

1
1,3 2

가

가
2

I II

5

가

가 90%
가

16

(1 - 3).

17

(4).

가

가

가

2

(Fig. 1B).

가

600 ml

19

(가 ; , ,)

가

(Fig. 1C).

가

1
26 가

16

14 Fr (Malecot tube; Cook, Watertown, U.S.A.)

600 ml

1000 ml

(Fig. 1A).

5

4

(Fig. 1D).

1
2
3

2002 1 7

2002 5 20

2
60 가

(Fig. 2A, B).

5 ,

(15,000/ml)

7

(Fig. 2C).

6 가

16

14 Fr (Malecot tube; Cook, Watertown, U.S.A.)
(Fig. 2D). 800 ml

가 3 가

4

7

10,535 ml

22

(Fig. 2E).

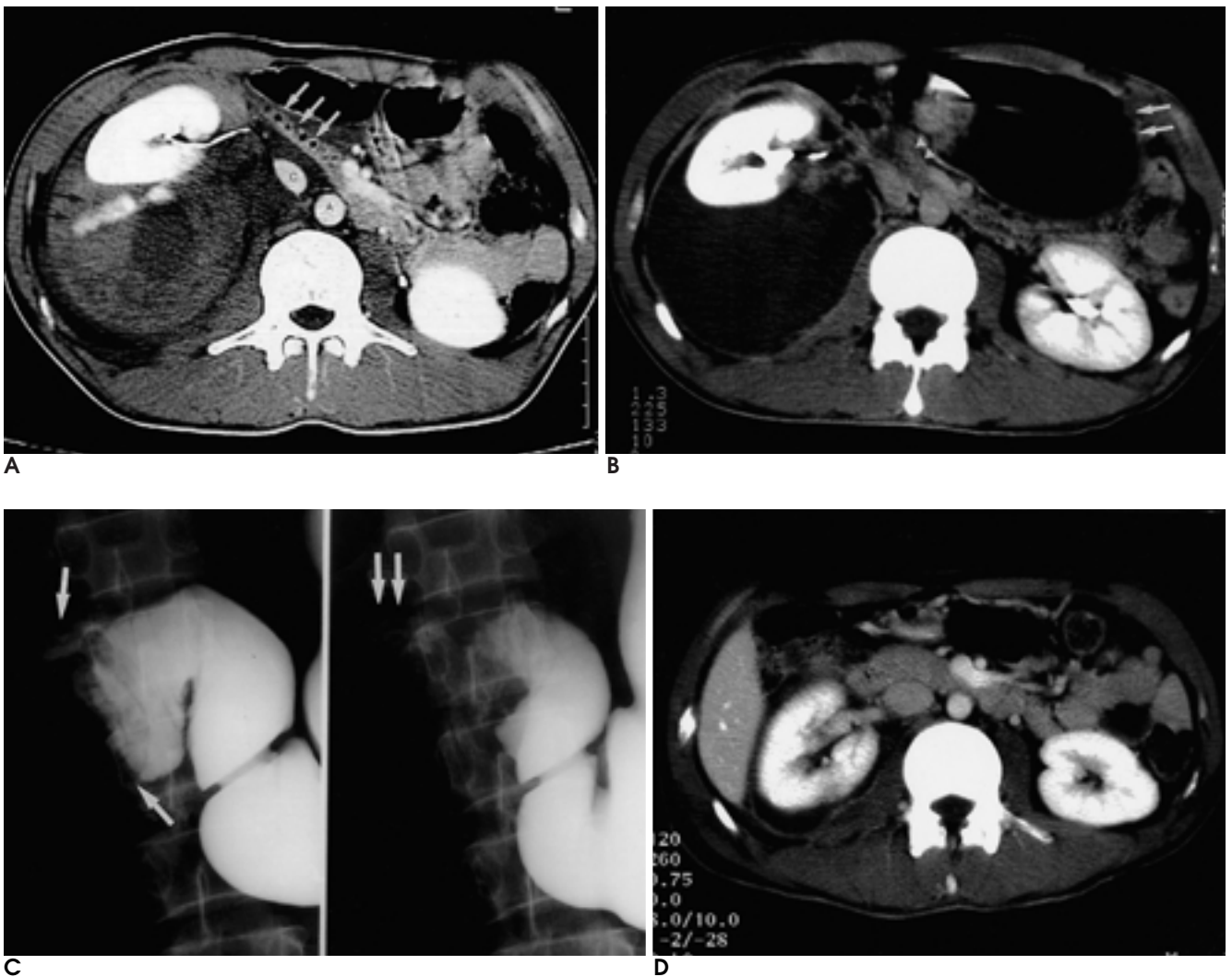


Fig. 1. A. CT scan reveals a serpentine collection of vascular contrast material (arrows) within a large tissue-attenuation hematoma posterior to the right kidney. The low-attenuation hematoma has extended and surrounded the IVC (c) and duodenum (white arrows). There is no evidence of bowel obstruction. A: Aorta
B. CT scan after 17 days reveals liquefaction of hematoma, distention of the stomach with air-fluid level (white arrows) and collapsed duodenum (white arrow heads) due to extrinsic compression of hematoma.
C. The UGI with gastrografin shows complete obstruction of duodenal second portion (white arrows).
D. The 10 day follow-up CT after removal of drainage catheter shows complete drainage of hematoma.

(1 -

4).



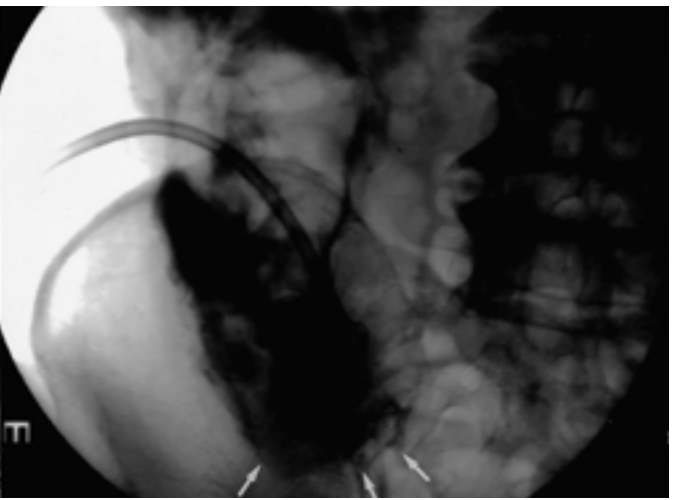
A



B



C



D



E

Fig. 2. A, B. The CT scan shows huge perirenal (arrows) and retroperitoneal hematoma (white arrows) in right kidney areas. A: Aorta, C: Inferior vena cava. **C.** The 10 day follow-up CT shows growing of hematoma with liquefaction and thick enhancing wall suggesting infection (arrows). **D.** The percutaneous drainage catheter was inserted into most dependent portion of hematoma (white arrows). **E.** The 13 day follow-up CT after removal of drainage catheter demonstrates a complete drainage of hematoma.

- [illegible]

Percutaneous Catheter Drainage of Complicated Traumatic Perirenal Hematoma: Case Report¹

Young-Min Han, M.D.^{1,3}, Kong-Yong Jin, M.D., Su-Hyun Jeong, M.D., Jong-Kwan Park, M.D.²

¹Department of Radiology, ²Department of Urology, ³Institute for Cardiovascular Research,
Chonbuk National University Medical School

A perirenal hematoma very commonly occurs after trauma. Treatment differs according to the degree of renal injury, though many cases are managed conservatively and complications are rare. We report two cases in which successful treatment of a perirenal hematoma involved percutaneous catheter drainage; in one there was bowel obstruction, and in the other the hematoma was infected.

Index words : Kidney, hematoma
Kidney, CT
Kidney, interventional procedure

Address reprint requests to : Young-Min Han, M.D., Department of Radiology, Institute for Cardiovascular Research, Chonbuk National University Medical School, 634-18, Keumam Dong, Chonju, Chonbuk Province 560-180, Republic of Korea.
Tel. 82-63-250-1176 Fax. 82-63-272-0481 E-mail: ymhan@chonbuk.ac.kr