

CT 1

.

: (CT) .

: CT 11 . CT

가 .

: 11 14 , 6 (43%)

, 3 (21%) , 3 (21%) , 2 (14%)

(64%) 1-10cm(, 5cm)

, 13 , 1

. 2-7 mm(, 3mm) . ,

. 11 7 (64%)

, 2 (18%) 7 (64%)

. 9 (82%) 가 , 5 (45%)

7 (64%) .

8 , 6 (55%), 3 (27%),

2 (18%), 2 (18%), 1 (9%) 2

(9%) .

: CT 가 .

, ,

가

(1) .

가 (2) , 11 (CT)

(1, 3, 4) .

(carcinomato-

(3, 4) .

, 10

(1, 2, 4-6) ,

. CT , 11

(6) 6 5

18 49 31.4 .

(7)

(5) , 가 1

¹

²

1999 4 29

1999 8 30

CT

Berlin, Germany)

7 2

3.5 MHz

Sonolayer SAL-30A (Toshiba, Japan)

Gateway (Diasonic,

U.S.A.) 3.5 MHz

CT

Iopromide

(Ultravist 300, Schering, Berlin, Germany) 100 ml

CT

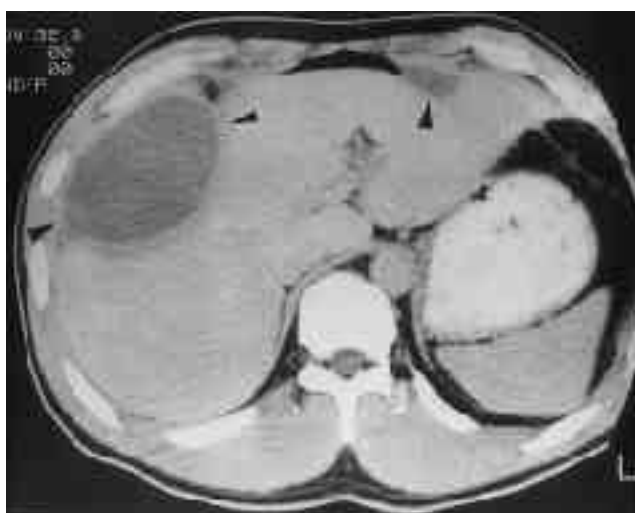
(Diatrizoate meglumine, 2%, Gastrographin, Shering,

Table 1. CT Features of 11 Patients with Perihepatic Tuberculous Abscess

No.	Age/ Sex	Lesion No.	Diameter(cm)	Location	Contr. Enhance pattern of Wall	Septa	LNE site	Loculated Fluid
1	30/M	3	1 × 2, 2 × 3, 2 × 3	Rt subphrenic, Rt perihepatic, Lt subphrenic	Even	Yes	Lt paraao	Yes
2	19/M	1	10 × 7	Rt subphrenic	Even	No	No	Yes
3	49/F	1	3 × 3	Lt subphrenic	Even	Yes	Lt paraao	No
4	47/F	1	5 × 2	Lt perihepatic	Even	No	No	Yes
5	34/F	2	3 × 2, 2 × 1	Rt subphrenic, Lt subphrenic	Irregular	Yes	No	Yes
6	24/F	1	7 × 4	Lt perihepatic	Even	Yes	Lt paraao	No
7	27/M	1	7 × 5	Rt subphrenic	Even	Yes	No	Yes
8	43/M	1	3 × 2	Rt perihepatic	Irregular	Yes	No	Yes
9	18/M	1	2 × 1	Rt subphrenic	Even	No	P. hepatis	Yes
10	24/M	1	10 × 3	Rt subphrenic	Irregular	Yes	P. hepatis	Yes
11	31/F	1	2 × 3	Rt perihepatic	Irregular	No	No	Yes

Abbreviation ; Lt paraao: lymph node in the left paraaortic area

P. hepatis: lymph node in the porta hepatis area



A



B

Fig. 1. A 26-year-old male patient with abscesses in the right subphrenic and left subphrenic spaces (arrowheads) .

A. Contrast-enhanced CT shows a abscess with peripheral thickened wall, composed of two layers and central cystic space in the right perihepatic space.

B. Relatively smooth and thin walled (arrowheads) anechoic abscess is noted in US.

2
1-10 cm (, 5cm)
2-7mm (, 3mm) . 13
 , 1 . 7
 , 4 mm 가 4 .
 . 14
(100%) , 2 (18%)
가 , 7 (64%)
 . 9 (82%)
가 , 5 (45%) 가
3 (27%) ,

6
1cm
가
CT 가
11 14 , 3 , 3 6



Fig. 2. A 30-year-old male patient with tuberculous abscess in the left subphrenic space (arrowheads) . Contrast-enhanced CT shows slightly thickened and irregular wall of the abscess in the left perihepatic space as well as thickened adjacent peritoneum (arrows).



Fig. 3. A 30-year-old male patient with tuberculous abscess in the right perihepatic space (arrowheads) . Contrast-enhanced CT reveals multiloculated cystic mass with thickened internal septations and peripheral wall in the perihepatic space adjacent to the tip of the liver (arrow) . Horse-shoe kidney is incidentally demonstrated.

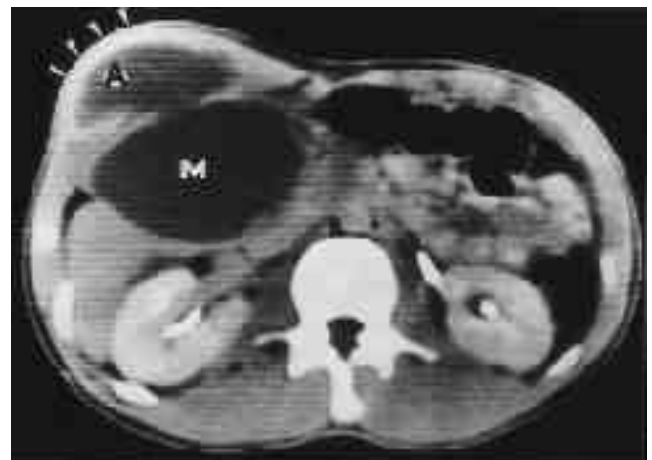


Fig. 4. A 19-year-old male patient with tuberculous abscess in the right subphrenic space. Contrast enhanced CT shows a cystic mass (M) in the perihepatic space with rupture into the adjacent abdominal wall (A) .

CT

(18%) 가 , 1 2-10 cm

가 . 7 (64%) , , Epstein (5)

4 (36%) 8 2 가 , 1

7 5 가

6 4 ,

6 , 3 , CT

2 , 2 1 ,

1 (Table 1) . 6

HU , 10-48 HU 28 HU .

가 (5, 8, 10-14).

(1, 15, 16-19).

Epstein (5)

phrenicocolic ligament

Auerbach (6) 90 , 50% (15).

가 Morris ,

(7)

가 submesothelial lymphatic capillaries

(16) ,

phrenic nodes anterior and middle group, sternal node, inferior phrenic node group, inferior vena cava group (1, 17).

6 1 가

3 Morris 가 가

CT 가

(8)

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Hulnick (8)

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CT Findings of Perihepatic Tuberculous Abscess¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the CT findings of perihepatic tuberculous abscesses .

Materials and Methods : The CT scans of 11 patients (6 females and 5 males) with 14 pathologically proven perihepatic tuberculous abscess were retrospectively evaluated in terms of the morphological characteristics of the abscesses and changes in other abdominal organs and at other sites.

Results : A total of 14 abscesses were noted in 11 patients. Six (43 %) were in the right subphrenic space, three (21%) in the right perihepatic space, three (21 %) in the left subphrenic space, and two (14%) in the left perihepatic space. The right side was predominant. The abscesses ranged in size from 1 to 10 (mean, 5) cm in diameter, with a wall thickness of 2 - 7 (mean, 3) mm. Of the 14 abscesses, 13 were oval, and one spherical. CT findings were as follows: a smooth abscess margin with even wall thickness in seven of the eleven patients (64%); calcification of the wall in two (18 %) ; internal septa in seven (64 %) ; localized fluid collection in nine (82%) ; lymphadenopathy in five (45 %) ; and peritoneal enhancement in seven (64 %). Lesions suggesting tuberculous infection coexisted at other sites in eight patients. These included the lung in six patients (55 %) , the neck in three (27 %), an axilla in two (18 %), the liver in two (18 %), the spleen in one (9 %), and the gastrointestinal tract in one (9 %) .

Conclusion : CT scanning is useful for establishing the diagnosis of perihepatic tuberculous abscesses by evaluating the morphological characteristics of the mass and by observing changes in other abdominal organs and at other sites.

Index words : Tuberculosis, gastrointestinal
Peritoneum, abscess
Abscess, CT

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