

A Case of Hepatic Paragonimiasis Combined with Intrahepatic Bile Duct Stones

Dol Mi Kim, M.D., Jun Pyo Chung, M.D., Woo Il Park, M.D., Young Nyun Park, M.D.*,
Seung Woo Park, M.D., Se Joon Lee, M.D., Si Young Song, M.D., Kwan Sik Lee, M.D.,
Jae Bock Chung, M.D., Sang In Lee, M.D., Jin Kyung Kang, M.D.,
Ki Whang Kim, M.D.[†], and Hoon Sang Chi, M.D.[‡]

Departments of Internal Medicine, Pathology, Diagnostic Radiology[†], and General Surgery[‡]
Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea*

Paragonimiasis is essentially a pulmonary disorder, but many organs such as the brain, muscle, mesentery, genital tract, spinal cord, spleen, and liver may be involved. Cases of hepatic paragonimiasis presented with hepatic masses have rarely been reported in Korea. We experienced a case of hepatic paragonimiasis incidentally found after a hepatic resection for treatment of localized left intrahepatic stones in an asymptomatic 51-year-old female patient. We report this interesting case of hepatic paragonimiasis accompanied with intrahepatic bile duct stones with a review of literature. (**Korean J Gastroenterol 2002;39:133-136**)

Key Words: Ectopic paragonimiasis, Liver, Intrahepatic stone

: 2001 8 13 , : 2001 10 24
: , 135-270, 146-92

Tel: (02) 3497-3314, Fax: (02) 3463-3882
E-mail: chungjp@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

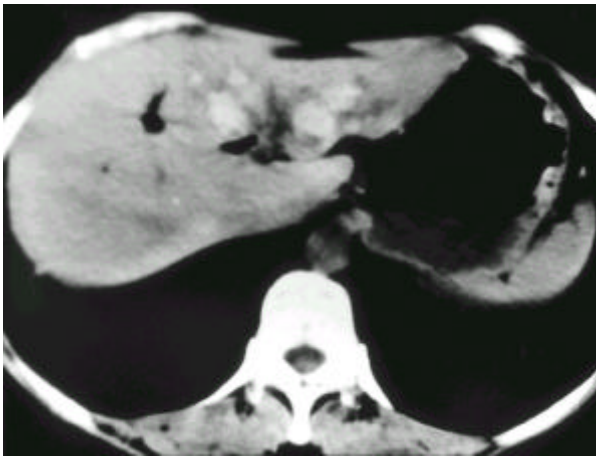


Fig. 1. An abdominal CT scan. Precontrast image shows multiple high attenuation densities in the left lobe of the liver and air-biliarygram.



Fig. 2. An abdominal CT scan. Postcontrast image shows dilated left intrahepatic ducts, air-biliarygram, and mild atrophy in the left lobe of the liver.

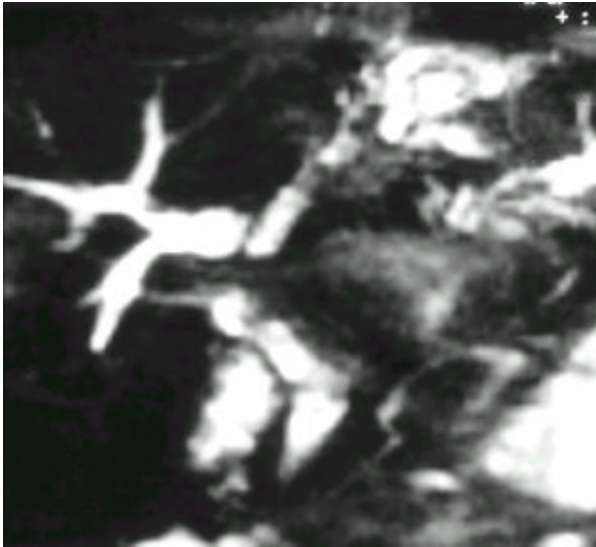


Fig. 3. A magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatographic finding. Multiple filling defects are observed in the left intrahepatic bile duct and dilatation of the peripheral bile ducts. The right intrahepatic ducts are dilated and stiff.



Fig. 4. A gross finding of the resected specimen. Fibrotic and dilated intrahepatic ducts contain multiple dark brown stones.

6.8%, 3.6%), 205,000/mm³

51

가

30

가

(Fig. 1),

(Fig. 2).

가

(Fig. 3).

가

7

12.4 g/dL, 5,330/mm³ (44.4%, 43.5%,

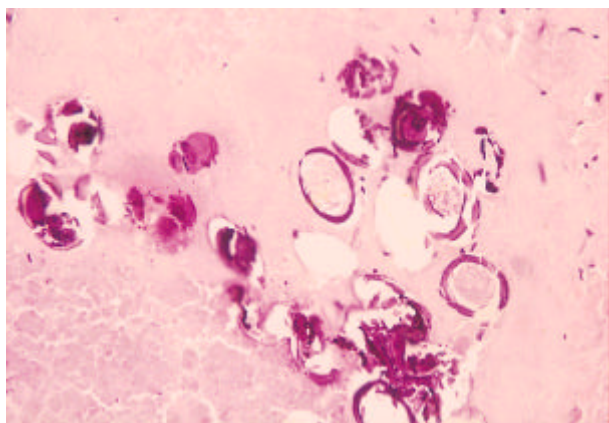


Fig. 5. A microscopic finding of the resected specimen. Many calcified operculums are observed. The size of these operculums are 70 ×30 μm, indicating that these are eggs of paragonimus (H&E stain, ×200).

hepatocyte growth factor
DNA
nuclear antigen) 가 가

11,12
MET
PCNA (proliferating cell
2 가
가 가 ,
가 가
2 (excysted metacercaria)

(Fig. 4).

(operculum)가
가 70 × 30 μm

(Fig. 5).

가
1 9

가

3 가

4-6

가

7

15-17

가 , 1.5 - 9.4% ,
2.4 - 5.0% ,
16%

가

, 2

7,18

가

(80 - 90%)

19

가

가 가 가

가

1. , , , . , 1988.

2. . , 1978.

3. Chi JG, Sung RH, Cho SY. Tissue parasitic diseases in Korea. *J Korean Med Sci* 1988;3:51-62.

4. , , . 1 . 1985;29:294-297.

5. , , . 1 . 1991;4:140-145.

6. , , , , . 1997; 31:357-360.

7. Leung JW, Yu AS. Hepatolithiasis and biliary parasites. *Baillieres Clin Gastroenterol* 1997;11:681-706.

8. Liu CL, Fan ST, Wong J. Primary biliary stones: diagnosis and management, *World J Surg* 1998;22:1162-1166.

9. Su CH, Shyr YM, Lui WY, P'ENG FK. Hepatolithiasis associated with cholangiocarcinoma, *Br J Surg* 1997;84:969-973.

10. Nakanuma Y, Yamaguchi K, Ohta G, Terada T. Pathologic features of hepatolithiasis in Japan. *Hum Pathol* 1988;19: 1181-1186.

11. Terada T, Nakanuma Y, Sirica AE. Immunohistochemical demonstration of MET overexpression in human intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma in hepatolithiasis. *Hum Pathol* 1998;29: 175-180.

12. Lee KT, Sheen PC. Proliferating cell nuclear antigen expression in peribiliary glands of stone-containing intrahepatic bile ducts, *Dig Dis Sci* 1999;44:2251-2256.

13. Jeong MG, Yu JS, Kim KW, et al. Retroperitoneal paragonimiasis: a case of ectopic paragonimiasis presenting as periureteral masses. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1999;23:696-698.

14. Hahn ST, Park SH, Kim CY, Shinn KS. Adrenal paragonimiasis simulating adrenal tumor-a case report. *J Korean Med Sci* 1996;11: 275-277.

15. Fung J. Liver fluke infestation and cholangiohepatitis. *Br J Surg* 1961;48:404-415.

16. Ong GB. A study of recurrent pyogenic cholangitis. *Arch Surg* 1962;84:199-255.

17. Teoh TB. A study of gallstones and included worms in recurrent pyogenic cholangitis. *J Pathol Bacteriol* 1963;86: 123-129.

18. Pausawasdi A, Watanapa P. Hepatolithiasis: epidemiology and classification. *Hepatogastroenterology* 1997;44:314-316.

19. , . 5th ed. : , 1989.