



1

2

3

4

1999 2 1 1999 3 13

(n=6), 62 (n=5), 11 16 1-2 NSAID

5-10 MHz

0.2 - 0.8 cm (n=27), 1.5 - 7 cm

(3.8) 12 (44%)

13 (48%) 21 (78%) (n=10)

(n=4) (n=1) (n=6)

(15%). 가 가

(n=27). 7 가

bursitis) , piriformis (ischial 가

weaver 's bottom (1-3). Ischiogluteal

(ischial tuberosity) (gluteus maximus) 가

(warmth sensation) 1 1991 1 1998 3

가 10:17 24-72 62

(4-13). 가 가 가

(erythrocyte sedimentation rate) 가,

(C-reactive protein) 가, 가

(leukocytosis) (n=9) (n=18) 27

, 6 , 5

16

(non-steroidal anti-inflammatory

drug) 1-2
 Acuson 128XP/10 (Acuson Corporation, Mountain view, California), Ultramark[®] (Advanced Technology Laboratories, Bothell, Washington) HDI 3000 (Advanced Technology Laboratories, Bothell, Washington) 가
 , 5-10 MHz
 (M. J. S., M. S. K.) 가

(78%) , 10 (48%)
 , 1 (5%) 가 21
 (Fig. 3A). 가
 6 (29%) 4 (19%)
 16 (59%) , 7 (30%) 가
 , 12 4 가
 (Figs. 1, 4).
 (Fig. 2B). Doppler 7

M. K., K. S. K.) 가

가
 가
 (compartmentalization) 가
 Doppler 가

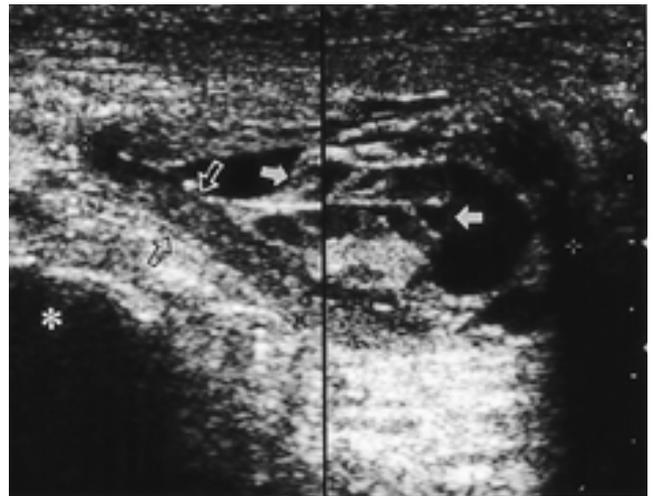


Fig. 1. Ultrasound (US) of 78-year-old woman with a hard and movable mass on her left buttock for 3 months shows a cystic mass, located superficially to ischial tuberosity (asterisk), with multiple septa (solid arrows), low echogenic cystic wall (open arrows), and mixed echogenicity of fluid (compartmentalization).

(n=27)
 1.5-7 cm
 3.8 cm 0.2 cm 0.8 cm
 27 12 (44%) (Fig. 1),
 13 (48%) (Fig. 2A). 21

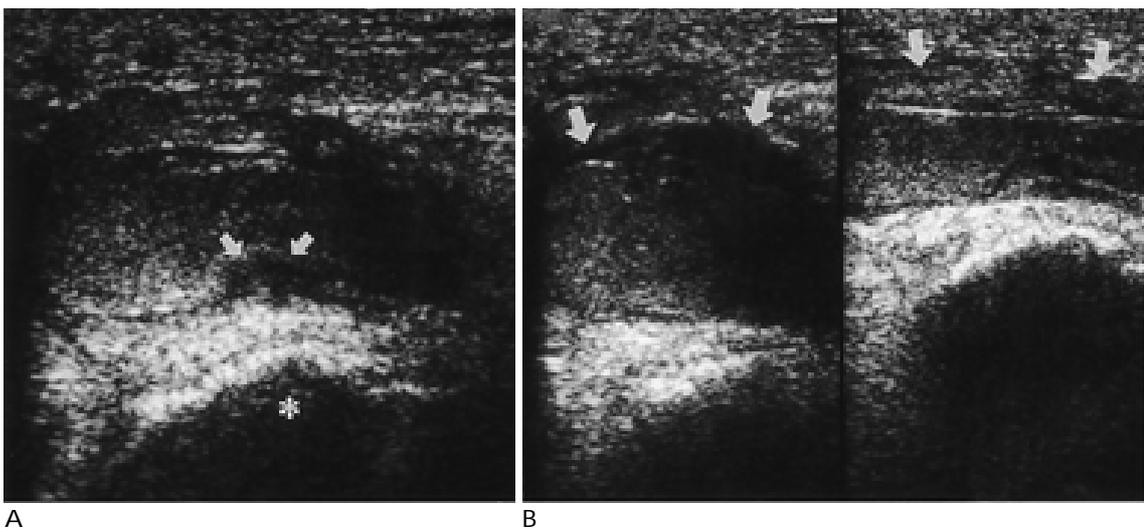


Fig. 2. 71-year-old woman with a hard and palpable mass on her right buttock for 1 month.
 A. The fluid content of cyst, located superficially to ischial tuberosity (asterisk), is echogenic and there is a mural nodule attached to cyst wall (arrows).
 B. The distended cyst (left) becomes flattened when the lesion (arrows) is compressed by a probe (right).

Ultrasonographic Evaluation of Ischial Bursitis¹

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Purpose: The objective of this study was to evaluate the findings of ultrasonography (US) in patients with ischial bursitis.

Materials and Methods: Our study included 27 patients (mean age 62 years) who underwent US for a painful mass or tenderness in the buttock area. In six of these 27, serous fluid was obtained by needle aspiration, and in five cases, bursal excision permitted histologic confirmation. The other sixteen patients were followed up for one or two months with only NSAID medication; all showed some improvement or remission of symptoms. Using a 5-10 MHz linear array probe, US examination was performed while the patient was lying face down. US images were analyzed with regard to location and size of the lesions, thickness of cyst wall, the presence of internal septa or mural nodules, echogenicity of the cyst wall, fluid content, internal septa, compressibility by a probe, and Doppler signals within the cyst wall.

Results: In all 27 patients, ischial bursitis was located superficially to ischial tuberosity. Lesion size (maximum diameter) was 1.5-7 (mean 3.8) cm, and the cyst wall was 0.2-0.8 cm thick. Internal septa and mural nodules were seen in 12 cases (44%) and 13 cases (48%), respectively. The cyst wall was identifiable in 21 cases (78%), appearing as a single layer with low echogenicity (n= 10) or with high echogenicity (n= 1); it also appeared as two (n= 6) or three (n= 4) layers of different echogenicities. When internal septa were present, fluid within the cyst was low echoic in 59% of cases, high echoic in 30%, and of mixed echogenicity (so-called compartmentalization) in 15%. In all cases, the cyst became deformed, when compressed by a probe. In all patients who underwent doppler examination, some vascularity was found within the cyst wall.

Conclusion: US helped to detect ischial bursitis; US findings were thin-walled cystic lesion located superficially to ischial tuberosity, with or without internal septa and mural nodules, and easy compressibility.

Index words : Bursitis
Bones, US

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