**Presenter:** Saro Manoukian

**Title of Abstract:** Imaging of Focal Nodular Hyperplasia: an Update

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**Modality:** Multi

**Organ System:** GI

<table>
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<th>Scientific and/or Clinical Significance?</th>
<th>Focal nodular hyperplasia is a common entity. The knowledge of its appearance on different imaging modalities as well as how to optimize its imaging are important in its assessment and thus often obviate the need to biopsy this benign lesion.</th>
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<td>Relationship to existing work</td>
<td>This educational poster will serve as an overview.</td>
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**Purpose:**
- Review the imaging characteristics of Focal Nodular Hyperplasia (FNH) on ultrasound, CT, MRI and nuclear medicine
- Discuss how to optimize CT and MR imaging of FNH, including the usage of MRI hepatocyte-specific intravenous contrast agents
- Review FNH mimics and illustrate distinguishing features

**Content Organization:**
- Review the imaging characteristics of FNH on ultrasound, CT, sulfur colloid scintigraphy and MRI. Standard gadolinium as well as the hepatocyte-specific intravenous contrast agents gadoxetate disodium (Eovist®) and gadobenate dimeglumine (Gd-BOPTA or MultiHance®) will be emphasized, as these newer agents have played an important role in obviating the need for further imaging follow-up or biopsy of these lesions.
- A practical approach to the important differences in both the MRI protocols and FNH imaging appearance with these newer contrast agents will be discussed.
- Review the distinguishing imaging features of hepatic lesions that may mimic FNH, particularly those lesions that may contain a central scar including large hemangioma, cholangiocarcinoma, hepatocellular carcinoma and metastatic disease.

**Major Teaching Points:** This educational exhibit will provide an overview of the imaging protocols and features of FNH, particularly with regard to the newer imaging techniques utilizing hepatocyte-specific contrast agents on MRI.