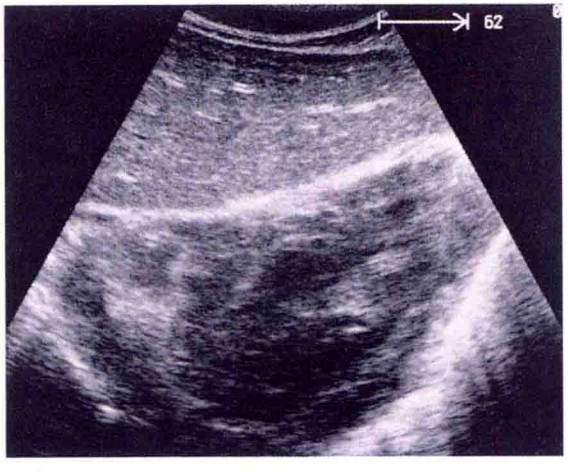
▶71 肝左叶，外侧段，心脏



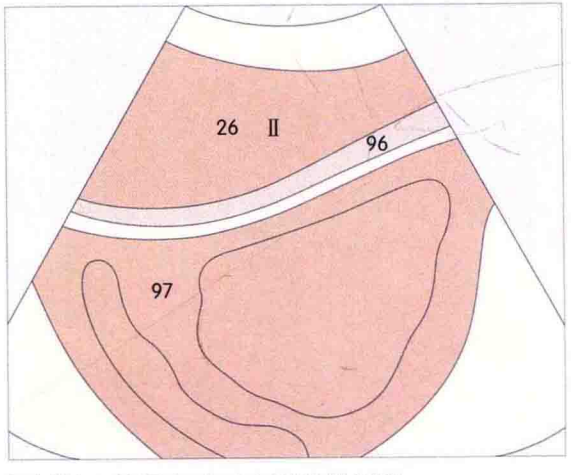
肝左叶很靠近心脏，二者之间仅通过膈肌分隔



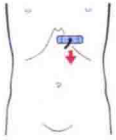


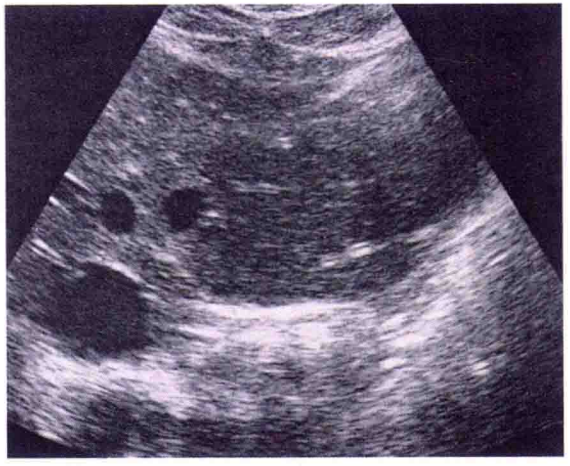


▶72 肝左叶，外侧段，心脏

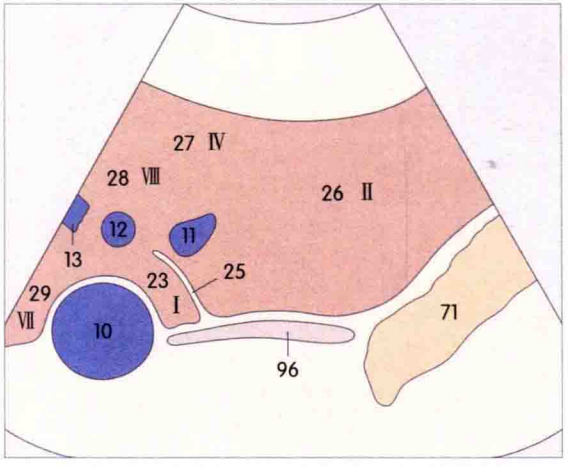


解剖学上的肝左叶对应肝脏外侧段

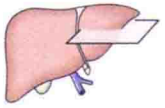


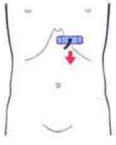


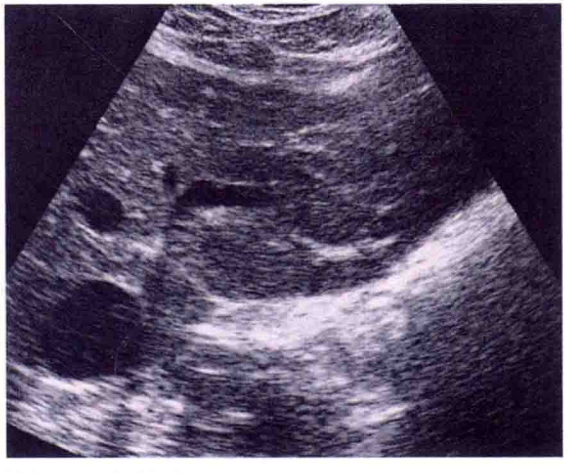
▶73 肝左叶，外侧段，肝静脉



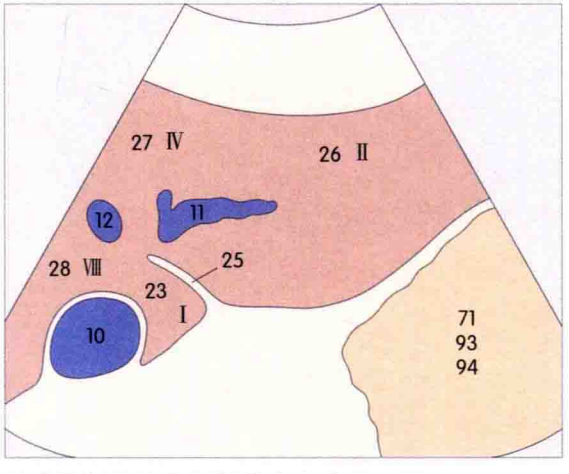
肝左静脉是肝脏外侧段和内侧段之间的分界



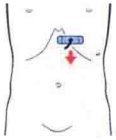


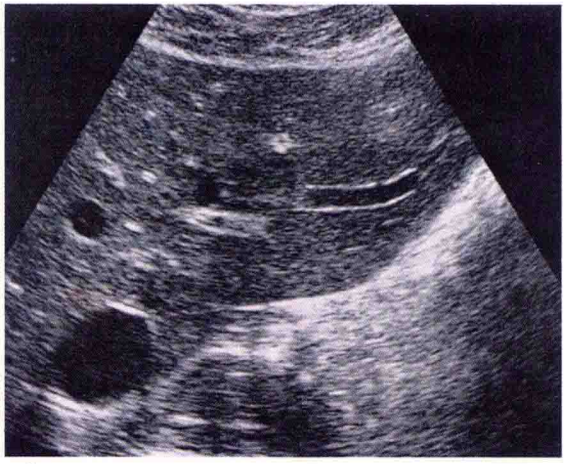


▶74 肝左叶，外侧段，尾状叶

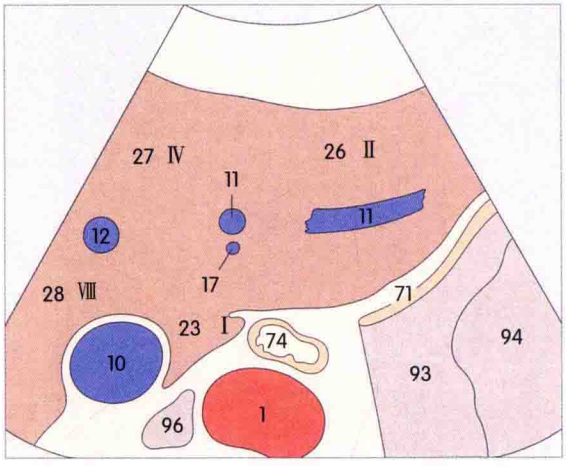


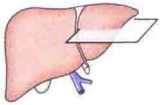
肝脏外侧段的头侧部分命名为Ⅱ亚段



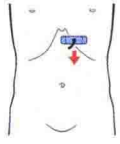


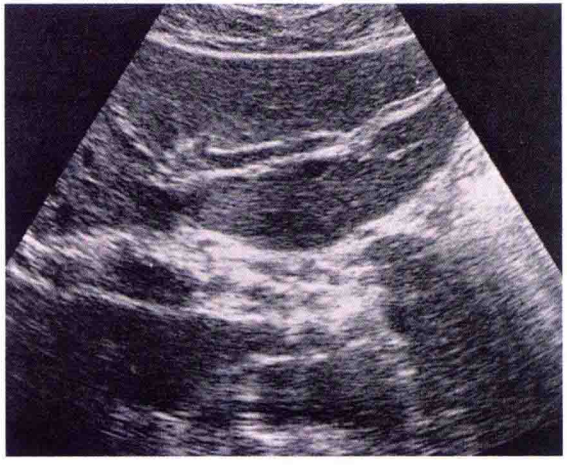
▶75 肝左叶，外侧段，尾状叶



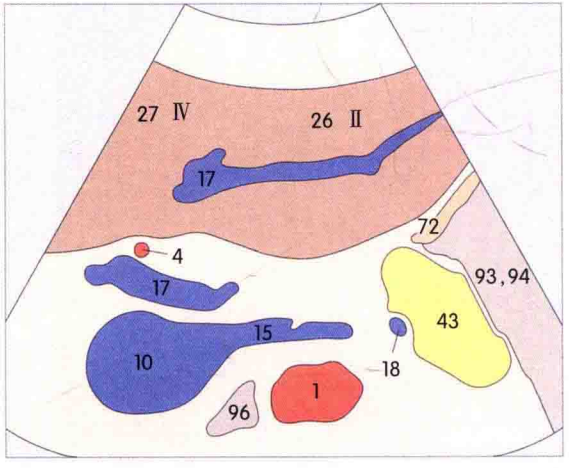


尾状叶被认为是一个独立的部分，被命名为Ⅰ亚段

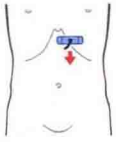


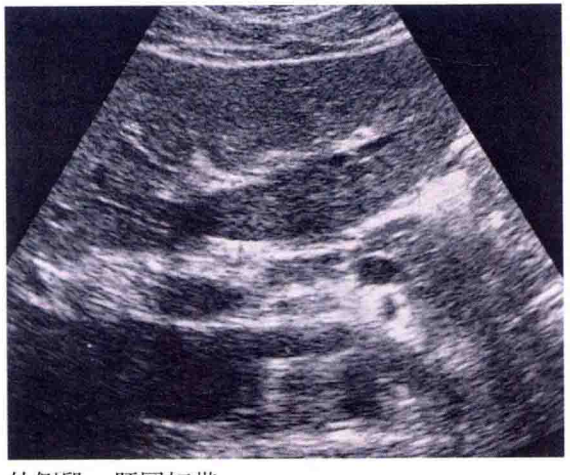


▶76 肝左叶，外侧段，门静脉左支

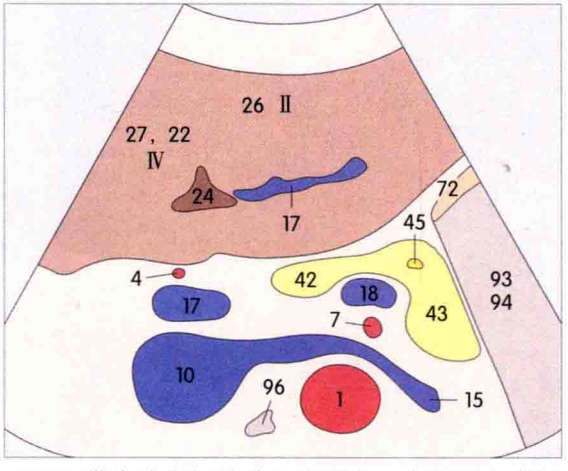


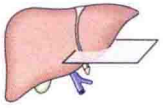
在对肝左叶下方扫描时，门静脉左支是肝左叶头侧亚段（Ⅱ亚段）和尾侧亚段（Ⅲ亚段）的分界



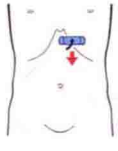


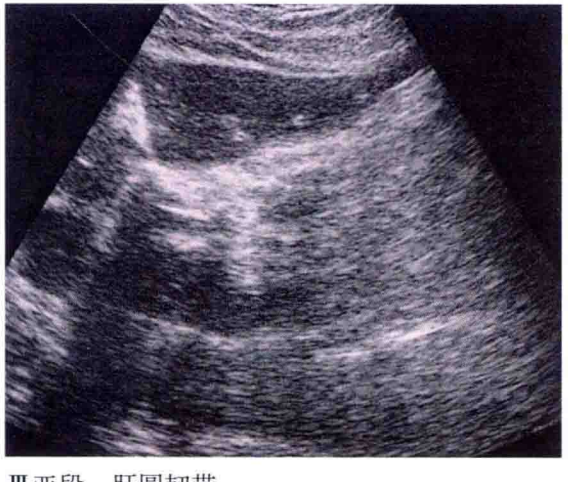
▶77 肝左叶，外侧段，肝圆韧带



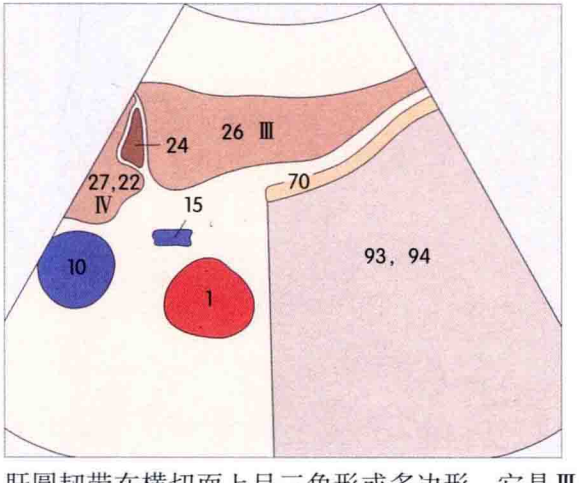


肝圆韧带直接自门静脉左支发出，向前下方走行

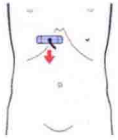


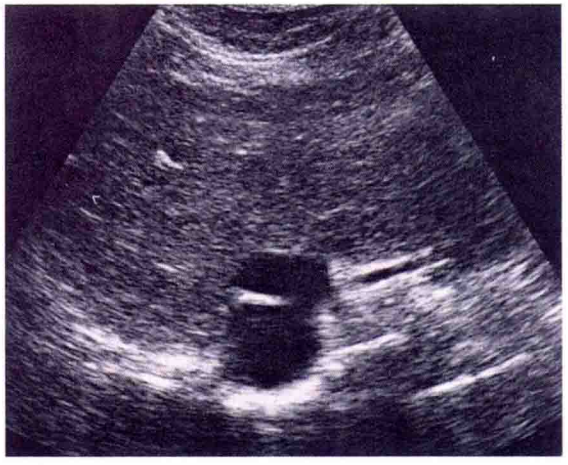


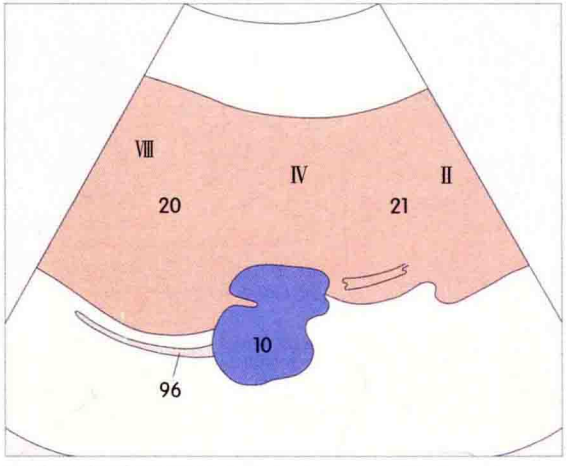
▶78 肝左叶，Ⅲ亚段，肝圆韧带

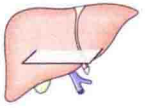


肝圆韧带在横切面上呈三角形或多边形，它是Ⅲ亚段和方叶的分界，而方叶也被称作Ⅳ b 亚段



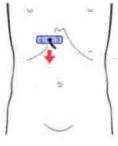


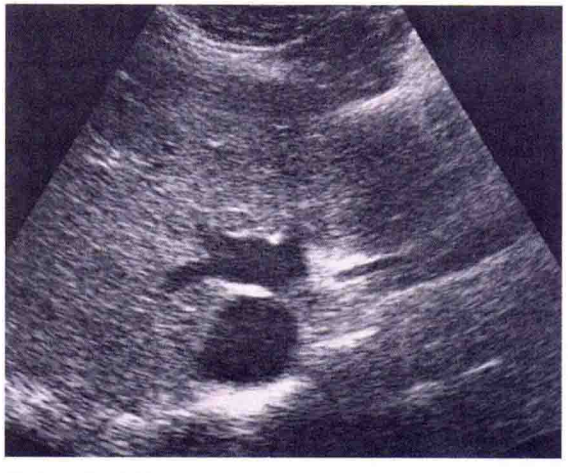


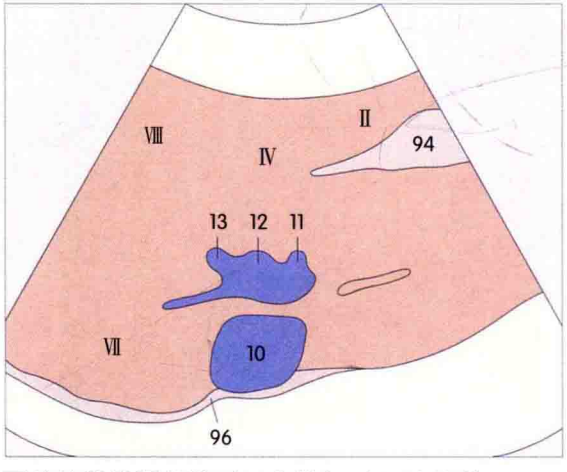


▶ 79 内侧段和前段，肝静脉开口

肝静脉紧贴膈肌下方集中汇入下腔静脉

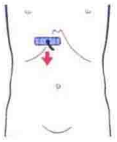






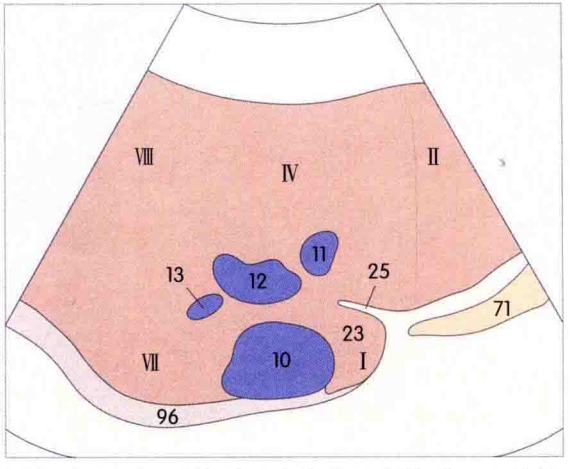
▶ 80 内侧段和前段，肝静脉开口

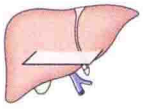
下腔静脉的肝静脉开口在横切面上呈星形



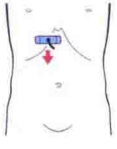


▶ 81 内侧段和前段，肝静脉，尾状叶



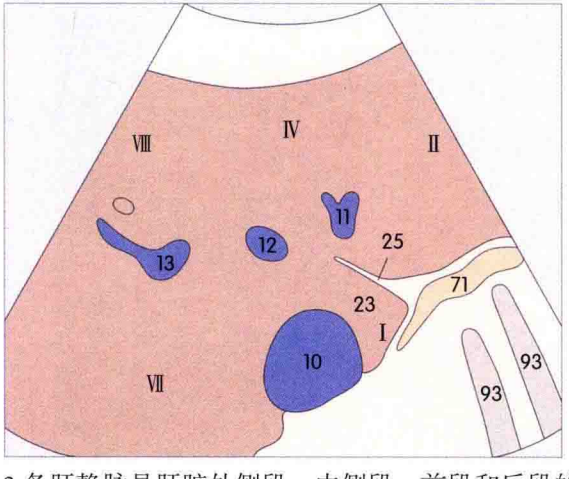


尾状叶的上极延伸到下腔静脉的肝静脉汇入处的下方

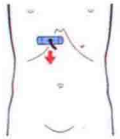


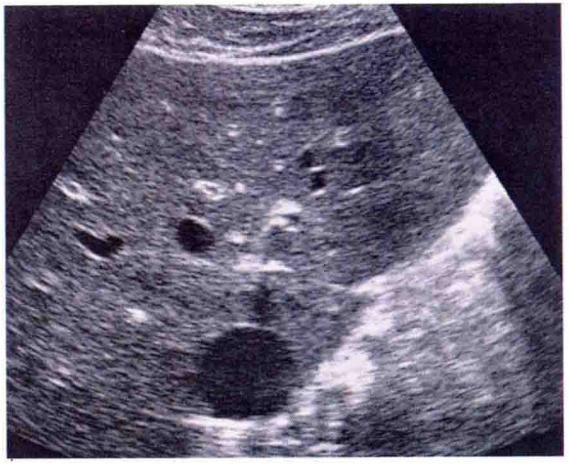


▶ 82 内侧段和前段，肝静脉，尾状叶

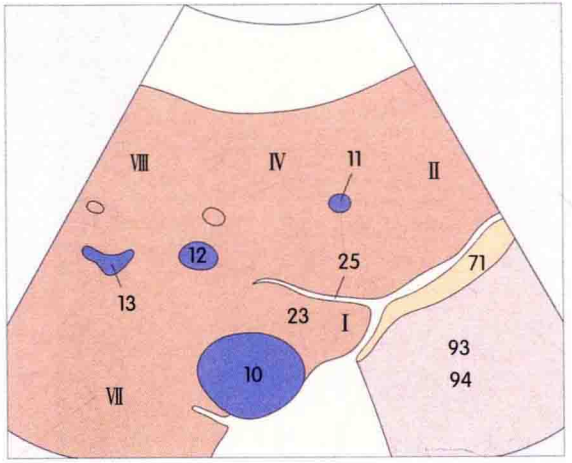


3 条肝静脉是肝脏外侧段、内侧段、前段和后段的分界

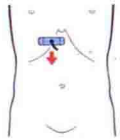


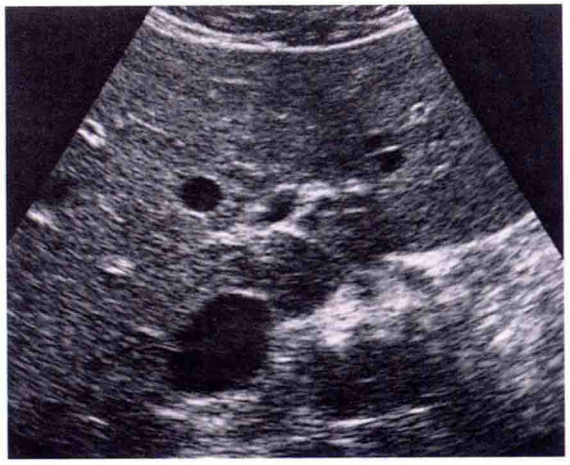


▶83 内侧段和前段，尾状叶

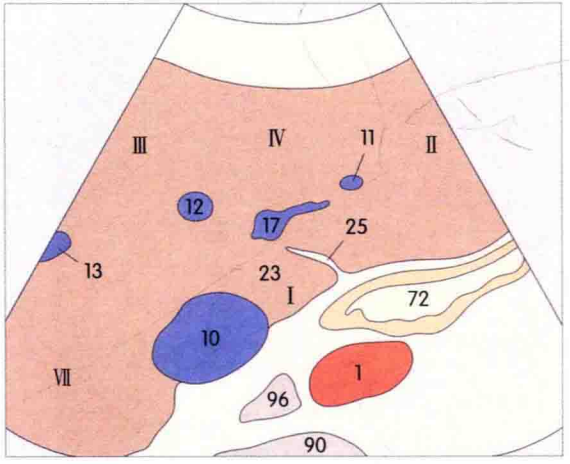


静脉韧带是尾状叶（Ⅰ亚段）和外侧段中的Ⅱ亚段的分界

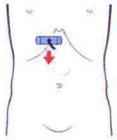




▶84 内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶

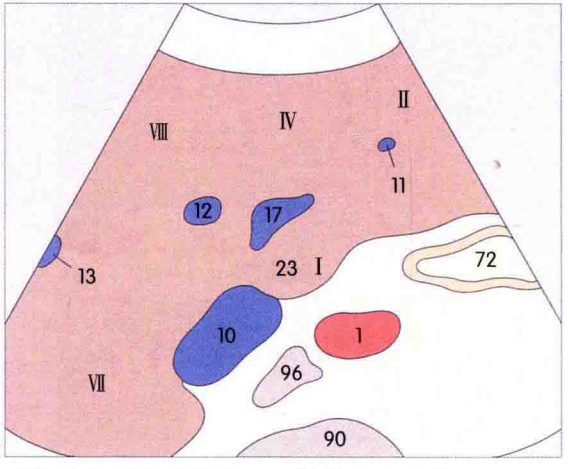


尾状叶被命名为Ⅰ亚段

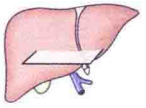


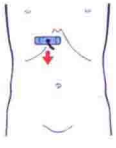


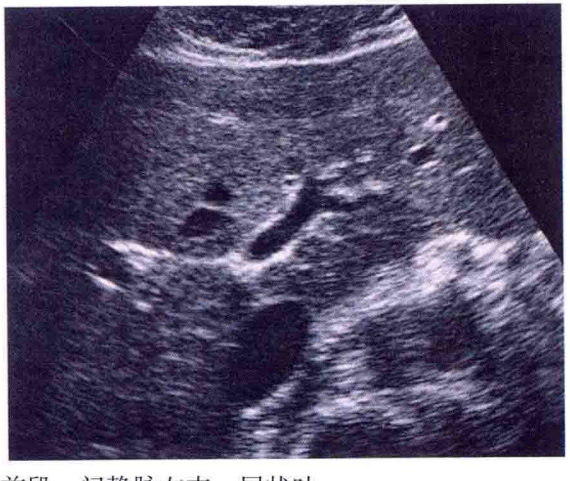
▶85 内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶



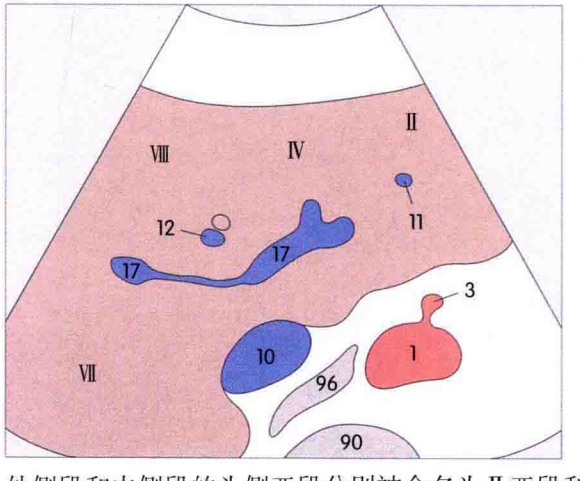
尾状叶位于下腔静脉和门静脉左支之间



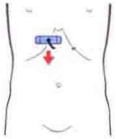


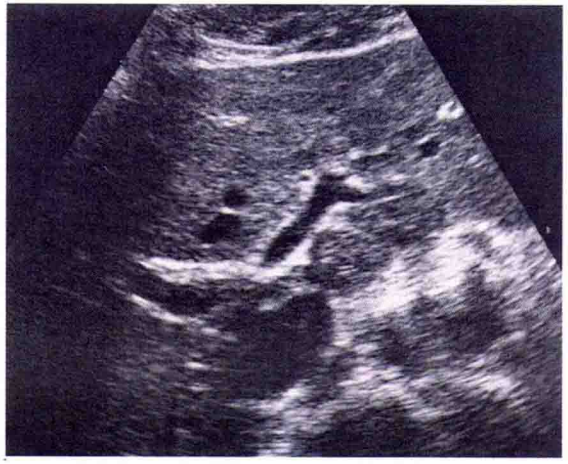


▶86 内侧段和前段，门静脉左支，尾状叶

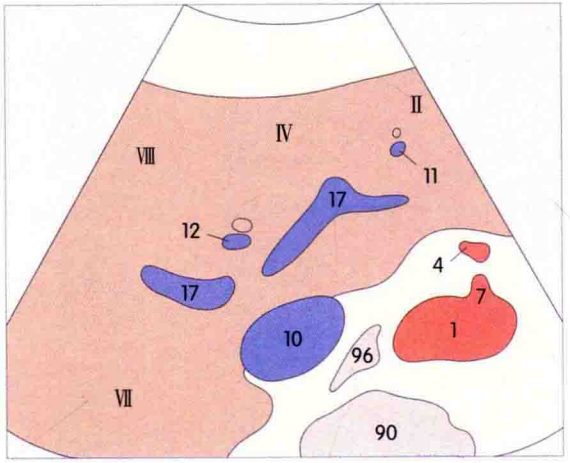


外侧段和内侧段的头侧亚段分别被命名为Ⅱ亚段和Ⅳa亚段

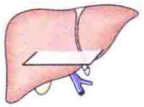


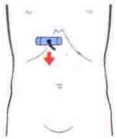


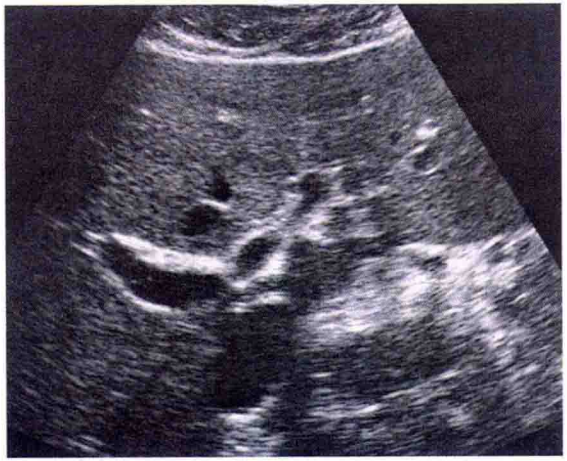
▶87 内侧段和前段，门静脉分叉



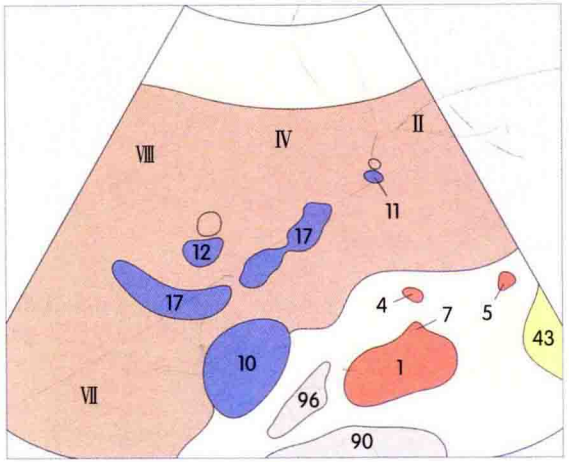
前段和后段的头侧亚段被命名为Ⅷ亚段和Ⅶ亚段



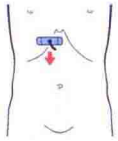




▶88 内侧段和前段，门静脉分叉

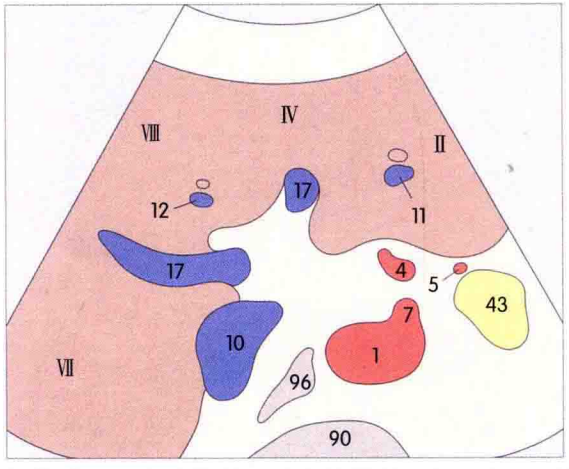


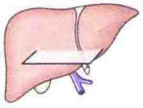
门静脉分叉处恰好位于下腔静脉前方



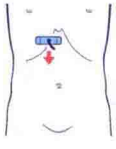


▶89 内侧段和前段，门静脉右支



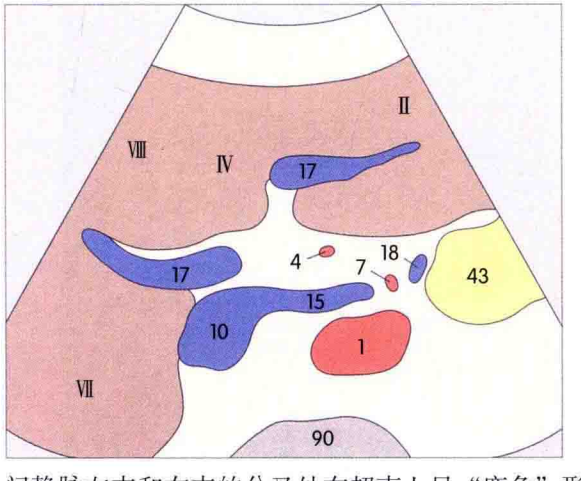


门静脉左、右支的分叉处大约就是上部亚段和下部亚段的分界

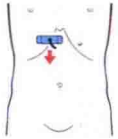


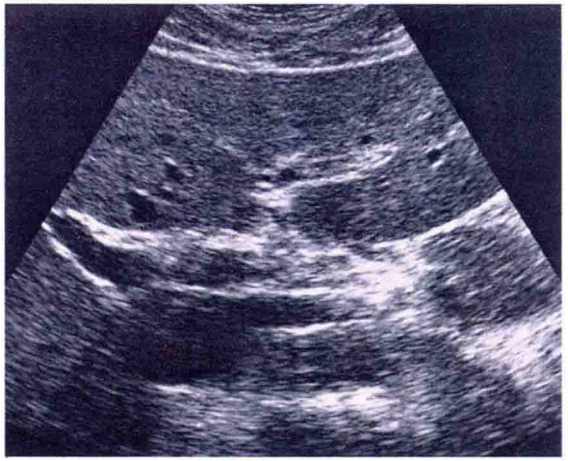


▶90 内侧段和前段，门静脉右支和左支

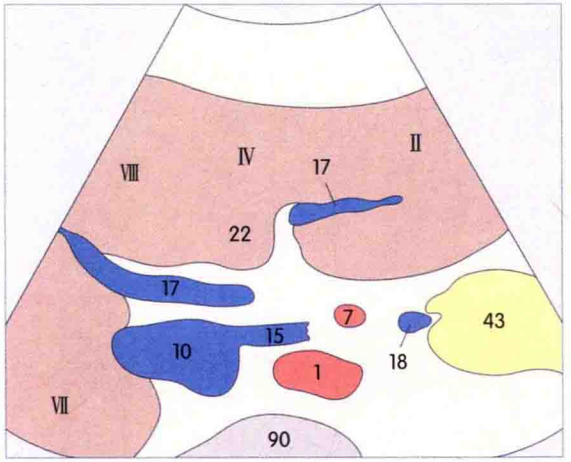


门静脉左支和右支的分叉处在超声上呈“鹿角”形

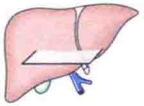


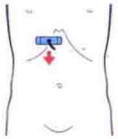


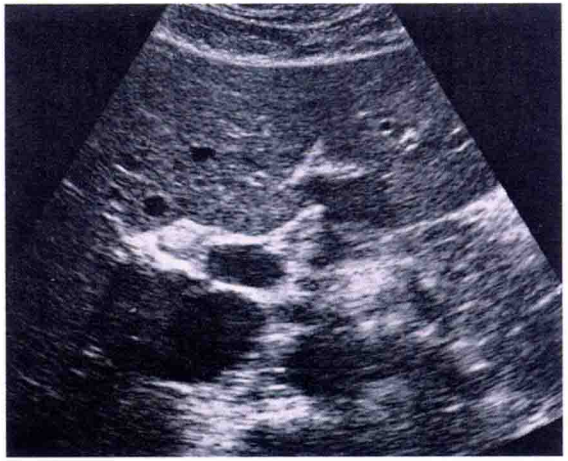
▶91 内侧段和前段，门静脉右、左支



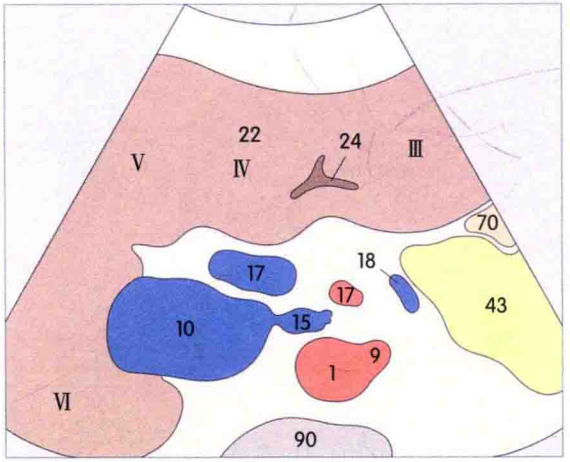
门静脉右支自门静脉分叉处发出后略向尾端走行



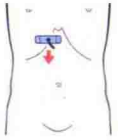


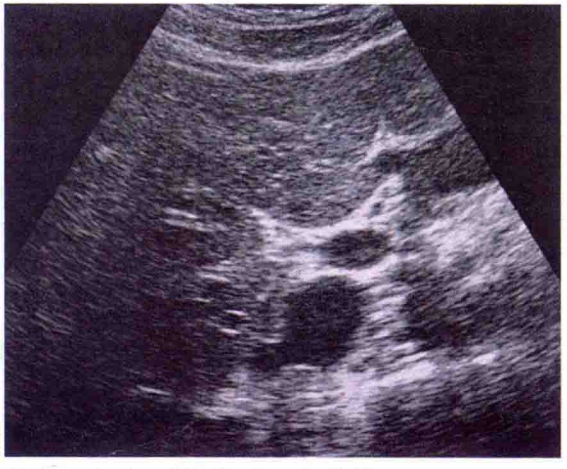


▶92 内侧段和前段，肝方叶，肝圆韧带，门静脉

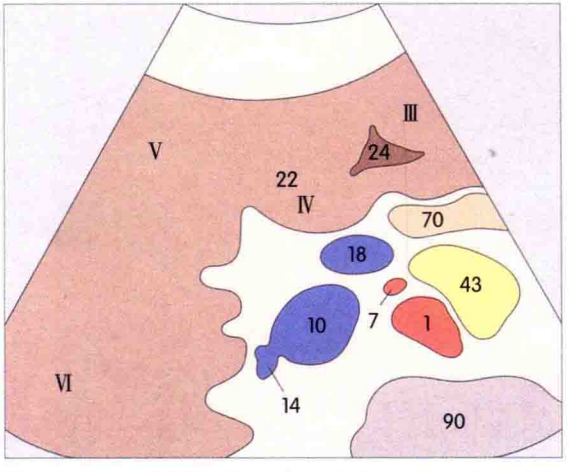


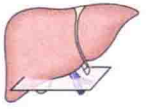
肝圆韧带是肝左、右叶的分界标志



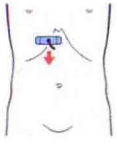


▶93 内侧段和前段，方叶，肝圆韧带，门静脉



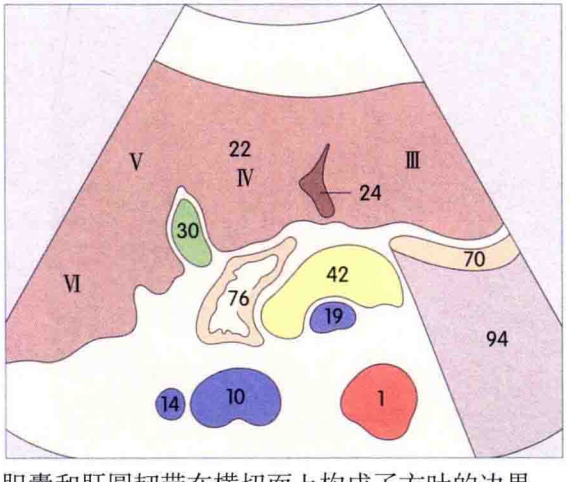


肝外侧段、内侧段、前段和后段的下部亚段各自被命名为Ⅲ亚段、Ⅳb亚段、Ⅴ亚段和Ⅵ亚段

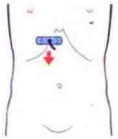


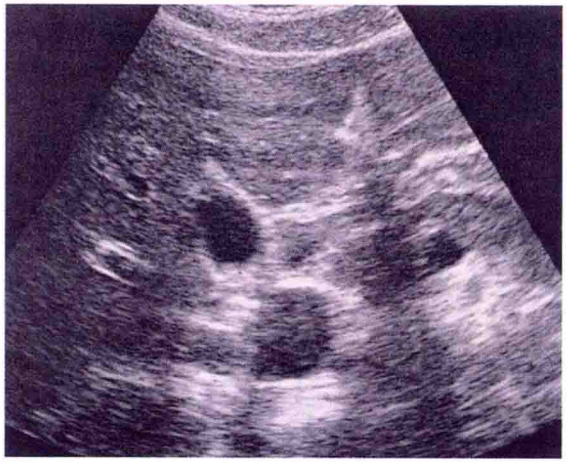


▶94 内侧段和前段，方叶，肝圆韧带，胆囊

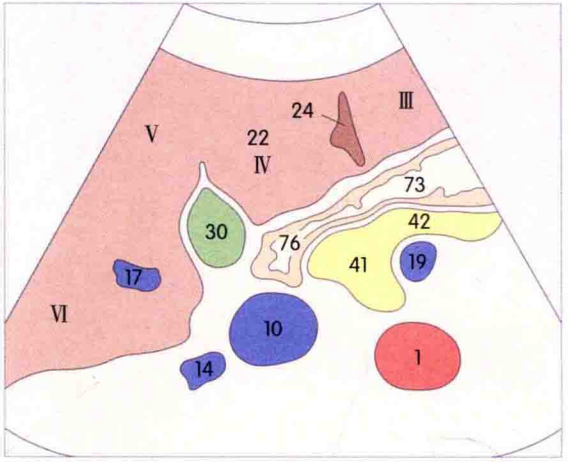


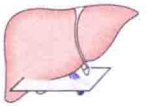
胆囊和肝圆韧带在横切面上构成了方叶的边界



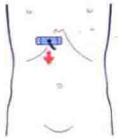


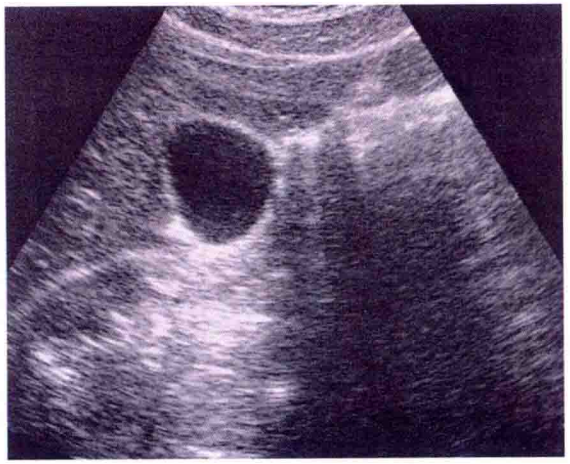
▶95 内侧段和前段，方叶，肝圆韧带，胆囊



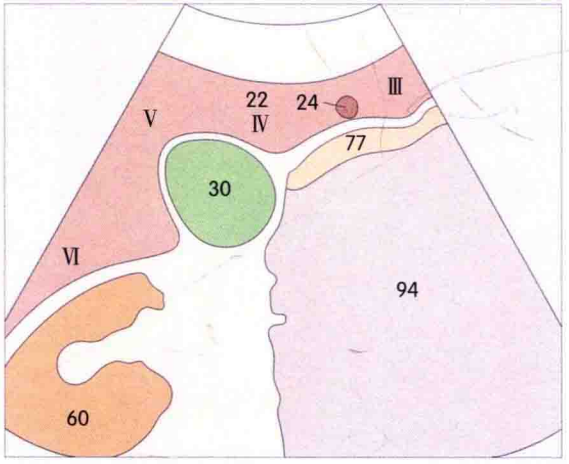


下腔静脉—胆囊平面是功能学上肝右叶和肝左叶的分界

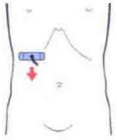




▶96 肝下缘，肾脏，胆囊，肝圆韧带

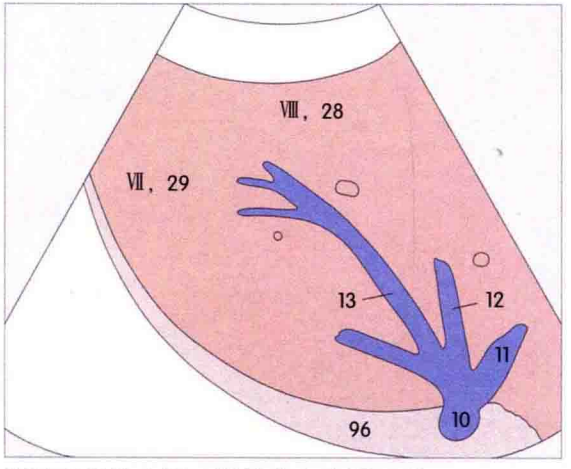


肝脏下缘的形状受肾脏、胆囊和肝圆韧带沟的影响

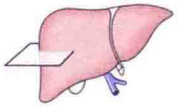




▶97 后段，上部亚段



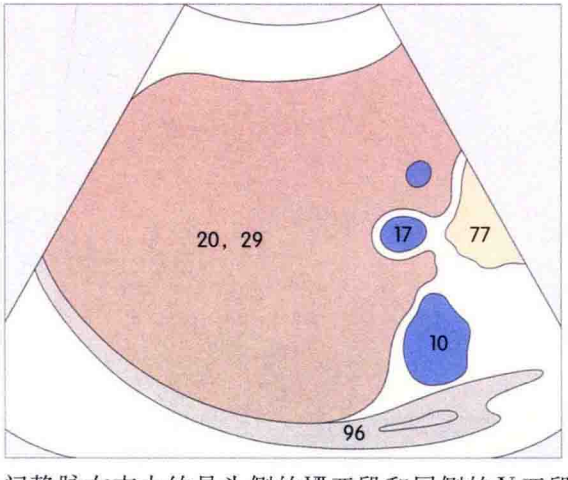
肝脏后段的头侧亚段被命名为Ⅶ亚段



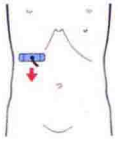


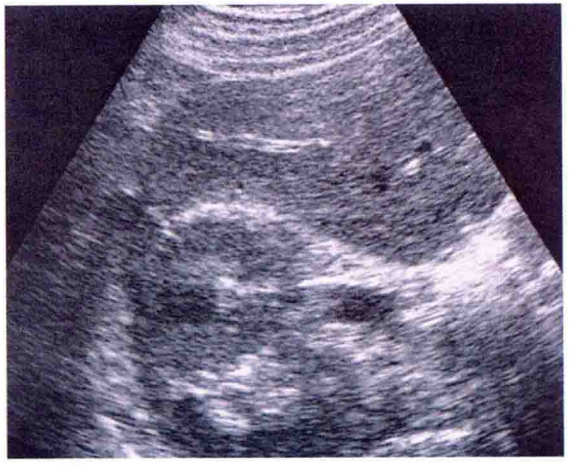


▶98 后段，门静脉

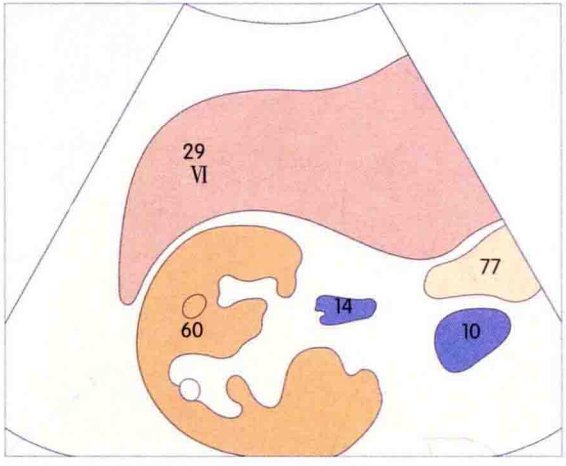


门静脉右支大约是头侧的Ⅶ亚段和尾侧的Ⅴ亚段的分界

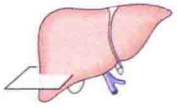


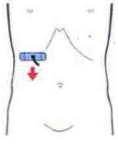


▶99 后段，尾状叶，肾脏



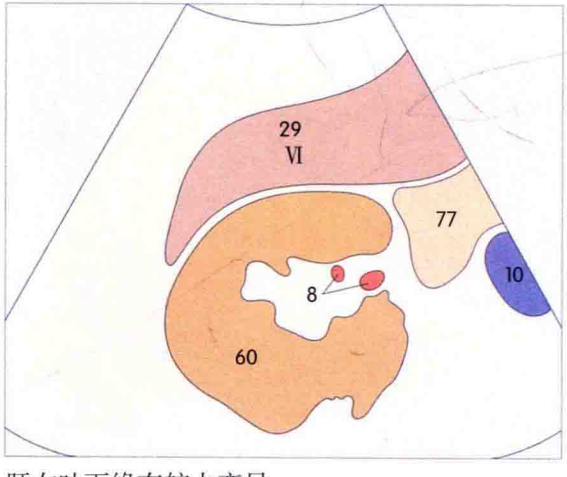
肝脏后段的尾侧亚段被命名为Ⅵ亚段







▶100 后段，肝下缘



肝右叶下缘有较大变异

胆囊

上腹部横切面从上向下扫描胆囊……62

101　门静脉右支，静脉韧带……62

102　门静脉，静脉韧带……62

103　胆囊颈……63

104　胆囊颈和胆囊体结合部……63

105　胆囊体……64

106　胆囊底……64

上腹部纵切面从左向右扫描胆囊……65

107　下腔静脉，十二指肠，门静脉分叉部……65

108　胆囊体，门静脉分叉部……65

109　胆囊，门静脉……66

110　胆囊，门静脉……66

111　胆囊，门静脉，右肾……67

112　胆囊底，右肾……67

腹侧部横切面从上向下扫描胆囊……68

113　胆囊颈，十二指肠，右肾……68

114　胆囊颈，小肠，右肾……68

115　胆囊体，小肠，右肾……69

116　胆囊底，小肠……69

腹侧部纵切面从后向前扫描胆囊……70

117　右肾，肝脏……70

118　胆囊，肝脏……70

119　胆囊，肝脏……71

120　胆囊，肝脏……71

胆囊的细节……72

121　胆囊的局部，Heister 瓣（螺旋瓣）……72

122　胆囊壁的层次结构……72

上腹部横切面从上向下扫描胆管……73

123　胆总管，肝动脉，脾静脉……73

124　胆总管，肝动脉，脾静脉……73

125　胆总管，肝动脉……74

126　胆总管，肝动脉……74

127　胆总管，肝动脉……75

128　胆总管，胰头……75

上腹部纵切面从右向左扫描胆管……76

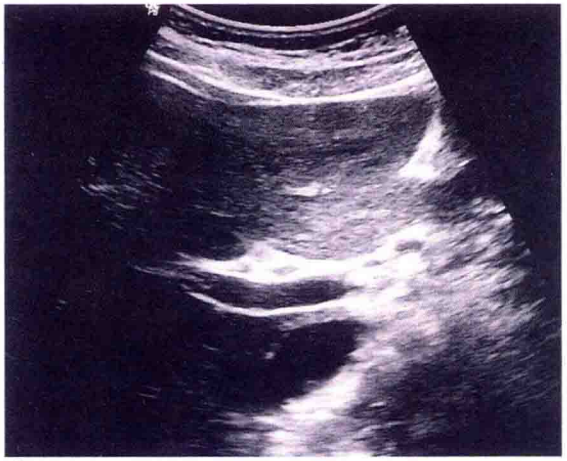
129　胆总管，门静脉，肝动脉……76

130　胆总管，肝动脉，门静脉……76

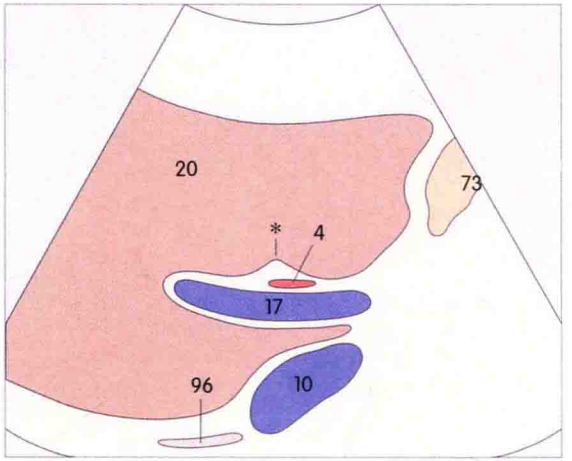
131　胆总管，肝动脉，门静脉……77

132　胆总管，胰头……77

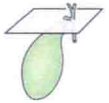


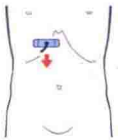


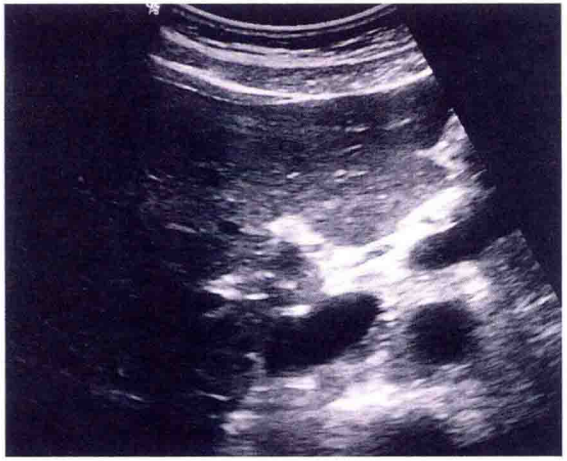
▶ 101 门静脉右支，静脉韧带



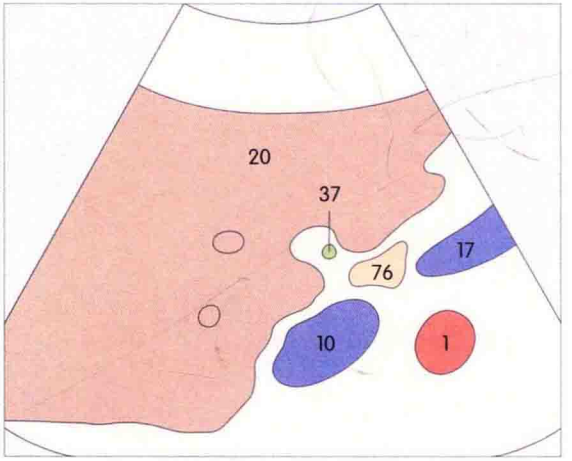
门静脉右支前方的叶间裂（*）是定位胆囊的主要标志



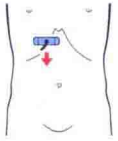




▶ 102 门静脉，静脉韧带

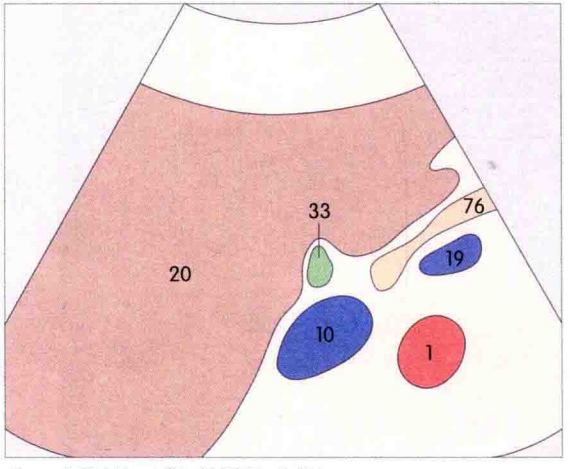


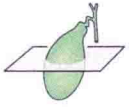
胆囊颈位于门静脉右支和叶间裂的尾侧



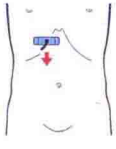


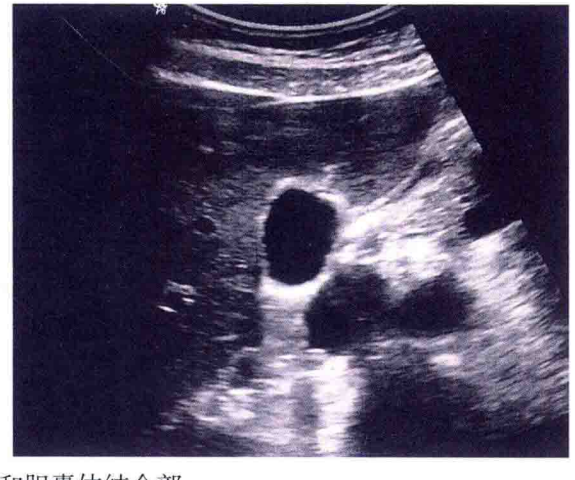
▶103 胆囊颈



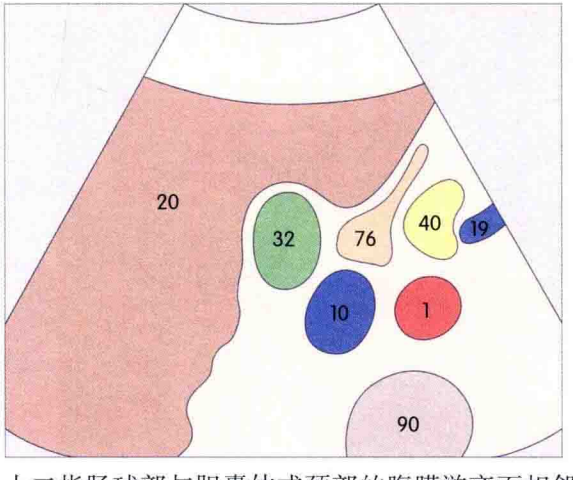


十二指肠位于胆囊颈的内侧

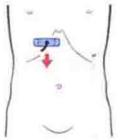


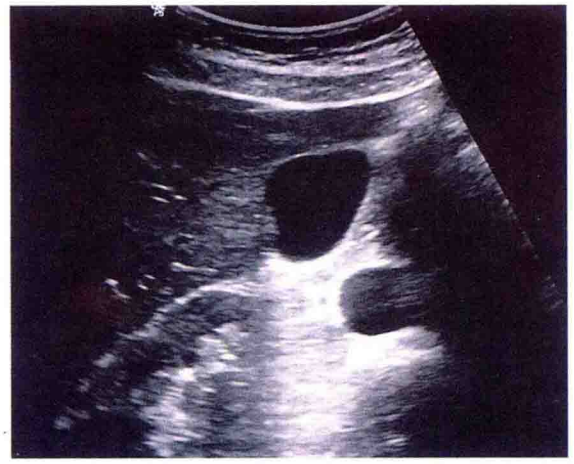


▶104 胆囊颈和胆囊体结合部

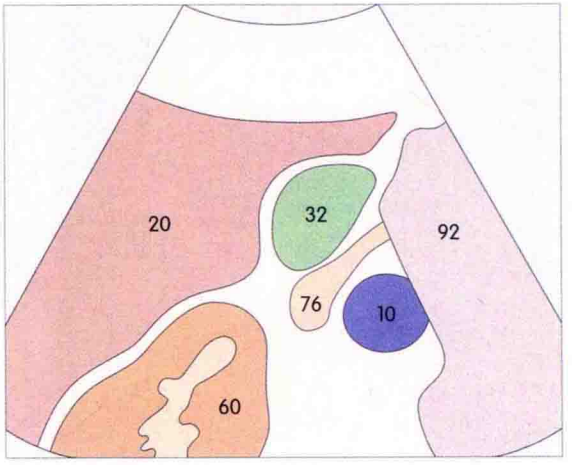


十二指肠球部与胆囊体或颈部的腹膜游离面相邻近，扫描时可连续识别

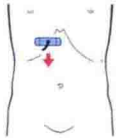


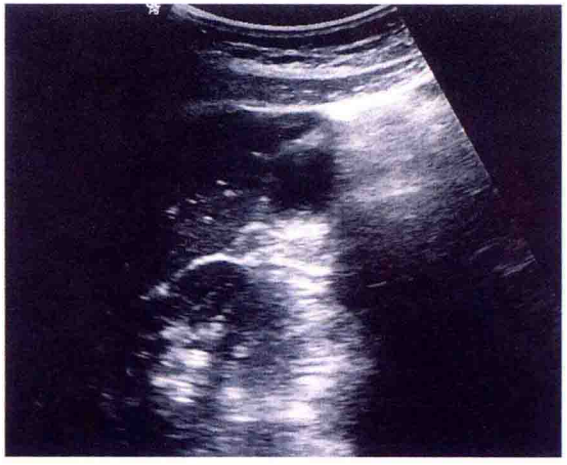


▶ 105 胆囊体

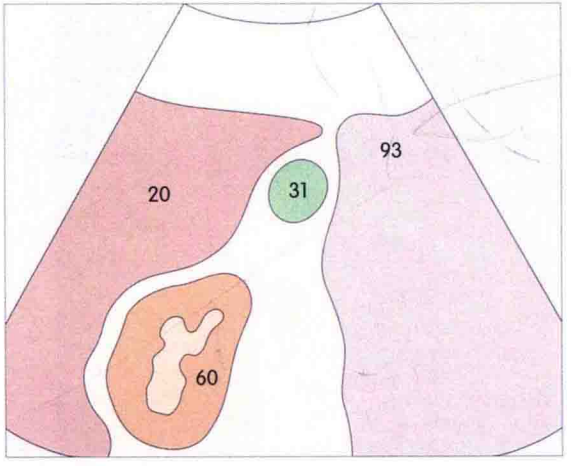


十二指肠从胆囊体和下腔静脉之间穿过

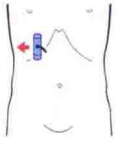




▶ 106 胆囊底

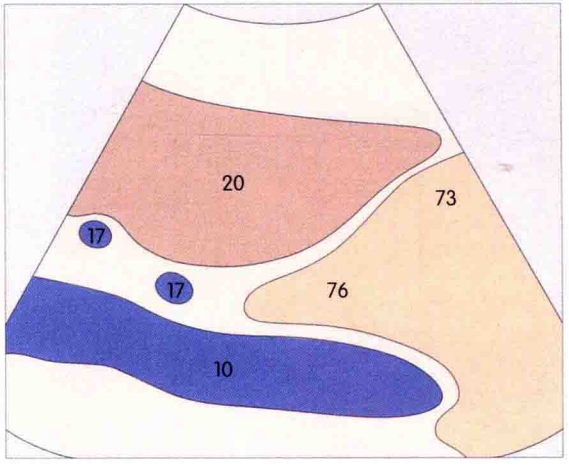


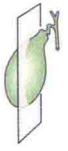
胆囊底可以延伸至腹前壁，也可位于肝脏后方很深的位置



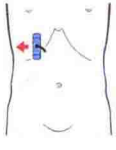


▶107 下腔静脉，十二指肠，门静脉分叉部



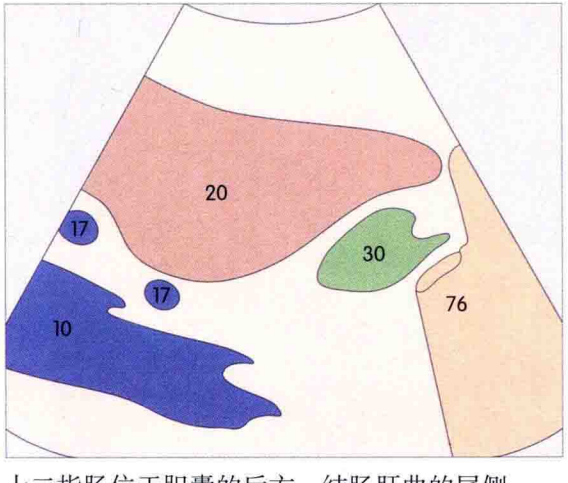


在纵切面上，下腔静脉、门静脉分叉和静脉韧带都是定位胆囊的主要标志

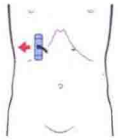




▶108 胆囊体，门静脉分叉部

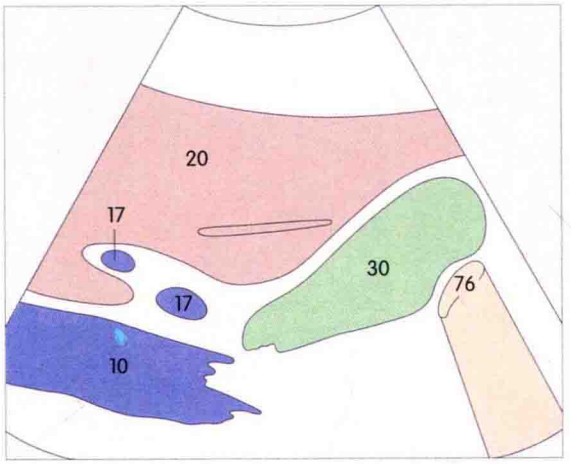


十二指肠位于胆囊的后方，结肠肝曲的尾侧



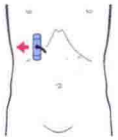


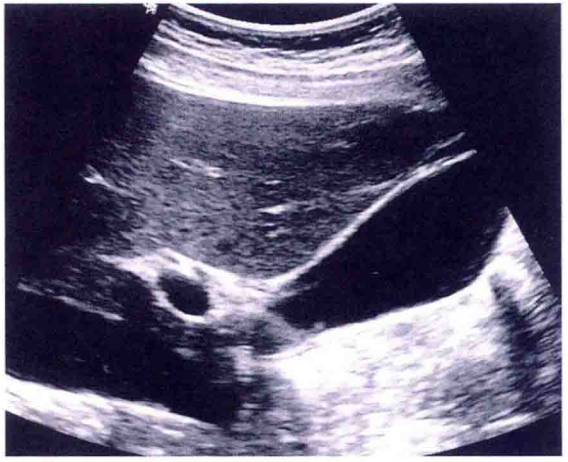
▶109 胆囊，门静脉



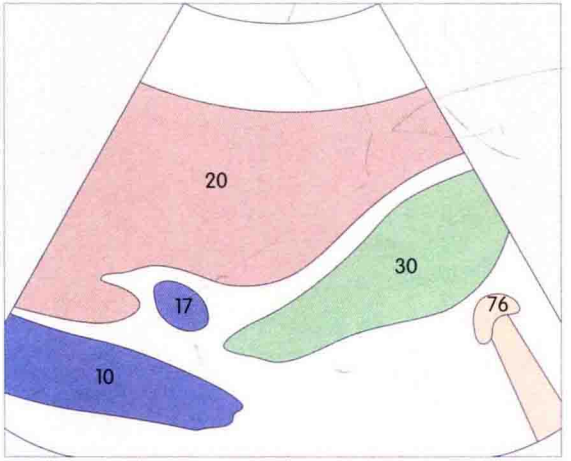


胆囊的位置和形状有较大的变异，但胆囊颈总是位于肝门处、门静脉右支的尾侧

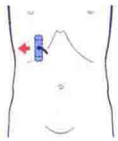


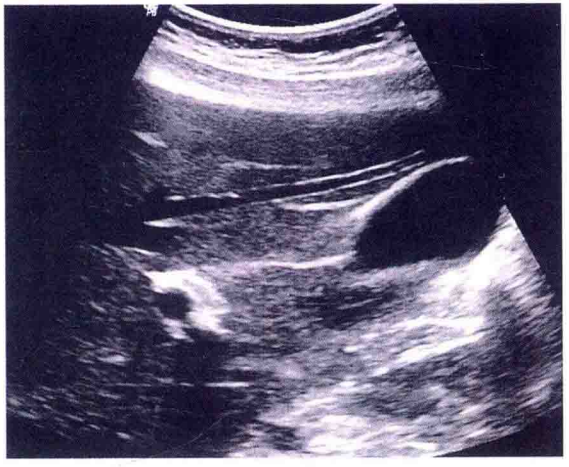


▶110 胆囊，门静脉

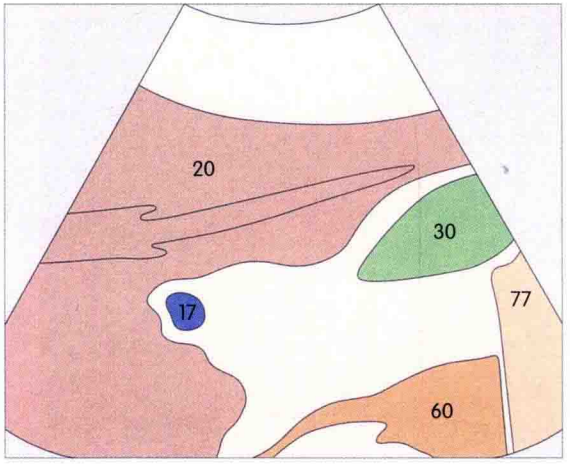


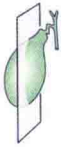
胆囊是充满液体的器官，通常呈梨形，内部无回声



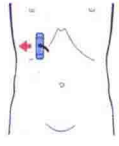


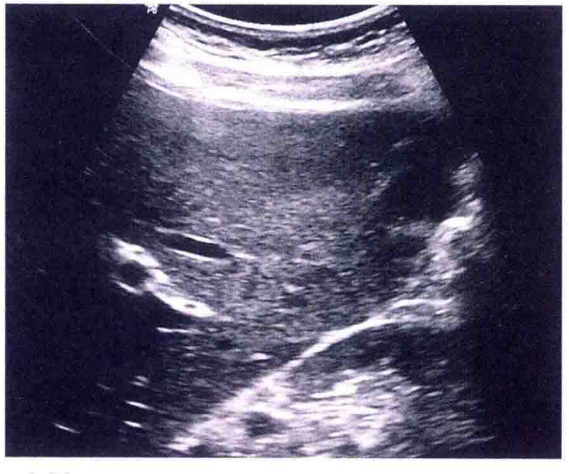
▶ 111 胆囊，门静脉，右肾



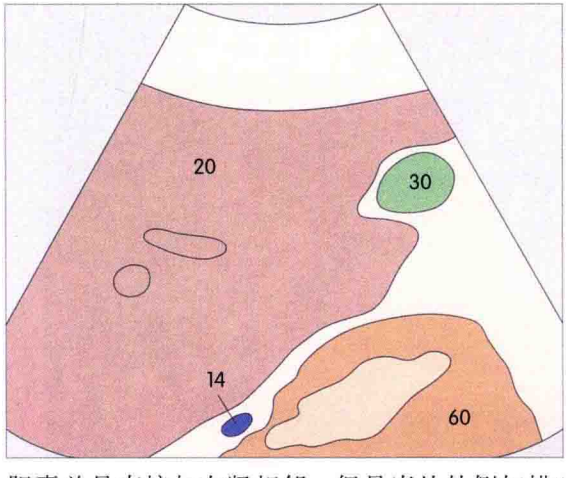


胆囊和右肾之间的部分肝脏有很大的变异

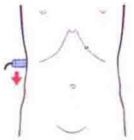




▶ 112 胆囊底，右肾

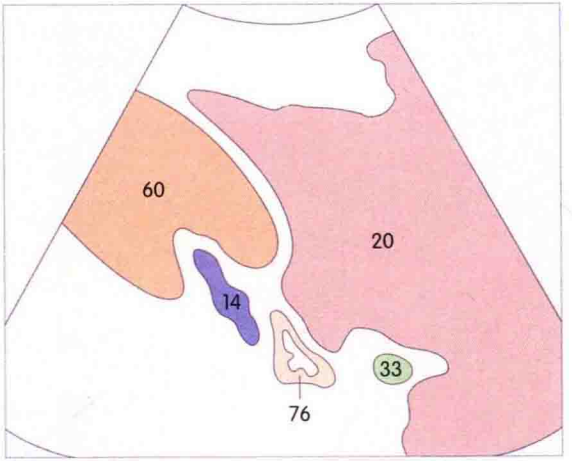


胆囊总是直接与右肾相邻，但是当从外侧扫描时，胆囊和右肾也会看似分离



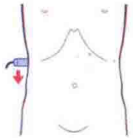


▶ 113 胆囊颈，十二指肠，右肾



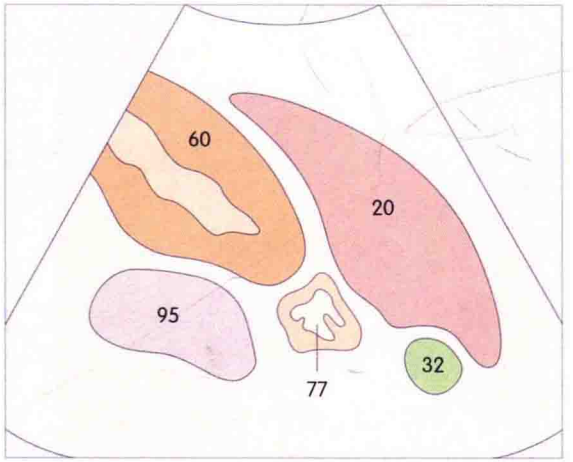


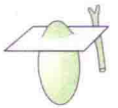
从腹侧部较高位置横向扫描时，胆囊颈与右侧肾脏位于同一水平



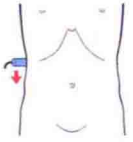


▶ 114 胆囊颈，小肠，右肾



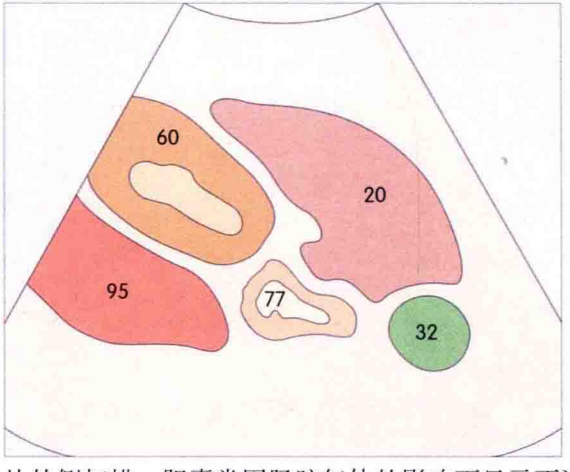


从外侧扫描胆囊可清晰显示胆囊、肾脏及肝脏三者的关系

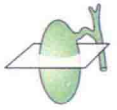


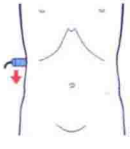


▶115 胆囊体，小肠，右肾



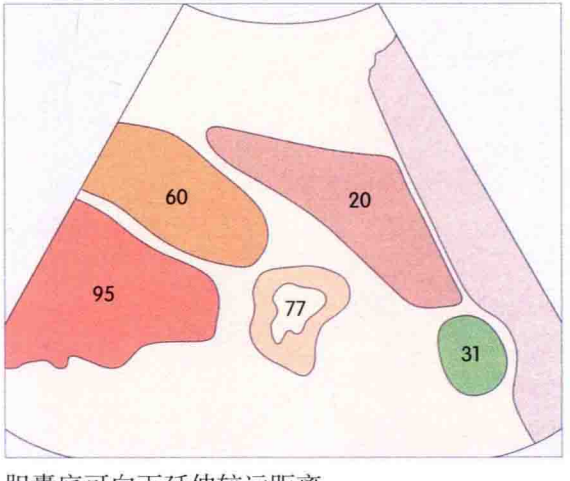
从外侧扫描，胆囊常因肠腔气体的影响而显示不清



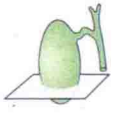


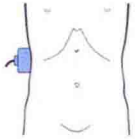


▶116 胆囊底，小肠



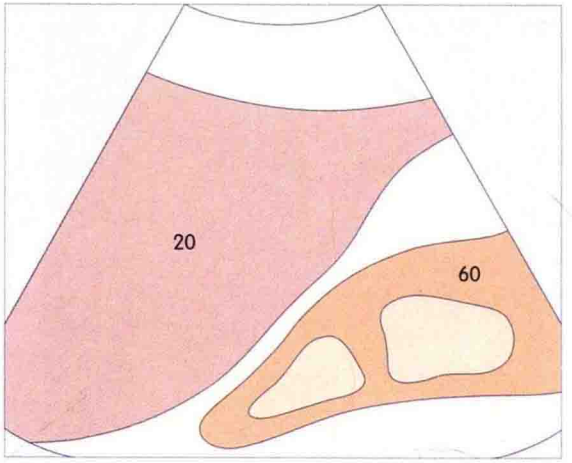
胆囊底可向下延伸较远距离



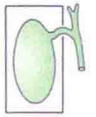


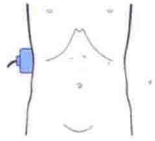


▶117 右肾，肝脏



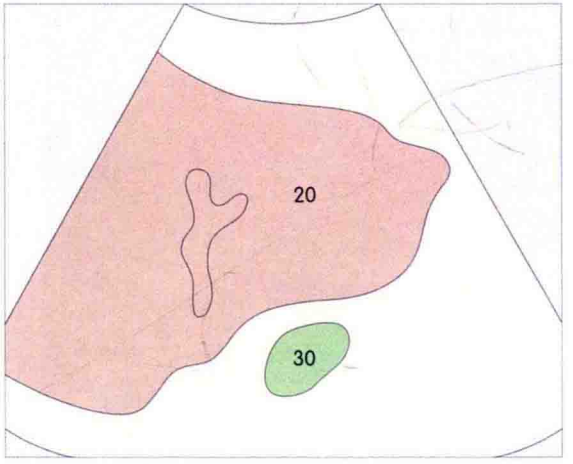
腹侧部纵切面扫描，肾脏是定位胆囊的主要标志



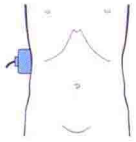




▶118 胆囊，肝脏

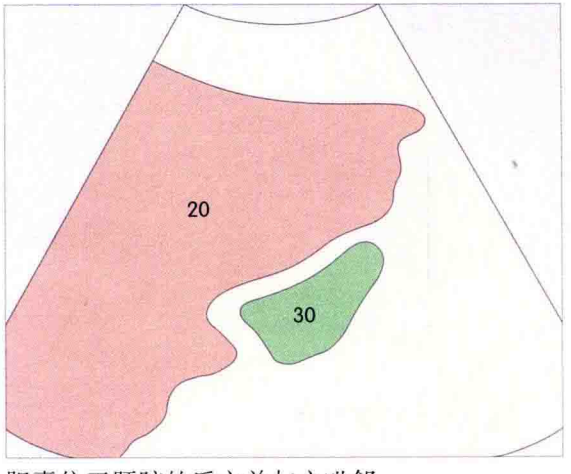


胆囊可在右肾的前方连续显示

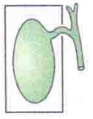


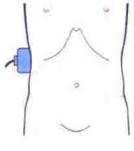


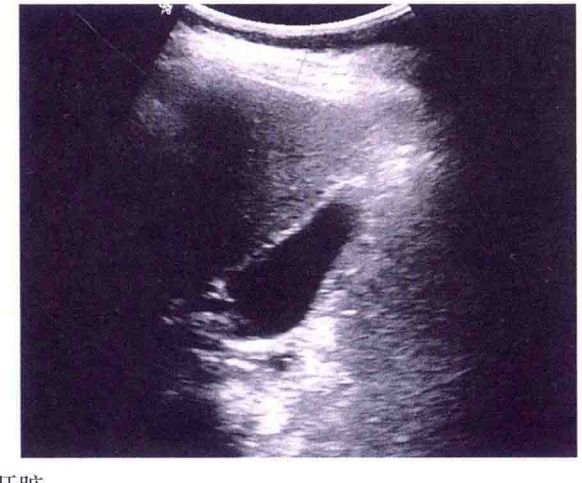
▶ 119 胆囊，肝脏



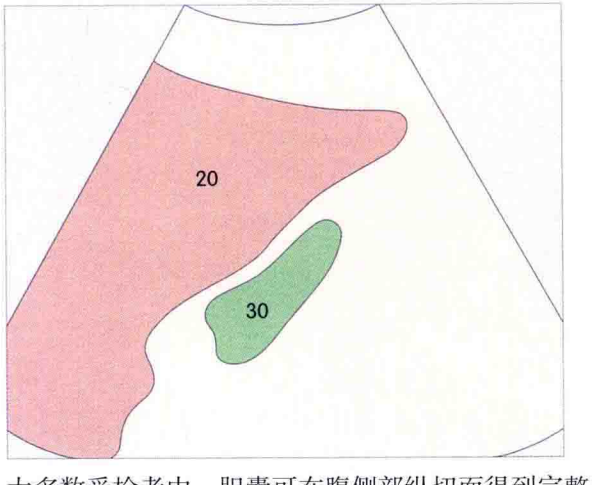
胆囊位于肝脏的后方并与之毗邻





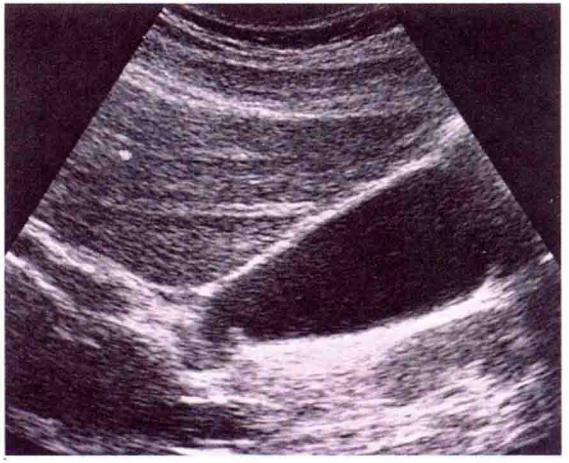


▶ 120 胆囊，肝脏

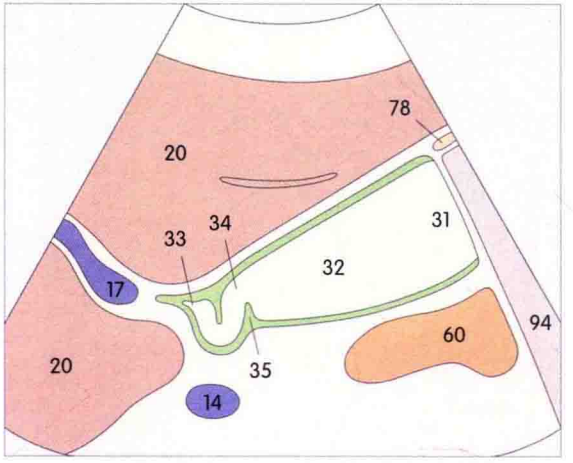


大多数受检者中，胆囊可在腹侧部纵切面得到完整的显示



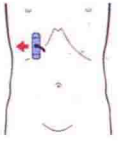


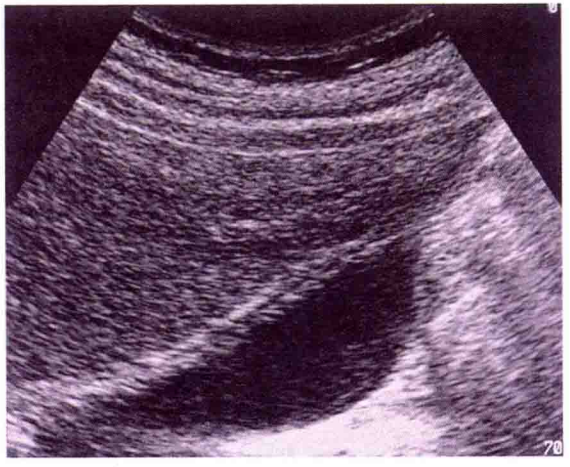
▶ 121 胆囊的局部，Heister 瓣（螺旋瓣）



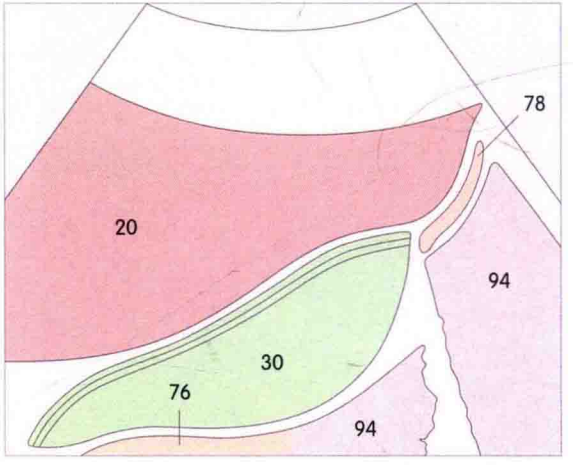


Heister 瓣（螺旋瓣）和胆囊颈部在胆囊纵切面上可清晰显示

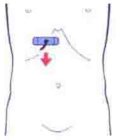




▶ 122 胆囊壁的层次结构

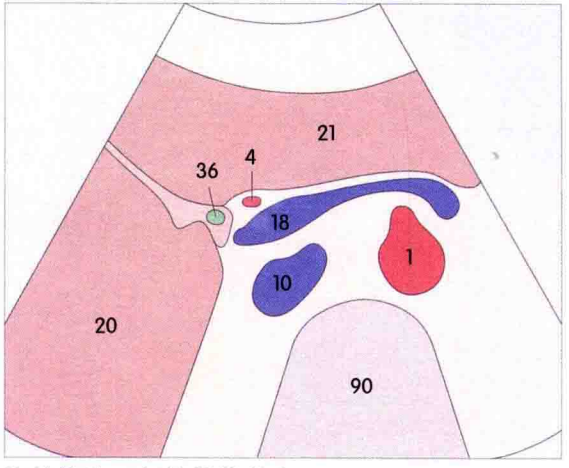


胆囊的前壁结构显示为 3 层，后壁结构因十二指肠的影响显示较差

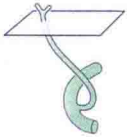


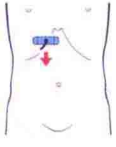


▶123 胆总管，肝动脉，脾静脉



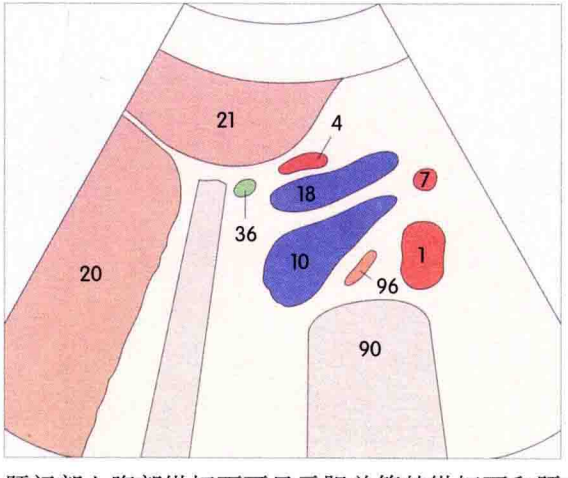
胆总管位于门静脉的前方



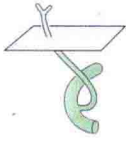


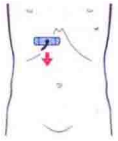


▶124 胆总管，肝动脉，脾静脉

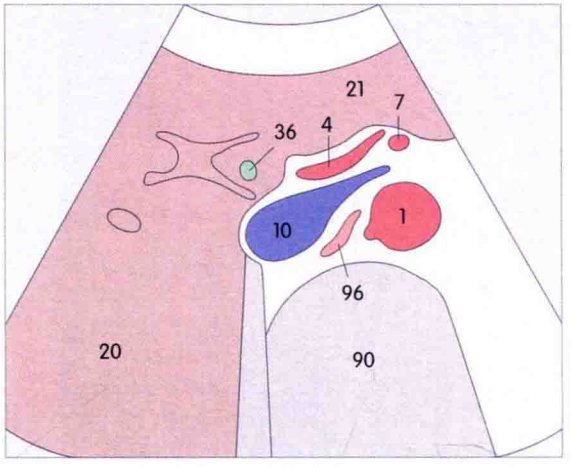


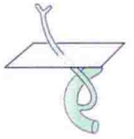
肝门部上腹部纵切面可显示胆总管的纵切面和肝动脉的横切面





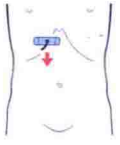




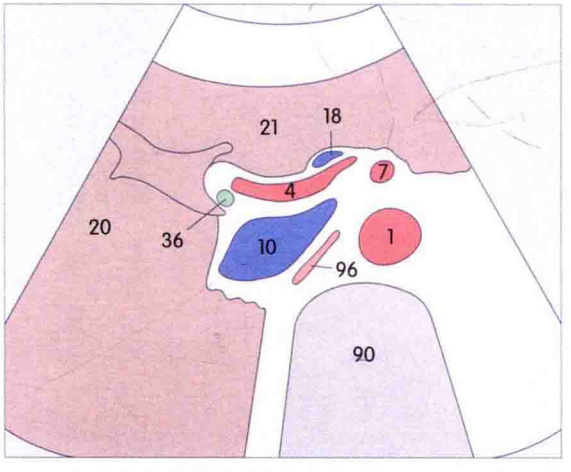


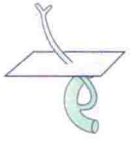
▶125 胆总管，肝动脉

胆总管的一部分位于下腔静脉的前方并与之平行





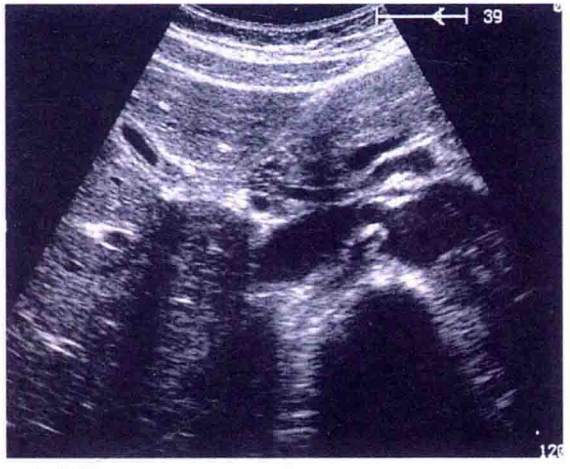




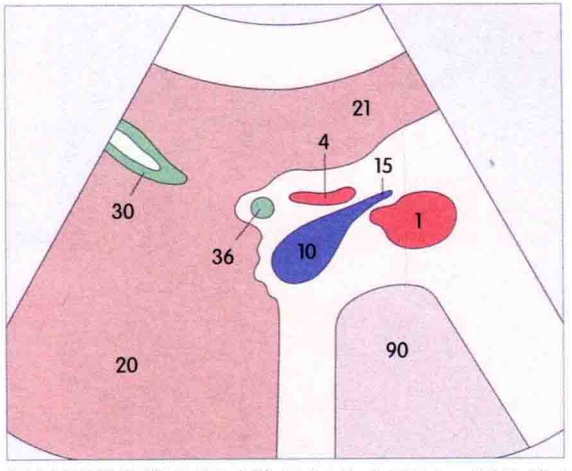
▶126 胆总管，肝动脉

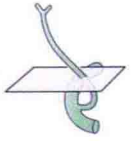
大多数受检者的胆总管可清晰显示并可追踪至胰头



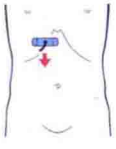


▶127 胆总管，肝动脉



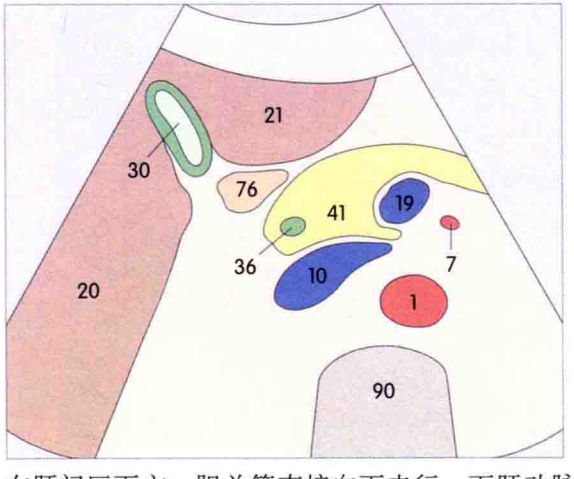


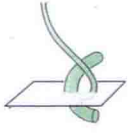
肝门区胆总管和肝动脉最初彼此平行，胆总管在外侧，肝动脉在内侧 ◀



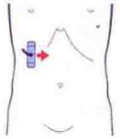


▶128 胆总管，胰头



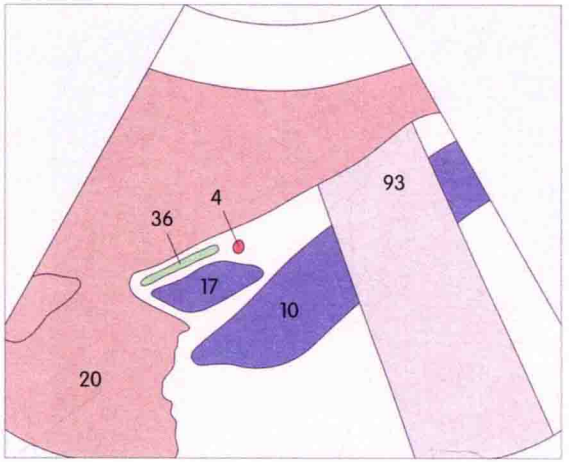


在肝门区下方，胆总管直接向下走行，而肝动脉从内侧进入肝门区 ◀

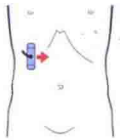




▶129 胆总管，门静脉，肝动脉

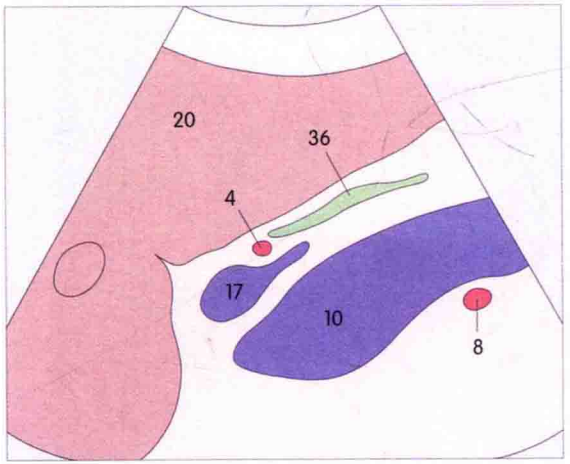


胆总管位于下腔静脉的前方略偏外侧

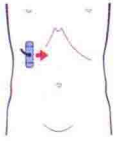


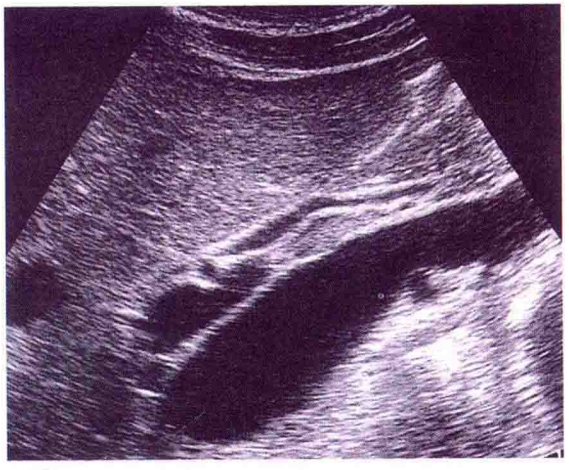


▶130 胆总管，肝动脉，门静脉

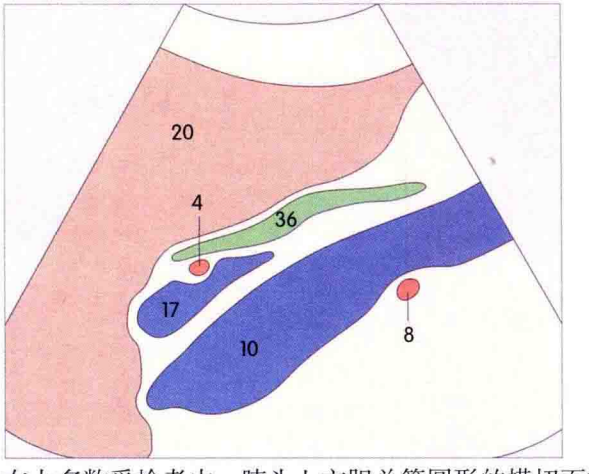


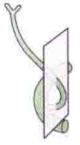
随着胆总管下移，胆总管略向外侧成角



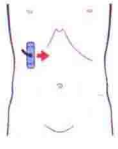


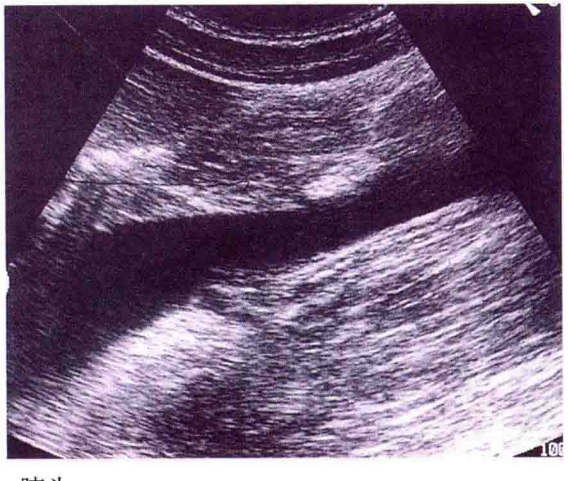
▶131 胆总管，肝动脉，门静脉



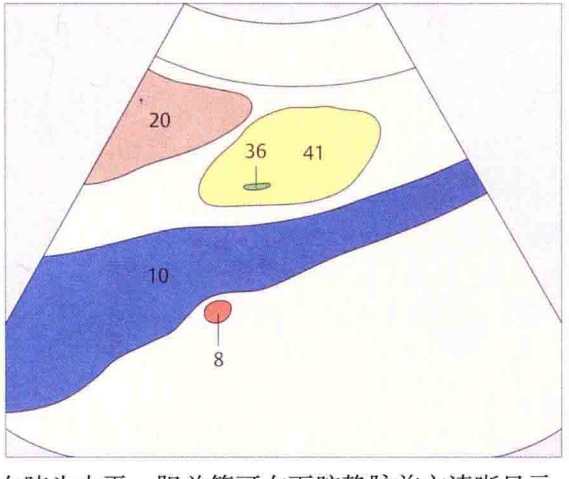


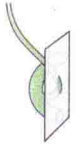
在大多数受检者中，胰头上方胆总管圆形的横切面能被清晰识别





▶132 胆总管，胰头





在胰头水平，胆总管可在下腔静脉前方清晰显示

胰腺

胰腺的纵切面……79

133　胰头外侧十二指肠……79
134　胰头，胆总管……79
135　胰头，胆总管……80
136　胰头，肝门部血管，下腔静脉……80
137　胰头，肠系膜上静脉，钩突……81
138　胰头，肠系膜上静脉，钩突……81
139　胰体，脾静脉……82
140　胰体，脾静脉，肠系膜上动脉，腹主动脉……82
141　胰体，脾静脉……83
142　胰尾，脾动、静脉，肾动、静脉……83
143　胰尾，脾动、静脉，肾动、静脉……84
144　胰尾……84

胰头的横切面……85

145　胰头的头侧横切面，下腔静脉，脾静脉……85
146　胰头，下腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉……85
147　胰头，下腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉，钩突，胆总管……86
148　胰头，下腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉，钩突，胆囊……86

胰体的横切面……87

149　胰体的头侧横切面，腹腔干……87
150　胰体，脾静脉……87
151　胰体，脾静脉，肠系膜上动脉，腹主动脉……88
152　左肾动、静脉，肠系膜上动、静脉，腹主动脉……88

胰尾的横切面……89

153　胰尾，脾动脉……89
154　胰尾，脾静脉……89
155　胰尾，胃内气体……90
156　胰尾……90

经脾胰尾的纵切面……91

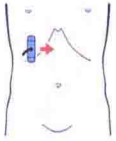
157　胰尾后方扫描，脾脏，肾脏……91
158　脾脏，胰尾，肾脏……91
159　脾脏，胰尾，肾脏……92
160　从前方扫描胰尾，脾脏，胃……92

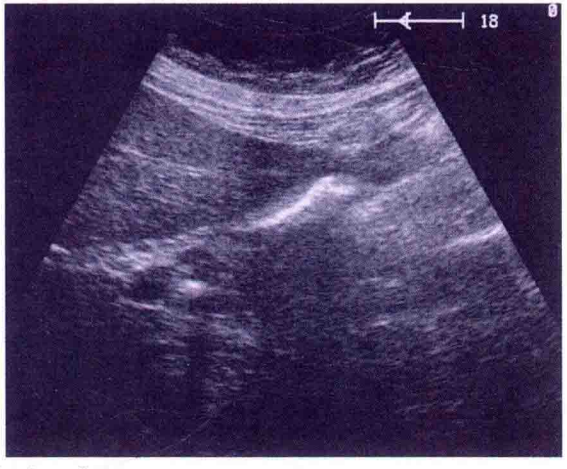
经脾胰尾的横切面……93

161　脾脏，胰尾，肾脏……93
162　脾脏，胰尾，肾脏……93

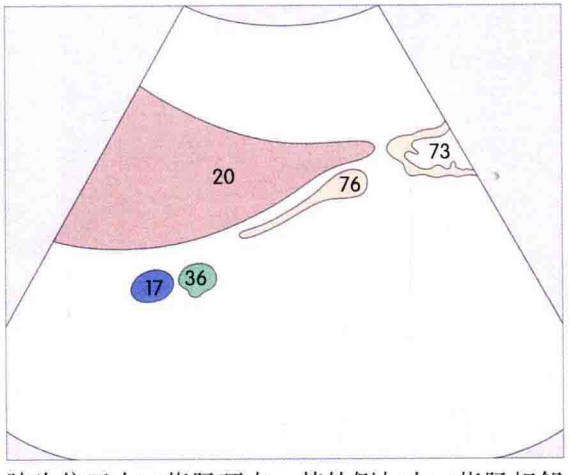
胰腺的细节……94

163　胰管的横切面扫描……94
164　胰管的纵切面扫描……94

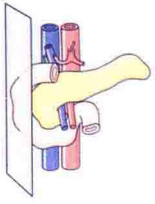


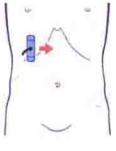


▶133 胰头外侧十二指肠



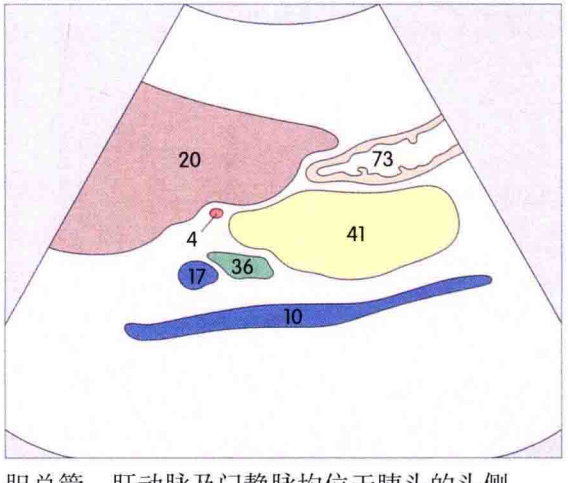
胰头位于十二指肠环内，其外侧与十二指肠相邻



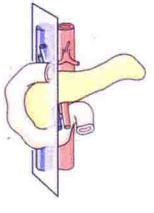


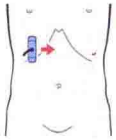


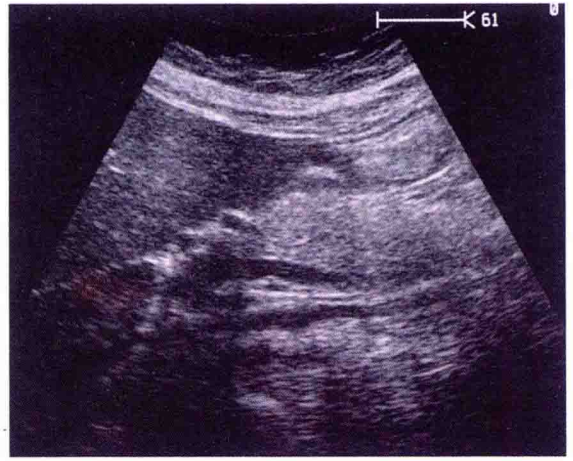
▶134 胰头，胆总管

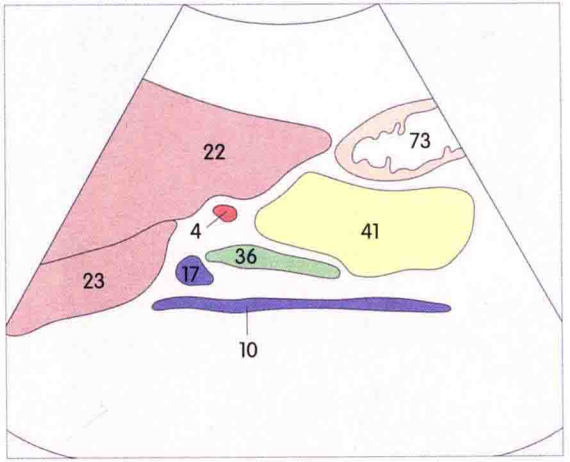


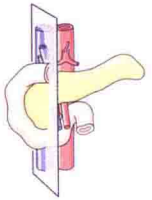
胆总管，肝动脉及门静脉均位于胰头的头侧





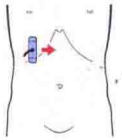




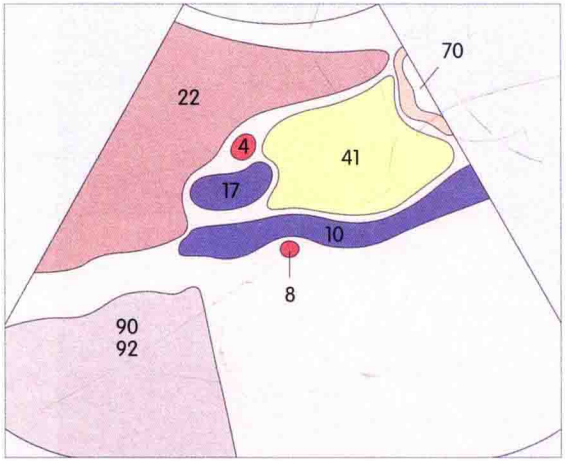


▶135 胰头，胆总管

胆总管由胰头的后方进入十二指肠乳头部，而十二指肠乳头部在超声下通常难以显示





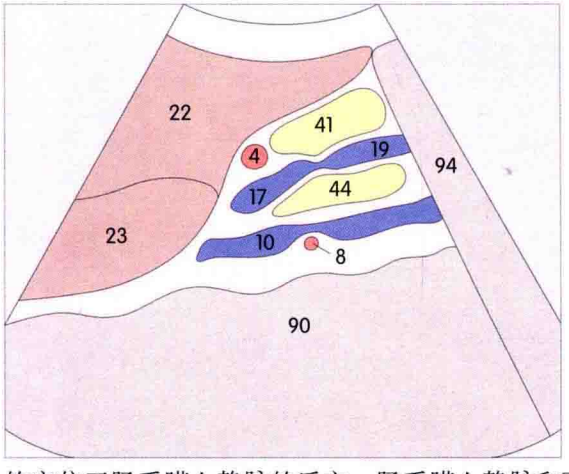


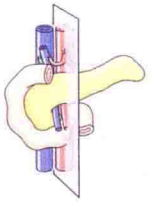
▶136 胰头，肝门部血管，下腔静脉

胰头位于下腔静脉的前方，其头侧是门静脉主干



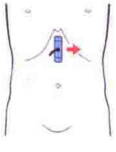




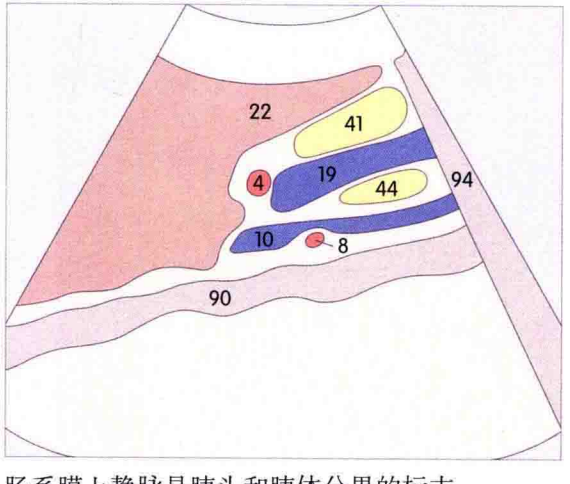


▶137 胰头，肠系膜上静脉，钩突

钩突位于肠系膜上静脉的后方，肠系膜上静脉和下腔静脉之间

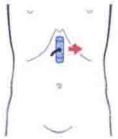


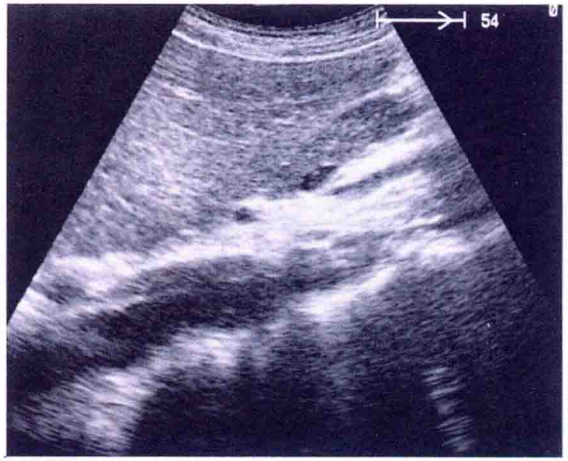




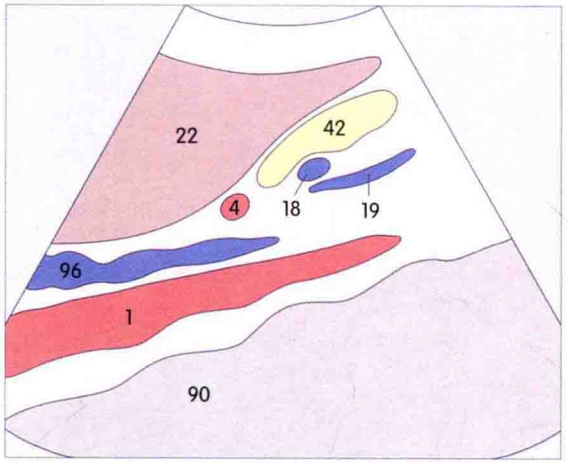
▶138 胰头，肠系膜上静脉，钩突

肠系膜上静脉是胰头和胰体分界的标志

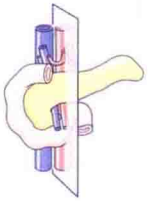


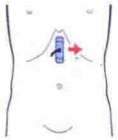


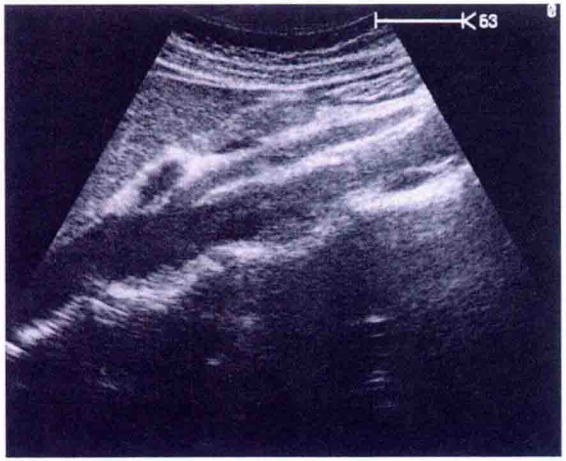
▶139 胰体，脾静脉



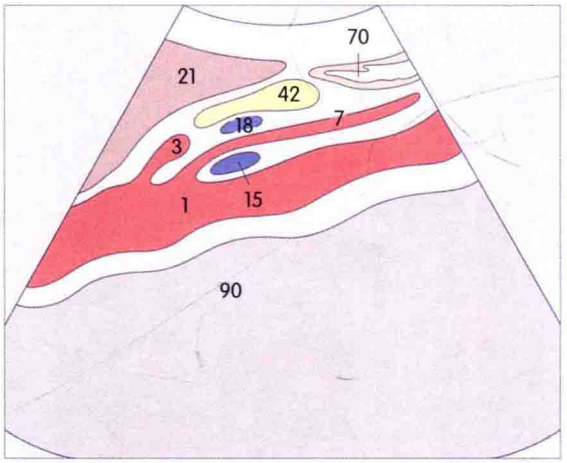
胰体部是胰腺前后径最窄的位置



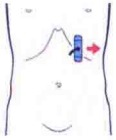


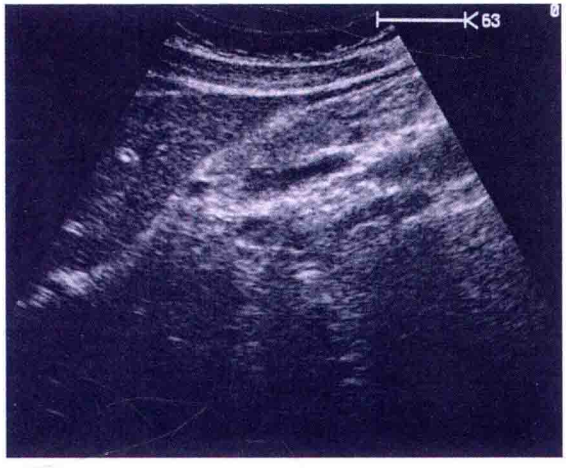


▶140 胰体，脾静脉，肠系膜上动脉，腹主动脉

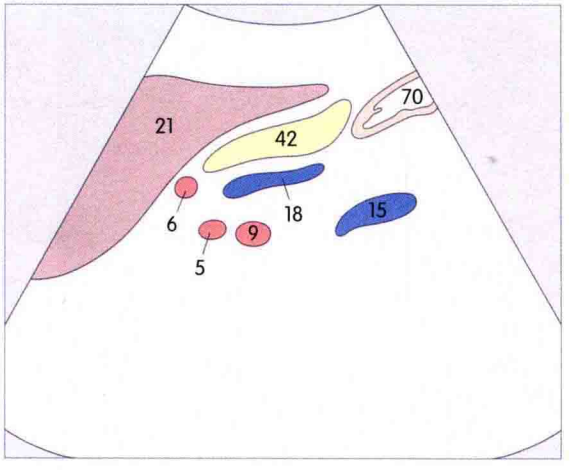


腹腔干位于胰体的头侧，脾静脉和胰体横跨于肠系膜上动脉前方

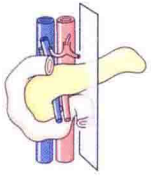




▶ 141 胰体，脾静脉



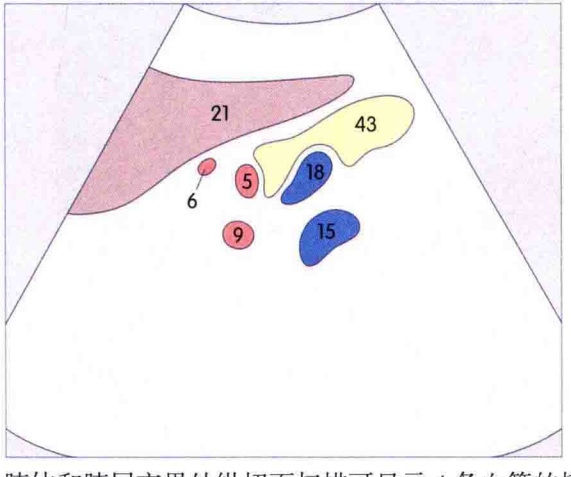
腹主动脉的左缘是胰体和胰尾的分界标志



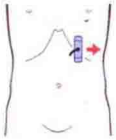




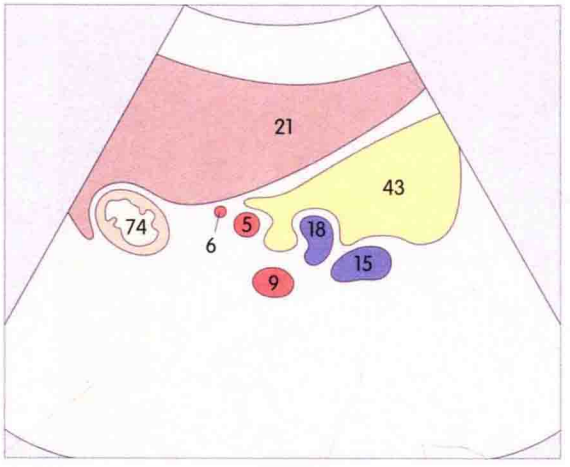
▶ 142 胰尾，脾动、静脉，肾动、静脉

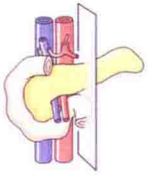


胰体和胰尾交界处纵切面扫描可显示 4 条血管的横断面：脾动、静脉，左肾动、静脉



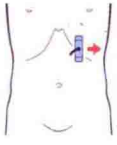


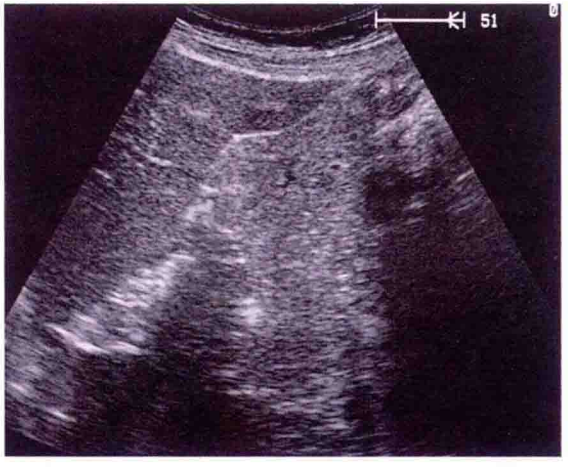


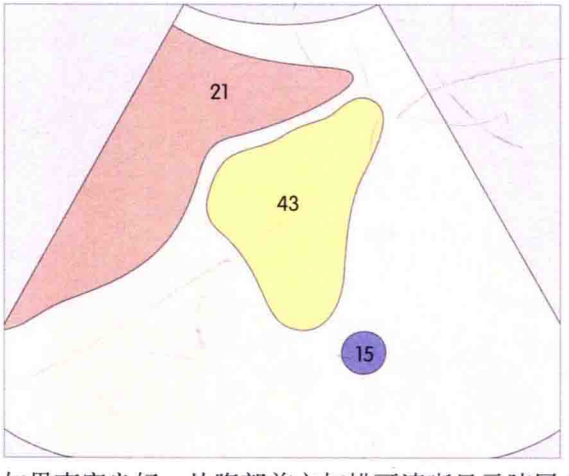


▶143 胰尾，脾动、静脉，肾动、静脉

在横切面上，胰尾外形较饱满

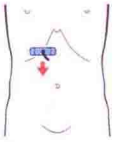


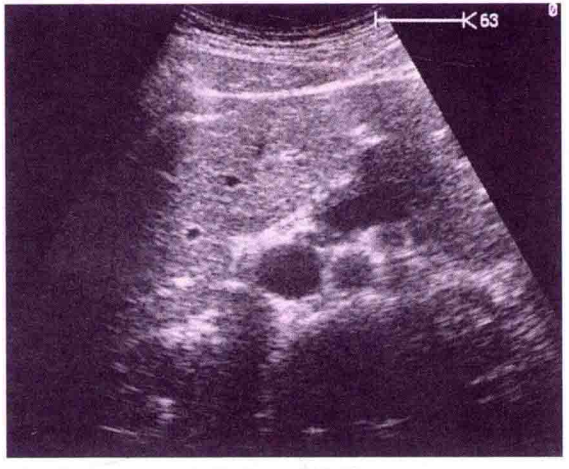




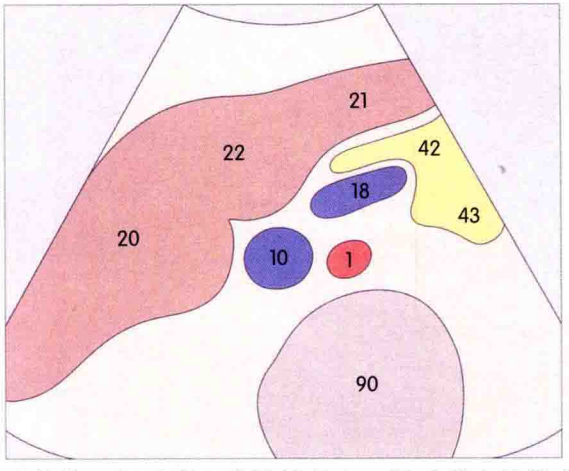
▶144 胰尾

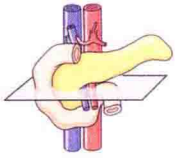
如果声窗良好，从腹部前方扫描可清晰显示胰尾全貌



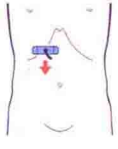


▶ 145 胰头的头侧横切面，下腔静脉，脾静脉



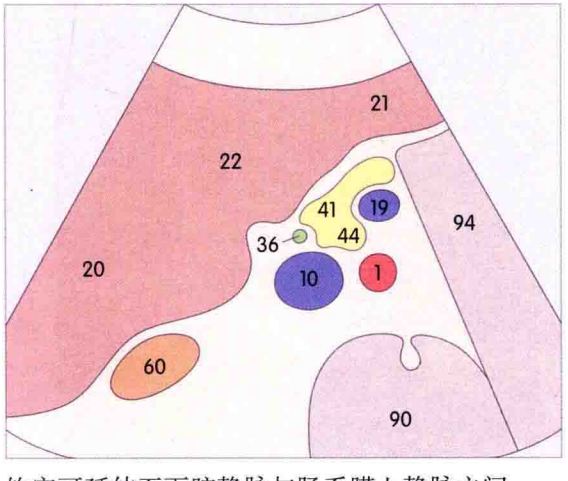


胰体位于肠系膜上静脉的前方，肠系膜上静脉右侧的所有胰腺组织均为胰头

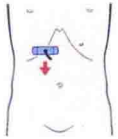


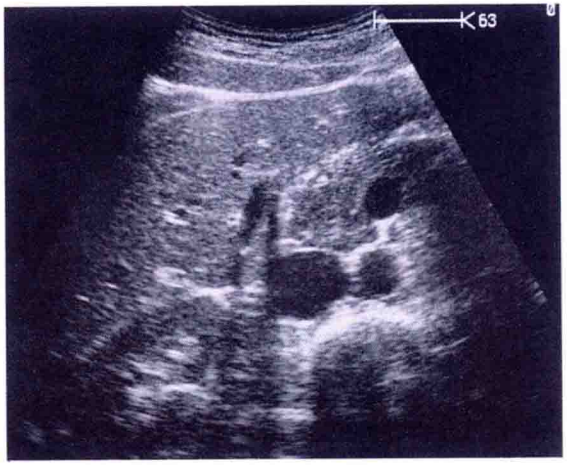


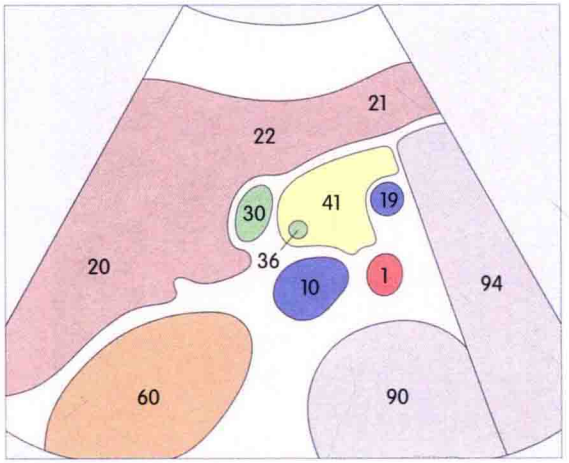
▶ 146 胰头，下腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉

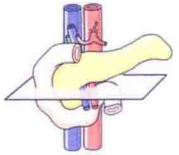


钩突可延伸至下腔静脉与肠系膜上静脉之间



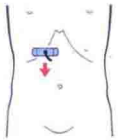


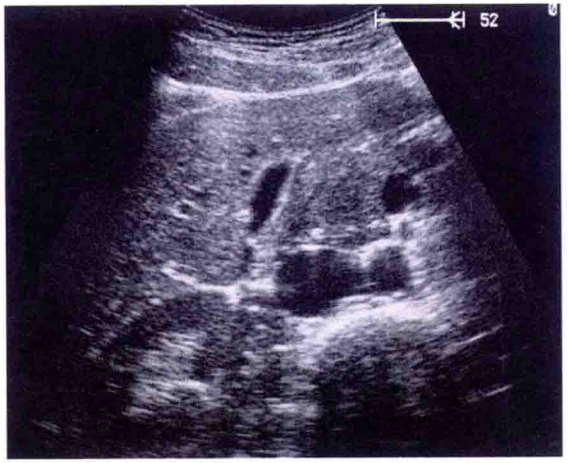


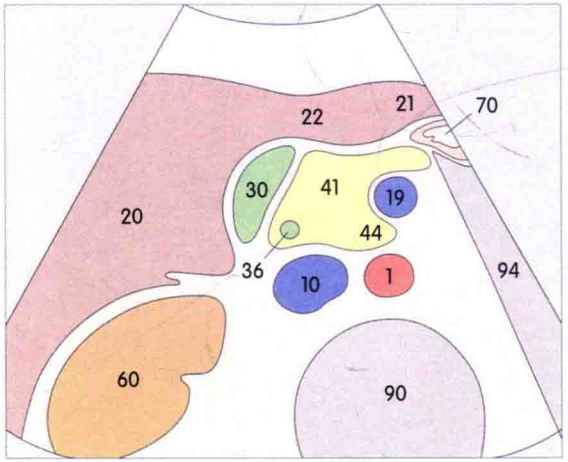


▶147 胰头，下腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉，钩突，胆总管

在横切面中，胆总管在胰头的右侧缘

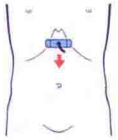


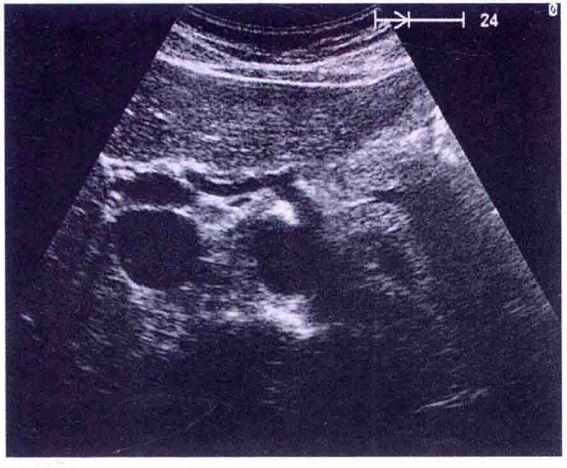




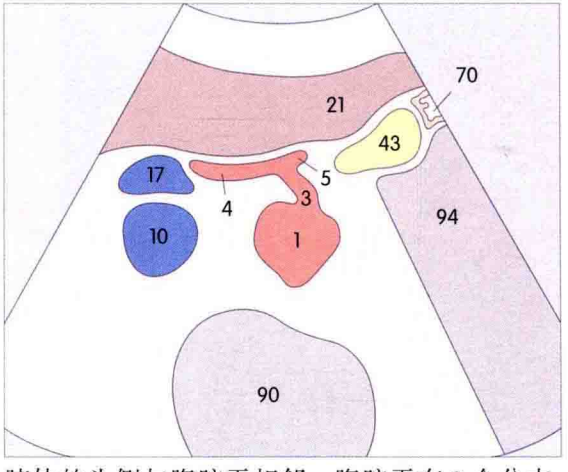
▶148 胰头，下腔静脉，肠系膜上静脉，钩突，胆囊

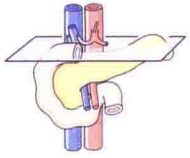
胰头位于肝脏、胆囊、下腔静脉和肠系膜上静脉之间



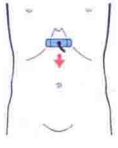


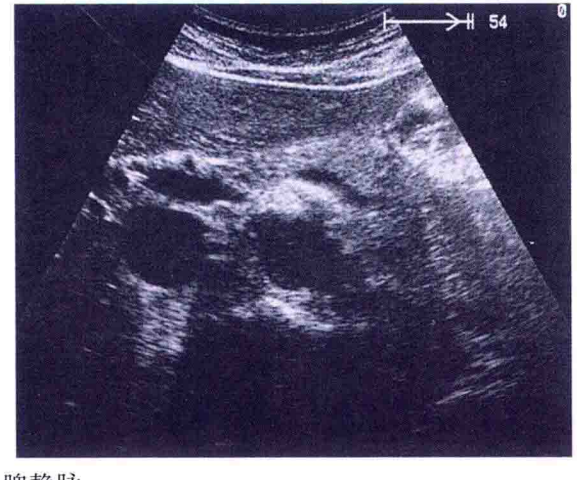
▶149 胰体的头侧横切面，腹腔干



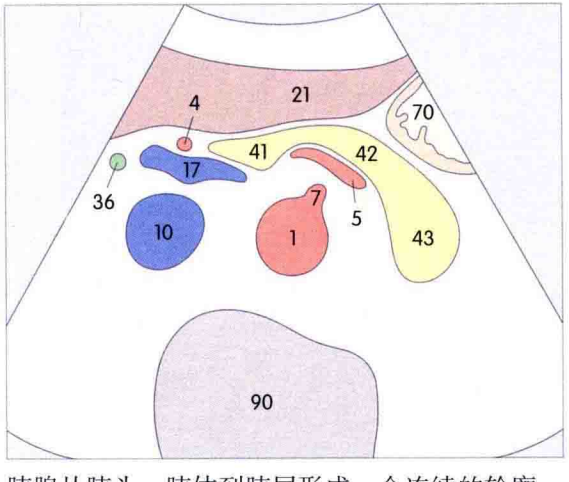


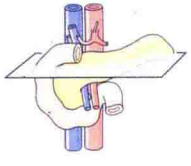
胰体的头侧与腹腔干相邻；腹腔干有 2 个分支，即肝总动脉和脾动脉



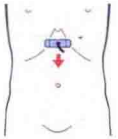


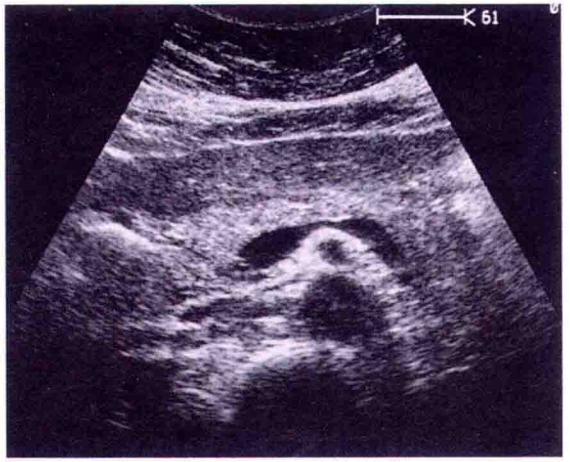
▶150 胰体，脾静脉



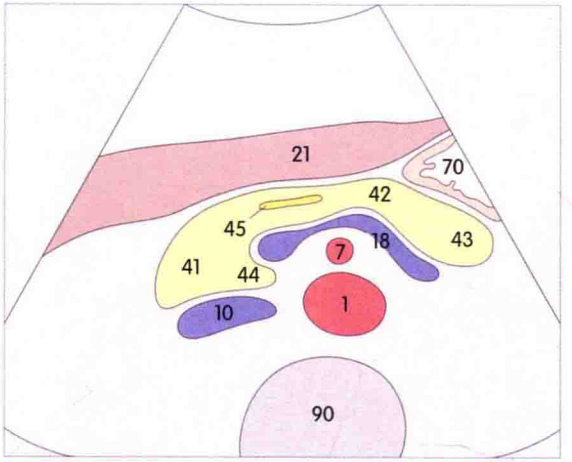


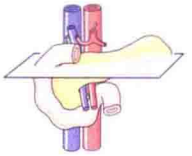
胰腺从胰头、胰体到胰尾形成一个连续的轮廓



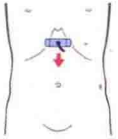


▶ 151 胰体，脾静脉，肠系膜上动脉，腹主动脉



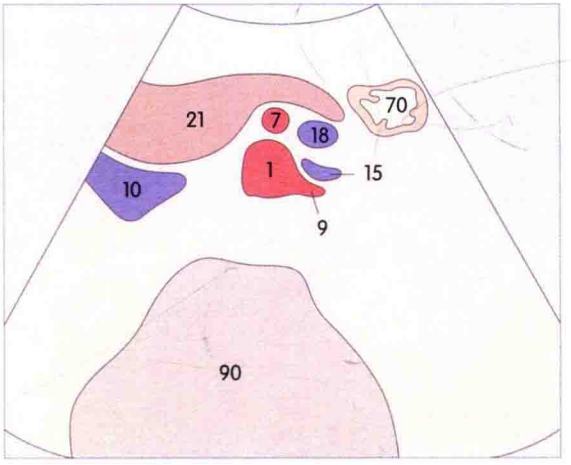


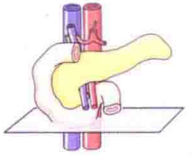
脾静脉是定位胰腺的标志，肠系膜上动脉位于脾静脉和腹主动脉之间，声像图表现为无回声圆形结构，周围为强回声



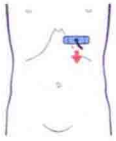


▶ 152 左肾动、静脉，肠系膜上动、静脉，腹主动脉



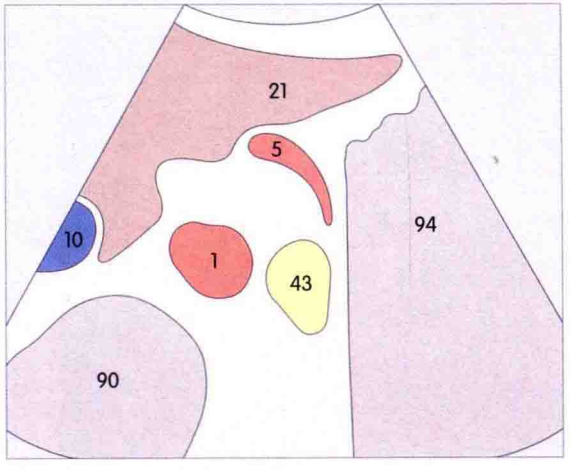


当横切面上出现肾血管时，胰腺通常不显示

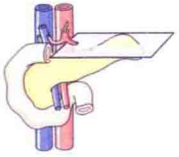


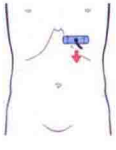


▶153 胰尾，脾动脉



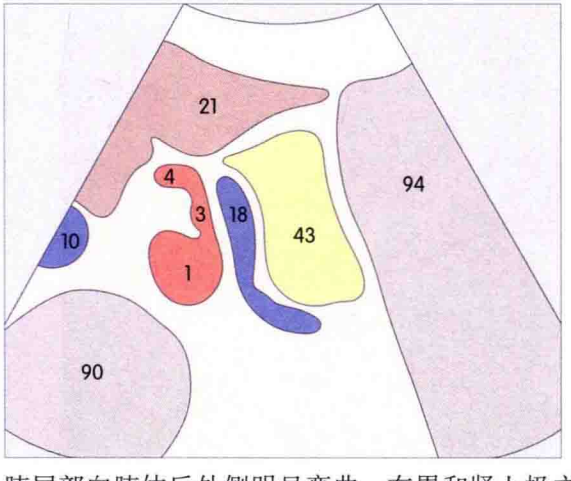
胰尾位于腹主动脉的左侧



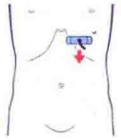


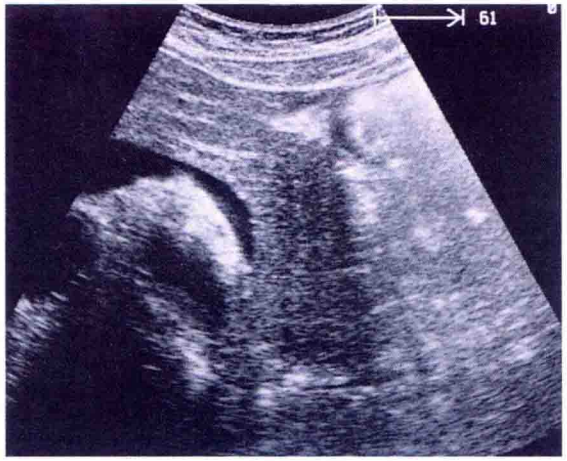


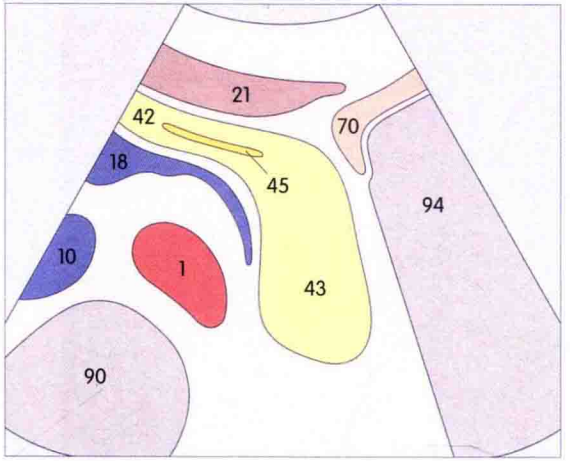
▶154 胰尾，脾静脉

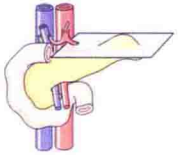


胰尾部向胰体后外侧明显弯曲，在胃和肾上极之间向脾门方向延伸，延伸的距离变异很大



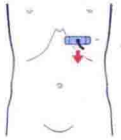


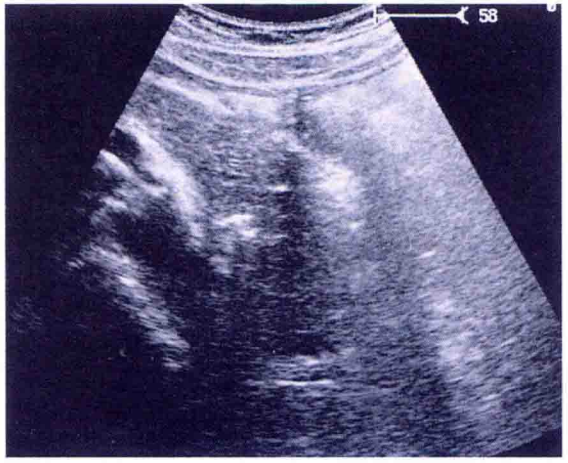


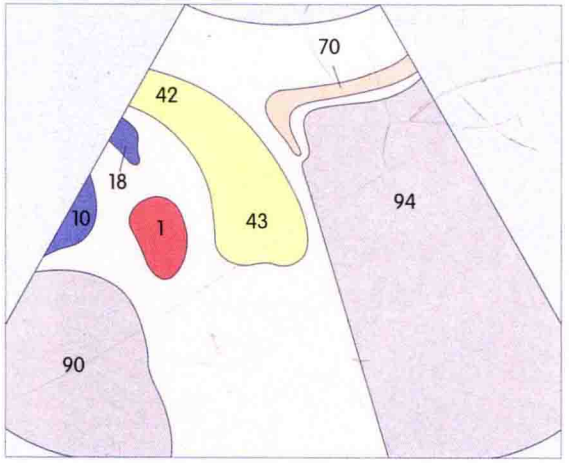


▶155 胰尾，胃内气体

胰体和胰尾的交界处位于腹主动脉的左侧缘

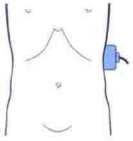


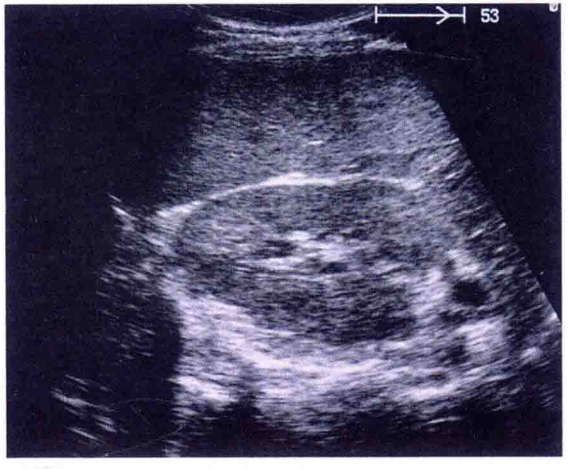




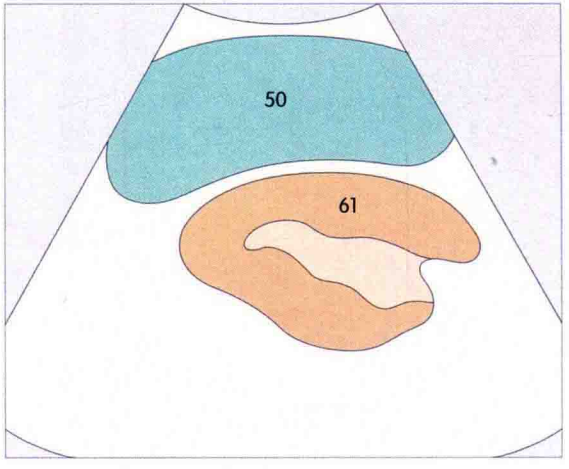
▶156 胰尾

在胰腺超声检查中，胰尾的显示是最困难的

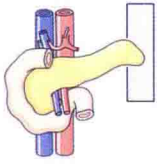


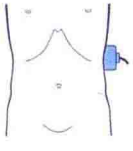


▶157 胰尾后方扫描，脾脏，肾脏



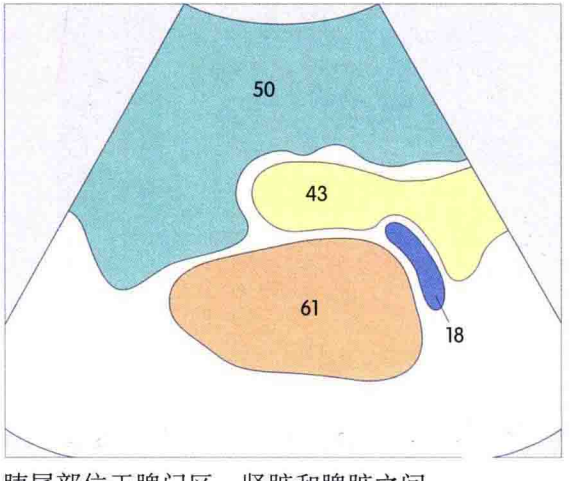
经脾脏肋间扫描胰尾部时，肾脏和脾脏是其定位标志



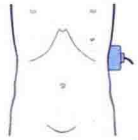


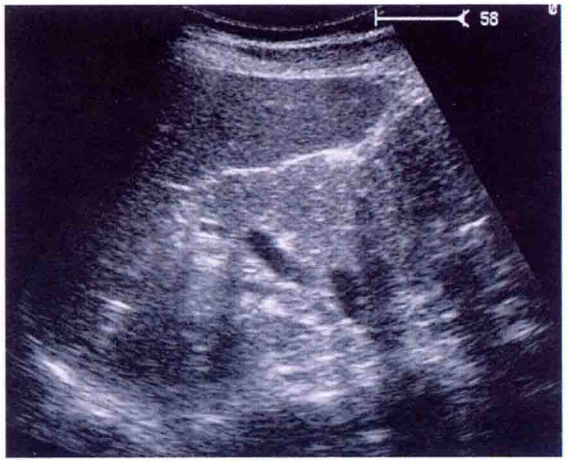


▶158 脾脏，胰尾，肾脏

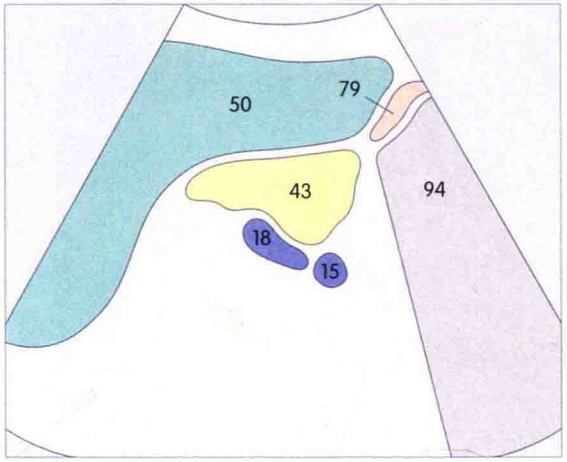


胰尾部位于脾门区，肾脏和脾脏之间

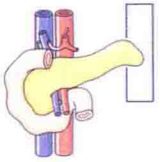


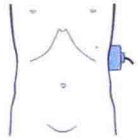


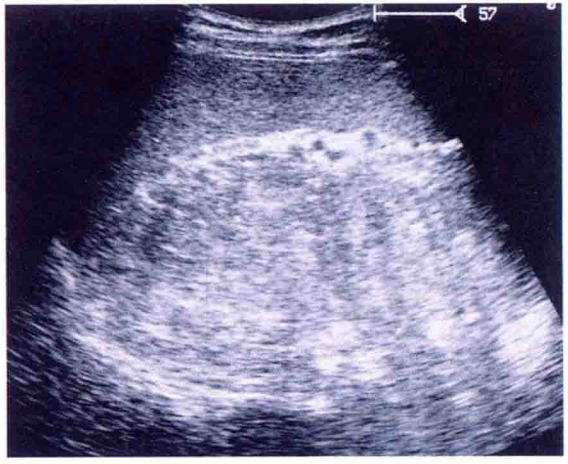
▶159 脾脏，胰尾，肾脏



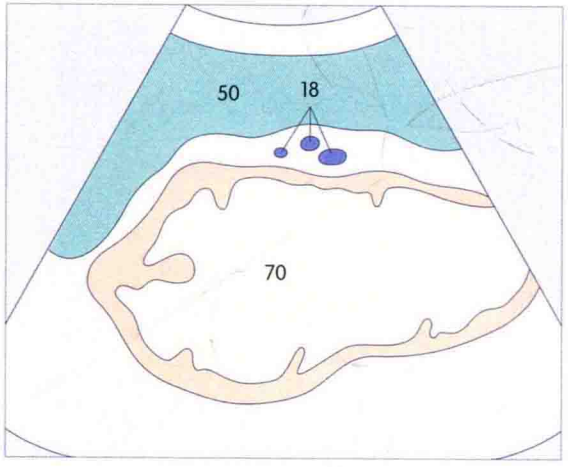
胰尾的显示经常受到尾侧肠腔气体的干扰



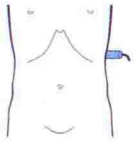




▶160 从前方扫描胰尾，脾脏，胃

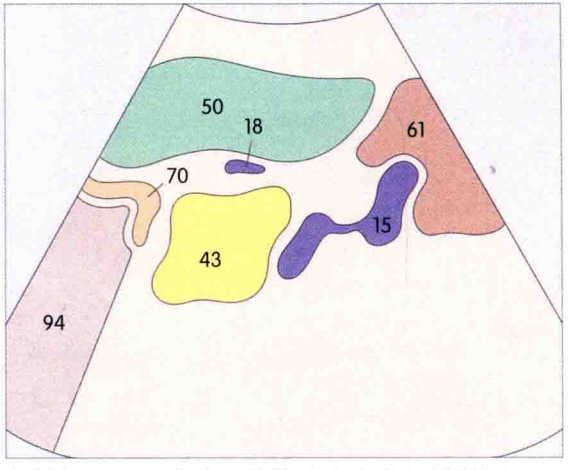


在胰尾前方的胃是产生众多伪影的根源

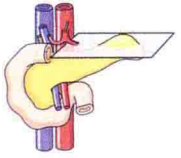


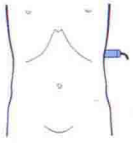


▶161 脾脏，胰尾，肾脏



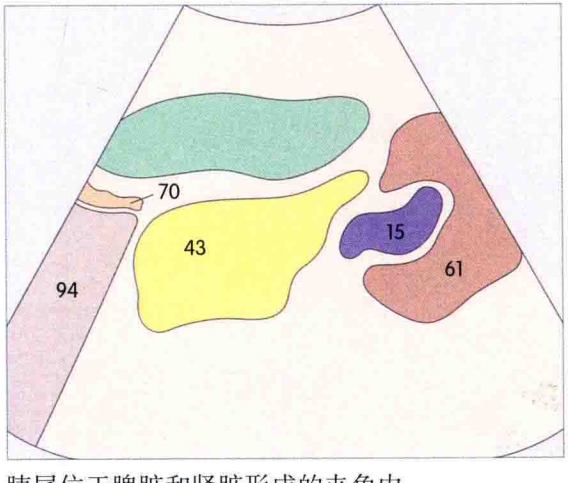
在横切面上，脾脏经常作为声窗来扫描胰尾



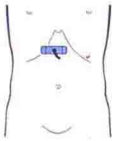




▶162 脾脏，胰尾，肾脏

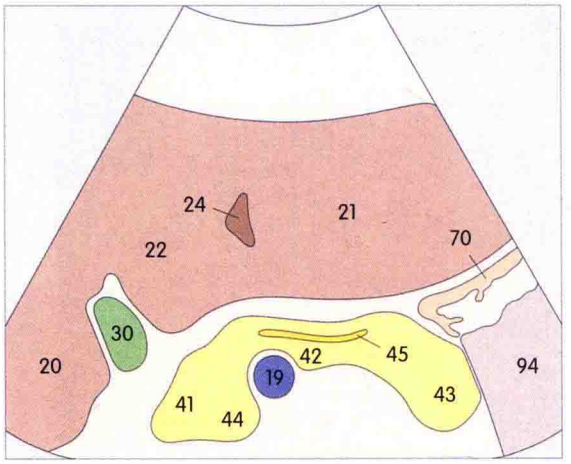


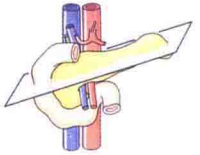
胰尾位于脾脏和肾脏形成的夹角内



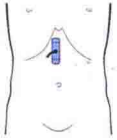


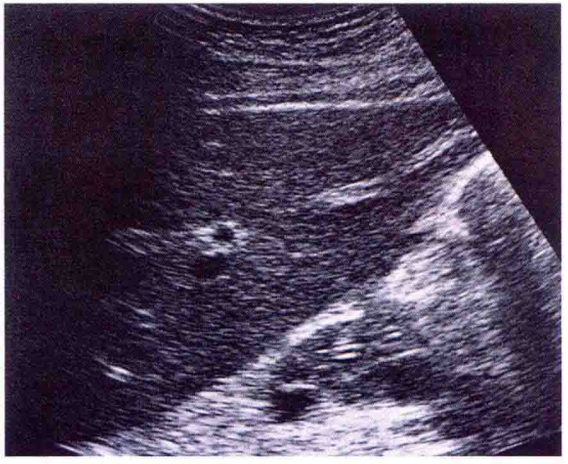
▶ 163 胰管的横切面扫描



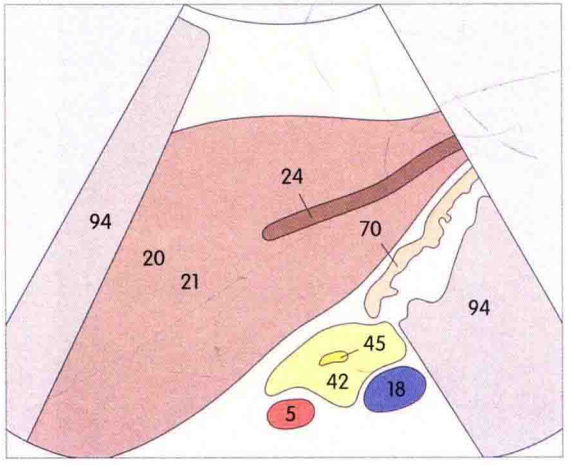


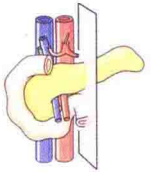
胰管走行变异较大，常位于胰腺实质的前上方，声像图表现为两条平行的强回声线 ◀





▶ 164 胰管的纵切面扫描





在这个平面上，胰管声像图清晰显示为管径不超过 3 mm 的管状结构，它位于胰腺实质中心的稍前方 ◀

脾脏

腹侧部纵切面扫描脾脏……96

165　脾脏，肾脏……96

166　脾门，脾静脉……96

167　脾脏，胃……97

168　脾脏，胃……97

腹侧部横切面扫描脾脏……98

169　脾脏，肾脏，胃……98

170　脾脏，肾脏，胰腺……98

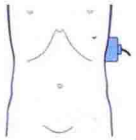
171　脾脏，胃……99

172　脾脏，小肠……99

脾脏的细节……100

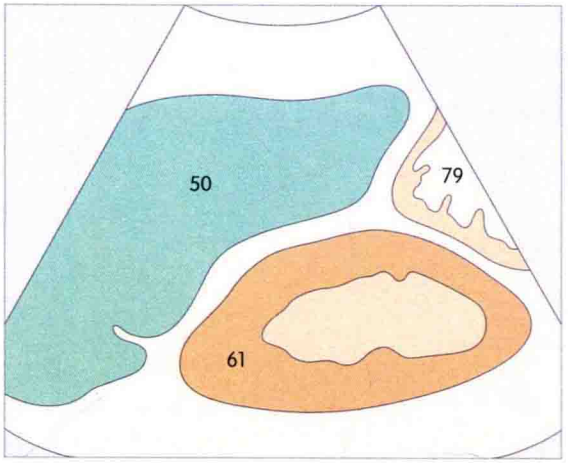
173　副脾……100

174　副脾……100



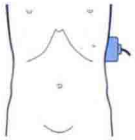


▶165 脾脏，肾脏



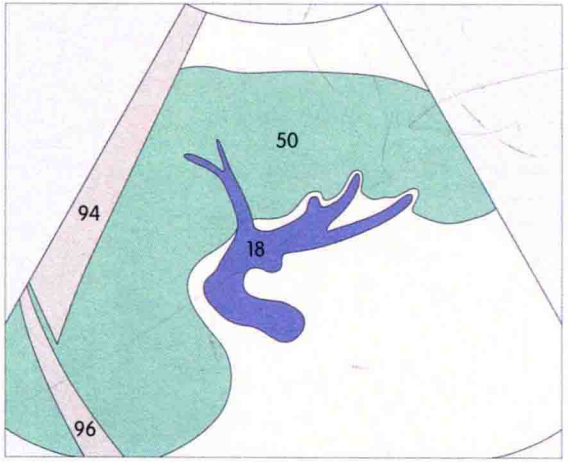


腹侧部纵切面扫描脾脏，其显示为位于肾上极和膈肌之间的三角形器官

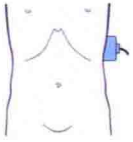


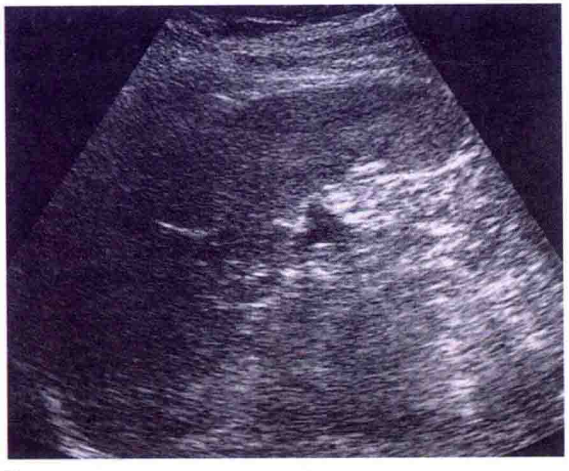


▶166 脾门，脾静脉

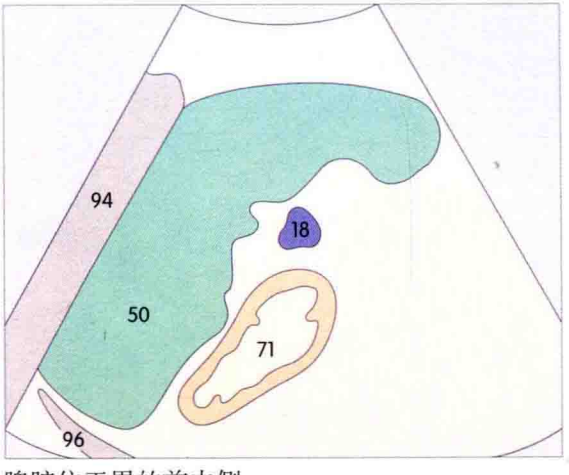


在脾门水平腹侧部扫描可显示脾脏最大纵径

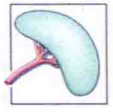


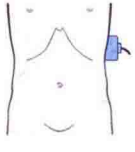


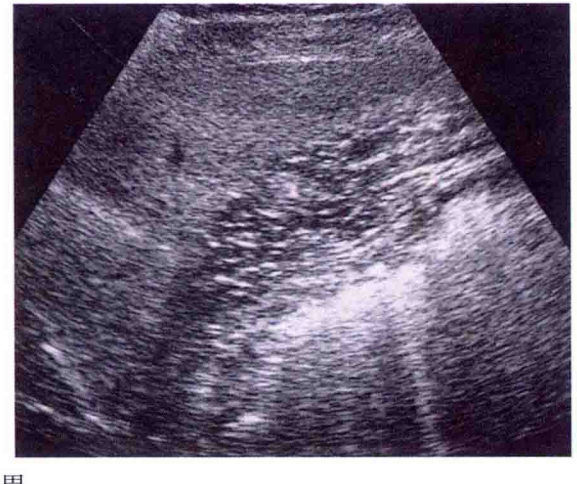
▶167 脾脏，胃



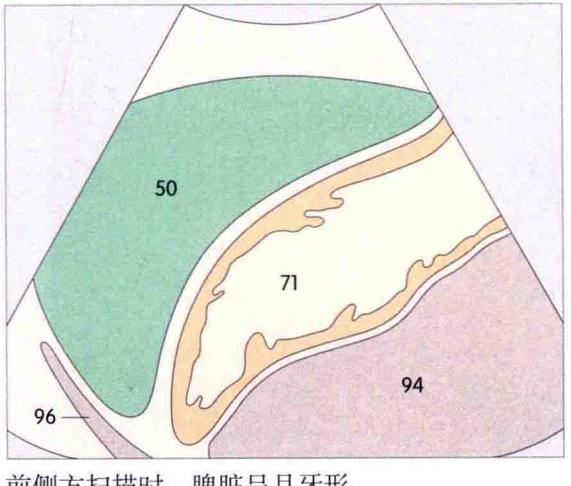
脾脏位于胃的前内侧



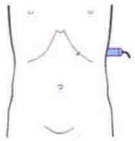


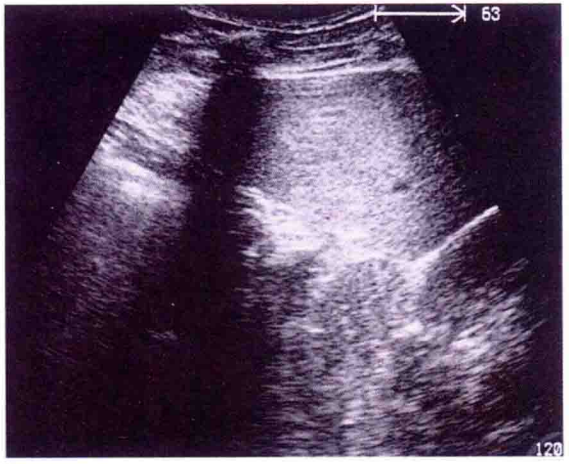


▶168 脾脏，胃

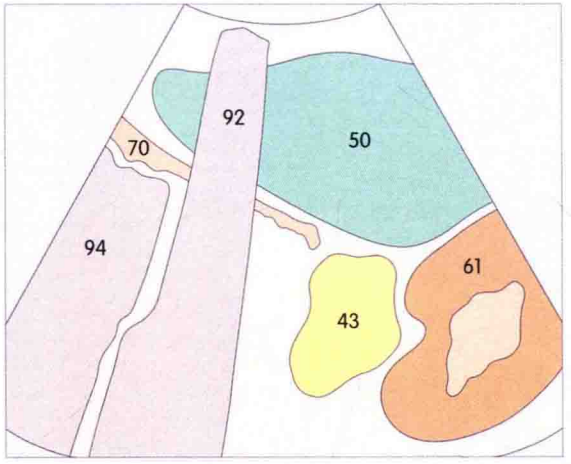


前侧方扫描时，脾脏呈月牙形

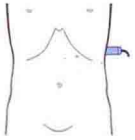




▶169 脾脏，肾脏，胃

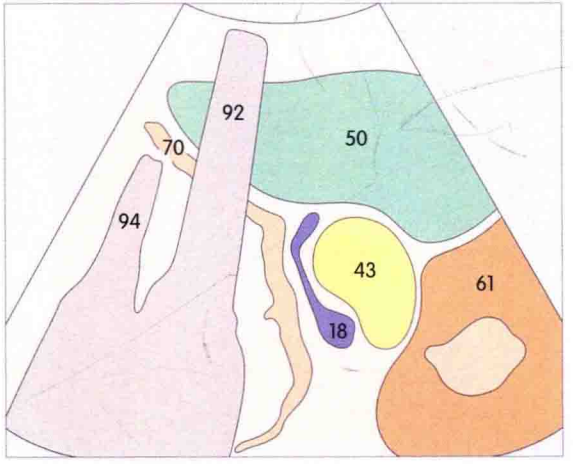


腹侧部较高位置横切面扫描，可显示脾脏、肾脏和胃形成的典型“三联体”图像

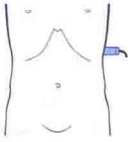




▶170 脾脏，肾脏，胰腺

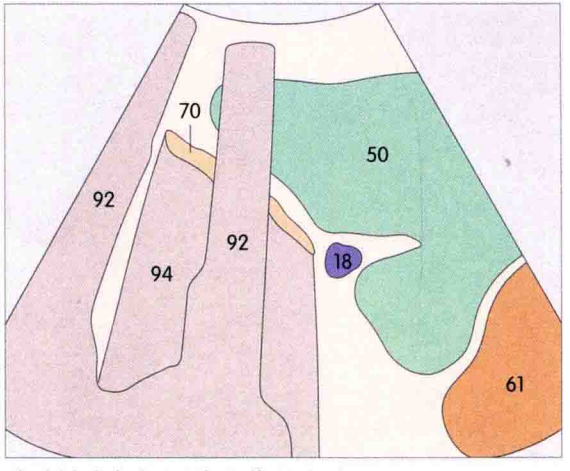


胰尾经常位于脾门区脾血管的下方

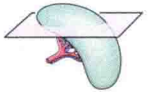


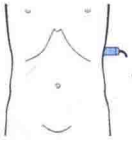


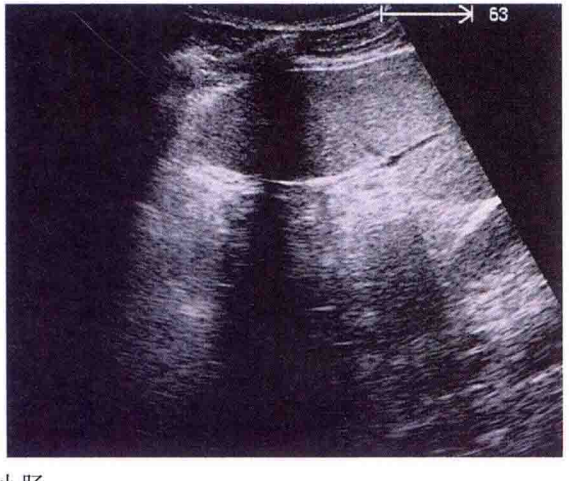
▶171 脾脏，胃



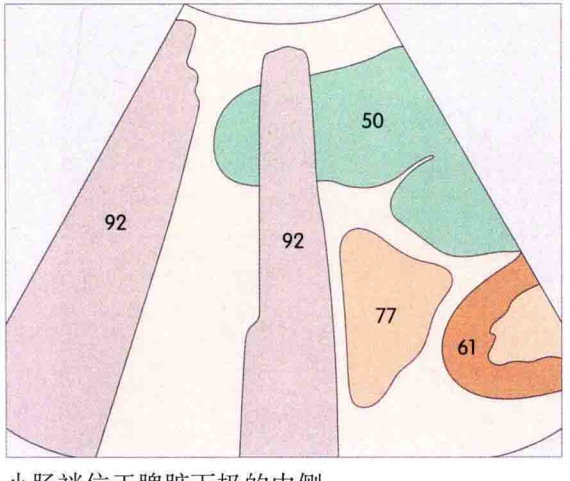
脾脏被内部间隔分为若干小叶



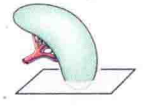


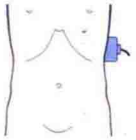


▶172 脾脏，小肠

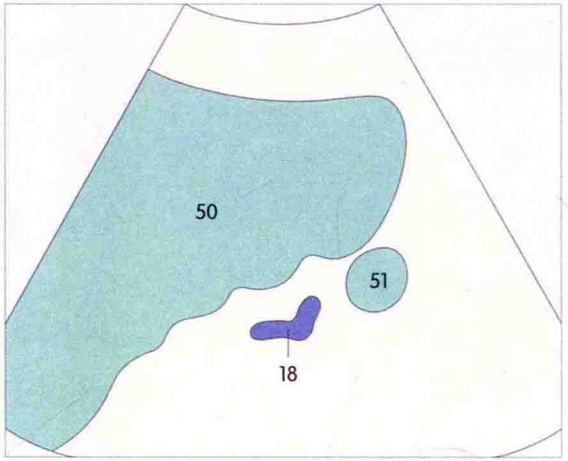


小肠袢位于脾脏下极的内侧





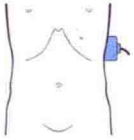


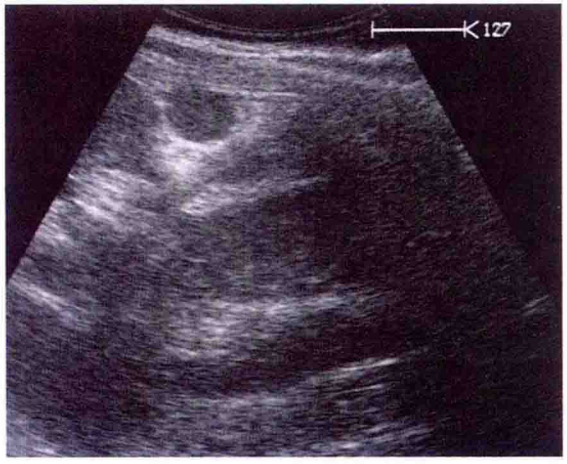


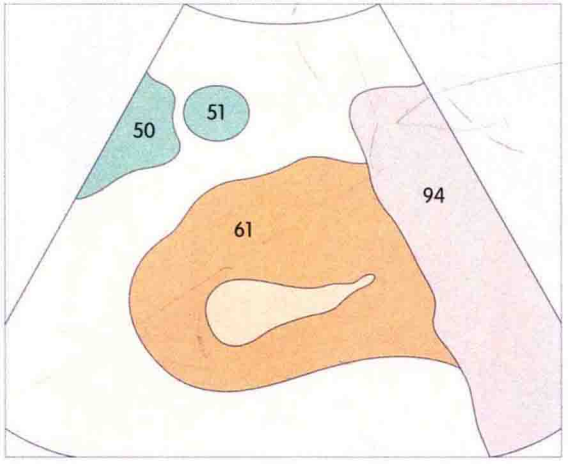


▶ 173 副脾

副脾最常见于脾门区







▶ 174 副脾

副脾偶尔也可位于脾脏下极

肾脏

腹侧部纵切面从后向前扫描右肾……102

175　肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌……102

176　肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌……102

177　肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌……103

178　肾脏，右肾静脉……103

腹侧部横切面从上向下扫描右肾……104

179　肾脏，肝脏……104

180　肾脏，肝脏，右肾静脉……104

181　肾脏，肝脏……105

182　肾脏，肝脏……105

上腹部纵切面从右向左扫描右肾……106

183　肾脏，肝脏……106

184　肾脏，肝脏……106

185　肾脏，肝脏，肾囊肿……107

186　肾脏，肝脏，肾囊肿……107

上腹部横切面从上向下扫描右肾……108

187　肾脏，右肾静脉，下腔静脉……108

188　肾脏，右肾静脉，下腔静脉，右肾动脉……108

189　肾脏，右肾动脉……109

190　肾脏，脾脏，腰大肌……109

腹侧部纵切面从后向前扫描左肾……110

191　肾脏，脾脏，腰大肌……110

192　肾脏，脾脏，腰大肌……116

193　肾脏，脾脏，腰大肌……111

194　肾脏，左肾静脉，脾脏，腹主动脉……111

腹侧部横切面从上向下扫描左肾……112

195　肾脏，脾脏，胃……112

196　肾脏，左肾动脉，脾脏，胃……112

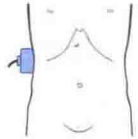
197　肾脏，结肠脾曲……113

198　肾脏，结肠脾曲……113

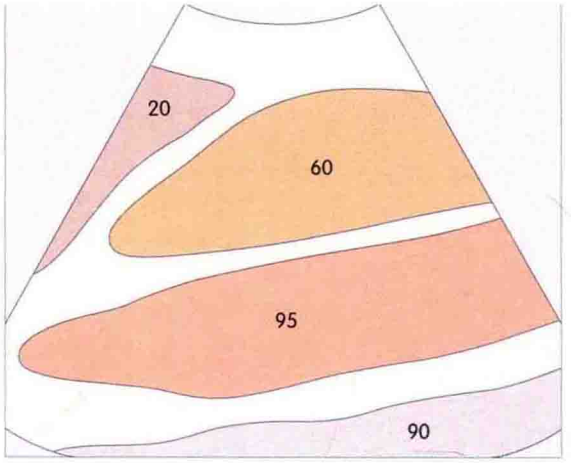
肾脏的细节……114

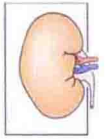
199　髓质……114

200　集合系统……114



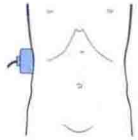


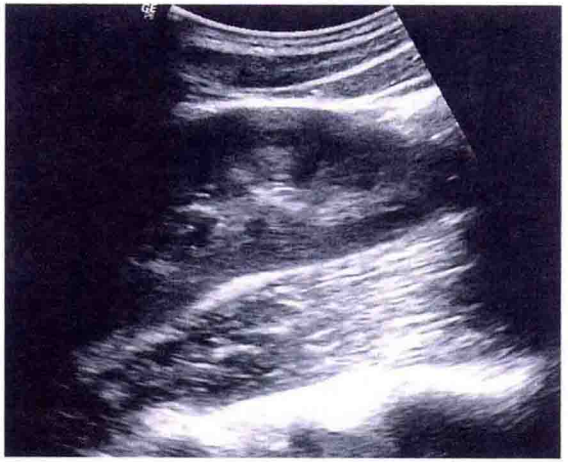


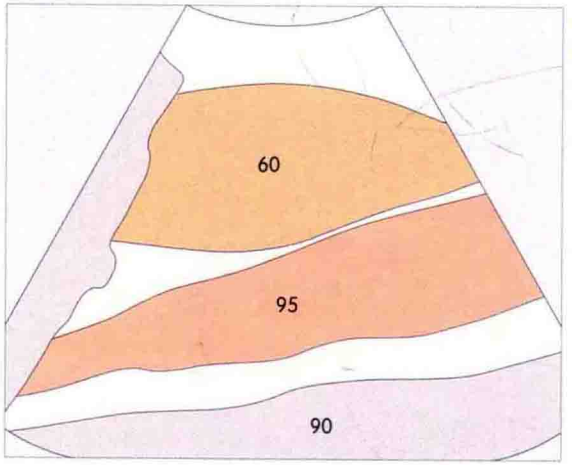


▶175 肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌

通过肝脏作为声窗，右肾可清晰显示

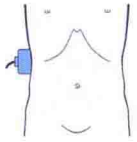


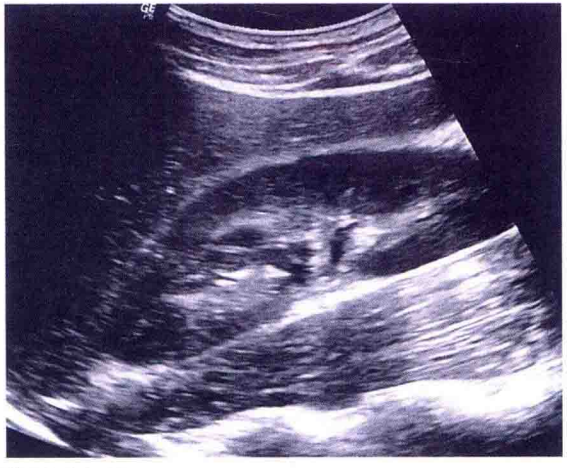




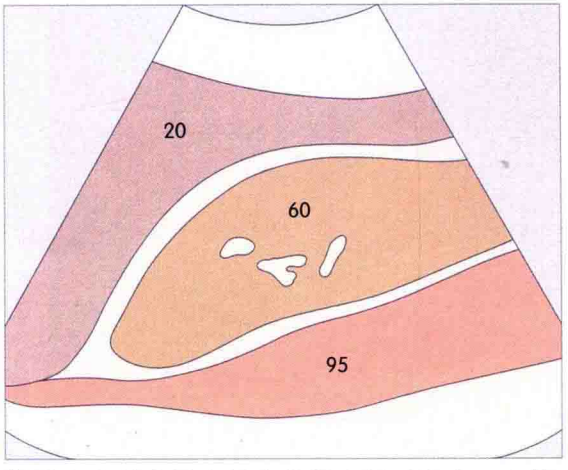
▶176 肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌

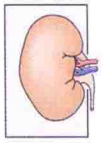
呼吸运动时，两侧肾脏可沿着腰大肌上下滑动



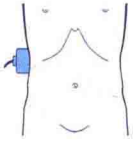


▶177 肾脏，肝脏，腰大肌



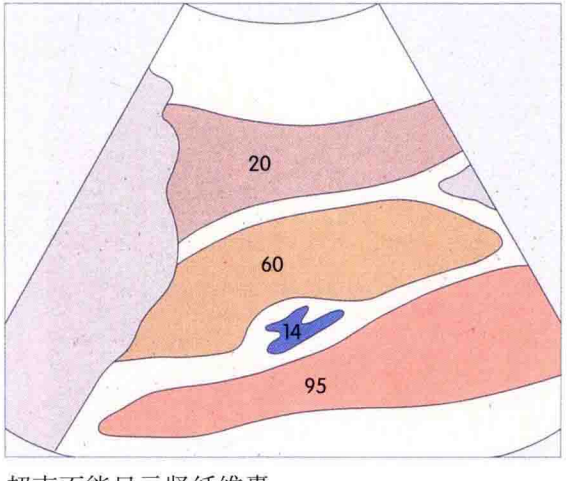


肾脏中央的高回声复合物是由肾盂肾盏、血管、淋巴管、脂肪组织及肾窦等组成的

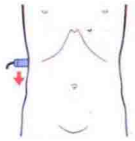




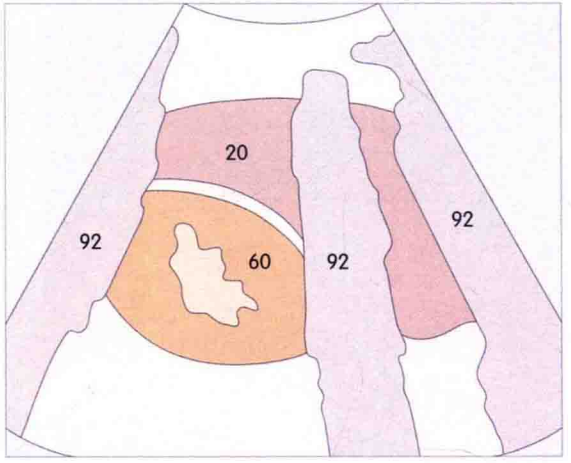
▶178 肾脏，右肾静脉

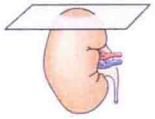


超声不能显示肾纤维囊



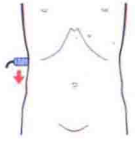




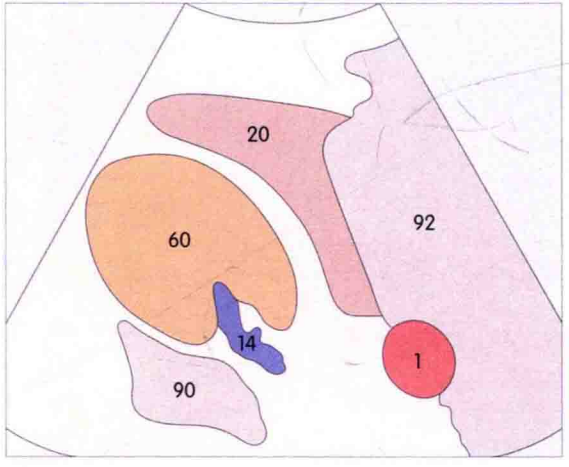


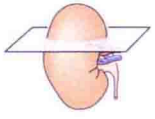
▶ 179 肾脏，肝脏

右肾位于腹部后方脊柱、肌肉和肝右叶形成的夹角内



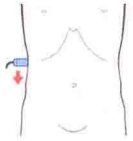






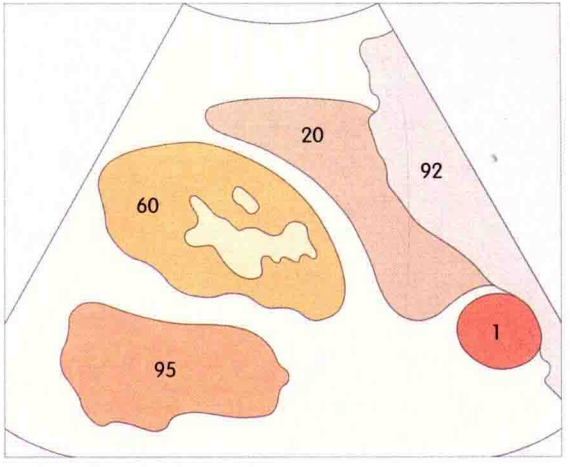
▶ 180 肾脏，肝脏，右肾静脉

肾门处血管通常能清晰识别

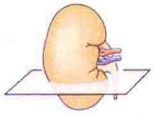


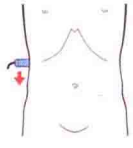


▶ 181 肾脏，肝脏



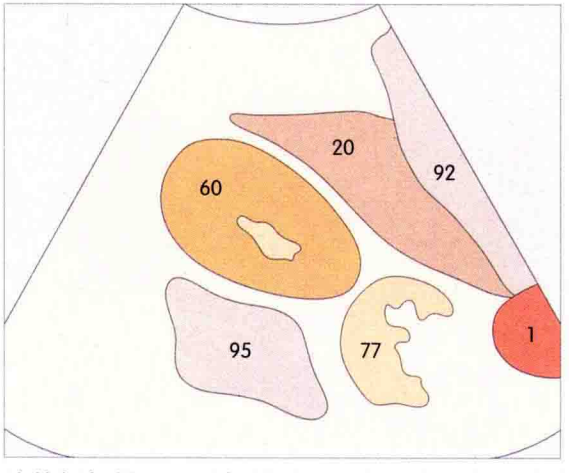
腰大肌位于肾脏的内侧





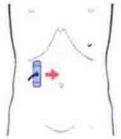


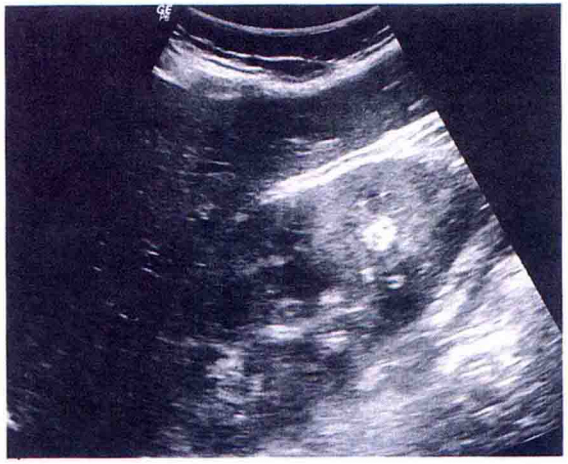
▶ 182 肾脏，肝脏

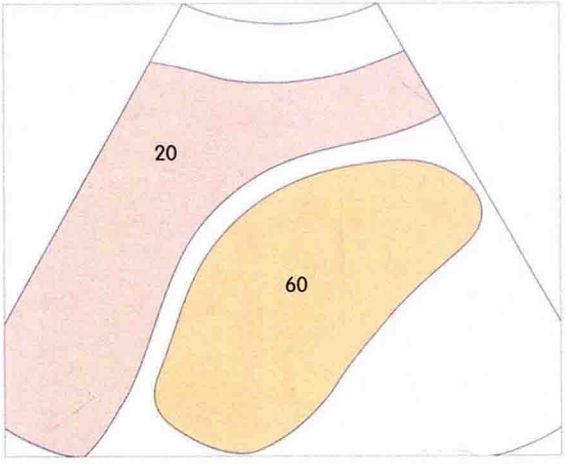


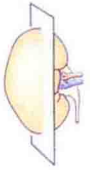
从外侧扫描，只要扫描平面不超过肾上极，大多数受检者的右肾均能清晰显示





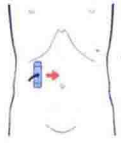


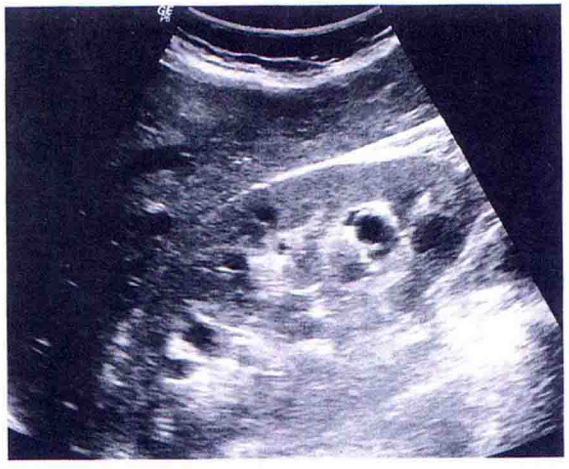


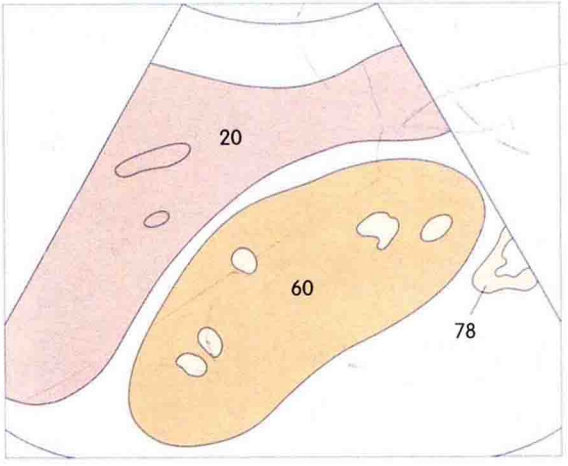


▶183 肾脏，肝脏

不同于左肾，右肾可通过肝脏作为声窗得到清晰显示

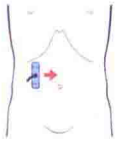


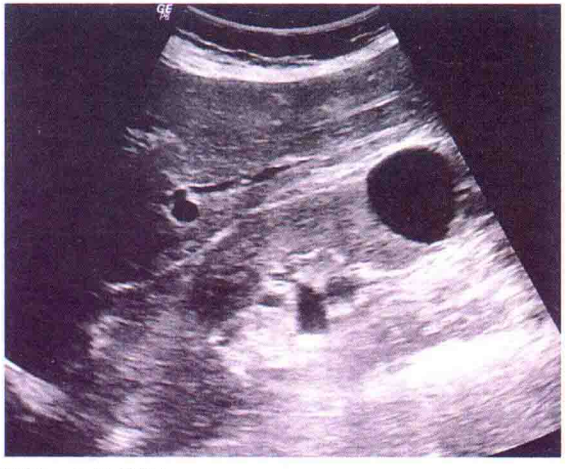




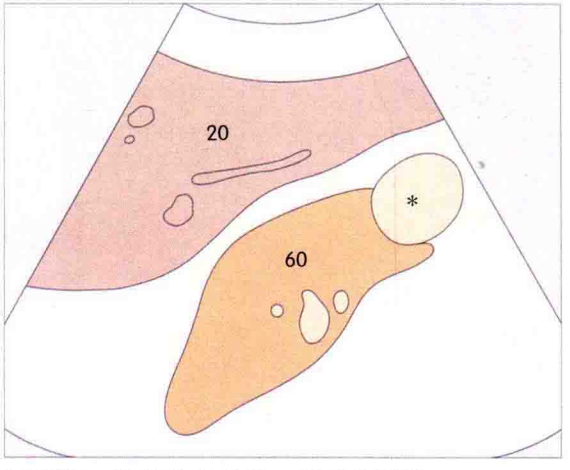
▶184 肾脏，肝脏

右肾下极常因肠腔气体干扰显示欠清

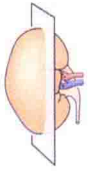


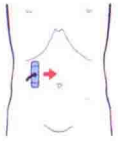


▶ 185 肾脏，肝脏，* 肾囊肿



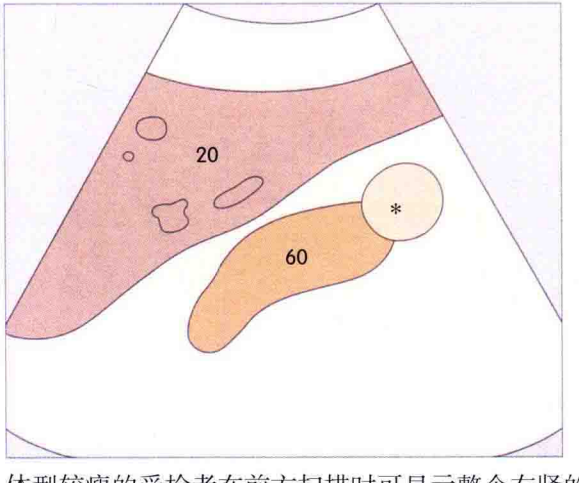
肾囊肿通常都是在无意中偶然发现的





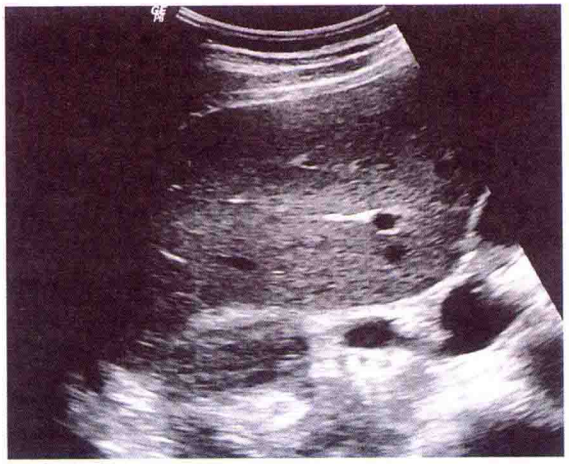


▶ 186 肾脏，肝脏，* 肾囊肿

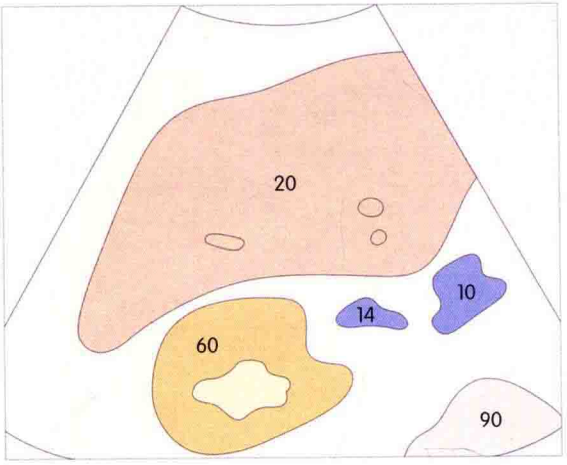


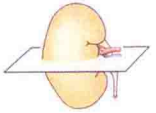
体型较瘦的受检者在前方扫描时可显示整个右肾的轮廓



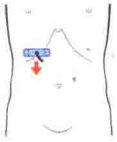


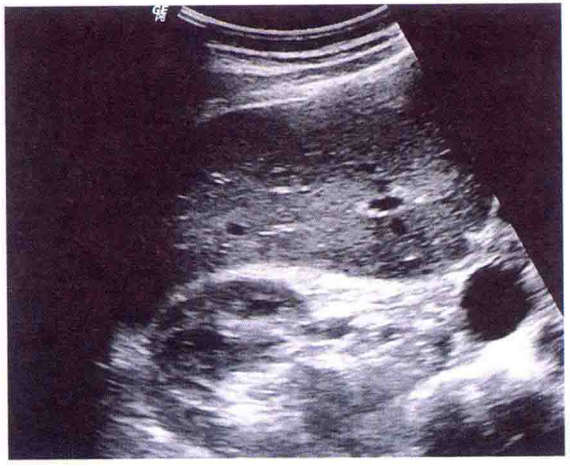
▶187 肾脏，右肾静脉，下腔静脉



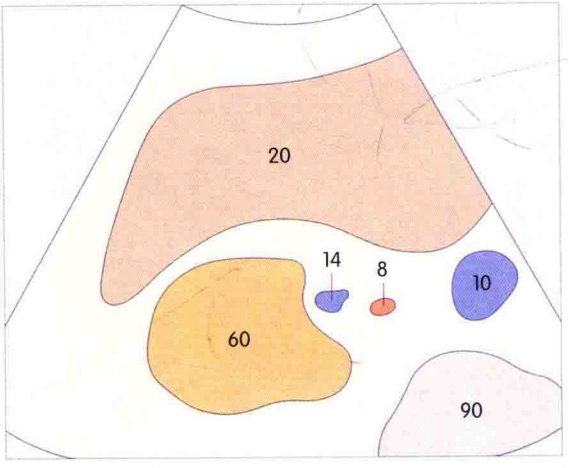


右肾静脉于右肾上极水平汇入下腔静脉

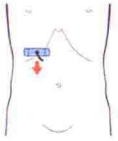




▶188 肾脏，右肾静脉，下腔静脉，右肾动脉

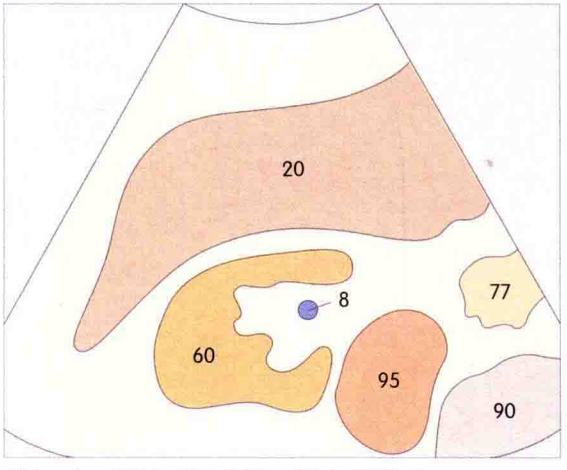


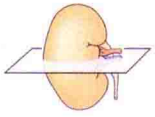
右肾动脉位于右肾静脉的后上方，大多数受检者右肾静脉的直径明显宽于右肾动脉



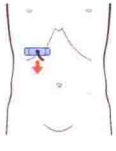


▶ 189 肾脏，右肾动脉



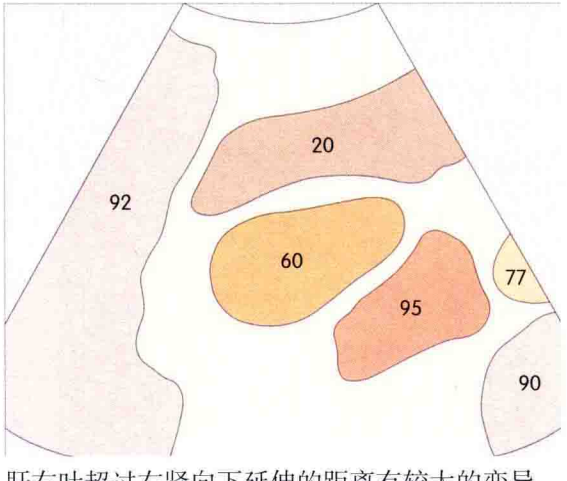


吸气时，肾脏可沿着腰大肌向下滑动

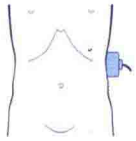


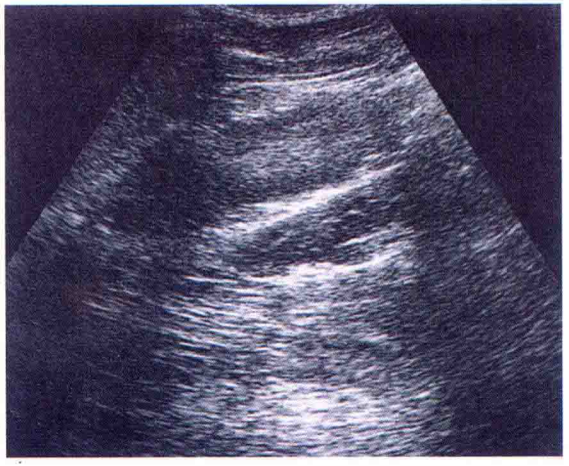


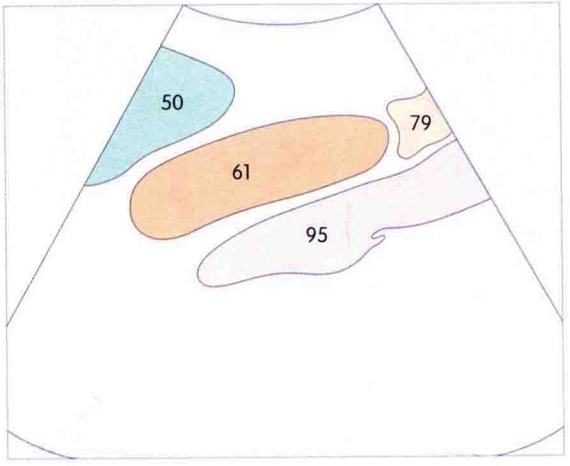
▶ 190 肾脏，脾脏，腰大肌

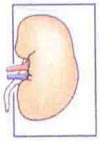


肝右叶超过右肾向下延伸的距离有较大的变异



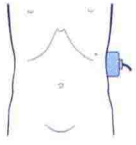


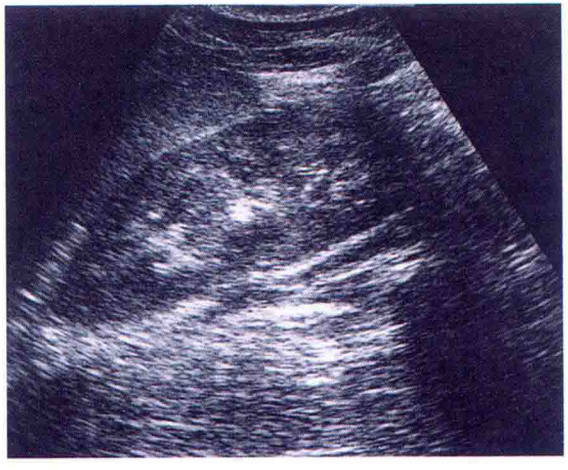


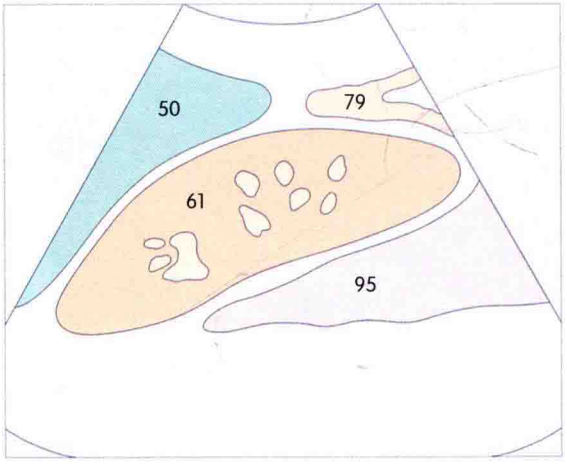


▶191 肾脏，脾脏，腰大肌

没有很好的声窗可用来扫描左肾

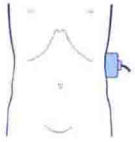






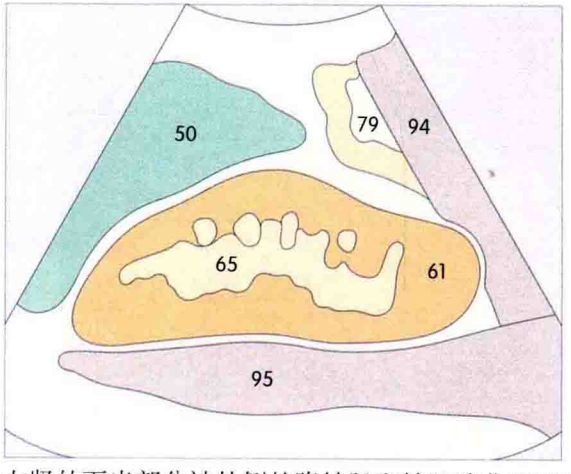
▶192 肾脏，脾脏，腰大肌

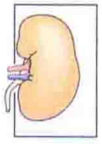
位于外侧的脾脏可延伸至左肾中部水平



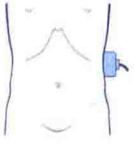


▶ 193 肾脏，脾脏，腰大肌



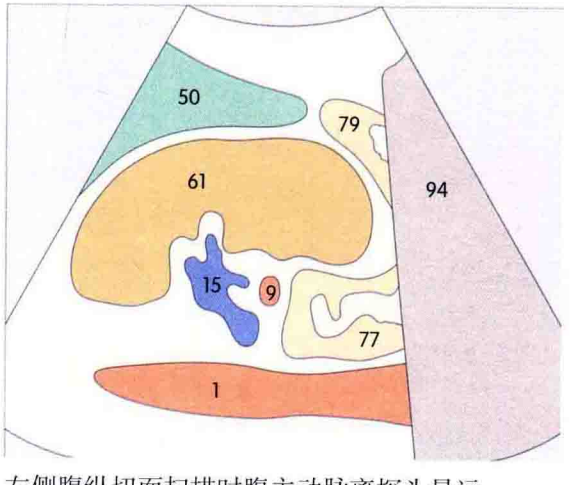


左肾的下半部分被外侧的降结肠和结肠脾曲所覆盖

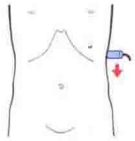




▶ 194 肾脏，左肾静脉，脾脏，腹主动脉

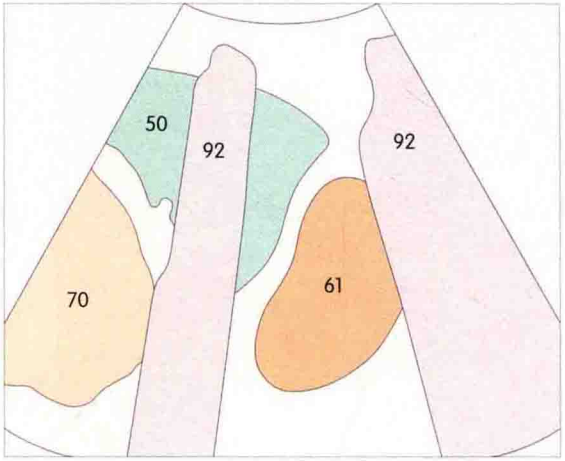


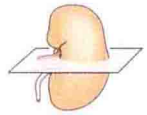
左侧腹纵切面扫描时腹主动脉离探头最远



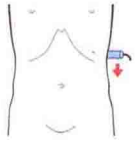


▶195 肾脏，脾脏，胃



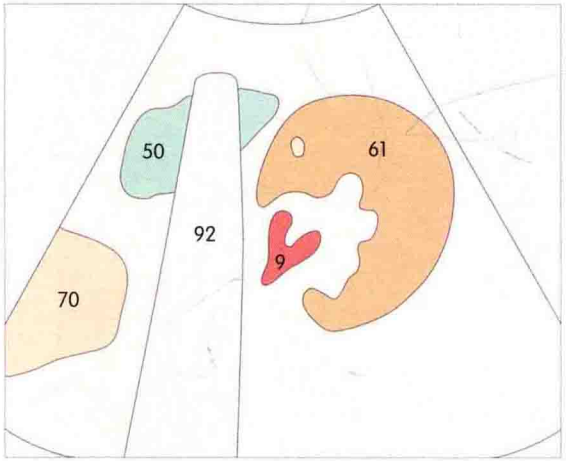


经脾扫描左肾时，左肾的显示经常受到肋骨声影的影响

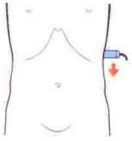




▶196 肾脏，左肾动脉，脾脏，胃

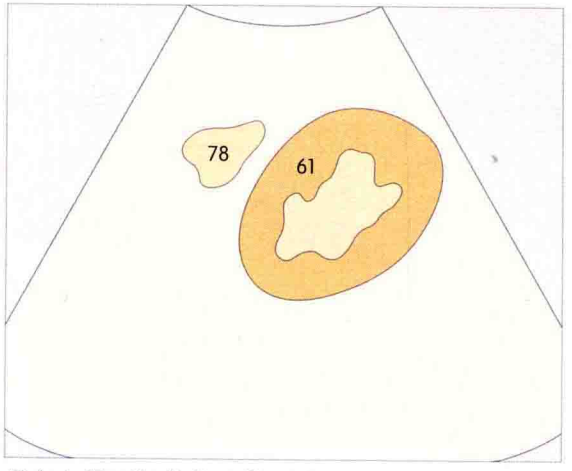


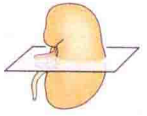
从左侧扫描，左肾血管常能清晰显示



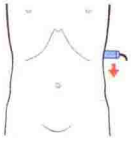


▶ 197 肾脏，结肠脾曲



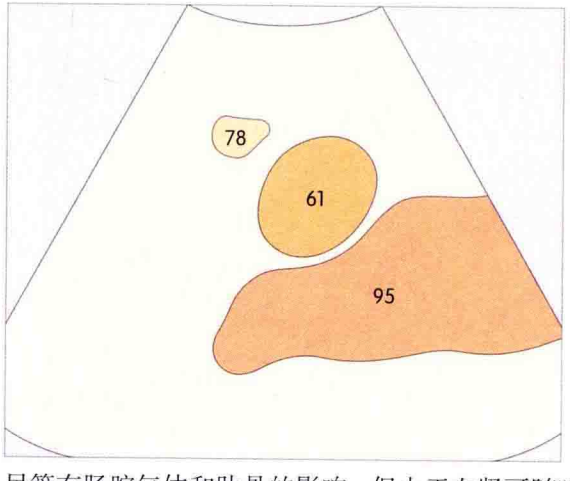


界定左肾下极往往比较困难

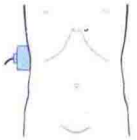


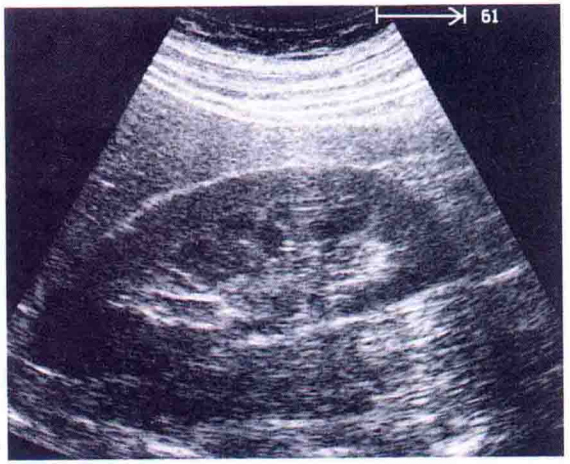


▶ 198 肾脏，结肠脾曲

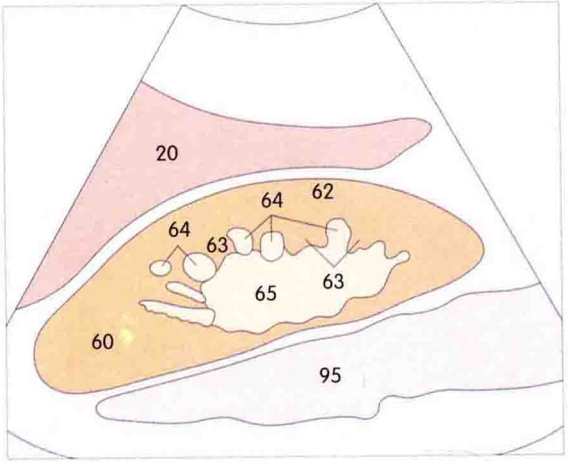


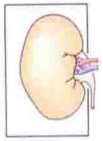
尽管有肠腔气体和肋骨的影响，但由于左肾可随呼吸上下移动，大多数受检者的左肾能被完全显示出来



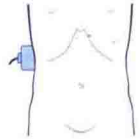


▶ 199 髓质



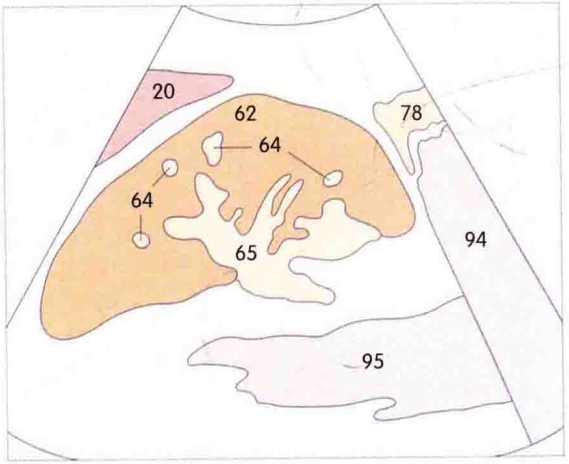


超声图像中，肾锥体基底部的低回声线组成了皮质和髓质的分界线





▶ 200 集合系统



强利尿可使肾盂内出现带状或者星状液性暗区

肾上腺

上腹部纵切面从右向左扫描右肾上腺……116

201　肾脏，肝脏……116

202　肾脏，肝脏……116

203　肾上腺，肝脏……117

204　肾上腺，下腔静脉，肾动脉……117

上腹部横切面从下向上扫描右肾上腺……118

205　肾脏，下腔静脉……118

206　肾脏，肾静脉，下腔静脉……118

207　肾静脉，下腔静脉……119

208　肾上腺，下腔静脉……119

侧卧位从后向前纵向扫描左肾上腺……120

209　肾脏，脾脏……120

210　肾上腺，肾脏，脾脏……120

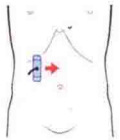
211　肾上腺，肾脏，脾脏……121

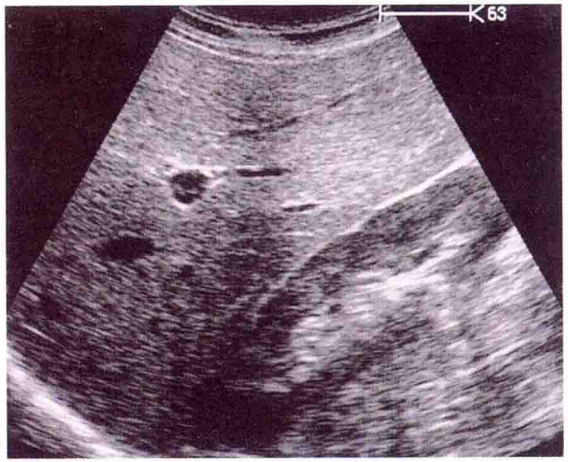
212　脾脏，胰尾……121

肾上腺的细节……122

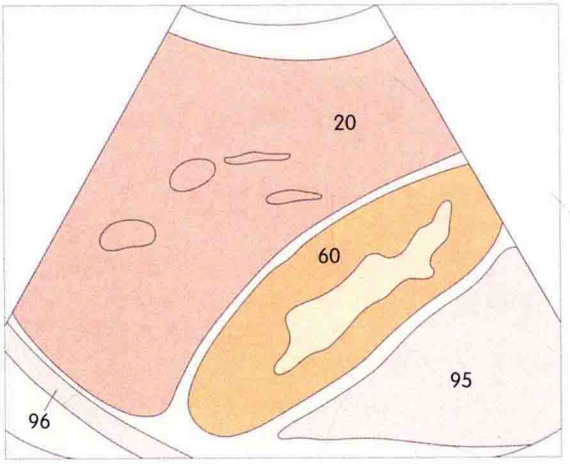
213　肾上腺层次结构……122

214　肾上腺层次结构……122

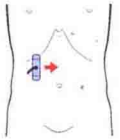




▶201 肾脏，肝脏

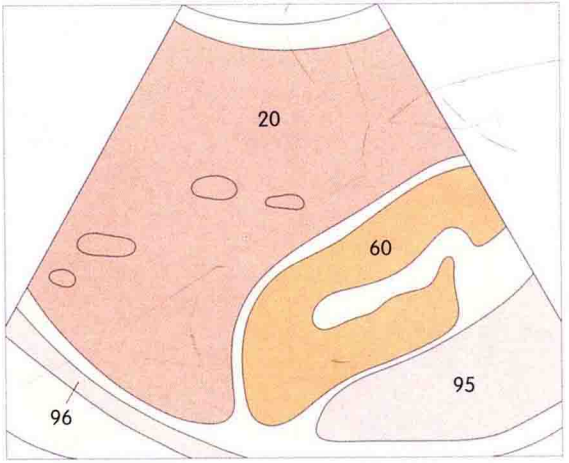


右肾上腺位于右肾上极水平，在右肾的内前方





▶202 肾脏，肝脏

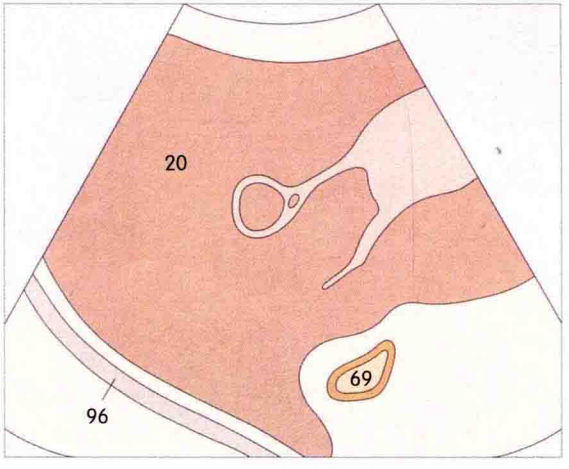


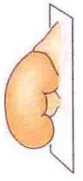
仰卧位经上腹部纵向扫描，可以将右肾作为识别右肾上腺的标志





▶203 肾上腺，肝脏



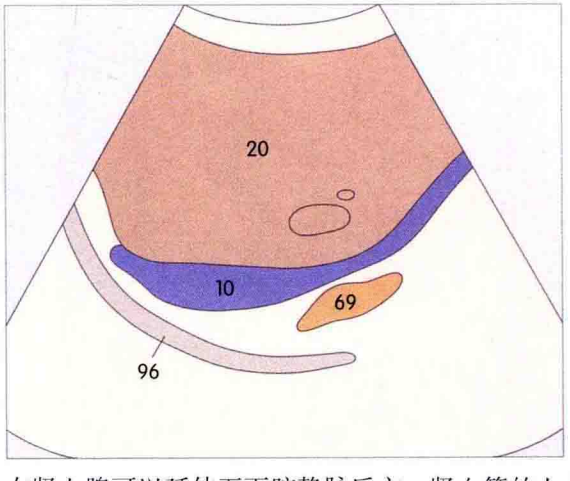


通过肾从右向左扫描，右肾上极恰好从图像中消失的区域就是右肾上腺的位置

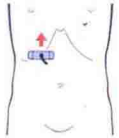


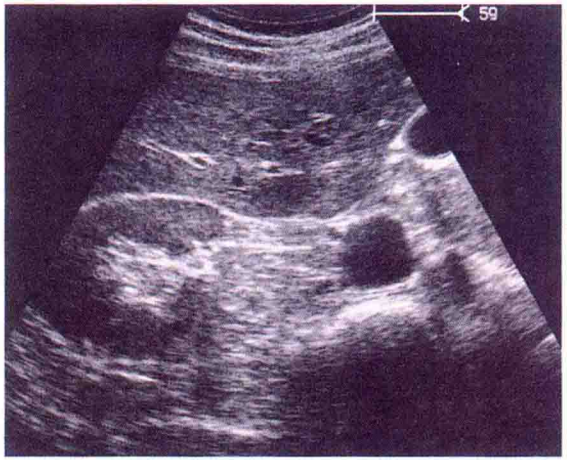


▶204 肾上腺，下腔静脉，肾动脉

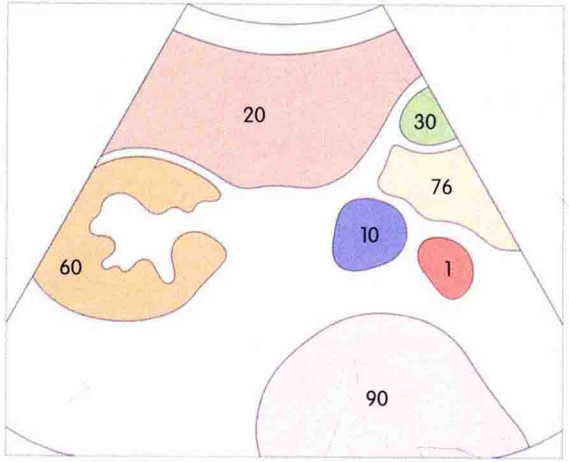


右肾上腺可以延伸至下腔静脉后方、肾血管的上方

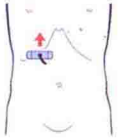


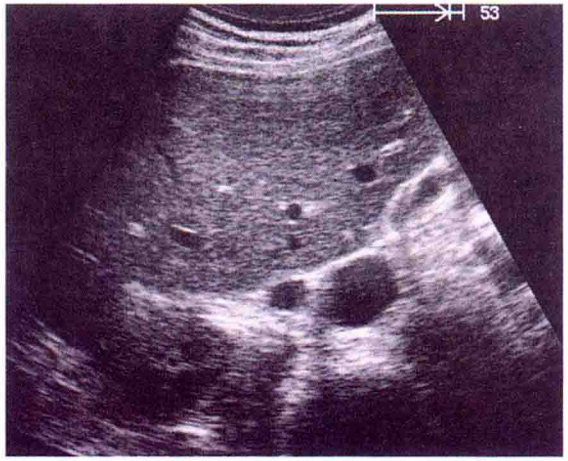


▶ 205 肾脏，下腔静脉

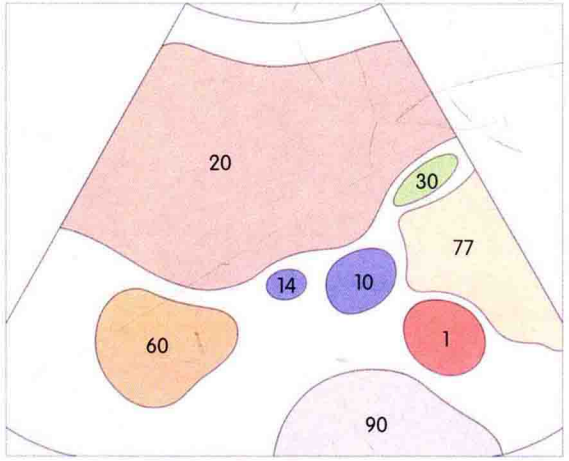


横切面扫描辨别右肾上腺的标志是肾脏、肝下缘及下腔静脉

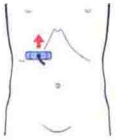


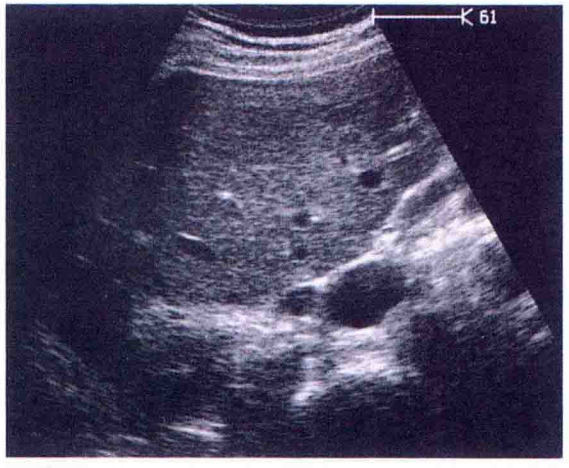


▶ 206 肾脏，肾静脉，下腔静脉

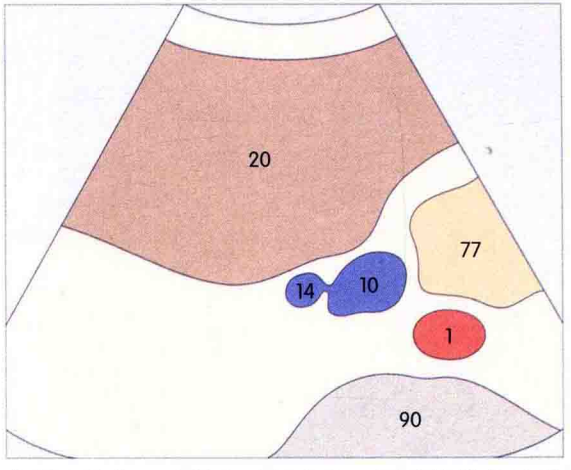


肾上腺位于肾门部肾血管的上方

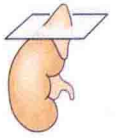


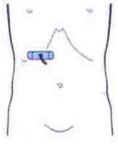


▶207 肾静脉，下腔静脉



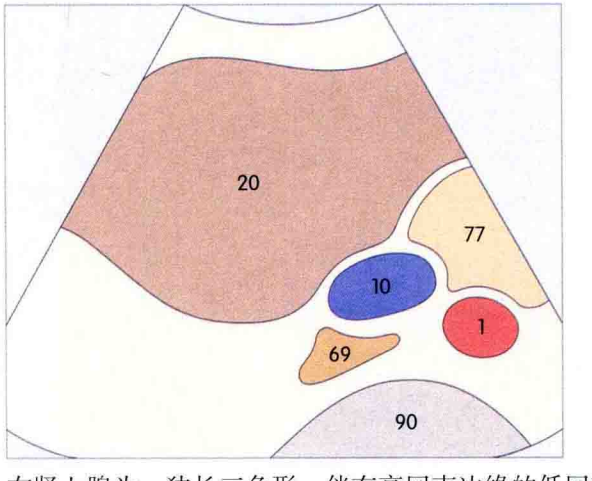
右肾上腺位于右肾上极的上方、下腔静脉的外后方



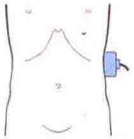


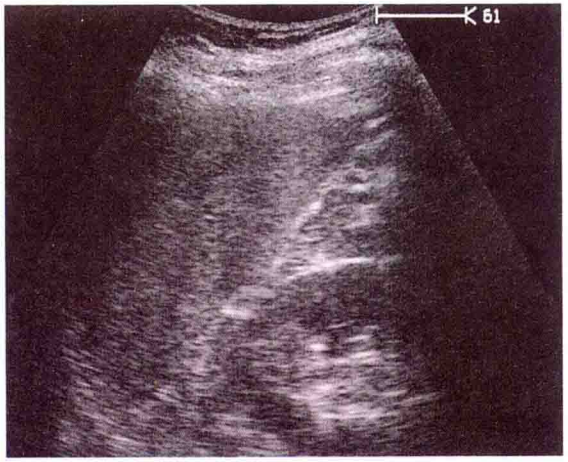


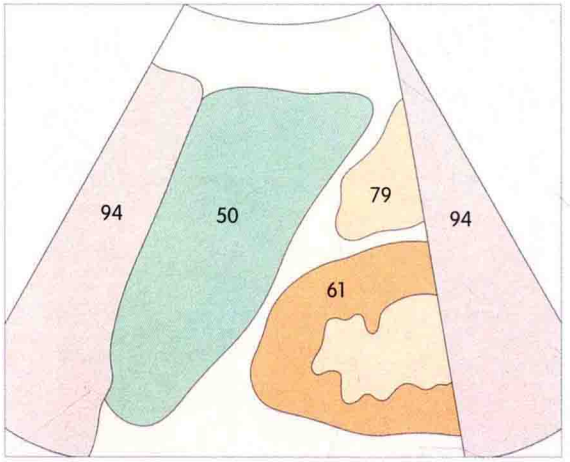
▶208 肾上腺，下腔静脉

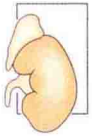


右肾上腺为一狭长三角形，伴有高回声边缘的低回声结构



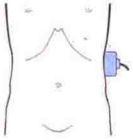


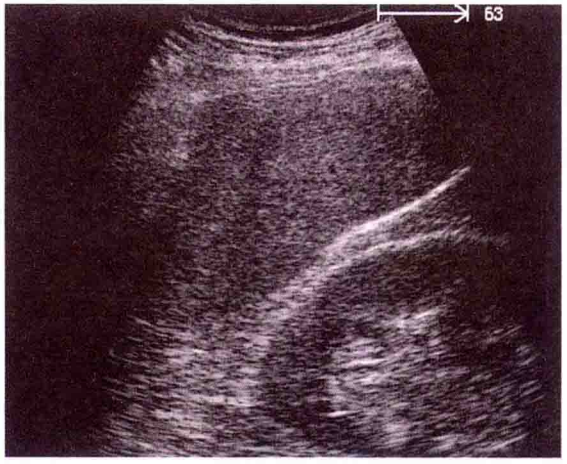


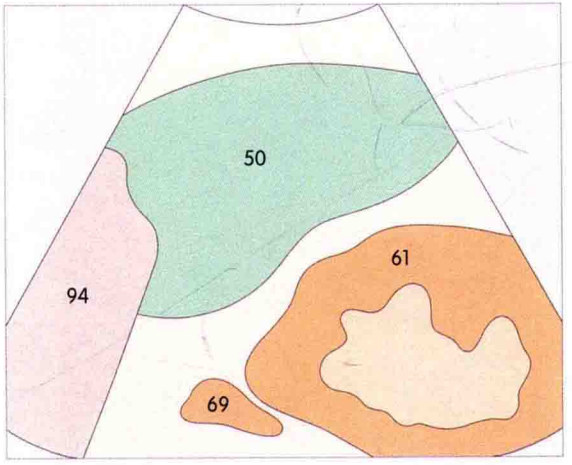


▶209 肾脏，脾脏

左肾上腺较右肾上腺更难以显示

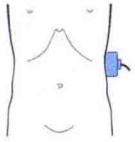


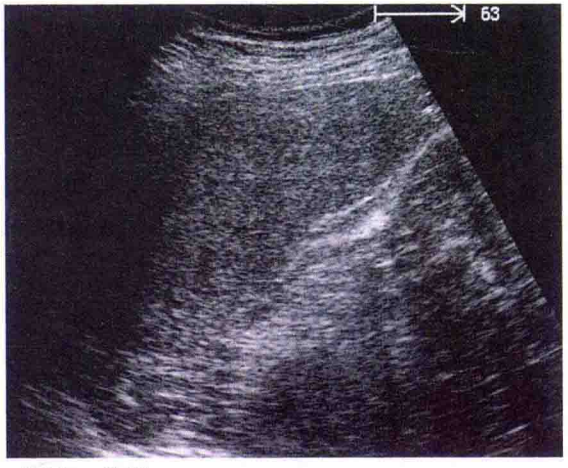




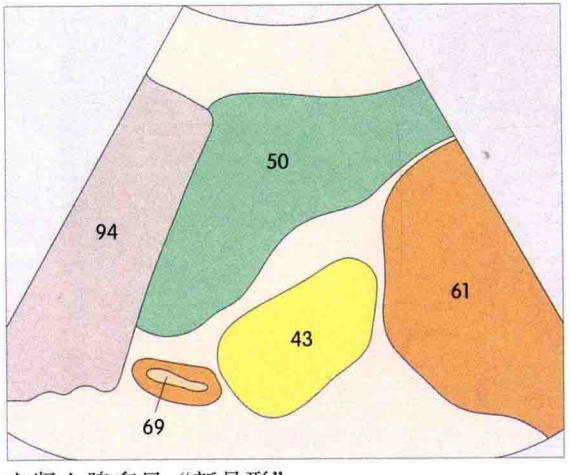
▶210 肾上腺，肾脏，脾脏

左肾上腺位于左肾上极、脾脏和腹主动脉之间

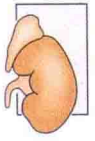


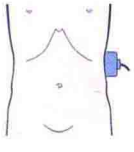


▶211 肾上腺，肾脏，脾脏



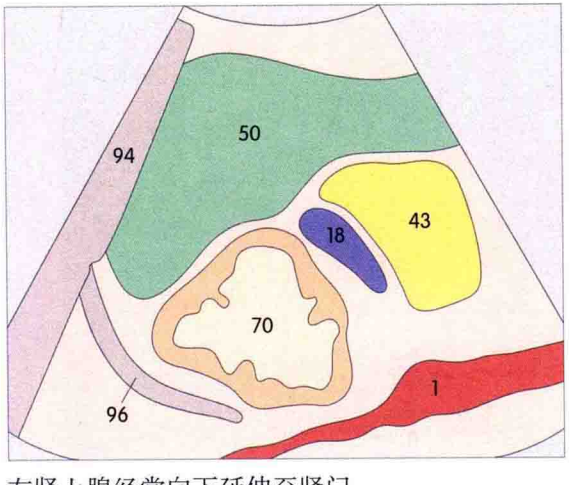
左肾上腺多呈“新月形”



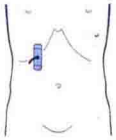


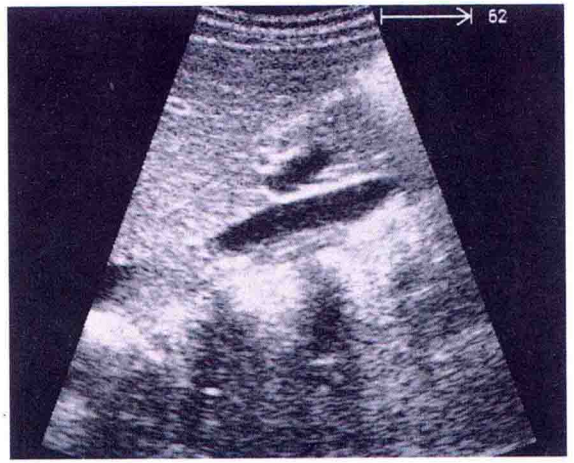


▶212 脾脏，胰尾

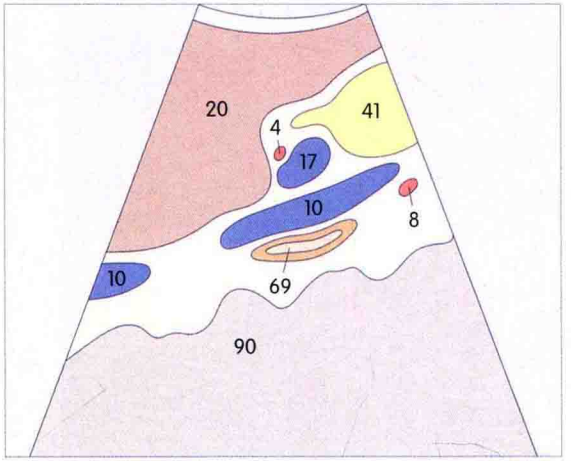


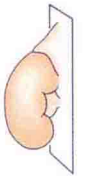
左肾上腺经常向下延伸至肾门



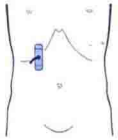


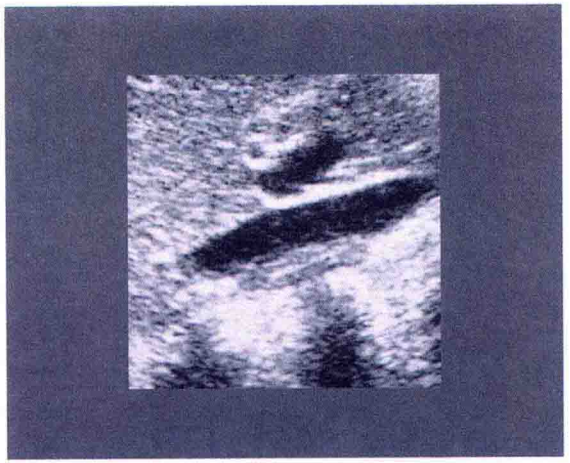
▶213 肾上腺层次结构



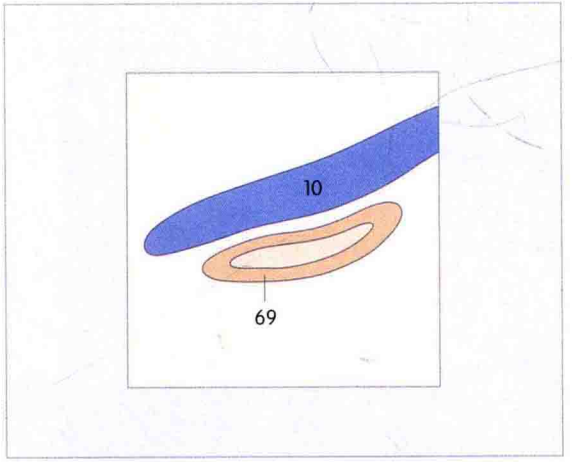


肾上腺由 3 层结构组成：外周的 2 层高回声带及中间的低回声带





▶214 肾上腺层次结构



肾上腺皮质呈低回声，肾上腺髓质呈高回声

胃

上腹部横切面从上向下扫描胃贲门……124

215　食管，腹主动脉，肝脏……124

216　贲门，腹主动脉，肝脏……124

217　贲门，胃体，腹主动脉，肝脏……125

218　胃体，腹主动脉，肝脏……125

上腹部纵切面从右向左扫描胃……126

219　食管，腹主动脉，肝脏……126

220　食管，腹主动脉，肝脏……126

221　贲门，肝脏……127

222　胃体，肝脏……127

上腹部纵切面从左向右扫描胃……128

223　胃体，肝脏……128

224　胃窦，肝脏，胰腺……128

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226　胃窦，肝脏，胰腺……129

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228　胃窦，十二指肠球部，幽门……130

229　十二指肠，胆囊，肝脏……131

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沿上腹部横切面从上向下扫描幽门和十二指肠……132

231　胃窦，肝脏，胰腺……132

232　胃窦，十二指肠，肝脏，胰腺，胆囊……132

233　胃窦，十二指肠，肝脏，胰腺，胆囊……133

234　胃窦，胆囊……133

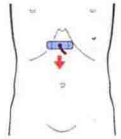
胃的细节……134

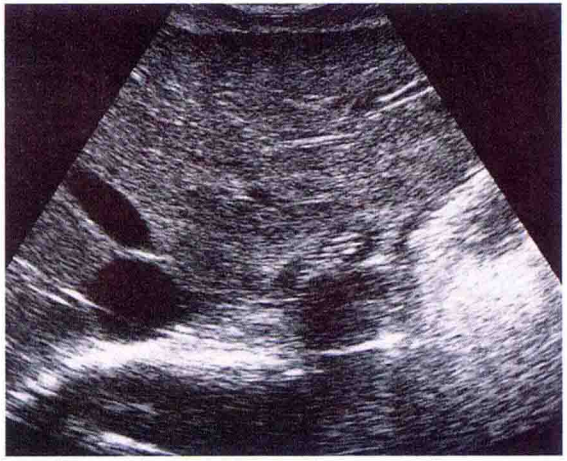
235　胃壁的层次结构……134

236　胃壁的层次结构……134

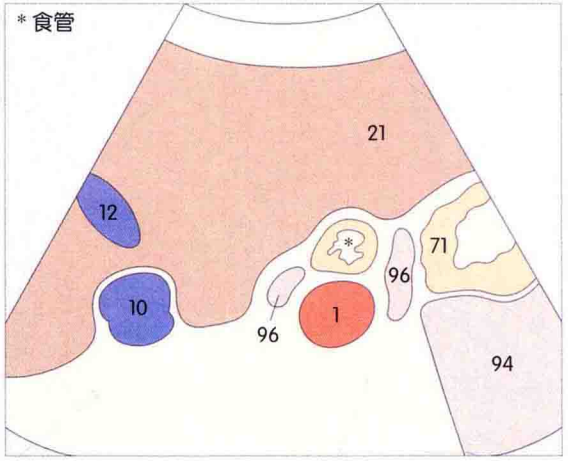
237　胃皱襞……135

238　胃皱襞……135

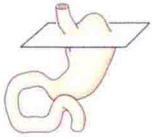


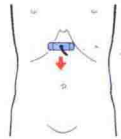


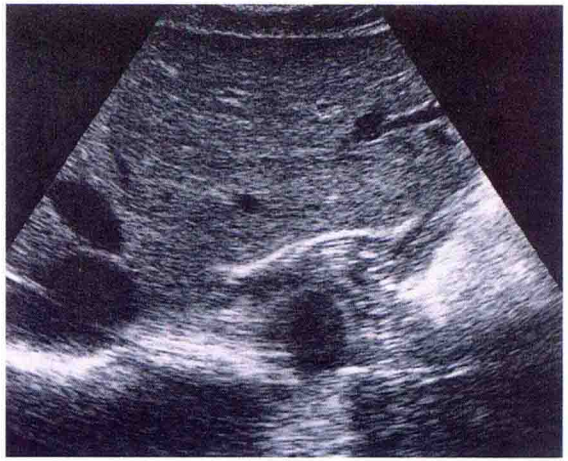
▶215 食管，腹主动脉，肝脏



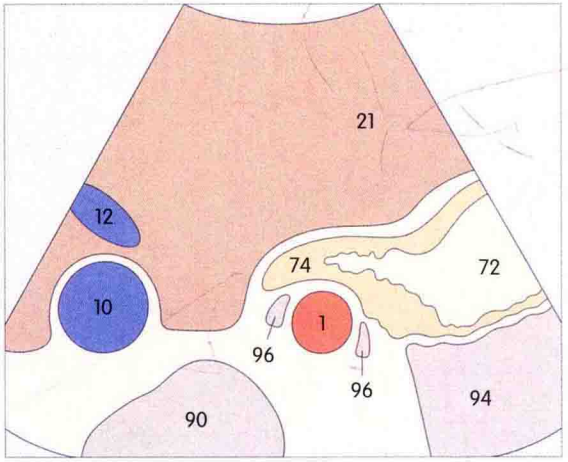
胃食管连接部位于肝脏、腹主动脉和膈脚之间



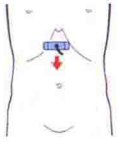


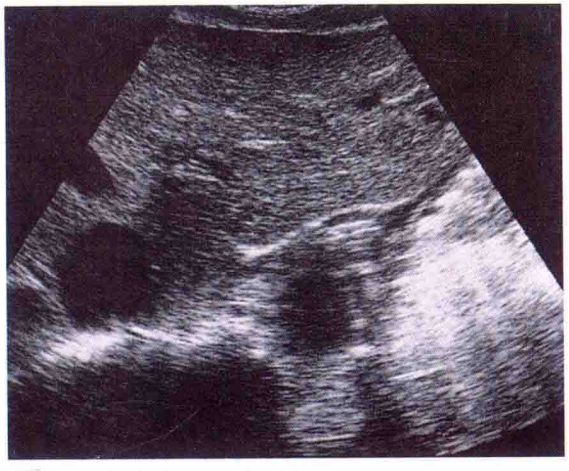


▶216 贲门，腹主动脉，肝脏

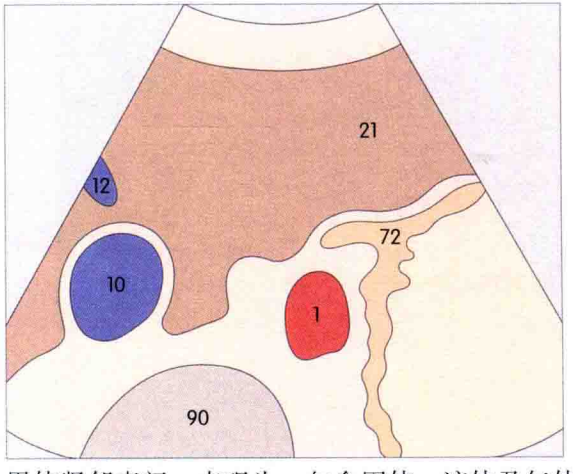


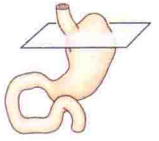
横切面扫描时贲门呈锥形三角结构



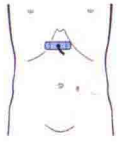


▶217 贲门，胃体，腹主动脉，肝脏



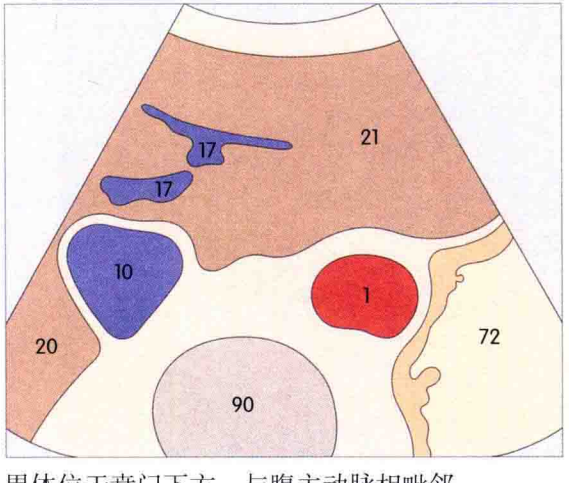


胃体紧邻贲门，表现为一包含固体、液体及气体物质的混合结构

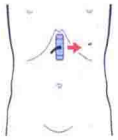


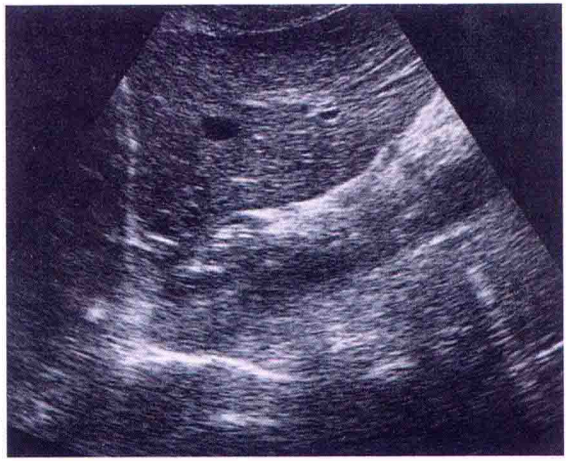


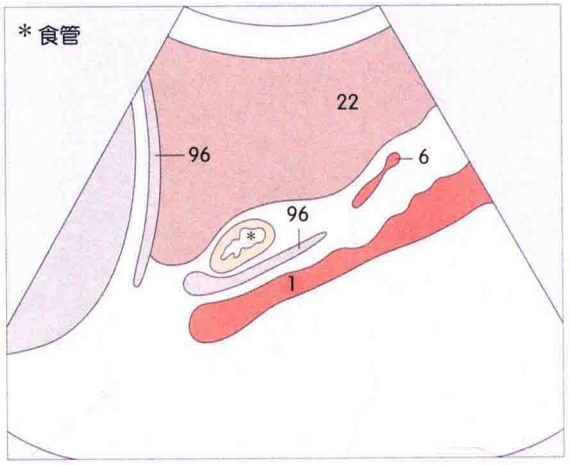
▶218 胃体，腹主动脉，肝脏

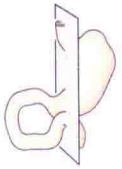


胃体位于贲门下方，与腹主动脉相毗邻



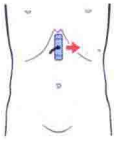


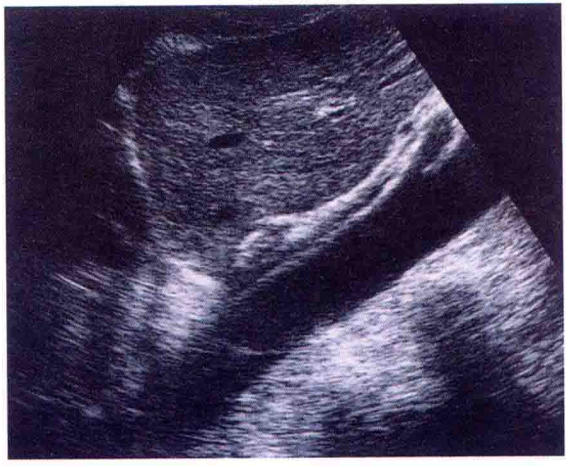


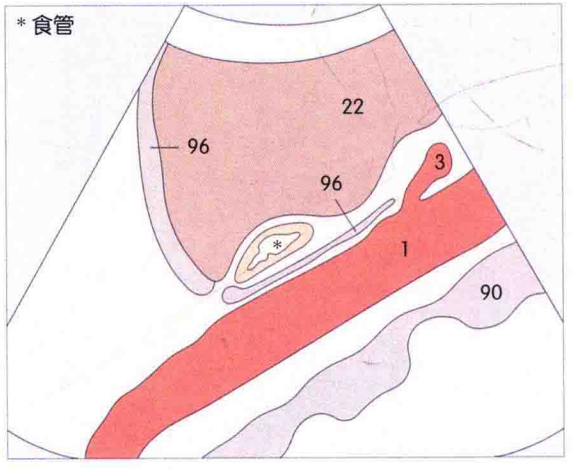


▶219 食管，腹主动脉，肝脏

食管腹段位于腹主动脉的右前方

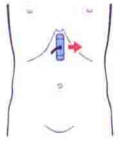


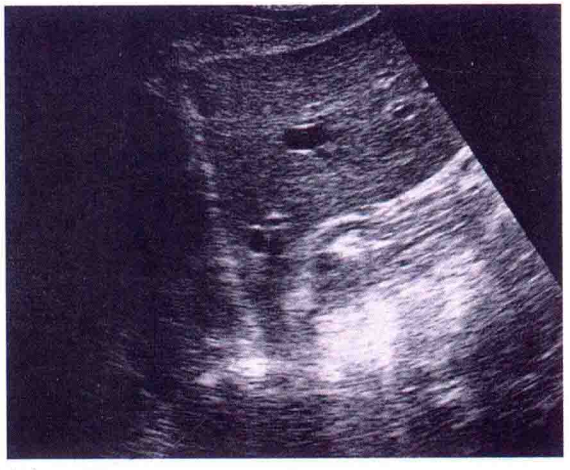




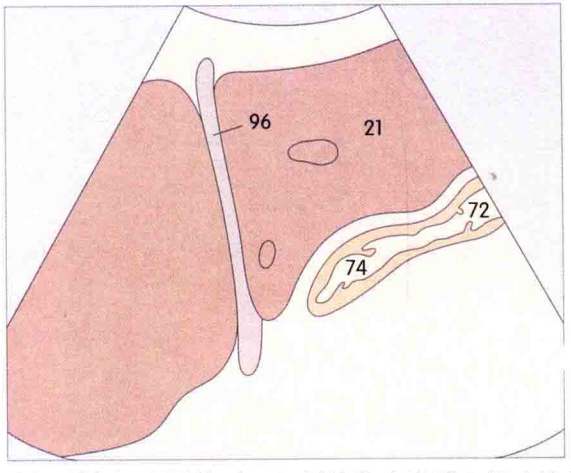
▶220 食管，腹主动脉，肝脏

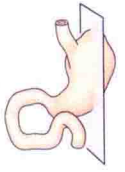
上腹部纵切面扫描时，食管和贲门位于肝脏和腹主动脉之间



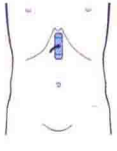


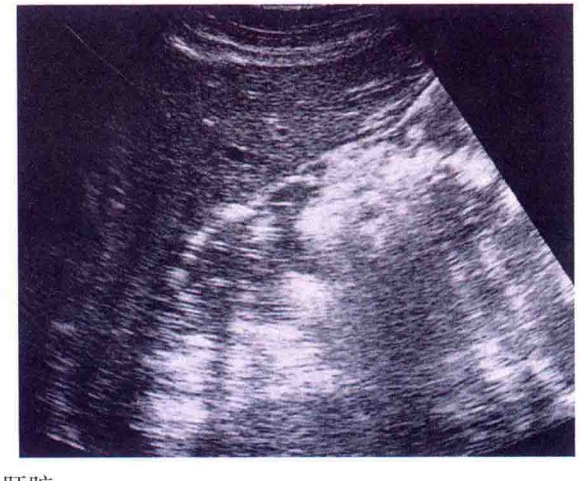
▶221 贲门，肝脏



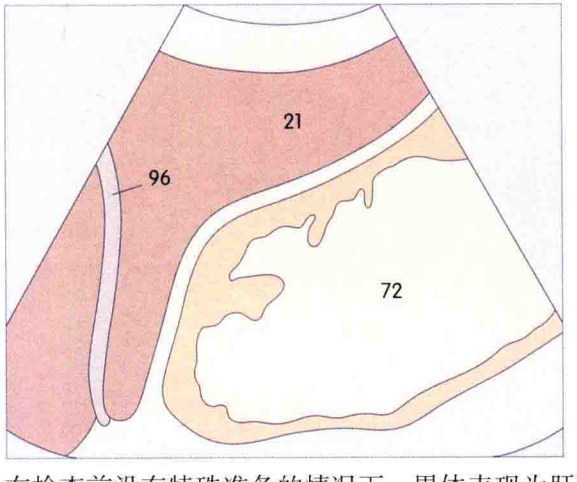


在识别贲门和胃体时，必须首先确认胃食管连接部

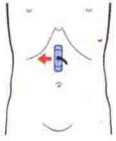




▶222 胃体，肝脏

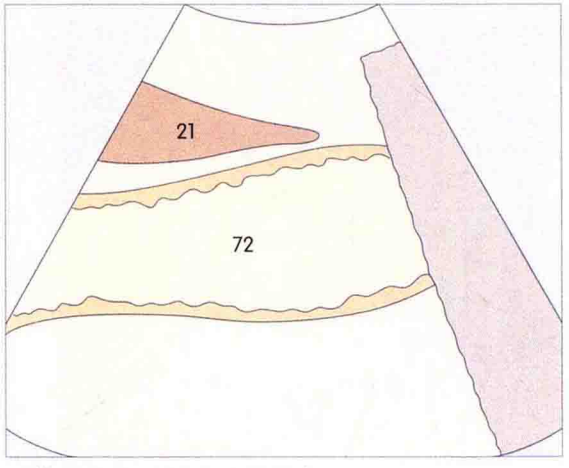


在检查前没有特殊准备的情况下，胃体表现为肝左叶后方不均匀回声结构

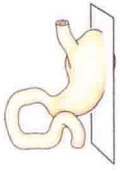


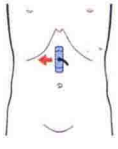


▶223 胃体，肝脏



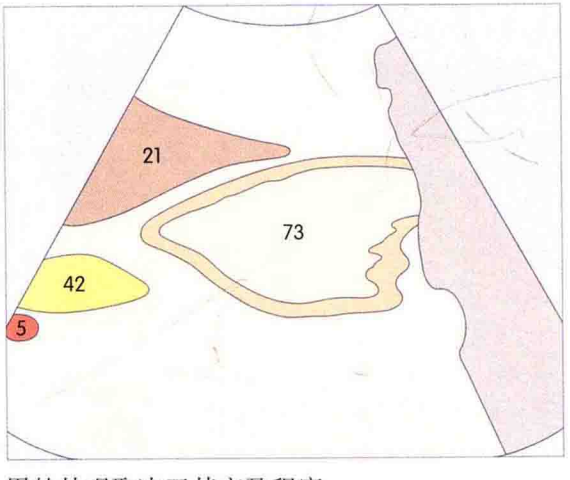
胃体始终位于肝左叶的后方



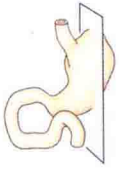


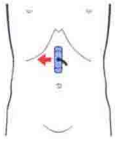


▶224 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺

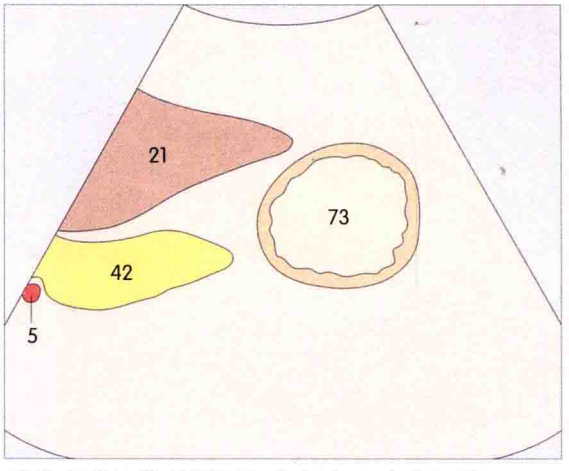


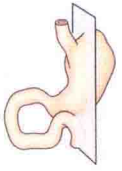
胃的外观取决于其充盈程度





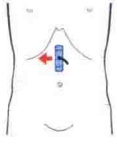


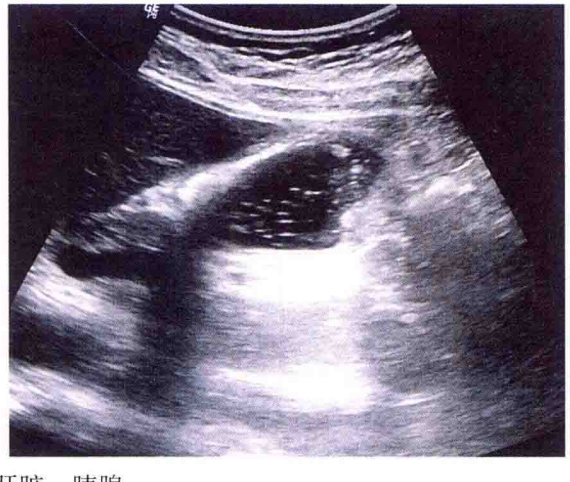


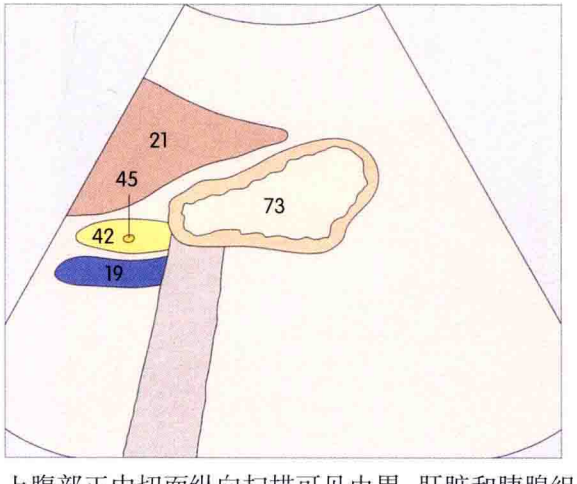


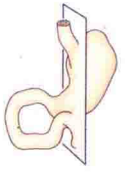
▶225 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺

通常充满液体的胃可以在超声上清晰显示



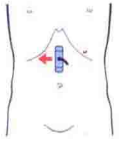


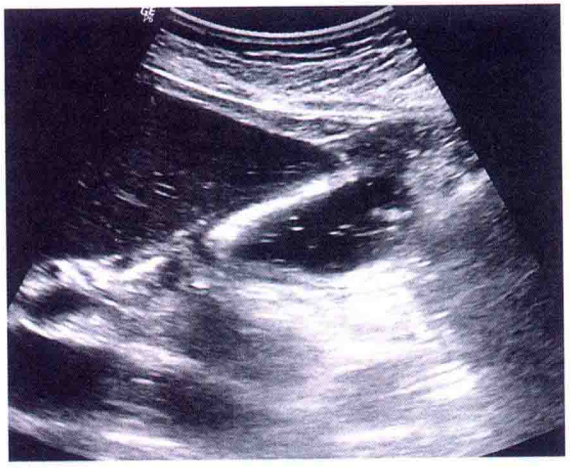




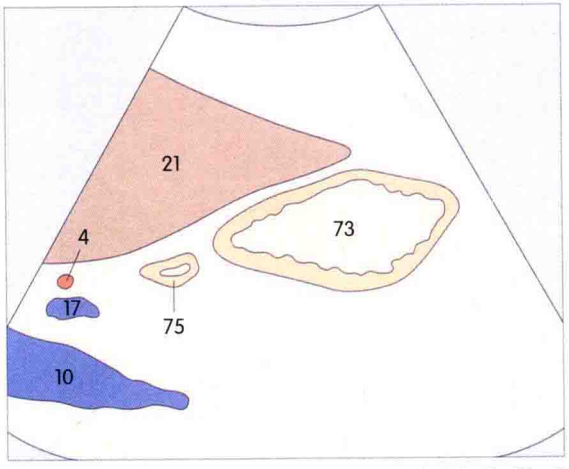
▶226 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺

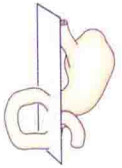
上腹部正中切面纵向扫描可见由胃、肝脏和胰腺组成的“三联体”结构



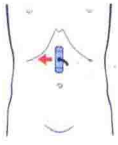


▶227 胃窦，肝脏，十二指肠



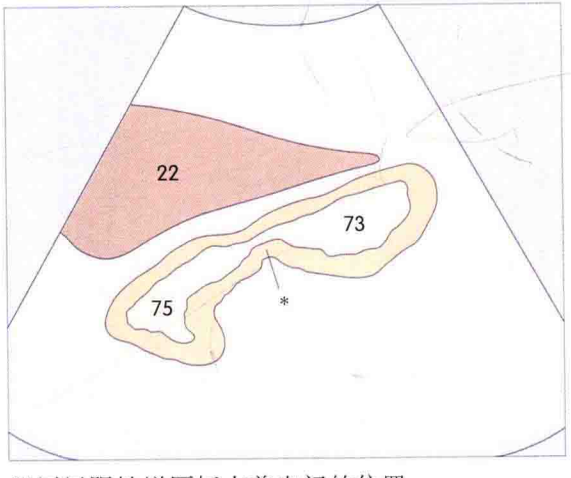


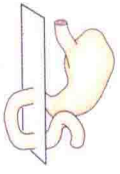
胃窦典型的靶环样结构可以在肝下缘纵切扫描时清晰显示



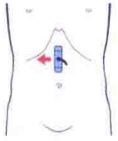


▶228 胃窦，十二指肠球部，* 幽门



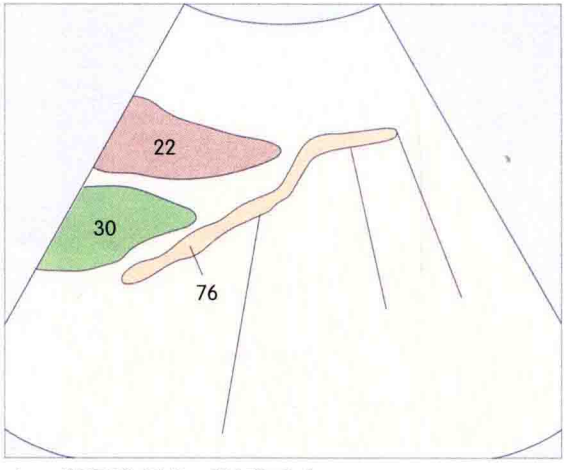


肌层局限性增厚标志着幽门的位置

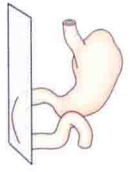




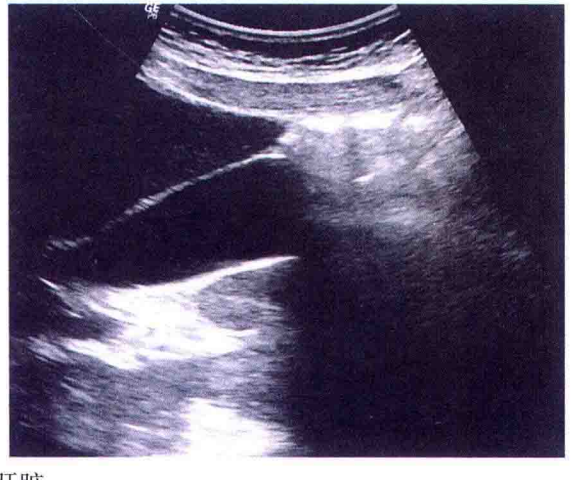
▶229 十二指肠，胆囊，肝脏



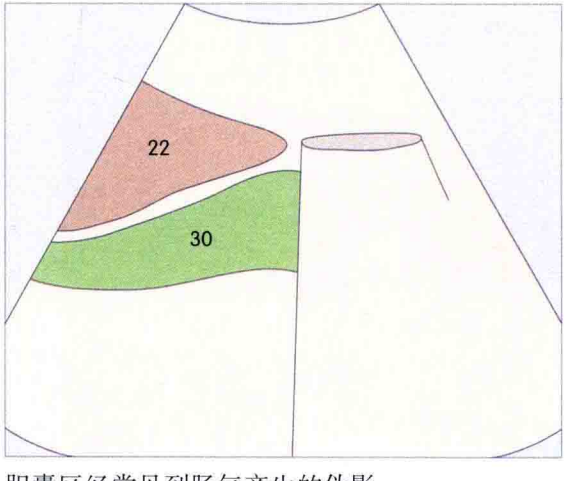
十二指肠降部位于胆囊后方



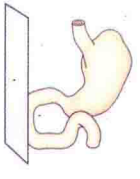


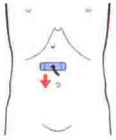


▶230 胆囊，肝脏



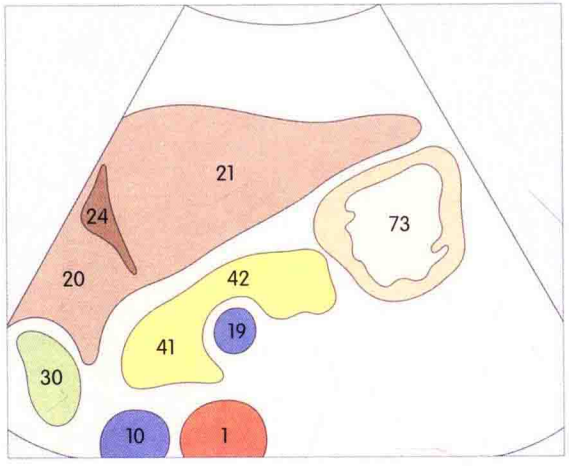
胆囊区经常见到肠气产生的伪影





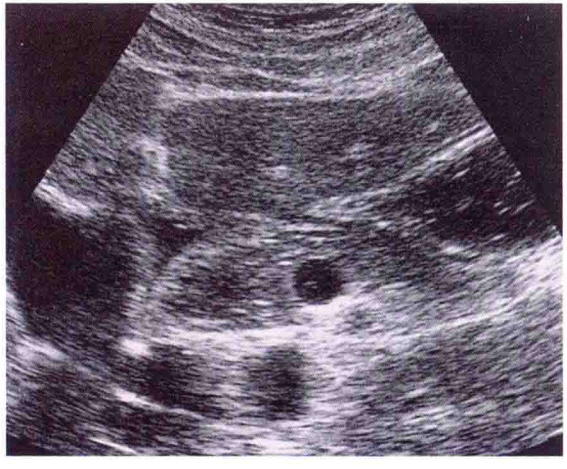


▶231 胃窦，肝脏，胰腺

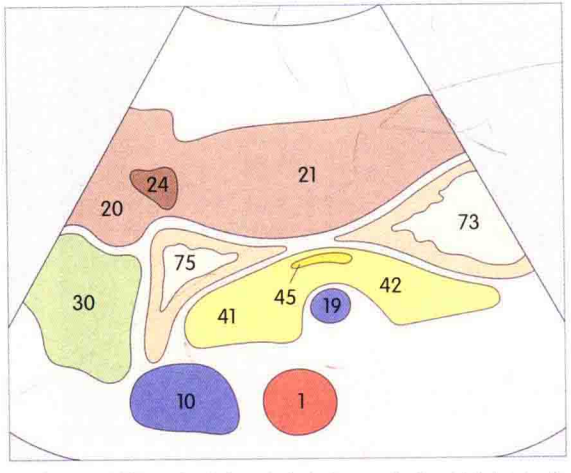


胰腺位于胃的后方

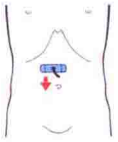




▶232 胃窦，十二指肠，肝脏，胰腺，胆囊

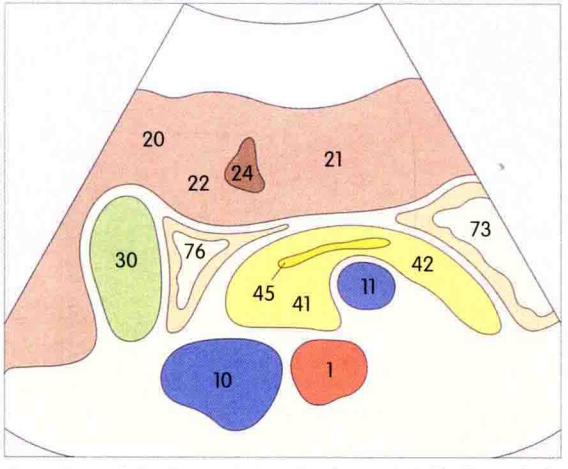


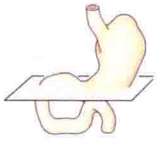
胃窦可延伸至胰腺与肝脏之间，这个区域超声难以显示



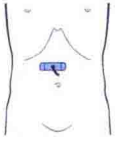


▶233 胃窦，十二指肠，肝脏，胰腺，胆囊



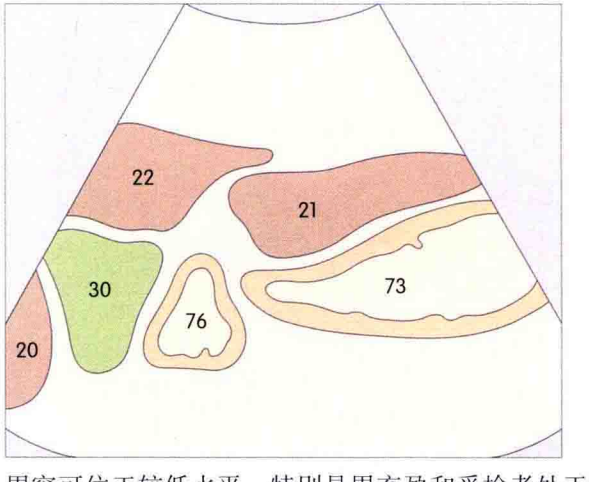


十二指肠降部位于肝脏、胆囊、下腔静脉和胰头之间



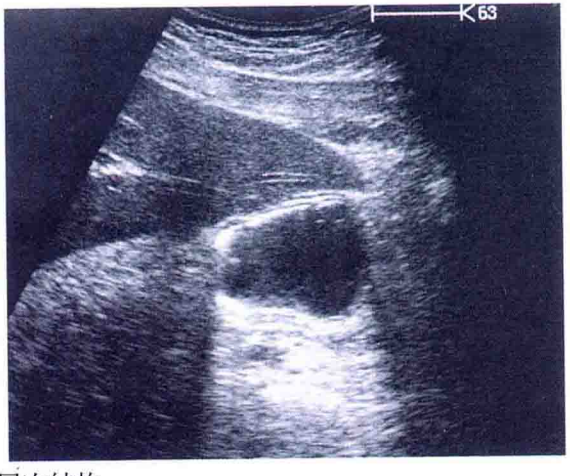


▶234 胃窦，胆囊

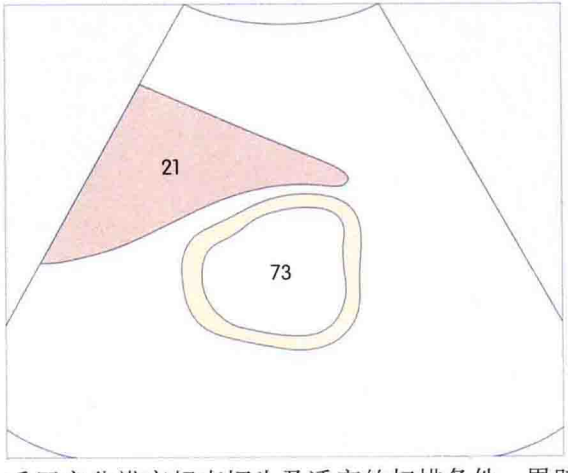


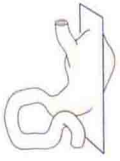
胃窦可位于较低水平，特别是胃充盈和受检者处于站立状态时





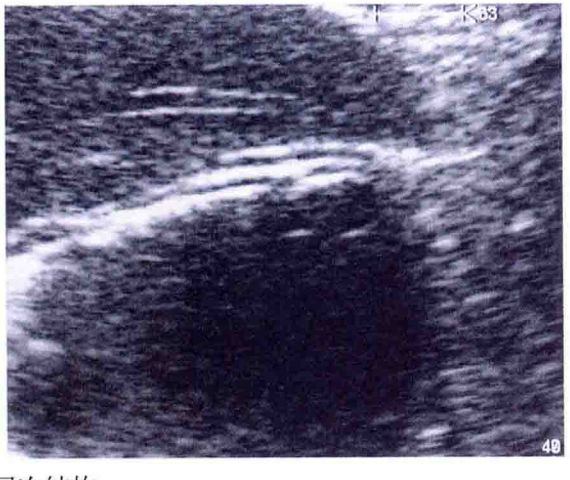
▶235 胃壁的层次结构



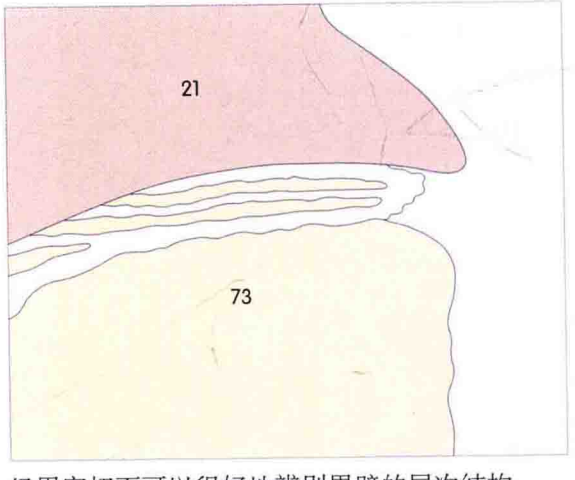


采用高分辨率超声探头及适宜的扫描条件，胃壁的 5 层结构均可以辨别

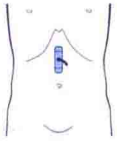




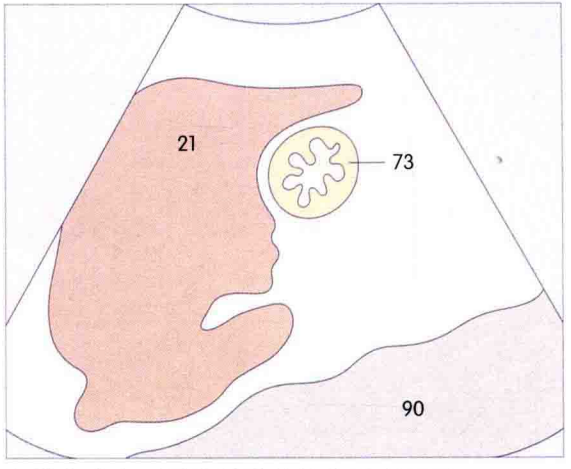
▶236 胃壁的层次结构

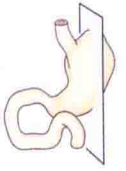


经胃窦切面可以很好地辨别胃壁的层次结构



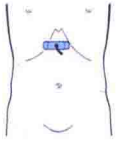




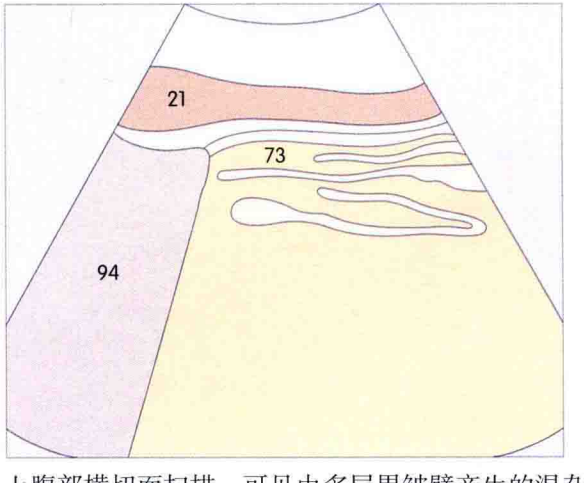


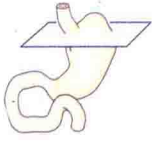
▶237 胃皱襞

在禁食状态下胃的皱襞结构能清晰显示









▶238 胃皱襞

上腹部横切面扫描，可见由多层胃皱襞产生的混杂回声

膀胱

膀胱的纵切面……137

239　膀胱，前列腺，直肠……137

240　膀胱，输尿管口，前列腺，直肠……137

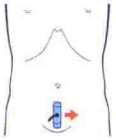
241　膀胱，直肠……138

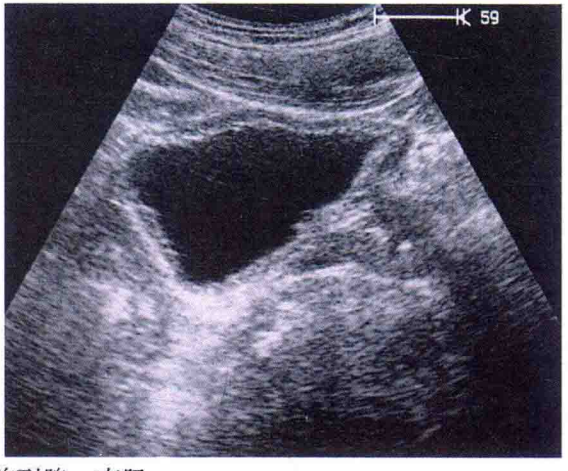
242　膀胱，小肠……138

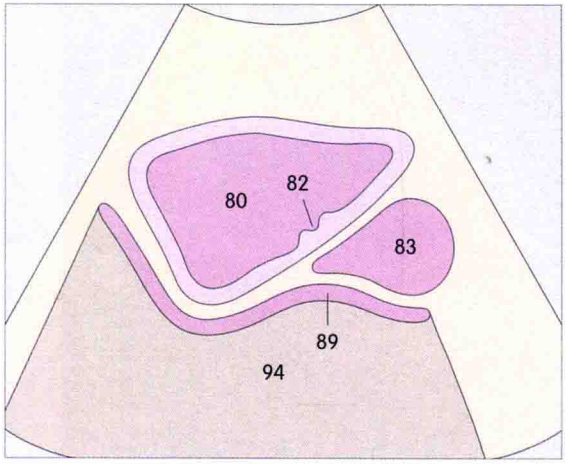
膀胱的细节……139

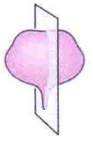
243　膀胱，输尿管口……139

244　膀胱，输尿管口尿流……139







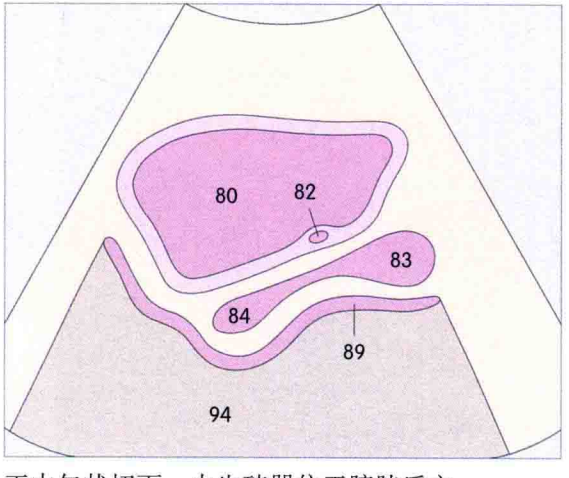


▶239 膀胱，前列腺，直肠

纵切面扫描，充盈的膀胱呈三角形结构，腔内呈无回声区

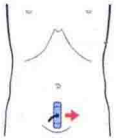


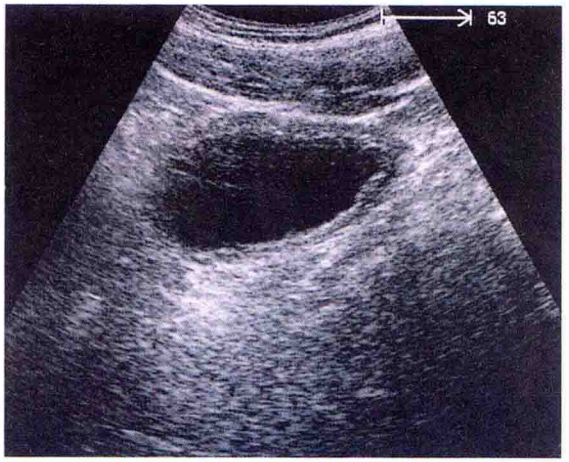




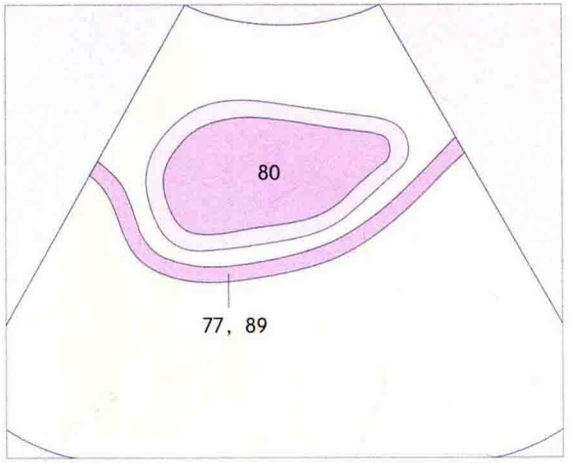
▶240 膀胱，输尿管口，前列腺，直肠

正中矢状切面，内生殖器位于膀胱后方

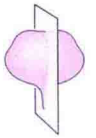




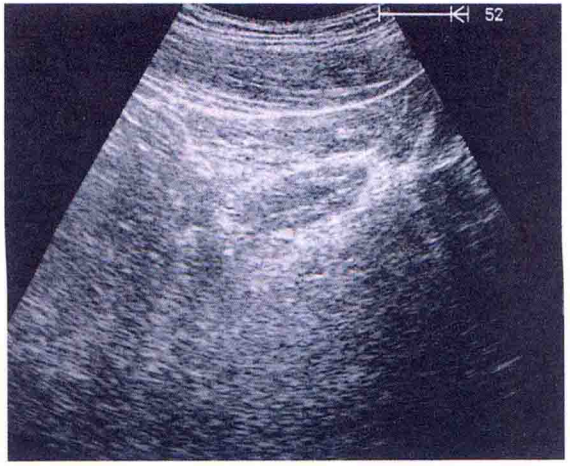
▶241 膀胱，直肠



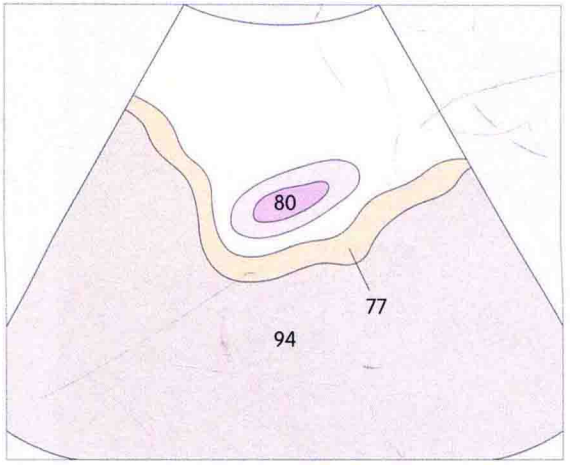
膀胱前壁和脐尿管通过腹膜松弛地附着于腹前壁，这也防止含气的肠管进入腹前壁和充盈的膀胱前壁之间



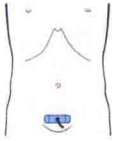


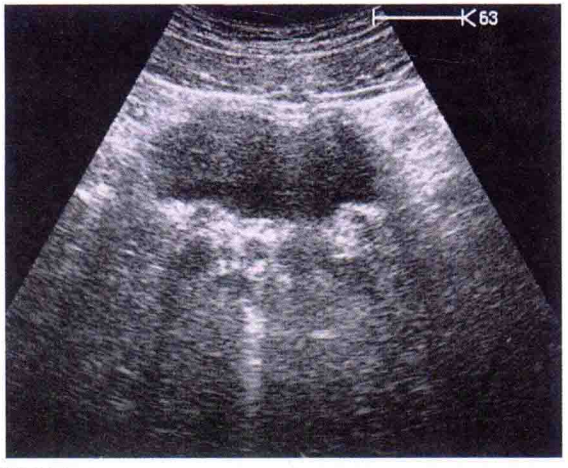


▶242 膀胱，小肠

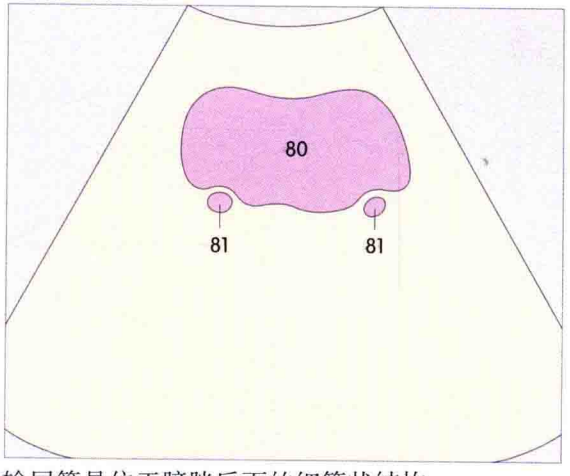


横切面扫描时可以看到位于膀胱后方的含气肠袢

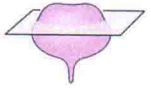




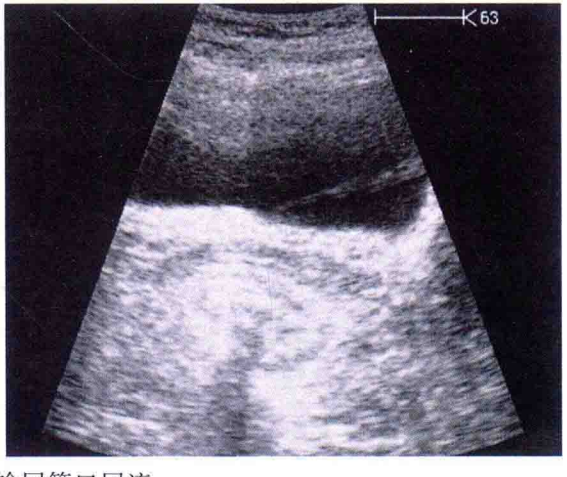
▶243 膀胱，输尿管口



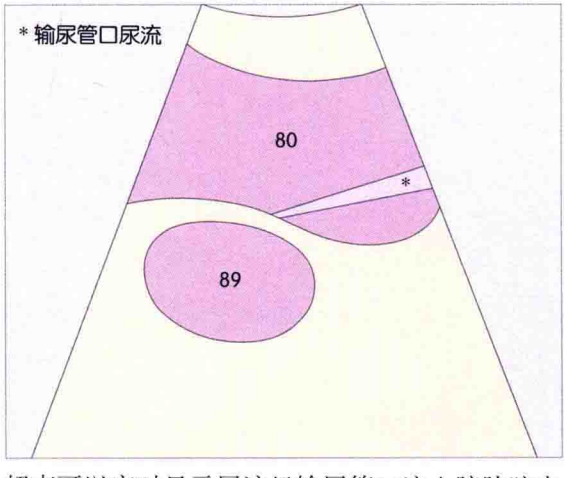
输尿管是位于膀胱后面的细管状结构



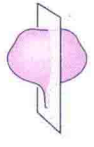




▶244 膀胱，输尿管口尿流



超声可以实时显示尿液经输尿管口流入膀胱腔内



前列腺

前列腺的纵切面……141

245　前列腺，直肠，膀胱……141

246　前列腺，直肠，膀胱……141

247　前列腺，精囊……142

248　前列腺，精囊……142

横切面从下向上扫描前列腺……143

249　前列腺，尿道，膀胱……143

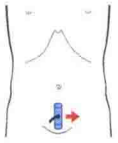
250　前列腺，尿道，膀胱……143

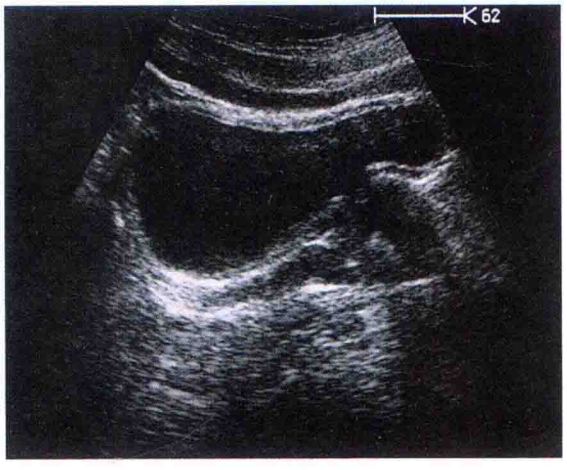
251　前列腺，尿道，膀胱，直肠……144

252　精囊，直肠，膀胱，输精管壶腹部……144

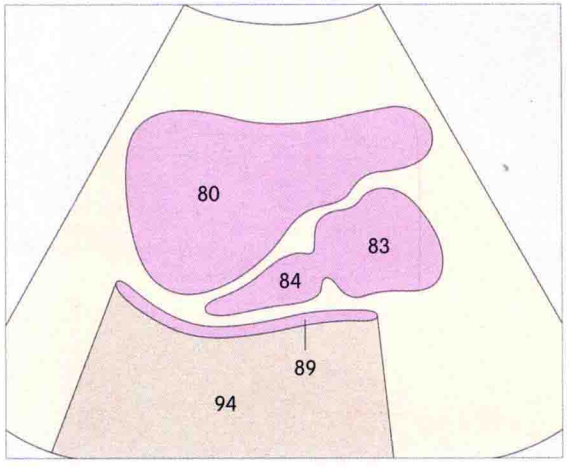
253　精囊，直肠，膀胱，输精管壶腹部……145

254　精囊，直肠，膀胱，输精管壶腹部……145



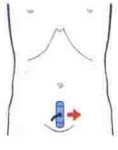


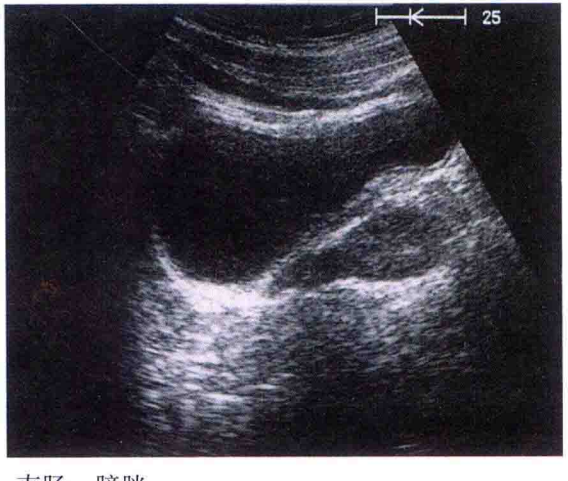
▶245 前列腺，直肠，膀胱



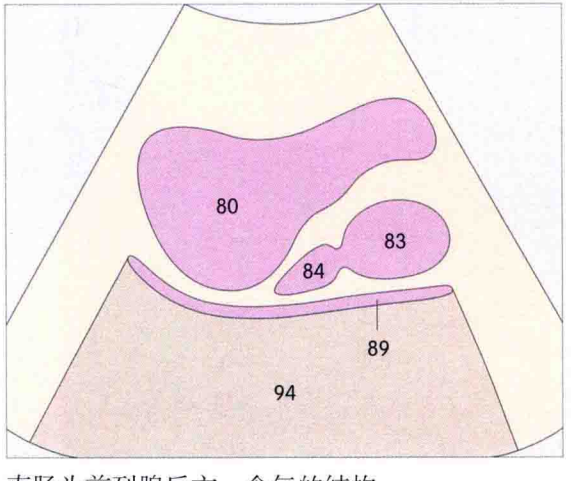
纵切面上前列腺呈球形



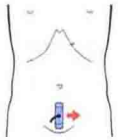


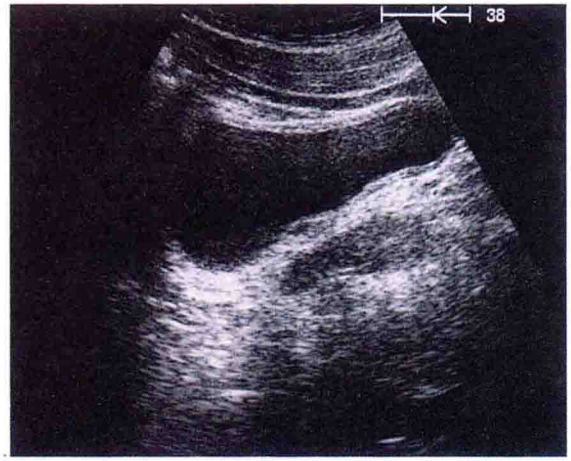


▶246 前列腺，直肠，膀胱

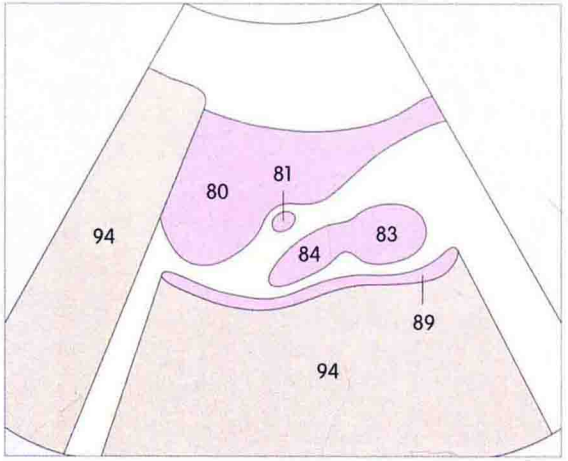


直肠为前列腺后方一含气的结构





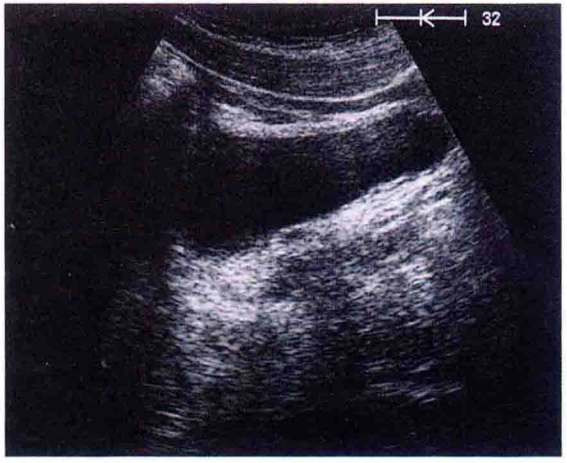
▶247 前列腺，精囊



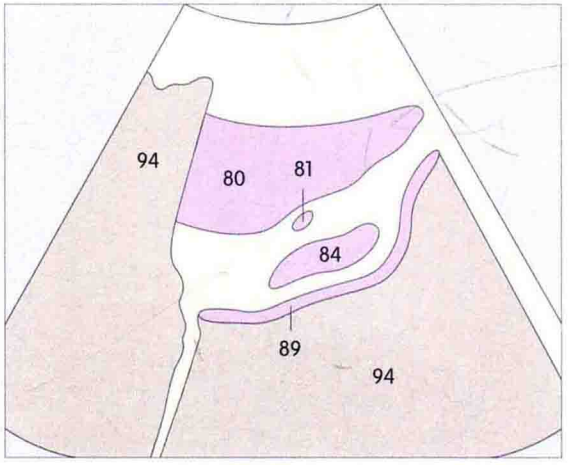
精囊与膀胱相邻



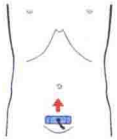


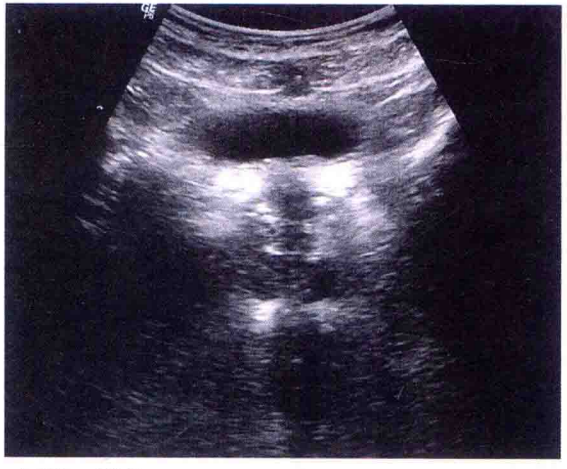


▶248 前列腺，精囊

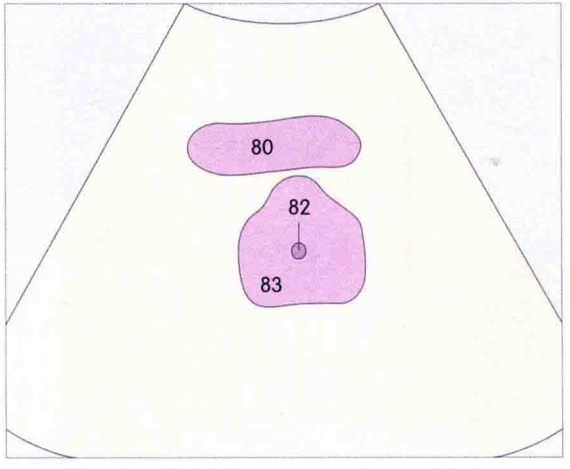


精囊位于前列腺的外上方

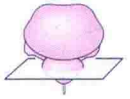


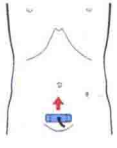


▶249 前列腺，尿道，膀胱



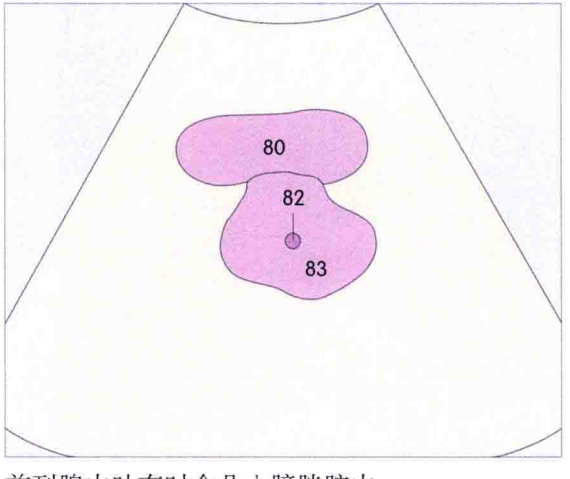
横切面扫描时前列腺呈一椭圆的“栗子形”



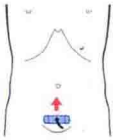


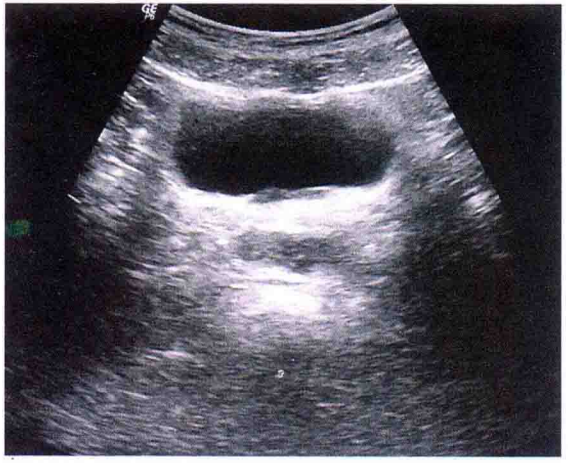


▶250 前列腺，尿道，膀胱

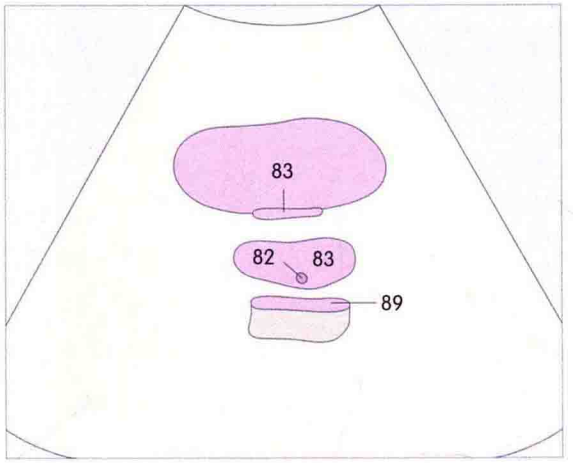


前列腺中叶有时会凸入膀胱腔内

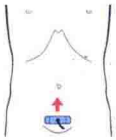


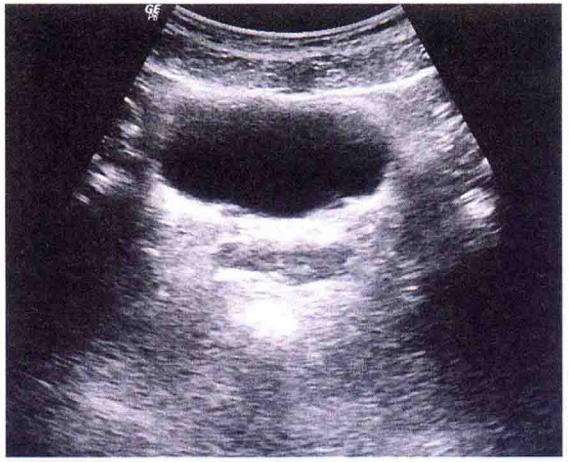


▶251 前列腺，尿道，膀胱，直肠

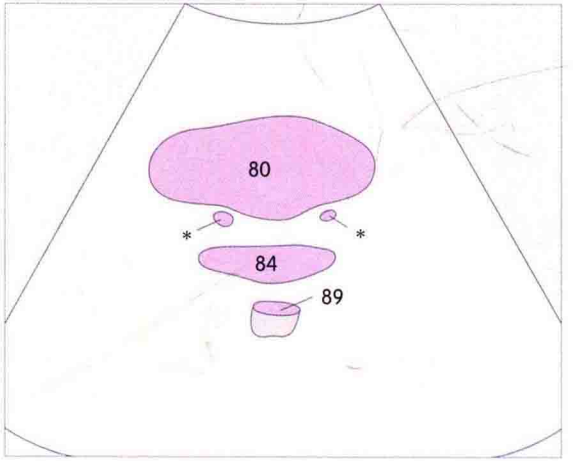


尿道前列腺部呈一圆形的低回声结构

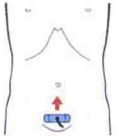


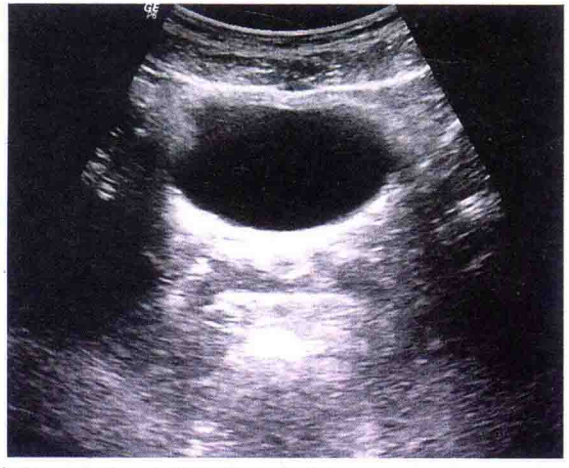


▶252 精囊，直肠，膀胱，* 输精管壶腹部

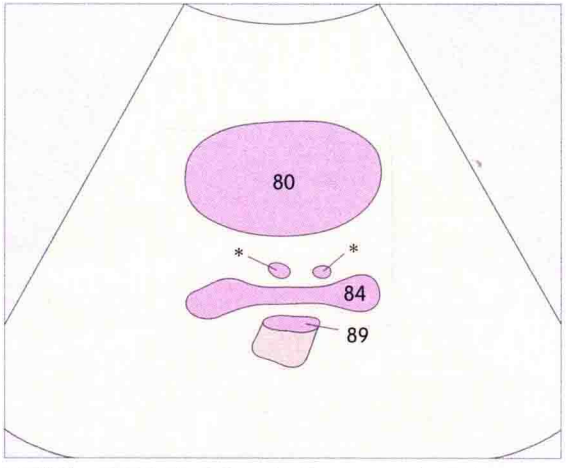


直肠位于前列腺后方

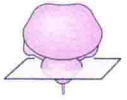


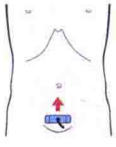


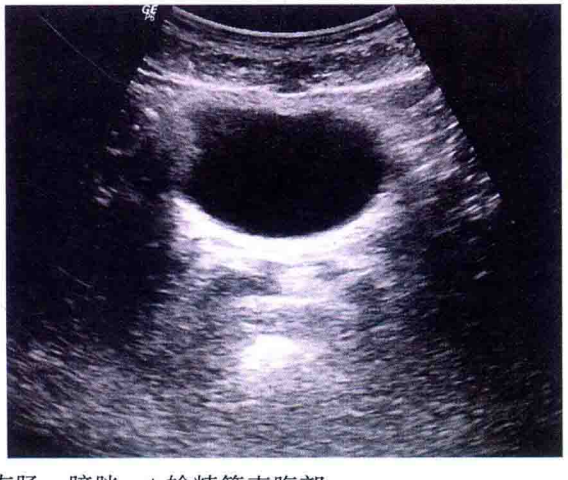
▶253 精囊，直肠，膀胱，* 输精管壶腹部



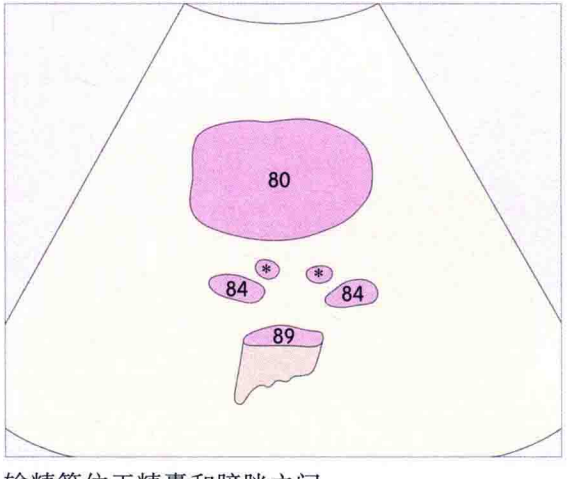
精囊位于膀胱壁后方，长约 5 cm，直径约 1 cm







▶254 精囊，直肠，膀胱，* 输精管壶腹部



输精管位于精囊和膀胱之间

子宫

纵切面从左向右扫描子宫……147

255　子宫，阴道，膀胱，直肠……147

256　子宫，阴道，膀胱，直肠……147

257　子宫，阴道，膀胱，直肠……148

258　卵巢……148

横切面从下向上扫描子宫……149

259　阴道，膀胱，子宫……149

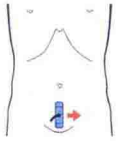
260　阴道，膀胱……149

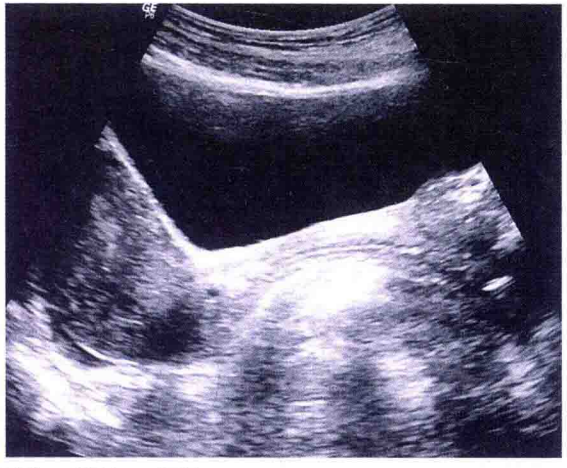
261　阴道，膀胱，直肠……150

262　子宫，膀胱……150

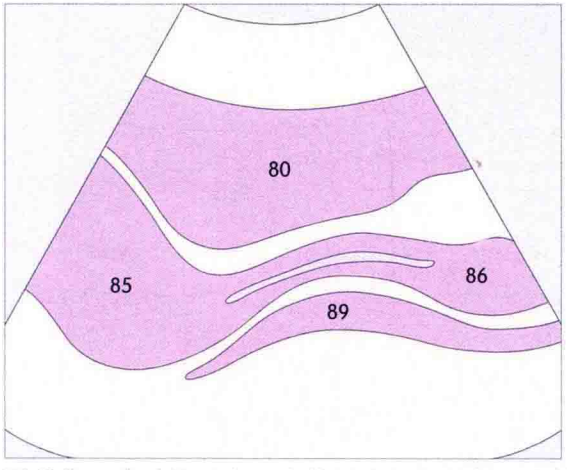
263　子宫，膀胱，卵巢……151

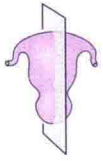
264　子宫，膀胱，卵巢……151



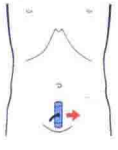


▶255 子宫，阴道，膀胱，直肠



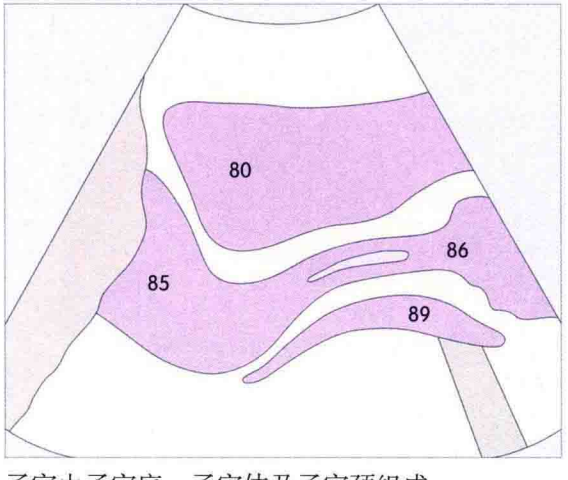


阴道位于膀胱的后方，声像图为细长的低回声结构，中央可见高回声带

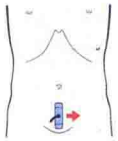




▶256 子宫，阴道，膀胱，直肠

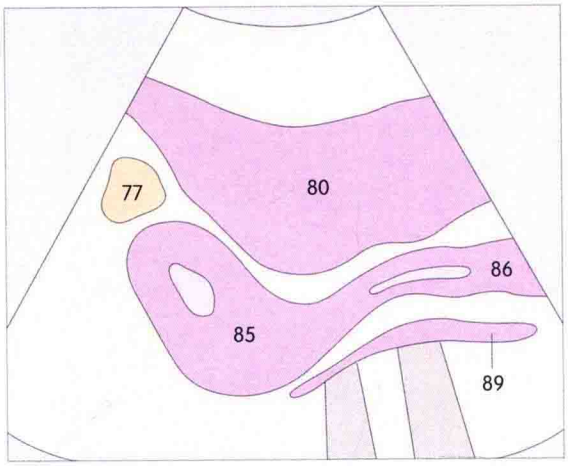


子宫由子宫底、子宫体及子宫颈组成

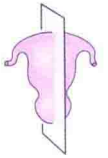


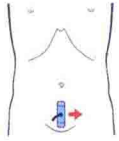


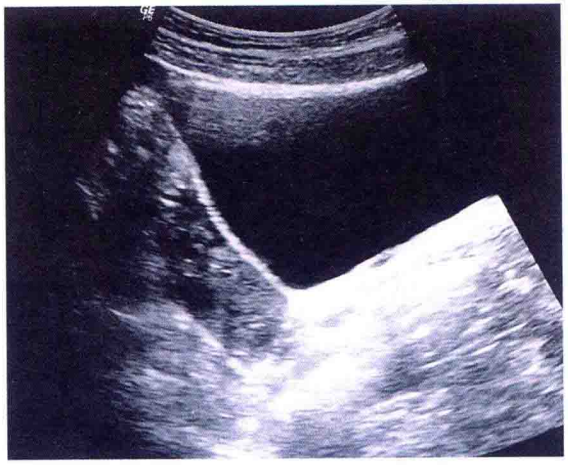
▶257 子宫，阴道，膀胱，直肠



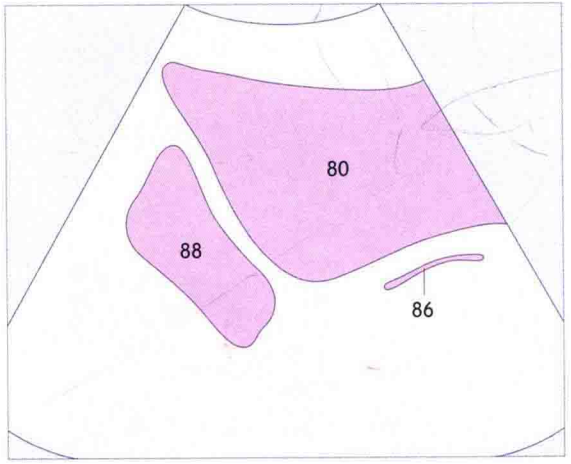
子宫腔仅在月经期与妊娠期可清晰显示



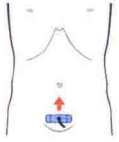


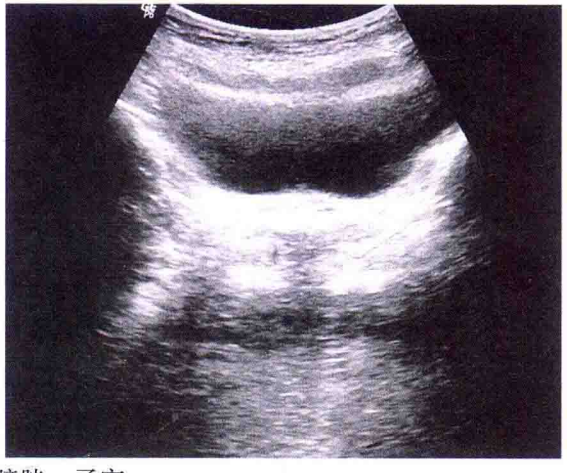


▶258 卵巢

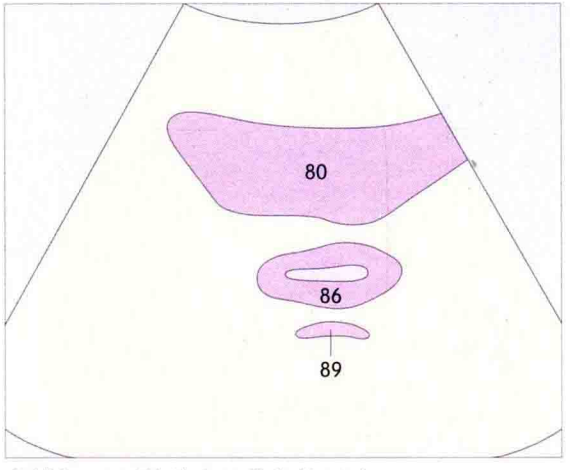


卵巢位于充盈膀胱上缘的两侧

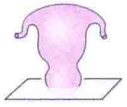


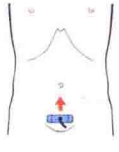


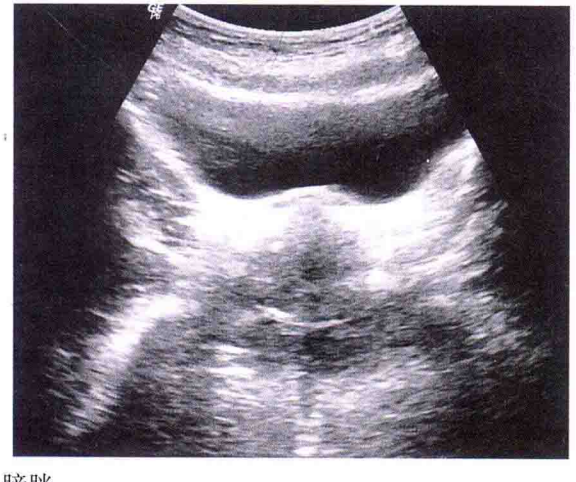
▶259 阴道，膀胱，子宫



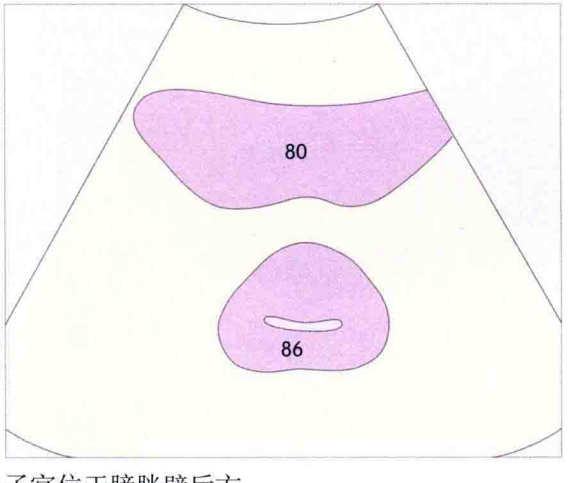
在横切面上阴道腔呈线条状回声



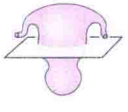


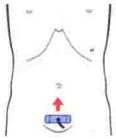


▶260 阴道，膀胱



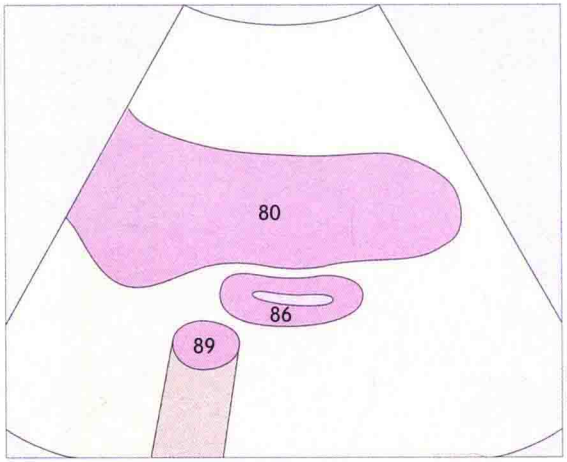
子宫位于膀胱壁后方





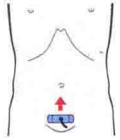


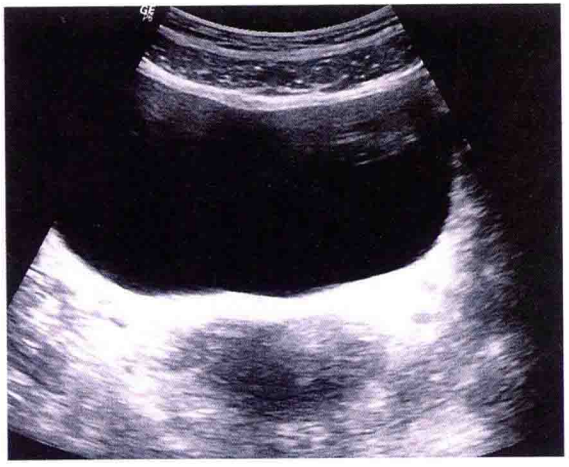
▶261 阴道，膀胱，直肠



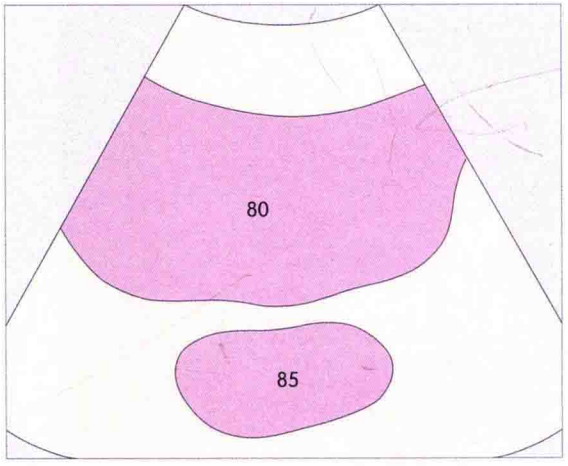


横切面扫描女性盆腔，自前向后的结构分别为膀胱、膀胱子宫陷凹、子宫和直肠

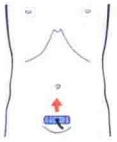


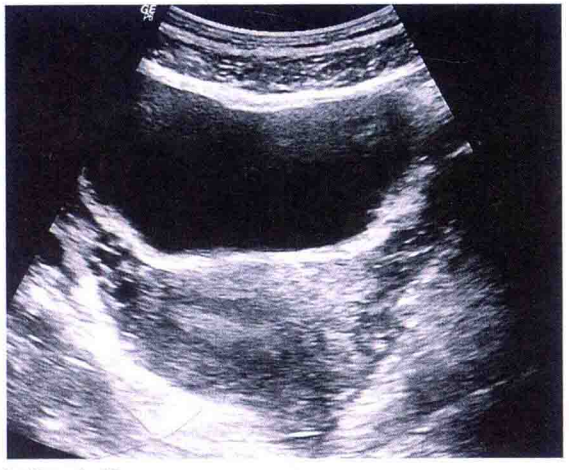


▶262 子宫，膀胱

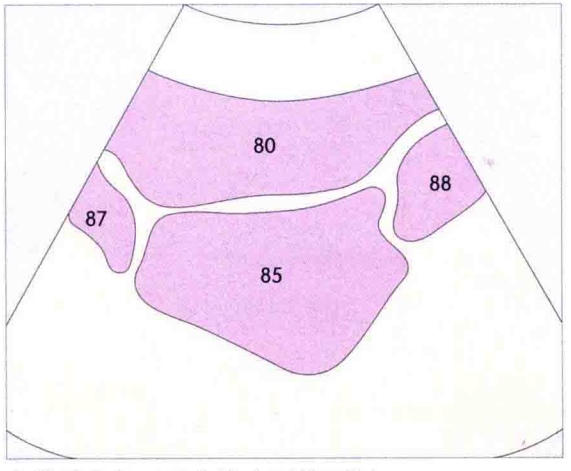


在膀胱充盈的情况下，子宫能清晰显示

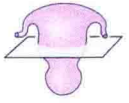




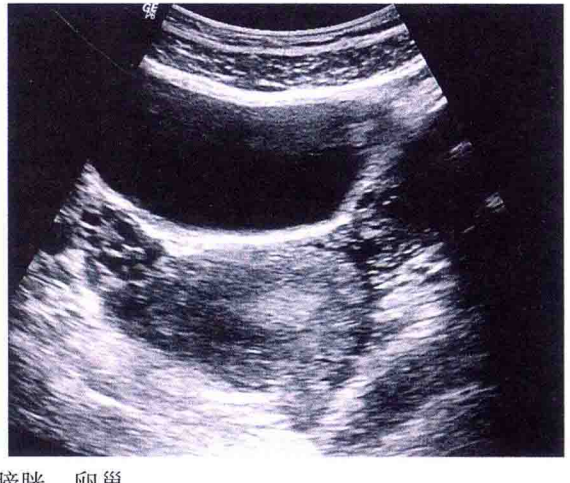
▶263 子宫，膀胱，卵巢



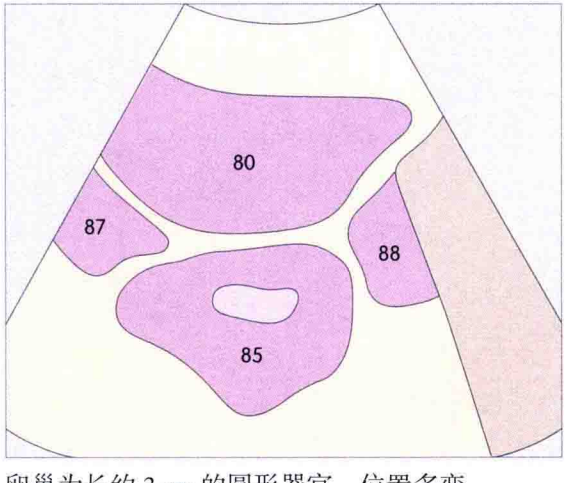
卵巢通常位于子宫体水平的两侧







▶264 子宫，膀胱，卵巢



卵巢为长约 3 cm 的圆形器官，位置多变

甲状腺

纵切面从右向左扫描甲状腺左侧叶……153

265　甲状腺峡部……153

266　甲状腺峡部……153

267　甲状腺左侧叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌……154

268　甲状腺左侧叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌……154

269　甲状腺左侧叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌……155

270　甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉……155

271　颈内静脉，胸锁乳突肌……156

272　颈内静脉，胸锁乳突肌……156

横切面从下向上扫描甲状腺左侧叶……157

273　甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉，颈内静脉……157

274　甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉，颈内静脉……157

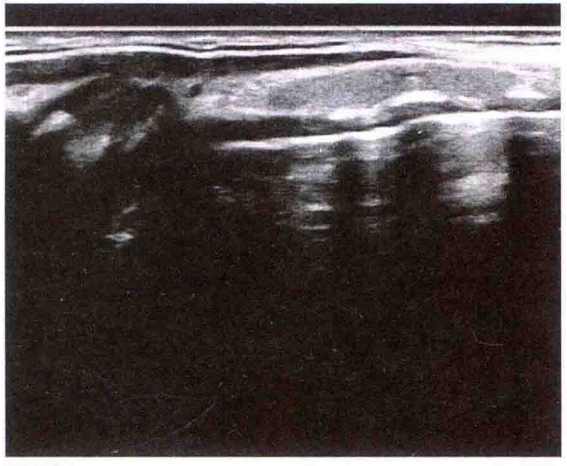
275　甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉，颈内静脉……158

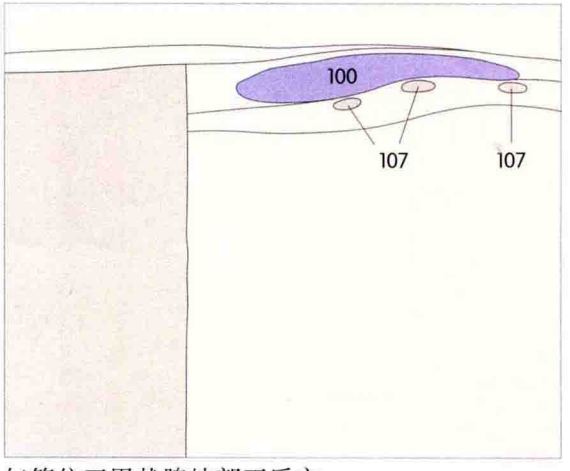
276　甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉，颈内静脉……158

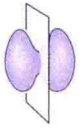
277　甲状腺左侧叶……159

278　甲状腺左侧叶……159



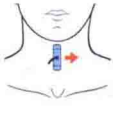


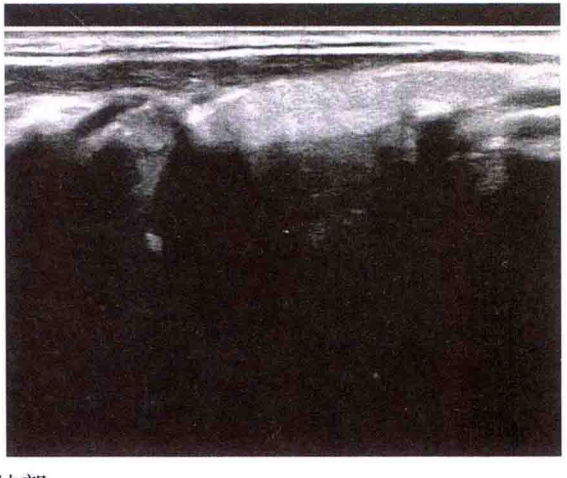


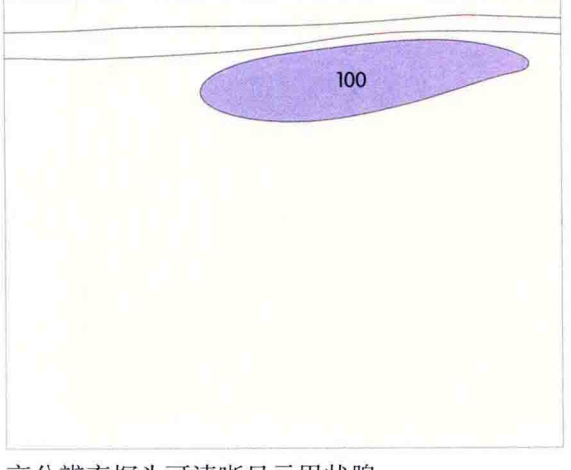


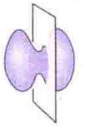
▶ 265 甲状腺峡部

气管位于甲状腺峡部正后方



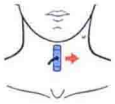


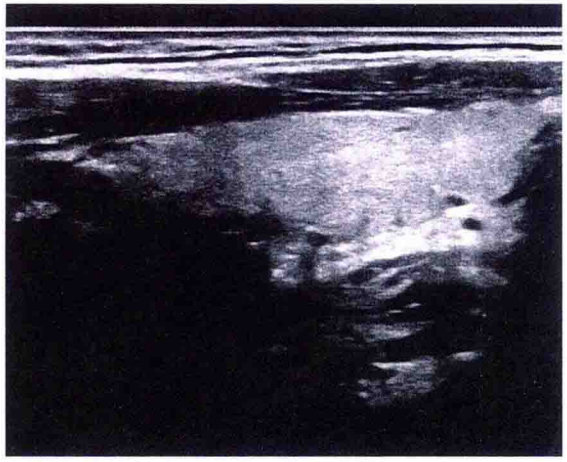


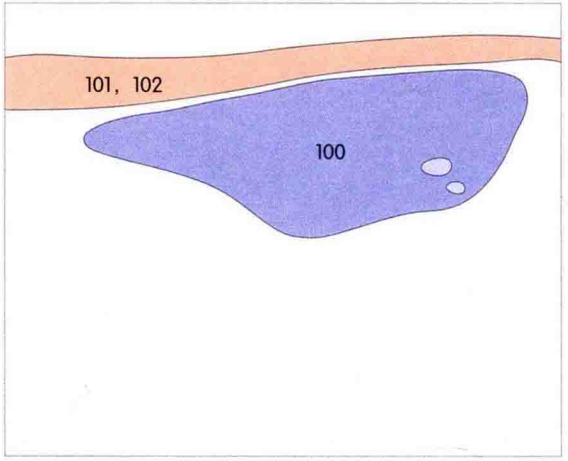


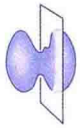
▶ 266 甲状腺峡部

高分辨率探头可清晰显示甲状腺



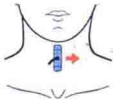


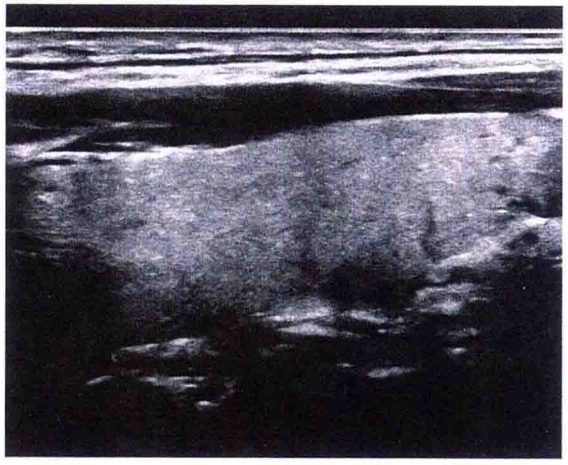


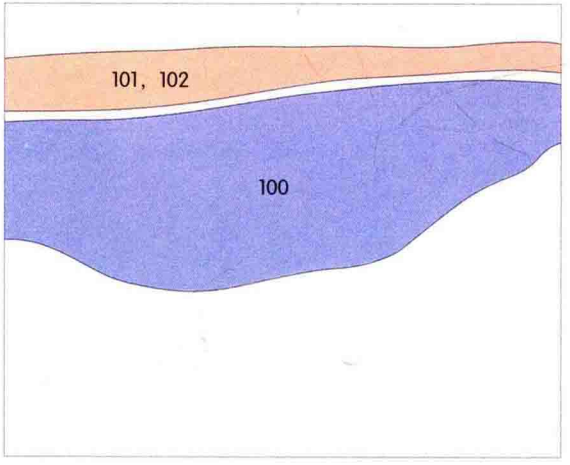


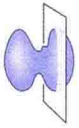
▶267 甲状腺左侧叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌

超声下甲状腺实质血流信号显示稀少



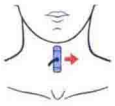


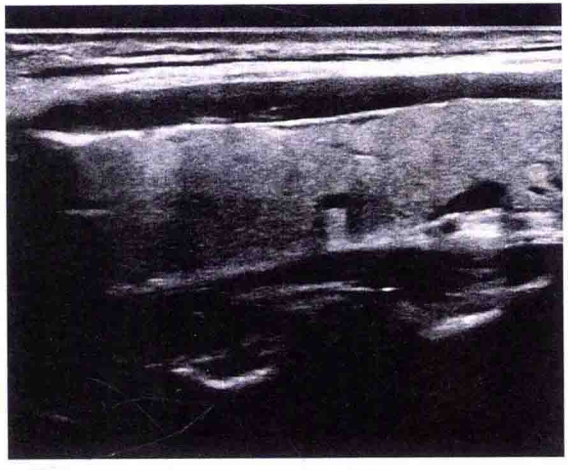




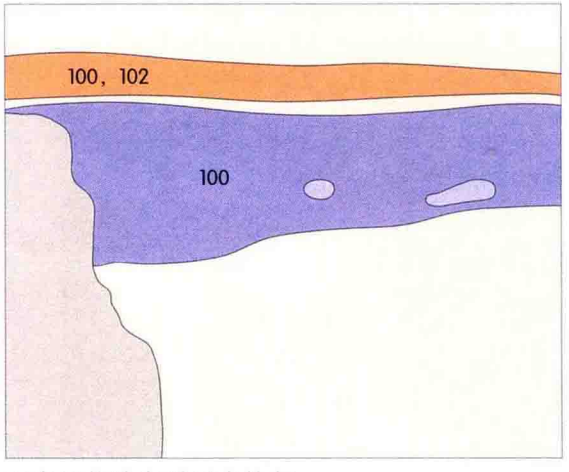
▶268 甲状腺左侧叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌

胸骨舌骨肌和胸骨甲状肌位于甲状腺前方

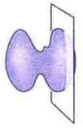


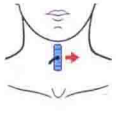


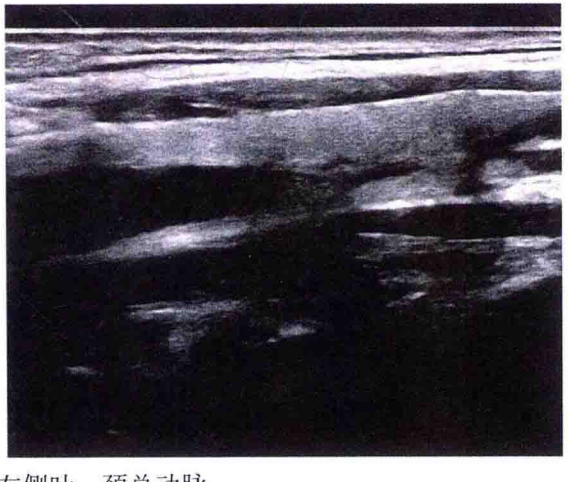
▶269 甲状腺左侧叶，胸骨舌骨肌，胸骨甲状肌



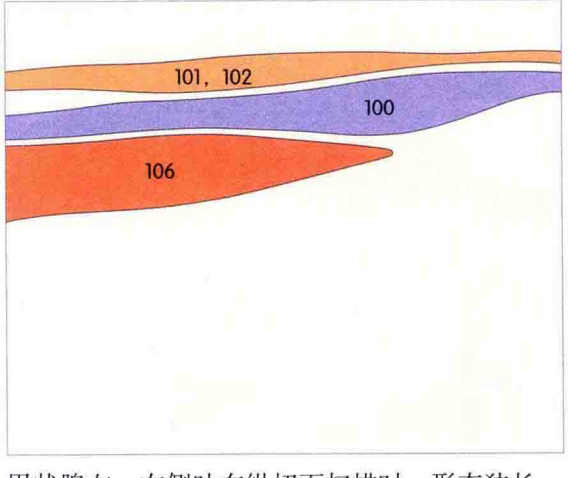
正常甲状腺实质回声均匀



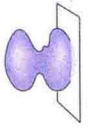


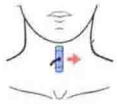


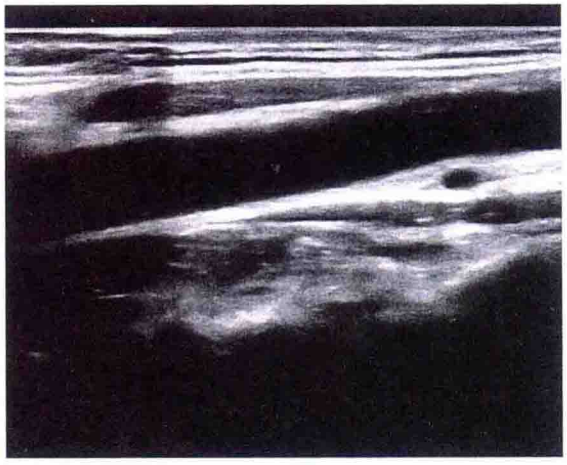
▶270 甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉



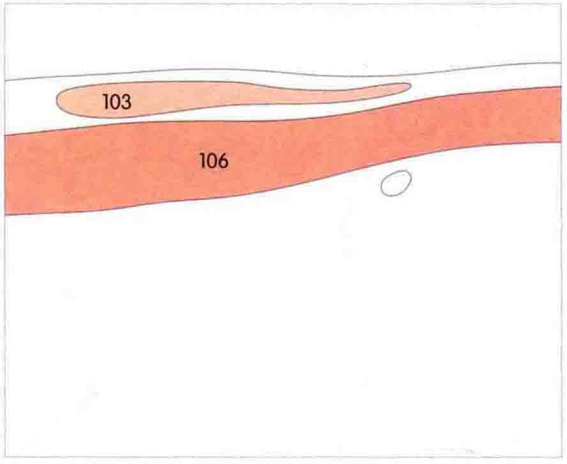
甲状腺左、右侧叶在纵切面扫描时，形态狭长



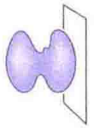


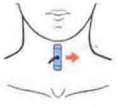


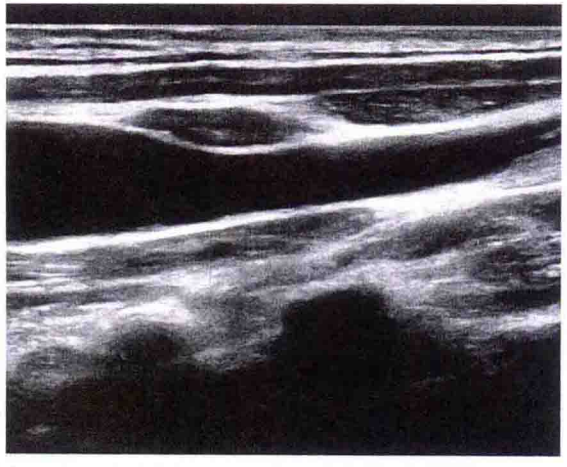
▶271 颈内静脉，胸锁乳突肌



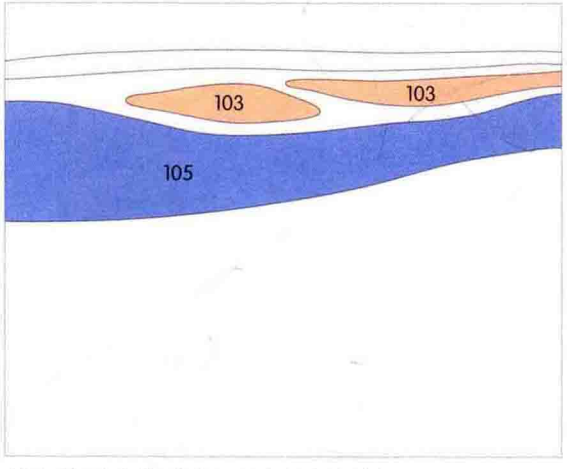
颈总动脉紧邻甲状腺侧面



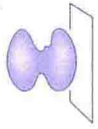


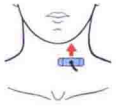


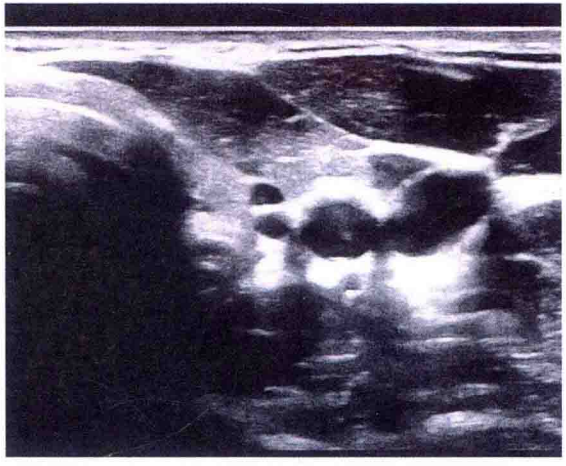
▶272 颈内静脉，胸锁乳突肌



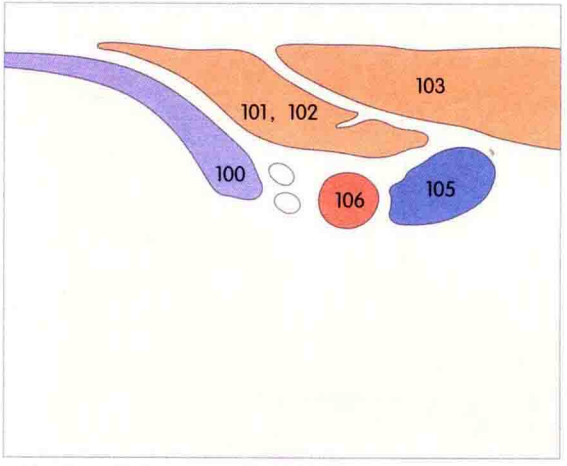
粗大的颈内静脉位于颈总动脉外侧





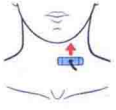


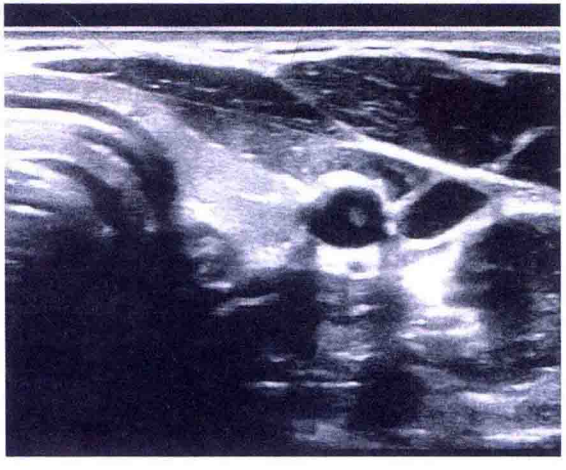
▶273 甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉，颈内静脉



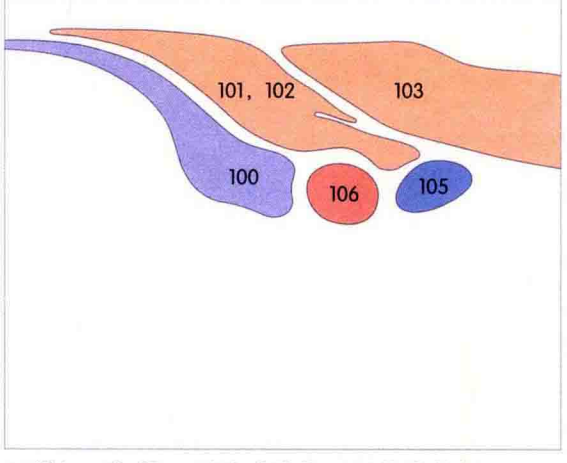
颈部大血管位于甲状腺的外侧





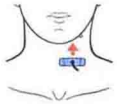


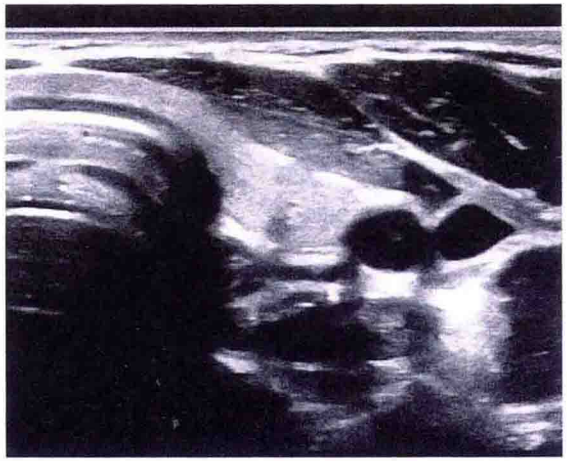
▶274 甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

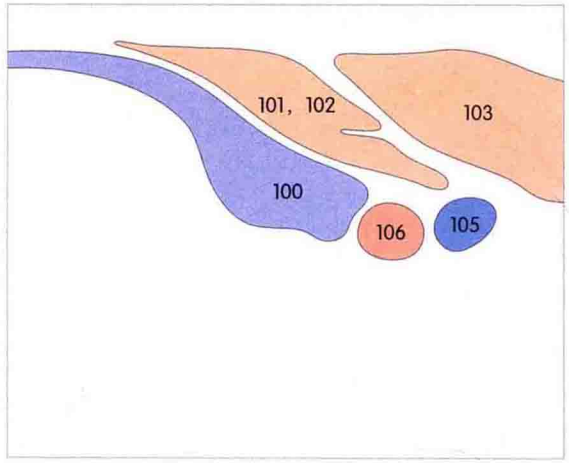


经横切面扫描，颈总动脉位于甲状腺外侧





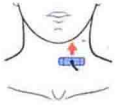


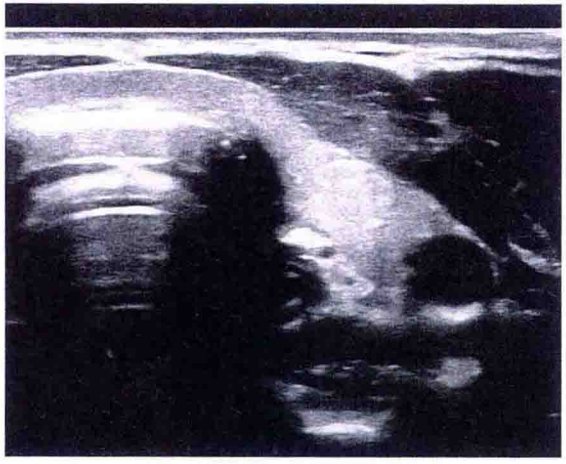


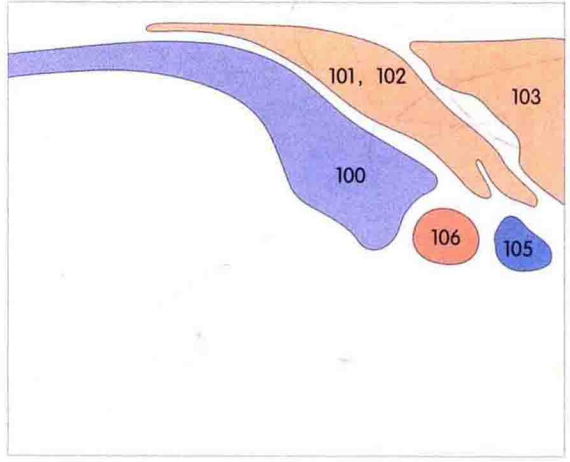


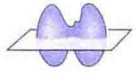
▶275 甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

颈内静脉为一类圆形低回声管腔结构，与颈总动脉相毗邻



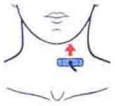


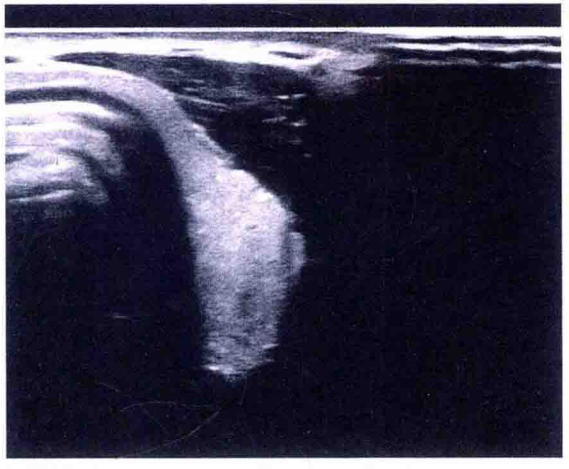




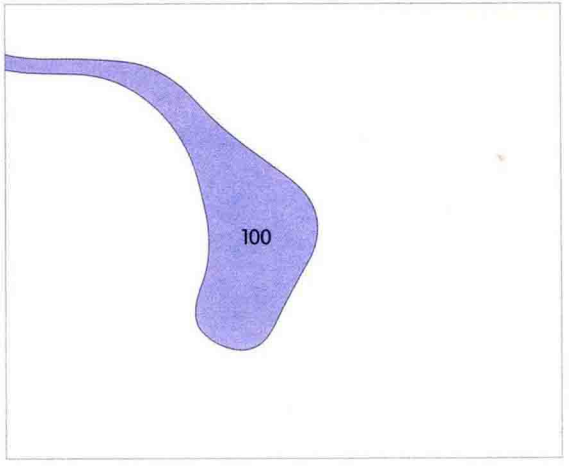
▶276 甲状腺左侧叶，颈总动脉，颈内静脉

胸锁乳突肌是强有力的肌肉，位于甲状腺的前外侧



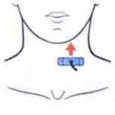


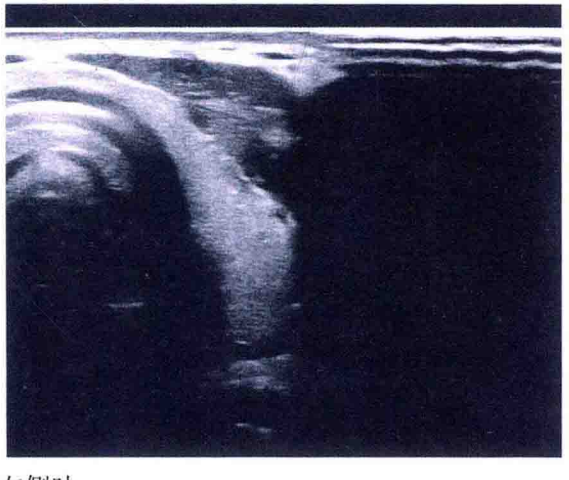
▶277 甲状腺左侧叶



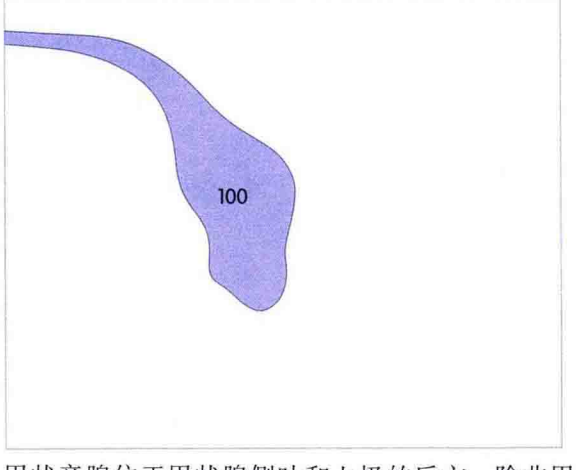


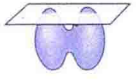
甲状腺呈蝶形，其实质为均匀高回声





▶278 甲状腺左侧叶





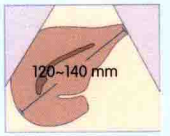
甲状旁腺位于甲状腺侧叶和上极的后方。除非甲状旁腺体积增大，否则超声很难显示

肝脏、胆囊和胆总管的正常超声测量值

肝脏

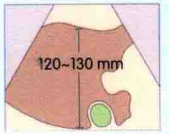


纵切面





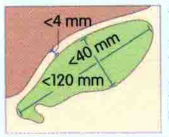
横切面



最大斜径
<140 mm
前后径
<120 mm
肝下缘角：
左侧<30°
右侧<45°

胆囊

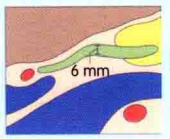




长度<120 mm
宽度<40 mm
胆囊壁厚度<4 mm

胆总管



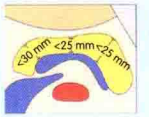


正常宽度
<6 mm
胆囊切除术后宽度
<9 mm

胰腺、脾脏和肾脏的正常超声测量值

胰腺

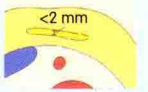




胰头<30 mm
胰体<25 mm
胰尾<25 mm



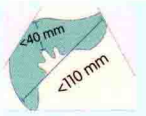
胰管



胰管宽度
<2 mm

脾脏

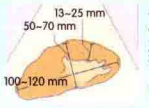




腹侧部纵切面扫描
长度<110 mm
厚度<40 mm

肾脏





长度：100～120 mm
宽度：50～70 mm
实质厚度：
13～25 mm
肾实质/肾盂比率：
≤60岁1.6：1
>60岁1.1：1