

T1 : 가?

T1, T2 T1

T1 가 .

T1, T2 T1

10 (lipomyelomeningocele)

(filum terminale fibrolipoma) (intradural lipoma)

(syringomyelia) 7

T1 T1

: MRI 가 , 가가 가 T1 가

가 가 T1 T2

가 가 .

(tethered cord syndrome)

(conus medullaris)가

(1-3).

MRI 10

MRI , 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 가

(4, 5).

10 MRI

(frequency selective fat suppression technique)

(FOV) 18-20cm,

256 × 192, 3mm, 0mm,

1998 9 22 1998 12 28

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

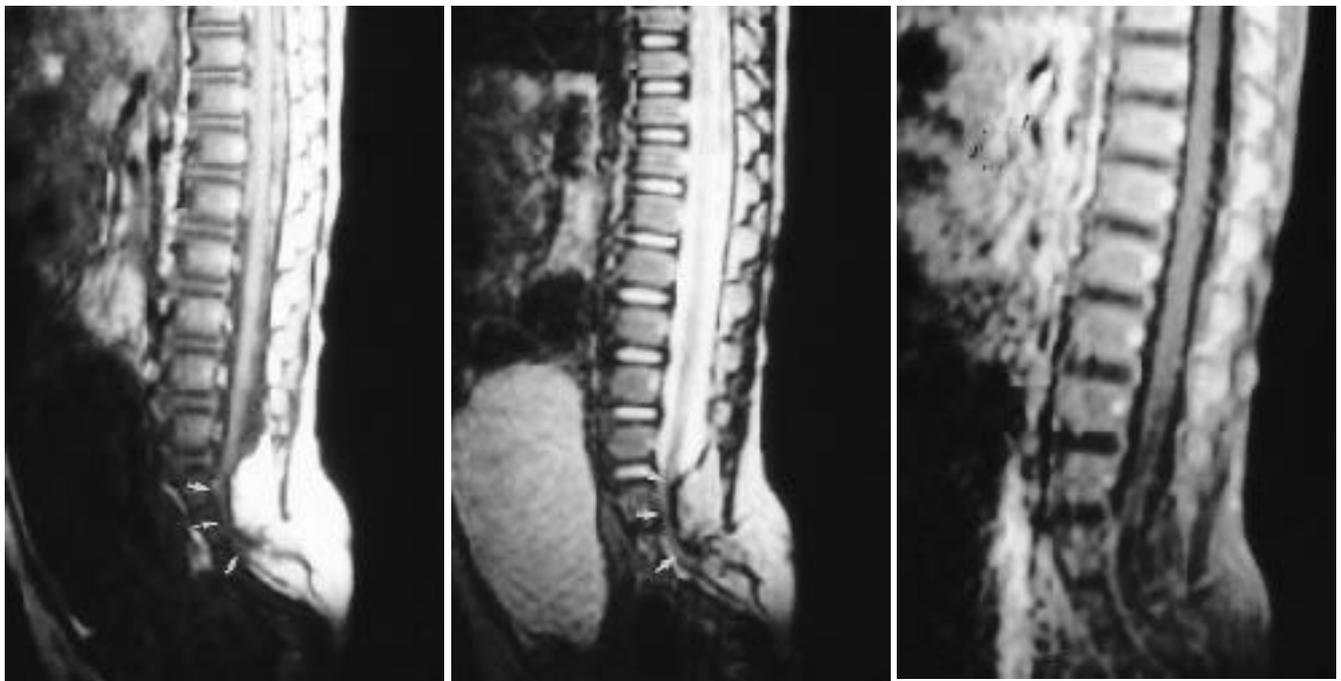
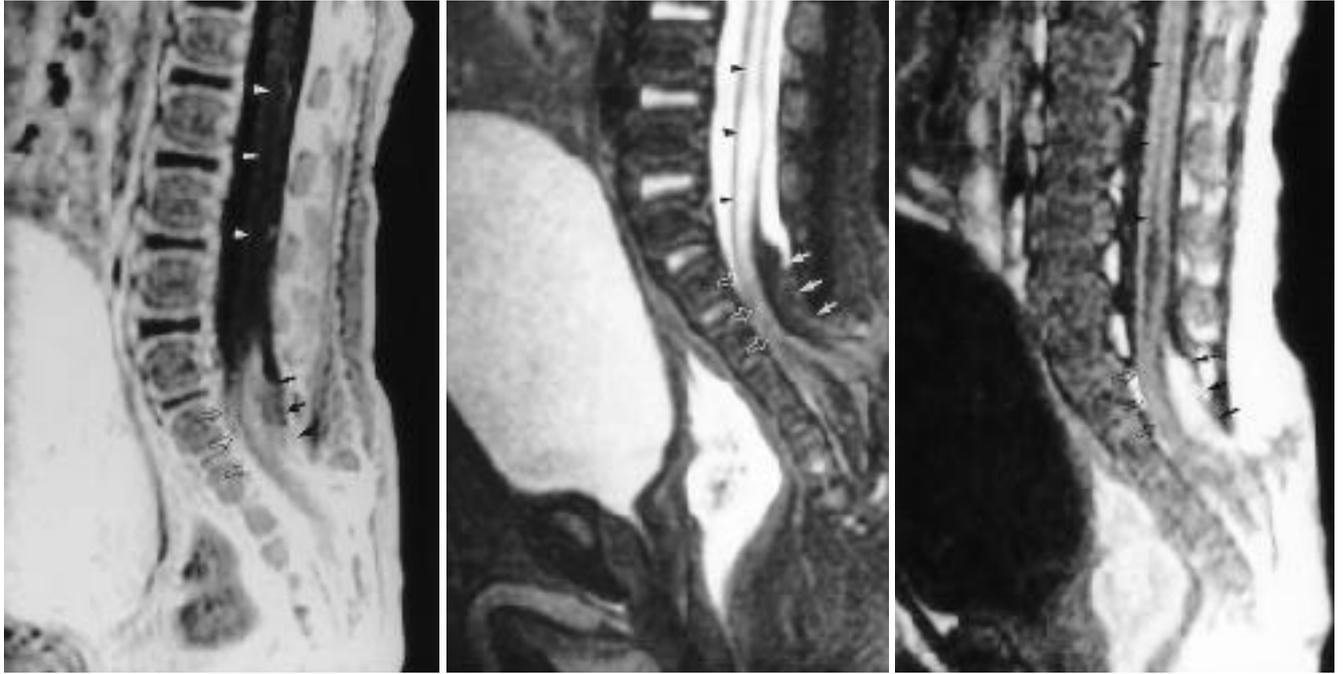


Fig. 2. T1-weighted(A) and T2-weighted(B) sagittal images show a high intensity lipoma with tethered cord at L5 level(arrow) and hydroxyringomyelia(arrowheads).



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

가 T2
 T1 가
 가 T1 T2

1. Scatiff JH, Kendall BE, Kingsley DPE, et al. Closed spinal dysraphism : analysis of clinical, radiological, and surgical findings in 104 consecutive patients. *AJR* 1989 ; 152 : 1049-1057
2. : 1994 ; 31 : 545-551
3. Barends PD, Lester PD, Yamanashi WS, Prince JR. MRI in infants and children with spinal dysraphism. *AJR* 1986 ; 147 : 339-346
4. Tien RD. Fat-suppression MR imaging in neuroradiology : techniques and clinical application. *AJR* 1992 ; 158 : 369-379
5. Simon JH, Rubinstein D. Contrast-enhanced fat suppression neuroimaging. *Neuro Clin North Am* 1994 ; 4 : 153-172
6. Yip CM, Leach GE, Rosenfeld DS, Zimmern P, Raz S. Delayed diagnosis of voiding dysfunction : occult spinal dysraphism. *J Urol*

- 1985 ; 134 : 694-697
7. Hakuba A, Fujitani K, Hoda K, Inoue Y, Nishimura S. Lumbosacral lipoma, the timing of the operation and morphological classification. *Neuro-Orthopedics* 1986 ; 2 : 34-42
8. tethered cord syndrome 1990 ; 26 : 295-302
9. Korsvik HE, Keller MS. Sonography of occult dysraphism in neonates and infants with MR imaging correlation. *RadioGraphics* 1992 ; 12 : 297-306
10. Raghavendra BN, Epstein FJ. Sonography of the spine and spinal cord. *Radiol Clin North Am* 1985 ; 23 : 91-105
11. Jaspan T, Worthington BS, Holland IM. A comparative study of magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography-assisted myelography in spinal dysraphism. *Br J Radiol* 1988 ; 61 : 445-453
12. Sato S, Shirane R, Yoshimoto T. Evaluation of tethered cord syndrome associated with anorectal malformations. *Neurosurgery* 1993 ; 32 : 1025-1028
13. Raghaven N, Barkovich AJ, Edwards M, et al. MR imaging in the tethered spinal cord syndrome. *AJR* 1989 ; 152 : 843-852
14. 1988 ; 24 : 196-200

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

Man Won Yoon, M.D., Hyun Chul Kim, M.D., Tae Woong Chung, M.D., Jeong Jin Seo, M.D.,
Gwang Woo Chung, Ph.D., Yun Hyeon Kim, M.D., Jae Kyu Kim, M.D.,
Jin Gyoon Park, M.D., Heoung Keun Kang, M.D.

¹*Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chonnam University Medical School & Chonnam University Institute of Medical Science*

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

Address reprint requests to : Jeong Jin Seo, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Chonnam University Medical School
#8 Hakdong, Dongku, Kwangju, 501-757, Korea.
Tel. 82-62-220-5745 Fax. 82-62-226-4380