

T2

CT

가

. MR

T1

, T2

MR

가

MR

(Fig. 1C).

CT

(ante -

(1 - 10).

가

(2 - 8)

rior clinoid process)

(foramen

(1, 6 - 10).

lacerum)

(Fig. 1D).

(1, 2)

T2

가

31

가

5

6

MR T2

(Fig. 1E)

cytokeratin

31

가

(zygoma)

,

2

6

(retrobulbar)

CT

4 cm

. 50%가

1%,

3 - 4%

가

가

가

35%가

, 15%

가

20

60

(Fig. 1A). MR

T1

, T2

(1, 2, 8, 10).

, 1/3

(Fig. 1B).

40

(3, 6, 8)

(2,

7)

(2, 6, 7).

1

2

3

2000 4 3

2000 8 18

(aggressive pituitary adenoma)
(1, 2, 4, 7, 9).

가 (1-4, 7-9).

(1, 9).

CT

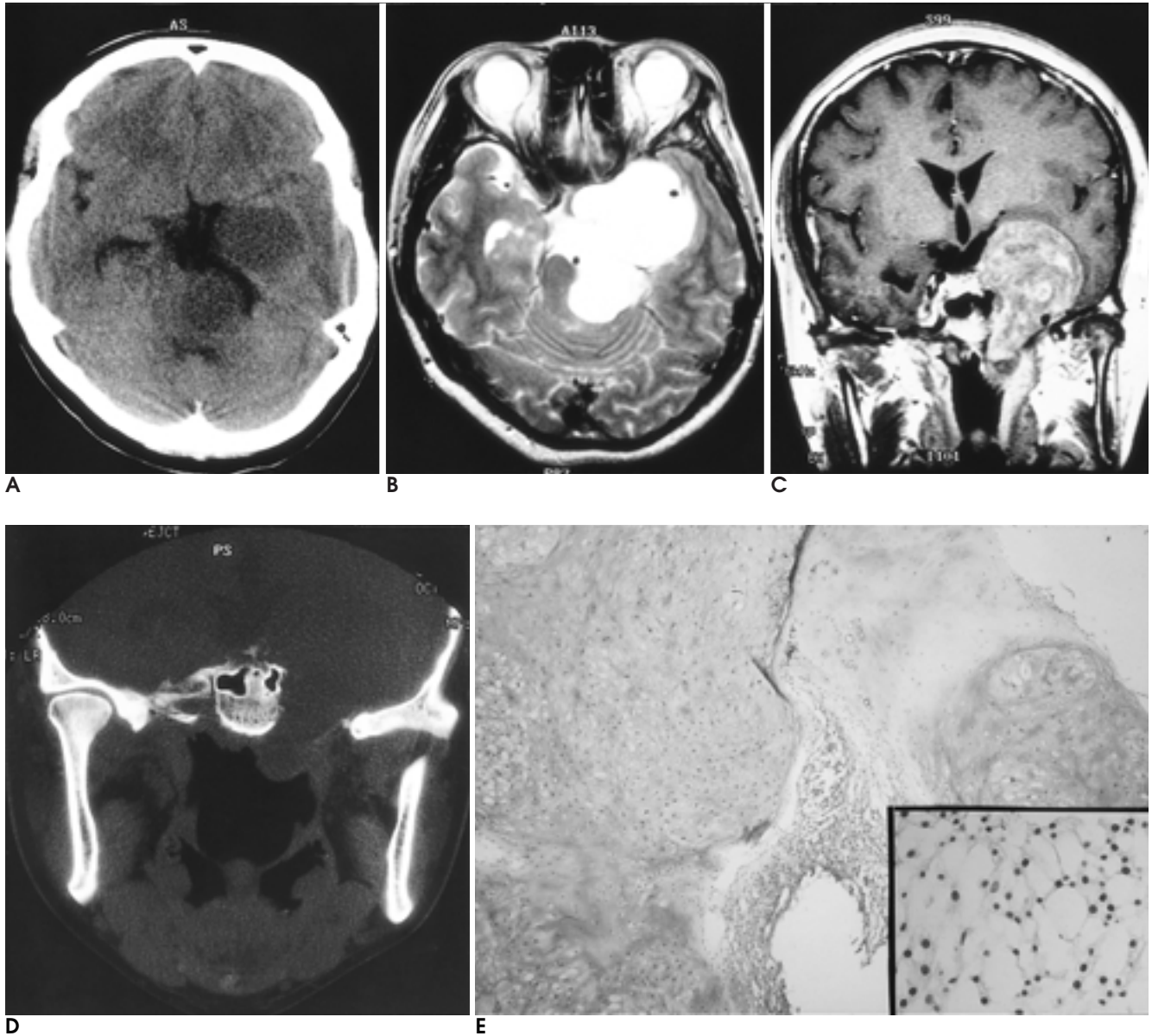


Fig. 1. Atypical chondroid chordoma in skull base without calcification in 31-year-old female.

A. Precontrast axial CT scan demonstrates a lobulated mass with homogeneous low density involving the left middle cranial fossa and cerebellopontine angle.

B. On T2-weighted axial image, the mass shows homogeneous high signal intensity.

Pituitary gland and left side pons are severely compressed. Left supraclinoid internal carotid artery and basilar artery are displaced to periphery of the mass.

C. Parasagittally located mass shows slightly heterogeneous enhancement on enhanced coronal MR scan.

D. On coronal CT scan, the mass is extended to nasopharynx through the foramen lacerum. Adjacent left carotid canal and anterior clinoid process are destroyed but, clivus is minimally involved. Calcific foci are not seen within the mass.

E. Photomicroscopic finding shows nests of vacuolated cells with widespread cartilaginous differentiation (H&E, $\times 40$) (Inset : physaliferous cells, $\times 200$).

- 가 . MR membrane antigen 5'-nucleotidase
(1, 6 - 10). Moriki
, T2 epithelial markers desmosomes
(1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9).
(1) 가 31 (parasagittal)
가 T2
가 Meyers 가 가
(4) Sze (5)
T1 T2 T1
가
(1, 4, 9). T2
Meyers (4) Weber (9)
가
iferous physal -
(lobule) 가
(1 - 5, 6, 9).
T2
MR (1, 2,
4, 9). 가
(1 - 10).
S100 vimentin
, epithelial antigen, cytokeratin, epithelial
1. 1998;38:221-228
 2. 1993;29:687-692 CT MR
 3. Heffelfinger MJ, Dahlin DC, MacCarty CS, Beabout JW. Chordomas and cartilagenous tumors at the skull base. *Cancer* 1973;32:410-414
 4. Meyers SP, Hirsh WL Jr, Curtin HD, Barnes L, Sekhar LN, Sen C. Chordoma of the skull base: MR features. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1992;13:1627-1636
 5. Sze G, Uichanco LS III, Brant-Zawadzki MN, et al. Chordomas: MR imaging. *Radiology* 1988;166:187-191
 6. Rosenberg AE, Brown GA, Bhan AK, Lee JM. Chondroid chordoma-a variant of chordoma: a morphologic and immunohistochemical study. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1994;101:36-41
 7. Moriki T, Takahashi T, Wada M, Ueda S, Ichien M, Miyazaki E. Chondroid chordoma: fine-needle aspiration cytology with histopathological, immunological and ultrastructural study of two cases. *Diagn Cytopathol* 1999;21:335-339
 8. Kaufman BA, Francel PC, Roberts RL, Argemand E, Park TS, Dehner LP. Chondroid dhordoma of the lateral skull base. *Pediatr Neurosurg* 1995;23:159-165
 9. Weber AL, Liebsch NJ, Sanchez R, Sweriduk ST. Chordomas of the skull base: radiologic and clinical evaluation. *Neuroimaging Clin N Am* 1994;4:515-527
 10. Meyer JE, Oot RF, Lindfors KK. CT appearance of clival chordomas. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1986;10:34-38

Atypical CT and MR Features of Chondroid Chordoma at the Base of the Skull: A Case Report¹

Hye Jeon Jung, M.D., Hyun-Sook Kim, M.D., Joo Seung Kim, M.D.², Eun Kyung Kim, M.D.³,
Hee In Kang, M.D.², Eun Joo Ko, M.D., Yong Kyu Yoon, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Eulji University, School of Medicine

²Department of Neurosurgery, Eulji University, School of Medicine

³Department of Diagnostic Pathology, Eulji University, School of Medicine

We report a case of chondroid chordoma without calcification in which T2-weighted MR images revealed homogeneous high signal intensity. The tumor was located in the left middle cranial fossa extending to the cerebellopontine angle and with displacement of the pituitary gland to the right side. Precontrast CT scans showed a homogeneous low - density mass, without calcification. T1-weighted MR images of the mass demonstrated relatively homogeneous low signal intensity, T2-weighted images showed homogeneous high signal intensity, and post -contrast T1-weighted images revealed somewhat heterogeneous enhancement.

Index words : Chordoma

Skull, base

Skull, MR

Skull, CT

Address reprint requests to : Hyun-Sook Kim, M.D., Department of Radiology, Nowon Eulji Hospital,
280-1, Hagye 1 Dong, Nowon Gu, Seoul 139-231, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-970-8290 Fax. 82-2-970-8346 E-mail: radhskim@medikorea.net