

## **Analysis of the indications for use of paramagnetic hepatobiliary contrast agents (Gd-DTPA-EOD)**

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**BACKGROUND:** The Gd-DTPA-EOD has been used in major health centers in Brazil since 2013. It has a high accuracy in the characterization of liver lesions, especially of focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH).

**HYPOTHESIS:** It's necessary to pay attention to its indications since it has a high cost, and if poorly indicated, can not be conclusive.

**METHODS:** Revised 132 applications of magnetic resonance with Gd-DTPA-EOD from November 2013 to July 2015.

**RESULTS:** The mean age of the patients was 44 years (13-90 years), and 74.2% were female. Of these, 34.1% had a history of neoplasm (most common: breast, colorectal and hepatocellular carcinoma) and 15.9% had previous liver disease. Most indications was considered adequate (83.3%), the most common being: research nonspecific liver damage, differentiation between adenoma and FNH, detection of metastases. At 16.7% of the exams, the indication was considered inappropriate, particularly: control of FNH, nephrolithiasis, monitoring or research hemangioma, liver enzyme abnormalities , alpha-fetoprotein elevation, hepatic volume, differentiation between steatosis and focal perfusion disorder, or between adenoma and hemangioma. Despite the hepatobiliary contrast MRI is a very useful and important tool, it has specific indications that need to be known, in order to not burden the health system and avoid diagnostic confusion.