

: CT, MR : 1

2

CT MR

1

(mesenchymal)
가

(Fig. 1B),

(1).

(Fig. 1C).

가 (1 - 6),

가 ,

(Fig. 1D).

. Adriamycin 50 mg Lipiodol 20 cc

, gelform 200 mg

(6 - 10).

(7 - 10),

CT(Somatom Plus 4;

가 ,

Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

lipiodol

1

(computed tomography;

, CT

CT)

(magnetic resonance;

가 . MR(Magnetom Vision; Siemens,

MR)

Erlangen, Germany) , T1 (FLASH

technique; repetition time/echo time=187 msec/4.8 msec,

flip angle=75 ° 가

(Fig. 1E), T2 (5000 msec/83 msec)

49 가

CT

(Fig. 1F). 가

가

MR (FLASH wchnique;

, B

213 msec/6.5 msec, flip angle=75 °

CT

C

, (alpha

가 , ,

fetoprotein) 0.75 ng/ml,

(carcinoembryogenic

(Fig. 1G).

antigen) 1.47 ng/ml .

(tuberous sclerosis) 가

가

11 cm x 9 cm x 9 cm

CT

가

CT

가 11 cm x 9 cm

가

(Fig. 1H),

HMB - 45

(Fig. 1A).

¹가

²가

2001 6 5

2001 8 6

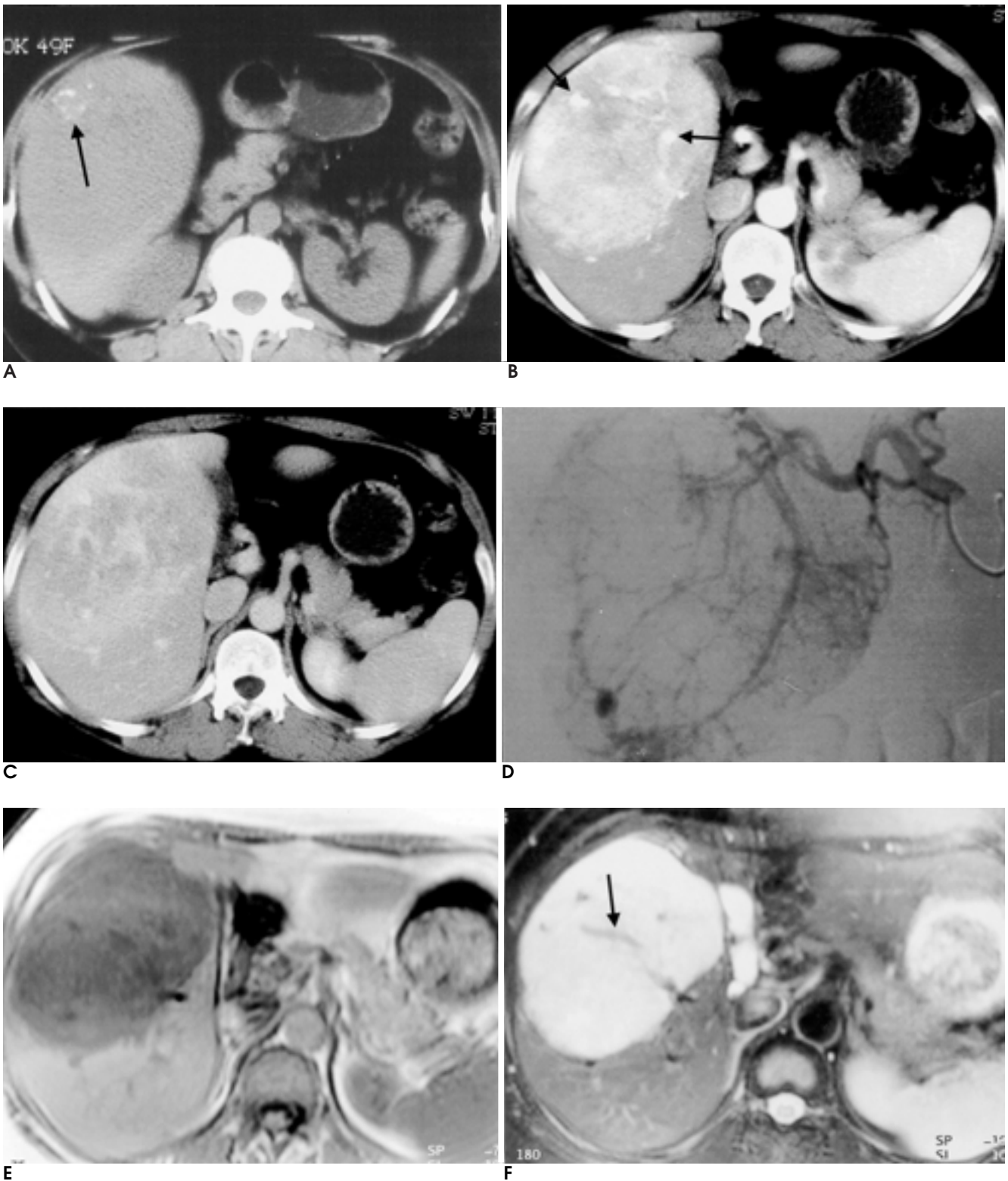


Fig. 1. A 49-year-old woman with hepatic angiomyolipoma.

A. Noncontrast CT scan shows a huge hypoattenuating mass with several tiny calcifications in the right lobe of the liver (arrow).

B. On contrast-enhanced CT scan in arterial phase, the mass is hypervascular and tubular vascular structures (arrows) are seen in the mass.

C. On contrast-enhanced CT scan in portal phase, the mass is remained hypervascular.

D. Right hepatic angiography shows a hypervascular mass with abundant fine neovascularity in the arterial phase.

E. On T1-weighted MR image, the mass is homogeneously hypointense.

F. On T2-weighted MR image, the mass is hyperintense and hypointense vascular structures (arrows) are noted in the mass.

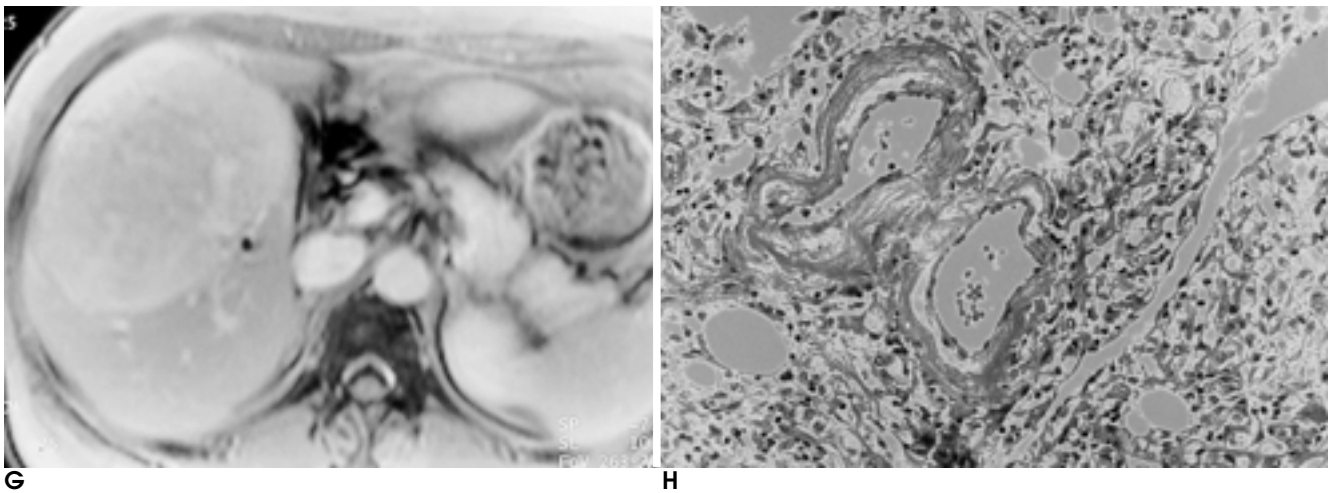


Fig. 1. G. On dynamic FLISH MR image (213/6.5) obtained 4min after injection of contrast material, the mass is hyperintense. **H.** Photomicrograph of the histologic specimen shows anomalous blood vessels having variable thickness, epithelioid smooth muscle cells, and a few mature fat cells. (Hematoxylin and eosin, $\times 200$).

, MR T1
, T2
(8).
T2
(2).
가
(focal
(1, 2). CT
nodular hyperplasia)
- 20 HU
(1 - 4). MR
(3).
T1 T2
(1, 7).
(1). CT
CT MR
가
, CT 10 mm
(volume averaging effect)
(9).
5 - 90%
5%
MR
CT MR
(1).
(11), , CT, MR,
(12). CT MR
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Atypical Hepatic Angiomyolipoma : CT and MR Findings : A Case Report¹

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Hepatic angiomyolipoma is a rare benign lipomatous tumor of the liver. Radiologic studies usually reveal a fat component, but since this may be minimal, such a component is not always detected. We report a case of atypical hepatic angiomyolipoma which because of the non-visualization of fat at CT and MR imaging, was difficult to differentiate from other hypervascular tumors.

Index words : Liver neoplasms

Liver, CT

Liver, MR

Liver, angiography

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