

CT

1

2

: 6 가 24 411 17 . 41
 7 - 8 mm 가 (greater omentum) (mesentery) , , 가 .
 : 가 17 8 (41%) 가 , (6 , 35%) (5 , 29%) 가 Cul - de - sac
 (2 , 12%). 3 (18%) 2 (12%) .
), 5 Cul - de - sac 가 3 (1 , 2) , 가 1 가 . CT
 가
 47% 79% .

CT

가 (1). 411 CT CT
 가 , 25 17 scan CT
 CT 가 8 .
 (2 - 4). T staging 가 (selection bias) CT
 CT (5 - 7) (3 cm) 가 25
 CT 가 가 24 .
 CT 가 57 (30 - 80) 가 24
 가 17 . 가
 (11) open and closure (6) .
 CT Somatom plus - 4 scanner (Siemens Medical System, Erlangen, Germany)
 120ml iopromide (Ultravist370 , Schering, Berlin, Germany) 18 - gauge angiographic catheter Mark V dedicated CT injector (Medrad, Pittsburgh, Pa) 3 ml/sec .
 1999 3 1999 9 , 8 1000

1

2

2001 3 20 BK21 2001 6 25

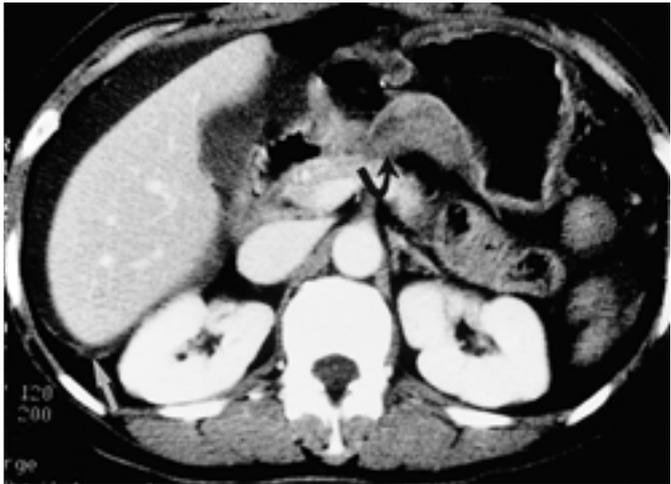
cc . 7 - 8 mm , 10 mm
, 7 - 8 mm CT scan

CT 가 44
(greater
omentum) (mesentery)
가
가
de - sac
가
가
CT
가
CT 가

CT
47% (8/17),
Table1
CT
가
(Fig. 1).
(6 , 35%),
(3 ,
(2 ,
(1
가 17 6
(35%) CT
(3 , 18%), (2 , 12%),
(2 , 12%),
1 (6%)
8 CT



A



B



C

Fig. 1. A 55-year-old gastric cancer patient with peritoneal carcinomatosis. At surgery, there was large amount of ascites in peritoneal cavity and there were multiple small metastatic nodules in peritoneum and mesentery. Omental cake and rectal shelf were also seen.
A. CT scan shows ascites in right and left subphrenic spaces.
B. CT scan shows ascites and thin enhancing parietal peritoneum (arrow) in right and left subhepatic spaces, and there is thickening of posterior wall of stomach lower body and antrum (curved arrow).
C. CT scan shows ascites and thin enhancing parietal peritoneum (arrow) in right paracolic gutter.

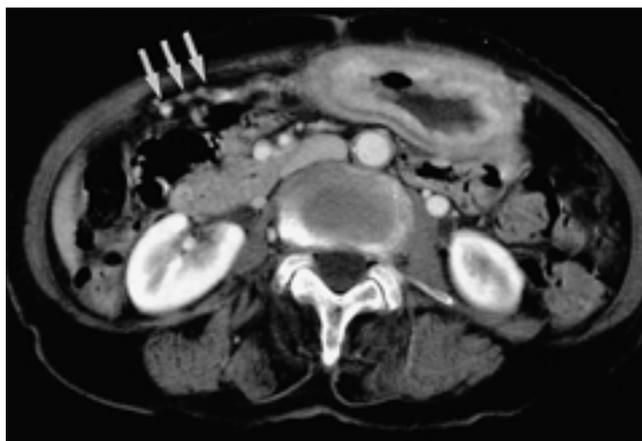


Fig. 4. A 53-year-old gastric cancer patient with false positive interpretation without peritoneal seeding. CT scan shows small nodules along the perigastric vessels (arrows) simulating omental tumor seeding. At surgery there were no metastatic nodules in omentum and mesentery. Enlarged perigastric nodes along greater curvature of the stomach may be sometimes confused with omental tumor seeding.

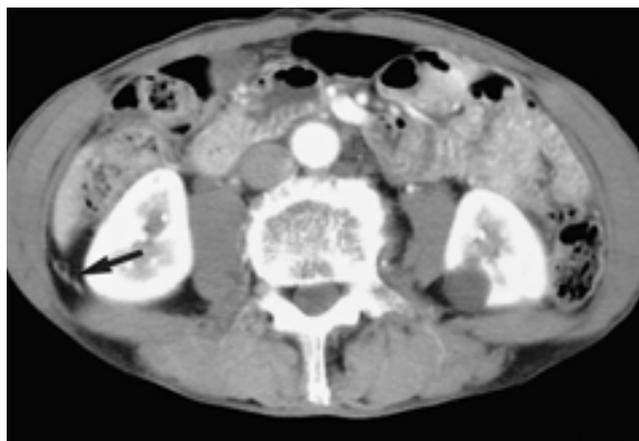


Fig. 5. A 69-year-old gastric cancer patient without peritoneal carcinomatosis. CT scan shows thin enhancing irregular line (arrow), mimicking thickened peritoneum due to tumor seeding. However, there were no evidence of peritoneal thickening, adhesion, and ascites at surgery.

CT 가 71 - 79% (2, 3).
 가 (7 - 10), CT (11).
 , , (12, 13).
 CT (10).
 74% (7).
 (dependent portion) (7, 14).
 가 (41%).
 (35%) (29%)
 (tumor deposit)
 가 25 - 40%
 cul - de - sac () S
 (11, 15,
 16). CT 가
 (plaque) , 가
 (strand - like) 가
 (35%) (18%)
 (12%), (6%)
 (35%), (30%), (10%)
 가 CT (7)

가 가
 가 73%, 41%
 가 가 .
 (60%)가 가
 (40%) (35%)
 (6%)
 47% (71 -
 79%) , CT 가
 가 가
 (7, 14) 가
 CT 8 3 rectal
 shelf 5 CT 가
 (1).
 5 3
 cul - de - sac
 1 2
 cul - de - sac 가
 가
 CT 가
 Cul - de - sac
 가

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Efficacy of Spiral CT in the Evaluation of Peritoneal Seeding of Gastric Cancer¹

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Purpose: To determine usefulness of spiral CT in the preoperative evaluation of peritoneal seeding from a gastric carcinoma.

Materials and Methods: From a database of 411 consecutive patients with surgically proven advanced gastric carcinoma obtained over a six-month period, 17 with peritoneal seeding and a control group of 24 without peritoneal seeding underwent spiral CT scanning with 7 - 8 mm scan thickness and interval during the portal phase. Preoperative CT images were analyzed by two readers who reached a consensus with regard to the presence and location of the ascites, thickening of the parietal peritoneum, and changes in the omentum and mesentery.

Results: Ascites was present in 47% (8/17) of patients with peritoneal seeding. The right subhepatic space (n = 6, 35%) and right paracolic gutter (n = 5, 29%)-but not the cul-de-sac (n = 2, 12%)-were common sites of fluid collection. Permeative changes in the omentum and mesentery were seen in 18% (3/17) and 12% (2/17) of patients, respectively. Among five controls with false positive results, ascites in the cul-de-sac was present in three (two males and one female, 12%) while omental nodules and a thickened peritoneum were found in two (8%) and one (4%), respectively. In nine controls with false negative results, small disseminated nodules were seen in the mesentery and omentum at surgical field. The sensitivity and specificity of spiral CT were 47% (8/17) and 79% (19/24), respectively.

Conclusion: In terms of sensitivity and specificity, spiral CT is not especially accurate in distinguishing peritoneal seeding from gastric carcinoma.

Index words : Stomach, neoplasms
Peritoneum, neoplasms
Computed tomography (CT)

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