

Budd - Chiari : 1 1

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Budd - Chiari

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Budd - Chiari

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(Fig. 1B, C).

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(Fig. 1D),

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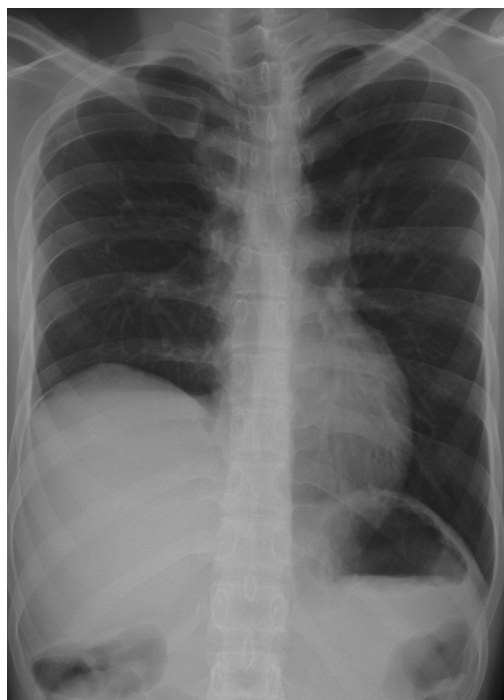
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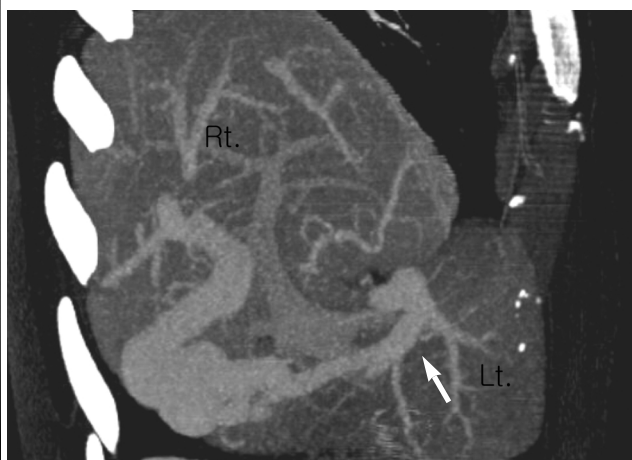
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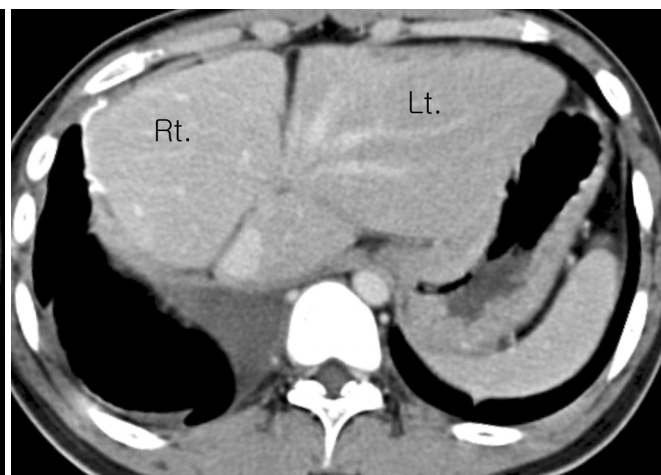
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. A 21-year-old man with Budd-Chiari syndrome caused by diaphragmatic hernia.

A. Chest radiograph shows marked elevation of the right hemidiaphragm.

B. Oblique sagittal maximum-intensity-projection(MIP) CT image shows rotation of the liver into diaphragmatic hernia. Tortuous dilated intrahepatic collaterals at herniated left and right hepatic lobe drain into middle hepatic vein (arrow). Right hepatic vein cannot be identified

C. Axial CT image shows herniated right hepatic lobe through the diaphragmatic defect and a part of left hepatic lobe within abdominal cavity. The middle hepatic vein is about to drain into IVC.

D. Postoperative axial CT image shows reintroduction of the liver into the abdominal cavity and normal venous flow.

(10).

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가 Budd - Chiari
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Budd-Chiari Syndrome Caused by Diaphragmatic Hernia of the Liver: A Case Report¹

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Budd-Chiari syndrome is an uncommon disorder, and it is caused by obstruction of the hepatic venous outflow or inferior vena cava above the hepatic vein. It may result from a large number of conditions, including primary congenital obstructions of the hepatic veins or inferior vena cava by webs or bands. Secondary causes include trauma, polycythemia vera, chronic leukemia, pregnancy, tumors and use of oral contraceptives. No definitive etiologic factors have been identified in two thirds of all cases (1 - 3).

We recently experienced a case of Budd-Chiari syndrome caused by diaphragmatic hernia in 21-year-old man. Postoperative follow up CT showed normal venous flow after reintroduction of the liver into the abdominal cavity and closure of the diaphragm defect.

Index words : Budd-Chiari syndrome
Hernia
Diaphragm
Hepatic veins, thrombosis

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