

# 가<sup>1</sup>



:

8 3 11  
 MR , , X-  
 4 2 , 2  
 1 , 1 , 1 가 10 가  
 Brodie 가 6 ,  
 가 5 16-20% 5 , 5% 4  
 5% 가 4 , 6-10%가 4 , 11-15%가 2  
 가 T1 , T2  
 9 6  
 5 6 X-  
 6 가 , 4 가 , 1 가  
 :

(long bone)

(fe-

tal vessel)

1994 3 1998 2 MR  
 11

, 1-1.5

8 , 3

3 15 9.2

MR

CT X-  
(1-5).

3

6 5 Staphylococcus aureus가

MR

1.5T MR (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)

T1 (TR/TE = 300-600/20-30), T2

(TR/TE = 2000-2500/70-85)

T2

1999 4 12

1999 7 9

(TR/TE = 3000-3500/90-100) . 9 Gd-DPTA(Magnevist, Schering, Germany) 0.2 ml/kg  
 T1 . Matrix 256 × 256,  
 3-5mm, 1mm  
 T1  
 T2  
 T2  
 가 가  
 가 MR (Trace) (Region of Interest)  
 가  
 X- MR 2



Fig. 1. Brodie's abscess of the proximal tibia in a 11 year-old-boy.  
 Contrast enhanced sagittal T1-weighted images with fat saturation show focal involvement of the growth plate and the epiphysis from Brodie's abscess of the metaphysis.

가  
 4 , 2  
 2 , 1  
 1  
 11 10  
 가  
 (Fig. 1, 2).  
 9 1  
 1  
 (Fig. 3).  
 6 가  
 Brodie 5  
 5%  
 가 4 ( 1  
 ), 6-10% 1 , 11-15% 1 , 16-20% 5  
 5% 4 , 6-10% 4 , 11-  
 15% 2 , 16-20% 1  
 T1 1 가  
 , 10 가 T2  
 가  
 가  
 9 Broide



Fig. 2. Acute osteomyelitis of the distal femur in a 15 year-old-boy.  
 Coronal T2-weighted image shows involvement of some portion of the growth plate(20%) and the epiphysis(20%) from osteomyelitis of the metaphysis.



Fig. 3. Primary epiphyseal Brodie 's abscess of the tibia in a 7 year-old-girl.  
 A. Plain radiograph shows a well defined eccentric focal destruction of the epiphysis of the tibia  
 B. Coronal T2-weighted image shows a well defined high signal intensity lesion and with low signal intense rim. Adjacent growth plate and metaphysis are not involved.  
 C. Contrast enhanced fat-saturated coronal T1-weighted image shows a thick rim enhancement of the lesion with reactive change of adjacent bone marrow and soft tissue

6  
 5  
 X- 가 5 1  
 4 가 1  
 MRI  
 5 MRI  
 X- 10  
 6 , 4 , (2). 9  
 가 1 X- 6 5 가  
 MRI 1 MRI  
 가 가  
 가 (3, 4). 가  
 가 가  
 가 (4). 가  
 가 (6, 7). 1-15 (2, 5) MR  
 가 가 11 10 X- 6  
 , CT, MRI (1). X-  
 10 . 99mTC-  
 MDP



## MR Evaluation of Pyogenic Osteomyelitis Involving the Epiphyses of the Long Bones in Childhood<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose :** The purpose of this study was to analyze of the MR findings of the pyogenic osteomyelitis involving the epiphyses of the long bones in childhood.

**Materials and Methods :** Eleven children with pyogenic osteomyelitis involving the epiphyses of the long bones were evaluated by MRI. A diagnosis of pyogenic osteomyelitis was established by biopsy and culture in eight cases and during follow-up after antibiotic treatment in three. We analyzed the involved bone, initial location, pattern, degree of growth plate involvement, degree of epiphyseal involvement, surrounding change and plain radiographic findings.

**Results :** The involved bones were the proximal femur in four cases, distal femur in two, proximal tibia in two, distal tibia in one, distal fibula in one and proximal humerus in one. The initial site of the lesion was the metaphysis in ten cases and epiphysis in one. The lesion pattern was the Brodie's abscess in six cases and osteomyelitis in five. The degree of growth plate involvement was 16-20% in five cases and 5% or less in four; the degree of epiphyseal involvement was 5% or less in four cases, 6-10% in four and 11-15% in two. All cases showed low or intermediate signal intensity on T1-weighted images, high signal intensity on T2-weighted images, and contrast enhancement. Joint effusion adjacent to the lesion was detected in five cases. Radiographic findings of the involved epiphysis were normal in six cases, but indicated osteolytic lesion in four cases and sclerosis in one.

**Conclusion :** Pyogenic osteomyelitis involving the epiphyses of the long bones in childhood usually developed from metaphyseal osteomyelitis and was combined with destruction of the growth plate.

**Index words :** Bones, infection  
Bones, epiphyses  
Bones, MR

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