

: T1, T2 T1
 T1 가 .
 : T1, T2 10 .
 , , ,
 : 10 (lipomyelomeningocele)
 (filum terminale fibrolipoma) (intradural lipoma) .
 (syringomyelia) 7
 T1 T1
 : MRI 가 ,
 가 가 가 가
 가 가 T1 T2

가 가 .
 (tethered cord syndrome)

(conus medullaris)가
 (1-3).
 MRI 10
 , MRI ,
 가 6 , 가 4 ,
 23 36 18.3 .
 MRI 1.5T Signa Advantage (GE Medical
 Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
 T1 (TR/TE : 500/17msec), T2
 (TR/TE : 3000-4000/100msec) ,
 (Gadopentetate diglumine, Magnevist, Shering, Germany) 0.1m-
 mol/kg T1 (TR/TE :
 600/17)
 MRI
 (frequency selective fat
 suppression technique) . (FOV) 18-20cm,
 256 × 192, 3mm, 0mm,
 1998 9 22 1998 12 28

가		MRI		가		가	
MRI가		(4, 5).		가		가	
inversion recovery) ,		(short T1		(1-3).		2 (L2)	
chopper ,		, Dixon and		가		(1, 2,	
(hybrid)		가		3, 6).		가	
90	180	-Z	+Z	(7).		가 10	
+Z	-Z	(null point)		T1		가 7 (70%),	
가		가		(100%), T2		2	
T1		(20%),		1 ,		T1	
		6 (60%),		가		2 (20%),	
		T1		2 (20%)			
가		가		2		가	

Table 2. Qualitative Evaluation of the Tethered Cord in Lipomyelomeningoceles : Comparison between T1WI, T2WI, and Fat Suppressed T1WI(n= 10)

	T1WI			T2WI			Fat Suppressed T1WI		
	Good	Moderate	Poor	Good	Moderate	Poor	Good	Moderate	Poor
Tethered cord and Level	10	0	0	7	2	1	2	6	2
Anomaly	6	2	2	10	0	0	6	2	2

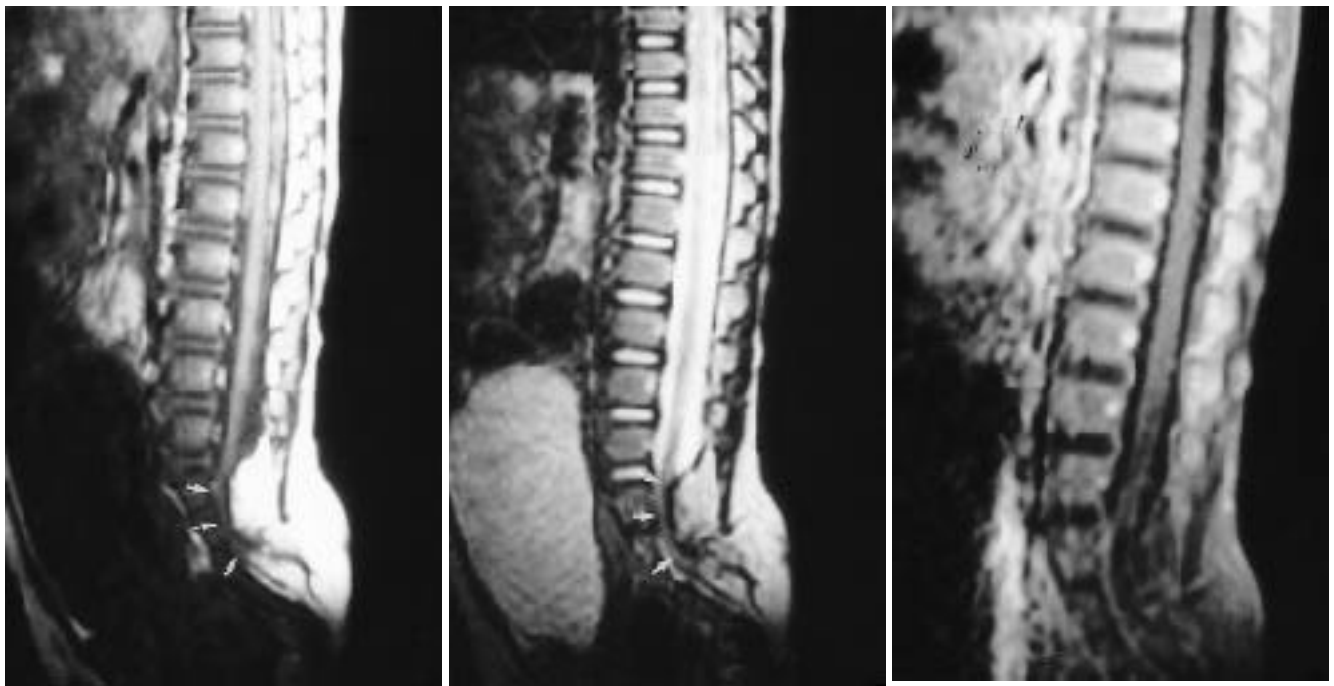
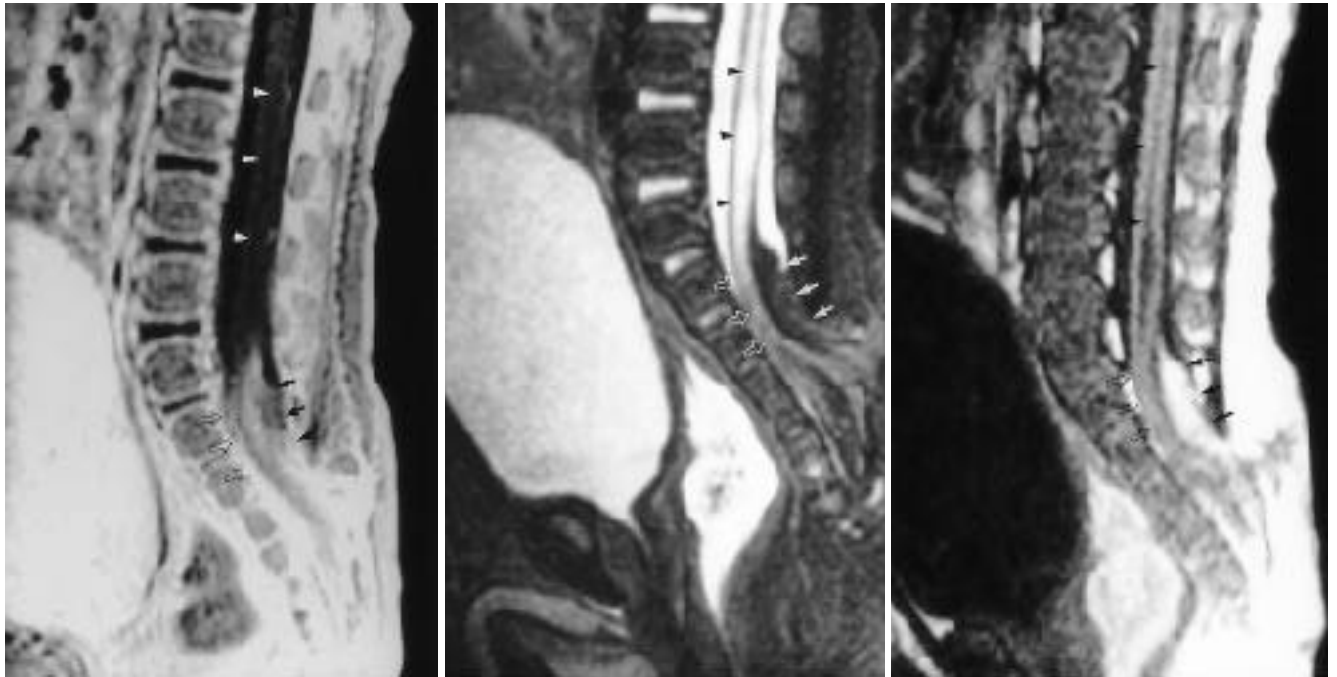


Fig. 2. T1-weighted(A) and T2-weighted(B) sagittal images show a high intensity lipoma with tethered cord at L5 level(arrow) and hydrosyringomyelia(arrowheads).



A B C
Fig. 3. T1-weighted(A) sagittal image shows well lipoma(arrow) with tethered cord at S1 level(arrowheads), however contrast enhanced fat saturation T1-weighted sagittal images(B) shows obscurely lipoma(arrow) and tethered cord(arrowheads).

. Simon
가
(5). 가 , T2 가 가 T2
(1-3). 가
(1-3, 6, 8-12). 가
, 가
가 가
Chiari 가 (6, 13). 가 (8-10).
(1-3) MRI 가 가 (6, 8-12).
가
(8) 30%, Raghavan (12) 20%
가
(6, 8-12).
(14). (traction)
T1 T2
T1 가 (extraneural tissue)

가 T2
가
T1 가
가 T1 T2

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Lumbosacral Lipoma : Gadolinium-Enhanced Fat Saturation T1 Weighted MR Image is Necessary?¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the usefulness of contrast-enhanced fat saturation T1-weighted imaging for the evaluation of spinal lipoma, compared with clinical symptoms and surgical findings.

Materials and Methods : Ten patients with lipomyelomeningocele, confirmed by surgery, were included in this study. In all cases, conventional spin echo T1- and T2-weighted MR imaging, and contrast-enhanced fat saturation T1-weighted imaging was performed to evaluate clinical symptoms, the position of the conus medullaris, the presence of cord tethering, and associated anomalies, and to compare the relative usefulness of the techniques.

Results : All ten patients were suffering from lipomyelomeningocele without filum terminale fibrolipoma or intradural lipoma. All cases were associated with cord tethering. As associated anomalies, there were seven cases of syringomyelia without hydrocephalus or anorectal anomaly. To evaluate the position of the spinal conus and the presence of cord tethering, conventional T1-weighted imaging was more useful than the contrast-enhanced fat saturation equivalent.

Conclusion : In patients with early-stage spinal lipoma, MRI is useful for evaluation of the causes and position of cord tethering and associated anomalies. Our results suggest that contrast-enhanced fat saturation T1-weighted images do not provide additional information concerning spinal lipoma, and that for the diagnosis of this condition, conventional T1 and T2-weighted images are more useful than those obtained by contrast-enhanced fat saturation T1-weighted imaging.

Index words : Spinal cord, MR
Spinal cord, developmental defect
Spinal cord, abnormalities

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