



Embolization) (Transcatheter Arterial  
 : 23 가 14 가 9 , 가 13  
 가 10 . (Hgb) (Hct)

Mirvis , CT  
 Grade III가 9 , Grade IV가 14 ,  
 . 16 , 4 3  
 가 4 , ( )가 16 ,  
 , 3 가 3 . 23 18  
 , ) ( , )  
 2 가 , 가  
 가 , 가

CT Grade가  
 가 ,

가  
 (1),

Opsonins (2), IgM (7, 8),  
 가 43 - 97% (9, 10).

Mortality (2, 3). (Transcatheter Arterial Embolization: TAE )  
 , 15 - 61% 6 - 13% (4). Sclafani Hagiwara  
 (5), (11 - 13)

2,795 , Siger TAE  
 2.52% mortality 4.25% (6).

1994 8 1999 1  
 (TAE) 23  
 9 , 2 78 14 , 30.3  
 , 10 , 13  
 , 6 , 8  
 가 14 (60.9%) 가  
 가 7 ,  
 1 .

(Table 2).

CT Fig. 1  
 TAE TAE  
 (HR)  
 (SBP) TAE , TAE  
 24 Shock Index(=HR/SBP) (11)  
 paired Student's t test  
 . CT scan Mirvis  
 (14) (Table 1).

5F Cobra catheter(Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)  
 3F FasTRACKER catheter(Boston scientific, CA, U.S.A.)  
 microcoil(Boston scientific, CA, U.S.A.) gelfoam (1×1×1 mm) , 16

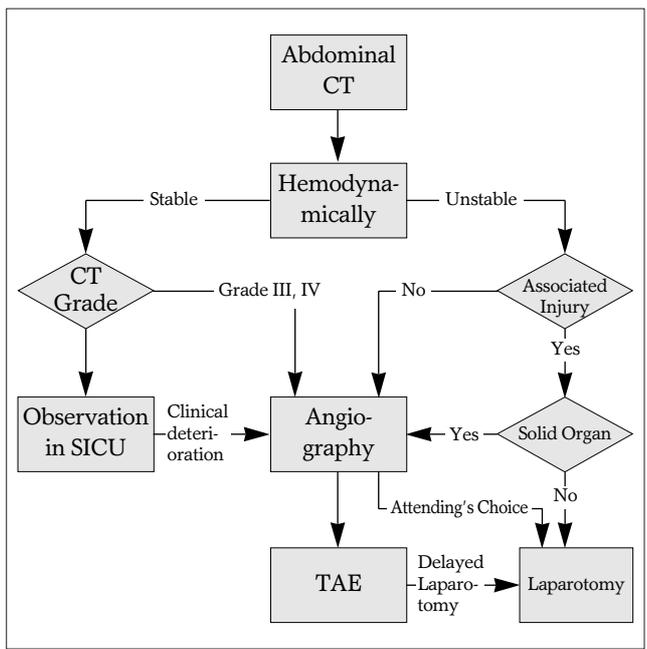


Fig. 1. Algorithm for the management of blunt splenic injury

microcoil , gelfoam  
 가 4 , microcoil gelfoam  
 가 3 .  
 가 15 , microcatheter  
 (superselection) 5 ,  
 가 3 8  
 .  
 (dorsal pancreatic artery)  
 (11 - 13). CT scan , 9  
<sup>99m</sup>Tc - sulfur colloid scintigraphy  
 (reticuloendothelial function) .

CT scan 가 Grade III IV  
 (14), Grade III가 9 , Grade IV가 14 .  
 Grade III가 2 , Grade IV가 8 ,  
 Grade III가 7 , Grade IV가 6  
 (3.46:3.8),  
 . TAE , TAE  
 24 Shock Index(=HR/SBP) ,  
 1.01 0.73 TAE (p<0.01 ;  
 paired Student's t test),

Table 1. CT Injury-severity Grades in Blunt Splenic Trauma (Stuart E. Mirvis, Radiology 1989)

Grade	Criteria
I	Capsular avulsion, superficial laceration(s) or subcapsular hematoma < 1cm
II	Parenchymal laceration(s) 1-3cm deep, central/subcapsular hematoma(s) < 3cm
III	Laceration(s) > 3cm deep, central/subcapsular hematoma(s) > 3cm
IV	Fragmentation of three or more sections, devascularized (nonenhanced) spleen

Table 2. Associated Injuries

	Adult	Children	Total
Head	3	1	4
Chest	5	2	7
Vertebra	3	0	3
Pelvic bone	4	0	4
Extremities	4	3	7
Liver	1	0	1
Pancreas	1	0	1
Kidney	5	1	6
Other vascular injuries	3	0	3
Etc.	2	0	2
Total	31	7	38

(11). 23 , 18 가  
78.3%

2

TAE

3 가

가

opsonization, (filtration), (phagocytosis)

(2 )

(1 )

(DIC, 1 )

(13).

<sup>99m</sup>Tc - sulfur colloid scintigraphy

9

가

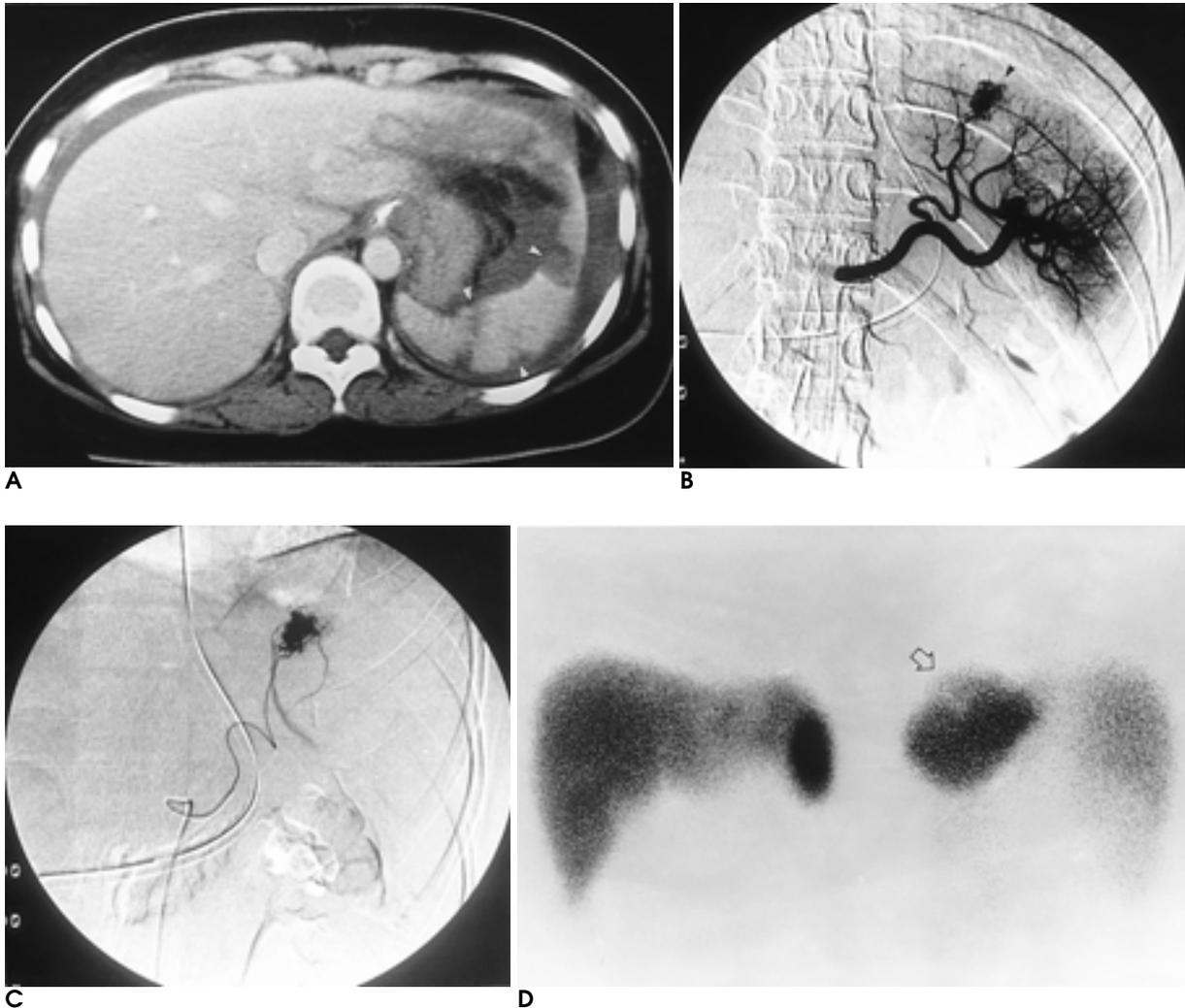
(splenectomy)

(OPSI:overwhelming postsplenectomy

infection or sepsis)

(Table 3).

(5, 6, 15),



**Fig. 2.** Splenic injury in 23 years old female.

**A.** CT scan obtained at admission shows grade 3 splenic injury with lacerations(arrowheads) and hemoperitoneum.

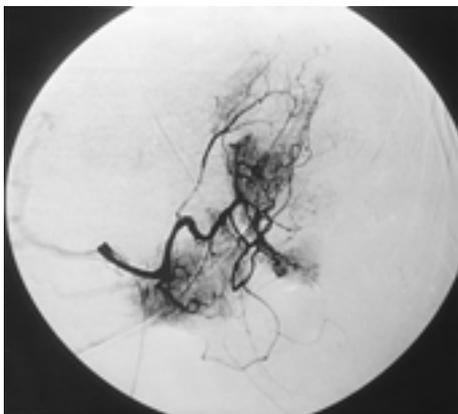
**B.** Angiogram shows an extravasation of contrast medium(arrowhead) and partial filling defect.

**C.** Microcoil embolization of splenic arterial branch was accomplished successfully by superselection.

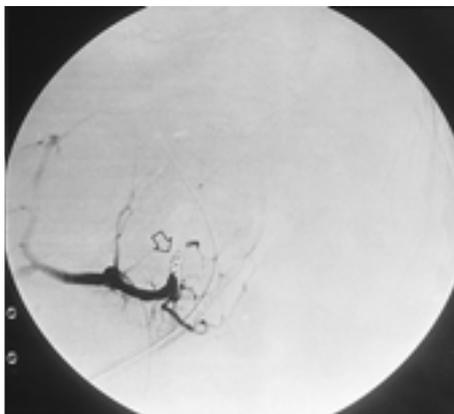
**D.** Follow-up <sup>99m</sup>Tc-sulfur colloid scintigram(after 2 weeks) shows an uptake of agent, suggesting a preservation of splenic function with small photon defect(arrow).



A



B



C

**Fig. 3.** Splenic rupture result from traffic accident in 52 years old male.

**A.** At admission, CT scan showed grade 4 splenic injury with nearly devascularized area (non-enhanced portion, asterisk).

**B.** Splenic angiogram shows multiple filling defects and oozing.

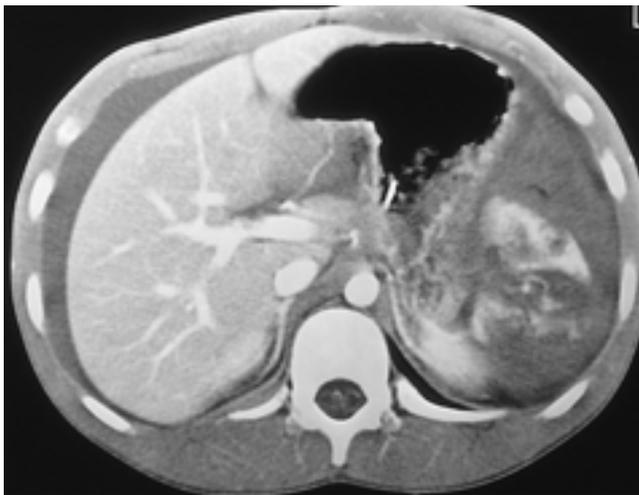
**C.** Coil embolization was done at the proximal portion of splenic artery successfully (arrow). But this patient underwent a delayed laparotomy because of an associated pancreatic injury.

**Table 3.** Clinical Data and Results of Splenic Embolization(Vector; walker(W), falling down(F), passenger(P), driver(D), bicycle(C), snowboard(S) / Embolization site(EMB); Proximal(P), Distal brs(S) / Embolization material(Mtrl); Microcoil(C), Gelfoam(G) / Shock Index (Init SI) / TAE Shock Index(AFT SI) / (TF) / (HD))

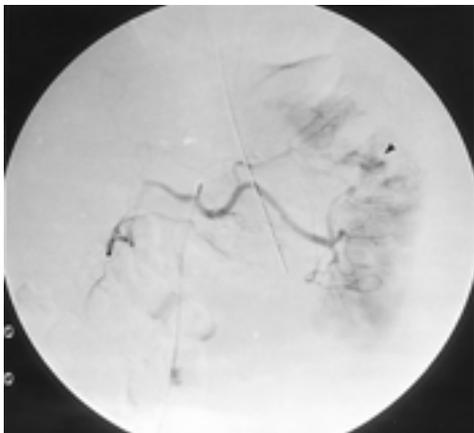
Case	Age	Sex	HD	Vector	Init SI	AFT SI	TF	EMB	Mtrl	Grade	Result
1	4	F	29	W	0.83	1.00	2	P	G	4	S
2	13	M	14	F	0.73	0.67	1	S	G	4	S
3	48	M	2	P	1.20	0.73	20	P	C	3	S
4	7	M	18	F	1.24	0.79	3	P	G	4	S
5	4	F	44	F	1.33	1.00	1	P	C	4	S
6	2	F	26	W	1.00	1.00	-	P	C	4	S
7	48	M	15	F	1.02	0.67	6	P	C	3	S
8	16	F	23	W	0.67	0.71	3	S	C	4	S
9	23	F	22	P	0.69	0.50	4	S	C	3	S
10	12	M	13	W	0.67	0.63	-	P	C+G	3	S
11	9	M	15	W	1.20	0.88	-	S+P	C+G	3	S
12	8	M	23	W	0.64	0.67	2	S+P	C+G	4	S
13	54	F	18	F	0.80	0.57	7	S	C	4	S
14	78	F	9	P	0.89	0.44	6	P	C	3	D
15	52	M	47	D	1.57	1.00	15	P	C	4	OP
16	57	M	18	W	0.63	0.57	6	P	C	4	D
17	60	M	23	F	0.57	0.54	1	P	G	4	S
18	12	F	34	W	1.20	0.82	3	P	C	4	S
19	30	F	61	P	1.07	0.69	10	P	C	3	S
20	69	M	21	C	0.96	0.91	22	S	C	3	OP
21	21	M	33	P	1.97	0.80	72	P	C	4	D
22	22	M	15	F	1.31	0.50	10	P	C	3	S
23	10	M	2	S	1.08	0.67	2	S+P	C	4	S

가  
 3 TAE CT  
 , TAE (11, 12).  
 가 1  
 2  
 가 가 가  
 15 , 5 ,  
 가 3  
 (dorsal pancreatic artery)  
 (dorsal pancreatic artery), (left

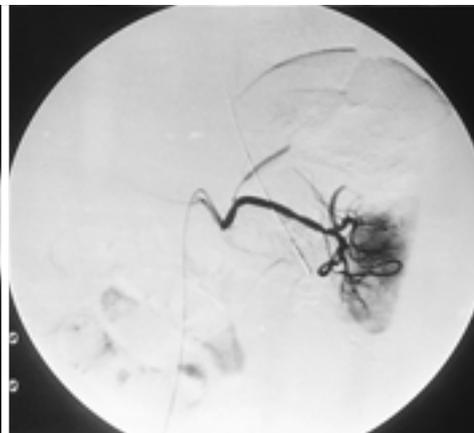
gastric artery) (left gastroepiploic artery)  
 (11, 12), TAE <sup>99m</sup>Tc - sulfur colloid  
 scintigraphy 9  
 가 CT , CT  
 (parenchymal phase)  
 (separation of parenchymal fragments) (13),  
 (12).  
 Godley 55 가  
 55 (24).  
 5



A



B



C

55.4 TAE 가  
 (bias)  
 (confounding)  
 TAE  
 TAE 가  
 가 가

**Fig. 4.** Splenic injury result from falling down in 13 years old male.  
**A.** Initially, fragmentation of the spleen and hemoperitoneum were noted on CT scan.  
**B.** Splenic angiogram shows multiple lacerations and small extravasation (arrowhead).  
**C.** After a superselection of distal branch, gelfoam embolization was done at the upper pole area.



## The Efficacy and Benefits of Transcatheter Arterial Embolization (TAE) in Patients with Blunt Splenic Injury<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the efficacy and benefits of transcatheter arterial embolization(TAE) in patients with blunt splenic injury after blunt abdominal trauma

**Materials and Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed the results of transcatheter arterial embolization in 23 patients who suffered splenic injury after blunt abdominal trauma. Fourteen of the patients were male, and 9 were female; 13 were adults, and 10 were children. Transcatheter arterial embolization was performed in patients with hypotension, tachycardia, evidence of hemodynamic instability due, for example, to low levels of Hgb and Hct, or those who needed fluid therapy or blood transfusion. After embolization the patients' progress was monitored by CT scanning, abdominal sonography, or <sup>99m</sup>Tc-sulfur colloid scintigraphy.

**Results:** The degree of splenic injury was classified according to the system devised by Mirvis et al.; nine cases were CT grade I, and 14 were grade II. After demonstrating angiographically the site of contrast leakage, embolization was performed; for this, a coil only was used in 16 cases, gelfoam only in four, and both coil and gelfoam in three. There were three sites of vascular embolization: 16 procedures were performed in the proximal part of the main trunk of the splenic artery, four in a superselected branch of this same artery, and three in both the splenic artery and one of its superselected branches. Of the 23 cases, 18 recovered without splenectomy after embolization, three adult patients died from coexisting conditions (spinal or cerebral injuries, liver cirrhosis, or pelvic bone fracture) or complications(acute renal failure or disseminated intravascular coagulation). Due to co-existing pancreatic and mesenteric vessel injury, two of the adult patients who underwent TAE also underwent delayed surgery; intraoperatively, there was no evidence of splenic rebleeding. In all patients who did not undergo surgery, follow-up observation revealed a decreased volume of hemoperitoneum, increased uptake of radionuclide in the spleen, and no evidence of rebleeding.

**Conclusion:** Transcatheter angiography and arterial embolization in patients with splenic injuries who showed hemodynamic instability and a high CT grade is a non-surgical approach that can achieve early hemostasis and hemodynamic stability. Another benefit of this procedure is the preservation of splenic function.

**Index words :** Arteries, therapeutic embolization  
Spleen, injuries

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