

MDCT

1

. . . .

: MDCT

: 2003 12 2005 5
가 MDCT 17

. CT

: MDCT 17 13
77% 4
13 가 MDCT 6 46%
가 MDCT 3
MDCT 4 1 CT during
SMA angiography
: MDCT
CT

가 , 가 가

MDCT

가

가

3). (1 - 2003 12 2005 5 가

, , MDCT 17

(4 - 6), MDCT 가 ,

가 , 가 CT CT 9 g/dL , 5 pints
가 (7 - 10). 33 78 9 , 8
11 , 6 2 55

(multidetector row computed tomography, MDCT)

(4.5 - 9.0), 8.9 pints (5.0 - 21.0)
CT 16 CT

Mx8000 IDT16 (Philips, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.)

5 mm, 120 kVp, 360

2005

2006 2 14

2006 8 18

mA
 (Optiray 350: Tyco
 Healthcare Mallinckrodt, St Louis, U.S.A.) 3-4 mL/sec
 120-150 mL
 35-40 , 80-90 , 2-4
 ARC-U14 (Philips, DA Best, Netherlands)
 Allura FD20 (Philips, DA Best, Netherlands)
 MDCT
 0.018-inch (Hilal
 coil: Cook, Queensland, Australia)

CT
 (extravasation of contrast media),
 (Fig. 1).
 90 Housfield units
 가 , CT
 2

MDCT 11
 , 4 2
 , 4 MDCT
 4
 13
 가 6 , 가 7

MDCT
 MDCT
 가 3 , MDCT
 가 MDCT
 MDCT
 4 1 ,
 3
 1.5 mL 30 mL
 CT (CT during SMA angiography)
 (Fig. 2).
 13

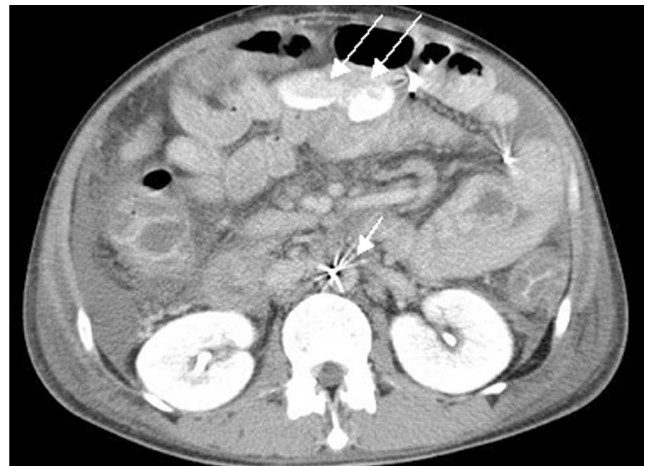
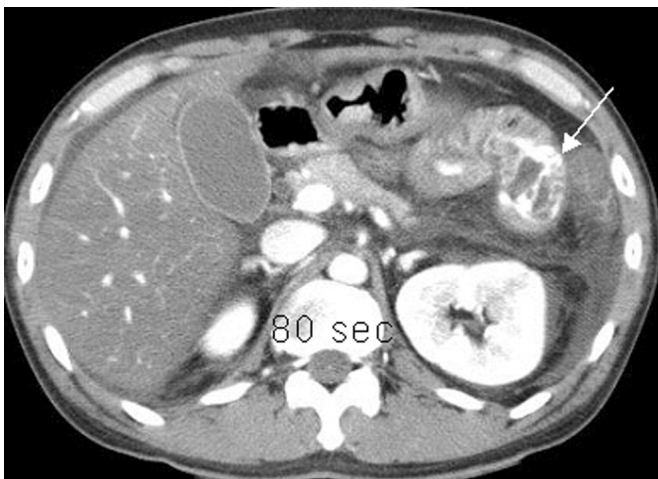


Fig. 2. CT during SMA angiography.
 CT during SMA angiography shows extravasation of contrast media (large arrows) within the jejunal lumen. This finding was not noted on initial CT and angiography (not shown). Catheter is seen in abdominal aorta (small arrow).



A
Fig. 1. Extravasation of contrast media within the bowel lumen.

A. Contrast-enhanced CT well depicts extravasation of contrast media (arrow) within the lumen of the proximal jejunum on arterial phase.

B. On two-minute delayed image, the amount of extravasated contrast media (arrow) are increased.



B

MDCT 6 3 0.1 mL

5 2 1 (13).

1 MDCT 0.5 mL

4 (14, 15),

2 , 2 가

MDCT 가 (16, 17), 14%

4 8 , 77% (18 - 20).

(gastrointestinal stromal tumor, GIST) 4 , CT

(lymphangioma) 2 , Cytomegal - ovirus CT 가 (7 - 10).

1 (Table 1). 9 MDCT

가 . CT 0.3

mL/min

(21). Ernst (7) CT

79% , Rajan (8)

86% . Junquera (5)

(obscure overt CT angiography가 70%

gastrointestinal bleeding) 5% , Duchesne (9) MDCT가

(11),

가 가 , MDCT 77%

(12).

8 46%

4 가 ,

2 MDCT 가 3 ,

CT MDCT

Table 1. Radiologic and Pathologic Results of Each Case

Patient		MDCT		Angiography	Operation
No.	Age/Sex	Finding	Location	Finding	Pathology
1	56/F	Ma	D. Jejunum	*	GIST
2	59/F	E	P, Jejunum	-	*
3	64/F	E	Duodenum	-	Diverticulum
4	61/M	-	-	-	*
5	33/F	E	D. Ileum	-	*
6	49/F	E, Ma	P. Jejunum	*	GIST
7	78/M	E	D. IleumE	E	CMV infection
8	70/M	Ma	D. Ileum	*	GIST
9	54/F	-	-	-	*
10	45/M	E	P. Jejunum	E	*
11	51/M	E	Rt. Colon	E	*
12	71/F	E, Ma	P. Jejunum	*	GIST
13	42/M	-	-	-	Lymphangioma
14	33/M	-	-	-	Lymphangioma
15	44/M	E	Lt. Colon	E	*
16	71/F	E	D. Jejunum	E	*
17	51/M	E	Rt. Colon	E	*

CMV: cytomegalovirus, D.: distal, E: extravasation of contrast media, F: female, GIST: gastrointestinal stromal tumor, M: male, Ma: mass, No.: number, -: negative finding, *: not performed, P.: proximal

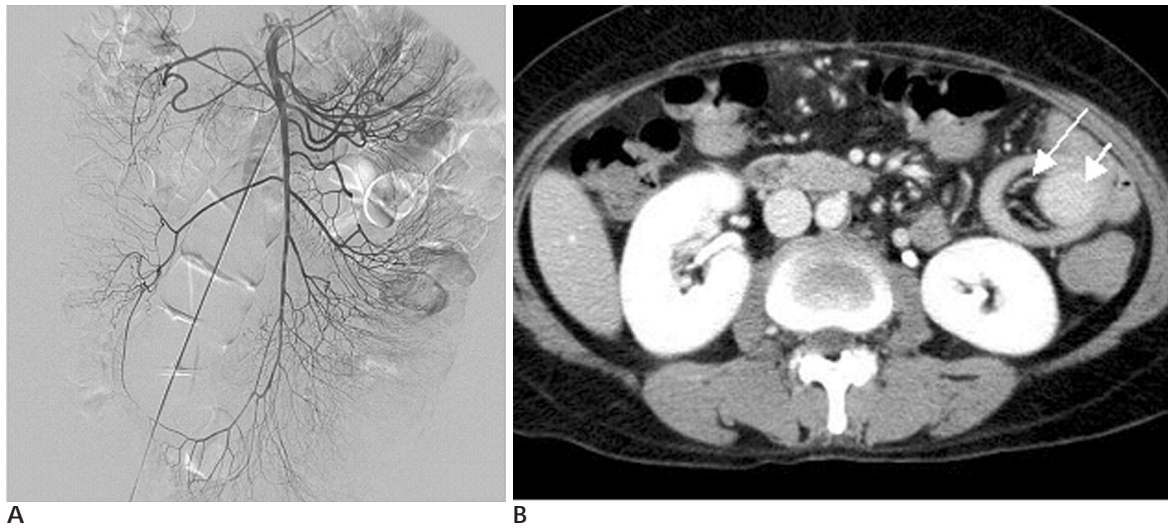


Fig. 3. GIST in a 72-year-old man presenting acute GI bleeding.

A. Angiography performed at outside hospital showed no bleeding foci.

B. When this patient was transferred to our hospital, CT was performed, first. Small bowel intussusception (large arrow) and mass (small arrow) were detected. After surgical resection without additional angiography, this mass was confirmed as GIST.

가	MDCT	가	Tew (10)	MDCT	4
가	(Fig. 3).	MDCT가			
가			2		
	MDCT				
		(7)	Ugwonali (23)		(intraoperative endoscopy)
	MDCT			MDCT	
			(10).		CT
MDCT	가	가			MDCT
				CT during angiography가	
MDCT					
Ettorre (22)			CT	1.	
72%		, MDCT			2003;42:27-34
angiography	가	CT during		2. Eisen GM, Dominitz JA, Faigel DO, Goldstein JL, Kalloo AN, Petersen BT, et al. An annotated algorithmic approach to acute lower gastrointestinal bleeding. <i>Gastrointest Endosc</i> 2001;53:859-863	
MDCT				3. Gunderman R, Leef J, Ong K, Reba R, Metz C. Scintigraphic screening prior to visceral arteriography in acute lower gastrointestinal bleeding. <i>J Nucl Med</i> 1998;39:1081-1083	
1 CT during SMA angiography				4. Grassi R, Di Mizio R, Romano S, Cappabianca S, Del Vecchio W, Severini S. Multiple jejunal angiodysplasia detected by enema-helical CT. <i>Clin Imaging</i> 2000;24:61-63	
MDCT				5. Junquera F, Quiroga S, Saperas E, Perez-Lafuente M, Videla S, Alvarez-Castells A, et al. Accuracy of helical computed tomographic angiography for the diagnosis of colonic angiodysplasia. <i>Gastroenterology</i> 2000;119:293-299	
(nephrotoxicity) 가 가					
1					
16					

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The Usefulness of MDCT in Acute Intestinal Bleeding¹

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Purpose: We wanted to evaluate the usefulness of MDCT for localizing a bleeding site and for helping make a decision on further management for acute intestinal bleeding.

Materials and Methods: We conducted a retrospective review of 17 consecutive patients who presented with acute intestinal bleeding and who also underwent MDCT before angiography or surgery. The sensitivity of MDCT for detecting acute intestinal bleeding was assessed and compared with that of conventional angiography.

Results: The sensitivity of MDCT for the detection of acute intestinal bleeding was 77% (13 of 17), whereas that of angiography was 46% (6 of 13). All the bleeding points that were subsequently detected on angiography were visualized on MDCT. In three cases, the bleeding focus was detected on MDCT and not on angiography. In four cases, both MDCT and angiography did not detect the bleeding focus; for one of these cases, CT during SMA angiography was performed and this detected the active bleeding site.

Conclusion: In patients with acute intestinal bleeding, MDCT is a useful image modality to detect the bleeding site and to help decide on further management before performing angiography or surgery. When tumorous lesions are detected, invasive angiography can be omitted.

Index words : Gastrointestinal tract, hemorrhage
Computed tomography (CT)
Angiography

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