



: (chemical shift imaging)
 : 67 76
 , SPECT,
 (chemical shift imaging)
 가
 가
 55 가
 : 76 57 (75%)
 .578). 가 (p =
 (p = .0158) (p = .0038),
 (68%), 가 (p = .0055).
 :
 ,
 -/ -
 , (6, 7), (space - occupying
 lesion) (peritumoral
 fat sparing of fatty infiltration)가 (8 - 11).
 , (CT)
 가
 가
 가
 (1 - 4). 가 (pseudo - (7). (hepatocellular carcinoma), (hepatic hemangioma)
 tumor) 가 (hepatic metastasis)
 (5). 가

(chemical shift imaging) (MR imaging) 가 (10, 12). 가

(in phase; TR/TE, 152/5.3) (opposed phase; TR/TE, 152/2.7) (fast low - angle shot) kg 0.1 mmol 가 (gadopentetate dimeglumine [Magnevist ; Schering, Berlin, Germany]) 10 , 50 , 90 , 5 T1 -

가 2 가

(arterioportal shunt) 가

가

T2 - 25 mm 가 50 가

2001 1 2004 2 372 50% (rapid enhancement) , 50% (slow enhancement) , 10 50

76 65 (: = 46:19, = 53.7)

(n = 1), (SPECT (Single photon emission computerized tomography)) 가 가 , 90 5

(n = 29), T2 - 가

6 (n = 47) exact test) (Fisher , p- < .05

SPECT 76 가 65 52 60 , 98.5 (0

T2 - 가 1) -3 2 ; , 30). Acuson Sequoia 512 scanner (Siemens Medical Solutions, Mountain View, CA), HDI 3000 or HDI 5000 system (Philips Medical Systems, Bothell, WA), GE LOGIQ 700 scanner (GE Healthcare, Waukesha, WI) 23, 33, 4 , 2-5 MHz

1.5 - T (Magnetom Vision; Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) , 8 - mm, 9.2 - 10 - mm T1 - T2 - , 가

T1 (fast low - angle shot) ([TR], 149 msec/ [TE], 4.1 msec; , 80 ° , 19 sec; , 350 mm; , 132 x 256) , T2 - Fourier echo) (TR/TE, /134; , 4.6 msec; , 104; , 150 ° , 20 sec; , 350 mm; , 192 x 256) , 76 57(75%) 가 (Table 1). 76 16

(20%) 가 25 mm 25 mm (81% vs. 72%), (5, 10), 가 (7). 가 (8-11). (1), (aberrant gastric venous drainage) (13-15). 가 (96% vs. 65%; 14, 14 가 T1 - .0158). 가 (100% vs. 69%; p = 5 가 52 60 가 55 41 가 28 (68%) (Fig. 1), 14 가 가 41 가 5 33 가 3 가 (Table 2). 가 (p = .0055). 가 (10, 16, 17), 가 (10, 18). 가 가 25% 가 (19-23), 가

Table 1. Correlation Between the Presence or Absence of PTSF on CSI and the Imaging Findings of the Hemangiomas

	Number of hemangiomas	
	With PTSF	Without PTSF
Size		
< 25 mm (n = 60)	36	14
25 mm (n = 16)	11	5
Total 76 (p = .58)	57	19
Speed of enhancement		
Rapid (n = 25)	24 (96%)	1 (4%)
Slow (n = 51)	33 (65%)	18 (35%)
Total 76 (p = .0038)	57	19
Arteriportal shunt		
(+) (n = 14)	14 (100%)	0 (0%)
(-) (n = 62)	43 (69%)	19 (31%)
Total 76 (P = .0158)	57	19

Table 2. Correlation Between PTSF Around Hemangiomas and the Echogenic Pattern of Hemangiomas on Ultrasonography

Echogenicity of the hemangioma	Peritumoral sparing of fatty infiltration (+)	
	(+)	(-)
With high-echoic rim		
Iso-echoic nodule (n = 2)	1	1
Low-echoic nodule (n = 39)	33	6
Without rim		
Low-echoic nodule (n = 13)	6	7
Total 54	40	14

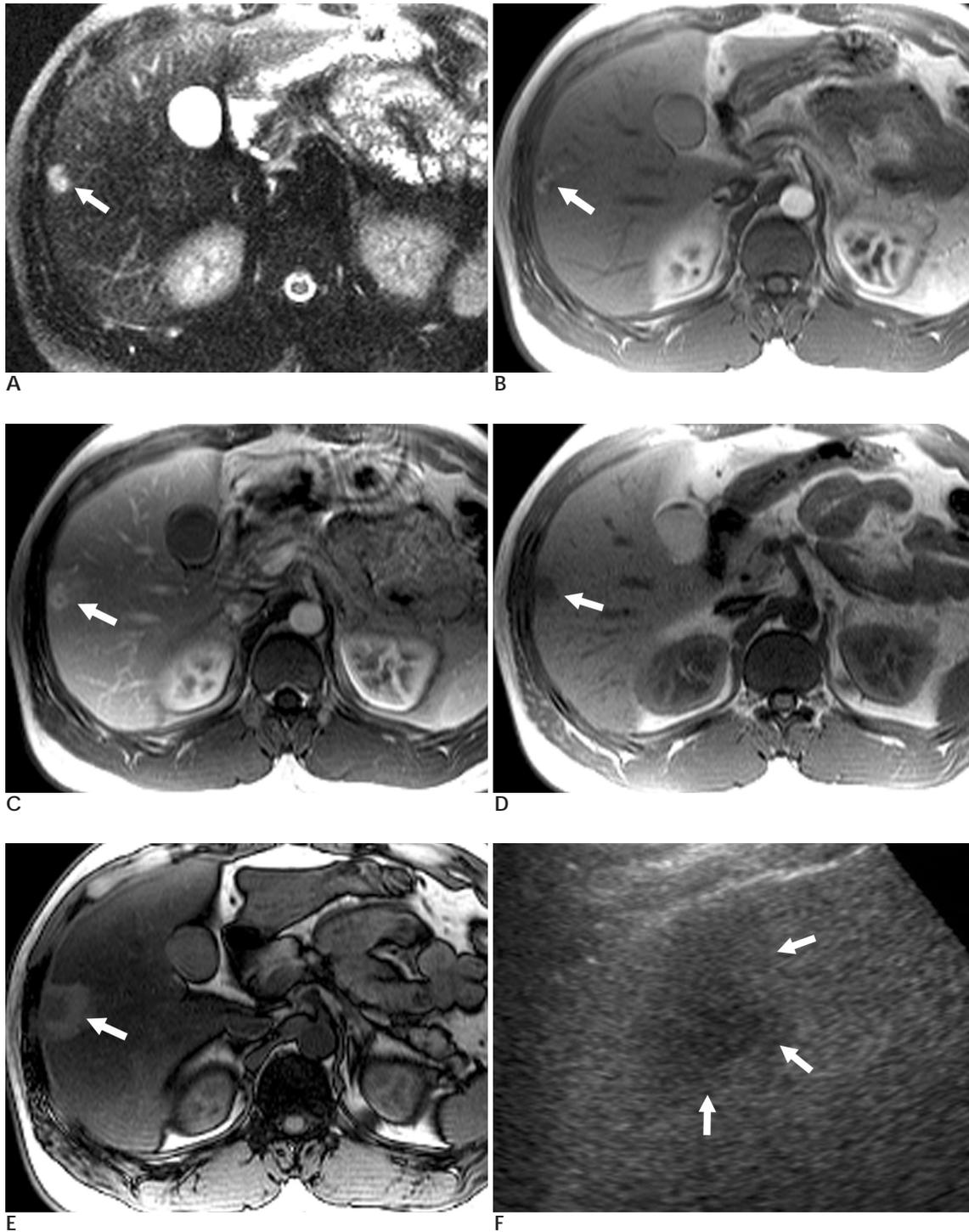


Fig. 1. A 44-year-old male with hemangioma of rapid-flow and arterioportal shunt with peritumoral sparing of fatty infiltration in diffuse fatty liver.

A. T2-weighted image shows round hyperintense nodule in the right anterior segment.

B. Dynamic contrast-enhanced MR image 10-seconds after gadolinium administration shows early opacification of draining portal vein (arrow), suggestive of transtumoral arterioportal shunt.

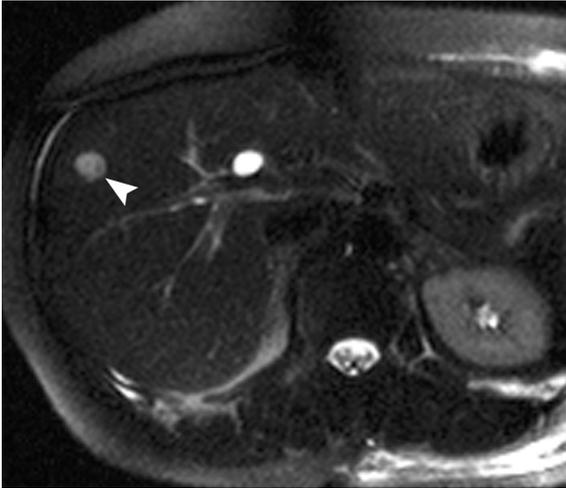
C. Dynamic contrast-enhanced MR image 50-seconds after gadolinium administration shows rapid homogeneous enhancement of the tumor, surrounded by wedge-shaped parenchymal enhancement (arrow) due to an associated arterioportal shunt.

D. T1-weighted gradient echo, chemical shift imaging on in-phase (152/5.3) shows hypointense tumor.

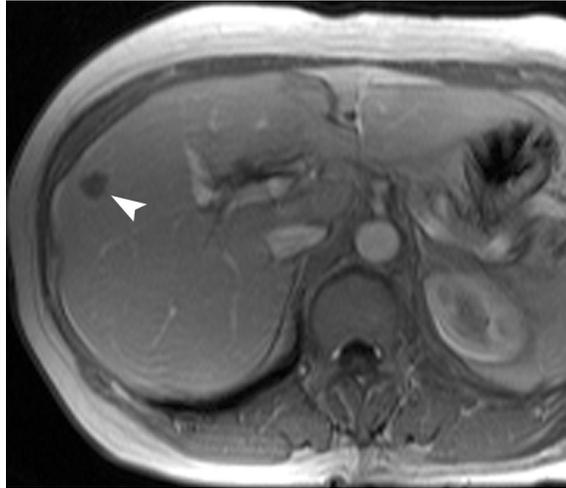
E. T1-weighted gradient echo, chemical shift imaging on opposed-phase (152/2.7) shows diffuse signal decrease of the surrounding liver parenchyma and irregular peritumoral hyperintense rim (arrow), suggesting peritumoral sparing of fatty infiltration.

F. Oblique coronal sonogram shows round low-echoic mass and surrounding low-echoic area (arrows) corresponding to the area of hyperintensity on opposed-phase image.

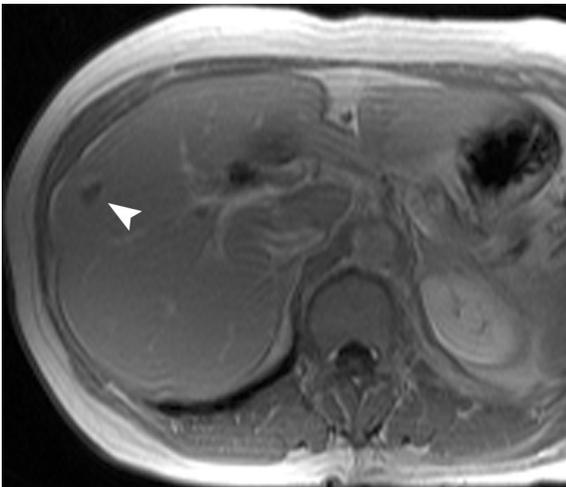
	76	57 (75%)	(100%)	
		2.5 cm		(65%)
81%	2.5 cm	(72%)	(69%)	
		(96%),		가



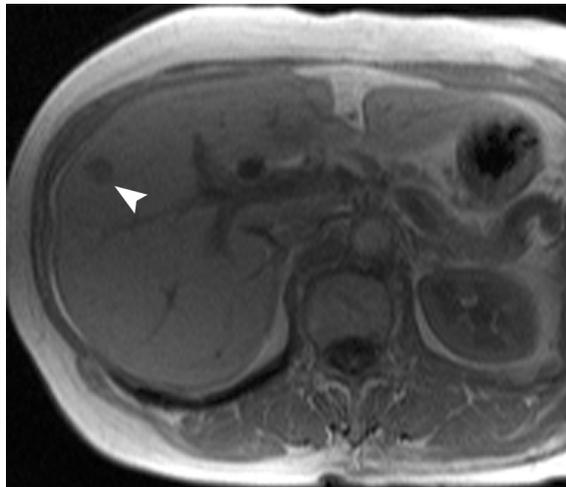
A



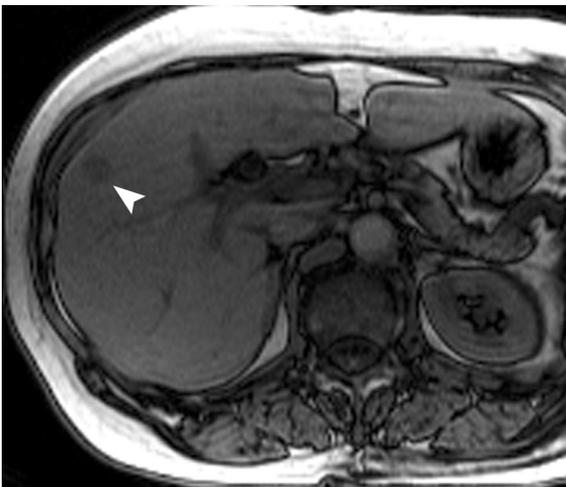
B



C



D



E

Fig. 2. A 69-year-old female with slow-flow hemangioma without peritumoral sparing of fatty infiltration in diffuse fatty liver. **A.** T2-weighted image shows round hyperintense nodule (arrowhead) in the right anterior segment. **B, C.** The tumor shows slow enhancement (less than 50% of the tumor) on the images 10- seconds (**B**) and 45-seconds (**C**) after gadolinium administration. **D.** T1-weighted gradient echo, chemical shift imaging on in-phase (152/5.3) shows hypointense tumor. **E.** T1-weighted gradient echo, chemical shift imaging on opposed-phase (152/2.7) shows diffuse signal decrease of the surrounding liver parenchyma. However, there is no evidence of peritumoral sparing of fatty infiltration around the tumor.

Hepatic Hemangiomas with Peritumoral Sparing of Fatty Infiltration in Hepatic Steatosis: Findings on Contrast-enhanced MR Imaging and on Sonography¹

Min Jeong Kim, M.D., Kyoung Won Kim, M.D., Hyung Jin Won, M.D., Ah Young Kim, M.D.,
Yong Moon Shin, M.D., Jae Ho Byun, M.D., Seong Ho Park, M.D.,
Pyo Nyun Kim, M.D., Moon-Gyu Lee, M.D., Hyun Kwon Ha, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology and Research Institute of Radiology, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center

Purpose: We wanted to determine the frequency of peritumoral sparing of fatty infiltration (PTSF) around hepatic hemangioma in hepatic steatosis and to evaluate the finding of these tumors on dynamic contrast-enhanced MR imaging and on sonography.

Materials and Methods: This study included 76 hemangiomas in 67 patients suffering with hepatic steatosis. A diagnosis of hemangioma was based on the histologic findings, hemangioma SPECT or a compatible enhancement pattern on the dynamic contrast-enhanced MR study. For chemical shifting, PTSF was defined when there wasn't any decrease in signal intensity of the liver parenchyma on the opposed-phase images as compared with the in-phase images, and this intensity appeared as a hyperintense area around the tumor. We evaluated the frequency of PTSF and we analyzed if the presence of PTSF was related to the tumor size, the rapidity of enhancement or an associated arteriportal shunt. Among those, sonographic images were available in 55 hemangiomas. We also evaluated the sonographic appearances of hemangiomas with PTSF.

Results: Of the 76 hemangiomas, PTSF was noted on the MR chemical-shift images in 57 hemangiomas (75%). There was no significant relationship between tumor size and the presence of PTSF ($p = .578$). However, this finding was more frequently found in high-flow hemangiomas than in the slow-flow ones ($p = .0038$) and it was also related to the presence of associated arteriportal shunt ($p = .0158$). Sonographically, hemangiomas with PTSF were commonly surrounded by a peritumoral low-echoic area (28/41, 68%); these tumors more frequently showed a thin high-echoic rim on sonography than did the tumors without this finding ($p = .0055$).

Conclusion: PTSF is commonly seen in hemangiomas in hepatic steatosis patients. Hepatic hemangiomas with PTSF tend to show rapid enhancement on dynamic MR imaging and this is accompanied by arteriportal shunt. They tend to be seen as an iso- or low-echoic mass with a thin high-echoic rim on sonography, and the mass is commonly surrounded by a peritumoral low-echoic area.

Index words : Liver, Fatty
Liver, MR
Liver neoplasms
Angioma

Address reprint requests to : Kyoung Won Kim, M.D., Department of Radiology and Research Institute of Radiology, University of Ulsan College of Medicine, Asan Medical Center, 388-1 Pungnap2-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-736, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-3010-4400 Fax. 82-2-476-4719 E-mail: kimkw@amc.seoul.kr