

: CT MR

cm : CT 5  
24 ( 20 , 4 , 52.2 ), 43  
30 (arterial phase) 5  
(delayed phase) ( ) ( )  
Type I, ( ) ( ) Type II,  
( ) ( ) Type III,  
( ) Type IV CT 가 50%  
가 50%  
: Type I (n = 26) CT 50%  
가 72.1% ( $p < .05$ ). ( ) (n = 29)  
50% 가 79.1% ( $p < .05$ ).  
: CT MR

가 ,

( ) 96 1 99 6 -  
( )

(1 - 3). 가

CT (Somatom Plus; Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) MR (1.5 T Magnetom Vision; Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) CT  
5 cm  
(4, 5). 24 ( 20 , 4 , 52.2 ), 12  
43  
가 , , 6 , 5 , 1 ,  
(1, 6). 3.26 cm ( 1.4 cm, 5 cm )  
CT, MR 가 AFP가  
18 B C 6

CT MR

CT 19 35

2000 3 28

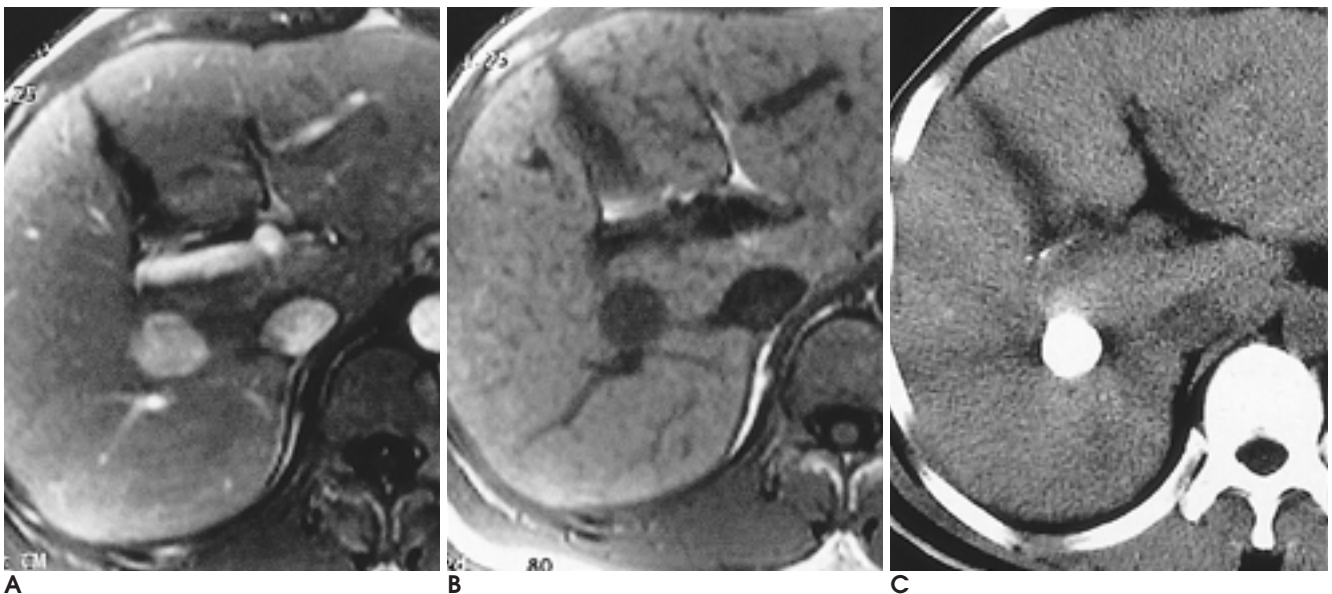
2000 7 10

MR 5 8

CT MR

4 (1-13) CT  
(Xenetics; lobitridol, ) 150 mL 4  
mL 30 (arterial phase)  
(one breath hold)  
5 (delayed phase)  
MR Magnevist (Gd-DTPA, ) 20 mL  
4 mL 30, 60, 90, 5, 10  
multislice acquisition data  
30 5 CT  
MR  
(hyperattenuation) (hyperintense),  
(isoattenuation)  
(isointense) 가  
(hypoattenuation) (hypointense),  
( ) ( )  
Type I, ( )  
( ) Type II, ( )  
( ) Type III,  
( ) ( )  
Type IV (Fig. 1, 2).  
CT  
1.5 mL (emulsion) 10 mg  
40 mg 6 mL  
CT 1 15, 1-2 7, 1).  
3-4 2 37

가  
Grade 4, 60%  
Grade 1,  
Grade 0  
(  
(Fig. 1, 2).  
50% Grade 3  
, 50% Grade 2  
(better)  
(not good)  
CT MR Type I 26  
(60.5%), Type II 9 (20.9%), Type III 5 (11.6%),  
Type IV 3 (7.0%)  
CT  
Grade 5가 26  
(60.5%), Grade 2가 7 (16.3%), Grade 1 10 (23.3%)  
Grade 4, Grade 3, Grade 0  
Type I Grade  
5가 20 Grade 1 6, Type II Grade 5  
가 3, Grade 2가 5, Grade 1 1, Type  
III Grade 2가 2, Grade 1 3,  
Type IV Grade 5 3 Type  
I 가 76.9%,  
64.7% 72.1% ( $p < .05$ )(Table  
, 가 ,



**Fig. 1.** Nodular hepatocellular carcinoma in the 5th segment of the liver treated with transcatheter oily chemoembolization(TOCE).  
**A, B.** Dynamic MR demonstrates Type I tumor showing hyperintense in arterial phase and hypointense in delayed phase.  
**C.** CT scan after 2 months of TOCE reveals Grade 5 lipiodol accumulation.

**Table 1.** Therapeutic Effect of TOCE According to Types of HCC on Dynamic CT or MR Findings

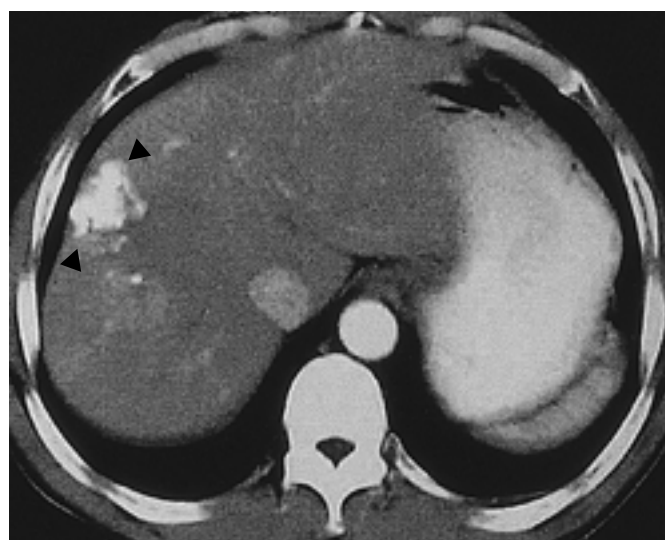
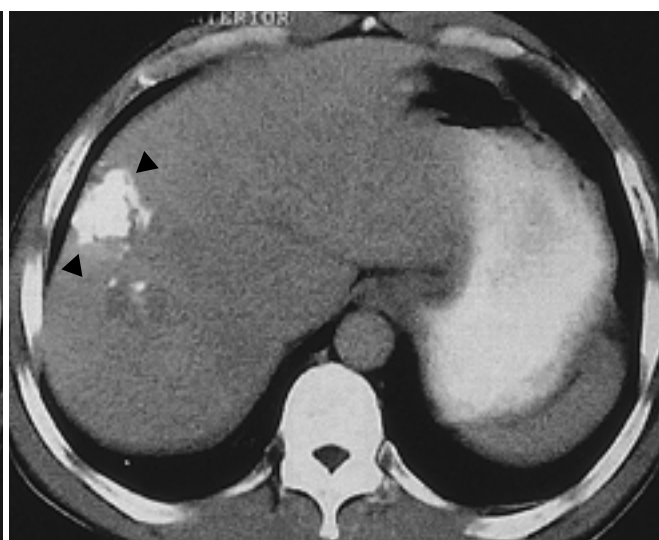
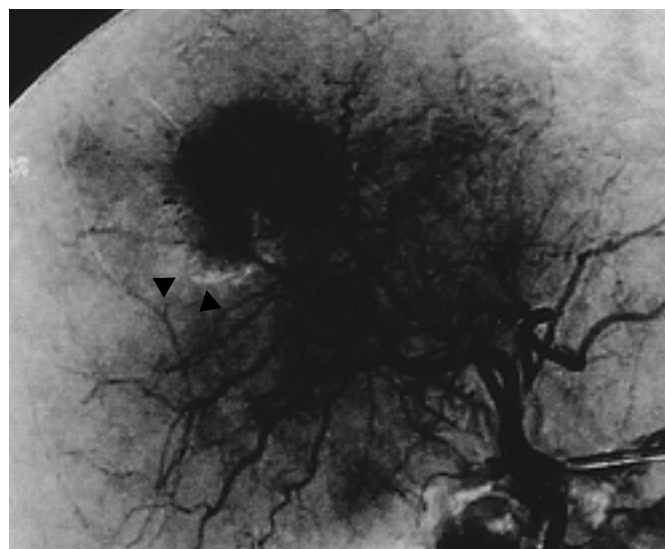
Types	Therapeutic Effects		Accuracy
	Better	Not good	
I	20	6	72.1%
II	3	6	32.6%
III	0	5	27.9%
IV	3	0	46.5%
Total	26	17	

HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma

TOCE: Transcatheter oily chemoembolization

**Table 2.** Correlation with Each Findings of HCC on Dynamic CT or MR and Therapeutic Effects of Transcatheter Oily Chemoembolization

Dynamic Findings	Therapeutic Effects		
	Better	Not good	Accuracy
Arterial Phase			
Hyper-attenuation(intense)	23	6	79.1%
Iso-attenuation(intense)	3	11	20.9%
Delayed Phase			
Hyper-attenuation(intense)	0	5	27.9%
Iso-attenuation(intense)	3	0	46.5%
Hypo-attenuation(intense)	23	12	65.1%

**A****B****C****D****Fig. 2.** Intrahepatic recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma(arrows) inside an irregular lipiodolized mass (arrow heads) near the capsule due to previous TOCE.**A, B.** CT scan reveals recurrent tumor showing hyperattenuation in arterial phase and hypoattenuation in delayed phase.**C.** Hepatic angiography shows newly developed hypervascular tumor staining.**D.** Follow-up CT scan after 2 months of TOCE shows Grade 1 lipiodol accumulation in the recurrent lesion, and additional, another lesion with shrunken lipiodol-accumulation outside the recurrent one in the liver.

:

( ) 79.2% ,  
78.6%, 79.1% ( $p < .05$ )(Table 2).  
가  
CT MR (13).  
가 5 cm  
CT MR 가  
20%, (6, 7). 80% ,  
CT MR 가 가 .  
Kadoya  
가 2 cm 25% ( $n = 4$ ), 2 - 3 cm 57% ( $n = 7$ ),  
3 cm 85% ( $n = 25$ )가  
, Stevens 가 5 cm  
(6, 8). 32% ( $n = 22$ ), 5 cm 52% ( $n = 75$ )가  
CT MR ( ) (14, 15).  
1 cm  
( )  
가  
linoleic acid iodinated ethyl  
esters  
(lipid) (iodine)  
( ) (4). , Ito cell  
가 가 가 10 가  
1 g 1 cm ( )  
(siphonic effect) 1 g 1.24 cm (球)가 .  
(9). 1 cm  
CT MR (16). 1 cm  
가 , 1 cm  
가  
(borderline lesion) ( )  
(adenomatous 가  
hyperplasia containing cancerous foci) 가  
가 1.6 cm ,  
(macroregenerative nodules) 1.0 cm  
1.5 cm  
가 2 cm  
1.5 cm 2.0  
cm (10, 11).  
32% ( $n = 22$ ) 가  
26% ( $n = 18$ )  
(hypervascularity) Type I 40%  
가 5 cm  
angiotensin II receptor (12). CT

MR

가  
CT

가

가

가 가

가

가

CT

CT MR

가

가 79.1% 가

CT MR

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## Dynamic Images for Prediction of Therapeutic Efficacy of Hepatocellular Carcinoma Treated with Transcatheter Oily Chemoembolization<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To predict the therapeutic efficacy of transcatheter oily chemoembolization(TOCE) in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

**Materials and Methods:** We reviewed the findings of 24 dynamic CT or MR scans examined for the purpose of diagnosis before TOCE, and follow-up CT scans obtained after this procedure. In 24 patients (M:F=20:4) with a mean age of 52.2 years, 43 nodular HCCs with a diameter of 5 cm or less were present. The patients underwent double dynamic CT or MR imaging as one arterial phase 30 seconds after the intravenous injection of contrast media, and this was followed by a delayed phase 5 minutes after injection. HCCs were then classified as one of four types: Type I, high and low attenuation or intensity during the arterial and delayed phase, respectively; Type II, iso- and low; Type III, iso- and high; and Type IV, high and iso-. In addition, we classified the degree of lipiodol accumulation by HCC nodules as either Grade 5 (fullmoon-like lipiodolization), Grade 2 (about 40%), or Grade 1 (about 20%), as seen on follow-up CT scans after TOCE.

**Results:** Type I provided an accuracy of 72.1% considering to more than 50% lipiodol accumulation. However, a single finding demonstrating high attenuation or intensity during the arterial phase gave an accuracy of 79.1% better than that of Type I.

**Conclusion:** A finding of high attenuation or intensity during the arterial phase, as seen on dynamic CT or MR images, provides the best information about the therapeutic efficacy of HCCs treated by means of with TOCE.

**Index words :** Liver neoplasms, chemotherapeutic embolization

Liver neoplasms, CT

Liver neoplasms, MR

Liver neoplasms, blood supply

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