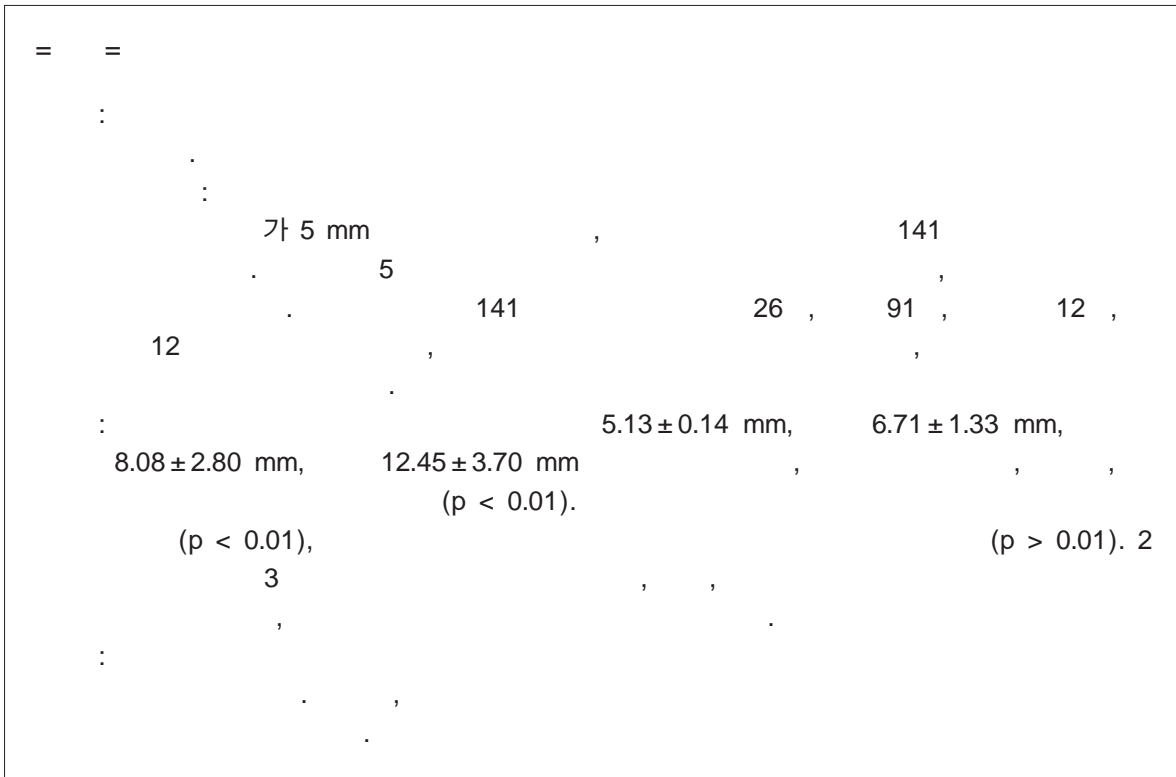


*
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* ** ***



: Stomach, US
 Gastritis
 Peptic ulcer
 Stomach, neoplasms

가 [2].

[1].

LOGIQ 7 (General Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, WI. U.S.A.) , 7 MHz

가가 가 [3]. , 가 [4]. [4-10], [11-13]. 2004 3 2004 10 6 가 [14], 5 mm [12, 15], 5 mm 168 가 9 , 가 18 71:70, 16-83 , 141 54.3 26 , 91 , 12 , 12 25 66 가

1). 가 2 cm 가 3 5 1 3 가 5 mm 26 가 T - test 가 p value가 0.01 가

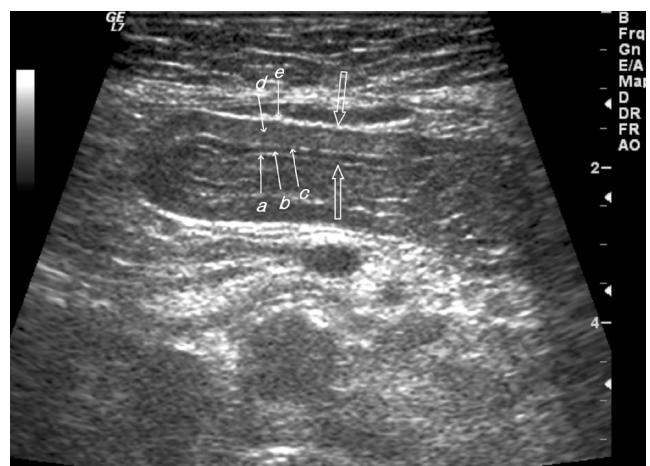


Fig. 1. Transabdominal ultrasonography in a normal patient. The longitudinal scan image shows normal gastric wall with a five layer structure. The thickness (open arrows) of gastric wall measured about 5 mm. a = first hyperechoic layer representing the interface between gastric fluid and the mucosal surface. b = second hypoechoic layer representing the mucosal muscle. c = third hyperechoic layer representing the submucosa. d = fourth hypoechoic layer representing the muscle proper. e = fifth hyperechoic layer representing serosa and serosal fat.

26 5.0 - 5.5
 mm 5.13 ± 0.14 mm
 91 5.1 -
 12.8 mm 6.71 ± 1.33 mm
 (Fig. 2),
 (p < 0.01). 12
 5.5 - 14.5 mm 8.08 ± 2.80 mm
 (Fig. 3),
 (p < 0.01). 12
 7.9 - 20.9 mm 12.45
 ± 3.70 mm (Fig. 4),
 (p < 0.01) (Table 1).

0.01),
 가 (p > 0.01).

Table 1. The Thickness of Gastric Wall Measured by Ultrasound

Endoscopic Diagnosis	Range (mm)	Mean (mm)
Gastritis (n=91)	5.1 - 12.8	6.71 ± 1.33*
Gastric ulcer (n=12)	5.5 - 14.5	8.08 ± 2.80*
Gastric cancer (n=12)	7.9 - 20.9	12.45 ± 3.70*
Normal (n=26)	5.0 - 5.5	5.13 ± 0.14

n: number of patients

*significantly different from that of normal (p < 0.01)

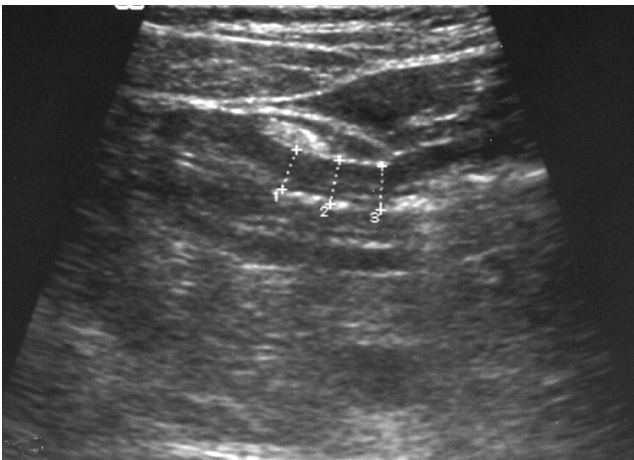


Fig. 2. Transabdominal ultrasonography in a patient with gastritis. In the transverse scan, the mean thickness (calipers) of gastric wall measured about 6.1 mm. The stratification of wall is preserved.

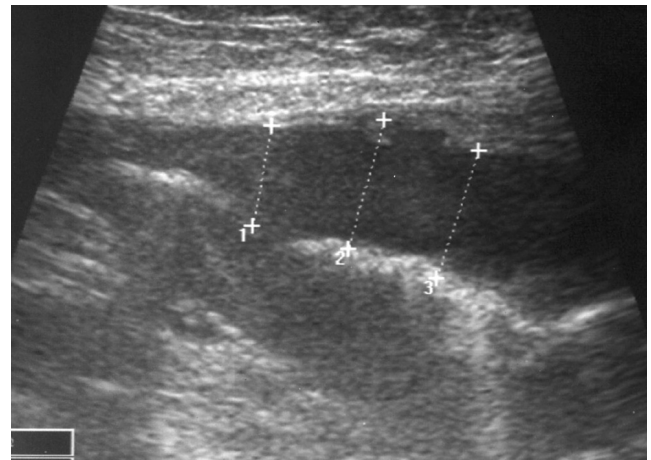


Fig. 4. Transabdominal ultrasonography in a patient with gastric cancer. Transverse scan image shows diffuse transmural thickening of the gastric wall (mean thickness, 14.4 mm) with disruption of the stratification of gastric wall.

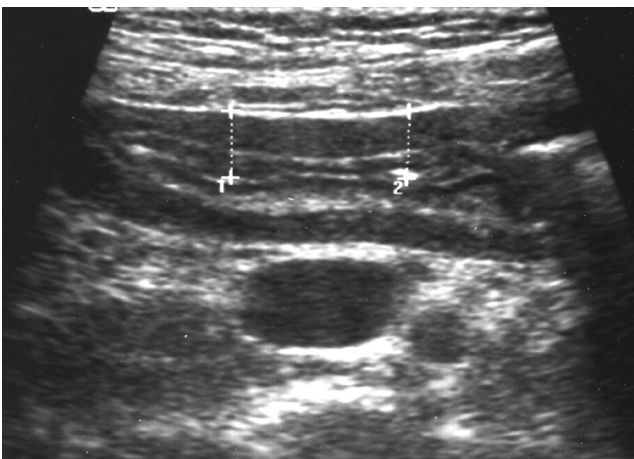


Fig. 3. Transabdominal ultrasonography in a patient with gastric ulcer. In the transverse scan, the mean thickness (calipers) of gastric wall measured about 8.3 mm. The stratification of wall is also preserved.

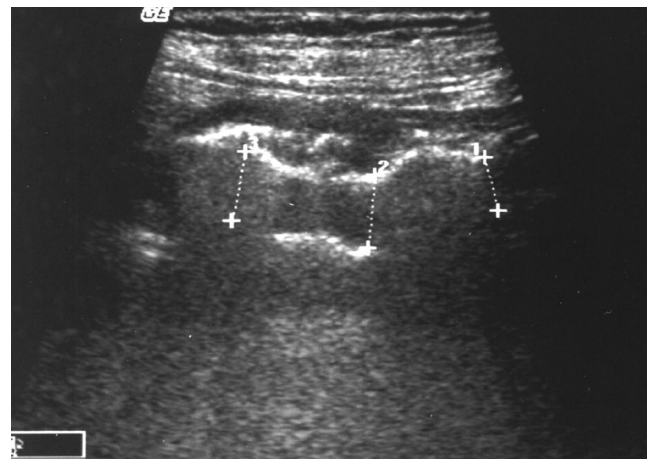


Fig. 5. Transverse sonography shows diffuse gastric wall thickening (mean thickness, 11.2 mm) with disruption of the stratification of gastric wall. The gastric antrum of this patient was identified as gastritis in the immediate endoscopy.

5
91 89 (97.8 %)
, 2
(Fig. 5). 12 9 (75
, 3
(Fig. 6).
(Fig. 4) (Table 2).
가
가 가 [3].
[12].
, 5
[5, 16]. 1
, 2
3 , 4
, 5
[4]. 5

90% [3].
가 , 1
5 가
[16].
Lim [5] 6-7 mm [16]
5.37 mm
가
Fleischer [15] ,
4 mm
5 mm
[12] 5.3 mm
5
mm 가
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26 가 5.13 mm [12]
가 가
[9, 10]. 가
[9, 10],
가
가가 [4, 6, 7].
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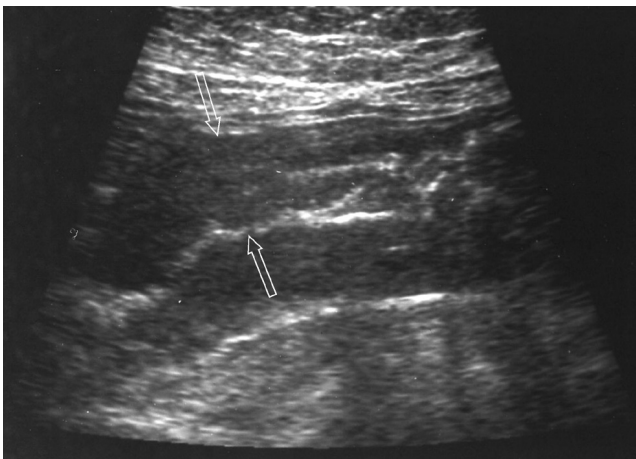


Fig. 6. Transverse sonography of gastric antrum shows gastric wall thickening (mean thickness, 9.2 mm) with focal disruption of the stratification of gastric wall (open arrows). The gastric antrum of this patient was identified as gastric ulcer in the immediate endoscopy.

Table 2. The Preservation of Stratification of Gastric Wall in Ultrasound

Endoscopic Diagnosis	Preserved Stratification (%)	Disrupted Stratification (%)
Gastritis (n=91)	89 (97.8)	2 (2.2)
Gastric ulcer (n=12)	9 (75)	3 (25)
Gastric cancer (n=12)	0 (0)	12 (100)
Normal (n= 26)	26 (100)	0 (0)

n: number of patients

[17, 18].

[19]. 12
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[20]. Lim

[6] 8 - 18 mm

4 - 15 mm,

Lim [6]

가

가 5 mm , 5

mm

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가

5 mm

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. Okanobu [8]

가

, 2 , 3

5

가
가

1. Braunward E, Fauci AS, Kasper DL, Hauser SL, Longo DL, Jameson JL. Harrison's principles of internal medicine. 15th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill. 2001;1649-1665

2. . Sydney . 15

. 1996;883-892

가

= Abstract =

The Usefulness of the Transabdominal Ultrasonography as a Screening Examination in the Evaluation of the Patient with Suspicious Gastric Disease

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PURPOSE : To evaluate the usefulness of transabdominal ultrasonography as a screening examination in patients with suspicious gastric disease.

MATERIALS and METHODS : We selected 141 patients with epigastric pain and who were found to have antral gastric wall thickening of more than 5 mm in transabdominal ultrasonography, and who underwent gastroscopy immediately following the ultrasonography examination, because we suspected that these patients had gastric disease. We measured the full thickness of the five layers of the gastric wall and evaluated the preservation of this five-layered structure. We respectively compared the gastric wall thickness and the preservation of gastric layers in 26 normal, 91 gastritis, 12 gastric ulcer, and 12 gastric cancer patients, who were classified based on the gastroscopy results.

RESULTS : The mean thicknesses of the gastric wall in the normal, gastritis, gastric ulcer and gastric cancer patients were 5.13 ± 0.14 mm, 6.71 ± 1.33 mm, 8.08 ± 2.80 mm, and 12.45 ± 3.70 mm, respectively. The gastric walls in the gastritis, gastric ulcer and gastric cancer patients were significantly thicker than that in the normal patients ($p < 0.01$). The gastric wall in the gastric cancer patients was significantly thicker than those in the gastritis and gastric ulcer patients ($p < 0.01$). However, the difference in the gastric wall thickness between the gastritis and gastric ulcer patients was not statistically significant ($p > 0.01$). Except for two patients with gastritis and three patients with gastric ulcer, the stratification of the gastric wall was preserved in all of the normal, gastritis and gastric ulcer patients, whereas it was disrupted in all of the patients with gastric cancer.

CONCLUSION : Transabdominal ultrasonography in the fasting state may be a helpful and convenient modality, which can serve as a screening examination in the evaluation of gastric disease. Therefore, careful attention and effort are needed to evaluate the gastric wall during transabdominal ultrasonography.

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