



가 MRI T2 CT 57가 (hetero- (3,4). : (1)

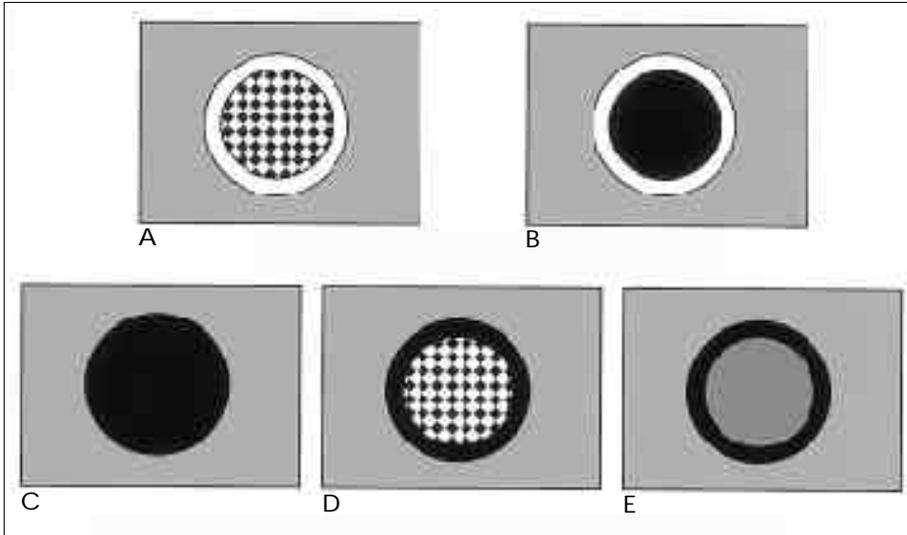


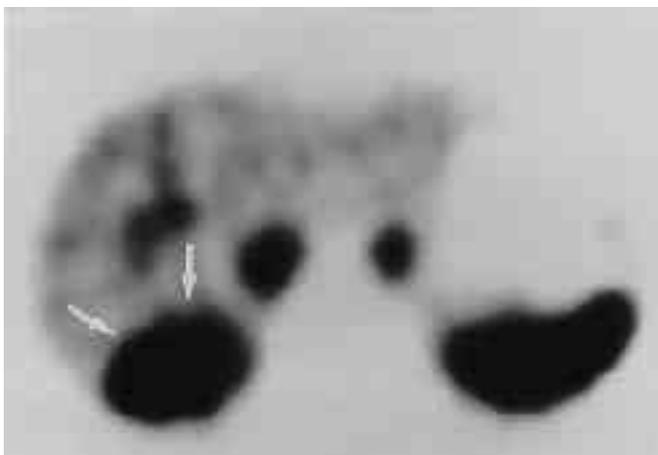
Fig. 2. Schematic drawing of the five patterns of atypical hemangioma. A. heterogeneous echogenic lesion with hyperechoic border B. homogeneous low echoic lesion with hyperechoic border C. homogeneous low echoic lesion D. heterogeneous echogenic lesion with hypoechoic border E. homogeneous echogenic lesion with hypoechoic border



A



B



C

Fig. 3. Type 1 atypical hemangioma in 60-year-old woman, heterogeneous echogenic lesion with hyperechoic border. A. Intercoastal scan shows a 5.6 cm-sized, oval-shaped, heterogeneous lesion with hyperechoic border(arrows) in the right lobe. B. Contrast enhanced CT scan shows an irregular, peripheral enhancing mass in the right lobe(arrows). C. Axial RBC SPECT image acquired 60 minutes following radiotracer injection shows a large, increased accumulation of labeled RBCs(arrows) in the right lobe of the liver.



Fig. 4. Type 1 atypical hemangioma in 30-year-old man. Transverse scan shows a heterogeneous echoic lesion with hyperechoic border(arrows) and contour bulging out beyond the liver surface.



Fig. 5. Type 2 Atypical hemangioma, homogeneous low echoic lesion with hyperechoic border. US with transverse scan shows a 3 cm-sized, homogeneous low echoic lesion with hyperechoic border(arrows) in the right lobe of the liver.



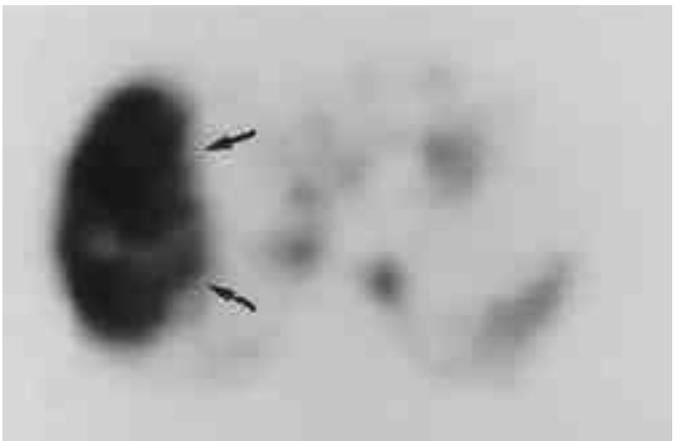
A  
Fig. 6. Type 3 atypical hemangioma in 67-year-old man, homogeneous low echoic lesion.



B. T2W MRI(FSE, TR/TE 2800/100) shows a lesion with ' bright bulb ' appearance of high signal intensity(arrows) in the corresponding area.



A  
Fig. 7. Type 4 atypical hemangioma in 40-year-old woman, heterogeneous echogenic lesion with hypoechoic border.



B. RBC SPECT image shows a large accumulation of labeled RBCs in the corresponding area(arrows) .



A B  
 Fig. 8. Type 4 atypical hemangioma with a cystic portion within it.  
 A. 7 cm-sized heterogeneous echogenic lesion with hypoechoic border(arrows) and an echo-free area(arrow heads)  
 B. Contrast enhanced CT scan shows a large mass and a low density portion within it.



A B  
 Fig. 9. Type 5 atypical hemangioma, homogeneous echogenic lesion with hypoechoic border.  
 A. US with transverse scan shows 6 cm-sized, homogeneous echogenic lesion with hypoechoic border(arrows) in left lateral segment of liver.  
 B. CT scan shows a low density mass with peripheral, nodular enhancement in the same area.

geneous echogenic lesion with hyperechoic border) (2)  
 (homogeneous low echoic lesion with  
 hyperechoic border) (3) (homogeneous low  
 echoic lesion) (4) (heterogeneous  
 echogenic lesion with hypoechoic border) (5)  
 (homogeneous echogenic lesion with hypoechoic bor-  
 der) (Fig. 2).

가 (1,5,6). 가 가  
 (interface) 가 가  
 (5). 가  
 (Fig. 4).

1 , 가 (Fig. 3, 4)  
 , 가 가 20-80%  
 (Fig. 3.A-C).

2 , 가 (Fig. 5)  
 , 가 가 20%

가 가  
(7).

3 , (Fig. 6)  
가 가  
가 20%

4 , (Fig. 7, 8)  
가 가  
가 20-80%

(pseudocapsule)  
가 (6).

5 , (Fig. 9)  
가

가 (1,8)

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## Ultrasonographic Classification of Atypical Hepatic Hemangiomas<sup>1</sup>

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Cavernous hemangioma is the most common benign hepatic tumor. Typically, the most common features revealed by ultrasound(US) include its small size(4 cm or less in diameter), uniform hyperechogenicity, well-defined margins, position in the subcapsular region of the right lobe of the liver, and some posterior echo enhancement. In addition, follow-up scanning may reveal changes in size, though this is rare. The US findings of hepatic hemangiomas may vary, however, especially when lesions are large and/or multiple. For that reason, differential diagnosis between this condition and hepatocellular carcinomas, metastatic lesions, lymphomas and other tumors is difficult. An understanding of the various sonographic findings of hepatic hemangioma can facilitate the early detection of the condition.

**Index words :** Liver, neoplasms  
Liver, US

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9:00-09:30	Embryology of abdominal organ	( )
9:30-10:00	Hepatic segmental anatomy	( )
10:00-10:30	Perihepatic space	( )
10:30-10:50		
10:50-11:20	Lesser sac	( )
11:20-11:50	Omentum and mesentery	( )
11:50-13:10		
13:10-13:40	Imaging of airways	( )
13:40-14:10	Imaging of pericardium	( )
14:10-14:40	Diaphragm: anatomic, radiologic and pathologic consideration	( )
14:40-15:00		
15:00-15:30	Radiology of thoracic catheter, wire and tube	( )
15:30-16:00	Retroperitoneal anatomy	( )
16:00-16:30	Pelvic extraperitoneal space	( )

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