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 가  
 11 (52.4%) 가 ,  
 : 21  
 6 4 21  
 18 (85.7%) 가 3  
 (10 ) (8 , 80.0%) , (18 , 85.7%)  
 4.9 4.3 ,  
 1.64cm, 2.31cm  
 0.67 0.76 , 19 21 ,  
 19 14 ,  
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 가 가 가 가  
 가  
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 가  
 (Ewing's sarcoma), , ,  
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(monoclonal gammopathy)가  
 가

1992

1997

167

42

21

21

(1).

(monoclonal gammopathy)가

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가 9

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1998 9 14

1998 12 15

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21 13 8 59.6  
(47-77 ), 21 11 10 57.5  
(38-86 )  
1.0, 1.5, 0.35T

T1

T2

Moulopoulos

3가

(2).

T1

가

, T2

, Gd-DTPA

가

. Moulopoulos

(variegated pattern)

T1

가

(pedicle)

(posterior element)

가 가 t (p<0.05)

11 (Fig. 1), 4 (Fig. 2), 6 (Fig. 3)

Table 1. MR Pattern of Bone Marrow Involvement in Multiple Myeloma and Metastasis

	Multiple Myeloma(%)	Metastasis(%)
Diffuse	11 (52.4)	0 ( 0.0)
Focal	4 (19.1)	18 (85.7)
Focal + Diffuse	6 (28.6)	3 (14.3)

\* p < 0.05 (p = 0.00003)

Table 2. Characteristics of Focal Lesions of Focal or Focal and Diffuse Pattern in Multiple Myeloma and Metastasis

	Multiple Myeloma(%)	Metastasis(%)	p value
Margin of Focal Lesion*			< 0.05
Well defined	8 (80)	3 (14.3)	
Mixed	2 (20)	2 ( 9.5)	
Poorly defined	0 ( 0)	16 (76.2)	
Number	4.9	4.3	> 0.05
Size (cm)*	1.64	2.31	< 0.05
Standard Deviation of Size	0.67	0.76	> 0.05

\* statistically significant (p < 0.05)



A

B

C

Fig. 1. Myeloma appearing as a diffuse pattern of marrow involvement in a 55-year-old woman.

A. T1-weighted sagittal MR image of lumbar spine reveals complete replacement of the fatty marrow. Note the isointense appearance of vertebral bodies relative to intervertebral discs.

B. T2-weighted sagittal image reveals diffuse inhomogeneous hyperintensity throughout the lumbar spine.

C. T1-weighted postcontrast image reveals diffuse enhancement of the marrow. The intervertebral discs are now hypointense relative to the enhanced vertebral bodies.

(Fig. 5) 18 (Fig. 4), 3 4.3 (1-13 ) .  
 (Table 1). 1.64cm (0.7-2.4cm), 2.31cm (1-  
 4cm) , 0.67 (0.06-1.64), 0.76  
 (0.25-1.82) .  
 10 8 2  
 21 16 가 가 ,  
 , 2 가 ,  
 , 3 가 , (Table 2).  
 19 ,  
 (Table 2). 21 14  
 4.9 (2-13 ) , (Table 3).

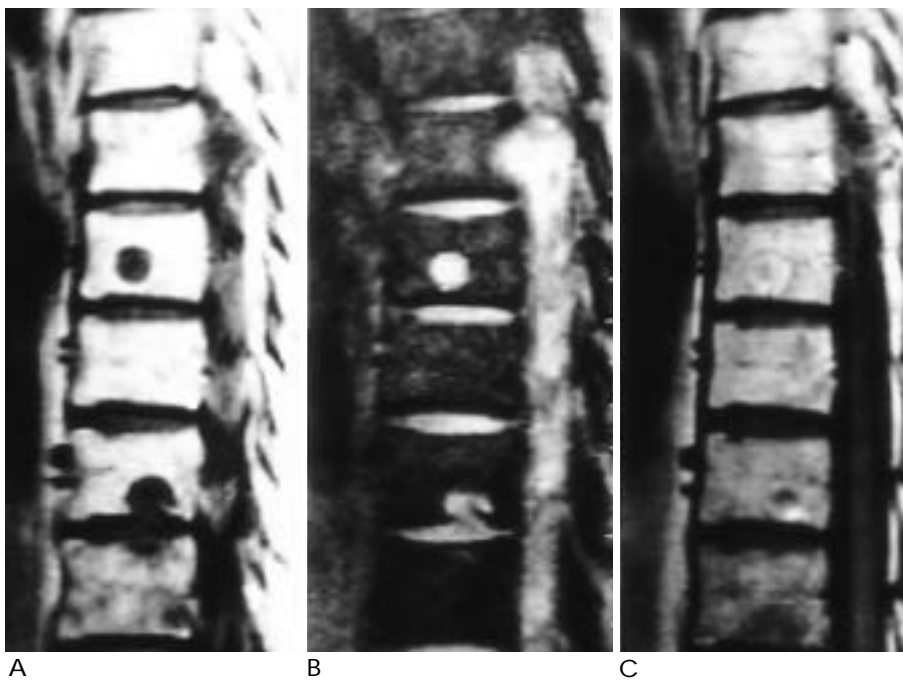


Fig. 2. Myeloma appearing as a focal pattern of marrow involvement in a 54-year-old man.  
 A, B, C. (A) T1-weighted, (B) T2-weighted, and (C) T1-weighted post-contrast sagittal MR images of thoracic spine reveal well defined nodules on the background of fatty marrow.



Fig. 3. Myeloma appearing as a focal and diffuse pattern of marrow involvement in a 57-year-old man.  
 A, B. (A) T1-weighted and (B) T2-weighted sagittal MR images show relatively well defined multiple masses on the background of inhomogeneous signal intensity of bone marrow.  
 C. T1-weighted postcontrast image shows enhancement of masses as well as underlying bone marrow.

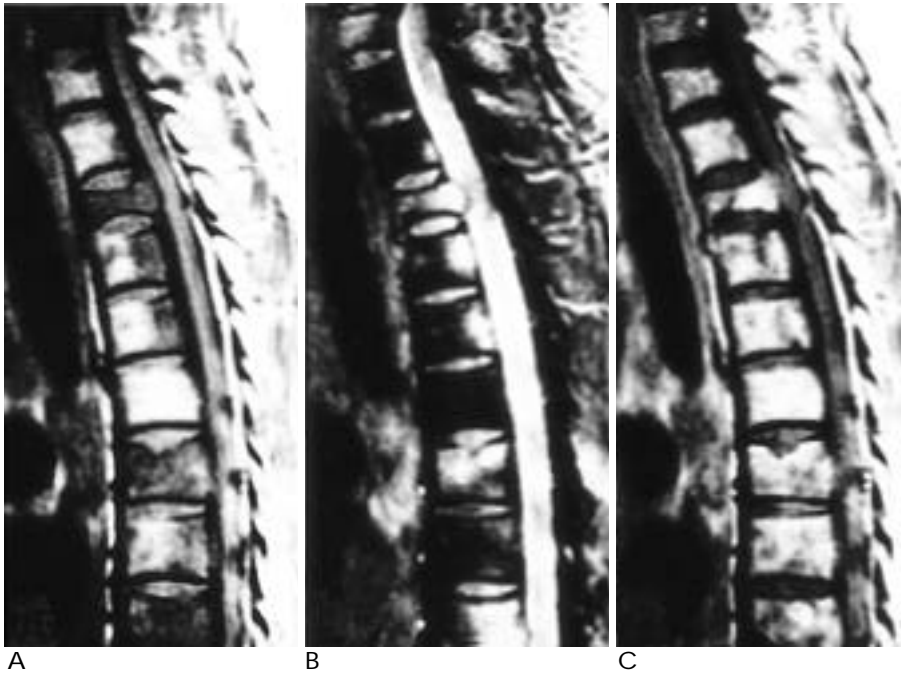


Fig. 4. Metastasis from lung cancer appearing as a focal pattern of marrow involvement in 66-year-old man. A, B, C. Multiple variable sized, poorly defined masses are seen in (A) T1-weighted, (B) T2-weighted, and (C) T1-weighted postcontrast sagittal MR images.



Fig. 5. Metastasis from tongue cancer appearing as a focal and diffuse pattern of marrow involvement in 43-year-old woman. A, B, C. Multiple poorly defined masses on the background of diffuse inhomogeneous bone marrow are seen in (A) T1-weighted, (B) T2-weighted, and (C) T1-weighted postcontrast sagittal MR images.

(2-4).

12 , 5 , 12 , 20 ,

12 , 21

(Table 4).

Moulopoulos

(5-8).

T1

50-60

(axial skeleton)

가가

가

772

### Table 3. Involvement of Pedicle and Posterior Element in Multiple Myeloma and Metastasis

	Multiple Myeloma	Metastasis	p value
Involvement of Pedicle	19	21	> 0.05
Involvement of Posterior Element	19	14	> 0.05

**Table 4. Anterior and Posterior Epidural Mass and Paravertebral Mass Formation in Multiple Myeloma and Metastasis**

	Multiple Myeloma	Metastasis	p value
Anterior Epidural Mass *	12	20	< 0.05
Posterior Epidural Mass *	5	12	< 0.05
Paravertebral Mass *	12	21	< 0.05

\* statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ )

Stä bler

20 가 9 , 7 ,  
(2).  
가 , 가  
가 .  
(6)  
가 가  
(salt and pepper pattern)  
 , /  
가  
가  
 ,  
 ,  
(non-hematopoietic)  
가  
(elastic fiber)  
(antiproteolytic factor)  
(protease)가  
(9).  
(cytokine)  
(9, 10).

(red marrow)

25

40

(4).

(11). 7

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50

1 (interleukin-1)

TGF 1(tumor growth factor 1)

IL-

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(12) Garret

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T (cytotoxic T cell), NK

(natural

killer cell),  
(14).

(salt and pepper pattern)

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(1).

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가

가

가

(non-hematopoietic)

가

(elastic fiber)

가

(antiproteolytic factor)

(protease)가

(9).

가

(cytokine)

(9, 10).

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## **Differentiation of Multiple Myeloma and Metastasis : Emphasis on Bone Marrow Involvement Pattern of Spine in Sagittal MR Images<sup>1</sup>**

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**Purpose:** To differentiate multiple myeloma and metastasis of the spine.

**Materials and Methods:** Retrospective analysis of MR images of the patients with multifocal spinal involvement of multiple myeloma and metastasis was done. Analysis was done in view points of bone marrow involvement pattern(focal, diffuse, and mixed), margin, number, size and uniformity of the focal lesions, involvement of pedicle and posterior element, and epidural and paravertebral mass formation.

**Results:** Multiple myeloma predominantly showed diffuse pattern (11/21, 52.4%) of marrow involvement, while metastasis showed mainly focal pattern (18/21, 85.7%). Margin of the focal lesions were distinct in majority (8/10, 80%) of multiple myeloma and indistinct in majority (16/21, 76.2%) of metastasis. Size of the focal lesions were smaller in cases of multiple myeloma than those of metastasis, but number and standard deviation of the size of the focal lesions did not show significant difference between the two diseases. Involvement of posterior element were more common in multiple myeloma, and epidural mass formation and paravertebral mass formation were more common in metastasis.

**Conclusion:** The diffuse pattern of marrow involvement alone suggests multiple myeloma. When a focal or a mixed pattern is found, distinct margin and smaller focal lesions are suggestive of multiple myeloma, and indistinct margin and larger focal lesions and epidural/paravertebral mass formation are suggestive of metastasis.

**Index words :** Spine, MR

Spine, primary neoplasms

Spine, secondary neoplasms

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