

Contents

Basics	16
1.1. Bubbles and how ultrasound systems talk to them	16
1.1.1. Contrast agents for ultrasound	17
1.1.1.1. Blood pool agents	17
1.1.1.2. Selective uptake agents	18
1.1.2. Talking to bubbles: physical principles of contrast imaging	19
1.1.2.1. Bubble behavior and incident pressure	19
1.1.2.2. The Mechanical Index (MI)	19
1.1.2.3. Nonlinear echoes and harmonic imaging	20
1.1.2.4. Harmonic B-mode imaging	21
1.1.2.5. Pulse inversion imaging	21
1.1.2.6. Pulse inversion Doppler imaging: amplitude and phase modulation	22
1.1.2.7. Temporal Maximum Intensity Projection (MIP) imaging	23
1.1.2.8. Disrupting bubbles: intermittent imaging	23
1.2. Safety considerations and regulatory status	26
1.3. Clinical aspects of adverse reactions	28
1.4. B-mode ultrasound documentation	29
1.4.1. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) documentation	29
1.4.2. Basics of CEUS documentation	30
1.4.3. CEUS documentation: Characterization of a focal liver lesion	30
1.4.4. Detection of malignant liver lesions	31
1.4.5. Systematic documentation of the liver: standardized sweeps	32
1.4.6. Non-liver CEUS documentation	32
1.5. CEUS and volume navigation / fusion imaging	32
1.5.1. V-NAV – Technical background	32
1.5.2. How to use V-Nav	32
1.5.2.1. Marking	33
1.5.2.2. Fusion Imaging	34
1.5.2.3. Other clinical purposes	36
1.6. Examination strategies, tips & techniques	36
1.6.1. Prior to a CEUS study	36
1.6.2. Reasons for an insufficient contrast enhancement	39
1.6.3. Dosage of contrast agent	41
1.6.4. Acoustic output (MI) and bubble destruction	42
1.6.5. Probe types and contrast imaging	43
1.6.6. CEUS performance	44
Liver	49
2.1. Kinetics of US contrast agents	49
2.2. Benign focal liver lesions	50
2.2.1. Benign cystic liver lesions	51
2.2.2. Focal fatty infiltration	51
2.2.3. Hemangioma	52
2.2.4. Focal nodular hyperplasia	53
2.2.5. Hepatic adenoma	54
2.2.6. Rare benign focal liver lesions	57
2.3. Infectious diseases	59
2.3.1. Liver infections	59
2.3.2. Liver abscesses	59
2.3.2.1. Parasitic focal liver diseases	61
2.3.3. Other infections	62

2.4.	Hepatocellular carcinoma	66
2.4.1.	Characterization of HCC by CEUS	67
2.4.2.	Detection of HCC by CEUS	71
2.4.3.	Diagnostic work-up for HCC based on ultrasound and CEUS	71
2.5.	Cholangiocarcinoma	72
2.6.	Detection of focal liver lesions	76
2.7.	Differentiation between benign and malignant liver lesions	80
2.8.	Evaluation and characterization of metastatic liver disease	86
2.8.1.	Vascular involvement	88
2.9.	The role of contrast enhanced ultrasound in liver surgery	96
2.9.1.	Background	96
2.9.2.	Contrast-enhanced intraoperative ultrasound (CE-IIOUS) technique	98
2.9.3.	Characterization of focal liver lesions with CE-IIOUS	99
2.9.4.	CE-IIOUS of liver metastases	100
2.9.5.	Actual change in surgical management as a result of CE-IIOUS	100
2.9.6.	Clinical perspective	101
2.9.7.	CE-IIOUS of HCC	102
2.9.8.	Limitations of CE-IIOUS	103
2.9.9.	Future directions and challenges	104
2.10.	CEUS in the follow-up after liver transplantation	106
2.10.1.	Vascular complications	107
2.10.1.1.	Hepatic artery	107
2.10.1.2.	Portal vein	108
2.10.1.3.	Inferior vena cava (IVC) and hepatic vein	109
2.11.	Evaluation of anti-angiogenic treatments using dynamic contrast-enhanced ultrasonography with quantification	110
2.11.1.	Post processing	111
2.11.2.	Further evaluation of DCE-US	112
	Gallbladder diseases	121
3.1.	Cholecystitis and complications	121
3.2.	Malignant tumors of the gallbladder wall	125
	Pancreas	128
4.1.	Pancreatic vasculature and parenchymal enhancement	128
4.2.	Comparison to other imaging modalities	129
4.3.	Examination technique	130
4.4.	Inflammatory diseases	131
4.5.	Cystic pancreatic tumors	132
4.6.	Solid pancreatic tumors	133
	Spleen	140
5.1.	Splenic vasculature and parenchymal enhancement	140
5.2.	Examination technique	140
5.3.	Diffuse splenic diseases	141
5.4.	Vascular splenic lesions	143
5.5.	Benign focal lesions	144
5.6.	Secondary malignant focal splenic lesions	149
	Kidneys and collective system	152
6.1.	Infectious diseases	152

6.2.	Solid renal tumors	156
6.2.1.	Benign renal tumors	159
6.2.1.1.	Angiomyolipoma	159
6.2.1.2.	Oncocytoma	162
6.2.2.	Malignant renal tumors	164
6.3.	Cystic renal tumors	170
6.3.1.	Urothelium carcinoma	173
6.3.2.	Renal lymphomas	176
6.4.	Disorders of the renal blood supply	179
6.5.	Transplant kidney	184
6.6.	Monitoring of tumor treatment: CEUS in the management of thermal ablation in renal cell cancer	188
6.6.1.	Pre-interventional, peri-interventional and follow-up imaging and the potential of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS)	189

Abdominal aortic pathologies and follow-up after endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) 195

7.1.	Normal abdominal aortic anatomy	195
7.2.	Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA)	195
7.3.	Aortic dissections	196
7.4.	Aorto-caval fistulas	198
7.5.	Inflammatory abdominal aortic aneurysm	198
7.6.	Endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR)	200

Neovascularization of the vessel wall: Role and diagnostic approach to neovascularization in vascular disease 206

8.1.	Examination technique	206
8.2.	CEUS in arterial lumen imaging	207
8.3.	Vessel wall and the process of vascularization	208

Intracavitary contrast-enhanced ultrasound 214

9.1.	Study procedure	214
9.1.1.	Ultrasound contrast agent (UCA)	214
9.1.2.	Examination techniques	214
9.2.	Clinical applications	215
9.2.1.	Drainage tubes	215
9.2.2.	Vesico-ureteric reflux	215
9.2.3.	Fallopian tubes	216
9.2.4.	Biliary system	216
9.2.5.	Fistulas	218
9.2.6.	Other applications of intracavitary CEUS	220

CUS of the Bowel in Inflammatory Bowel Disease 222

10.1.	Background	222
10.2.	Subjective or semi quantitative evaluation of CEUS	223
10.3.	Objective or quantitative / post processing of CEUS	225
10.4.	Influencing factors on TIC	229

Index 237