

CT 1

: CT IMH(Intramural Hematoma 'IMH')
 IMH(Penetrating Aortic Ulcer with associated Intramural Hematoma
 'PAUH') CT
 : CT IMH 7 PAUH 29
 CT CT 1 91 (PAUH: 12.1 , IMH:
 18,4) 2 4
 : CT PAUH IMH , , ,
 , IMH , , ,
 Stanford Type
 PAUH가 IMH PAUH 가 29 6
 1 ('PAU' ,
 53) (24) (11 10)
 . CT 가 CT PAUH가 가 7
 가 4 , IMH 가 가
 가 3 . CT PAUH 53 15 (11 :
 , 4 :) 4
 . PAUH IMH Type A 8 4
 , 4 Type B 21 . CT
 IMH Type A 2 1 , Type A 1 Type B 5 3
 , 2
 : PAUH PAUH가 가 IMH
 , IMH 가 PAUH
 , IMH CT
 . PAUH IMH
 CT
 IMH PAUH CT

(Intramural Hematoma 'IMH') 가
 CT 가)
 (1-13). IMH PAU
 (Penetrating Aortic Ulcer with associ-
 ated Intramural Hematoma 'PAUH')
 (3,7,11) IMH PAUH,
 (3,8,14).
 가
 1999 4 9 1999 7 12
 677

CT PUA
 CT
 CT

1988 1 1998 9

CT 가 37 (PAUH 29
 IMH 7) PAUH 13
 ,16 IMH 4 ,3 44 78
 PAUH 65 , IMH 58

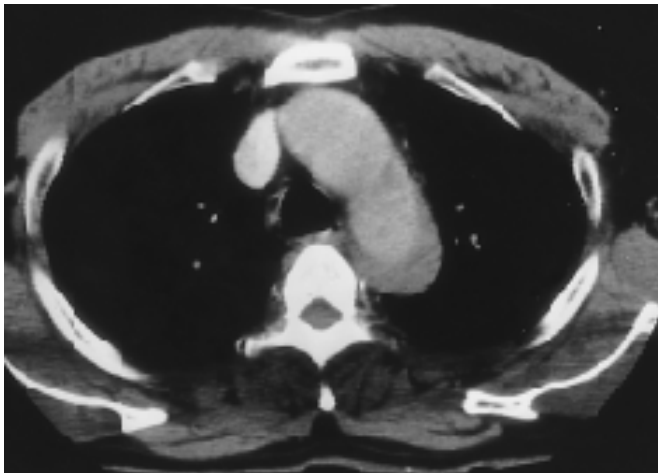
PAUH IMH 37
 PAUH 29 3 1
 . 37 가
 3 CT

CT 1 91 PAUH 12.1
 IMH 18.4 2

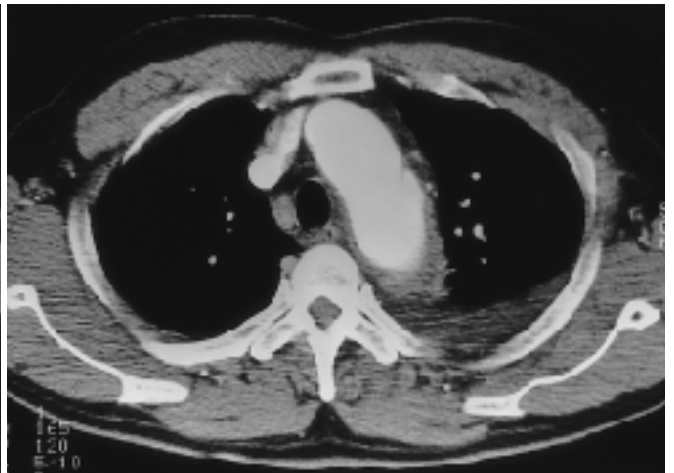
CT 4 . 37 10
 5 26
 CT 24 CT 12
 CT 36 CT
 CT GE 9800 scanner (General Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) 가 10mm
 CT Somatom plus-S (Siemens, Erlan-gen, Germany) 가 4mm . IMH
 CT 가
 7 mm

PAUH
 IMH 가 CT 3cm
 5 PAU IMH
 PAUH CT 3cm PAU

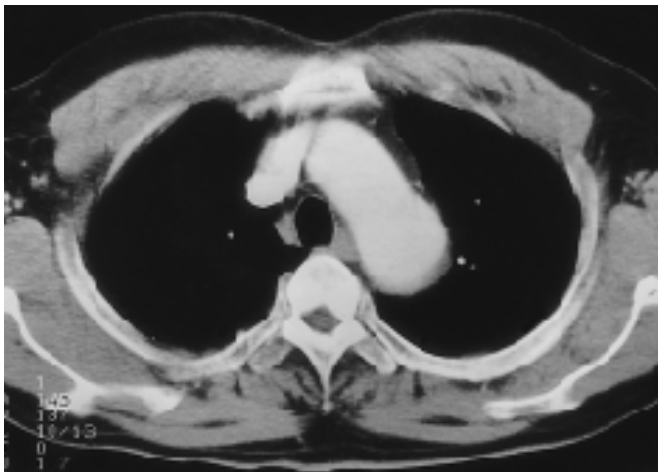
CT IMH



A



B



C

Fig. 1. A 55-year-old male with PAUH
 A. Initial post-contrast CT scan with 10mm scan thickness shows non-opacified, crescentic area along the wall of proximal descending thoracic aorta. Intimal defect or flap is not seen on this CT scan.
 B. Follow-up CT scan with 4 mm scan thickness obtained 4 days later demonstrates an aortic ulcer in the proximal descending thoracic aorta with newly developed left pleural effusion.
 C. Follow-up CT scan taken 17 months later shows complete resolution of IMH and saccular ectasia of the proximal descending thoracic aorta.

가 (65 (9.6 vs 58 (10.0 , p=0.11)
 (28/29 vs 5/7, p=0.09) . PAUH
 1 IMH 1
 CT IMH 7
 PAUH 29 CT PAUH IMH
 IMH
 가 IMH PAUH IMH Type B가
 가 PAU(53) (24),
 가 CT (11 10), (5),
 가 Chi-square test (3) . PAU 53 CT
 Fisher 's exact test 95% 가 CT PAU가 가
 7 CT 가가
 가4 (Fig. 1) ,
 가3 (Fig. 2), 5 PAU가
 PAUH 29 IMH 7 CT CT IMH CT
 Table 1 . CT PAUH IMH
 (6/29 vs 0/7, p=0.32), (9/29 vs 2/7, 1 , 1
 p=1.0), (15/29 vs 2/7, p=0.34), IMH ,
 (12.8 (5.3 vs 11.9 (4.0, p=0.75), IMH (285.7 (106.7 vs
 236.1 (118.5, p=0.27), (39.7 (8.2 vs 35.9 4 8 4 . PAUH 29 IMH가
 (4.9, p=0.37), (19/29 vs 2/7, p=0.10), IMH 가 5 4
 Stanford Type (Type I /II : 8/21 vs 2/5, p=0.80) 1
 PAUH가 IMH PAUH 4

Table 1. Comparison with IMH and PAUH

	IMH(n= 7)	PAUH(n= 29)	p value
Age(years)	58 ± 10	65 ± 9.6	0.11
Sex (M/F)	4/3	13/16	0.68
IMH			
Type A	2	8	0.80
Type B	5	21	
Wall thickness(mm)	11.9 ± 4.0	12.8 ± 5.3	0.75
Maximal diameter of involved aorta(mm)	35.9 ± 4.9	39.7 ± 8.2	0.37
Extension(mm)	285.7 ± 106.7	236.1 ± 118.5	0.27
Pericardial effusion	2/7	9/29	1.0
Pleural effusion	2/7	15/29	0.34
Irregular wall thickening & intimal calcification	5/7	28/29	0.09
Inward displacement of intimal calcification	2/7	19/29	0.10
Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm	0/7	6/29	0.32
Penetrating Aortic ulcer	0/7	29/29	
		Ectasia 15 (Saccular 13 / Fusiform 2) Localized aortic dissection 4	
Course of IMH			
Type A*	Operation 1 Resolution** 1	Operation 4 Resolution** 4	
Type B*	Aortic dissection 2 Resolution** 3	Resolution** 21	

* Type A and B : by Stanford Classification

** Resolution: resolution after conservative treatment

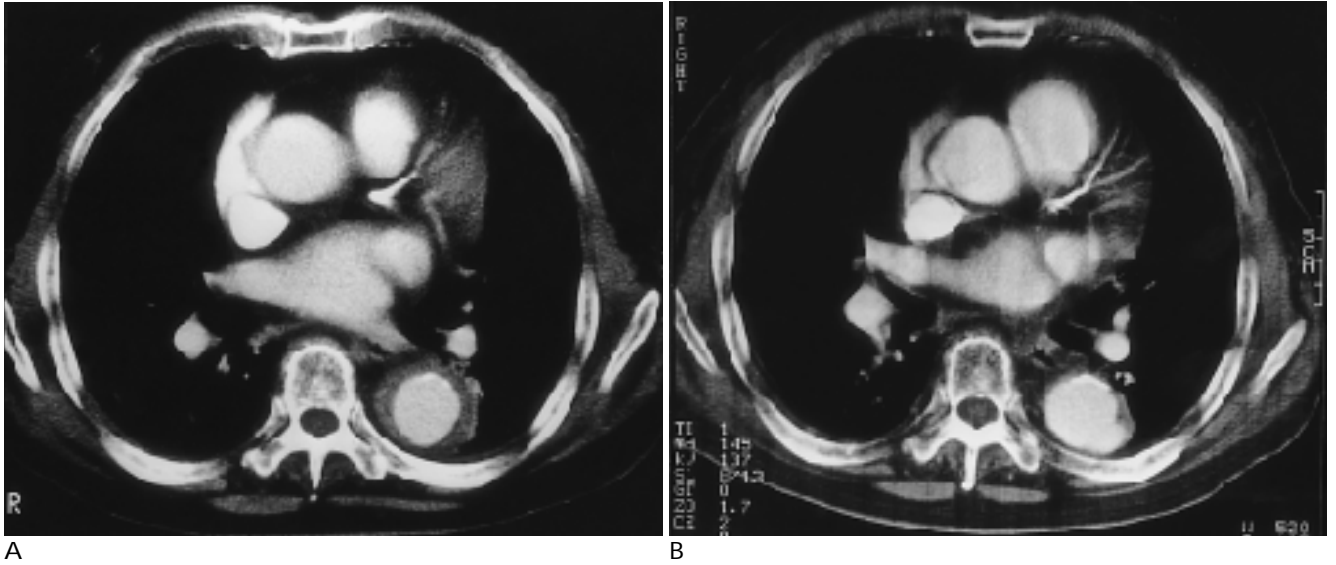


Fig. 2. A 82-year-old male with PAUH

A. Initial post-contrast CT scan shows non-opacified, crescentic area along the wall of descending thoracic aorta with intimal calcification and main coronary artery calcification. Intimal defect or flap is not identified along the whole length of IMH.

B. Follow-up CT scan performed 3 months later shows a decreased thickness of the aortic wall and an aortic ulcer which is newly detected.

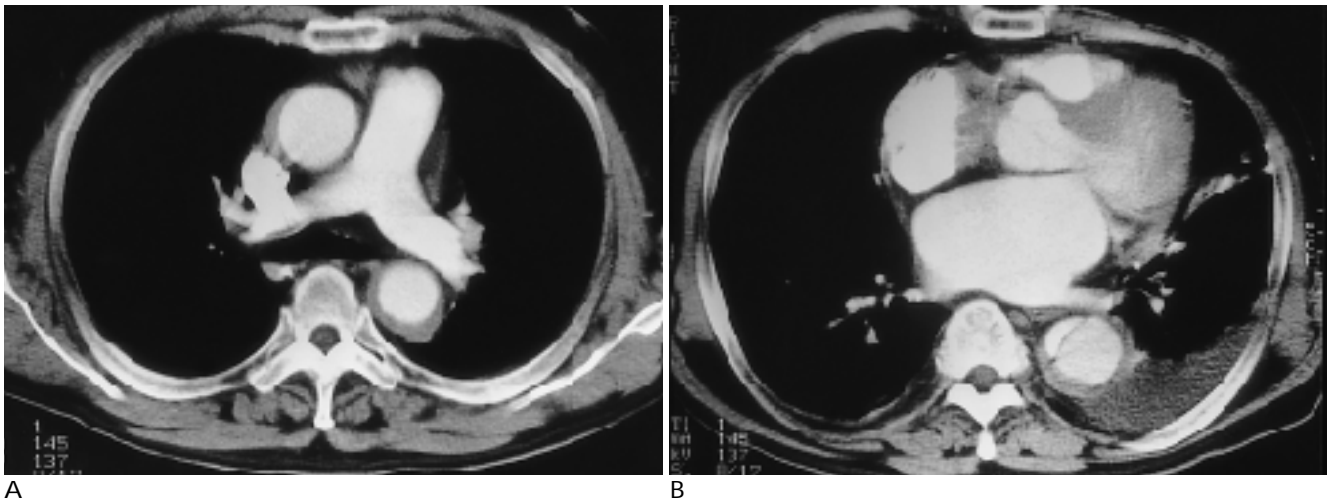
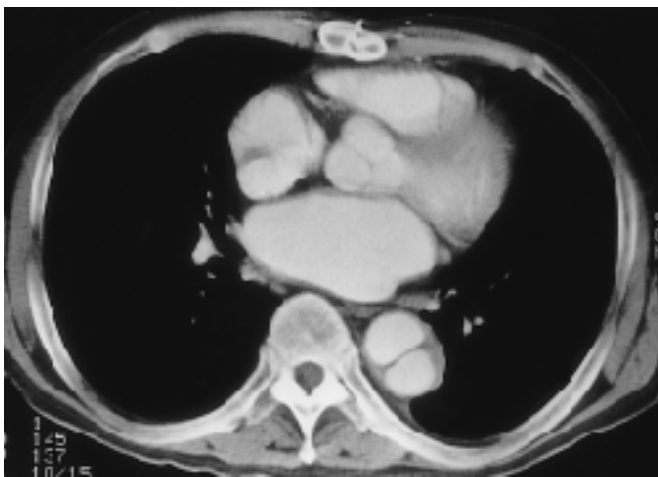


Fig. 3. A 59-year-old male with IMH

A. Initial post-contrast CT scan shows non-opacified, crescentic area along the wall of ascending and descending thoracic aorta.

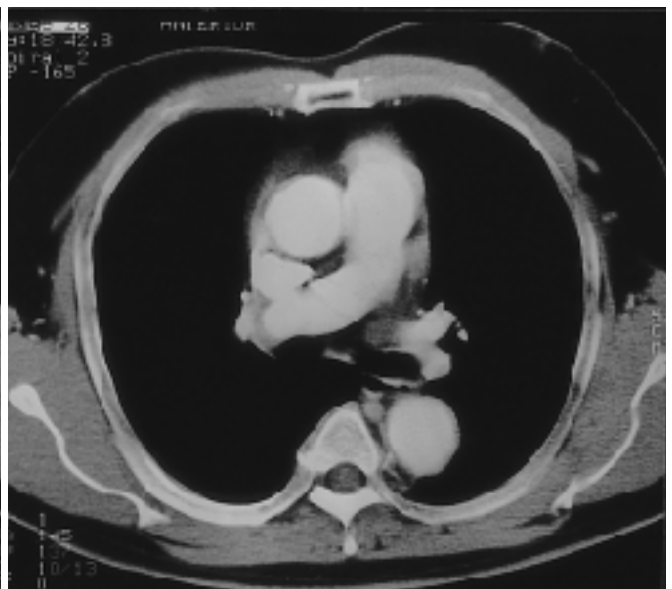
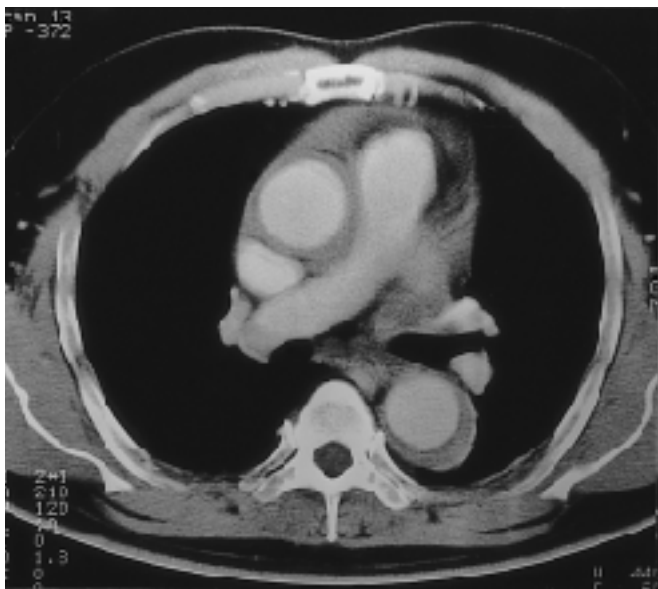
B. Follow-up CT scan performed 2 weeks later shows an increased thickness of the aortic wall with slight opacification and newly developed left pleural effusion, representing progress to typical aortic dissection.

C. Another follow-up CT scan performed 8 months after graft interposition of ascending aorta shows intimal flap and false lumen in the descending thoracic aorta, suggesting remained typical aortic dissection of descending thoracic aorta.



C

1cm
IMH 1
PAU 53 15
11 , 4
4 4
PAU
IMH Type A 2 1 (Fig. 3), 1
(Fig. 4) Type B 5 3
, 2
PAUH IMH Type A 8 4
4 Type B 21
CT
PAUH CT
가 PAU 가
IMH (5,9). IMH CT
CT
CT (7).
PAUH가
(3,8,14). IMH
(3,7,11)
(10). , IMH
(2,4,7) 가
(3,17) 가
IMH
IMH
가 IMH
IMH
PAU 가
가 , PAUH
IMH
가
가
(1,16)
가 CT,
MRI, Trans-esophageal echocardiography(TEE)
가 가
CT , PAUH



A
B
Fig. 4. A 58-year-old male with IMH
A. Initial post-contrast CT scan shows non-opacified, crescentic area along the wall of ascending and descending thoracic aorta with pericardial effusion. Intimal defect or flap is not identified along the whole length of IMH.
B. Follow-up CT scan performed 33 months later shows complete resolution of IMH and pericardial effusion.

IMH가 (3,8,14). CT PAUH IMH PAUH
 IMH가 (10,18) 가 가 IMH 가
 PAUH 3 PAUH PAUH
 CT IMH PAU 87%(19), 31%(9)
 CT CT CT가
 가 가 17%가
 CT PAU 94%(19), 100%(9) 13.3%(14)
 8-10mm CT TEE, PAU 가 Type B
 MR 43% 가 (9) (24%) PAUH IMH
 (24%) 7 CT IMH 29 2 가 IMH
 PAU 10mm PAU 가
 CT 가 4 , IMH PAU CT PAUH
 가 3 4mm CT
 CT IMH (1,7,9,19,20), IMH
 CT 가 (6,18,20) PAUH
 PAU CT 2 3 가 CT
 가 MR 가 IMH PAUH
 가 가 가 7.6%(14), IMH 12.8%-41% (2,4,7,10,12)
 CT MR
 (10), CT PAUH PAU가 가
 IMH IMH PAUH 가 IMH
 5mm 가 PAUH CT PAUH PAUH
 가 가 CT PAUH PAUH
 CT MR 가 IMH
 PAUH IMH 가 가 CT PAUH
 가 가 가 CT PAUH
 Type B IMH (1-2,6,14,17,18) () IMH PAUH
 CT 가
 (9,10,14). CT PAUH IMH
 Type A CT

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CT Findings of Aortic Intramural Hematoma with or without associated Penetrating Aortic Ulcer¹

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Purpose: To analyze the CT findings of aortic intramural hematoma (IMH) with or without associated penetrating aortic ulcer (PAUH), as seen on initial and follow-up CT scans.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively analyzed the CT findings of 36 cases diagnosed clinically and radiologically as IMH (n= 7) and PAUH (n= 29) after initial and follow-up CT scanning. The period between initial and follow-up scanning-which was performed between two and four times-ranged from 1 week to 91 months (mean: IMH, 18.4 months;PAUH, 16.2 months).

Results: With regard to maximal thickness and extension of IMH, maximal diameter of the involved aorta, inward displacement of intimal calcification, Stanford type of IMH, and pleural and pericardial effusion between IMH & PAUH, the results were not statistically significant, but PAUH tends to develop in older patients and shows a more frequent incidence of aortic atherosclerosis. Only PAUH involved abdominal aortic aneurysm and focal right renal infarction, each in one case. Penetrating aortic ulcers (PAU) were more frequently found in the proximal descending thoracic aorta (n= 24) than in the mid(n= 11) to distal(n= 10) descending thoracic aorta. Among 53 cases of PAU, seven could not be detected on initial CT scans; this was due to excessive scan thickness (n= 4) and masking of the aortic ulcer by IMH(n= 3), circumstances which were visualized after resolution of IMH. Follow-up CT scanning showed that PAU progressed to fusiform or saccular aortic dilatation (n= 15) or localized aortic dissection (n= 4), and that in 34 cases, there was no interval change. Follow-up CT findings of IMH in cases of PAUH were as follows: Type A (n= 8), with four resolutions after surgery and four after conservative treatment; Type B (n= 21), with 21 resolutions after conservative treatment. Follow-up CT findings of IMH were as follows: Type A (n= 2), with one resolution after surgery and one after conservative treatment; Type B (n= 5), with progression of typical aortic dissection in two cases, and three resolutions after conservative treatment.

Conclusion: PAUH is characterized by its occurrence in older patients, a more frequent incidence of aortic atherosclerosis and abdominal aortic aneurysm, but no difference in the extension of IMH and other CT findings between PAUH and IMH. Branch vessel involvement was noted in one case of PAUH but not in cases of IMH. Follow-up CT scanning showed that in the absence of surgery, IMH progressed to aortic dissection or resolution. In all patients who did not undergo surgery, PAU progressed to saccular or fusiform aortic dilatation, localized aortic dissection and no interval change, with resolution of IMH after conservative treatment. Initial and follow-up thin-slice spiral CT scanning can provide correct diagnosis and treatment planning (especially ascending aorta is involved), and permit differentiation between PAUH and IMH.

Index words : Aorta, CT
Aorta, dissection
Aorta, disease

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