

1

2

CT, CT, 가
CT(CT) 가
: 77 79
60 , 17 , 31 - 77 (57.4)
2 cm (n=20), 2 - 4 cm(n=32), 4 cm (n=27)
가 가
가 , 가
가 .
가 , 가
: CT가 90.9%(40/44) 가
CT가 88.0%(66/75), 80.3%(61/76), CT
72.4%(42/58) . 2 cm CT 53.3% (8/15),
55.6%(10/18), CT 76.5%(13/17), CT
85.7%(6/7) , 2 - 4 cm CT 71.4%(15/21),
78.1%(25/32), CT 84.4%(27/32), CT 86.4%(19/22)
4 cm CT 86.4%(19/22), 100%(26/26),
CT 100%(26/26), CT 100%(15/15)
: 4 cm
CT, CT, , CT , 4 cm
가 CT, CT 가 CT ,
가 CT, CT 가 .
가 가
가 4).
가 (1, 2). 가 .
가 90 , CT가
가 ,
CT (drip infusion)
CT ,
incremental CT 가
가 (3, (5, 6). 가

가 CT 58 , CT 44 , 21 가

CT (, CT 가

가 5 가

120 79 가 2 cm ,

77 2 - 4 cm, 4 cm 가

가 60 , 17 , 31 - 77 (57.4 가 20 , 2 - 4 cm 가 32 , 4) 가

가 59 , 가 14 , CT, CT, CT

CT Somatom Plus S(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) , Polytron S Plus(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) 79

hepatic artery) (common hepatic artery) (80.3%), 61 CT 58 42

2 - 3 ml 4 - 6 (72.4%) , CT 75

130 ml 3 ml 25 , 65 , CT 가

5 35 ml CT, CT

1.5 ml 5 20 2 cm ,

CT 24 ml 1.2 ml 55.6%(10/18), CT 55.3%(8/15),

10 15 3 10 CT 76.5% (13/17), CT 85.7%(6/ 7) (Fig. 1). 2 cm , 4 cm

CT, , CT, 32 , CT 71.4%(15/21), CT 86.4%(19/ 22) (Fig. 2). 4 cm

76 ,

Table 1. Detectabilities of Hypervascularity of Hepatocellular Carcinomas according to Various Imaging Techniques

Sizes	Triphasic spiral CT	Angiography (DSA)*	CTHA [†]	SLD-CTHA [‡]
< 2 cm (n = 20)	53.3%(8/15)	55.6%(10/18)	76.5%(13/17)	85.7%(6/7)
2 - 4 cm (n = 32)	71.4%(15/21)	78.1%(25/32)	84.4%(27/32)	86.4%(19/22)
4 cm < (n = 27)	86.4%(19/22)	100%(26/26)	100%(26/26)	100%(15/15)
Total (n = 77)	72.4%(42/58)	80.3%(61/76)	88.0%(66/75)	90.9%(40/44)

Note; *DSA - Digital subtraction angiography

[†] CTHA - CT during hepatic arteriography

[‡] SLD-CTHA - Single level dynamic CTHA

27, 100% (26/26),
 CT 86.4% (19/22), CT
 100% (26/26), CT 100% (15/15)
 (Table 1). 4 cm
 CT,
 CT, , 4 cm
 CT, CT,
 , CT
 가 가
 가 가
 (Table 1).
 , CT, CT,

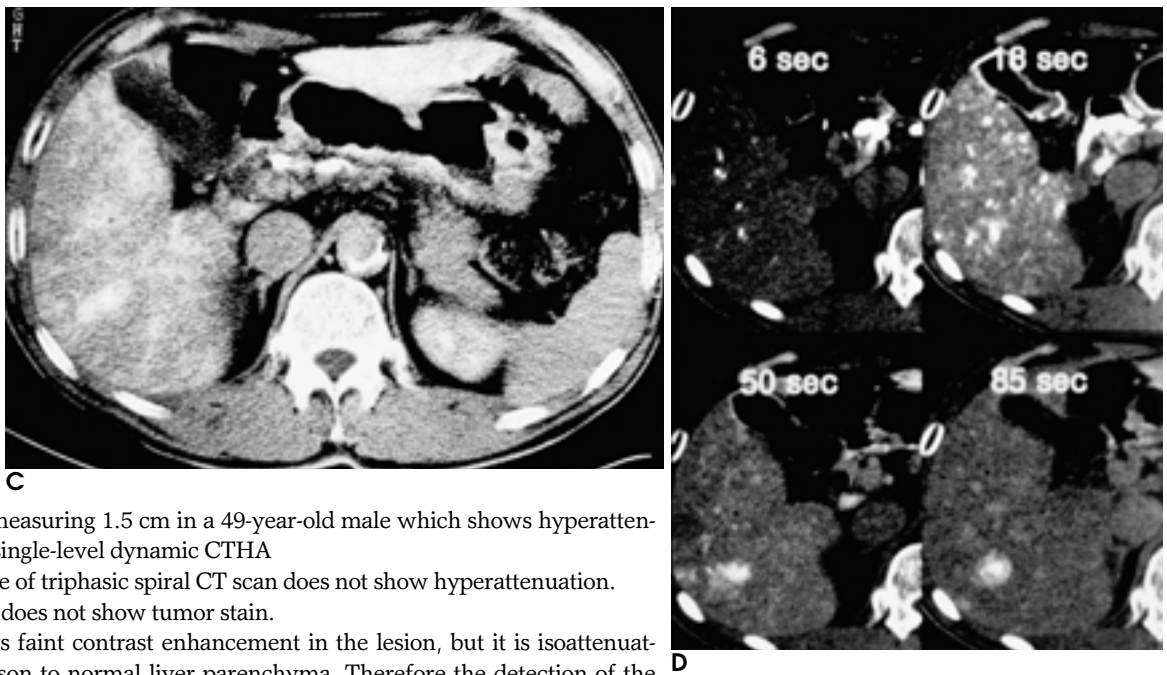
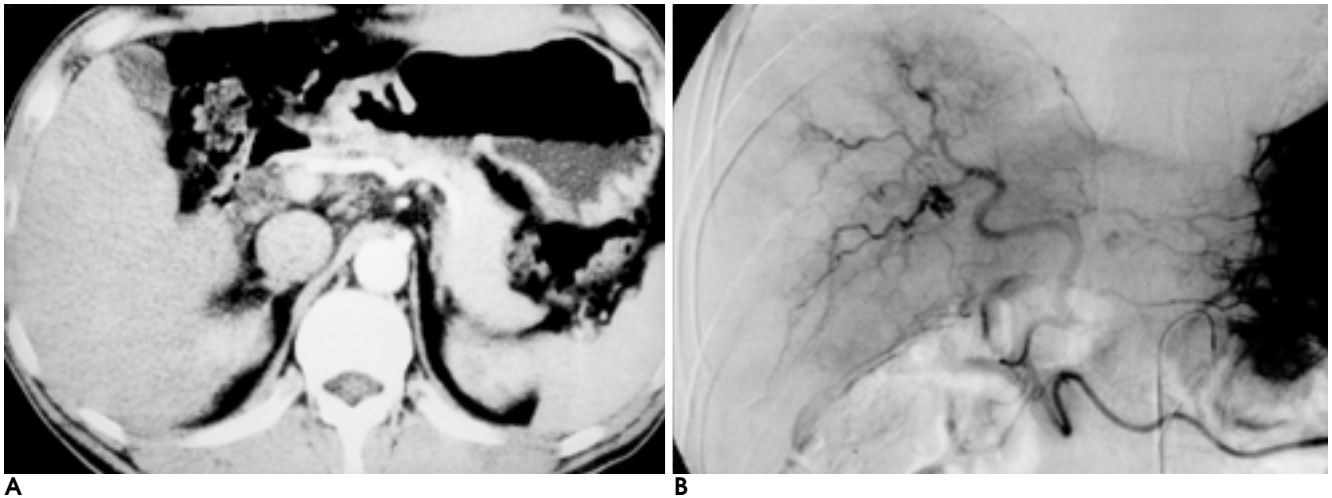


Fig. 1. A HCC measuring 1.5 cm in a 49-year-old male which shows hyperattenuation only on single-level dynamic CTHA
A. Arterial phase of triphasic spiral CT scan does not show hyperattenuation.
B. Angiography does not show tumor stain.
C. CTHA shows faint contrast enhancement in the lesion, but it is isoattenuating, in comparison to normal liver parenchyma. Therefore the detection of the lesion is not possible only with this image
D. Single-level dynamic CTHA; 6 sec delayed scan does not show hyperattenuation, but 18 sec delayed scan shows peripheral hyperattenuation and 50 and 85 sec delayed scans show prominent central hyperattenuation.

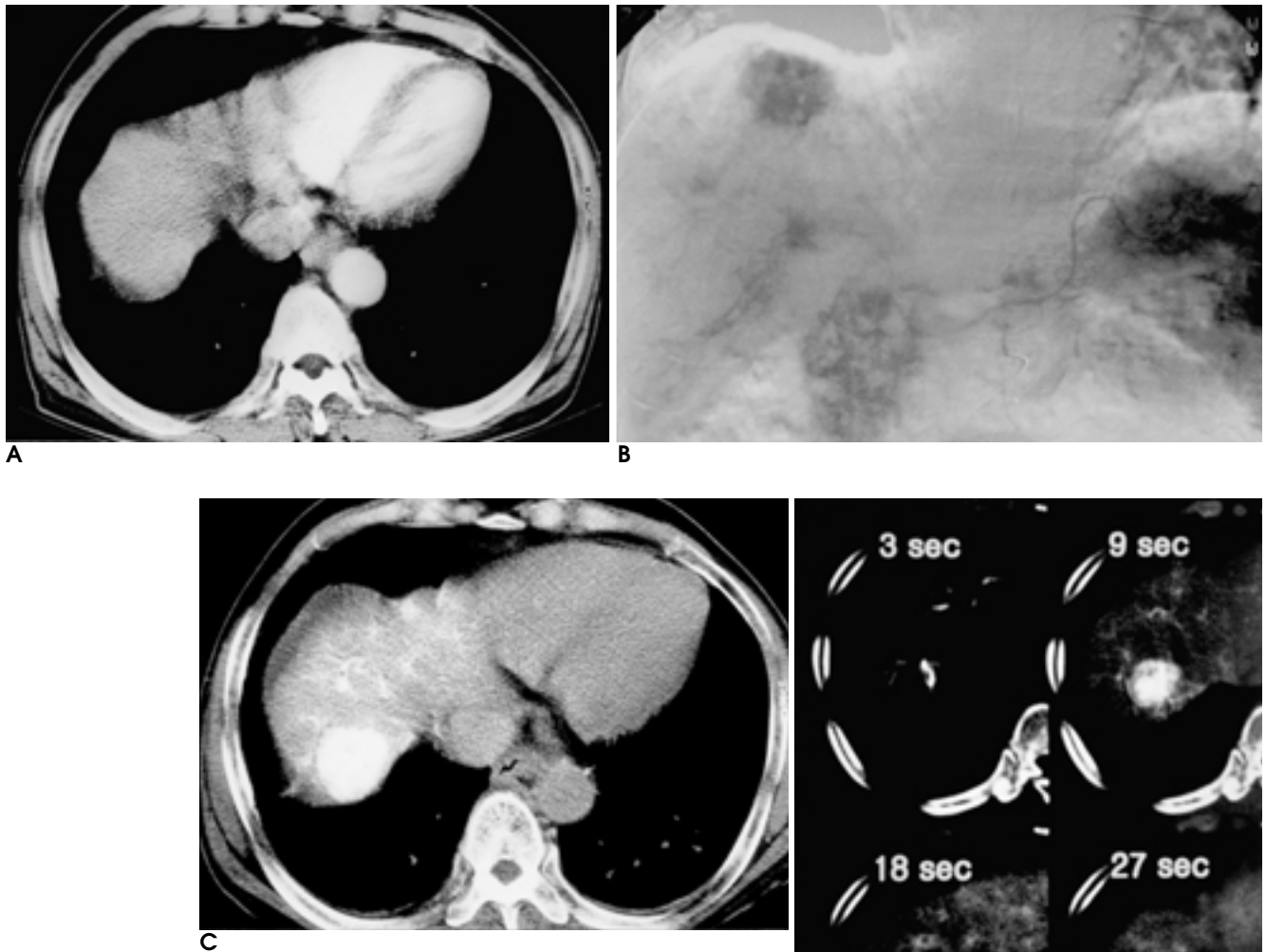


Fig. 2. A HCC measuring about 3.5 cm in a 75-year-old female which does not show hyperattenuation on triphasic spiral CT.

CT
가 .

가

가

가 64 - 89% (7, 8, 12, 13),

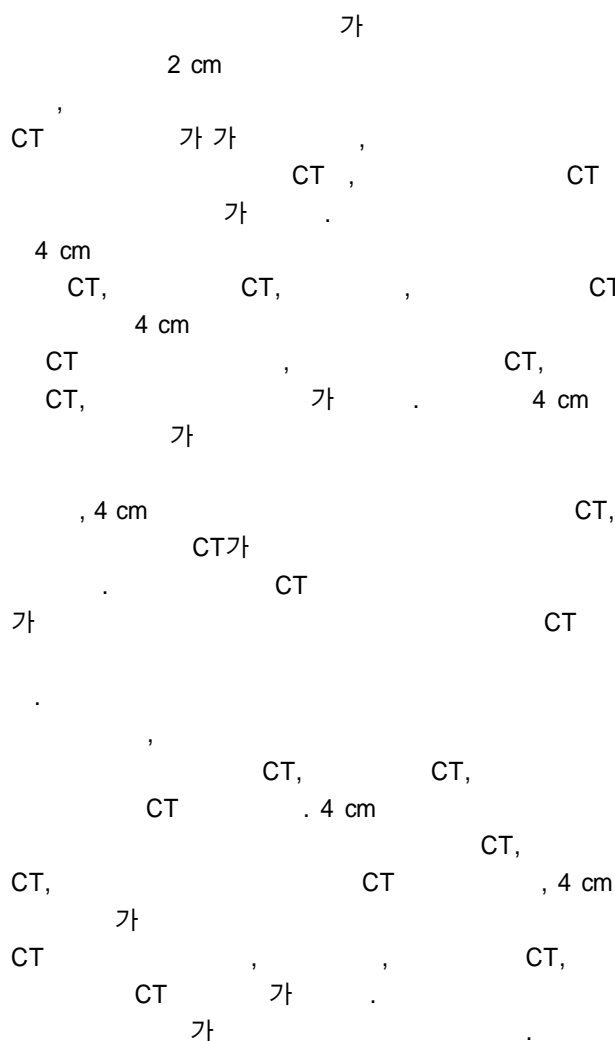
가 80.3% .

CT

가 , 2 가 , 가 table incremental method

가

(7 - 11), CT, MR . , CT 20



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Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Comparison Study on Detecting Tumor Vascularity among Various Imaging Techniques¹

Hwan Hoon Chung, M.D., Yun Hwan Kim, M.D., Hong In Kim, M.D., Jong Soo Ha, M.D.,
Jung Hyuk Kim, M.D., Kyoo Byung Chung, M.D., Won Hyuck Suh, M.D.,
Aruna Somananda Pallewatte, MBBS, M.D.²

¹Department of Radiology, Korea University College of Medicine

²Department of Radiology, National Hospital of Sri Lanka

Purpose: To compare the detectability of tumor vascularity using triphasic spiral CT, angiography, CT during hepatic arteriography(CTHA) and single-level dynamic CTHA(SLD-CTHA).

Materials and Methods: Seventy-nine pathologically confirmed nodular hepatocellular carcinomas(HCCs) in 77 patients were included in this study. Sixty patients were male and 17 were female, and their ages ranged from 31 to 77 (average, 57.4) years. HCCs were classified into three groups according to the size: less than 2 cm (n=20), 2 - 4 cm (n=32), and more than 4 cm (n=27) in diameter. If a portion of tumor demonstrated greater enhancement than surrounding liver parenchyma, vascularity was deemed to be present. Detectability by each imaging technique was compared according to size and overall.

Results: Hypervascularity was frequently detected by SLD-CTHA [90.9%(40/44)], followed by CTHA [88.0%(66/75)], angiography [80.3%(61/76)], triphasic spiral CT [72.4%(42/58)]. In the less than 2 cm group, detectability rates for triphasic spiral CT, angiography, CTHA and SLD-CTHA were 53.3%(8/15), 55.6%(10/18), 76.5%(13/17) and 87.5%(6/7), respectively. while the 2 - 4 cm group demonstrated corresponding figures of 71.4%(15/21), 78.1%(25/32), 84.4%(27/32) and 86.4%(19/22). In the more than 4 cm group, the rate for triphasic spiral CT was 86.4%(19/22), while for angiography, CTHA and dynamic CTHA, it was 100%.

Conclusion: In the detection of hypervascularity of HCC, SLD-CTHA showed the highest rate, followed by CTHA, angiography, and triphasic spiral CT. In HCCs less than 4 cm in diameter, the corresponding ordering was SLD-CTHA, CTHA, angiography and triphasic spiral CT, but in HCCs of more than 4 cm, angiography, CTHA and SLD-CTHA detected hypervascularity equally well. Lesion size most affected the findings of angiography.

Index words : Liver neoplasms, CT

Liver neoplasms, angiography

Computed tomography(CT), technology

Computed tomography(CT), helical

Address reprint requests to : Yun Hwan Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Korea University Anam Hospital,
126-1, 5-ka, Anam-dong, Sungbuk-gu, Seoul 136-705, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-920-5573 Fax. 82-2-929-3796 E-mail: yhkku@ns.kumc.or.kr