

Tc-99m-가열처리 적혈구 스캔에서 다발성 복막비증

가천의과대학대학교 길병원 핵의학과
윤민기 · 황경훈 · 최원식

Multifocal Peritoneal Splenosis in Tc-99m-Labeled Heat-Denatured Red Blood Cell Scintigraphy

Minki Yoon, M.D., Kyung Hoon Hwang, M.D. and Wonsick Choe, M.D., M.P.H.

Department of Nuclear Medicine, Gachon University Gil Medical Center, Incheon, South Korea.

A 44-year-old man with a past medical history of splenectomy came to hospital because of epigastric pain. Abdominopelvic computed tomography(CT) showed a soft tissue mass and multifocal variable-sized nodules as well as findings suggestive of cholecystitis. Subsequently, he underwent Tc-99m-labeled heat-denatured red blood cell(RBC) scintigraphy to evaluate the mass and nodules. The scintigraphy confirmed multifocal peritoneal splenosis in the abdominopelvic cavity. (Nucl Med Mol Imaging 2006;40(3):190-191)

Key Words: peritoneal splenosis, Tc-99m-labeled heat-denatured RBC scintigraphy, splenectomy, spleen

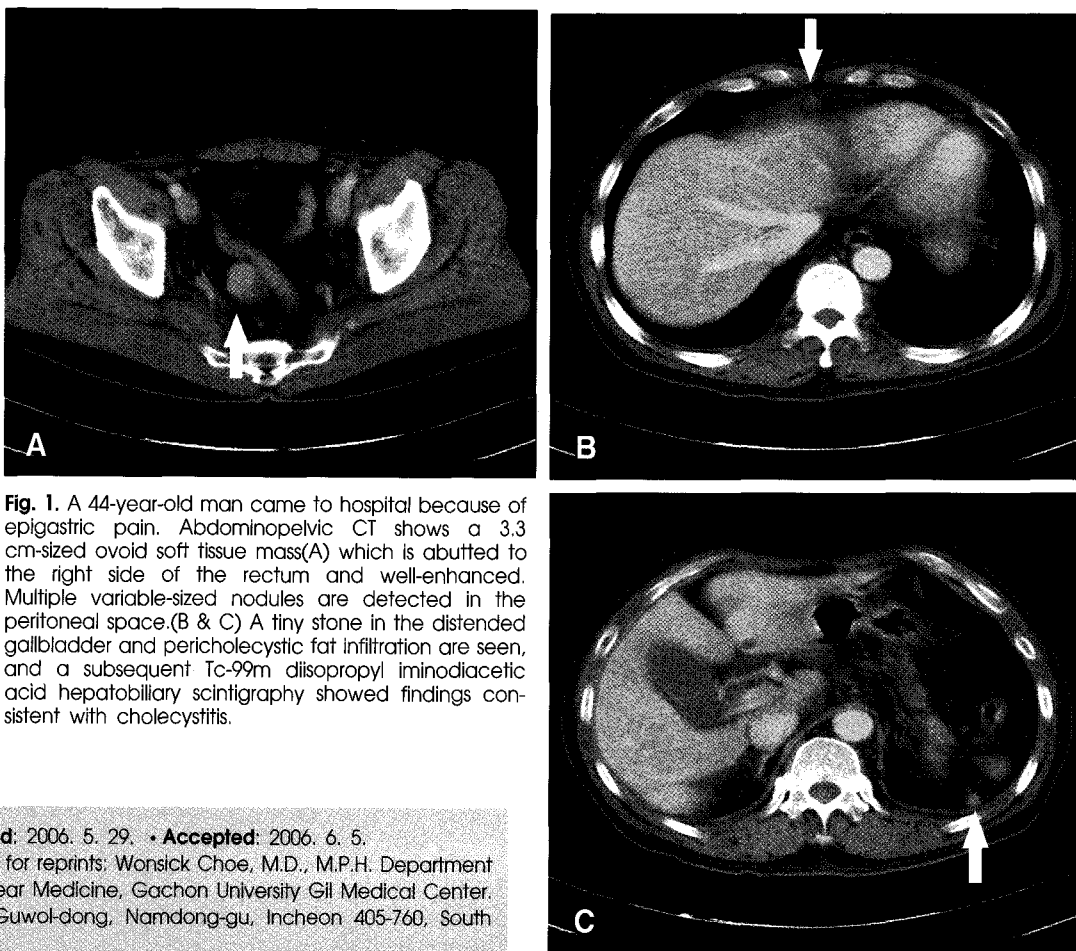


Fig. 1. A 44-year-old man came to hospital because of epigastric pain. Abdominopelvic CT shows a 3.3 cm-sized ovoid soft tissue mass(A) which is abutted to the right side of the rectum and well-enhanced. Multiple variable-sized nodules are detected in the peritoneal space.(B & C) A tiny stone in the distended gallbladder and pericholecystic fat infiltration are seen, and a subsequent Tc-99m disisopropyl iminodiacetic acid hepatobiliary scintigraphy showed findings consistent with cholecystitis.

• Received: 2006. 5. 29. • Accepted: 2006. 6. 5.
• Address for reprints: Wonsick Choe, M.D., M.P.H. Department of Nuclear Medicine, Gachon University Gil Medical Center, #1198 Guwol-dong, Namdong-gu, Incheon 405-760, South Korea
Tel: 82-32-460-3310, Fax: 82-32-460-3313
E-mail: wchoe@gilhospital.com

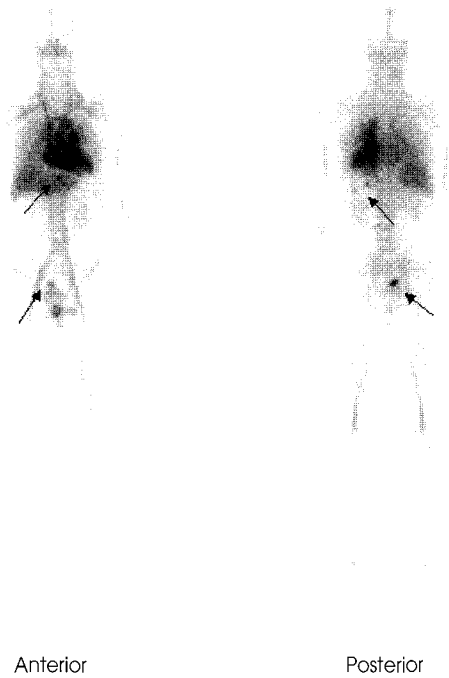


Fig. 2. The patient had a past medical history of splenectomy because of traffic accident 9 years ago. He underwent Tc-99m-labeled heat-denatured RBC scintigraphy¹⁻⁵⁾ to evaluate the mass and nodules with suspicion of peritoneal splenosis. Multifocal increased uptakes²⁻⁴⁾ in the scan corresponded to the lesions seen in the CT. The clinical history and appropriately performed nuclear medicine study averted an invasive procedure for tissue diagnosis.^{2,3)}

References

1. Choi CW, Park SG, Chung JK, Lee MC, Cho BY, Koh CS et al. 99mTechnetium-heat damaged erythrocyte spleen scan. *Korean J Nucl Med* 1986;20:39-43.1.
2. Kinkel B, Palmedo H, Joe A, Albert G, Biersack HJ. Unspecific abdominal complaints: diagnosis with szintigraphy. *Internist(Berl)* 2005;46:329-33.
3. Lui EH, Lau KK. Intra-abdominal splenosis: how clinical history and imaging features averted an invasive procedure for tissue diagnosis. *Australas Radiol* 2005;49:342-4.
4. Laflamme L, Boucher L. Splenosis detected by heat-denatured Tc-99m red blood cell scintigraphy. *Clin Nucl Med* 2003;28:39-42.
5. Cehic GA, Bartholomeusz D. Dual pathologic findings on heat-denatured Tc-99m erythrocyte scintigraphy with computed tomographic correlation. *Clin Nucl Med* 2003;28:400-1.