

## CT :

1

2 3 4

: CT

CT

: CT

21

, alkaline phosphatase (ALP), SGOT, SGPT, CT (single) (multiple), / (multiple contiguous/ discontinuous), (uniloculated) (multiloculated), 가 , Fisher's exact test

: 21 11 (Klebsiella pneumoniae) Pseudomonas (n=3) E.coli(n=2), Enterococcus(n=2), Gram positive cocci (n=2), polymicrobial (n=1) (n=7, p=0.024).

5 (p=0.012). (n=10, p=0.047), (n=8, p<0.01) , (n=7) (p<0.01).

: , 가

CT ,

CT

(endophthalmitis), ,

(6) 가

CT

monia) 가 (Klebsiella pneu -

CT CT

(1, 2).

(3 - 5).

1998 1

2000 10

CT

21

CT

2002 9 26

2002 11 28

34 - 79 ( 54 )



가



**Fig. 3.** Non- *Klebsiella* liver abscess in a 58-year-old male. Two abscess cavities (multiple discontinuous) with peripheral rim enhancements (arrowheads) are noted on Rt. lobe of liver. Hepatic parenchymal enhancements (arrows) are demonstrated around the cavities. G(+) cocci was found.



**Fig. 4.** A-39 year-old female with recurrent pyogenic cholangitis. Marked dilatation of Lt. Intrahepatic duct and abscess formation (arrowheads) are seen on Lt. lobe of liver. Hepatic parenchymal enhancements (arrows) are demonstrated. E.coli was confirmed.

: CT

(8). 가

CT ,  
가 .

5 . NK 가 4 가 . CT

NK

가 ALP

90% 가

(9). ALP

14 (67%)	가	SGOT, SGPT
K NK		

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CT , CT  
CT CT  
, “”(cluster sign)가  
(10). 2 cm

[illegible]

## Clinical and CT Findings of Klebsiella Liver Abscess: Comparison with Non-Klebsiella Liver Abscess<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To analyse the clinical features and CT findings of pyogenic liver abscess due to *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and to compare the findings with those of cases in which abscesses were caused by other pathogens.

**Materials and Methods:** Twenty-one cases of pyogenic liver abscess were assigned to either the *Klebsiella* or the non-*Klebsiella* group, and the patients' past medical history and intra-abdominal abnormalities such as calculus or malignancy were reviewed. Laboratory data such as alkaline phosphatase (ALP), SGOT and SGPT levels were analyzed, and on the basis of the CT findings, decisions were reached as to (a) whether abscesses were single or multiple, multiple contiguous or discontinuous, uniloculated or multiloculated; and (b) the presence or absence of gas, hepatic parenchymal enhancement, peripheral rim enhancement, and extrahepatic abnormality. For statistical analysis, Fisher's exact test was used.

**Results:** Among 21 abscesses, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was the most common pathogen ( $n=11$ ). The others were *Pseudomonas* ( $n=3$ ), *E.coli* ( $n=2$ ), *Enterococcus* ( $n=2$ ), *G. (+) cocci* ( $n=2$ ) and *Polymicrobial* ( $n=1$ ). Diabetes mellitus was more common among patients in the *Klebsiella* group, among whom a multiloculated single cavity was a frequent finding. Five patients in the non-*Klebsiella* group experienced biliary tract obstruction, which was not demonstrated in the *Klebsiella* group. Hepatic parenchymal enhancement was more common in the non-*Klebsiella* group.

**Conclusion:** In cases of pyogenic liver disease, especially where diabetes mellitus is involved, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* is a major pathogen. Significant CT findings of *Klebsiella* liver abscess included a multiloculated single cavity, rare biliary tract obstruction, and little hepatic parenchymal enhancement.

**Index words :** Liver abscess, CT  
Liver abscess, *Klebsiella*  
Liver abscess, diabetes

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