



가

:

1

2

가

가  
(iodized oil)

가

(Fig. 1).

CT

6

가

(Fig. 2A).

1

6

2

, 2

8

. 3

2.7F

(Progreat, Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

adramycin(ADM, ) iodized  
oil(Lipiodol, Guerbet, Anlnay - sous - Bios, France)

(Visipaque, GE health care, U.S.A.)

(1).

가

가

( )

(Gelfoam, Johnson & Johnson company, Miami Lakes, FL,  
U.S.A.) 가 . 3

가

6

가 23

(Fig. 2B).

3

CT

6

(Lipiodol)

8

가

(Fig. 3). 3

48 B

CT

6

8.1×6.7×7.5 cm

8.99/10.10 mg/dL

3

3

Child - Pugh

A

1.2 ng/mL

CT

6

가  
(Fig. 4).

15

4

10 mm - 7 cm

PTFE - 가

(S&G biotech, )

5

1

2

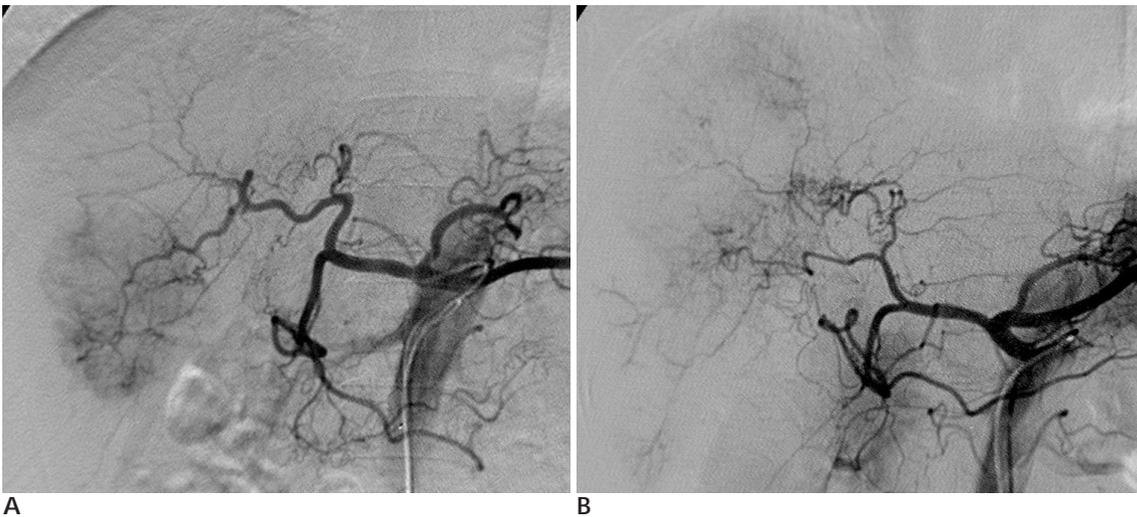
가  
가 ,  
(Fig. 5).  
2 4 5 6  
CT  
가  
21 11 2  
, 23  
가  
6 22  
21 CT  
(2).  
iodized oil  
(Fig. 6).



**Fig. 1.** CT hepatic arteriogram obtained before transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) shows an oval shaped, heterogeneously enhanced, hypervascular mass in subcapsular area of posterior inferior segment.



**Fig. 3.** Follow-up CT images 2 weeks after third TACE shows densely uptaked iodized oil within the mass in posterior inferior segment. Additional foci of iodized oil uptake are noted in the right lobe. Gallbladder (arrow) is directed laterally due to atrophic change of the right lobe and compensatory hypertrophy of the left lobe.



**Fig. 2.** Hepatic arteriograms obtained before the first TACE (A) and the third TACE (B).  
A. Angiogram shows a hypervascular mass with blood supply from the hypertrophied posterior inferior hepatic artery.  
B. Angiogram shows disappearance of a hypervascular mass lesion in hepatic segment 6 and decreased diameter of the posterior inferior hepatic artery. Obliteration of the anterior segmental hepatic artery due to injury by repeated TACE procedures and formation of collateral blood supply from the medial segmental hepatic artery to the right lobe are noted.

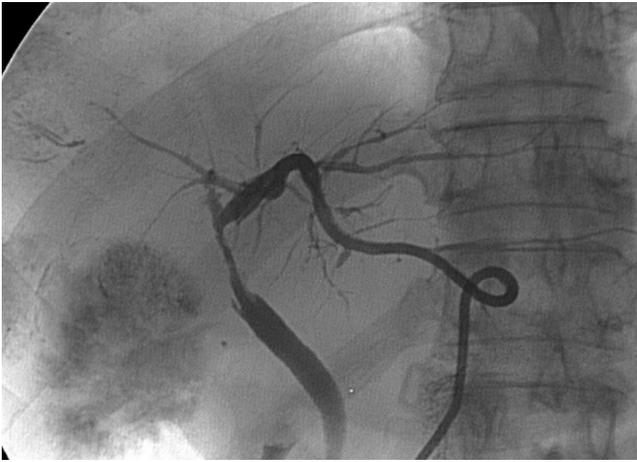


Fig. 4. Cholangiogram after percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage via segment 3 hepatic duct shows diffuse and concentric stricture of the common hepatic duct and distal portion of the left hepatic duct with passage of contrast media into the common bile duct. Right hepatic duct is visualized at the far distal portion with irregular narrowing.

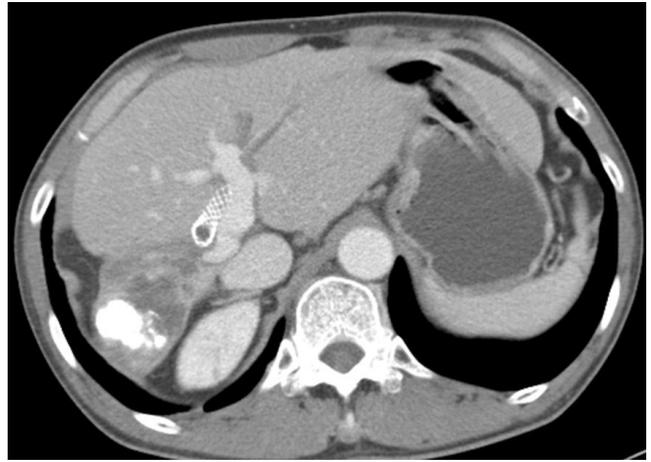


Fig. 6. CT obtained 22 months after placement of the stent shows good patency of the stent without tissue ingrowth through the mesh. Severe atrophic change of the right lobe and mild dilatation of the intrahepatic duct in the left lobe are noted.



Fig. 5. Follow-up cholangiogram obtained 5 days after placement of the covered, self expandable, nitinol stent between the left hepatic duct and the common bile duct shows good patency of the stent with decompressed state of the intrahepatic bile duct in the left lobe.

(1, 3).

가  
(2, 4, 5).  
iodized oil

(1).

(1).

가  
(6). Tesdal  
(6) 26, 1 가 79%, 55%

가

가

(7, 8). 1, 3, 6  
9 96%, 92%, 86%, 86%

(8).

가

가



## Placement of a Covered Self-expandable Nitinol Stent for Bile Duct Stricture that was Caused by Ischemic Injury after Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization in a Patient with Hepatocellular Carcinoma: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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The authors report here on a case of focal stricture in the common hepatic duct that was caused by ischemic bile duct injury after repeat TACE procedures for hepatocellular carcinoma, and the patient was successfully treated with a covered self-expandable nitinol stent.

**Index words :** Carcinoma, hepatocellular  
Chemoembolization, therapeutic  
Cholestasis, extrahepatic  
Stents  
Liver neoplasms

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