

:
 : 2004 3 2006 1 ,
 11 (27 - 48 , :37) 2
 , , ,
 : (reverberation artifact)
 . 가 가 4 (36%),
 가 7 (64%) . 9 (82%) 7 , 2 (18%) 14
 .
 : 가
 2 .

가
 가
 ,
 (1 - 3). 2004 3 2006 1 1 10 ,
 , ,
 26
 (4 - 6). ,
 , , 가 2
 가 2 가 11
 , 37 27 - 48 .
 5 F

2.8 F (coaxial microcatheter)
 (Progreat , Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) 355 - 710 μ m
 polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (Contour, Boston Scientific Corp.,
 Natick, MA, U.S.A.)

2

1, 3

10

HDI

5000(Advanced Technology Laboratories, Bothell, Washington, U.S.A.) , 2-5 MHz

Table 1. Ultrasonographic Findings after Uterine Fibroid Embolization

Ultrasonographic Findings		No of Patient(%)
Presence of air	myoma	11/11 (100)
	myometrium	0/11 (0)
Distribution pattern of air	branching linear	4/11 (36)
	numerous scattered	7/11 (64)
Time of air loss	7 day	9/11 (82)
	14 day	2/11 (18)
Fluid collection in uterine cavity	none	0/11 (0)
Color signal	none	0/11 (0)

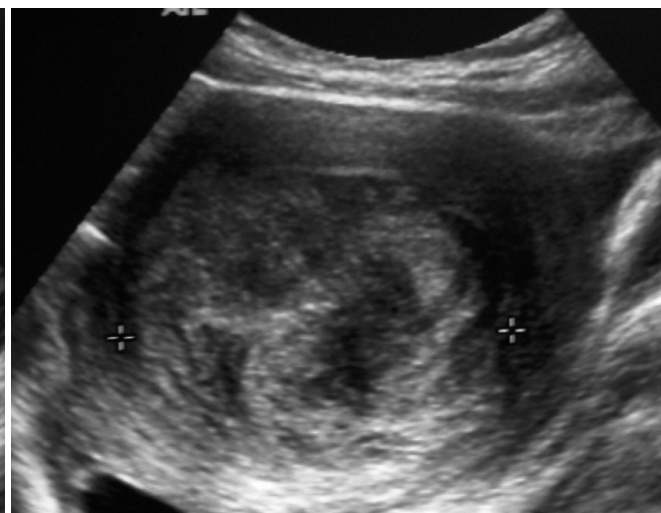
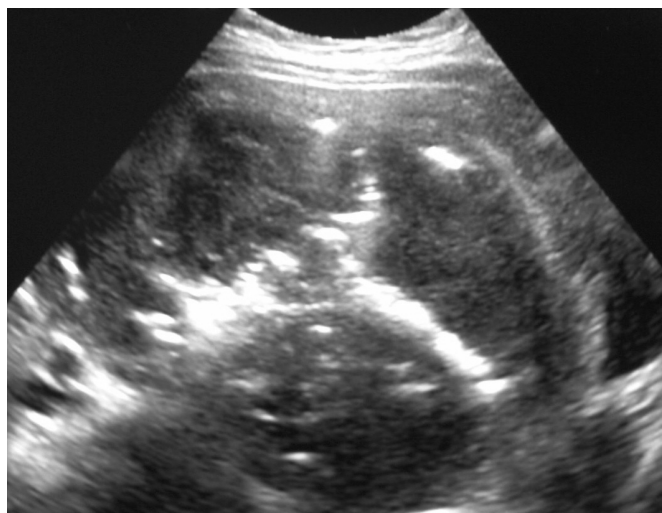
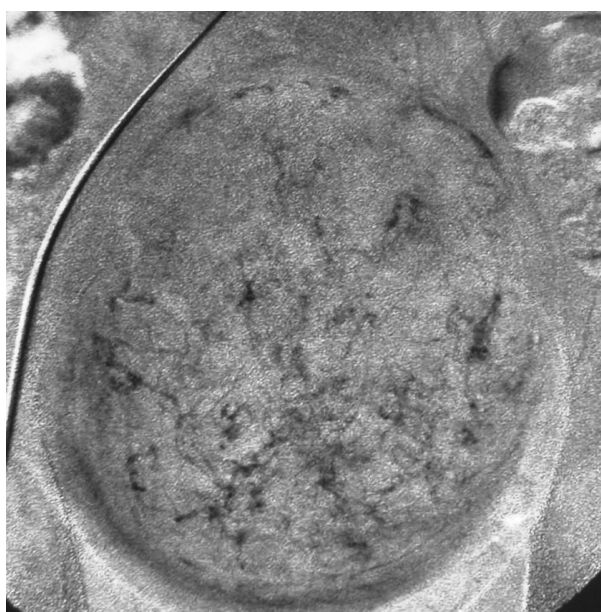
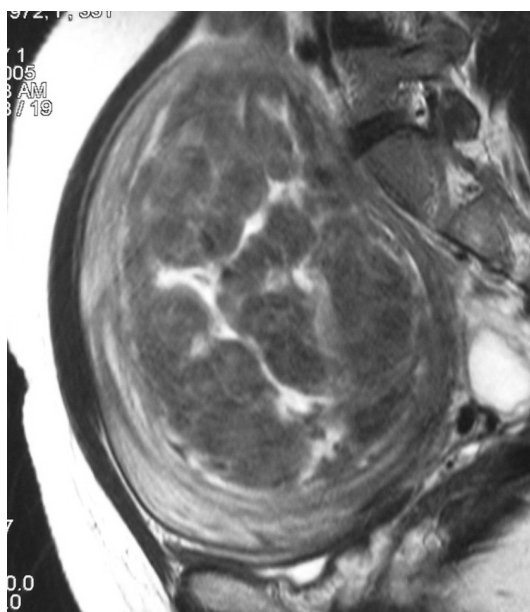


Fig. 1. A 32-year-old woman with huge uterine myoma.

A. Sagittal T2-weighted MR image shows a 12 cm sized leiomyoma.

B. Pelvic aortogram of delayed phase shows a huge hypervascular tumor staining.

C. One day after embolization, transabdominal sonography (TAS) shows numerous branching linear echoes with reverberation artifact within the myoma.

D. Seven days after embolization, TAS shows no longer visible air shadow within myoma.

Table 1	11	(reverberation	artifact)		가
			(Fig. 1)		
			(Fig. 2).		
			9 (82%)	7	(Fig.
			1), 2 (18%)	14	(Fig. 2).

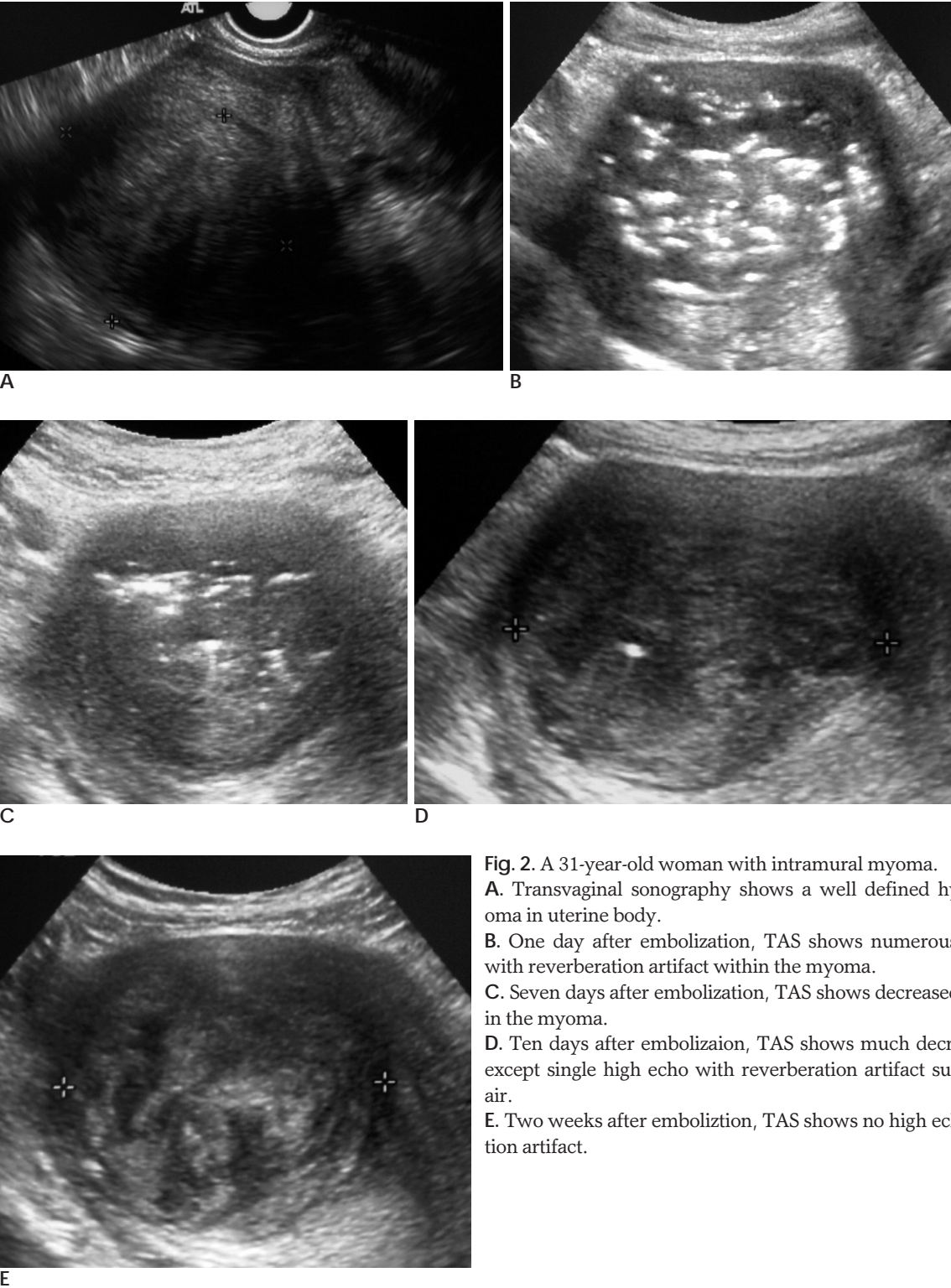


Fig. 2. A 31-year-old woman with intramural myoma.
A. Transvaginal sonography shows a well defined hypoechoic leiomyoma in uterine body.
B. One day after embolization, TAS shows numerous scattered echoes with reverberation artifact within the myoma.
C. Seven days after embolization, TAS shows decreased air shadow within the myoma.
D. Ten days after embolizaion, TAS shows much decreased air shadow, except single high echo with reverberation artifact suggesting remained air.
E. Two weeks after emboliztion, TAS shows no high echo with reverberation artifact.

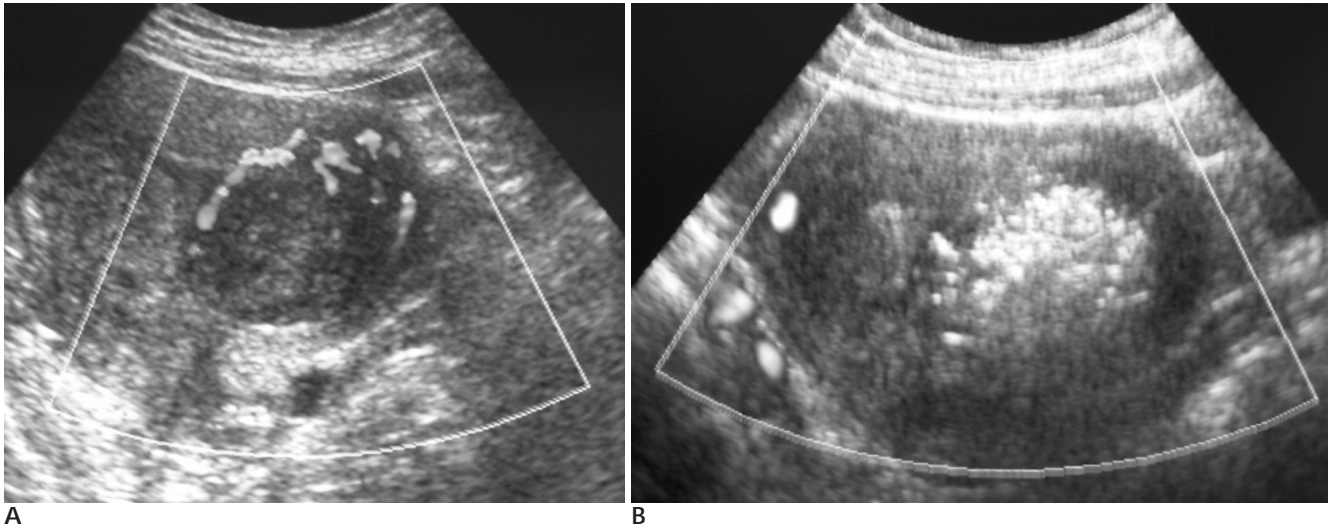


Fig. 3. A 37-year-old woman with intramural myoma.
A. Color doppler image (CDI) before embolization depicts increased blood flow in the myoma.
B. Three days after embolization, CDI depicts numerous scattered high echoes within the myoma, but no visible blood flow signals in the myoma.

(Fig. 3).

30 가 20 - 50% (7, 8). 가 (12 - 14). (pyomyoma) (septic symptom) 40% 가 (postembolization syndrome) (15). 1 - 7 가 (Gonadotrpip releasing hormone - agonist, GnRH - agonist) (myomectomy) 가 (9, (hysterectomy) 가 10). 가 가 가 가 . 1995 Ravina (11) . Walker (16) . Kitamura (17) CT 가 (4 - 6). 가 (12). 가, 0.5%

(18).

, Worthington - Kirsch

(19)

1 - 2

(infarct)

(interstitial gas)

1 - 3

가

가

1

, 2

2

(posterior shadowing)

가

가

(hyperemia)

가

2

가

가

가

1

2. Brunereau L, Herbreteau D, Gallas S, Cottier JP, Lebrun JL, Tranquart F, et al. Uterine artery embolization in the primary treatment of uterine leiomyomas: technical features and prospective follow-up with clinical and sonographic examinations in 58 patients. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2000;175:1267-1272
3. Gross BH, Silver TM, Jaffee MH. Sonographic features of uterine leiomyomas: analysis of 41 proven cases. *J Ultrasound Med* 1983;2: 401-406
4. Goodwin SC, Vedantham S, McLucas B, Forno AE, Perrella R. Preliminary experience with uterine artery embolization of uterine fibroids. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 1997;8:517-526
5. Worthington-Kirsch RL, Popky GL, Hutchins FL Jr. Uterine arterial embolization for the management of fibroids: quality-of-life assessment and clinical response. *Radiology* 1998;208:625-629
6. Pelage JP, Soyer P, Le Dref O, Kardache M, Dahan H, Abitbol M, et al. Uterine arteries: bilateral catheterization with a single femoral approach and a single 5-F catheter: technical note. *Radiology* 1992;210:573-575
7. Buttram VC, Reiter RC. Uterine fibroid aetiology, symptomatology and management. *Fertil Steril* 1981;36:433-445
8. Verkauf BS. Myomectomy for infertility enhancement and preservation. *Fertil Steril* 1992;58:1-15
9. Sutton CJ. Treatment of large uterine fibroids. *Br J Obstet Gynaecol* 1996;103:494-496
10. Hutchins FZ. Abdominal myomectomy as a treatment for symptomatic uterine fibroids. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am* 1995;22:781-789
11. Ravina JH, Herbreteau D, Ciraru-Vigneron N, Bouret JM, Houdart E, Aymard A, et al. Arterial embolisation to treat uterine myomata. *Lancet* 1995;346:671-672
12. Spies JB, Spector A, Roth AR, Baker CM, Mauro L, Murphy-Skrzynarz K. Complications after uterine artery embolization for leiomyomas. *Obstet Gynecol* 2002;100:873-880
13. Nalaboff KM, Pellerito JS, Ben-Levi E. Imaging the endometrium: disease and normal variants. *Radiographics* 2001;21:1409-1424
14. Hovsepian DM, Siskin GP, Bonn J, Cardella JF, Cardella JF, Clark T, et al. Quality improvement guidelines for uterine artery embolization for symptomatic leiomyomata. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol* 2004;27:307-313
15. Hemingway AP. *Complications of embolotherapy*. In Kadir S. *Current practice of interventional radiology*. Philadelphia: B. C. Decker Inc, 1991:104-109
16. Walker WJ, Pelage JP. Uterine artery embolisation for symptomatic fibroids: clinical results in 400 women with imaging follow up. *BJOG* 2002;109:1262-1272
17. Kitamura Y, Ascher SM, Cooper C, Allison SJ, Jha RC, Flick PA, et al. Imaging manifestations of complications associated with uterine artery embolization. *Radiographics* 2005;25:119-132
18. Nalaboff KM, Pellerito JS, Ben-Levi E. Imaging the endometrium: disease and normal variants. *Radiographics* 2001;21:1409-1424
19. Worthington-Kirsch RL, Hutchins FL Jr, Berkowitz RP. Uterine interstitial gas after uterine artery embolization: a benign finding. *J Intervent Radiol* 1999;14:181-185

1. Caruso A, Caforio L, Testa AC, Pomini F, Ciampelli M, Mancuso S. Conventional ultrasonography and color Doppler velocimetry of uterine leiomyomas. *Rays* 1998;23:649-654

Early Ultrasonographic Findings after a Uterine Fibroid Embolization: The Value of Differentiate from Procedure-Related Uterine Infection¹

Seung Boo Yang, M.D., Dong Erk Goo, M.D.², Yun Woo Chang, M.D.², Jin Soo Choi, M.D.³

¹Department of Radiology, Soonchunhyang University, Gumi Hospital

²Department of Radiology, Soonchunhyang University Hospital

³Department of Radiology, School of Medicine, Keimyung University

Purpose: To evaluate the early ultrasonographic (US) findings from the uterus and myoma after a uterine fibroid embolization (UFE).

Materials and Methods: From March 2004 to January 2006, eleven patients (27 - 48 years, mean: 37 years) with UFE to treat symptomatic uterine myoma, were retrospectively reviewed. A serial follow up gray-scale and color Doppler US were performed from one day to two weeks following a UFE. The US findings were evaluated for the presence and distribution pattern of air, time of air loss, and presence of fluid collection in the uterine cavity and color Doppler signal.

Results: Numerous high echoes with reverberation artifacts (which suggest air), were observed within the myoma (in all cases), one day after UFE. A branching linear echo pattern was observed in 4 cases (36%), whereas scattered echoes were observed in 7 cases (64%). Progressive loss of air, within 7 days of a UFE, was observed in 9 cases (82%), whereas 2 cases (12%) were observed within 14 days of a UFE. Abnormal fluid collection in the uterine cavity and a color Doppler signal within the myoma was not observed for all cases.

Conclusion: Branching or scattered echoes (suggesting air), are normally found within the myoma after a UFE, but these echoes disappeared within 2 weeks. These early US findings can be useful in differentiating from myoma infections after a UFE.

Index words : Uterine neoplasms
Leiomyoma
Ultrasonography, interventional
Embolization, therapeutic

Address reprint requests to : Seung Boo Yang, M.D., Department of Radiology, Soonchunhyang University Gumi Hospital
250, Gongdan-dong, Gumi, Kyungbuk 730-030, Korea.
Tel. 82-54-468-9391 Fax. 82-54-464-9300 E-mail: ysbysb@sch.ac.kr