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 CT
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(transcatheter arterial chemoembolization,
 TACE) (1-5). TACE 96 1 5 TACE
 764 13
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 가 10 , 가 1 58 (47-65
) TACE 2 8 3.6
 TACE 30 mg
 가 가 10 cc
 (1, 4, 5). 가 5 cc
 TACE 가

CT Siemens Somatom HiQ-S (Siemens Medical
 System, Erlangen, Germany) Hitachi W-1000 (Hitachi
 Medical Corporation, ToKyo, Japan)

Optiray 320 (Mallinckrodt, U.S.A.) Ultravist
 370 (Schering, Germany) 130 ml 2-3 ml

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가 . Kobayashi (6) TACE TACE 56 가
 7 (12.5%) 가 1 TACE 가
 가 (14) 가
 가 가
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 가 (chemical arteritis) (intimal injury)

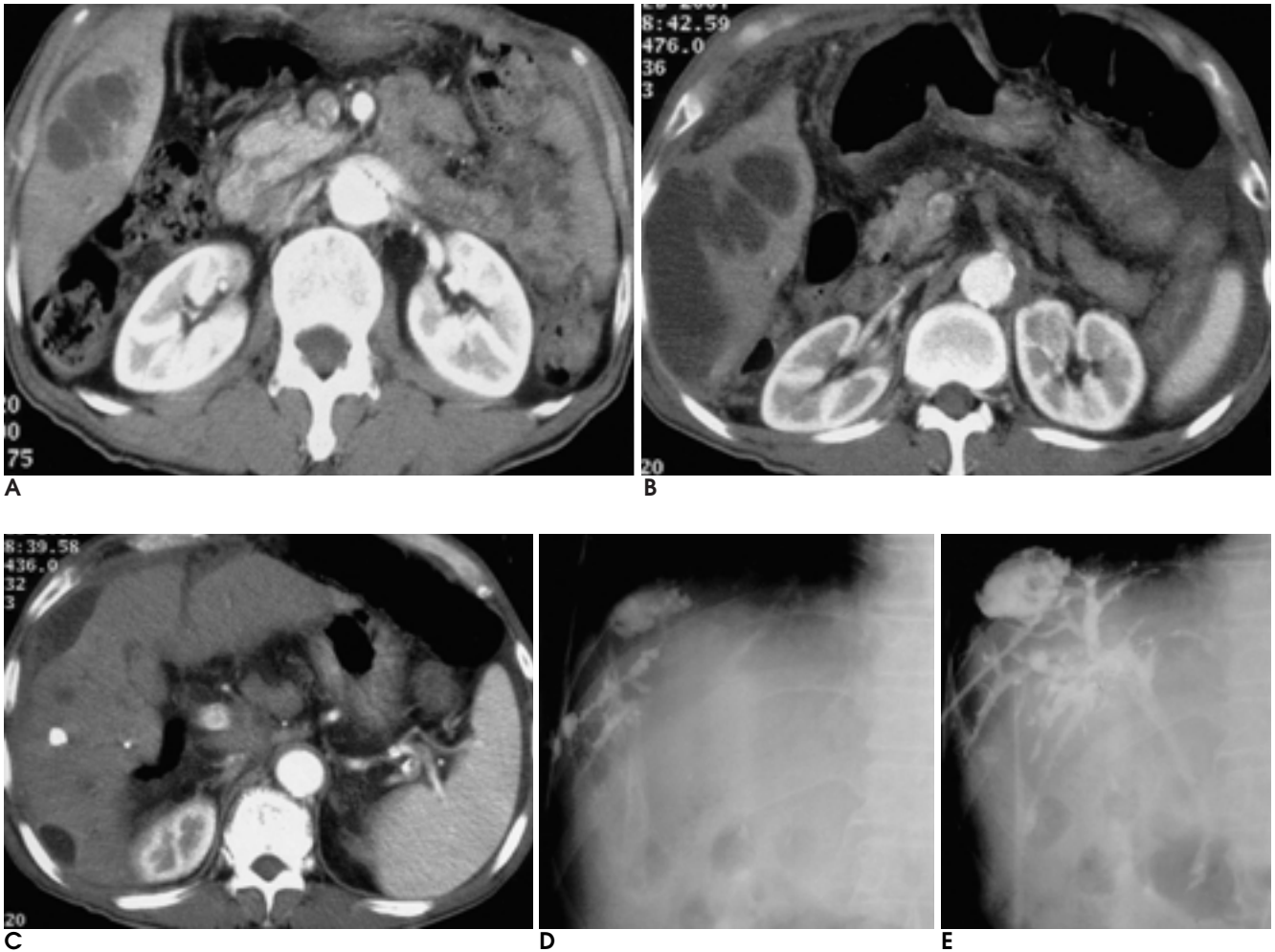


Fig. 1. 60-year-old man with cutaneous-biliary fistula resulted from ruptured biloma.
A. CT shows about 3 cm sized biloma in segment VI of the liver.
B, C. Three months follow-up CT (**B**) shows enlarged biloma in segment VI and omental fat infiltration. CT (**C**) 32 mm above B demonstrated multifocal subcapsular fluid collections around the liver and small amount of ascites in the peritoneal cavity suggested rupture of biloma. Ultrasound guide drainage of subcapsular fluid and biloma in segment VI was carried out. But biloma was newly developed in segment VII, and ultrasound guide drainage was carried out (not shown).
D, E. Cutaneous-biliary fistula is developed after 2 months. Cutaneous-biliary fistula and biloma cavity is seen on fistulogram (**D**). Drainage catheter inserted into biloma. After contrast injection via catheter, biloma is connected bile duct, and bile ducts are well visualized (**E**).

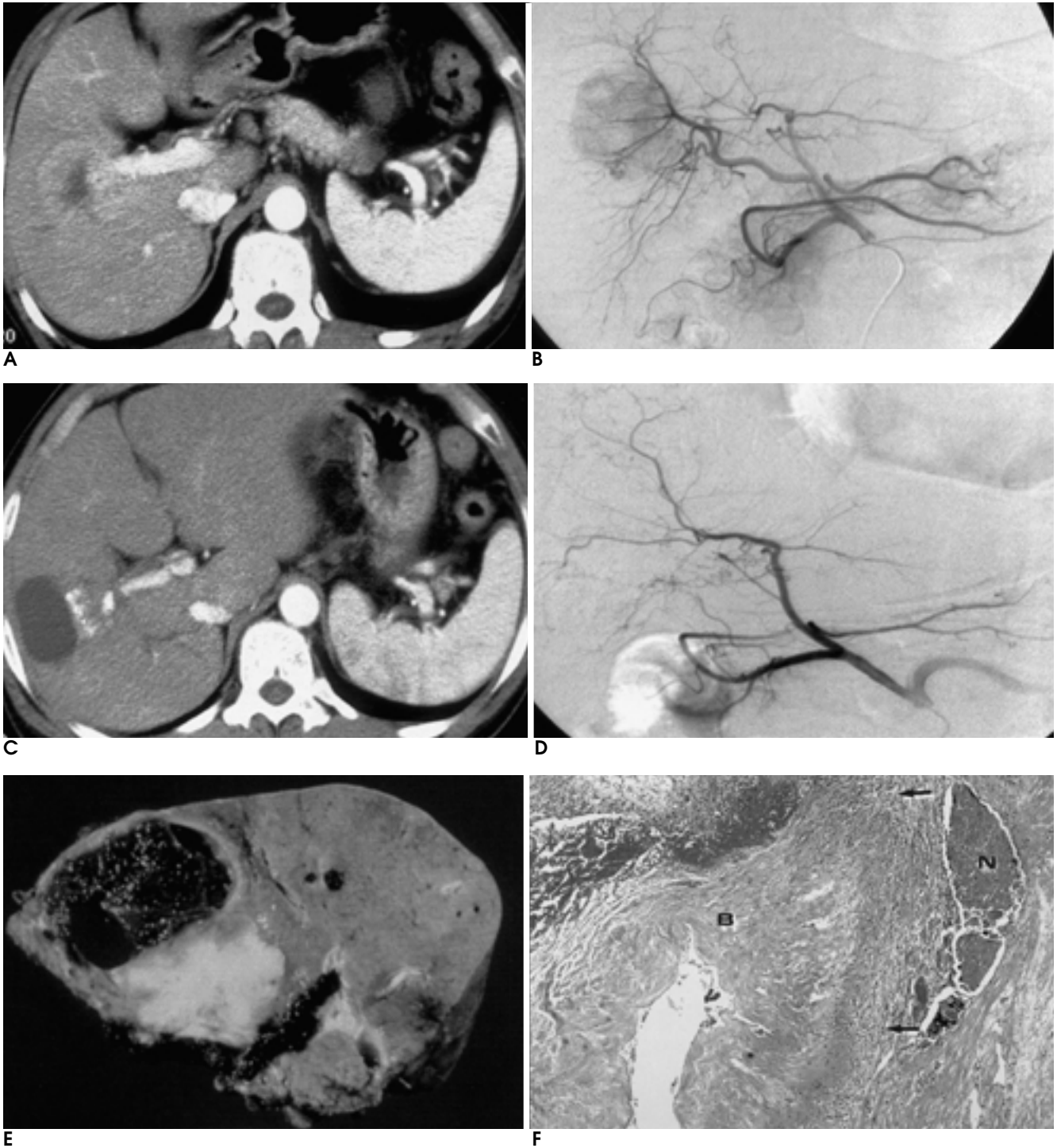


Fig. 2. 47-year-old man with right lobectomy for hepatocellular carcinoma with biloma.

A. Initial CT shows a 3 cm sized round well enhanced hepatocellular carcinoma in segment V.

B. Initial angiogram shows a tumor staining supplied from right anterior segmental hepatic artery.

C. On 4 months follow up CT scan after 2nd TACE, previous noted hepatocellular carcinoma is contracted with well lipiodol uptake. Newly developed biloma in segment VI is noted. Compared to previous CT scan (**A**), hypertrophy of left lobe and atrophy of right lobe are considered. Right portal vein show marked decrease in diameter.

D. Follow up angiogram shows obliteration of right hepatic artery and compensatory hypertrophy of left hepatic artery.

E. Gross and findings of resected specimen from right lobectomy.

About 4 cm sized biloma and 2.5 cm sized yellowish-white tumor in right lobe of the liver are noted.

F. Microscopic feature of bile duct necrosis.

Bile duct necrosis (**B**) is noted, and many inflammatory cells (arrows) are seen around necrotic bile duct. And localized focal necrotic portions (**N**) are seen (H & E, $\times 100$).

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TACE

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CT

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Kobayashi

(6)

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(4). CT

20 HU



A

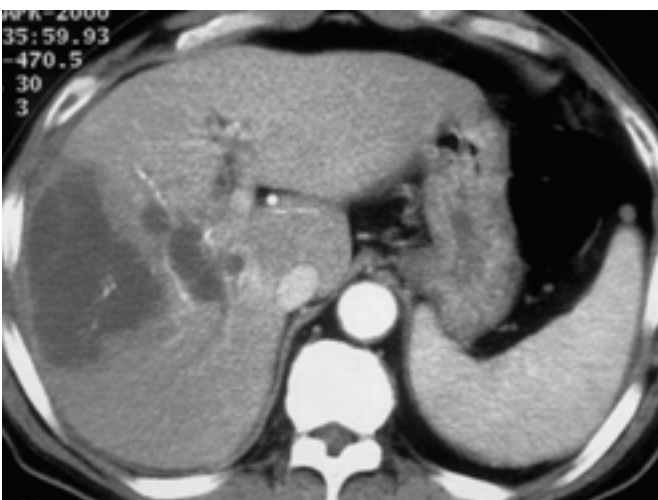


B

Fig. 3. 63-year-old women with spontaneous regression of biloma.

A. CT scan shows 2 cm sized biloma (arrow) in right posterior segment of the liver, and peripheral IHD dilatations (arrow head) are also seen.

B. Follow up CT scan after seven months shows spontaneous regression of the biloma. Compared to previous CT scan (**A**), mild atrophic changes of the right lobe is considered.



A



B

Fig. 4. 55-year-old man with regression of the biloma after drainage.

A. CT scan shows 5 cm sized biloma in right anterior segment of the liver, and peripheral IHD dilatations are also seen.

B. On 6 month follow up CT scan after USG guide drainage, previously noted biloma is disappeared. Marked atrophy of the right lobe is considered.

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Intrahepatic Biloma after Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization: Evaluation of Imaging Findings, Clinical Course and Treatment¹

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Purpose: We evaluated the imaging findings, clinical course and treatment of biloma after transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Materials and Methods: After TACE of HCC in 11 patients with intrahepatic biloma, the findings of dynamic CT and angiography were retrospectively analysed. Hemodynamic change occurring in the hepatic artery and portal vein, the presence of intrahepatic bile duct dilatation, and serum bilirubin levels were analyzed. Changes in the size of the biloma at follow-up study, the extent of additional management, and the overall clinical course were also analyzed.

Results: Hepatic artery obliteration was observed in all cases; this involved the right hepatic artery in eight, and the segmental artery in three. There was decreased portal venous flow in seven cases and portal thrombosis in one. The intrahepatic duct was dilated in all cases but significantly elevated serum bilirubin levels were not noted. Follow-up study showed that in five cases the size of the biloma had increased; in four of these there was infection, and drainage was performed. In the remaining six cases the size of the biloma did not change, even where a segment or lobe had atrophied.

Conclusion: Angiography showed that after TACE hepatic arterial obliteration occurred in all patients with intrahepatic biloma after TACE. During infection or where a biloma has increased in size, intervention is required.

Index words : Liver, hepatocellular carcinoma

Liver, biloma

Transcatheter chemoembolization, complications

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