

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

(Table 2). 가
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

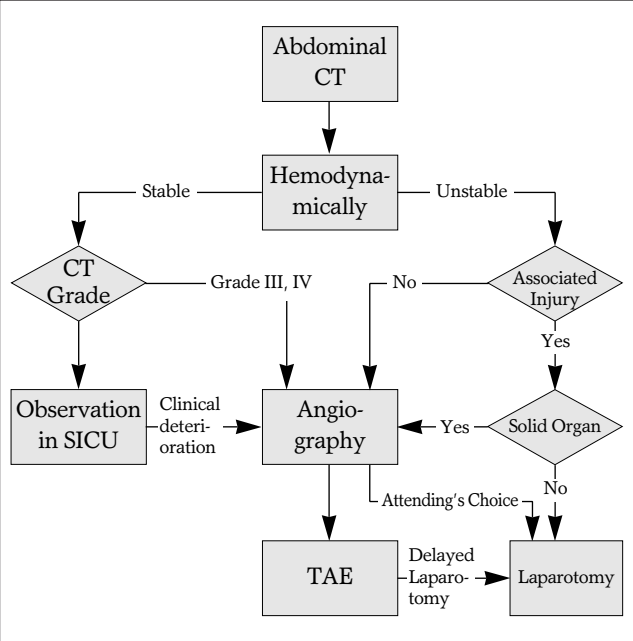


Fig. 1. Algorithm for the management of blunt splenic injury

microcoil , gelfoam
가 4 , microcoil gelfoam
가 3
가 15 , microcatheter
(superselection) 5 ,
가 3 8
(dorsal pancreatic artery)
(11 - 13). CT scan
, 9
^{99m}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)

(1), (2), (DIC, 1) (13).

. ^{99m}Tc - sulfur colloid scintigraphy
9 가

(splenectomy)

(OPSI:overwhelming postsplenectomy

infection or sepsis)

(Table 3).

(5, 6, 15),

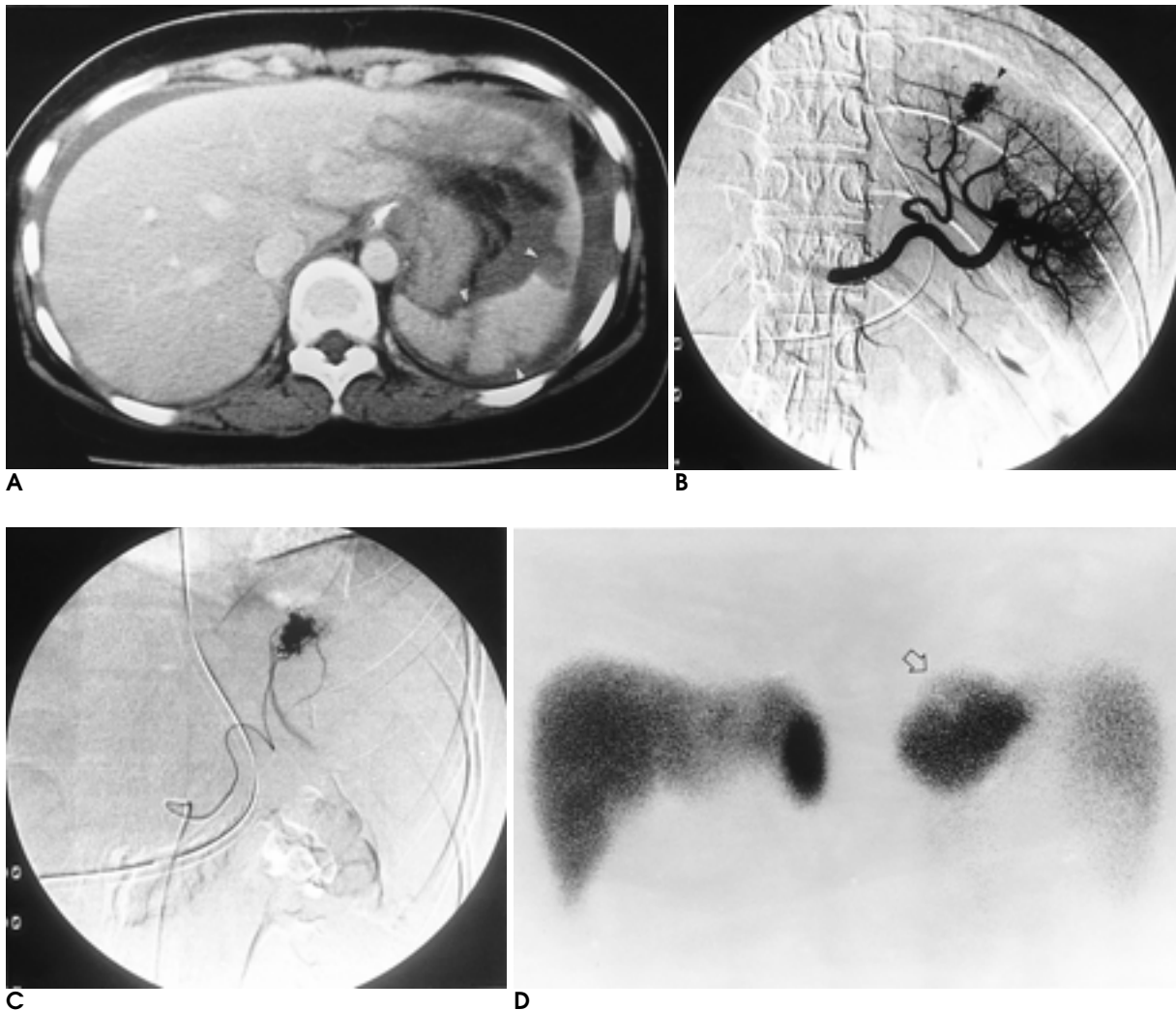


Fig. 2. Splenic injury in 23 years old female.

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

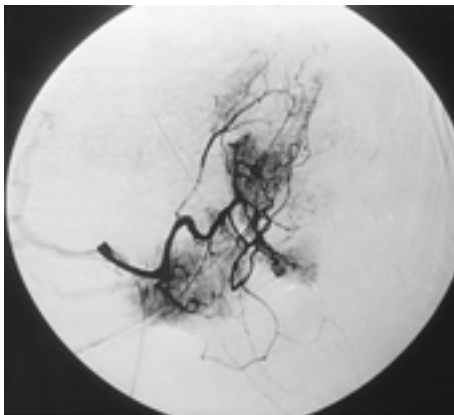
B. Angiogram shows an extravasation of contrast medium(arrowhead) and partial filling defect.

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

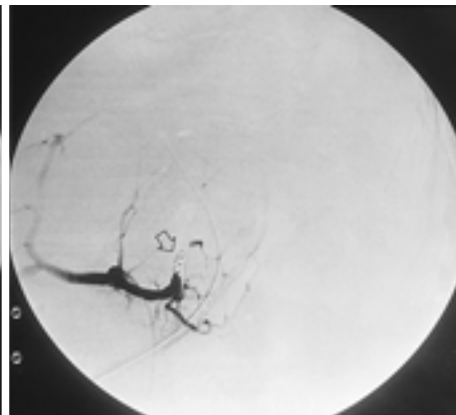
D. Follow-up ^{99m}Tc-sulfur colloid scintigram(after 2 weeks) shows an uptake of agent, suggesting a preservation of splenic function with small photon defect(arrow).



A



B



C

Fig. 3. Splenic rupture result from traf-
fic 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), snow-board(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

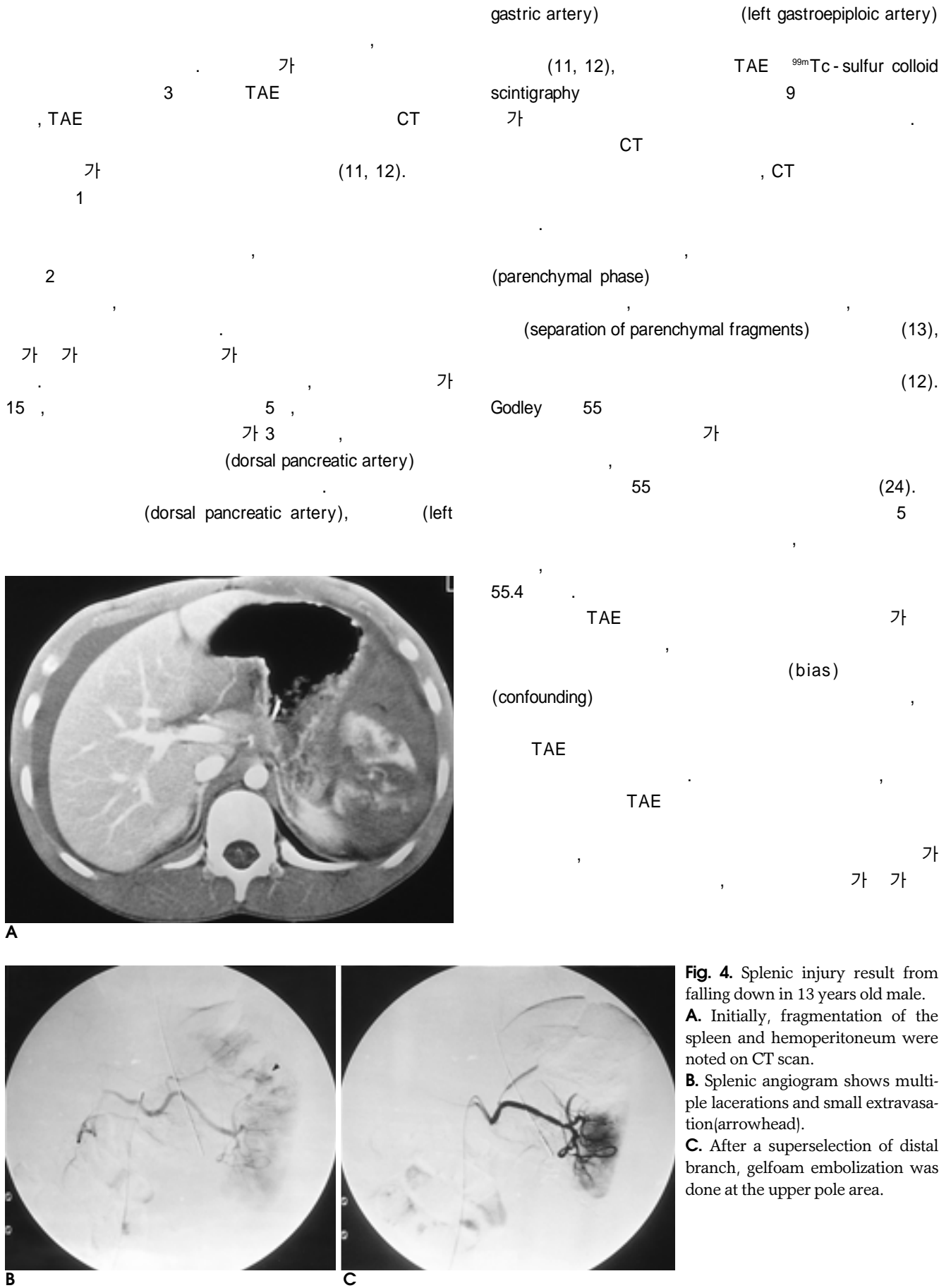


Fig. 4. Splenic injury result from falling down in 13 years old male.
A. Initially, fragmentation of the spleen and hemoperitoneum were noted on CT scan.
B. Splenic angiogram shows multiple lacerations and small extravasation (arrowhead).
C. After a superselection of distal branch, gelfoam embolization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

1. Trunkey DD. *The spleen*. In Blaisdell FW, Trunkey DD(eds), *Abdominal Trauma*. New York:Thieme-Stratton, 1982:185-192
2. Green JB, Shackford SR, Sise MJ, Fridlund P. Late septic complications in adults following splenectomy for trauma: A prospective analysis in 144 patients. *J Trauma* 1986;26:999-1004
3. Downey EC, Catanzara A, Ninneman JC, et al. Long-term depressed immunocompetence of patients splenectomized for trauma. *Surg Forum* 31:41, 1980
4. Ellison EC, Fabri PJ. Complications of splenectomy: etiology, prevention and management. *Surg Clin North Am* 1983;63:1313-1330
5. Balfanz JR, Nesbit ME Jr, Jarvis C, Krivit W. Overwhelming sepsis following splenectomy for trauma. *J Pediatr* 1976;88:458-460
6. Singer DB, Rosenberg HS, Bolander RP. *Postsplenectomy sepsis: Perspectives in pediatric pathology Year Book*. Chicago : Medical Publishers, Inc, 1973 : 285-305
7. Cogbill TH, Moore EE, Jurkovich GJ, Morris JA, Mucha P, Shackford SR. Nonoperative management of blunt splenic trauma: multicenter experience. *J Trauma* 1989;29:1312-1317
8. Pearl RH, Wesson DE, Spence LJ, et al. Splenic injury: a 5-year update with improved results and changing criteria for conservative management. *J Pediatr Surg* 1989;24:428-431
9. Villalba MR, Howells GA, Lucas RJ, et al. Nonoperative management of the adult ruptured spleen. *Arch Surg* 1990;125:836-839
10. Wiig JN. Splenic injury: a prospective multicenter study on non-operative and operative treatment. *Br J Surg* 1987;74:310-313
11. Hagiwara A, Yukioka T, Ohta S, Nitatori T, Matsuda H, Shimazaki S. Nonsurgical management of patients with blunt splenic injury: efficacy of transcatheter arterial embolization. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1996;167:159-166
12. Sclafani SJA, Shaftan GW, Scalea TM, et al. Nonoperative salvage of computed tomography-diagnosed splenic injuries: utilization of angiography for triage and embolization for hemostasis. *J Trauma* 1995;39:818-827
13. Sclafani SJA, Weisberg A, Scalea TM, Phillips TF, Duncan AO. Blunt splenic injuries: nonsurgical treatment with CT, arteriography, and transcatheter arterial embolization of the splenic artery. *Radiology* 1991;181:189-196
14. Mirvis SE, Whitley NO, Gens DR. Blunt splenic trauma in adults: CT-based classification and correlation with prognosis and treatment. *Radiology* 1989;171:33-39
15. Liu PP, Chou FF, Sheen-Chen SM, Chen YS, Chen MJ, Chen FC. Complications of splenectomy for splenic injury. *Chang-Keng I Hsueh Tsa Chih*. 1994;17(2):125-130
16. 1998;38(6): 1013-1019
17. Davis KA, Fabian TC, Croce MA, et al. Improved success in non-operative management of blunt splenic injuries: Embolization of splenic artery pseudoaneurysms. *J Trauma* 1998;44(6):1008-1015
18. Shari-Lynn Umlas, John J. Cronan. Splenic trauma: Can CT grading systems enable prediction of successful nonsurgical treatment? *Radiology* 1991;178:481-487
19. Becker CD, Spring P, Glattic A, Schweizer W. Blunt splenic trauma in adults : Can CT findings be used to determine the need for surgery? *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1994;162:343-347
20. 1990; 26(6):1179-1185
21. Sutayak JP, Chiu WC, D'Amelio LF, Amorosa JK, Hammond JS. Computed tomography is inaccurate in estimating the severity of adult splenic injury. *J Trauma* 1995;39(3):514-518
22. Taylor GA, Fallat ME, Potter BM, Eichelberger MR. The role of computed tomography in blunt abdominal trauma in children. *J Trauma* 1988;28:1660-1664
23. Starnes S, Klein P, Magagna L, Pomerantz R. Computed tomographic grading is useful in the selection of patients for nonoperative management of blunt injury to the spleen. *Am Surg* 1998;64(8): 743-748
24. Godley CD, Warren RL, Sheridan RL, McCabe CJ. Nonoperative management of blunt splenic injury in adults: age over 55 years as a powerful indicator for failure. *J Am Coll of Surg* 1996;183(2):133-9

The Efficacy and Benefits of Transcatheter Arterial Embolization (TAE) in Patients with Blunt Splenic Injury¹

Kyu Sung Kwack, M.D., Young Ju Kim, M.D., Myung Sub Lee, M.D.,
Dong Jin Kim, M.D., In Soo Hong, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Wonju Christian Hospital, Wonju College of Medicine, Yonsei University

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 ^{99m}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

Address reprint requests to : Kyu Sung Kwack, M.D., Department of Radiology, Wonju Christian Hospital, Wonju College of Medicine, Yonsei University, 162, Ilsan-dong, Wonju, Kangwon-do, Korea.
Tel. 82-33-741-1474,1475 Fax. 82-33-732-8281 E-mail: xenoguma@medikorea.net

: 2000 10 26 () - 28 ()
 : (40 - 1 ○ 138 - 721)
 : 18

	(2000 9 15)	(2000 9 15)
()	70,000	80,000
	30,000	40,000
()	70,000	80,000

(Categorical Course)

	(2000 9 15)	(2000 9 15)
()	5,000	7,000
	5,000	7,000
()	5,000	7,000

Home Page

Fax

: 025 - 25 - 0005 - 373 :

Home Page <http://www.radiology.or.kr> /56 Site 가

E - mail, Fax,

: 121 - 8 ○ 137 - 130

Tel (82 - 2) 578 - 8003 Fax (82 - 2) 529 - 7113

E - mail : office@radiology.or.kr

: 2000 7 31 ()

Fax, E - mail

Home Page <http://www.radiology.or.kr> /56 Site 가

10 26 () 11:30 - 13:00		Sapphire B Room(1)
10 27 () 12:00 - 13:30	X	Sapphire Room (1)

: , (Plenary Lecture), Robert Mattrey , , What 's
 New, , Panel Discussion, , ,
 가 .