

(Peyronie's disease) (Magnetic resonance image, MRI)

7 MRI , 3

3 (penile plaque)

MRI

7

. 7 6

T1

T2

MRI 5

. 1 T1

T1

T2

. T2

6

가

3 2

1

가

3

: MRI

MRI

(induratio penis plastica)

(Peyronie's disease)

(septum) (plaque)

(tunica albuginea)

CT)

가

(2-6).

가

(1).

가

가

가

(6).

(magnetic resonance image, MRI)

(7-9).

MRI

(autophotography),

(computerized tomography,

1995

4

7

1999 3 8

1999 6 23

32-56

49
 (n=3), (n=4), (n=3)
 가
 MRI 1.5T (Magnetom, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) (field of view, FOV) 8.5cm (ring)
 T1 T2
 MRI 가
 (quadrimix drug, Papaverine 8.9gm, Prostaglandin E1 5.9ug, Pentolamine 0.73gm, Verapamil 0.83gm/ml) 0.3cc
 26 5
 MRI 3mm
 0.3mm, 96×110mm, 146×256matrix
 3 가
 (gadolinium-dimeglumin, Magnevist, Berlin, Germany)
 0.2ml/Kg T1
 MRI
 3

7 MRI (deep artery of the penis), T1, T2
 가
 (Fig. 1). T1 (Fig. 1A, C). T2
 6 가 가
 가 (Fig. 1B, D). 가
 가
 M-
 RI 가 7
 가 5mm 1.5cm
 4cm
 4 가 2 1 가
 MRI (Fig. 2).
 6
 T2 가
 (Fig. 2B), T1

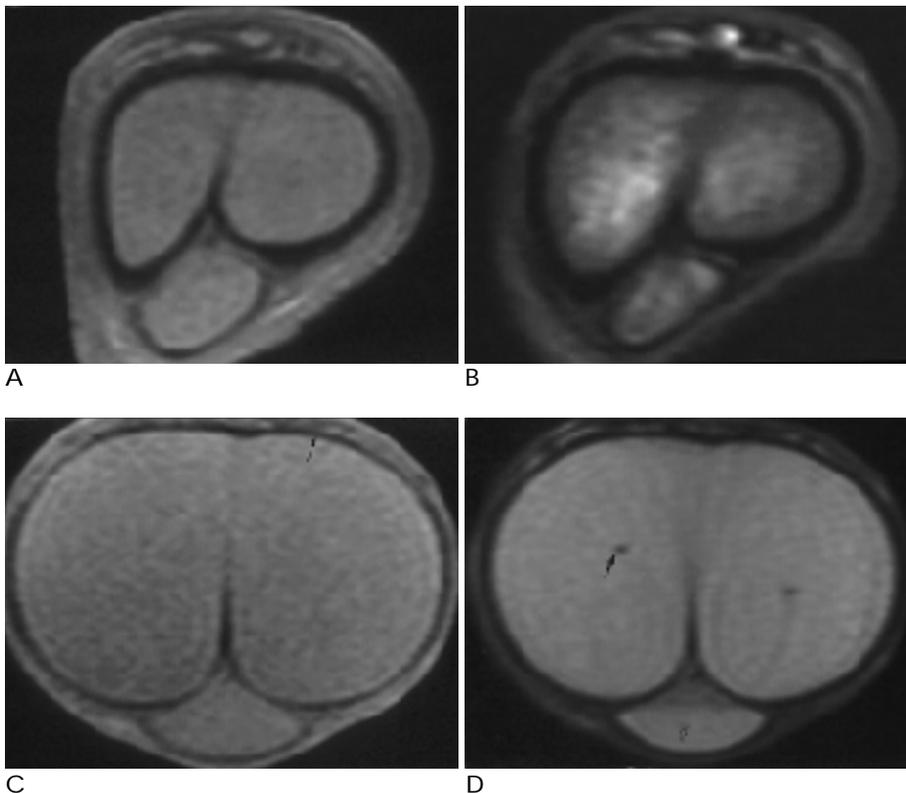


Fig. 1. Coronal MR images of a normal penis in a 32-year-old man. A, B. Pre-erectile T1-weighted (308/12) (A) and T2-weighted (2200/70) (B) MR images show poor demarcation of penile structures compared with post-erectile MR images (C, D). In pre-erectile T2-weighted image (B), corpus cavernosa have heterogeneous signal intensities. C, D. Post-erectile T1-weighted (308/12) (C) and T2-weighted (2200/70) (D) MR images show the smooth thin tunica albuginea (thin arrow) with low signal intensity and corpus cavernosa with homogeneous medium and high signal intensities. Small deep artery of penis (thick arrow) and the urethra (open arrow) are well visualized in post-erectile T2-weighted image (D).

가 (Fig. 4A).
 T1
 T2
 가 (Table 1).
 MRI
 (Fig. 3).
 3 1
 , 2
 30 50

Table 1. Clinical Presentation and MRI Findings of Seven Patients with Peyronie’s Disease

Case No	Age	Chief complaint	Plaque		Plaque S.I		Gd-enhancement
			location	size (mm)	T1	T2	
1	56	palpable mass erectile dysfunction penile curvature	ventral	t : 5 w: 15 × 40	±	-	enhancement of plaque and corpus cavernosum
2	32	erectile dysfunction palpable mass	dorsal	t : 4 w: 15 × 20	+	+	enhancement of plaque and corpus cavernosum
3	49	palpable mass penile curvature	septum	t : 10 w: 10 × 15	-	-	no enhancement
4	48	palpable mass erection pain	septum	t : 5 w: 5 × 8	-	-	NP
5	50	palpable mass penile curvature erectile dysfunction	dorso lateral	t : 5 w: 10 × 20	-	-	NP
6	48	palpable mas erection pain	dorsal	t : 4 w: 10 × 8	±	-	NP
7	56	palpable mass penile curvature	dorsal	t : 5 w: 15 × 20	-	-	NP

* t; thickness, w; width NP; not performed, +; hyperintense, -; hypointense
 * ±; mild increased signal intensity compared with that of normal tunica albuginea
 * S.I; signal intensity, T1; T1-weighted image, T2; T2-weighted image

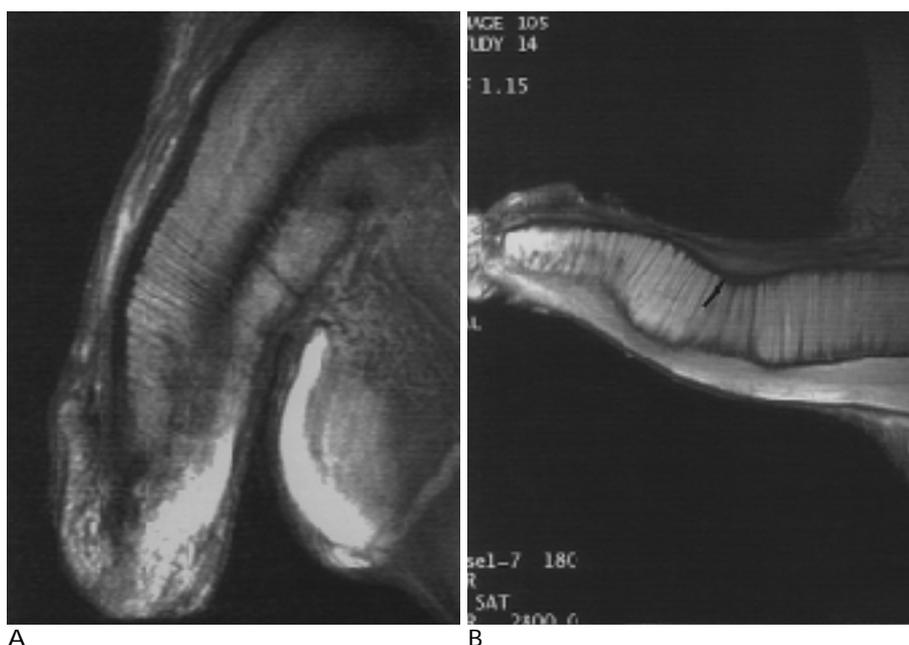


Fig. 2. Sagittal penile MR images in a 50-year-old man who has Peyronie’s disease and palpable plaque.
 A. Pre-erectile T2-weighted image (2800/96) does not show difference of thickness between the normal tunica albuginea and the plaque site.
 B. Post-erectile T2-weighted image (2800/96) shows focal thickening of the tunica albuginea (arrow) which was isointense with the normal tunica albuginea and homogeneous hyper-intense left side corpus cavernosum.

(3).
 가 MRI 가 (6,8).
 MRI 가 (6-9).
 T1 가
 (6, 8, 9).
 가
 7 MRI
 MRI 2 T1, T2
 가 T1 T2
 T2 T1
 가
 , T1 MRI 3 2
 가 (8), MRI 1
 가 MRI 가
 MRI
 Helweg (8),
 3 4
 (tumescences)
 MR Kaneko
 (paramagnetic)
 가 (9, 14).
 가

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MR Imaging in Peyronie 's Disease¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the characteristics of magnetic resonance (MR) images in Peyronie 's disease and to assess the usefulness of post-erection penile MRI.

Materials and Methods : We retrospectively reviewed the MR images of seven patients in whom Peyronie 's disease was clinically suspected. All seven underwent pre- and post-erectile MRI. After the acquisition of erectile MRI, three patients also underwent contrast-enhanced MRI. We compared image quality and the rate of detection of penile plaque between pre-erectile and post-erectile images. In three patients who underwent contrast-enhanced MRI, we assessed correlation between the contrast enhancement pattern, as seen on MRI, of the plaque and corpus cavernosa and clinical inflammatory signs such as painful erection.

Results : In the seven patients, all post-erectile MRI images showed localized thickening and irregularities of the tunica albuginea and the septum penis, suggesting penile plaque. On pre-erectile MRI, however, plaque was detected in five cases. In six of seven cases, plaque as seen on T2-weighted images (T2WI) showed low signal intensity similar to that of the tunica albuginea, and as seen on T1-weighted images (T1WI), a signal intensity of signal intensity similar to or slightly higher than that of the tunica albuginea. In one case, plaque showed high signal intensity on both T1WI and T2WI. On T1WI, the corpus cavernosa showed homogeneous medium-signal intensity on all pre- and post-erectile MR images. On pre-erectile T2WI, the corpus cavernosa of six patients showed heterogeneous high signal intensity, whereas on post-erectile T2WI the corpus cavernosa of all patients showed homogeneous high signal intensity. Due to the enlarged penis and homogeneous signal intensity of the corpus cavernosa, the image quality of post-erectile images was superior to that of pre-erectile images. The images of two of three patients who underwent contrast enhanced MRI showed strong enhancement of the plaque and adjacent corpus cavernosa, while in one case, no enhancement was noted. Independently of the enhancement pattern, these three patients had no active inflammatory clinical signs such as painful erection.

Conclusion : In Peyronie 's disease, all plaque is clearly, visualized on MRI. In terms of image quality and plaque detection, post-erectile penile MR imaging is superior to pre-erectile imaging.

Index words : Penis, diseases
Genitourinary system, MR

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