

中文題目：超音波下膽囊腺肌瘤與脂肪肝嚴重度之相關性

英文題目：Correlation between adenomyomatosis and fatty liver severity under sonography

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Background:

The aims of this study is to evaluate correlations between gallbladder adenomyomatosis and severity of liver fatty infiltration in fatty liver patients. We hope to evaluate the severity of liver fatty infiltration was associated with adenomyomatosis size and partial wall thickening diameter under abdominal sonography.

Methods: Design: Case - control study

Setting: Using sonographic data in Taipei medicine university hospital in Taiwan from 2015 to 2017

Patients: 140 patients who had gallbladder adenomyomatosis (28-92 years of age; 73male and 67 female) from one doctor's record in the single hospital.

Main Outcome Measures: These patients' severity of fatty liver is from normal to severe. We excluded the patients who had liver cirrhosis and ascites because they often had gallbladder wall thickening change. We also excluded gallbladder carcinoma patient. We used scoring system for fatty liver (six point) : 1.Bright parenchyma with increased liver to kidney contrast. 2.Fat attenuation of the ultrasound beam. 3.Obscure vessel wall. 4.Vessel wall image disappear. 5.Blurred gallbladder wall. 6.Obscure contour of the diaphragm. According to sonographic study result, we classified severity of fatty liver in 0-6 level. We recorded every patient's the largest adenomyomatosis size, depending on to width of maximum of comet tails and maximum of gallbladder mural thickening. We calculated the relationship between severity of fatty liver and diameter of partial gallbladder wall thickening and size of adenomyomatosis.

Result: According to our statistics (140 patient), severity of liver fatty infiltration had correlation to gallbladder mural wall thickening (Pearson = 0.44595345) but it didn't have correlation to size of adenomyomatosis. So patient who had adenomyomatosis their severity of fatty liver had relationship to maximum thickening of gallbladder wall.

Conclusion: Partial gallbladder wall thickening diameter under adenomyomatosis was associated with liver fatty infiltration. Though it didn't have strong correlation, it sill had clinical implication. Maybe severity of fatty liver has correlation with mild inflammation of liver and gallbladder wall thickening diameter under

adenomyomatosis also has correlation of liver inflammatory change. So prevention of fatty liver progression may decrease the rate of occurrence. More statistics and further study may be necessary.