

## CT

1

2.

CT

6 411 17 41

가 24

7 - 8 mm CT

2 가 , (greater omentum) (mesentery) , 가 .

: 가 17 8 (41%) 가 , (6 , 35%) (5 , 29%) 가 Cul - de - sac 3 (18%) 2 (12%) .

(2 , 12%). 5 Cul - de - sac 가 가 3 ( 1 , 2 ), 2 , 가 가 1 가 . CT

가

47% 79% .

CT

가

(1). 411

25 17 CT

가 , CT 가 8 scan CT

(2 - 4).

CT T staging (5 - 7) (selection bias) CT

3 cm 가

가 .

CT 가 24 25

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 ,

1

2

2001 3 20 BK21 2001 6 25 .

8 , 1000

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

CT 가 44 CT

79% (19/24) 가 17 8 (47%) CT

(greater omentum) (mesentery) 가 가 (41%) 가

(Fig. 1). (6 , 35%), (3 , 18%), (3 , 18%), (2 , 12%), cul - de sac (2 , 12%), (1 , 6%)

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

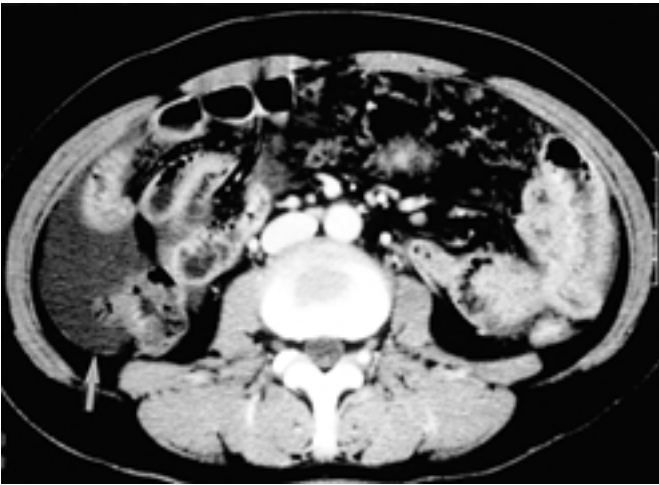
1 (6%) CT 8 CT



A



B

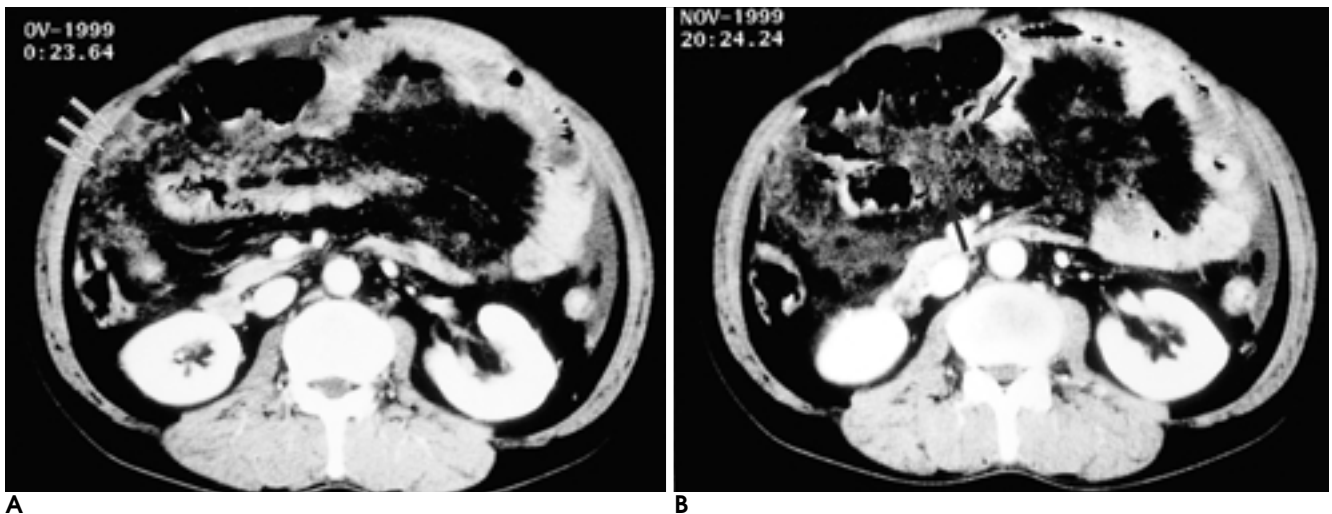


C

**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.

(4 , 50%), (4 , 50%), (3 , 38%), (2 , 25%), (2 , 25%) . 가 24 (1) (Table 1). 5 (21%) 3 (13%, 1 , 2 ) cul - de - sac 가 (Fig. 3). 2 (8%) (Fig. 4). 1 (Fig. 5).

가 (1) , 가 가 , 가 CT 가 CT 가



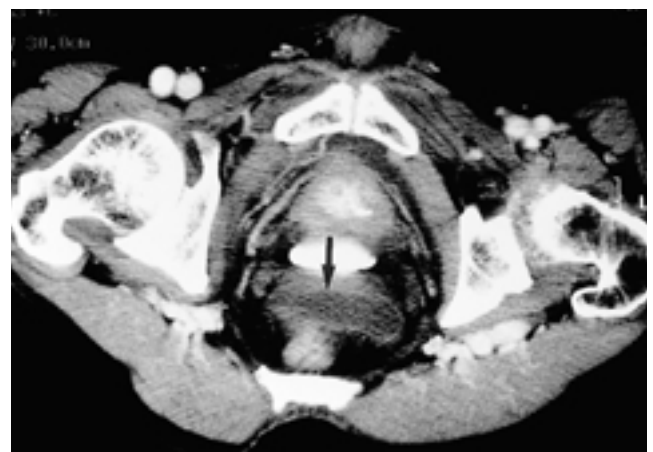
**Fig. 2.** A 42-year-old gastric cancer patient with omental and mesenteric permeation by peritoneal seeded metastasis. In operation field there were multiple small metastatic nodules in peritoneum and mesentery.

**A.** CT scan shows diffuse granular infiltration in the omentum (arrows).

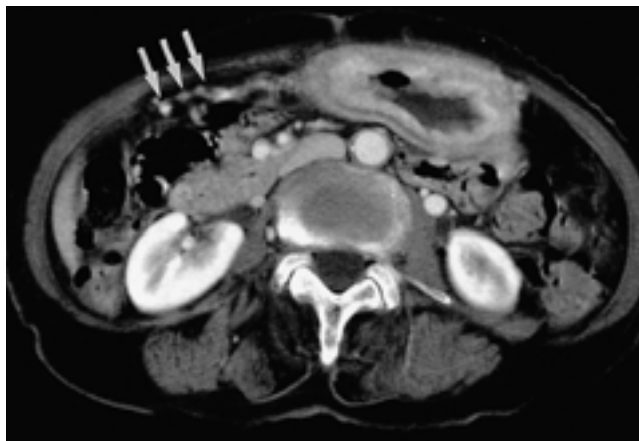
**B.** CT scan shows that similar pattern of infiltration is noted in the mesentery (arrows).

**Table 1.** Summary of CT Findings in Patients with Peritoneal Seeding from Stomach Cancer

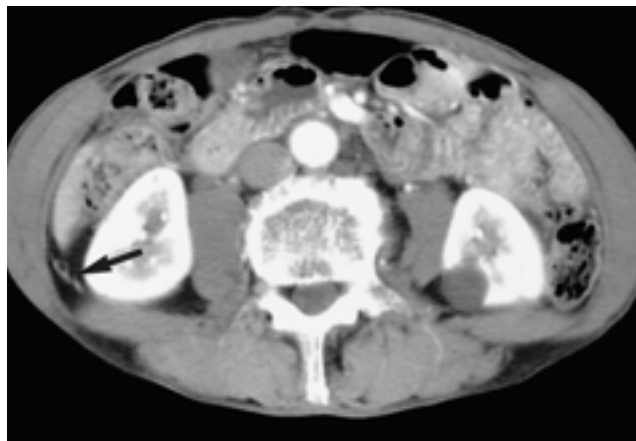
CT Findings	Seeding(+) (n=17)	Seeding(-) (n=24)
Ascites	7 (41%)	3 (13%)
Rt. Subphrenic Space	6 (35%)	
Rt. Paracolic Gutter	5 (29%)	
Lt. Paracolic Gutter	3 (18%)	
Lt. Subhepatic Space	3 (18%)	
Rt. Subphrenic Space	2 (12%)	
Cul-de-sac	2 (12%)	3 (13%)
Lt. Subphrenic Space	1 (6%)	
Omentum&Mesentery Involvement		
Present	6 (35%)	
Others		
Permeated Omental Fat	3 (18%)	
Permeated Mesenteric Fat	2 (12%)	
Omental Nodule	2 (12%)	2 (8%)
Mesenteric Nodule	1 (6%)	
Parietal Peritoneal Thickening	1 (6%)	



**Fig. 3.** A 69-year-old gastric cancer patient without peritoneal seeding. CT scan shows small amount of fluid collection (arrow) in cul-de-sac. In operation field there was small amount of ascites in pelvic cavity but there was no evidence of peritoneal seeding such as rectal shelf.



**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.

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

CT 71 - 79% (2, 3).  
가 (7 - 10), CT  
(11).  
(12, 13).  
(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)

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## Efficacy of Spiral CT in the Evaluation of Peritoneal Seeding of Gastric Cancer<sup>1</sup>

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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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