

医学影像学 诊断报告书 书写手册

(汉英对照)

HANDBOOK
FOR WRITING
MEDICAL IMAGING
DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

(Chinese - English Bilingual)

沈天真
陈星荣
主编

上海医科大学出版社

医学影像学 诊断报告书 书写手册(汉英对照)

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内 容 提 要

本书是为医学影像学的质量保证和质量控制服务的,它阐明了医学影像学诊断报告书书写规范化的重要意义和如何从形式到内容达到规范化的目的。此外,还列有40例医学影像学汉、英诊断报告书的示范,为了便于书写英文诊断报告书,本书还附有与医学影像学有关的汉英和英汉对照常用词汇等等。本书为一本医学影像学质量保证和质量控制方面的参考书和工具书,专供医学管理工作,特别是放射科科室管理工作,以及放射科工作人员参考和学习,对有涉外业务的放射科医师参考意义更大。

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第一章

医学影像学诊断报告书的书写

第一节 医学影像学诊断报告书与 质量保证和质量控制

医学服务涉及人的生命和健康,其服务质量的重要意义是不言而喻的。为此,医院管理学就提出了质量保证(quality assurance)和质量控制(quality control)的种种规范和办法。发达国家的医学质量保证、质量控制是由政府有关部门和医学学术团体共同实施的。从我国近年来的实践看,也是由政府有关部门施加一定的行政影响,并组织有关医学团体制定统一质量保证和质量控制的规范和实施办法,并加以贯彻和推广。

医学大致可分为四大类,即诊疗医学、预防医学、康复医学和保健医学。放射诊断学(diagnostic radiology),又可称为医学影像学(medical imaging)或影像医学,而目前倾向于称为医学影像学。它作为诊疗医学的一个门类,已有约100年的历史了。伟大的科学家伦琴(Roentgen)于1895年发现了X线之后,X线在医学领域的应用得到了迅猛的发展。从最初的X线诊断学(roentgenology)发展为放射学(radiology),继而分化为放射诊断学和放射治疗学(therapeutic radiology)。以后又发展了超声成像学(属医学影像学)和核医学(包括属于医学影像学的核素成像和属于放射治疗学的核素治疗)。目前医学影像学随着其设备、技术及其应用的发展还派生出许多次级专科或称亚专科,如神经放射学,心血管放射学,儿科放射学和介入放射学等等。

由于放射学发展很快,且在世界各地的发展又极不平衡,所以在放射领域的

学科划分,以及科室建制都存在一定的紊乱现象。以我国上海地区为例,医院放射科建制约始于20年代末或30年代初,当时业务只限于X线摄片和透视,即在所谓的一般或常规放射学(conventional radiology)范畴。有的因仅限于开展肺部X线摄片和透视业务,故与肺科放在一起,而肺科主任可能就是放射科主任。随后又发展了X线治疗业务(当时一般用深度X线治疗机治疗有关良、恶性疾病),于是放射科就有了诊断和治疗两项工作内容,而医生则兼管这两项工作。在放射治疗设备和手段不断丰富之后,才形成了独立的放射治疗科和专业放射治疗医师。在这以后,一般医院的放射科实际上就是X线诊断科、放射诊断科或医学影像学,计算机体层摄影术(CT)和磁共振成像(MRI)通常属于这个科室。上海的核医学和超声成像学约创始于50年代中期。核医学科在一般医院不属于放射科,多数仅开展诊断业务,少数兼行核素治疗。超声成像学有的属于放射科,有的则是独立的,或分属于几个科。

就医学影像学的质量保证和质量控制而论,我国卫生部医政司曾编写过一本《放射科管理和技术规程》,其中第三节谈的就是诊断质量的管理(详见“附录三”)。诊断质量涉及的面较广,但最终体现其质量者,主要还是诊断报告书。为了达到医学影像学诊断报告书规范化的目的,作者根据我国的实践和国外发达国家的经验,编写了这本《医学影像学诊断报告书书写手册(汉英对照)》,供医学影像学医师参考。由于近年来我国实行改革和开放政策,来我国工作和旅游的国际友人日益增多,许多医院都开展了涉外诊疗业务,要求书写外文报告的机会日益增多,而英语在国际上应用较广,所以在“报告书示范”一章中我们采用了汉、英文对照的格式,供有涉外业务的放射科医师参考。由于我国放射科的现状和作者的业务范围为放射科,故“报告书示范”中未包括核医学和超声成像学诊断报告书的示范;但是,本手册可能对后两亚学科医师也有一定参考价值。

第二节 医学影像学诊断报告书的格式

医学影像学诊断报告书的格式是一种形式,它反映的内容必须要符合质量保证和质量控制的要求。纵观现在国内、外的诊断报告书,形式各种各样,大小和繁简程度也不一致。但是,从质量保证和质量控制的角度出发,我们认为医学影

像学的诊断报告书的格式应包括以下五项：①一般资料；②检查名称和检查方法或技术；③医学影像学表现；④医学影像学诊断；⑤书写报告和审核报告医师签名。现将上海医科大学华山医院放射科医学影像学诊断报告书举例如下，供参考。

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书

病人姓名_____性别_____年龄_____科别_____

住院号_____病室_____病床_____门诊号_____

X线号_____CT号_____MRI号_____DSA号_____X线片序号_____

摄片日期_____报告日期_____核片日期_____

临床诊断_____

检查名称:

检查方法:

表现:

诊断:

书写报告医师:

审核报告医师:

地址: 中国上海乌鲁木齐中路12号

邮编: 200040

电话: +86-21-62489999

传真: +86-21-62489191

SHANGHAI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, HUASHAN HOSPITAL
Imaging Diagnostic Report

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination:

Technique:

Findings:

Diagnosis:

Doctor:

Supervisor:

Address: 12 Wulumuqi Zhong Lu, Shanghai, P. R. China 200040 Tel: +86-21-62489999 Fax: +86-21-62489191

有些单位对一些常用的医学影像学检查项目的“医学影像学表现”或“医学影像学诊断”中的一项或二项印成表格式样,报告书写者逐项填写或圈出,对表格中未包括的内容(如“讨论”)则另行书写补充,优点为节约书写时间和帮助初学者不至于遗漏应观察的项目,缺点为不便于报告的阅读,即往往需花更多的时间去阅读。现在有些医院用影像学技术对疾病普查或过筛时,就是采用这种格式的诊断报告书。例如上海医科大学华山医院用电子束成像系统(EBIS)检测冠状动脉钙化的报告书所采用的就是这种格式(见第7,8页)。国外某些单位的类似诊断报告书也是如此(见第9,10页)。过去不少医院对胃肠钡餐造影也采用这种方式书写报告,目前多已不用。现将上海医科大学华山医院(原上海医学院附属第一医院)曾用过者举例如第11页。书写报告的医师仍可用这种报告书作为草稿,而由打字员用计算机打印正式报告。目前,有些医院的医学影像的诊断报告书和临床医师送放射科的会诊单放在一起,而每位病员均设一卡,卡上所含资料中有一号码,患者的门诊号、住院号、化验号和医学影像学检查号等均为此同一号码。患者每次到放射科检查时,放射科的登记处就将该卡刷印在报告书的规定空格内;也有些医院此空格内只能印上门诊号和住院号,而医学影像学检查号则另外填写,因多数病人不作医学影像检查。例如,澳门卫生司所属各医院和卫生中心的医学影像学诊断报告书即如此(见第12页),该报告一式三份,一份交病员,一份交临床科室,一份放射科留底归档。如拟用计算机书写报告书,在编写计算机程序时,这种表格中的项目可用作参考。这样打印出来的报告不但去除了表格式的缺点,并且字迹十分清楚,应是我们今后努力的方向。

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
 住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
 X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
 摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
 临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 电子束成像系统(EBIS)冠状动脉钙化的检测

检查方法: 心电触发,心脏平扫,3mm层厚连续扫描 _____ 层

表现:

| 血管 | 钙化灶数目 | 钙化灶总面积 | 钙化程度分数 |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| 左冠状动脉主干 | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 左前降支 | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 旋支 | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 右冠状动脉 | _____ | _____ | _____ |

冠状动脉钙化几乎全为冠状动脉粥样硬化所致,EBIS所显示之冠状动脉钙化的程度与冠状动脉狭窄程度之间也有一定的相关性(参阅第8页)。但是,EBIS测得的冠状动脉钙化程度,只是众多诊断冠状动脉心脏病的参数之一;所以,请将以下诊断(即对您这次检查的诊断)结合其他参数,作出有关冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病的总体评价。

诊断:

未发现冠状动脉钙化,表明无明显冠状动脉粥样硬化,冠状动脉明显狭窄(>50%者)的机会极小。
 建议: 3年后复查。

有冠状动脉钙化,但不严重,故未必有明显狭窄(>50%者)。

建议: 1. 如无胸痛和与冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病有关的危险因素,请注意避开危险因素的影响,2年后EBIS复查
 2. 有胸痛或与冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病有关的危险因素或两者均有,请即往心脏科就诊,以得到进一步的诊断和治疗。

有冠状动脉钙化,已达到一定程度,很可能有明显冠状动脉狭窄(>50%者)。

建议: 即往心脏科就诊,以及作EBIS冠状动脉造影。

书写报告医师:

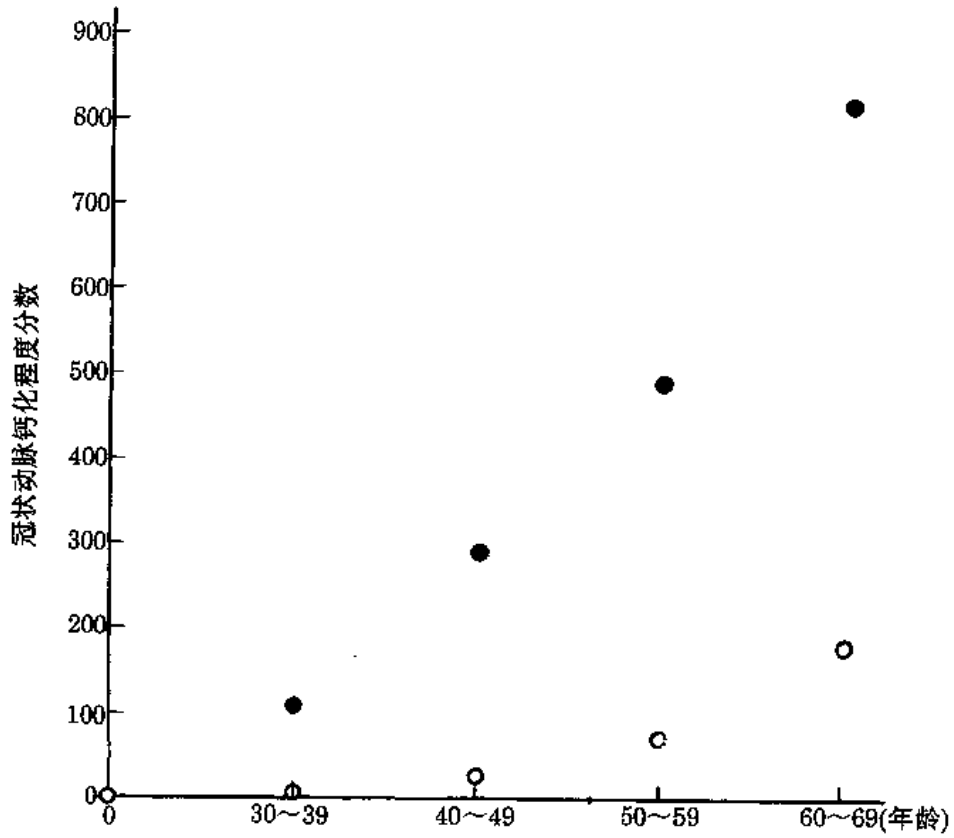
审核报告医师:

地址: 中国上海乌鲁木齐中路12号

邮编: 200040

电话: +86-21-62489999

传真: +86-21-62489191



冠状动脉狭窄程度与冠状动脉钙化程度相关表(仿Agatston)

- 冠状动脉狭窄,其截面积小于正常50%的机会很大
- 冠状动脉狭窄,其截面积小于正常50%的机会极小

HEART CHECK AMERICA, INC.

Transmittal: Coronary Artery Screening for Calcification

Reported by Research & Education Institute, Inc.

(For clarification or further information, call 1-800-NEW-TEST)

Test Date _____ / _____ / _____ Patient Name _____

ID# _____ Reporting Physician: Bruce Brundage,

AGE _____ DOB _____

| Vessels | #Calcifications | Total Area | Calcium Score |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| Left Main | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| LAD | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Circumflex | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Right coronary | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Totals | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Impression (based upon the analysis of the Coronary Arteries only. This analysis is best interpreted by a physician in conjunction with your risk factors for Coronary Artery Disease and your entire health profile):

- Your test has indicated no evidence of Coronary Artery Calcium, which suggests that you do not have significant Coronary Atherosclerosis. Current data indicate that the absence of Coronary Artery Calcium makes the likelihood of a significant (>50% diameter) stenosis approximately 2.5 percent. It remains possible that mild Coronary Atherosclerosis without Coronary Calcium is present. **SUGGEST RETESTING IN FIVE YEARS.**

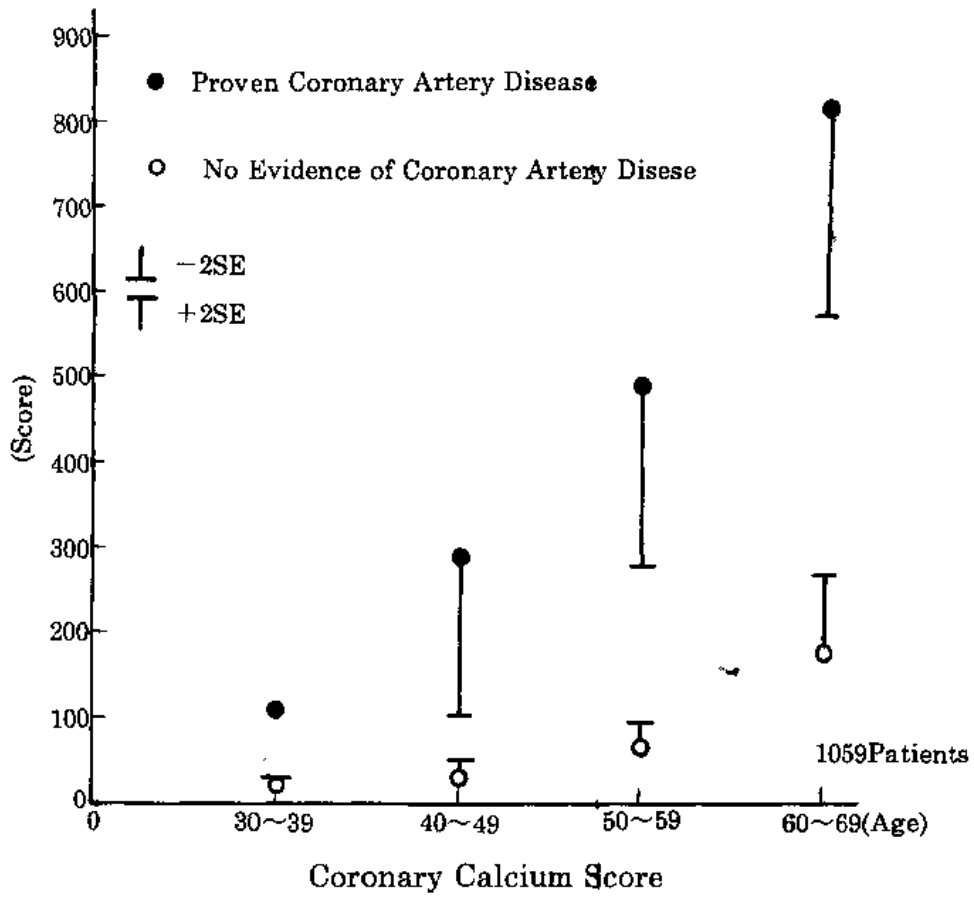
- Your test has indicated the presence of Coronary Artery Calcium* in an amount which is typical for your age group. Therefore, it is unlikely that you have a significant (>50% diameter) stenosis. If you are not experiencing chest pain and have no risk factors for Coronary Artery Disease (as described in the Heart Check America brochure), **SUGGEST MODERATE RISK FACTOR INTERVENTION AND RETESTING IN THREE YEARS.** If you are experiencing chest pain and/or have risk factors for Coronary Artery Disease, **SUGGEST CONSULTATION WITH A PHYSICIAN FOR FURTHER EVALUATION.**

- Your test has indicated the presence of Coronary Artery Calcium* in an amount which is greater than is typical for your age group. **SUGGEST CONSULTATION WITH A PHYSICIAN FOR FURTHER EVALUATION.**

- Your test yielded a technically inadequate result. Conclusions regarding Coronary Artery Calcium cannot be made with confidence due to poor image quality. **PLEASE CALL 1-800-NEW-TEST TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THIS RESULT, AND THE POSSIBLE RESCHEDULING OF THE EXAM.**

Other: _____

* Current data confirm that Coronary Artery Calcium is virtually 100% specific for Coronary Atherosclerosis. However, the amount of calcium does not closely correlate with percent stenosis, and may be influenced by many factors, including age.



Based upon: JAMCOLL CARDIOL Agatston et al; 1990; 15: 827 - 832

上海医学院附属第一医院胃肠钡餐造影诊断报告书

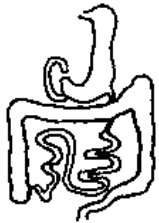
病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____ 住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____
 门诊号 _____ X线号 _____ X线序号 _____ 摄片日期 _____
 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____ 临床诊断 _____

胃肠钡餐造影表现



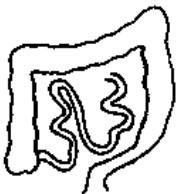
食管— 正常, 贛门痉挛, 狭窄, 粘膜破坏, 充盈缺损, 静脉曲张, 移位 病变部位— 上, 中, 下段
 胃— 储积: 无, 少量, 中量, 大量。 排空: 正常, 快, 慢, 贛门痉挛
 粘膜: 正常, 增粗, 破坏, 未见。 推动度: 正常, 受阻。
 位置: 正常, 高, 低, 移位。 柔软度: 正常, 强硬。
 形态: 鱼钩型, 中间型, 牛角型, 瀑布型。 压痛: 无, 有(胃内, 外)
 轮廓: 正常, 切迹, 龛, 充盈缺损, 激惹。 肿块: 无, 有(胃内, 外)
 张力: 正常, 高, 低, 无。 病变: 无, 有(底, 体, 小弯, 大弯, 变, 幽门口)
 蠕动: 正常, 强, 弱, 快, 缓, 逆行, 未见。
 十二指肠— 球部: 正常, 畸形, 龛, 充盈缺损, 激惹, 压痛, 未见。
 肠曲: 正常, 扩大, 狭窄, 粘膜破坏, 充盈缺损, 痉挛, 淤积, 病变部位 — 第二, 三, 四段
 摄片编号: _____

— 小时复查



钡分部胃(%), 小肠(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6组), 结肠(盲, 升, 横, 降, 乙状, 直),
 小肠 — 正常, 分节, 扩张, 狭窄, 痉挛, 推动受阻, 压痛, 肿块……移位……
 病变部位 — 第1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6组
 结肠 — 正常, 扩张, 狭窄, 痉挛, 充盈缺损, 粘膜破坏, 推动受阻, 压痛, 肿块……移位……
 病变部位 — 盲, 升, 横, 降, 乙状, 直。
 阑尾 — 正常, 分节, 扭曲, 狭窄, 痉挛, 推动受阻, 压痛, 未见。
 摄片编号: _____

— 小时复查



钡分部胃(%), 小肠(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6组), 结肠(盲, 升, 横, 降, 乙状, 直),
 小肠 — 正常, 分节, 扩张, 狭窄, 痉挛, 推动受阻, 压痛, 肿块……移位……
 病变部位 — 第1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6组
 结肠 — 正常, 扩张, 狭窄, 痉挛, 充盈缺损, 粘膜破坏, 推动受阻, 压痛, 肿块……移位……
 病变部位 — 盲, 升, 横, 降, 乙状, 直。
 阑尾 — 正常, 分节, 扭曲, 狭窄, 痉挛, 推动受阻, 压痛, 未见。
 摄片编号: _____

— 小时复查



钡分部胃(%), 小肠(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6组), 结肠(盲, 升, 横, 降, 乙状, 直),
 小肠 — 正常, 分节, 扩张, 狭窄, 痉挛, 推动受阻, 压痛, 肿块……移位……
 病变部位 — 第1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6组
 结肠 — 正常, 扩张, 狭窄, 痉挛, 充盈缺损, 粘膜破坏, 推动受阻, 压痛, 肿块……移位……
 病变部位 — 盲, 升, 横, 降, 乙状, 直。
 阑尾 — 正常, 分节, 扭曲, 狭窄, 痉挛, 推动受阻, 压痛, 未见。
 摄片编号: _____

X线结论:

..... 医师

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>SSM</p> | <p>SERVIÇOS DE SAUDE DE MACAU 澳門衛生司</p> | <p>SERVIÇO DE IMAGIOLOGIA 影像科</p> |
| <p>*</p> | | <p>Requisição-apresentada em: _____ 遞交申請日期 _____ Exame efectuado em: _____ 進行檢查日期 _____ Exame radiográfico nº: _____ 放射檢查編號 _____</p> |
| <p>Exame requisitado: _____ 申請之檢查 _____</p> | | <p>Serviço requisitante: _____ 申請部門 _____ Categoria e Nº do Ben. _____ 受益人編類及編號 _____</p> |
| <p>Informação clínica: 臨床資料</p> | | <p style="text-align: right;">O Clínico, 醫生</p> <p style="text-align: right;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Macau, _____ de _____ de 19____ 一九____年____月____日於澳門</p> |

**RELATÓRIO
報告**

S.S.M. - Mod.251

* 卡片刷印空格

Imp. Fev 1995 Rx

第三节 医学影像学诊断报告书的内容

上节所介绍的报告格式中共有五个项目,每个项目所包括的内容各不相同,但却有一定的联系,为了明确起见,现将每一项目应书写些什么内容,介绍如下。

1. 一般资料: 往往是根据各种不同设备的医学影像学科的具体情况而设计的表格,必须是能精简地概括识别患者的标志、检查要求、目的和简要临床情况或诊断。

检查号一项在上海医科大学华山医院的诊断报告书中分成四项,即X线号、CT号、MRI号和DSA号。这是因为:上海医科大学华山医院放射科的技师相对固定于四组机房,而医师分别工作于几个亚专科。各亚专科都使用CT和MRI,CT和MRI的报告由各亚专科医师书写,而检查号是技师统一编排的,加之CT和MRI的片子只发给病人,不存于片库。原始资料是储存于光盘之中的,而其他检查的片子是存于片库的,其中DSA检查的片子虽也发给病人,但片子需储存片库。所以,表格中的检查号除X线号之外,还有CT号、MRI号和DSA号。又由于核医学和超声成像在上海医科大学华山医院分别为独立科室,所以表格中没有超声号和核医学号。至于其他医院放射科的诊断报告书,则不一定都有X线号、CT号、MRI号和DSA号,一般只需有一种检查号就够了。

序号是从属于检查号的,在上海医科大学华山医院一名患者可能同时有从属于X线号、CT号、MRI号和DSA号的四种序号:第一次的血管造影有20张片子,则从属于DSA号的序号为1~20;第二次检查为胸部正侧位片两张,则从属于X线号的序号为1~2;第三次检查为股骨正、侧位片各一张,则又有从属于X线号的序号为3~4;以后又做CT和MRI,则又分别有从属于CT和MRI号的序号。其他医院放射科如只有一个检查号,当然序号也就统一编排为一种了。

病人的姓名、送诊科室、住院号或门诊号是用于识别病人的。对于同名同姓的病人,可以根据住院号或门诊号,以及送诊科室的不同而加以识别。

上海医科大学华山医院放射科诊断报告书中“临床诊断”一项是由放射科医师根据其他临床科室医师所开会诊单上有关内容而填写的,可能就是会诊单上的临床诊断,但也可以是和放射诊断有关的患者主要症状(如“反复咯血2周”)或临床医师的检查要求(如“除外骨折”)。

2. 检查名称和检查方法或技术: 有的医学影像学诊断报告书中只有“检查名称”一项,有的还增加有“检查方法”或“检查技术”一项。前者适宜用于规模较小的街道医院放射科或开展的检查项目不多的科室(如肺科医院的放射科)。这种科

室一般都有检查常规,一切均按常规办事;或虽无书面的常规,但有科室人员相互默契的常规;例如会诊单上写“胸部摄片”,就一定是胸部正侧位片;会诊单上写“副鼻窦摄片”,就一定是Water位摄片等。后者适用于规模较大的放射科,这种科室开展项目很多,且常有(常规中没有的)新开展的项目出现;虽有常规,但常规中的有些规定有一定的范围,如血管造影的摄片延续时间为“12~20s”,则具体为几秒必须阐明;主治医师以上医师较多,各人常用检查技术可能不一致,这种情况也应在“检查方法”项下注明。上海医科大学华山医院放射科就属于后一种情况。传统的检查,如钡餐造影等,均按统一常规操作,其他临床医师也知道是怎么回事,则在检查方法项目中注明为“常规”即可,否则应对检查方法或技术作一交代。

3. 医学影像学表现:过去平片和较简单的造影检查,摄片数目较少,多主张对其表现作较全面的描述和讨论。例如对正常胸部正位平片,要求对肺野、肺门、肺段、胸膜、横膈、所见骨骼和胸廓软组织,以及纵隔(包括心脏)进行较详细描述。当然,也有少数医师只在“医学影像学表现”项下书写“心、肺无异常发现”一句,即与“医学影像学诊断”项下所书写者相同。但是,一般认为这样书写是不合规格的。

现在不少检查项目的观察内容很多,如CT所作增强前、后扫描的层面往往甚多,同一层面还可采用不同的窗宽和窗位进行观察,书写诊断报告的医师不可能也不必要对所观察过的全部内容作所有阳性和阴性的叙述。根据当前情况,我们认为在“医学影像学表现”项下应包括以下三方面的内容,而书写的繁简程度则可由不同科室自行决定。

(1)临床对医学影像学诊断所要求的内容:即阐明有否临床所疑疾病的种种表现或征象,如有则应对所出现者的大小、形态和部位等一一描述,并对该疾病应该或可能出现而未出现者说明“未见”。此外,还应该对疾病定位和定性有关表现或征象说明“见到”或“未见到”,“见到”时再加以必要的描述。例如,对于临床上疑有肠梗阻患者所摄之腹部平片,首先应描述有否充气、扩大的肠曲,如有则表示可能存在肠梗阻,继之应针对以下问题加以描述:①是真正的肠梗阻,还是反射性肠郁张?②如为梗阻,是麻痹性还是机械性肠梗阻?这时还应注意结合临床上肠鸣音等表现。如果判断为机械性肠梗阻,则还应叙述以下几方面的问题:a.梗阻点位于何处?例如:充气、扩大肠曲为空肠和回肠,而结肠萎缩,则提示梗阻点在回肠;b.梗阻程度如何?即是部分性还是完全性肠梗阻?c.是单纯性还是绞窄性肠梗阻?如是否有“咖啡豆”样表现提示绞窄的征象等等。当然,没有充气、扩大肠曲存在,而只有积液、扩大的肠曲存在时,可以除外单纯性机械性肠梗阻和

麻痹性肠梗阻,但不能除外绞窄性肠梗阻(请参阅示范报告九)。

(2)临床要求(即临床所疑疾病)以外的阳性发现:①意外或偶然发现临床所疑疾病以外疾病的征象,如骨外伤患者所摄骨骼片上偶然发现的骨软骨瘤,请参阅示范报告二十二,二十五;②种种正常变异的表现(请参阅示范报告五);③成像伪影的表现;④难以解释和不能据之作出医学影像学诊断的一些表现。对于最后一种情况应在“医学影像学诊断”项下建议临床作进一步检查,以明确这些表现的意义。

(3)讨论:对有些表现,如外伤患者骨骼X线片上所出现的骨折线,一目了然,诊断自明,则可以省去“讨论”这一内容(请参阅示范报告中诊断为某疾病而不含讨论内容者)。对于判断为正常的诊断报告书一般也无需“讨论”(请参阅示范报告中诊断为正常者)。对于诊断比较复杂,即有需要鉴别的几种情况存在时,为了使读诊断报告的医师了解书写报告医师的思路和诊断依据,“讨论”就成为必须的内容(请参阅示范报告十九)。对于一些影像表现的病理基础,如CT所见代表脑水肿的脑内病灶周围低密度带等,报告书写者可用讨论的形式在“医学影像学表现”项下述及(请参阅示范报告二、二十、二十五、二十六、三十四、三十七)。对于一些影像表现可能出现那些临床症状或是与临床症状相符,也可在“医学影像学表现”项中述及(请参阅示范报告三十)。至于表现不多,而这1~2种表现为几种疾病所共有,这时需讨论内容不多,且在“医学影像学诊断”中又必须写上这几种疾病,故可将此简单地“讨论”移至“医学影像学诊断”项下(请参阅示范报告十八、三十四)。

4. 医学影像学诊断:为整个医学影像学这一检查的结论,不少阅读报告书的医师只阅读这一项。一般为一个或几个疾病的名称(请参阅大多数的示范报告)。有时也可列出所见医学影像学表现,并说明报告书写者的意见,如“属正常变异”或“建议进一步作某种检查”(请参阅示范报告五、十八、三十八)。在不少情况下,也可将所作结论附一十分简要的“讨论”,理由已如上述(请参阅示范报告十八、三十四)。

5. 医师签名:签名医师即这份医学影像学诊断报告书的责任人,如只有一位医师签名,最好是职称为主治医师以上的医师。如书写报告者为住院医师,则可在“书写医师”项下签名,而另有职称为主治医师以上的医师在“核对医师”项下签名。签名的字迹应该清楚,以便于阅读报告医师与之联系。签名字迹不便于陌生者辨认者,最好同时盖有图章。

第二章

医学影像学汉、英诊断报告书示范

第一节 胸部疾病医学影像学汉、英诊断报告书示范

- (一) 正常胸部平片(平片)
- (二) 右上肺结核伴空洞形成(平片)
- (三) 左支气管肺癌(平片)
- (四) 胸腺瘤(平片)
- (五) 正常胸部CT(CT)
- (六) 右侧胸腔积液(CT)
- (七) 右上肺癌(DSA)

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (一)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 胸部平片
检查方法: 后前位投照

表现: 两肺清晰。心脏、横膈及片上所显示肋骨均未见异常。

诊断: 胸部后前位片未见异常。

书写报告医师:

审核报告医师:

地址: 中国上海乌鲁木齐中路12号

邮编: 200040

电话: +86-21-62489999

传真: +86-21-62489191

SHANGHAI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, HUASHAN HOSPITAL
Imaging Diagnostic Report (1)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain chest radiography

Technique: Postero - anterior projection

Findings:

Both sides of the lung field are clear. Shadows of the heart, the diaphragms, the mediastinum, and the visible ribs are nothing remarkable.

Diagnosis: Normal P - A chest film.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

Address: 12 Wulumuqi Zhong Lu, Shanghai, P. R. China 200040 Tel: +86-21-62489999 Fax: +86-21-62489191

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____
检查名称: 胸部平片
检查方法: 后前位投照

表现: 右上肺可见多发片状病灶, 部分病灶边界模糊, 部分病灶边界清晰, 其中最大病灶内有一含液平的透亮区, 符合空洞表现。此外, 还可见致密条索状阴影(纤维化)及两个高密度小结节(钙化)。心脏及纵隔未见异常。

诊断: 右上肺结核伴空洞形成。

书写报告医师:

审核报告医师:

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邮编: 200040

电话: +86-21-62489999

传真: +86-21-62489191

SHANGHAI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, HUASHAN HOSPITAL
Imaging Diagnostic Report (2)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain chest radiography

Technique: Postero - anterior projection

Findings:

Multiple patchy lesions are revealed in the right upper lung, some of them have ill-defined margin and some of them have well-defined margin, inside the largest lesion a round transparent area with a fluid level compatible with a cavity is revealed. Several dark stripes (fibrosis) and two small high density nodules (calcification) are also seen. No abnormality of the heart and the mediastinum is visible.

Diagnosis: Pulmonary tuberculosis with cavity formation in the right upper lobe.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

Address: 12 Wulumuqi Zhong Lu, Shanghai, P. R. China 200040 Tel: +86-21-62489999 Fax: +86-21-62489191

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____
检查名称: 胸部平片
检查方法: 后前位投照及左侧位投照

表现: 正位胸片见左侧中、上肺野透亮度减低。与左肺门上方相连,可见4~5cm大小的圆形块影,其边缘有两个切迹。气管向同侧移位。侧位片上块影之半与肺门影重叠。沿整个前胸壁,即胸骨后方,可见5cm宽的密度增高带。此高密度带的后侧边缘相当于斜裂,呈凹面向后下之弧线形。右肺清晰。

诊断: 左肺门区肿块,伴左上肺不张,最可能为支气管肺癌,建议胸部CT检查。

书写报告医师:

审核报告医师:

地址: 中国上海乌鲁木齐中路12号

邮编: 200040

电话: +86-21-62489999

传真: +86-21-62489191

SHANGHAI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, HUASHAN HOSPITAL
Imaging Diagnostic Report (3)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain chest radiography

Technique: Postero - anterior and left lateral projection

Findings:

On the frontal view the transparency of the upper and middle fields of the left lung is decreased. A 4 - 5 cm sized round opaque mass lesion with a well - defined margin and two notches is revealed. The medial side of the mass is connected with left upper lung hilum. Ipsilateral (or homolateral) deviation of the trachea is showed. On the lateral film half of the mass lesion overlaps on the shadow of hila. There is a 5 cm wide zone of increased density all the way along the anterior chest wall, behind the sternum. The posterior margin of the high density zone corresponding to the left oblique fissure is curvilinear with the concaved side faced posteriorly and inferiorly. The right lung field is clear.

Diagnosis: A mass lesion connected with the left hilum and left upper lobe lung collapse is demonstrated. The most likely diagnosis is bronchogenic carcinoma. CT examination of the chest is suggested.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (四)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____
检查名称: 胸部平片
检查方法: 后前位及右侧位投照

表现: 右上纵隔可见一边界光滑而清楚的块影, 凸入右侧肺野约4cm。病灶两端与纵隔所形成之两夹角为钝角。右侧位片显示病灶位于前纵隔。两肺野清晰。心、横膈正常。

诊断: 右前纵隔肿瘤, 最可能为胸腺瘤。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (4)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain chest radiography

Technique: Postero - anterior and right lateral projection

Findings:

A mass lesion with a smooth, well-defined margin from the right upper mediastinum protrudes into the right lung field for around 4 cm. The angles formed by two ends of the lesion and the mediastinum are obtuse. The right lateral view shows that the lesion is located in the anterior mediastinum. Both sides of the lung field are clear. Appearances of the heart and both diaphragms are normal.

Diagnosis: Right anterior mediastinal tumor, the most likely diagnosis is thymoma.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (五)

病人姓名_____性别_____年龄_____科别_____
住院号_____病室_____病床_____门诊号_____
X线号_____CT号_____MRI号_____DSA号_____X线片序号_____
摄片日期_____报告日期_____核片日期_____
临床诊断_____

检查名称: 胸部增强前后CT扫描

检查方法: 静脉团注法注入300mgI/ml碘普罗胺100ml之前和之后, 分别进行全胸部横断面CT扫描, 层厚10mm, 间隔10mm。

表现: 胸腔及心包未见积液征象。肺部未见结节状影, 两肺未见异常改变, 肺门正常。心脏大小正常。纵隔淋巴结未见肿大。上腔静脉及主动脉未见异常(未见血栓征象)。右颈内静脉较粗, 属正常变异。

诊断: 1. 胸部CT未见异常。
2. 右颈内静脉较粗, 属正常变异。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (5)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: CT scan of the chest (pre and post - enhancement)

Technique: Multiple 10 mm cuts taken with 10 mm apart contiguously in the transaxial plane through the chest have been obtained before and after the bolus intravenous injection of 100 ml 300 mgI/ml Iopromide (Ultravist).

Findings:

There is no evidence of pleural effusion or pericardial effusion. No pulmonary nodule is identified. No abnormality is present in the lung fields. The hila are normal. The heart is within normal limits. No mediastinal adenopathy is noted. The superior vena cava and the aorta are normal (no evidence of thrombus). The right internal jugular vein is dominant (a normal variation).

Diagnosis:

1. No evidence of the chest abnormality.
2. Dominant right internal jugular vein which is a normal variation.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (六)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 胸部增强前后CT扫描
检查方法: 采用GE 9800 CT扫描机作胸部扫描。静脉团注法注入100ml 300mgI/ml非离子型造影剂之前和之后,从两肺尖至右侧横膈作胸部连续横断面扫描,层厚3mm,间隔3mm。选用肺窗、软组织窗和骨窗观察。

表现: 右肺底至右上肺野的每一层面上,都可见新月形均匀的水样密度影与右后胸壁相连。此水样密度影的最宽径达4cm。右肺受压,纵隔轻度左移。左肺清晰。纵隔内未见异常密度影。

诊断: 右侧胸腔积液,原因待查。

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SHANGHAI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY HUASHAN HOSPITAL
Imaging Diagnostic Report (6)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: CT scan of the chest, pre - and post - enhancement

Technique: scan of the chest was performed with a GE 9800 scanner. 3 mm axial slices with 3 mm apart were obtained continuously from the top of the lung through both entire hemidiaphragms before and after the bolus intravenous injection of 100 ml of non - ionic contrast media (300mgI/ml). Lung, soft tissue and bony windows were displayed.

Findings:

A homogeneous watery density crescent zone merged into the shadow of right posterior chest wall is seen on each cut from the bottom to the upper part of the right lung. The width of the widest part of the zone is 4 cm. The right lung is compressed. The mediastinum is slightly shifted to the left. The left lung is clear. No abnormal density can be seen in the mediastinum.

Diagnosis: Right pleural effusion is found. Its cause should be detected further.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (七)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 右支气管动脉数字减影血管造影

检查方法: 局部麻醉下,以Seldinger技术,将5F导管插入右股动脉,然后将导管选择性引入右支气管动脉。摄取蒙像后,以4ml/s的速度注入造影剂(碘海醇300mgI/ml),每次注射总量为10ml。造影剂注射1s后开始摄片,2帧/s,共15s。先作正位造影,再行侧位造影。

表现: 右支气管动脉起自胸主动脉。右上肺肿块病变周围见支气管动脉分支增多,病灶周边部可见细小扭曲不规则小血管,符合肿瘤血管。动脉晚期和微血管期见到病灶造影剂染色(即肿瘤染色),静脉期未见异常引流静脉。

诊断: 右肺上叶癌肿。

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SHANGHAI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, HUASHAN HOSPITAL
Imaging Diagnostic Report (7)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: DSA of right bronchial artery

Technique: A F5 catheter was introduced into the right femoral artery with Seldinger's technique under local anesthesia. Thereafter, the catheter was introduced selectively into the right bronchial artery. After taking the mask image, serial images were obtained one second after the injection of the contrast medium (300 mgI/ml, Iohexol) in a dose of 10 ml at a speed of 4 ml per second. The frontal view was performed first and the lateral view was succeeded.

Findings:

The images show that the right bronchial artery is originaed from the thoracic aorta. Some increased branches of the bronchial artery are seen in the right upper lung surrounding a mass lesion. A few twisted small irregular vessels compatible with the tumor vessels are revealed in the peripheral zone inside the mass lesion. In the late arterial phase and capillary phase contrast medium stain of the mass lesion, i. e. the tumor stain, can clearly be observed. In the venous phase no abnormal draining vein is visible.

Diagnosis: Carcinoma of the upper of the right lung.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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第二节 腹、盆部疾病医学影像学汉、英诊断报告书示范

- (八) 正常腹部平片(平片)
- (九) 机械性完全性回肠梗阻(平片)
- (十) 多发性胆囊结石(平片)
- (十一) 食管中段憩室(钡餐造影)
- (十二) 胃窦炎(钡餐造影)
- (十三) 胃小弯消化性溃疡(钡餐造影)
- (十四) 胃窦溃疡性胃癌(钡餐造影)
- (十五) 十二指肠球部消化性溃疡(钡餐造影)
- (十六) 乙状结肠变性性息肉或肿瘤性息肉(气钡双对比造影)
- (十七) 慢性胆囊炎伴多发性胆结石(口服胆囊造影)
- (十八) 胆囊切除术后改变 (CT)
- (十九) 肝癌 (MRI)
- (二十) 肝血管瘤 (MRI)
- (二十一) 盲肠血管结构不良 (DSA)

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (八)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____
检查名称: 右上腹平片
检查方法: 仰卧前后位投照

表现: 肝内及胆囊区未见异常不透和透X线阴影。肝下缘显示,无异常可见。

诊断: 右上腹平片未见异常。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (8)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain film of the right upper abdomen

Technique: Supine position overhead projection

Findings:

No abnormal radiopaque and radiolucent shadows are seen in the liver and the gallbladder region. The inferior edge of the liver is seen without abnormality.

Diagnosis: No abnormality is revealed in the right upper abdomen.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (九)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 腹部平片

检查方法: 仰卧前后位投照及立位前后位水平投照

表现: 在仰卧前后位片上可见充气、扩张的肠曲充满全腹。扩张肠曲的横径达3~4cm。位于左上腹的肠曲内可见很多横行贯通肠腔的弧线影,代表永久性皱襞,排列似鱼肋状。下腹部扩张肠曲内只有少许横行皱襞可见(提示为回肠)。立位片显示扩张肠曲内有许多长液平。结肠内未见气体显示。

诊断: 机械性完全性回肠梗阻。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (9)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain abdominal radiography

Technique: Dorsal decubitus overhead projection and erect transtable projection

Findings:

On the film of decubitus overhead projection, the abdomen is filled with many gas distended intestinal loops. The transverse diameter of the distended loops is 3-4 cm. In the upper and left abdominal cavity many curvilinear lines, i. e. permanent plicae, transverse through the intestinal lumen. These lines are arranged like the fish ribs. The loops in the lower part of abdomen have fewer transverse plicae (means ileum). The erect view shows many long fluid levels in the distended loops. No gas is visible in the colon.

Diagnosis: Mechanical complete obstruction of the ileum.

Doctor: _____

Supervisor: _____

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十)

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住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 右上腹平片
检查方法: 仰卧前后位投照

表现: 胆囊区可见多枚圆形不透线X阴影, 它们的中央部相对透光, 大小相仿, 直径约1cm, 肝区未见异常。

诊断: 多发性胆囊结石。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (10)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain film of the right upper abdomen

Technique: Dorsal decubitus overhead projection

Findings:

Multiple round radiopaque shadows with comparatively transparent central area are seen in the area of the gallbladder fossa. They are similar in size with a diameter of about 1 cm each. No abnormality is seen in the liver.

Diagnosis: Multiple gallstones.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十一)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 上消化道钡餐造影检查
检查方法: 常规方法

表现: 一圆形、直径约2cm大小钡剂充盈囊腔与食管中段右前壁相连,其颈部宽1cm。囊腔内未见充盈钡剂潴留。胃底、胃体及胃窦正常。十二指肠球、圈无殊。

诊断: 食管中段憩室。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (11)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Upper gastrointestinal barium meal examination

Technique: Routine

Findings:

A round barium filled pouch approximately 2 cm in diameter, connected to the right anterior side of the mid esophagus with a 1 cm wide neck is revealed. No retention of the barium meal in this pouch is demonstrated. The fundus, body, and antrum of the stomach are normal. The duodenal cap and loop are unremarkable.

Diagnosis: Diverticulum of the mid esophagus.

Doctor: _____

Supervisor: _____

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十二)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____
检查名称: 上消化道钡餐造影检查
检查方法: 常规方法

表现: 食管之蠕动、粘膜纹、管壁、动力及排空皆正常。胃内未见充盈缺损,也未见胃壁僵硬及龛影。胃窦粘膜纹增粗且不规则,部分增粗粘膜呈结节状,但仍柔软,随触扪其形态可以改变。胃窦腔可完全收缩呈线状,但不能完全扩张如正常。胃蠕动较强。十二指肠球及肠圈无异常可见。

诊断: 胃窦炎。

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Imaging Diagnostid Report (12)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Upper gastrointestinal barium meal examination

Technique: Routine

Findings:

The peristalsis, the mucosal folds, the wall, the dynamics and evacuation of the esophagus are normal. There are no filling defect, wall stiffness and niche in the stomach. The mucosal folds of gastric antrum are coarse and irregular, some of them are nodular, but all of them are still soft, their shapes are changeable during palpation. The lumen of gastric antrum can contract entirely as a line, but can not be distended fully as normal. The peristalsis of stomach is vivid. The duodenal cap and the duodenal loop are unremarkable.

Diagnosis: Antral gastritis

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十三)

病人姓名_____性别_____年龄_____科别_____
住院号_____病室_____病床_____门诊号_____
X线号_____CT号_____MRI号_____DSA号_____X线片序号_____
摄片日期_____报告日期_____核片日期_____
临床诊断_____

检查名称: 上消化道钡餐造影检查

检查方法: 常规方法

表现: 食管之蠕动、粘膜纹、管壁、动力及排空皆在正常范围内。胃小弯显示有异常,即发现有一钡剂充盈之龛影突出于胃壁轮廓之外。龛影最大径线为2.3cm,龛影边缘光滑,且与胃小弯以狭颈相连,颈周可见“项圈征”。除此之外,胃部未见明显改变。十二指肠球和圈未见异常。

诊断: 胃小弯消化性溃疡。

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审核报告医师:

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (13)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Upper gastrointestinal barium meal examination

Technique: Routine

Findings:

The peristalsis, the mucosal folds, the wall, the dynamics and the evacuation of the esophagus are within normal range. The lesser curvature of stomach is remarkable for a barium filled niche protruded outside the outline of the stomach wall. The largest diameter of the niche is 2.3cm. The border of the niche is smooth and is connected to the lesser curvature with a narrow neck. Around the neck a collar sign is seen. Other than the niche, the stomach is unremarkable. No abnormality is seen in the duodenal cap and the duodenal loop.

Diagnosis: Peptic ulcer of gastric lesser curvature.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十四)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 上消化道钡餐造影检查

检查方法: 常规方法

表现: 食管之粘膜纹、食管壁及其蠕动、食管动力及排空正常。胃窦小弯可见一不规则、大小为40mm×30mm、含有较大龛影的充盈缺损。龛影大小约27mm×10mm,形态不规则,并显示“半月征”。此外还可见粘膜纹中断及纠集。幽门管僵硬、狭窄变形。十二指肠肠正常。

诊断: 胃窦溃疡型胃癌。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (14)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Upper gastrointestinal barium meal test

Technique: Routine

Findings:

The mucosal folds, the wall and its peristalsis, the dynamics and the evacuation of the esophagus are normal. An irregular 40 mm×30 mm filling defect with a larger crater inside can be seen on the lesser curvature of the gastric antrum region. The size of the crater is about 27 mm×10mm. The shape of the crater is irregular. The meniscus sign is revealed. Interruption and converging of the mucous folds are also visible. The pyloric canal is stiff, narrowed and deformed. The duodenum is normal.

Diagnosis: Ulcerative carcinoma of gastric antrum.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十五)

病人姓名_____性别_____年龄_____科别_____
住院号_____病室_____病床_____门诊号_____
X线号_____CT号_____MRI号_____DSA号_____X线片序号_____
摄片日期_____报告日期_____核片日期_____
临床诊断_____

检查名称: 上消化道钡餐造影检查

检查方法: 常规方法

表现: 食管及胃之粘膜、壁、蠕动、动力及排空无特殊。食管及胃内未见充盈缺损及龛影。十二指肠球部变形, 触压球部时可显示一小圆形钡剂充盈斑, 符合溃疡表现。十二指肠肠圈正常。

诊断: 十二指肠球部消化性溃疡。

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SHANGHAI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY HUASHAN HOSPITAL
Imaging Diagnostic Report (15)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
X Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Upper gastrointestinal barium meal examination

Technique: Routine

Findings:

The mucosal folds, the wall and its peristalsis, the dynamics and the evacuation of the esophagus and the stomach are unremarkable. No filling defect or niche is found in the esophagus and the stomach. The duodenal cap is deformed. A small round shaped barium filled spot compatible with a ulcer can be seen during palpation of the cap. The duodenal loop is normal.

Diagnosis: Peptic ulcer of duodenal bulb.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十六)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____

住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____

X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____

摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____

临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 结肠低张气钡双对比造影

检查方法: 皮下注射20mg山莨菪碱后, 将80%(重量/体积)的钡剂用Folly导管经肛门灌入, 在透视监控下, 直至钡剂充盈左半结肠, 然后让病人取右侧卧位, 再经导管注入气体(空气)。当钡头到达升结肠, 且所有大肠为气体扩张后, 抽出导管, 嘱病人在X线机检查台上翻滚身体数圈, 当钡剂在肠壁上充分涂匀后, 摄取各部位和各方位点片。

表现: 在乙状结肠正位点片上可见一钡剂涂布的环状阴影, 表示为一枚息肉。此环状影的直径为1.5cm, 经各角度投照和观察, 见其表面很光滑。切线位片上可见息肉以狭颈与乙状结肠左后壁相连。大肠其余部分无特殊。

诊断: 乙状结肠变性性息肉或肿瘤性息肉。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (16)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Hypotonic and air-barium double contrast examination of the colon

Technique: After subcutaneous injection of 20mg anisodamine hydrochloridum, 80%(w/v) barium preparation was introduced through a Folly tube under the fluoroscopic control until the left colon was filled. Then let the patient lie on his right side and the gas was introduced through the same tube. After the barium head reaching the ascending colon and all the large intestine being distended by gas, withdrew the tube and let the patient turning around several times on the table of the X-ray machine. After the barium smearing evenly on the inner wall, serial spot films were taken.

Findings:

The sigmoid colon is remarkable for a small barium smeared ring shape shadow on the frontal view compatible with a polyp. Its diameter is 1.5 cm and its surface is very smooth in all the views. On the tangential view this polyp is connected to the left posterior wall of the sigmoid with a narrow neck. Other part of the large intestine are unremarkable.

Diagnosis: Degenerative or neoplastic polyp of sigmoid colon.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十七)

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住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____
检查名称: 胆囊平片和口服胆囊造影
检查方法: 常规方法

表现: 胆囊区平片未见异常不透X线影。口服3g碘番酸16h后,胆囊显影,但其密度低于肋骨密度,胆囊腔内可见许多直径约5mm的圆形透光阴影。脂肪餐1h后直立位摄片,胆囊收缩30%,胆囊中部可见一横行透光带,为许多小圆形充盈缺损飘浮于胆汁中所致。

诊断: 慢性胆囊炎伴多发性胆结石。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (17)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain film of gallbladder and oral cholecystography

Technique: Routine

Findings:

On the plain film, no abnormal opacity is seen in the area of the gallbladder fossa. On the radiograph taken 16 hours after the oral administration of three grams of Telepaque, the gallbladder is opacified, its density is lower than that of the ribs. Numerous small round radiolucent shadows with a diameter of about 5 mm each are seen in the lumen of the gallbladder. On the erect radiograph taken 1 hour after the patient having a fatty meal, the gallbladder is contracted by 30 percent, and a transverse radiolucent band is seen in the middle of the gallbladder, due to many small round filling defects floating in the bile.

Diagnosis: Chronic cholecystitis with multiple gallstones.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十八)

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住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 上腹部增强前后CT扫描

检查方法: 采用GE 9800 CT扫描机进行检查。从两侧肺底至髂嵴,作层厚5mm,间隔5mm的增强之前和之后(300mgI/ml非离子型造影剂100ml)的连续扫描。

- 表现:
1. 两肺底清晰,未见胸腔积液和肺实质病变之征象。
 2. 经肝各层面均显示肝实质密度均匀,无局限性病灶。患者曾行胆囊切除,肝内胆管无扩张,而于胰头平面胆总管则呈弥漫性轻度扩张,其直径达1.2cm,属异常表现。胰头和胆总管远端未见局限性病变和结石,胰周区域显示正常,无淋巴结肿大。腹膜后诸结构显示正常,未见明显有病理意义大小之淋巴结。
 3. 肾脏大小和功能正常,子宫无移位。在腹膜后平面未见腹主动脉瘤或其他血管异常之征象。

诊断: 胆囊切除术后伴胆总管弥漫轻度扩张,肝内胆管无明显扩张。此种胆总管弥漫轻度扩张可能系胆囊切除术后改变。
(续第56页)

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (18)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: CT scan of the upper abdomen with and without intravenous injection of contrast medium**Technique:** This examination was performed with a General Electric 9800 scanner. taken 5 mm axial sections were taken 5 mm apart contiguously from the lung base through the iliac crest with and without intravenous contrast media administration (100 ml 300 mgI/ml non-ionic contrast media)**Findings:**

1. The lung bases are clear. There is no evidence of pleural effusions and parenchymal lesions.

2. Sections through the liver demonstrate a homogenous liver with no focal lesions. The patient is in a status of post cholecystectomy. There is no evidence of intrahepatic ductal dilatation. The common bile duct is slightly dilated diffusely at the level of the head of the pancreas, its diameter is approximately 1.2 cm. This is an abnormal finding. The head of the pancreas and the distal end of common bile duct are demonstrated without focal lesion or stone. The peripancreatic area appears normal and there is no evidence of adenopathy. The retroperitoneal structures are demonstrated normal. The lymph nodes are of no definite evidence of pathologic size.

3. The kidneys appear normal in size and their function are also showed normal after the administration of contrast medium. The uterus appears no deviation. There is no evidence of abdominal aortic aneurysm or other vascular abnormalities within the retroperitoneal planes.

Diagnosis: Status of post cholecystectomy with dilated common bile duct. There is no definite evidence of intrahepatic ductal dilatation. (to be continued, page 57)

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十八)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 上腹部增强前后CT扫描

检查方法:

表现:

诊断: (续第54页)

建议超声或ERCP进一步检查,以除外肝胰壶腹部小肿瘤或小结石之可能。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (18)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: CT scan of the upper abdomen with and without intravenous injection of contrast medium

Technique:

Findings:

Diagnosis: (Continue from page 55) The common bile duct does appear to be diffusely dilated and may represent a post cholecystectomy dilatation. However further evaluation by either ultrasound or ERCP to evaluate for the possibility of a small tumor of the hepatopancreatic ampulla or small calculus.

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (十九)

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住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 I型糖原储积症患者,曾口服避孕药,超声发现肝内占位性病变。

检查名称: 腹部MRI

检查方法: 采用带状体部线圈作横断面肝脏MRI,层厚10mm。成像程序:T1W,TR为600ms,TE为15ms;质子密度和T2W,TR为2 000ms,TE为30、60和120ms。

表现: 肝右叶下端背侧面显示一3cm大小的病灶。与正常肝实质相比,此病灶在T1和T2加权图像上均呈现为略高信号。在T1加权图像上病灶边缘一圈为低信号。这个病灶没有提示为血管瘤的那种T2衰减明显延长的特征,同时也不具备提示为转移性肿瘤那样T1时间明显延长的特征。病灶信号略增高的原因最可能为脂肪沉积。因此,鉴别诊断中应包括下列可能含有脂肪的病灶:肝细胞性肝癌(脂肪性变发生率高达40%),腺瘤,脂肪瘤,脂肪肉瘤,髓质脂肪瘤和血管平滑肌脂肪瘤。肝脏其他部分正常。脾脏正常。肾上腺无特殊,两肾未见积水或肿块。腹膜后未见肿大的淋巴结。胰腺正常。

诊断: 肝右叶下部背侧面一3cm大小含脂肪的病灶,结合其糖原储积症和用避孕药的病史,最可能为肝腺瘤,但其他有脂肪沉积的病灶特别是肝细胞性肝癌应加以排除。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (19)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Type 1 glycogen storage disease patient had been taking oral contraceptives. US found space occupied lesion in the liver

Name of Examination: MRI of the abdomen

Technique: MRI of the liver was performed in a belt body coil. 10 mm axial images were obtained with a TR of 600 ms and a TE of 15 ms for T1W imaging, then TR of 2 000 ms and TE of 30, 60 and 120 ms for proton density weighted and T2W imaging.

Findings:

A lesion of 3 cm diameter is seen in the posterior aspect of the inferior tip of the right lobe of the liver. This lesion is slightly hyperintense to the normal hepatic parenchyma on both T1 and T2 weighted images. On T1W images it has a rim of low signal intensity. The lesion does not have significant prolongation of its T2 decay characteristics to suggest a hemangioma. The lesion also does not have sufficient prolongation of T1 to suggest a metastasis. The most likely cause of hyperintensity of the lesion is fatty infiltration. Therefore, the following lesions which can contain fat should be included in the differential diagnosis: hepatocellular carcinoma (fatty change occurs up to 40%), adenoma, lipoma, liposarcoma, myelolipoma and angioleiomyolipoma. The liver is otherwise normal. The spleen is normal. The adrenals are unremarkable. The kidneys are normal without evidence of hydronephrosis or mass. No significant enlarged retroperitoneal lymphnode is seen. The pancreas is normal.

Diagnosis: A 3 cm sized lesion with fatty deposition is seen in the right lob of the liver. The signal characteristics of this lesion integrating with the history of glycogen storage disease and using oral contraceptives are most suggestive of a hepatic adenoma, but other fatty deposit lesions especially the hepatocellular carcinoma should be ruled out.

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 肝血管瘤
检查名称: 肝脏MRI
检查方法: 采用蛤壳状体部线圈作横断面肝脏MRI, 层厚10mm。T1W的TR为600ms, TE为15ms; 质子密度加权和T2W的TR为2 000ms, TE_s为40、60和80ms。

表现: 肝内显示两个类圆形病灶, 其T1加权图像呈低信号, T2加权图像呈高信号, 边界清楚锐利, 可符合肝血管瘤之表现。其中较小的一个病灶位于肝右叶前段外侧面, 直径为3cm; 另一个较大的病灶位于肝右叶后段背侧面, 平均直径为6.5cm。此外, 在T2加权图像上, 肝内还显示数个点状高信号区, 可能代表无临床意义的微小血管瘤。脾脏无特殊。肾上腺未见肿块。肾脏未见肿块或肾盂积水。腹膜后淋巴结无肿大。胰腺正常。其他也无异常可见。与前片(5/1/89)对比无任何改变。

诊断: 肝右叶有两个主要的血管瘤, 与1989年1月5日的MRI相比, 未见明显改变。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (20)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Hemangioma of the liver**Name of Examination:** MRI of the liver

Technique: MRI of the liver was performed in a clam shell body coil. 10 mm axial images were obtained with a TR of 600 ms and a TE of 15 ms for T1W images, as well as a TR of 2 000 ms and TEs of 40, 60 and 120 ms for proton density weighted and T2W images.

Findings:

The liver is remarkable for two dominant T1W low signal intensity and T2W high signal intensity round lesions with sharply defined margin compatible with hemangiomas. The smaller one is along the lateral surface of the liver and in the anterior segment of the right lobe and its diameter is 3 cm. Another larger hemangioma is seen on the posterior surface of the liver in the posterior segment of the right lobe of the liver. This hemangioma has a mean diameter of 6.5 cm. There are a few other punctate white areas on T2W images within the liver which could represent minute hemangiomas of no clinical significance. The spleen is unremarkable. The kidneys show no evidence of mass or hydronephrosis. There is no retroperitoneal adenopathy. The pancreas is normal. No other abnormalities are seen. There is no any change comparing with the prior MRI of 5/1/89.

Diagnosis: Since the prior MRI of 5/1/89 the two dominant hemangiomas in the right lobe of the liver have remained stable.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十一)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 便血, 原因待查

检查名称: 肠系膜上动脉数字减影血管造影

检查方法: 局部麻醉下, 应用Seldinger技术, 将一F6.5的导管插入右股动脉, 再选择性地
将导管插入肠系膜上动脉, 至距其开口2cm处。以4ml/s速度注入造影剂碘普
罗胺(300mgI/ml)20ml。注射开始3s后连续摄影, 以每秒摄3片的速度摄影6s,
然后以每秒1片连续摄影14s。

表现: 在动脉期, 微血管期及静脉期造影片上, 肠系膜上动脉及其分支, 肠系膜上静脉及
其属支显示良好。回结肠动脉末梢分支之一显示扩张、扭曲, 其旁可见造影剂外渗,
表现为片状造影剂染色, 在动脉后期及微血管期, 上述异常动脉供血的区域有回肠
静脉属支即引流静脉显影, 此时其他静脉尚未显影。其他动、静脉未见异常。

诊断: 盲肠或末段回肠血管结构不良伴活动性出血。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (21)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Hematochezia, cause to be determined**Name of Examination:** Selective superior mesenteric angiography

Technique: A F 6.5 catheter was introduced into the right femoral artery with Seldinger's technique under local anesthesia. The tip of the catheter was selectively introduced into the superior mesenteric artery as far as 2 cm from its orifice. 20 ml of 300 mgI/ml Iopromide were injected at a speed of 4 ml per second. After injection for 3 seconds a series of images were taken, 3 images per second for 6 seconds, then 1 image per second for another 14 seconds.

Findings:

On the angiograms of the arterial, capillary and venous phase, the superior mesenteric artery and its branches, the superior mesenteric vein and its tributaries are showed well. One of the terminal branches of ileocolic artery is enlarged and tortuous. The contrast medium extravasation which appears as a patch of contrast medium stain near the small enlarged and tortuous artery is revealed. On the arterial phase and capillary phase angiograms one of the tributaries of the ileocolic vein, i. e. the draining vein of the area where is supplied by the aforementioned abnormal arterial branch is revealed and at this time no other veins are demonstrated. Other arteries and veins on the angiograms are unremarkable.

Diagnosis: Ileocolic angiodystrophy with active bleeding.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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第三节 四肢、脊柱疾病医学影像学汉、英诊断报告书示范

- (二十二) 正常膝关节平片(平片)
- (二十三) 肱骨远端巨细胞瘤(平片)
- (二十四) 颈5~6退行性改变(平片)
- (二十五) 腰4~5、腰5~骶1两侧椎突关节退行性变(CT)
- (二十六) 右膝关节内侧半月板复杂性撕裂(MRI)
- (二十七) 右髌臼转移性病变(MRI)
- (二十八) 腰3转移性病变(MRI)
- (二十九) 颈5~6椎间盘后突(MRI)
- (三十) 腰5~骶1椎间盘右后突(MRI)

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十二)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 左膝关节软组织撕裂,骨折不能除外
检查名称: 左膝关节平片
检查方法: 左膝关节前后位及侧位投照

表现: 左膝关节周围软组织肿胀。未见骨折等急性骨质异常改变。X线摄片检查偶尔发现股骨远端内侧骨皮质有一骨性凸出影,它具有一系列典型的骨软骨瘤的表现。

诊断: 1. 未见骨折。
2. 意外发现左股骨远端骨软骨瘤。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (22)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Soft tissue laceration over the left knee, fracture cannot be ruled out.

Name of Examination: Plain film of left knee

Technique: Anteroposterior and lateral projections of left knee

Findings:

Swelling of the soft tissue over the knee joint is found. No acute bony abnormality such as fracture is revealed. X-ray examination shows incidentally a bony excrescence extending from the medial aspect of the distal femoral cortex with the characteristics of an osteochondroma.

Diagnosis: 1. No fracture is found.
2. Osteochondroma of left lower femur found incidentally.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十三)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 右侧肘关节疼痛, 进行性加重1年。右肘关节结核不能除外。
检查名称: 右肘关节平片及体层摄片

检查方法: 右肘关节前后位和侧位投照, 以及前后位多轴体层摄影, 层厚3mm。

表现: 前后位及侧位片上, 肱骨远端见一中央性、边界清楚的透亮区, 病灶几乎涉及软骨下骨板。前后位体层摄影片上证实了这一不规则、边界清晰的溶骨性病灶, 并见轻度边缘硬化带和数纵形分隔。关节间隙及关节面正常。

诊断: 肱骨远端良性肿瘤, 巨细胞瘤或血管瘤可能, 建议CT检查和^{99m}Tc同位素骨扫描。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (23)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Pain in the right elbow, progressively worsened over 1 year period.

Name of Examination: Plain films and tomography of right elbow

Technique: Anteroposterior and lateral projections of right elbow, and anteroposterior hypocycloidal tomography with 3 mm thickness per slice are obtained.

Findings:

On anteroposterior and lateral radiographs, a central, well defined, transparent area is revealed in the distal end of the humerus with extension almost to the subchondral bone plate. The anteroposterior tomograms confirm the irregular and well - defined border of the bony lytic lesion and reveal minimal marginal sclerosis in several areas and several longitudinal septa. Joint space and the surface of the joint are normal.

Diagnosis: Benign tumor of distal humerus, giant cell tumor or vascular neoplasm should be suspected. CT and ^{99m}Tc radionuclide bone scan are suggested.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十四)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 颈椎平片
检查方法: 侧位及左、右后斜位投照

表现: 颈椎各椎体排列正常。椎旁软组织未见异常。颈5~6椎间隙变窄。斜位片上, 见颈5~6椎体后缘及侧后缘有轻度骨刺形成, 造成双侧椎间孔轻度狭窄。其余各椎间孔未见异常。未见骨折及脱位征象。未见溶骨性及成骨性病灶。

诊断: 颈5~6退行性改变, 椎间盘突出不能除外。颈5~6骨刺形成, 造成两侧颈5~6椎间孔轻度变窄。建议作颈椎MRI检查。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (24)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain film of the cervical spine

Technique: Lateral projection, right and left posterior oblique projections.

Findings:

The alignment of cervical vertebra is normal. Paravertebral soft tissue is also normal. Narrowing of the intervertebral space between C5 and C6 is found. Small posterior and posterior lateral osteophytes are revealed at the C5-6 level in both oblique views. These cause minimal narrowing of both C5-6 intervertebral foramina. The other neural foramina are widely patent. There is no fracture or dislocation. There is no evidence of lytic or blastic lesion.

Diagnosis: Degenerative changes are seen at the C5-6 level and the disk protrusion cannot be ruled out. Small osteophytes cause a slightly narrowing of both neural foramina, MRI of cervical spine is suggested.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十五)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 腰椎CT扫描及矢状面重建

检查方法: 采用GE9800 CT机行腰椎横断面扫描,层厚3mm,间隔3mm。扫描范围自腰1~骶1。选用软组织窗及骨窗观察,并行矢状面重建。

表现: 腰椎对线正常。椎体骨密度相对较低,疑为矿物质丢失所致。未见骨折及脱位。两侧腰4~5、腰5~骶1椎突关节高密度骨刺明显可见。腰1~2、腰2~3、腰3~4、腰4~5、腰5~骶1椎间盘未见异常。未见神经受压征象。右肾中极后方见-1.5cm大小低密度病灶。

诊断: 1. 腰4~5、腰5~骶1两侧椎突关节退行性变伴骨刺形成。未见明显硬膜囊、侧隐窝及椎间孔狭窄的表现。未见明显椎间盘突出。

(续第74页)

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (25)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: CT scan of the lumbar spine with sagittal reconstruction

Technique: CT scan of the lumbar spine was performed in a GE 9800 scanner. 3 mm axial slices with 3 mm apart were obtained from L1 - S1. Soft tissue and bony windows were displayed. Sagittal reconstruction of the lumbar spine were performed.

Findings:

The vertebral alignment is within normal limit. The bones appear comparatively hypodense and mild demineralization of the lumbar spines suspected. There is no evidence of fracture or dislocation. Significant facet hyperdense bone spurs are obviously noted bilaterally at L4 - 5 and L5 - S1. The L1 - 2, L2 - 3, L3 - 4, L4 - 5, L5 - S1 discs are normal, no evidence of neural impingement. Paravertebral soft tissue are remarkable for 1.5 cm low density lesion in the posterior aspect of the midpole of the right kidney.

Diagnosis: 1. Significant facet arthropathy with bone spurs is seen bilaterally at L4 - 5 and L5 - S1. At no level is there evidence of central canal, lateral recess or foraminal neural impingement. There is no evidence of significant disc herniation. (To be continued, page 75)

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十五)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____
检查名称: 腰椎CT扫描及矢状面重建
检查方法:

表现:

诊断: (续第72页)
2. 腰椎骨质疏松。
3. 右肾中极后方1.5cm小囊肿。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (25)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: CT scan of the lumbar spine with sagittal reconstruction

Technique:

Findings:

Diagnosis: (Continue from page 73)

2. Osteoporosis of the lumbar spine.
3. A 1.5 cm cyst is seen in the posterior aspect of the midpole of the right kidney

Doctor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十六)

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住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 右膝关节肿胀

检查名称: 右膝关节MRI

检查方法: 用正交肢体线圈行膝关节MRI, 层厚3mm, TR 2 000ms, TE 5ms. 连续矢状面成像; 层厚5mm, TR 1 000ms, TE 40ms, 连续矢状面成像; 10mm层厚连续冠状面成像, TR 500ms, TE 30ms.

表现: 右膝关节大量关节腔内积液。外侧半月板完整, 未见半月板撕裂。内侧半月板可见低信号裂隙, 符合一个复杂性撕裂。此撕裂裂隙始于内侧半月板的后角上面, 延及其体部的中部和前角。前及后十字韧带显示完整。内侧及外侧副韧带正常。膝关节周围肌肉未见异常。髌骨骨刺形成可见。

诊断: 1. 右膝关节内侧半月板复杂性撕裂。
2. 右膝关节腔内积液。
3. 髌骨退行性骨刺。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (26)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Swelling of right knee joint

Name of Examination: MRI of the right knee

Technique: Knee MRI was performed in a quadrature extremity coil. Contiguous 3 mm sagittal images were accomplished with a TR of 2 000 ms and a TE of 25 ms. Contiguous 5 mm sagittal images were accomplished with a TR of 1 000 ms and a TE of 40 ms. Contiguous 10 mm coronal images were accomplished with a TR of 500 ms and a TE of 30 ms.

Findings:

A large amount of joint effusion is present. The lateral meniscus is intact without evidence of meniscal tear. The medial meniscus is remarkable for low intensity fissures compatible with a large complex tear. This tear fissure arises in the superior surface of the posterior horn of the medial meniscus and extends into the mid body and anterior horn. The anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments are intact. The medial and lateral collateral ligaments appear normal. The muscles about the knee appear unremarkable. Patella spurring is noted.

- Diagnosis:**
1. A large complex tear of the medial meniscus of the right knee is identified.
 2. Large joint effusion is seen.
 3. Patella degenerative spur formation.

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Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十七)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 除外骨转移

检查名称: 髋关节MRI检查

检查方法: 采用带状体部线圈进行髋部MRI。用TR600ms和TE15ms行10mm层厚横断面成像;用TR 1 000ms, TE30ms行5mm层厚冠状面成像。

表现: 右侧髋白的部分骨髓被一卵圆形病灶替代,此病灶在T1加权图像上与正常骨髓的高信号相比,呈现为低信号,T2加权图像呈高信号,推测此灶为一转移性病灶。左侧髋臼骨髓正常。两侧股骨头及近端骨质如常。盆腔及股骨近端未见软组织肿块。

诊断: 右侧髋白之改变,应考虑为转移性病变。未见髋臼压缩和其他转移性病灶存在。建议作针刺活组织检查。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (27)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____ Rule out the bone metastasis of the hips _____

Name of Examination: MRI of the hips

Technique: MR scanning of the hips were performed in a belt body coil. 10 mm axial images were performed with a TR of 600 and a TE of 15 milliseconds. 5 mm coronal images were performed with a TR of 1000 and a TE of 30 milliseconds.

Findings:

A part of the bone marrow of the right acetabulum is replaced by an oval lesion which is hypointense to the high signal intensity of the normal bone marrow on T1W images and hyperintense on T2W images. It is presumed to be metastatic lesion. The bone marrow of the left acetabulum is normal. Bone marrow of both heads and proximal femurs is normal. No soft tissue mass is seen in the region of pelvis and both proximal femurs.

Diagnosis: Bone marrow of the right acetabulum is replaced by what is presumed to be metastatic tissue. There is no evidence of acetabular collapse and other evidence of metastasis. Needle biopsy is suggested.

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Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十八)

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住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 腰痛

检查名称: 腰椎MRI

检查方法: 采用表面线圈行腰椎MRI。矢状面成像, 层厚5mm; TR500ms, TE40ms; 以及 TR1 500ms, TEs 40、60、80ms。横断面成像层厚为5mm, TR 2 000ms, TE30ms。

表现: 腰3椎体丧失正常骨髓信号, 在T1加权图像上正常黄骨髓的高信号为一低信号区所取代, 并有椎体压缩骨折的表现。未见明显神经孔侵犯。T2加权图像见腰4~5椎间盘信号减低, 并有膨隆, 超出腰4~5椎体后缘约3mm。脊髓及圆锥位置和形态如常。余未见异常。

诊断: 1. 腰3椎体转移性病变伴椎体压缩性骨折。
2. 腰4~5椎间盘变性, 轻度向后膨出。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (28)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Pain of the lumbar

Name of Examination: MRI of the lumbar spine

Technique: MRI of the lumbar spine was performed with a surface coil. 5 mm sagittal images were obtained with a TR of 500 and a TE of 40 ms and a TR of 1 500, TEs of 40, 60 and 80 ms. 5 mm axial images were also obtained with a TR of 2 000 and a TE of 30 ms.

Findings:

Examination reveals loss of the normal marrow signal at the L3 level, the normal high signal intensity of the yellow bone marrow is replaced by a hypointensive area on T1W images. There is an evidence of compression fracture of the L3 vertebral body. No significant neural foramina encroachment is present. The disc at L4 - L5 is somewhat degenerated with loss of signal in the T2W image. Minimal disc bulge with 3 mm exceeding the posterior margin of the vertebral bodies of L4 and L5 is present.

The cord and conus are normal in their position and configuration. No other abnormalities are noted.

- Diagnosis:**
1. Metastatic process involving the L3 vertebral body with subsequent compression fracture.
 2. Degenerative disc disease with bulging at the L4 - L5 level.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (二十九)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 颈部疼痛
检查名称: 颈椎MRI

检查方法: 采用专用之颈部线圈行颈椎MRI。矢状面成像, 层厚5mm, TR500ms, TE30ms; 小角度激发矢状面成像, 层厚5mm, TR600ms, TE30ms, 翻转角为23°, 并采用速率补偿。小角度激发横断面成像, 层厚为5mm, TR 1 000ms, TE30ms, 翻转角为28°, 也采用速率补偿。

表现: 椎旁软组织正常, 颈椎对线、对位正常。颈椎椎体的骨髓信号正常。颅颈交界段无特殊, 也未见Chiari畸形及脊髓空洞之表现。颈5~6椎间隙狭窄, 伴椎间盘向后突出, 超出椎体后缘约5mm, 引起不完全蛛网膜下腔闭塞。其他椎间盘层面未见椎间盘膨隆、突出及骨刺形成。

诊断: 颈5~6椎间盘后突伴前部蛛网膜下腔部分受压。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (29)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Pain of the neck _____

Name of Examination: MRI of the cervical spine

Technique: MRI of the cervical spine was performed in a dedicated cervical coil. 5 mm sagittal images were obtained with a TR of 500, a TE of 30 ms, and were also obtained with a TR of 600, a TE of 30 ms, flip angle of 23° and velocity compensation. 5 mm axial images were obtained with a TR of 1 000, a TE of 30 ms, flip angle 28° with velocity compensation.

Findings:

Paravertebral soft tissues are normal. The cervical alignment is normal. The bone marrow of the cervical vertebral bodies is normal. The craniocervical junction is normal. There is no Chiari malformation or syrinx. The intervertebral space between the vertebral bodies of C5 and C6 is narrowed with posterior disc herniation 5 mm to the posterior margin of the vertebral body which causes only incomplete effacement of the anterior subarachnoid space. At other cervical disc levels no significant bulging, herniation or osteophyte formation are found.

Diagnosis: Posterior herniation of C5-6 disc which causes only incomplete effacement of the anterior subarachnoid space.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三十)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 腰椎MRI

检查方法: 采用表面线圈行腰椎MRI。矢状面成像, 层厚5mm; TR500ms, TE40ms; 以及 TR2 000ms, TEs40、60和80ms。横断面成像, 层厚5mm, TR 2 000ms, TE30ms。

表现: 椎旁软组织未见异常, 椎体的骨髓组织正常。圆锥也正常。未见硬膜下占位病变之证据。腰2~3, 腰3~4和腰4~5椎间盘未见明显之失水、膨隆、突出和骨赘形成。腰5~骶1在T2加权图像上信号减低, 并有中至重度中间偏右的向后方突出, 压迫鞘膜囊。表现如此者很可能会出现临床症状。全部椎间孔均甚宽敞, 侧隐窝无狭窄可见。

诊断: 腰5~骶1椎间盘中至重度中间偏右后突出, 压迫相应层面鞘膜囊, 很可能会引起临床症状。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (30)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: MRI of the lumbar spine

Technique: MRI of the lumbar spine was performed in a surface coil. 5mm sagittal images were obtained with a TR of 500 ms, a TE 40 ms and a TR of 2 000 ms, TEs of 40, 60 and 80 ms. 5mm axial images were obtained with a TR of 2 000, a TE of 30 ms.

Findings:

The paravertebral soft tissues are normal. The bone marrow of the lumbar vertetral bodies is normal. The conus is normal. There is no evidence of intradural mass. The discs at the L2 - 3, L3 - 4 and L4 - 5 disc levels are reasonably hydrated without significant bulging, herniation or osteophyte formation. The disc at the L5 - S1 level is dehydrated and appears as hypointensity on T2W images with a moderate to large central to slightly right sided disc herniation upon the thecal sac and is likely to be clinically symptomatic. The neural foramina are widely patent at all levels. There is no evidence of lateral recess stenosis.

Diagnosis: Moderate to large central to slightly right sided disc herniation at L5 - S1 which causes a moderate to large compression upon the thecal sac at the disc level and is overwhelmingly likely to be clinical symptom.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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第四节 颅脑疾病医学影像学汉、英诊断报告书示范

- (三十一) 正常头颅平片(平片)
- (三十二) 颅内高压(平片)
- (三十三) 左额叶血肿 (CT)
- (三十四) 左侧额后顶恶性胶质瘤 (CT)
- (三十五) 垂体瘤 (MRI)
- (三十六) 左侧听神经神经鞘瘤 (MRI)
- (三十七) 桥脑梗塞 (MRI)
- (三十八) 正常颈总动脉造影 (DSA)
- (三十九) 左颞叶恶性胶质瘤 (DSA)
- (四十) 动脉瘤 (DSA)

上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三十一)

病人姓名_____性别_____年龄_____科别_____
住院号_____病室_____病床_____门诊号_____
X线号_____CT号_____MRI号_____DSA号_____X线片序号_____
摄片日期_____报告日期_____核片日期_____
临床诊断_____

检查名称: 头颅平片
检查方法: 后前位及侧位投照

表现: 头颅形态、大小正常。颅骨内、外板及板障无特殊。侧位片,蝶鞍形态、大小及骨质密度无异常可见。未见钙化及异常血管压迹。

诊断: 头颅平片未见异常。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (31)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain films of the head

Technique: Posteroanterior and lateral projections

Findings:

The shape and the size of the skull are normal. The inner and outer tables, and the diploe of the cranial vault are unremarkable. On the lateral view, the size, the shape and the density of the sella turcica are nothing remarkable. No calcification and no abnormal vessel markings can be found.

Diagnosis: Plain films of the head are normal.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三十二)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____
检查名称: 头颅平片
检查方法: 后前位及侧位投照

表现: 蝶鞍增深、扩大。代表蝶鞍底的致密线影变得模糊不清,蝶鞍背变短。脑回压迹明显。其他未见异常。

诊断: 颅内高压,建议作头颅CT或MRI检查。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (32)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain films of the head

Technique: Posteroanterior and lateral projections

Findings:

The sella is deepened and enlarged. The line which represents the floor of sella is faint. The dorsum sella is amputated. The impressions of the brain convolution are remarkable. No other abnormalities are revealed.

Diagnosis: High intracranial pressure, CT scan or MRI of the head is recommended.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三十三)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____

临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 头颅CT平扫

检查方法: 用9800CT机行头颅CT扫描。从颅顶至颅底作层厚10mm, 间隔10mm横断面扫描。

表现: 横断面平扫图像上显示左侧额叶有一2cm×3cm×2cm的高密度影, CT值为78Hu, 病变为类圆形, 边界清晰。左侧脑室额角受压变形, 相邻中线结构向右侧移位。

诊断: 左侧额叶血肿。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (33)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Plain CT scan of the head

Technique: CT scan of the head was performed with a GE 9800 scanner, 10 mm axial slices apart 10 mm were taken from the top of the vault to cranial base.

Findings:

Axial plain scan images show a 2cm×3cm×2cm hyper-intensive lesion at the left frontal lobe. CT value is 78Hu. The lesion is spherical in shape with clear margin. The frontal horn of the left lateral ventricle is compressed and deformed. The adjacent midline structures are deviated to the right side.

Diagnosis: Hematoma at left frontal lobe.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三十四)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 头颅增强前后CT扫描

检查方法: 用GE9800CT机行头颅CT扫描。从颅顶至颅底作层厚10mm, 间隔10mm的横断面扫描。平扫后, 以5ml/s的速度静脉注射造影剂碘普罗胺(300mgI/ml) 100ml。注入10s后, 用与平扫相同条件开始行增强后扫描。

表现: 横断面平扫图像上显示左侧额后及顶叶有一5cm×6cm×4cm稍低密度和边界不清的肿块, 肿块中央的密度更低。左侧脑室受压。中线结构向右移位3mm。静脉注射造影剂后, 见边界清楚、形态不规则的3cm×3cm×4cm强化区, 其中央不增强。肿块周围有低密度带, 符合于水肿带。

诊断: 左侧额后及顶叶恶性胶质瘤。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (34)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: CT scan of the head, pre - and post - contrast

Technique: CT scan of the head was performed with a GE 9800 scanner, 10 mm axial slices apart 10 mm were taken from the top of the vault to cranial base. After plain scan, 100ml 300mgI/ml Iopromide were intravenous injected with a speed of 5ml/s. 10 seconds after the injection post - contrast scan started with the same scan program as plain scan.

Findings:

Axial pre - contrast images show a slightly hypodense 5cm × 6cm × 4cm mass with poorly - defined border in the left posterior frontal and parietal lobes. A more lower density area can be seen in the center of the mass. The left lateral ventricle was compressed by the mass and the mid - line structures were shifted 3mm to the right side. After intravenous administration of contrast medium, a 3cm × 3cm × 4cm irregular shaped enhanced area with well - defined margin is demonstrated, and the center of this area is not enhanced. Around the mass, a hypodense zone compatible with the edema is present.

Diagnosis: Malignant glioma involving the left posterior frontal and parietal lobes.

Doctor: _____

Supervisor: _____

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三十五)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 除外蝶鞍肿瘤

检查名称: 头颅Gd-DTPA增强前后MRI

检查方法: 用头部正交线圈行脑部MRI。增强前采用TR500ms, TE25ms, 层厚5mm的横断面成像。增强前还采用TR 3 000ms, TEs30、60、90和120ms, 层厚5mm的横断面成像。增强后(Gd-DTPA0.1mmol/kg)采用TR500ms, TE30ms, 层厚5mm的矢状面成像。增强后还采用TR500ms, TE25ms, 层厚5mm的冠状面成像。

表现: 增强前MRI, 中线部蝶鞍上有一2cm×2cm×2cm之圆形肿块明显可见, T1加权图像为低信号, T2加权图像为高信号。增强后肿块均匀强化, 并见小部分位于蝶鞍内。病灶推移颈动脉, 未见颈动脉包裹, 也未见侵人脑实质。脑实质正常, 无血管性病变和水肿可见。此蝶鞍上肿块造成视交叉明显后移。

诊断: 均匀增强之蝶鞍上肿块, 小部分涉及蝶鞍内, 直径2cm, 推移但未见包裹颈动脉。可能为垂体腺瘤向蝶鞍上生长、颅咽管瘤或脑膜瘤, 但不是动脉瘤。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (35)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis Rule out the tumour of sellar

Name of Examination: MRI of the brain with and without Gd - DTPA enhancement

Technique: Brain MRI was performed in a quadrature head coil. Pre - contrast 5mm axial images were obtained with a TR of 500 ms, and a TE of 25 ms. Pre - contrast 5mm axial images were obtained with a TR of 3 000 ms and TEs of 30, 60, 90 and 120 ms. Post contrast Gd - DTPA 0.1mmol/kg 5mm sagittal images were obtained with a TR of 500 and a TE of 25 millisecond. Post contrast 5mm coronal images were obtained with a TR of 500 and a TE of 25 millisecond.

Findings:

The midline structures are remarkable on pre - contrast imaging for a T1W low signal intensity and T2W high intensity 2cm × 2cm × 2cm round suprasellar mass lesion. On post contrast images it is homogeneously enhanced. It has a small intrasellar component. This lesion appears to displace but not encase the carotid arteries. There is no evidence of direct parenchymal extension. CSF spaces are within normal limits. No other mass lesion is seen. The brain parenchyma is normal without evidence of vascular lesion or edema. The suprasellar mass lesion is causing significant posterior displacement of the optic chiasm.

Diagnosis: Homogeneously enhanced 2cm suprasellar lesion which has a small intrasellar component. This lesion appears to displace but not encase the carotid arteries. Diagnostic possibilities include suprasellar extension of pituitary adenoma, craniopharyngioma, or meningioma. The lesion is not an aneurysm.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三十六)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 左侧听觉缺损

检查名称: 脑部Gd-DTPA增强前、后MRI

检查方法: 用头部正交线圈行脑部MRI。增强前行层厚为5mm的横断面连续成像, TR 3 000ms, TEs30、60和90ms。以及层厚为10mm的矢状面连续成像, TR500ms, TE30ms。增强前、后行层厚3mm的脑部横断面连续成像, TR500ms, TE30ms。

表现: 乳突及副鼻窦气化正常。眼眶及咽旁软组织未见异常, 中线结构完整无异, 幕上脑脊液间隙在正常范围内。左桥脑小脑角处平扫可见一1cm×1cm×1cm大小的圆形肿块, T1加权图像上呈等信号, T2加权图像上呈高信号。增强后病灶明显强化, 并延伸入左侧内听道内。桥脑左侧轻度受压, 未见移位。其他部位未见脑内、外有占位性病变。脑实质正常, 无血管性、脱髓鞘性病变和水肿可见。

诊断: 左侧听神经神经鞘瘤, 病变大小为1cm×1cm×1cm。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (36)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis a defect of the left hearing**Name of Examination:** MRI of the brain with and without Gd - DTPA enhancement**Technique:** Brain MRI was performed in a quadrature head coil. Contiguous 5mm axial images were obtained with a TR of 3 000 ms, with TEs of 30, 60 and 90 ms. Contiguous 10 mm sagittal images were accomplished with a TR of 500 ms and a TE of 30 ms. Contiguous 3 mm axial images of the brain pre- and post-enhancement studies were performed with a TR of 500 ms, and a TE of 30 ms.**Findings:**

The mastoids and sinuses are normally aerated. The orbital and parapharyngeal soft tissues are unremarkable. The midline structures are intact. The supra-tentorial CSF spaces are within normal limits. There is a 1cm×1cm×1cm round T1W iso-intensity and T2W hyper intensity mass lesion on the pre-contrast images in the left cerebellopontine angle. On the post contrast images it is enhanced markedly and extends to the left internal auditory canal. The left side of the pons is impressed a little by the small mass without displacement. No other intra-axial or extra-axial mass lesions are seen. The brain parenchyma is normal without vascular injury, demyelination or edema.

Diagnosis: There is a left acoustic schwannoma present. Its overall dimensions are 1cm×1cm×1cm.

Doctor: _____

Supervisor: _____

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (三十七)

病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 脑卒中

检查名称: 脑部MRI

检查方法: 采用头部正交线圈作脑部MRI扫描。行TR 2500ms, TEs40、60和80ms, 层厚6mm的横断面连续成像; TR500ms, TE30ms, 层厚10mm的矢状面连续成像; TR 1000ms, TE30ms, 翻转角为28°的部分翻转层厚5mm的横断面连续成像, 并采用流动补偿技术。

表现: 金属牙齿伪影可见, 乳突及副鼻窦气化良好, 未见明显咽旁软组织及眼眶内软组织肿块影。中线结构完整无异。枕大池增大, 属正常解剖变异。蛛网膜下间隙正常。桥脑实质内可见大小为1cm×2cm×3cm的病变, T1加权图像为低信号, T2加权图像为高信号, 未见明显占位效应, 主要位于中线之右侧, 符合脑梗塞。基底节区及邻近左额角处可见多发小腔隙性病变。

诊断: 1. 桥脑梗塞, 主要位于中线右侧。
2. 基底节区及邻近左额角处少量轻微腔隙灶可见。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (37)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
 In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
 X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
 Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
 Clinical Diagnosis Stroke

Name of Examination: MRI of the brain

Technique: Brain imaging was performed in a quadrature head coil. Contiguous 6mm axial images were obtained with a TR of 2 500 ms, and TEs of 40, 60 and 80 ms. Contiguous 10mm sagittal images were accomplished with a TR of 500 ms, and a TE of 30 ms. Coutiguous 5mm partial flip axial images were obtained with a TR of 1 000 ms and a TE of 30 ms, flip angle 28° and flow compensaion.

Findings:

A metallic dental artifact is seen. The mastoids and sinuses appear well aerated. The parapharyngeal soft tissues and orbital soft tissue are unremarkable. The midline structures are intact. There is a huge cisterna magna which is a normal anatomic variant. CSF spaces are otherwise normal. The pons parenchyma is remarkable for one oval 1cm×2cm×3cm T1W low signal intensity and T2W high signal intensity lesion without space occupied signs compatible with an infarction predominantly to the right of the midline. Several small lacunar lesions are also noted in the basal ganglia and area adjacent to the left frontal horn.

Diagnosis: 1. Pontine infarction predominantly to the right of the midline.
 2. A small number of lacunar lesions are also seen in the basal ganglia and area adjacent to the left frontal horn.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
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住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 选择性左右颈总动脉数字减影血管造影
检查方法: 以Seldinger技术, 通过右股动脉选择性将导管先后置于左、右颈总动脉, 摄取蒙片后, 每次以6ml/s速度, 注入造影剂碘海醇(300mgI/ml)10ml, (续第104页)。

表现: 在正位和侧位片上, 所有动脉期、微血管期及静脉期均显示良好, 颈内、外动脉及其分支正常, 无移位, 无异常拉直; 但可见动脉轻度扭曲, 这种变化可能与病人年龄有关, 属正常变异, (续第104页)。

诊断: (续104页)

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (38)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Selective right and left common carotid DSA

Technique: Through the right femoral artery with Seldinger's technique selective catheterization of the left and right common carotid arteries were performed sequentially. For each view of the right and left common carotid angiographies, after taking the mark images 10ml of contrast medium (Iohexol 300 mgI/ml) were injected intraarterially at a rate of 6ml per second. (to be continued, page 105)

Findings:

In both the lateral and frontal views, all the arterial, capillary and venous phase are showed well. The course of the internal carotid arteries, external carotid arteries and their branches are normal without any displacement or abnormal straightening. The tortuosity of the arteries are exaggerated a little bit, this change may be related to the patient's age and belongs to normal variation. (to be continued, page 105)

Diagnosis: (to be continued, page 105)

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
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病人姓名 _____ 性别 _____ 年龄 _____ 科别 _____
住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 选择性左右颈总动脉数字减影血管造影

检查方法: (续第102页)分别作正侧位造影。注射造影剂0.5s后开始摄影,前4s以2幅/s的速度摄影,后8s以1幅/s的速度摄影。两侧颈总动脉正侧位造影均用同样的程序。

表现: (续第102页)上矢状窦、乙状窦、下矢状窦、大肺大静脉、大脑内静脉、上行静脉(Trolard's 静脉)、颞枕静脉(Labbe静脉)、基底静脉、大脑中静脉及它们的属支也显示良好和正常,未见移位。在所有两侧颈总动脉造影动脉、微血管和静脉的三期图像中,均未见异常血管。

诊断: (续第102页)选择性左右颈总动脉DSA未见异常。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (38)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: Selective right and left common carotid DSA**Technique:** (continue from page 103)

The lateral view and the frontal view were taken separately. After administration of Iohexol for 0.5 second, serial exposures were made, 2 per second for the first 4 seconds and then 1 per second for 8 seconds. Same filming program was adopted for the frontal and the lateral view of both common carotid angiographies.

Findings: (continue from page 103)

The superior sagittal sinus, the sigmoid sinus, the inferior sagittal sinus, the great vein of Galen, the internal cerebral veins, the ascending veins (Trolard's vein), the temporooccipital veins (vein of Labbe), the basilar vein, the middle cerebral veins and their tributaries are shown well and normal without any displacement. In all three phases of both left and right selective common carotid angiograms no abnormal vessel is revealed.

Diagnosis: Normal left and right selective common carotid angiograms.

Doctor: _____

Supervisor: _____

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上海医科大学华山医院
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X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 左颈总动脉数字减影血管造影

检查方法: 以Seldinger技术, 经右股动脉插入6F导管, 然后选择性将导管端插至颈总动脉近分叉处, 获取蒙像后, 以6ml/s的速度注入碘帕醇(300mgI/ml)10ml, 注入造影剂0.5s后开始摄片, 前4s以3幅/s, 后8s以2幅/s的速度摄影, 先作前后位造影, 然后以同样的注药方式和摄影程序行侧位造影。

表现: 前后位及侧位动脉期显示左大脑中动脉的M1段轻度抬高, 前后位见大脑前动脉呈方形移位。在动脉晚期左颞叶可见一3cm×3.5cm×4cm富于血管的肿块阴影, 边界欠清楚, 并见早现之引流静脉。此外未显示其他异常。

诊断: 左颞叶恶性胶质瘤。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (39)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____
 In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____
 X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____
 Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____
 Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: DSA of left common carotid artery

Technique: A F6 catheter was introduced into the right femoral artery with Selinger's technique. Then the tip of the catheter was selectively introduced into the left common carotid artery close to its bifurcation. After taking the mask image, 10ml of 300mgI/ml Iopamidol were injected with a speed of 6ml/s. Images were taken after injection for 0.5 s with 3 images per second for first 4 seconds, then 2 images per second for the other 8 seconds for frontal views. Thereafter, the lateral views were performed with the same injection and imaging programs.

Findings:

In the arterial phase on the anteroposterior and lateral views mild elevation of the M1 segment of left middle cerebral artery is demonstrated. On the frontal view a square shift of the anterior cerebral artery is revealed. In the late arterial phase, a 3cm×3cm×4cm hypervascular mass shadow with ill-defined border in the left temporal lobe can be seen. The early filling of the draining veins are also visible. No other abnormalities can be revealed.

Diagnosis: Malignant glioma of left temporal lobe.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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上海医科大学华山医院
医学影像学诊断报告书 (四十)

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住院号 _____ 病室 _____ 病床 _____ 门诊号 _____
X线号 _____ CT号 _____ MRI号 _____ DSA号 _____ X线片序号 _____
摄片日期 _____ 报告日期 _____ 核片日期 _____
临床诊断 _____

检查名称: 右颈内动脉数字减影血管造影

检查方法: 以Seldinger技术行股动脉插管, 并选择性地将导管端插入右颈内动脉至距其起始部2cm处, 然后相继进行前后位及侧位造影, 分别以6ml/s的速度注入碘海醇(300mgI/ml)10ml. 摄取蒙片, 并于注入造影剂后, 前4s以2幅/s的速度, 后8s以1幅/s的速度摄片. 先作前后位造影, 然后以同样的注药方式和摄像程序行侧位造影。

表现: 前后位及侧位动脉期均显示一不透X线边缘清楚锐利的囊状阴影, 并以一狭颈与右大脑前动脉和前交通动脉相交处相连接, 此囊状影直径为6mm. 未见动脉痉挛及血管移位, 除上述提示为动脉瘤的囊形阴影外, 未见其他异常。

诊断: 动脉瘤, 其颈部起源于右大脑前动脉和前交通动脉连接处。

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Imaging Diagnostic Report (40)

Patient Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____ Department _____

In - Patient No. _____ Ward No. _____ Bed No. _____ Out - Patient No. _____

X - Ray No. _____ CT No. _____ MRI No. _____ DSA No. _____ Ordinal No. of Films _____

Date of Imaging _____ Date of Report _____ Date of Checking _____

Clinical Diagnosis _____

Name of Examination: DSA of right internal carotid artery

Technique: The femoral catheterization with Seldinger's technique was performed. The tip of the catheter was introduced selectively into the right internal carotid artery about 2cm from its orifice. After taking the mask image, 10ml of Iohexol 300mgI/ml were injected intraarterially at a rate of 6 ml per second for the lateral view and frontal view separately. After injection frontal views were taken at the rate of 2 images per second for first 4 seconds and then 1 image per second for other 8 seconds. Thereafter, the lateral views were taken with the same injection and the filming programs.

Findings:

In the arterial phase, on the anteroposterior view and the lateral view an opaque saccular shadow with sharp margin connected to the junction of the right anterior cerebral artery and the anterior communicating artery with a narrow neck is revealed. The diameter of the opaque saccular shadow is 6mm. No arterial spasm or displacement of the vessels can be demonstrated. Beside the aforementioned opaque saccular shadow which means an aneurysm no other abnormalities can be found.

Diagnosis: Aneurysm with a neck derives from the junction of the right anterior cerebral artery and the anterior communicating artery.

Doctor:

Supervisor:

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附录一

医学影像学诊断报告书的汉、英 常用词汇

1. 常用放射解剖词汇

| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| 胸廓 | thoracic cage, compages of thorax |
| 胸壁 | chest wall |
| 椎骨 | vertebrae |
| 肩胛骨 | scapula |
| 锁骨 | clavicle |
| 肋骨 | costal bone |
| 肋软骨 | costal cartilage |
| 肋间隙 | intercostal space |
| 胸骨 | sternum |
| 胸骨柄 | manubrium sterni |
| 胸骨体 | body of sternum |
| 剑突 | xiphoid process |
| 胸锁关节 | sternoclavicular joint |
| 肩关节 | shoulder joint |
| 肋椎关节 | costovertebral joints |
| 乳房 | mamma, breast |
| 乳头 | nipple, mammary papilla |
| 肺尖 | apex of lung |
| 肺门 | hilum of lung |
| 肺野 | lung field |
| 肺实质 | lung parenchyma |
| 肺纹理 | lung markings |
| 肺叶间裂 | interlobar fissure |
| 斜裂 | oblique fissure |
| 水平裂 | horizontal fissure |
| 肺叶 | pulmonary lobe |
| 上叶 | superior lobe |
| 中叶 | middle lobe |
| 下叶 | inferior lobe |
| 舌叶 | lingular lobe |
| 尖后段 | apicoposterior segment |
| 前段 | anterior segment |
| 后段 | posterior segment |
| 背段 | dorsal segment |
| 前底段 | anterior basal segment |
| 后底段 | posterior basal segment |
| 外侧底段 | lateral basal segment |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 内侧底段 | medial basal segment |
| 气管 | trachea |
| 支气管 | bronchi |
| 细支气管 | bronchioles |
| 终末细支气管 | terminal bronchiole |
| 气管隆嵴 | carina of trachea |
| 气管杈 | bifurcation of trachea |
| 淋巴结 | lymph node |
| 气管旁淋巴结 | paratracheal lymph node |
| 气管支气管淋巴结 | tracheobronchial lymph node |
| 隆嵴下淋巴结 | subcarinal lymph node |
| 脏胸膜 | visceral pleura |
| 壁胸膜 | parietal pleura |
| 胸膜腔 | pleural cavity |
| 膈 | diaphragm |
| 肋膈角 | costophrenic angle |
| 纵隔 | mediastinum |
| 甲状腺 | thyroid gland |
| 胸腺 | thymus |
| 奇静脉 | azygos vein |
| 半奇静脉 | hemiazygos vein |
| 副半奇静脉 | accessory hemiazygos vein |
| 升主动脉 | ascending aorta |
| 降主动脉 | descending aorta |
| 主动脉弓 | aortic arch |
| 胸主动脉 | thoracic aorta |
| 头臂干(无名动脉) | brachiocephalic trunk (innominate artery) |
| 锁骨下动脉 | subclavian artery |
| 腋动脉 | axillary artery |
| 肋间动脉 | intercostal artery |
| 肺动脉 | pulmonary artery |
| 肺动脉干 | pulmonary trunk |
| 肺动脉瓣 | valve of pulmonary trunk |
| 肺动脉圆锥 | pulmonary conus arteriosus |
| 支气管动脉 | bronchial artery |
| 胸廓内动脉(乳内动脉) | internal thoracic artery (internal mammary artery) |
| 头臂静脉(无名静脉) | brachiocephalic vein (innominate vein) |
| 头静脉 | cephalic vein |
| 上腔静脉 | superior vena cava |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 下腔静脉 | inferior vena cava |
| 腋静脉 | axillary vein |
| 胸廓内静脉(乳内静脉) | internal thoracic vein (internal mammary vein) |
| 胸导管 | thoracic duct |
| 垂直心 | long narrow heart |
| 球形心 | oblique globular heart |
| 横位心 | transverse heart |
| 心耳 | auricle of heart |
| 心房 | cardiac atrium |
| 心室 | cardiac ventricle |
| 心尖 | cardiac apex |
| 主动脉窗 | aortic window |
| 房间隔 | interatrial septum |
| 室间隔 | interventricular septum |
| 瓣 | valve |
| 左房室瓣(二尖瓣) | left atrioventricular valve (mitral valve) |
| 右房室瓣(三尖瓣) | right atrioventricular valve (tricuspid valve) |
| 主动脉瓣 | aortic valve |
| 冠状动脉 | coronary artery |
| 心包 | pericardium |
| 心膈角 | cardio-phrenic angle |
| 心肌 | myocardium, cardiac muscle |
| 胸大肌 | pectoralis major |
| 胸小肌 | pectoralis minor |
| 前锯肌 | serratus anterior |
| 肩胛下肌 | subscapularis |
| 大圆肌 | teres major |
| 背阔肌 | latissimus dorsi |
| 冈上肌 | supraspinatus |
| 冈下肌 | infraspinatus |
| 大菱形肌 | rhomboideus major |
| 斜方肌 | trapezius |
| 食管 | esophagus |
| 食管颈段 | cervical segment of esophagus |
| 食管胸段 | thoracic segment of esophagus |
| 食管腹段 | abdominal segment of esophagus |
| 胃 | stomach |
| 胃前壁 | anterior wall of stomach |
| 胃后壁 | posterior wall of stomach |

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| 胃大弯 | greater curvature of stomach |
| 胃小弯 | lesser curvature of stomach |
| 角切迹 | angular incisure |
| 贲门 | cardia |
| 胃底 | fundus of stomach |
| 胃体 | body of stomach |
| 幽门 | pylorus |
| 幽门管 | pyloric canal |
| 粘膜 | mucous membrane |
| 粘膜下层 | submucous layer |
| 肌层 | muscular layer |
| 浆膜 | serous membrane |
| 胃小区 | gastric areas |
| 胃小沟 | gastric groove |
| 小肠 | small intestine |
| 十二指肠 | duodenum |
| 十二指肠上部, 球部 | superior part of duodenum, bulb |
| 十二指肠降部 | descending part of duodenum |
| 十二指肠水平部 | horizontal part of duodenum |
| 十二指肠升部 | ascending part of duodenum |
| 十二指肠空肠曲 | duodenojejunal flexure |
| 十二指肠纵襞 | longitudinal fold of duodenum |
| 十二指肠乳头 | duodenal papilla |
| 空肠 | jejunum |
| 回肠 | ileum |
| 大肠 | large intestine |
| 盲肠 | cecum |
| 回盲瓣 | ileocecal valve |
| 阑尾 | vermiform appendix |
| 结肠 | colon |
| 升结肠 | ascending colon |
| 结肠右曲 | right flexure of colon |
| 横结肠 | transverse colon |
| 结肠左曲 | left flexure of colon |
| 降结肠 | descending colon |
| 乙状结肠 | sigmoid colon |
| 结肠袋 | haustra of colon |
| 直肠 | rectum |
| 直肠壶腹 | ampulla of rectum |
| 肛门 | anus |

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 肠系膜 | mesentery |
| 腹膜 | peritoneum |
| 腹主动脉 | abdominal aorta |
| 腹腔干(动脉) | celiac trunk |
| 胃左动脉 | left gastric artery |
| 胃十二指肠动脉 | gastroduodenal artery |
| 胰十二指肠上动脉 | superior pancreaticoduodenal artery |
| 胃网膜动脉 | gastroepiploic artery |
| 胃短动脉 | short gastric arteries |
| 肠系膜上动脉 | superior mesenteric artery |
| 空肠动脉 | jejunal artery |
| 回肠动脉 | ileal artery |
| 回结肠动脉 | ileocolic artery |
| 盲肠动脉 | cecal artery |
| 阑尾动脉 | appendicular artery |
| 右结肠动脉 | right colic artery |
| 中结肠动脉 | middle colic artery |
| 肠系膜下动脉 | inferior mesenteric artery |
| 左结肠动脉 | left colic artery |
| 乙状结肠动脉 | sigmoid arteries |
| 直肠上动脉 | superior rectal artery |
| 胃网膜静脉 | gastroepiploic vein |
| 胰十二指肠静脉 | pancreaticoduodenal vein |
| 肠系膜上静脉 | superior mesenteric vein |
| 空肠静脉 | jejunal vein |
| 回肠静脉 | ileal vein |
| 回结肠静脉 | ileocolic vein |
| 右结肠静脉 | right colic vein |
| 阑尾静脉 | appendicular vein |
| 直肠上静脉 | superior rectal vein |
| 肝 | liver |
| 肝的 | hepatic |
| 肝门 | porta hepatis |
| 肝右叶 | right lobe of liver |
| 肝左叶 | left lobe of liver |
| 外侧段 | lateral segment |
| 内侧段 | medial segment |
| 前段 | anterior segment |
| 后段 | posterior segment |
| 方叶 | quadrate lobe |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 尾叶 | caudate lobe |
| 镰状韧带 | falciform ligament of liver |
| 肝圆韧带 | ligamentum teres hepatic |
| 肝总动脉 | common hepatic artery |
| 肝固有动脉 | proper hepatic artery |
| 肝右动脉 | right hepatic artery |
| 肝左动脉 | left hepatic artery |
| 肝静脉 | hepatic veins |
| 肝门静脉 | hepatic portal vein |
| 胆囊 | gallbladder |
| 胆囊窝 | fossa for gallbladder |
| 胆囊管 | cystic duct |
| 胆管 | bile duct |
| 胆总管 | common bile duct |
| 肝外胆管 | extrahepatic bile duct |
| 肝胰壶腹(乏特壶腹) | hepatopancreatic ampulla (Vater's ampulla) |
| 十二指肠乳头(乏特乳头) | duodenal papilla(Vater's papilla) |
| 肝胰壶腹括约肌(奥狄括约肌) | sphincter of hepatopancreatic ampulla (Oddi's sphincter) |
| 胰头 | head of pancreas |
| 胰体 | body of pancreas |
| 胰尾 | tail of pancreas |
| 钩突 | uncinate process |
| 胰管 | pancreatic duct |
| 脾 | spleen |
| 脾门 | hilum of spleen |
| 脾动脉 | splenic artery |
| 脾静脉 | splenic vein |
| 肾脏 | kidney |
| 肾门 | renal hilum |
| 肾窦 | renal sinus |
| 肾皮质 | renal cortex |
| 肾髓质 | renal medulla |
| 肾锥体 | renal pyramids |
| 肾乳头 | renal papilla |
| 肾柱 | renal columns |
| 肾盂 | renal pelvis |
| 肾盏 | renal calyx(复数calices) |
| 肾周脂肪组织 | perirenal adipose tissue |

| | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| 肾筋膜, 肾囊 | renal fascia |
| Gerota筋膜 | Gerota's fascia |
| 收集系统 | collecting system |
| 肾动脉 | renal artery |
| 叶间动脉 | interlober artery |
| 弓形动脉 | arcuate artery |
| 肾静脉 | renal vein |
| 叶间静脉 | interlober vein |
| 弓形静脉 | arcuate vein |
| 输尿管 | ureter |
| 膀胱 | urinary bladder |
| 膀胱尖 | apex of bladder |
| 膀胱体 | body of bladder |
| 膀胱底 | fundus of bladder |
| 膀胱颈 | neck of bladder |
| 输尿管口 | ureteric orifice |
| 尿道内口 | internal urethral orifice |
| 前列腺 | prostate |
| 中央区 | central zone |
| 移行区 | transitional zone |
| 周边区 | peripheral zone |
| 阴茎 | penis |
| 阴茎包皮 | prepuce of penis |
| 尿道 | urethra |
| 尿道前列腺段 | prostatic segment of urethra |
| 尿道膜部 | membranous part of urethra |
| 尿道海绵体部 | cavernous part of urethra |
| 肾上腺 | adrenal gland |
| 肾上腺皮质 | cortex of adrenal gland |
| 肾上腺髓质 | medulla of adrenal gland |
| 睾丸 | testis, testicle |
| 睾丸鞘膜 | tunica vaginolis of testis |
| 附睾 | epididymis |
| 附睾头 | head of epididymis |
| 附睾体 | body of epididymis |
| 附睾管 | duct of epididymis |
| 输精管 | ductus deferens |
| 射精管 | ejaculatory duct |
| 精囊 | seminal vesicle |
| 精索 | spermatic cord |

| | |
|---------|---|
| 卵巢 | ovary |
| 输卵管 | uterine tube, oviduct |
| 子宫 | uterus |
| 子宫体 | body of uterus |
| 子宫腔 | cavity of uterus |
| 子宫内膜 | endometrium |
| 子宫颈 | neck of uterus |
| 子宫颈管 | canal of cervix of uterus |
| 阴道 | vagina |
| 阴道后穹窿 | posterior fornix of vagina |
| 阴道前穹窿 | anterior fornix of vagina |
| 阴道外侧穹窿 | lateral fornix of vagina |
| 子宫圆韧带 | round ligament of uterus |
| 子宫阔韧带 | broad ligament of uterus |
| 直肠子宫陷凹 | Douglas pouch (Douglas's cul-de-sac) |
| 子宫静脉丛 | uterine venous plexus |
| 子宫阴道静脉丛 | uterovaginal venous plexus |
| 阴道静脉丛 | vaginal venous plexus |
| 髂总动脉 | common iliac artery |
| 髂腰动脉 | iliolumbar artery |
| 髂外动脉 | external iliac artery |
| 髂内动脉 | internal iliac artery |
| 腹直肌 | rectus abdominis |
| 竖脊肌 | erector spinae |
| 多裂肌 | multifidi |
| 下后锯肌 | serratus posterior inferior |
| 腰大肌 | psoas major |
| 腰方肌 | quadratus lumborum |
| 闭孔外肌 | obturator externus |
| 闭孔内肌 | obturator internus |
| 耻骨肌 | pectineus |
| 臀大肌 | gluteus maximus |
| 臀中肌 | gluteus medimus |
| 臀小肌 | gluteus minimus |
| 髂腰肌 | iliopsoas |
| 臀肌腱膜 | gluteal aponeurosis |
| 上肢 | upper limb |
| 肩 | shoulder |
| 肩胛冈 | spine of scapula |

| | |
|------|--|
| 肩峰 | acromion |
| 下角 | inferior angle |
| 关节孟 | glenoid cavity |
| 喙突 | coracoid process |
| 肱骨 | humerus |
| 解剖颈 | anatomical neck |
| 外科颈 | surgical neck |
| 大结节 | greater tubercle |
| 小结节 | lesser tubercle |
| 髁 | condyle |
| 小头 | capitulum |
| 滑车 | trochlea |
| 鹰嘴窝 | olecranon fossa |
| 内上髁 | medial epicondyle |
| 外上髁 | lateral epicondyle |
| 肘 | elbow |
| 桡骨 | radius |
| 茎突 | styloid process |
| 尺骨 | ulna |
| 切迹 | notch |
| 腕 | wrist |
| 腕骨 | carpal bones, carpus |
| 手舟骨 | scaphoid bone |
| 月骨 | lunate bone |
| 三角骨 | triquetral bone |
| 豌豆骨 | pisiform bone |
| 大多角骨 | trapezium bone |
| 小多角骨 | trapezoid bone |
| 头状骨 | capitate bone |
| 钩骨 | hamate bone |
| 手掌 | palm of hand |
| 掌骨 | metacarpal bone |
| 掌骨体 | shaft of metacarpal bone |
| 掌骨底 | base of metacarpal bone |
| 掌骨头 | head of metacarpal bone |
| 指骨 | phalanges of fingers, bones of fingers |
| 近节指骨 | proximal phalanx |
| 远节指骨 | distal phalanx |
| 中节指骨 | middle phalanx |
| 籽骨 | sesamoid bone |

| | |
|------|----------------------------|
| 下肢 | lower limb |
| 骶骨 | sacrum |
| 骶孔 | sacral foramina |
| 尾骨 | coccyx |
| 髌骨 | ilium |
| 髌骨翼 | ala of ilium |
| 坐骨支 | ramus of ischium |
| 坐骨体 | body of ischium |
| 耻骨 | pubis |
| 耻骨联合 | pubic symphysis |
| 闭孔 | obturator foramen |
| 髋 | hip |
| 髋臼 | acetabulum |
| 股骨 | femur |
| 转子间嵴 | intertrochanteric crest |
| 大转子 | greater trochanter |
| 小转子 | lesser trochanter |
| 膝 | knee |
| 胫骨 | tibia |
| 髁间窝 | intercondylar fossa |
| 髁间隆起 | intercondylar eminence |
| 胫骨结节 | tubercles of tibia |
| 髌骨 | patella |
| 腓骨 | fibula |
| 踝 | ankle |
| 内踝 | medial malleolus |
| 外踝 | lateral malleolus |
| 足 | foot |
| 距骨 | talus |
| 跟骨 | calcaneus |
| 舟状骨 | navicular bone |
| 骰骨 | cuboid bone |
| 楔骨 | cuneiform bone |
| 跖骨 | metatarsal bones |
| 趾骨 | phalanges of toes |
| 肩关节 | shoulder joint |
| 肘关节 | elbow joint |
| 腕关节 | carpal joint |
| 腕掌关节 | carpometacarpal joints |
| 掌指关节 | metacarpophalangeal joints |

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| 指骨间关节 | interphalangeal joints of hand |
| 骶髂关节 | sacroiliac joint |
| 髋关节 | hip joint |
| 膝关节 | knee joint |
| 半月板 | meniscus |
| 交叉韧带 | cruciate ligament |
| 髌韧带 | patellar ligament |
| 侧副韧带 | collateral ligaments |
| 距小腿关节(踝关节) | talocrural joint(ankle joint) |
| 跖趾关节 | metatarsophalangeal joints |
| 趾骨间关节 | interphalangeal joints of foot |
| 跟腱 | tendon calcaneus |
| 滑膜 | synovial membrane, synovium |
| 滑膜囊 | synovial bursa |
| 髌上囊 | suprapatellar bursa |
| 肱动脉 | brachial artery |
| 桡动脉 | radial artery |
| 尺动脉 | ulnar artery |
| 股动脉 | femoral artery |
| 腘动脉 | popliteal artery |
| 腓动脉 | peroneal artery, fibular artery |
| 胫动脉 | tibial artery |
| 肱静脉 | brachial veins |
| 桡静脉 | radial vein |
| 尺静脉 | ulnar vein |
| 股静脉 | femoral vein |
| 腘静脉 | popliteal vein |
| 腓静脉 | peroneal vein, fibular vein |
| 胫静脉 | tibial vein |
| 三角肌 | deltoid |
| 肱二头肌 | biceps brachii |
| 肱三头肌 | triceps brachii |
| 小指展肌 | abductor digiti minimi |
| 拇对掌肌 | opponens pollicis |
| 拇短展肌 | abductor pollicis brevis |
| 缝匠肌 | sartorius |
| 股二头肌 | biceps femoris |
| 半膜肌 | semimembranosus |
| 半腱肌 | semitendinosus |
| 脊柱 | vertebral column |

| | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| 颈椎 | cervical vertebrae |
| 胸椎 | thoracic vertebrae |
| 腰椎 | lumbar vertebrae |
| 骶椎 | sacral vertebrae |
| 尾椎 | coccygeal vertebrae |
| 椎体 | vertebral body |
| 椎弓 | vertebral arch |
| 椎弓根 | pedicle of vertebral arch |
| 椎孔 | vertebral foramen |
| 棘突 | spinous process |
| 横突 | transverse process |
| 上关节突 | superior articular process |
| 下关节突 | inferior articular process |
| 椎管 | vertebral canal |
| 寰椎 | atlas |
| 侧块 | lateral mass |
| 结节 | tubercle |
| 前弓 | anterior arch |
| 后弓 | posterior arch |
| 枢椎 | axis |
| 齿突 | odontoid process |
| 寰枕关节 | atlantooccipital joint |
| 寰枢关节 | atlantoaxial joint, atloaxoid joint |
| 椎间盘 | intervertebral discs |
| 髓核 | nucleus pulposus |
| 黄韧带 | ligamenta flava |
| 前纵韧带 | anterior longitudinal ligament |
| 后纵韧带 | posterior longitudinal ligament |
| 项韧带 | ligamentum nuchae |
| 腰肌 | psaos |
| 髂肌 | iliacus |
| 臀肌 | gluteus |
| 颈丛 | cervical plexus |
| 臂丛 | brachial plexus |
| 腰丛 | lumbar plexus |
| 腰骶丛 | lumbosacral plexus |
| 脊髓 | spinal cord |
| 颈膨大 | cervical enlargement |
| 腰骶膨大 | lumbosacral enlargement |
| 脊髓圆锥 | conus medullaris |

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| 终丝 | filum terminale |
| 脊髓节段 | segment of spinal cord |
| 中央管 | central canal |
| 脊神经 | spinal nerves |
| 前(腹侧)根 | anterior(ventral) root |
| 后(脊侧)根 | posterior(dorsal) root |
| 脊神经干 | trunk of spinal nerve |
| 马尾 | cauda equina |
| 颅骨 | cranial bone |
| 外板 | outer plate |
| 板障 | diploë |
| 内板 | inner plate |
| 脑膜中动脉沟 | middle meningeal artery groove |
| 静脉沟 | venous grooves |
| 颅缝 | cranial sutures |
| 额缝 | frontal suture |
| 冠状缝 | coronal suture |
| 人字缝 | lambdoid suture |
| 矢状缝 | sagittal suture |
| 颞顶缝 | temporoparietal suture |
| 前囟 | anterior fontanelle |
| 后囟 | posterior fontanelle |
| 颅前窝 | anterior cranial fossa |
| 颅中窝 | middle cranial fossa |
| 颅后窝 | posterior cranial fossa |
| 筛板 | cribriform plate |
| 视神经管 | optic canal |
| 眶上裂 | superior orbital fissure |
| 蝶嵴 | sphenoidal crest |
| 蝶骨大翼 | greater wing of sphenoid |
| 蝶骨小翼 | lesser wing of sphenoid |
| 蝶鞍 | sella turcica |
| 前床突 | anterior clinoid process |
| 后床突 | posterior clinoid process |
| 鞍结节 | tuberculum sellae |
| 鞍背 | dorsum sellae |
| 垂体 | hypophysis, pituitary gland |
| 漏斗干(垂体柄) | infundibular stem(pituitary stalk) |
| 垂体窝 | hypophyseal fossa |
| 鞍膈 | diaphragm sellae |

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 破裂孔 | foramen lacerum |
| 圓孔 | foramen rotundum |
| 卵圓孔 | foramen ovale |
| 棘孔 | foramen spinosum |
| 斜坡 | clivus |
| 乳突 | mastoid process |
| 岩尖 | petrous apex |
| 內听道 | internal auditory canal |
| 颈静脉孔 | jugular foramen |
| 枕外隆凸 | external occipital protuberance |
| 枕內隆凸 | internal occipital protuberance |
| (枕)大孔 | foramen magnum |
| 脑脊膜 | meninges |
| 硬脑膜 | cerebral dura mater |
| 脑蛛网膜 | cerebral arachnoid mater |
| 软脑膜 | cerebral pia mater |
| 大脑镰 | cerebral falx |
| 小脑幕 | tentorium of cerebellum |
| 幕切迹 | tentorial incisure |
| 小脑镰 | cerebellar falx |
| 硬膜外隙 | epidural space |
| 硬膜下隙 | subdural space |
| 蛛网膜下隙 | subarachnoid space |
| 側裂池 | cistern of sylvius |
| 四叠体池 | quadrigeminal cistern |
| 脚間池 | interpeduncular cistern |
| 蝶鞍上池 | suprasellar cistern |
| 桥池 | pontine cistern |
| 小脑上池 | supracerebellar cistern |
| 小脑延髓池 | cerebellomedullary cistern |
| 枕大池 | cisterna magna |
| 蛛网膜(顆)粒 | arachnoid granulations |
| 脉络膜丛 | choroid plexus |
| 脑脊液 | cerebrospinal fluid (c.s.f.) |
| 大脑 | cerebrum |
| 大脑半球 | cerebral hemisphere |
| 大脑皮质(灰质) | cerebral cortex (grey matter) |
| 大脑髓质(白质) | cerebral medulla (white matter) |
| 脑回 | gyrus |
| 脑沟 | groove, sulcus |

| | |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| 纵裂 | longitudinal fissure |
| 侧裂 | sylyian fissure |
| 额叶 | frontal lobe |
| 额极 | frontal pole |
| 顶叶 | parietal lobe |
| 额顶岛盖 | frontoparietal operculum |
| 枕叶 | occipital lobe |
| 枕极 | occipital pole |
| 禽距 | calcar avis |
| 颞叶 | temporal lobe |
| 颞极 | temporal pole |
| 颞叶岛盖 | temporal operculum |
| 岛叶 | insular lobe(insula) |
| 海马 | hippocampus |
| 嗅脑 | rhinencephalon |
| 胼胝体 | corpus callosum |
| 胼胝体压部 | splenium of corpus callosum |
| 胼胝体干 | trunk of corpus callosum |
| 胼胝体膝部 | genu of corpus callosum |
| 胼胝体嘴部 | rostrum of corpus callosum |
| 胼胝体辐射 | radiation of corpus callosum |
| 基底核(基底节) | basal nuclei (basal ganglia) |
| 纹状体 | corpus striatum, striate body |
| 尾状核 | caudate nucleus |
| 尾状核头部 | head of caudate nucleus |
| 尾状核尾部 | tail of caudate nucleus |
| 尾状核体部 | body of caudate nucleus |
| 豆状核 | lentiform nucleus |
| 壳核 | putamen |
| 苍白球 | globus pallidus |
| 屏状核 | claustrum |
| 杏仁体 | amygdaloid body |
| 外囊 | external capsule |
| 内囊 | internal capsule |
| 内囊前肢 | anterior limb of internal capsule |
| 内囊膝 | genu of internal capsule |
| 内囊后肢 | posterior limb-of internal capsule |
| 间脑 | diencephalon |
| 背侧丘脑(丘脑) | dorsal thalamus, thalamus |
| 上丘脑 | epithalamus |

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 下丘脑 | hypothalamus |
| 脑干 | brain stem |
| 中脑 | midbrain |
| 大脑脚 | cerebral peduncle |
| 脚间窝 | interpeduncular fossa |
| 桥脑 | pons |
| 小脑桥脑角 | cerebellopontine angle |
| 黑质 | substantia nigra |
| 红核 | red nucleus |
| 延髓(脑) | medulla oblongata (medulla) |
| 小脑 | cerebellum |
| 小脑半球 | cerebellar hemisphere |
| 小脑蚓 | vermis |
| 小脑扁桃体 | tonsil of cerebellum |
| 齿状核 | dentate nucleus |
| 小脑脚 | cerebellar peduncle |
| 脑室 | ventricle |
| 侧脑室 | lateral ventricle |
| 侧脑室中央部 | central part of lateral ventricle |
| 前角(额角) | anterior (frontal) horn |
| 后角(枕角) | posterior (occipital) horn |
| 下角(颞角) | inferior (temporal) horn |
| 孟氏孔 | foramen of Monro |
| 透明隔 | septum pellucidum |
| 第三脑室 | third ventricle |
| 视隐窝 | optic recess |
| 漏斗隐窝 | infundibular recess |
| 松果体(松果腺) | pineal body (pineal gland) |
| 松果体隐窝 | pineal recess |
| 松果体上隐窝 | suprapineal recess |
| 视交叉 | optic chiasma |
| 视束 | optic track |
| 乳头体 | mamillary body |
| 漏斗 | infundibulum |
| 导水管 | aqueduct |
| 第四脑室 | fourth ventricle |
| 菱形窝 | rhomboid fossa |
| 外侧隐窝 | lateral recess |
| 第四脑室正中孔 | median aperture of fourth ventricle |
| 第四脑室外侧孔 | lateral aperture of fourth ventricle |

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 脑(颅)神经 | cranial nerves |
| 嗅神经 | olfactory nerves |
| 视神经 | optic nerve |
| 动眼神经 | oculomotor nerve |
| 滑车神经 | trochlear nerve |
| 三叉神经 | trigeminal nerve |
| 展神经 | abducent (abducens) nerve |
| 面神经 | facial nerve |
| 前庭蜗神经 | vestibulocochlear nerve |
| 舌咽神经 | glossopharyngeal nerve |
| 迷走神经 | vagus nerve |
| 副神经 | accessory nerve |
| 舌下神经 | hypoglossal nerve |
| 动脉 | artery |
| 颈总动脉 | common carotid artery |
| 颈动脉窦 | carotid sinus |
| 颈动脉分叉 | carotid bifurcation |
| 颈外动脉 | external carotid artery |
| 甲状腺上动脉 | superior thyroid artery |
| 咽升动脉 | ascending pharyngeal artery |
| 脑膜后动脉 | posterior meningeal artery |
| 舌动脉 | lingual artery |
| 面动脉 | facial artery |
| 颌下动脉 | submental artery |
| 枕动脉 | occipital artery |
| 脑膜支 | meningeal branch |
| 颞浅动脉 | superficial temporal artery |
| 上颌动脉 | maxillary artery |
| 脑膜中动脉 | middle meningeal artery |
| 颈内动脉 | internal carotid artery |
| 海绵窦部 | cavernous part |
| 海绵窦支 | branch of cavernous sinus |
| 脑膜垂体(动脉)干 | meningohypophysial (artery) trunk |
| 眼动脉 | ophthalmic artery |
| 脑膜返支 | recurrent meningeal branch |
| 眶上动脉 | supraorbital artery |
| 脑膜前支 | anterior meningeal branch |
| 后交通动脉 | posterior communicating artery |
| 脉络丛前动脉 | anterior choroidal artery |
| 颈内动脉神经节段(C5段) | ganglion segment (C5 segment) |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 颈内动脉海绵窦段(C4段) | cavernous segment (C4 segment) |
| 颈内动脉膝段(C3段) | carotid knee segment (C3 segment) |
| 颈内动脉交叉池段(C2段) | cisternal segment (C2 segment) |
| 颈内动脉终末段(C1段) | terminal segment (C1 segment) |
| 大脑前动脉 | anterior cerebral artery |
| 前交通动脉 | anterior communicating artery |
| 额支 | frontal branch |
| 交通后部(胼胝体周围动脉) | postcommunicating part (pericallosal artery) |
| 胼胝体缘动脉 | callosomarginal artery |
| 顶枕动脉 | parietooccipital artery |
| 大脑前动脉基底动脉环部 (视交叉段)(A1段) | pars circularies of anterior cerebral artery (chiasmatal segment)(A1 segment) |
| 大脑前动脉眶段(A2段) | orbital segment of anterior cerebralar artery (A2 segment) |
| 胼胝周动脉膝段(A3段) | knee of the pericallosal artery (A3 segment) |
| 胼胝体段(A4、5段) | callosal segment(A4 segment and A5 segment) |
| 大脑中动脉 | middle cerebral artery |
| 侧裂三角 | sylvian triangle |
| 颞极动脉 | temporalis polaris artery |
| 颞叶前动脉 | anterior temporal artery |
| 颞叶中动脉 | arteriae temporalis media |
| 颞叶后动脉 | posterior temporal artery |
| 顶叶后动脉 | posterior parietal artery |
| 角回动脉 | artery of angular gyrus |
| 额顶升支 | fronto - parietal ascending |
| 蝶骨大翼段(M1段) | sphenoid wing segment (M1 segment) |
| 脑岛段(M2段) | insular segment (M2 segment) |
| 大脑中动脉末梢分支 (M3、4、5段) | terminal branch of the middle cerebral arteries (M3、4、5 segment) |
| 椎动脉 | vertebral artery |
| 大脑动脉环 | cerebral arterial circle |
| 基底动脉 | basilar artery |
| 小脑下后动脉 | posterior inferior cerebellar artery |
| 小脑下前动脉 | anterior inferior cerebellar artery |
| 小脑上动脉 | superior cerebellar artery |
| 大脑后动脉 | posterior cerebral artery |
| 后内侧中央动脉 | posteromedial central arteries |

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 脉络丛后支 | posterior choroidal branch |
| 后外侧中央动脉 | posterolateral central arteries |
| 枕叶外侧动脉 | lateral occipital artery |
| 枕叶内侧动脉 | medial occipital artery |
| 颈内静脉 | internal jugular vein |
| 颈外静脉 | external jugular vein |
| 脑膜静脉 | meningeal vein |
| 颞浅静脉 | superficial temporal vein |
| 面横静脉 | facial transverse vein |
| 上颌静脉 | maxillary veins |
| 翼静脉丛 | pterygoid venous plexus |
| 脑膜中静脉 | middle meningeal veins |
| 硬脑膜窦 | sinuses of dura mater |
| 上矢状窦 | superior sagittal sinus |
| 下矢状窦 | inferior sagittal sinus |
| 直窦 | straight sinus |
| 横窦 | transverse sinus |
| 窦汇 | confluence of sinuses |
| 枕窦 | occipital sinus |
| 乙状窦 | sigmoid sinus |
| 岩下窦 | inferior petrosal sinus |
| 岩上窦 | superior petrosal sinus |
| 海绵窦 | cavernous sinus |
| 蝶顶窦 | sphenoparietal sinus |
| 大脑静脉 | cerebral veins |
| 大脑浅静脉 | superficial cerebral veins |
| 大脑下静脉 | inferior cerebral vein |
| 大脑深静脉 | deep cerebral veins |
| 基底静脉 | basal vein |
| 大脑大静脉(Galen静脉) | great cerebral vein (Galen's vein) |
| 大脑内静脉 | internal cerebral veins |
| 小脑静脉 | cerebellar veins |
| 蚓上静脉 | superior vein of vermis |
| 蚓下静脉 | inferior vein of vermis |
| 小脑上静脉 | superior cerebellar veins |
| 小脑下静脉 | inferior cerebellar veins |
| 小脑中央前静脉 | precentral cerebellar vein |
| 岩部静脉 | petrosal vein |
| 额肌 | frontalis |
| 颞肌 | temporalis |

枕额肌
头半棘肌
头夹肌
头皮

occipitofrontalis
semispinalis capitis
splenius capitis
scalp

2. 常用各类疾病词汇

一、胸部

| | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 先天性畸形 | congenital malformation |
| 气管食管瘘 | tracheoesophageal fistula |
| 气管憩室 | tracheal diverticulum |
| 支气管异物 | foreign body in bronchus |
| 支气管炎 | bronchitis |
| 细支气管炎 | bronchiolitis |
| 支气管扩张 | bronchiectasis |
| 柱状支气管扩张 | cylindroid bronchiectasis |
| 囊状支气管扩张 | saccular bronchiectasis |
| 气管肿瘤 | tumor of trachea |
| 肺隔离症 | pulmonary sequestration |
| (肺)透明膜病 | hyaline membrane disease |
| 大叶性肺炎 | lobar pneumonia |
| 小叶性肺炎 | lobular pneumonia |
| 支气管肺炎 | brochopneumonia |
| 间质性肺炎 | interstitial pneumonia |
| 病毒性肺炎 | virus pneumonia |
| 过敏性肺炎 | allergic pneumonia |
| 金葡菌性肺炎 | staphylococcal pneumonia |
| 吸入性肺炎 | aspiration pneumonitis |
| 阻塞性肺炎 | obstructive pneumonia |
| 坠积性肺炎 | hypostatic pneumonia |
| 放射性肺炎 | radiation pneumonia |
| 肺纤维化 | pulmonary fibrosis |
| 肺脓肿 | lung abscess |
| 机化性肺炎 | organized pneumonia |
| 炎性假瘤 | inflammatory pseudotumor |
| 肺真菌病 | pulmonary mycosis |
| 真菌性肺炎 | fungus pneumonia |
| 寄生虫病 | parasitic disease |
| 血吸虫病 | schistosomiasis |
| 肺吸虫病 | paragonimiasis |

| | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 包虫病, 棘球蚴病 | hydatidosis, hydatid cyst disease |
| 肺结核 | tuberculosis |
| 原发性肺结核 | primary pulmonary tuberculosis |
| 急性粟粒性肺结核 | acute miliary tuberculosis |
| 慢性粟粒性肺结核 | chronic miliary tuberculosis |
| 浸润型肺结核 | infiltrative tuberculosis |
| 结核球 | tuberculoma |
| 干酪性肺炎 | caseous pneumonia |
| 慢性纤维空洞型肺结核 | chronic fibrous cavitary tuberculosis |
| 陈旧结核 | inactive tuberculosis |
| 肺癌 | lung cancer |
| 支气管肺癌 | bronchogenic carcinoma |
| 中央性肺癌 | central bronchogenic carcinoma |
| 周围型肺癌 | peripheral bronchogenic carcinoma |
| 肺泡型肺癌 | alveolar cell carcinoma |
| 肺上沟癌(潘氏癌) | superior sulcus (Pancoast) carcinoma |
| 血行性转移瘤 | blood-borne metastatic tumor |
| 腺瘤 | adenoma |
| 错构瘤 | hamartoma |
| 畸胎瘤 | teratoma |
| 肺囊肿 | lung cyst |
| 韦格纳肉芽肿病 | Wegner granulomatosis |
| 肺挫裂伤 | pulmonary contusion |
| 血肿 | hematoma |
| 尘肺 | pneumoconiosis |
| 矽肺 | silicosis |
| 红斑狼疮 | lupus erythematosus |
| 硬皮病 | scleroderma |
| 皮炎 | dermatomyositis |
| 结节病 | sarcoidosis |
| 肺梗塞 | lung infarction |
| 纵隔气肿 | mediastinal emphysema |
| 胸骨后甲状腺 | retrosternal thyroid |
| 胸腺瘤 | thymoma |
| 胸腺增生 | thymic hyperplasia |
| 胸腺囊肿 | thymic cyst |
| 皮样囊肿 | dermoid cyst |
| 气管支气管囊肿 | tracheobronchial cyst |
| 淋巴瘤 | lymphoma |
| 淋巴肉瘤 | lymphosarcoma |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 白血病 | leukemia |
| 霍奇金病 | Hodgkin disease |
| 神经纤维瘤 | neurofibroma |
| 交感神经纤维瘤 | sympathetic neurofibroma |
| 肠源性囊肿 | enterogenic cyst |
| 胸膜炎 | pleurisy |
| 胸膜积液 | pleural effusion, hydrothorax |
| 包裹性积液 | encysted effusion |
| 叶间积液 | interlobar effusion |
| 肺底积液 | diaphragmatic pleural effusion |
| 气胸 | pneumothorax |
| 液气胸 | hydropneumothorax |
| 脓气胸 | pyopneumothorax |
| 血胸 | hemothorax |
| 脓胸 | empyema |
| 胸膜钙化 | calcification of the pleura |
| 间皮瘤 | mesothelioma |
| 膈麻痹 | paralysis of diaphragm |
| 膈膨出 | phrenic bulge |
| 膈疝 | diaphragmatic hernia |
| 裂孔疝 | hiatus hernia |
| 胸廓成形术 | thoracoplasty |
| 肺叶切除术后 | postlobectomy |
| 风湿性心脏病 | rheumatic heart disease |
| 左房室瓣(二尖瓣)狭窄 | left atrioventricular valve (mitral) stenosis |
| 左房室瓣(二尖瓣)关闭不全 | left atrioventricular valve (mitral) insufficiency |
| 主动脉瓣狭窄 | aortic stenosis |
| 主动脉瓣关闭不全 | aortic insufficiency |
| 右房室瓣(三尖瓣)狭窄 | right atrioventricular valve (tricuspid) stenosis |
| 右房室瓣(三尖瓣)关闭不全 | right atrioventricular valve (tricuspid) insufficiency |
| 先天性心脏病 | congenital heart disease |
| 房间隔缺损 | atrial septal defect |
| 室间隔缺损 | ventricular septal defect |
| 动脉导管未闭 | patent ductus arteriosus |
| 肺动脉狭窄 | pulmonary artery stenosis |
| 法洛四联症 | tetralogy of Fallot |
| 高血压性心脏病 | hypertensive heart disease |

| | |
|----------|---|
| 肺源性心脏病 | pulmonary heart disease |
| 梅毒性心脏病 | syphilitic heart disease |
| 心肌梗死 | myocardial infarction |
| 心肌炎 | myocarditis |
| 特发性心肌炎 | idiopathic myocarditis |
| 慢性间质性心肌炎 | chronic interstitial myocarditis |
| 特发性心肌肥厚 | idiopathic myocardial hypertrophy |
| 家族性心肌肥厚 | familial myocardial hypertrophy (Friedles disease) |
| 冠状动脉栓塞 | coronary embolization |
| 心脏外伤 | trauma of the heart |
| 心脏肿瘤 | tumour of the heart |
| 动脉粥样硬化 | atherosclerosis |
| 主动脉炎 | aortitis |
| 主动脉瘤 | aneurysm of the aorta |
| 假性动脉瘤 | pseudoaneurysm |
| 心包炎 | pericarditis |
| 心包渗出(积液) | pericardial effusion |
| 缩窄性心包炎 | constrictive pericarditis |
| 心包钙化 | calcification of the pericardium |
| 心包积气 | pneumopericardium |
| 水气心包 | hydropneumopericardium |
| 心包憩室 | pericardial diverticulum |
| 心包囊肿 | pericardial cyst |
| 心包肿瘤 | pericardial tumor |

二、腹部

| | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 食管憩室 | esophageal diverticulum |
| 食管静脉曲张 | esophageal varix |
| 食管痉挛 | esophagism |
| 贲门痉挛 | cardiospasm |
| 食管裂孔疝 | hiatal hernia |
| 食管炎 | esophagitis |
| 食管溃疡 | esophageal ulcer |
| 食管平滑肌瘤 | esophageal leiomyoma |
| 食管囊肿 | esophageal cyst |
| 食管癌 | esophageal carcinoma |
| 食管肉瘤 | esophageal sarcoma |
| 食管息肉 | esophageal polyp |
| 食管硬皮病 | esophageal scleroderma |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 胃溃疡 | gastric ulcer |
| 穿透性溃疡 | penetrating ulcer |
| 胼胝性溃疡 | callous ulcer |
| 胃炎 | gastritis |
| 胃窦炎 | antral gastritis |
| 胃憩室 | gastric diverticulum |
| 胃扭转 | gastric volvulus |
| 胃粘膜脱垂 | prolapse of gastric mucosa |
| 胃静脉曲张 | gastric varix |
| 胃息肉 | gastric polyp |
| 胃类癌 | gastric carcinoid carcinoma |
| 早期胃癌 | early gastric carcinoma |
| 进展性胃癌 | advanced gastric carcinoma |
| 胃淋巴瘤 | gastric lymphoma |
| 胃平滑肌瘤 | gastric leiomyoma |
| 胃平滑肌肉瘤 | gastric leiomyosarcoma |
| 胃穿孔 | gastric perforation |
| 十二指肠球溃疡 | duodenal ulcer |
| 十二指肠球后溃疡 | postbulbar ulcer |
| 十二指肠穿透性溃疡 | duodenal penetrating ulcer |
| 十二指肠憩室 | duodenal diverticulum |
| 十二指肠息肉 | duodenal polyp |
| 十二指肠平滑肌瘤 | duodenal leiomyoma |
| 十二指肠平滑肌肉瘤 | duodenal leiomyosarcoma |
| 十二指肠腺瘤 | duodenal adenoma |
| 十二指肠癌 | duodenal carcinoma |
| 十二指肠克隆病 | duodenal Crohn disease |
| 十二指肠结核 | duodenal tuberculosis |
| 肠系膜上动脉压迫综合征 | superior mesenteric artery compression syndrome |
| 肠结核 | intestinal tuberculosis |
| 小肠克隆病 | intestinal Crohn disease |
| 小肠肿瘤 | intestinal tumor |
| 肠扭转 | intestinal volvulus |
| 肠套叠 | intussusception |
| 机械性肠梗阻 | mechanical obstruction |
| 绞窄性肠梗阻 | incarcerated obstruction |
| 溃疡性结肠炎 | ulcerative colitis |
| 结肠克隆病 | colic Crohn disease |

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 阿米巴结肠炎 | amoebic colitis |
| 多发家族性息肉病 | multiple familial polyposis |
| 结肠直肠癌 | colorectal carcinoma |
| 结肠淋巴瘤 | lymphoma of colon |
| 巨结肠 | megacolon |
| 慢性阑尾炎 | chronic appendicitis |
| 阑尾粘液囊肿 | appendix mucocele |
| 肠穿孔 | enterobrosis, intestinal perforation |
| 腹膜炎 | peritonitis |
| 结肠间位 | colon interposition |
| 肝脓肿 | hepatic abscess |
| 肝包虫病 | hepatic hydatid cyst |
| 肝细胞癌 | hepatocellular carcinoma |
| 肝海绵状血管瘤 | hepatic cavernous haemangioma |
| 肝囊肿 | hepatic cyst |
| 脂肪肝 | fatty liver |
| 局限性结节性增生 | local nodular hyperplasia |
| 肝硬化 | cirrhosis |
| 腹水 | ascites |
| 门脉高压 | portal hypertension |
| 脾肿大 | splenomegaly |
| 肝外伤 | hepatic trauma |
| 肝撕裂 | liver laceration |
| 肝血吸虫病 | liver schistosomiasis |
| 胆石症 | gallstone |
| 胆囊炎 | cholecystitis |
| 胆囊癌 | gallbladder carcinoma |
| 胆管癌 | cholangiocarcinoma |
| 腺肌瘤病 | adenomyomatosis |
| 蛔虫病 | ascariasis |
| 胰腺炎 | pancreatitis |
| 胰腺癌 | pancreatic carcinoma |
| 胰腺囊肿 | pancreatic cyst |
| 胰岛细胞癌 | islet cell carcinoma |
| 环状胰 | annular pancreas |
| 副脾 | accessory spleen |
| 多脾 | polysplen |
| 脾破裂 | splenic rupture |
| 脾出血 | splenic haemorrhage |
| 包膜下血肿 | subcapsular haematoma |

| | |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| 肾畸形 | deformity of kidney |
| 双肾盂双输尿管 | double pelves with double ureter |
| 肾盂旋转不良 | malrotation of renal pelvis |
| 马蹄肾 | horseshoe kidney |
| 海绵肾 | sponge kidney |
| 异位肾 | ectopic kidney |
| 肾结核 | tuberculosis of kidney |
| 肾脓肿 | abscess of kidney |
| 肾周炎 | perinephritis |
| 肾盂积脓 | pyonephrosis |
| 肾周脓肿 | perirenal abscess |
| 肾癌 | carcinoma of kidney |
| 肾盂癌 | carcinoma of renal pelvis |
| 肾盂乳头状瘤 | papilnoma of renal pelvis |
| 肾腺瘤 | adenoma of kidney |
| 肾母细胞瘤 | nephroblastoma (Wilm tumor) |
| 肾错构瘤 | hamartoma of kidney |
| 肾囊肿 | cyst of kidney |
| 多发肾囊肿 | multiple cysts of kidney |
| 多囊肾 | polycystic kidney |
| 肾盂旁囊肿 | parapelvic cyst |
| 肾结石 | calculus of kidney |
| 肾盂积水 | hydronephrosis |
| 肾破裂 | rupture of kidney |
| 肾挫伤 | contusion of kidney |
| 肾出血 | hemorrhage of kidney |
| 肾血肿 | hematoma of kidney |
| 肾周血肿 | perirenal hematoma |
| 肾梗塞 | renal infarction |
| 肾静脉血栓形成 | renal phlebothrombosis |
| 肾动脉栓塞 | embolism of renal artery |
| 肾动脉瘤 | aneurysm of renal artery |
| 肾动脉硬化 | renal arteriosclerosis |
| 肾萎缩 | renal atrophy |
| 肾下垂 | nephroptosis |
| 肾盏憩室 | diverticulum of renal calyx |
| 肾乳头坏死 | necrosis of renal papilla |
| 髓样海绵肾 | medullary sponge kidney |
| 肾移植 | renal transplantation |
| 先天性输尿管狭窄 | congenital stricture of ureter |

| | |
|----------|--|
| 输尿管炎 | ureteritis |
| 输尿管积脓 | pyoureter |
| 输尿管结核 | tuberculosis of ureter |
| 输尿管癌 | carcinoma of ureter |
| 输尿管囊肿 | cyst of ureter |
| 输尿管外伤性损伤 | traumatic injury of ureter |
| 输尿管结石 | calculus of ureter |
| 输尿管积水 | hydroureter |
| 输尿管憩室 | diverticulum of ureter |
| 先天性膀胱憩室 | congenital diverticulum of bladder |
| 异位膀胱 | ectopic bladder |
| 双膀胱 | double bladder |
| 坏疽性膀胱炎 | gangrenous cystitis |
| 膀胱结核 | tuberculosis of bladder |
| 膀胱结石 | calculus of bladder, cystolithiasis |
| 膀胱损伤 | injury of bladder |
| 膀胱癌 | carcinoma of bladder |
| 膀胱息肉 | polyp of bladder |
| 神经源性膀胱 | neurogenic bladder |
| 先天性尿道畸形 | congenital deformity of urethra |
| 尿道炎 | urethritis |
| 尿道脓肿 | urethral abscess |
| 尿道结核 | tuberculosis of urethra |
| 尿道狭窄(扩张) | stricture (dilatation) of urethra |
| 尿道痿管 | fistula of urethra |
| 尿道损伤 | injury of urethra |
| 尿道肿瘤 | tumor of urethra |
| 尿道结石 | calculus of urethra |
| 尿道息肉 | polyp of urethra |
| 前列腺炎 | prostatitis |
| 前列腺肥大 | hypertrophy of prostate, prostatomegaly |
| 前列腺增生 | hyperplasia of prostate |
| 前列腺癌 | carcinoma of prostate |
| 前列腺结石 | prostatolith |
| 前列腺损伤 | injury of prostate |
| 精囊腺炎 | seminal vesiculitis |
| 精囊脓肿 | abscess of seminal vesicle |
| 精囊结核 | tuberculosis of seminal vesicle |
| 输精管结核 | tuberculosis of vas deferens |

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 精索囊肿 | cyst of spermatic cord |
| 精索静脉曲张 | varicocele |
| 阴茎癌 | carcinoma of penis |
| 先天性睾丸不发育 | congenital agenesis of testis |
| 先天性睾丸发育不全 | congenital hypoplasia of testis |
| 睾丸未降 | undescended testicle |
| 睾丸下降不全 | incomplete orchioctabasis |
| 睾丸肿瘤 | tumor of testis |
| 鞘膜积液 | hydrocele of tunica vaginalis |
| 阴囊血肿 | hematoma of scrotum |
| 阴囊肿瘤 | tumor of scrotum |
| 阴囊静脉曲张 | scrotal varix |
| 卵巢肿瘤 | tumor of ovary |
| 浆液性乳头状囊腺瘤 | serous papillary cystadenoma |
| 粘液性囊腺瘤 | mucinous cystadenoma |
| 浆液性囊腺癌 | serous cystadenocarcinoma |
| 粘液性囊腺癌 | mucinous cystadenocarcinoma |
| 胚胎性肿瘤 | embryonal tumor |
| 生殖细胞瘤 | germinoma |
| 单角子宫 | unicornuate uterus |
| 双角双子宫 | bicornuate uterus |
| 马鞍形子宫 | saddle-shaped uterus |
| 子宫平滑肌瘤 | uterine leiomyoma |
| 子宫内膜癌 | endometrial adenocarcinoma |
| 绒毛膜上皮癌 | chorionepithelioma |
| 葡萄胎 | hydatid mole |
| 子宫颈癌 | carcinoma of the cervix |
| 异位妊娠 | ectopic pregnancy |
| 输卵管妊娠 | tubal pregnancy |
| 结核性输卵管炎 | tuberculous salpingitis |
| 输卵管积水 | hydrosalpiux |
| 乳腺结构不良(乳腺病) | mammary dysplasia (mastopathy) |
| 乳腺小叶增生 | mammary lobulous hyperplasia |
| 乳腺纤维腺瘤 | mammary fibroadenoma |
| 乳腺癌 | carcinoma of breast |
| 肾上腺脓肿 | adrenal abscess |
| 肾上腺结核 | adrenal tuberculosis |
| 肾上腺增生 | adrenal hyperplasia |
| 肾上腺萎缩 | adrenal atrophy |
| 肾上腺肿瘤 | adrenal tumor |

嗜铬细胞瘤
异位嗜铬细胞瘤
肾上腺囊肿
肾上腺出血

pheochromocytoma
ectopic pheochromocytoma
adrenal cyst
adrenal hemorrhage

三、四肢、脊柱

外伤
骨折
脱位
骨肿瘤
骨瘤
骨样骨瘤
骨化纤维瘤
成骨细胞瘤
骨肉瘤
皮质旁骨肉瘤
软骨瘤
骨软骨瘤
成软骨细胞瘤
软骨粘液样纤维瘤
软骨肉瘤
纤维瘤
纤维肉瘤
巨细胞瘤
脂肪瘤
脂肪肉瘤
血管瘤
血管肉瘤
淋巴管瘤
神经鞘瘤
神经纤维瘤
滑膜瘤
滑膜肉瘤
骨髓瘤
骨网状细胞肉瘤
骨淋巴肉瘤
尤文肉瘤
脊索瘤
骨转移瘤
孤立性骨囊肿

trauma
fracture
dislocation
bone tumour
osteoma
osteoid osteoma
ossifying fibroma
osteoblastoma
osteosarcoma
paraosteal osteosarcoma
chondroma
osteochondroma
chondroblastoma
chondromyxoid fibroma
chondrosarcoma
fibroma
fibrosarcoma
giant cell tumour
lipoma
liposarcoma
hemangioma
hemangiosarcoma
lymphangioma
neurolemmoma
neurofibroma
synovioma
synovial sarcoma, synoviosarcoma
myeloma
reticulosarcoma of bone
lymphosarcoma of bone
Ewing sarcoma
chordoma, chordocarcinoma
metastatic neoplasia of bone
solitary bone cyst

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 动脉瘤样骨囊肿 | aneurysmal bone cyst |
| 骨髓炎 | osteomyelitis |
| 骨膜炎 | periostitis |
| 结核 | tuberculosis |
| 麻风 | leprosy |
| 梅毒 | syphilis |
| 真菌感染 | fungal infection |
| 寄生虫感染 | parasitic infection |
| 汉-许-克病(黄色瘤病) | Hand - Schüller - Christian disease |
| 嗜酸细胞肉芽肿 | eosinophilic granuloma |
| 坏血病 | scurvy |
| 佝偻病 | rickets |
| 垂体功能亢进症 | hyperpituitarism |
| 垂体功能减退症 | hypopituitarism |
| 甲状腺功能亢进症 | hyperthyroidism |
| 甲状腺功能减退症 | hypothyroidism |
| 库欣病 | Cushing disease |
| 绿色瘤 | chloroma (granulocytic sarcoma) |
| 类风湿关节炎 | rheumatoid arthritis |
| 银屑病关节炎 | psoriatic arthritis |
| 肥大性骨关节病 | hypertrophic osteoarthropathy |
| 血友病 | hemophilia |
| 痛风 | gout |
| 大骨节病 | Kachin - Beck disease |
| 色素沉着绒毛结节性滑膜炎 | pigmented villonodular synovitis |
| 骨纤维异常增殖症 | Albright syndrome |
| 骨纤维结构不良 | fibrous dysplasia |
| 畸形性骨炎 | osteitis deformans (Paget disease) |
| 结节病 | sarcoidosis |
| 成骨不全 | osteogenesis imperfecta |
| 软骨发育不良 | achondroplasia |
| 粘多糖病 | mucopolysaccharidosis |
| 骨硬化症(石骨症) | osteopetrosis |
| 无菌坏死 | aseptic necrosis |
| 氟骨症 | fluorosis |
| 脊柱裂 | spinal bifida |
| 脊柱隐裂 | occult spinal bifida |
| 脊柱侧突 | scoliosis |
| 脊柱后突 | kyphosis |
| 脊柱前突 | lordosis |

| | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 脊膜膨出 | meningocele |
| 脊髓脊膜膨出 | myelomeningocele |
| 脊髓裂 | myeloschisis |
| 脊髓纵裂 | diastatomyelia |
| 脊髓挫伤 | contusion of spinal cord |
| 脊髓裂伤 | laceration of spinal cord |
| 脊神经根挫伤 | contusion of spinal nerve root |
| 脊髓压迫 | compression of spinal cord |
| 臂丛损伤 | injury of brachial plexus |
| 脊髓炎 | myelitis |
| 脊髓脓肿 | abscess of spinal cord |
| 蛛网膜粘连 | arachnoid adhesion |
| 椎管内肿瘤 | intraspinal tumor of spinal canal |
| 髓内肿瘤 | intramedullary tumor of spinal cord |
| 硬膜下肿瘤 | subdural tumor |
| 硬膜外肿瘤 | extradural tumor |
| 马尾肿瘤 | tumor of cauda equina |
| 脊髓血管畸形 | vascular malformation of spinal cord |
| 脊髓空洞症 | syringomyelia |
| 马尾粘连 | adhesion of cauda equina |
| 脊髓萎缩 | spinal cord atrophy |
| 椎间盘突出 | protrusion of intervertebral disk |
| 椎管狭窄 | spinal stenosis |

四、颅脑

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 脑膜膨出 | meningocele |
| 脑膜脑膨出 | meningoencephalocele |
| 脑过小(小头畸形) | microcephaly |
| 巨脑畸形 | megalocephaly |
| 大脑发育不良 | cerebral dysplasia |
| 脑裂畸形 | schizencephaly |
| 胼胝体发育不全 | agenesis of corpus callosum |
| 透明隔发育畸形 | deformity of pellucid septum |
| 阿-基脑畸形(小脑扁桃体 延髓联合畸形) | Arnold - Chiari malformation |
| 第四脑室正中孔及外侧孔闭 锁畸形 | atresia of foramina of megendie and luschka, (Dandy - Walker syndrome) |
| 脑穿透畸形 | porencephaly, porencephalia |
| 中脑导水管狭窄 | stricture of cerebral aqueduct |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 结节性硬化 | nodular sclerosis |
| 脑颜面血管瘤综合征 | Sturge - Weber syndrome |
| 扁平颅底 | platybasia |
| 脑积水 | hydrocephalus |
| 脑萎缩 | cerebral atrophy |
| 橄榄体桥脑小脑萎缩 | olivo - ponto - cerebellar atrophy |
| 脑血管疾病 | cerebral vascular disease |
| 脑梗塞 | cerebral infarction |
| 脑血栓形成 | cerebral thrombosis |
| 脑栓塞 | cerebral embolism |
| 腔隙性梗塞 | lacunar infarction |
| 脑缺血 | cerebral ischemia |
| 脑出血 | cerebral hemorrhage |
| 颅内动脉瘤 | intracranial aneurysm |
| 颅内动静脉畸形 | intracranial arteriovenous malformation |
| 海绵状血管瘤 | cavernous angioma |
| 脑底异常血管网症(烟雾病) | abnormal hypervascularity of vascular net of cerebral basal area (moyamoya disease) |
| Galen静脉畸形(Galen静脉瘤) | malformation of Galen vein (aneurysm of Galen vein) |
| 静脉性血管畸形 | venous malformation |
| 毛细血管扩张症 | capillary telangiectasia |
| 颅内动静脉瘘 | intracranial arteriovenous fistula |
| 脑动脉炎 | cerebral arteritis |
| 矢状窦血栓形成 | sagittal sinus thrombosis |
| 自发性蛛网膜下腔出血 | spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage |
| 颅内肿瘤 | intracranial tumor |
| 胶质瘤 | glioma |
| 星形细胞瘤 | astrocytoma |
| 室管膜瘤 | ependymoma |
| 少枝胶质细胞瘤 | oligodendroglioma |
| 髓母细胞瘤 | medulloblastoma |
| 脑膜瘤 | meningioma |
| 恶性脑膜瘤 | malignant meningioma |
| 脑膜瘤病 | meningiomatosis |
| 垂体腺瘤 | pituitary adenoma |
| 垂体微腺瘤 | pituitary microadenoma |

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 垂体腺癌 | pituitary adenocarcinoma |
| 空蝶鞍 | empty sella |
| 听神经瘤 | acoustic neuroma |
| 神经纤维瘤 | neurofibroma |
| 神经纤维瘤病 | neurofibromatosis |
| 神经鞘瘤 | neurolemmoma |
| 恶性神经鞘瘤 | malignant neurolemmoma |
| 神经节细胞瘤 | gangliocytoma |
| 颅咽管瘤 | craniopharyngioma |
| 血管母细胞瘤 | hemangioblastoma |
| 松果体瘤 | pinealoma |
| 松果体细胞瘤 | pinealocytoma |
| 松果体母细胞瘤 | pinealoblastoma |
| 表皮样囊肿(胆脂瘤) | epidermoid cyst (cholesteatoma) |
| 皮样囊肿 | dermoid (cyst) |
| 生殖细胞瘤 | germinoma |
| 畸胎瘤 | teratoma |
| 转移瘤 | metastasis |
| 脉络丛乳头状瘤 | papilloma of choroid plexus, |
| | choroid papilloma |
| 恶性(间变性)脉络丛乳头状瘤 | malignant (anaplastic) papilloma |
| | of choroid plexus |
| 黑色素瘤 | melanoma |
| 小胶质细胞瘤 | microglioma |
| 恶性淋巴瘤 | malignant lymphoma |
| 颈静脉球瘤 | jugulare glomus tumor |
| 脂肪瘤 | lipoma |
| 胶样囊肿 | colloid cyst |
| 拉特克囊肿 | Rathke cyst |
| 蛛网膜囊肿 | arachnoidcyst |
| 脑外伤 | brain trauma |
| 脑挫伤 | contusion of brain |
| 脑裂伤 | laceration of brain |
| 蛛网膜下腔出血 | subarachnoid hemorrhage |
| 颅内血肿 | intracranial hematoma |
| 脑内血肿 | intracerebral hematoma |
| 硬膜外血肿 | epidural hematoma |
| 硬膜下血肿 | subdural hematoma |
| 脑脊液漏 | cerebrospinal fluid leakage |
| 脑炎 | encephalitis |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| 病毒性脑炎 | viral encephalitis |
| 室管膜炎 | ependymitis |
| 蛛网膜炎 | arachnoiditis |
| 脑膜炎 | meningitis |
| 结核性脑膜炎 | tuberculous meningitis |
| 新形隐球菌性脑膜炎 | cryptococcus neoformans meningitis |
| 脑膜脑炎 | meningo-encephalitis |
| 脑脓肿 | brain abscess |
| 硬膜下脓肿 | subdural abscess |
| 硬膜外脓肿 | epidural abscess |
| 脑囊尾蚴病 | cysticercosis of brain |
| 脑肺吸虫病 | paragonimiasis of brain |
| 脑弓型体病 | toxoplasmosis of brain |
| 脑旋毛虫病 | trichinosis of brain |
| 脑棘球蚴病(脑包虫病) | echinococcosis of brain (hydatid disease of brain) |
| 变性及脱髓鞘疾病 | degenerative and demyelinating diseases |
| 肝豆状核变性 | hepatolenticular degeneration (Wilson disease) |
| 多发性硬化 (急性播散性脑脊髓炎) | multiple sclerosis (acute disseminated encephalomyelitis) |
| 视神经脊髓炎 | optic neuromyelitis |
| 进行性多灶性脑白质病 | progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy |

3. 常用临床症状词汇

| | |
|--------|---------------------|
| 发热 | fever |
| 寒战, 发冷 | rigor, chill |
| 咳嗽 | cough |
| 刺激性咳嗽 | irritable cough |
| 痉挛性咳嗽 | spasmodic cough |
| 干咳 | dry cough |
| 咳痰 | expectoration |
| 痰 | sputum |
| 脓痰 | purulent sputum |
| 粘液脓性痰 | mucopurulent sputum |
| 铁锈色痰 | rusty sputum |
| 血痰 | bloody sputum |

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 咯血 | hemoptysis |
| 呼吸困难 | dyspnea |
| 气短 | short breath |
| 哮喘 | asthma |
| 喘鸣 | stridor |
| 胸痛 | thoracodynia, chest pain |
| 疲倦 | fatigue |
| 不适 | malaise |
| 乏力 | weakness |
| 体重减轻 | weight loss |
| 贫血 | anemia |
| 浮肿 | dropsy |
| 紫绀 | cyanosis |
| 绞痛 | colic |
| 心悸 | palpitation |
| 心绞痛 | angina pectoris |
| 心跳 | heart beat |
| 虚弱 | asthenia, weakness |
| 出汗 | perspiration |
| 盗汗 | night sweat |
| 心房纤维颤动 | atrial fibrillation |
| 心房扑动 | atrial flutter |
| 心动过缓 | bradycardia |
| 恶心 | nausea |
| 呕吐 | vomitting |
| 流涎 | drivel |
| 腹痛 | abdominal pain |
| 食后痛 | postprandial pain |
| 牵涉性痛, 异位痛 | heterotopic pain |
| 厌油腻食物 | loss of appetite for fatty food |
| 消化不良 | indigestion, dyspepsia |
| 腹鸣 | borborygmus |
| 腹泻 | diarrhoea |
| 便秘 | constipation |
| 痉挛 | spasm |
| 腹水 | ascites |
| 腹块 | abdominal mass |
| 营养不良 | malnutrition |
| 肝肿大 | hepatomegaly, liver enlargement |
| 下肢水肿 | edema of the lower limbs |

| | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 呕血 | hematemesis |
| 黑粪 | melena |
| 便血 | hematochezia |
| 胆道出血 | hemobilia |
| 胆漏 | bile leakage |
| 黄疸 | jaundice |
| 胆绞痛 | biliary colic |
| 败血症 | septicaemia |
| 大小便失禁 | gatism |
| 血尿 | hematuria |
| 蛋白尿 | proteinuria |
| 乳糜尿 | chyluria |
| 尿潴留 | urinary retention |
| 无尿 | anuria |
| 少尿 | oliguria |
| 夜尿 | nocturia |
| 多尿 | polyuria |
| 排尿困难 | dysuria |
| 尿急 | urinary urgency |
| 尿毒症 | uremia |
| 尿路感染 | urinary tract infection |
| 尿路刺激 | urinary tract irritation |
| 脓尿 | pyuria |
| 肾绞痛 | renal colic |
| 腰痛 | lumbago, lower back pain |
| 骨痛 | bony pain |
| 肿胀 | swelling |
| 活动受限 | limitation of movement |
| 出血、溢血 | haemorrhage, bleeding |
| 静脉淤血 | venous stasis |
| 脊柱后凸(驼背) | kyphosis |
| 头痛 | headache |
| 头晕 | dizziness |
| 眩晕 | vertigo |
| 惊厥 | convulsion |
| 晕厥 | syncope, faint |
| 中风, 卒中 | apoplexy, stroke |
| 癫痫 | epilepsy |
| 忧郁, 抑郁 | melancholia, depression |
| 昏迷 | coma |

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 休克 | shock |
| 痴呆 | dementia |
| 谵妄 | delirium |
| 失眠 | insomnia |
| 言语困难 | dysphasia |
| 失语 | aphasia |
| 失用 | apraxia |
| 失音 | aphonia |
| 瘫痪 | paralysis |
| 四肢瘫 | quadriplegia |
| 截瘫 | paraplegia |
| 偏瘫 | hemiplegia |
| 共济失调 | ataxia |
| 手足徐动 | athetosis |
| 震颤(神经科用语) | tremor |
| 震颤(心脏科用语) | thrill |
| 眼球震颤 | nystagmus |
| 抽搐 | tic, convulsions(常用复数) |
| 手足搐搦 | tetany |
| 扭转痉挛 | torsion - spasm |
| 强直 | rigidity |
| 麻痹 | palsy |
| 呃逆 | hiccup |
| 遗尿 | enuresis |
| 幻想 | paranoid state |
| 霍纳综合征 | Horner syndrome |
| 布朗-塞卡综合征 | Brown - Sequard syndrome |
| 三叉神经痛 | trigeminal neuralgia |
| 肢端肥大症 | acromegaly |

4. 常用放射检查词汇

| | |
|-------|-------------------------|
| ~透视 | fluoroscopy |
| 摄影 | radiography |
| 平片 | plain film |
| ✓点片 | spot film |
| ✓床旁摄影 | bedside radiography |
| 前后位观 | antero - posterior view |
| 后前位观 | postero - anterior view |
| 侧位观 | lateral view |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 斜位观 | oblique view |
| 轴位观 | axial view |
| 切线位观 | tangential view |
| 立位 | standing position, erect position |
| 卧位 | lying position, recumbent position |
| 俯卧位 | prone position |
| 仰卧位 | supine position, dorsal decubitus |
| 侧卧位 | lateral recumbent position |
| 半卧位 | hemi-recumbent position |
| 后前位投照胸部摄片 | postero-anterior projection chest film, P-A view of the chest |
| 仰卧前后位胸片 | antero-posterior supine chest film radiography |
| 侧位胸片 | lateral chest radiography |
| 前突位观 | lordotic view |
| 前弓位观 | kyphotic view |
| 仰卧位水平投照 | supine position with horizontal projection (beam) |
| 立位前后位水平投照 | erect A-P position transtable projection |
| 高千伏摄影 | high kilovoltage radiography |
| 体层摄影 | tomography |
| 倾斜位体层摄影 | inclined tomography |
| 支气管造影 | bronchography |
| 胸部CT | CT of the chest |
| 胸部MRI | MRI of the chest |
| 钼靶X线摄影 | molybdenum target radiography |
| 乳腺导管造影 | galactography |
| 腹部平片 | abdominal plain film |
| 食道X线摄影 | esophagography |
| 胃肠钡餐造影 | gastrointestinal barium meal series |
| 钡餐检查 | barium meal examination |
| 单对比技术 | single-contrast technique |
| 双对比技术 | double-contrast technique |
| 低张十二指肠造影 | hypotonic duodenography |
| 小肠灌肠造影 | small bowel enema |
| 胃肠道水剂造影 | gastrointestinal examination with water-soluble contrast media |
| 钡剂灌肠 | barium enema |
| 气钡双对比灌肠 | air-barium double-contrast enema |

| | |
|------------|--|
| 口服胆囊造影 | oral cholecystography |
| 静脉胆道造影 | intravenous cholangiography |
| 透皮经肝穿刺胆道造影 | percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC) |
| 内镜逆行胰胆管造影 | endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) |
| 术中胆道造影 | peroperative cholangiography |
| T管造影 | T-tube cholangiography |
| 尿路平片 | plain film of kidney, ureter, and bladder (KUB) |
| 静脉肾盂造影 | intravenous pyelogram (IVP) |
| 排泄性尿路造影 | excretory urography |
| 顺行尿路造影 | antegrade urography |
| 逆行肾盂造影 | retrograde pyelography |
| 经皮肾造瘘术 | percutaneous nephrostomy |
| 逆行尿道造影 | retrograde urethrography |
| 膀胱造影 | cystography |
| 尿道造影 | urethrography |
| 输精管精囊造影 | vasoseminal vesiculography |
| 淋巴管造影 | lymphangiography |
| 瘘管造影 | fistulography |
| 脓腔造影 | pyography |
| 腹部CT | CT of the abdomen |
| 腹部MRI | MRI of the abdomen |
| 关节造影 | arthrography |
| 脊柱平片 | plain film of the spine |
| 脊髓造影 | myelography |
| 脊髓造影CT扫描 | CT myelography |
| 脊柱MRI | MRI of spine |
| 脊髓MRI | MRI of spinal cord |
| 头颅平片 | plain film of the skull |
| 柯氏位(眼眶位) | Caldwell position |
| 华氏位 | Water position |
| 颅底轴位观 | axial view of the skull base |
| 汤氏位(额枕位) | Towne position |
| 头部CT | CT of head |
| 扫描参数 | scan parameter |
| 矩阵 | matrix |
| 像素 | pixel |
| 体素 | voxel |

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 感兴趣区 | region of interest |
| 视野 | field of view |
| 眶听线 | orbitomeatal line (OM line) |
| 听眦线 | canthomeatal line |
| 里德基线 | Reid base line |
| 层厚 | slice thickness |
| 层距 | slice interval |
| 扫描方式 | scanning method |
| 定位扫描像 | scout view |
| 轴位(横断面)扫描 | axial (transverse) scan |
| 冠状面扫描 | coronal scan |
| 矢状面扫描 | sagittal scan |
| 薄层扫描 | thin slice scan |
| 重叠扫描 | overlap scan |
| 平扫 | plain scan |
| 增强扫描 | enhancement scan |
| 静脉团注法 | intravenous bolus injection technique |
| 静脉快速滴注法 | intravenous rapid infusion |
| 对比增强 | contrast enhancement |
| 延迟扫描 | delayed scan |
| 动态扫描 | dynamic scan |
| 电影扫描 | cine scan |
| 流动扫描 | flow scan |
| 快速扫描 | rapid scan |
| 单层扫描 | single-mode scan |
| 多层扫描 | multi-mode scan |
| 重建算法 | algorithm of reconstruction |
| 重建 | reconstruction |
| 矢状重建 | sagittal reconstruction |
| 冠状重建 | coronal reconstruction |
| 多平面重建 | multi-planar reconstruction |
| 三维重建 | three dimensional reconstruction |
| 工作站 | work station |
| CT脑池造影 | CT cisternography |
| 气体CT脑池造影 | cisternography CT with gas |
| 衰减 | attenuation |
| 衰减系数 | attenuation coefficient |
| CT值 | CT value |
| 密度测量 | densitometry |
| 亨氏单位 | Hounsfield unit (Hu) |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 窗宽设置 | window setting |
| 窗位 | window level |
| 窗宽 | window width |
| 伪影 | artifact |
| 射线硬化伪影 | beam hardening artifact |
| 移动伪影 | motion artifact |
| 噪声 | noise |
| 部分容积效应 | partial volume effect |
| 分辨率 | resolution |
| 密度分辨率 | contrast resolution |
| 空间分辨率 | spatial resolution |
| 高分辨率 | high - resolution |
| 头颅MRI | MRI of head |
| 成像技术 | imaging technique |
| 成像参数 | imaging parameter |
| 脉冲 | pulse |
| 程序, 序列 | sequence |
| 自旋回波 | spin echo (SE) |
| 反转复原 | inversion recovery (IR) |
| 部分饱和 | partial saturation recovery |
| 纵向弛豫时间(T1弛豫时间) | longitudinal relaxation time (T1 relaxation time) |
| 横向弛豫时间(T2弛豫时间) | transverse relaxation time (T2 relaxation time) |
| 回波时间 | echo time (TE) |
| 重复时间 | time of repetition (TR) |
| 间隔时间 | time of interval (TI) |
| 扫描时间 | scan time |
| 成像时间 | imaging time |
| T1加权成像 | T1 - weighted imaging (T1WI) |
| T2加权成像 | T2 - weighted imaging(T2WI) |
| 质子密度加权图像 | proton density weighted image |
| 部分翻转 | partial flip |
| 翻转角度 | flip angle |
| 表面线圈 | surface coil |
| 心电门控 | electrocardiographic gating |
| 磁共振信号 | MR signal |
| 信噪比 | signal - to - noise ratio (SNR, S/N) |
| 梯度回波 | gradient echo |
| 化学位移 | chemical shift |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 脂肪抑制 | fat suppression |
| 饱和效应 | saturation effect |
| 相位效应 | phase effect |
| 频谱, 波谱 | spectrum |
| 磁共振血管造影 | magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) |
| 时间流逝效应 | time-of-flight effect |
| 血管造影 | angiography |
| 动脉期 | arterial phase |
| 微血管期 | capillary phase |
| 静脉期 | venous phase |
| 数字血管造影 | digital angiography |
| 数字减影血管造影 | digital subtraction angiography (DSA) |
| 经静脉数字减影血管造影 | intra-venous digital subtraction angiography (IVDSA) |
| 经动脉数字减影血管造影 | intra-arterial digital subtraction angiography (IADSA) |
| 经颈动脉穿刺血管造影 | direct carotid puncture angiography |
| 经股动脉插管血管造影 | transfemoral artery catheterization angiography |
| 腋动脉插管血管造影 | transaxillary artery catheterization angiography |
| 肱动脉插管血管造影 | transbrachial artery catheterization angiography |
| 选择性血管造影 | selective angiography |
| 超选择性血管造影 | superselective angiography |
| 冠状动脉造影 | coronary arteriography |
| 支气管动脉造影 | bronchial arteriography |
| 腹主动脉造影 | abdominal aortography |
| 肝动脉造影 | hepatic arteriography |
| 腹腔和肠系膜上动脉造影 | celiac and superior mesenteric arteriography |
| 脾动脉造影 | spleen arteriography |
| 胃十二指肠动脉造影 | gastroduodenal arteriography |
| 肾动脉造影 | renal arteriography |
| 肾上腺动脉造影 | adrenal arteriography |
| 股动脉造影 | femoral arteriography |
| 周围动脉血管造影 | peripheral arteriography |
| 脑血管造影 | cerebral angiography |

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| 颈动脉造影 | carotid angiography |
| 椎动脉造影 | vertebral arteriography |
| 经肝门静脉造影 | transhepatic portal venography |
| 经肝脾门静脉造影 | transhepatic splenoportography |
| 肾上腺静脉造影 | adrenal venography |
| 连续摄影 | serialography |
| 介入放射学 | interventional radiology |

5. 常用放射征象词汇

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------|
| 部位 | location |
| 范围 | extent |
| 分布 | distribution |
| 形态 | shape |
| 大小 | size |
| 边缘 | border, margin, rim |
| 轮廓、外形 | outline, contour |
| 单侧 | unilateral |
| 双侧 | bilateral |
| 同侧 | ipsilateral |
| 对侧 | contralateral |
| 病侧 | affected side |
| 健侧 | intact side |
| 近侧 | proximal side |
| 远侧 | distal side |
| 对称 | symmetry |
| 对称的 | symmetrical |
| 不对称 | asymmetry |
| 局部 | localized, regional |
| 弥散 | diffuse |
| 散在 | scattered |
| 孤立 | solitary |
| 融合 | confluence |
| 中心性 | central |
| 偏心性 | eccentric |
| 移位 | deviation, shift, displacement |
| 下降 | descent, fall |
| 抬高 | elevation |
| 圆形 | round |
| 卵圆形 | oval |

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| 椭圆形 | oblong |
| 哑铃状 | dumb-bell |
| 变形 | deformity |
| 增厚、增粗 | thickened |
| 粗糙 | coarse |
| 变细、变薄 | thinning |
| 点状 | punctual, punctate |
| 斑点状 | mottling |
| 片状 | patchy |
| 分叶状 | lobulated |
| 条索 | stripe |
| 结节状 | nodular |
| 线状 | linear |
| 网状的 | reticular |
| 弧线形 | curvilinear |
| 不规则形 | irregular shape |
| 毛刺状、针状 | spiculated |
| 星状 | stellate |
| 纠集 | crowding, converging |
| 单发 | single |
| 多发 | multiple |
| 增多 | increase |
| 减少 | decrease |
| 扩大 | enlargement |
| 扩张 | dilatation |
| 缩小 | shrink |
| 膨胀 | distention |
| 狭窄 | stenosis, narrowing |
| 闭塞 | occlusion, obliteration, emphraxis |
| 光滑 | smooth |
| 锐利 | sharp |
| 清晰 | clear |
| 模糊 | hazy |
| 阴影 | shadow |
| 透光 | transparent |
| 不透光 | opacity, opaque |
| 致密 | dense |
| 透亮 | lucency |
| 透亮的 | lucent |

| | |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| 实质性 | solid |
| 囊性 | cystic |
| 空腔、空洞 | cavity |
| 壁 | wall |
| 壁的 | mural |
| 包膜 | capsule |
| 实变 | consolidation |
| 结节 | nodule |
| 结节状的 | nodular |
| 肿块 | mass |
| 渗出 | exudation |
| 浸润 | infiltration |
| 增殖 | hyperplasia |
| 增殖性的 | hyperplastic |
| 纤维化 | fibrosis |
| 纤维化的 | fibrotic |
| 放射线所致纤维化 | radiation - induced fibrosis |
| 钙化 | calcification |
| 钙化的 | calcified |
| 空气支气管征 | air bronchogram |
| 胸膜凹陷 | pleural indentation |
| 淋巴结肿大 | lymph node enlargement |
| 肺不张 | atelectasis |
| 阻塞性肺不张 | obstructive atelectasis |
| 压迫性肺不张 | compressive atelectasis |
| 盘状肺不张 | linear atelectasis |
| 球状肺不张 | round atelectasis |
| 肺气肿 | emphysema |
| 阻塞性肺气肿 | obstructive emphysema |
| 代偿性肺气肿 | compensatory emphysema |
| 老年性肺气肿 | senile emphysema |
| 肺大泡 | bullae, bleb |
| 肺水肿 | pulmonary edema |
| 胸腔积液 | hydrothorax, pleural effusion |
| 包裹性积液 | encapsulated effusion |
| 气胸 | pneumothorax |
| 桶状胸 | barrel chest |
| 扁平胸 | flat chest |
| 心脏扩大 | cardiac enlargement |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 左心室扩大 | left ventricular enlargement |
| 右心室扩大 | right ventricular enlargement |
| 左心房扩大 | left atrial enlargement |
| 右心房扩大 | right atrial enlargement |
| 全心扩大 | general enlargement of the heart |
| 心房食管压迹 | atrial impression of esophagus |
| 心室食管压迹 | ventricular impression of esophagus |
| 肺淤血 | pulmonary passive congestion, pulmonary venous stasis |
| 肺充血 | pulmonary congestion |
| 肺动脉高压 | pulmonary hypertension |
| 含铁黄素沉着症 | hemosiderosis |
| 龛影(壁龛) | niche |
| 充盈缺损 | filling defect |
| 溃疡 | ulcer |
| 指压迹 | thumb - print sign |
| 项圈征 | collar sign |
| 半月征 | meniscus sign |
| 激惹 | irritation |
| 皮革状胃(硬变性胃炎) | linitis plastica |
| 靶征 | target sign |
| 卵石征 | cobble - stone sign |
| 反“3”字征 | inverted “3” sign |
| 结肠截断征 | colon - cut - off sign |
| 气腹 | pneumoperitoneum |
| 扭转 | volvulus |
| 蠕动 | peristalsis |
| 空的 | empty |
| 排出,排空 | evacuation, emptying |
| 蠕动亢进 | hyperperistalsis |
| 缓慢 | slow, sluggish |
| 柔软 | soft, doughy |
| 僵硬 | rigidity, stiffness |
| 梗阻 | obstruction |
| 浓缩 | concentration |
| 收缩 | contraction |
| 鹿角形 | staghorn |

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 肾逆流 | renal backflow |
| 肾小管逆流 | tubular backflow |
| 肾盂肾锥体逆流 | pyelopyramidal backflow |
| 肾包膜下逆流 | infracapsular backflow |
| 肾盂肾窦逆流 | pyelosinus backflow |
| 肾盂淋巴逆流 | pyelolymphatic backflow |
| 肾盂静脉逆流 | pyelovenous backflow |
| 开放性骨折 | open fracture |
| 闭合性骨折 | closed fracture |
| 复合骨折 | compound fracture |
| 单纯性骨折 | simple fracture |
| 完全性骨折 | complete fracture |
| 不完全性骨折 | incomplete fracture |
| 部分骨折 | partial fracture |
| 青枝性骨折 | greenstick fracture, willow fracture |
| 压缩性骨折 | compression fracture |
| 粉碎性骨折 | comminuted fracture |
| 嵌入骨折 | impacted fracture |
| 横形骨折 | transverse fracture |
| 斜形骨折 | oblique fracture |
| 螺旋形骨折 | spiral fracture |
| 骨折片 | fracture chip |
| 缩短 | decurtation |
| 缩短的 | decurtate shortened |
| 延长 | prolongation |
| 蝴蝶形 | butterfly - shaped |
| 柱状 | pillar |
| 泪滴状 | teardrop |
| 骨气鼓 | spina ventosa |
| 爆米花状钙化 ✓ | pop - corn ball calcification |
| 肥皂泡样表现 | soap - bubble appearance |
| 病灶(病巢) | nidus |
| 环 | ring |
| 残留植骨片 | residual bone graft |
| 小梁形成 | trabeculation |
| 骨棘形成 | bone spur formation |
| 病理性的 | pathological |
| 破坏 ✓ | destruction |
| 缺损 | defect |

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 坏死 [∨] | necrosis |
| 坏死的 | necrotic |
| 增生 [∨] | proliferation, hyperplasia |
| 硬化 [∨] | sclerosis |
| 骨质溶解 | osteolysis |
| 缺血坏死 | avascular necrosis |
| 骨质软化 | osteomalacia |
| 骨质疏松 | osteoporosis |
| 骨质硬化 | osteosclerosis |
| 成骨性 | osteoblastic |
| 破骨性 | osteoclastic |
| 溶骨性 | osteolytic |
| 混合性 | mixed |
| 硬化性 | sclerotic |
| 骨化 | ossification |
| 骨膜反应 | sub - periosteal reaction |
| 骨膜下新骨形成 | sub - periosteal new bone formation |
| 骨膜三角(又称“柯氏三角”) | Codman triangle |
| 葱皮样骨膜反应 | laminar periosteal reaction |
| 日光状 | sunburst |
| 软组织肿块 | soft tissue mass |
| 粉笔样骨 | chalky bone |
| 关节积液 | joint effusion |
| 关节脱位 | dislocation |
| 假关节形成 | pseudoarthrosis |
| 关节强直 | ankylosis |
| 骨性强直 | bony ankylosis |
| 纤维性强直 | fibrotic ankylosis |
| 肿胀 [∨] | swelling |
| 吸收 [∨] | resorption |
| 隆起 [∨] | prominence, eminence |
| 变平 | flattened |
| 颅缝分离 | diastasis, splitting of the suture |
| 蝶鞍扩大 | enlargement of the sellar turcica |
| 气球征 | “ballooning” sign |
| 前床突受侵蚀 | erosion of anterior clinoid process |
| 前床突抬高 | elevation of anterior clinoid |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| 后床突受侵蚀 | process erosion of posterior clinoid process |
| 后床突截断 | amputation of the posterior clinoid process |
| 双底征 | double floor sign |
| 蛋壳样钙化 | eggshell calcification |
| 桑椹样钙化 | mulberry-like calcification |
| 生理性钙化 | physiologic calcification |
| 松果体钙化 | pineal calcification |
| 脉络膜丛钙化 | calcification of choroid plexus |
| 颅内压增高 | increased intracranial pressure |
| 水样密度 [√] | watery density |
| 低密度 [√] | hypodense (low-density) |
| 高密度 [√] | hyperdense (high-density) |
| 等密度 [√] | isodense |
| 均匀密度 [√] | homogeneous density |
| 不均匀密度 [√] | nonhomogeneous density |
| 混合密度 | heterogeneous density (mixed density) |
| 增强 | enhancement |
| 增强前 | pre-contrast, pre-enhancement |
| 增强后 | post-contrast, post- enhancement |
| 造影剂通过时间(血管内) | contrast transit time (in vessels) |
| 均匀增强 [√] | homogeneous enhancement |
| 不均匀增强 [√] | nonhomogeneous enhancement |
| 环状增强 | circular enhancement |
| 片状增强 | patchy enhancement |
| 结节状增强 | nodular enhancement |
| 脑回样增强 | gyriform enhancement |
| 边缘增强 | rim enhancement |
| 脑水肿 | edema of the brain |
| 白质塌陷征 | "buckling" of white matter |
| 高信号 | hyperintensity (high-intensity) |
| 低信号 | hypointensity (low-intensity) |
| 等信号 | isointensity |

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 混合信号 | heterogeneous intensity |
| 信号强度减弱 | decreased signal intensity |
| 信号强度增高 | increased signal intensity |
| 流空现象 | flow empty phenomena |
| 供血动脉 | feeding artery |
| 引流静脉 | draining vein |
| 扩张动脉 | dilated artery |
| 充盈延迟 | delayed filling |
| 肿瘤血管 | tumor vessel |
| 肿瘤染色 | tumor stain |
| 静脉早现 | early filling of the vein |
| 侧裂三角抬高 | elevation of sylvian triangle |
| 大脑镰征 | falx sign |
| 额极征 | frontopolar sign |
| 双轨征 | tram line sign, double linear sign |
| 壁结节 | mural nodule |
| 血管痉挛 | vasospasm |
| 侧支循环 | collateral circulation |
| 颞叶疝 | temporal herniation |
| 镰下疝(大脑镰疝) | subfalcial herniation |
| 天幕下疝 | subtentorial herniation |
| 天幕上疝 | supratentorial herniation |
| 小脑扁桃体疝 | tonsillar herniation |
| 占位效应 | mass effect |

6. 常用介入放射词汇

一、器械

| | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| 套管针 | arterial puncture needle |
| 针芯 | obturator, stylet |
| 针轴 | needle axis |
| 活组织检查针 | biopsy needle |
| 抽吸活组织检查针 | aspiration - biopsy needle |
| 切割活组织检查针 | cut - biopsy needle |
| 导引钢丝 | guide wire |
| “J”型血管造影导丝 | J-shaped angiographic guide wire |
| “J”型导引钢丝 | J-shaped guide wire |
| 直头导引钢丝 | straight guide wire |
| 经皮穿刺导管插入鞘 | percutaneous catheter |

| | |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 导管 | introducer sets |
| 气囊导管 | catheter |
| 气囊扩张导管 | balloon catheter |
| 共轴气囊导管 | balloon dilatation catheter |
| 网篮导管 | coaxial balloon catheter |
| 取石篮 | basket catheter |
| 支架 | stone basket |
| | stent |

二、各种介入放射学

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 经导管治疗 | transcatheter therapy |
| 经导管栓塞 | transcatheter embolization |
| 动脉内栓塞 | intra-arterial embolization |
| 经皮穿刺导管栓塞术 | percutaneous catheter embolization |
| 经导管钢丝圈闭塞术 | transcatheter steel coil occlusion |
| 经皮穿刺脑动静脉畸形栓塞术 | percutaneous embolization for cerebral arteriovenous malformation |
| 经导管肝动脉栓塞术 | transcatheter hepatic artery embolization |
| 肝动脉栓塞 | hepatic artery embolization |
| 经导管脾动脉栓塞术 | transcatheter splenic artery embolization |
| 经导管肾动脉栓塞术 | transcatheter renal artery embolization |
| 肾动脉栓塞 | renal artery embolization |
| 经导管止血术 | transcatheter hemostasis |
| 灌注疗法 | infusion therapy |
| 动脉内灌注 | intra-artery infusion |
| 血管收缩治疗 | vasoconstriction therapy |
| 血管舒张药物滴注 | vasodilator infusion |
| 肝动脉灌注 | hepatic artery infusion |
| 肝动脉内化疗 | intrahepatic artery chemotherapy |
| 经皮血管再通术 | percutaneous vascular recanalization |
| 透皮穿刺血管腔内血管成形术 | percutaneous transluminal angioplasty |
| 透皮经管腔冠状动脉成形术 | percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| 透皮经管腔肾动脉成形术 | percutaneous transluminal renal angioplasty |
| 经皮穿刺 | percutaneous puncture |
| 经皮穿刺抽吸术 | percutaneous aspiration |
| 经皮穿刺细针抽吸 | percutaneous fine needle aspiration |
| 经皮穿刺针吸活组织检查 | percutaneous needle biopsy |
| 经皮穿刺囊肿抽吸术 | percutaneous cyst aspiration |
| 透视导向针吸 | fluoroscopy guided needle aspiration |
| 透视导向穿刺活组织检查 | fluoroscopy guided needle biopsy |
| 超声导向穿刺活组织检查 | sonography guided needle biopsy |
| 透皮经胸针活组织检查 | percutaneous transthoracic needle aspiration biopsy |
| 透皮经腹膜穿刺活组织检查 | percutaneous transperitoneal needle biopsy |
| 透皮经颈静脉肝活组织检查 | percutaneous transjugular liver biopsy |
| 经肱静脉肝活组织检查 | transbrachial liver biopsy |
| 经皮穿刺后腹膜淋巴结穿刺活组织检查 | percutaneous retroperitoneal lymph node needle biopsy |
| CT 导向活组织检查 | CT guided needle biopsy |
| CT 导向细针抽吸活组织检查 | CT guided fine needle aspiration biopsy |
| CT 导向胸部肿瘤细针抽吸活组织检查 | CT guided fine needle aspiration biopsy of the chest tumor |
| CT 导向腹部肿瘤细针抽吸活组织检查 | CT guided fine needle aspiration biopsy of abdominal tumor |
| CT 导向骨病灶抽吸活组织检查 | CT guided needle aspiration biopsy of the bone lesion |
| CT 导向立体定位 | CT guided stereotaxis |
| 经皮穿刺引流术 | percutaneous drainage |
| 经皮穿刺导管引流 | percutaneous cannula drainage |
| 经皮穿刺肺脓肿抽吸和导管引流术 | percutaneous aspiration and catheter drainage of the lung abscess |
| 经皮穿刺腹部脓肿抽吸和引流术 | percutaneous aspiration and catheter drainage |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 透皮经肝胆道引流术 | of the abdominal abscess percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage |
| 透皮经肝胆道内、外联合引流术 | percutaneous transhepatic combined internal and external biliary drainage |
| 透皮经肝胆道减压 | percutaneous transhepatic biliary decompression |
| 经皮穿刺胆道T管再置术 | percutaneous replacement of a biliary T-tube |
| 经皮穿刺胃造瘘术 | percutaneous gastrostomy |
| 透皮经腰肾造瘘术 | percutaneous translumbar nephrostomy |
| 透皮经腰肾盂造瘘术 | percutaneous translumbar pyelostomy |
| 经皮穿刺肾造瘘术 | percutaneous nephrostomy |
| 经皮穿刺肾盂造瘘术 | percutaneous nephropyelostomy |
| 经皮取石术 | percutaneous extraction of the calculus |
| 经皮穿刺肾结石取石术 | percutaneous extraction of the kidney stone |
| 经皮网篮取石术 | percutaneous basket calculus extraction |
| 经皮穿刺胆道残余结石取出 | percutaneous removal of residual biliary stone |
| 经皮穿刺硬化治疗法 | percutaneous sclerotherapy |
| 经皮穿刺腰椎间盘切割术 | percutaneous lumbar diskectomy |
| 经颈静脉肝门体(门腔)分流术 | transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic (portacaval) shunt (TIPS) |

三、并发症名称

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| 栓塞后综合征 | post-embolization syndrome |
| 造影剂反应 | reaction of the contrast medium |
| 气栓 | air embolism |
| 针道种植 | needle track implantation |
| 出血 | hemorrhage |
| 感染 | infection |

7. 常用造影剂词汇

一、造影剂类型

| | |
|------------------|--|
| 非水溶性造影剂 | water-insoluble contrast media |
| 碘化油 | Iodized Oil(lipiodol; Lodipin) |
| 硫酸钡 | Barium Sulfate |
| 水溶性造影剂(肾排泄型) | water-soluble contrast media (urinary excretion) |
| 离子型单体 | ionic monomer contrast media |
| 泛影酸钠 | Sodium Amidotrizoate (Hypaque, Urografin, Renografın, Angiografın) |
| 碘拉酸钠(异泛影钠) | Sodium Iotalamate (Conray, Contrix) |
| 离子型双聚体 | ionic dimer |
| 碘卡明 | Iocarmate (Dimer-X, Bisconray) |
| 非离子型单体 | non-ionic monomer |
| 甲泛葡胺(阿米培克) | Metrizamide (Amipaque) |
| 碘帕醇(碘比乐) | Iopamidol (Iopamiro; Niopam) |
| 碘海醇(欧乃派克) | Iohexol (Omnipaque; Exypaque) |
| 碘普罗胺(优维显) | Iopromide (Ultravist) |
| 非离子型双聚体 | non-ionic dimer |
| 碘曲仑(伊索显) | Iotralan (Isovist) |
| 水溶性造影剂(胆排泄型) | water-soluble contrast media (biliary excretion) |
| 胆影酸 | Adipiodone (Iodipamide; Adipiodone Contrast Media Biligrafın; Cholografın) |
| 碘番酸 | Iopanoic Acid (Telepaque) |
| 磁共振成像造影剂 | MRI contrast media |
| 钆一二乙撑三胺五醋酸(马根维显) | Gd-DTPA (Magnevist) |
| 钆多胺 | Gadodiamide |
| 氧化铁微粒 | iron oxide particles |

二、造影剂给药方法

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 口服 | oral administration (per oral) |
| 静脉注射 | intravenous injection |
| 动脉注射 | intraarterious injection |
| 团注 | bolus injection |
| 滴注 | drip infusion |

蛛网膜下腔注射

subarachnoid injection

灌肠

enema

三、造影剂不良反应

造影剂反应

reaction of the contrast medium

造影剂副作用

side-effect of contrast media

造影剂不良反应(副作用)

adverse reaction (effect)

轻度反应

mild reaction

局部疼痛

local pain

头痛

headache

眩晕

vertige

恶心

nausea

呕吐

vomiting

喷嚏

sneezing

咳嗽

cough

流泪

lacrimal, lachrymation

潮红

flush

局部荨麻疹

local urticaria

皮疹

rash

中度反应

moderate reaction

晕厥

faint, syncope

面部水肿

facial edema

一过性低血压

transient hypotension

全身荨麻疹

extensive urticaria

支气管痉挛致轻至中度呼吸困难

mild to moderate dyspnea resulting
from bronchospasm

无症状心律失常

asymptomatic cardiac arrhythmia

严重反应

severe reaction

昏迷

coma

心脏停搏

cardiac arrest

严重呼吸困难

severe dyspnea

支气管痉挛伴喉头水肿

bronchospasm with glottic edema

休克

shock

症状性心律失常

symptomatic arrhythmia

致死性反应

fatal reaction

四、造影剂反应有关机制和高危因素

剂量有关的

dose-dependent

剂量无关的

dose-independent

过敏

allergy

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 类过敏 | allergy like |
| 特异质 | anaphylactoid, anaphylactic, idiosyncratic |
| 假特异质 | pseudoanaphylactoid |
| 急性激活系统 | acute activation system |
| C1 酯酶抑制剂 | C1 - esterase inhibitor |
| 造影剂反应高危因素 | high risk factor of contrast media reaction |
| 造影剂反应史 | contrast media reaction history |
| 药物、食物过敏史 | allergy history of drug and food |
| 过敏性疾病 | allergic disease |
| 哮喘 | asthma |
| 枯草热 | hay fever |
| 荨麻疹 | urticaria |
| 肾功能不全 | renal dysfunction |
| 心脏病 | heart disease |
| 冠心病 | coronary heart disease |
| 糖尿病 | diabetes mellitus |

五、预防和治疗造影剂反应用药

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 水合氯醛 | Chloral Hydrate |
| 地西洋(安定) | Diazepam |
| 激素类药物 | steroids |
| 地塞米松 | Dexamethasone |
| 可的松 | Cortisone |
| 氢化可的松 | Hydrocortisone |
| 泼尼松(强的松) | Prednisone |
| 抗组胺药物 | antihistamine agent |
| 马来酸氯苯那敏(扑尔敏) | Chlorphenamine Maleate |
| 苯海拉明 | Diphenhydramine |
| 酮替芬 | Ketotifen |
| 异丙嗪(非那根) | Promethazine (Phenergan) |
| 西咪替丁 | Cimetidine |
| 葡萄糖注射液 | Glucose injection |
| 肾上腺素 | Adrenalin, Epinephrine |
| 去甲肾上腺素 | Noradrenaline, Levarterenol |
| 多巴胺 | Dopamine |

附录二

医学影像学诊断报告书的英、汉
常用词汇

| | |
|--|---------------|
| abdominal aorta | 腹主动脉 |
| abdominal aortography | 腹主动脉造影 |
| abdominal mass | 腹块 |
| abdominal pain | 腹痛 |
| abdominal plain film | 腹部平片 |
| abdominal segment of esophagus | 食管腹段 |
| abducent (abducens) nerve | 展神经 |
| abductor digiti minimi | 小指展肌 |
| abductor pollicis brevis | 拇短展肌 |
| abnormal hypervascularity of vascular net of cerebral basilar area (moyamoya disease) | 脑底异常血管网症(烟雾病) |
| abscess of kidney | 肾脓肿 |
| abscess of seminal vesicle | 精囊脓肿 |
| abscess of spinal cord | 脊髓脓肿 |
| accessory hemiazygos vein | 副半奇静脉 |
| accessory nerve | 副神经 |
| accessory spleen, splenunculus | 副脾 |
| acetabulum | 髌臼 |
| achondroplasia | 软骨发育不良 |
| acoustic neuroma | 听神经瘤 |
| acromegaly | 肢端肥大症 |
| acromion | 肩峰 |
| acute activation system | 急性激活系统 |
| acute miliary tuberculosis | 急性粟粒性肺结核 |
| adenoma | 腺瘤 |
| adenoma of kidney | 肾腺瘤 |
| adenomyomatosis | 腺肌瘤病 |
| adhesion of cauda equina | 马尾粘连 |
| Adipiodone (Iodipamide; Adipiodone Contrast Media Biligrafin; Cholografin) | 胆影酸 |
| adrenal abscess | 肾上腺脓肿 |
| adrenal arteriography | 肾上腺动脉造影 |
| adrenal atrophy | 肾上腺萎缩 |
| adrenal cyst | 肾上腺囊肿 |
| adrenal gland | 肾上腺 |
| adrenal hemorrhage | 肾上腺出血 |
| adrenal hyperplasia | 肾上腺增生 |
| adrenal tuberculosis | 肾上腺结核 |
| adrenal tumor | 肾上腺肿瘤 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| adrenal venography | 肾上腺静脉造影 |
| Adrenalin, Epinephrine | 肾上腺素 |
| advanced gastric carcinoma | 进展性胃癌 |
| adverse reaction (effect) | 造影剂不良反应(副作用) |
| affected side | 病侧 |
| agenesis of corpus callosum | 胼胝体发育不全 |
| air bronchogram | 空气支气管征 |
| air - barium double - contrast enema | 气钡双对比灌肠 |
| air embolism | 气栓 |
| ala of ilium | 髂骨翼 |
| Albright syndrome | 骨纤维异常增殖症 |
| algorithm of reconstruction | 重建算法 |
| allergic disease | 过敏性疾病 |
| allergic pneumonia | 过敏性肺炎 |
| allergy | 过敏 |
| allergy history of drug and food | 药物、食物过敏史 |
| allergy like | 类过敏 |
| alveolar cell carcinoma | 肺泡型肺癌 |
| amoebic colitis | 阿米巴结肠炎 |
| ampulla of rectum | 直肠壶腹 |
| amputation of the posterior clinoid process | 后床突截断 |
| amygdaloid body | 杏仁体 |
| anaphylactoid, anaphylactic, idiosyncratic | 特异质 |
| anatomical neck | 解剖颈 |
| anemia | 贫血 |
| aneurysm of the aorte | 主动脉瘤 |
| aneurysm of renal artery | 肾动脉瘤 |
| aneurysmal bone cyst | 动脉瘤样骨囊肿 |
| angina pectoris | 心绞痛 |
| angiography | 血管造影 |
| angular incisure | 角切迹 |
| ankle | 踝 |
| ankylosis | 关节强直 |
| annular pancreas | 环状胰 |
| antegrade urography | 顺行尿路造影 |
| anterior arch | 前弓 |
| anterior basal segment | 前底段 |
| anterior cerebral artery | 大脑前动脉 |
| anterior choroidal artery | 脉络丛前动脉 |
| anterior clinoid process | 前床突 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| anterior communicating artery | 前交通动脉 |
| anterior cranial fossa | 颅前窝 |
| anterior fontanelle | 前囟 |
| anterior fornix of vagina | 阴道前穹窿 |
| anterior (frontal) horn | 前角(额角) |
| anterior inferior cerebellar artery | 小脑下前动脉 |
| anterior limb of internal capsule | 内囊前肢 |
| anterior longitudinal ligament | 前纵韧带 |
| anterior meningeal branch | 脑膜前支 |
| anterior (ventral) root | 前(腹侧)根 |
| anterior segment | 前段 |
| anterior temporal artery | 颞叶前动脉 |
| anterior wall of stomach | 胃前壁 |
| antero - posterior supine chest film radiography | 仰卧前后位胸片 |
| antero - posterior view | 前后位观 |
| antihistamine agent | 抗组胺药物 |
| antral gastritis | 胃窦炎 |
| anuria | 无尿 |
| anus | 肛门 |
| aortic arch | 主动脉弓 |
| aortic insufficiency | 主动脉瓣关闭不全 |
| aortic stenosis | 主动脉瓣狭窄 |
| aortic valve | 主动脉瓣 |
| aortic window | 主动脉窗 |
| aortitis | 主动脉炎 |
| apex of bladder | 膀胱尖 |
| apex of lung | 肺尖 |
| aphasia | 失语 |
| aphonia | 失音 |
| apicoposterior segment | 尖后段 |
| apoplexy, stroke | 中风, 卒中 |
| appendicular artery | 阑尾动脉 |
| appendicular vein | 阑尾静脉 |
| appendix mucocele | 阑尾粘液囊肿 |
| apraxia | 失用 |
| aqueduct | 导水管 |
| arachnoid adhesion | 蛛网膜粘连 |
| arachnoid cyst | 蛛网膜囊肿 |
| arachnoid granulations | 蛛网膜(颗)粒 |

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| arachnoiditis | 蛛网膜炎 |
| arcuate artery | 弓形动脉 |
| arcuate vein | 弓形静脉 |
| Arnold - Chiari malformation | (阿 - 基脑畸形)小脑扁桃 体延髓联合畸形 |
| arteriae temporalis media | 颞叶中动脉 |
| arterial phase | 动脉期 |
| arterial puncture needle | 套管针 |
| artery | 动脉 |
| artery of angular gyrus | 角回动脉 |
| arthrography | 关节造影 |
| artifact | 伪影 |
| ascariasis | 蛔虫病 |
| ascending aorta | 升主动脉 |
| ascending colon | 升结肠 |
| ascending part of duodenum | 十二指肠升部 |
| ascending pharyngeal artery | 咽升动脉 |
| ascites | 腹水 |
| aseptic necrosis | 无菌坏死 |
| aspiration - biopsy needle | 抽吸活组织检查针 |
| aspiration pneumonitis | 吸入性肺炎 |
| asthenia, weakness | 虚弱 |
| asthma | 哮喘 |
| astrocytoma | 星形细胞瘤 |
| asymmetry | 不对称 |
| asymptomatic cardiac arrhythmia | 无症状心律失常 |
| ataxia | 共济失调 |
| atelectasis | 肺不张 |
| atherosclerosis | 动脉粥样硬化 |
| athetosis | 手足徐动 |
| atlantoaxial joint, atloaxoid joint | 寰枢关节 |
| atlantooccipital joint | 寰枕关节 |
| atlas | 寰椎 |
| atresia of foramina of megendie and luschka, (Dandy - Walker Syndrome) | 第四脑室正中孔及外侧 孔闭锁畸形 |
| atrial fibrillation | 心房纤维颤动 |
| atrial flutter | 心房扑动 |
| atrial impression of esophagus | 心房食管压迹 |
| atrial septal defect | 房间隔缺损 |
| attenuation | 衰减 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| attenuation coefficient | 衰减系数 |
| auricle of heart | 心耳 |
| avascular necrosis | 缺血坏死 |
| axial (transverse) scan | 轴位(横断面)扫描 |
| axial view | 轴位观 |
| axial view of the skull base | 颅底轴位观 |
| axillary artery | 腋动脉 |
| axillary vein | 腋静脉 |
| axis | 枢椎 |
| azygos vein | 奇静脉 |
| balloon catheter | 气囊导管 |
| balloon dilatation catheter | 气囊扩张导管 |
| "ballooning" sign | 气球征 |
| Barium Sulfate | 硫酸钡 |
| barium enema | 钡剂灌肠 |
| barium meal examination | 钡餐检查 |
| barrel chest | 桶状胸 |
| basal vein | 基底静脉 |
| basal nuclei (basal ganglia) | 基底核(基底节) |
| base of metacarpal bone | 掌骨底 |
| basilar artery | 基底动脉 |
| basket catheter | 网篮导管 |
| beam hardening artifact | 射线硬化伪影 |
| bedside radiography | 床旁摄影 |
| biceps brachii | 肱二头肌 |
| biceps femoris | 股二头肌 |
| bicornuate uterus | 双角双子宫 |
| bifurcation of trachea | 气管杈 |
| bilateral | 双侧 |
| bile duct | 胆管 |
| bile leakage | 胆漏 |
| biliary colic | 胆绞痛 |
| biopsy needle | 活组织检查针 |
| blood-borne metastatic tumor | 血行性转移瘤 |
| bloody sputum | 血痰 |
| body of bladder | 膀胱体 |
| body of caudate nucleus | 尾状核体部 |
| body of epididymis | 附睾体 |
| body of ischium | 坐骨体 |
| body of pancreas | 胰体 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| body of sternum | 胸骨体 |
| body of stomach | 胃体 |
| body of uterus | 子宫体 |
| bolus injection | 团注 |
| bone spur formation | 骨棘形成 |
| bone tumour | 骨肿瘤 |
| bony ankylosis | 骨性强直 |
| bony pain | 骨痛 |
| borborygmus | 腹鸣 |
| border, margin, rim | 边缘 |
| brachial artery | 肱动脉 |
| brachial plexus | 臂丛 |
| brachial veins | 肱静脉 |
| brachiocephalic vein (innominate vein) | 头臂静脉(无名静脉) |
| brachiocephalic trunk (innominate artery) | 头臂干(无名动脉) |
| bradycardia | 心动过缓 |
| brain abscess | 脑脓肿 |
| brain stem | 脑干 |
| brain trauma | 脑外伤 |
| branch of cavernous sinus | 海绵窦支 |
| broad ligament of uterus | 子宫阔韧带 |
| brochopneumonia | 支气管肺炎 |
| bronchi | 支气管 |
| bronchial arteriography | 支气管动脉造影 |
| bronchial artery | 支气管动脉 |
| bronchiectasis | 支气管扩张 |
| bronchioles | 细支气管 |
| bronchiolitis | 细支气管炎 |
| bronchitis | 支气管炎 |
| bronchogenic carcinoma | 支气管肺癌 |
| bronchography | 支气管造影 |
| bronchospasm with glottic edema | 支气管痉挛伴喉头水肿 |
| Brown - Sequard syndrome | 布朗 - 塞卡综合征 |
| "buckling" of white matter | 白质塌陷征 |
| bulla, bleb | 肺大泡 |
| butterfly - shaped | 蝴蝶形 |
| C1 - esterase inhibitor | C1 酯酶抑制剂 |
| calcaneus | 跟骨 |
| calcar avis | 禽距 |
| calcification | 钙化 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| calcification of choroid plexus | 脉络膜丛钙化 |
| calcification of the pericardium | 心包钙化 |
| calcification of the pleura | 胸膜钙化 |
| calcified | 钙化的 |
| calculus of bladder, cystolithiasis | 膀胱结石 |
| calculus of kidney | 肾结石 |
| calculus of ureter | 输尿管结石 |
| calculus of urethra | 尿道结石 |
| Caldwell position | 柯氏位(眼眶位) |
| callosal segment (A4 segment and A5 segment) | 胼胝体段(A4、5段) |
| callosomarginal artery | 胼胝体缘动脉 |
| callous ulcer | 胼胝性溃疡 |
| canal of cervix of uterus | 子宫颈管 |
| canthomeatal line | 听眦线 |
| capillary phase | 微血管期 |
| capillary telangiectasia | 毛细血管扩张症 |
| capitate bone | 头状骨 |
| capitulum | 小头 |
| capsule | 包膜 |
| carcinoma of bladder | 膀胱癌 |
| carcinoma of breast | 乳腺癌 |
| carcinoma of kidney | 肾癌 |
| carcinoma of penis | 阴茎癌 |
| carcinoma of prostate | 前列腺癌 |
| carcinoma of ureter | 输尿管癌 |
| carcinoma of renal pelvis | 肾盂癌 |
| carcinoma of the cervix | 子宫颈癌 |
| cardia | 贲门 |
| cardiac apex | 心尖 |
| cardiac arrest | 心脏停搏 |
| cardiac atrium | 心房 |
| cardiac enlargement | 心脏扩大 |
| cardiac ventricle | 心室 |
| cardio-phrenic angle | 心膈角 |
| cardiospasm | 贲门痉挛 |
| carina of trachea | 气管隆嵴 |
| carotid angiography | 颈动脉造影 |
| carotid bifurcation | 颈动脉分叉 |
| carotid knee segment (C3 segment) | 颈内动脉膝段(C3段) |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| carotid sinus | 颈动脉窦 |
| carpal bones, carpus | 腕骨 |
| carpal joint | 腕关节 |
| carpometacarpal joints | 腕掌关节 |
| caseous pneumonia | 干酪性肺炎 |
| catheter | 导管 |
| cauda equina | 马尾 |
| caudate lobe | 尾叶 |
| caudate nucleus | 尾状核 |
| cavernous angioma | 海绵状血管瘤 |
| cavernous body of urethra | 尿道海绵体部 |
| cavernous segment (C4 segment) | 颈内动脉海绵窦段(C4段) |
| cavernous sinus | 海绵窦 |
| cavity | 空腔、空洞 |
| cavity of uterus | 子宫腔 |
| cecal artery | 盲肠动脉 |
| cecum | 盲肠 |
| celiac and superior mesenteric arteriography | 腹腔和肠系膜上动脉造影 |
| celiac trunk | 腹腔干(动脉) |
| central | 中心性 |
| central bronchogenic carcinoma | 中央性肺癌 |
| central canal | 中央管 |
| central part of lateral ventricle | 侧脑室中央部 |
| central zone | 中央区 |
| cephalic vein | 头静脉 |
| cerebellar falx | 小脑镰 |
| cerebellar hemisphere | 小脑半球 |
| cerebellar peduncle | 小脑脚 |
| cerebellar veins | 小脑静脉 |
| cerebellomedullary cistern | 小脑延髓池 |
| cerebellopontine angle | 小脑桥脑角 |
| cerebellum | 小脑 |
| cerebral angiography | 脑血管造影 |
| cerebral arachnoid mater | 脑蛛网膜 |
| cerebral arterial circle | 大脑动脉环 |
| cerebral arteritis | 脑动脉炎 |
| cerebral atrophy | 脑萎缩 |
| cerebral cortex (grey matter) | 大脑皮质(灰质) |
| cerebral dura mater | 硬脑膜 |
| cerebral dysplasia | 大脑发育不良 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| cerebral embolism | 脑栓塞 |
| cerebral falx | 大脑镰 |
| cerebral hemisphere | 大脑半球 |
| cerebral hemorrhage | 脑出血 |
| cerebral infarction | 脑梗塞 |
| cerebral ischemia | 脑缺血 |
| cerebral medulla (white matter) | 大脑髓质(白质) |
| cerebral peduncle | 大脑脚 |
| cerebral pia mater | 软脑膜 |
| cerebral thrombosis | 脑血栓形成 |
| cerebral vascular disease | 脑血管疾病 |
| cerebral veins | 大脑静脉 |
| cerebrospinal fluid (c.s.f.) | 脑脊液 |
| cerebrospinal fluid leakage | 脑脊液漏 |
| cerebrum | 大脑 |
| cervical enlargement | 颈膨大 |
| cervical plexus | 颈丛 |
| cervical segment of esophagus | 食管颈段 |
| cervical vertebrae | 颈椎 |
| chalky bone | 粉笔样骨 |
| chemical shift | 化学位移 |
| chest wall | 胸壁 |
| Chloral Hydrate | 水合氯醛 |
| chloroma (granulocytic sarcoma) | 绿色瘤 |
| Chlorphenamine maleate | 马来酸氯苯那敏(扑尔敏) |
| cholangiocarcinoma | 胆管癌 |
| cholecystitis | 胆囊炎 |
| chondroblastoma | 成软骨细胞瘤 |
| chondroma | 软骨瘤 |
| chondromyxoid fibroma | 软骨粘液样纤维瘤 |
| chondrosarcoma | 软骨肉瘤 |
| chordoma, chordocarcinoma | 脊索瘤 |
| chorionepithelioma | 绒毛膜上皮癌 |
| choroid plexus | 脉络膜丛 |
| chronic appendicitis | 慢性阑尾炎 |
| chronic fibrous cavity tuberculosis | 慢性纤维空洞型肺结核 |
| chronic interstitial myocarditis | 慢性间质性心肌炎 |
| chronic miliary tuberculosis | 慢性粟粒性肺结核 |
| chyluria | 乳糜尿 |
| Cimetidine | 西咪替丁 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| cine scan | 电影扫描 |
| circular enhancement | 环状增强 |
| cirrhosis | 肝硬化 |
| cistern of sylvius | 侧裂池 |
| cisterna magna | 枕大池 |
| cisternal segment (C2 segment) | 颈内动脉交叉池段(C2 段) |
| cisternography CT with gas | 气体 CT 脑池造影 |
| claustrum | 屏状核 |
| clavicle | 锁骨 |
| clear | 清晰 |
| clivus | 斜坡 |
| closed fracture | 闭合性骨折 |
| CM (contrast media) reaction history | 造影剂反应史 |
| coarse | 粗糙 |
| coaxial balloon catheter | 共轴气囊导管 |
| cobble - stone sign | 卵石征 |
| coccygeal vertebrae | 尾椎 |
| coccyx | 尾骨 |
| Codman triangle | 骨膜三角(又称“柯氏三角”) |
| colic | 绞痛 |
| colic Crohn disease | 结肠克隆病 |
| collar sign | 项圈征 |
| collateral circulation | 侧支循环 |
| collateral ligaments | 侧副韧带 |
| collecting system | 收集系统 |
| colloid cyst | 胶样囊肿 |
| colon | 结肠 |
| colon interposition | 结肠间位 |
| colon - cut - off sign | 结肠截断征 |
| colorectal carcinoma | 结肠直肠癌 |
| coma | 昏迷 |
| comminuted fracture | 粉碎性骨折 |
| common bile duct | 胆总管 |
| common carotid artery | 颈总动脉 |
| common hepatic artery | 肝总动脉 |
| common iliac artery | 髂总动脉 |
| compensatory emphysema | 代偿性肺气肿 |
| complete fracture | 完全性骨折 |
| compound fracture | 复合骨折 |
| compression fracture | 压缩性骨折 |

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|------------------------------------|--------------|
| compression of spinal cord | 脊髓压迫 |
| compressive atelectasis | 压迫性肺不张 |
| concentration | 浓缩 |
| condyle | 髁 |
| confluence | 融合 |
| confluence of sinuses | 窦汇 |
| congenital agenesis of testis | 先天性睾丸不发育 |
| congenital deformity of urethra | 先天性尿道畸形 |
| congenital diverticulum of bladder | 先天性膀胱憩室 |
| congenital heart disease | 先天性心脏病 |
| congenital hypoplasia of testis | 先天性睾丸发育不全 |
| congenital malformation | 先天性畸形 |
| congenital stricture of ureter | 先天性输尿管狭窄 |
| consolidation | 实变 |
| constipation | 便秘 |
| constrictive pericarditis | 缩窄性心包炎 |
| contraction | 收缩 |
| contralateral | 对侧 |
| contrast enhancement | 对比增强 |
| contrast resolution | 密度分辨率 |
| contrast transit time (in vessels) | 造影剂通过时间(血管内) |
| contusion of brain | 脑挫伤 |
| contusion of kidney | 肾挫伤 |
| contusion of spinal nerve root | 脊神经根挫伤 |
| contusion of spinal cord | 脊髓挫伤 |
| conus medullaris | 脊髓圆锥 |
| convulsion | 惊厥 |
| coracoid process | 喙突 |
| coronal reconstruction | 冠状重建 |
| coronal scan | 冠状面扫描 |
| coronal suture | 冠状缝 |
| coronary arteriography | 冠状动脉造影 |
| coronary artery | 冠状动脉 |
| coronary embolization | 冠状动脉栓塞 |
| coronary heart disease | 冠心病 |
| corpus callosum | 胼胝体 |
| corpus striatum, striate body | 纹状体 |
| cortex of adrenal gland | 肾上腺皮质 |
| Cortisone | 可的松 |
| costal bone | 肋骨 |

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|---|---------------------|
| costal cartilage | 肋软骨 |
| costophrenic angle | 肋膈角 |
| costovertebral joints | 肋椎关节 |
| cough | 咳嗽 |
| cranial bone | 颅骨 |
| cranial nerves | 脑(颅)神经 |
| cranial sutures | 颅缝 |
| craniopharyngioma | 颅咽管瘤 |
| cribriform plate | 筛板 |
| crowding, converging | 纠集 |
| cruciate ligament | 交叉韧带 |
| cryptococcus neoformans meningitis | 新形隐球菌性脑膜炎 |
| CT cisternography | CT 脑池造影 |
| CT guided fine needle aspiration biopsy | CT 导向细针抽吸活 组织检查 |
| CT guided fine needle aspiration biopsy of abdominal tumor | CT 导向腹部肿瘤细针抽吸 |
| CT guided fine needle aspiration biopsy of the chest tumor | CT 导向胸部肿瘤细针抽吸 |
| CT guided needle aspiration biopsy of the bone lesion | CT 导向骨病灶抽吸活 组织检查 |
| CT guided needle biopsy | CT 导向活组织检查 |
| CT guided stereotaxis | CT 导向立体定位 |
| CT myelography | 脊髓造影 CT 扫描 |
| CT of head | 头部 CT |
| CT of the abdomen | 腹部 CT |
| CT of the chest | 胸部 CT |
| CT value | CT 值 |
| cuboid bone | 骰骨 |
| cuneiform bone | 楔骨 |
| curvilinear | 弧线形 |
| Cushing disease | 库欣病 |
| cut - biopsy needle | 切割活组织检查针 |
| cyanosis | 紫绀 |
| cylindroid bronchiectasis | 柱状支气管扩张 |
| cyst of kidney | 肾囊肿 |
| cyst of spermatic cord | 精索囊肿 |
| cyst of ureter | 输尿管囊肿 |
| cystic | 囊性 |
| cystic duct | 胆囊管 |

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|--|----------|
| cysticercosis of brain | 脑囊尾蚴病 |
| cystography | 膀胱造影 |
| decrease | 减少 |
| decreased signal intensity | 信号强度减弱 |
| decurtate, shortened | 缩短的 |
| decurtation | 缩短 |
| deep cerebral veins | 大脑深静脉 |
| defect | 缺损 |
| deformity | 变形 |
| deformity of kidney | 肾畸形 |
| deformity of pellucid septum | 透明隔发育畸形 |
| degenerative and demyelinating disease | 变性及脱髓鞘疾病 |
| delayed scan | 延迟扫描 |
| delayed filling | 充盈延迟 |
| delirium | 谵妄 |
| deltoid | 三角肌 |
| dementia | 痴呆 |
| dense | 致密 |
| densitometry | 密度测量 |
| dentate nucleus | 齿状核 |
| dermatomyositis | 皮肤炎 |
| dermoid cyst | 皮样囊肿 |
| descending aorta | 降主动脉 |
| descending colon | 降结肠 |
| descending part of duodenum | 十二指肠降部 |
| descent, fall | 下降 |
| destruction | 破坏 |
| deviation, shift, displacement | 移位 |
| Dexamethasone | 地塞米松 |
| diabetes mellitus | 糖尿病 |
| diaphragm | 膈 |
| diaphragm sellae | 鞍膈 |
| diaphragmatic hernia | 膈疝 |
| diaphragmatic pleural effusion | 肺底积液 |
| diarrhoea | 腹泻 |
| diastasis, Splitting of the suture | 颅缝分离 |
| diastematomyelia | 脊髓纵裂 |
| Diazepam | 地西洋(安定) |
| diencephalon | 间脑 |
| diffuse | 弥散 |

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|--|------------|
| digital angiography | 数字血管造影 |
| digital subtraction angiography (DSA) | 数字减影血管造影 |
| dilatation | 扩张 |
| dilated artery | 扩张动脉 |
| Diphenhydramine | 苯海拉明 |
| diploë | 板障 |
| direct carotid puncture angiography | 经颈动脉穿刺血管造影 |
| dislocation | 脱位 |
| distal phalanx | 远节指骨 |
| distal side | 远侧 |
| distention | 膨胀 |
| distribution | 分布 |
| diverticulum of ureter | 输尿管憩室 |
| diverticulum of renal calyx | 肾盏憩室 |
| dizziness | 头晕 |
| Dopamine | 多巴胺 |
| dorsal segment | 背段 |
| dorsal thalamus, thalamus | 背侧丘脑(丘脑) |
| dorsum sellae | 鞍背 |
| dose - dependent | 剂量有关的 |
| dose - independent | 剂量无关的 |
| double bladder | 双膀胱 |
| double floor sign | 双底征 |
| double pelves with double ureter | 双肾盂双输尿管 |
| double - contrast technique | 双对比技术 |
| Douglas pouch (Douglas's Cul - de - sac) | 直肠子宫陷凹 |
| draining vein | 引流静脉 |
| drip infusion | 滴注 |
| drivel | 流涎 |
| dropsy | 浮肿 |
| dry cough | 干咳 |
| dubdural hematoma | 硬膜下血肿 |
| duct of epididymis | 附睾管 |
| ductus deferens | 输精管 |
| dumb - bell | 哑铃状 |
| duodenal Crohn disease | 十二指肠克隆病 |
| duodenal adenoma | 十二指肠腺瘤 |
| duodenal carcinoma | 十二指肠癌 |
| duodenal diverticulum | 十二指肠憩室 |
| duodenal leiomyoma | 十二指肠平滑肌瘤 |

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| duodenal leiomyosarcoma | 十二指肠平滑肌肉瘤 |
| duodenal papilla(Vater's papilla) | 十二指肠乳头(乏特乳头) |
| duodenal penetrating ulcer | 十二指肠穿透性溃疡 |
| duodenal polyp | 十二指肠息肉 |
| duodenal tuberculosis | 十二指肠结核 |
| duodenal ulcer | 十二指肠球溃疡 |
| duodenojejunal flexure | 十二指肠空肠曲 |
| duodenum | 十二指肠 |
| dynamic scan | 动态扫描 |
| dysphasia | 言语困难 |
| dyspnea | 呼吸困难 |
| dysuria | 排尿困难 |
| early filling of the vein | 静脉早现 |
| early gastric carcinoma | 早期胃癌 |
| eccentric | 偏心性 |
| echinococcosis of brain (hydatid disease of brain) | 脑棘球蚴病(脑包虫病) |
| echo time (ET) | 回波时间 |
| ectopic pregnancy | 异位妊娠 |
| ectopic bladder | 异位膀胱 |
| ectopic kidney | 异位肾 |
| ectopic pheochromocytoma | 异位嗜铬细胞瘤 |
| edema of the brain | 脑水肿 |
| edema of the lower limbs | 下肢水肿 |
| eggshell calcification | 蛋壳样钙化 |
| ejaculatory duct | 射精管 |
| elbow | 肘 |
| elbow joint | 肘关节 |
| electrocardiographic gating | 心电门控 |
| elevation | 抬高 |
| elevation of sylvian triangle | 侧裂三角抬高 |
| elevation of anterior clinoid process | 前床突抬高 |
| embolism of renal artery | 肾动脉栓塞 |
| embryonal tumor | 胚胎性肿瘤 |
| emphysema | 肺气肿 |
| empty | 空的 |
| empty sella | 空蝶鞍 |
| empyema | 脓胸 |
| encapsulated effusion | 包裹性积液 |
| encephalitis | 脑炎 |

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|--|------------|
| endometrial adenocarcinoma | 子宫内膜癌 |
| endometrium | 子宫内膜 |
| endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) | 内镜逆行胰胆管造影 |
| enema | 灌肠 |
| enhancement | 增强 |
| enhancement scan | 增强扫描 |
| enlargement | 扩大 |
| enlargement of the sellar turcica | 蝶鞍扩大 |
| enterobrosis, intestinal perforation | 肠穿孔 |
| enterogenic cyst | 肠源性囊肿 |
| enuresis | 遗尿 |
| eosinophilic granuloma | 嗜酸细胞肉芽肿 |
| ependymitis | 室管膜炎 |
| ependymoma | 室管膜瘤 |
| epidermoid cyst (cholesteatoma) | 表皮样囊肿(胆脂瘤) |
| epididymis | 附睾 |
| epidural abscess | 硬膜外脓肿 |
| epidural space | 硬膜外隙 |
| epidural hematoma | 硬膜外血肿 |
| epilepsy | 癫痫 |
| epithalamus | 上丘脑 |
| erect A - P position transtable projection | 立位前后位水平投照 |
| erector spinae | 竖脊肌 |
| erosion of anterior clinoid process | 前床突受侵蚀 |
| erosion of posterior clinoid process | 后床突受侵蚀 |
| esophageal carcinoma | 食管癌 |
| esophageal cyst | 食管囊肿 |
| esophageal diverticulum | 食管憩室 |
| esophageal leiomyoma | 食管平滑肌瘤 |
| esophageal polyp | 食管息肉 |
| esophageal sarcoma | 食管肉瘤 |
| esophageal scleroderma | 食管硬皮病 |
| esophageal ulcer | 食管溃疡 |
| esophageal varix | 食管静脉曲张 |
| esophagism | 食管痉挛 |
| esophagitis | 食管炎 |
| esophagography | 食道 X 线摄影 |
| esophagus | 食管 |
| evacuation, emptying | 排出, 排空 |

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|---|---------|
| Ewing sarcoma | 尤文肉瘤 |
| excretory urography | 排泄性尿路造影 |
| expectoration | 咳痰 |
| extensive urticaria | 全身荨麻疹 |
| extent | 范围 |
| external capsule | 外囊 |
| external carotid artery | 颈外动脉 |
| external iliac artery | 髂外动脉 |
| external jugular vein | 颈外静脉 |
| external occipital protuberance | 枕外隆凸 |
| extradural tumor | 硬膜外肿瘤 |
| extrahepatic bile duct | 肝外胆管 |
| exudation | 渗出 |
| facial artery | 面动脉 |
| facial edema | 面部水肿 |
| facial nerve | 面神经 |
| facial transverse vein | 面横静脉 |
| faint, syncope | 晕厥 |
| falciform ligament of liver | 镰状韧带 |
| falx sign | 大脑镰征 |
| familial myocardial hypertrophy (Friedles disease) | 家族性心肌肥厚 |
| fat suppression | 脂肪抑制 |
| fatal reaction | 致死性反应 |
| fatigue | 疲倦 |
| fatty liver | 脂肪肝 |
| feeding artery | 供血动脉 |
| femoral arteriography | 股动脉造影 |
| femoral artery | 股动脉 |
| femoral vein | 股静脉 |
| femur | 股骨 |
| fever | 发热 |
| fibroma | 纤维瘤 |
| fibrosarcoma | 纤维肉瘤 |
| fibrosis | 纤维化 |
| fibrotic | 纤维化的 |
| fibrotic ankylosis | 纤维性强直 |
| fibrous dysplasia | 骨纤维结构不良 |
| fibula | 腓骨 |
| field of view | 视野 |

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|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| figmented villonodular synovitis | 色素沉着绒毛结节性 滑膜炎 |
| filling defect | 充盈缺损 |
| filum terminale | 终丝 |
| fistula of urethra | 尿道瘘管 |
| fistulography | 瘘管造影 |
| flat chest | 扁平胸 |
| flattened | 变平 |
| flip angle | 翻转角度 |
| flow scan | 流动扫描 |
| flow empty phenomena | 流空现象 |
| fluoroscopy | 透视 |
| fluoroscopy guided needle aspiration | 透视导向针吸 |
| fluoroscopy guided needle biopsy | 透视导向穿刺活组织检查 |
| fluorosis | 氟骨症 |
| flush | 潮红 |
| foot | 足 |
| foramen of Monro | 孟氏孔 |
| foramen lacerum | 破裂孔 |
| foramen magnum | (枕)大孔 |
| foramen ovale | 卵圆孔 |
| foramen rotundum | 圆孔 |
| foramen spinosum | 棘孔 |
| foreign body in bronchus | 支气管异物 |
| fossa for gallbladder | 胆囊窝 |
| fourth ventricle | 第四脑室 |
| fracture | 骨折 |
| fracture chip | 骨折片 |
| frontal branch | 额支 |
| frontal lobe | 额叶 |
| frontal pole | 额极 |
| frontal suture | 额缝 |
| frontatis | 额肌 |
| frontoparietal ascending | 额顶升支 |
| frontoparietal operculum | 额顶岛盖 |
| frontopolar sign | 额极征 |
| fundus of bladder | 膀胱底 |
| fundus of stomach | 胃底 |
| fungal infection | 真菌感染 |
| fungus pneumonia | 真菌性肺炎 |

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|---|----------------------|
| Gadodiamide | 钆多胺 |
| galactography | 乳腺导管造影 |
| gallbladder | 胆囊 |
| gallbladder carcinoma | 胆囊癌 |
| gallstone | 胆石症 |
| gangliocytoma | 神经节细胞瘤 |
| ganglion segment (C5 segment) | 颈内动脉神经节段(C5段) |
| gangrenous cystitis | 坏疽性膀胱炎 |
| gastric areas | 胃小区 |
| gastric groove | 胃小沟 |
| gastric carcinoid carcinoma | 胃类癌 |
| gastric diverticulum | 胃憩室 |
| gastric leiomyoma | 胃平滑肌瘤 |
| gastric leiomyosarcoma | 胃平滑肌肉瘤 |
| gastric lymphoma | 胃淋巴瘤 |
| gastric perforation | 胃穿孔 |
| gastric polyp | 胃息肉 |
| gastric ulcer | 胃溃疡 |
| gastric varix | 胃静脉曲张 |
| gastric volvulus | 胃扭转 |
| gastritis | 胃炎 |
| gastroduodenal arteriography | 胃十二指肠动脉造影 |
| gastroduodenal artery | 胃十二指肠动脉 |
| gastroepiploic artery | 胃网膜动脉 |
| gastroepiploic vein | 胃网膜静脉 |
| gastrointestinal examination with water-soluble contrast media | 胃肠道水剂造影 |
| gastrointestinal barium meal series | 胃肠钡餐造影 |
| gatism | 大小便失禁 |
| Gd-DTPA (Magnevist) | 钆一二乙撑三胺五醋酸 (马根维显) |
| general enlargement of the heart | 全心扩大 |
| genu of corpus callosum | 胼胝体膝部 |
| genu of internal capsule | 内囊膝 |
| germinoma | 生殖细胞瘤 |
| Gerota's fascia | Gerota筋膜 |
| giant cell tumour | 巨细胞瘤 |
| glenoid cavity | 关节盂 |
| glioma | 胶质瘤 |
| globus pallidus | 苍白球 |

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|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| glossopharyngeal nerve | 舌咽神经 |
| Glucose injection | 葡萄糖注射液 |
| gluteal aponeurosis | 臀肌腱膜 |
| gluteus | 臀肌 |
| gluteus maximus | 臀大肌 |
| gluteus medimus | 臀中肌 |
| gluteus minimus | 臀小肌 |
| gout | 痛风 |
| gradient echo | 梯度回波 |
| great cerebral vein (Galen's vein) | 大脑大静脉(Galen 静脉) |
| greater curvature of stomach | 胃大弯 |
| greater trochanter | 大转子 |
| greater tubercle | 大结节 |
| greater wing of sphenoid | 蝶骨大翼 |
| greenstick fracture, willow fracture | 青枝性骨折 |
| groove, sulcus | 脑沟 |
| guide wire | 导引钢丝 |
| gyriform enhancement | 脑回样增强 |
| gyrus | 脑回 |
| haemorrhage, bleeding | 出血、溢血 |
| hamartoma | 错构瘤 |
| hamartoma of kidney | 肾错构瘤 |
| hamate bone | 钩骨 |
| Hand - Schuller - Christian disease | 汉 - 许 - 克病(黄色瘤病) |
| haustra of colon | 结肠袋 |
| hay fever | 枯草热 |
| hazy | 模糊 |
| head of caudate nucleus | 尾状核头部 |
| head of epididymis | 附睾头 |
| head of metacarpal bone | 掌骨头 |
| head of pancreas | 胰头 |
| headache | 头痛 |
| heart beat | 心跳 |
| heart disease | 心脏病 |
| hemangioblastoma | 血管母细胞瘤 |
| hemangioma | 血管瘤 |
| hemangiosarcoma | 血管肉瘤 |
| hematemesis | 呕血 |
| hematochezia | 便血 |
| hematoma | 血肿 |

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| hematoma of scrotum | 阴囊血肿 |
| hematoma of kidney | 肾血肿 |
| hematuria | 血尿 |
| hemi - recumbent position | 半卧位 |
| hemiazygos vein | 半奇静脉 |
| hemiplegia | 偏瘫 |
| hemobilia | 胆道出血 |
| hemophilia | 血友病 |
| hemoptysis | 咯血 |
| hemorrhage | 出血 |
| hemorrhage of kidney | 肾出血 |
| hemosiderosis | 含铁黄素沉着症 |
| hemothorax | 血胸 |
| hepatic | 肝的 |
| hepatic abscess | 肝脓肿 |
| hepatic arteriography | 肝动脉造影 |
| hepatic artery embolization | 肝动脉栓塞 |
| hepatic artery infusion | 肝动脉灌注 |
| hepatic cavernous haemangioma | 海绵状血管瘤 |
| hepatic cyst | 肝囊肿 |
| hepatic hydatid cyst | 肝包虫病 |
| hepatic portal vein | 肝门静脉 |
| hepatic trauma | 肝外伤 |
| hepatic veins | 肝静脉 |
| hepatocellular carcinoma | 肝细胞癌 |
| hepatolenticular degeneration (Wilson disease) | 肝豆状核变性 |
| hepatomegaly, liver enlargement | 肝肿大 |
| hepatopancreatic ampulla (Vater's ampulla) | 肝胰壶腹(乏特壶腹) |
| heterogeneous density (mixed density) | 混合密度 |
| heterogeneous intensity | 混合信号 |
| heterotopic pain | 牵涉性痛、异位痛 |
| hiatal hernia | 食管裂孔疝 |
| hiatus hernia | 裂孔疝 |
| hiccup | 呃逆 |
| high kilovoltage radiography | 高千伏摄影 |
| high risk factor of contrast media (CM) reaction | 造影剂反应高危因素 |
| high - resolution | 高分辨率 |
| hilum of lung | 肺门 |

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| hilum of spleen | 脾门 |
| hip | 髋 |
| hip joint | 髋关节 |
| hippocampus | 海马 |
| Hodgkin disease | 霍奇金病 |
| homogeneous density | 均匀密度 |
| homogeneous enhancement | 均匀增强 |
| horizontal fissure | 水平裂 |
| horizontal part of duodenum | 十二指肠水平部 |
| Horner syndrome | 霍纳综合征 |
| horseshoe kidney | 马蹄肾 |
| Hounsfield unit (HU) | 亨氏单位 |
| humerus | 肱骨 |
| hyaline membrane disease | (肺)透明膜病 |
| hydatid mole | 葡萄胎 |
| hydatidosis, hydatid cyst disease | 包虫病, 棘球蚴病 |
| hydrocele of tunica vaginalis | 鞘膜积液 |
| hydrocephalus | 脑积水 |
| Hydrocortisone | 氢化可的松 |
| hydronephrosis | 肾盂积水 |
| hydropneumopericardium | 水气心包 |
| hydropneumothorax | 液气胸 |
| hydrosalpiux | 输卵管积水 |
| hydrothorax, pleural effusion | 胸腔积液 |
| hydroureter | 输尿管积水 |
| hyperdense (high - density) | 高密度 |
| hyperintensity (high - intensity) | 高信号 |
| hyperperistalsis | 蠕动亢进 |
| hyperpituitarism | 垂体功能亢进症 |
| hyperplasia | 增殖 |
| hyperplasia of prostate | 前列腺增生 |
| hyperplastic | 增殖性的 |
| hypertensive heart disease | 高血压性心脏病 |
| hyperthyroidism | 甲状腺功能亢进症 |
| hypertrophic osteoarthropathy | 肥大性骨关节病 |
| hypertrophy of prostate, prostatomegaly | 前列腺肥大 |
| hypodense (low - density) | 低密度 |
| hypoglossal nerve | 舌下神经 |
| hypointensity (low - intensity) | 低信号 |
| hypophyseal fossa | 垂体窝 |

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|-----------------------------------|----------|
| hypophysis, pituitary gland | 垂体 |
| hypopituitarism | 垂体功能减退症 |
| hypostatic pneumonia | 坠积性肺炎 |
| hypothalamus | 下丘脑 |
| hypothyroidism | 甲状腺功能减退症 |
| hypotonic duodenography | 低张十二指肠造影 |
| idiopathic myocardial hypertrophy | 特发性心肌肥厚 |
| idiopathic myocarditis | 特发性心肌炎 |
| ileal artery | 回肠动脉 |
| ileal vein | 回肠静脉 |
| ileocecal valve | 回盲瓣 |
| ileocolic artery | 回结肠动脉 |
| ileocolic vein | 回结肠静脉 |
| ileum | 回肠 |
| iliacus | 髂肌 |
| iliolumbar artery | 髂腰动脉 |
| iliopsoas | 髂腰肌 |
| ilium | 髌骨 |
| imaging parameter | 成像参数 |
| imaging technique | 成像技术 |
| imaging time | 成像时间 |
| impacted fracture | 嵌入骨折 |
| inactive tuberculosis | 陈旧结核 |
| incarcerated obstruction | 绞窄性肠梗阻 |
| inclined tomography | 倾斜位体层摄影 |
| incomplete orchicatabasis | 睾丸下降不全 |
| incomplete fracture | 不完全性骨折 |
| increase | 增多 |
| increased signal intensity | 信号强度增高 |
| increased intracranial pressure | 颅内压增高 |
| indigestion, dyspepsia | 消化不良 |
| infection | 感染 |
| inferior mesenteric artery | 肠系膜下动脉 |
| inferior angle | 下角 |
| inferior articular process | 下关节突 |
| inferior lobe | 下叶 |
| inferior petrosal sinus | 岩下窦 |
| inferior sagittal sinus | 下矢状窦 |
| inferior vein of vermis | 蚓下静脉 |
| inferior vena cava | 下腔静脉 |

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| inferior (temporal) horn | 下角(颞角) |
| inferior cerebellar veins | 小脑下静脉 |
| inferior cerebral vein | 大脑下静脉 |
| infiltration | 浸润 |
| infiltrative tuberculosis | 浸润型肺结核 |
| inflammatory pseudotumor | 炎性假瘤 |
| infracapsular backflow | 肾包膜下逆流 |
| infraspinatus | 冈下肌 |
| infundibular recess | 漏斗隐窝 |
| infundibular stem (pituitary stalk) | 漏斗干(垂体柄) |
| infundibulum | 漏斗 |
| infusion therapy | 灌注疗法 |
| injury of bladder | 膀胱损伤 |
| injury of brachial plexus | 臂丛损伤 |
| injury of prostate | 前列腺损伤 |
| injury of urethra | 尿道损伤 |
| inner plate | 内板 |
| insomnia | 失眠 |
| insular lobe (insula) | 岛叶 |
| insular segment (M2 segment) | 脑岛段(M2段) |
| intact side | 健侧 |
| interatrial septum | 房间隔 |
| intercondylar eminence | 髌间隆起 |
| intercondylar fossa | 髌间窝 |
| intercostal artery | 肋间动脉 |
| intercostal space | 肋间隙 |
| interlobar fissure | 肺叶间裂 |
| interlobar effusion | 叶间积液 |
| interlober artery | 叶间动脉 |
| interlober vein | 叶间静脉 |
| internal auditory canal | 内听道 |
| internal capsule | 内囊 |
| internal carotid artery | 颈内动脉 |
| internal iliac artery | 髂内动脉 |
| internal jugular vein | 颈内静脉 |
| internal occipital protuberance | 枕内隆凸 |
| internal thoracic artery (internal mammary artery) | 胸廓内动脉(乳内动脉) |
| internal urethral orifice | 尿道内口 |
| internal cerebral veins | 大脑内静脉 |

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| internal thoracic vein (internal mammary vein) | 胸廓内静脉(乳内静脉) |
| interpeduncular cistern | 脚间池 |
| interpeduncular fossa | 脚间窝 |
| interphalangeal joints of foot | 趾骨间关节 |
| interphalangeal joints of hand | 指骨间关节 |
| interstitial pneumonia | 间质性肺炎 |
| intertrochanteric crest | 转子间嵴 |
| interventional radiology | 介入放射学 |
| interventricular septum | 室间隔 |
| intervertebral discs | 椎间盘 |
| intestinal Crohn disease | 小肠克隆病 |
| intestinal tuberculosis | 肠结核 |
| intestinal tumor | 小肠肿瘤 |
| intestinal volvulus | 肠扭转 |
| intra-arterial embolization | 动脉内栓塞 |
| intra-arterial digital subtraction angiography (IADSA) | 经动脉数字减影血管造影 |
| intra-artery infusion | 动脉内灌注 |
| intra-venous digital subtraction angiography (IVDSA) | 经静脉数字减影血管造影 |
| intraarterious injection | 动脉注射 |
| intracerebral hematoma | 脑内血肿 |
| intracranial aneurysm | 颅内动脉瘤 |
| intracranial arteriovenous fistula | 颅内动静脉瘘 |
| intracranial arteriovenous malformation | 颅内动静脉畸形 |
| intracranial hematoma | 颅内血肿 |
| intracranial tumor | 颅内肿瘤 |
| intrahepatic artery chemotherapy | 肝动脉内化疗 |
| intramedullary tumor of spinal cord | 髓内肿瘤 |
| intraspinal tumor of spinal canal | 椎管内肿瘤 |
| intravenous bolus injection technique | 静脉团注法 |
| intravenous rapid infusion | 静脉快速滴注法 |
| intravenous cholangiography | 静脉胆道造影 |
| intravenous injection | 静脉注射 |
| intravenous pyelogram (IVP) | 静脉肾盂造影 |
| intussusception | 肠套叠 |
| inversion recovery (IR) | 反转复原 |
| inverted "3" sign | 反"3"字征 |
| Iocarmate (Dimer-X, Bisconray) | 碘卡明 |

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| Iodized Oil (Lipiodol; Lodipin) | 碘化油 |
| Iohexol (Omnipaque; Exypaque) | 碘海醇(欧乃派克) |
| ionic dimer | 离子型双聚体 |
| ionic monomer contrast media | 离子型单体 |
| Iopamidol (Iopamiro; Niopam) | 碘帕醇(碘比乐) |
| Iopanoic Acid (Telepaque) | 碘番酸 |
| Iopromide (Ultravist) | 碘普罗胺(优雅显) |
| Iotralan (Isovist) | 碘曲仑(伊索显) |
| ipsilateral | 同侧 |
| iron oxide particles | 氧化铁微粒 |
| irregular shape | 不规则形 |
| irritable cough | 刺激性咳嗽 |
| irritation | 激惹 |
| islet cell carcinoma | 胰岛细胞癌 |
| isodense | 等密度 |
| isointensity | 等信号 |
| J-shaped angiographic guide wire | "J"型血管造影导丝 |
| J-shaped guide wire | "J"型导引钢丝 |
| jaundice | 黄疸 |
| jejunal artery | 空肠动脉 |
| jejunal vein | 空肠静脉 |
| jejunum | 空肠 |
| joint effusion | 关节积液 |
| jugular foramen | 颈静脉孔 |
| jugulare glomus tumor | 颈静脉球瘤 |
| Kachin-Beck disease | 大骨节病 |
| Ketotifen | 酮替芬 |
| kidney | 肾脏 |
| knee | 膝 |
| knee joint | 膝关节 |
| knee of the pericallosal artery (A3 segment) | 胼胝周动脉膝段(A3段) |
| kyphosis | 脊柱后突(驼背) |
| kyphotic view | 前弓位观 |
| laceration of brain | 脑裂伤 |
| laceration of spinal cord | 脊髓裂伤 |
| lacrima, Lachrymation | 流泪 |
| lacunar infarction | 腔隙性梗塞 |
| lambdoid suture | 人字缝 |
| lamina periosteal reaction | 葱皮样骨膜反应 |
| large intestine | 大肠 |

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| lateral aperture of fourth ventricle | 第四脑室外侧孔 |
| lateral basal segment | 外侧底段 |
| lateral chest radiography | 侧位胸片 |
| lateral epicondyle | 外上髁 |
| lateral fornix of vagina | 阴道外侧穹窿 |
| lateral malleolus | 外踝 |
| lateral mass | 侧块 |
| lateral occipital artery | 枕叶外侧动脉 |
| lateral recess | 外侧隐窝 |
| lateral recumbent position | 侧卧位 |
| lateral segment | 外侧段 |
| lateral ventricle | 侧脑室 |
| lateral view | 侧位观 |
| latissimus dorsi | 背阔肌 |
| left colic artery | 左结肠动脉 |
| left atrial enlargement | 左心房扩大 |
| left atrioventricular valve (mitral valve) | 左房室瓣(二尖瓣) |
| left atrioventricular valve (mitral) insufficiency | 左房室瓣(二尖瓣)关闭不全 |
| left atrioventricular valve (mitral) stenosis | 左房室瓣(二尖瓣)狭窄 |
| left flexure of colon | 结肠左曲 |
| left gastric artery | 胃左动脉 |
| left hepatic artery | 肝左动脉 |
| left lobe of liver | 肝左叶 |
| left ventricular enlargement | 左心室扩大 |
| lentiform nucleus | 豆状核 |
| leprosy | 麻风 |
| lesser curvature of stomach | 胃小弯 |
| lesser trochanter | 小转子 |
| lesser tubercle | 小结节 |
| lesser wing of sphenoid | 蝶骨小翼 |
| leukemia | 白血病 |
| ligamenta flava | 黄韧带 |
| ligamentum nuchae | 项韧带 |
| ligamentum teres hepatis | 肝圆韧带 |
| limitation of movement | 活动受限 |
| linear | 线状 |
| linear atelectasis | 盘状肺不张 |
| lingual artery | 舌动脉 |

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|--|---------------------|
| lingular lobe | 舌叶 |
| linitis plastica | 皮革状胃(硬变性胃炎) |
| lipoma | 脂肪瘤 |
| liposarcoma | 脂肪肉瘤 |
| liver | 肝 |
| liver laceration | 肝撕裂 |
| liver schistosomiasis | 肝血吸虫病 |
| lobar pneumonia | 大叶性肺炎 |
| lobular pneumonia | 小叶性肺炎 |
| lobulated | 分叶状 |
| local nodular hyperplasia | 局限性结节性增生 |
| local pain | 局部疼痛 |
| local urticaria | 局部荨麻疹 |
| localized, regional | 局部 |
| location | 部位 |
| long narrow heart | 垂直心 |
| longitudinal fissure | 纵裂 |
| longitudinal fold of duodenum | 十二指肠纵襞 |
| longitudinal relaxation time (T1 relaxation time) | 纵向弛豫时间 (T1 弛豫时间) |
| lordosis | 脊柱前突 |
| lordotic view | 前突位观 |
| loss of appetite for fatty food | 厌油腻食物 |
| lower limb | 下肢 |
| lucency | 透亮 |
| lucent | 透亮的 |
| lumbago, lower back pain | 腰痛 |
| lumbar plexus | 腰丛 |
| lumbar vertebrae | 腰椎 |
| lumbosacral enlargement | 腰骶膨大 |
| lumbosacral plexus | 腰骶丛 |
| lunate bone | 月骨 |
| lung cancer | 肺癌 |
| lung field | 肺野 |
| lung markings | 肺纹理 |
| lung parenchyma | 肺实质 |
| lung abscess | 肺脓肿 |
| lung cyst | 肺囊肿 |
| lung infarction | 肺梗塞 |
| lupus erythematosus | 红斑狼疮 |

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|--|---------------------------|
| lying position, recumbent position | 卧位 |
| lymph node | 淋巴结 |
| lymph node enlargement | 淋巴结肿大 |
| lymphangiography | 淋巴管造影 |
| lymphangioma | 淋巴管瘤 |
| lymphoma | 淋巴瘤 |
| lymphoma of colon | 结肠淋巴瘤 |
| lymphosarcoma | 淋巴肉瘤 |
| lymphosarcoma of bone | 骨淋巴肉瘤 |
| magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) | 磁共振血管造影 |
| malaise | 不适 |
| malformation of Galen vein (aneurysm of Galen vein) | Galen 静脉畸形 (Galen 静脉瘤) |
| malignant lymphoma | 恶性淋巴瘤 |
| malignant meningioma | 恶性脑膜瘤 |
| malignant neurolemmoma | 恶性神经鞘瘤 |
| malignant (anaplastic) papilloma of choroid plexus | 恶性(间变性)脉络 丛乳头状瘤 |
| malnutrition | 营养不良 |
| malrotation of renal pelvis | 肾盂旋转不良 |
| mamillary body | 乳头体 |
| mamma, beast, | 乳房 |
| mammary dysplasia (mastopathy) | 乳腺结构不良 |
| mammary fibroadenoma | 乳腺纤维腺瘤 |
| mammary lobulous hyperplasis | 乳腺小叶增生 |
| manubrium sterni | 胸骨柄 |
| mass | 肿块 |
| mass effect | 占位效应 |
| mastoid process | 乳突 |
| matrix | 矩阵 |
| maxillary artery | 上颌动脉 |
| maxillary veins | 上颌静脉 |
| mechanical obstruction | 机械性肠梗阻 |
| medial basal segment | 内侧底段 |
| medial epicondyle | 内上髁 |
| medial malleolus | 内踝 |
| medial occipital artery | 枕叶内侧动脉 |
| medial segment | 内侧段 |
| median aperture of fourth ventricle | 第四脑室正中孔 |
| mediastinal emphysema | 纵膈气肿 |

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|-----------------------------------|------------|
| mediastinum | 纵隔 |
| medulla oblongata (medulla) | 延髓(脑) |
| medulla of adrenal gland | 肾上腺髓质 |
| medullary sponge kidney | 髓样海绵肾 |
| medulloblastoma | 髓母细胞瘤 |
| megacolon | 巨结肠 |
| megalocephaly | 巨脑畸形 |
| melancholia, depression | 忧郁, 抑郁 |
| melanoma | 黑素瘤 |
| melena | 黑粪 |
| membranous part of urethra | 尿道膜部 |
| meningeal branch | 脑膜支 |
| meningeal vein | 脑膜静脉 |
| meninges | 脑(脊)膜 |
| meningioma | 脑膜瘤 |
| meningiomatosis | 脑膜瘤病 |
| meningitis | 脑膜炎 |
| meningo-encephalitis | 脑膜脑炎 |
| meningocele | 脑(脊)膜膨出 |
| meningoencephalocele | 脑膜脑膨出 |
| meningohypophysial (trunk) artery | 脑膜垂体(动脉)干 |
| meniscus | 半月板 |
| meniscus sign | 半月征 |
| mesentery | 肠系膜 |
| mesothelioma | 间皮瘤 |
| metacarpal bone | 掌骨 |
| metacarpophalangeal joints | 掌指关节 |
| metastasis | 转移瘤 |
| metastatic neoplasia of bone | 骨转移瘤 |
| metatarsal bones | 跖骨 |
| metatarsophalangeal joints | 跖趾关节 |
| Metrizamide (Amipaque) | 甲泛葡胺(阿米培克) |
| microcephaly | 脑过小(小头畸形) |
| microglioma | 小胶质细胞瘤 |
| midbrain | 中脑 |
| middle cerebral artery | 大脑中动脉 |
| middle colic artery | 中结肠动脉 |
| middle cranial fossa | 颅中窝 |
| middle lobe | 中叶 |
| middle meningeal artery | 脑膜中动脉 |

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| middle meningeal artery groove | 脑膜中动脉沟 |
| middle meningeal veins | 脑膜中静脉 |
| middle phalanx | 中节指骨 |
| mild reaction | 轻度反应 |
| mild to moderate dyspnea resulting from bronchospasm | 支气管痉挛致轻至中度 呼吸困难 |
| mixed | 混合性 |
| moderate reaction | 中度反应 |
| molybdenum target radiography | 钼靶 X 线摄影 |
| motion artifact | 移动伪影 |
| mottling | 斑点状 |
| MR signal | 磁共振信号 |
| MRI contrast media | 磁共振成像造影剂 |
| MRI of head | 头颅 MRI |
| MRI of spinal cord | 脊髓 MRI |
| MRI of spine | 脊柱 MRI |
| MRI of the abdomen | 腹部 MRI |
| MRI of the chest | 胸部 MRI |
| mucinous cystadenocarcinoma | 粘液性囊腺癌 |
| mucinous cystadenoma | 粘液性囊腺瘤 |
| mucopolysaccharidosis | 粘多糖病 |
| mucopurulent sputum | 粘液脓性痰 |
| mucous membrane | 粘膜 |
| mulberry-like calcification | 桑椹样钙化 |
| multi-mode scan | 多层扫描 |
| multi-planar reconstruction | 多平面重建 |
| multifidi | 多裂肌 |
| multiple | 多发 |
| multiple cysts of kidney | 多发肾囊肿 |
| multiple familial polyposis | 多发家族性息肉病 |
| multiple sclerosis (acute disseminated encephalomyelitis) | 多发性硬化(急性播散性 脑脊髓炎) |
| mural | 壁的 |
| mural nodule | 壁结节 |
| muscular layer | 肌层 |
| myelitis | 脊髓炎 |
| myelography | 脊髓造影 |
| myeloma | 骨髓瘤 |
| myelomeningocele | 脊髓脊膜膨出 |
| myeloschisis | 脊髓裂 |

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|-----------------------------|-----------|
| myocardial infarction | 心肌梗死 |
| myocarditis | 心肌炎 |
| myocardium, cardiac muscle | 心肌 |
| nausea | 恶心 |
| navicular bone | 舟状骨 |
| neck of bladder | 膀胱颈 |
| neck of uterus | 子宫颈 |
| necrosis | 坏死 |
| necrosis of renal papilla | 肾乳头坏死 |
| necrotic | 坏死的 |
| needle axis | 针轴 |
| needle track implantation | 针道种植 |
| needle biopsy | 穿刺活组织检查 |
| nephroblastoma (Wilm tumor) | 肾母细胞瘤 |
| nephroptosis | 肾下垂 |
| neurofibroma | 神经纤维瘤 |
| neurofibromatosis | 神经纤维瘤病 |
| neurogenic bladder | 神经源性膀胱 |
| neurolemmoma | 神经鞘瘤 |
| niche | 龕影(壁龕) |
| nidus | 病灶(病巢) |
| night sweat | 盗汗 |
| nipple, mammary papilla | 乳头 |
| nocturia | 夜尿 |
| nodular | 结节状, 结节状的 |
| nodular sclerosis | 结节性硬化 |
| nodular enhancement | 结节状增强 |
| nodule | 结节 |
| noise | 噪声 |
| non homogeneous enhancement | 不均匀增强 |
| non-ionic dimer | 非离子型双聚体 |
| non-ionic monomer | 非离子型单体 |
| nonhomogeneous density | 不均匀密度 |
| Noradrenaline, Levarterenol | 去甲肾上腺素 |
| notch | 切迹 |
| nucleus pulposus | 髓核 |
| nystagmus | 眼球震颤 |
| oblique fissure | 斜裂 |
| oblique fracture | 斜形骨折 |
| oblique globular heart | 球形心 |

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|------------------------------------|--------------|
| oblique view | 斜位观 |
| oblong | 椭圆形 |
| obstruction | 梗阻 |
| obstructive atelectasis | 阻塞性肺不张 |
| obstructive emphysema | 阻塞性肺气肿 |
| obstructive pneumonia | 阻塞性肺炎 |
| obturator externus | 闭孔外肌 |
| obturator foramen | 闭孔 |
| obturator internus | 闭孔内肌 |
| obturator, stylet | 针芯 |
| occipital artery | 枕动脉 |
| occipital lobe | 枕叶 |
| occipital pole | 枕极 |
| occipital sinus | 枕窦 |
| occipitofrontalis | 枕额肌 |
| occlusion, obliteration, emphraxis | 闭塞 |
| occult spinal bifida | 脊柱隐裂 |
| oculomotor nerve | 动眼神经 |
| odontoid process | 齿突 |
| olecranon fossa | 鹰嘴窝 |
| olfactory nerves | 嗅神经 |
| oligodendroglioma | 少枝胶质细胞瘤 |
| oliguria | 少尿 |
| olivo - ponto - cerebellar atrophy | 橄榄体桥脑小脑萎缩 |
| opacity, opaque | 不透光 |
| open fracture | 开放性骨折 |
| ophthalmic artery | 眼动脉 |
| opponens pollicis | 拇对掌肌 |
| optic canal | 视神经管 |
| optic chiasma | 视交叉 |
| optic nerve | 视神经 |
| optic recess | 视隐窝 |
| optic tract | 视束 |
| optic neuromyelitis | 视神经脊髓炎 |
| oral administration (per oral) | 口服 |
| oral cholecystography | 口服胆囊造影 |
| orbital segment (A2 segment) | 大脑前动脉眶段(A2段) |
| orbitomeatal line (OM line) | 眶听线 |
| organized pneumonia | 机化性肺炎 |
| ossification | 骨化 |

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|---|-----------|
| ossifying fibroma | 骨化纤维瘤 |
| osteitis deformans (Paget disease) | 畸形性骨炎 |
| osteoblastic | 成骨性 |
| osteoblastoma | 成骨细胞瘤 |
| osteocondroma | 骨软骨瘤 |
| osteoclastic | 破骨性 |
| osteogenesis imperfection | 成骨不全 |
| osteoid osteoma | 骨样骨瘤 |
| osteolysis | 骨质溶解 |
| osteolytic | 溶骨性 |
| osteoma | 骨瘤 |
| osteomalacia | 骨质软化 |
| osteomyelitis | 骨髓炎 |
| osteopetrosis | 骨硬化症(石骨症) |
| osteoporosis | 骨质疏松 |
| osteosarcoma | 骨肉瘤 |
| osteosclerosis | 骨质硬化 |
| outer plate | 外板 |
| outline, contour | 轮廓, 外形 |
| oval | 卵圆形 |
| ovary | 卵巢 |
| overlap scan | 重叠扫描 |
| palm of hand | 手掌 |
| palpitation | 心悸 |
| palsy | 麻痹 |
| pancreatic duct | 胰管 |
| pancreatic carcinoma | 胰腺癌 |
| pancreatic cyst | 胰腺囊肿 |
| pancreaticoduodenal vein | 胰十二指肠静脉 |
| pancreatitis | 胰腺炎 |
| papilloma of choroid plexus, choroid papilloma | 脉络丛乳头状瘤 |
| papillnoma of renal pelvis | 肾盂乳头状瘤 |
| paragonimiasis | 肺吸虫病 |
| paragonimiasis of brain | 脑肺吸虫病 |
| paralysis | 瘫痪 |
| paralysis of diaphragm | 膈麻痹 |
| paranoid state | 幻想 |
| paraosteal osteosarcoma | 皮质旁骨肉瘤 |
| parapelvic cyst | 肾盂旁囊肿 |

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|---|----------------------------|
| paraplegia | 截瘫 |
| parasitic disease | 寄生虫病 |
| parasitic infection | 寄生虫感染 |
| paratracheal lymph node | 气管旁淋巴结 |
| parietal lobe | 顶叶 |
| parietal pleura | 壁胸膜 |
| paritoccipital artery | 顶枕动脉 |
| pars circularies of anterior cerebral artery (chiasmatal segment)(A1 segment) | 大脑前动脉基底动脉环部 (视交叉段)(A1段) |
| partial flip | 部分翻转 |
| partial saturation recovery | 部分饱和 |
| partial fracture | 部分骨折 |
| partial volume effect | 部分容积效应 |
| patchy | 片状 |
| patchy enhancement | 片状增强 |
| patella | 髌骨 |
| patellar ligament | 髌韧带 |
| patent ductus arterious | 动脉导管未闭 |
| pathological | 病理性的 |
| pectineus | 耻骨肌 |
| pectoralis major | 胸大肌 |
| pectoralis minor | 胸小肌 |
| pedicle of vertebral arch | 椎弓根 |
| penetrating ulcer | 穿透性溃疡 |
| penis | 阴茎 |
| percutaneous aspiration | 经皮穿刺抽吸术 |
| percutaneous aspiration and catheter drainage of the abdominal abscess | 经皮穿刺腹部脓肿抽吸 和引流术 |
| percutaneous aspiration and catheter drainage of the lung abscess | 经皮穿刺肺脓肿抽吸和 导管引流术 |
| percutaneous basket calculus extracion | 经皮网篮取石术 |
| percutaneous cannula drainage | 经皮穿刺导管引流 |
| percutaneous catheter embolization | 经皮穿刺导管栓塞术 |
| percutaneous catheter introducer sets | 经皮穿刺导管插入鞘 |
| percutaneous cyst aspiration | 经皮穿刺囊肿抽吸术 |
| percutaneous drainage | 经皮穿刺引流术 |
| percutaneous embolization for cerebral arteriovenous malformation | 经皮穿刺脑动静脉畸形 栓塞术 |
| percutaneous extraction of the calculus | 经皮取石术 |
| percutaneous extraction of the kidney stone | 经皮穿刺肾结石取石术 |

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| percutaneous fine needle aspiration | 经皮穿刺细针抽吸 |
| percutaneous gastrostomy | 经皮穿刺胃造瘘术 |
| percutaneous lumbar discectomy | 经皮穿刺腰椎间盘切割术 |
| percutaneous needle biopsy | 经皮穿刺针吸活组织检查 |
| percutaneous nephropylostomy | 经皮穿刺肾盂造瘘术 |
| percutaneous nephrostomy | 经皮穿刺肾造瘘术 |
| percutaneous puncture | 经皮穿刺 |
| percutaneous removal of residual biliary stone | 经皮穿刺胆道残余 结石取出 |
| percutaneous replacement of a biliary T-tube | 经皮穿刺胆道 T 管再置术 |
| percutaneous retroperitoneal lymph node | 经皮穿刺后腹膜淋巴结 |
| percutaneous sclerotherapy | 经皮穿刺硬化治疗法 |
| percutaneous transhepatic biliary decompression | 透皮经肝胆道减压 |
| percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage | 透皮经肝胆道引流术 |
| percutaneous transhepatic combined internal and external biliary drainage | 透皮经肝胆道内、外联合 引流术 |
| percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography (PTC) | 透皮经肝穿刺胆道造影 |
| percutaneous transjugular liver biopsy | 透皮经颈静脉肝活组织 检查 |
| percutaneous translumbar nephrostomy | 透皮经腰肾造瘘术 |
| percutaneous translumbar pyelostomy | 透皮经腰肾盂造瘘术 |
| percutaneous transluminal angioplasty | 透皮穿刺经管腔血管 成形术 |
| percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty | 透皮经管腔冠状动脉 成形术 |
| percutaneous transluminal renal angioplasty | 透皮经管腔肾动脉成形术 |
| percutaneous transperitoneal needle biopsy | 透皮经腹膜穿刺活组织 检查 |
| percutaneous transthoracic needle aspiration biopsy | 透皮经胸针吸活组织检查 |
| percutaneous vascular recanalization | 经皮血管再通术 |
| pericardial cyst | 心包囊肿 |
| pericardial diverticulum | 心包憩室 |
| pericardial effusion | 心包渗出(积液) |
| pericardial tumor | 心包肿瘤 |
| pericarditis | 心包炎 |
| pericardium | 心包 |

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|---|----------|
| perinephritis | 肾周炎 |
| periostitis | 骨膜炎 |
| peripheral arteriography | 周围动脉血管造影 |
| peripheral bronchogenic carcinoma | 周围型肺癌 |
| peripheral zone | 周边区 |
| perirenal adipose tissue | 肾周脂肪组织 |
| perirenal abscess | 肾周脓肿 |
| perirenal hematoma | 肾周血肿 |
| peristalsis | 蠕动 |
| peritoneum | 腹膜 |
| peritonitis | 腹膜炎 |
| peroneal artery, fibular artery | 腓动脉 |
| peroneal vein, fibular vein | 腓静脉 |
| peroperative cholangiography | 术中胆道造影 |
| perspiration | 出汗 |
| petrosal vein | 岩部静脉 |
| petrous apex | 岩尖 |
| phalanges of fingers, bones of fingers | 指骨 |
| phalanges of toes | 趾骨 |
| phase effect | 相位效应 |
| pheochromocytoma | 嗜铬细胞瘤 |
| phrenic bulge | 膈膨出 |
| physiologic calcification | 生理性钙化 |
| pillar | 柱状 |
| pineal body (pineal gland) | 松果体(松果腺) |
| pineal calcification | 松果体钙化 |
| pineal recess | 松果体隐窝 |
| pinealoblastoma | 松果体母细胞瘤 |
| pinealocytoma | 松果体细胞瘤 |
| pinealoma | 松果体瘤 |
| pisiform bone | 豌豆骨 |
| pituitary adenocarcinoma | 垂体腺癌 |
| pituitary adenoma | 垂体腺瘤 |
| pituitary microadenoma | 垂体微腺瘤 |
| pixel | 像素 |
| plain scan | 平扫 |
| plain film | 平片 |
| plain film of the skull | 头颅平片 |
| plain film of the spine | 脊柱平片 |

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| plain film of kidney, ureter, and bladder (KUB) | 尿路平片 |
| platybasia | 扁平颅底 |
| pleural cavity | 胸膜腔 |
| pleural effusion | 胸膜积液 |
| pleural indentation | 胸膜凹陷 |
| pleurisy | 胸膜炎 |
| pneumoconiosis | 尘肺 |
| pneumopericardium | 心包积气 |
| pneumoperitoneum | 气腹 |
| pneumothorax | 气胸 |
| polycystic kidney | 多囊肾 |
| polyp of bladder | 膀胱息肉 |
| polyp of urethra | 尿道息肉 |
| polysplen | 多脾 |
| polyuria | 多尿 |
| pons | 桥脑 |
| pontine cistern | 桥池 |
| pop - corn ball calcification | 爆米花状钙化 |
| popliteal artery | 腓动脉 |
| popliteal vein | 腓静脉 |
| porencephaly, porencephalia | 脑穿通畸形 |
| porta hepatis | 肝门 |
| portal hypertension | 门脉高压 |
| post - contrast, post - enhancement | 增强后 |
| post - embolization syndrome | 栓塞后综合征 |
| postbulbar ulcer | 十二指肠球后溃疡 |
| postcommunicating part (pericallosal artery) | 交通后部(胼胝体周围动脉) |
| posterior arch | 后弓 |
| posterior basal segment | 后底段 |
| posterior cerebral artery | 大脑后动脉 |
| posterior choroidal branch | 脉络丛后支 |
| posterior clinoid process | 后床突 |
| posterior communicating artery | 后交通动脉 |
| posterior cranial fossa | 颅后窝 |
| posterior fontanelle | 后囟 |
| posterior fornix of vagina | 阴道后穹窿 |
| posterior (occipital) horn | 后角(枕角) |
| posterior inferior cerebellar artery | 小脑下后动脉 |
| posterior limb of internal capsule | 内囊后肢 |

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| posterior longitudinal ligament | 后纵韧带 |
| posterior meningeal artery | 脑膜后动脉 |
| posterior parietal artery | 顶叶后动脉 |
| posterior (dorsal) root | 后(脊侧)根 |
| posterior segment | 后段 |
| posterior temporal artery | 颞叶后动脉 |
| posterior wall of stomach | 胃后壁 |
| postero - anterior view | 后前位观 |
| postero - anterior projection chest film, P - A view of the chest | 后前位投照胸部摄片 |
| posterolateral central arteries | 后外侧中央动脉 |
| posteromedial central arteries | 后内侧中央动脉 |
| postlobectomy | 肺叶切除术后 |
| postprandial pain | 餐后痛 |
| pre - contrast, pre - enhancement | 增强前 |
| precentral cerebellar vein | 小脑中央前静脉 |
| Prednisone | 泼尼松(强的松) |
| prepuce of penis | 阴茎包皮 |
| primary pulmonary tuberculosis | 原发性肺结核 |
| progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy | 进行性多灶性脑白质病 |
| prolapse of gastric mucosa | 胃粘膜脱垂 |
| proliferation, hyperplasia | 增生 |
| prolongation | 延长 |
| Promethazine (Phenergan) | 异丙嗪(非那根) |
| prominence, eminence | 隆起 |
| prone position | 俯卧位 |
| proper hepatic artery | 肝固有动脉 |
| prostate | 前列腺 |
| prostatic segment of urethra | 尿道前列腺段 |
| prostatitis | 前列腺炎 |
| prostatolith | 前列腺结石 |
| proteinuria | 蛋白尿 |
| proton density weighted image | 质子密度加权成像 |
| protrusion of intervertebral disk | 椎间盘突出 |
| proximal phalanx | 近节指骨 |
| proximal side | 近侧 |
| pseudoanaphylactoid | 假特异质 |
| pseudoaneurysm | 假性动脉瘤 |
| pseudoarthrosis | 假关节形成 |
| psoas | 腰肌 |

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| psoas major | 腰大肌 |
| psoriatic arthritis | 银屑病关节炎 |
| pterygoid venous plexus | 翼静脉丛 |
| pubic symphysis | 耻骨联合 |
| pubis | 耻骨 |
| pulmonary artery | 肺动脉 |
| pulmonary artery stenosis | 肺动脉狭窄 |
| pulmonary congestion | 肺充血 |
| pulmonary contusion | 肺挫裂伤 |
| pulmonary conus arteriosus | 肺动脉圆锥 |
| pulmonary edema | 肺水肿 |
| pulmonary fibrosis | 肺纤维化 |
| pulmonary heart disease | 肺源性心脏病 |
| pulmonary hypertension | 肺动脉高压 |
| pulmonary lobe | 肺叶 |
| pulmonary mycosis | 肺真菌病 |
| pulmonary passive congestion, pulmonary venous stasis | 肺淤血 |
| pulmonary sequestration | 肺隔离症 |
| pulmonary trunk | 肺动脉干 |
| pulse | 脉冲 |
| punctual, punctate | 点状 |
| purulent sputum | 脓痰 |
| putamen | 壳核 |
| pyelolymphatic backflow | 肾盂淋巴逆流 |
| pyelopyramidal backflow | 肾盂肾锥体逆流 |
| pyelosinus backflow | 肾盂肾窦逆流 |
| pyelovenous backflow | 肾盂静脉逆流 |
| pyloric canal | 幽门管 |
| pylorus | 幽门 |
| pyography | 脓腔造影 |
| pyonephrosis | 肾盂积脓 |
| pyopneumothorax | 脓气胸 |
| pyoureter | 输尿管积脓 |
| pyuria | 脓尿 |
| quadrate lobe | 方叶 |
| quadratus lumborum | 腰方肌 |
| quadrigeminal cistern | 四叠体池 |
| quadriplegia | 四肢瘫 |
| radial artery | 桡动脉 |

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|---------------------------------|----------|
| radial vein | 桡静脉 |
| radiation of corpus callosum | 胼胝体辐射 |
| radiation pneumonia | 放射性肺炎 |
| radiation - induced fibrosis | 放射线所致纤维化 |
| radiography | 放射摄影 |
| radius | 桡骨 |
| ramus of ischium | 坐骨支 |
| rapid scan | 快速扫描 |
| rash | 皮疹 |
| Rathke cyst | 拉特克囊肿 |
| reaction of the contrast medium | 造影剂反应 |
| reconstruction | 重建 |
| rectum | 直肠 |
| rectus abdominis | 腹直肌 |
| recurrent meningeal branch | 脑膜返支 |
| red nucleus | 红核 |
| region of interest | 感兴趣区 |
| Reid base line | 里德基线 |
| renal arteriography | 肾动脉造影 |
| renal arteriosclerosis | 肾动脉硬化 |
| renal artery | 肾动脉 |
| renal artery embolization | 肾动脉栓塞 |
| renal atrophy | 肾萎缩 |
| renal backflow | 肾逆流 |
| renal calyx (复数 calices) | 肾盏 |
| renal colic | 肾绞痛 |
| renal columns | 肾柱 |
| renal cortex | 肾皮质 |
| renal dysfunction | 肾功能不全 |
| renal fascia | 肾筋膜, 肾囊 |
| renal hilum | 肾门 |
| renal infarction | 肾梗塞 |
| renal medulla | 肾髓质 |
| renal papilla | 肾乳头 |
| renal pelvis | 肾盂 |
| renal phlebothrombosis | 肾静脉血栓形成 |
| renal pyramids | 肾锥体 |
| renal sinus | 肾窦 |
| renal transplantation | 肾移植 |
| renal vein | 肾静脉 |

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|--|---------------|
| repetition time (RT) | 重复时间 |
| residual bone graft | 残留植骨片 |
| resolution | 分辨率 |
| resorption | 吸收 |
| reticular | 网状的 |
| reticulosarcoma of bone | 骨网状细胞肉瘤 |
| retrograde pyelography | 逆行肾盂造影 |
| retrograde urethrography | 逆行尿道造影 |
| retrosternal thyroid | 胸骨后甲状腺 |
| rheumatic heart disease | 风湿性心脏病 |
| rheumatoid arthritis | 类风湿关节炎 |
| rhinencephalon | 嗅脑 |
| rhomboid fossa | 菱形窝 |
| rhomboideus major | 大菱形肌 |
| rickets | 佝偻病 |
| right atrial enlargement | 右心房扩大 |
| right atrioventricular valve (tricuspid valve) | 右房室瓣(三尖瓣) |
| right atrioventricular valve (tricuspid valve)insufficiency | 右房室瓣(三尖瓣)关闭不全 |
| right atrioventricular valve (tricuspid valve) stenosis | 右房室瓣(三尖瓣)狭窄 |
| right colic artery | 右结肠动脉 |
| right colic vein | 右结肠静脉 |
| right flexure of colon | 结肠右曲 |
| right hepatic artery | 肝右动脉 |
| right lobe of liver | 肝右叶 |
| right ventricular enlargement | 右心室扩大 |
| rigidity | 强直 |
| rigidity, stiffness | 僵硬 |
| rigor, chill | 寒战, 发冷 |
| rim enhancement | 边缘增强 |
| ring | 环 |
| rostrum of corpus callosum | 胼胝体嘴部 |
| round | 圆形 |
| round atelectasis | 球状肺不张 |
| round ligament of uterus | 子宫圆韧带 |
| rupture of kidney | 肾破裂 |
| rusty sputum | 铁锈色痰 |
| saccular bronchiectasis | 囊状支气管扩张 |
| sacral foramina | 骶孔 |

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|---------------------------|---------|
| sacral vertebrae | 骶椎 |
| sacroiliac joint | 骶髂关节 |
| sacrum | 骶骨 |
| saddle-shaped uterus | 马鞍形子宫 |
| sagittal reconstruction | 矢状重建 |
| sagittal scan | 矢状面扫描 |
| sagittal sinus thrombosis | 矢状窦血栓形成 |
| sagittal suture | 矢状缝 |
| sarcoidosis | 结节病 |
| sartorius | 缝匠肌 |
| saturation effect | 饱和效应 |
| scalp | 头皮 |
| scan parameter | 扫描参数 |
| scan time | 扫描时间 |
| scanning method | 扫描方式 |
| scaphoid bone | 手舟骨 |
| scapula | 肩胛骨 |
| scattered | 散在 |
| schistosomiasis | 血吸虫病 |
| schizencephaly | 脑裂畸形 |
| scleroderma | 硬皮病 |
| sclerosis | 硬化 |
| sclerotic | 硬化性 |
| scoliosis | 脊柱侧突 |
| scout view | 定位扫描像 |
| scrotal varix | 阴囊静脉曲张 |
| scurvy | 坏血病 |
| segment of spinal cord | 脊髓节段 |
| selective angiography | 选择性血管造影 |
| sella turcica | 蝶鞍 |
| semimembranosus | 半膜肌 |
| seminal vesicle | 精囊 |
| seminal vesiculitis | 精囊腺炎 |
| semispinalis capitis | 头半棘肌 |
| semitendinosus | 半腱肌 |
| senile emphysema | 老年性肺气肿 |
| septicaemia | 败血症 |
| septum pellucidum | 透明隔 |
| sequence | 程序, 序列 |
| serialography | 连续摄影 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| serous cystadenocarcinoma | 浆液性囊腺癌 |
| serous membrane | 浆膜 |
| serous papillary cystadenoma | 浆液性乳头状囊腺瘤 |
| serratus anterior | 前锯肌 |
| serratus posterior inferior | 下后锯肌 |
| sesamoid bone | 籽骨 |
| severe dyspnea | 严重呼吸困难 |
| severe reaction | 严重反应 |
| shadow | 阴影 |
| shaft of metacarpal bone | 掌骨体 |
| shape | 形态 |
| sharp | 锐利 |
| shock | 休克 |
| short breath | 气短 |
| short gastric arteries | 胃短动脉 |
| shoulder joint | 肩关节 |
| shoulder | 肩 |
| shrink | 缩小 |
| side - effect of contrast media | 造影剂副作用 |
| sigmoid arteries | 乙状结肠动脉 |
| sigmoid colon | 乙状结肠 |
| sigmoid sinus | 乙状窦 |
| signal - to - noise ratio (SNR, S/N) | 信噪比 |
| silicosis | 矽肺 |
| simple fracture | 单纯性骨折 |
| single | 单发 |
| single - contrast technique | 单对比技术 |
| single - mode scan | 单层扫描 |
| sinuses of dura mater | 硬脑膜窦 |
| size | 大小 |
| slice interval | 层距 |
| slice thickness | 层厚 |
| slow, sluggish | 缓慢 |
| small intestine | 小肠 |
| small bowel enema | 小肠灌肠造影 |
| smooth | 光滑 |
| sneezing | 喷嚏 |
| soap - bubble appearance | 肥皂泡样表现 |
| Sodium Amidotrizoate (Hypaque, Urografin, Renografin, Angiografin) | 泛影酸钠 |

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|---|--------------------|
| Sodium Iotalamate (Conray, Contrix) | 碘拉酸钠(异泛影钠) |
| soft tissue mass | 软组织肿块 |
| soft, doughy | 柔软 |
| solid | 实质性 |
| solitary | 孤立 |
| solitary bone cyst | 孤立性骨囊肿 |
| sonography guided needle biopsy | 超声导向穿刺活组织检查 |
| spasm | 痉挛 |
| spasmodic cough | 痉挛性咳嗽 |
| spatial resolution | 空间分辨率 |
| spectrum | 频谱, 波谱 |
| spermatic cord | 精索 |
| sphenoid wing segment (M1 segment) | 蝶骨大翼段(M1段) |
| sphenoidal crest | 蝶嵴 |
| sphenoparietal sinus | 蝶顶窦 |
| sphincter of hepatopancreatic ampulla (Oddi's sphincter) | 肝胰壶腹括约肌 (奥狄括约肌) |
| spiculated | 毛刺状、针状 |
| spin echo (SE) | 自旋回波 |
| spina ventosa | 骨气鼓 |
| spinal cord | 脊髓 |
| spinal nerves | 脊神经 |
| spinal bifida | 脊柱裂 |
| spinal cord atrophy | 脊髓萎缩 |
| spinal stenosis | 椎管狭窄 |
| spine of scapula | 肩胛冈 |
| spinous process | 棘突 |
| spiral fracture | 螺旋形骨折 |
| spleen | 脾 |
| spleen arteriography | 脾动脉造影 |
| splenic artery | 脾动脉 |
| splenic haemorrhage | 脾出血 |
| splenic rupture | 脾破裂 |
| splenic vein | 脾静脉 |
| splenium of corpus callosum | 胼胝体压部 |
| splenius capitis | 头夹肌 |
| splenomegaly | 脾肿大 |
| sponge kidney | 海绵肾 |
| spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage | 自发性蛛网膜下腔出血 |
| spot film | 点片 |

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|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| sputum | 痰 |
| staghorn | 鹿角形 |
| standing position, erect position | 立位 |
| staphylococcal pneumonia | 金葡菌性肺炎 |
| stellate | 星状 |
| stenosis, narrowing | 狭窄 |
| stent | 支架 |
| sternoclavicular joint | 胸锁关节 |
| sternum | 胸骨 |
| steroids | 激素类药物 |
| stomach | 胃 |
| stone basket | 取石篮 |
| straight guide wire | 直头导引钢丝 |
| straight sinus | 直窦 |
| stricture (dilatation) of urethra | 尿道狭窄(扩张) |
| stricture of cerebral aqueduct | 中脑导水管狭窄 |
| stridor | 喘鸣 |
| stripe | 条索 |
| Sturge-Weber syndrome | 脑颜面血管瘤综合征 |
| styloid process | 茎突 |
| sub - periosteal reaction | 骨膜反应 |
| sub - periosteal new bone formation | 骨膜下新骨形成 |
| subarachnoid hemorrhage | 蛛网膜下腔出血 |
| subarachnoid injection | 蛛网膜下腔注射 |
| subarachnoid space | 蛛网膜下隙 |
| subcapsular haematoma | 包膜下血肿 |
| subcarinal lymph node | 隆嵴下淋巴结 |
| subclavian artery | 锁骨下动脉 |
| subdural abscess | 硬膜下脓肿 |
| subdural space | 硬膜下隙 |
| subdural tumor | 硬膜下肿瘤 |
| subfalcial herniation | 镰下疝(大脑镰疝) |
| submental artery | 颏下动脉 |
| submucous layer | 粘膜下层 |
| subscapularis | 肩胛下肌 |
| substantia nigra | 黑质 |
| subtentorial herniation | 天幕下疝 |
| sunburst | 日光状 |
| superficial cerebral veins | 大脑浅静脉 |
| superficial temporal artery | 颞浅动脉 |

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|--|-------------|
| superficial temporal vein | 颞浅静脉 |
| superior articular process | 上关节突 |
| superior cerebellar artery | 小脑上动脉 |
| superior cerebellar veins | 小脑上静脉 |
| superior lobe | 上叶 |
| superior mesenteric artery | 肠系膜上动脉 |
| superior mesenteric vein | 肠系膜上静脉 |
| superior mesenteric artery compression syndrome | 肠系膜上动脉压迫综合征 |
| superior orbital fissure | 眶上裂 |
| superior pancreaticoduodenal artery | 胰十二指肠上动脉 |
| superior part of duodenum, bulb | 十二指肠上部, 球部 |
| superior petrosal sinus | 岩上窦 |
| superior rectal artery | 直肠上动脉 |
| superior rectal vein | 直肠上静脉 |
| superior sulcus (Pancoast) carcinoma | 肺上沟癌(潘氏癌) |
| superior sagittal sinus | 上矢状窦 |
| superior thyroid artery | 甲状腺上动脉 |
| superior vein of vermis | 蚓上静脉 |
| superior vena cava | 上腔静脉 |
| superselective angiography | 超选择性血管造影 |
| supine position, dorsal decubitus | 仰卧位 |
| supine position with horizontal projection (beam) | 仰卧位水平投照 |
| supracerebellar cistern | 小脑上池 |
| supraorbital artery | 眶上动脉 |
| suprapatellar bursa | 髌上囊 |
| suprapineal recess | 松果体上隐窝 |
| suprasellar cistern | 蝶鞍上池 |
| supraspinatus | 冈上肌 |
| supratentorial herniation | 天幕上疝 |
| surface coil | 表面线圈 |
| surgical neck | 外科颈 |
| swelling | 肿胀 |
| sylvian fissure | 侧裂 |
| sylvian triangle | 侧裂三角 |
| symmetry | 对称 |
| symmetrical | 对称的 |
| sympathetic neurofibroma | 交感神经纤维瘤 |
| symptomatic arrhythmia | 症状性心律失常 |

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|---|--------------------------|
| syncope, faint | 晕厥 |
| synovial bursa | 滑膜囊 |
| synovial membrane, synovium | 滑膜 |
| synovial sarcoma, synoviosarcoma | 滑膜肉瘤 |
| synovioma | 滑膜瘤 |
| syphilis | 梅毒 |
| syphilitic heart disease | 梅毒性心脏病 |
| syringomyelia | 脊髓空洞症 |
| T-tube cholangiography | T管造影 |
| T1-weighted imaging (T1WI) | T1加权成像 |
| T2-weighted imaging (T2WI) | T2加权成像 |
| tail of caudate nucleus | 尾状核尾部 |
| tail of pancreas | 胰尾 |
| talocrural joint (ankle joint) | 踝关节 |
| talus | 距骨 |
| tangential view | 切线位观 |
| target sign | 靶征 |
| teardrop | 泪滴状 |
| temporal artery media | 颞叶中动脉 |
| temporal herniation | 颞叶疝 |
| temporal lobe | 颞叶 |
| temporal operculum | 颞叶岛盖 |
| temporal pole | 颞极 |
| temporalis | 颞肌 |
| temporalis polaris artery | 颞极动脉 |
| temporoparietal suture | 颞顶缝 |
| tendon calcaneus | 跟腱 |
| tentorial incisure | 幕切迹 |
| tentorium of cerebellum | 小脑幕 |
| teratoma | 畸胎瘤 |
| teres major | 大圆肌 |
| terminal branch of the middle cerebral arteries (M3,4,5 segment) | 大脑中动脉末梢分支 (M3, 4, 5段) |
| terminal bronchiole | 终末细支气管 |
| terminal segment (C1 segment) | 颈内动脉终末段(C1段) |
| testis, testicle | 睾丸 |
| tetany | 手足搐搦 |
| tetralogy of Fallot | 法洛四联症 |
| thickened | 增厚、增粗 |
| thin slice scan | 薄层扫描 |

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|---|------------|
| thinning | 变细, 变薄 |
| third ventricle | 第三脑室 |
| thoracic aorta | 胸主动脉 |
| thoracic cage, compages of thorax | 胸廓 |
| thoracic duct | 胸导管 |
| thoracic segment of esophagus | 食管胸段 |
| thoracic vertebrae | 胸椎 |
| thoracodynia, chest pain | 胸痛 |
| thoracoplasty | 胸廓成形术 |
| three dimensional reconstruction | 三维重建 |
| thrill | 震颤(心脏科用语) |
| thumb - print sign | 指压迹 |
| thymic cyst | 胸腺囊肿 |
| thymic hyperplasia | 胸腺增生 |
| thymoma | 胸腺瘤 |
| thymus | 胸腺 |
| thyroid gland | 甲状腺 |
| tibia | 胫骨 |
| tibial artery | 胫动脉 |
| tibial vein | 胫静脉 |
| tic, convulsions (常用复数) | 抽搐 |
| time of interval (TI) | 间隔时间 |
| time - of - flight effect | 时间流逝效应 |
| tomography | 体层摄影 |
| tonsil of cerebellum | 小脑扁桃体 |
| tonsillar herniation | 小脑扁桃体疝 |
| torsion - spasm | 扭转痉挛 |
| Towne position | 汤氏位(额枕位) |
| toxoplasmosis of brain | 脑弓型体病 |
| trabeculation | 小梁形成 |
| trachea | 气管 |
| tracheal diverticulum | 气管憩室 |
| tracheobronchial cyst | 气管支气管囊肿 |
| tracheobronchial lymph node | 气管支气管淋巴结 |
| tracheoesophageal fistula | 气管食管瘘 |
| tram line sign, double linear sign | 双轨征 |
| transaxillary artery catheterization angiography | 经腋动脉插管血管造影 |
| transbrachial artery catheterization angiography | 经肱动脉插管血管造影 |

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| transbrachial liver biopsy | 经肱静脉肝活组织检查 |
| transcatheter embolization | 经导管栓塞 |
| transcatheter hemostasis | 经导管止血术 |
| transcatheter hepatic artery embolization | 经导管肝动脉栓塞术 |
| transcatheter renal artery embolization | 经导管肾动脉栓塞术 |
| transcatheter splenic artery embolization | 经导管脾动脉栓塞术 |
| transcatheter steel coil occlusion | 经导管钢丝圈闭塞术 |
| transcatheter therapy | 经导管治疗 |
| transfemoral artery catheterization | 经股动脉插管血管造影 |
| angiography | |
| transhepatic splenoportography | 经肝脾门静脉造影 |
| transhepatic portal venography | 经肝门静脉造影 |
| transient hypotension | 一过性低血压 |
| transitional zone | 移行区 |
| transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic (protacaval) shunt (TIPS) | 经颈静脉肝门体 (门腔)分流术 |
| transparent | 透光 |
| transverse colon | 横结肠 |
| transverse fracture | 横形骨折 |
| transverse heart | 横位心 |
| transverse process | 横突 |
| transverse relaxation time (T2 relaxation time) | 横向弛豫时间 (T2 弛豫时间) |
| transverse sinus | 横窦 |
| trapezium bone | 大多角骨 |
| trapezius | 斜方肌 |
| trapezoid bone | 小多角骨 |
| trauma | 外伤 |
| trauma of the heart | 心脏外伤 |
| traumatic injury of ureter | 输尿管外伤性损伤 |
| tremor | 震颤(神经科用语) |
| triceps brachii | 肱三头肌 |
| trichinosis of brain | 脑旋毛虫病 |
| trigeminal nerve | 三叉神经 |
| trigeminal neuralgia | 三叉神经痛 |
| triquetral bone | 三角骨 |
| trochlea | 滑车 |
| trochlear nerve | 滑车神经 |
| trunk of corpus callosum | 胼胝体干部 |
| trunk of spinal nerve | 脊神经干 |

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|---------------------------------|---------|
| tubal pregnancy | 输卵管妊娠 |
| tubercle | 结节 |
| tubercle of tibia | 胫骨结节 |
| tuberculoma | 结核球 |
| tuberculosis | 结核 |
| tuberculosis of bladder | 膀胱结核 |
| tuberculosis of kidney | 肾结核 |
| tuberculosis of seminal vesicle | 精囊结核 |
| tuberculosis of ureter | 输尿管结核 |
| tuberculosis of urethra | 尿道结核 |
| tuberculosis of vas deferens | 输精管结核 |
| tuberculous meningitis | 结核性脑膜炎 |
| tuberculous salpingitis | 结核性输卵管炎 |
| tuberculum sellae | 鞍结节 |
| tubular backflow | 肾小管逆流 |
| tumor of cauda equina | 马尾肿瘤 |
| tumor of ovary | 卵巢肿瘤 |
| tumor of scrotum | 阴囊肿瘤 |
| tumor of testis | 睾丸肿瘤 |
| tumor of trachea | 气管肿瘤 |
| tumor of urethra | 尿道肿瘤 |
| tumor stain | 肿瘤染色 |
| tumor vessel | 肿瘤血管 |
| tumour of the heart | 心脏肿瘤 |
| tunica vaginolis of testis | 睾丸鞘膜 |
| ulcer | 溃疡 |
| ulcerative colitis | 溃疡性结肠炎 |
| ulna | 尺骨 |
| ulnar artery | 尺动脉 |
| ulnar vein | 尺静脉 |
| uncinate process | 钩突 |
| undescended testicle | 睾丸未降 |
| unicornuate uterus | 单角子宫 |
| unilateral | 单侧 |
| upper limb | 上肢 |
| uremia | 尿毒症 |
| ureter | 输尿管 |
| ureteric orifice | 输尿管口 |
| urèteritis | 输尿管炎 |
| urethra | 尿道 |

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|--------------------------------------|----------|
| urethral abscess | 尿道脓肿 |
| urethritis | 尿道炎 |
| urethrography | 尿道造影 |
| urinary bladder | 膀胱 |
| urinary retention | 尿潴留 |
| urinary tract infection | 尿路感染 |
| urinary tract irritation | 尿路刺激 |
| urinary urgency | 尿急 |
| urticaria | 荨麻疹 |
| uterine tube, oviduct | 输卵管 |
| uterine venous plexus | 子宫静脉丛 |
| uterine leiomyoma | 子宫平滑肌瘤 |
| uterovaginal venous plexus | 子宫阴道静脉丛 |
| uterus | 子宫 |
| vagina | 阴道 |
| vaginal venous plexus | 阴道静脉丛 |
| vagus nerve | 迷走神经 |
| valve | 瓣 |
| valve of pulmonary trunk | 肺动脉瓣 |
| varicocele | 精索静脉曲张 |
| vascular malformation of spinal cord | 脊髓血管畸形 |
| vasoconstriction therapy | 血管收缩治疗 |
| vasodilator infusion | 血管舒张药物滴注 |
| vasoseminal vesiculography | 输精管精囊造影 |
| vasospasm | 血管痉挛 |
| venous grooves | 静脉沟 |
| venous malformation | 静脉性血管畸形 |
| venous phase | 静脉期 |
| venous stasis | 静脉淤血 |
| ventricle | 脑室 |
| ventricular impression of esophagus | 心室食管压迹 |
| ventricular septal defect | 室间隔缺损 |
| vermiform appendix | 阑尾 |
| vermis | 小脑蚓 |
| vertebrae | 椎骨 |
| vertebral arteriography | 椎动脉造影 |
| vertebral artery | 椎动脉 |
| vertebral canal | 椎管 |
| vertebral arch | 椎弓 |
| vertebral body | 椎体 |

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|---|--------------|
| vertebral column | 脊柱 |
| vertebral foraman | 椎孔 |
| vertigo | 眩晕 |
| vestibulocochlear nerve | 前庭蜗神经 |
| viral encephalitis | 病毒性脑炎 |
| virus pneumonia | 病毒性肺炎 |
| visceral pleura | 脏胸膜 |
| volvulus | 扭转 |
| vomiting | 呕吐 |
| voxel | 体素 |
| wall | 壁 |
| Water position | 华氏位 |
| water – insoluble contrast media | 非水溶性造影剂 |
| water – soluble contrast media (urinary excretion) | 水溶性造影剂(肾排泄型) |
| water – soluble contrast media (biliary excretion) | 水溶性造影剂(胆排泄型) |
| watery density | 水样密度 |
| weakness | 乏力 |
| Wegner granulomatosis | 韦格纳肉芽肿病 |
| weight loss | 体重减轻 |
| window level | 窗位 |
| window setting | 窗宽设置 |
| window width | 窗宽 |
| work station | 工作站 |
| wrist | 腕 |
| xiphoid process | 剑突 |

附录三 《放射科管理和技术规程(第三节)》

医师组诊断质量的管理

- 一、加强接诊、巡诊,详细了解病人的临床资料,选择正确的检查程序与方法。
- 二、按专业组由高年医师主持阅片会诊,解决疑难病例的诊断。
- 三、由住院医师书写诊断报告,主治医师以上医师审核签发。
- 四、疑难病例由总住院医师组织全科会诊讨论,科主任或副主任以上的高年专业人员主持。
- 五、开设教授专科门诊接待院内外会诊。
- 六、报告书写要规范(附“诊断报告的要求和格式”)。

放射科诊断报告的书写要求和格式:

(一) 基本要求

1. 认真细致地观察,全面系统地描述;
2. 书写整洁,字迹清晰,字体规范;
3. 文字通顺,重点突出,逻辑性强;
4. 一般资料(病案号、X线号、姓名、性别、年龄、申请科室等)要查对无误;
5. 诊断意见要明确,对疑难病例要进行分析讨论,回答临床科室医师提出的问题;
6. 签名在右下角,签全名,字迹清晰。

(二) 报告书写的基本格式

1. 一般资料可按表格填写。
2. 本次检查的名称应写在报告上方的中央。
3. 片序并包括检查方法、部位、投照位置和时相。
4. 病变描述要真实地反映观察的过程,重点描述异常发现。对异常征象应描述其部位、大小、形态、密度、边缘、数目及其与邻近组织器官的关系或与正常组织的移行带等。亦应描述有鉴别意义的阴性所见。所有的描述应尽量使用医学用语。
5. 印象是本报告的结论:
 - ① 正常或未见异常。
 - ② 有异常者应指明病变的部位、范围、病理基础、病变的性质和可能的致病的原因。
 - ③ 提出进一步检查的建议。
 - ④ 对有两个或两个以上的诊断可能性者应提出以哪一个可能性大。
6. 复诊报告:
 - ① 一般项目,标题和片序同上所述。
 - ② 诊断明确者,指明病变演变的情况、判定疗效。
 - ③ 诊断不明确者,通过随诊观察,可提出诊断,应讨论新提出诊断的依据。
 - ④ 进行介入性治疗者,要阐明介入治疗的基本方法,治疗是否成功,效果是否满意。

(摘自中华人民共和国卫生部医政司编)