

가 CT :

1

2

3

4

: CT 가

: 35

. 16

CT

CT

4 CT

Miles

Blomley

CT

23

: Blomley

($r = .471$; $p < .05$)

($r = .482$; $p < .05$)

($r = .500$; $p < .05$)

($r = .539$; $p < .05$)

. Miles

CT

Blomley

: CT

가

가

CT

가

(portal hypertension)

gradient, HVPG)

(free

가

hepatic venous pressure, FHVP)

(4).

(antecubital vein)

(portosystemic pressure

(wedged

gradient)

hepatic vein pressure, WHVP)

가

50

가

(presinusoidal)

가

(1). Viallet (2)

가

CT

(2, 3).

(hepatic vein pressure

(5, 6).

1

2

3

4

2008 4 24

2008 7 31

CT

(liver perfusion CT)

CT

CT

Miles Blomley

1993 Miles

CT(dynamic CT)

(7). (sinusoid)

(endothelial cell)

2007 1 2008 4

50 - 200 nm

Disse (space 41

CT

6 35

(29 , 6 ,

39 - 74 , 52).

23 , 12 (B 11 , C 1

). Child - Pugh

가 가

7 Child A, 23 Child B, 5 Child C

21 1

가 (9, 10). CT

CT (IRB)

(11). 가 가 가

가 CT

CT

Groszmann (12)

6F

(Berenstein occlusive balloon catheter, Boston Scientific)

(internal jugular vein)

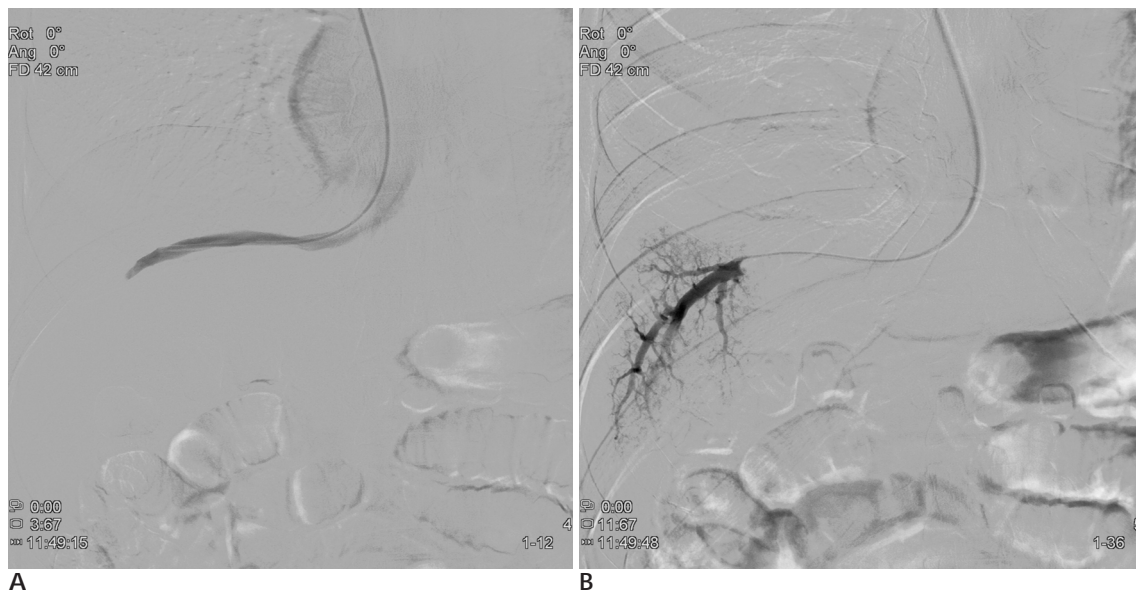


Fig. 1. Measurement of free hepatic venous pressure and wedged hepatic venous pressure.

A. Balloon catheter is placed in mid portion of right hepatic vein. Free hepatic venography and pressure are performed.

B. Inflation of the balloon within a right hepatic vein allows measurement of wedged hepatic venous pressure. The adequate occlusion of the hepatic vein is confirmed by lack of contrast reflux following the hand injection of a small amount of contrast medium.

(IntelliVue, Philips, Germany)

(sinusoid)

3-5 cm

(Fig. 1).

30, 3

(sheath)

CT

CT

CT

6 가

16 (Mx8000 IDT;

Philips Medical Systems, Best, the Netherlands)

CT

4 96

24

120 kVp, 150 mAs, : 3×8 mm,

4×6 mm, : 512×512, : 0.7 ,

: 3 , : 72 CT dose

index(CTDI) 240 mGy dose length product(DLP)

576 mGy · cm

300 mgI/mL

(Ultravist 300, Schering, Berlin, Germany)

5 cc 50 mL

CT (Extended

Brilliance Workstation)

4

가

(Fig. 2).

(Fig. 3).

(a) (arterial

perfusion), (b) (portal

perfusion), (c) (total

hepatic perfusion), (d) (hepatic

perfusion index, HPI)

4 CT Miles Blomley

. Miles

(ga)

(gp)

(Fig. 4) (7).

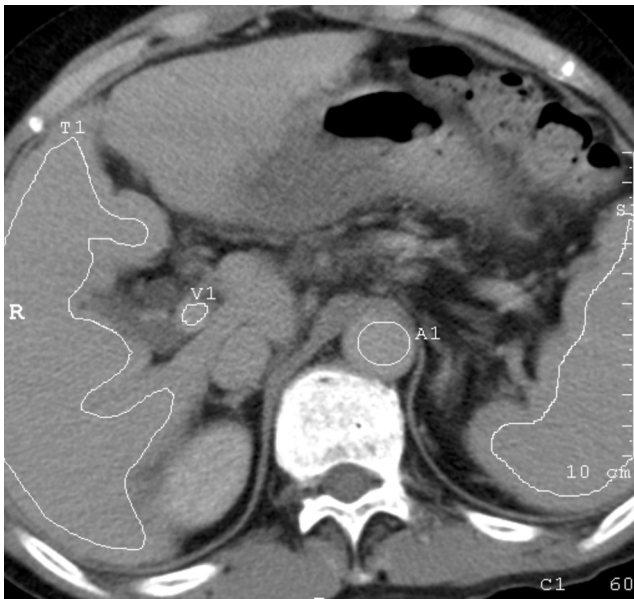


Fig. 2. Representative scans of the dynamic CT series at a level that includes the liver, the spleen, the aorta, and the portal vein. Regions of interest (ROI) are drawn over the liver (T1), spleen (S1), aorta (A1) and portal vein (V1).

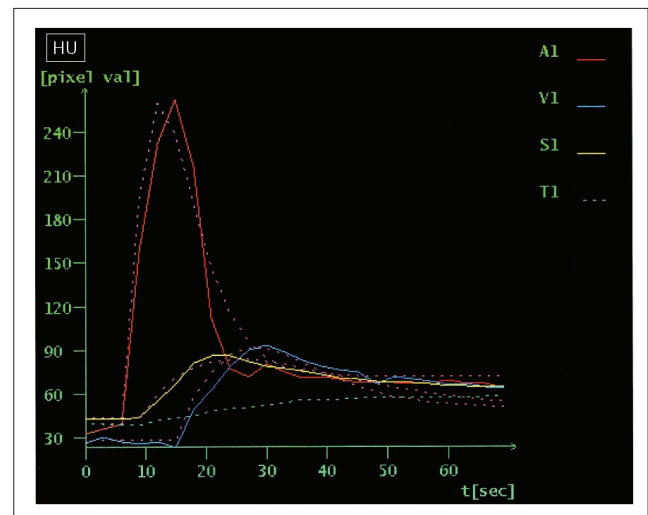


Fig. 3. Time-attenuation curves in the aorta (A1), the portal vein (V1), spleen (S1), and the liver (T1). The high sharp aortic peak appeared early after contrast medium injection. This peak was followed at 13 seconds by a broader lower portal peak and gradual liver enhancement. A plateau was obtained after 40 seconds. These data were used to calculate the hepatic perfusion parameters.

$$\text{Arterial perfusion (ml/min/mL)} = \frac{\text{the maximum rate of enhancement of the liver before the splenic peak}}{\text{the peak aortic enhancement}} \quad (11).$$

$$\text{Portal perfusion (ml/min/mL)} = \frac{\text{the maximum rate of enhancement of the liver after the splenic peak}}{\text{the peak aortic enhancement}}$$

$$\text{Total perfusion (ml/min/mL)} = \text{arterial perfusion} + \text{portal perfusion}$$

$$\text{HPI (\%)} = \frac{\text{arterial perfusion}}{\text{(arterial perfusion} + \text{portal perfusion)}}$$

Miles
가
Blomley

(Fig. 5). 가
(subtracted time - density curve)

Miles

$$\text{Portal perfusion (ml/min/mL)} = \frac{\text{the max. rate of enhancement of the arterially subtracted liver curve during the portal phase}}{\text{the peak portal vein enhancement}}$$

CT

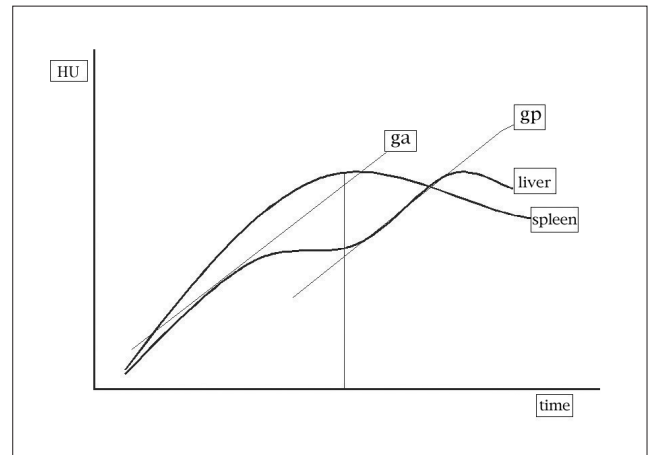


Fig. 4. Hepatic and splenic TDCs show biphasic enhancement of the liver resulting from the contrast medium arriving in arterial and portal phases. ga = maximum slope of liver TDC before peak splenic enhancement, gp = maximum slop after peak splenic enhancement.

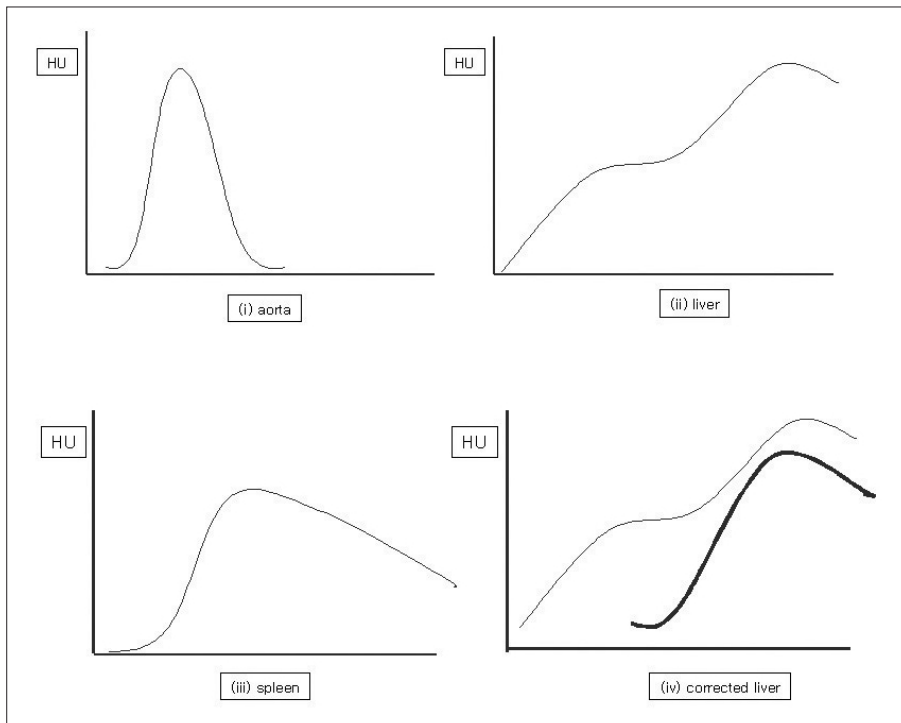


Fig. 5. Modified hepatic contrast enhancement curve. (i) The aortic enhancement curve. (ii) Liver enhancement curve. Before peak splenic enhancement occurs, arterial perfusion is found from the peak up-slope ratio to the peak aortic increase. (iii) Assuming that arterial blood flow is identical to splenic arterial blood flow, the peak up-slope of the splenic curve is now obtained. (iv) Subtracting splenic arterial blood flow from portal blood flow was used. Subtracted liver enhancement curve was made.

CT

Mann - Whitney

3

Blomley

Miles

4 CT

가 CT

CT

35

Table 1

11.03 ± 3.55 mmHg, 27.01 ±

5.88 mmHg, 15.87 ± 4.38 mmHg (Table 1). Blomley

CT

Child

CT

A, B, C

가

CT

Table 2

CT

가

14.55 ± 6.31 mL/min/100 mg, 48.59 ± 20.33 mL/min/100 mg, 63.13 ± 20.96 mL/min/100 mg, 24.98 ± 12.46 mL/min/100 mg (Table 2). Miles

CT

CT

Table 3

CT

14.60 ± 6.37 mL/min/100

(Pearson correlation)

mg, 36.88 ± 19.39 mL/min/100 mg, 52.03 ± 19.23 mL/min/100 mg, 31.30 ± 16.82 mL/min/100 mg (Table 3).

가

CT

Kruskal - Wallis test

Table 1. Mean Values of Measured Hepatic venous Pressure in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis

Pressure (mmHg)	Total (n = 35)	Alcoholic LC (n = 23)	Viral LC (n = 12)	Variceal Bleeding (n = 21)	No Bleeding (n = 14)
FHVP	11.03 ± 3.55	10.54 ± 3.28	11.98 ± 4.00	11.33 ± 3.70	10.57 ± 3.40
WHVP	27.01 ± 5.88	26.79 ± 6.14	27.43 ± 5.57	28.16 ± 5.91	25.28 ± 5.58
HVPG	15.87 ± 4.38	16.09 ± 5.01	15.46 ± 2.96	16.65 ± 4.09	14.71 ± 4.69

Note.-Data are mean values ± standard deviations.

FHVP: free hepatic venous pressure, WHVP: wedge hepatic venous pressure, HVPG: hepatic venous pressure gradient, HPI: hepatic perfusion index

Table 2. Mean Values of Perfusion Indices in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis by Blomley's Method

Perfusion Indices (ml/min/100 mg)	Total (n = 35)	Alcoholic LC (n = 23)	Viral LC (n = 12)	Variceal Bleeding (n = 21)	No Bleeding (n = 14)
Arterial perfusion	14.55 ± 6.31	15.16 ± 5.47	13.38 ± 7.82	14.36 ± 5.52	14.83 ± 7.56
Portal perfusion	48.59 ± 20.33	47.25 ± 19.83	51.15 ± 21.91	45.51 ± 21.57	53.21 ± 18.06
Total perfusion	63.13 ± 20.96	62.40 ± 19.14	64.53 ± 24.94	59.86 ± 23.59	68.04 ± 15.79
HPI (%)	24.98 ± 12.46	26.45 ± 11.57	22.17 ± 14.11	26.11 ± 11.59	23.30 ± 13.95

Note.- Data are mean values ± standard deviations.

HPI: hepatic perfusion index

Table 3. Mean Values of Perfusion Indices in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis by Miles' Method

Perfusion Indices (ml/min/100 mg)	Total (n = 35)	Alcoholic (n = 23)	Viral (n = 12)	Variceal Bleeding (n = 21)	No Bleeding (n = 14)
Arterial perfusion	14.60 ± 6.37	15.16 ± 5.47	13.53 ± 7.98	14.45 ± 5.63	14.83 ± 7.56
Portal perfusion	36.88 ± 19.39	32.07 ± 14.89	46.12 ± 24.02	31.84 ± 12.24	44.44 ± 25.51
Total perfusion	52.03 ± 19.23	48.09 ± 14.11	59.57 ± 25.49	47.25 ± 14.20	59.19 ± 23.76
HPI (%)	31.30 ± 16.82	34.40 ± 15.74	25.37 ± 17.91	32.54 ± 13.48	29.45 ± 21.32

Note.- Data are mean values ± standard deviations.

HPI: hepatic perfusion index

Table 6. Comparison Between Perfusion CT Parameters by Child-Pugh Classification

(ml/min/ 100 mg)	Blomley's Method				Miles' Method			
	Arterial Perfusion	Portal Perfusion	Total Perfusion	HPI (%)	Arterial Perfusion	Portal Perfusion	Total Perfusion	HPI (%)
Child A (n = 5)	12 ± 6.5	55 ± 19.3	66 ± 25.0	17 ± 5.0	12 ± 6.5	40 ± 11.2	52 ± 15.6	23 ± 10.2
Child B (n = 15)	14 ± 5.8	48 ± 21.3	63 ± 21.4	26 ± 12.5	14 ± 5.8	38 ± 21.8	53 ± 21.5	31 ± 16.0
Child C (n = 3)	19 ± 7.1	40 ± 17.4	60 ± 16.1	33 ± 14.8	19 ± 7.1	30 ± 17.1	48 ± 14.0	42 ± 23.6
p-value*	ns	ns	ns	< .05	ns	ns	ns	ns

Note.-Data are mean values ± standard deviations.

*: Kruskal-Wallis test

HPI: hepatic perfusion index

Table 7. Comparison Between Liver Perfusion CT Parameters by Variceal Bleeding

(ml/min/ 100 mg)	Blomley's Method				Miles' Method			
	Arterial Perfusion	Portal Perfusion	Total Perfusion	HPI (%)	Arterial Perfusion	Portal Perfusion	Total Perfusion	HPI (%)
bleeding (n = 21)	14.36 ± 5.5	45.51 ± 21.5	59.86 ± 23.5	26.11 ± 11.5	14.36 ± 5.5	31.84 ± 12.2	47.25 ± 14.2	32.54 ± 13.4
No bleeding (n = 14)	14.83 ± 7.5	53.21 ± 18.0	68.04 ± 15.7	23.30 ± 13.9	14.83 ± 7.5	44.44 ± 25.5	59.19 ± 23.7	29.45 ± 21.3
p-value*	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

Note.-Data are mean values ± standard deviations

*: Mann-Whitney test

HPI: hepatic perfusion index

(radiotracer) . deconvolution technique CT

CT . Miles (7)

CT . CT

CT . 가

Disse 가

(16).

CT

(slop - ratio

method) Miles Blomley

Blomley CT 가

(11).

가

pressure gradient)

가

(17, 18).

가

가 10 mmHg

12 mmHg

(sinusoid), (interstitium),

(compartment)

dual - input single compartment model

CT . Cuenod (15)

- in rats: detection with quantitative CT. *Radiology* 2001;218:556-561
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Evaluation of Portal Hypertension: A Comparison of the Use of Liver Perfusion CT with Wedge Hepatic venous Pressure and Hepatic venous Pressure Gradient¹

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Purpose: We compared the hepatic perfusion indices obtained using hepatic perfusion CT with the wedge hepatic venous pressure (WHVP) and hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG) to determine the efficacy of the use of liver perfusion CT for the evaluation of portal hypertension.

Materials and Methods: Thirty-five patients with liver cirrhosis underwent hepatic vein catheterization to measure WHVP and HVPG and underwent a liver perfusion CT examination. Arterial perfusion, portal perfusion, total perfusion and the hepatic perfusion index (HPI) were calculated by the methods described by Miles and Blomley. The overall correlation coefficients (r) between the perfusion indices and WHVP and HVPG were calculated. An additional correlation coefficient of 23 alcoholic cirrhosis patients was calculated.

Results: Using Blomley's equation, HPI had a positive correlation with WHVP ($r = .471$; $p < .05$) and HVPG ($r = .482$; $p < .05$). For the alcoholic liver cirrhosis patients, HPI had a higher positive correlation with WHVP ($r = .500$; $p < .05$) and HVPG ($r = .539$; $p < .05$) than for the non-alcoholic cirrhosis patients. There was no statistical difference between the use of Miles' equation and Blomley's equation for the evaluation of portal hypertension.

Conclusion: This preliminary study showed that HPI positively correlated with WHVP and HVPG, especially in alcoholic cirrhosis patients. Liver perfusion CT may be useful in the evaluation of portal hypertension.

Index words : Computed tomography (CT), perfusion study
Liver cirrhosis
Hypertension, portal
Hepatic veins

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