

1

2

3

4

18 , 17 ,

(Vater) 16 , 4 , 55

(5mm , 5mm)

2mm

55

96% (53/55)

1-5cm 2.4 ± 0.5cm 가

3.5 ± 1.0cm 가

100% (18/18) 가 (P 0.05).

1 98% (54/55)

1 98% (53/54)

94% (17/18) 75% (12/16)

55% (10/18)

가 63% (10/16) (P 0.05).

3mm

76% (13/17) 가

81% (13/16) 75% (3/4) (P

0.05).

100% (4/4)

94% (15/16) (P 0.05).

17% (3/18)

6% (1/17)

(Vater)

(1-3).

가

가

가

phy, CT)

가 .

CT

(Computed tomogra-

(multiplanar reformation, MPR)

(4-5).

CT

1995 5 1998 2 CT 18 , 4 , 55 17 , 16 , 가 17 45 72 56 (carcinoid) 1 54

가

CT HiSpeed Advantage(GE, Milwaukee, USA)

가 (Gastrografin, Schering, Berlin, Germany) 10mm

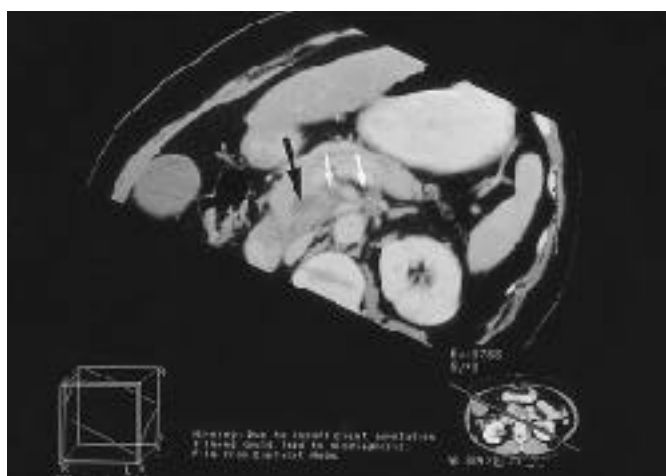
Iopromide(Ultravist 300, Schering, Berlin, Germany) 100-120ml 2-3ml (antecubital vein) (CA 9000, Liebel-Flarsheim company, Cincinnati, USA) 40 1 5mm 5mm

20 10cm

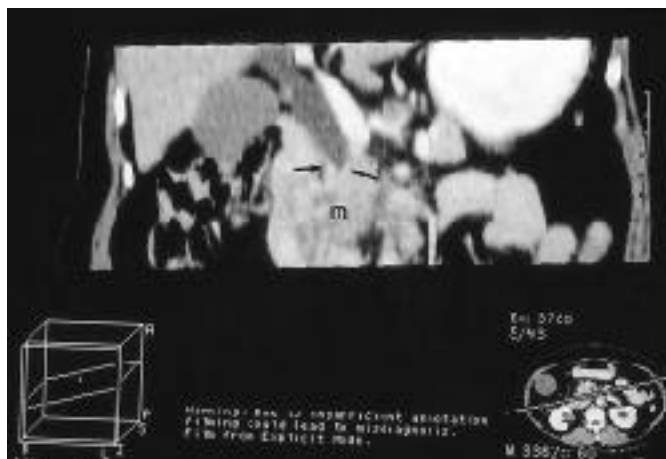
5mm (prospected reconstructed axial image) 2mm (retrospective reconstruction) (Independent Console)

MPR

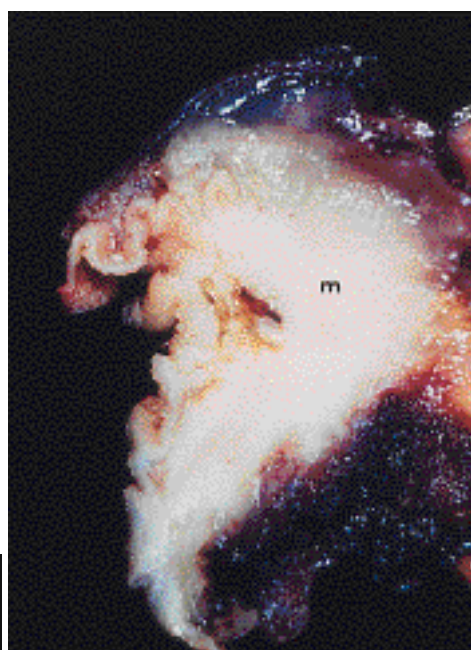
MPR



A



B



C

Fig. 1. Carcinoma of pancreatic head.

A. Axial oblique MPR image shows an irregular low-attenuation mass (black arrow) in the pancreatic head with invasion of the peripancreatic fat and adjacent vessels(white arrows).

B. Coronal MPR image demonstrates the relationship between the pancreatic mass (m) and abrupt termination of dilated bile duct(arrow).

C. Cut surface of the resected specimen reveals a mass (m) in the pancreatic head.

			3mm		Chi-square test	P
			0.05			
7mm						
1.5cm	(abrupt narrowing), 2.0cm			55		
	(tapered narrowing) (6).	96%(53/55)		1	1-5cm	1
	4mm	4-6mm			2.4 ± 0.5cm	가
6mm						

Table 1. Helical CT Findings of the Periapullary Malignant Tumors

CT findings	Origin sites	Pancreatic head (n= 18)	Distal CBD (n= 17)	Ampulla (n= 16)	Periapullary duodenum (n= 4)
Invasion of peripancreatic fat		18(100)	3(18)	0(0)	2(50)
Dilatation of bile duct		18(100)	17(100)	16(100)	3(75)
Termination of dilated bile duct					
abrupt		17(94)	17(100)	16(100)	4(100)
tapered		1(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Dilatation of pancreatic duct					
4-6mm		7(39)	2(12)	10(63)	1(25)
> 6mm		10(55)	1(6)	2(12)	0(0)
Wall thickening of bile duct (> 3mm)		1(6)	13(76)	0(0)	1(25)
Extensioin of dilated bile duct into ampulla		2(11)	0(0)	13(81)	3(75)
Protruding mass into duodenum		3(17)	3(18)	15(94)	4(100)
Lymph node metastasis		3(17)	1(6)	0(0)	0(0)

Numbers in parentheses are percentages. CBD:Common bile duct



A

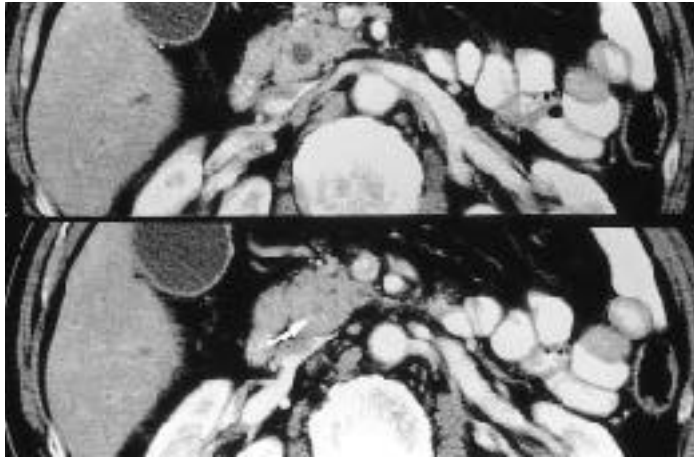


B

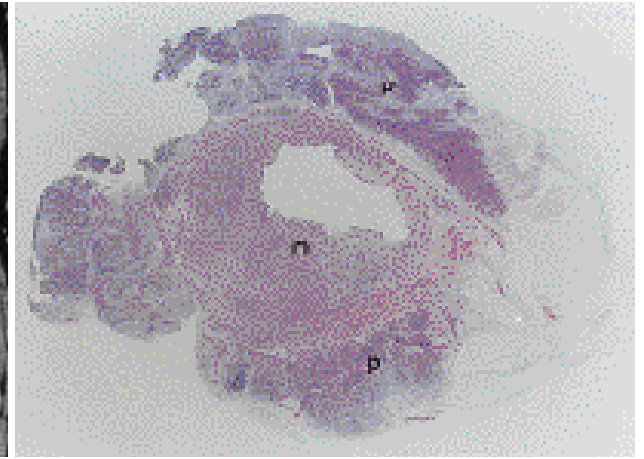
Fig. 2. Carcinoid arising from the periampullary duodenum.

A. Axial image shows a polypoid mass (m) protruding into duodenal lumen.

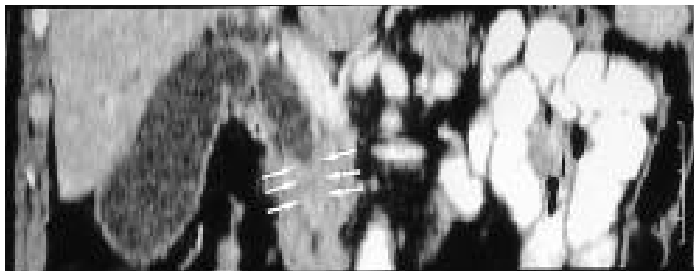
B. Cut surface of the resected specimen reveals a polypoid tumor (m) arising from the periampullary duodenum. There is no dilatation of bile or pancreatic duct.



A



C



B

Fig. 3. Infiltrative cholangiocarcinoma.

A. Axial images show contrast enhanced, uneven concentric thickening of bile duct wall (arrow) with the dilatation of proximal CBD. But dilatation of the pancreatic duct is not shown.

B. Coronal MPR image demonstrates abrupt termination of dilated bile duct and diffuse thickening of ductal wall (arrows) distal to obstruction.

C. Light microscopic specimen (H-E stain) at the level of thickened bile duct reveals uneven infiltration of tumor

cells (m) along the bile duct wall and intact surrounding pancreatic tissue (p).

		3.5 ± 1.0cm 가			11%(2/18)		0%(0/17)
		(P > 0.05).			(P < 0.05).		
		CT	Table 1				
			(Fig.	100%(4/4)	(Fig. 4)	94%(15/16)	
1)	100%(18/18) 가		(P < 0.05),	18%(3/17)		17%(3/18)	
	50%(2/4),		18%(3/17)	(P < 0.05).			
					17%(3/18)		
				6%(1/17)			
2							
	1 (Fig. 2)	98%(54/55)					
		1 98%(53/54)					
		(Fig. 3).					
		94%(17/18) 가					
		75%(12/16),	25%				
	(1/4),	18%(3/17)					
			55%(10/18)				
			63%(10/16) 가				
				(6-12),	29-69%		
				CT			
					(interscan motion)		
					(partial volume averaging artifact)		
		3mm	(Fig.				
3)	76%(13/17) 가						
	25%(1/4)	6%(1/18)			(thin-section dynamic scan)	78-94%	
					(13-15),		
	81%(13/16)		75%(3/4)				

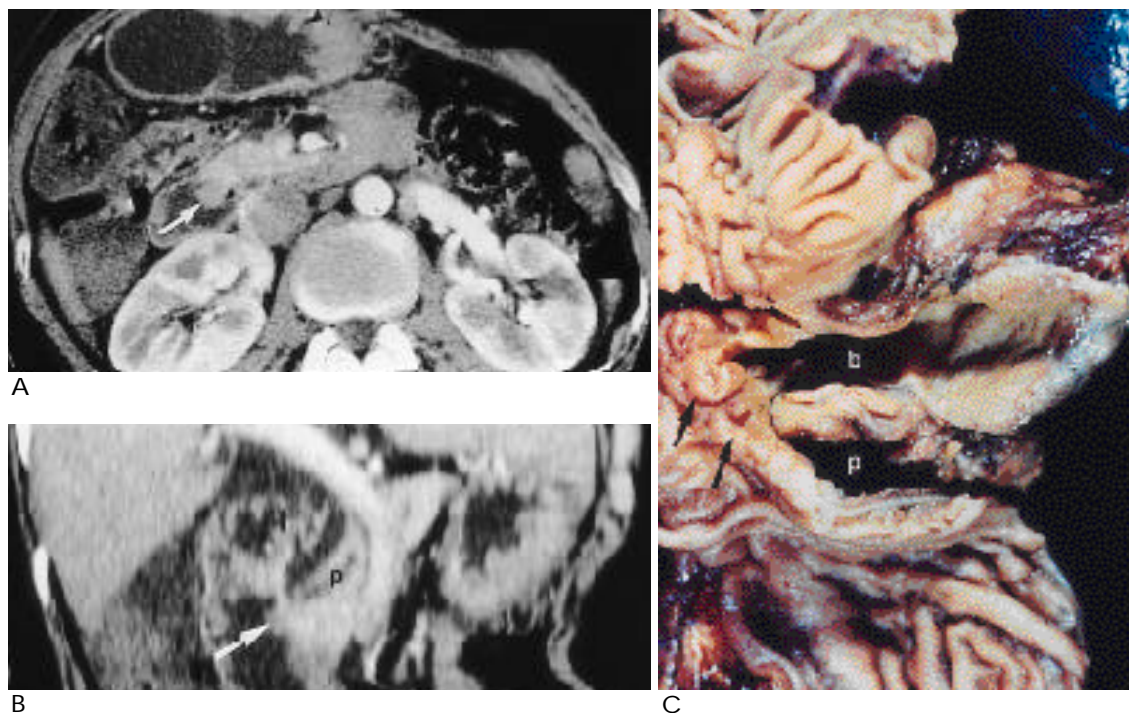


Fig. 4. Ampullary carcinoma.

A. Axial image shows a polypoid ampullary mass (arrow) protruding into duodenal lumen.

B. Coronal MPR image demonstrates an ampullary mass (arrow) with dilatation of both bile (b) and pancreatic (p) ducts, and extension of dilated bile duct into ampulla.

C. Gross specimen reveals a small polypoid ampullary carcinoma (arrows) with dilatation of both bile (b) and pancreatic (p) ducts.

CT
1
가 (1, 17). 16%
(4, 5). 96% 1cm 18%, 0%, 50%,
MPR 100% 86%
(9, 13, 16), 94%,
(carcinoma nest) 100% 가
1 94%
CT 가 CT 24%
(16, 17). 가 CT
CT (9, 13). CT 가
78-83% 가
(18-21), 18
cirrhous), (21, 23). CT
(nodular), 가
(papillary)
(3).
(infiltrating or s-
501

가 CT 가 CT 가 가 가 가 가 (22, 23).

MPR CT 18% 28% 가 가 (1, 3). 가 double duct sign (3, 11, 12). CT 53- 64% , double duct sign (3, 11, 12). 94% , 81% 76% double duct sign (24). 가 (3). 4 , 1 가 가 가 가

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Usefulness of the Helical CT in the Diagnosis of Periapillary Malignant Tumors¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the usefulness of the helical CT in the differentiation of periapillary malignant tumors.

Materials and Methods : Fifty-five periapillary carcinoma patients (pancreatic head carcinoma (n= 18); distal CBD carcinoma (n= 17) ; carcinoma of the ampulla of Vater (n= 16) ; periapillary duodenal cancers,(n= 4), all diagnosed by histopathologic study] underwent helical CT with 5mm scan thickness and 5mm/sec table speed. After scanning, retrospective reconstruction was performed at 2mm intervals, followed by multiplanar reformation. In both retrospective reconstructed axial and multiplanar reformation images, the authors analyzed the detection rate and size of the mass, and associated findings including invasion of peripancreatic fat, dilatation of CBD and its narrowing pattern, dilatation of the pancreatic duct and its degree of dilatation, wall thickening of CBD, extension of dilated bile duct into the ampulla, and of protruding mass into the duodenal lumen, and lymph node metastasis all according to the origin sites of tumors. Differential points were thus determined.

Results : The detection rate of the masses was 96% (53/55). Their size was 1-5cm, with a mean size of 2.4 ± 0.5 cm in carcinoma of of ampulla of Vater and 3.5 ± 1.0 cm in pancreatic head carcinoma. Invasion of peripancreatic fat was most commonly observed in pancreatic head carcinoma (100%, 18/18) (P 0.05), dilatation of CBD was observed in all cases except one of periapillary duodenal cancer (98%, 54/55), and abrupt termination of dilated bile duct was noted in all cases except one of the pancreatic head carcinoma (98%, 53/54). Dilatation of pancreatic duct was commonly observed in pancreatic head carcinoma (94%, 17/18) and carcinoma of the ampulla of Vater (75%, 12/16). Its degree of dilatation was mostly moderate in pancreatic head carcinoma (56%, 10/18) and mostly mild in carcinoma of the ampulla of Vater (63%, 10/16) (P 0.05). Wall thickening of the distal CBD was most commonly observed in distal CBD carcinoma (76%, 13/17). Extension of dilated bile duct into the ampulla was commonly observed in the carcinoma of the ampulla of Vater (81%, 13/16) and periapillary duodenal cancer (75%, 3/4) (P < 0.05). A mass protruding into the duodenal lumen was commonly observed in periapillary duodenal cancer (100%, 4/4) and carcinoma of the ampulla of Vater (94%, 15/16) (P 0.05). Lymph node meatastasis was observed in pancreatic head carcinoma (17%, 3/18) and distal CBD carcinoma (6%, 1/17).

Conclusion : Because of improvement in the rate at which the mass is detected, and a clear demonstration of associated findings, helical CT is useful in the differentiation of periapillary carcinomas.

Index words : Computed tomography (CT), helical
Pancreas, neoplasm
Bile ducts, neoplasm
Duodenum, neoplasm