

가:

CT

1

. 2 . 3 . . 2 . . 2 . . 2

:  
- 가 CT 가 .  
: 15  
CT , CT  
(maximum intensity projection, MIP) , (volume rendering,  
VR) 3 CT 가  
: 15 , 15 ,  
15 , 15 60  
16 , 13 , 2 ,  
1 CT 16  
12 , 1 , 3  
CT  
87.5%, 95.4%, 93.3%  
: CT  
가 CT

(1). 가 가 (4, 5).  
가 60% - 70%, (computed tomography: CT )  
가 20% - 30% ,  
5% - 10% (2).  
59 - 93% 가 , , 가  
(3). , , , , 가

가 (1, 4, 5), (2, 6). CT  
50% (7, 8), 90 CT CT가  
가

1  
2  
3

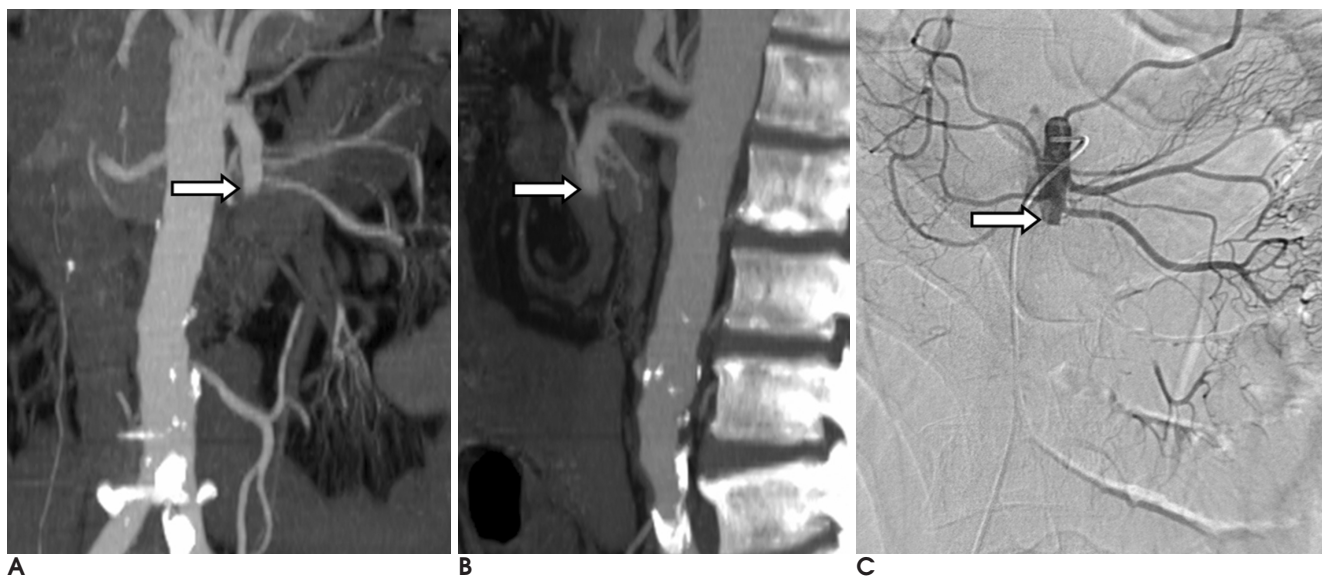
2005 5 25

2005 6 27



87.5%, 95.4%,  
93.3% .

15 , 15 , 15 , 15  
60 16 10 6  
16 13 가 2 ,  
가 1 (Table 1). 13  
(thrombosis)  
5 (Fig. 1), (embolism) 7 (Fig. (5),  
2) 1 (dissection) (Fig. 3)  
(false lumen)  
CT 16 , (10).  
12 , 1 ,  
3 (Table 1). CT  
13 12 , 가  
(jejunal branch) 가  
1 . CT  
3  
CT 1  
CT 2 (4, 7, 8, 12, 13) CT  
가  
CT CT



**Fig. 2.** CT and digital subtraction angiograms of a 53-year-old man with abdominal pain.

Anterior (**A**) and lateral (**B**) CT angiograms with maximum intensity projection and correlative anterior digital subtraction angiogram (**C**) show abrupt termination in the proximal portion of the superior mesenteric artery (arrow).



**Fig. 3.** CT and digital subtraction angiograms of a 45-year-old man with abdominal pain. Anterior (**A**) and lateral (**B**) CT angiograms with maximum intensity projection show abrupt narrowing with dissection flap (arrow) and thrombosed false lumen along compressed true lumen (arrowheads) in the superior mesenteric artery. Correlative anterior digital subtraction angiogram (**C**) shows abrupt narrowing (arrow) and narrowed true lumen (arrowheads) in the superior mesenteric artery.

(13).

(14),

CT

CT

(4, 12).

4

(4)

CT

CT

96%

46%

CT

,

가

1 가

CT

CT

가

,

(4).

CT

가

CT

,

, CT

가

(2).

가

(pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis)

, 가

(2).

가

(spasm)

20% - 30%

(2, 15).

CT

가

2

CT

87.5%,

95.4%,

93.3%

가

CT

, CT

가

가

, CT

CT

가

가

가

가 ,

CT

가

CT

93%

, CT

가

CT

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## Assessment of Mesenteric Vascular Steno-occlusive Lesion in Acute Mesenteric Ischemia: Comparison between CT Angiography and Digital Subtraction Angiography<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** Acute mesenteric ischemia (AMI) is one of the most dramatic abdominal emergencies. The most common cause of AMI is a thrombo-embolism of the mesenteric artery or vein. The aim of this study was to evaluate the feasibility of CT angiography for evaluating mesenteric vascular steno-occlusive lesion in AMI.

**Materials and Methods:** Fifteen patients with clinically and angiographically proven AMI underwent a two-phase CT. The CT angiographic images were reconstructed using a 3D rendering algorithm, such as the maximum intensity projection and volume-rendering. All the CT angiographic images were reviewed with respect to stenosis or occlusion of mesenteric vessel by the consensus of two radiologists, and were correlated with the findings of digital subtraction angiography.

**Results:** Digital subtraction angiography (DSA) visualized 60 mesenteric vessels including the superior mesenteric artery ( $n=15$ ) and vein ( $n=15$ ), and the inferior mesenteric artery ( $n=15$ ) and vein ( $n=15$ ). DSA showed steno-occlusive lesions in 16 mesenteric vessels (13 superior mesenteric arteries, two superior mesenteric veins, and one inferior mesenteric artery). CT angiography detected steno-occlusive lesions in 16 mesenteric vessels (12 superior mesenteric arteries, one superior mesenteric vein, and three inferior mesenteric arteries). The sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of CT angiography for evaluating mesenteric vascular steno-occlusive lesion were 87.5%, 95.4%, and 93.3%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** CT angiography is an useful adjunct to abdominal CT in an AMI setting on account of its ability to detect the causes of AMI such as a steno-occlusive lesion of the mesenteric vessel.

**Index words :** Abdomen, acute conditions  
Abdomen, CT  
Mesentery, ischemia

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