64 year old male undergoing MR eval of a pancreatic lesion with an incidental finding

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Hepatic steatosis
T1 opposed-phase GRE

Diffuse liver signal dropout
Hepatic steatosis

Accumulation of triglycerides within hepatocytes

- May be focal, multifocal, or diffuse (with or without areas of sparing).
- Liver maintains normal shape and surface contour.
- On imaging:
  - **US:** increased parenchymal echogenicity (compare to kidney), decreased conspicuity of portal vein walls, blurring of hepatic vein margins, increased beam attenuation.
  - **CT:** decreased hepatic density (best evaluated with non-contrast CT) at least 10 HU less than spleen or absolute attenuation < 40 HU.
  - **MR:** increased signal of liver relative to spleen (subjective). More definitively, look for hepatic signal dropout on opposed-phase T1 imaging compared to in-phase T1 imaging.
  - All modalities: normal vessels course through the abnormal area!
Hepatic steatosis

Most commonly, is related to metabolic derangement (DM, obesity, hyperlipidemia).

• Other causes include, but are not limited to:
  – Alcohol abuse
  – Protein malnutrition
  – Tetracycline use
  – Steroids
  – Cystic fibrosis
  – Reye syndrome

Patients are usually asymptomatic with abnormal LFTs (helps distinguish from steatohepatitis).
References


2. Statdx.com