

中文題目：骨骼肌肉超音波診斷破裂的貝克氏囊腫

英文題目：Musculoskeletal ultrasound for the Diagnosis of Ruptured Baker's Cysts

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Background: Clinically significant and palpable enlargement of the gastrocnemio-semimembranosus bursa is known as a Baker's cyst. Baker's cysts may rupture, resulting in a swollen, painful leg that is clinically indistinguishable from acute deep vein thrombosis. For this reason, ruptured Baker's cysts are sometimes called pseudothrombophlebitis. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of ruptured Baker's cysts, and to evaluate the role of musculoskeletal ultrasound (MUS) in the diagnosis of this condition.

Methods and Results: The hospital records of 198 patients (78 men and 120 women) with unilateral or bilateral Baker's cyst (diagnosed by MUS) at the Rheumatology department between June 2006 and June 2009 were reviewed retrospectively. We found 235 Baker's cysts, in which ruptured Baker's cysts were observed in 22 knees (being 11 right and 11 left), with an incidence of 9.4%. Baker's cysts associated diseases were the following: 9 Rheumatoid Arthritis, 4 Osteoarthritis, 3 Gout, 3 Systemic lupus erythematosus, 1 Pyrophosphate arthropathy, 1 Polymyositis, 1 Seronegative spondyloarthritis.

Conclusion: In all of these patients, a large hypoechoic space was seen behind the calf muscles and this sonolucent area was easily detected by MUS, being a pathognomonic of a ruptured Baker's cyst.