



# 가 CT

1

: 가 CT

: 1999 8 2003 7  
가  
23 , 26

가  
CT 1  
CT

가  
CT

: CT  
, 23 (88.5%)

24 (92.3%)

CT

가 23

, CT

3

: 가 CT

가  
가

가  
(percutaneous transhepatic  
cholangiography, PTC )

transhepatic biliary drainage, PTBD )

(endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography,  
ERCP )

CT

(magnetic resonance cholangi-  
opancreatography, MRCP )

가  
(susceptibility artifact)  
(2-4).

(1).

가

가 PTBD  
가

CT (multidetector row  
(beam

helical CT, MDCT  
hardening artifact)

2004 4 6

2004 6 10

가 CT

Z .

MRCP

(5, 6). MDCT 가 23 가 MDCT PTBD PTC

가 .

가 .

MDCT CT PTC 가

1999 8 2003 7

가 90 CT 가 1. , 2.

가 MDCT 가 37 . , 3. 가 PTC

MDCT 1 PTBD 23 ,

26 , 가

3 CT PTBD , 7 . MDCT

2 CT PTBD 1) 2)

15 , 8 41 가

81 ( 65.6 ) .

가

(18 ), (1 ), (1 ), 가

(cystadenocarcinoma) (1 ),

(intraductal papillary mucinous adenocarcinoma) (1 ),

(mucin producing intraductal villous adenoma) (1 ) 가 2) 1)

T 9 18 ,

28 , Niti-M 9 , Niti-S 8 , Niti-D 11 (TaeWoong Medical, Kyung-gido, Korea) , HANAROSTENT (Solco Intermed, Seoul, Korea), Easy Wall stent (Schneider, Buelach, Switzerland)가 1 30 , (confluence, hilum), 1/3

10 mm . , 1/3 , 1/3

가 PTC , PTC

MDCT

MDCT LightSpeed QX/i (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.) 120 ml ,

(Ultravist , Schering, Germany) 3 ml PTC

30 , 60 , 90 , 180

3, 120 kVp, 230 mAs,

13 (16 ) 5 mm CT PTC

10 (10 ) 2.5 mm 가 PTC

(Advanced, GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.) Voxtool 3.0.3 가 PTC

MDCT PTC (kappa index) 가 0 가 2 24 (Table 1). MDCT PTC 92.3% (24/26) 가

PTC MDCT CT 가 1 가 2 가 6 16 가 4 CT

가 PTC 가 6 16 가 4 CT

PTC 16 14 가 6 (6/7, 87.5%)

85.7%) 5 (5/5, 100%),

5 4 (4/5, 80%)

CT 100%

7 6 가 (6/7, 85.7%),

MDCT 100%, 95%

4 3 (3/4, 75%),

75%, 105% (Table 2).

2 CT PTC

가 MDCT (Fig. 2)(Table 3).

MDCT (Fig. 3).

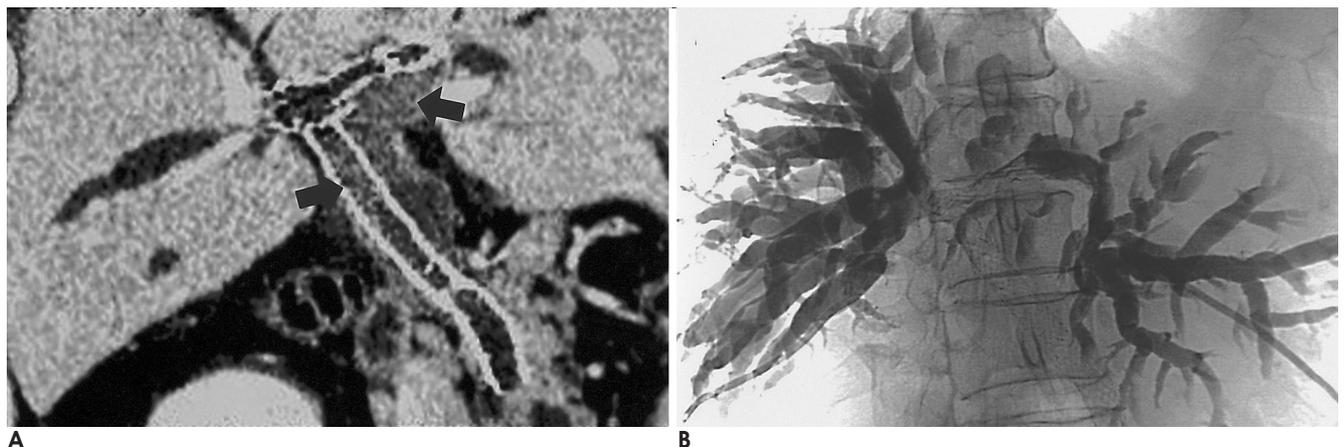
PTC 가 MDCT 23 (23/26, 88.5%) 0.854

( 0.079). 3 (3/26, 11.5%) (Table 2).

**Table 1.** Accuracy of MDCT in Detecting of Patency of Biliary Stent

MDCT \ PTC	Complete Obstruction	Functional Obstruction
Complete obstruction	21	2*
Functional obstruction	0	3 <sup>†</sup>

Note. - MDCT = multidetector row helical CT, PTC = percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography  
 \* : Thick mucin was drained.  
 † : Pus, sludge, bile debris, food materials were drained.



**Fig. 1.** Hilar cholangiocarcinoma in 78-year-old man.  
**A.** MPR image obtained by 2.5 mm slice thickness demonstrates the enhancing intraluminal mass in the stent at the level of proximal CBD and the enhancing wall thickening around the stent that extends to confluence and 2nd branch of Left IHD (arrows).  
**B.** Oblique cholangiography obtained through an external biliary drainage reveals abnormal filling defect from the level of proximal Left IHD, confluence and CBD, and confirms the location of complete stent obstruction. MDCT findings were well correlated with PTC.

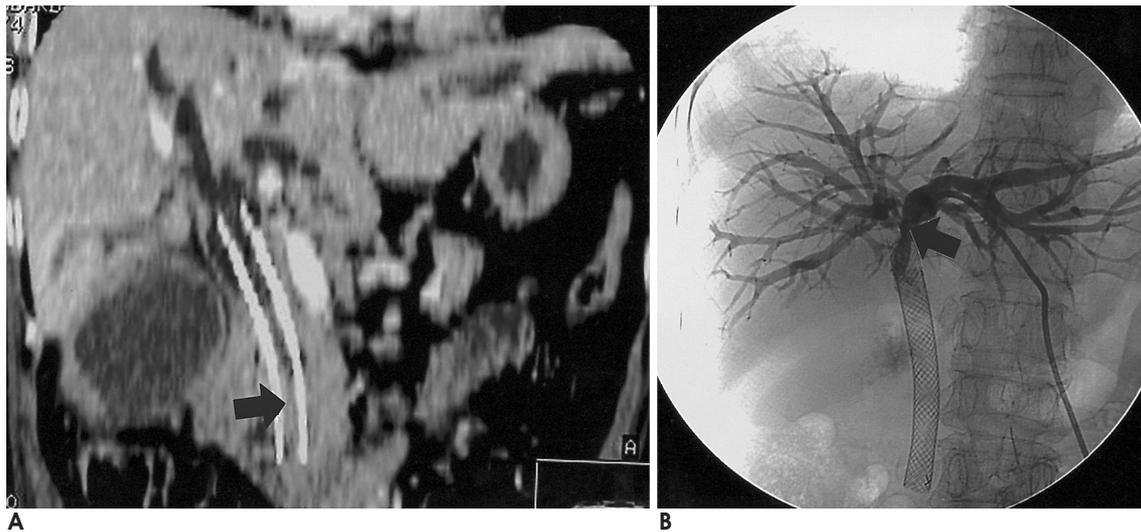
가 : 가 CT

MDCT PTC 가 PTBD 가  
 가  
 (Table 4).

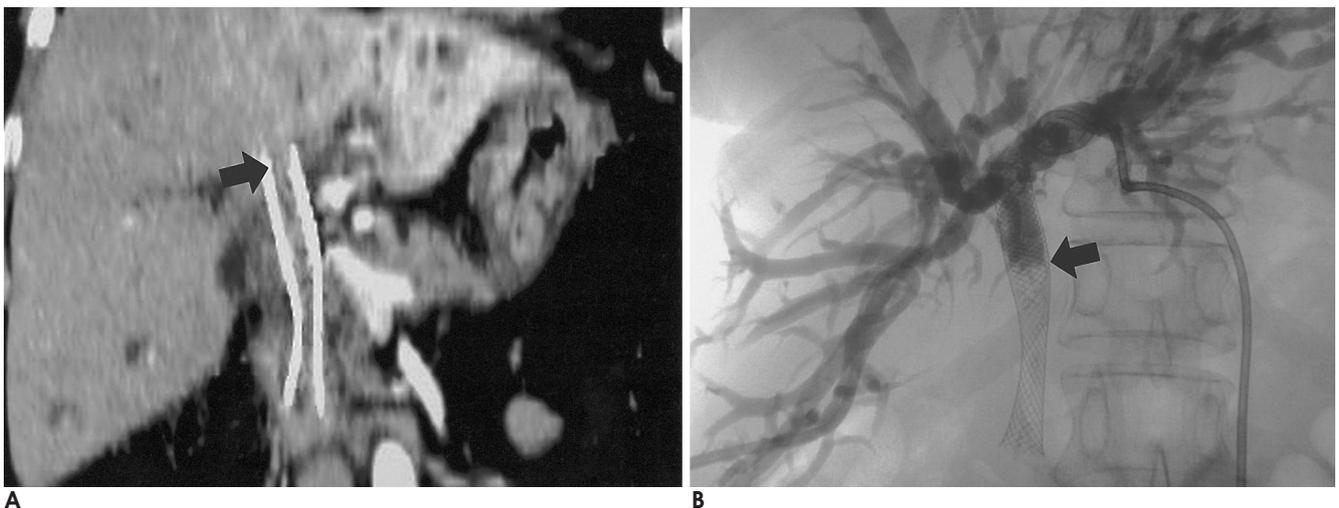
PTC MDCT 2 CT

3 2 PTC MDCT (22/26, 84.6%) 26 22  
 0.806( 0.089)

1



**Fig. 2.** Hilar cholangiocarcinoma with extrahepatic extension in 63-year-old woman.  
**A.** MPR image obtained by 5 mm slice thickness demonstrates the enhancing ingrowing mass in stent from the level of middle CBD to distal CBD. We interpreted complete obstruction of stent at the level of distal CBD (arrow).  
**B.** PTC reveals filling defect from the level of proximal CBD (arrow). It also demonstrates an arborization of both IHD that means recurrent pyogenic cholangitis. Because of pus and necrotic debris associated from cholangitis, MPR images were not correlated with PTC.



**Fig. 3.** Extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma in 64-year-old woman.  
**A.** MPR image obtained by 5 mm slice thickness shows the enhancing ingrowing mass in proximal portion of stent at the level of confluence (arrow). We interpreted complete obstruction of stent at the level of hilum.  
**B.** PTC shows dilated both IHD and abnormal filling defect from the level of proximal CBD but more distal portion than that of MPR image (arrow). A part of proximal CBD is filled with contrast media.

가  
(7). CT

가

가

(7-9). CT 가 (7). CT 가 , 가

**Table 2.** Level of Biliary Obstruction

Level	MDCT	PTC	Correlation Rate(%)
IHD	3	4	75
Hilar	7	6	85.7
CBD	16	16	87.5
1. Prox. CBD	6	7	85.7
2. Middle CBD	5	5	100
3. Dist. CBD	5	4	80
Total	23/26	88.5	

k-index : 0.854

(kappa value greater than 0 was considered to indicate positive correlation : excellent, 0.81 - 1.00; good, 0.61 - 0.80; moderate, 0.41 - 0.60; fair, 0.21 - 0.40; and poor, 0.01 - 0.20)

Note : MDCT = multidetector row helical CT, PTC = percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography, Prox. = proximal, Dist. = distal, IHD = intrahepatic duct, CBD = common bile duct, Hilar = confluence

**Table 4.** Cause of Stent Obstruction

	Proven	Presumed	Specific Causes
Malignant	0	21	Tumor ingrowth or overgrowth (with or without intimal hyperplasia)
Benign	2	0	suppurative cholangitis
	2	0	mucin
	1	0	food debris

In all cases, dense bile sludge or debris were also drained.

**Table 3.** Imaging Findings of MDCT and Obstruction Site in MDCT & PTC of 26 Cases

Patient		Imaging Findings in MDCT		Obstruction Site		
Case No.	Sex/Age (y)	Enhancing intraluminal mass	Enhancing wall thickening around stent	MDCT	PTC	C/W
1	F/70	+	-	Lt.,IHD	Lt. IHD	good
2	F/63	+	-	Dist. CBD	Prox. CBD	bad
3	F/67	+	-	Prox. CBD	Rt. IHD	bad
4	M/71	+	-	Dist. CBD	Dist. CBD	good
5	M/64	+	-	Prox. CBD	Prox. CBD	good
6	M/64	+	-	Hilar	Hilar	good
7	F/61	+	-	Hilar	Prox. CBD	bad
8	M/76	+	-	Hilar	Hilar	good
9	F/73	+	+	Hilar	Hilar	good
10	M/72	+	-	Hilar	Hilar	good
11	M/69	+	-	Middle CBD	Middle CBD	good
12	F/81	+	+	Middle CBD	Middle CBD	good
13	M/61	+	+	Middle CBD	Middle CBD	good
14	F/41	+	-	Lt. IHD	Lt. IHD	good
15	M/68	+	+	Prox. CBD	Prox. CBD	good
16	M/78	+	+	Lt. IHD	Lt. IHD	good
17	M/68	+	-	Middle CBD	Middle CBD	good
18	F/63	-	+	Dist. CBD	Dist. CBD	good
19	M/64	-	-	Dist. CBD	Dist. CBD	good
20	F/63	+	-	Prox. CBD	Prox. CBD	good
21	F/63	+	-	Prox. CBD	Prox. CBD	good
22	M/52	+	-	Prox. CBD	Prox. CBD	good
23	M/71	+	-	Hilar	Hilar	good
24	M/73	-	-	Dist. CBD	Dist. CBD	good
25	M/57	+	+	Middle CBD	Middle CBD	good
26	M/53	+	-	Hilar	Hilar	good

Note. - MDCT = multidetector row helical CT, PTC = percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography, Prox. = proximal, Dist. = distal, Rt. = Right, Lt. = Left, IHD = intrahepatic duct, CBD = common bile duct, Hilar = confluence, C/W = correlation with MDCT and PTC, good = good correlation, bad = bad correlation

가 : 가 CT

가 (7).

MRCP 가 , MR 가 (10).

가 (12).

MDCT MRCP MDCT PTC (24/26, 92.3%) PTC (23/26, 88.5%) (Fig. 1) (Table 1, 2). 가

(13 - 19).

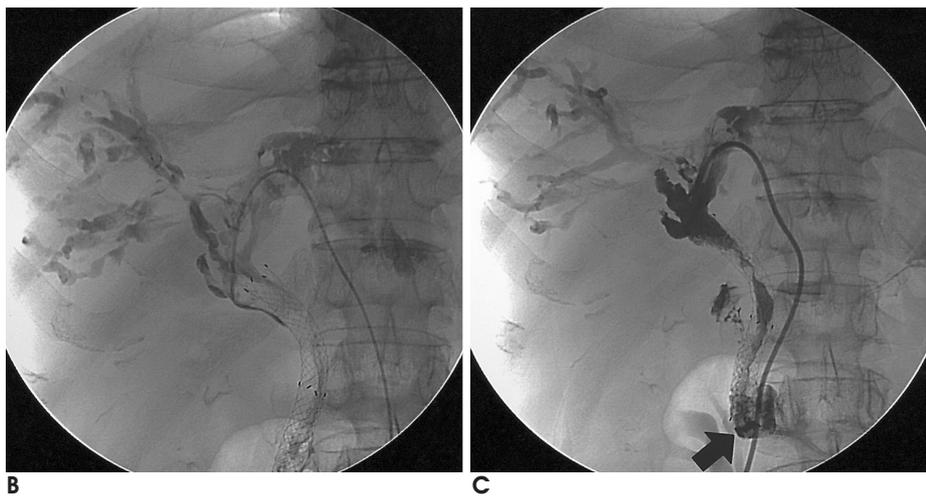
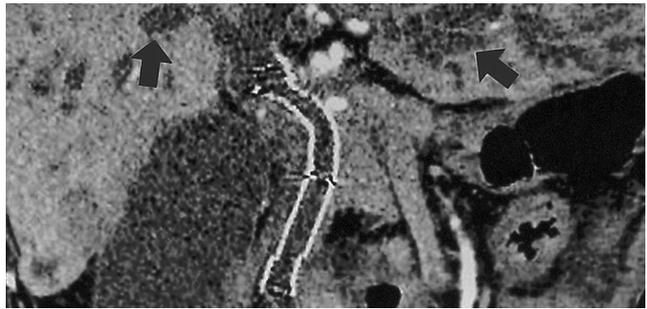
MRCP (4). MRCP (11). (16 - 18), Boguth 24 가 (1).

MDCT 가 CT 가 (1).

**Table 5.** MPR Images : 5 mm vs 2.5 mm Slice Thickness

		5 mm	2.5 mm
1. Correlation between MDCT and PTC	Correlated	13	10
	Not correlated	3	0
2. Interobserver concordance in MDCT	Concordant	12	10
	Discordant	4	0
Total number of cases(Persons)		16 (13)	10 (10)

Note. - MPR = multiplanar reformatted, vs = versus, MDCT = multidetector row helical CT, PTC = percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography



**Fig. 4.** Hilar cholangiocarcinoma in 64-year-old man.  
**A.** MPR image shows dilatation of both IHD from the level of confluence (arrows). But there is no enhancing in-growing mass in stent through the whole length.  
**B.** Initial cholangiography demonstrates incomplete, slit-like passage of contrast media to duodenum. There is no evidence of hemobilia in the course of procedure.  
**C.** During irrigation, suppurative discharge and bile sludge were drained and suppurative cholangitis was diagnosed. Postprocedural cholangiography shows free passage of contrast media to duodenum (arrow). MDCT shows and predicts that biliary duct was not destructed by the ingrowing tumor. This case shows the merits of MDCT, as MPR images compared with direct cholangiography.

Note : MDCT = multidetector row helical CT, MPR = multiplanar reformatted, IHD = intrahepatic duct

PTBD , 가  
24 - 48

(20).

PTBD

4 ,  
5 mm  
3 가

(20).

가

2.5 mm

PTC

PTC

MDCT  
(Table 5).

4 2 T

1

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가

Carrasco

가

(17), Alvarado

(18). Hausegger

(foreign body

가 23 26

PTBD  
(selection bias)

reaction)

가

(19). CT

(forcep biopsy)

(21)

가

가

5 mm,

2.5 mm

PTBD

5 mm

MDCT가 PTC

(20).

3 가

2.5 mm

PTC

가

가 가

16 CT가

MDCT

가

가

가

MDCT

PTBD

가

3

PTC

MDCT

MRCP

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MDCT

가

, PTC

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## Usefulness of Multiplanar Reformatted Images of Multi-detector Row Helical CT in Assessment of Biliary Stent Patency<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the usefulness of multi-detector row helical CT (MDCT), multiplanar reformatted images for the noninvasive assessment of biliary stent patency, and for the planning for management in patients with a self-expandable metallic stent due to malignant biliary obstruction.

**Materials and Methods:** Among 90 consecutive patients, from August 1999 to July 2003, 26 cases in 23 patients with malignant biliary obstruction who underwent self-expandable metallic stent insertion in the biliary system and percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage within 7 days after CT were enrolled in this study. On CT images, the complete and functional obstruction of the stent and the precise level of obstruction were evaluated. The presence of an enhancing intraluminal mass or wall thickening around stent was determined, and the causes of obstruction were evaluated. These findings were then compared with percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography.

**Results:** Multi-detector row helical CT correctly demonstrated the patency of a stent in 24 cases (92.3%). It was adequate in helping to depict the precise level of stent occlusion in 23 cases (88.5%). Multi-detector row helical CT also revealed the extent of tumor that represented as an enhancing intraluminal mass or wall thickening around the stent in 23 cases, and this was represented as complete obstruction on percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography. In the case of functional obstruction, MDCT predicted the possible cause of the obstruction.

**Conclusion:** Multiplanar reformatted images of multi-detector row helical CT is a useful imaging modality for the noninvasive assessment of stent patency and the precise level of obstruction when stent obstruction is suspected in the patients with self-expandable metallic stent due to malignant biliary obstruction. It can also predict the possible cause of the obstruction and allows adequate planning for the medical management of such cases.

**Index words :** Bile ducts, obstruction  
Bile ducts, stents and prostheses  
Bile duct, radiography  
Computed tomography (CT), multi-detector row

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