

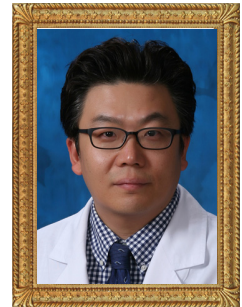


Session 5. Dysplastic Nodule vs. Early HCC

Radiologic differentiations: How much can we rely on it?

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Curriculum Vitae

1996	Korea University College of Medicine M.D.
2009	Korea University Graduate School of Medicine Ph.D.
2005-2006	Fellowship of Radiology, Asan medical center
2006-2011	Clinical Assistant Professor of Radiology, Korea Univ.
2009-2010	Clinical Associate Professor of Radiology, Korea Univ.
2010-2016	Associate Professor of Radiology, Korea Univ.
2014-2015	Visiting Scholar (Univ. of Washington, Seattle, US)
2016-present	Professor. Korea Univ.

Radiologic differentiations: How much can we rely on it?

The differentiation of Early HCCs from benign hepatocellular nodules in radiologic field remains difficult, particularly in patients with cirrhosis, because of the architectural distortion of liver parenchyma and the development of cirrhotic nodules, ranging from benign regenerative nodules to overt HCCs, with overlapping imaging features. The pathological characteristics of HCC include its multistep progression from a low-grade to a high-grade dysplastic nodule, to early HCC, and eventually to classic hypervascular HCC. Accordingly, the accurate diagnosis and proper treatment of early HCC, a precursor of classic (typical) HCC, is extremely important. For differentiation, I'll introduce key alteration during hepatocarcinogenesis and their imaging implication. And then I'll summarize the CT and MR imaging appearance of precursor nodules, high-grade dysplastic nodules, and early HCCs, and show major breakthrough in the differential diagnosis.