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2

1

2

2

( )

2

34

가

(1 - 3).

6

(aplastic anemia)

7

(4 - 7),

(1 - 3, 7 - 9).

3

. 3

가

2

T2 T1

1

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27

가

10

(pure red cell dysplasia)

(packed red cell)

(deferoxamine)

. 4

2

1

. 1

(cocktail)

(

)

(aplastic anemia),  
(myelodysplastic syndrome), (thalassemia),  
(sickle cell anemia)

( )

(1 - 3).

T2

,

T1

T1

(plasma transferrin)

(ferritin)

(hemosiderin)

(Kupffer cells)

1

2

2007 1 10

2007 3 29

가  
가  
(4-6).  
(3).  
(superpara -  
T2  
(1, 7, 8). T2  
(T2 gradient  
echo sequences)  
(spin echo)  
180 °  
(refocusing pulse)  
(1, 9).  
Glanvincenzo Roberto (1, 2)  
(ferritin)  
(hypogonadotropic  
hypogonadism)  
(receptor)  
2  
가



**Fig. 1.** A 27-year-old woman with hypogonadotropic hypogonadism.  
A, B. Sagittal T2- and T1-weighted images show diffuse low signal intensity of pituitary adenohypophysis, similar to sphenoid sinus signal intensity and prepontine CSF signal intensity, respectively.  
C. Sagittal contrast enhanced T1-weighted image shows little contrast enhancement of pituitary adenohypophysis.



**Fig. 2.** A 34-year-old woman with amenorrhea and hypogonadotropic hypogonadism  
A, B. Sagittal T2- and T1-weighted images show significantly decreased signal intensity of pituitary adenohypophysis.  
C. Sagittal contrast enhanced T1-weighted image shows little contrast enhancement of pituitary adenohypophysis.



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## MR Imaging Findings of the Pituitary Gland in Patients with Transfusional Hemochromatosis: Two Case Reports<sup>1</sup>

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Hemochromatosis is a disorder caused by excessive iron deposition in parenchymal cells that leads to cellular damage and organ dysfunction. The excessive iron overload of secondary hemochromatosis is associated with chronic disorders of erythropoiesis that are treated with prolonged repeated blood transfusions. We experienced two cases of transfusional hemochromatosis involving the pituitary gland, and we report the findings of the MR imaging.

**Index words :** Hemochromatosis  
Pituitary, MR

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