



CT

1

(MWCE - 18 - 2.0 - 2 - HILAL; Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.) (Fig. 2).

(1-3).

(4-8).

CT

1

(deep circumflex iliac artery), (inferior epigastric artery), (superior epigastric artery), (lumbar artery), (lower intercostal arteries)

67

가

10 cm

가

가

CT

(9).

47가

(Fig. 1A, B).

CT

(Fig. 1C, D).

F

2.5-

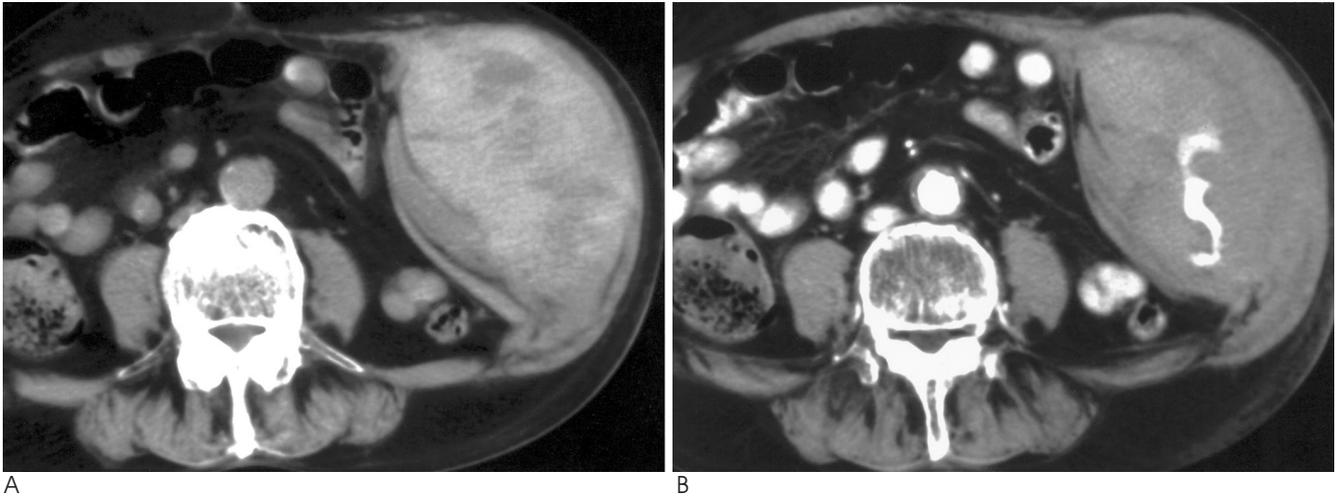
, 2

(10).

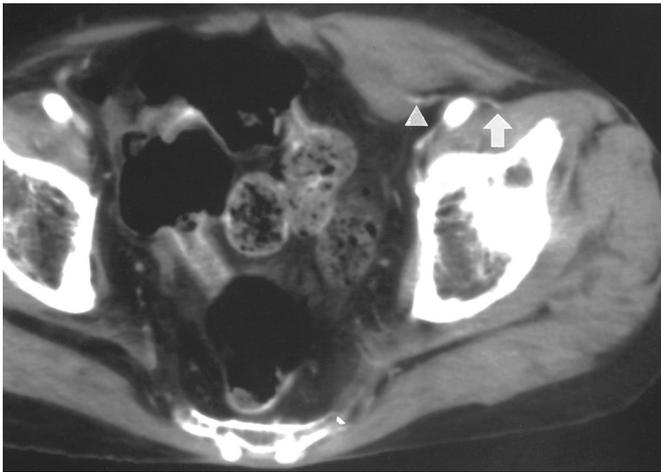
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2003 11 5

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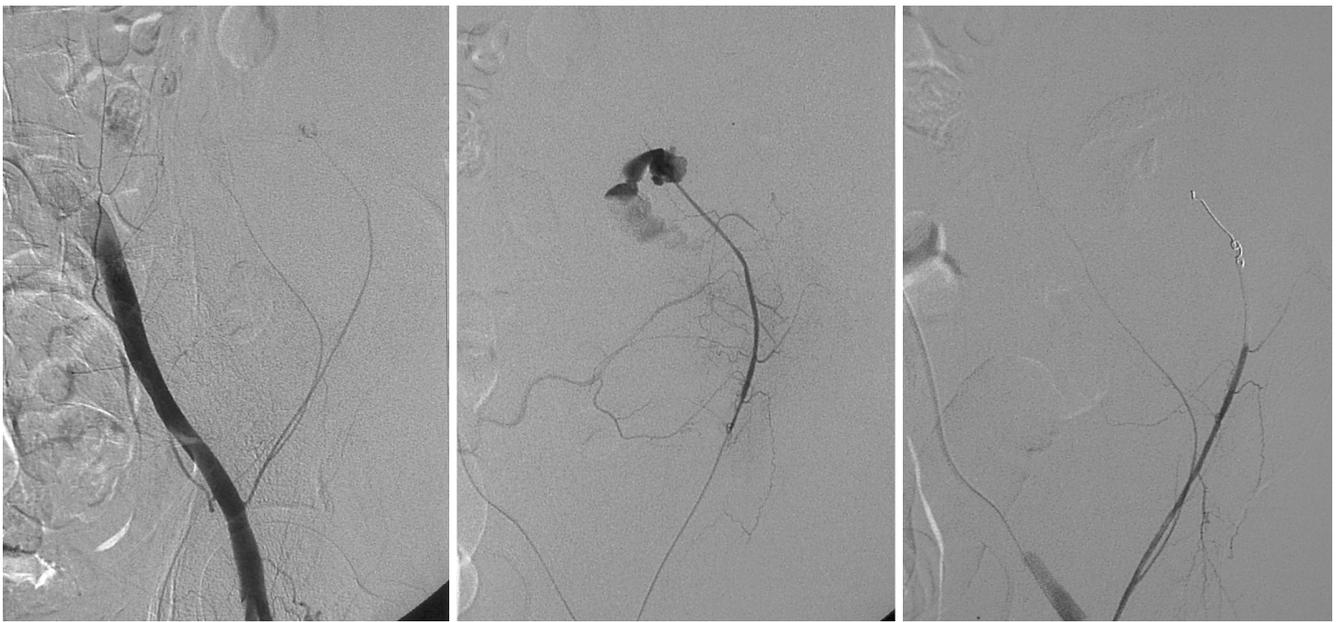


A B



C

Fig. 1. Pre- (A) and post-enhanced CT scan (B) show a large hematoma in the left anterolateral abdominal wall and extravasation of contrast material in the hematoma. The left deep circumflex iliac artery (arrow) and the left inferior epigastric artery (arrowhead) are noted on the lower level scan (C), which are branches of the left external iliac artery. The vessels were seen along the posterior margin of the hematoma.



A B C

Fig. 2. Emergency angiography of the left common iliac artery (A) and selective angiography of the left deep circumflex iliac artery (B) demonstrate the extravasation from the ascending branch of the deep circumflex iliac artery. The ascending branch of the deep circumflex iliac artery was embolized with two microcoils. Postembolization angiography (C) shows complete occlusion of the artery.

(5, 6).

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(7, 8).
가

CT

CT

CT

(6).

CT

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Expanding Hematoma of the Abdominal Wall Caused by Spontaneous Rupture of a Deep Circumflex Iliac Artery: Report of A Case Treated by Coil Embolization¹

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Abdominal wall hematoma is a rare but well-known disease, usually caused by trauma or, on rare occasions, occurring spontaneously. Hematomas of the rectus sheath and the anterolateral abdominal wall are commonly associated with injury to the inferior epigastric artery and the deep circumflex iliac artery, respectively. The diagnosis of spontaneously developed abdominal wall hematoma is sometimes delayed, due its clinical manifestations being similar to those of other causes of the acute abdomen. CT and angiography can be helpful in the diagnosis of the hematoma and the injured vessel. Herein, we report on a rare case of a spontaneously developed anterolateral abdominal wall hematoma treated with microcoil embolization of the left deep circumflex iliac artery.

Index words : Hemorrhage, abdomen
Artery, embolization

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