

## 골스캔에서 우연히 발견된 간혈관종

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## Incidental Visualization of Hepatic Hemangioma by Tc-99m-HDP Bone Scan

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Hepatic hemangioma is the most common benign liver tumor and must be considered in the differential diagnosis of other space occupying hepatic masses. A 54-year-old man was referred to evaluate bone metastases of lung adenocarcinoma. In our case, we thought that a focal hepatic uptake in the bone scan was a metastatic lesion, because of underlying lung adenocarcinoma. However, the findings of abdominal CT and Tc-99m RBC scan results were deemed to be characteristic of hepatic hemangioma. The biopsy of the lesion was not performed. (Korean J Nucl Med 39(4):266-267, 2005)

**Key Words** : Hepatic hemangioma, Bone scan

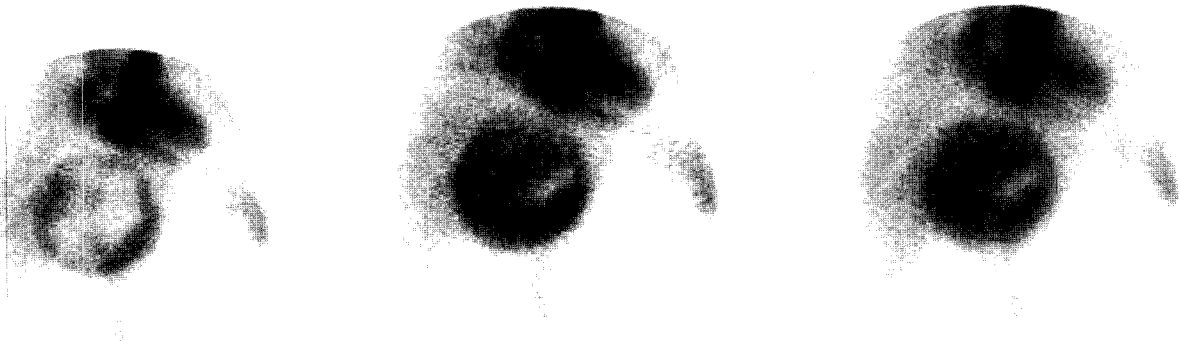


**Fig. 1.** Tc-99m HDP bone scan (750 MBq, 20 mCi) was performed in a 54-year-old man with lung adenocarcinoma. Bone scan showed focal hot uptakes in 7th and 8th thoracic vertebrae, and peri-articular region of left knee. Incidentally, a round localized area of increased activity at the right upper quadrant region was noted.<sup>1-3)</sup>

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**Fig. 2.** CT was performed on the next day for evaluation of a round localized area of hot uptake. CT showed a large lobulated mass, measuring 10×9×6 cm, in the anterior portion of the left hepatic lobe with early peripheral nodular rim-like enhancement. On the delayed phase image, central filling of contrast material was noted in this mass, which also had a low attenuation portion.<sup>4)</sup>



**Fig. 3.** Later on, Tc-99m labeled RBC scan was obtained. The early image demonstrated a large, round hot uptake with central photon defect in the left hepatic lobe. The delayed image showed increasing RBC accumulation into central portion of hepatic lesion. These findings were thought to be characteristic of hepatic hemangioma.<sup>5)</sup>

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