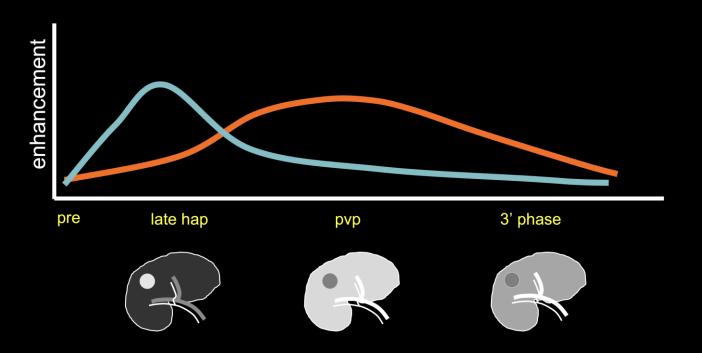
Lesion characterization using extracellular contrast agents



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Disclosures

Speaker for Bayer, Bracco, Guerbet, GE Healthcare

- #1. What is the prevalence of different liver lesions?
- #2. What is the cornerstone of any liver imaging protocol?
- #3. How can liver lesions be classified based on their behavior on hepatic arterial phase?
- #4. With regard to hypervascular lesions, what are their patterns of enhancement on venous phase?
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Differential diagrapsis of those liver lesions

MESENCHYMAL CELLS

-Hemangioma

HEPATOCYTES

- -Focal nodular hyperplasia
- -Hepatocellular adenoma
- -Regenerative nodule
- -Dysplastic nodule
- -Hepatocellular carcinoma

CHOLANGIOCYTES

- -Hepatic cysts
- -Cholangiocarcinoma

OTHER

METASTASES

NON-CIRRHOTIC LIVER

MESENCHYMAL CELLS

-Hemangioma

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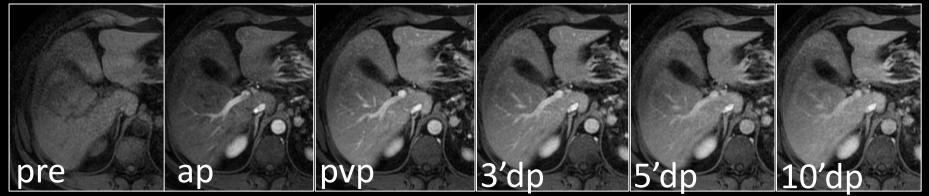
OTHER

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Extracellular agents



Breath hold 3D GRE with fat suppression technique Multiphasic approach – information on vascularity

Extracellular agents distribute into intravascular + interstitial space

the multiphasic protocol is the cornerstone of liver imaging

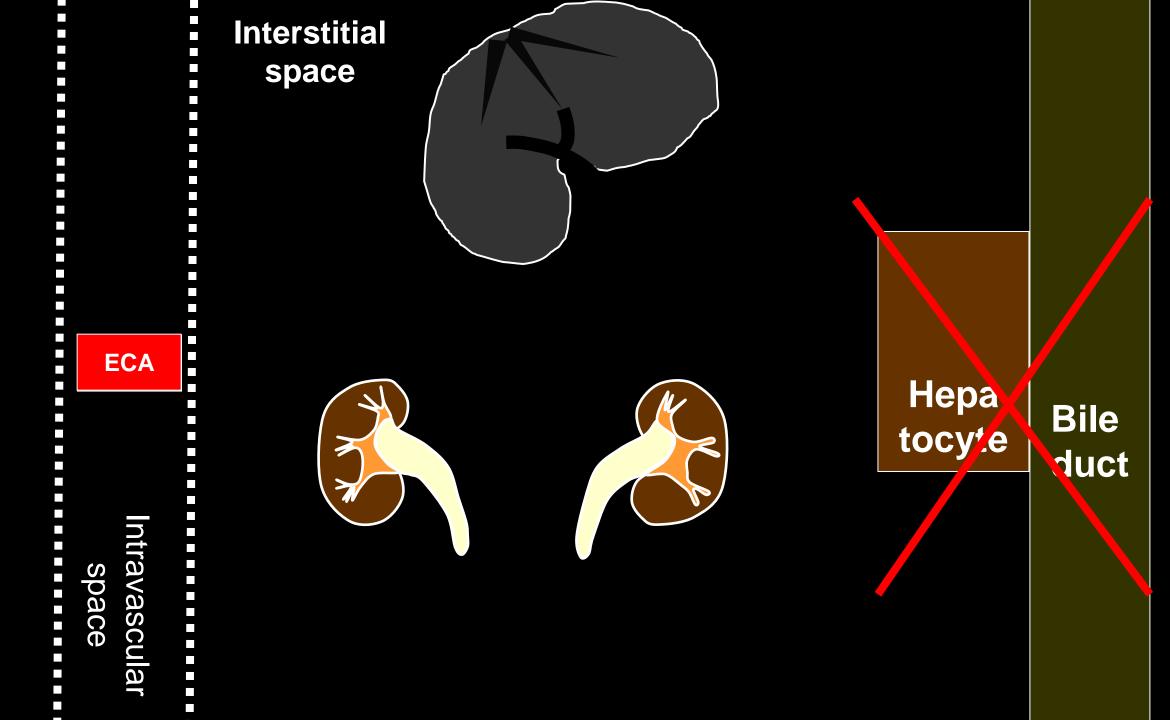
Interstitial space



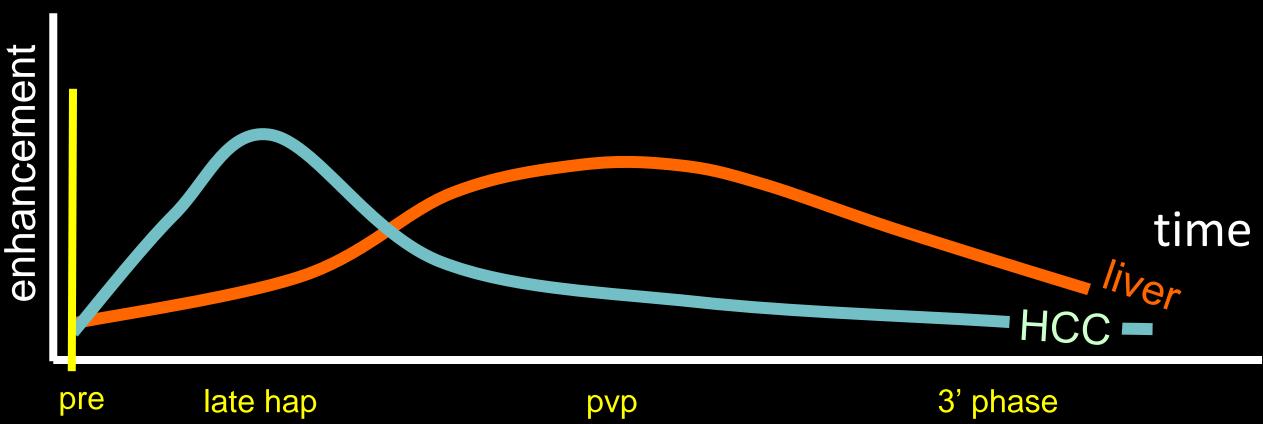
Hepa tocyte

Bile duct

Intravascular space

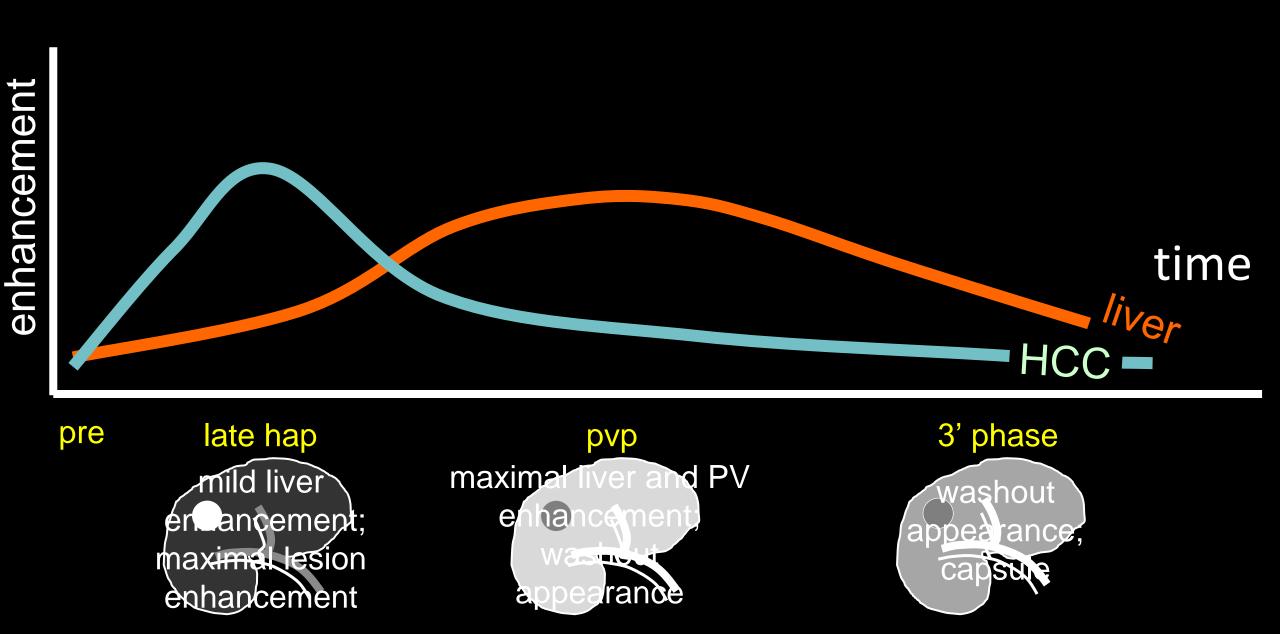


Multiphasic liver imaging



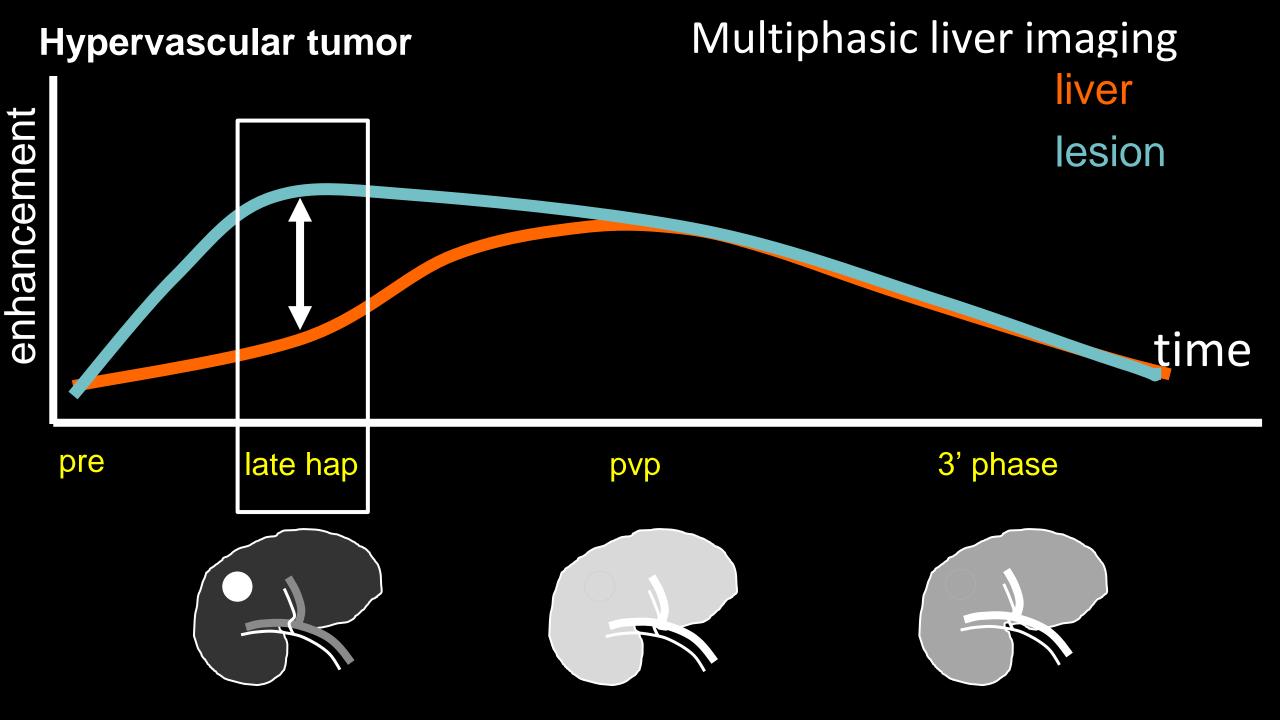
mild liver enhancement; maximal lesion enhancement maximal liver and PV enhancement; washout appearance

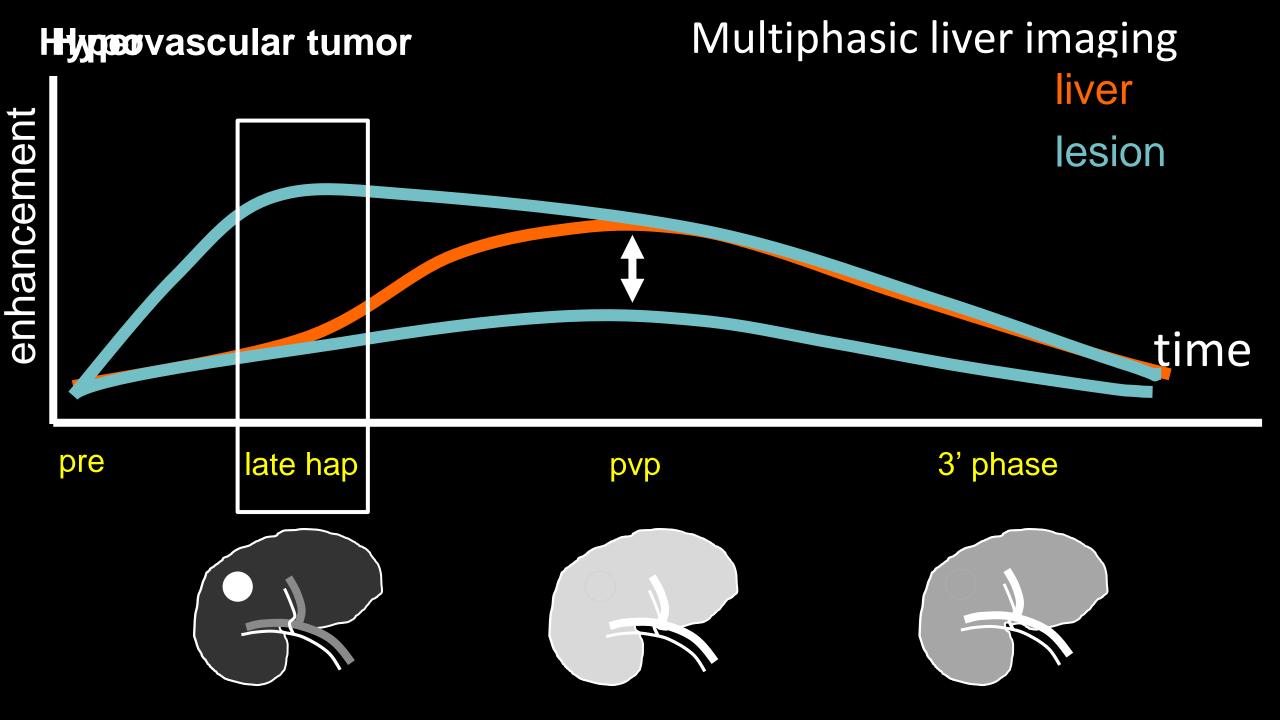
washout appearance; capsule



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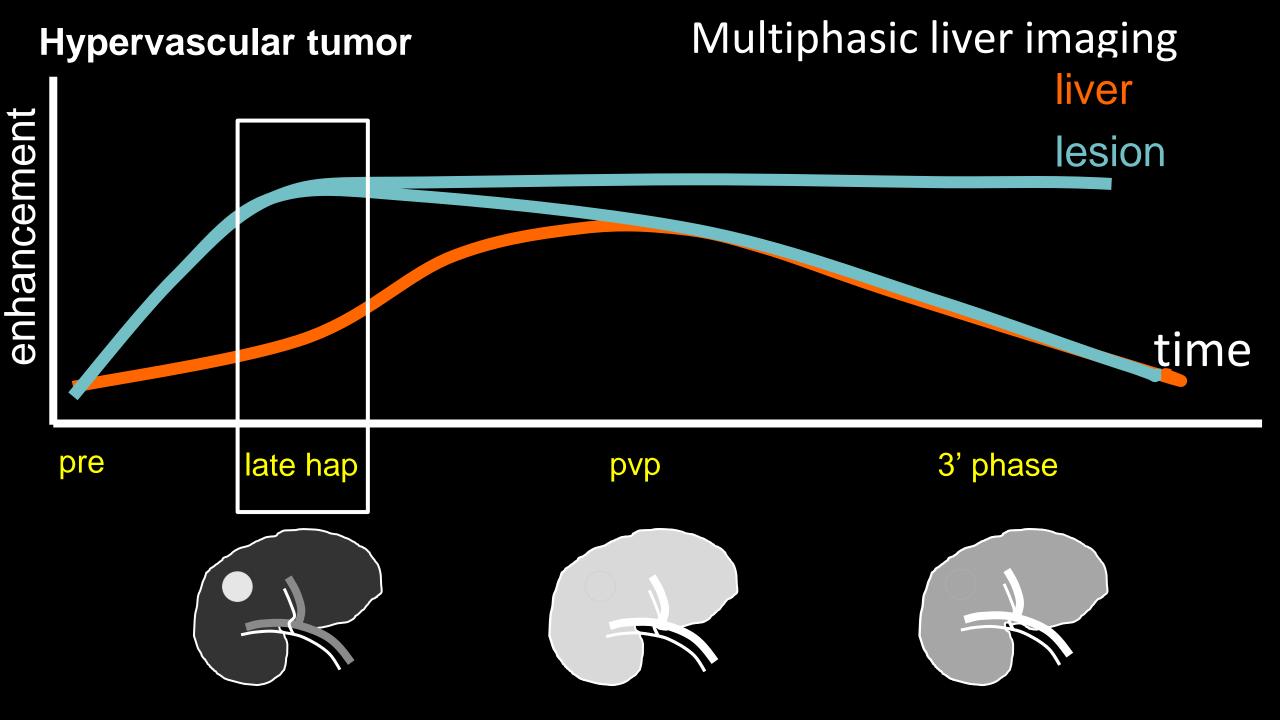
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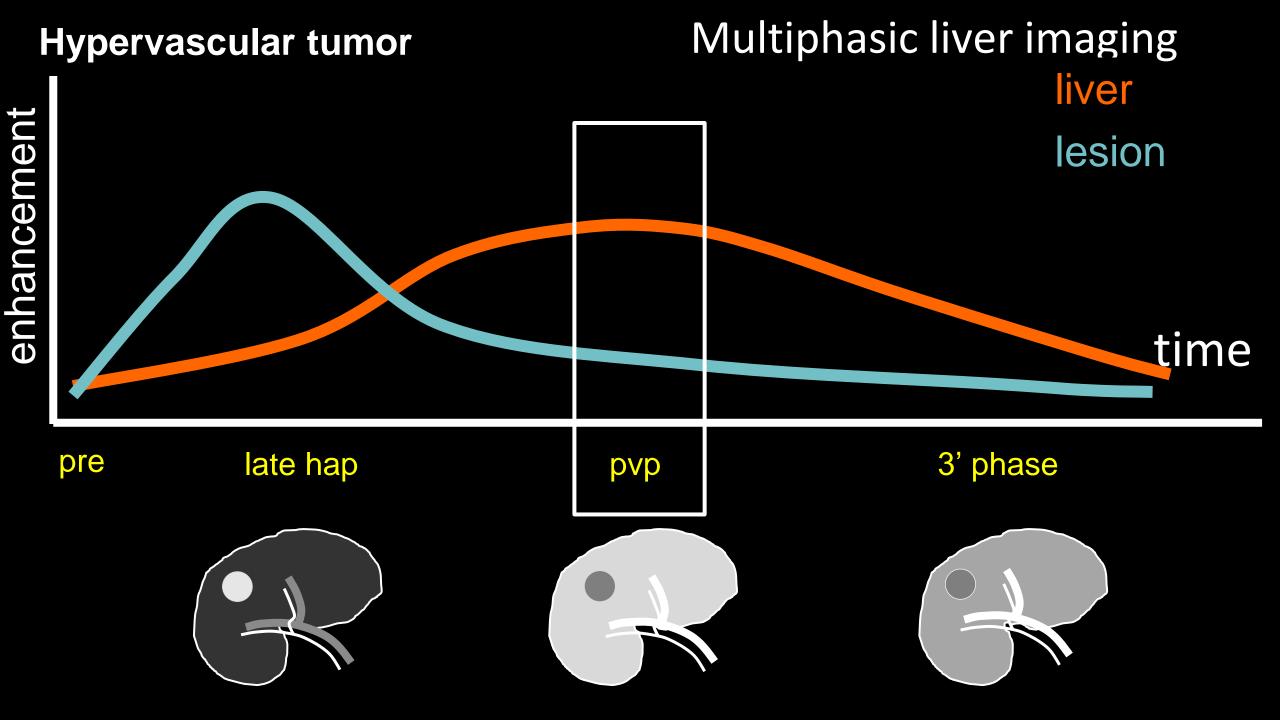




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arterial	venous	
\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	

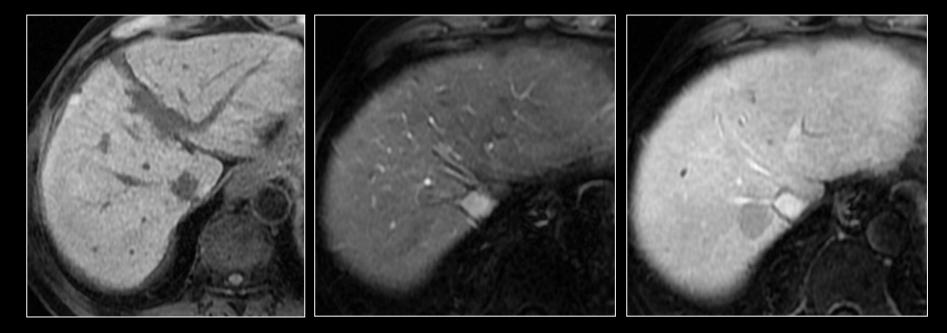
49 year old female, HCV+ cirrhosis HAP PVP pre

Regenerative or dysplastic nodules

arterial	venous	interpretation
\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	regenerative or dysplastic nodules

arterial	venous	interpretation
\leftrightarrow	\leftrightarrow	regenerative or dysplastic nodules
\leftrightarrow		

Man, 53 years-old, HCV+ cirrhosis

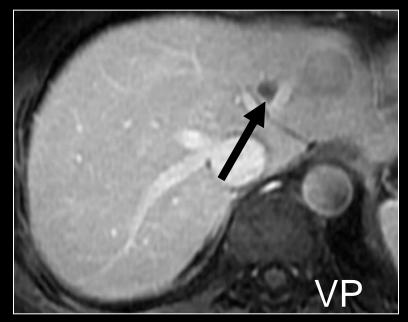


Hypovascular HCC

10-15% of HCC are hypovascular

60 year old man, colorectal carcinoma hypovascular metatasis



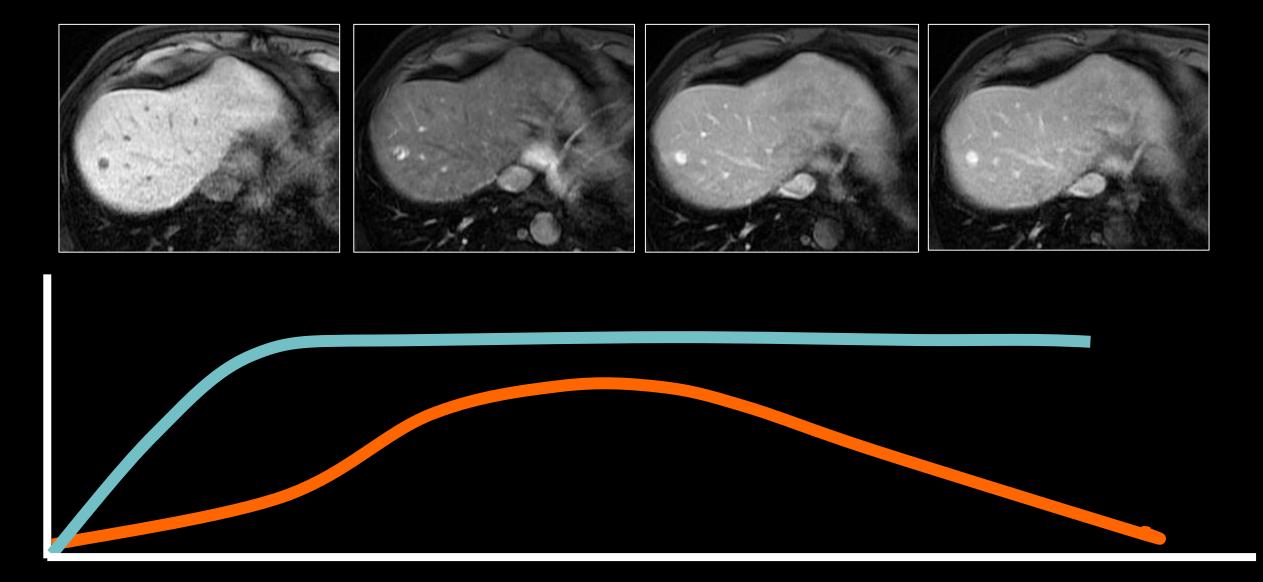


the majority of metastases are hypovascular

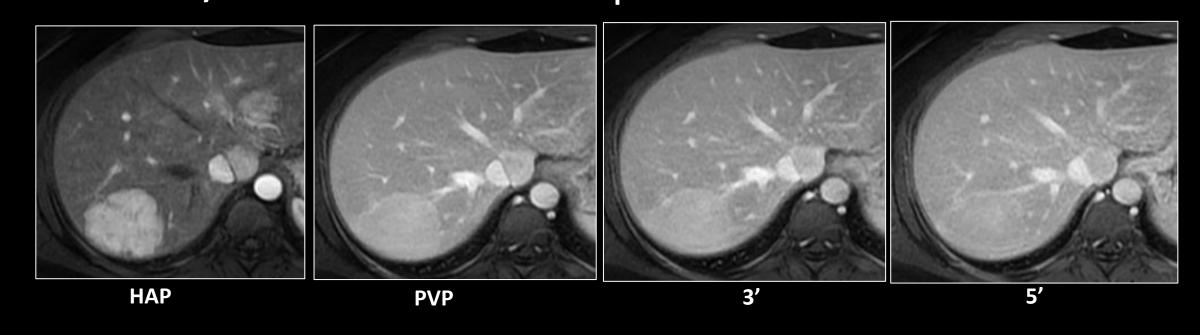
arterial	venous	interpretation
h	\leftrightarrow	regenerative or dysplastic nodules
p o		HCC, mets

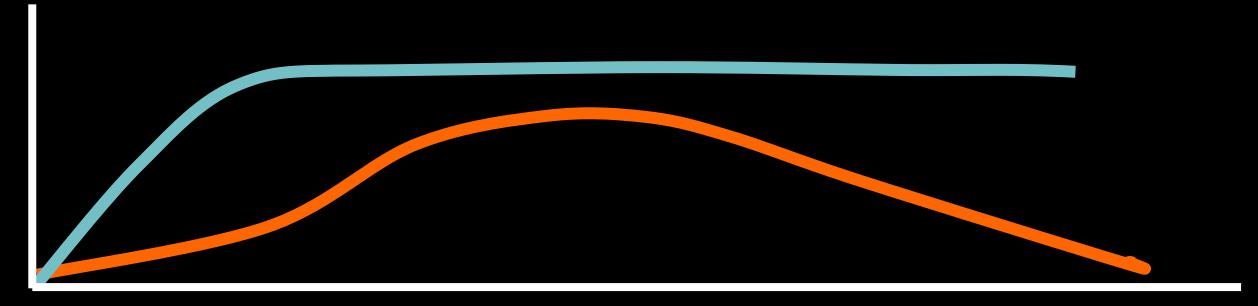
arterial	venous	interpretation	
h	\leftrightarrow	regenerative or dysplastic nodules	
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Flash fill hemangioma → Persist pattern 49 year old man



Inflammatory adenoma → Persist pattern Cannella et al, EJR 2018

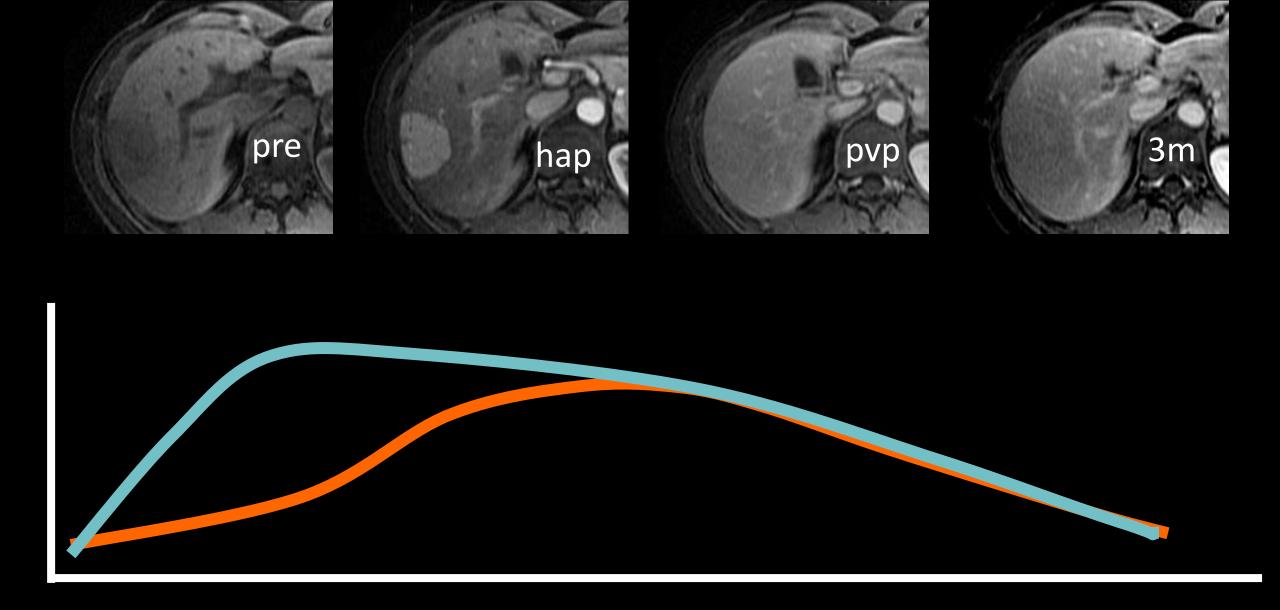




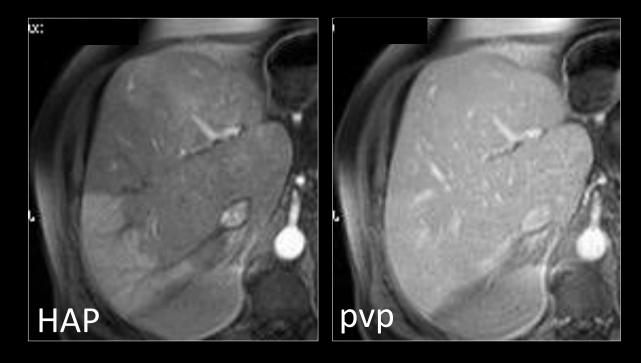
arterial	venous	interpretation
h	\leftrightarrow	regenerative or dysplastic nodules
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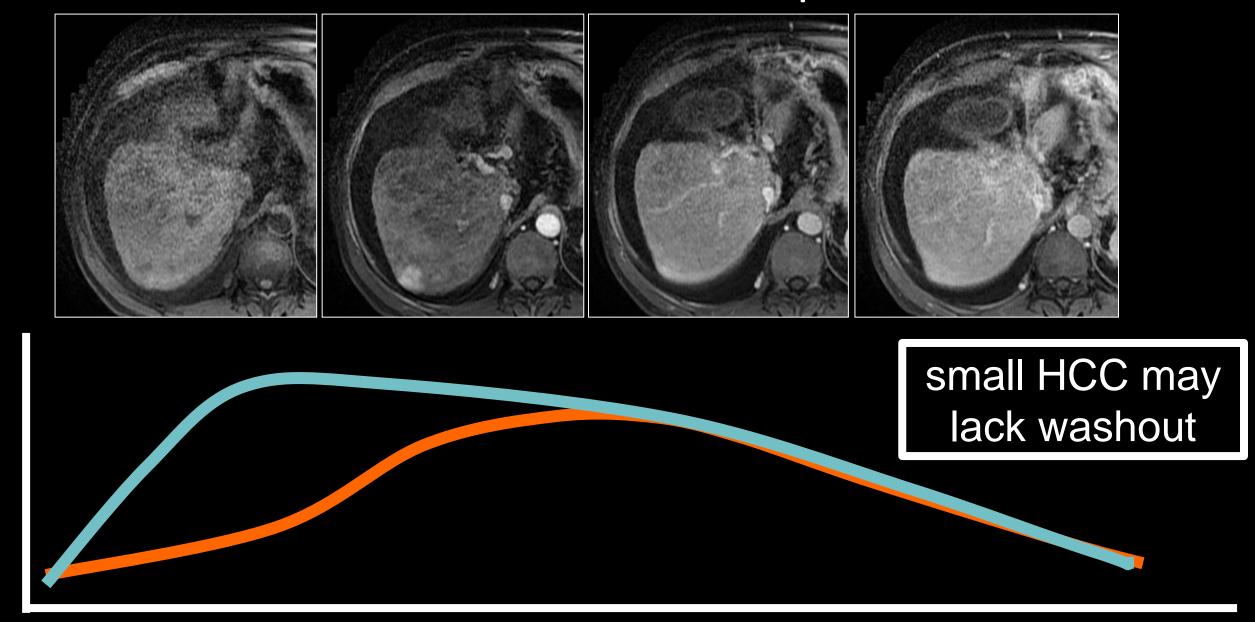
Focal nodular hyperplasia \rightarrow fade pattern



Perfusion disorder -> fade pattern



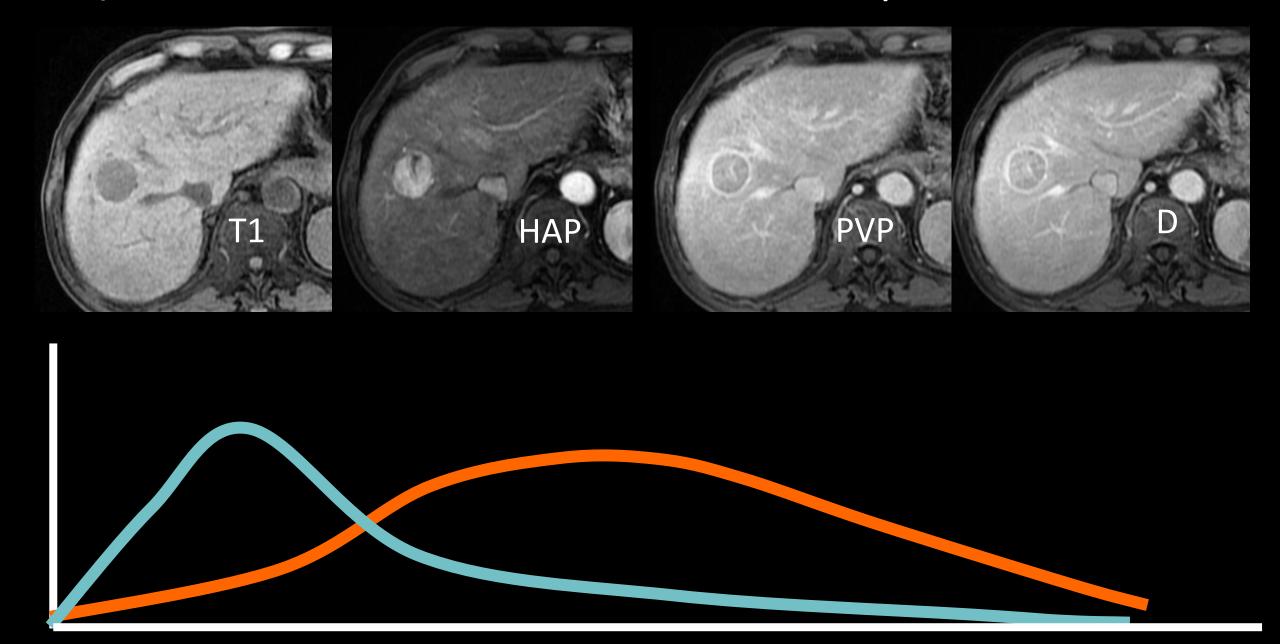
Hepatocellular carcinoma → Fade pattern

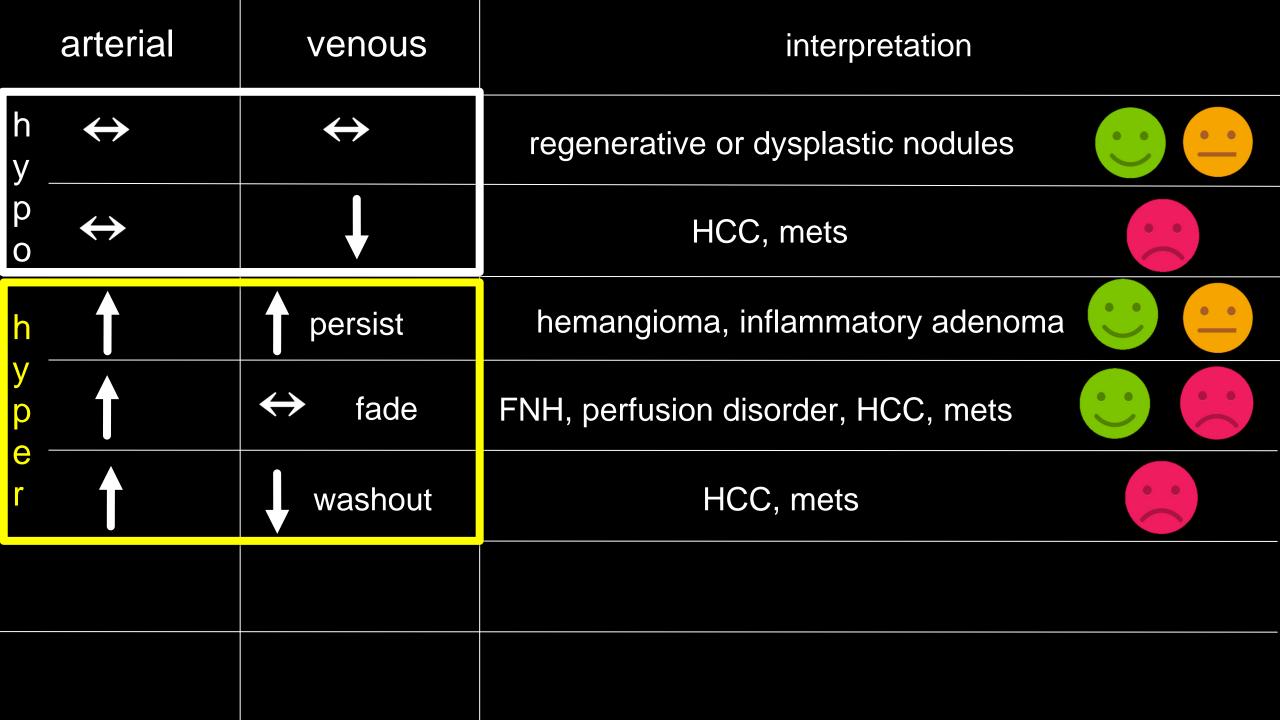


arterial	venous	interpretation
h	\leftrightarrow	regenerative or dysplastic nodules
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	← fade	FNH, perfusion disorder, HCC, mets

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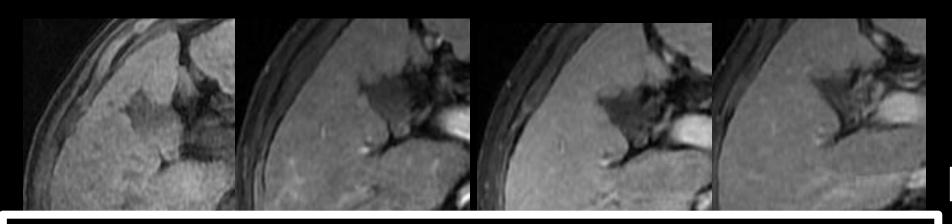
Hepatocellular carcinoma -> Washout pattern





Is the portal venous phase important for characterization?

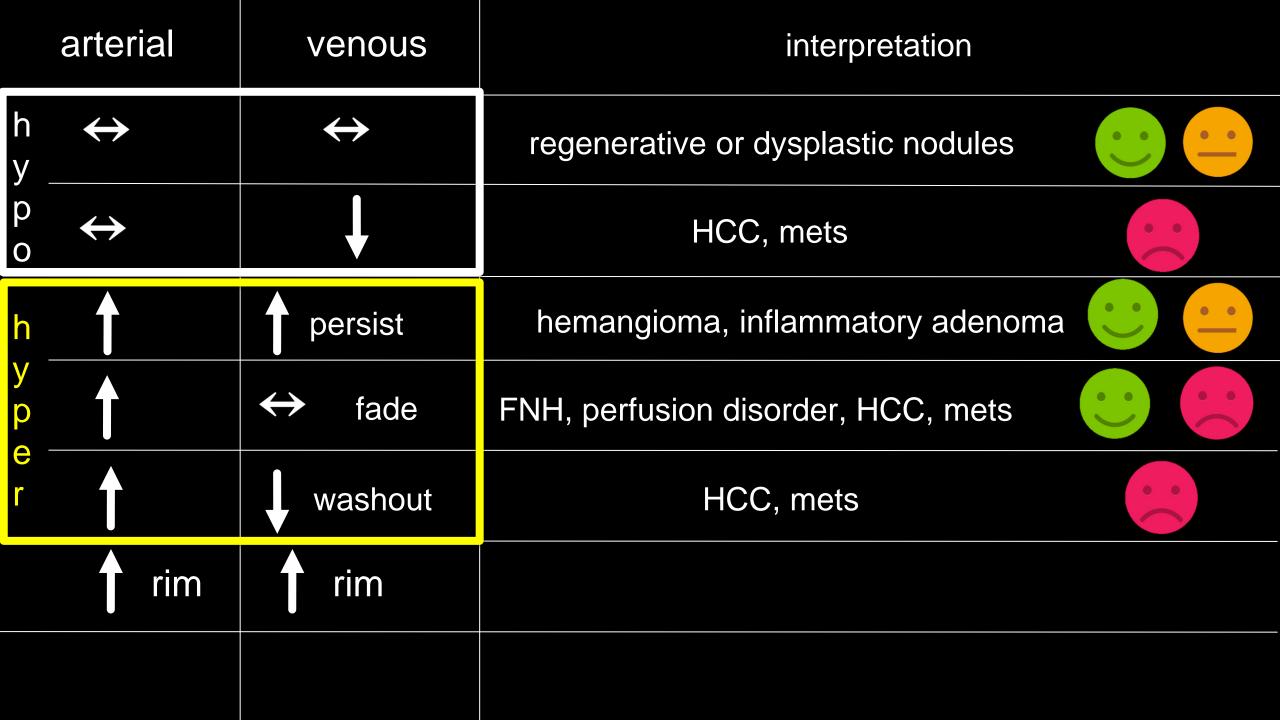
Hypervascular tumor in cirrhosis



Persist = Hemangioma

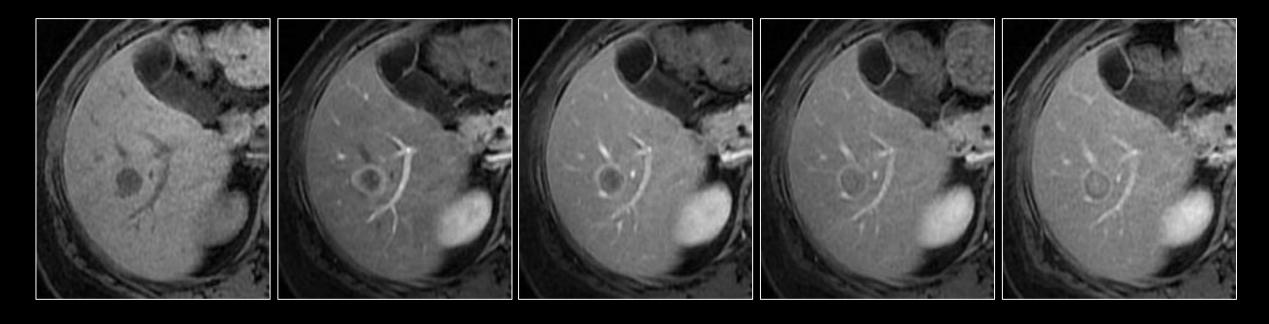
Hypervascular liver lesions can have different pattern of enhancement on venous phase: persist; fade; washout.

Washout = HCC



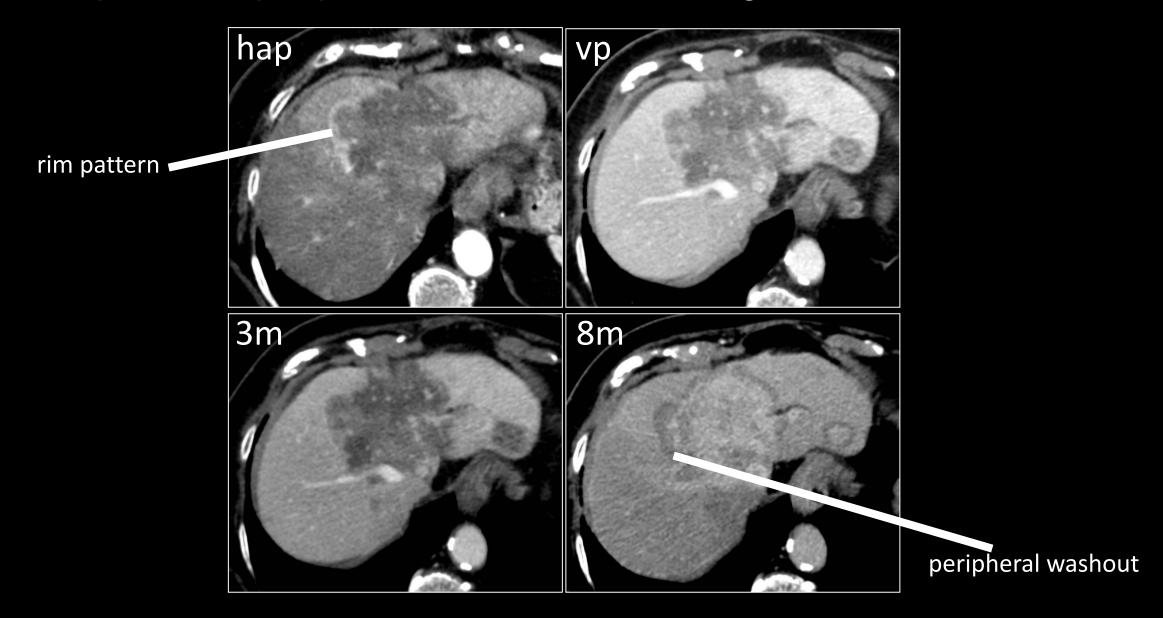
45 year old female

rim pattern + peripheral washout -> rectal carcinoma



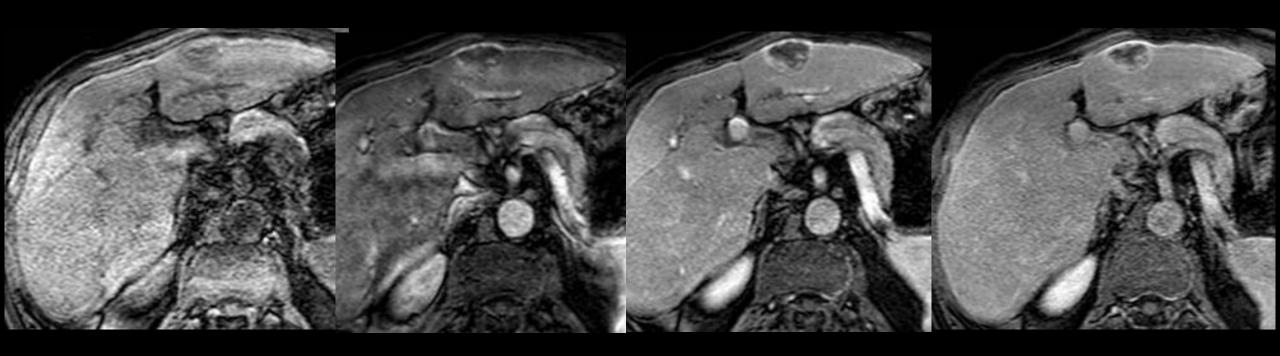
rim pattern & peripheral washout are observed in metastases and cholangiocarcinoma

rim pattern + peripheral washout → cholangiocarcinoma

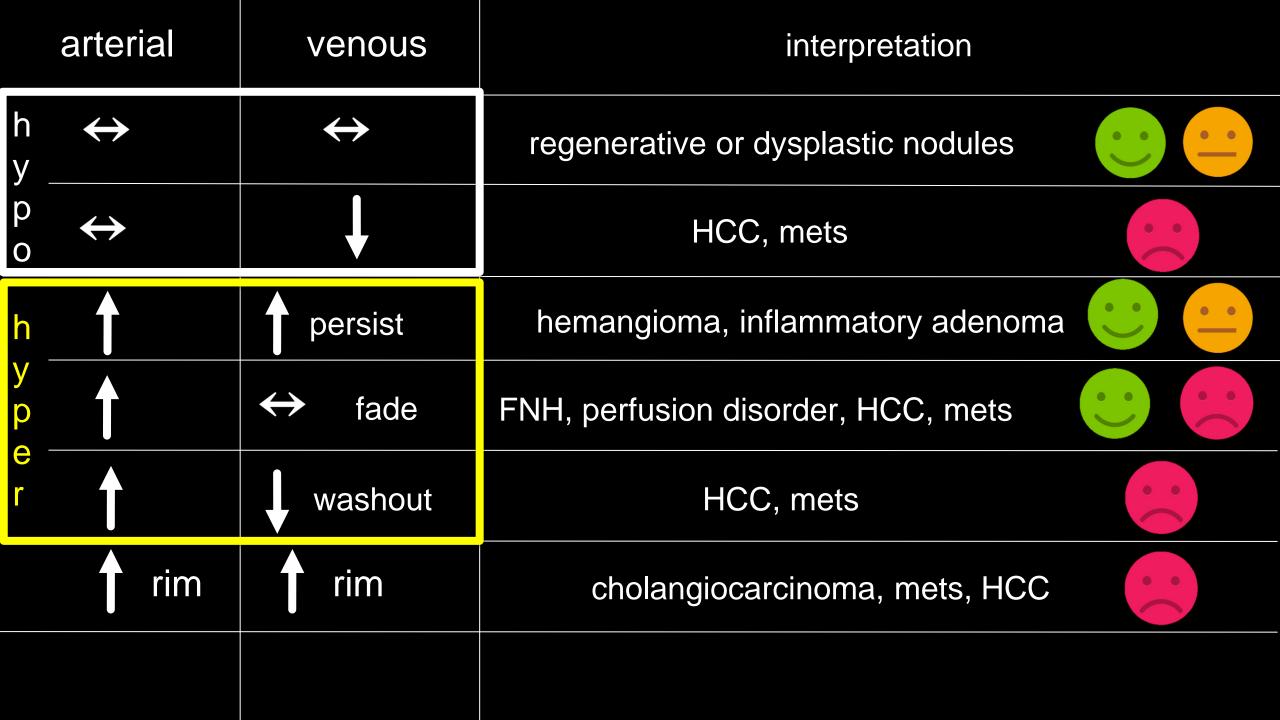


78, man, HCV+ cirrhosis

Rim pattern -> hepatocellular carcinoma



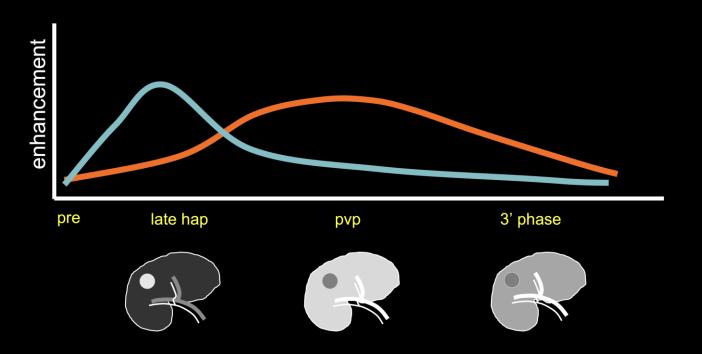
In the cirrhotic liver, 37% of lesions with rim enhancement are HCC



Lesion characterization: extra-cellular contrast agents

- #1. Prevalence differs among different lesions and is influenced by the setting (cirrhosis vs non cirrhotic liver)
- #2. The multiphasic protocol is the cornerstone of liver imaging
- #3. Liver lesions can be divided into hypervascular and hypovascular based on their behavior on HAP
- #4. Hypervascular liver lesions can have different pattern of enhancement on venous phase: persist; fade; washout.
- #5. Lesion classification based on enhancement pattern

Lesion characterization using extracellular contrast agents



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