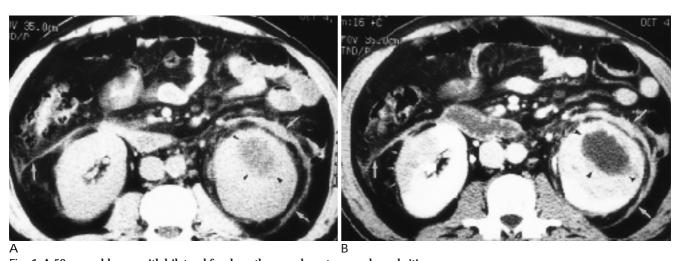
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153

300 (Iopromide 0.6234g/ml, 가 . 16 (76%) 4 140-150cc, (bolus in-(Fig. 2), . 21 jection) (tubular nephrogram) 10mm 17 (81%) (Fig. . US 2), 13 (62%) 가 19 US CT가 (Fig. US CT 2). 가 가 XGP (1-4).3 1 가 43 19 16 80% 20 16 60% 75% , 3 12 19 3-61 43 20 6 XGP 7, 가 가 4 가, (9). 가가 15 (71%), 16 (76%), 17 (81%) US CT (2, 10, 11), 50 (Fig. 1) XGP 19 (Fig. 2, 3), 가 13 , 가 6 21 (2, 12). (85%)(global form) 17 (81%) (Fig. 2), (19%)(Fig. 가 13 (62%) 1, 3). Ι, Gerota П,



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Fig. 1. A 50-year-old man with bilateral focal xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis. Precontrast (A) and postcontrast (B) CT scans show functioning kidneys with a large wedge shaped less-enhancing nephrographic defect in the right kidney (small arrows in B) and an ovoid hypodense abscess with thick wall in the left kidney (arrowheads). Note the extension of this inflammatory process to the perirenal space with thickening of Gerota 's fascia (larger arrows).

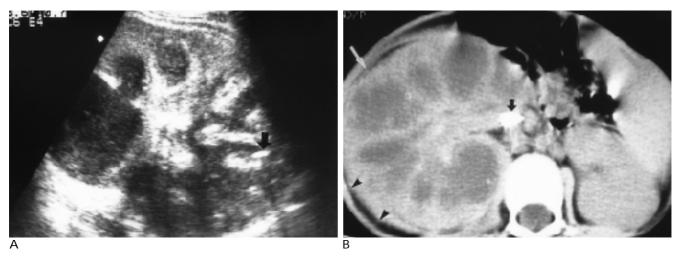


Fig. 2. A 3-year-old boy with diffuse xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis.

A. Coronal scan of right renal ultrasonography shows severe hydronephrosis due to an impacted renal pelvic stone with acoustic shadowing (black arrow). The dilated calices contain abundant debris.

B, C. Precontrast (B) and postcontrast (C) CT scans show dilated pus-filled calices in the enlarged right kidney with a bullet-like pelvic stone (black arrows). Note the parenchymal thinning, perirenal strands (black arrowheads), thickening of Gerota 's fascia (thick white arrows), and no excretion of contrast material from functionally impaired right kidney to the right ureter.

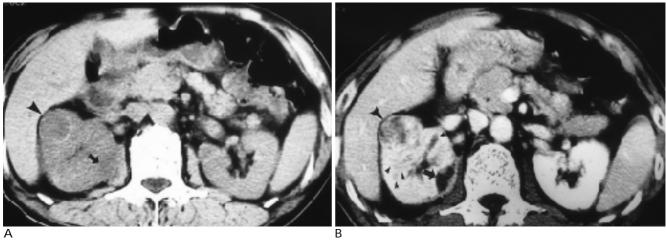


Fig. 3. A 60-year-old man with focal xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis.

A. Precontrast CT scan shows an iso- or slightly hypodense ovoid exophytic mass with hyperdense rim in the anterolateral aspect of the right kidney (large arrowhead) and ill-defined slightly hypodense area in the medial portion of the right kidney (arrow). The hyperdense rim in the former lesion was pathologically proven to be due to thin calcifications.

B. Postcontrast CT scan reveals irregular enhancement of the ovoid exophytic mass with some internal nonenhancing foci (large arrowhead) and the nonenhancing hypodense lesion in the medial portion of the right kidney (arrow). Note some additional striate nephrographic defects between these two lesions (small arrowheads). Due to the renal contour bulging around the exophytic mass, renal cell carcinoma could not be ruled out preoperatively, however, the mass was surgicopathologically confirmed as focal xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis localized within the renal capsule.

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Imaging Findings of Xanthogranulomatous Pyelonephritis¹

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Purpose: To define the imaging patterns of xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis (XGP).

Materials and Methods: The demographic, clinical, and imaging findings of 21 cases of pathologically proven XGP in 20 patients (bilateral in one) were evaluated. The findings of ultrasonography and CT were retrospectively evaluated with regard to distribution and extent of the disease, kidney size, the presence of calculi, hydronephrosis, and renal function. The findings were assessed by two radiologists, who established a consensus. Imaging and pathologic findings were compared.

Results: Sixteen of the 20 patients were female, and 19 were adults. Their age ranged from 3 to 61 (mean, 45) years. In all patients except one, the disease was unilateral (right: left= 13:16). In one patient, XGP was bilateral, and there were thus 21 cases. Seventeen (81%) of these were diffuse, and four (19%) were focal; extrarenal extension occurred in 13 cases (62%), among which ipsilateral pleural effusion was noted in two. The kidney was enlarged diffusely in 12 cases (57%), and focally in three (14%); urinary calculi were present in 16 cases (76%), with staghorn calculi in four of these; and hydronephrosis occurred in 17 (81%). Impairment of ipsilateral renal function was noted in 13 cases (62%). Clinical findings of inflammation such as fever, pyuria, bacteriuria, or leucocytosis were noted in all patients.

Conclusion: In addition to nephromegaly, renal function impairment, and urinary obstruction due to calculi, which are typical features of XGP, the condition may also show variable imaging findings. If the images obtained in the case of a middle-aged woman with clinical findings of urinary infection are atypical, we believe that XGP should be included in the differential diagnosis.

Index words: Kidney, inflammation

Kidney, CT Kidney, US

Kidney, radiography

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PERIPHERAL VASCULAR ULTRASOUND COURSE (2000 1 24-27)

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(tel: 1-202-2447904; fax: 1-202-2447355

E-mail: laikisha@acnp.com)

ERASMUS COURSE ON MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (EMRI): HEAD AND NECK MRI IN VIENNA (2000 1 31 -2 4)

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