

1

가
가

62 가

CT

1

(splenic infarction)

(infiltrative hematologic disorder)

62

가

가

(thrombo - embolic

140/80

condition)가 (1, 2).

mmHg,

80 / ,

20 / ,

36.5

(torsion),

(3).

6,500/mm³,

13.2 g/dL,

(CT)

39.1%,

241,000/mm³ ,

AST/ALT

(wedge shaped

18/20 IU/L,

/

0.76/0.16 mg/dL,

defect)

LDH 334 IU/L, ALP 207 IU/L

(2).

CA 19-9 8.96 IU/mL, CA 125

6.98 IU/mL, -FP 2.97 ng/mL

(4).

CT

4, 5

가 (5)

(choledochojejunostomy)

3

70 mmHg,

가 6.6

(3).

g/dL

CT

가

(ligation)

2

60

mmHg,

7.3 g/dL

5 - F Yashiro

(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)

(pancreaticoduodenal artery)

가

(pseudoaneurysm)가
 Yashiro
 posterior pancreaticoduodenal artery)
 Microferret (Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)
 Tornado microcoil (Cook, Bloomington, U.S.A.)
 5 mm 1 4 mm 2
 (celiac trunk) Yashiro
 (gastrooduodenal artery) 3 - F

5 - F Microferret
 (inferior
 3 - F
 Tornado microcoil 5 mm 2
 (Fig. 1A, B). 가
 . 6 CT 가
 (geographic pattern)
 (Fig. 2A).



Fig. 1. A. Superior mesenteric angiogram shows a pseudoaneurysm supplied from inferior and superior posterior pancreaticoduodenal arteries. And retrograde filling in common hepatic and splenic arteries through pancreaticoduodenal arcade is noted.
B. Fluoroscopy shows microcoils in inferior and superior posterior pancreaticoduodenal arteries. Pseudoaneurysm is filled with contrast.

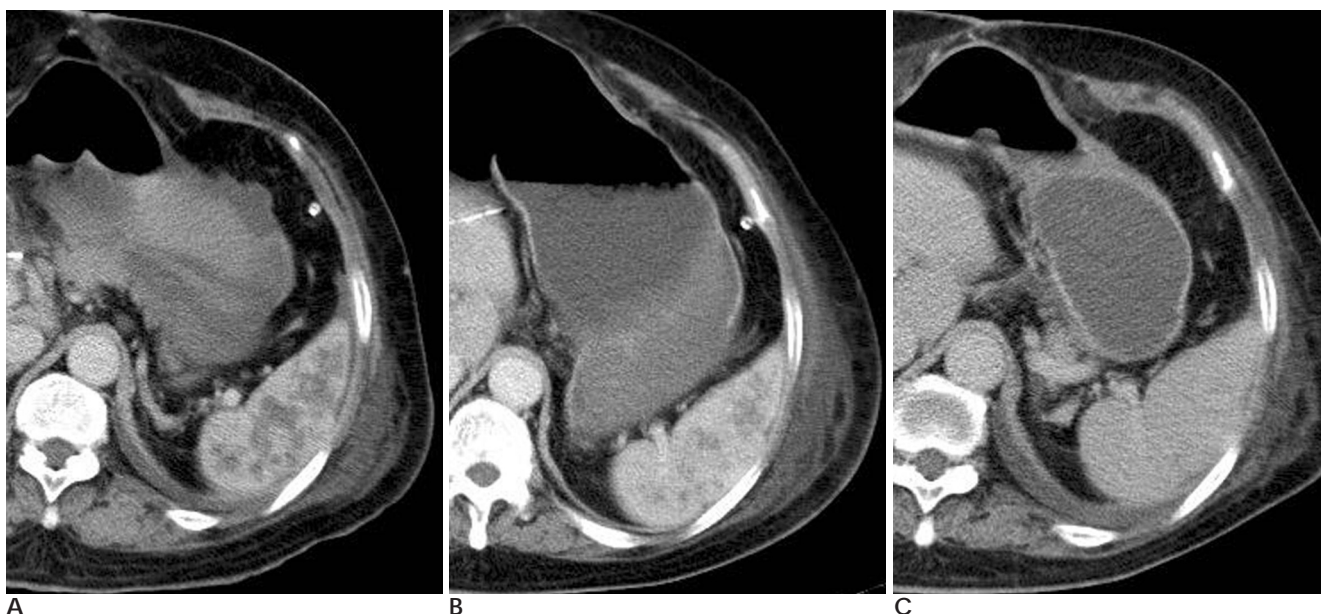


Fig. 2. A. Delayed phase CT scan taken on 6th days after embolization shows a geographic low density lesion in the central portion of the spleen.
B. Delayed phase CT scan taken on 17th days after embolization shows decreased low density lesion in the spleen compared to the previous CT.
C. Delayed phase CT scan taken on 36th days after embolization shows a disappearance of previously noted low density lesion.

(Fig. 2B) 25 CT
36 CT
(Fig. 2C)
(closed circulation
model and open circularion model) 가 가
(central artery) (white pulp)
(marginal zone sinus)
(venous sinus)
(red pulp)
(sheathed capillary)
10% (small fast flow
compartment) 가 , 90%
CT
(6, 7). CT (2, 4).
(sickle cell anemia), ,
(atrial fibrillation),
가
(2).
가
(5).
Berland
(5) 3
(endothelium) (adhesion
molecule)
(effector cell),
(8).
4
가
가 가

(rudimentary connective tissue)
(reticular cell)

8

(splenosis) (9)

CT CT 6

CT 가 CT

가

가 (4)

가

,

가

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Hypotensive Splenic Infarction: A Case Report¹

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Splenic infarction occurs when parenchymal ischemia of the spleen is evoked by an occlusion of the arterial or venous circulation. The most common causes include infiltrative hematological disease and thromboembolic conditions, but a hypotensive splenic infarction may be a rare cause of splenic infarction. A 62-year-old female patient presented with a hypotensive splenic infarction after massive bleeding. CT showed geographic low-density lesions in the central part of the spleen on the tissue equilibrium phase of dynamic CT. Usually, a depressed scar occurs in the course of healing of a splenic infarction. However, in this case recovery of blood flow and regeneration of the infarcted spleen was seen during the follow-up CT scans. We report a case of hypotensive splenic infarction with a review of the literature.

Index words : Spleen
Infarction
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