

: CT 1

: (CT)
 : 8 23 CT
 14 . CT
 가 , ,
 CT
 : 22 19 , 3
 14 . 10 (71%)
 CT (100%)
 가 ($p=0.125$). 57% , CT
 ($p=0.03$). 가 54% (12/22) CT
 96% (21/22; $p < 0.01$). CT

CT 13 12 (92%)
 (39%)
 : CT
 가 CT가

가 (1, 2). 가 (9, 10).
 , 가 CT
 (11),
 가
 가 14
 , 가
 CT
 (3, 4).
 (CT)
 (US) (5 - 10)
 , CT
 (mottled) 가 가 가
 (6 - 8),
 (transition point)

1 2002 7 23 2002 10 7 37 87 64 4

3.5 5.0 MHz
1 (Spectra, Diasonic, Milpitas, U.S.A. HDI 5000, Advanced Technology Laboratory, Bothell, Washington, U.S.A.).

2.5 cm
가 10 cm

(valvulae conniventes)

(Fig. 1A).
CT 37가 1, (GE9800, HiSpeed Advantage, CTi, General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)

100 - 120 ml (Ultravist, Schering Korea, Seoul, Korea) 2 - 3 ml/sec
10 mm . CT

2.5 cm
가 가 가
(Fig. 1B).

가

0-7
CT

(12, 1, 2) 7 50%
(6, 7, 8) 3 , (3, 4, 5), 가
(9, 10, 11) 2
(14) (10)
6 (43%) 1 32

8 3
, 4

14 가 1
13 . 11

3 14 22
5 (36%) 4
3 가, 2 가 가 3
(14%), 9 (41%), 10 (45%)

14 13 가 가 가
10 (71.4%) 3

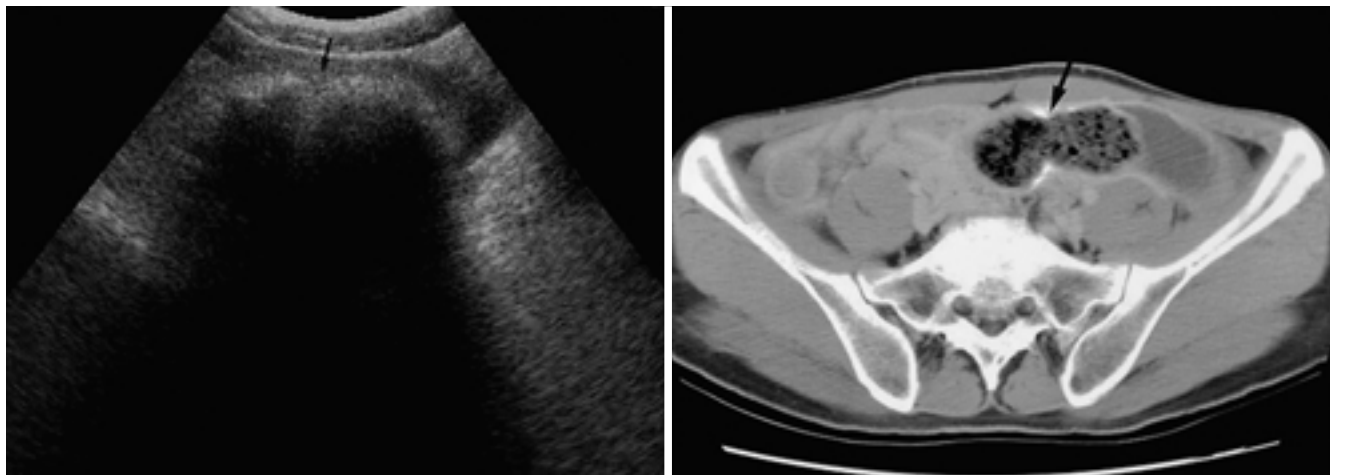


Fig. 1. A 37-year-old man with abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting for about 12 hours.
A. Transverse sonogram of the lower abdomen reveals echogenic mass (arrow) with hyperechoic arc-like material casting clear posterior acoustic shadow in the lumen of dilated bowel loop.
B. CT scan shows dilated bowel loop and intraluminal lobulated mass with mottled gas (arrow), which is characteristic of phytobezoar.

		10	7	CT	14		
					14		
4, 3, 2				(100%)			
		2, 2, 1	3			22	21 (95.5%) CT
가 (Fig. 2).				(Fig. 3).		4, 9, 8	가
		8 (57.1%)	10			9	5 (56%) 가
						(Fig. 4),	
						2	8
12 (54.5%)	1, 7			CT	가		
4	10						

$$\vdots$$

	US	CT	<i>P</i> value
Diagnosis of small bowel obstruction (<i>n</i> = 14)	71.4% (10/14)	100% (14/14)	NS
Determine the level of obstruction (<i>n</i> = 14)	57.1% (8/14)	100% (14/14)	0.03
Detection of bezoars (<i>n</i> = 22)	54.5% (12/22)	95.5% (21/22)	< 0.01

To compare sensitivities, McNemar test (for matched pairs) was performed, NS= not significant.



Fig. 4. A 74-year-old women with abdominal pain and vomiting for a day.

CT scan shows a dilated duodenal loop due to obstruction by an ovoid intraluminal mass (arrow) with mottled gas at the duodenojejunal junction. Note the collapsed distal bowel loops (arrowheads).

4% (3, 12).
가
CT
3.6 cm 14 10 (71.4%)
1.3 cm 7.5 cm
6 (42.9%) 가
5 cm
5 (35.7%)
가 3 (21.4%) 가
9%가
가 (12).
가
가 71.4%, CT가 100%
($p > 0.05$, McNemar test).
22 12 가 54.5% CT (9, 10, 14, 15). 93%
22 21 95.5% CT가 (p
< 0.01, Table 1).
CT가 (100%) (57.1%) (p
=0.03). 가 가
(16), 가

2 (2/9) , 6 (6/10)
가 가 .

CT
(17, 18).
가 가 가
(6 - 8).
가
CT

가 ,
(19). 14 CT

22 21
9
5 13 1 12
가 (p
=0.12, McNemar test). CT 가
2
가
71.4%
42.9% 5
cm 가 .

가 가 , CT가 ,
가 ,
CT가 가
가 .

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Bezoar Associated with Small Bowel Obstruction: Comparison of CT and US¹

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Purpose: To compare the accuracy of computed tomography (CT) and ultrasound (US) in the diagnosis of bezoars in small bowel obstruction.

Materials and Methods: During a recent eight-year period, 23 patients underwent surgery due to small bowel obstruction caused by bezoars, and 14 who underwent both CT and US were included in this study. The scans obtained were retrospectively reviewed by two radiologists working independently, and the usefulness of each modality in terms of diagnostic capacity, determination of the level of obstruction and detection of additional bezoars was assessed.

Results: At surgery, a total of 22 bezoars were removed: 19 from the small intestine and three from the stomach; multiple bezoars were found in five of the 14 patients. The presence of bezoars was demonstrated by CT in all patients, and by US in ten (71%) ($p=0.125$). The level of obstruction was correctly predicted in 57% of cases at US and in 100% at CT ($p=0.03$). Overall sensitivity was 55% for US (12/22) and 96% for CT (21/22) ($p<0.01$). In three patients with associated gastric bezoars, US revealed only one, whereas all were demonstrated by CT. In five with multiple lesions, only five (39%) of 13 were apparent at US, but 12 (92%) were revealed by CT.

Conclusion: Both US and CT were useful for the diagnosis of small bowel obstruction caused by bezoars. CT however, was more accurate in determining the level of obstruction and in revealing additional bezoars in the small bowel and stomach.

Index words : Bezoar

Intestines, CT

Intestines, stenosis or obstruction

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