

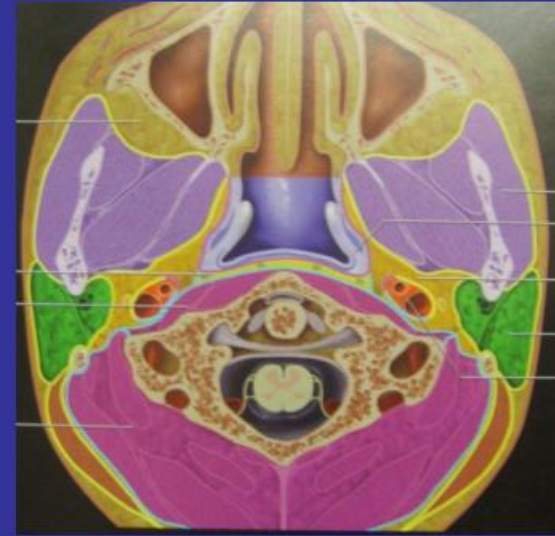
CT在颌面部检查中的临床应用

蔡剑鸣

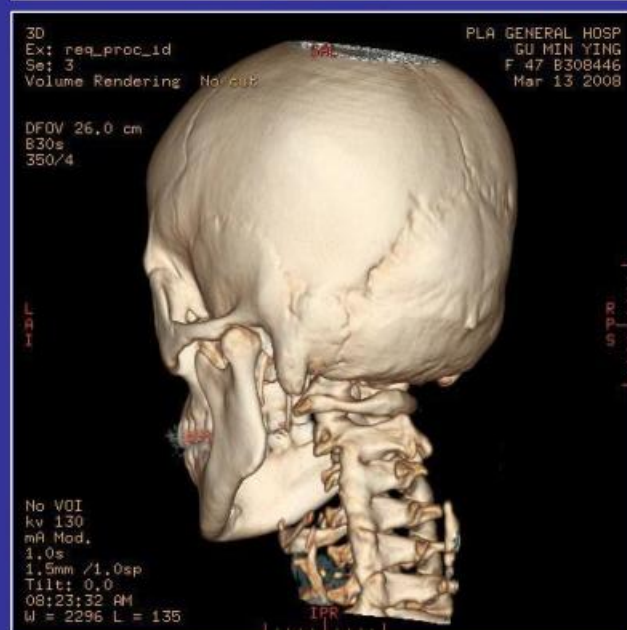
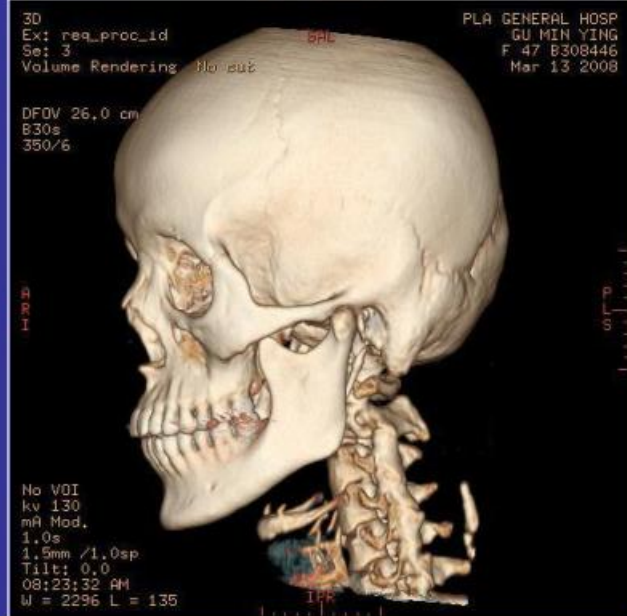
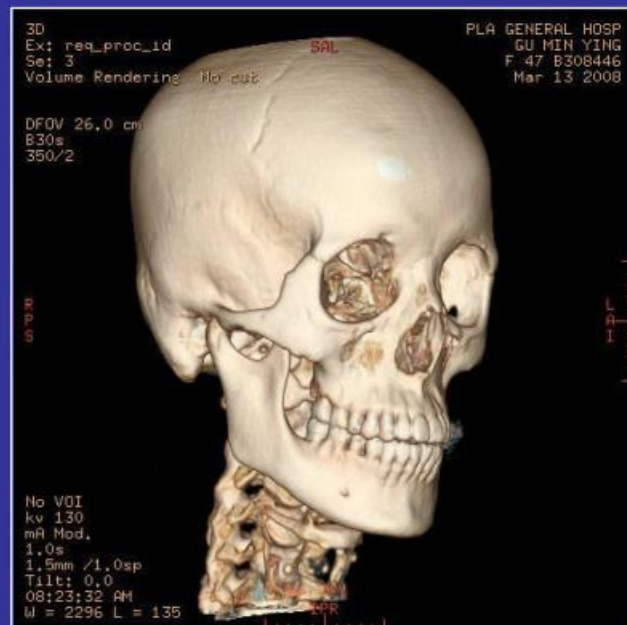
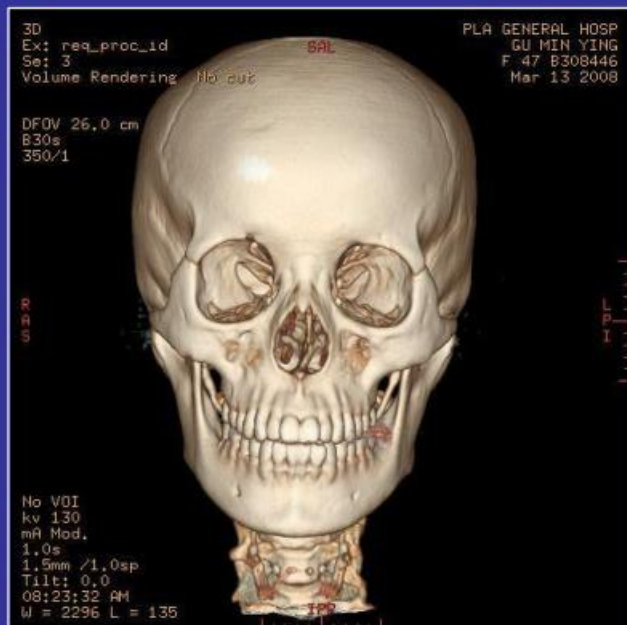
解放军总医院放射科

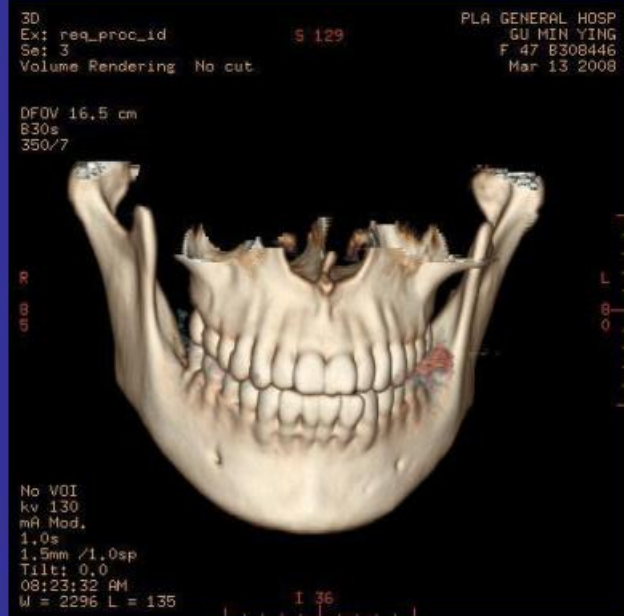
咀嚼肌间隙正常解剖及影像

- 咀嚼肌间隙（Masticator space）由颈深筋膜的浅层包绕而成
- 边界：
 - 前内方：上颌窦后壁
 - 上方：眶下裂及蝶骨大翼
 - 内上方：翼腭窝
 - 内后方：咽旁间隙
 - 后方：腮腺间隙
- 包含：翼内肌、翼外肌、颞肌、咬肌、下颌骨升支、三叉神经下颌支、上颌动脉及脂肪

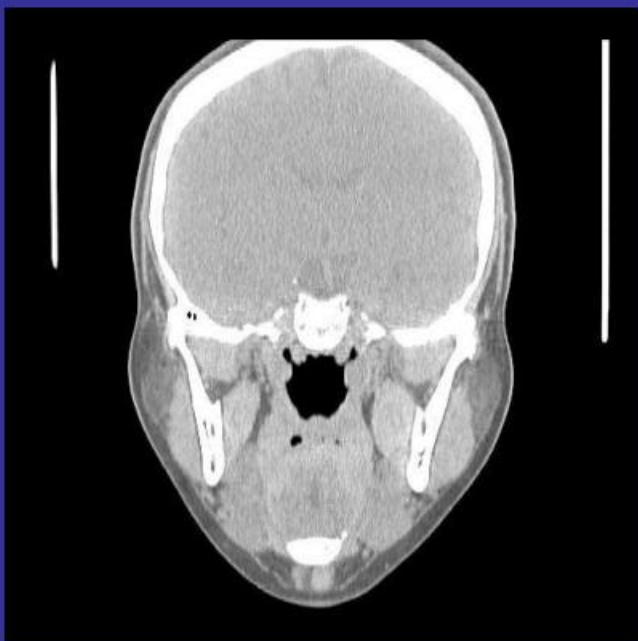


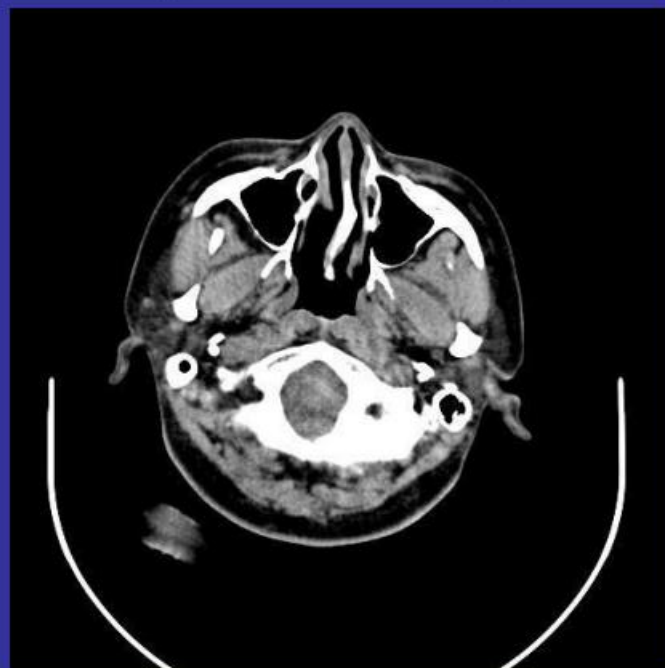
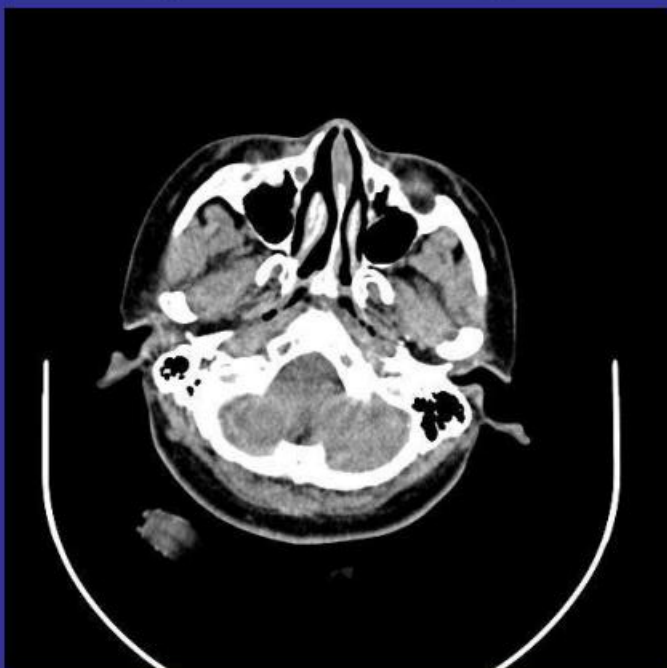
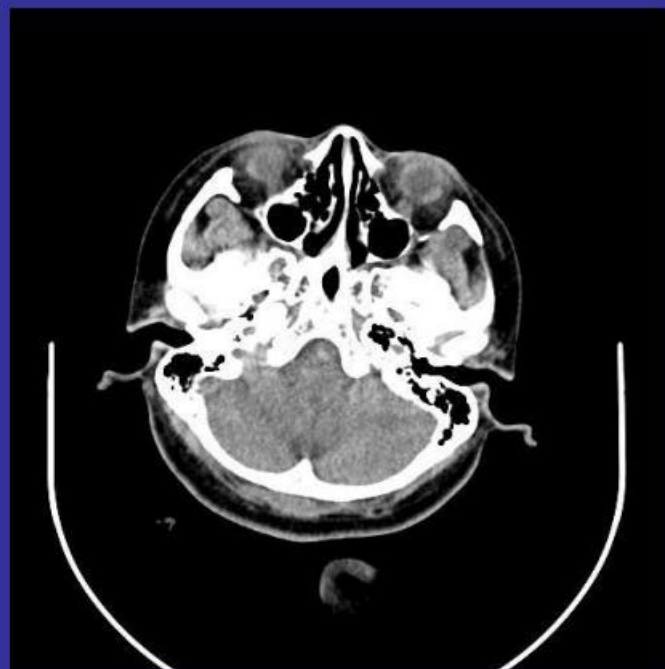
- 分为：颧弓上区及颧弓下区（内侧部即为颧下窝，infratemporal fossa）
- 通道：
 - 经卵圆孔通上方的颅中窝
 - 颈翼上颌裂通内上方的翼腭窝
 - 经眶下裂通前上方的眼眶

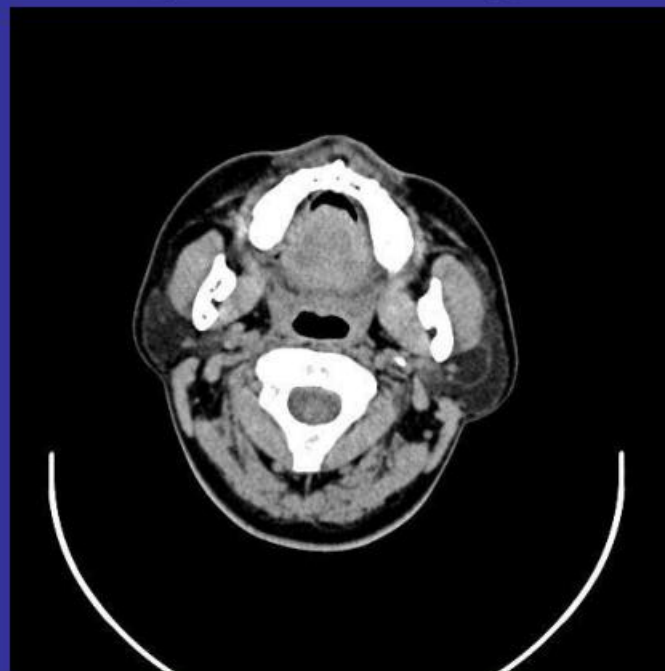
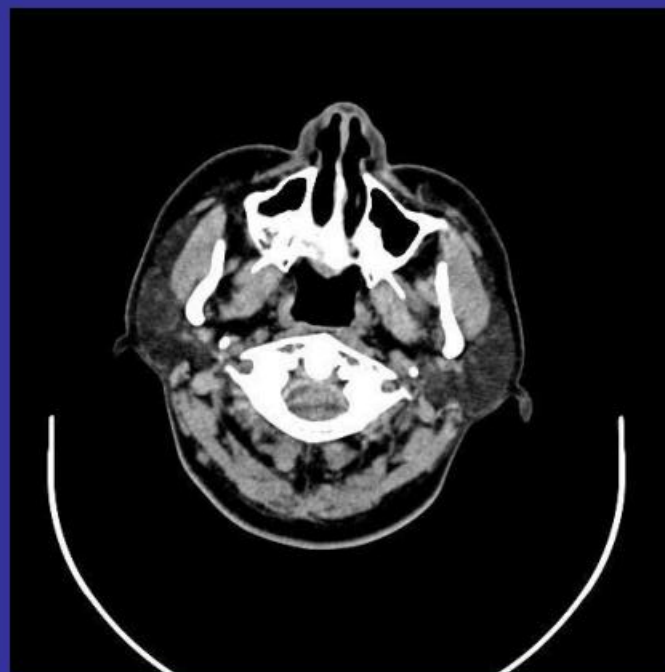
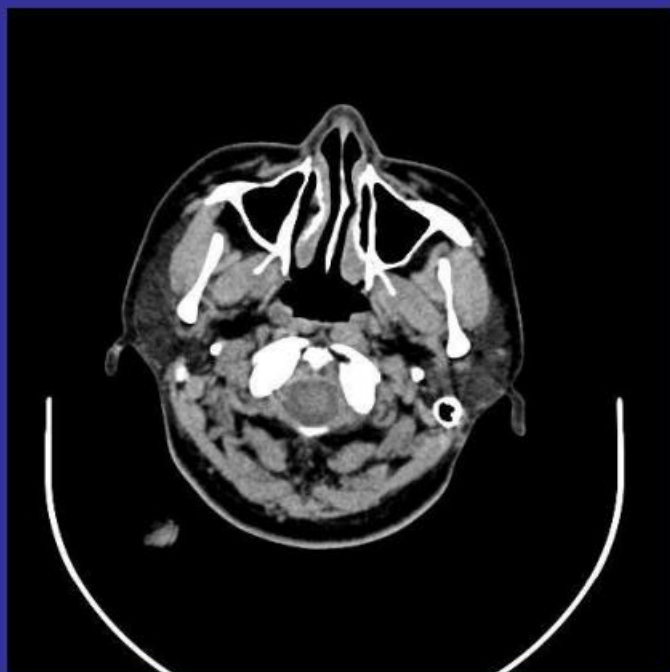


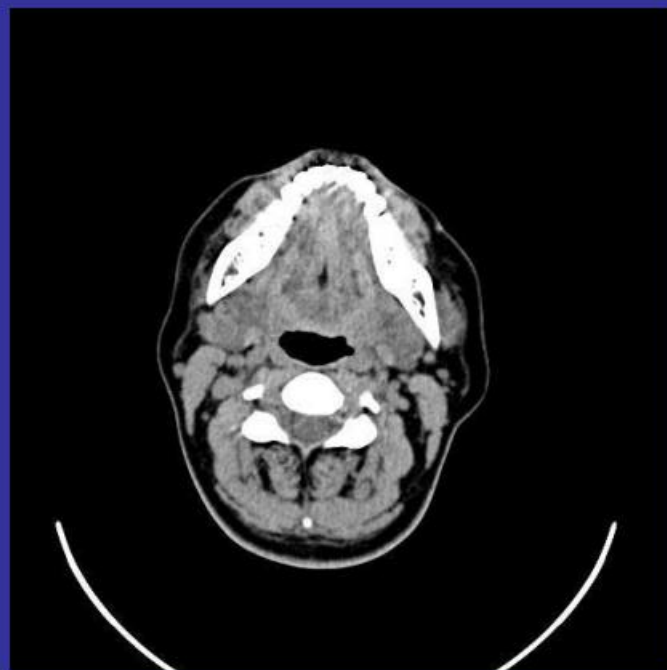
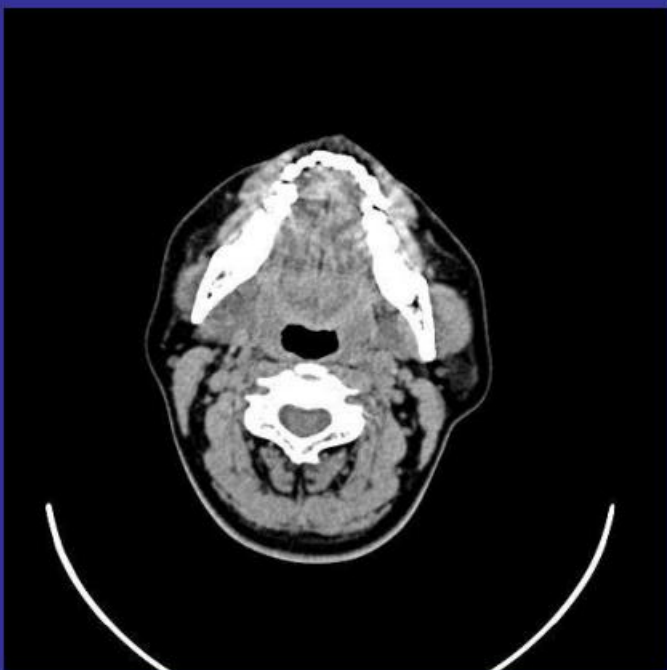
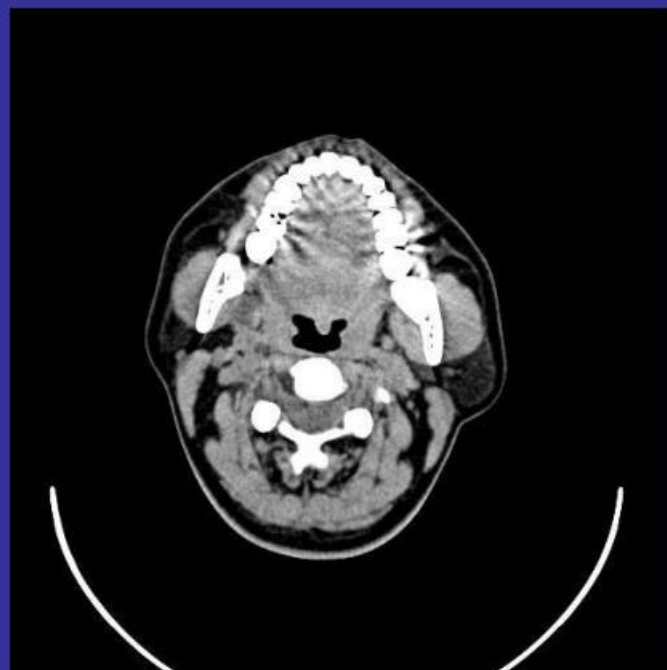
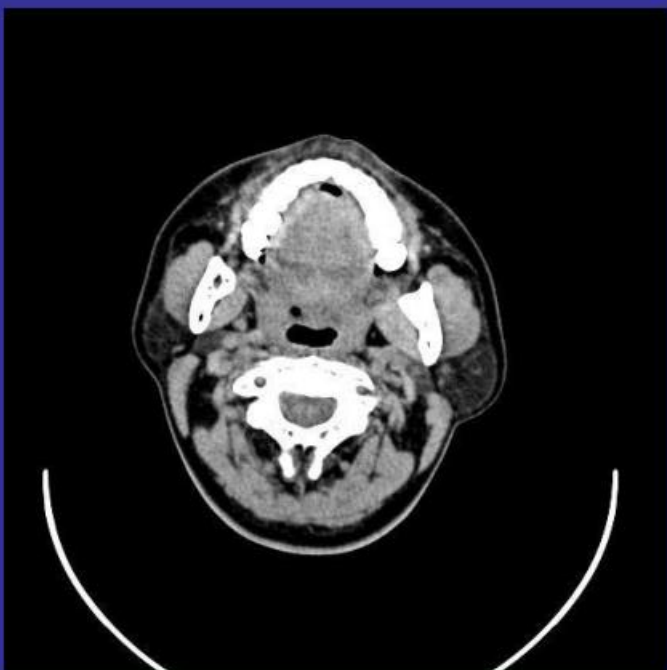


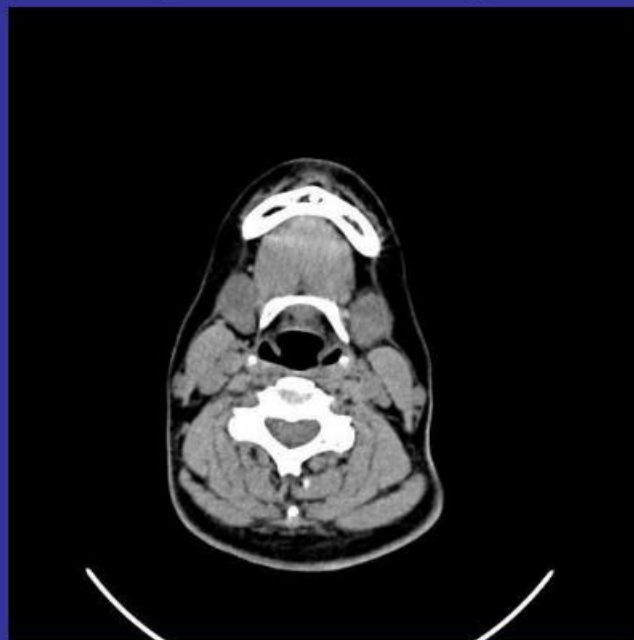
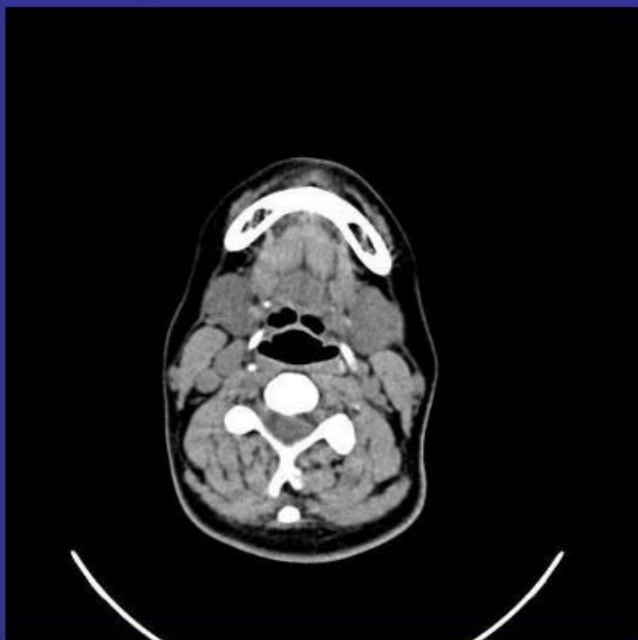
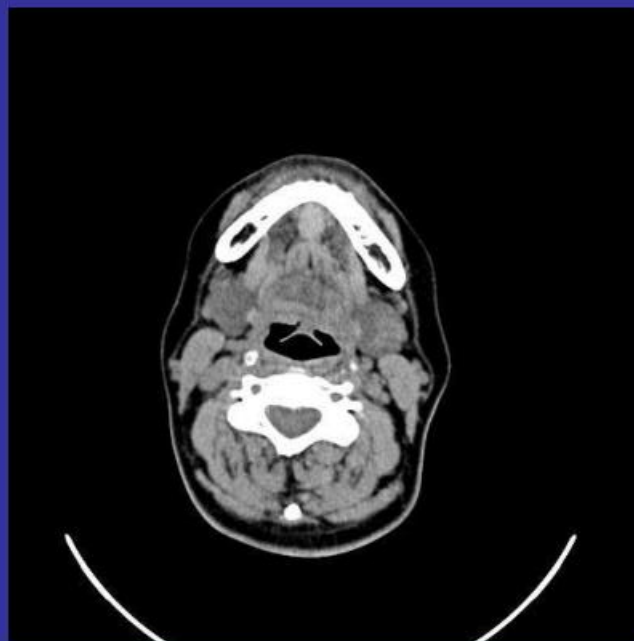
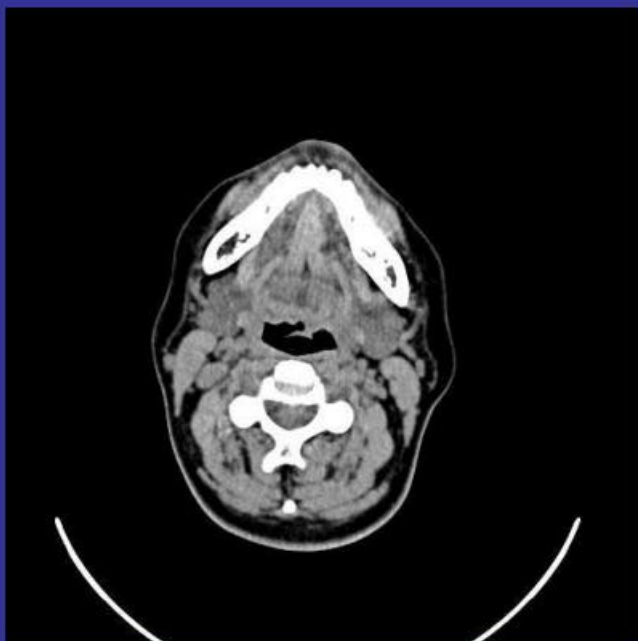


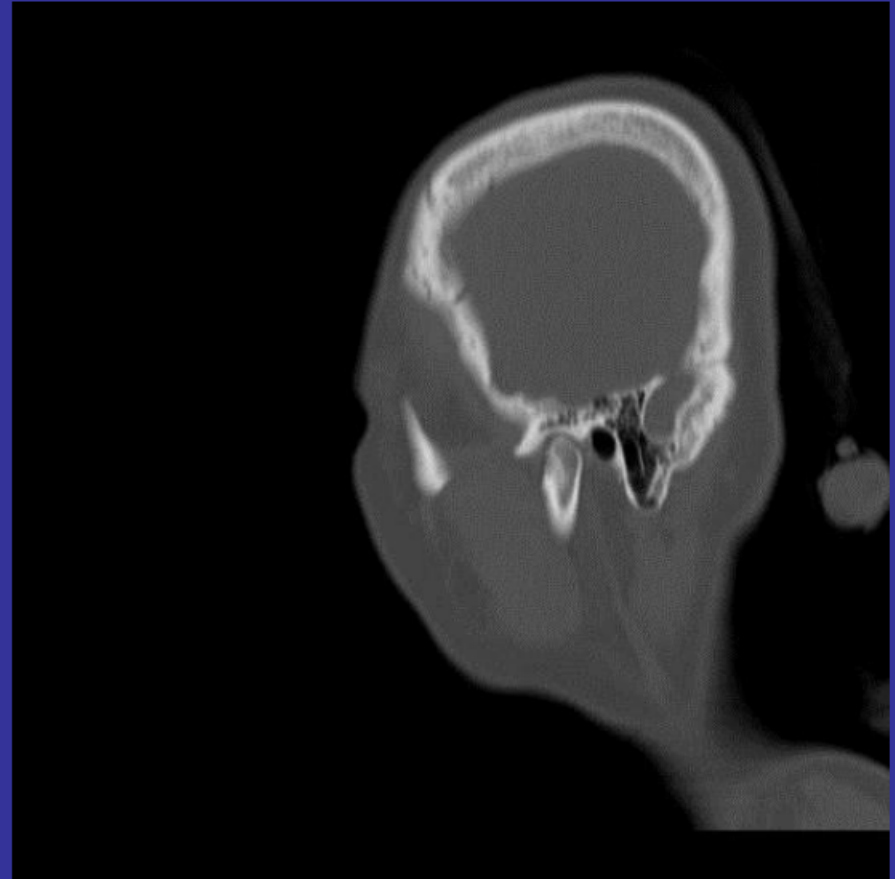
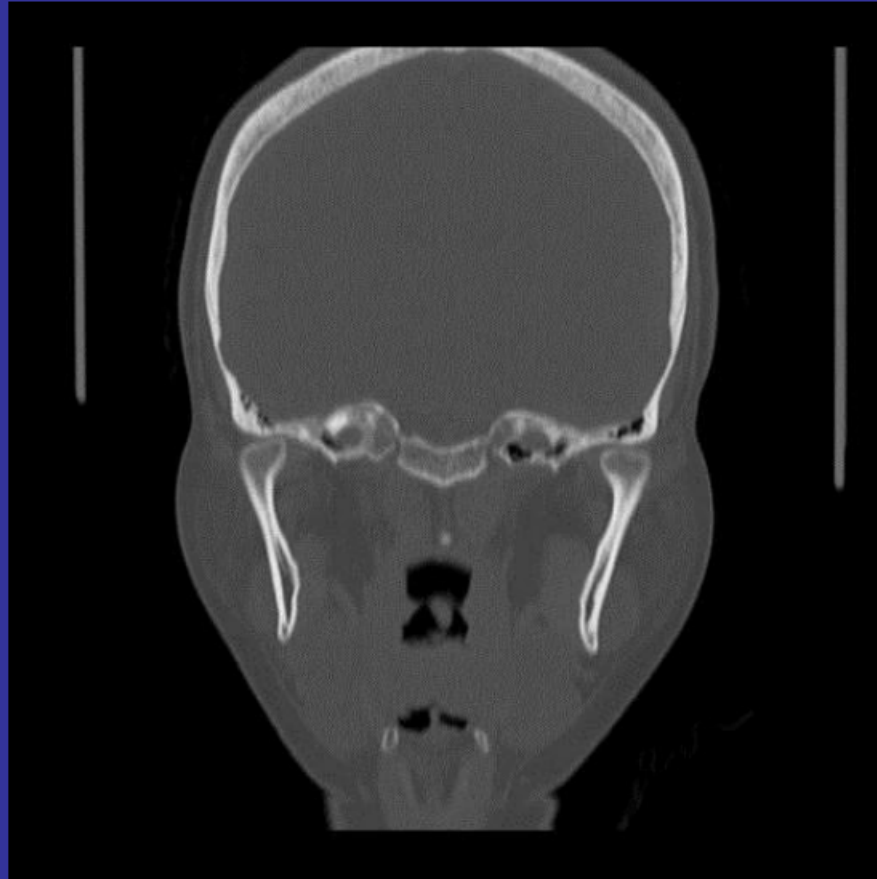




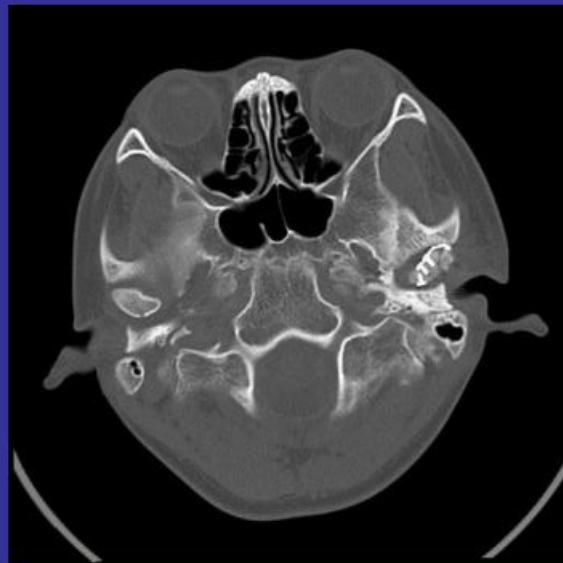




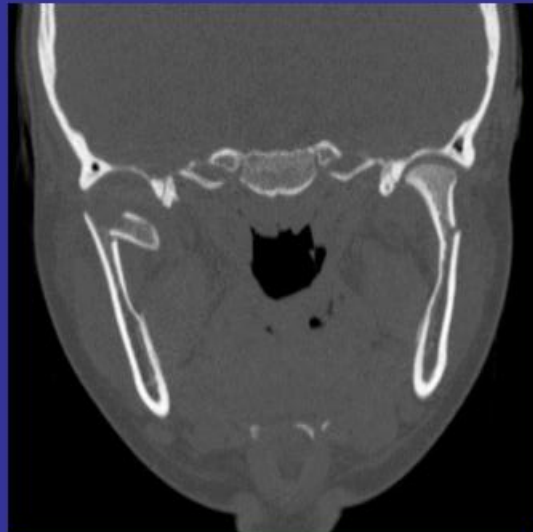
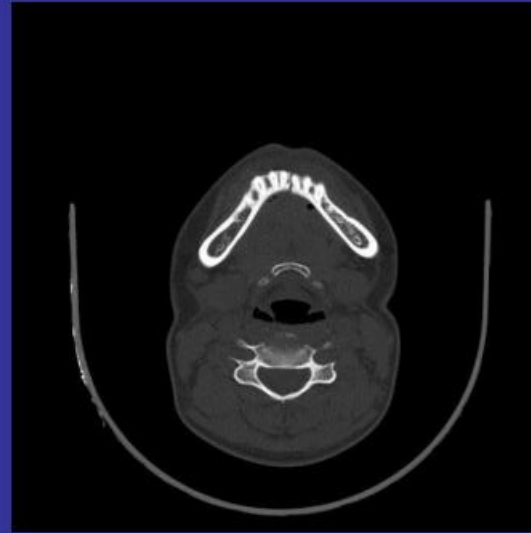
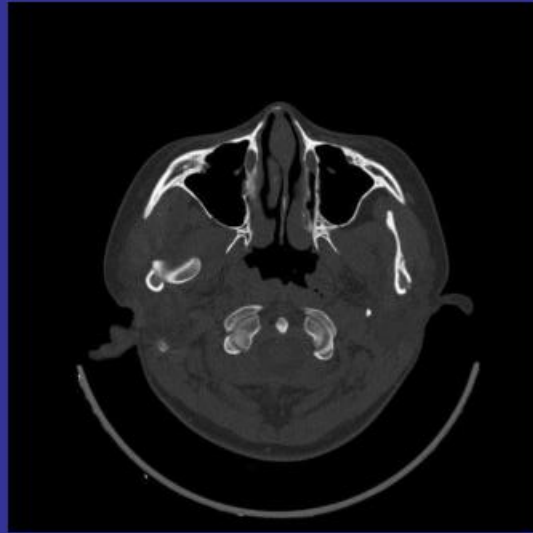


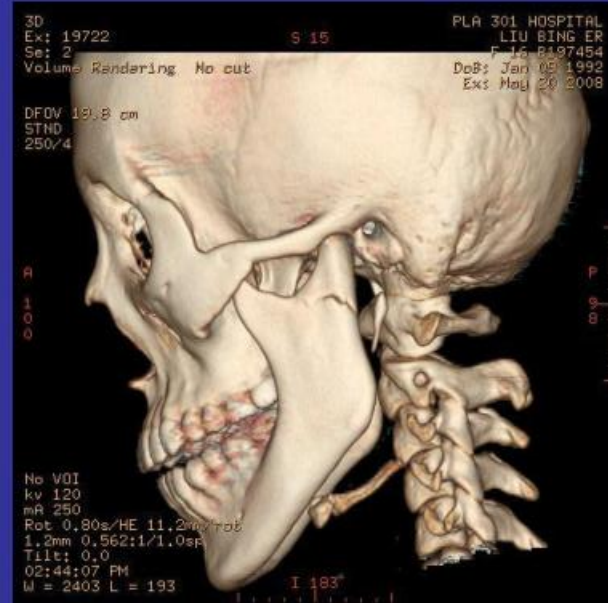
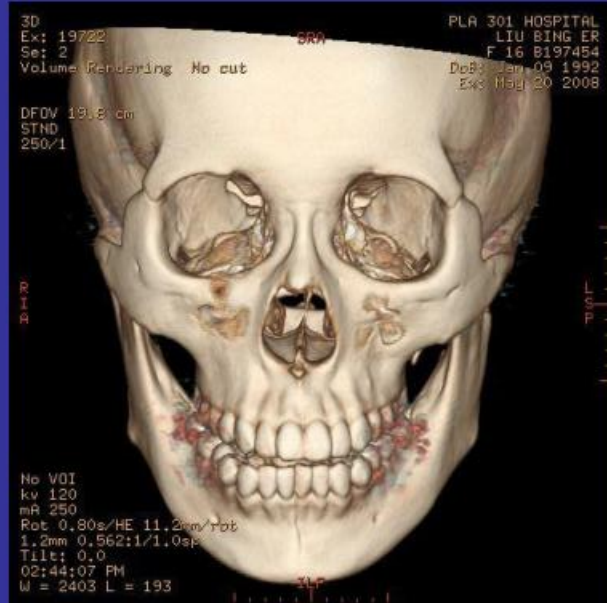
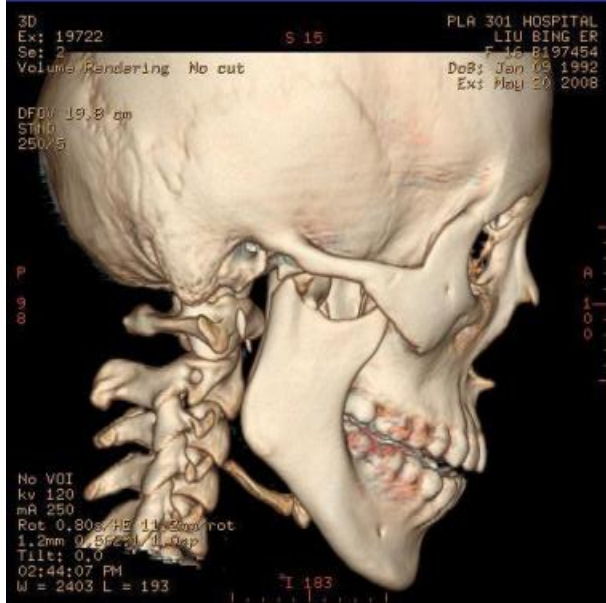


下颌骨髁突骨折

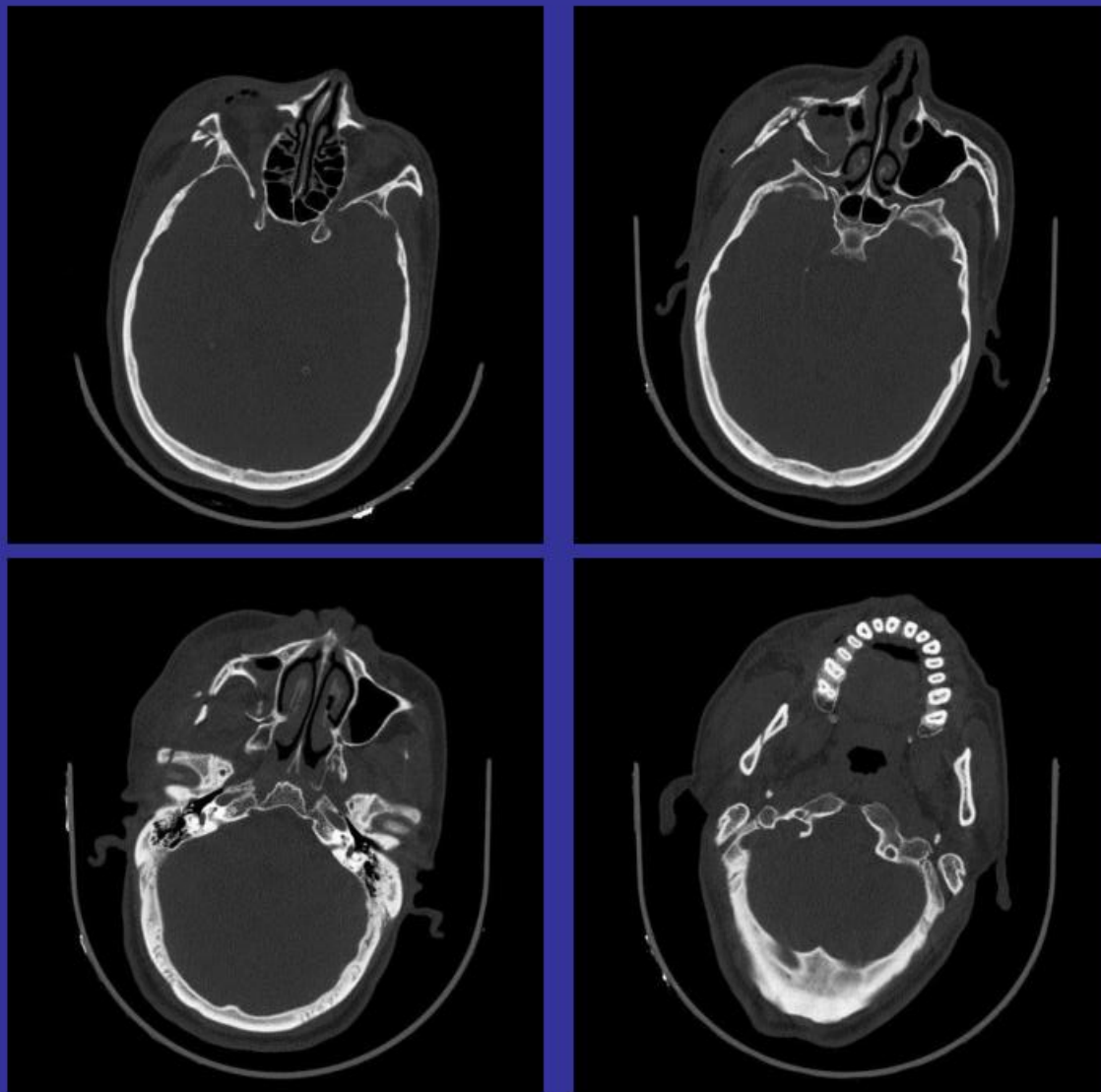


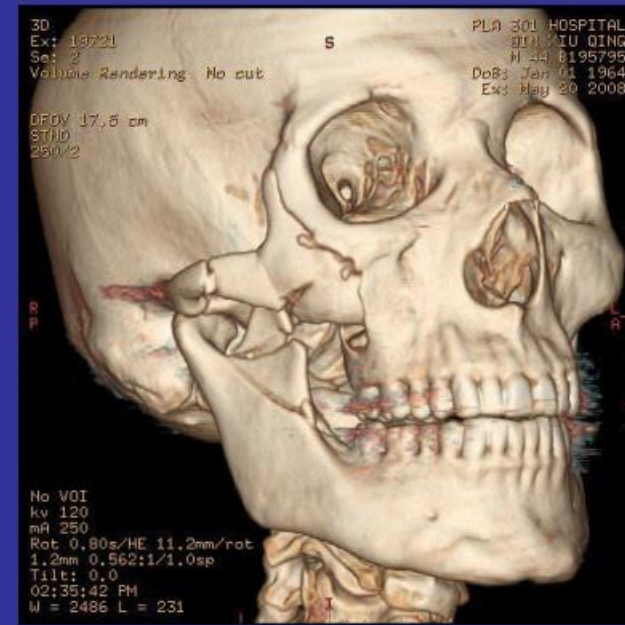
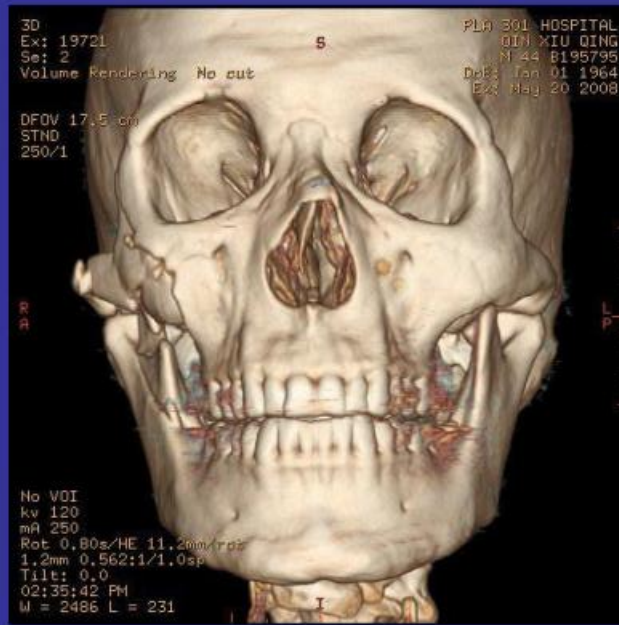
下颌骨多发骨折 B197454



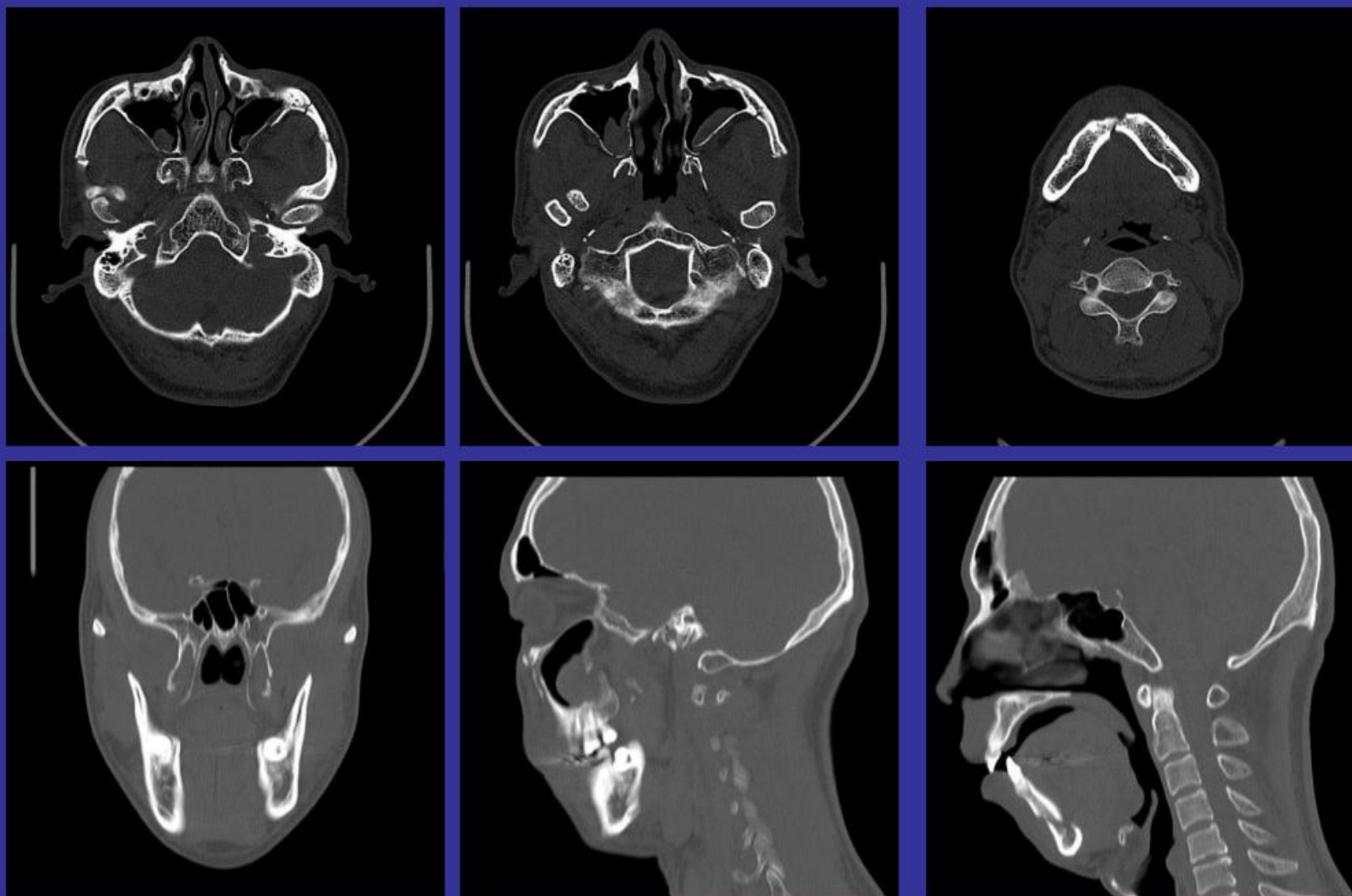


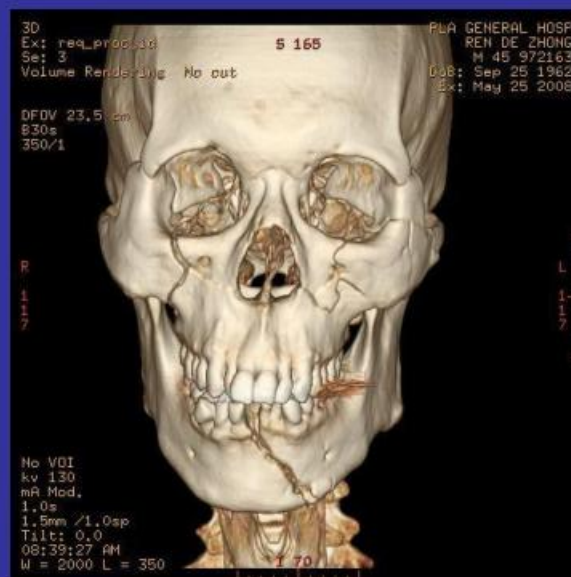
颌面部多发骨折 B195795



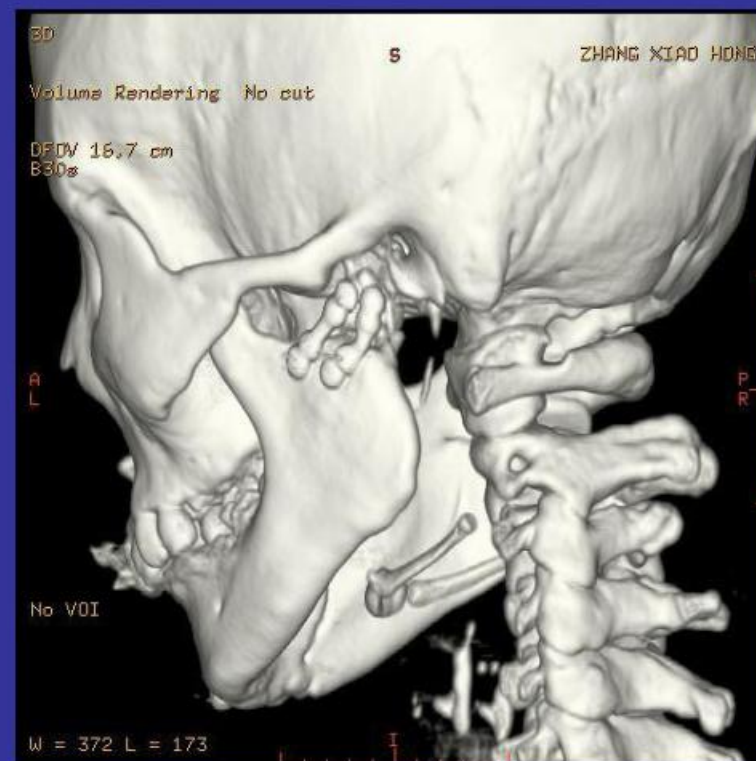
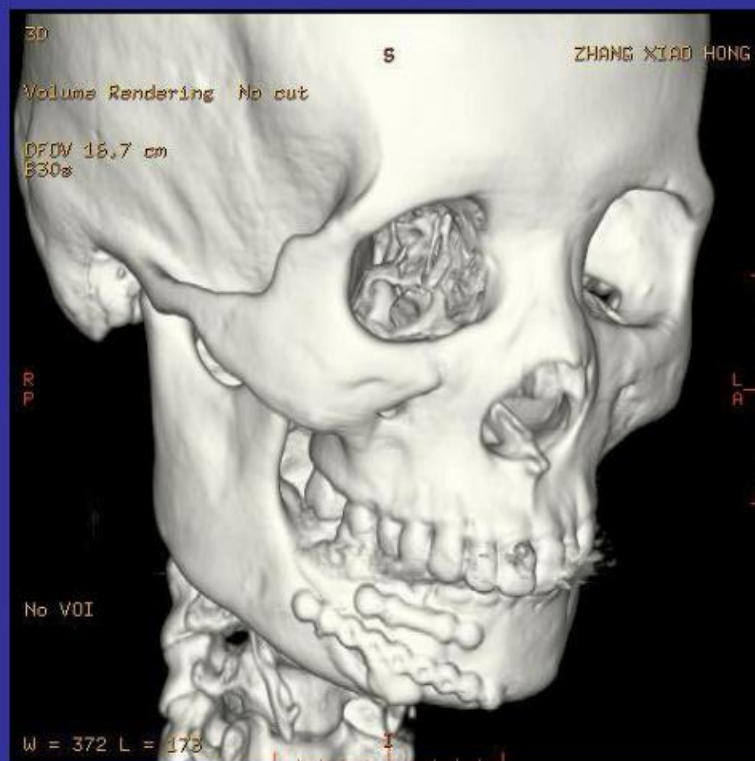


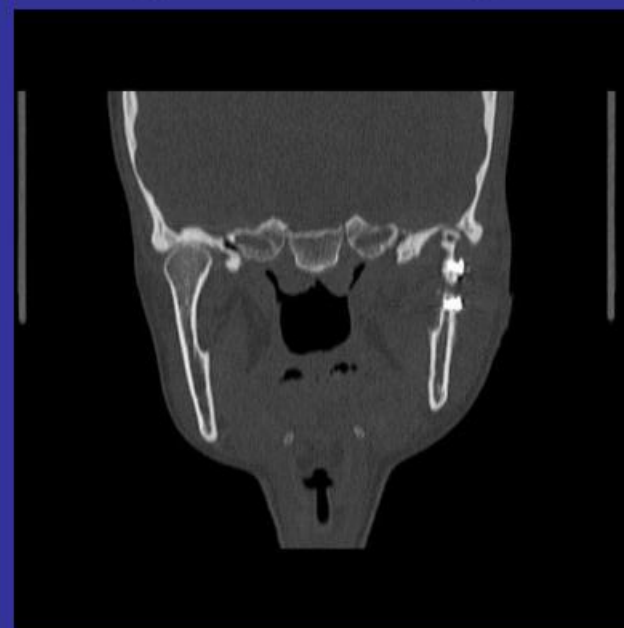
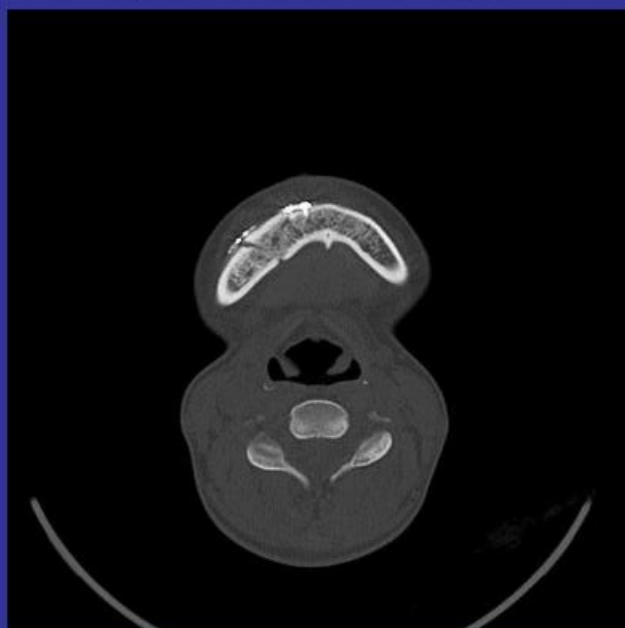
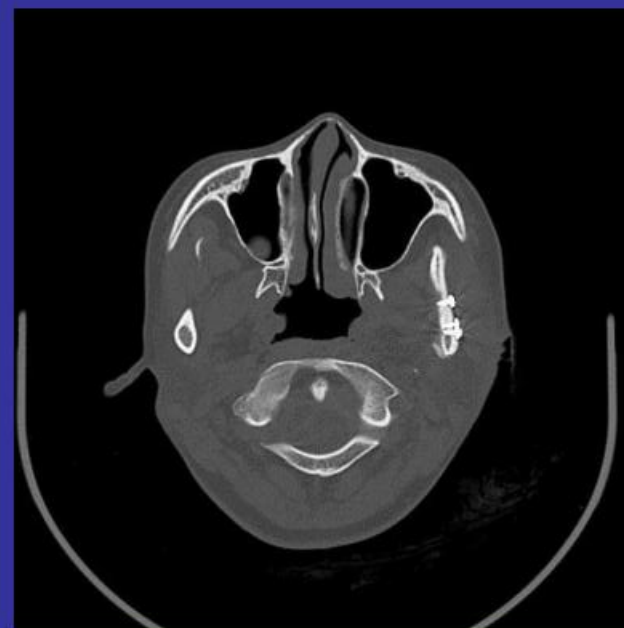
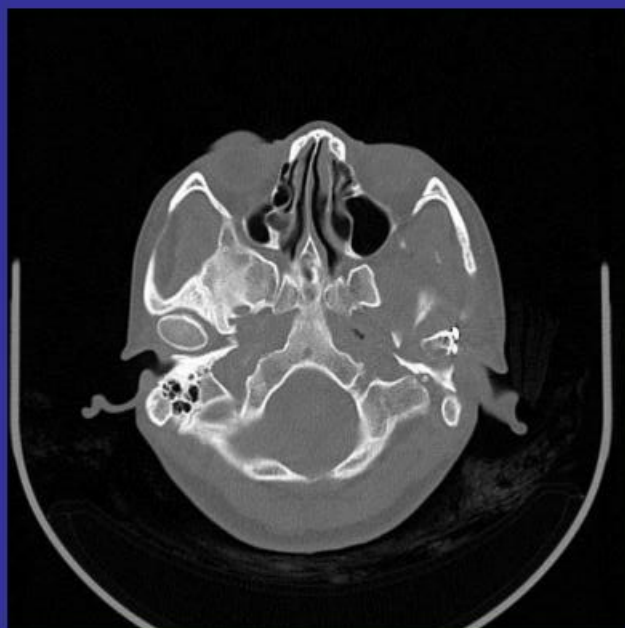
颌面部多发骨折 972163





下颌骨骨折术后 B318766

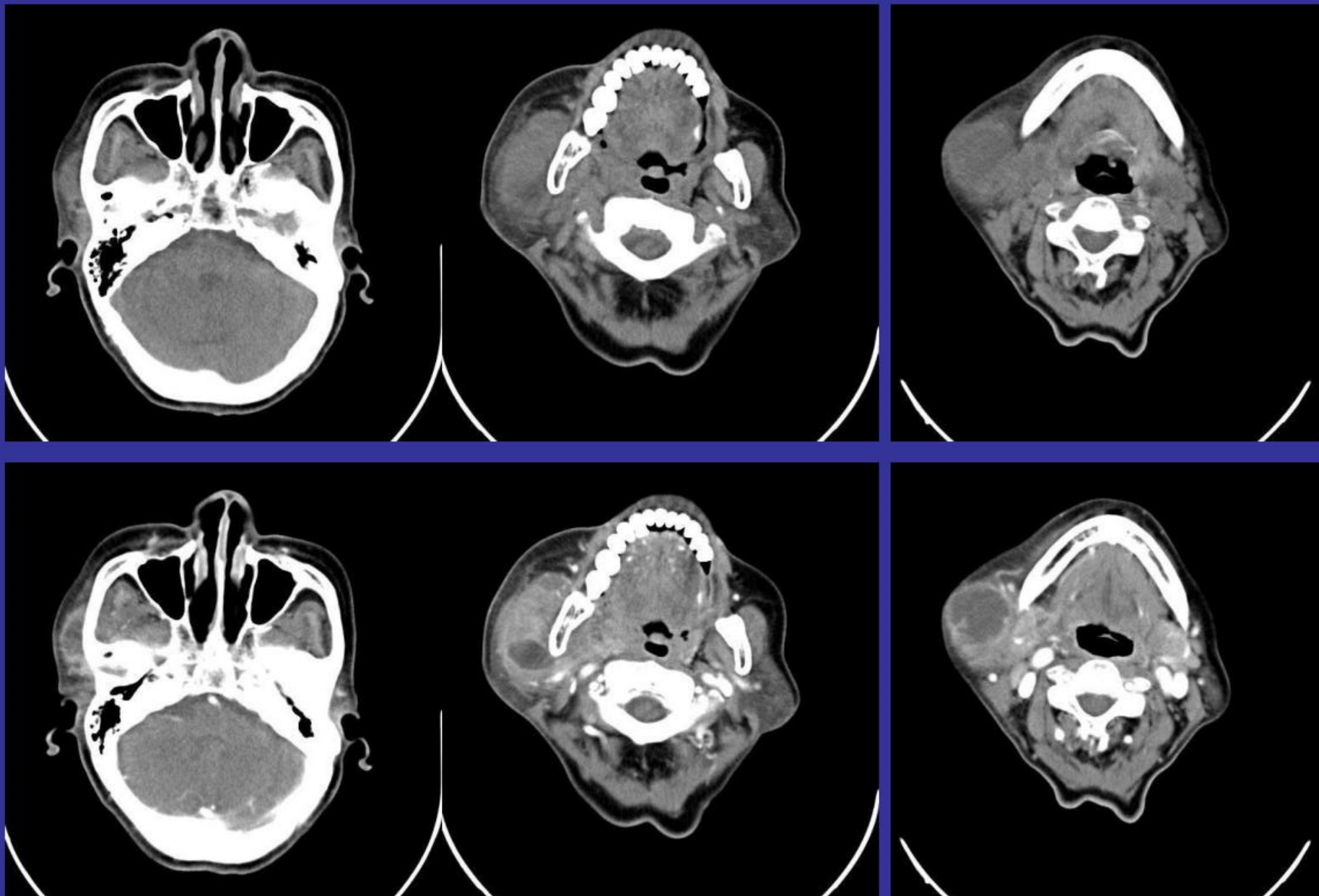




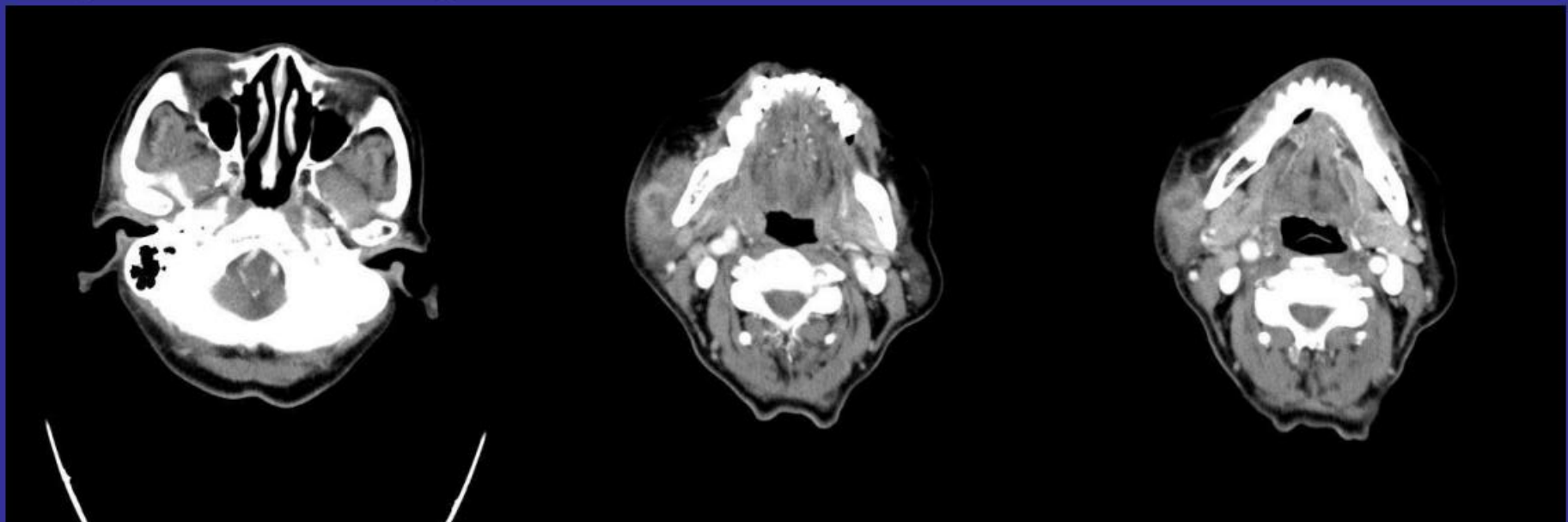
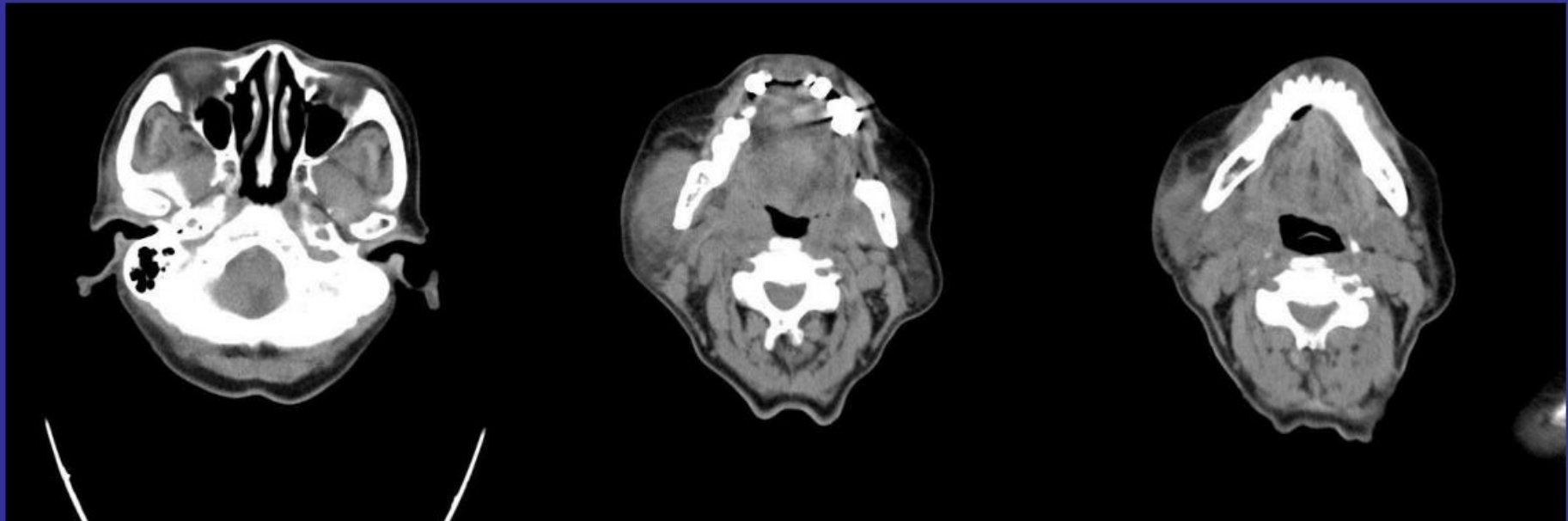
咀嚼肌间隙脓肿（治疗前、后）

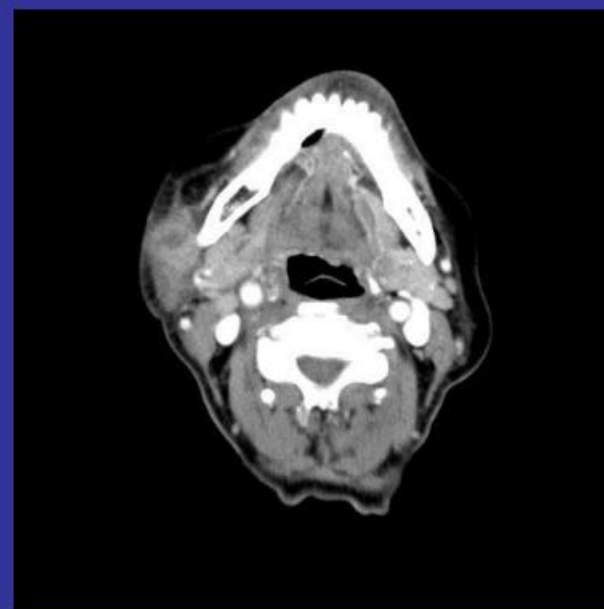
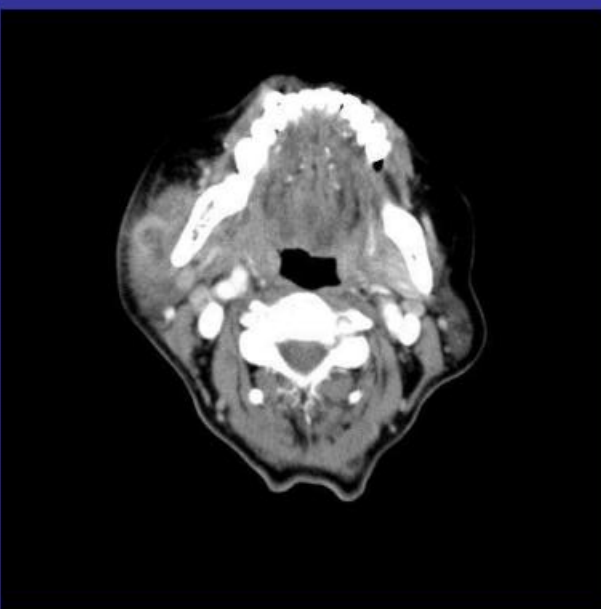
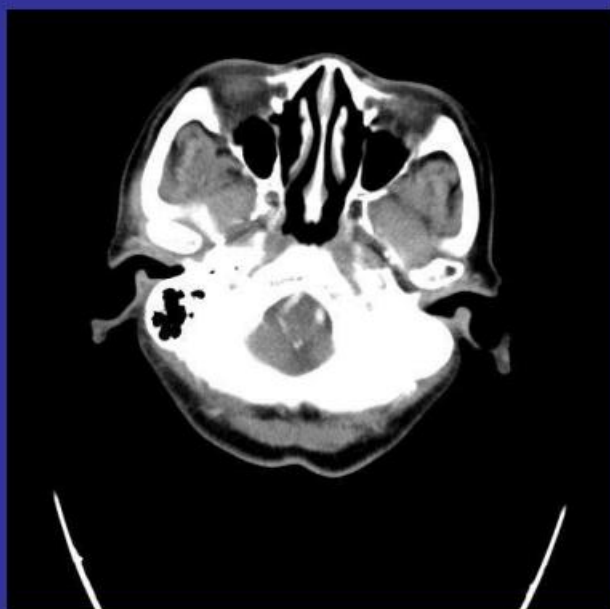
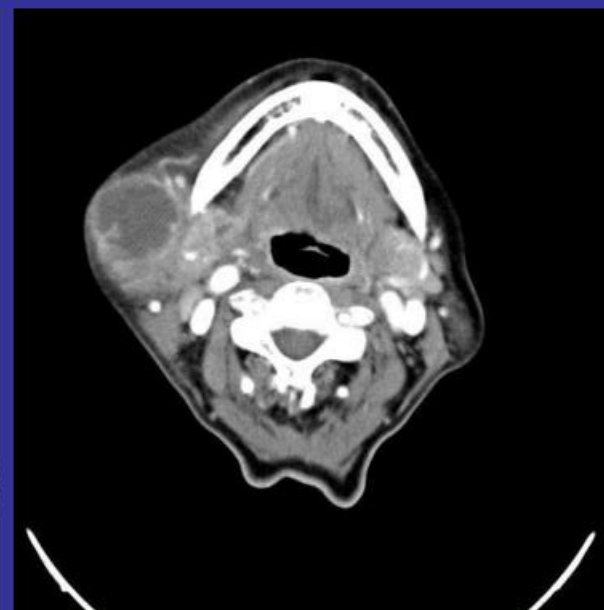
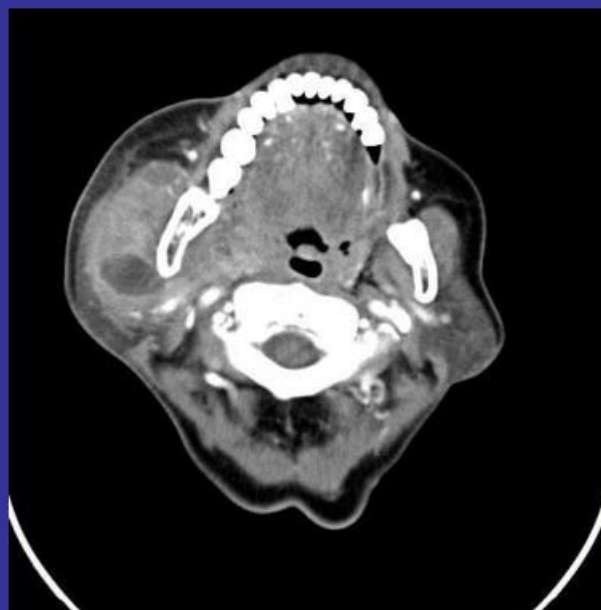
- B295089 F/71y
- 颊部肿胀、疼痛一个月（5-16）；切开引流（5-18）9天（5-27）；黄脓液体

术前



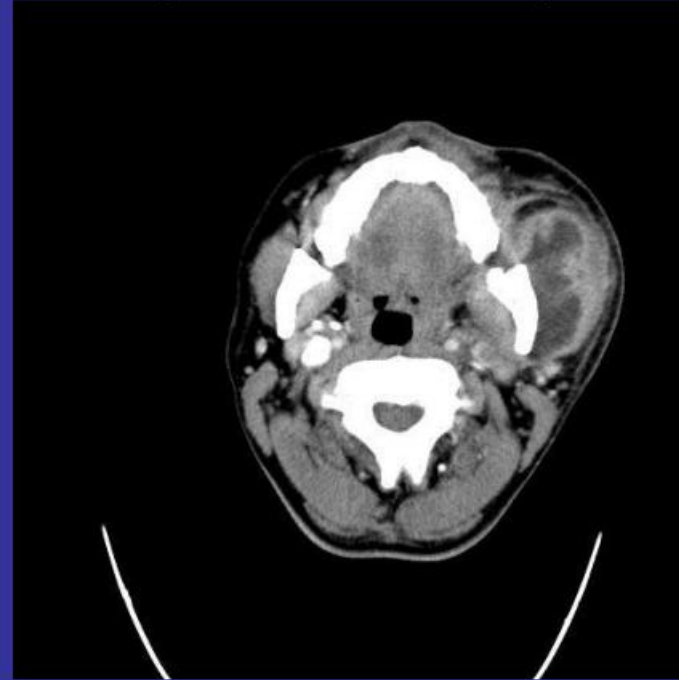
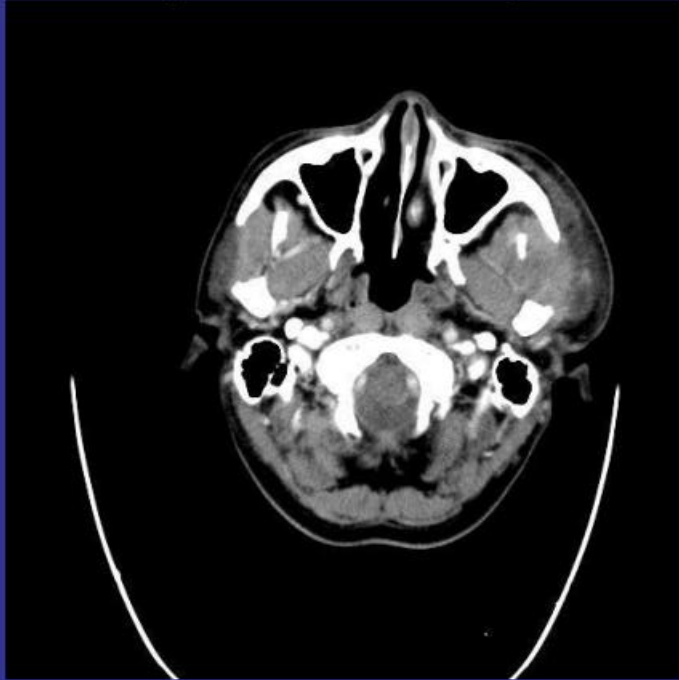
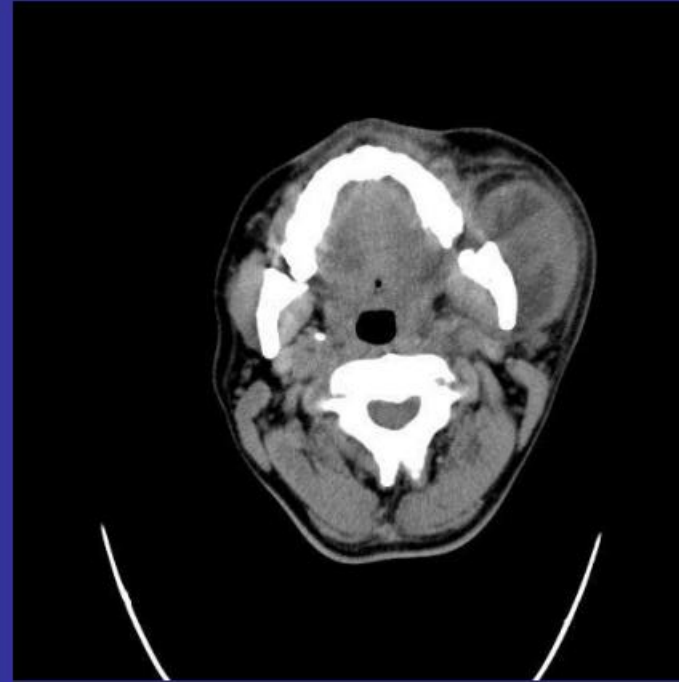
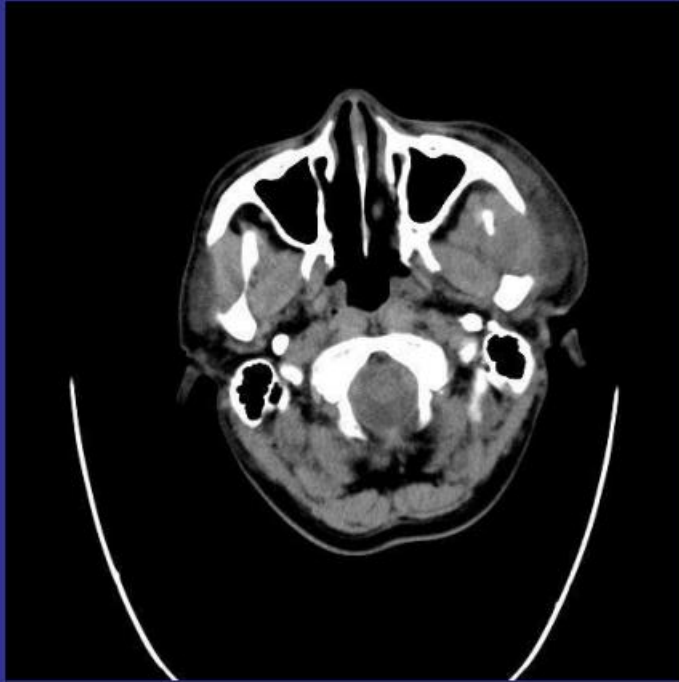
术后





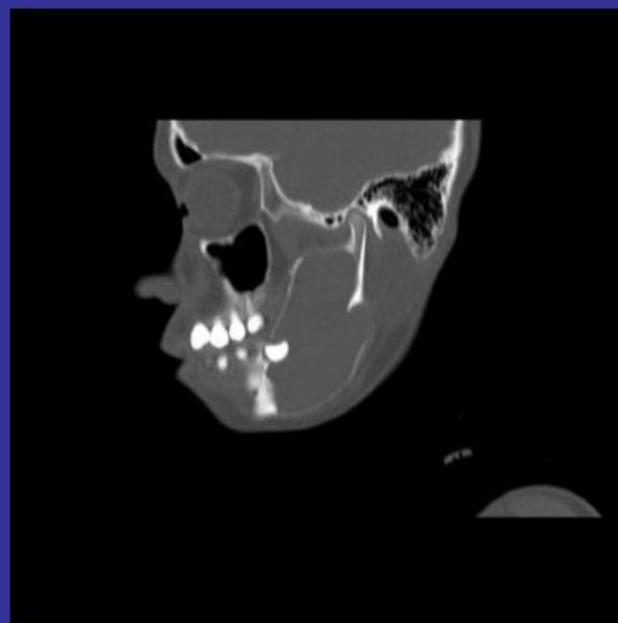
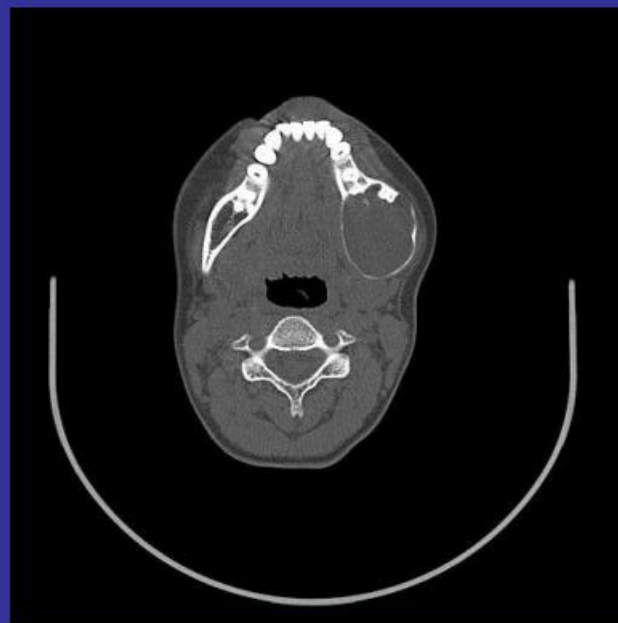
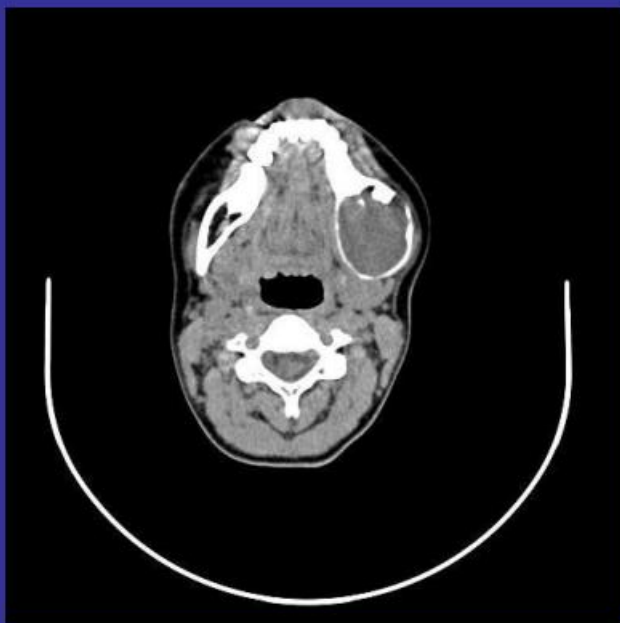
左侧颊间隙感染

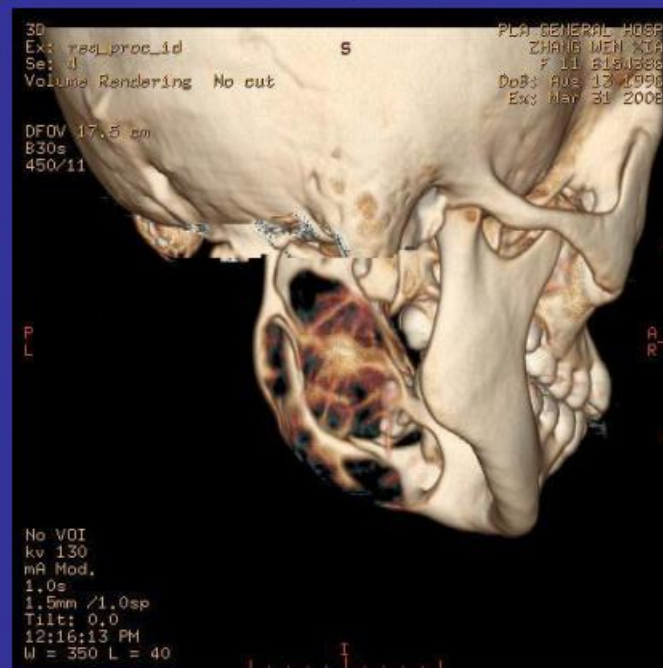
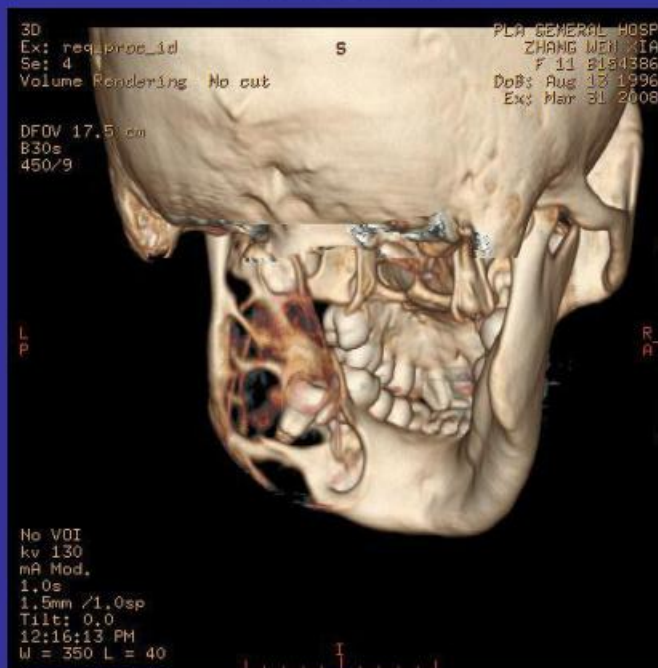
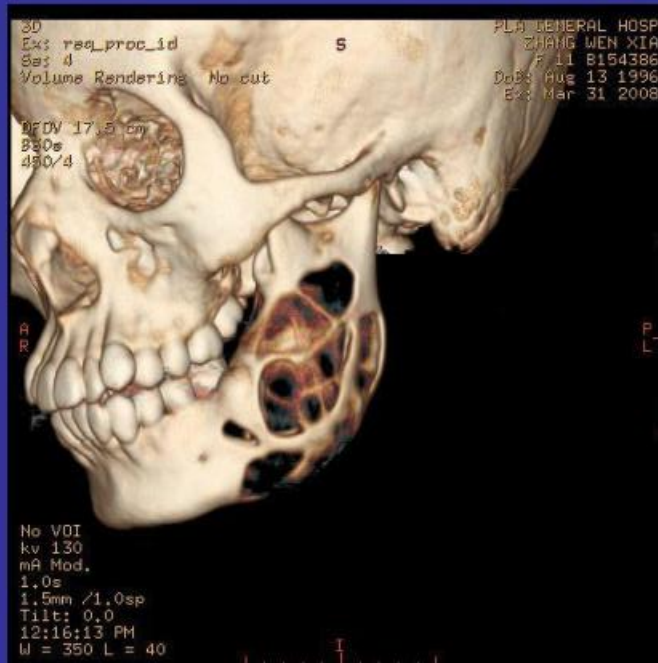
- B157908 M/48y，肿胀半月。切开流出脓液



颌骨含牙囊肿

- B154386 F/11y, 左下颌膨隆感3个约; 手术: 含左下7牙体组织及8牙囊组织。鳞状上皮囊壁、黄白色囊液及胶冻样瘤组织





颌骨含牙囊肿(Dentigerous cyst)

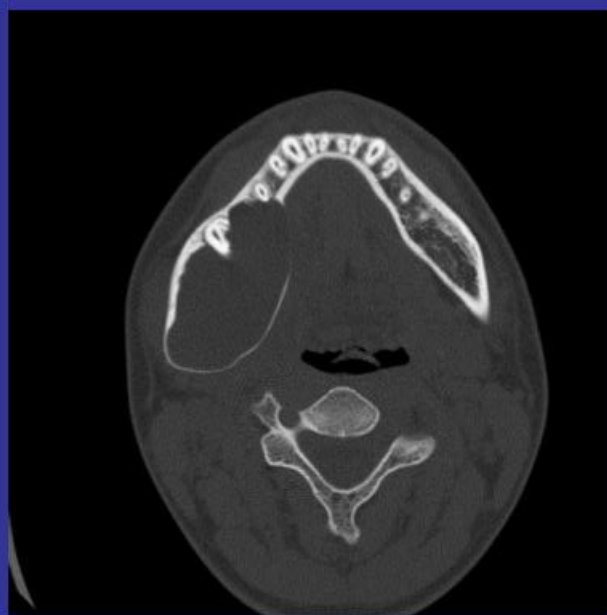
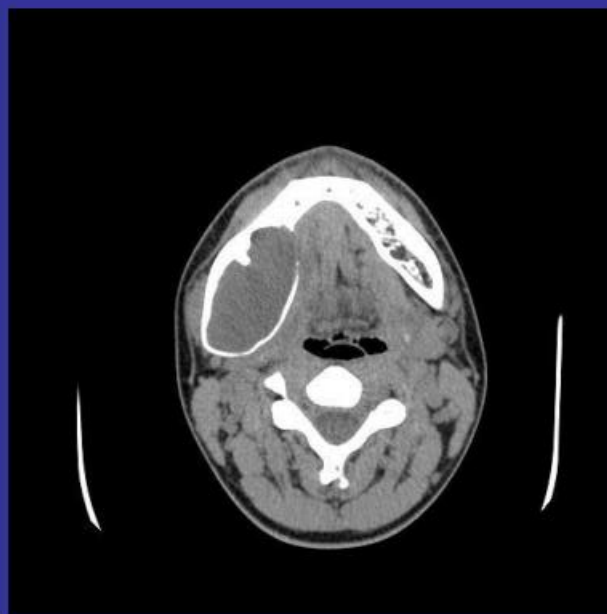
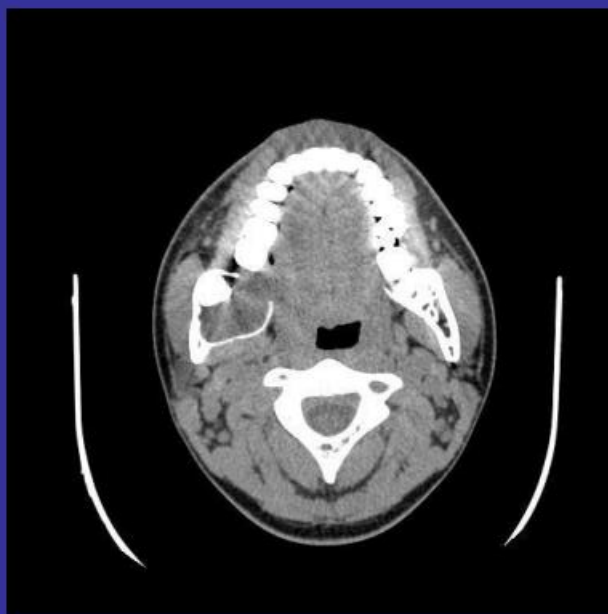
- 属滤泡囊肿，是由牙胚发育期的成釉器星网层变性所致。
 - 在牙硬组织形成前发生的囊肿，称始基囊肿
 - 在牙硬组织形成后发生的囊肿，常含牙，称含牙囊肿
- 好发于青少年，病变较大时可致颌骨膨隆，压之有乒乓球感

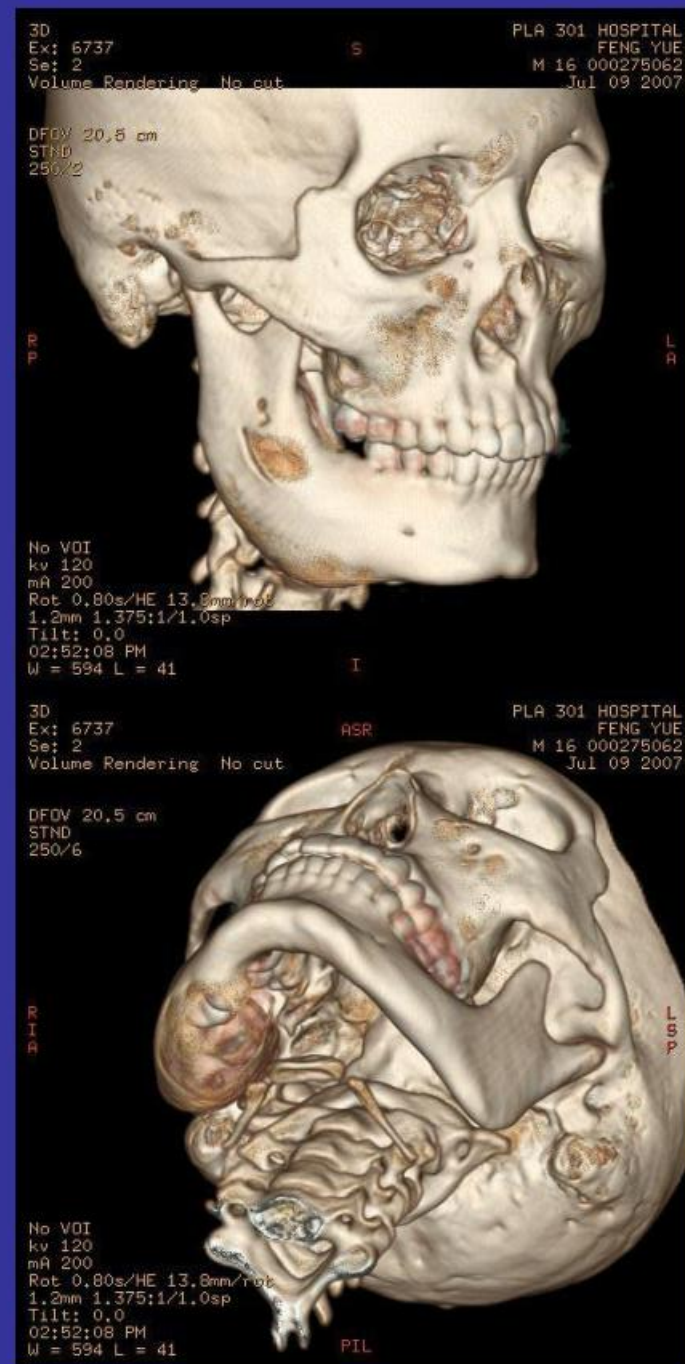
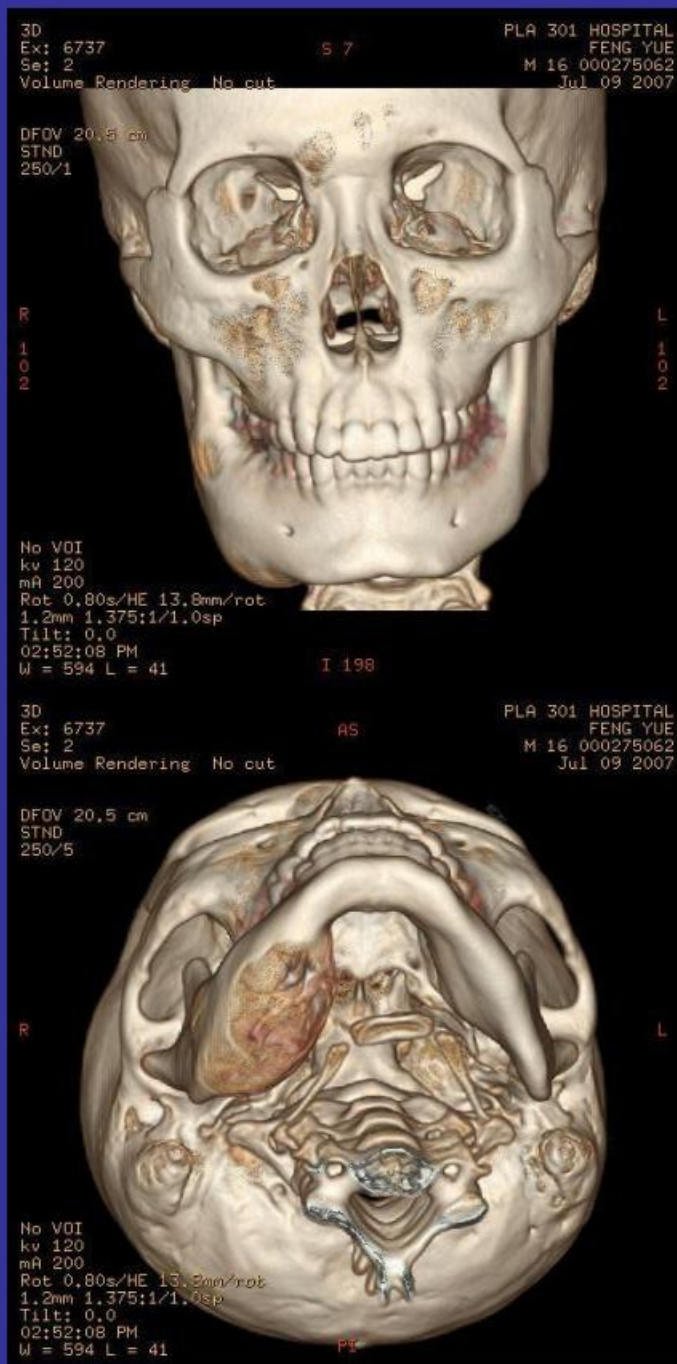
诊断要点

- 仅发生于恒牙，好发于上颌前牙区，其次为下颌前磨牙区或磨牙区
- 常为单发、单房囊性病变，偶为多发和（或）多囊
- 囊壁边缘光滑，有硬化缘
- 囊内含一颗或多颗牙齿，所含的牙冠朝向囊腔中央，囊壁包绕牙颈
- 病变邻近常有缺牙
- 鉴别：牙源性角化囊肿、囊性牙瘤及含牙型成釉细胞瘤

颌骨含牙囊肿 967747

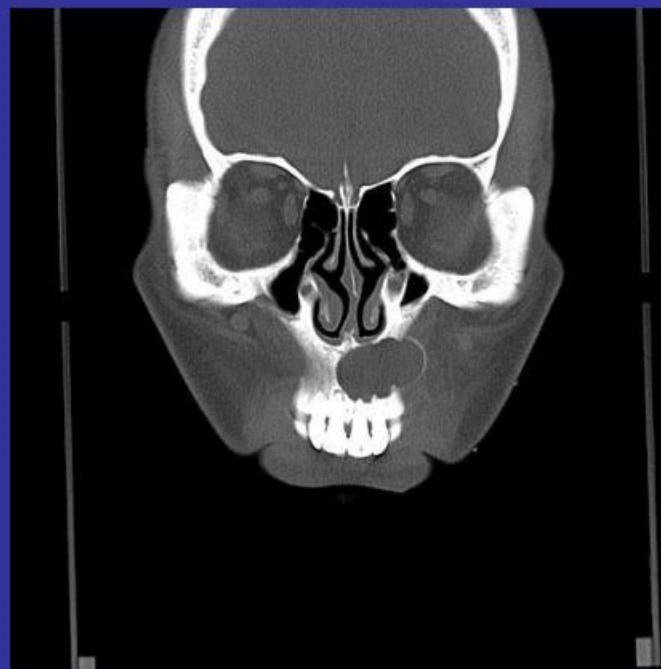
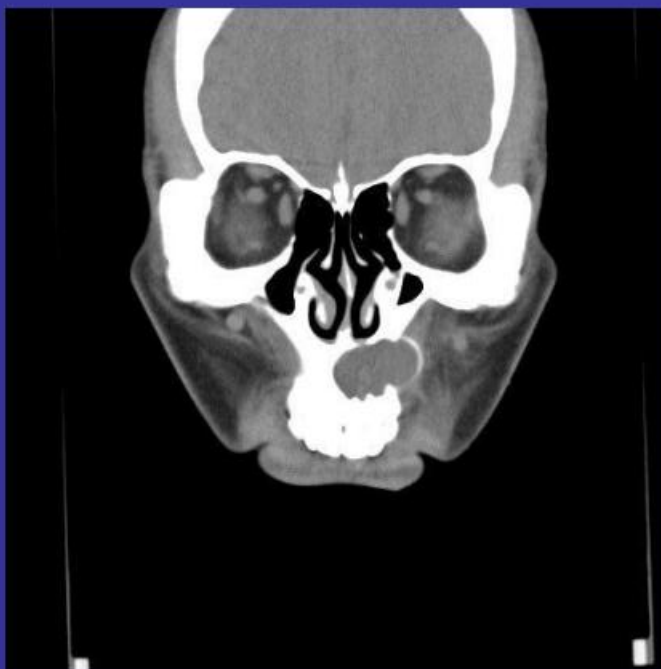
- M/16Y, 下颌肿物4个月





牙源性角化囊肿

- B162423 F/29y, 鼻底部肿胀7个月。手术：囊壁完整，鳞状上皮，含胆固醇结晶及异物巨细胞



牙源性角化囊肿

(Odontogenic keratocyst)

- 来源于牙板残余或原始牙滤泡
- 囊壁由薄层、质脆的不全角化或正常角化复层鳞状上皮组成，囊腔内常含有大量浓稠、干酪样角化物
- 具有局部侵袭性，较非角化囊肿有明显的复发倾向，易沿颌骨长轴的髓腔方向生长；并造成周围骨质破坏
- 20-30岁多见，好发于下颌磨牙和下颌角区；常以下颌膨隆、肿胀就诊，晚期疼痛

诊断要点

- 下颌比上颌多见，下颌者约半数发生在磨牙区并向升支和体部扩展；上颌者多见于磨牙和前牙区
- 病变可多发，且常为上、下颌同时受累
- 可为单房光滑型、分叶型或多房型，有较高的含牙率
- 角化囊肿的牙根吸收多呈斜面状，部分可呈截断状吸收
- 增强扫描无强化
- 鉴别：
 - 单房：面裂囊肿、根尖囊肿及含牙囊肿
 - 多发：成釉细胞瘤、骨巨细胞瘤及动脉瘤样骨囊肿

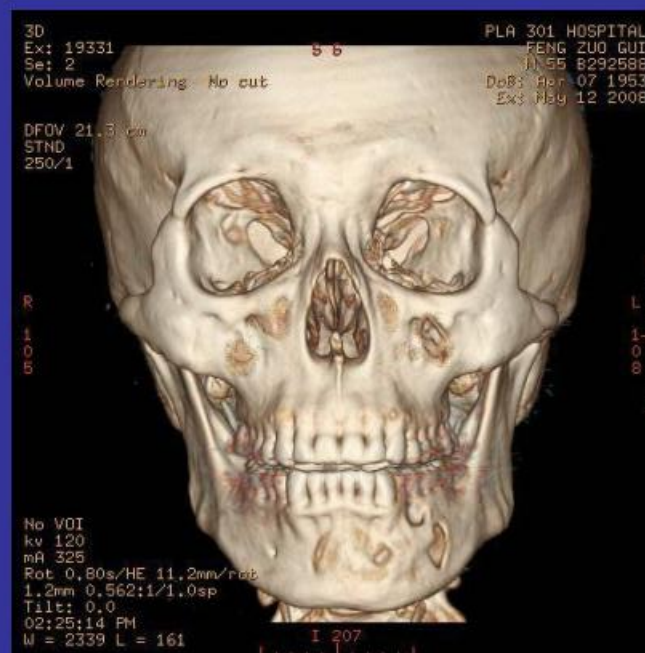
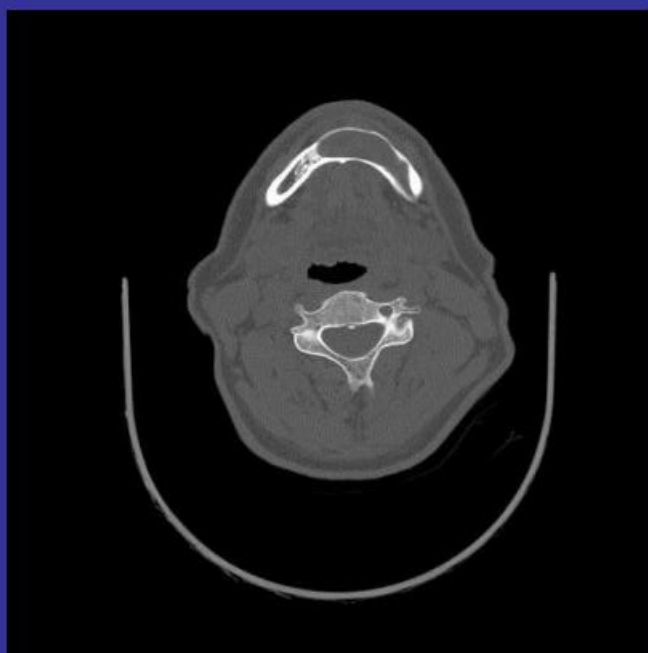
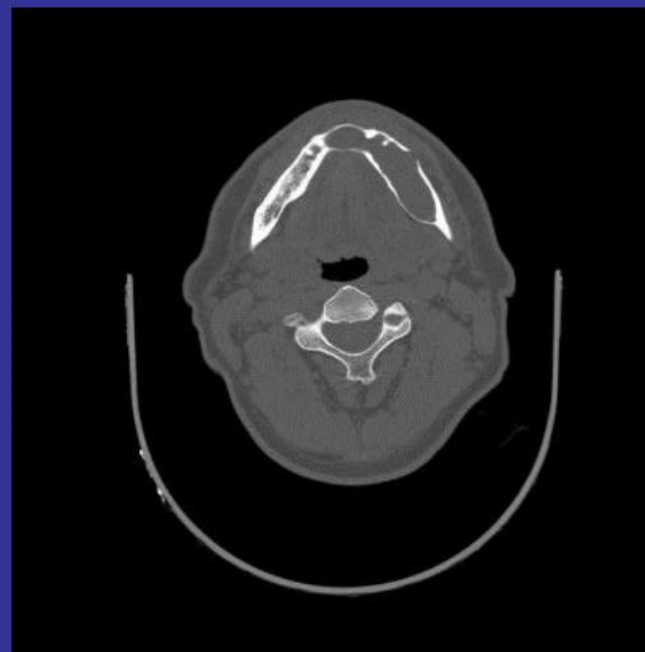
牙源性角化囊肿 A675973

- M/42y,
- 含牙，囊内出血、胆固醇结晶



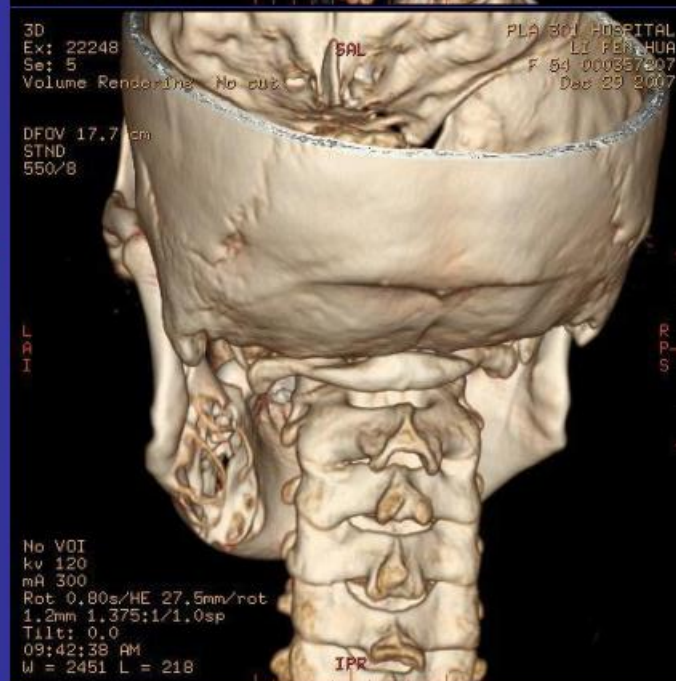
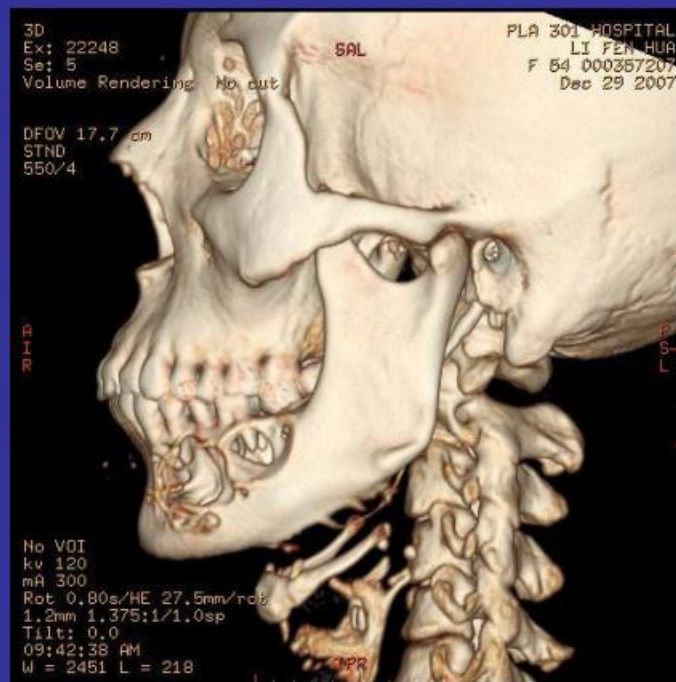
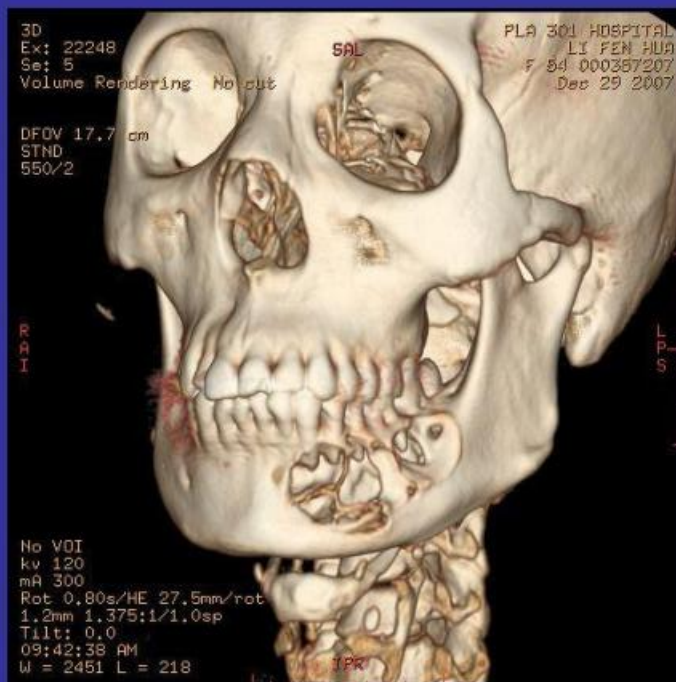
牙源性角化囊肿（病例）

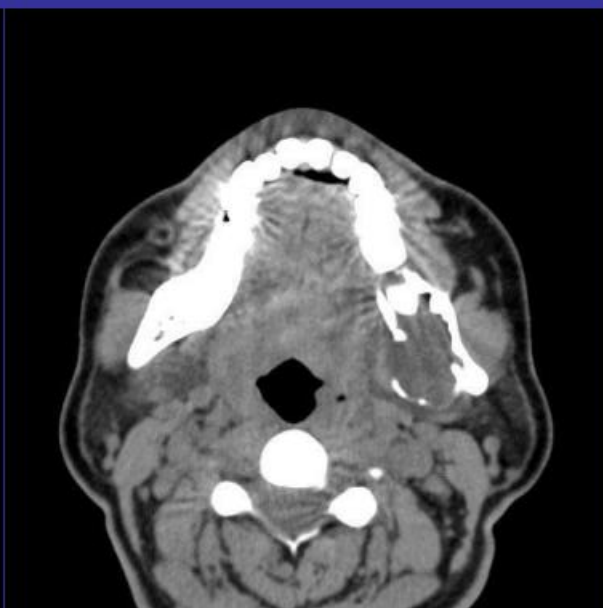
- B292588, M/55Y。下颌骨膨隆4个约。手术：囊壁完整，鳞状上皮，含胆固醇结晶及坏死组织。沿下颌骨长轴生长



下颌骨角化囊肿 A675162

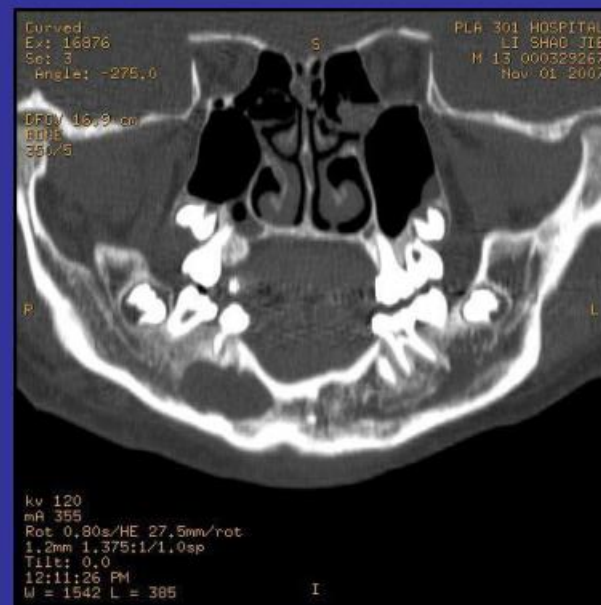
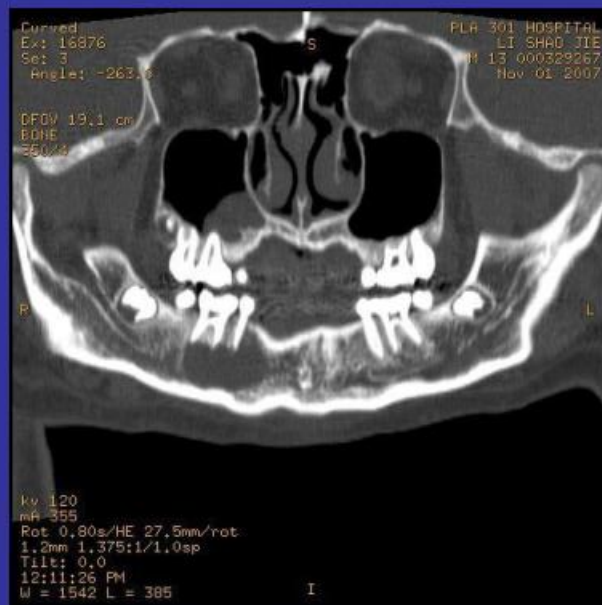
- F/55y, 膨隆1年
- 囊壁鳞状上皮, 伴出血, 炎性细胞浸润

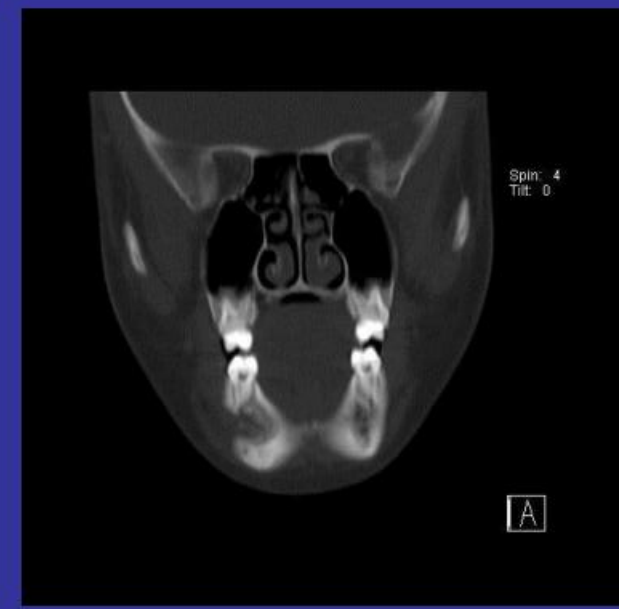
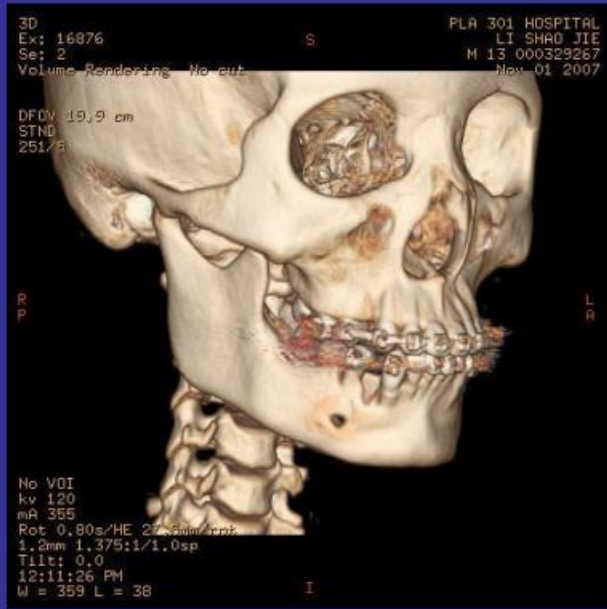
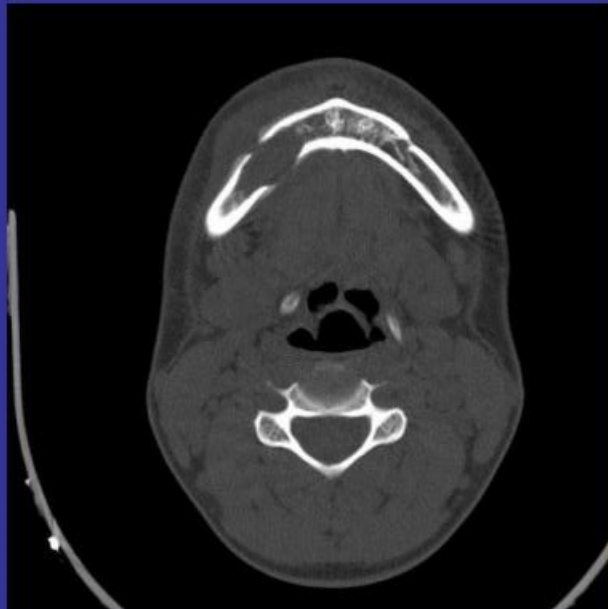
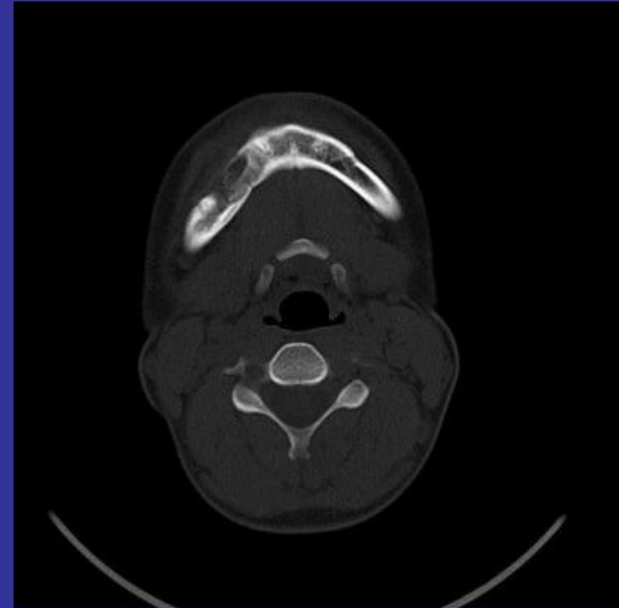
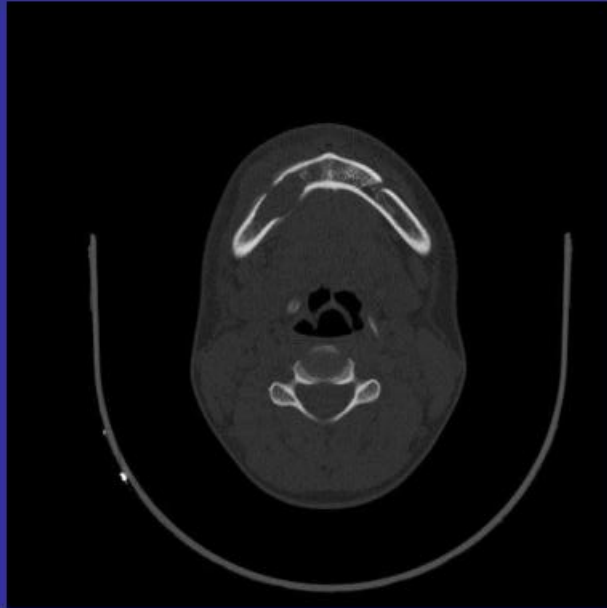
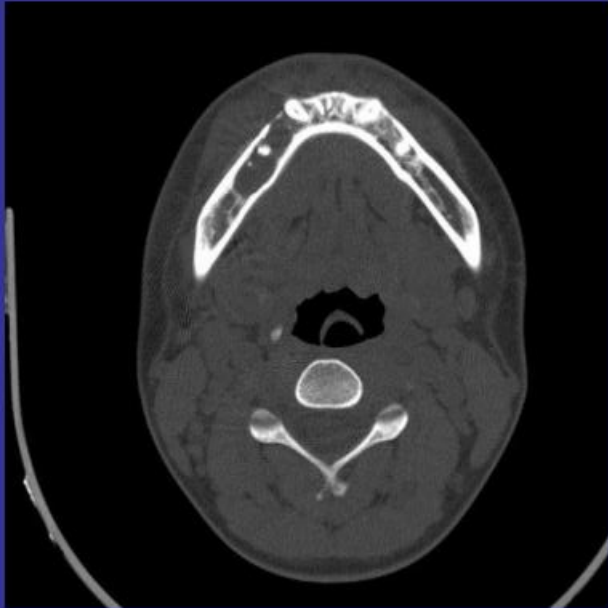




牙源性角化囊肿合并感染B067476

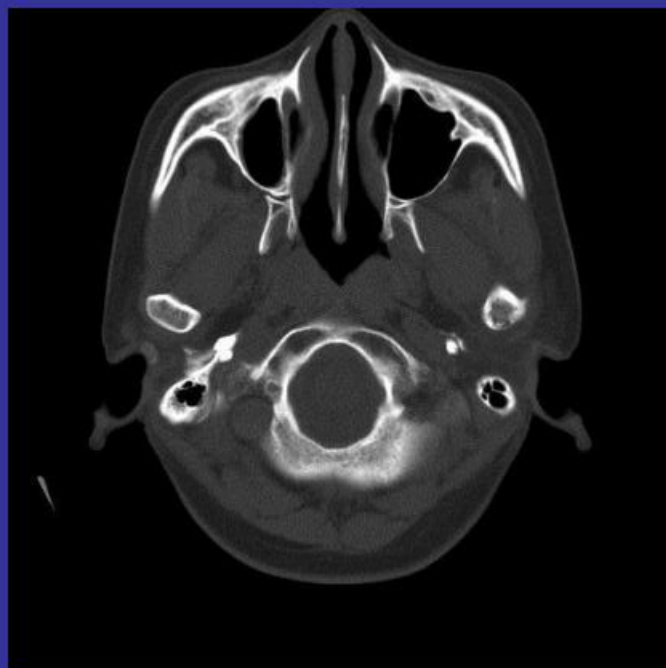
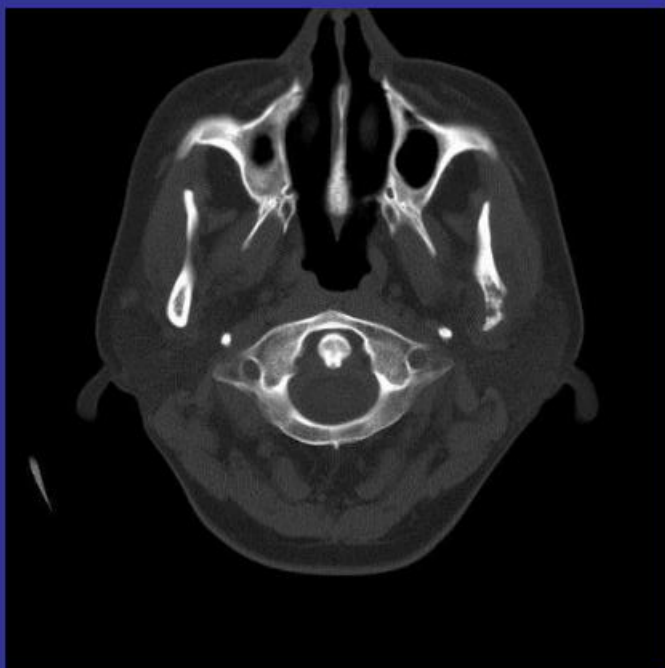
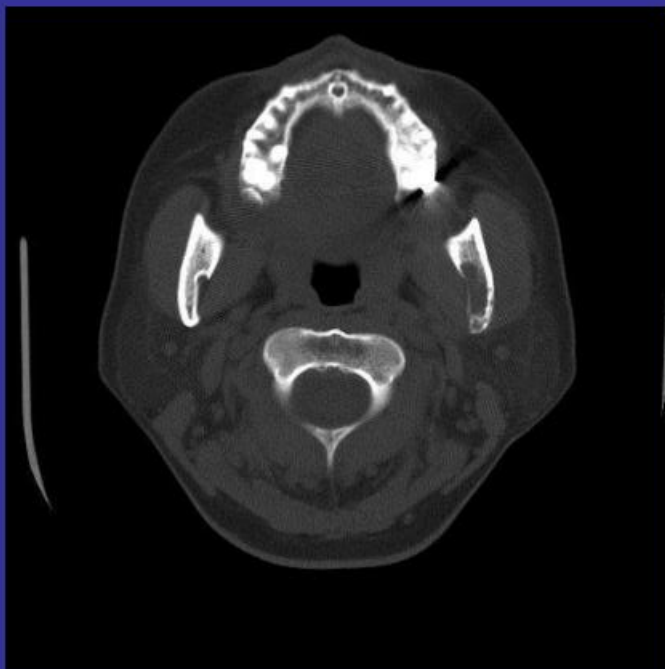
- M/14y, 下颌骨肿物3月
- 囊壁鳞状上皮, 慢性炎症

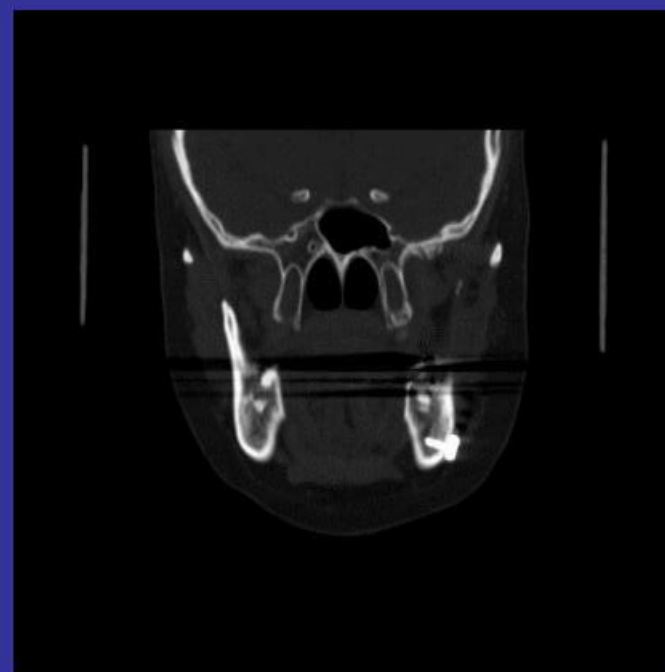
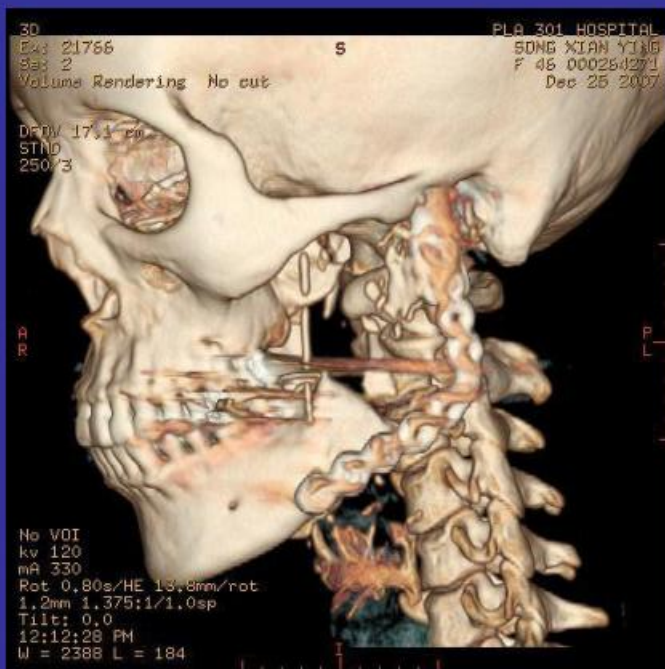




乳腺癌下颌骨转移 A886683

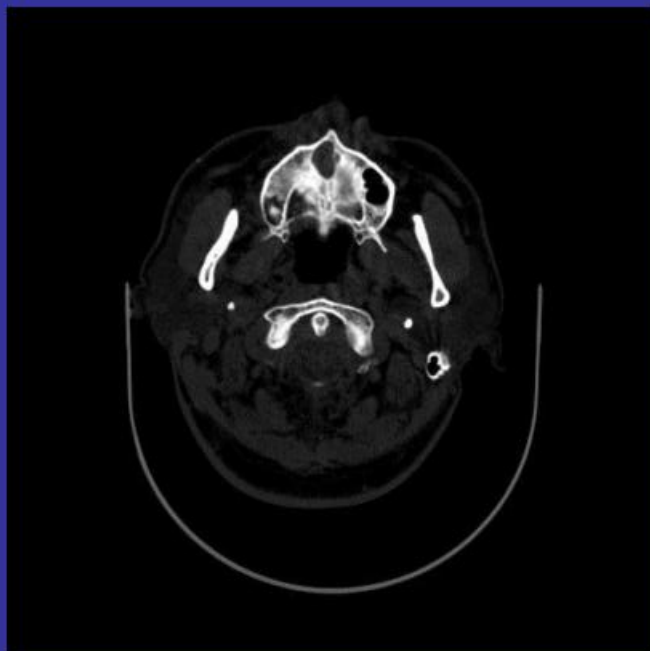
- F/46y, 乳腺癌术后3年余, 左下唇麻木15天





上颌骨浆细胞性肉芽肿268673

- M/45y，因欲种植牙意外发现
- 淡黄色液体流出，复层柱状上皮；大量浆细胞浸润



面裂囊肿（病例）

面裂囊肿(Fissural cysts)

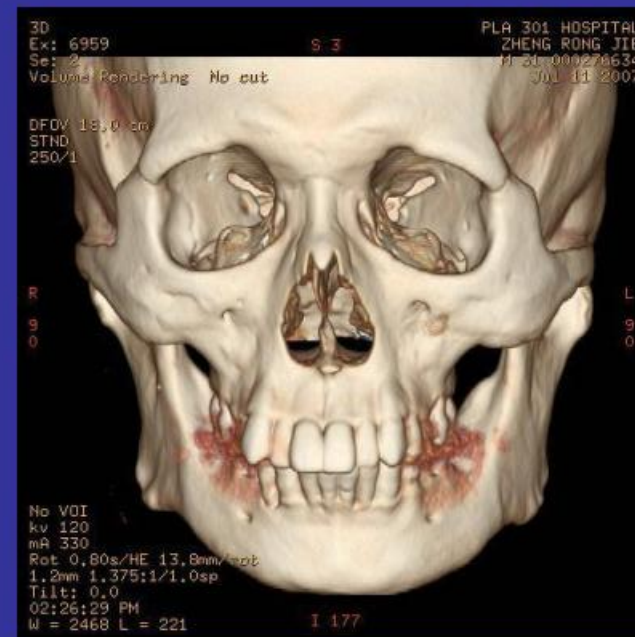
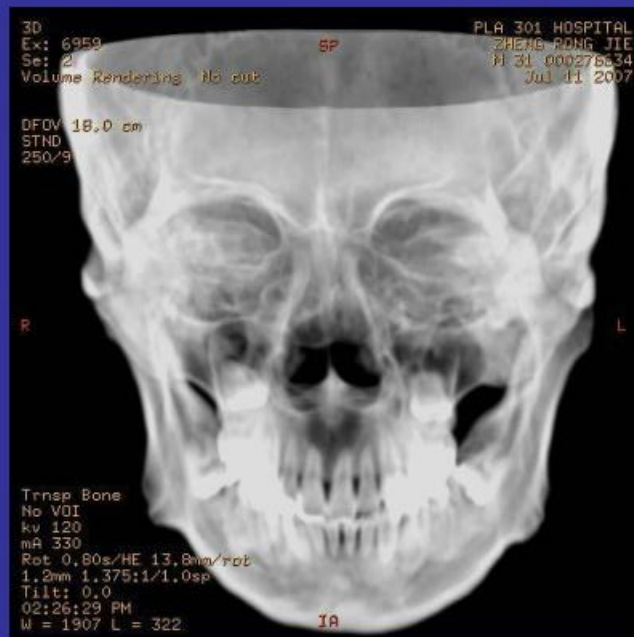
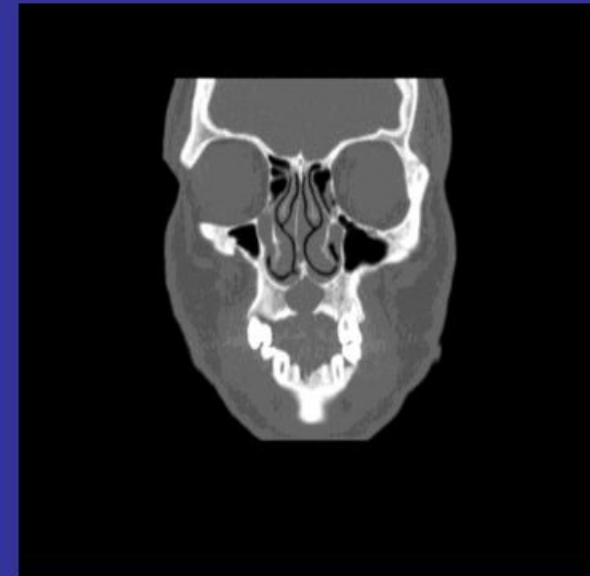
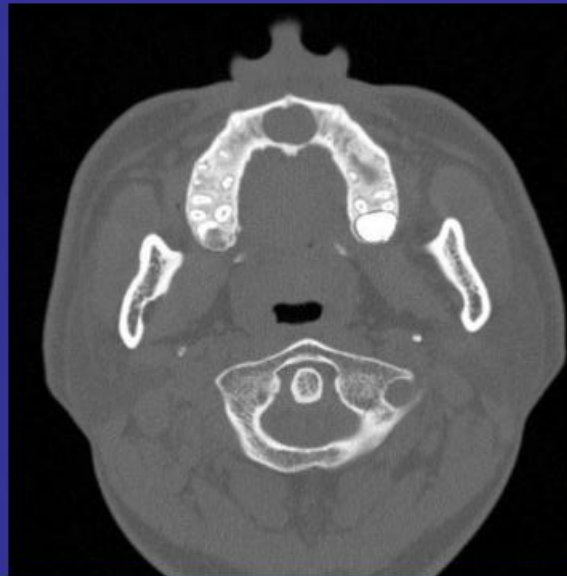
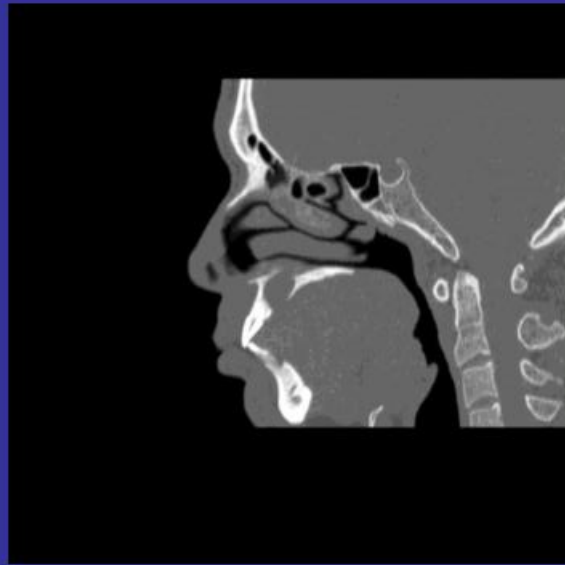
- 属非牙源性囊肿，多认为囊肿起自面突融合线的上皮残余
- 按发生的解剖部位命名：
 - 腭正中囊肿、切牙管囊肿、球颌囊肿、下颌正中囊肿
- 囊肿缓慢膨胀性生长，囊壁由纤维结缔组织构成
- 好发于青少年，多无症状，偶然发现

诊断要点

- 起自特定部位：
 - 腭正中囊肿：位于切牙管后方的腭正中缝内
 - 切牙管囊肿：位于切牙管内
 - 球颌囊肿：位于上颌尖牙与侧切牙之间
 - 下颌正中囊肿：位于下颌正中联合处
- 多呈圆形或椭圆形，边缘光滑，无分叶
- CT表现为均一低密度，边缘光滑，有完整的硬化缘
- 鉴别：囊肿位置发生偏斜时需与根尖囊肿、单房角化囊肿的单房囊肿鉴别

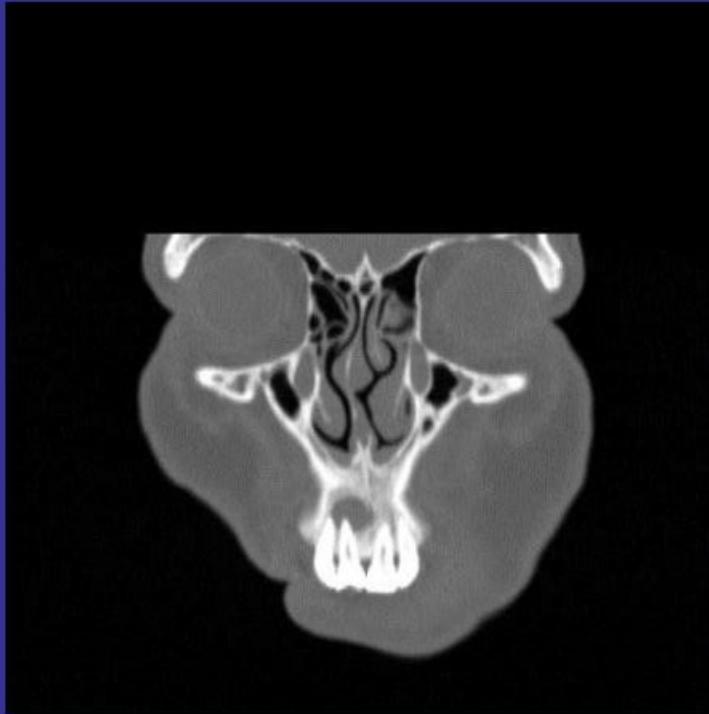
切牙管囊肿 A044727

- M/32y, 正中牙龈肿胀半月



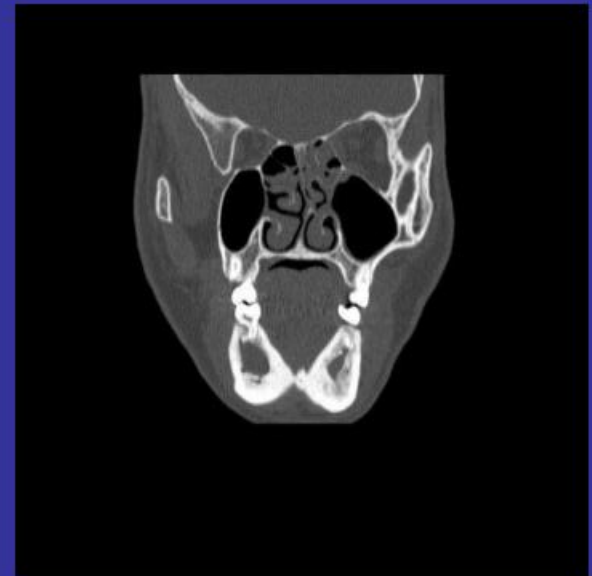
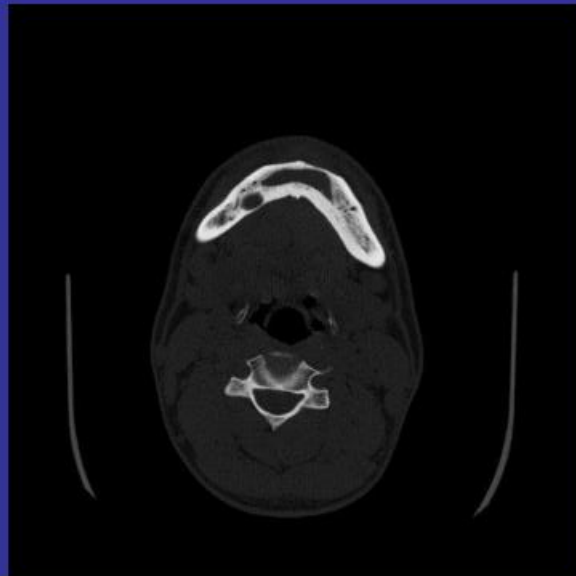
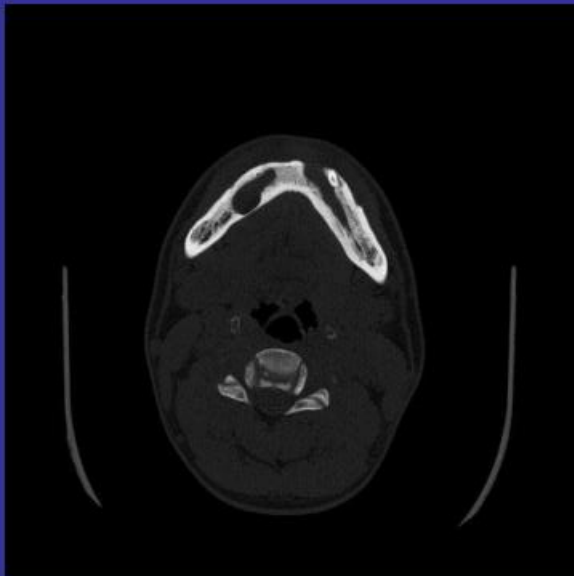
根尖囊肿 B112192

- M/41Y



根尖囊肿 A232682

- M/21y, 牙痛一周, 冲洗右下牙时见冲洗液从左侧尖牙旁颊侧粘膜流出
- 鳞状上皮囊壁, 炎性细胞浸润伴出血



成釉细胞瘤 (Ameloblastoma)

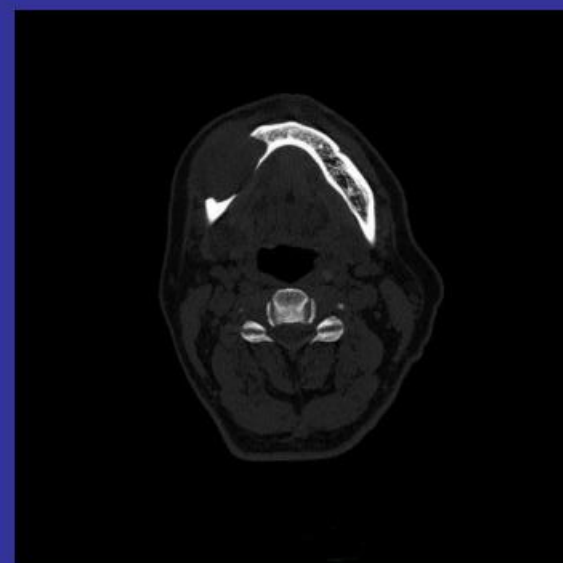
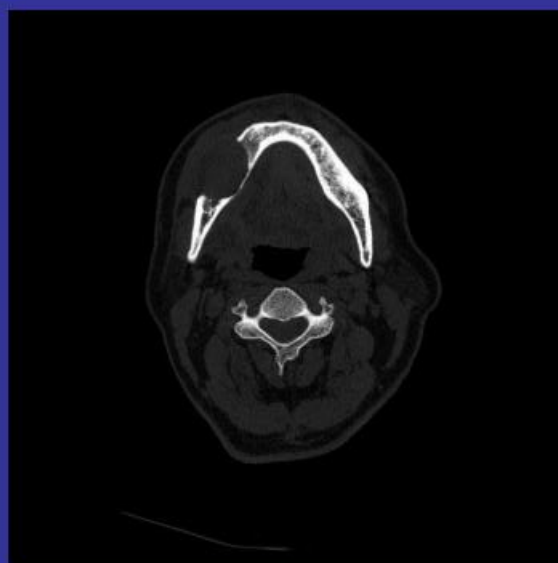
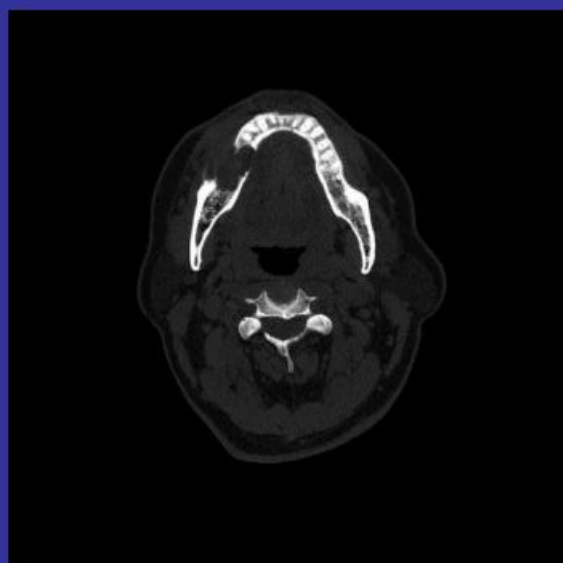
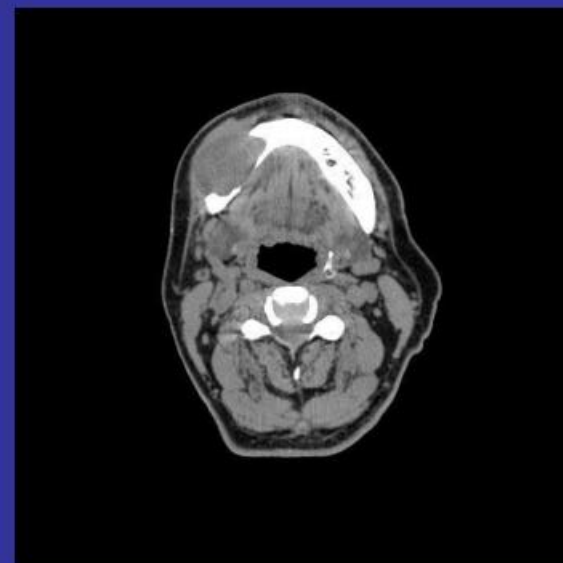
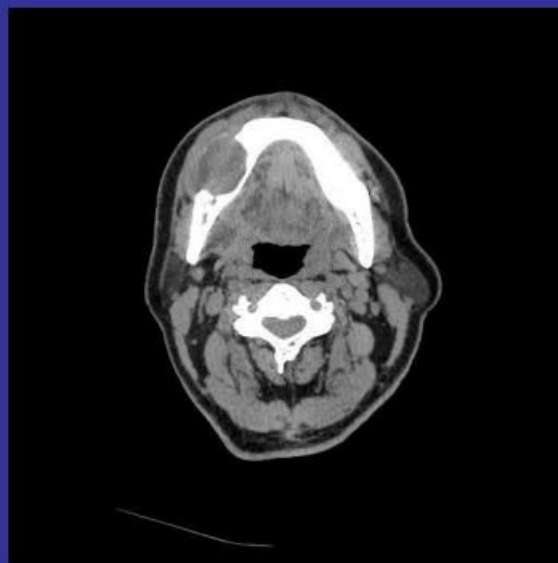
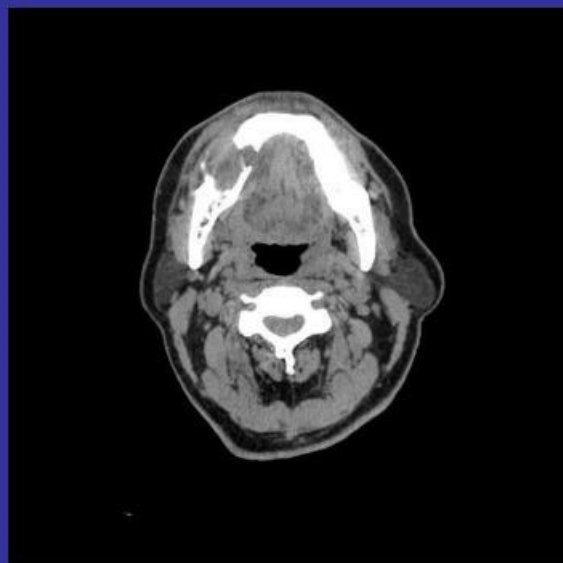
- 是最常见的颌骨上皮性牙源性肿瘤，约占该类肿瘤的80%
- 好发于下颌骨，以下颌磨牙及升支区常见
- 为良性具有局部侵袭性的多形性肿瘤
- 组织来源包括成釉器或牙板上皮、牙源性囊肿的上皮衬里、口腔粘膜上皮基底层
- 呈囊一实混合性或纯囊性，囊腔可为多房或单房，腔内含黄色或褐色液体，其中可见胆固醇结晶体，病灶内常见继发出血
- 囊壁厚且不规则，腔内壁有乳头状突起；外壁可见有穿出包膜的牙状突起
- 部分瘤细胞分化不良，具有潜在或低度恶性倾向，术后易复发

诊断要点

- 下颌磨牙及升支区
- 单房分叶状
- 唇颊侧膨胀明显
- 邻近骨质破坏明显，周围多无骨硬化缘
- 可含牙或不含牙，所含的牙常为未萌出的下颌第三磨牙
- 牙根吸收多呈截断状或锯齿状，常侵及邻近重要结构，如下颌管、上颌窦等
- CT囊性部分呈低密度，实性部分呈低密度，内壁结节明显强化
- 鉴别：牙源性角化囊肿、动脉瘤样骨囊肿、骨巨细胞瘤等

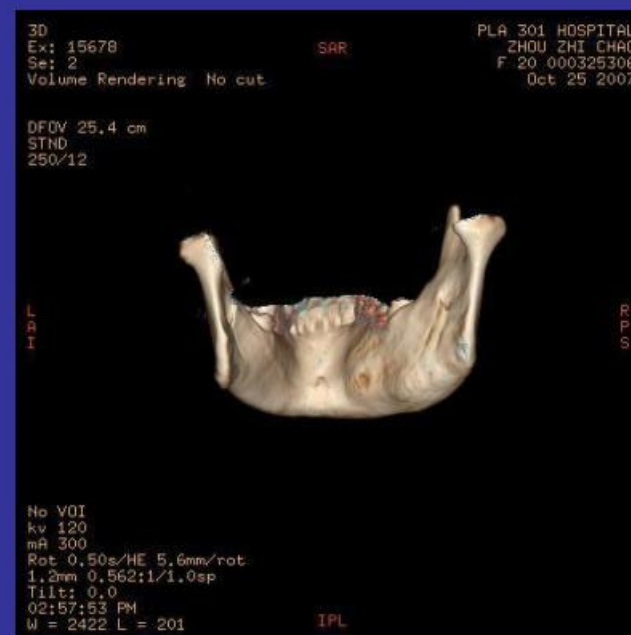
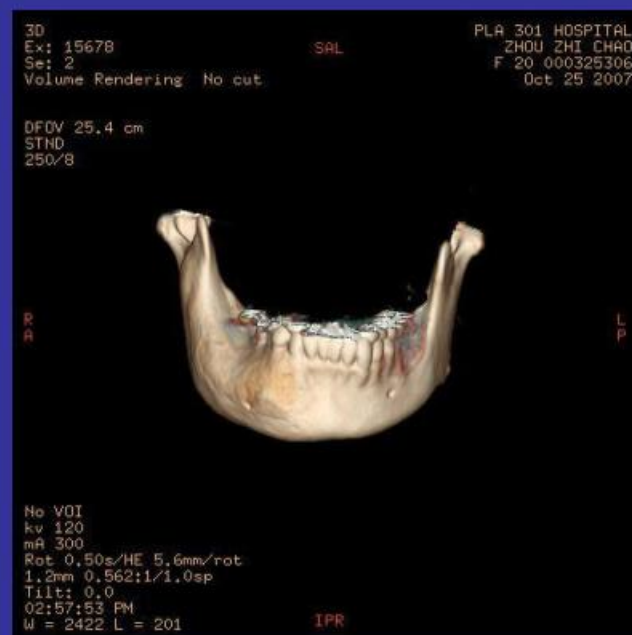
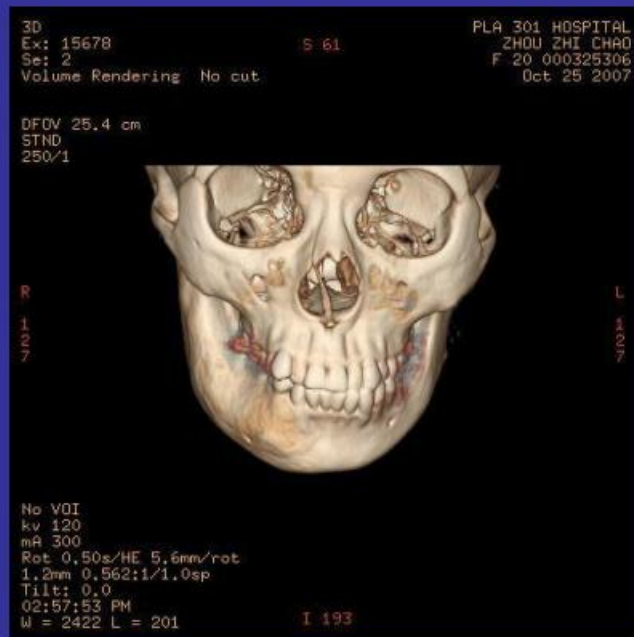
成釉细胞瘤（病例）

- B158063, M/63Y



下颌骨骨纤维异常增生症 B045334

- F/20y, 下颌骨肿物10余年, 逐渐增大

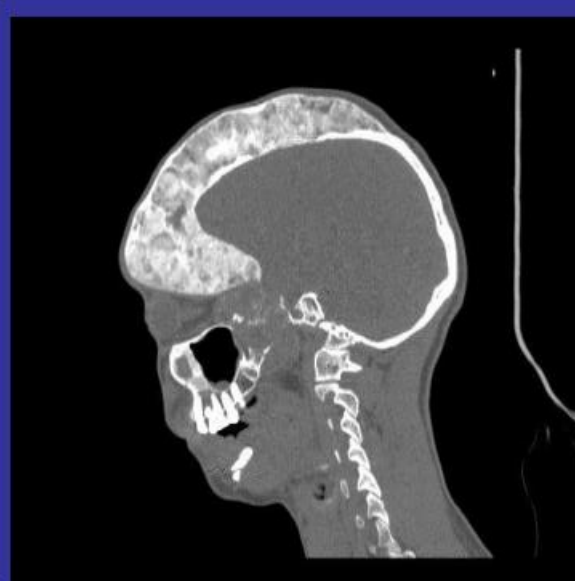
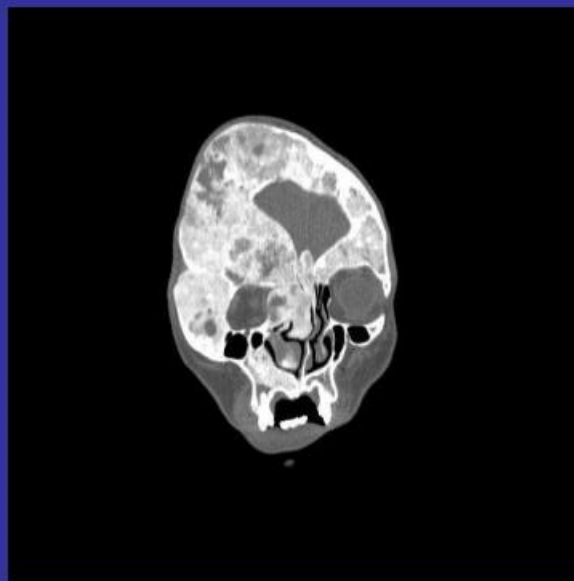




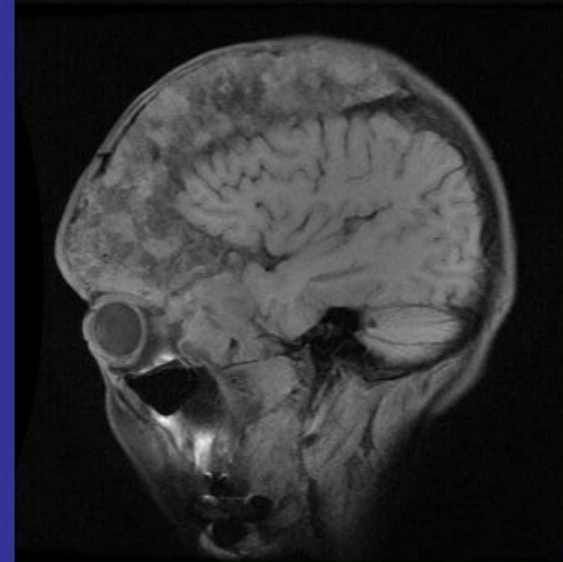
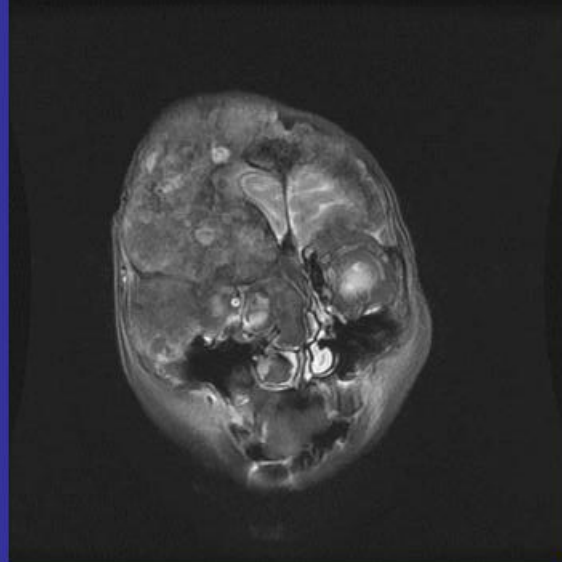
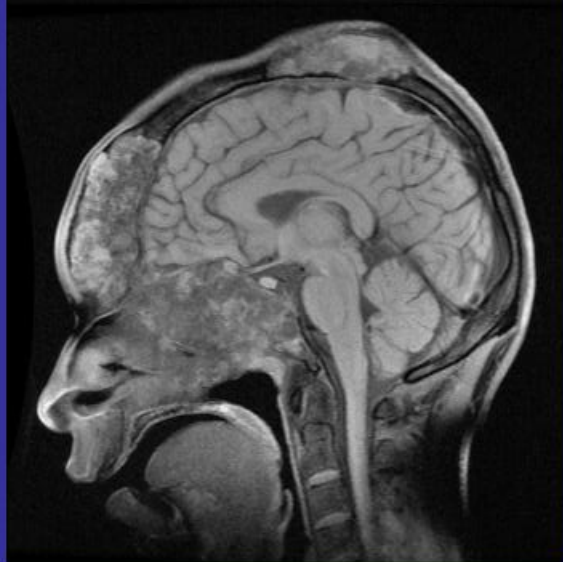
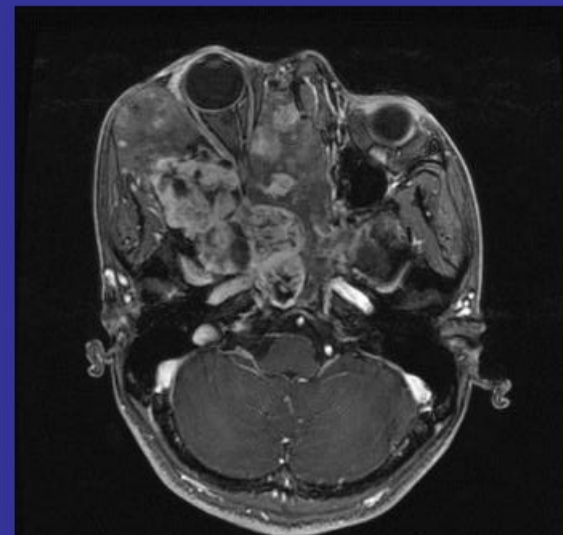
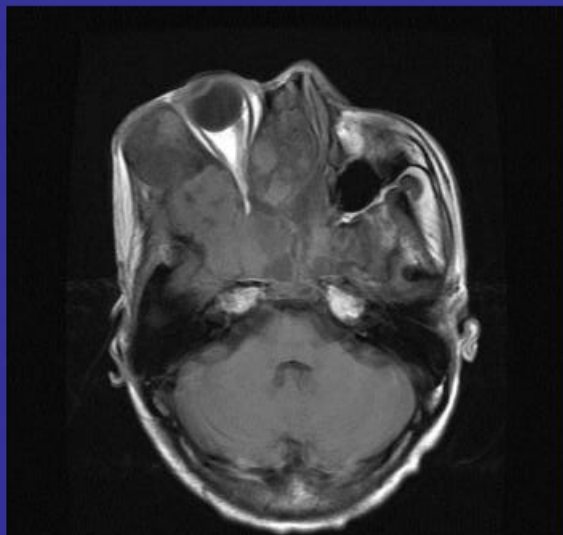
骨纤维异常增殖症

- Fibrous Dysplasia
- <30岁年轻人多见
- 病理：病变区正常骨结构消失，代以增生的成纤维细胞、胶原纤维或编织骨小梁；病变区内可发生出血、坏死、囊变及粘液变
- CT：骨质增厚伴周围硬化性改变，磨玻璃样、硬化样、囊样等
- MR：均为低信号膨胀性肿块，活动期T2WI上有片状高信号，不均匀强化

颌面部骨纤维异常增殖症 F-32Y

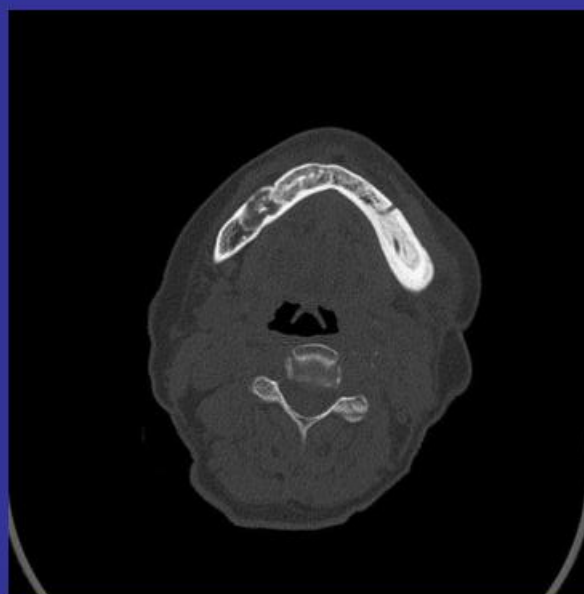
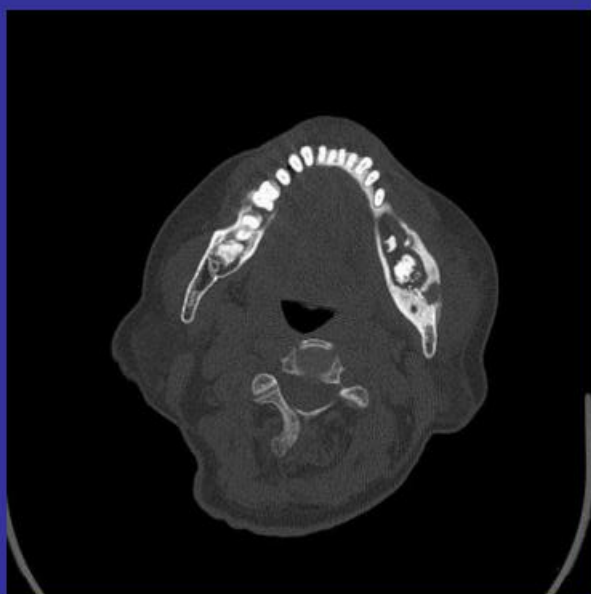
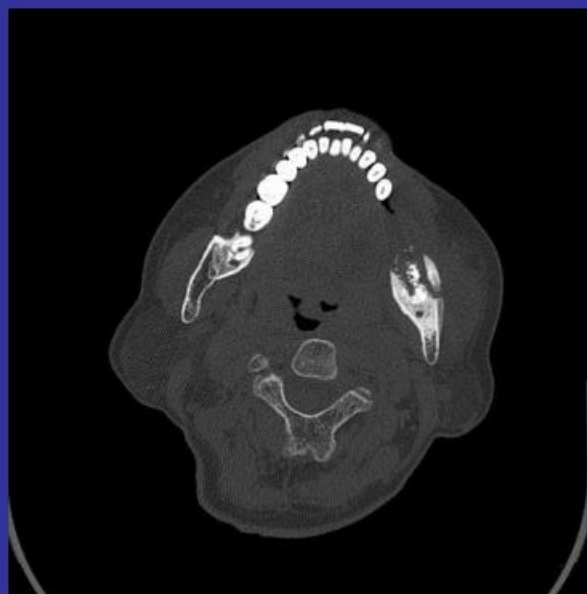


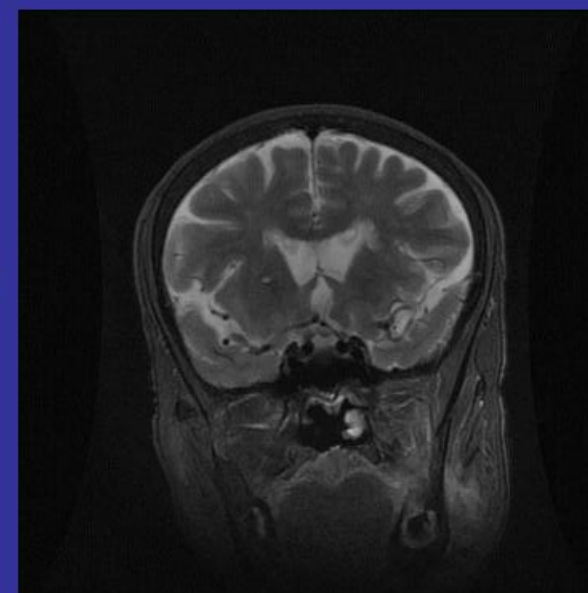
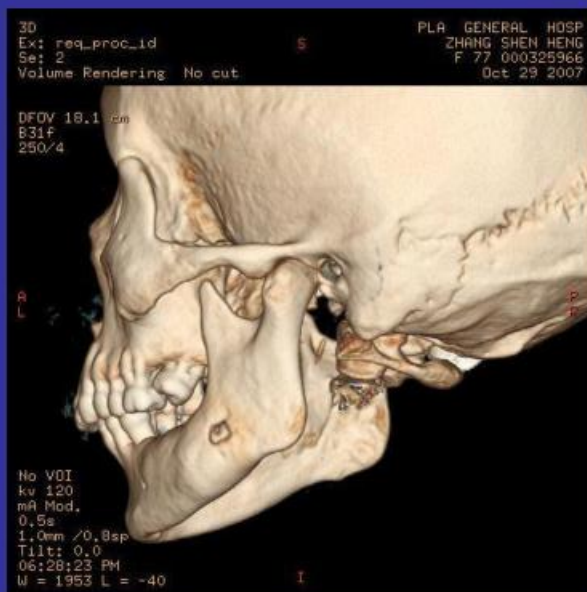
颌面部骨纤维异常增殖症



下颌骨慢性骨髓炎 970320

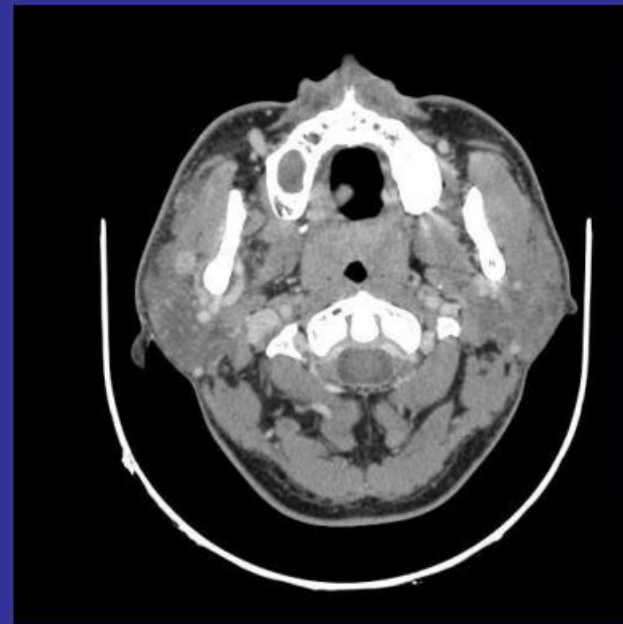
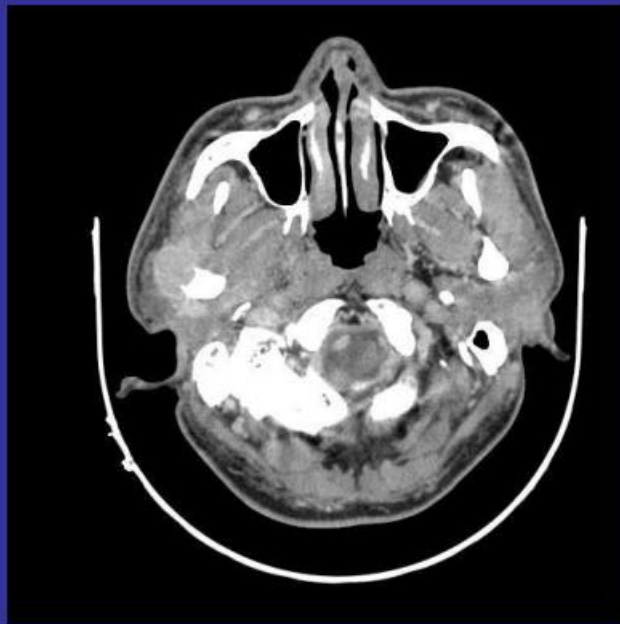
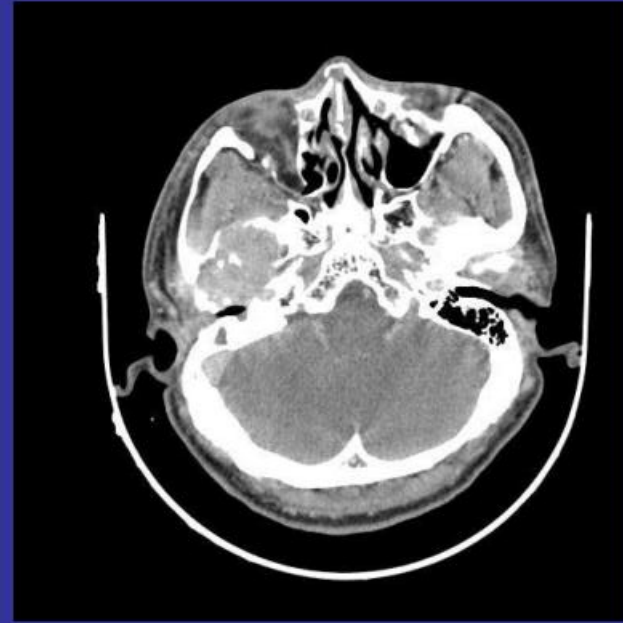
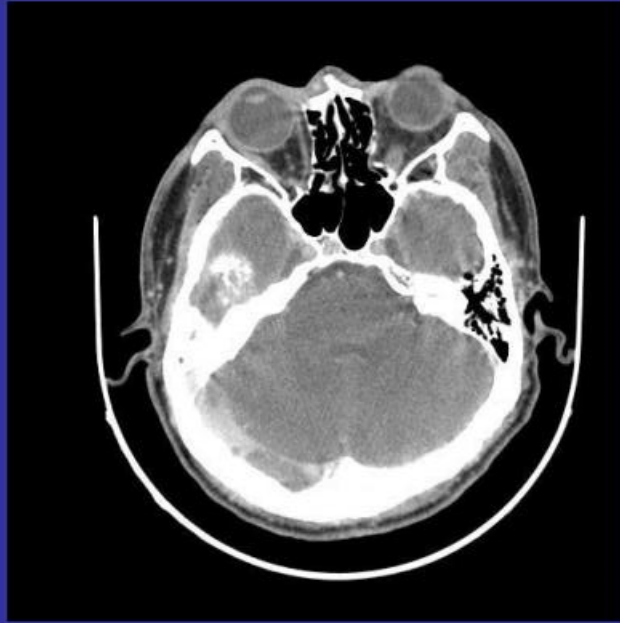
- F/77y, 下颌反复肿痛6年

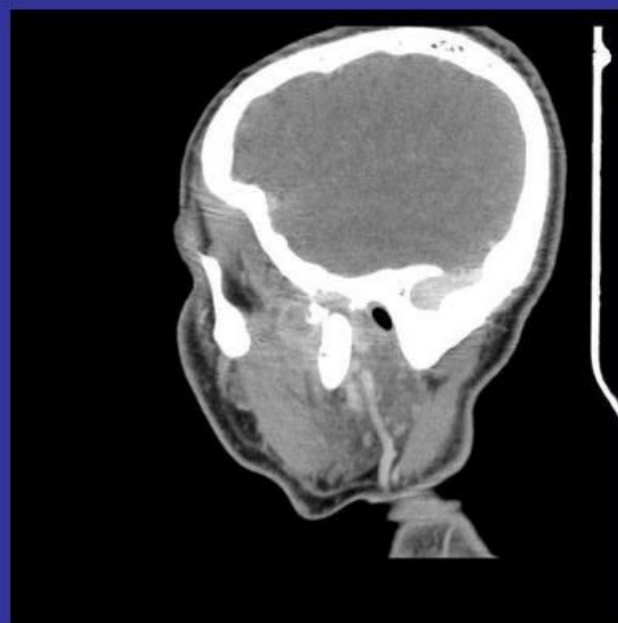
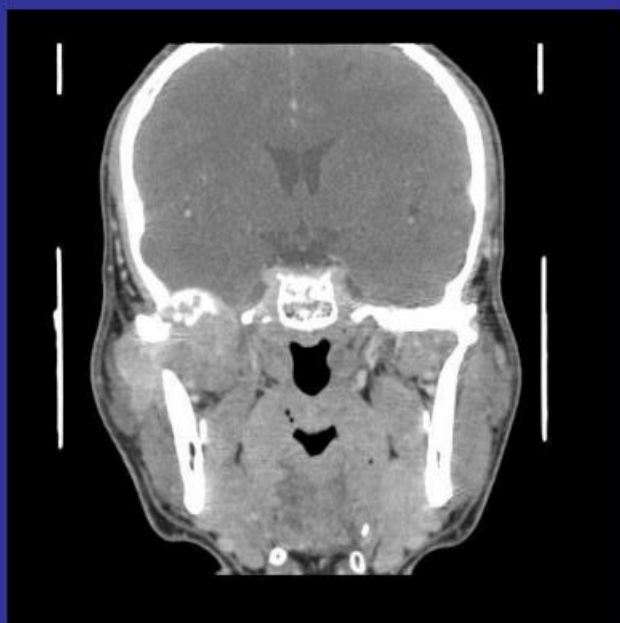
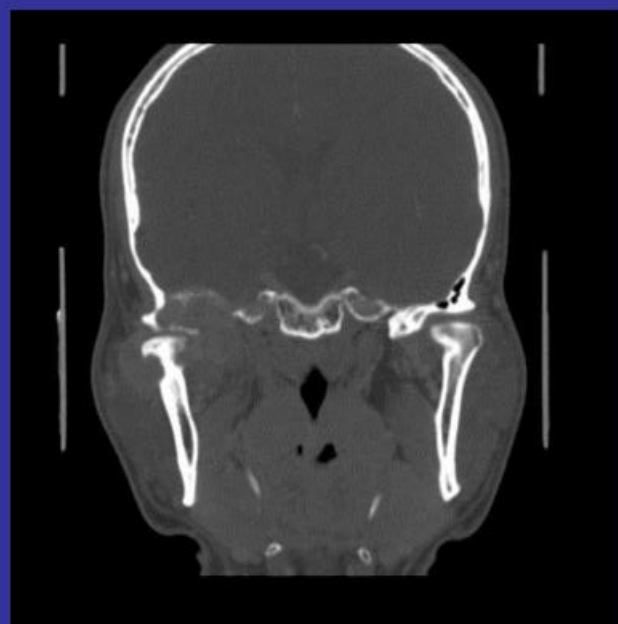
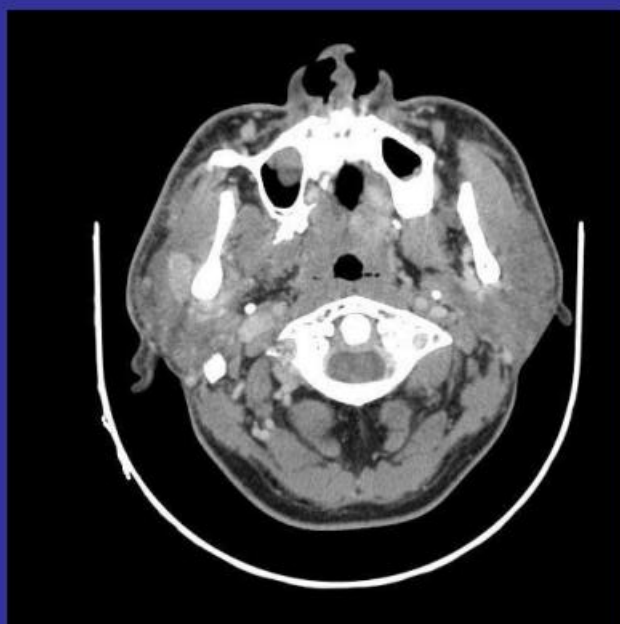


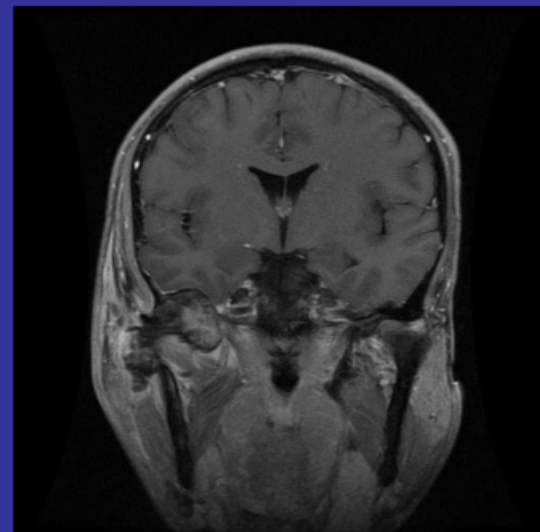
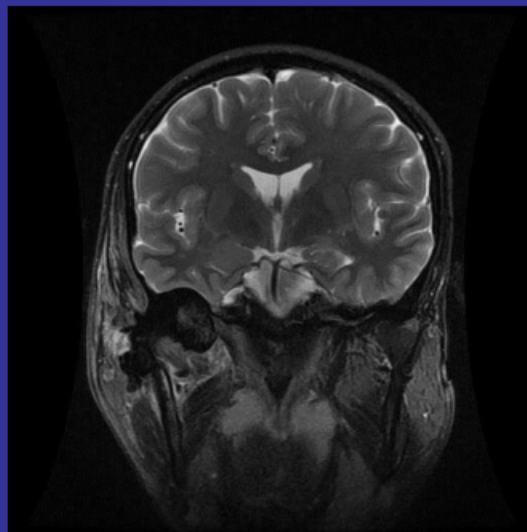
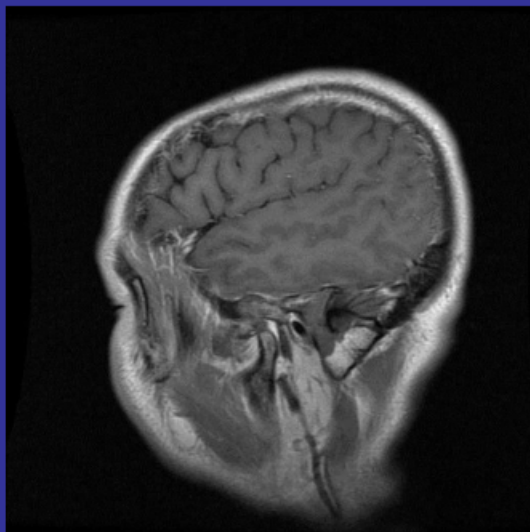
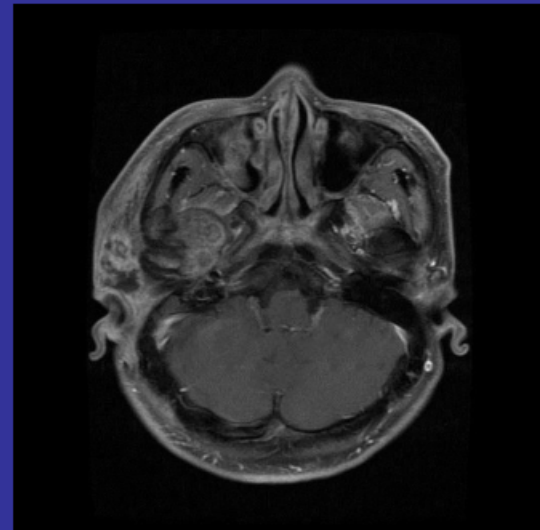
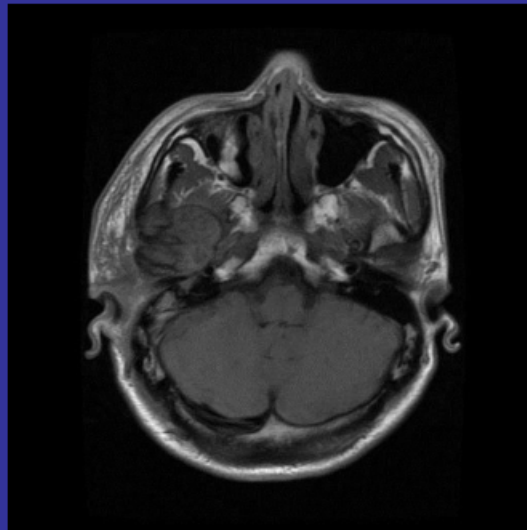
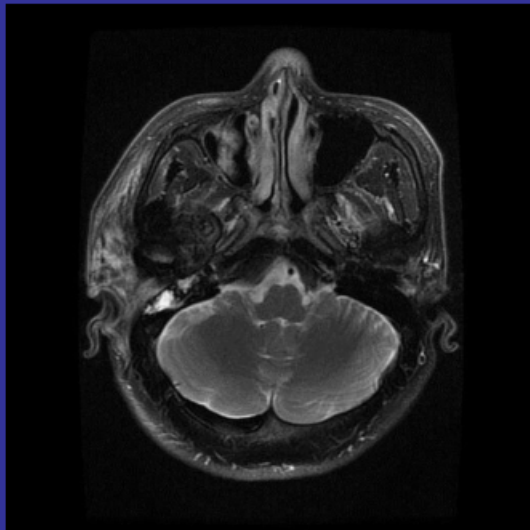


颌骨巨细胞修复性肉芽肿（病例）

- A623634, M/35y, 右侧肿物3年。颞下窝、
颅底巨细胞修复性肉芽肿（CT、MR及术后）







颌骨巨细胞修复性肉芽肿

(Giant Cell Reparative Granuloma)

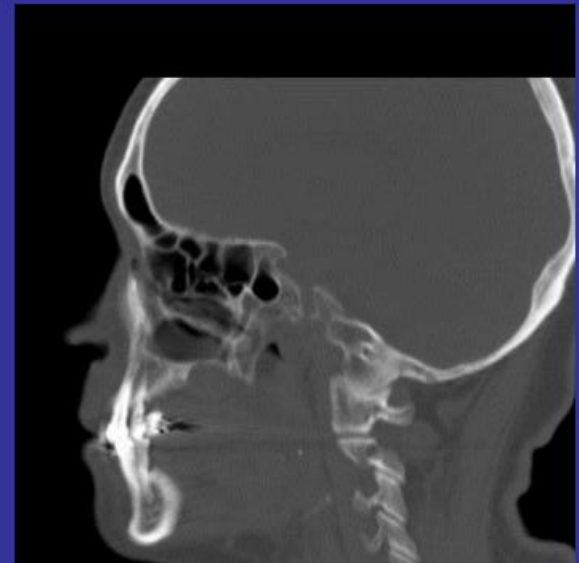
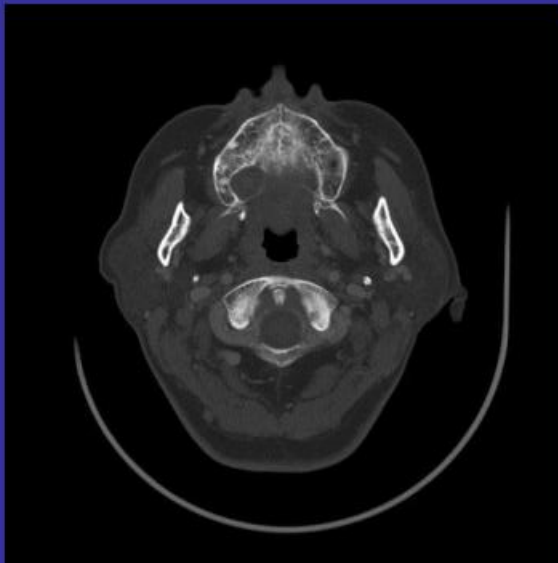
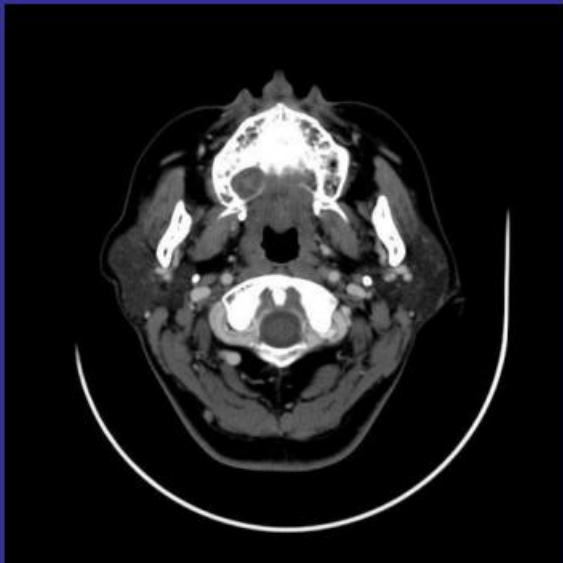
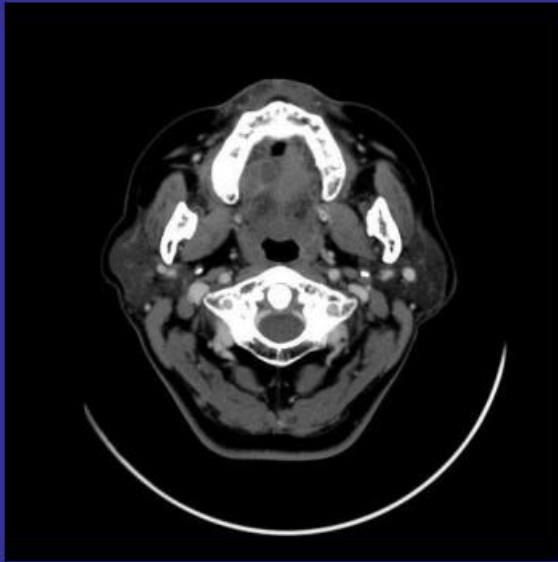
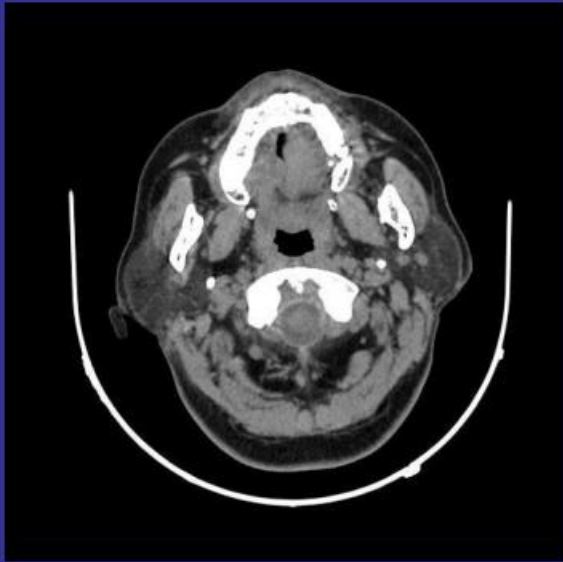
- 非真性骨肿瘤，是一种对创伤、炎症或口腔齿槽手术创伤的组织反应
- 以儿童和青少年多见，女性多样男性
- 下颌多于上颌，多发生于前牙区，偶可发生于下颌角区；在头面部可发生于筛骨、蝶骨和颞骨
- 局部常有外伤史，呈现为逐渐增大肿块，有压痛
- 组织学：红色质软的肉芽样组织包裹在菲薄扩展的颌骨皮质中；巨细胞数目较少，胞体较小，多核巨细胞常积聚于出血灶周围，有较多纤维，常见骨样组织

诊断要点

- 好发于下颌前牙区
- 单房或多房膨胀性改变
- 其内可见骨组织或骨小梁结构
- 病变区骨皮质膨隆、变薄
- CT显示病灶内呈软组织密度，其内可见大小不一的低密度囊变区；边界清晰，但周围骨质无硬化缘环绕；实体部分明显强化
- 鉴别：骨巨细胞瘤、牙源性角化囊肿、成釉细胞瘤

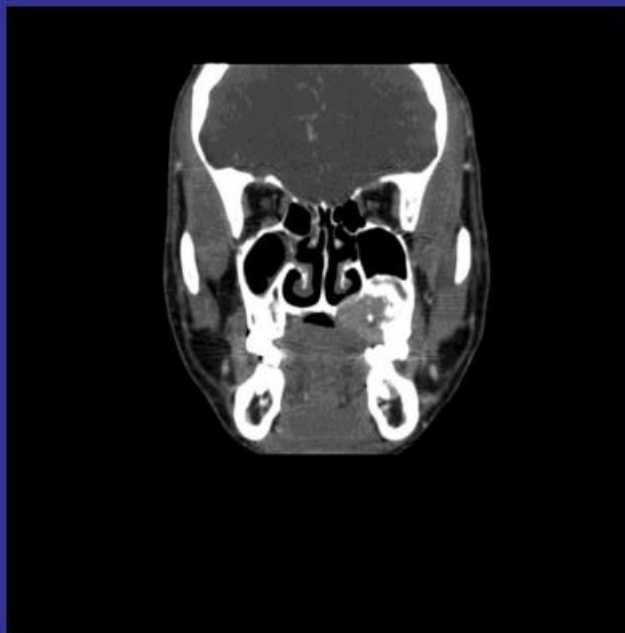
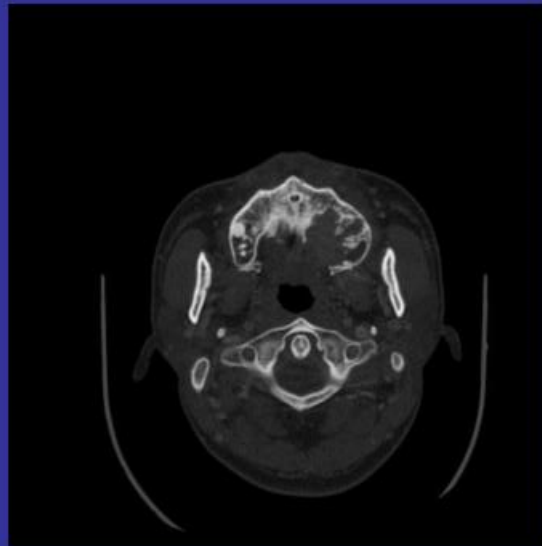
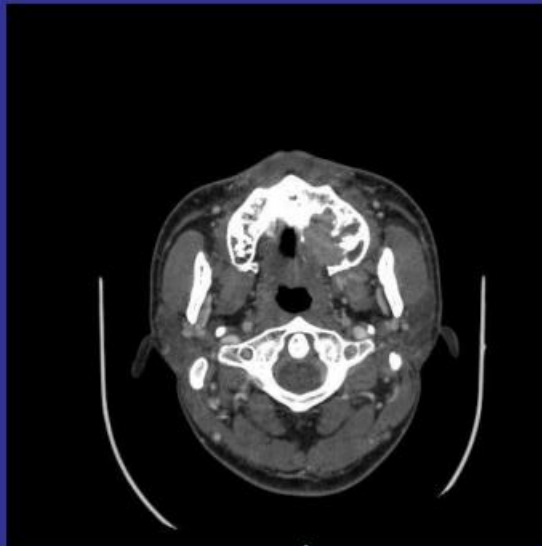
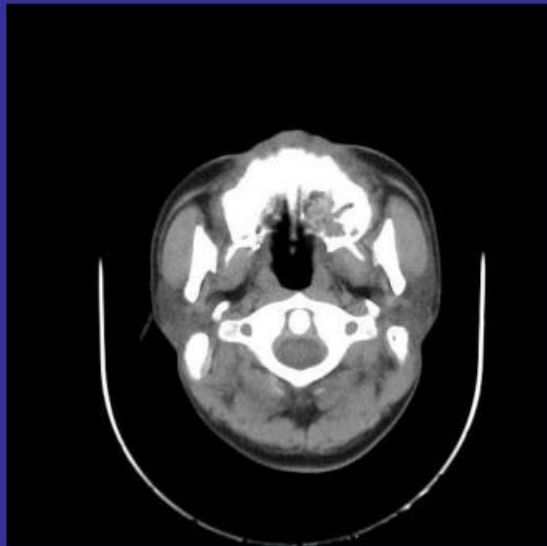
腭部涎腺肿瘤 971146

- F/60y, 腭部肿物1年, 可见溃疡, 约2cm
- (腭部来源) 涎腺肿瘤, 轻-中度异型, 局部侵犯神经, 低度恶性



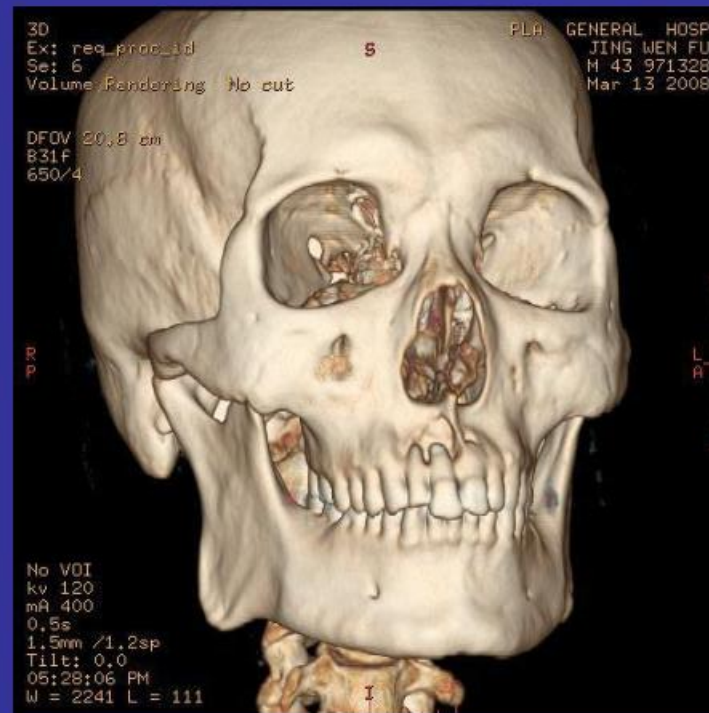
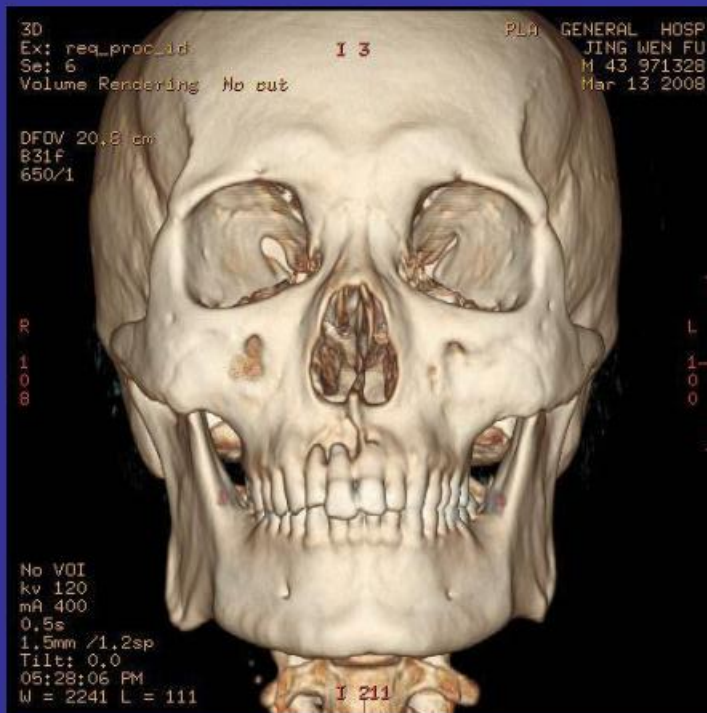
上颌骨粘液表皮样癌 967027

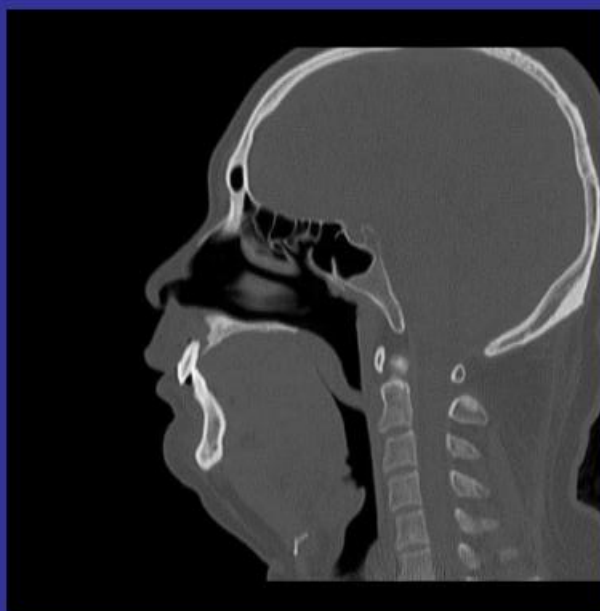
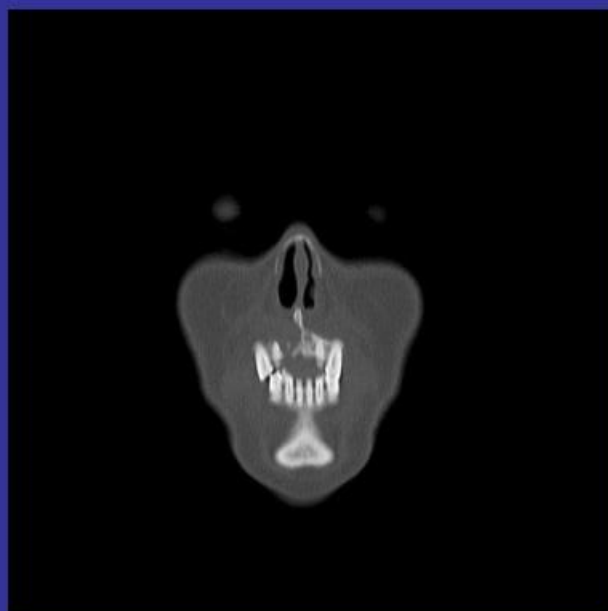
- M/27Y, 上颌骨肿物10年



上颌骨牙龈高分化鳞癌971328

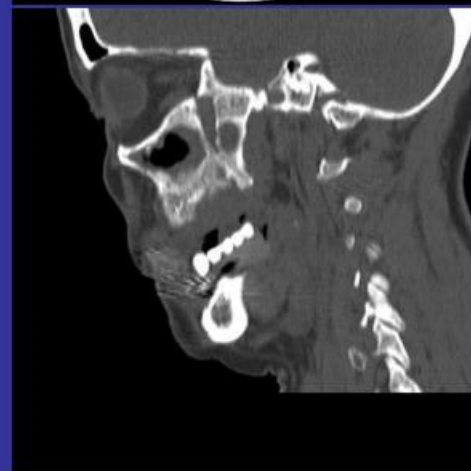
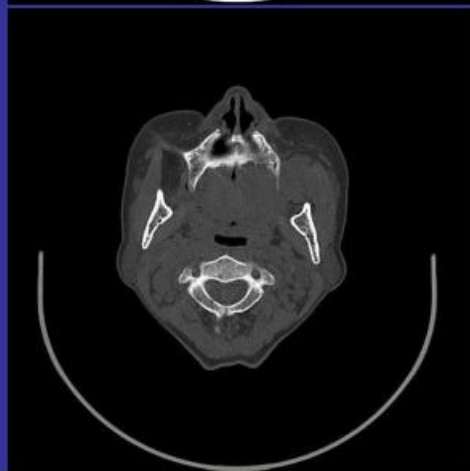
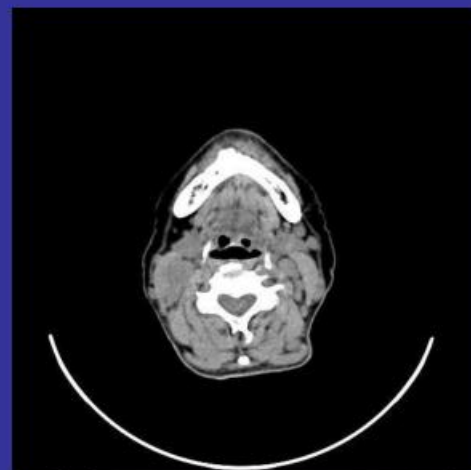
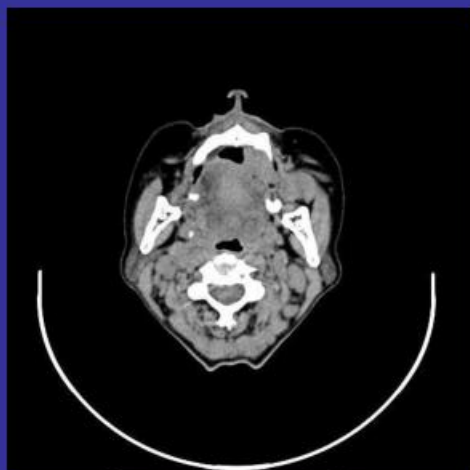
- M/44y, 25年前外伤, 2月前液体流出
- 病理未侵犯骨组织

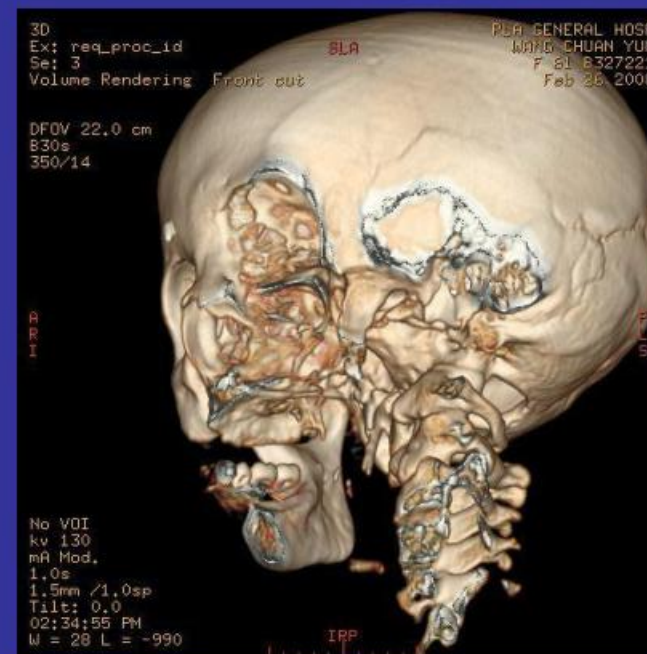
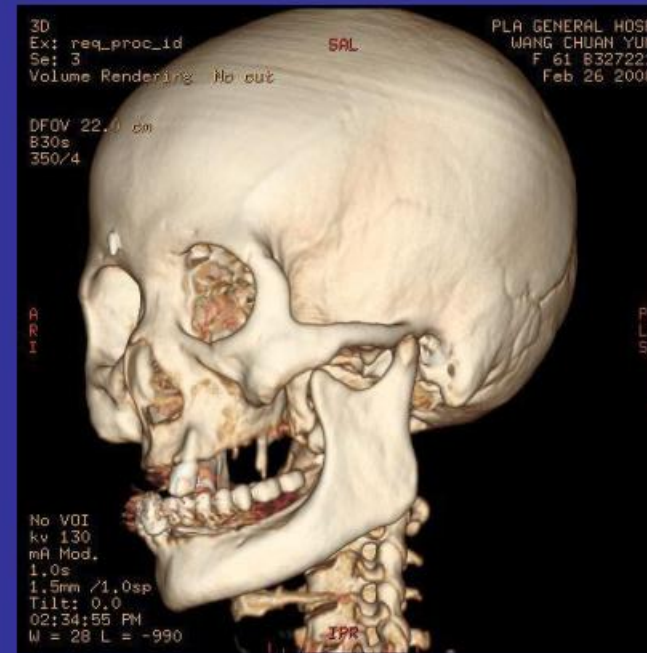
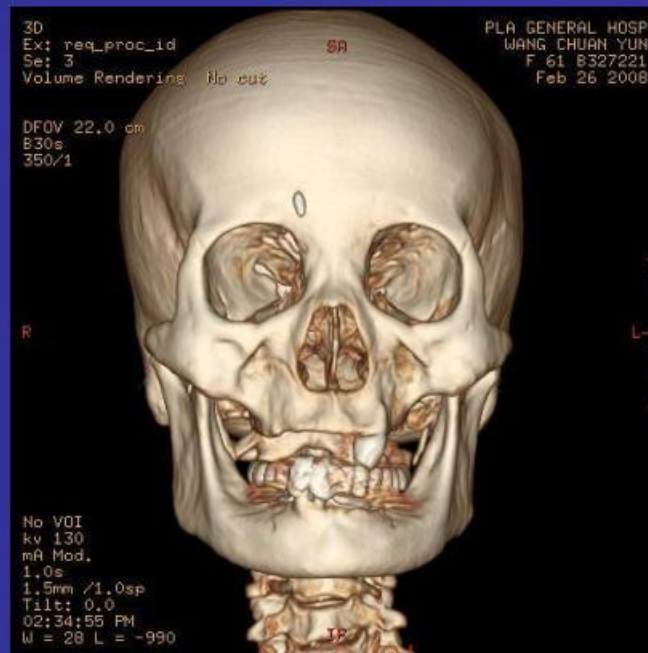




上颌骨大B细胞淋巴瘤 B327221

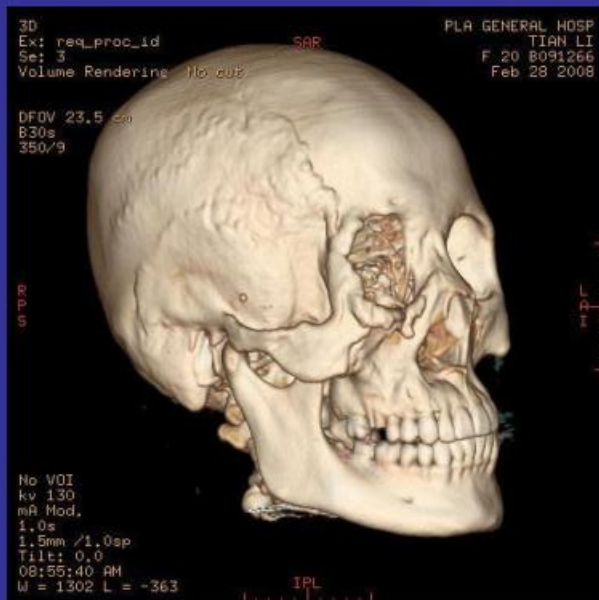
- F/61y, 腭部肿物5个月

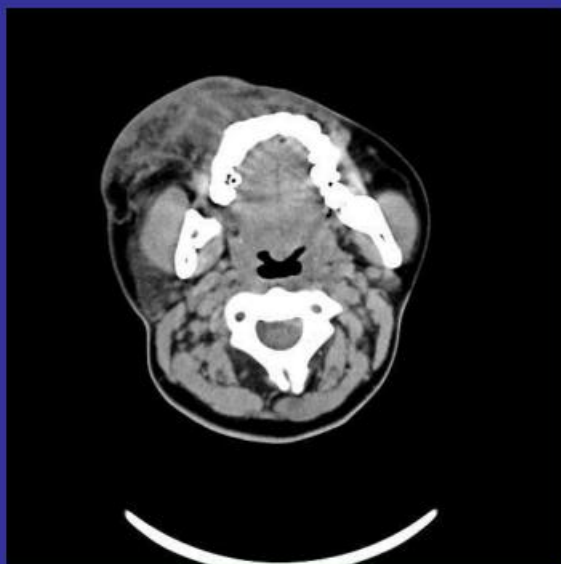
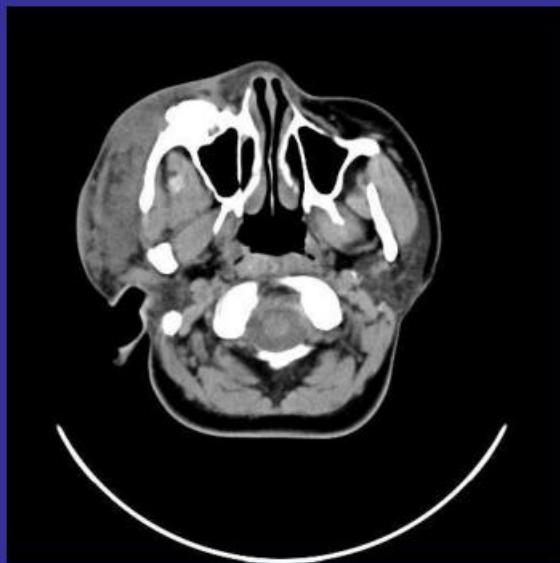
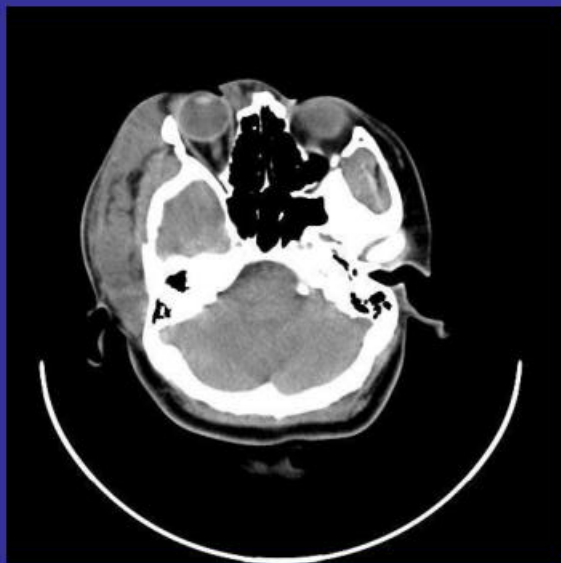


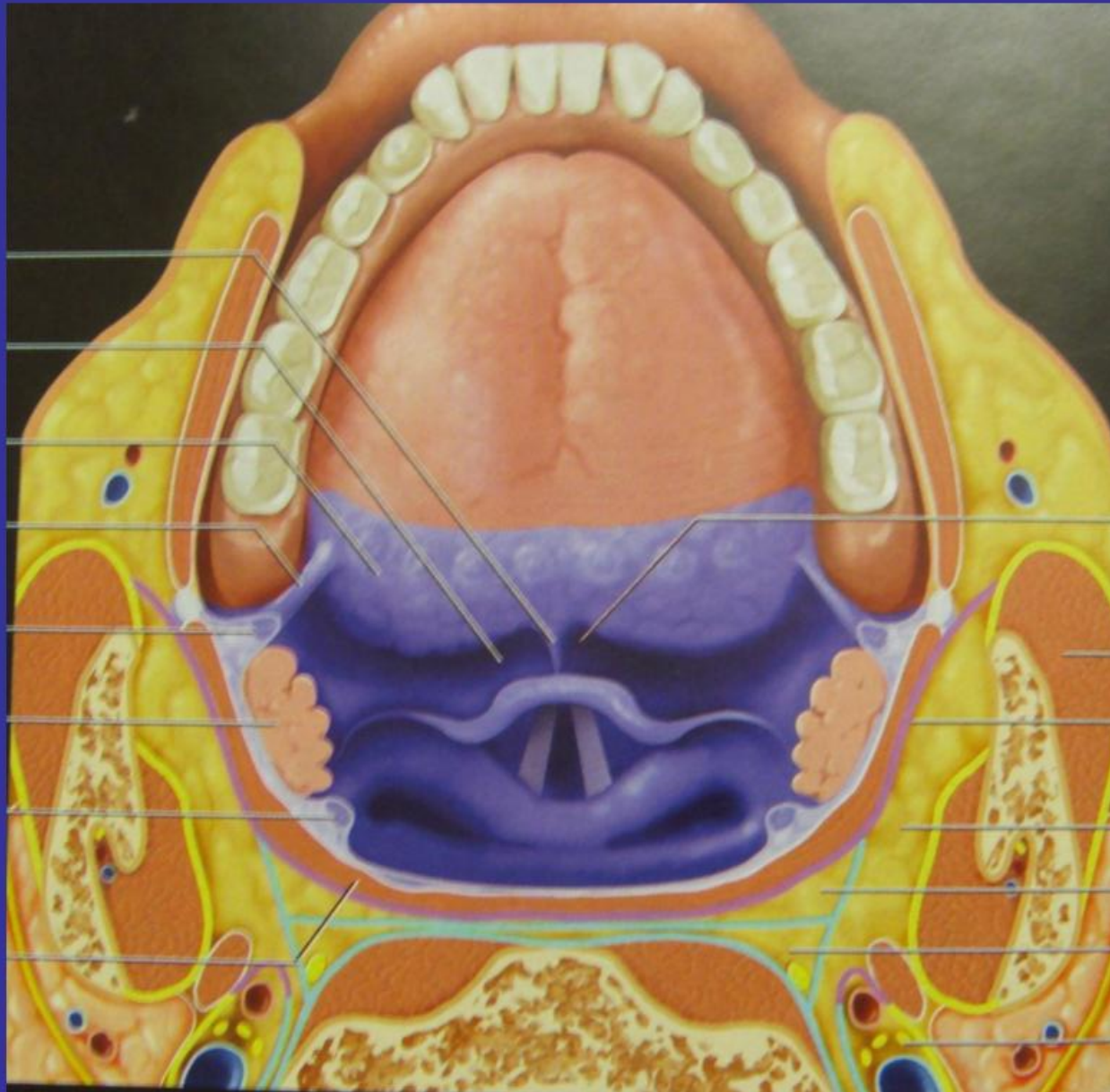


面部神经纤维瘤病 B091266

- F/20Y, 面部肿物多年



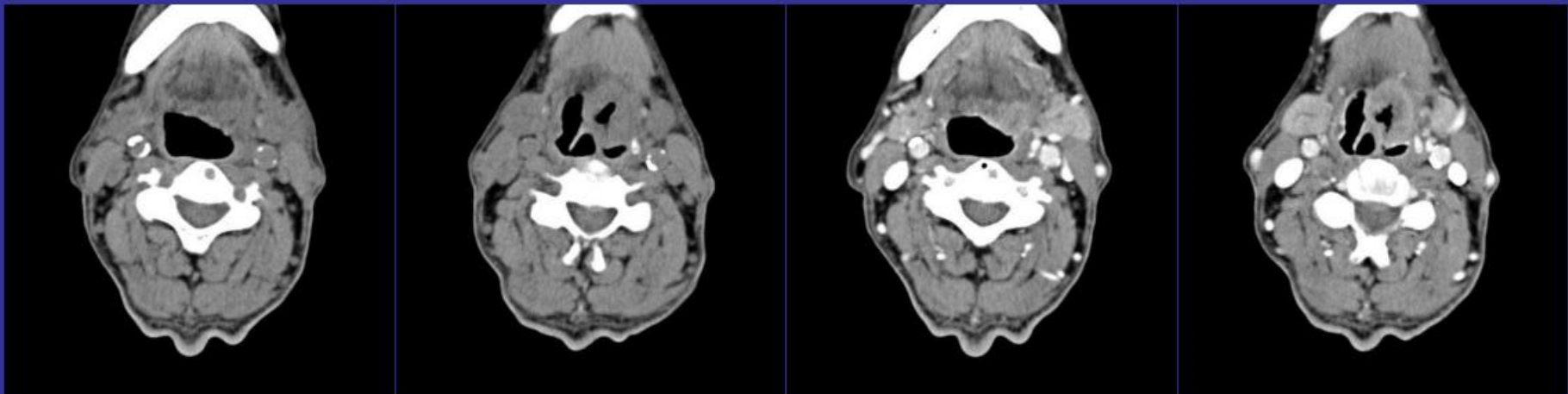




舌癌 (Tongue Cancer)

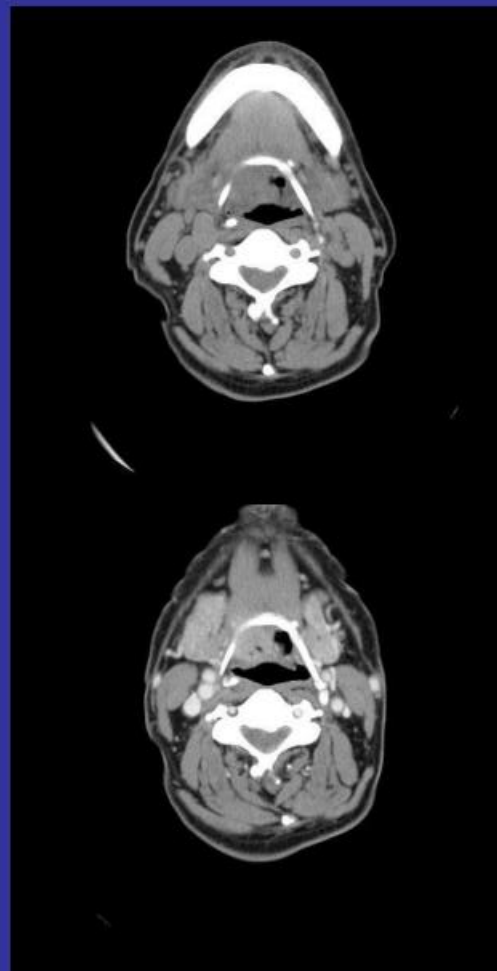
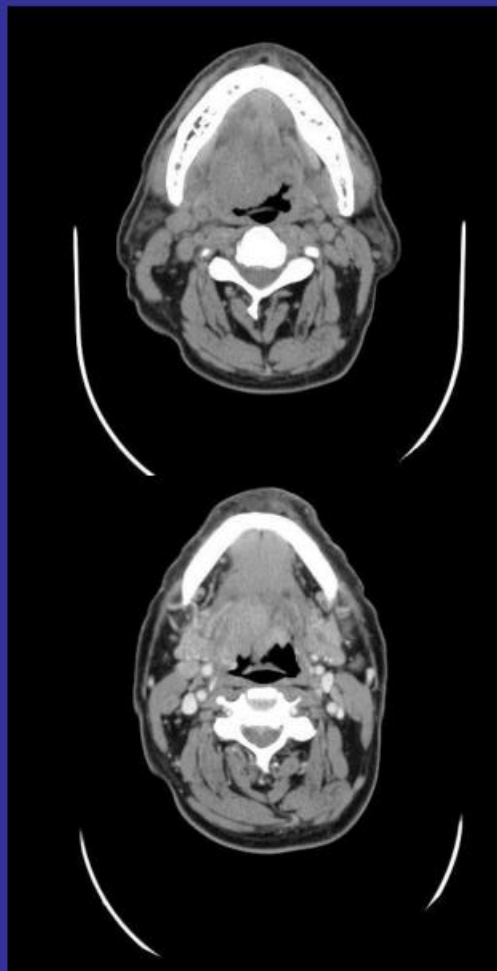
B306195 M-68y

- 最常见的口腔癌
- 舌体癌中鳞状细胞癌多见；舌根癌腺样囊性癌多见
- 早期即可发生淋巴结转移



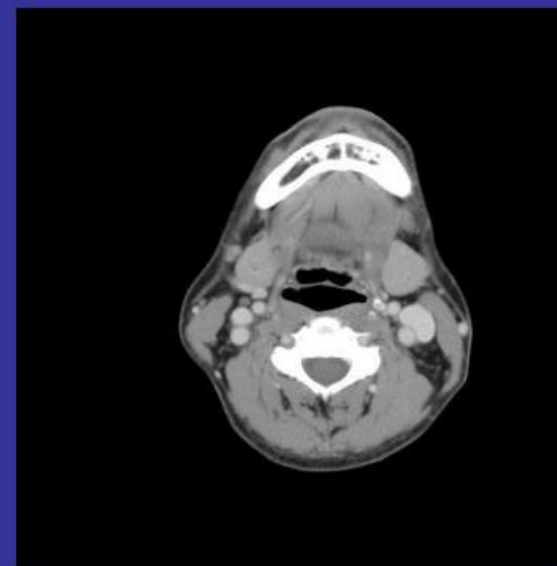
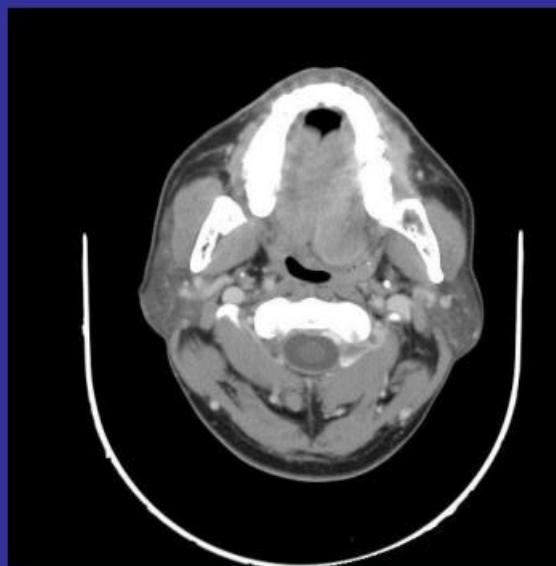
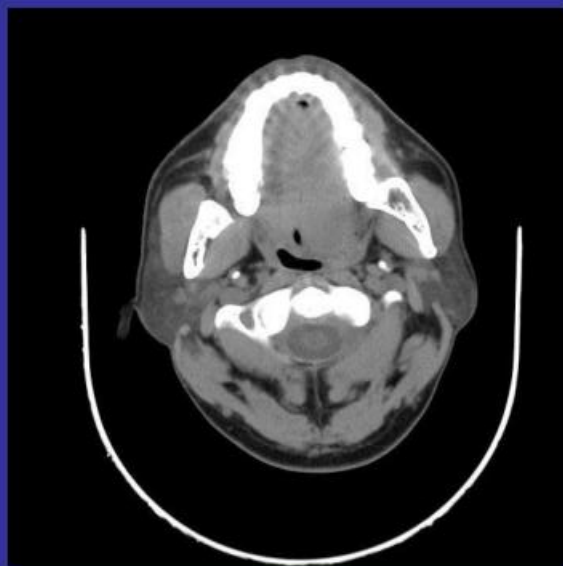
舌根癌 B028898

- M/67y, 舌根肿物3个月



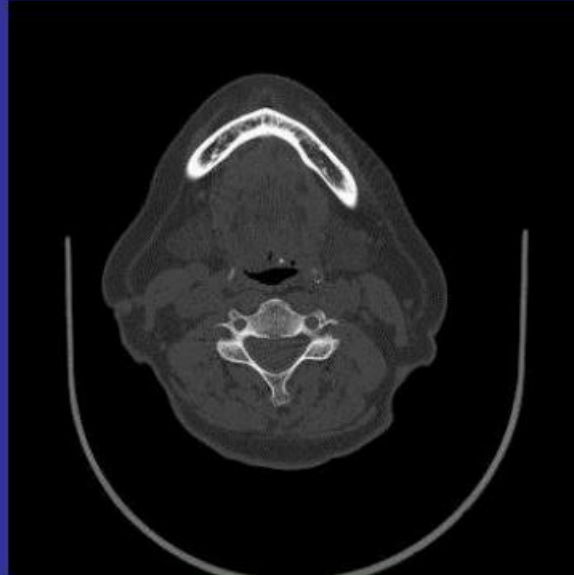
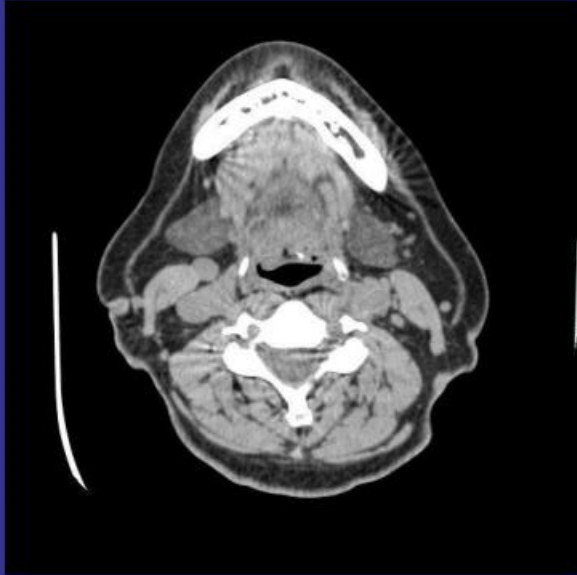
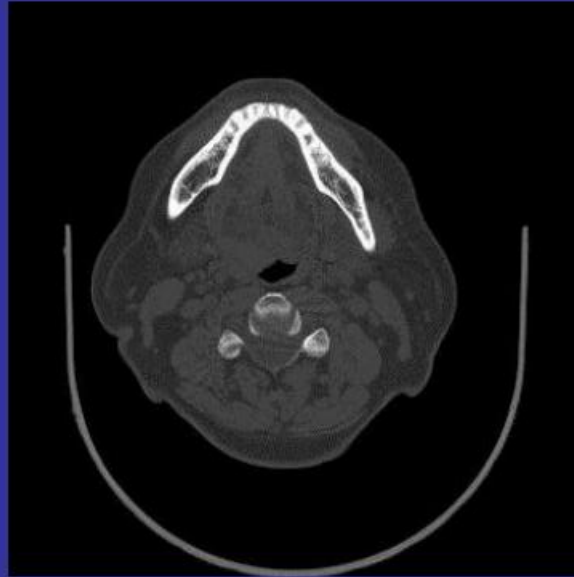
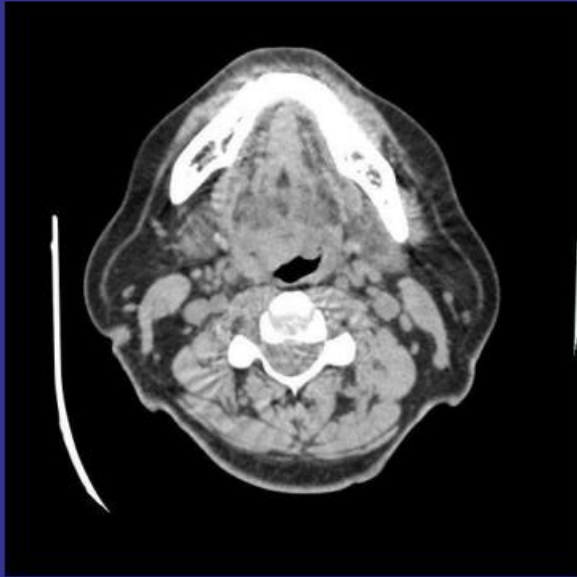
舌根癌 969622

- M/46, 左侧舌根部痛性肿物2月



舌根部淋巴滤泡增生B123665

- F/60Y，发现舌根肿物20天
- 鳞状上皮慢性炎症，淋巴滤泡增生



腮腺多形性腺瘤（混合瘤）

- 是腮腺最常见的良性肿瘤
- 系上皮来源，包括肌上皮和腺上皮及肿瘤基质
- 病理上有完整包膜，由肿瘤性上皮组织、粘液样组织、软骨样组织、胶原纤维混杂；偶尔出现或囊变坏死，可见钙化
- 25%合并癌

腮腺混合瘤

000257769 F-67y



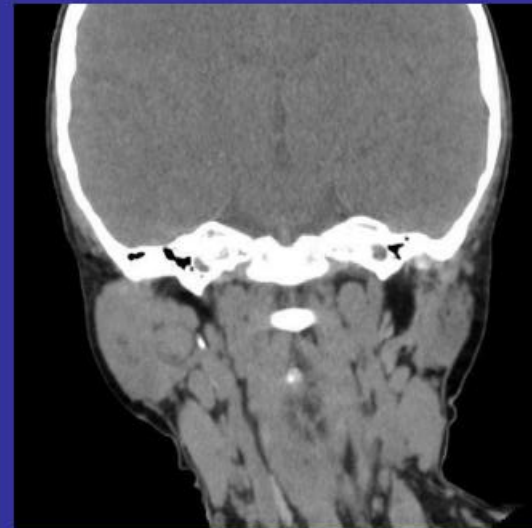
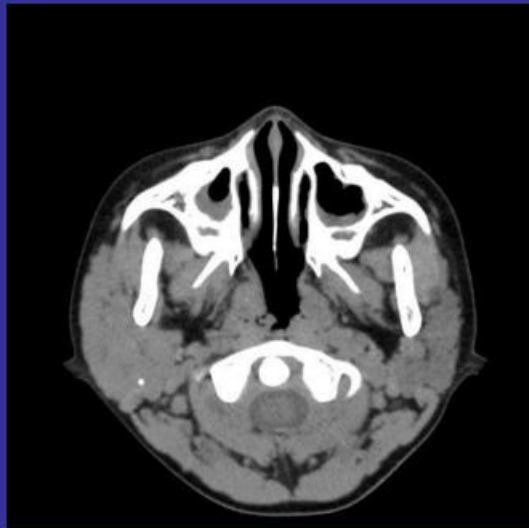
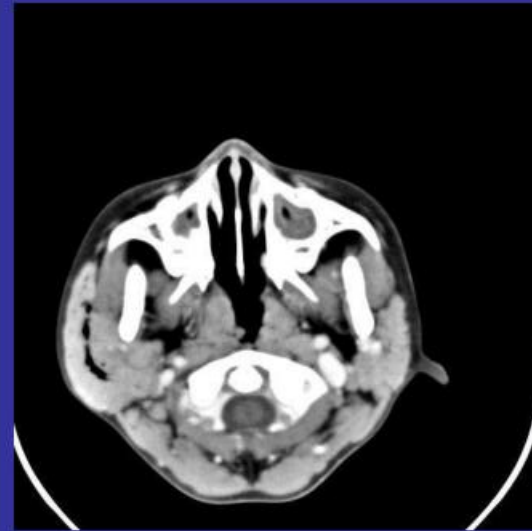
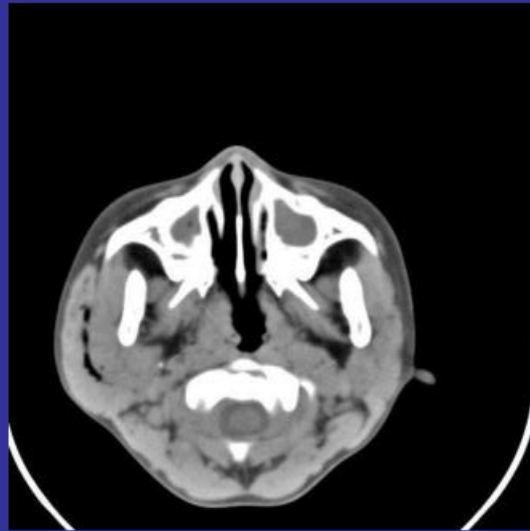
腮腺腺淋巴瘤 (Warthin瘤) B166068 M-64Y

- 又称乳头状淋巴囊腺瘤
- 良性上皮源性肿瘤，具有多中心特点
- 长期吸烟史的老年男性患者，肿瘤可有消长史

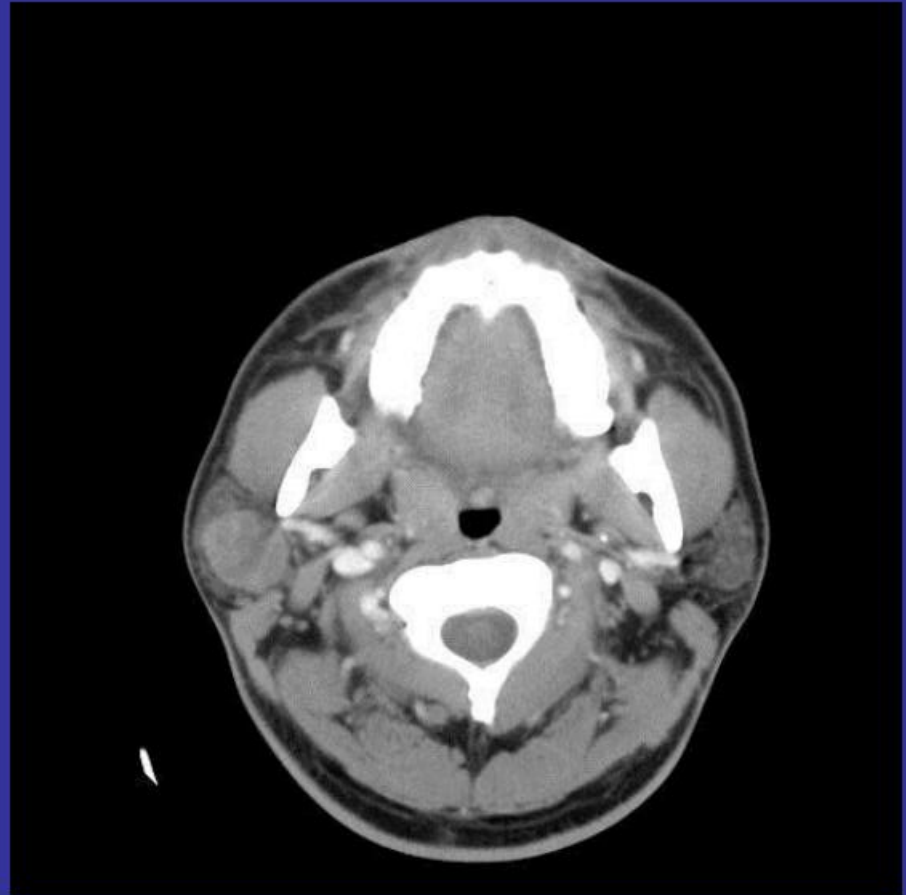
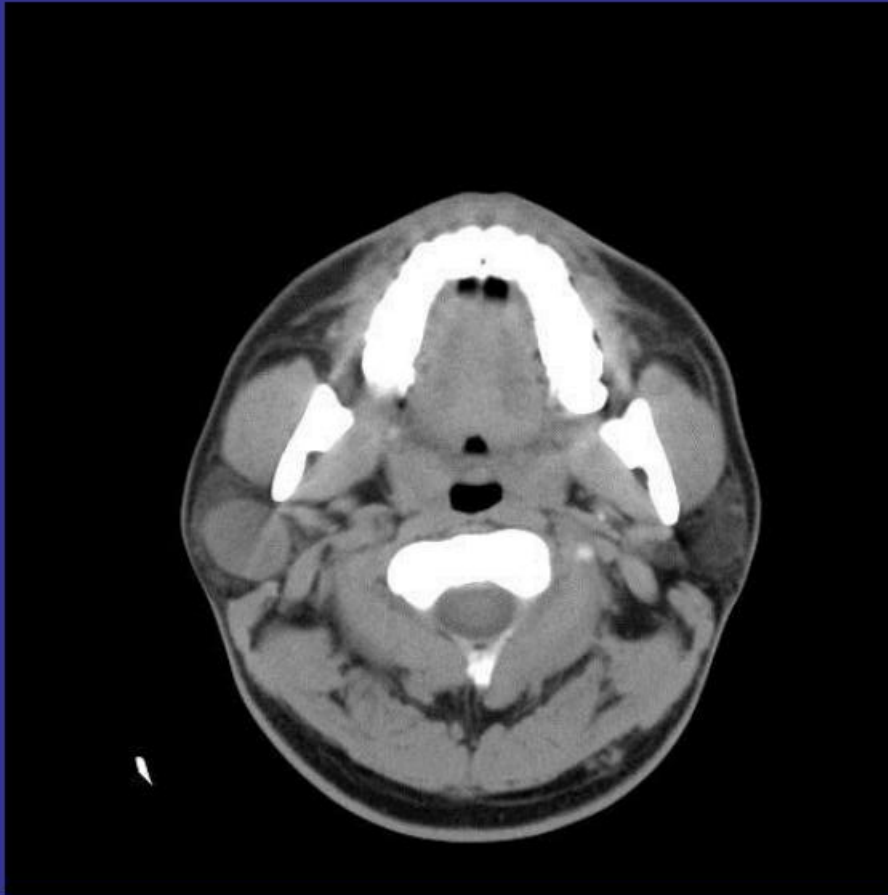


腮腺炎

000119055 8y-m

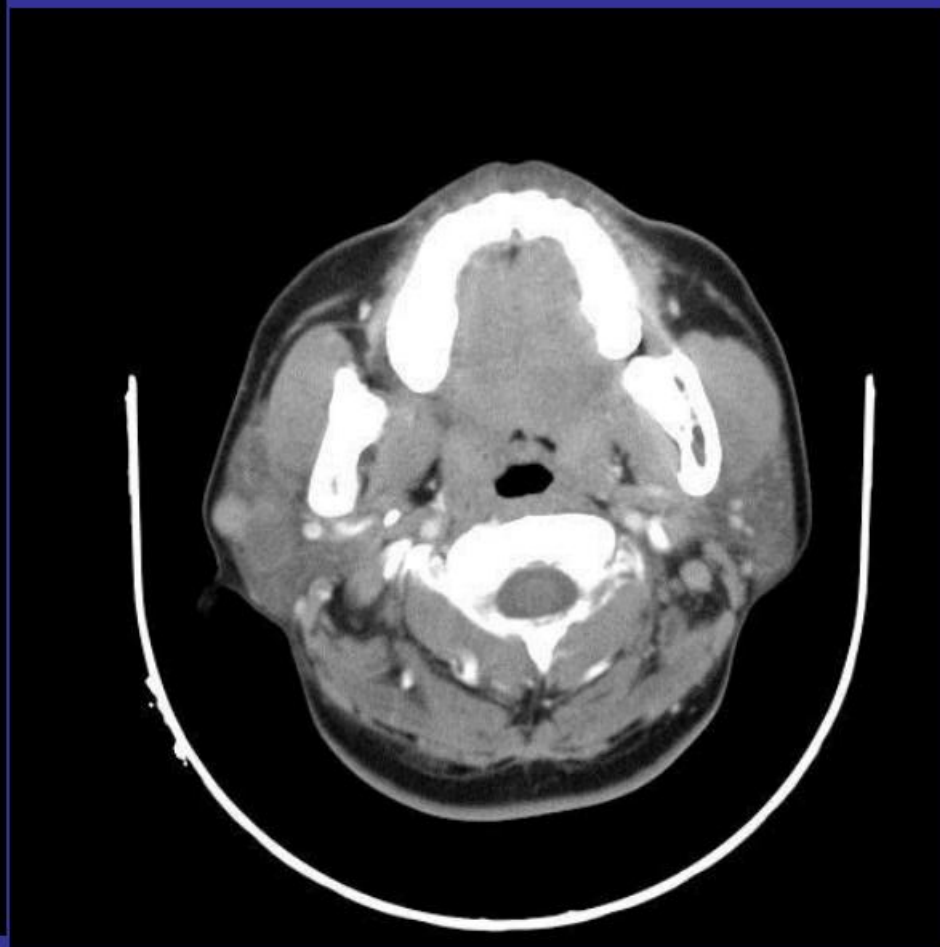
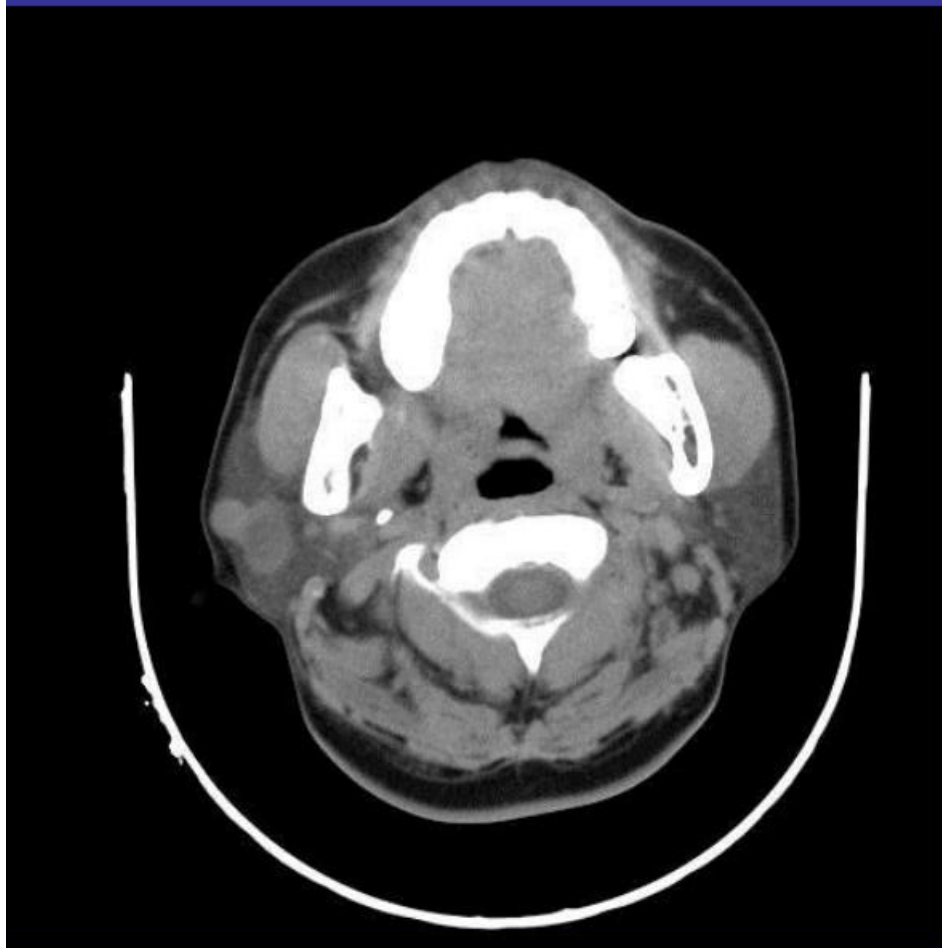


腮腺混合瘤,M/34,右腮腺区肿物



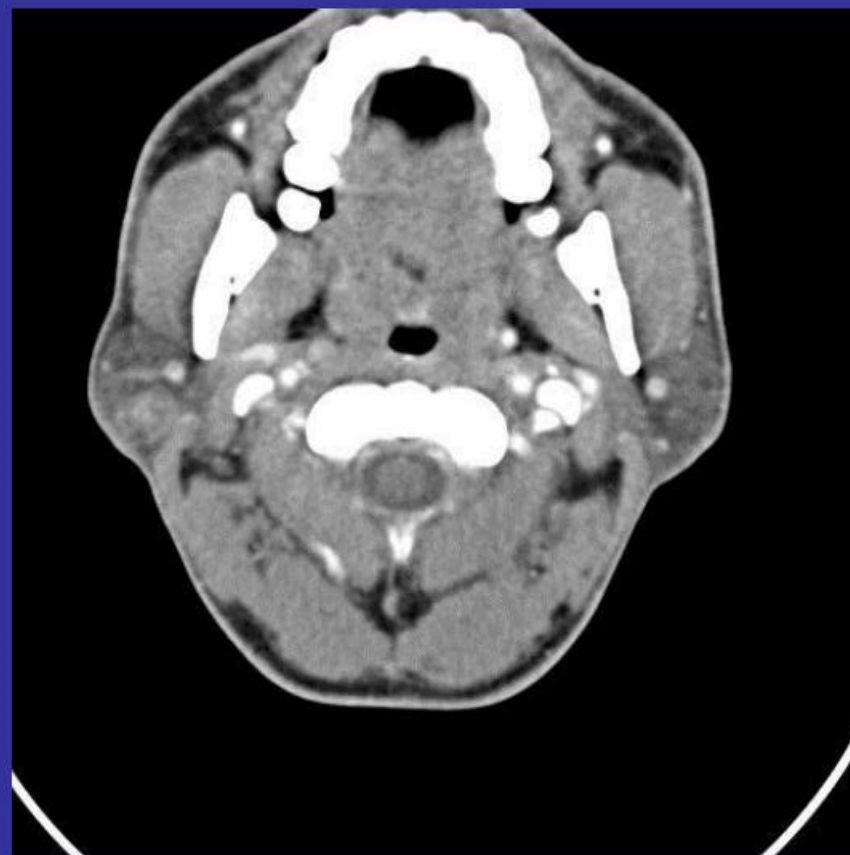
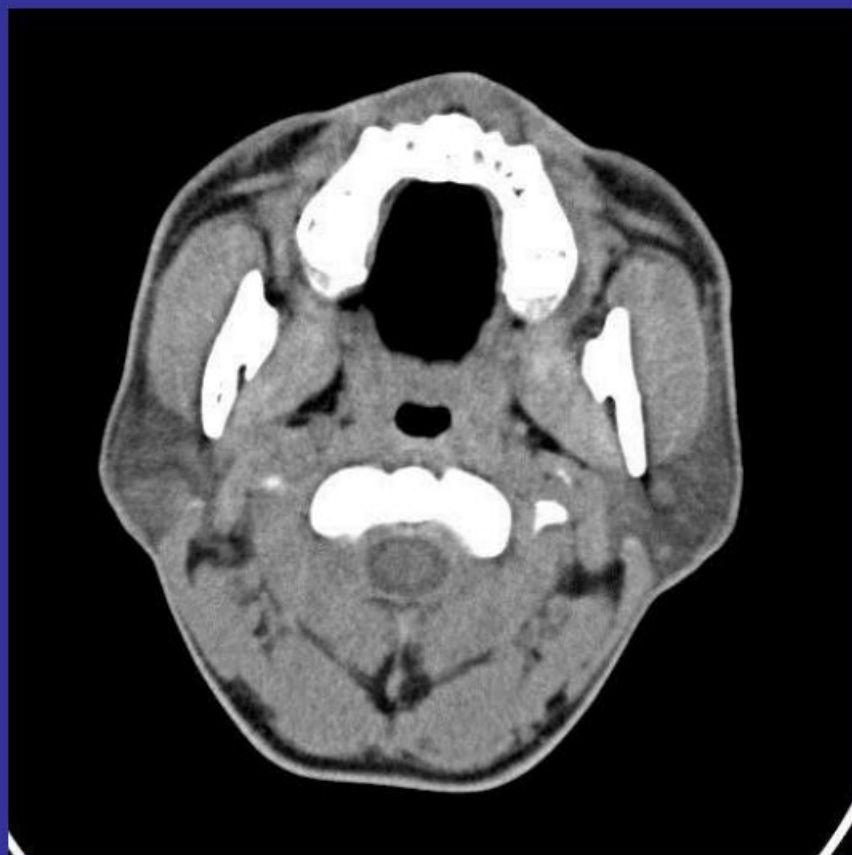
217530, 2cm×2.5cm, 平扫30HU, 增强60HU

腮腺混合瘤,F/36,右腮腺区肿物



274201, 2cm×2.5cm, 平扫20/34HU, 增强36/82HU

腮腺腺淋巴瘤(Warthin Tumor),M/48,右腮腺区肿物 2年



191015, 11mm×14mm, 平扫24HU, 增强78HU

左腮腺腺淋巴瘤(Warthin Tumor) (7年)、 右腺瘤 (2年), F/66



257769, 右8mm×8mm, 平扫30HU, 增强111HU



左30mm×30mm, 平扫66HU, 增强108HU

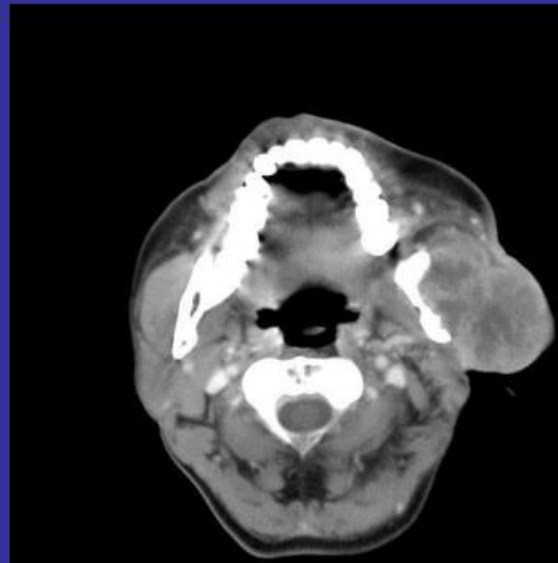
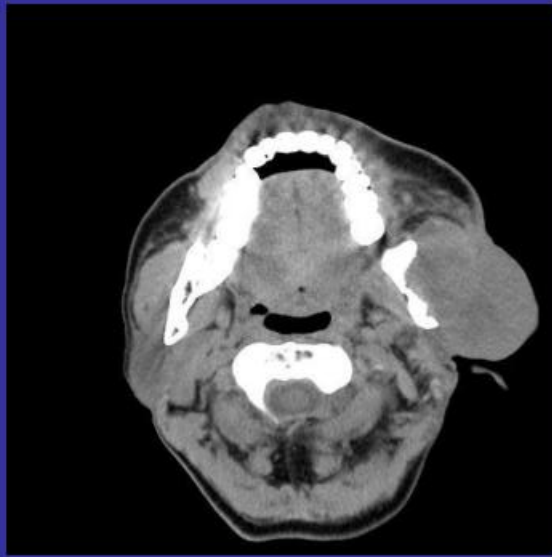
右动脉瘤, 30mm×30mm, 平扫40HU, 增强142HU

可疑腮腺腺淋巴瘤 A237402

- 右基底细胞腺瘤；左多形性腺瘤
- M/55y，双侧腮腺肿物6个月

腮腺腺样囊腺癌， M/58

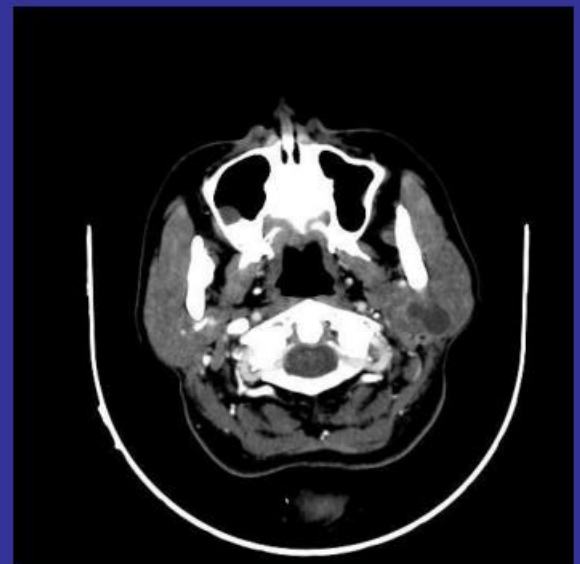
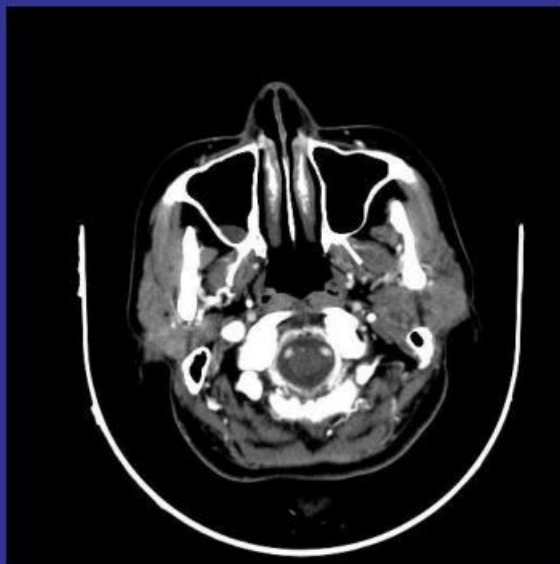
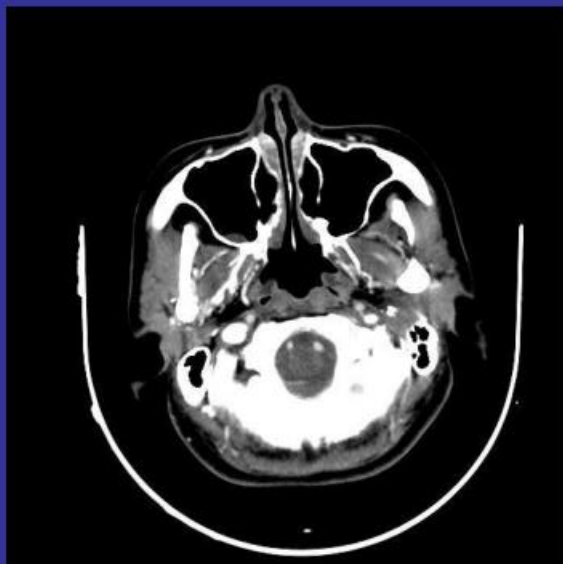
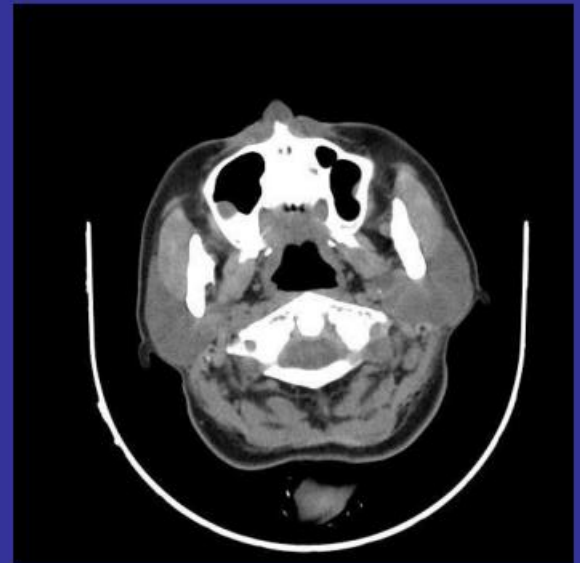
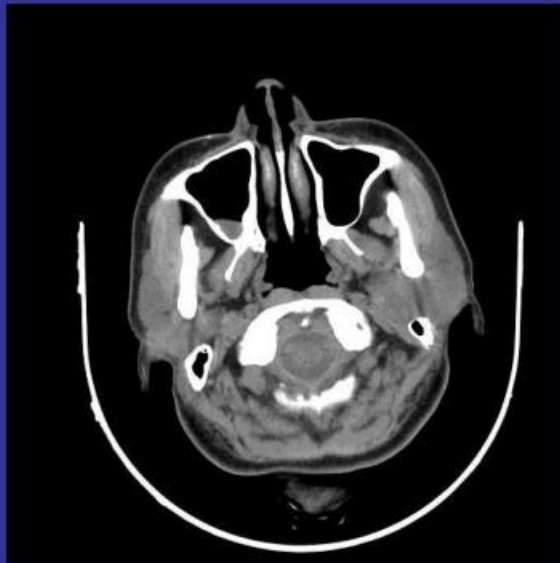
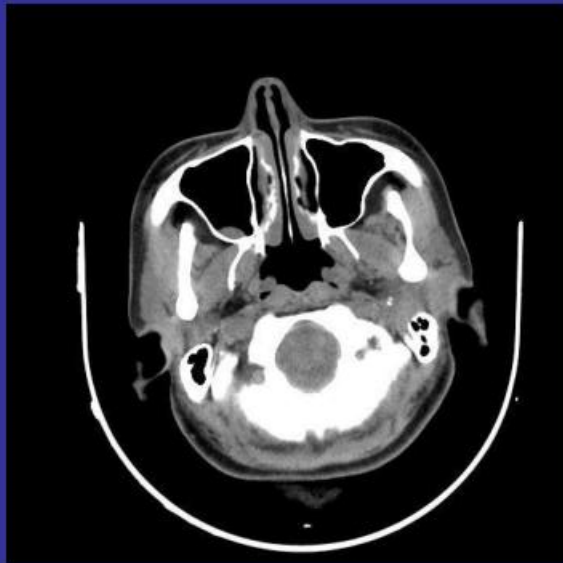
- 腮腺恶性肿瘤以粘液表皮样癌最常见，腺样囊性癌其次，约30%
- 早期实性软组织肿块，与良性肿瘤鉴别困难

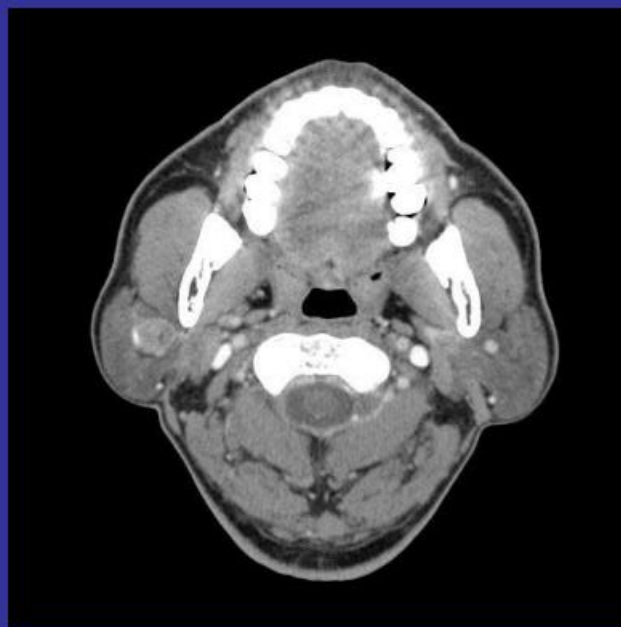
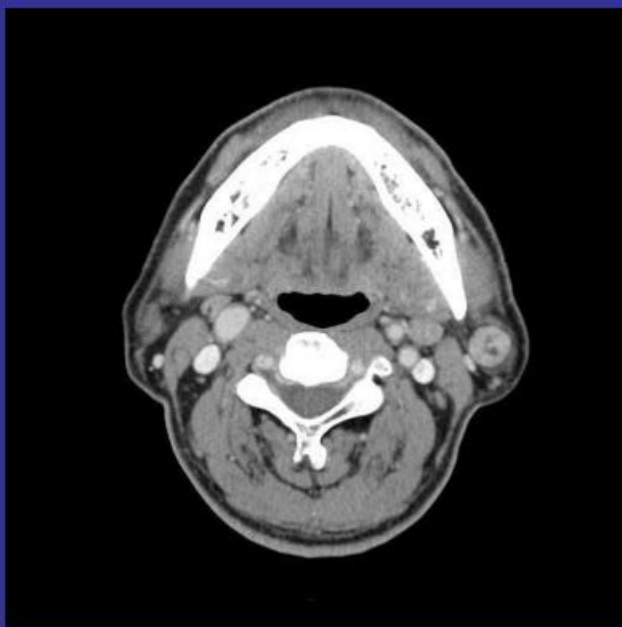
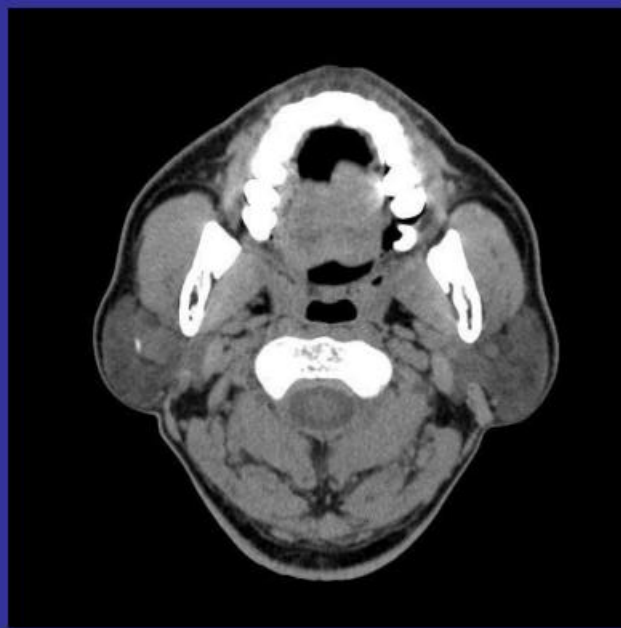
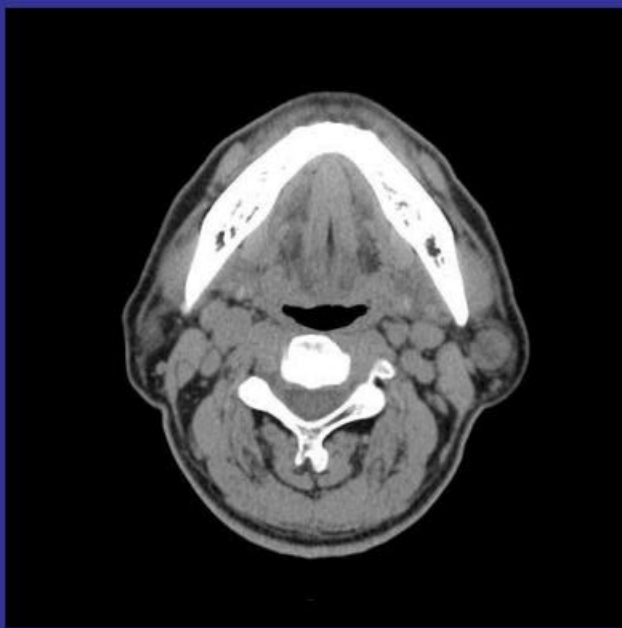


11235, 4cm×6cm, 平扫25HU, 增强90HU

腮腺面神经鞘瘤 B017533

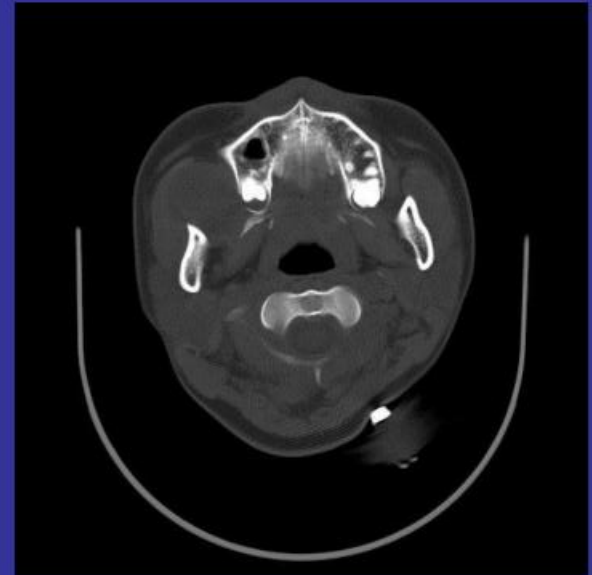
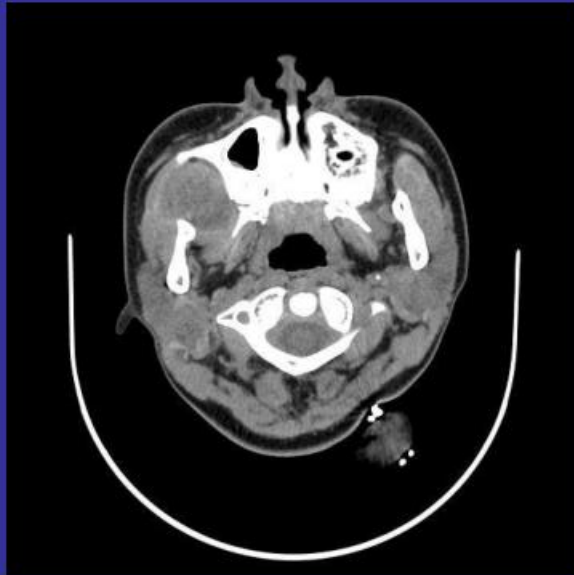
- F/44y, 面瘫半年, 腮腺肿物2个月
- 病灶切面呈黄色, 囊性, 累及茎乳孔, 面神经鞘破损





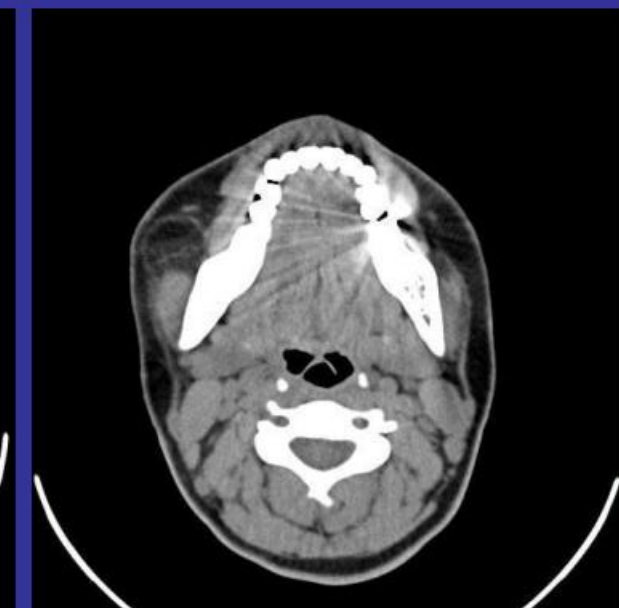
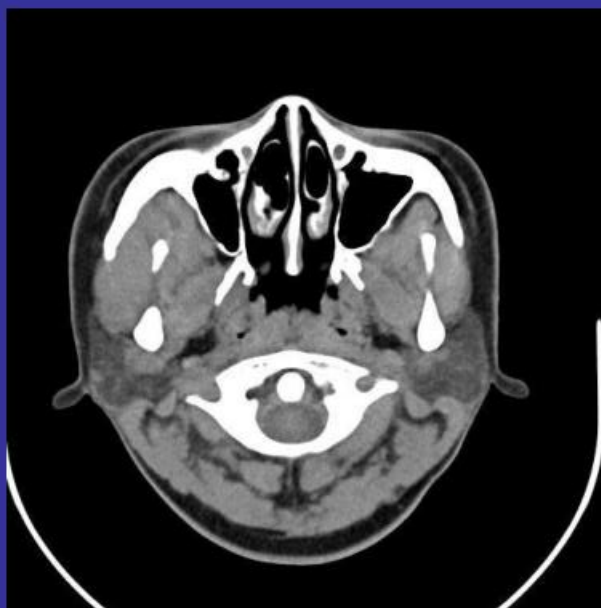
颊部多形性腺瘤 A960525

- F/18y, 右颊部肿物3年



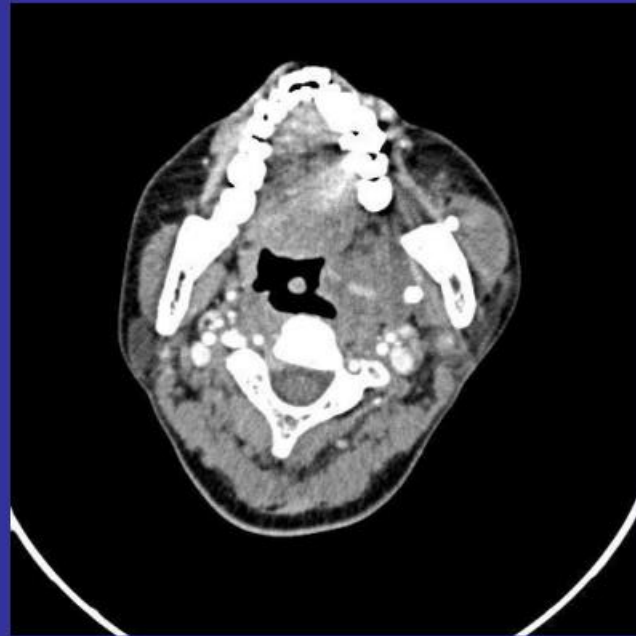
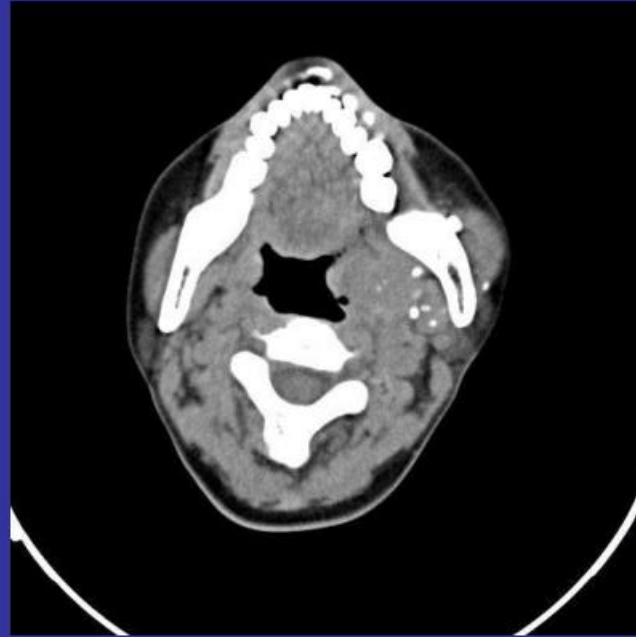
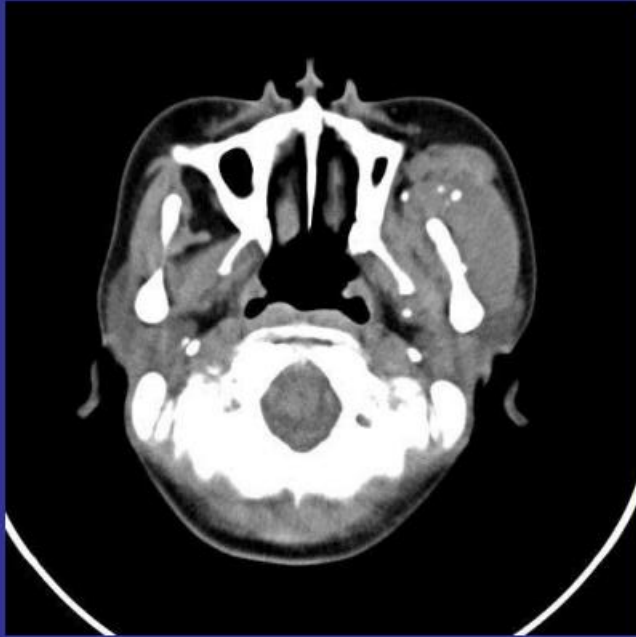
颊部血管脂肪瘤 B052939

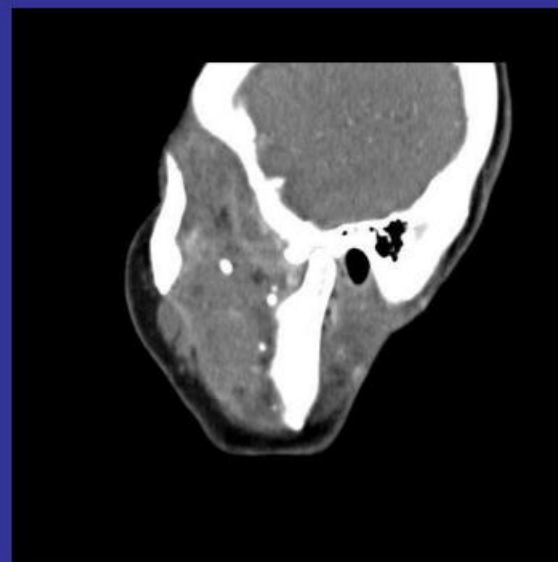
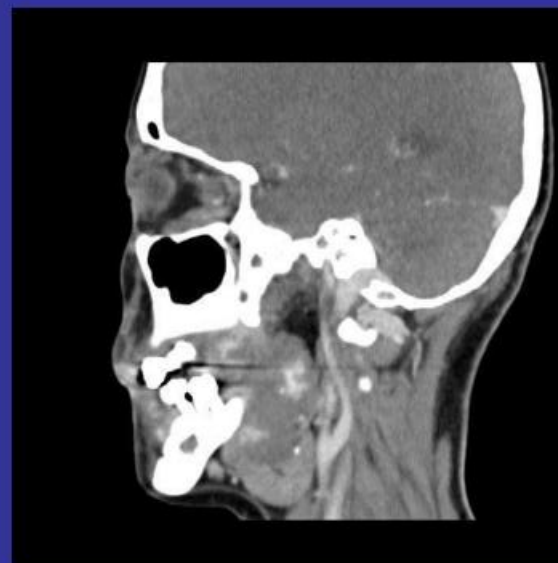
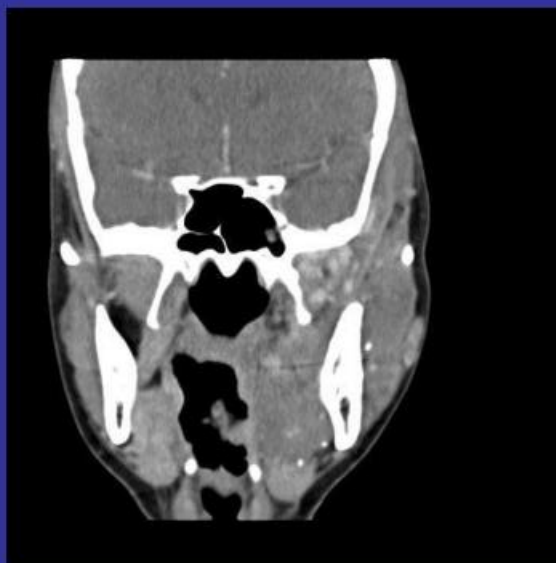
- F/20Y, 两侧面部发育不对称

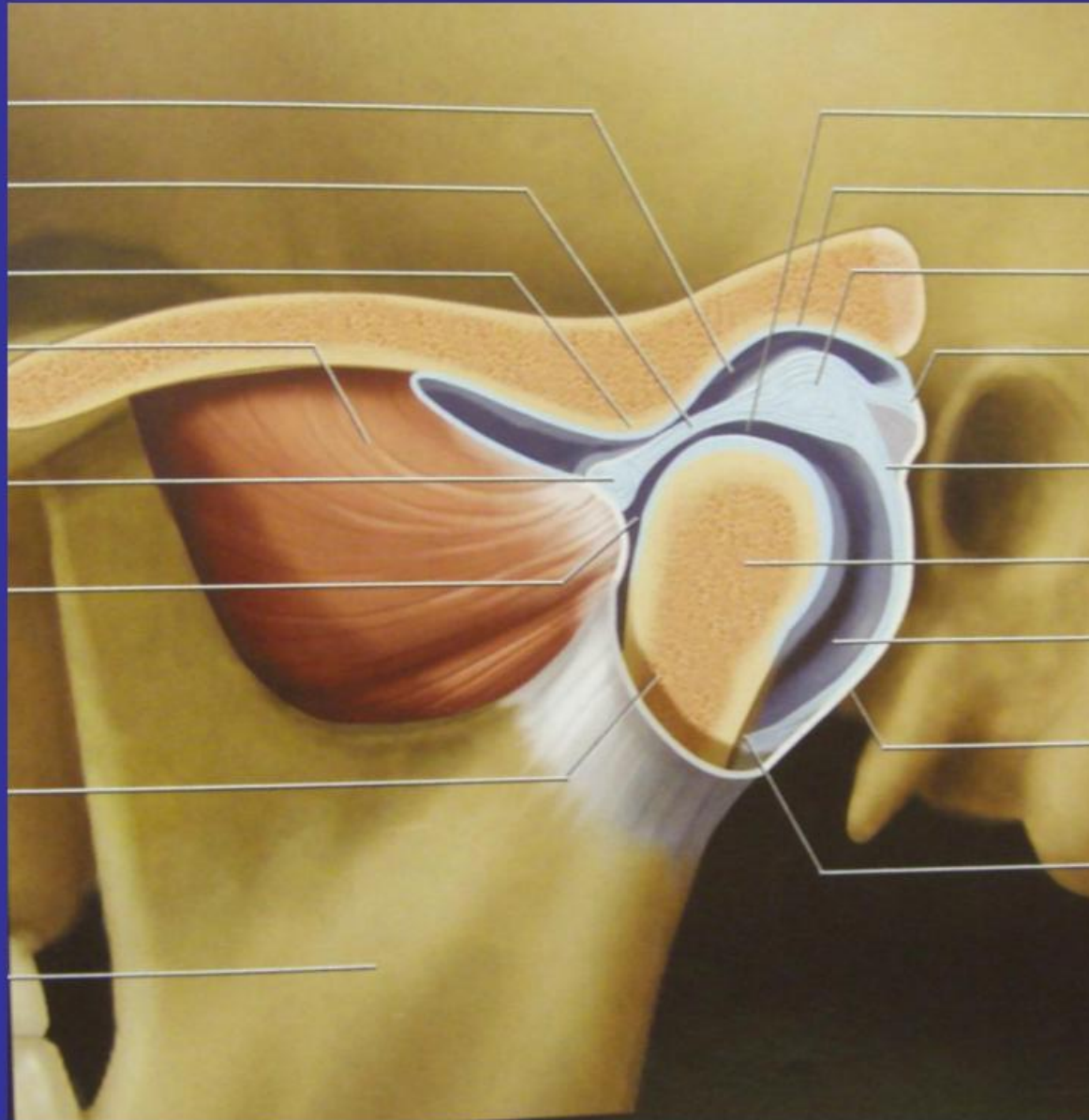


颌面部血管瘤 A934004

- F/45y, 渐进性肿大45年, 多次治疗
- 平阳霉素+利多卡因10ml注射

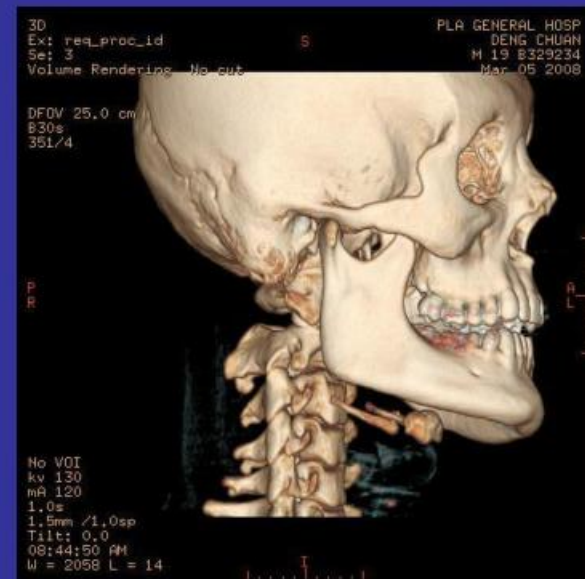
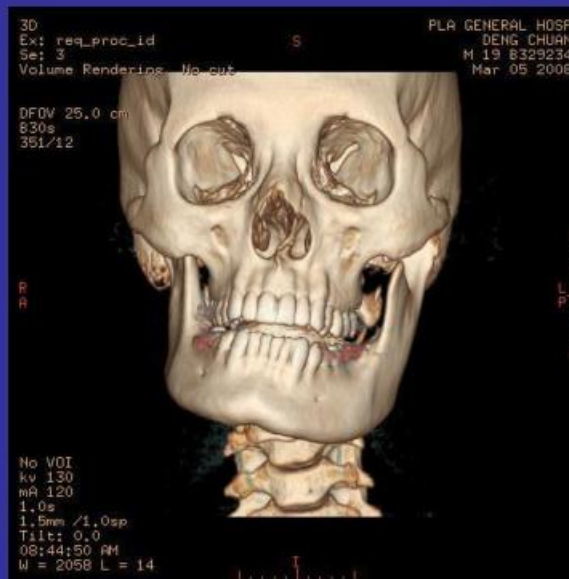
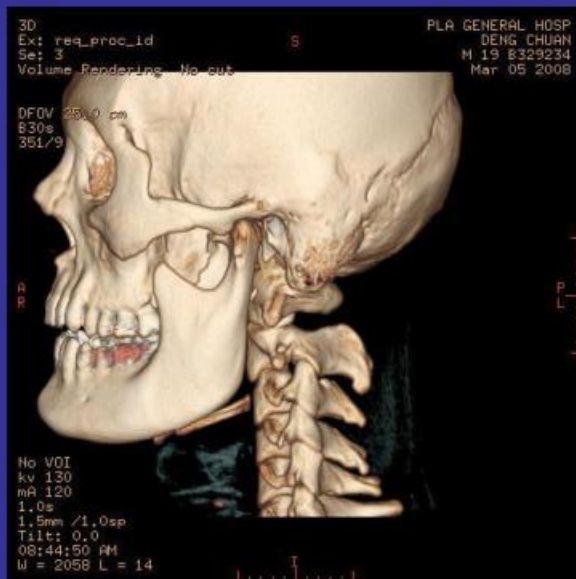


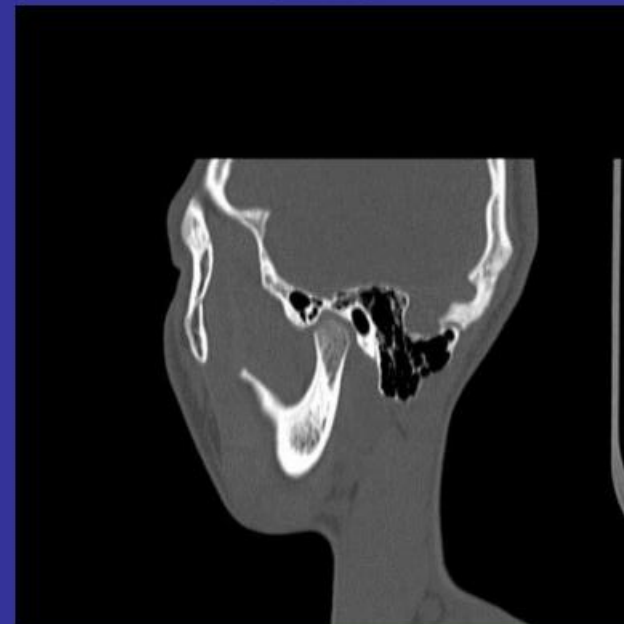
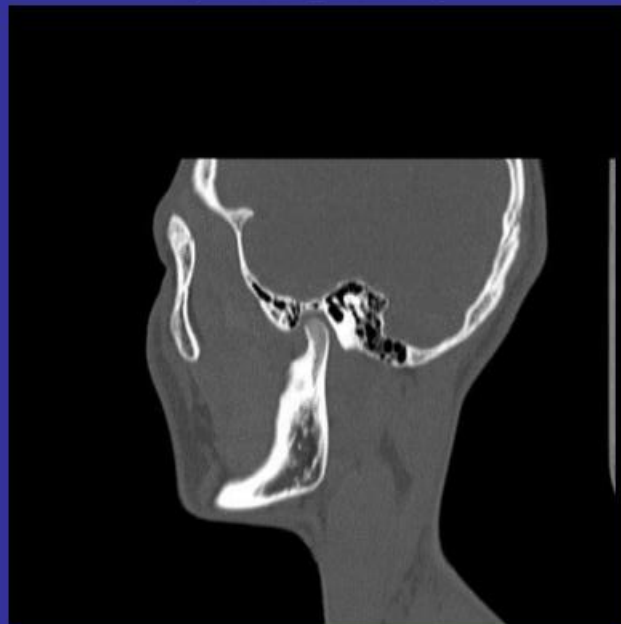
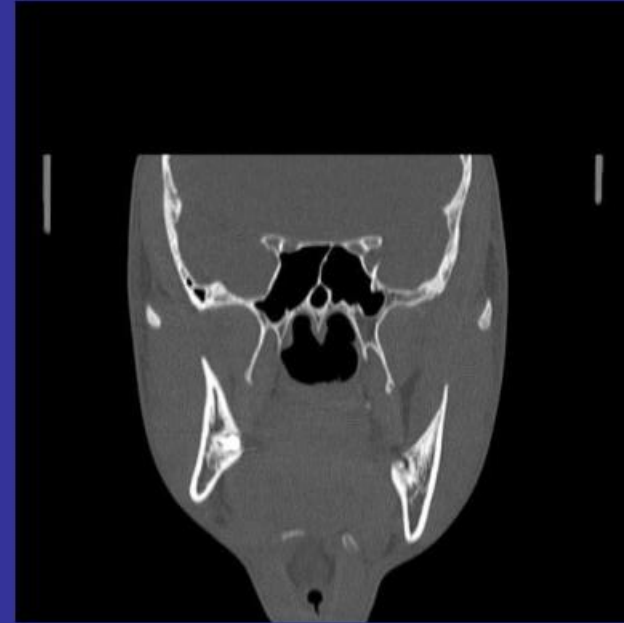
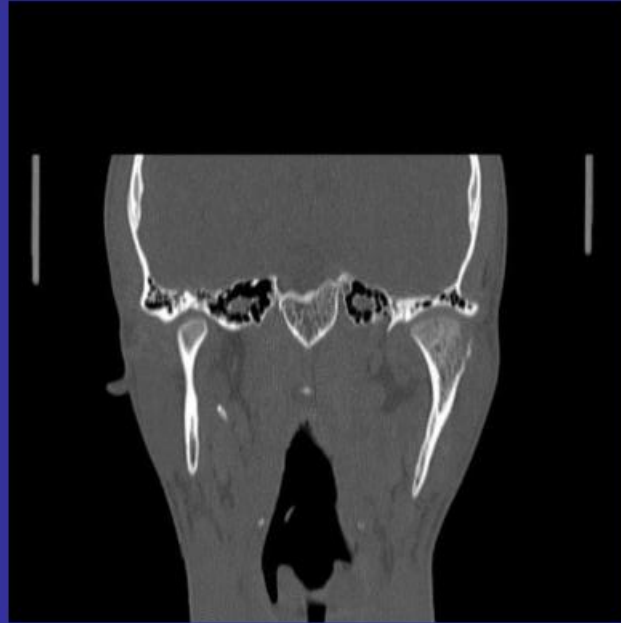




髁突骨软骨瘤 B329234

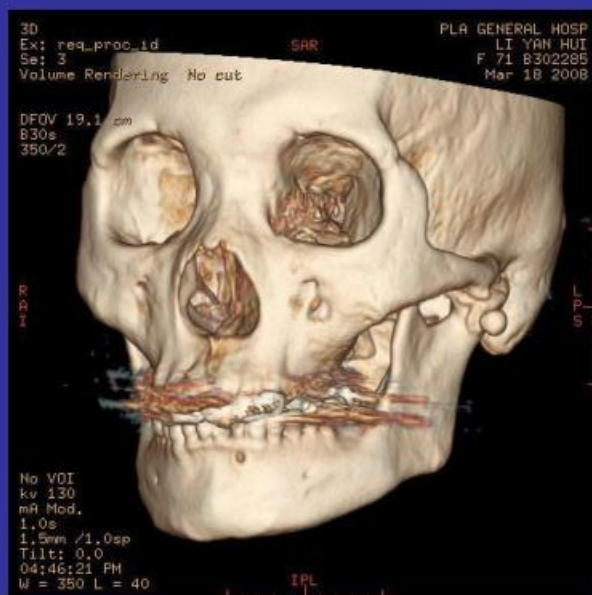
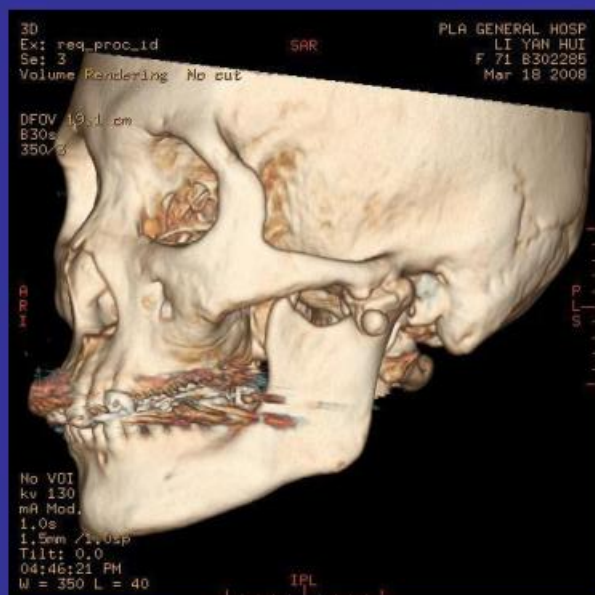
- M/19y, 左面歪斜10年
- 病理见骨及软骨组织伴粘液变性

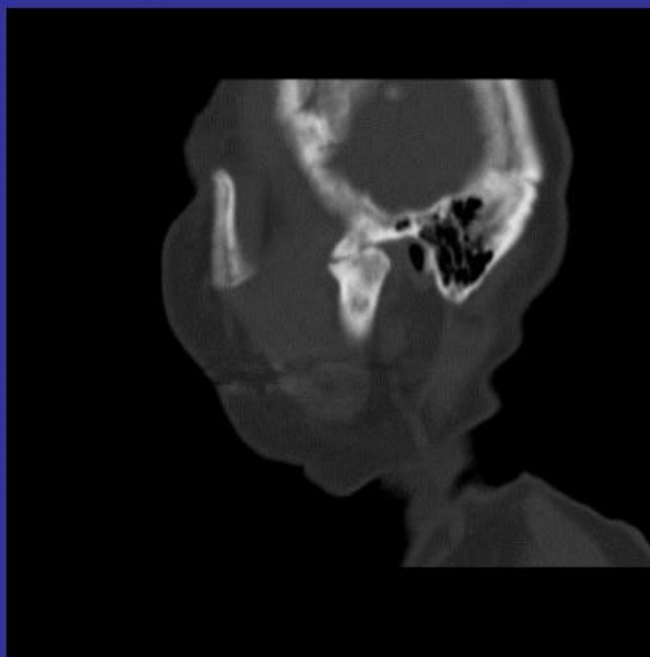
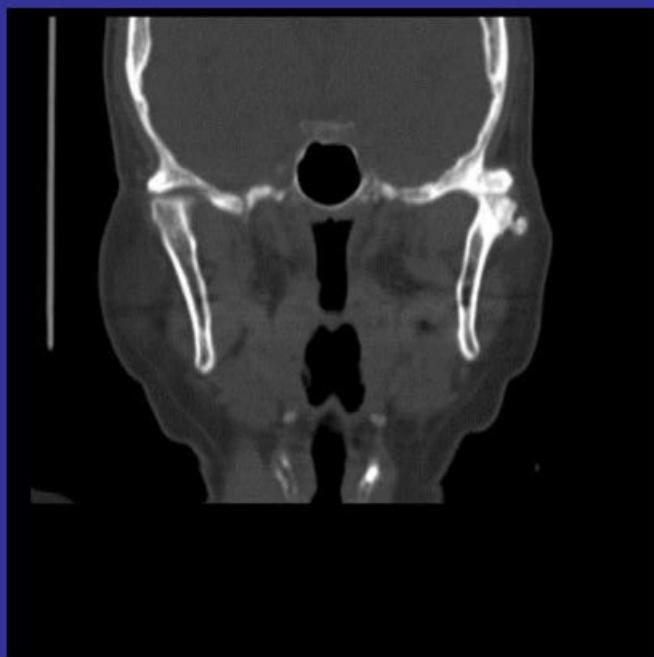
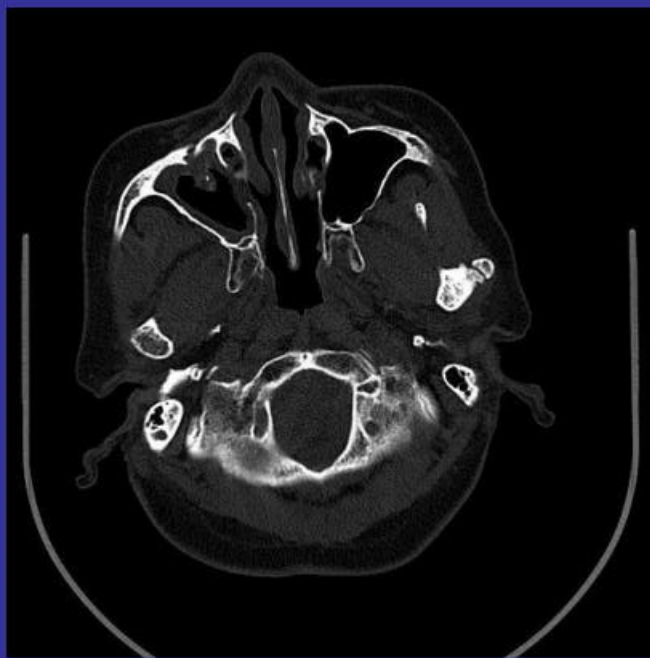




下颌骨髁突骨质硬化增生B302285

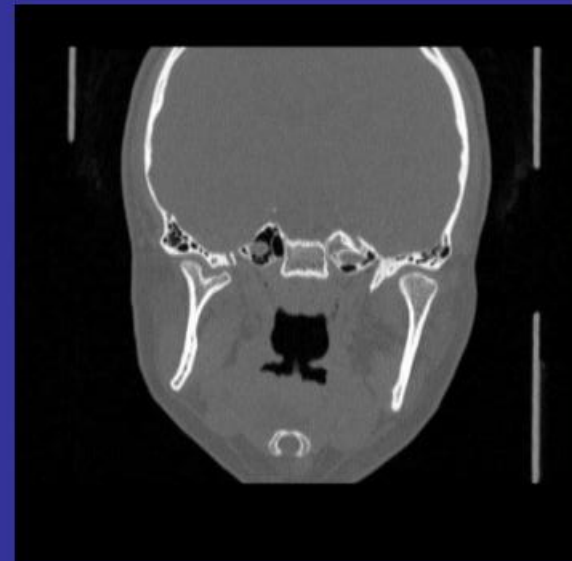
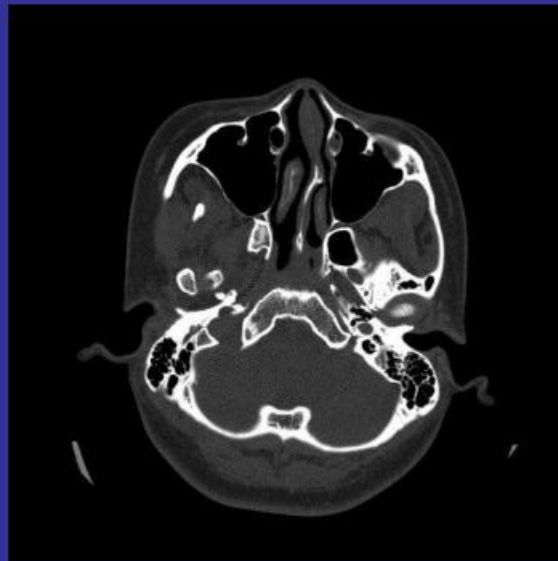
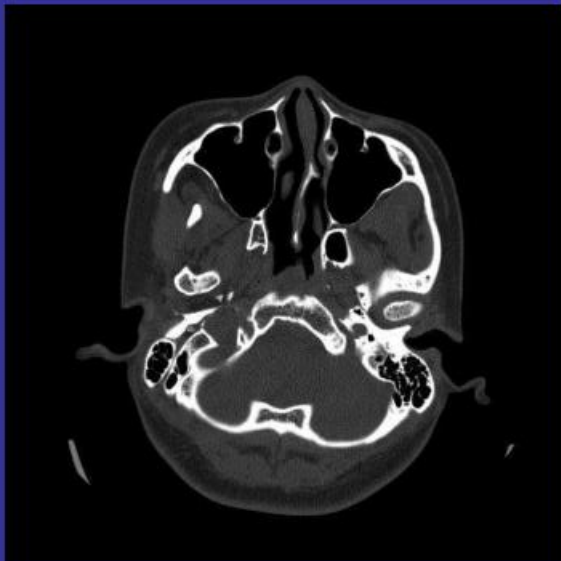
- 病史10年，F/71y

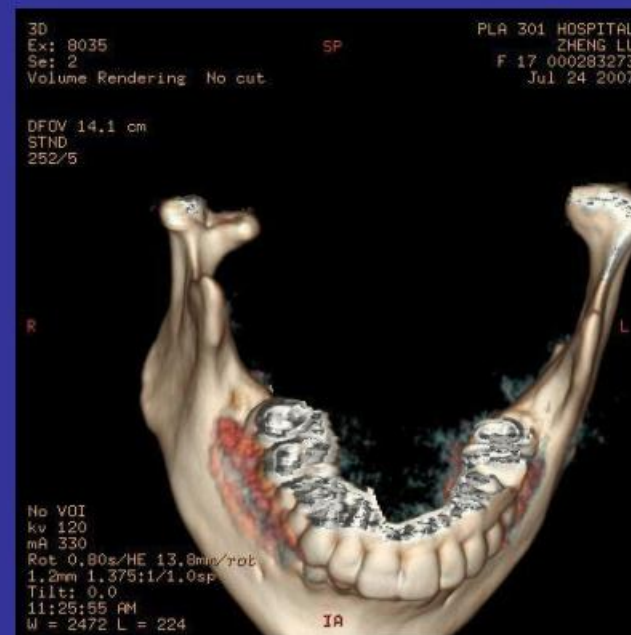
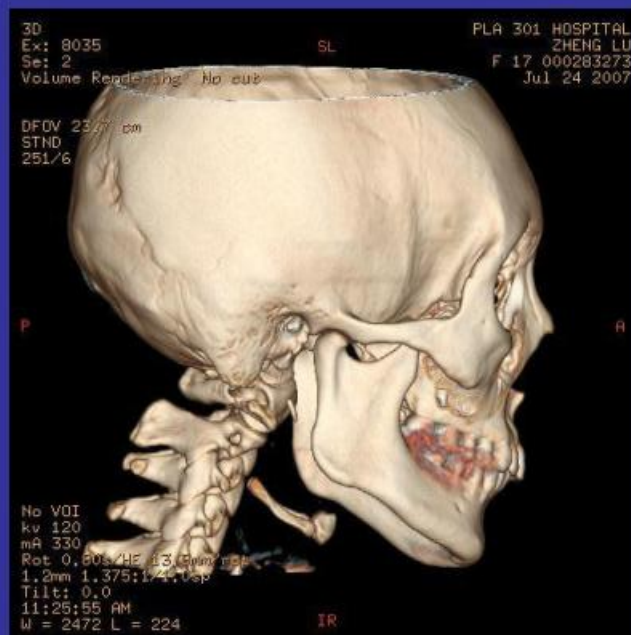
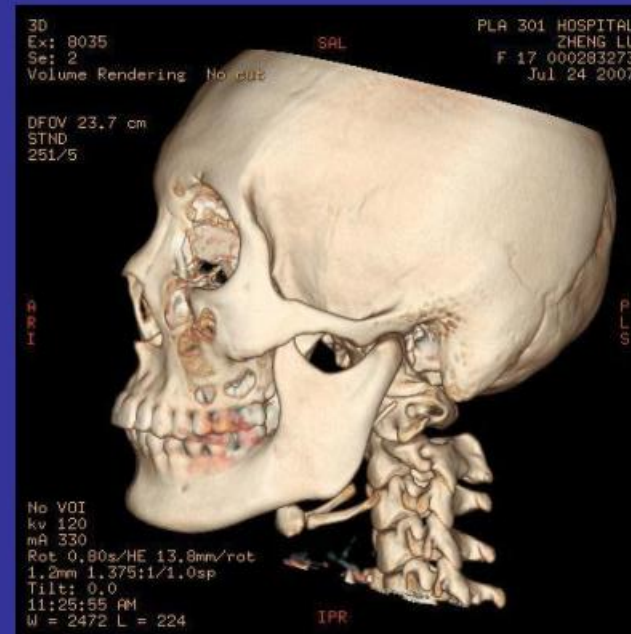
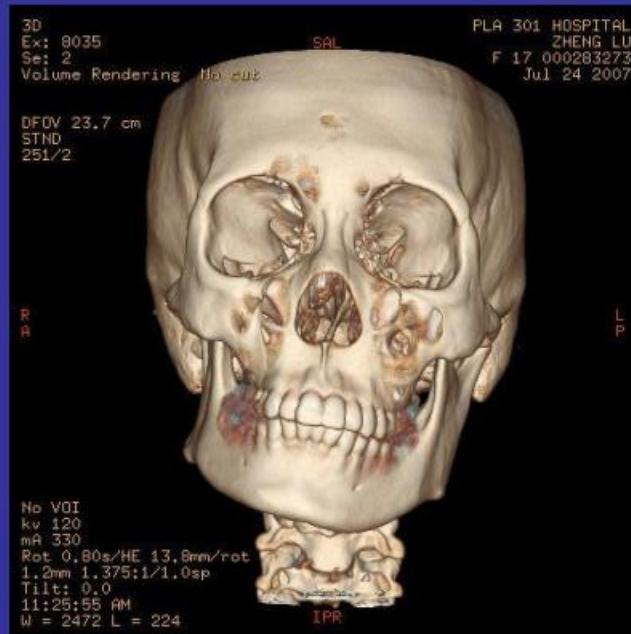




髁突叉状畸形 A910769

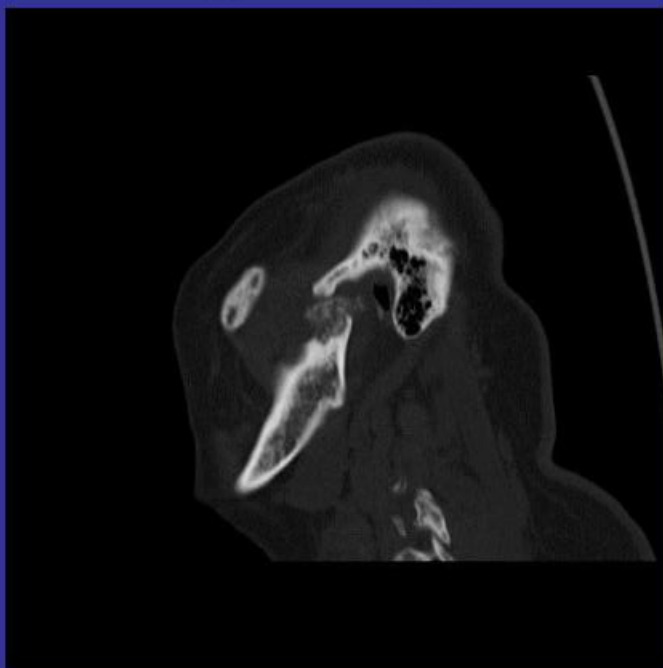
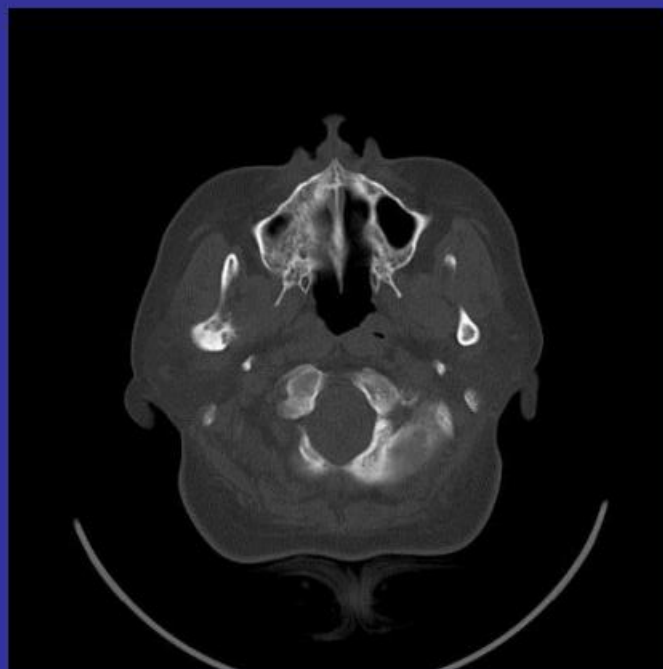
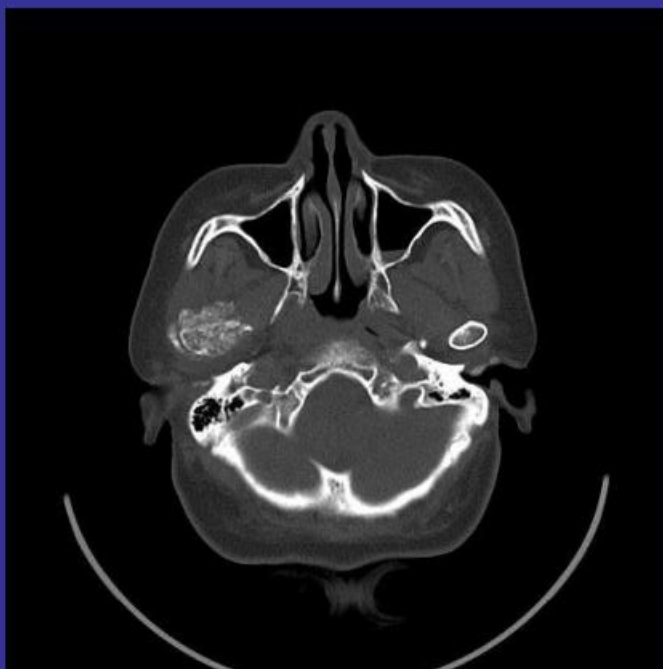
- F/18y, 面瘫, 5岁时外伤骨折

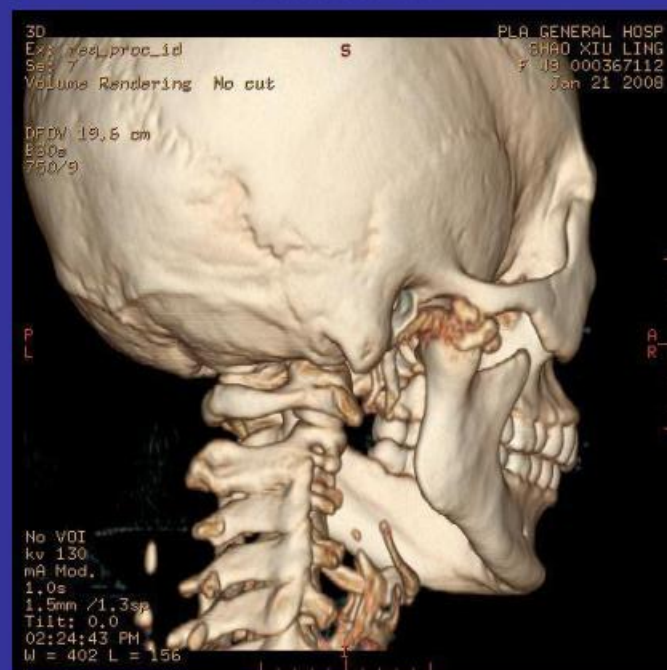
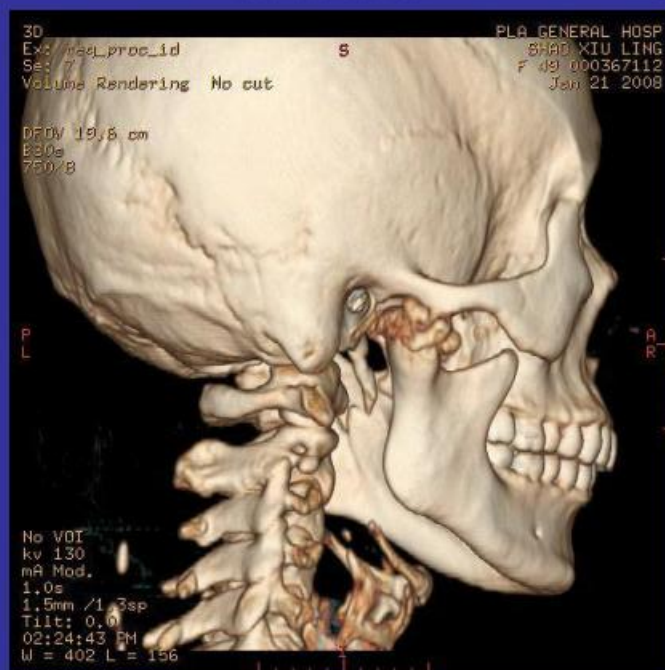
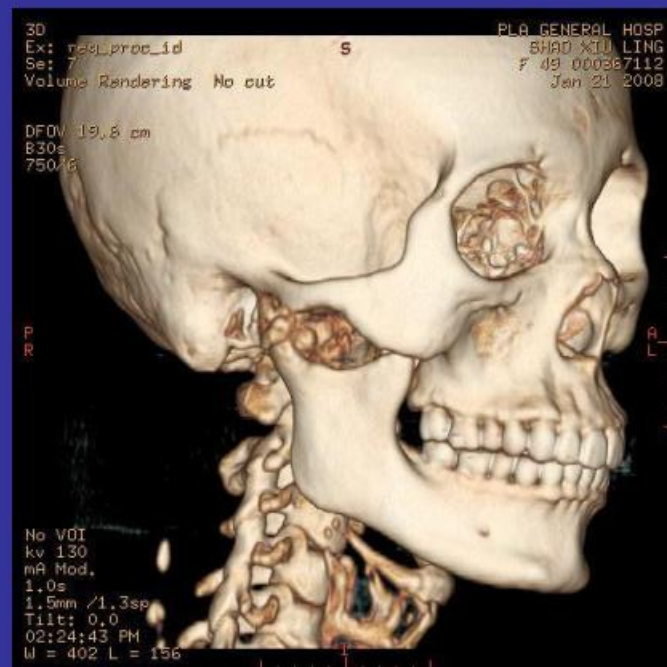
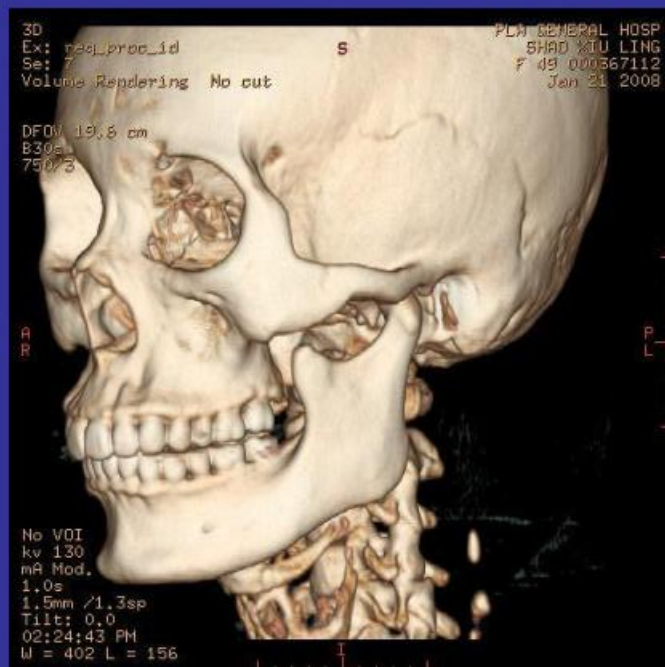




髁突增生 B016798

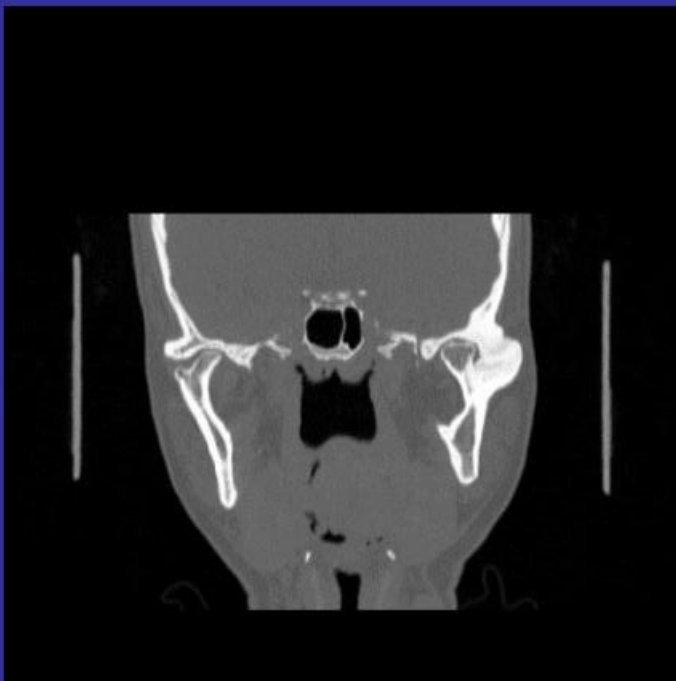
- F/50y, 张口受限数年
- 骨组织、纤维组织增生, 异物巨细胞反应, 羽毛状结晶样物沉积——炎症; 不排除代谢性病变 (痛风等)

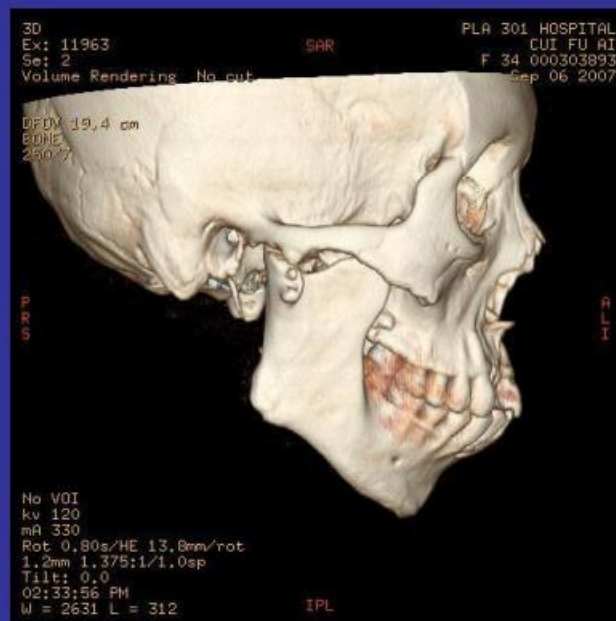




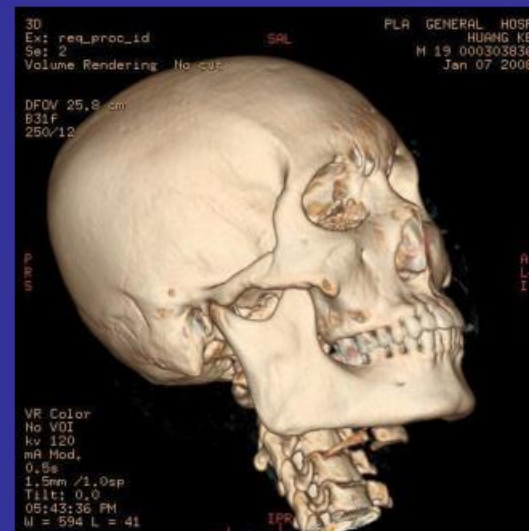
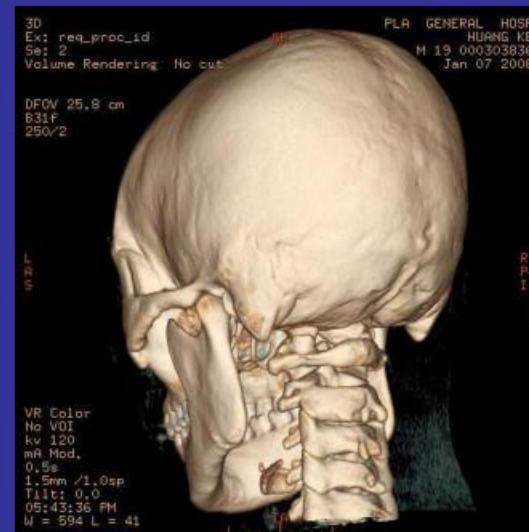
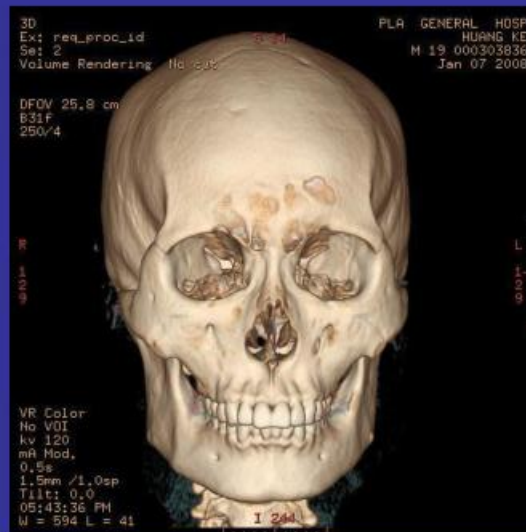
颞下颌关节强直 A770682

- F/35y, 外伤28年





下颌角肥大 398070



下颌角肥大术后 A006038



