

1

2

3

4

5

6

:
: 15 (1-21 , 8.9)
(MRI) 1 10 , 2 2 , 3 3
. 7 가 . 5
T1 , T2WI
(FMPSPGR) (in phase)
(out of phase)
6 가
71.4%, 45.7% 1
10 9 , ,
(10 8
(3)가 5
40 1
:
I

(lysosomal storage disorder) 가 (1),
(glucocerebroside) (glucocerebrosidase) 가 (2),
(macrophage) 1 , ,
(lipid glucocerebroside(glucoceramide , GL1)) 가 ,
가 , 가
가 15
(enzyme replacement therapy, Ceredase, alglucerase, mannose-terminated glucocerebrosidase) (Table 1).
6-241 (107.85 ± 79.77)
m:f=9:6 (bone
crisis) 1 (non-neurono-
pathic) 10 , 2 (acute-neuronopathic) 2 , 3 (suba-
cute-neuronopathic) 3 GCR(glucocere-
brosidase) 가 6
1998 10 27 1998 1 29

TE (FOV) (receiver bandwidth) (TR 100 msec, TE 2.3 for out of phase, 4.5 for in phase, flip angle 60°, 256x192, rBW 32kHz). 50 . 5 (surface coil) T2 (ROI) (fast spin echo) T1 6 40 6 (fat saturated fast spin echo) T2 (Table 2). (osteopenia), (osteosclerosis), (oblique coronal) T1 (pathologic fracture), (bone infarct) T2 5 (in phase, (FMP- out of phase) SPGR) GE MR

Table 1. Initial Clinical and Radiologic Data of the Gaucher Patients.

No.	Age (month)	Sex	Type	Op Stat us	Heig ht (cm)	Perce ntile	Weig ht (kg)	Perc entile	No.of Infiltra- tion	No.of Infarct- ion	Defo rmity	Epiphyse al involve	Osteop enia	Fract ure	%Liver volume (%)*	%Spleen volume (%)†
1	30	m	I		82	< 3	11.4	< 10	0	0	-	-	-	-	300.6	1013.0
2	106	m	I	+	103	< 3	16	< 3	6	2	+	+	+	+	286.0	
3	160	f	I	+	159	> 50	44	50	4	1	+	-	+	-	110.2	
4	229	m	I		163	10	55	25	6	0	-	+	-	-	167.3	1187.0
5	241	f	I	+	154	25	43	10							191.2	
6	103	m	I	+	122	< 10	23	< 25	3	1	+	+	-	-	203.3	
7	160	m	I	+	137	< 3	34	< 10	6	2	+	-	+	+	384.4	
8	127	m	I		127	< 3	19	< 3	6	2	+	-	-	+	492.3	64.4
9	26	f	I		75	< 3	10	< 10	2	1	-	-	-	-	255.8	465.6
10	140	f	I	+	129	< 3	25	< 3	2	0	+	-	+	+	224.9	
11	6	m	II		63	< 3	6.8	< 10	0	0	-	+	-	-	102.3	470.6
12	14	f	II		72	< 3	8.7	< 10	0	0	-	+	-	-	154.7	396.6
13	12	m	III	+	45.5	< 3	8.6	< 10	0	0	-	+	-	-	199.5	917.4
14	156	m	III		150	50	32	< 10	4	3	-	-			125.5	52.4
15	189	f	III		153	< 25	42	< 10	3	0	-	-	-	-	157.6	264.5

No : number, Op Status: splenectomy status, No of infiltration: number of infiltration, No of infarction: number of infarction, (numbers : 3 for spine involvement(1 cervical, 1 thoracic, 1 lumbar), 3 for both femur(1 for proximal 1/3, 1 for middle 1/3, 1 for lower 1/3)), Deformity:Erlenmeyer flask shape deformity,

*, † : %liver, spleen volume= $\frac{\text{measured value}}{\text{reference value(Y, SV)}} \times 100 (\%)$

where, normal liver volume(Y) $Y = -0.783X + 1.692$, X= body weight

normal spleen volume(SV) $SV = 6.516X^{0.797}$

*Patient no.5:unable to perform MRI due to metal artifact from total hip prosthesis, so this is CT data.

Table 2. Follow-up Data of Gaucher 's Disease

case	No f/u duration	Types	%vol (liver)	%vol (spleen)	infiltration score	infarction score	Bone change
1	initial	I	636.5	1012.7	0	0	
	6 mo		206.4	541.8	6	0	no
2	initial	I	286.0	op	6	2	
	40 mo		163.2	op	6	2	increased fat
8	initial	I	492.3	64.4	6	2	
	1 year		369.3	op	6	2	increased length
12	initial	II	154.7	396.6	0	0	
	6 mo		185.1	496.8	0	0	no
13	initial	III	199.5	1035.4	0	0	
	6 mo		240.8	718.5	0	0	no

1997
Watanabe Y 1997

(3,4),

$$= \frac{\text{-----}}{*} \times 100(\%)$$

* : (Y) $Y = -0.783X + 1.692$, $X = \text{body weight}$

$$(\text{SV}) \text{ SV} = 6.516X^{0.797}$$

, SGOT, SGPT, (angiotensin converting enzyme, ACE), (acid phosphatase, ACP)

(standard deviation s-core, SDS, (-)/ , SDS(wt), SDS(ht))

(5).

(6,7).

6

46.7%(7/15)

71.4%(10/14)

6

(Fig 1).

 3.89 ± 2.26 ,

- 1

1.0

 ± 2.0

(p<0.05).

8

4

 $r = -$

0.618

(p<0.05).

 $4.2 \pm 1.78 : 2.25 \pm 2.71$ $r = 0.58$ (p<0.05)

(Erlenmeyer flask deformity)

 4.5 ± 1.76 ,

1.71

 ± 2.43

(p<0.05).

 $r = 0.832$ (p<0.01)

가

가



A

B

Fig. 1. 19 years old male, type I patient. (A) plain radiography and (B) fat saturated T2WI of femur. No remarkable bony resorption or sclerotic appearance can be found in plain film, while fat saturated T2WI clearly demonstrate infarction in both femur diaphysis.

SDS(wt) SDS(ht)

, ACE, ACP, SGOT

, SGPT

 $r = 0.578$

(p<0.05).

 1.0 ± 0.86 , 1.0 ± 2.0

ACE, ACP, SGOT, SGPT,

 $r = -0.724$

가

가

(p<0.05).

1 10 7

 184.14 ± 46.95 67.57 ± 88.57

가

(p<0.05).

, SGOT, ACP, ACE

, SGPT

 45.83 ± 21.13 mg/dl, 22.42 ± 7.54 mg/dl

(p<0.05).

6

8

1

5

5

(p<0.01).

가 4.5 ± 1.9

(p<0.05). 2, 3

 2.3 ± 2.25 133.25 ± 22.67 97.7 ± 92.83

가

(p<0.01)

1 269.37 ± 115.34, - 1 145.50 ± 41.90
 1 (p<0.05). SGPT r=0.747
 (p<0.01).
 8 1 519.60 ± 388.8, - 1 488.75 ± 407.45
 가 SDS
 r=0.722(p<0.05)
 ACE 1 130.0 ± 55.43, - 1 227.0 ± 104.73
 - 1 (p<0.05). type
 ACP 1 13.58 ± 7.03, - 1 14.94 ± 6.50 가
 . platelet count 1 183.5x10(3) ± 94.25x10(3),
 - 1 101.25x10(3) ± 57.80x10(3)
 2 1, 3 1, 5, 1 3,
 1 3 2
 12) (Table 3).
 6,
 12, 1

Table 3. Type I Gaucher's Disease. Korean vs. Japan¹⁰⁾ vs. Caucasian⁷⁾

parameters	Korean	Japanese	Caucasian
No.(%) splenectomized pt.	7/10(70%)	13/23(57%)	3/34 (9%)
No.(%) severe bone involvement*	7/10(70%)	9/23(39%)	3/34 (9%)
No severe growth retardation†			
Height	6/10(60%)	14/19(74%)	10/30(33%)
Weight	3/10(30%)	2/20(10%)	8/31(26%)

*severe bone involvement: presence of infarct or fracture

†severe growth retardation: below 3rd percentile of corresponding ages in standard scale of Korean Pediatric Society

26.54 ± 30.39 %/6mo (1.7-
 35.19 ± 33.80 %/6mo
 (0.6-94.7), 470.85 %/6mo (Case
 #1, Fig 2). 2 3
 가 -41.3,-30.4 %/6mo 가
 100.2%/6mo, 3 316.9 %/6mo
 가, 2 1,
 T2
 가, 가
 (case #2, 8, Fig 3) 1 40
 가 가
 (case #2, Fig 4).
 , -0.11
 0.38
 (Table 4).

Table 4. Measured Data from In / Out of Phase FMPSGR Images in Gaucher Disease.

Case No.	Type	In Phase	Out of Phase	Infiltration Score
2	I	172.2	73.1	6
8	I	148.6	106.6	6
6	I	78.2	94.9	3
14	III	124.8	108.0	4
15	III	213.7	138.8	3

Values in In Phase/Out of Phase are obtained with ROI method from distal femoral metaphysis, excluding infarction area.

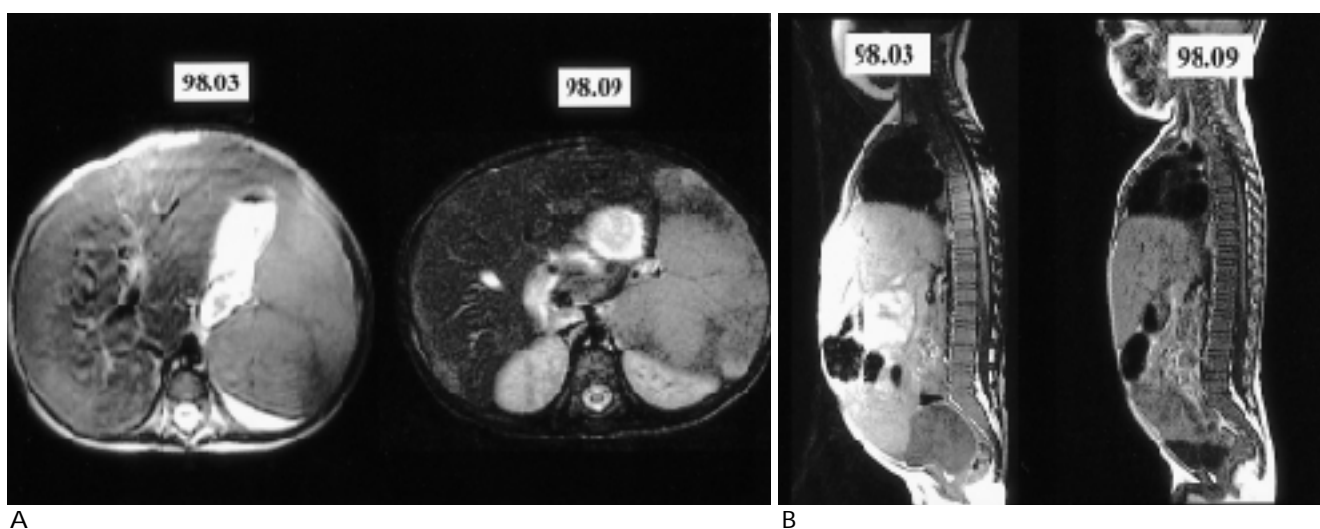
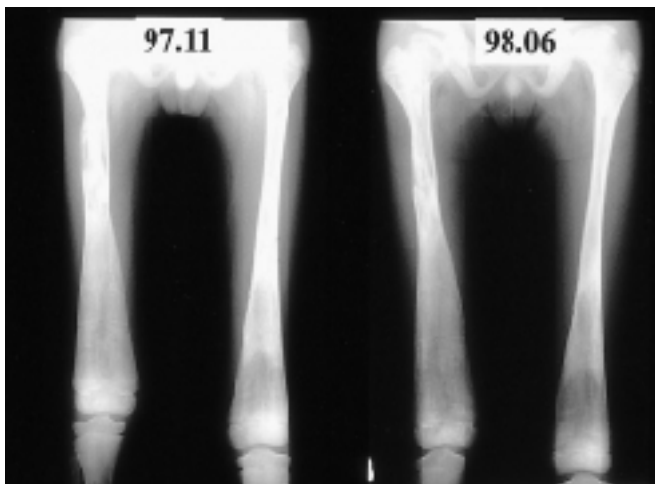


Fig. 2. 30 months old male type I patient. initial and 6 month followup study during enzyme treatment.
 A. Axial T2WI showed decreased liver size in study after 6 month treatment.

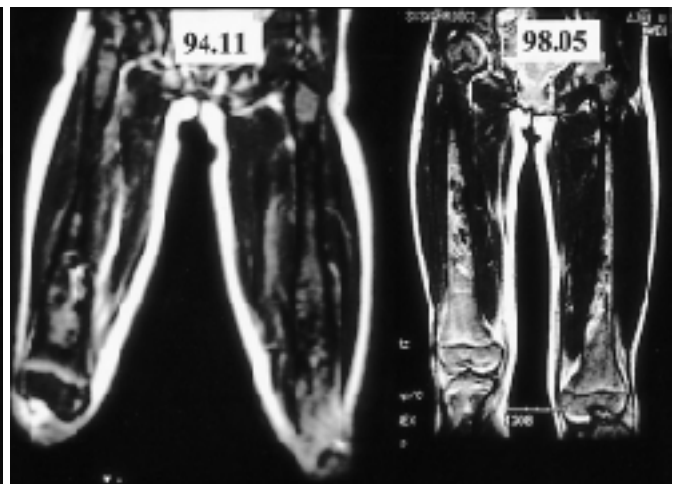
B. Sagittal T1WI whole spine. Note the change of convex contour of abdomen, from improvement in organomegaly. No definite signal change is identified in vertebral bodies between initial and follow-up study.

(가), 1882
Phillipe Gaucher
. 1965
(glucoceramide, GL1) 가
(8).
(30%)
DNA
(8). 1 non-neuronopathic, 2
acute neuronopathic, 3 subacute neuronopathic 가
1 가, 4 20
Ashkenazic Jews
1

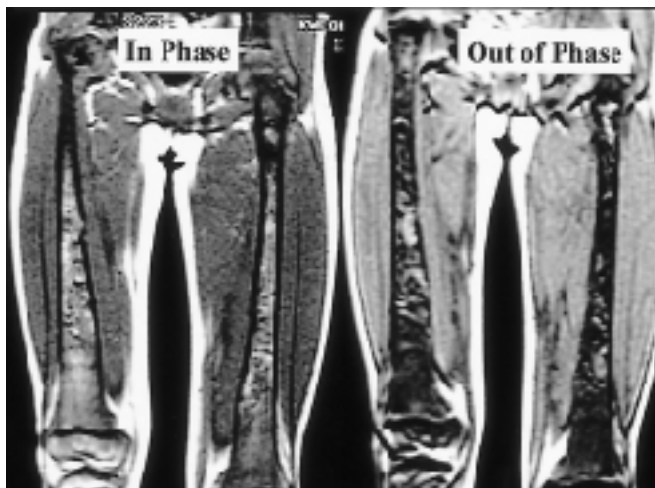
가, 가
(9).
(phenotype)
가 . Ida 1 35
, Caucasian Jewish 5
(3rd percentile)
(10). 10
(Table 3).
(9).



A



B



C

Fig. 3. 10 years old male type I patient. Initial and one year followup study during treatment (A) Erlenmeyer flask deformity is noted in both distal femurs. Fracture had been happened in right proximal femoral shaft before treatment, resulting in shortening of length. Note length discrepancy is reduced in followup film.
B. Fat saturated T2WI of both femur. Initially, wide zone of infarct is noted in femoral diaphysis, near distal metaphysis. After 1 year, there is no signal change in the zone of infarct, however, distance between growth plate and distal margin of infarct is widened, and high signal change of bone marrow is noted from growth plate.
C. FMPSPGR in(left) and out of phase image(right) showed slightly decreased signal of both distal femur on out of phase image, meaning lack of fat, unless quantification is not reliable.

71.4% (10/14)

11



C. FMPSPGR in and out of phase image showed marked decreased signal intensity on out of phase image, suggesting considerable amount of fat may be present.

staging system T1, T2 가 가 가 ,
 가 (15), , 6 가
 , , 가 , , 6
 , 6 2 , Singleton
 가 , (19),
 가 30-40% 가 ,
 , ACE ACP 가 가 가
 , shift , 4-6 , 3-6 가
 SGPT SGPT 가 가 6-10
 가 (MRQCSI,MR quantitative chemical shift 가
 imaging, Dixon method) 1-2 가가
 . Rosen 1988 (21),
 (16). modified Dixon method , (20).
 가 5% remodelling 1 70%, - 1
 , 80%
 가
 TE , 가
 , - 가 ((reactive periosteal new bone formation)
) undertubulation (,
 가)
 1/2 ,
 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 shimming 가 STEAM ,
 Cremin (17) , Rosenthal
 T1,T2 , 40 가
 , , Terk 가
 (15), 가 가 1
 가 가 4 ,
 가 , 1 (case #1)
 (18). 가 12
 (case #8)
 , T2 가
 가
 , 1 (Fig 3). 40

가 가
(case #2, Fig 4).

1

가

가

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Radiologic Findings of Korean Gaucher Disease¹

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Purpose : To document the radiologic characteristics of Korean Gaucher disease.

Materials and Methods : Fifteen bone marrow biopsy and laboratory data confirmed Gaucher disease patients (age 1-21, mean 10.9 yr) were undertaken plain X ray and MRI. Number of type I were 10, type II, 2, type III, 3. Seven were splenectomized on initial evaluation or during follow up. Five enzyme treated patient were undertaken follow-up MR examination during 6-40 month with 6 month interval. Conventional T1 and T2WI of spine and femur was performed and FMPSPGR in and out of phase image was also done. Volume of liver and spleen were measured, and bone marrow infiltration and presence of infarction were scored according to 6 scale scoring system. Clinical data were also reviewed and correlated with the MR findings.

Results : Marrow infiltration was noted in 71.4% of all patients in MRI, while it was in 45.7% with plain radiography. Type I group showed marrow infiltration in all but one cases, which was parallel with ages, SGPT, and presence of osteopenia, reversely correlated with spleen size. Severe bone complications (infarction or fracture) were noted in 7 of 10 type I group, and 6 patients showed severe growth retardation (below 3rd percentile). Follow up MR examination of 5 patient showed decrease in liver and spleen size first without bone change until 6 months. There showed bone regeneration in 2 patient 1 year after, and increased fat signal in one patient 3.5 years after. In and out of phase images couldn't help in quantifying fat composition in bone marrow.

Conclusion : Korean Gaucher patients revealed as more severe skeletal complications than others reported from Western groups. MR examination is a effective modality to evaluate and monitor of Gaucher patients.

Index words : Metabolism

Gaucher disease

Bone marrow MR

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