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 2 (prima - Optiray 320(Mallinckrodt, U.S.A.)
 ry hepatic non -Hodgkin 's lymphoma), 1 Ultravist 370(Schering, Germany) 130 ml 2 -
 3 ml (Lymphangiographic injector A -
 (secondary 50, Nemoto Kyorinodo, Japan)
 non -hodgkin 's lymphoma). 25 - 30
 10 mm
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 (1)
 CT Siemens Somatom HiQ - S(Siemens
 Medical System, Erlangen, Germany) Hitachi W -
 1000(Hitachi Medical Corporation, Tokyo, Japan)

Table 1. Clinical and Dual phase CT Findings

No.	Sex/Age	Histol.	Number	Size	Margin	Early		Late		Vessels
						C	P	C	P	
1	F/73	S	s	2	smooth	L	L	L	H	-
2	M/38	P	MN	3	ill-defined	H	L	H	L	-
3	M/60	H	s	2	ill-defined	L	L	L	H	-
4	F/60	S	s	3	ill-defined	L	L	L	H	-
5	M/58	S	MN	6	smooth	L	H	L	L	+
6	M/45	S	s	2	lobulated	H	L	I	I	-
7	M/74	S	s	7	lobulated	H	L	L	H	+
8	M/60	P	s	12	lobulated	L	L	L	L	+
9	M/63	S	s	9	smooth	L	L	L	L	+

Histol.: histologic diagnosis, P:primary hepatic lymphoma, S:secondary hepatic lymphoma, H: Hodgkin 's disease, s:single mass, MN:multiple nodules, Early: early phase, Late: late phase, C: attenuation of central portions of the lesions, P: attenuation of peripheral portions of the lesions, L: lower attenuation compared to surrounding liver parenchyma, I: same attenuation compared to surrounding liver parenchyma, H: higher attenuation compared to surrounding liver parenchyma, Vessels: normal vascular structure passing through the mass.

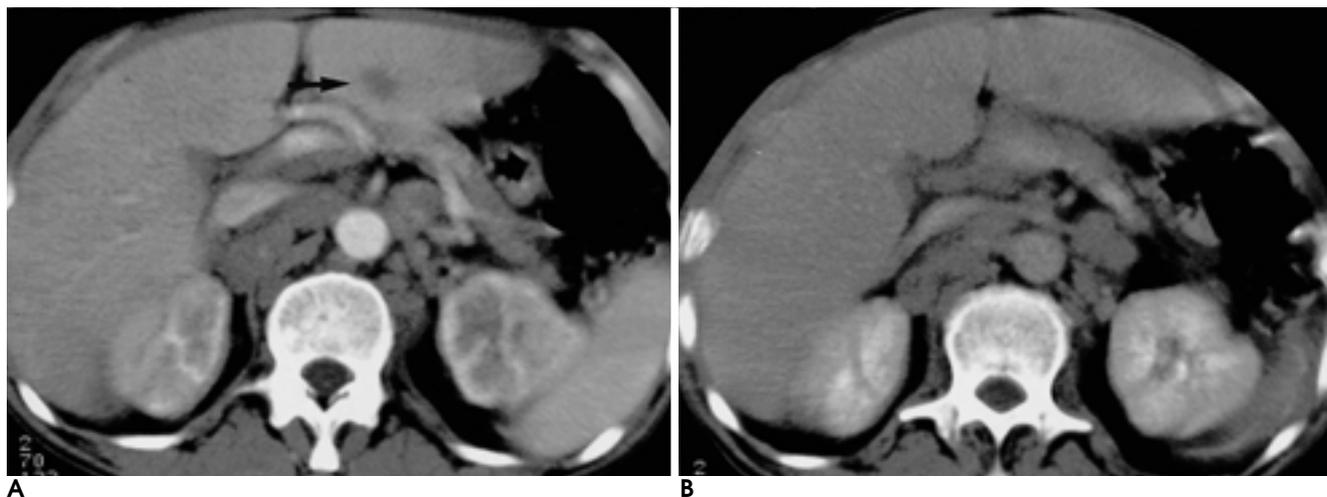


Fig. 1. Secondary Hodgkin 's disease in a 60-year-old man. Early phase CT (A) shows about 2cm sized ill-defined low attenuation mass (arrow) in segment 3 of liver and associated multiple lymph node enlargements in paraaortic and aortocaval area. Late phase CT (B) shows centripetally enhanced mass.

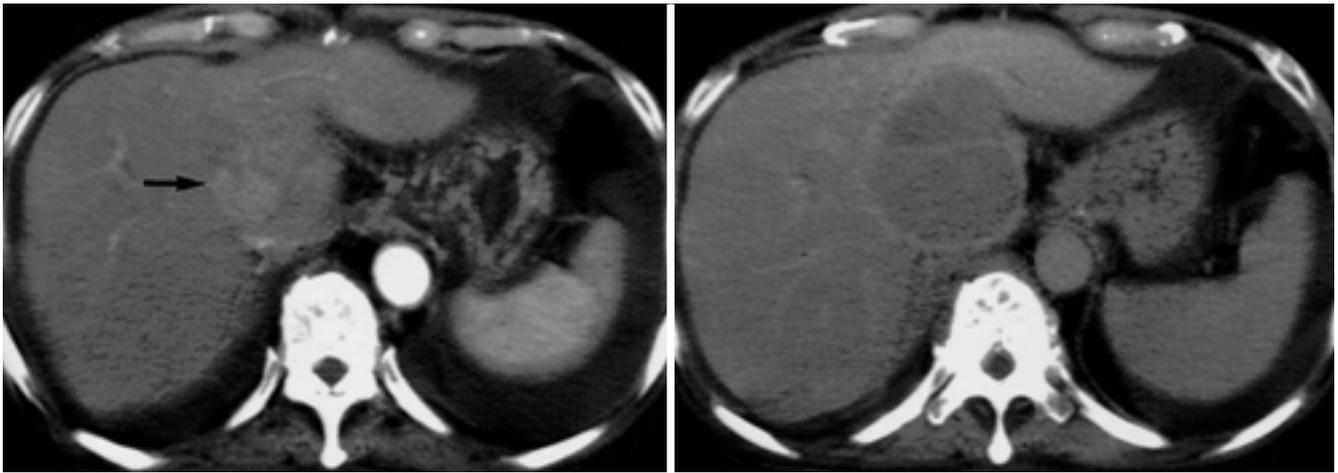


Fig. 3. Secondary non-Hodgkin's lymphoma(NHL) in a 74-year-old man. Early phase CT(A) shows about 7 cm sized lobulated heterogeneous enhanced mass(arrow) in caudate lobe of liver. Late phase CT(B) shows low attenuation mass.

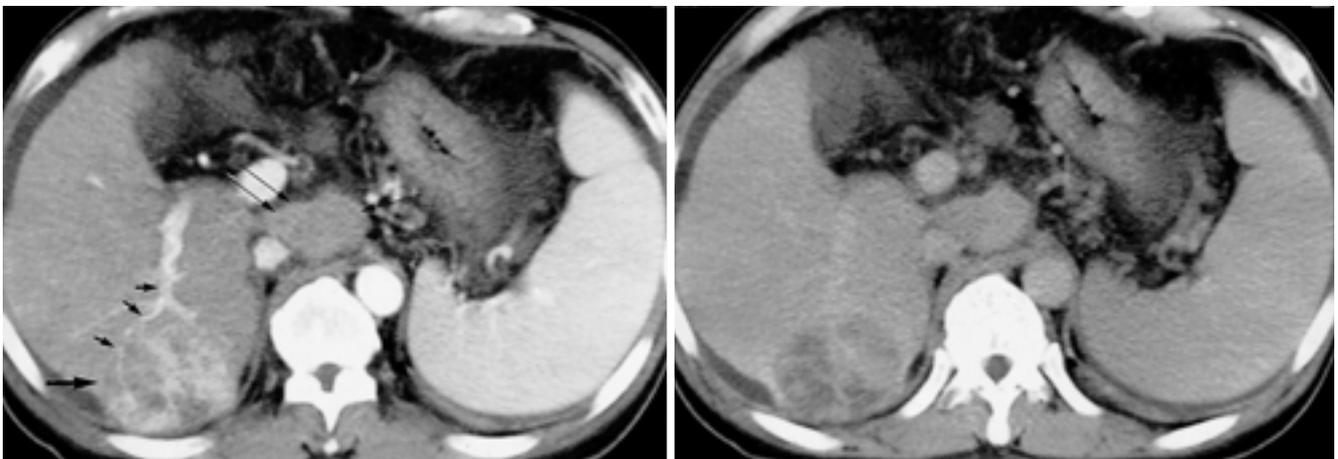


Fig. 4. Secondary NHL in a 58-year-old man. Early phase CT(A) shows about 6cm sized heterogeneous enhanced mass(large arrow) in segment 6 of liver and associated lymph node enlargement(long arrows) in aortocaval area. Note that normal vascular structure passing through the mass(small arrows) is seen at the peripheral portion of the mass. Late phase CT(B) shows low attenuation mass.

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Nodular Hepatic Involvement of Malignant Lymphoma: Enhancement Patterns on Dual Phase CT¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the enhancement patterns revealed by dual-phase CT, and other characteristic features of nodular hepatic involvement of malignant lymphoma, and to determine the usefulness of this imaging modality in the differential diagnosis of hepatic masses.

Materials and Methods: Seven cases that pathologically confirmed as nodular hepatic involvements of malignant lymphoma among patients who underwent dual-phase CT for the staging or follow-up of malignant lymphoma, and two that confirmed as primary lymphoma among patients who underwent dual-phase CT for differential diagnosis of nodular hepatic masses were evaluated. There were eight cases of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) and one of Hodgkin's disease (HD). The findings were analysed in terms of the number, size, and contour pattern of the masses, the enhancement pattern seen on dual-phase CT, and whether or not the vascular structure of the mass was normal.

Results: Primary lymphomas were present in two patients (single mass, n = 1; multiple nodules, n = 1) and secondary lymphomas in seven (single mass, n = 6; multiple nodules, n = 1). The maximum size of main masses was mean 5.1 (range, 2 - 12) cm, and the contour was smooth in three cases, ill-defined in three and lobulated in three. During the early phase, five patients showed homogeneous low attenuation, and heterogeneous enhancement was observed in four. During the late phase, three of the five showed peripheral enhancement and the other two showed the same low attenuation, while two of the four showed central low attenuation, one showed iso attenuation, and one showed heterogeneous enhancement. In four of the patients whose main mass was larger than the mean, vascular shadow passed through the mass (left portal vein, n = 2; branches of the right portal vein, n = 1; and branches of the hepatic artery, n = 1).

Conclusion: Where dual-phase CT demonstrated nodular hepatic involvement of malignant lymphoma, contrast enhancement varied and so differentiation from other hepatic masses such as metastatic adenocarcinoma and hepatocellular carcinoma was therefore difficult. Homogeneity and a lack of necrosis, even though a mass is large and has a smooth well-defined contour, no capsulation and normal vasculature, may suggest the nodular hepatic involvement of malignant lymphoma.

Index words : Lymphoma, CT
Liver neoplasms, CT

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