



CT

(ghost)가

가

(1 - 4),

(ghost)가 (Fig. 1E).

CT

가)

가

53

가

HbsAg Anti - HCV Ab

(alpha fetoprotein, AFP) 5

, AST/ALT 16/16 IU/L

AFP < 5 ng/ml

12

ng/ml

1

(computed tomography, CT) 8

4.5 cm

(Fig. 1A),

CT

(Fig. 1B).

17

(1 - 4).

CT

가

가

(4,

5).

(Fig. 1C).

CT

가

AFP

PIVKA - II

(tumorectomy)

(protein induced by vitamine K absence)

4.5 x 4 cm

가

(4).

(Fig. 1D).

가

가

(5, 6).

1

2

2002 7 23

2002 10 9

cytokine 가

(6, 7).

가

가

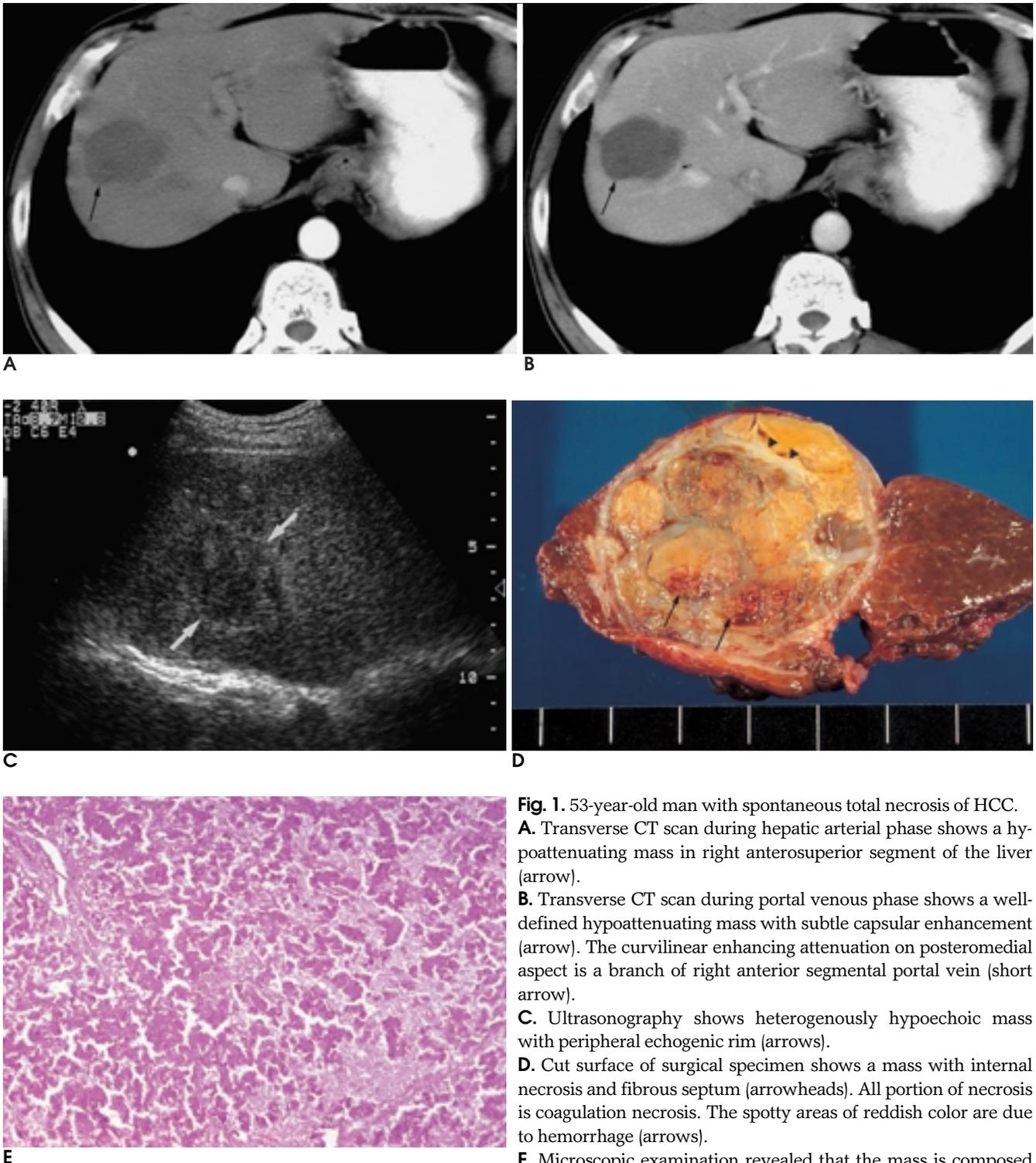


Fig. 1. 53-year-old man with spontaneous total necrosis of HCC. **A.** Transverse CT scan during hepatic arterial phase shows a hypoattenuating mass in right anteriosuperior segment of the liver (arrow). **B.** Transverse CT scan during portal venous phase shows a well-defined hypoattenuating mass with subtle capsular enhancement (arrow). The curvilinear enhancing attenuation on posteromedial aspect is a branch of right anterior segmental portal vein (short arrow). **C.** Ultrasonography shows heterogeneously hypoechoic mass with peripheral echogenic rim (arrows). **D.** Cut surface of surgical specimen shows a mass with internal necrosis and fibrous septum (arrowheads). All portion of necrosis is coagulation necrosis. The spotty areas of reddish color are due to hemorrhage (arrows). **E.** Microscopic examination revealed that the mass is composed of totally necrotic material, without viable tumor cell. Note the polygonal necrotic tumor cells (ghost cells) arranged in trabecular pattern in varying thickness, indicating necrotic hepatocellular carcinoma (hematoxylin-eosin stain, $\times 200$).

1. Kaczynski J, Hansson G, Remotti H, Wallerstedt S. Spontaneous regression of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Histopathology* 1998;32:147-150
2. Markovic S, Ferlan-Marolt V, Hlebanja Z. Spontaneous regression of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1996;91:392-393
3. Grossmann M, Hoermann R, Weiss M, et al. Spontaneous regression of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Am J Gastroenterol* 1995;90:1500-1503
4. Matsuo R, Ogata H, Tsuji H, et al. Spontaneous regression of hepatocellular carcinoma: report of a case. *Hepatogastroenterology* 2001;48:1740-1742
5. Lee SC, Chung HW, Chung JB, et al. Total necrosis of hepatocellular carcinoma due to spontaneous occlusion of feeding artery. *Yonsei Med J* 2002;43:123-127
6. Imaoka S, Sasaki Y, Masutani S, et al. Necrosis of hepatocellular carcinoma caused by spontaneously arising arterial thrombus. *Hepatogastroenterology* 1994;41:359-362
7. Izuishi K, Ryu M, Hasebe T, Kinoshita T, Konishi M, Inoue K. Spontaneous total necrosis of hepatocellular carcinoma: report of a case. *Hepatogastroenterology* 2000;47:1122-1124

J Korean Radiol Soc 2003;48:177 - 179

Spontaneous Total Necrosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma¹

Na Ra Kim, M.D., Young Jun Kim, M.D., Jun Yong Jeong, M.D., Kyoung Ho Lee, M.D.,
Se Hyung Kim, M.D., Hyo-Cheol Kim, M.D., Joon Koo Han, M.D.,
Byung Ihn Choi, M.D., Hye-Seung Lee, M.D.², Gyung Kyu Lee, M.D.

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

²Department of Pathology, Seoul National University College of Medicine

We describe a case of spontaneous total necrosis of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Contrast-enhanced CT scanning revealed a hypoattenuating mass during both the hepatic arterial and portal venous phase. During the latter, subtle capsular enhancement was noted. Ultrasonography demonstrated the presence of a hypoechoic mass with a peripheral hyperechoic rim. The patient underwent tumorectomy, and a totally necrotic mass was found. Microscopic examination revealed necrotic tissue with HCC ghost cells, suggesting spontaneous total necrosis of HCC.

Index words : Liver
Hepatocellular carcinoma
Necrosis

Address reprint requests to : Byung Ihn Choi, M.D., Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC, 28, Yongon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-760-2584 Fax. 82-2-743-6385 E-mail: choibi@radcom.snu.ac.kr