

가 .  
(CT)

가 1 .  
가 ,  
가  
.

(Fig. 2C),

가 가  
CT 가  
가 (Fig. 3A).

(1).

가  
가  
(Fig. 3B).

31 가 .

2 .

(1, 2).  
가

(Amylase, 624 U/L; WBC,  
14,170/mm<sup>3</sup>; Glucose, 241 mg%; aspartate aminotrans-  
ferase[AST], 3,565 IU/L; lactate dehydrogenase[LDH],  
5,825 IU/L).

CT

가

(Fig. 1).

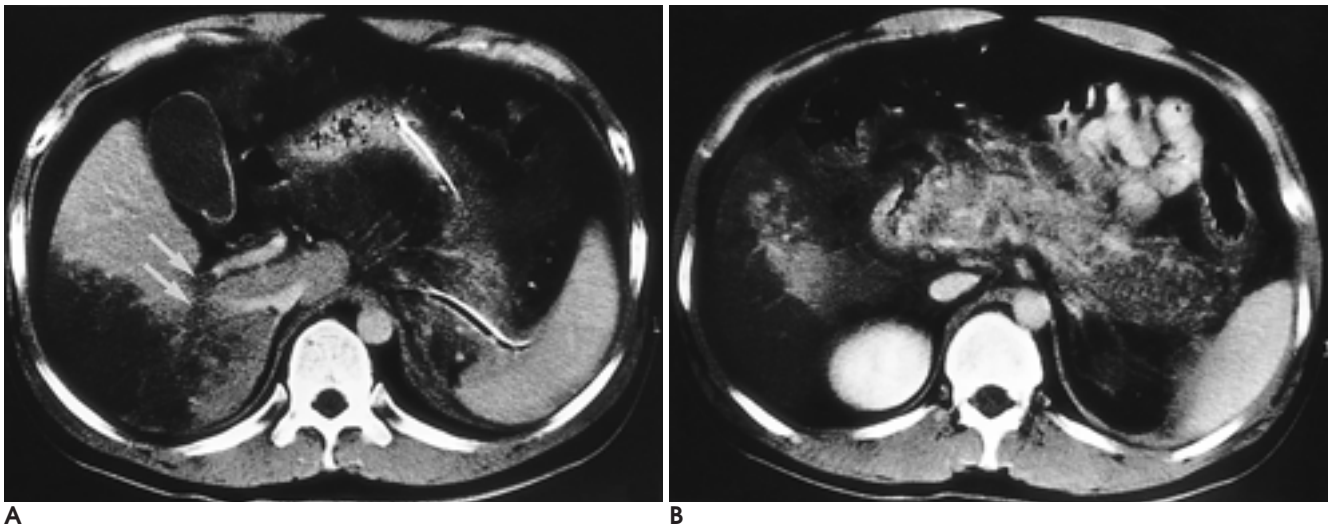
가 가 (Fig. 2A),

(Fig. 2B).

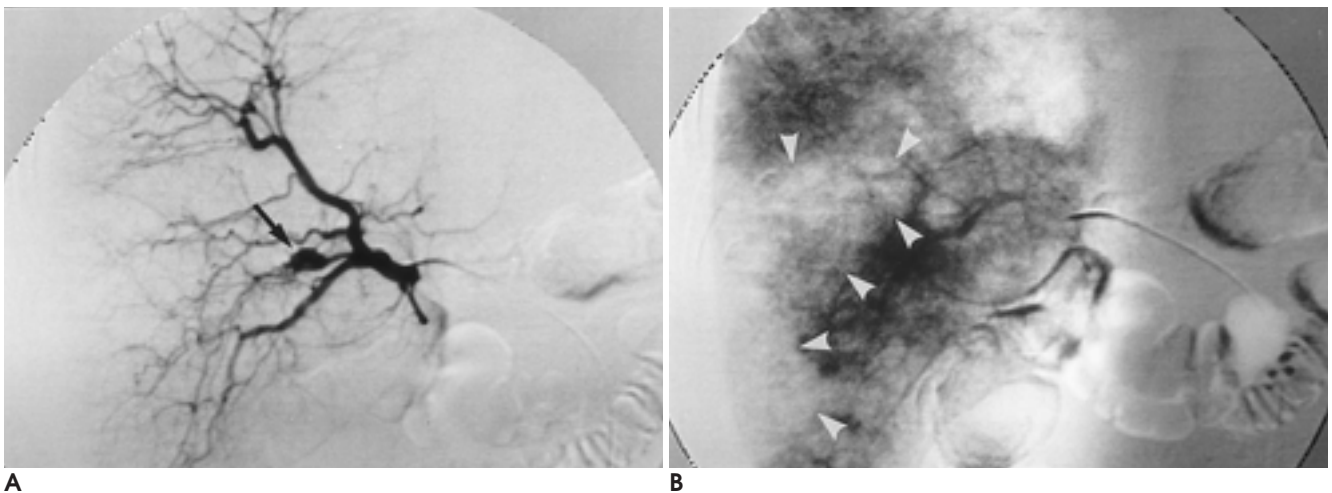
가

가 가 가  
가 가 (2-7),  
(8).

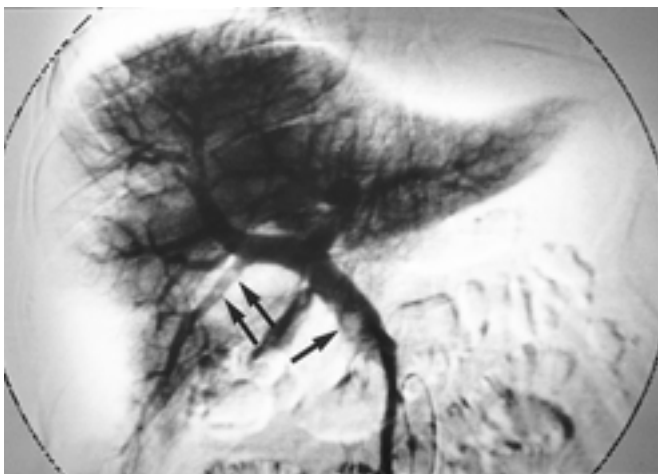
(9).  
가  
(10).

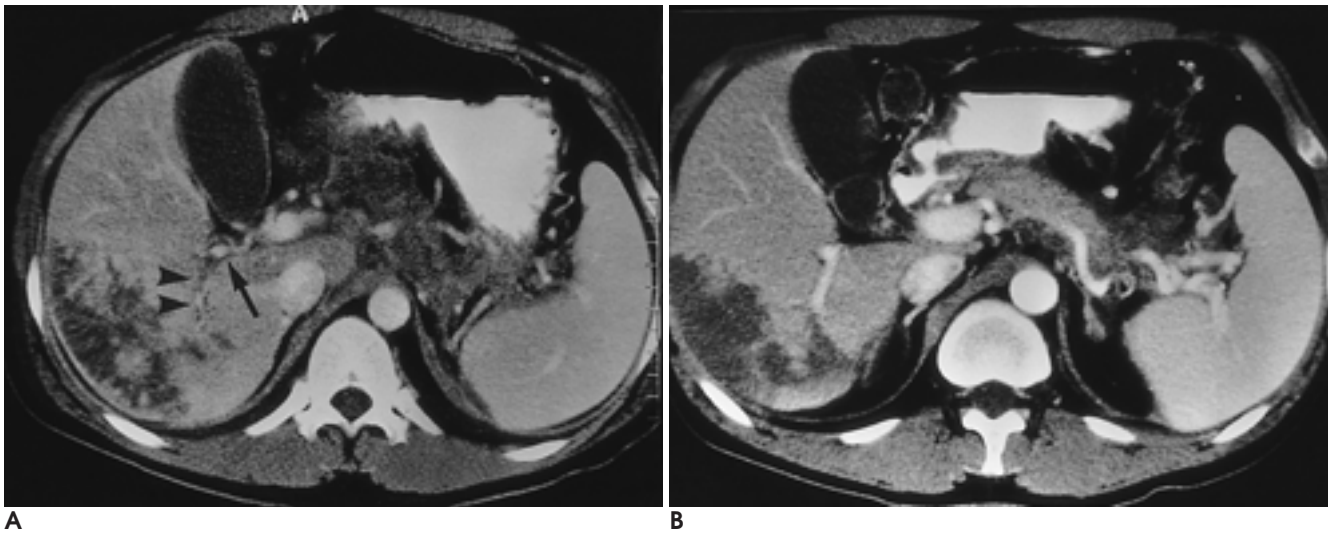


**Fig. 1.** Initial CT scans.  
**A.** Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows a segmental infarction in S6 of the liver along with thrombus (arrows) in the posteroinferior branch of the right portal vein.  
**B.** The pancreas is poorly defined and reveals heterogeneous low attenuation.



**Fig. 2.** Angiography: pseudoaneurysm and portal vein thrombosis.  
**A.** Arterial phase hepatic arteriogram shows a pseudoaneurysm (arrow) at proximal portion of posteroinferior branch of the right hepatic artery.  
**B.** Delayed phase arteriogram demonstrates perfusion defects (arrowheads) in S6 of the liver.  
**C.** SMA portogram shows multiple filling defects (arrows) in the main portal vein and posteroinferior segmental branch of the right portal vein. Well-defined perfusion defects are also seen in S6 of the liver.





**Fig. 3.** Follow-up CT scans.

**A.** CT scan obtained 7 days after initial CT shows a partial recanalization (arrowheads) of the posteroinferior branch of the right portal vein and hepatic pseudoaneurysm (arrow) nearby. The extent of the hepatic infarction is decreased and some enhancing portions appear in the periphery of the lesion.

**B.** CT scan 19 days later shows a patent portal vein. The hepatic infarction is sharply demarcated with surrounding normal parenchyma. The pancreas has smooth contour and reveals homogeneous enhancement.

1. Heiken JP, Liver, In Lee JKT, Sagel SS, Sanley RJ, Heiken JP. *Computed body tomography with MRI correlation*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia, Lippincott-Raven 1998:701-777
2. Seige M, Schweigart U, Moessmer G, Schneider KTM, Classen M. Extensive hepatic infarction caused by thrombosis of right portal

- vein branches and arterial vasospasm in HELLP syndrome associated with homozygous factor V Leiden. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1998;93: 473-474
3. Holbert BL, Baron RL, Dodd GD. Hepatic infarction caused by arterial insufficiency: spectrum and evolution of CT findings. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1996;166:815-820
4. Belli AM, Jennings CM, Nakielnny RA. Splenic and portal venous thrombosis: a vascular complication of pancreatic disease demonstrated on computed tomography. *Clin Radiol* 1990;41:13-16
5. Yamashita K, Tsukuda H, Mizukami Y, et al. Hepatic infarction with portal thrombosis. *J Gastroenterol* 1997;32:684-688
6. Mathieu D, Vasile N, Grenier P. Portal thrombosis: dynamic CT features and course. *Radiology* 1985;154:737-741
7. 1991;27:105-107
8. Smith GS, Birnbaum BA, Jacobs JE. Hepatic infarction secondary to arterial insufficiency in native livers: CT findings in 10 patients. *Radiology* 1998;208:223-229
9. 1995;32: 769-774
10. Zalcmán M, Gansbeke DV, Matos C, Engelholm L, Struyven J. Sonographic demonstration of portal venous system thromboses secondary to inflammatory diseases of the pancreas. *Gastrointest Radiol* 1987;12:114-116
11. Sawlani V, Phadke RV, Baijal SS, et al. Arterial complications of pancreatitis and their radiological management. *Australas Radiol* 1996;40:381-386
12. Perez C, Llauger J, Pallardo Y, Sanchis E, Sabate JM. Radiologic diagnosis of pseudoaneurysms complicating pancreatitis. *Eur Radiol* 1993;16:102-106

## Hepatic Infarction Complicating Acute Pancreatitis: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

Hyun Suk Kim, M.D., Sung Hwan Hong, M.D., Hong Suk Park, M.D.,  
Eil Seong Lee, M.D., Ik Won Kang, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, Hallym University*

Hepatic infarction is relatively uncommon and is usually related to surgery or interventional procedures. Pancreatitis-associated hepatic infarction has not been reported in the literature, and we now describe a case of hepatic infarction in a 31-year-old man with acute pancreatitis. Initial CT scanning demonstrated an enlarged pancreas with multifocal fluid collection, and a large wedge-shaped low attenuation lesion was seen in the right lobe of the liver along with thrombi in the posteroinferior branch of the right portal vein. Hepatic arteriography and SMA portography revealed a pseudoaneurysm in the right hepatic artery, thrombi in the main portal vein and its posteroinferior branch, and perfusion defects confined to S6 of the liver.

**Index words :** Liver, infarction  
Pancreatitis  
Portal vein, thrombosis  
Hepatic arteries, injuries

Address reprint requests to : Sung Hwan Hong, M.D., Department of Radiology, Hangeul Sacred Heart Hospital  
94-195 Yongdungpo-dong, Yongdungpo-gu, Seoul 150-030, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-2639-5204 Fax. 82-2-679-0121