

三度虛擬支氣管造影術診斷氣管—食道瘻管病變

Diagnosis of Tracheo-Esophageal Fistula by Three Dimensional Virtual Bronchoscope: Two Cases Report

梁庭繼

Leung TK;Chang PN;Ling CM;Chou SB;

摘要

後天氣管—食道瘻管病變是食道癌較常見的併發症，偶爾亦發生在支氣管腫瘤，異物吸入、手術和放射治療後所引起的發炎症。臨床上是以反覆性肺炎和容易梗塞為主要表現，傳統檢查方式是利用硫酸鋇和水溶性顯影劑作食道攝影，還有光纖支氣管鏡，以上各項都有其缺點。本文以兩位疑似氣管—食道瘻管的食道癌病患作為對照，來探討三度虛擬支氣管造影術在氣管—食道管影像的診斷價值，和仍有待改善之處。(慈濟醫學 2003; 15:63-67)

Abstract

Acquired T-E (tracheo-esophageal) fistula is a complication of esophageal carcinoma. Esophagography with barium sulfate, or water soluble contrast medium and fiberoptic bronchoscopy are the traditional methods for the diagnosis of T-E fistula. In our department, the virtual bronchoscopy reconstruction technique has become a useful non-invasive method to provide anatomical information on the airway. We present two male patients (patient 1 & patient 2) of suspected acquired T-E fistula formation with underlying primary and secondary esophageal carcinoma. They were diagnosed with thin slice spiral computer tomography (CT) with 3D virtual bronchoscopic reconstruction. Orifice of T-E fistula was noted in patient 1 but was not in patient 2. The follow-up fiber bronchoscopy study and clinical outcome support our results. We find that virtual images reconstructed by computer offer satisfactory resolution. (Tzu Chi Med J 2003; 15:63-67)