

以检测出由于组织退化导致的阴茎海绵体硬度改变,当阴茎海绵体发生退化时,SWE测值明显低于健康组<sup>[7]</sup>。由此可见,SWE是一项可以运用于临床进行阴茎海绵体硬度定量评价的超声新技术,SWS是一项定量评价阴茎海绵体硬度的新指标,但是,目前尚未建立阴茎海绵体SWS的正常值范围,本研究旨在建立勃起功能正常阴茎海绵体非勃起状态下SWS的正常值范围。

本研究中,我们选取的受试者年龄范围为18~40岁,这是由于男性的睾丸容积,阴茎长度及血清睾酮水平至18岁时已达到成年人水平<sup>[16]</sup>,40岁以后随着睾酮水平的降低及各种慢性疾病的出现,阴茎海绵体组织逐渐发生退化性改变<sup>[17-18]</sup>;本研究受试者勃起功能均正常,且排除了阴茎疾病及可以导致阴茎病变的全身性因素<sup>[19]</sup>,确保了阴茎海绵体组织结构均为正常,利用SWE对所有受试者阴茎海绵体SWS进行测量,使用正态分布法得出了SWS正常值范围。这一研究结果对于最终确立非勃起状态阴茎海绵体硬度的正常值范围具有重要的参考价值。

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