



# CT                      Fitz - Hugh - Curtis

1

2

CT

CT                      797

47                      13:34                      53                      CT

가

5.9%(47/797)                      FHC                      (Fitz - Hugh - Curtis

)(6 )                      20 ,                      13

가

64.7%(22/34),                      46.2%(6/13)

68.1%(32/47)

19.8                      3.8

CT                      FHC

CT

Fitz - Hugh - Curtis (FHC )                      FHC

1930 Curtis가

1934 Fitz - Hugh가                      가                      (2 - 5).

FHC                      (1).

FHC

(Chlamydia trachomatis)                      (Neisseria Gonorrhoea)

가가 가                      C                      (C -

reactive protein)

(1).                      (Computed                      2005                      6                      25                      8                      26                      2

Tomography: CT)                      ,                      1,052                      CT                      797

(CT)                      FHC                      , 가

. 797                      CT

1

2

CT  
 가 13  
 (28%), 34 (72%) 53.1  
 CT  
 FHC FHC  
 CT 16 CT(120kV, 100 mAs, pitch  
 0.75) 0.75 mm, 0.4 mm

Fitz-Hugh-Curtis  
 (bare area) 1/3 2  
 25-30  
 가 6  
 chi-square  
 test(SPSS for windows 12.0 package)  
 (p- 0.05 가 )  
 가

CT  
 5 mm  
 1/3  
 (Fig. 1)  
 (Fig. 2)

CT  
 5.9%(47/797) FHC  
 47 FHC  
 6 (12.8%) (Fig. 1), 20 (42.6%),  
 13 (27.8%)가 3 (6.4%),  
 2 (4.3%), , (pelvic  
 varicocele)가 1 (Table 1).  
 FHC 6 1 가  
 1  
 . 6  
 CT FHC  
 FHC 20 7  
 가 (Fig. 2),

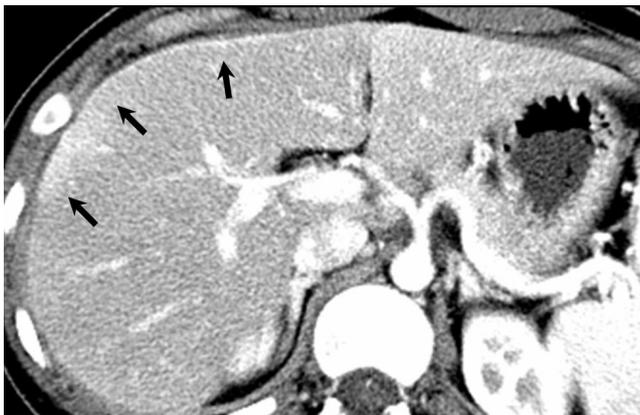


Fig. 1. A 21-year-old female with Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome. On arterial phase CT scan, diffuse hepatic capsular enhancement (arrows) is seen in anterolateral surface of liver.



Fig. 2. A 80-year-old female with acute pancreatitis. Focal hepatic capsular enhancement (arrow) in anteroinferior surface of liver. Segmental enlargement of pancreas tail with peripancreatic fat infiltration and fluid collections (arrowhead) are noted.

Table 1. Causing Diseases of Hepatic Capsular Enhancement

Cause	Number
Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome	6
Inflammatory diseases	20
Panperitonitis	7
Cholecholithiasis	4
Pancreatitis	2
Diverticulitis	1
Cholecystitis	1
Hepatitis	1
Inflammatory bowel disease	1
Pyelonephritis	1
Phlebitis	1
Postoperative state	1
Malignant disease	13
Colon cancer	5
Advanced gastric cancer	2
Uterine cancer	2
Gastric lymphoma	1
Hepatocellular carcinoma	1
Pancreatic cancer	1
Appendiceal cancer	1
Others	8
Fatty liver	3
Trauma	2
Hepatic hemangioma	1
Chronic renal failure	1
Pelvic varicocele	1
Total	47

(Table 5 (83%), 1 (17%)  
 1). 7 (Fig. 3) 가  
 4 가 1 (54%) 9 (45%), 6 (46%) 7  
 2 가 1 (Table 4).  
 13 (Fig. 4) 5 , 34 22 13  
 2 , (Fig. 5) 2 가 , 7 , p- 0.246  
 , 1 (Table 1). (Table 2).  
 가 (32/47) FHC 6 5 (83.3%)가  
 가 21 (61.8%), 11 (84.6%)가  
 (Table 2).  
 FHC 19.8 , 3.8  
 (Table 3).

**Table 2.** Extent of Hepatic Capsular Enhancement

	Diffuse	Focal	Total
Benign diseases	22	12	34
FHC syndrome	5	1	6
Inflammatory diseases	11	9	20
Others	6	2	8
Malignant diseases	6	7	13
	28	19	47

FHC

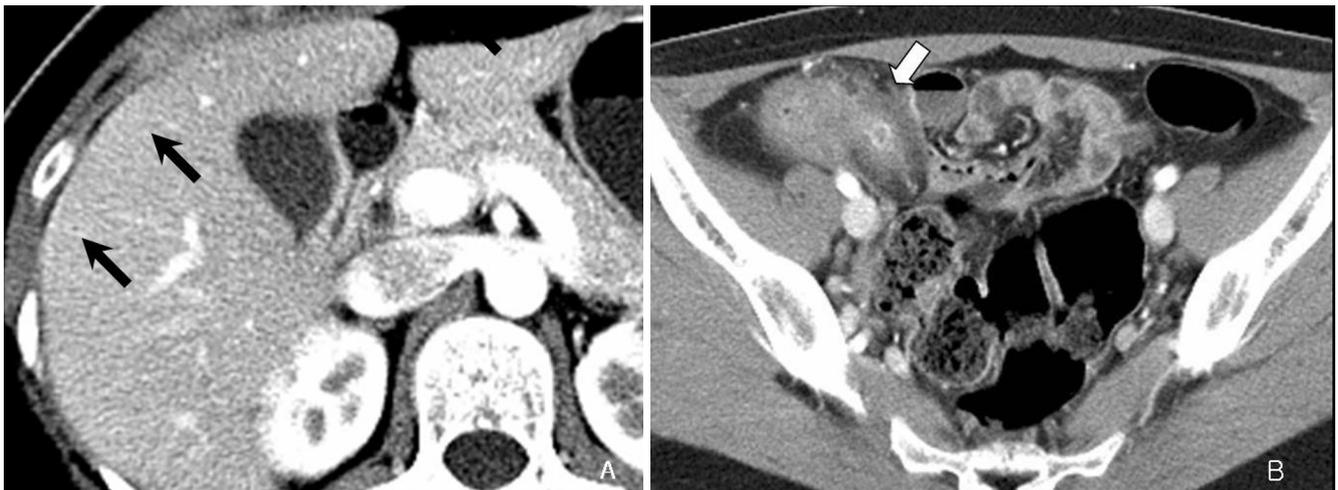
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CT

**Table 3.** Hepatic Capsular Enhancement in Portal Phase

	Persisted Enhancement		Disappeared Enhancement	
	Number	Period	Number	Period
Benign diseases	21 (17)*	19.8 days	13 (6)*	3.8 days
Malignant diseases	11 (10)*	344.5 days	2 (2)*	90.0 days
Total	32		15	

\*Available clinical records about symptom onset (Adopted from clinical records)



**Fig. 3** A 20-year-old female with periappendiceal abscess  
 A. Focal hepatic capsular enhancement (arrows) is seen in right lateral surface of liver.  
 B. Thickened appendix with surrounding extensive fat infiltrations (open arrow) are noted. Pathologic specimen revealed periappendiceal abscess with perforated appendicitis.



FHC

CT

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## Analysis of Hepatic Capsular Enhancement Mimicking the Fitz-Hugh-Curtis Syndrome on a Multidetector Computed Tomography<sup>1</sup>

Ji Sang Park, M.D., Seong Jin Park, M.D., Hae Kyung Lee, M.D., Boem Ha Yi, M.D.,  
Hyun Sook Hong, M.D., Jang Gyu Cha, M.D., Hoon Lim, M.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital

<sup>2</sup>Department of Emergency Medicine, Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital

**Purpose:** To determine the associated diseases causing hepatic capsular enhancement and analyze the relationship of the capsular enhancement patterns as a function of the associated diseases.

**Materials and Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed 797 patients having undergone arterial phase abdominal CT scans. Among these images, 47 patients showed hepatic capsular enhancement (13 men and 34 women; mean age: 53.1; age range: 5 - 91 years). We investigated if there was a correlation between the pattern of hepatic capsular enhancement and cause of disease. When the hepatic capsular enhancement was found to persist until the portal phase, the symptom duration was evaluated.

**Results:** Hepatic capsular enhancements were presented in 5.9% (47/797) of the arterial phase abdominal CT scans. Six patients (12.8%) were diagnosed with Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome. The other causes of hepatic capsular enhancement included 20 cases of inflammation, 13 cases of malignancy, and 8 cases of other diseases. The extent of the hepatic capsular enhancement was not significantly different among the causes of disease. In thirty two of 47 patients (68.1%), hepatic capsular enhancement persisted until the portal phase images.

**Conclusion:** Hepatic capsular enhancement on an arterial phase is a nonspecific imaging finding observed in the Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome as well as a variety of other diseases. A CT is useful in finding the hepatic capsular enhancement and determining the accompanying disease.

**Index words :** Computed tomography (CT)  
Liver  
Pelvic inflammatory diseases

Address reprint requests to : Seong Jin Park, M.D., Department of Radiology, Soonchunhyang University Bucheon Hospital  
1174, Jung-dong, Wonmi-gu, Bucheon-si, Gyeonggi-do 420-767, Korea.  
Tel. 82-32-621-5851 Fax. 82-32-621-5874 E-mail: indawn@hanafos.com