

PATIENT NAME:
DATE OF EXAM:
DATE OF BIRTH:
REF. PHYSICIAN:
MRI OF THE ABDOMEN

CLINICAL HISTORY: Pain right hypochondrium

FINDINGS:

There are no prior scans/medical records available for correlation.

Study reveals concentric soft tissue thickening with no significant contrast enhancement in the periampullary region with abrupt narrowing of the distal common bile duct and the pancreatic duct in the region of the ampulla. No discrete mass is however identified in the region of the head of the pancreas. Please see arrow on image #8 of the postcontrast T1-weighted sequence which is pointing to the periampullary region.

There is upstream dilatation of the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct (please see arrows on image #15 of the axial sequence which are pointing to the dilated common hepatic and pancreatic ducts). The common bile duct measures 2.1 cm in its maximum dimension and the main pancreatic duct measures 0.6 cm. Intrahepatic biliary radicals are also dilated.

Liver is enlarged and measures 20.3 cm in the craniocaudal axis. No focal hepatic abnormality is identified. Hepatic vascular structures appear unremarkable.

The gallbladder is not visualized.

Spleen appears normal in size and signal intensity.

Both kidneys appear normal in position, contour and signal pattern. No hydronephrosis is seen. 6 mm, nonenhancing cortical cyst seen at the midpole of right kidney. 4mm cyst is also seen at the inferior pole of the left kidney and reveals no significant contrast enhancement.

Bilateral adrenal glands are unremarkable.

No significant ascites or pleural effusion is seen.

Visualized bowel loops are unremarkable.

No significant abdominal lymphadenopathy is noted.

Listing of lumbar spine towards the left seen.

IMPRESSION:

1. Concentric soft tissue thickening with no significant contrast enhancement in the periampullary region with abrupt narrowing of the distal common bile duct and the

pancreatic duct in the region of the ampulla. Please see arrow on image #8 of the postcontrast T1-weighted sequence which is pointing to the periampullary region.

2. Upstream dilatation of the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct (please see arrows on image #15 of the axial sequence which are pointing to the dilated common hepatic and pancreatic ducts). The common bile duct measures 2.1 cm in its maximum dimension and the main pancreatic duct measures 0.6 cm.
3. Hepatomegaly with dilated intrahepatic biliary radicles.
4. Subcentimeter, nonenhancing bilateral renal cortical cysts.
5. Possibility of an obstructive abnormality in the periampullary region is to be considered-a non-benign etiology such as periampullary carcinoma to be excluded. Correlation with ERCP can be beneficial if clinically indicated.