

1

2 2

MR
18 (14:4, 27.2) MR
14 (allogeneic transplantation) 3
(unrelated transplantation), 1 가 (autologous peripheral
blood stem cell transplantation) 가 8 ,
가 10 MR 22.7 . 0.5T (Gyrosan T5,
Phillips, Netherlands) T1
short tau inversion recovery (STIR) T1

9 T1 가
STIR
가 6 2
T1
STIR
가 1
T1 STIR
T1
가 가
가 가
가 가
가
MR

1950 가 가 (MR) MR
, , , 가
, 가 (bone marrow transplantation,BMT) (1-4). 가 (7-16).
(reconstitution) (engraftment) chemotherapy), (high dose chemotherapy)
(total body irradiation)
(hematopoietic stimulating factor)
MR
가 , 가
MR

¹가
²가

0.5T (Gyrosan T5, Phillips, Netherlands)

T1 (TR/TE = 560/30msec), short tau inversion recovery (STIR) (TR/TI/TE = 1400/120/30msec) T1 (TR/TE = 525/25msec) Matrix 205 × 256, FOV 320mm, 5.0 mm 7.0mm 0.5mm 1.4mm

MR erector spinae muscle

가 14 4 9 62 T1 가

27.2 BMT MR 22.7

가 9

21 3 , 가 가 (isointense), (low) (high) MR 가

finger print PCR(polymerase chain reaction) Y FISH(fluorescent in situ hybridization) 6 (pancytopenia) syndrome) 2 가

3 , DNA finger print Table 1 18

PCR (recipient) 가 1 9 T1

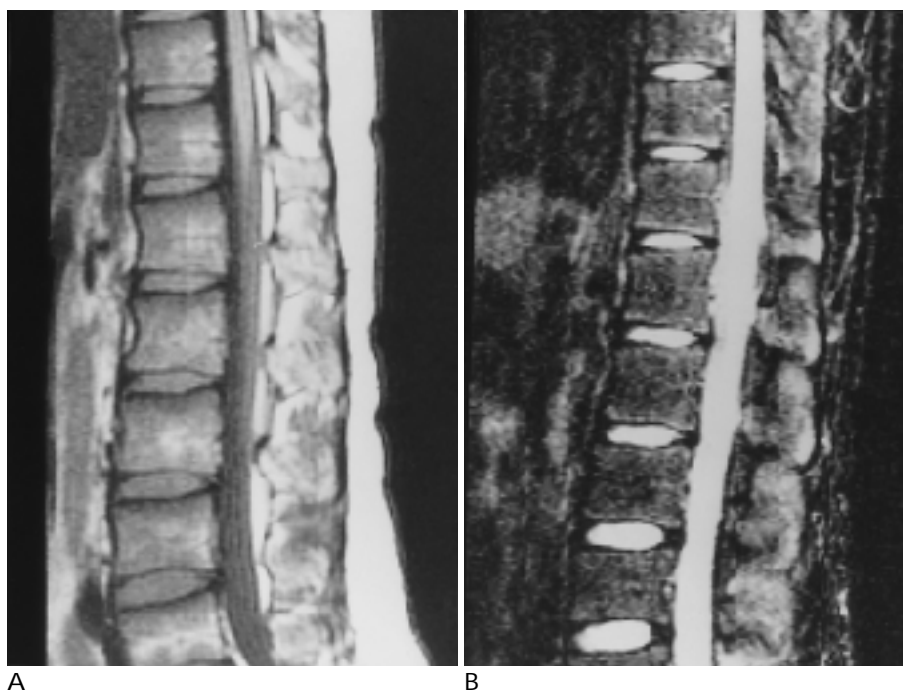


Fig. 1. A 24-year-old man(patient No.3) with successful engraftment after allogeneic transplantation for severe aplastic anemia. Signal intensity of bone marrow is low to slightly high on sagittal T1-weighted image(A, 560/30)of the lumbar spine, and iso to low on STIR image(B, 1,400/30/120).

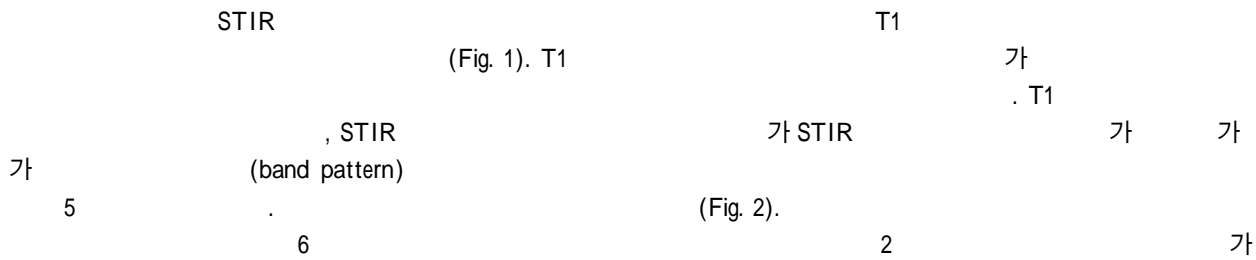


Table 1. Clinical Features and MR Imaging Findings after Bone Marrow Transplantation

Patient No. Age/Sex	Underlying disease	Conditioning regimen	BMT type	Interval from BMT to MRI(wks)	Post BMT status	MR Signal intensity		
						Spine		Pelvis
						T1WI	STIR	
1. 31/M	SAA	ATG+ PCZ+ Cy	Allogeneic	47	CR	Low to High	Iso to Low	High+ Low
2. 19/M	SAA	ATG+ PCZ+ Cy	Allogeneic	24	CR	Low to High	Iso to Low	High+ Low
3. 24/M	SAA	ATG+ PCZ+ Cy	Allogeneic	9	CR	Low to High	Iso to Low	High+ Low
4. 36/M	SAA	ATG+ PCZ+ Cy	Allogeneic	12	CR	Low to High	Iso to Low	High+ Low
5. 23/F	SAA	ATG+ PCZ+ Cy	Allogeneic	52	CR	Low + High	Iso to Low	High+ Low
6. 31/F	SAA	ATG+ PCZ+ Cy	Allogeneic	21	CR	Low to High	Iso to Low	High+ Low
7. 28/F	CML	Bu + Cy	Allogeneic	31	CR	Low to High	Iso to Low	High
8. 31/M	AML	TBI + Cy	Allogeneic	26	CR	Low to High	Intermediate	High+ Low
9. 31/M	AML	TBI + Cy	Allogeneic	40	CR	Low to High	Intermediate	High+ Low
10. 23/M	SAA	PCZ+ ATG+ Cy	Allogeneic	35	Labile graft	High + Low	Low	High+ low
11. 19/M	SAA	PCZ+ ATG+ Cy	Allogeneic	11	Labile graft	Low + High	Low	High+ low
12. 24/F	CML	TBI+ Cy	Unrelated	10	Labile graft	Low + High	Low	Low+ High
13. 30/M	CML	TBI+ Bu	Unrelated	11	Labile graft	Low + high	Iso to low	High+ Low
14. 28/M	AML	TBI+ Cy	Unrelated	12	Labile graft	High + Low	Low	High
15. 27/M	AML	TBI+ Cy	Allogeneic	16	Labile graft	High + Low	Low	High
16. 39/M	AML	ARA+ MPL+ TBI	PBSCT	19	Relapse	High + Low	Iso + High	High+ Low
17. 15/M	AML	TBI+ Cy	Allogeneic	19	Relapse	High + Low	Iso + High	High+ Low
18. 31/M	CML	TBI+ Bu	Allogeneic	13	Rejection	High	Low	High

AA : severe aplastic anemia, AML : acute myelocytic leukemia, CML : chronic myelocytic leukemia BMT : bone marrow transplantation, ATG : antithymocyte globulin, PCZ : Procarbazine, Cy : cyclophosphamide Bu : Busulfan, TBI : total body irradiation, PBSCT : peripheral blood stem cell transplantation CR : complete recovery, Ara : Arabinoside, MPL : melpharan

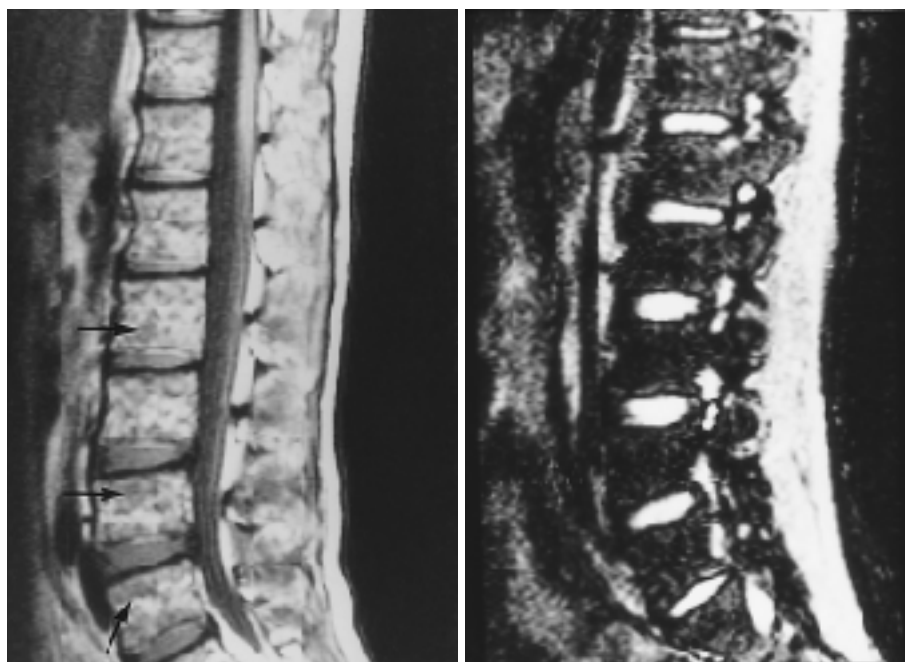


Fig. 2. A 27-year-old man(patient No. 15) with labile engraftment syndrome after allogeneic transplantation for acute myelocytic leukemia. Signal intensity of bone marrow is inhomogeneously high with faint low signal intensity areas(arrows) on sagittal T1-weighted image(A, 560/30) of the lumbar spine and low on STIR image(B, 1,200/30/120).

A

B

1 T1 가 가 T1
 STIR 가 가 (Fig. 4).
 가 가
 (Fig. 3). 1
 T1
 , STIR
 1 T1
 STIR 가
 가 MR 가
 (7-11). MR

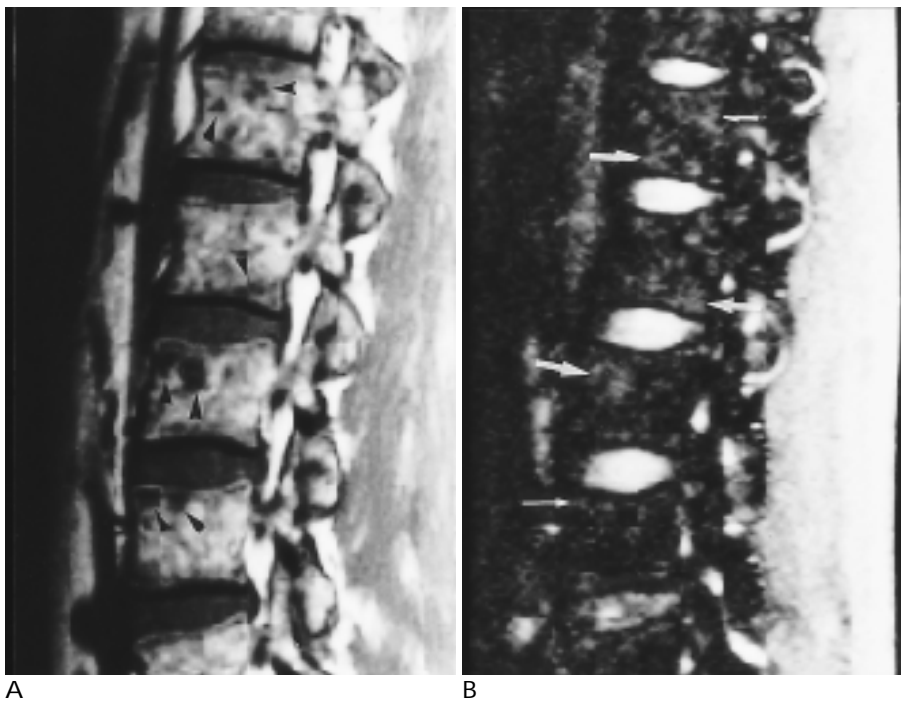


Fig. 3. A 39-year-old man (patient No.16) with relapse after peripheral blood stem cell transplantation for acute myelocytic leukemia. Signal intensity of bone marrow is inhomogeneously high with small low signal nodules (arrow heads) on sagittal T1-weighted image(A, 560/30) and reversed low with high signal nodules(arrows) on STIR image(B, 1,200/30/120).

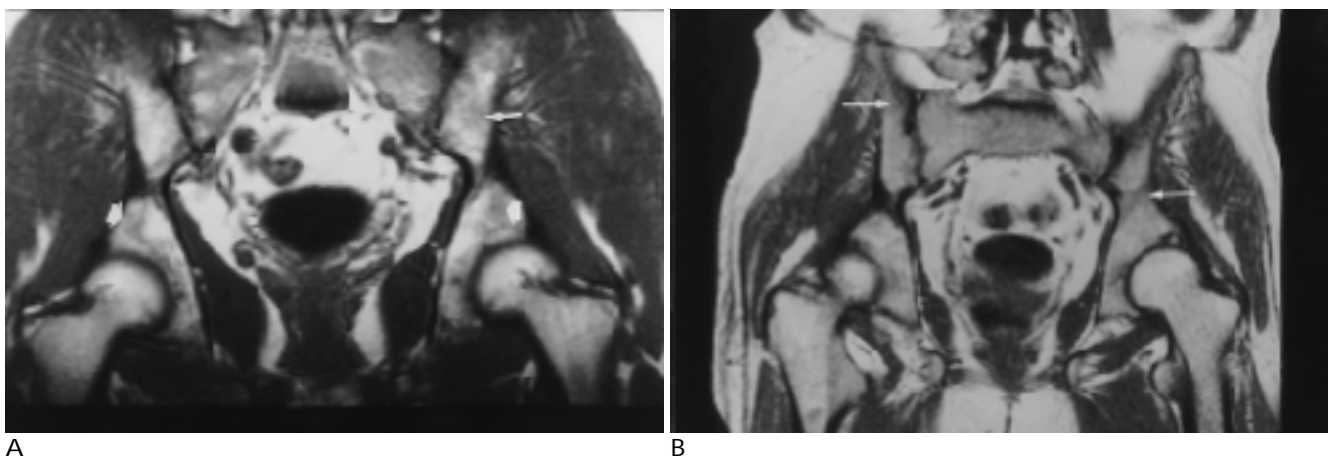


Fig. 4. Pelvic bone marrow on coronal T1-weighted MR image (525/25) reveals diffusely inhomogeneous high signal intensity with scattered low signal intensity nodules or areas(arrows) on both successful(A) or complicated engraftment(B).

가 (histocompatibility) 가 STIR 가 가
가 가 MR (pulse se-
quence) 가 가
가 가 MR T1 (stem
가 3-4 (granulocyte)가
(2,4,12). 가 MR 가 가
T1 가 가 T2 T1 T2
STIR 가 (9,10, 12,15-17). 가 (13,19-21).
가 Dixon (out
(water selective chemical shift image) 가 가
가 가 가 가
(fat selective image) T1 (12-16,18). 가
6-8 가 (hemosiderin) (para-
magnetic) (fibrosis) T1 STIR time) (inversion
STIR 가 가 가 (20,25). MR
가 T1 가 가 (15,16,18). (magnetic susceptibility)
3 T1 (end plate) , STIR 가 (artifact) 가
가 9 5 (12). (subtraction) 가
T1 (26,27). 가
STIR 가 가 가 가

가
가 T1
가 T1
가
가
T1
STIR
(13,15,20).
가
가
가
(28-30).
가
(30).
(conversion)
(reconversion)
(7,20).
가
T1
가
MR
MR
가
가
(31,32).
가
MR
가
MR
가

MR

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MR Imaging Findings of Bone Marrow Following Bone Marrow Transplantation¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the features of magnetic resonance(MR) imaging of bone marrow (BM) following bone marrow transplantation (BMT).

Materials and Methods: Eighteen BMT recipients (8 severe aplastic anemia and 10 leukemia patients) underwent MR imaging. Fourteen were males and four were females, and their mean age was 27.2 years. Allogeneic transplantation was performed in 14 patients, unrelated transplantation in three, and peripheral blood stem cell transplantation in one. The mean interval between BMT and MR examination was 22.7 weeks.

MR imaging was performed using a 0.5 T superconducting MR unit(Gyroscan T5, Phillips, Netherlands). Signal intensity(SI) on T1 weighted (T1WI) and short tau inversion recovery(STIR) images of lumbar vertebral BM, and on T1WI of pelvic BM, was analyzed with respect to that of muscle.

Results: In nine patients in whom BMT was successful, the SI of lumbar vertebral BM was low to slightly high on T1WI and iso to low on STIR images. Six patients with labile engraftment syndrome and two relapsed patients showed inhomogeneous high SI with scattered low signal areas on T1WI and variable SI on STIR images. In particular, in patients who had relapsed, the SI seen on STIR images was high. One patient in whom rejection had occurred showed homogeneous high SI on T1WI and low SI on STIR images of lumbar vertebral BM.

The SI of pelvic BM, as seen on T1WI, was inhomogeneously high, irrespective of engraftment status. The SI of pelvic BM showed a larger high-signal portion than did lumbar vertebral BM seen on T1WI.

Conclusion: MR imaging of lumbar vertebral BM was useful for the evaluation of BM status after BMT. Engraftment of the pelvis might be delayed compared to that of the lumbar vertebrae.

Index words : Bone marrow,transplantation
Bone marrow, MR

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