

CT (focal attenuation differences; FAD) : 60 가 FAD(Type A: iso, Type B: low attenuation) FAD (Type A FAD 27 19 Type B FAD 13 10 가 CT FAD가 Type A FAD 15 10 Type B FAD 10 9 가 , FAD 11 9 (dormant) ($p<0.001$). CT FAD

(recurrent pyogenic cholangitis) (focal attenuation differences; FAD), (primary cholangi- tis), (oriental cholangitis), (oriental cholangiohepatitis) (intrahepatic pigment stone diseases) (1, 2), 1994 1 1999 5 CT 342 60 (1) CT (2) CT (3-9). (complete blood count; CBC) (Erythrocyte sedimentation rate; ESR) C (3-11) 가 가 CT CT (13). 가 27, 33 36 75 56 Charcot's triad(, ,) (3-11) CT (n=24) (n=36). 28 , 8 (choledochoscopic biopsy)

CT Hi-Speed Advantage scanner (General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) (n=18), Somatom plus S scanner (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) (n=28), or Somatom plus 4 scanner (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) (n=14). CT 10 mm, 10 mm 10 mm, 120 ml (Ultravist(r), Schering, Germany) 3 ml/sec 30, 65 8 mm, 8 mm. CT, 가 (focal attenuation differences; FAD) FAD ()

FAD, FAD 가Couinaud (anatomical) FAD가 (non-anatomical) (12). (>37.5), 가 ($>4000/\text{mm}^3$), ESR (>9 mm/hour in men, >20 mm/hour in women) CRP 가 (>0.5 mg/100 ml) 가 (clinically active inflammatory state) (subclinical state) (acute active),

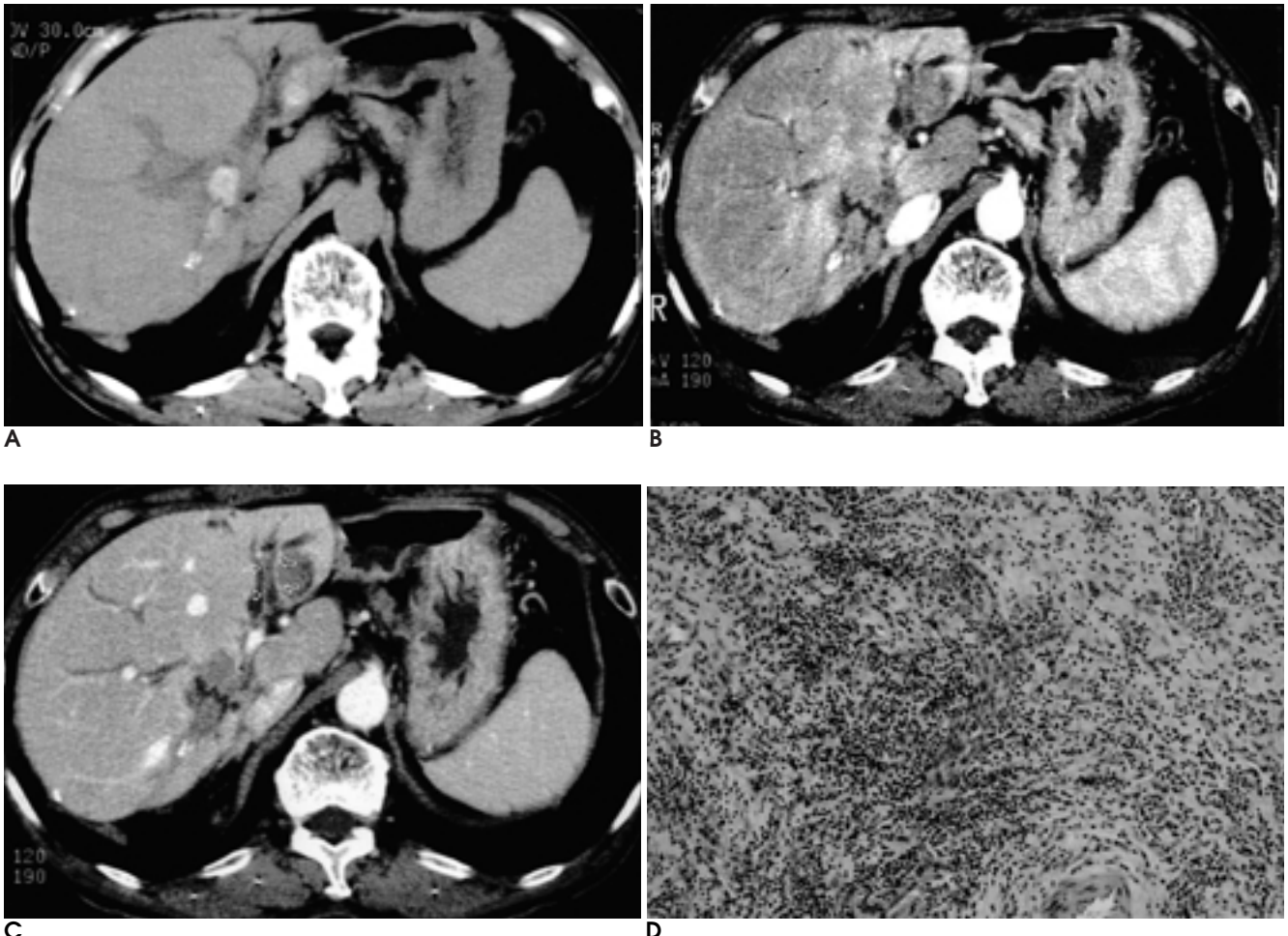


Fig. 1. A 66-year-old man with recurrent pyogenic cholangitis. He showed acute, active inflammation clinically.
A. Non-contrast CT shows multiple intrahepatic stones in both lobes with hepatic parenchymal atrophy. No FAD is noted.
B. At arterial phase, multifocal patchy, non-anatomical distribution of high attenuation FADs (arrows) without bile duct wall enhancement are noted.
C. At portal phase, high attenuation areas disappeared. Bile duct wall enhancement (open arrows) is noted.
D. On microscopic image of pathologic specimen from the lateral segmentectomy, dense inflammatory cell infiltration with underlying fibrosis reflects active inflammation in the hepatic parenchyma (H & E staining, $\times 100$).

(chronic inactive), (dormant)

가

가

60

27

FAD 40 (66.7%)

(Type A).

CT

FAD

(Fig. 1),

13

(Type B) (Fig. 2). FAD

chi - square

, $p < 0.05$

가 11 (27.5%),

가 29

가

(72.5%)

FAD

20 (33.3%)

(Fig. 3).

Type A FAD

27

19

(70.4%)

Type B

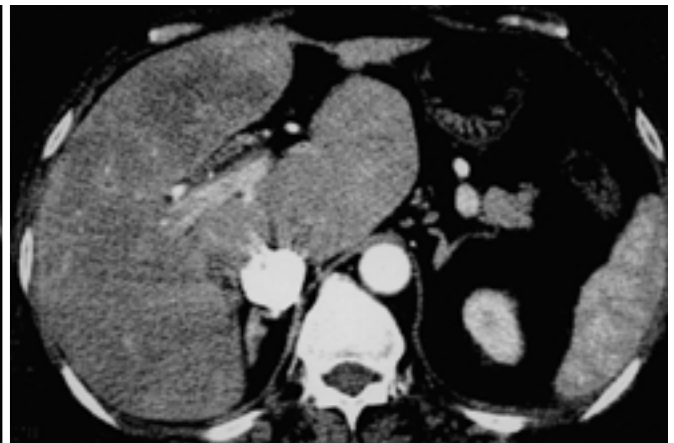
13

10

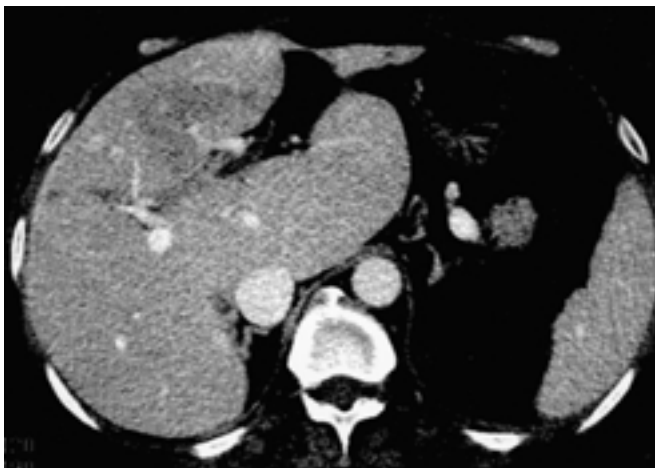
(76.9%)



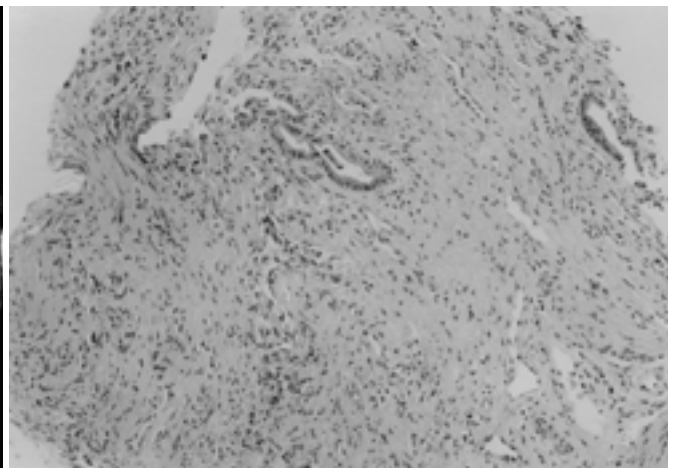
A



B



C



D

Fig. 2. A 64-year-old man with recurrent pyogenic cholangitis. He had complained intermittent abdominal pain for more than 10 years but he was in the subclinical state at CT scan.

A. Non-contrast CT reveals ill-margined geographic focal low attenuation area (arrowheads) is noted in the hypertrophied left lobe. Also caudate lobe is hypertrophied.

B, C. At arterial (**B**) and portal (**C**) phase, this low attenuation area does not enhance. Bile duct wall enhancement is not visible.

D. Pathologic specimen from lateral segmentectomy reveals severe fibrosis replacing hepatocyte with minimal inflammatory cell, reflecting long-standing, chronic inflammation (H & E staining, $\times 100$).

CT FAD 20 18 (90%) 3 (13.3%) 2 (20.0%) 2

(Table 1). Type A

FAD (p<0.001). FAD (p=0.499). 22 (81.8%) 11 9 (Fig. 3D), 2

(p=0.913). Type A, Type B FAD Type A FAD (sensitivity) 79.2%, (positive pre - dictive value) 70.4% . Type B FAD FAD (positive predictive value) 84.8% . Type A, Type B FAD, FAD

(Fig. 1D).

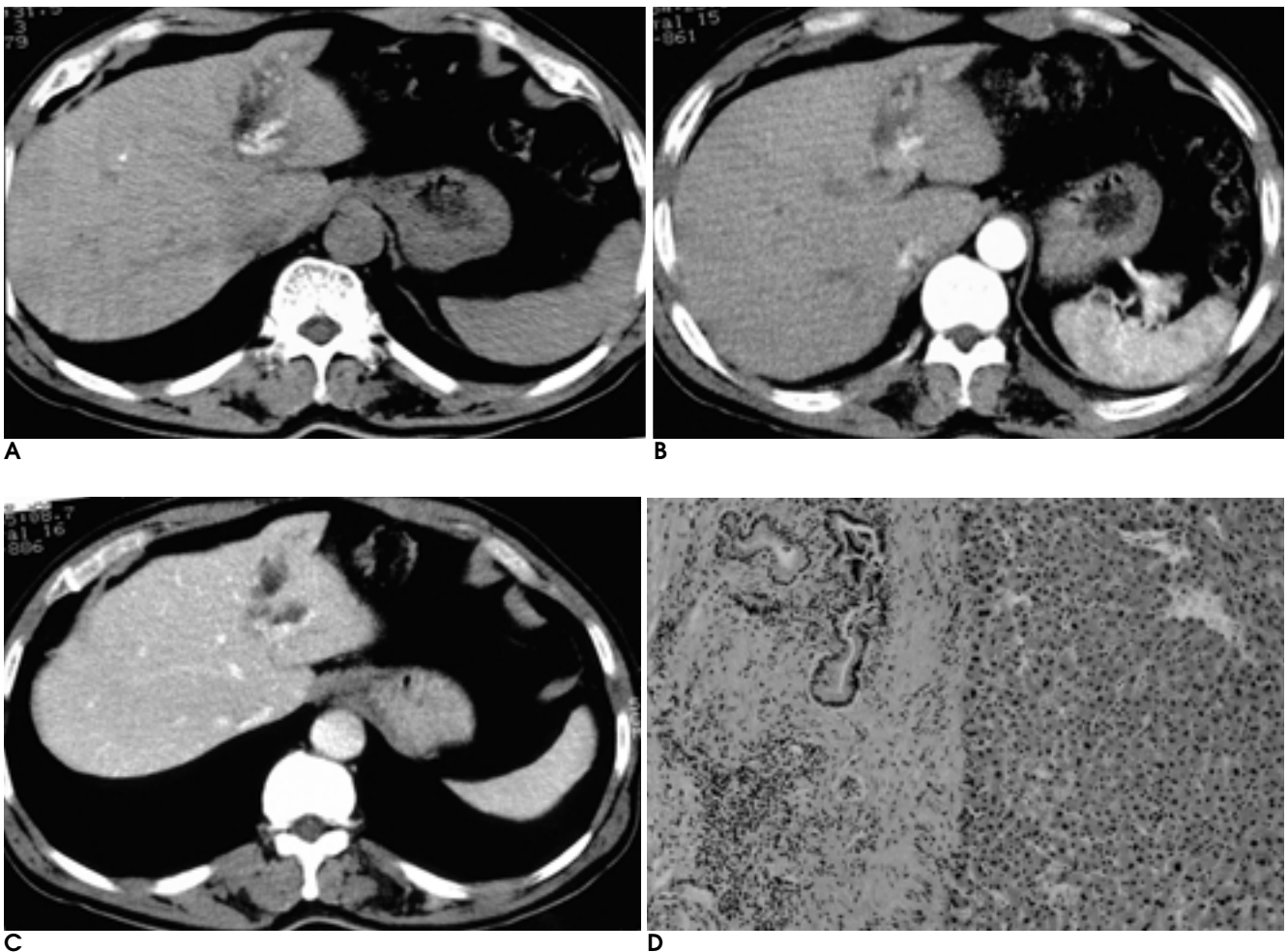


Fig. 3. A 63-year-old man with recurrent pyogenic cholangitis. He was in the subclinical state.
A. Non-contrast CT shows left lobe atrophy and dilated bile duct with multiple intrahepatic stones. No FAD is noted.
B, C. Arterial (**B**) and delayed (**C**) phase CT do not show FAD in hepatic parenchyma and bile duct wall enhancement.
D. Pathologic specimen from lateral segmentectomy reveals minimal inflammatory cell infiltration and fibrosis confined to the bile duct. (H & E staining, $\times 100$).

Table 1. Correlation Between FAD on Spiral CT and Clinical Findings ($p < 0.001$)

Pattern of FAD [†]	Clinical findings	
	Active inflammation	Subclinical state
Type A	19	8
Type B	3	10
No FAD [†]	2	18

FAD[†]: focal attenuation differences**Table 2.** Correlation Between FAD on Spiral CT and Pathologic Results ($p < 0.001$)

Pattern of FAD [†]	Pathologic inflammatory state		
	Active	Chronic	Dormant
Type A	10	3	2
Type B	1	9	0
No FAD [†]	2	0	9

FAD[†]: focal attenuation differences

($p < 0.001$). FAD
($p = 0.704$, $p = 0.146$).

CT

CT (3 - 11)
CT (13)
CT FAD
(4)
CT FAD
(13)

CT (4, 6)
CT (13)
가

THAD(transient hepatic attenuation differences)
FAD
가
THAD

가 (14, 15),
(steal phenome-
non) (14, 16), (16), (17),
(porto - systemic shunt) (18)
(19). THAD 가 , FAD
가
가

(desmoid tumor)
40 - 60 HU
(20).
Type B FAD
가 가

FAD 가
가 가 . Type A FAD
가 ()
(cholangiohepatitis)
(random distribution) (multifocal
patchy enhancement)

가
가
가
60%(13/22)

가
, CT

FAD
(selection bias)
가 CT
CT 342

60 85%
, 15%
(21). ' 15% '
가

CT FAD

FAD

FAD

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Recurrent Pyogenic Cholangitis: Clinico-Pathologic Correlation of Focal Attenuation Differences on Multi-Phasic Spiral CT¹

Jun Yong Jeong, M.D., Joon Koo Han, M.D., Tae Kyoung Kim, M.D., Seog Joon Kim, M.D.,
Hyun Bum Kim, M.D., Byung Ihn Choi, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC

Purpose: To determine the clinical and the pathologic significance of the focal attenuation differences (FAD) and bile duct wall enhancement occurring in recurrent pyogenic cholangitis (RPC) and seen at multiphasic spiral CT.

Materials and Methods: Among the multiphasic (non-contrast, arterial and portal or delayed phase) spiral CT findings of 60 consecutive patients, two types of FAD were noted during the non-contrast phase. These were Type A (iso) and Type B (low attenuation), and their distribution pattern (lobar versus patchy, multifocal) and the presence or absence of bile duct wall enhancement were recorded. The radiologic findings were correlated with the clinical and pathologic findings.

Results: Two types of FAD were noted in 40 of the 60 patients. Active inflammation was present in 19 of the 27 with Type-A and in ten of the 15 in whom the presence of RPC was pathologically proven. Ten of the 13 with Type-B FAD were in a subclinical state, and nine of the ten in whom RPC was pathologically proven had chronic inflammation. Among 20 patients who did not have FAD, RPC was subclinical in 18 and dormant in nine of the eleven in whom its presence was pathologically proven ($p < 0.001$). Clinico-pathologic correlation with bile duct wall enhancement and the distribution pattern of FAD showed no statistical significance.

Conclusion: The inflammatory activity of RPC can be predicted by analysis of the FAD seen at multiphasic spiral CT.

Index words : Cholangitis

Bile ducts, calculi

Bile ducts, CT

Address reprint requests to : Joon Koo Han, M.D., Department of Radiology, Seoul National University Hospital,
28 Yongon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-760-2584 Fax. 82-2-743-6385 E-mail: hanjk@radcom.snu.ac.kr