# MDCT cholangiography を用いた門脈分岐変異と胆管形態の関連性の検討

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### 目的·方法

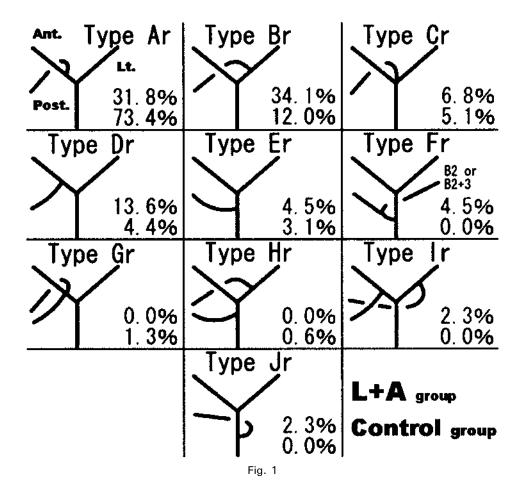
門脈分岐変異に、右後区域枝が先行分岐し、後に門脈左枝と右前区域枝に分かれるパターンがある(以下L+A). この変異がある群(L+A群44人)とない群(コントロール群158人)の胆管形態に差があるかどうかを、MDCT(multidetector-row computed tomography)cholangiographyを用いて検討した.

## 結 果

代表的な胆管合流形態の頻度は、L+A群とコントロール群でそれぞれ下記の頻度であった(Fig. 1).

Type Ar 後区域枝が前区域枝へ北回り(門脈前区域枝の頭側を走行)で合流:14/44(31.8%),116/158(73.4%)

Type Br 後区域枝が左胆管へ合流: 15/44 (34.1



%), 19/158 (12.0%)

Type Cr 前区域枝,後区域枝,左胆管が同部位で合流:3/44(6.8%),8/158(5.1%)

Type Dr 後区域枝が前区域枝へ南回り(門脈前区域枝の尾側を走行)で合流:6/44(13.6%),7/158(4.4%)

また、下記のようにいくつかのグループに分類する ことができた.

- 1. 右胆管を形成: 20/44 (45.5%), 125/158 (79.1%)
- 後区域枝が北回り:32/44(72.7%),143/158(90.5%)

- 3. 後区域枝が南回り:10/44 (22.7%), 12/158 (7.6%)
- 4. 門脈背側を走行: 4/44 (9.1%), 0/158 (0.0%) 上記 Ar, Br, Dr,  $1\sim4$  の頻度には, 2 群間で有意差を認めた (p<0.05).

#### 結 語

門脈分岐変異が存在するときには様々な胆管形態変異が有意に多い.手術の際に、これらの特徴を理解した注意が必要である(右葉移植での断端再建、左葉切除での胆管損傷、胆管癌における胆管分離限界点の違いなど).また、術前の胆道画像読影の際にも胆管変異に注意が必要である.

#### The types and frequencies of variations in the biliary tract associated with a major portal vein anomaly

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Purpose: To compare biliary configurations in patients with and without a major portal vein variation (L+A).

Materials and Methods: Of the 478 patients who underwent MDCT cholangiography, 44 had the L+A pattern. The group of 158 consecutive patients without the L+A pattern served as the control group.

Results: The classical hilar confluence pattern (type Ar) was less frequent in the L+A group than in the control group (31.8% vs. 73.4%; p<0.05).

Types Br and Dr were more frequent in the L+A group than in the control group (p < 0.05). Infraportal course of the RPSD (type Dr-Fr) was frequent in the L+A group (22.7% vs. 7.6%; p < 0.05). In addition, development of the right hepatic duct (Types Ar, Dr and Gr) was less frequent in the L+A group (45.5% vs. 79.1%; p < 0.05).

Conclusion: Patients with the major portal vein variation had significantly different bile duct configurations than did control individuals.

**Key words:** anatomy, bile duct, computed tomography, portal vein