DOI:10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2012.16.004

· 病例报告 ·

电子耳蜗植入术患者局部包扎后行 MRI 检查成功 1 例

保国华[1] 曹克利[2]

[关键词] 耳蜗植入术;磁共振成像
[中图分类号] R445.2 [文献标志码] D [文章编号] 1001-1781(2012)16-0759-01

Cochlear implant patients underwent successful MRI examination after local bandaging: a case report

Summary A female patient, now 6 years old, received cochlear implant in the right ear at the age of 2(February ,2006). In August 16, 2010, a cervical spine MRI examination was required due to the cervical spine injury in order to confirm the diagnosis. Considering the cochlea coil may interfere with the MRI examination results, a local bandaging around the ear was given to isolate cochlear magnetic field. The results of cervical spine MRI examinations showed no obvious disturbance, which suggests that we could further explore this method clinically.

Key words cochlear implantation; magnetic resonance imaging

患者,女,6 岁。2 岁时(2006 年 2 月)在北京协和医院行右侧电子耳蜗植入术,电子耳蜗为澳大利亚 24M 直电极。2010 年 8 月 16 日因车祸外伤致颈椎损伤,需行颈椎 MRI,但考虑电子耳蜗线圈可能干扰 MRI 检查,采用耳后包扎法隔离电子耳蜗线圈磁场,之后行颈椎 MRI(Simens 上海)检查(图 1),核磁型号为 CI0.35T,结果令人满意,未出现明显干扰影响。耳后局部包扎方法为:在耳后颞部以一略大于电子耳蜗线圈的 X 光片压在线圈处头皮表面,再覆盖类似大小的厚约 0.5 cm 的硬纸片一块,上面再覆压不展开的纱布 5～6 块,以纱布绷带包扎固定。

MRI 检查易受外磁场及金属干扰,所以遇体内有金属植入物的患者均不能行 MRI 检查。我们注意到磁场强度有随距离增加或隔离物增厚而减弱的特点,所以考虑用包扎的方法减弱或隔离电子耳蜗线圈对 MRI 检查的干扰,结果取得满意效果。由此提示可以在临床上进一步探索尝试这一方法。

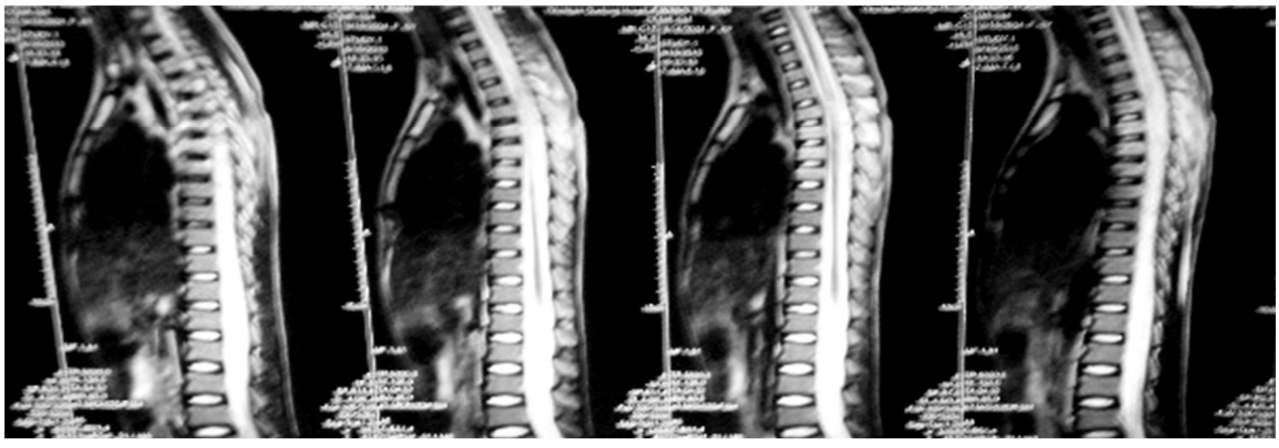

图 1 颈椎 MRI 检查所示

[1] 宁夏医科大学附属总医院耳鼻咽喉头颈外科(银川,750001)
[2] 北京市首都医科大学协和医院耳鼻咽喉头颈外科
通信作者:保国华,E-mail:baoguohua001@163.com

(收稿日期:2011-11-28)