

가<sup>1</sup>

2

: Lipiodol (transcatheter arterial chemo-  
embolization, TACE) 87 104 (0.7-  
12.5cm, 4.1cm) 1-3

1

104 37 가  
4.2-220cm/sec ( 59 cm/sec) 67  
가 (3.4-12.5cm, 5.9cm) 37 38  
(neovascularization) (stain)  
104 66 (0.7-6.3cm, 3.2cm)

. TACE  
97.4%, 100%, 99%  
TACE  
가 가

가

(5-7). TACE

가 (1). Nakamura (2,3) 1979

(5). TACE (routine)

(transcatheter arterial  
chemoembolization, TACE)

가 가  
. TACE

(neovascularization) (8).  
(supplying)

TACE  
(computed tomography, CT)  
(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)

TACE

TACE

(digital subtraction angiography, D-

SA) 가 ping) (persistence) .

가 , (power) 가

(pulsed)

가

TACE 87

104

66 , 21 31-67 ( 54 ) . 1-3mm

TACE D- 60

SA (peak systolic velocity), (end di-

87 6 9 , astolic velocity), (resistive index), (pulsatile

(superselection) , , index) DSA

TACE 가

Sequoia 512 (Acuson, DSA TACE

Mountain View, CA, U.S.A.) 2.5-5MHz multi-Hertz

TACE 가

Integris V3000( Philips, Eindhoven, TACE

Netherlands) . TACE DSA

DSA (neovascularization) (hypervascular)

5-F , , (positive

Lipiodol-epirubicin predictive value) (negative predictive value)

Epirubicin hydrochloride(Farmorubicine; , , 95%

) 60 mg/m2 , ,

bilirubin 2.0 mg/dl 50%

3.0 mg/dl 70%

TACE 104 가 0.7 - 12.5 cm( 4.14 cm)

1 3 2 - 10 cm( 4.9

1 DSA cm) ,

TACE 1 - 5 ( 1.96 ) 104 TACE

DSA 1 - 13 ( 3.9 DSA

) TACE 1-3

87

104 37 (35.6 %) (Fig. 1)(Table 2). 37

가

가 (signal)

(color encoding area) 가

(color gain setting)

가 가 가

가

가

가

(gain)

50-55% 가

(flashing

artifact) (acoustic window)

(map-

Table 1. Tumor Location of 104 HCCs

Segment*									Total
No	2	7	10	9	24	7	30	15	104

\* Couinaud Classification

Table 2. Comparison of Findings of Color Doppler US and DSA after TACE of 104 HCCs

Pulsatile Arterial Flow at Color Doppler US	Tumor Staining at DSA		Total
	Presence	Absence	
Presence	37	-	37
Absence	1	66	67
Total	38	66	104





TACE

가 59 cm/sec 51

- 59 cm/sec (6,27,28).

22 cm/sec

cm/sec 11

(6).

가

가

(29). TACE

가

가

(hypovascular)

TACE US DSA

가 TACE

(6,8).

TACE

(revascularization)

가 TACE

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## Color Doppler Ultrasound of Hepatocellular Carcinoma : Evaluation of Recurrence after Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose :** To evaluate the efficacy of color and pulsed Doppler ultrasound (US) for the detection of arterial revascularization of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) after transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE).

**Materials and Methods :** One hundred and four histologically proven HCCs (0.7-12.5 cm, mean 4.14 cm) of 87 consecutive patients who had undergone TACE using a Lipiodol-chemoagent suspension were examined using color Doppler equipment. The criteria for diagnosing arterial revascularization of HCC were detection of inward blood vessels within HCC and demonstration by spectral Doppler US of pulsatile arterial flow within the vessel. Color Doppler US was prospectively performed using a multi-Hertz probe (2.5-5 Hz), and was followed by digital subtraction angiography (DSA).

**Results :** In 37 of 104 HCCs in 87 patients treated with TACE, color and spectral Doppler US demonstrated intratumoral arterial flows, with peak systolic velocity of 4.2-220 (mean, 59) cm/sec. DSA revealed neovascularity or tumor stains in 38 HCCs (3.4-12.5 cm, mean 5.9 cm in size) including 37 which on Doppler US showed arterial flow. The remaining 66 of 104 HCCs (0.7-6.3 cm, mean 3.2 cm) did not stain during DSA. Doppler US showed a false negative result in only one HCC (4.6 cm, located at segment of the Couinaud classification), which stained faintly during DSA. The sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of color and spectral Doppler US used for the detection of recurrent HCC were 97.4%, 100%, and 99%, respectively.

**Conclusions :** Color and spectral Doppler US is an effective method for the evaluation of arterial revascularization of HCC after TACE.

**Index words :** Liver neoplasms, blood supply  
Liver neoplasms, diagnosis  
Liver neoplasms, therapy  
Liver neoplasms, US  
Ultrasound (US), Doppler studies

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