

1

2

DISIDA 24

5 ( 4, 1; 60 ) 6

23-

gauge 3 - way stopcock 가

가 가 가

2 , 가 1 2 ,

가 (1-3). 가

가 가

가

, DISIDA (Tc-99m disofenin chole -

scintigraphy), ,

가 (percutaneous cholecystocho -

langiography, PCC)

(4), 가 (5, 6). DISIDA

가 PCC

가 PCC

1

2

midazolam (Dormicum; Roche, Basel, Switzerland) 0.1 - 0.3 mg/kg

2003 10 2005 2  
DISIDA

가

5 6  
PCC 2

23 - gauge 3 - way stopcock

(Fig. 1). (Advantx LCA;

GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) 1 - 4

MHz convex linear - array 8 - 5 MHz linear - array

(Sequoia 512; Acuson Solutions, Mountain View, U.S.A.)

PCC

4 1 - 4 MHz convex linear - array 8 - 5  
MHz linear - array (Sequoia 512; Acuson Solutions,  
Mountain View, U.S.A.)

(iobitridol, Xenetix 350;

Guerbet, Sulzbach, Germany)

(Fig. 2).

5

mL

(Fig. 3).

가

가 4 mm "triangular cord" sign  
(2). "triangular cord" sign  
가 2 , 가  
4  
20.1 ± 2.4 mm, 2.82 ± 1.2 mm  
가 (Table

1).

DISIDA phenobarbital (5 mg/kg.day) 3

4

(Prism 2000; Picker Marconi, Cleveland, U.S.A.)

99m Tc - DISIDA 0.25

mCi/kg

1, 5, 15, 30

1, 2, 4, 6

24

24

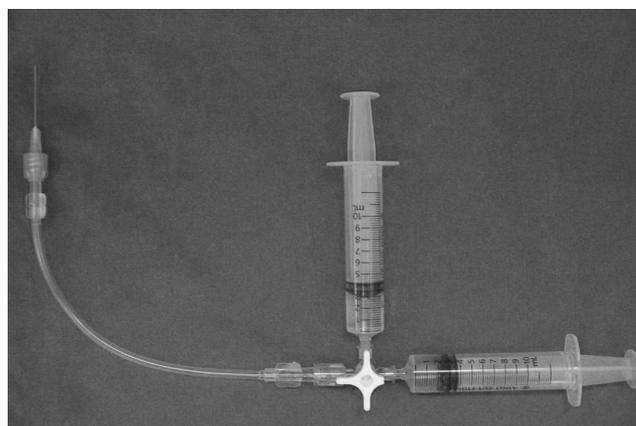


Fig. 1. Photograph of puncture needle assembly

Table 1. Patient Data

No.	Age (days) /Sex	*Bilirubin (mg/dl)	**Gallbladder size (mm)	TC sign	Excretion at DISIDA scan	Final Diagnosis
1	66/M	7.5/6.6	Collapsed	No	No	CMV
2	62/F	15.1/14.5	17.4 × 3.1	No	No	CMV
3	73/M	8.0/6.2	Collapsed	No	No	CMV/TPN
	133/M	5.8/5.1	21.7 × 4.5	No	No	CMV/TPN
4	45/M	15.8/10.0	22.7 × 1.7	No	No	TPN
5	57/M	9.3/8.0	18.9 × 2.0	No	No	TPN

\* For bilirubin levels, the first value is the total level, and the second value is the direct level.

\* For gallbladder size, the first value is the length, and the second value is the thickness of the lumen.

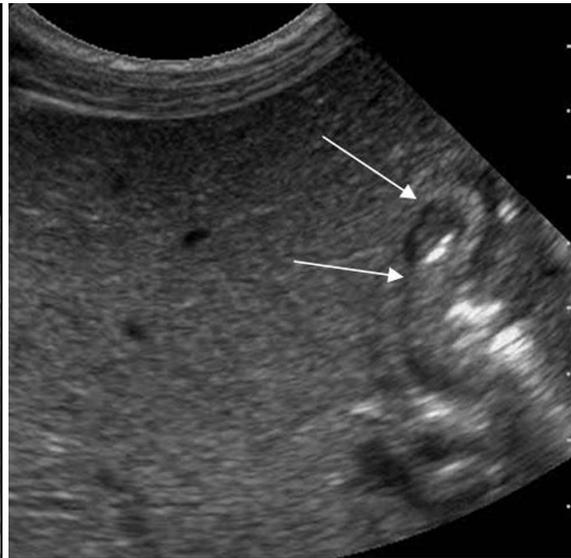
TC sign = sonographic triangular cord sign, CMV = cytomegalovirus hepatitis, TPN = total parenteral nutrition-associated cholestasis

가  
 6  
 1 가 (Fig. 3).  
 5 가 가 (Fig. 2).  
 18 (8-25 )

CMV 2 ,  
 가 1  
 2  
 가 (arteriohepatic dysplasia),  
 가 (7).



A



B



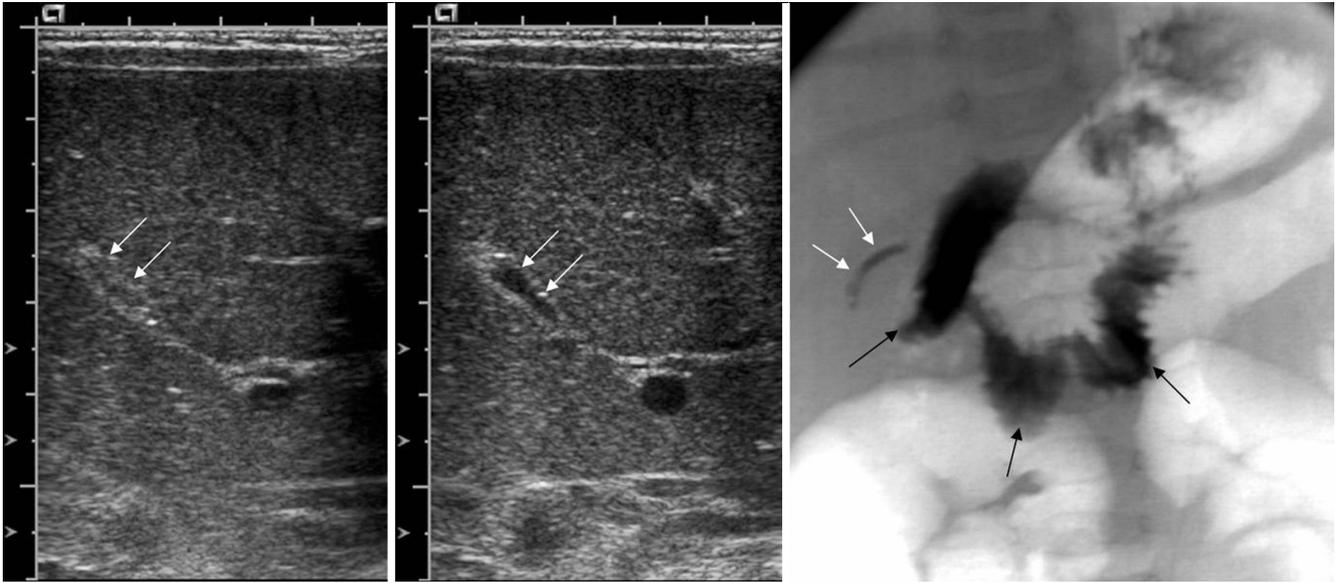
C

**Fig. 2.** 73-days-old male infant with neonatal jaundice caused by cytomegalovirus hepatitis and total parenteral nutrition related cholestasis.

**A.** Preliminary ultrasonogram shows collapsed gallbladder (arrows) without detectable amount of bile.

**B.** Ultrasonogram obtained during injection of saline after ultrasound-guided puncture of the gallbladder shows distended gallbladder lumen with injected saline, which confirms the accurate localization of the needle tip (arrows).

**C.** Fluoroscopic image obtained during injection of contrast material shows gallbladder (short arrows), cystic duct (long arrow), common duct (arrow heads), and excreted contrast material in the small bowel loops (black arrows).



**Fig. 3.** 66-days-old male infant with neonatal hepatitis caused by cytomegalovirus.  
**A.** Preliminary ultrasonogram shows collapsed gallbladder without detectable amount of bile (arrows).  
**B.** Ultrasonogram obtained during injection of saline after ultrasound-guided puncture of the gallbladder shows distended gallbladder lumen with injected saline (arrows), which confirms the accurate localization of the needle tip.  
**C.** Fluoroscopic image obtained five minutes after contrast injection shows contrast-filled gallbladder (white arrows) and excreted contrast material in the small bowel loops (black arrows).

(8). 가 4 mm 가  
 45 - 60 Kasai 가  
 (9, 10). "triangular cord" sign  
 "triangular cord" sign 가  
 (1, 3, 11), DISIDA (12, 13), 100%  
 (14) (100%). 가  
 가 가 76% (13),  
 가 1.5 cm TPN 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 (15). (1) 가  
 "triangular cord sign" 가 (14), Norton (16)  
 Kanegawa (15) 29 27 (93%) 82%  
 "triangular cord sign" 26 1 가  
 "triangular cord sign" 가 가  
 Tan Kendrick (3) 31 27 가  
 (77%) "triangular cord sign" 가  
 (2) 가

DISIDA

mangafordipir

trisodium (Mn - DPDP, Teslascan; Nycomed Amersham, Princeton, U.S.A.)

(contrast - enhanced magnetic resonance cholangiography, CEMRC) 33 가 (17).

PCC

Mn - DPDP

PCC

가

DISIDA

Mn - DPDP

CEMRC

PCC가

90%

가

9

(7).

86%

가

3 - 14%

가

(18).

PCC

(5, 6).

가

가

가

가

가 DISIDA

3 - way - stopcock

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J Korean Radiol Soc 2006;55:177 - 182

## Ultrasound-guided Percutaneous Cholecysto-Cholangiography for the Exclusion of Biliary Atresia in Infants<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** The aim of this study is to determine the feasibility and effectiveness of performing an ultrasound-guided percutaneous cholecysto-cholangiogram (PCC) for excluding biliary atresia as the cause of neonatal jaundice.

**Materials and Methods:** Between Oct. 2003 and Feb. 2005, six ultrasound-guided PCC procedures were performed to five jaundiced infants (4 females and 1 male; mean age: 60 days old) for whom possibility of biliary atresia could not be ruled out by the DISIDA scan as the cause of their neonatal jaundice. Gallbladder puncture was performed under ultrasound guidance with a 23-gauge needle. Contrast material injection during fluoroscopic examination was performed after dilatation of the gallbladder lumen with normal saline under ultrasound guidance. The criteria used for excluding biliary atresia were complete visualization of the extrahepatic biliary trees and/or contrast excretion into the duodenum. The complications and final diagnosis was assessed according to the clinical and laboratory findings.

**Results:** The procedures were successful in all the patients without any complication. Biliary atresia could be ruled out in all the patients. The final diagnosis was neonatal cytomegalovirus hepatitis in two patients, total parenteral nutrition-associated cholestasis in two patients, and combined cytomegalovirus hepatitis and total parenteral nutrition-associated cholestasis in one patient.

**Conclusion:** Ultrasound-guided PCC is a feasible and effective method for the early definitive exclusion of biliary atresia as the cause of neonatal jaundice. By the technique of injecting normal saline before contrast injection, PCC can be done even in a totally collapsed or very small gallbladder.

**Index words :** Bile duct, US  
Infants  
Gastrointestinal tract  
Cholecystography  
Cholangiography

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