Magnetic resonance imaging for diagnosis of mid- and long-term complication after liver transplantation

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Abstract: Objective To assess the value of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in mid- and long-term complications monitoring after liver transplantation. Methods Twenty-one recipients receiving orthotopic liver transplantation between Feb 2003 and May 2005 were enrolled in this study. FLASH T1-weighted, T2-weighted fast spin echo, T1-weighted fat suppression, dynamic gadolinium-enhanced MRC, multiphasic CT and three-dimensional dynamic gadolinium-enhanced FISP MRA images were obtained. Results Of the 21 patients, bile duct complications were detected in all cases and liver arterial and venous complications in 5 cases. Liver cancer relapse occurred in 5 cases and allograft failure in 4. Conclusion MRI imaging allows effective monitoring of mid- and long-term complications of liver transplantation, which provides valuable clues for their clinical treatment.

Key words: liver transplantation; magnetic resonance imaging; magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography

肝移植术后中晚期并发症的磁共振成像

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摘 要: 目的 研究 MRI 多模态技术对肝移植术后中晚期并发症监测的价值。方法 收集 2003 年 2 月至 2005 年 5 月有完整临床资料的 21 例肝移植术后患者, 采用 MRI 多模态技术包括 FLASH T1WI, T2WI, T1WI+FS, GD-DTPA 动态增强扫描, 静脉胆管显像成像(MRC) 和动态 GD-DTPA 增强 3D FISP MRA, 分析其表现。结果 21 例中, 胆道并发症 21 例, 肝动脉及静脉系统并发症各 5 例, 肝癌复发 5 例, 移植失败 4 例。结论 多模态 MRI 多模态技术联合应用, 可以有效监测肝移植术后中晚期并发症, 对指导临床治疗具有重要意义。

关键词:肝移植术后;磁共振成像;磁共振胆管成像