

## CT

1

1,2

: CT

: 275

CT

가

38.6% (106/275)  
92%, 63%  
58% (23/40)  
63% (22/35),  
228 cm<sup>3</sup>,

가  
36% (83/235),  
가

30% (61/200)  
361 cm<sup>3</sup>

: CT

38.6%

CT (CT during arterial portography,

가

CTAP)

(1-6).

75%

CTAP

(7).

가 가

CTAP

가

(8-17).

Lawrence

가

(8).

가

Lawrence

CTAP

가

1998 1 1999 1 CTAP  
154 (CTAP 322 ) 1

96

CTAP 275 CTAP  
(superior mesenteric artery, SMA)

235, 1998 10

(splenic artery, SA) 40

가 78, 가 18

37-78

58.2

(transarterial chemoembolization,

TACE) CTAP 67

16 2 1 가

CTAP 3

7

CTAP 8

4F (Yashiro, Seoul, Korea)

80 ml Isohexol (Omnipaque,

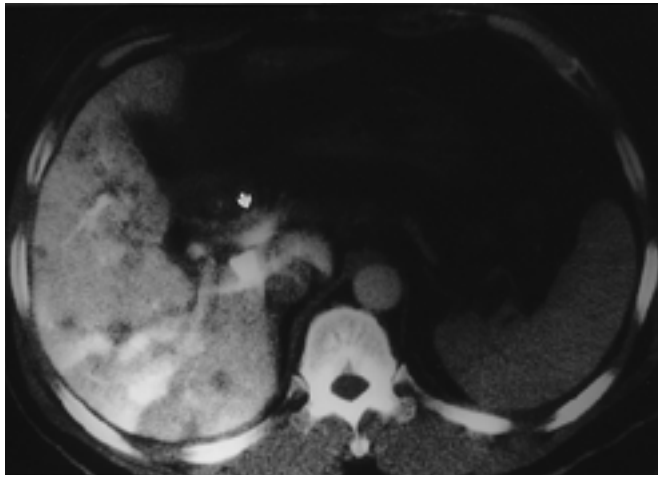
300mg/l, Nycomed Imaging AS, Oslo, Norway) Iopromide

CT

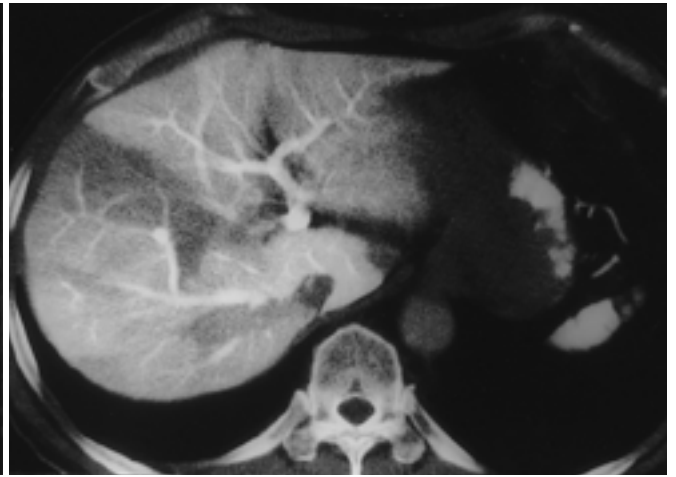
(Ultravist 370, Schering, Korea) 2ml, 35 40  
CT

(Somatom Plus-S, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
10mm, 10mm/s 1

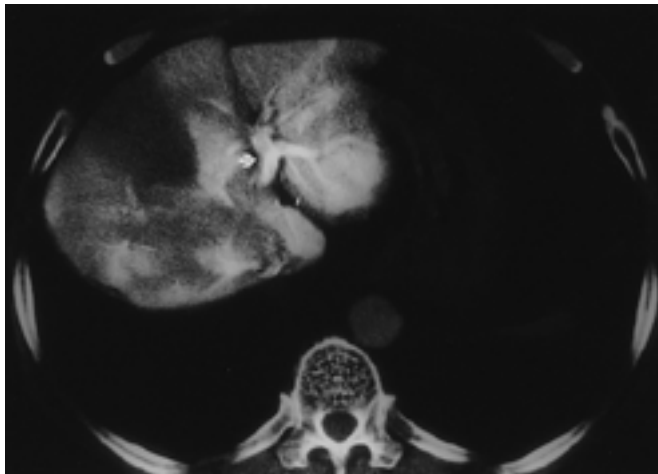
가 (8),  
가 (Fig. 1),  
(Fig. 1A),  
2 (Fig. 1B),  
3 (Fig. 1C, D) 1A, C, D).  
SMA 235, SA 40  
( SMA 가 SA 가), SMA 206 69, SMA SA  
SMA 3cm, SMA



A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. Grade of Zebra pattern.

A. 43-year-old patient with hepatic metastasis from pancreatic adenocarcinoma. Spiral CTAP shows localized zebra pattern in segment 6 of liver (grade I), and lamina flow in main portal vein(arrow) is well seen.

B. 57-year-old patient with hepatic metastasis from rectal adenocarcinoma. Spiral CTAP shows more extensive zebra pattern in right hepatic lobe, but not in left lobe (grade II).

C, D. 76-year-old patient with dysplastic nodules in liver.

Spiral CTAP shows zebra pattern in whole liver with lamina flows(arrows) in main, right, & left portal veins (grade III).

SMA 23 (58%)

SMA 206 가 SMA 177 64 (36%), SA 29 15 (52%) 가 (p=0.11), 69 가 SMA 58 19 (33%), SA 11 8 (73%) (p=0.013).

SA SMA odds 가 2.48, odds 가 5.47 (235 ) SMA 200 61 (30%), 22 (63%) 가

2 sample t-test, z-test, ANOVA test, chi-square test

275 CTAP 106 (38.6%)

1 36 (37%), 2 43 (41%), 3 24 (23%) (Table 1)(Fig. 1).

가 (92% 63%), (83% 15%), (53% 5%), (63% 24%) (p<0.001)(Table 2)(Fig. 1).

275 206 79 (38%), 69 27 (39%) 가 (p=0.908)(Table 3).

SMA 235 83 (36%), SA 40 가 (p=0.008)(Table 3).

SMA 206 가 SMA 177 64 (36%), SA 29 15 (52%) 가 (p=0.11), 69 가 SMA 58 19 (33%), SA 11 8 (73%) (p=0.013).

SA SMA odds 가 2.48, odds 가 5.47 (235 ) SMA 200 61 (30%), 22 (63%) 가

Table 1. Incidence &amp; Extent of Zebra Pattern.

	Overall	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III
Zebra(+)	106/275 (38.6%)	39/106 (37%)	43/106 (41%)	24/106 (23%)

Table 2. Incidence of Lamina Flow in Veins.

		Lamina Flow			
		MPV	RPV	LPV	SpV/SMV
Zebra	(+)106	98(92%)	88(83%)	56(53%)	67(63%)
	(-)169	106(63%)	25(15%)	8( 5%)	40(24%)

(p&lt; .001)

MPV = main portal vein, RPV = right portal vein,  
LPV = left portal vein,  
SpV = splenic vein, SMV = superior mesenteric vein

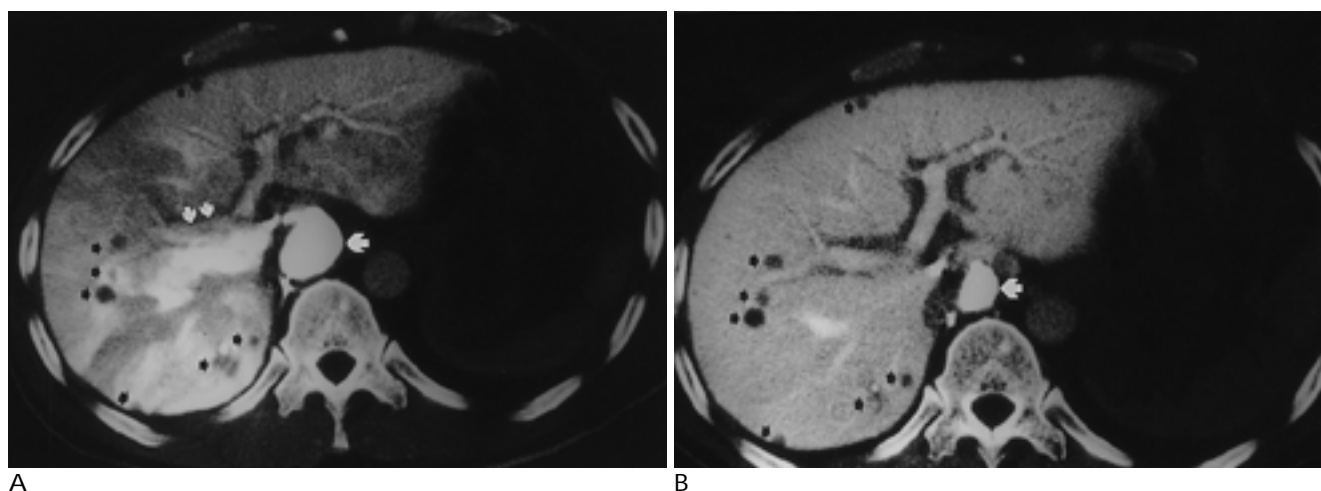


Fig. 2. 48-year-old patient with liver cirrhosis and lipiodol-tagged hepatocellular carcinoma in caudate lobe (large white arrows). A. Spiral CTAP with distal superior mesenteric arterial selection shows zebra pattern in right lobe (grade II) and laminar flow in right main portal vein (small white arrows). Note indistinct multiple small perfusion defect nodules (black arrows). B. Follow-up CTAP with proximal superior mesenteric arterial selection shows homogeneous parenchymal enhancement. And then perfusion defect lesions are well visualized (black arrows).

Table 3. Correlation of Zebra Pattern with Associated Factors.

	Liver Cirrhosis		Selected artery		Catheter tip location in SMA		Aberrant RHA from SMA	
	(+) 206	(-) 69	SMA 235	SA 40	Proximal 200	Distal 35	(+) 28	(-) 207
Zebra(+)	79 (38%)	27 (39%)	83 (36%)	23 (58%)	61 (30%)	22 (63%)	9 (32%)	74 (36%)
	(p= 0.908)		(p= 0.008)		(p= 0.0002)		(p= 0.883)	

SMA = superior mesenteric artery, SA = splenic artery, RHA = right hepatic artery

Table 4. Association of Zebra Pattern with Splenic Volume.

	Mean Splenic Volume(cm <sup>3</sup> )		
	Overall	SMA selection group	SA selection group
Zebra(+)	228	234	206
Zebra(-)	361	326	688

p&lt; .001

SMA = superior mesenteric artery, SA = splenic artery

(p=0.0002) (Table 3) (Fig. 2).

SMA 28 가 9 (32%)  
 가 , SMA  
 36%(74/207) 가 (p=0.883) (Table 3).  
 가 (106 )

228 cm<sup>3</sup>, (169 ) 361 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 가  
 (p<0.001). SMA SA  
 SMA 234 cm<sup>3</sup>, 가 23 206 cm<sup>3</sup>,  
 688 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 가 (p<0.001) (Table 4).

CTAP 1997 Lawrence (8).  
 가 22%(22/98)  
 55%  
 Lawrence  
 (Table 1).

가  
 가  
 (63%) (Table 2)  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 (8,9,13,15),  
 (19-23)  
 , Lawrence  
 (8) , 가  
 ,  
 Lawrence  
 TACE (8),  
 CTAP  
 (Table 3).  
 odds (2.48)  
 odds (5.47) 가  
 SA  
 가  
 (Table 4) ( SA SMA  
 가  
 )  
 가 가  
 가  
 (8).  
 38.6%  
 가 (22,24),  
 (22,25)  
 가  
 가

가 (Table 4), SA

, SMA

가 ,

Lawrence , SA

Lawrence (8) McDermott (13) SMA 가 SA

(8), SA

SA (Table 3).

(9,15,27), (14)

CTAP

, SA SA , SMA

SMA 가

가 가

Little 가 SMA SA

가 SMA 가 , 가 SMA

(9), SMA, SA

SMA 가 (Table 3), 가

SMA 가

Paulson 가

(15). SMA 가

SMA , SMA

(8,9,15) 가 (Table 3).

가

가 가

SMA 가

(8,9).

SMA, SA 가

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## **Zebra Pattern in CT during Arterial Portography: Analysis of Associated Factors<sup>1</sup>**

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**Purpose :** To analyze the factors associated with the zebra pattern in CT during arterial portography(CTAP).

**Materials and Methods :** In 275 CTAP procedures, the factors associated with the zebra pattern, such as laminar flow in the portal vein, the presence of liver cirrhosis, the artery selected for CTAP, location of the catheter tip in the superior mesenteric artery(SMA), splenic volume, and the existence of an aberrant right hepatic artery(RHA) emerging from the SMA were analyzed.

**Results :** In 106 of 275 procedures (38.5 %), a zebra pattern was apparent. Portal venous laminar flow was seen in 92 % of procedures in the group with this pattern and in 63 % in the group without it. Eighty-three of 235 procedures (35.3 %) in which the SMA was injected and 23 of 40(57.5 %) involving splenic artery injection showed the zebra pattern. In 22 of 35(62.8 %) in which the catheter tip was located in the distal SMA and 61 of 200(30.5 %) in which this was at a proximal site, the zebra pattern was evident. Mean splenic volume was less in the group with the zebra pattern. The effect on the zebra pattern of liver cirrhosis and an aberrant RHA emerging from the SMA was not statistically significant.

**Conclusion :** In CTAP, the incidence of the zebra pattern was 38.6 %, and was related to laminar flow in the portal vein. The pattern is frequently seen in CTAP involving contrast injection via the splenic artery, distal location of a catheter tip in the SMA, and small splenic volume.

**Index words :** Liver, CT

Liver, angiography

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