

CT (15mm) CT 1

· · · · ·

CT : CT 15mm CT, CT 가
: CTAP CTHA 91
15mm , , CTHA CT
, CT
: 91 42 (46%) 102 15mm
79 (77%), 20 (20%), 3 (3%) , CTHA
48 20 (42%) ($p>0.05$), 29
20 (70%) ($p<0.05$)
: CTAP 15mm 가
CTHA 가
가 CT 가

CT, CT(CTAP), MR 가
가 (1). CTAP 가 Takayasu 1.5cm
가 가 CTHA 가
가 81-91% (2-6). CTAP CTHA (15).
1.5-2.0cm CTAP CTAP 15mm
(7-11). 가 ,
(12-13). 2cm
CTAP 가
, 가
(14). C- CTHA CT
TAP 15mm 가

CTAP

1995 12 1997 10

CTAP, CT(CTHA) 91

CTAP CTHA

4:1(73:18)

29

75

50.7

1998 10 20

1999 1 29



B



C

Fig. 1. A 45 year-old man with small portal defects with hyperattenuation on CTHA and no evidence of lipiodol deposits on follow-up lipiodol CT

A. CTAP shows three small portal defects in lateral segment of left hepatic lobe and segment 1 (arrows).

B. CTHA shows hyperattenuations in the same lesions with A(arrows).

C. Follow-up lipiodol CT scan obtained after 12 months shows no evidence of lipiodol deposits in the same lesion with A. This small defects were thought to be benign. This kinds of example were about 58% of total cases that were hyperattenuating on C-THA.

가
CT
가

(Table1).
(17%), 8 (14%), 3 (14%), 4 (20%), 7
(11%), 5 (10%), 1 (2%)
102
79 (77%), 20 (20%),

(CTHA
)
가
가

‘ Chi-square test ’ ‘ Student T-test ’

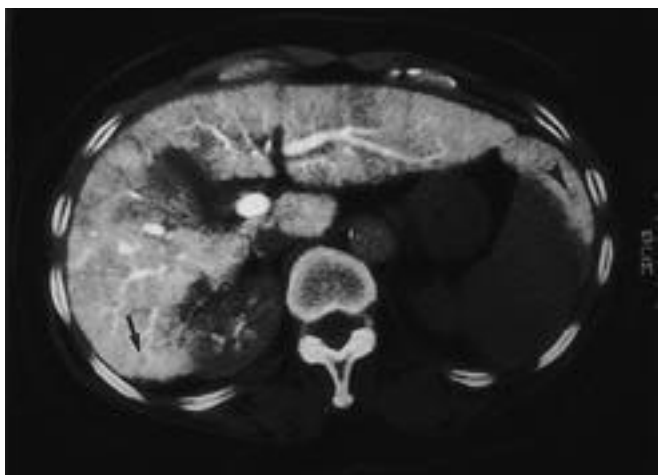
Table 1. Frequency and Malignant Potentials of Small Portal Defects(≤ 15 mm) According to the Multiplicity

No. of portal defects	No. of patients(n= 91)	No. of malignant defect
1	14(15%)	6/14(43%)
2 - 5	21(23%)	8/21(38%)
6	7(8%)	2/ 7(29%)
	42(46%)	

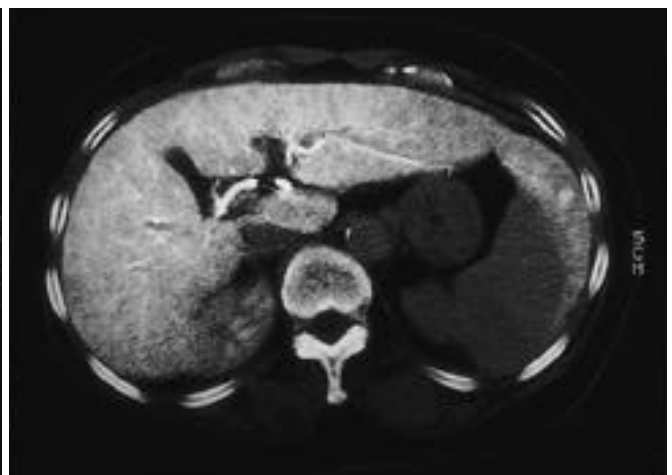
Table 2. Frequency of Benign and Malignant Small(≤ 15 mm) Portal Defects According to the Degree of Enhancement on CTHA

Enhancement on CTHA	Benign	Malignant	Undetermined
Low(n= 22)	21(95%)	0	1(5%)
Iso(n= 32)	30(94%)	0	2(6%)
High(n= 48)	28(58%)	20(42%)	0

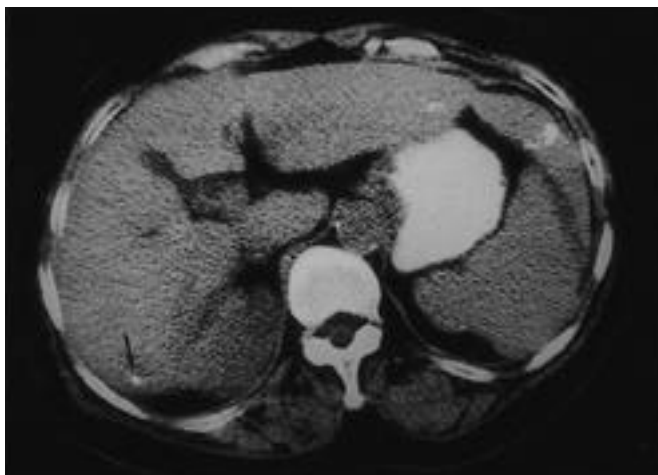
91 42 (42/91,46%) 15mm
1
102 1 가 14 (14/91,15%),
2-5 가 21 (21/91,23%), 6 7 (7/91,8%)



A



B



C

Fig. 2.-A 47 year-old man with a small portal defect with isoattenuation on CTHA and lipiodol uptake on lipiodol CT

A. CTAP shows a small portal defect in posterior segment of right lobe (arrow) and another defect in left lateral segment (arrowhead).

B. CTHA shows isoattenuation in the same lesion with portal defect of right lobe.

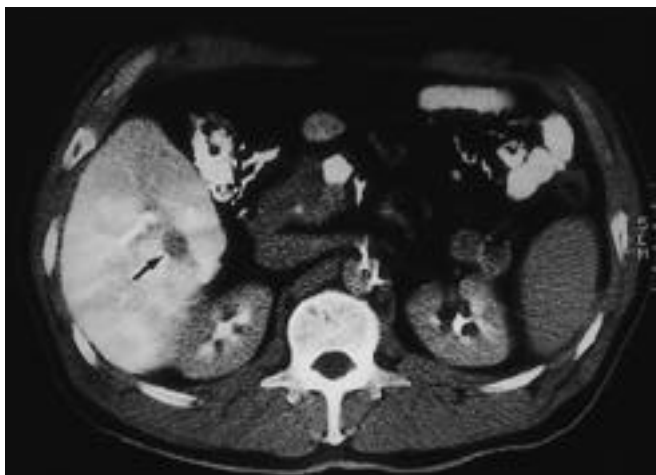
C. Follow-up lipiodol CT scan obtained after 8 months shows lipiodol uptake and no progression in the same lesion with portal defect of right lobe (arrow). This small(≤ 15 mm) defect of right lobe was thought to be undetermined malignant potential, and so pathologic or other diagnostic confirmative methods may be needed. This kinds of example were 6% of total cases that were isoattenuating on CTHA.

3 (3%) . CTHA
48 , 32 , 22
28
(58%)(Fig.1), 20 (42%) 가
(p>0.05), 30 (94%),
2 (6%)(Fig. 2)
(p<0.05),
21 (95%),
1 (5%)(Fig. 3)
(p<0.05). Table 2
CTHA 100%,
16 15mm
7
(44%), 9 (56%) 가
가 (p>0.05).
CT 29
(29/102,28%), 73 (73/102,72%)
20 (20/29,70%),
6 (6/29,21%), 3
(3/29,9%) (p<0.05),

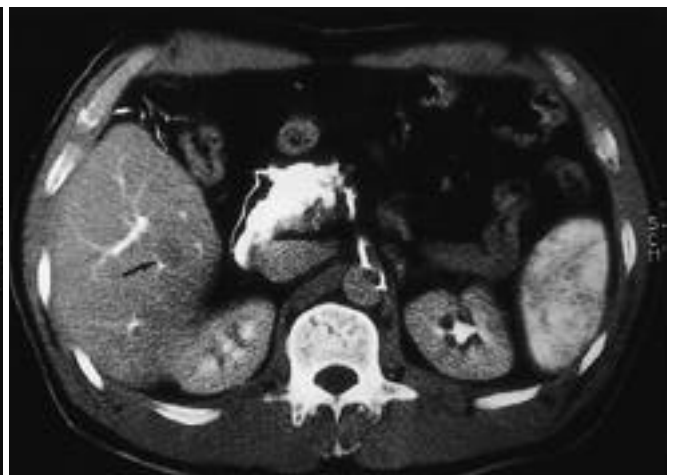
CT CT CT
(p<0.05)(Table 3). 1 14
6 (43%) , 2-5 (21) , 6 (7)
1
가 8 (38%), 2 (29%) (p>0.05),
1
가 가 (Table 1)(Fig. 4).
CTAP 가

Table 3. Frequency of Benign and Malignant Small(15mm) Portal Defects According to the Lipiodol Uptake on Lipiodol CT

Lipiodol uptake	Benign	Malignant	Undetermined
+ (n= 29)	6(21%)	20(70%)	3(9%)
- (n= 73)	73(100%)	0	0



A

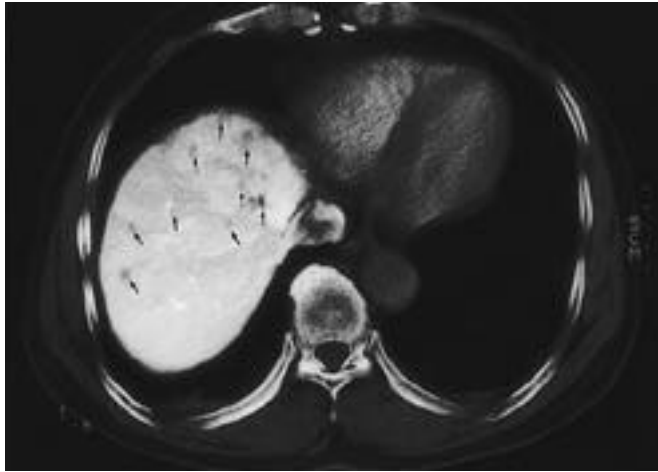


B



C

Fig. 3. A 42-year-old man with a single small portal defect with hypoattenuation on CTHA and lipiodol deposits on lipiodol CT
A. CTAP shows a 1.5cm sized single portal defect in right hepatic lobe(arrow)
B. CTHA shows hypoattenuation in the same lesion with A(arrow)
C. Follow-up lipiodol CT scan obtained after 7 months shows lipiodol deposits and slightly increased or no change of size in the same lesion with A(arrow), and than this single defect was thought to be undetermined malignant potential, and so pathologic or other diagnostic confirmative methods may be needed. This kinds of example were very rare(5% of total cases that were hypoattenuating on CTHA).



A



B



C

Fig. 4.-A 52 year-old man with multiple small portal defects with no evidence of lipiodol deposits on lipiodol CT
A. CTAP shows multiple small portal defects in right hepatic lobe(arrows).
B. CTHA shows hyperattenuations in the same lesion with A(arrows).
C. Follow-up lipiodol CT scan obtained after 15 months shows no evidence of lipiodol uptake. This multiple defects were thought to be benign, for example arterio-portal shunt. The frequency of malignant defect was not statistically significant between single and multiple defects.

CTAP (4). 95% Matsui 15mm (16), 46% 15mm 가 15mm 77% CT CTAP Jones 15mm 가 22) CTAP Bluemke 가 (14) 15mm Jones Takayasu 15mm 가 CTAP 15cm 가 100% (> 2cm) CTAP (80-95%) CTHA (17-18). CTAP 15mm 6 (16). 6 Jones CT 15mm 17% 925

CT CT CT

CTAP C- 가

THA 가

CTHA 50% 가

48 20

Takayasu

CTAP 93% 가

2cm 42% 1.5cm

CTAP 55%, 30%, 15% (15) CTHA 2

가

가

가 CTHA

가

Bartolozzi

CT가 3cm 86% (19). Takayasu 1cm

CT (20). Ngan 2.2cm

CT (21). 15mm

97.1%, 76.9%

CT

100%, 89-92% 가

CT

가

CT

90%

CT

70%

가

가

15mm

CTAP

2cm

가

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The Imaging Findings of Small(15mm) Portal Defects in the Liver on CT Arterial Portography: Evaluation with CT Hepatic Arteriography and Lipiodol CT¹

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Purpose: To assess the malignant potential of small(15mm) portal defects seen on CT arterial portography, the findings of CT hepatic arteriography and lipiodol CT were reviewed.

Materials and Methods : In 91 patients who underwent both CTAP and CTHA, small portal defects were reviewed for frequency, multiplicity and location. We prospectively evaluated changes in the size and enhancement pattern of malignant lesions on follow up CT according to density on CTHA, location, lipiodol deposits on lipiodol CT, and multiplicity.

Results : Among the 91 patients, 102 small defects were detected in 42 patients(46%). Small portal defects were benign, malignant, and of undetermined malignant potential in 77%, 20% and 3% of cases, respectively. Small portal defects that were hyperattenuated on CTHA, and lipiodol deposits on lipiodol CT, were malignant in 42% and 70% of cases, respectively. Location and multiplicity did not show statistically significant variation between benign and malignant defects.

Conclusion : Small portal defects are common and there is a high probability that portal defects smaller than 15mm are benign, even in patients with a known hepatic mass and defect that was hyperattenuated on CTHA. If a small defect showed lipiodol deposit on lipiodol CT, malignancy must be suspected.

Index words: Liver, CT
Liver neoplasm, CT
Computed tomography, helical technology

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