

ysis, CAPD)

(sclerosing peritonitis)

(continuous ambulatory peritoneal dial-

가

(CT)

(Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis)

(sclerosing peritonitis)

가

가

(Fig. 1B).

(CT)

CT

가

(1 - 7).

가

(Fig. 1C).

(3),  
(8 - 10).

가

가

가

CT

가

57

(polycystic kidney

(acetate),

disease)

10

가

가가

(calcium)

(phosphorus)

(secondary hyperparathyroidism)

(1, 2).

(Fig. 1A)

(pari-

가

etal and visceral peritoneum)

가

가

CT

가

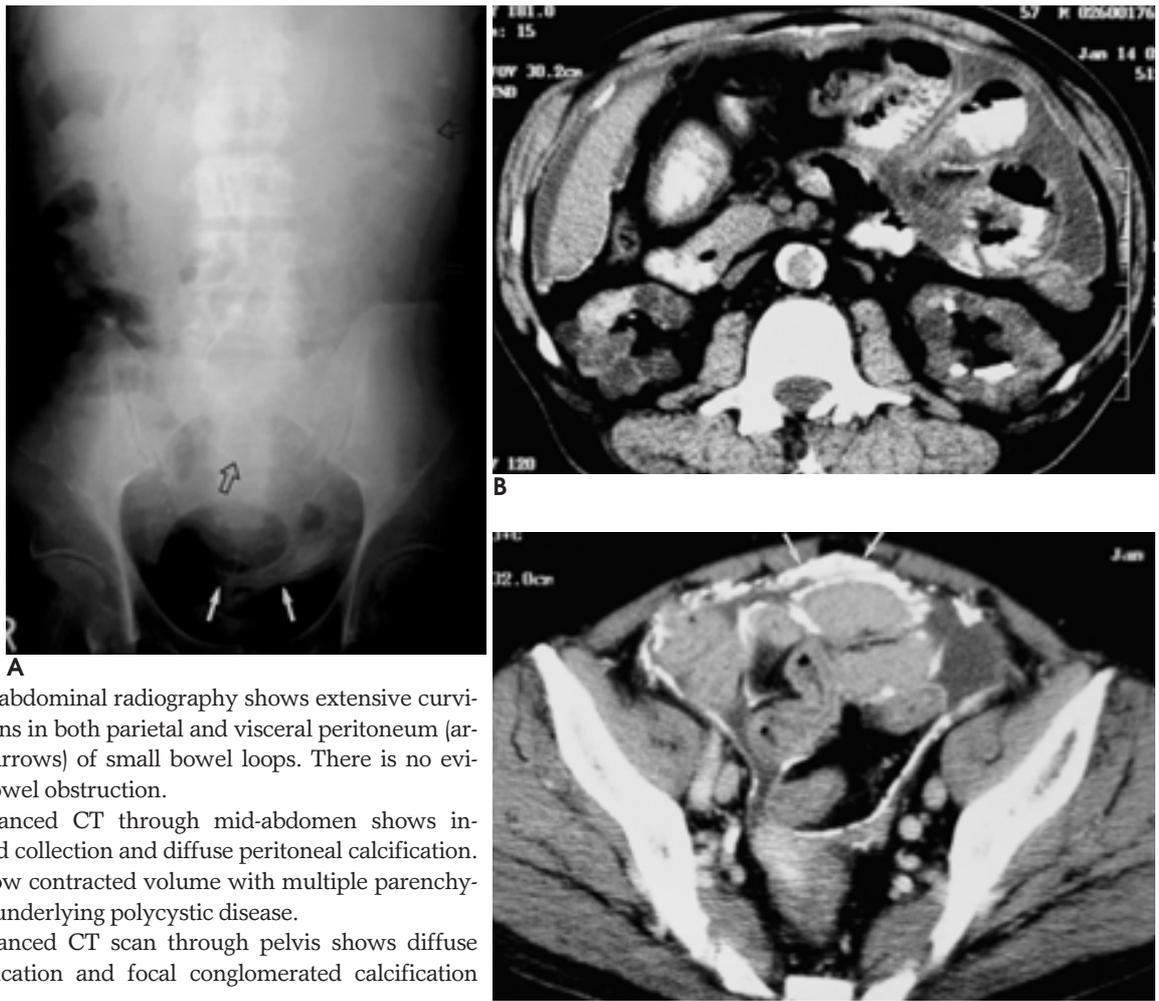
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2003 7 14

가

(3).  
 가  
 , CT  
 (8 - 10).  
 , 가 (pseudomyxo -  
 ma peritonei)  
 , (meco -  
 nium peritonitis)  
 (ovarian cystadenoma)  
 (peritoneal mesothelima)  
 가 (2).  
 가 ,  
 (3).  
 (3, 5, 9).  
 CT  
 (4 - 7). Stafford - Johnson (4)  
 ,  
 CT

가  
 , CT  
 (8 - 10).  
 , 가 (pseudomyxo -  
 ma peritonei)  
 , (meco -  
 nium peritonitis)  
 (ovarian cystadenoma)  
 (peritoneal mesothelima)  
 가 (2).  
 가 ,  
 (3).  
 CT



**Fig. 1. A.** Supine abdominal radiography shows extensive curvilinear calcifications in both parietal and visceral peritoneum (arrows and open arrows) of small bowel loops. There is no evidence of small bowel obstruction.  
**B.** Contrast enhanced CT through mid-abdomen shows intraperitoneal fluid collection and diffuse peritoneal calcification. Both kidneys show contracted volume with multiple parenchymal cysts due to underlying polycystic disease.  
**C.** Contrast enhanced CT scan through pelvis shows diffuse peritoneal calcification and focal conglomerated calcification (arrows).

