

CT

1

1, 2

1, 2

1, 2

가 ,
CT
CT
21
SH U 508 A 4.0 g
300 mg/mL 5 CT
가 , 가
가
CT 21 48 ,
56 가 CT 6 (28%) 8
3-13 mm(, 7.2 mm) 가 6
3 6 , 5 가
3 가
CT

가 (6-9), (7)

CT
38 - 80%

1
(1 - 3) 75 - 89% (7 - 11). 가
39 - 67% (7, 8, 10, 11)
가 5 , 가
가 3 cm (1).

(12 - 16).
Blomley MJK (13) (14) ,
(stimulated acoustic emission)

CT, CTAP 가
CT (CTAP), MRI (6 - 11). CTAP 가
가 81 - 94% (acoustic pressure)
가

¹
²

(13 - 16).

CT

70

58

13

8

12

9

47 -

가 가

19

2

14

가 가

19

2

1999 9

2001 2

105

CT

2

33

CT

CT

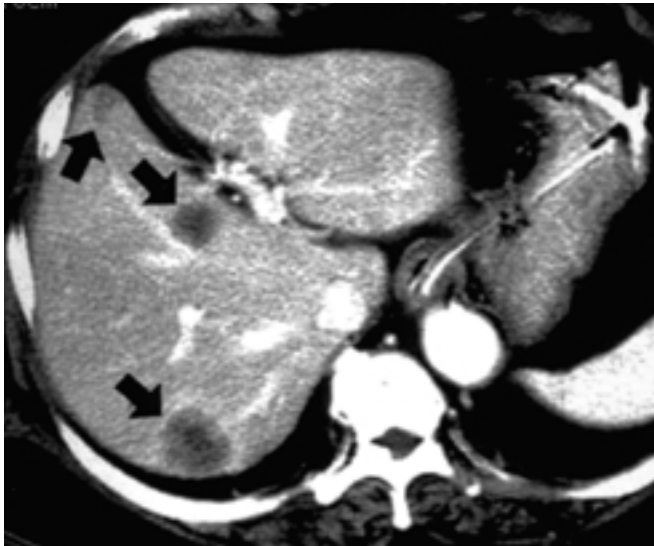
Hispeed advantage (GE medical system, Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.)

7 mm, 1.0 - 1.5

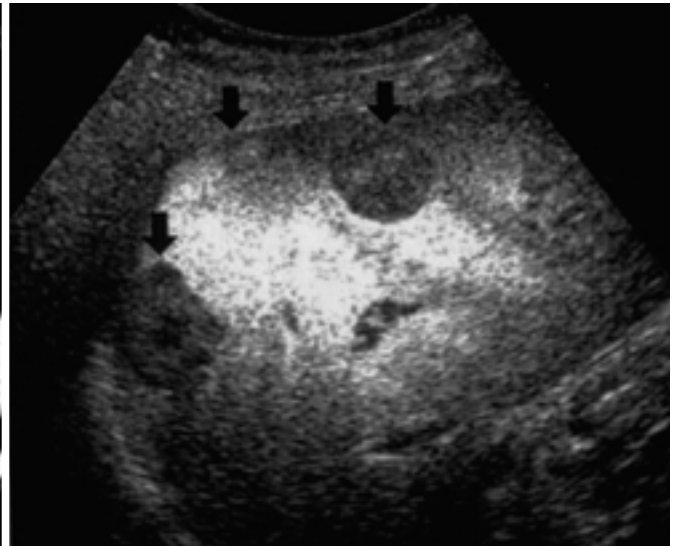
(Iopamidol, Iopamiron 300; Bracco, Milan, Italy) 100

mL 120 mL

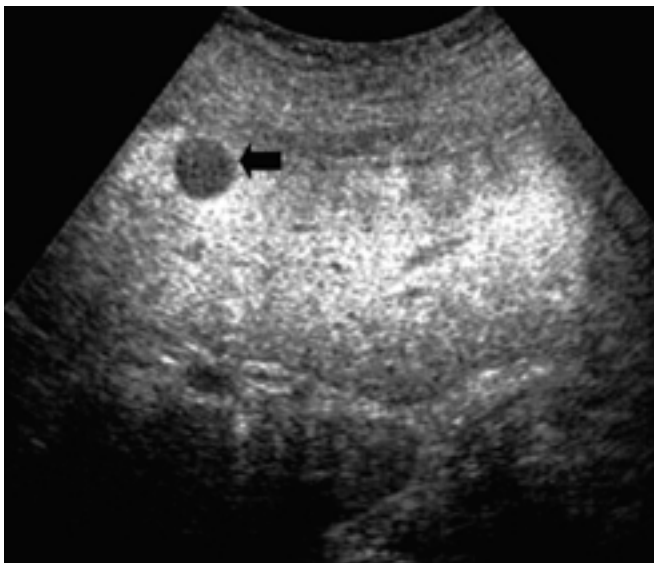
(Medrad, Pittsburgh, Pa,



A



B



C

Fig. 1. Metastatic adenocarcinoma from rectal cancer in a 57-year-old woman.

A. Contrast-enhanced CT scan with portal phase shows three hypoattenuating nodules (arrows) in the right lobe of the liver, suggesting metastatic tumors. There is no demonstrable mass in the left lobe of the liver.

B, C. Late phase pulse inversion harmonic images obtained at five minutes after contrast injection shows metastatic masses appeared as multiple, well-defined, hypoechoic areas (arrows on **B**) in the right lobe of the liver. Note a well-defined nodule of 10 mm in diameter at the left lobe of the liver (arrow on **C**).

U.S.A.) 2.5 - 3.0 mL/sec , system (Radionics, Burlington, MA, U.S.A.)
 , (30) 18 37
 (65) 가 HDI - 5000 (ATL 4 CT , 33 5
 Inc, Bothell, Washington, U.S.A.) 5 - 2 MHz
 (freeze)
 1.3
 가 CT 가
 SH U 508A (Levovist; Schering AG, Berlin, Germany) 4.0 g 300 mg/mL 20 - 가
 22 - 2 cc paired t - test ,
 10 mL 가
 5
 (sweeping)
 , 90 (capture)
 (Cine - loop) 가
 15 - 30 CT 21 48
 CT 56 45 ,
 CT 21 6 (28%) 8 가
 3 - 13 mm(, 7.2
 mm) , CT
 (p=0.042). CT Table.
 1
 7 (33%) 11
 (p=0.012).
 Couinaud 가 Cooled - tip RF

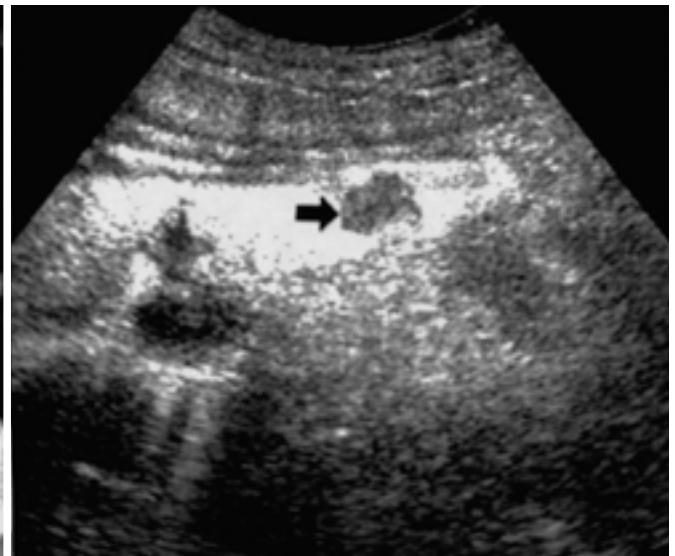


Fig. 2. Hepatic metastases from colon cancer in a 70-year-old woman.
A. Portal phase CT scan does not show any mass in the left lobe of the liver.
B. Late phase pulse inversion harmonic image obtained at five minutes after contrast injection shows metastatic mass appeared as a well-defined hypoechoic area (arrow) in the left lobe of the liver.

CT가 S3가 6, 3, 180 (Table 2).

CT가 가 (16).

CT가 가 (13-16).

CT가 가 (13, 15).

CT가 가 (6-9). MRI SPIO(superpara-magnetic iron oxide)가 56-99% (9, 11, 17).

CT가 가 7-13 mm 5 3

CT가 가 11

CT가 가 S3 7 mm

Table 1. Number of Metastatic Tumors by Segment Detected on CT and Pulse Inversion Harmonic US

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	Total
US	1	6	2	16	7	5	13	6	56
CT	1	3	3	14	7	5	11	4	48
US-CT	0	3	-1	2	0	0	2	2	8

Table 2. Effect of Results at Pulse Inversion Harmonic US on Treatment Planning

	No. of patients (%)	Treatment
US > CT	6(28)	3(5 lesions) 3(6 lesions)
US = CT	14(67)	RF ablation Chemotherapy
US < CT	1(5)	RF ablation
Total	21(100)	

Note - > : superior to, = : equal to, < inferior to

- 가
- 가 6
- 3
- 5
- 3 가
- 가
- CT
- 가 3 - 6 mm 3
- CT
- 가
- 가 CT
- CT
- 가
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The Detectability of Hepatic Metastases in Candidates of Radiofrequency Ablation: Comparison for Helical CT Scanning and Late-Phase Pulse-Inversion Harmonic Imaging¹

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Purpose: To compare dual-phase helical CT and pulse inversion harmonic US using microbubble contrast agents in the detection of hepatic metastases prior to radiofrequency (RF) ablation.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-one patients in whom hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer had been diagnosed by dual-phase CT scanning and who were considered to be candidates for RF ablation underwent pulse-inversion harmonic US examination. Images were obtained 5 minutes after the bolus injection of microbubble contrast agent SH U 508 A (4.0 g, 300 mg/mL). The number of metastatic tumors revealed by CT and US was determined, and the findings were statistically analysed. The influence of the results of US examination on treatment planning was also evaluated.

Results: In 21 patients, 48 metastatic lesions were detected by helical CT, and 56 lesions by US. These eight additional lesions revealed by US occurred in six patients (29%), and their diameter was 3 - 13 (mean, 7.2) mm. In three of these patients, RF ablation could not be performed, while in the other three, the additional lesions were ablated.

Conclusion: Pulse-inversion harmonic US imaging using microbubble contrast agents may depict small hepatic metastatic tumors that were not apparent at CT. US-therefore appears to be useful in the planning of treatment prior to the RF ablation of hepatic metastases.

Index words : Liver, neoplasms

Liver, CT

Liver, US

Ultrasound (US), contrast agents

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