

Multiple focal nodular hyperplasia like nodules in liver cirrhosis.

김혜미¹⁾, 김현기²⁾, 박영년²⁾, 안상훈³⁾, 김명진¹⁾
연세대학교 의과대학 영상의학과¹⁾, 진단병리과²⁾, 소화기내과³⁾

Introduction: FNH-like nodules are nodules that histopathologically resemble FNH but are seen in patients with liver disease. Up to now, a few cases of FNH-like lesions were reported in livers with cirrhosis or chronic disease. We presented the first case of multiple FNH-like nodules in cirrhosis correctly diagnosed on double-contrast MRI using gadobenate dimeglumine (Gd-BOPTA) and ferucarbotran.

Case report: A 60-year-old woman was found to have a hepatic nodule in cirrhotic liver. She was diagnosed as a HBV carrier twenty years prior to the admission. No significant findings were seen on physical exams and laboratory evaluation. Alpha-fetoprotein (3.98IU/ml; normal (N), <7IU/ml) and protein induced by vitamin K absence or antagonists-II (14mAU/ml; N, <40mAU/ml) levels were normal. The hepatic nodule was suspected of malignant lesion by sonography and CT. On MRI, the nodule seen was noted as a poorly delineated isointense lesion on T2w TSE image and isointense on T1w dFFE sequences. On opposed phase (dFFE), a central scar was seen in as a low signal intensity lesion. Aberrant vessels surrounding the nodule were detected. After Gd-BOPTA injection, the nodule was seen hypervascular on the arterial phase and isointense on the portal and equilibrium phases. This lesion showed increased uptake of Gd-BOPTA on 3-hour delay hepatobiliary phase images and isointensity on SPIO-enhanced T2-weighted iamges. Multiple similar nodules were detected in the remaining liver.. The main lesion was confirmed as FNH-like nodule by biopsy. MR imaging using liver specific contrast media may play a role for evaluation of FNH-like lesions in patients with chronicliver disease.