

1

(methysergide) , (idiopathic), (urinoma),

. 가

200,000

2

가

1948 John K. Osmond가

가

. 8 -

15%

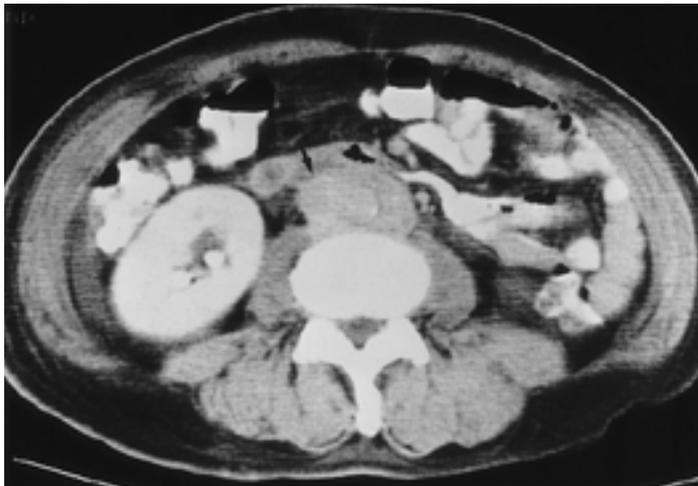
가

(Fig. 1).

, Riedel

가

(Fig. 2B)



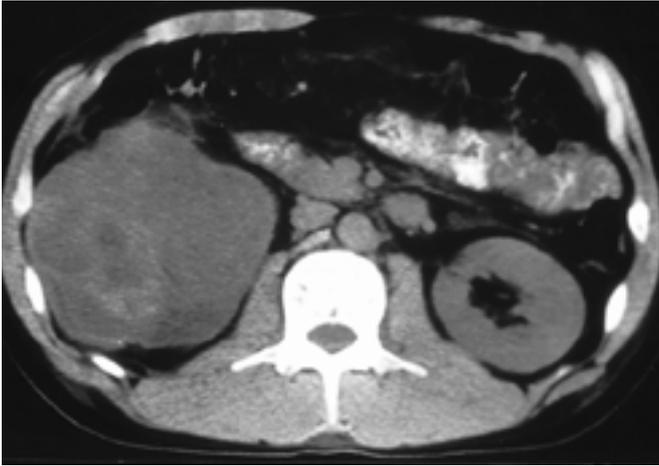
B

Fig. 1. Typical retroperitoneal fibrosis

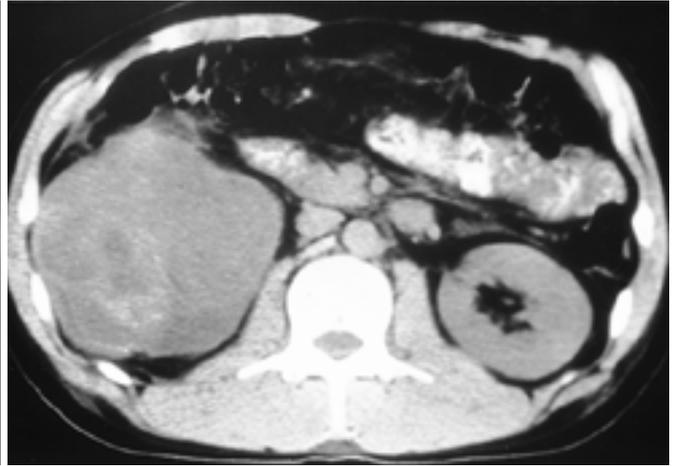
A. PCN tubogram shows medial displacement and narrowing of right ureter (arrow).

B. CT shows soft tissue mass around aorta (arrow).

A



A



B



C

Fig. 3. Retroperitoneal fibrosis involving perirenal space A, B, C. CT shows low attenuated, heterogenous enhancing mass surrounding right kidney.

(Fig. 3A, 7A).

(Fig. 7A)

가

(6) (Fig. 6).

가

가

가

(Fig. 2A).

가

가

window)

(sonic (8).

(7) (Fig. 4E).

(CT)

(ureterolysis)

가 가 (promotory)

4, 5

(Fig. 1B, 2C).

(renal hilum)

(true pelvis)

(Fig. 3, 4). CT

가

CT

가

(psoas muscle)

CT

(Fig. 6).

가

가

가

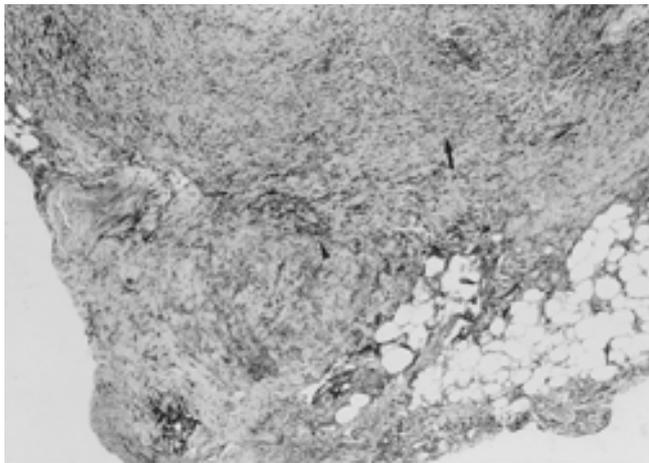
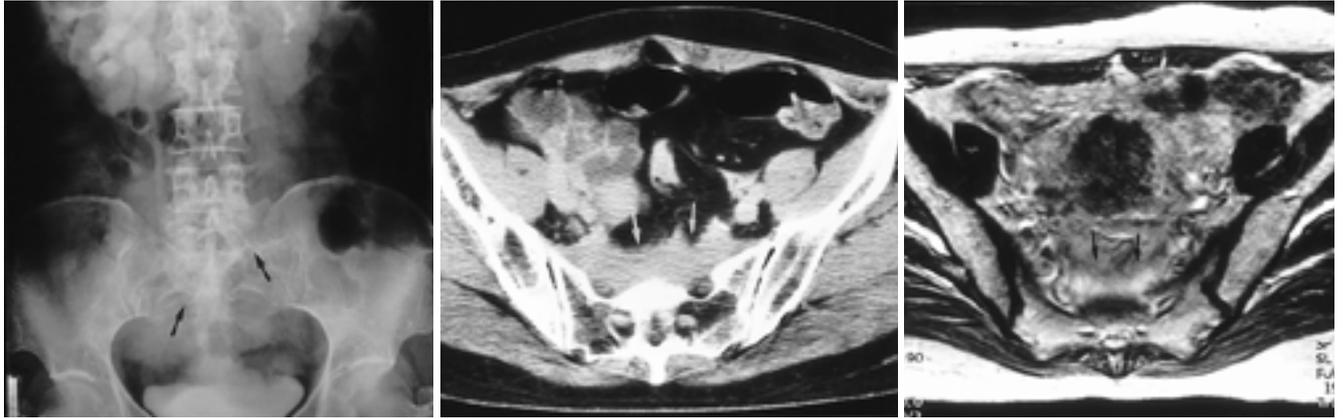


Fig. 4. Presacral retroperitoneal fibrosis
 A. 30 minute delayed IVU shows bilateral hydronephrosis with smooth tapering of bilateral ureter at presacral region (arrows).
 B. Enhanced CT shows presacral soft tissue mantle with moderate contrast-enhancement (arrows).
 C. T2-weighted sagittal image shows slightly high signal intensity mass in presacral lesion (arrows).
 D. T1-weighted contrast enhanced sagittal image shows strong enhancement of the presacral soft tissue mantle (arrows).
 E. Pathologic specimen (× 40) shows fibroblast proliferation (arrow) with infiltration of inflammatory cells (arrowhead).

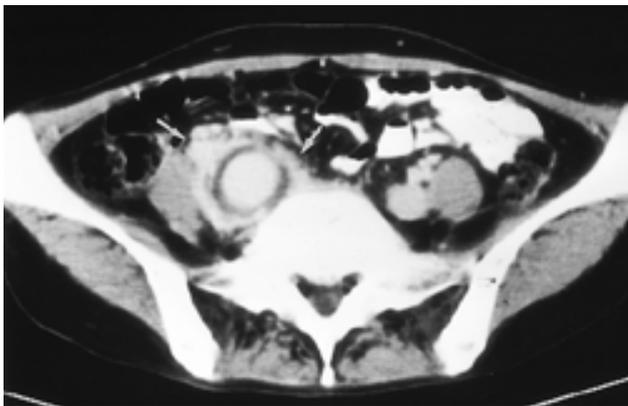
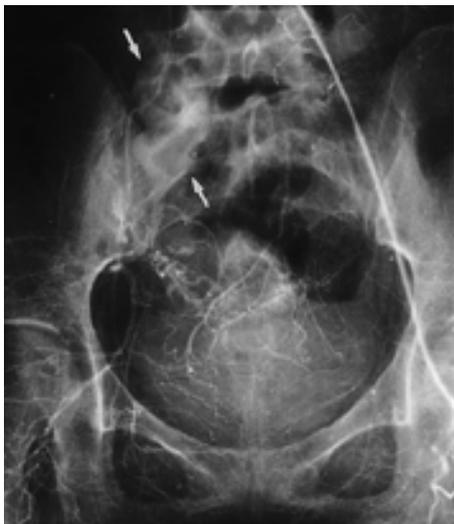


Fig. 5. Mycotic aneurysm with ureteral obstruction
 A. Angiography shows mycotic aneurysm of right common iliac artery (arrow).
 B. CT shows right common iliac artery aneurysm with fibrosis (arrow).



Fig. 6. Typical IVU finding of retroperitoneal fibrosis
Thirty minute delayed IVU shows normal contours of bilateral psoas muscles (arrows) with bilateral hydronephrosis and smooth tapering of both ureters (arrowheads).

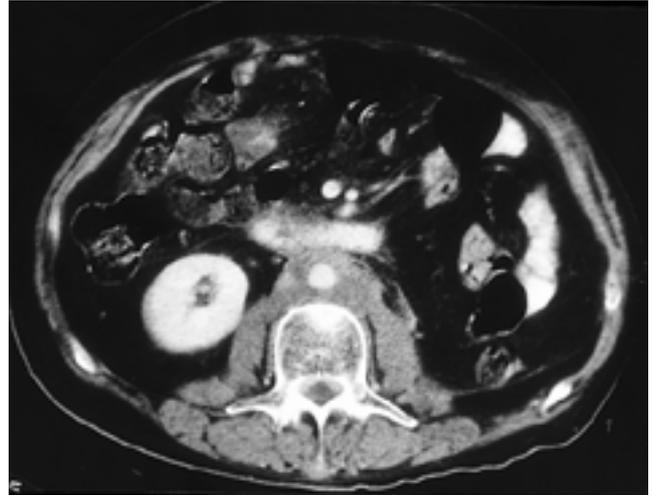


Fig. 7. Malignant retroperitoneal fibrosis
CT shows a soft tissue mantle that cause anterior displacement of great vessels (arrow). This mass was confirmed as metastatic transitional cell carcinoma.

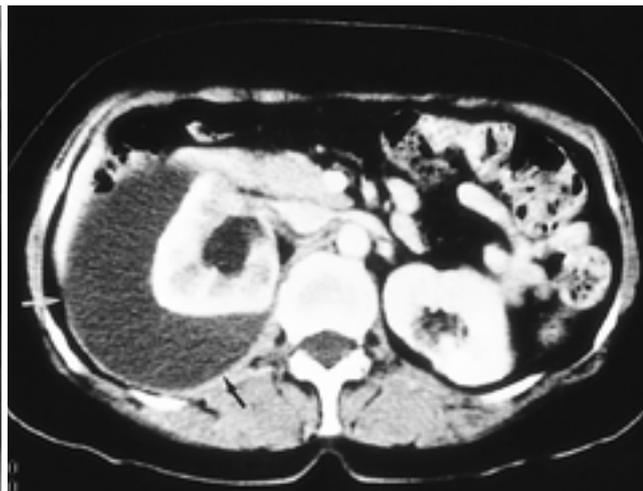


Fig. 8. Retroperitoneal fibrosis associated with urinoma
A. IVU shows concentric narrowing of right ureter (arrow) with hydronephrosis.
B. CT shows fluid collection around right kidney (arrow) encapsulated by renal capsule.

A

B

. CT
(Fig. 8A, B).
(9). CT
(MRI)
CT 가
가
. T1
. T2
(10) (Fig. 7).
(amyloidosis),

(10) (Fig. 4C, D). T2
(cellularity)
T1 T2
MR CT (11, Fig. 3D).

1. Stewart TW Jr, Friberg TR. Idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis with diffuse involvement: further evidence of systemic idiopathic fibrosis. *South Med J* 1984;77:1185-1187

2. Bullock N. Idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis (editorial). *BMJ* 1988;297:240-241
3. Buff DD, Bogin MB, Faltz LL. Retroperitoneal fibrosis. a report of selected cases and a review of the literature. *NY state J Med* 1989; 89:511-516
4. Allibone GW, Sacton HM. The association of aorto-iliac aneurysms with ureteral obstruction. *Urol Radiol* 1980;1:205-210
5. 1991;10:412-419
6. Amis ES Jr. Retroperitoneal fibrosis. *AJR* 1991;157:321-329
7. Jones JH, Ross EJ, Matz LR, Edward D, Davis DR. Retroperitoneal fibrosis. *Am J Med* 1970;48:203-208
8. Sanders RC, Duffy T, McLoughlin MG, Walsh PC. Sonography in the diagnosis of retroperitoneal fibrosis. *J Urol* 1977;118:944-946
9. Dixon AK, Mitchiton MJ, Sherwood T. Computed tomographic observations in periaortitis: a hypothesis. *Clin Radiol* 1984;35:39-42
10. Degesys GE, Dunnck NR, Silverman PM, Cohan RH, Illescas FF, Castagno A. Retroperitoneal fibrosis: use of CT in distinguishing among possible causes. *AJR* 1986;146:57-60
11. Arrive L, Hricak H, Tavares NJ, Miller TR. Malignant versus non-malignant retroperitoneal fibrosis: differentiation with MR imaging. *Radiology* 1989;172:139-143
12. Mulligan SA, Holley HC, Koehler RE, et al. CT and MR imaging in the evaluation of retroperitoneal fibrosis. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1989;13:277-281

Retroperitoneal Fibrosis : Spectrum of Imaging Findings¹

Jong Seok Lee, M.D., Chang Kyu Seong, M.D., Jung Suk Sim, M.D.,
Sang June Shin, M.D., Seung Hyup Kim, M.D.

¹Departments of Radiology and Institute of Radiation Medicine, Seoul National University, College of Medicine

Retroperitoneal fibrosis is a fibroproliferative process involving the retroperitoneum. It may be idiopathic or can be caused by methysergide ingestion, perianeurysmal inflammation, a leaking aneurysm, urinoma or irradiation. The symptoms and signs of retroperitoneal fibrosis are variable, and for diagnosis, imaging is therefore essential. The typical imaging finding is a fibrotic lesion in front of the lower vertebrae with ureteral obstruction. Atypical lesions, however, may occur in other parts of the retroperitoneum. The aim of this report is to describe the clinical features and various imaging findings of retroperitoneal fibrosis.

Index words : Retroperitoneal space, fibrosis
Retroperitoneal space, CT
Retroperitoneal space, US
Retroperitoneal space, MR

Address reprint requests to : Seung Hyup Kim, M.D., Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine
#28, Yongon-Dong, Chongno-Gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-760-3259 Fax. 82-2-743-6385