

: 1 1

.

, MRI

, MRI

(three stripes shape)

53

1 MRI

(sarcoidosis)

T2

(nodular type)

(myopathic type)

(epithelioid cells),

(Langhans' giant cells), 가

(active inflammatory granuloma)

(Fig. 3).

MRI

MRI)

1

(Fig. 4).

53

가 1

가

MRI

T1

(Fig. 1)

1-2cm

(tibialis anterior muscle)

(1).

(1.4%)

1908 Licharew

(gastrocnemius muscle)

. T2

(2)

T1, T2

(3). Douglas(3)

500

2

(Fig. 2)

가
가

(1,4).

1999 6 23

1999 9 13

가 (4,5).

⁶⁷Ga MRI (4).

가 (5).

(cellular- CT 가

T2 MRI (4).

(neovascularization) (paren-chymal stage)

가 MRI ⁶⁷Ga

50% 가가

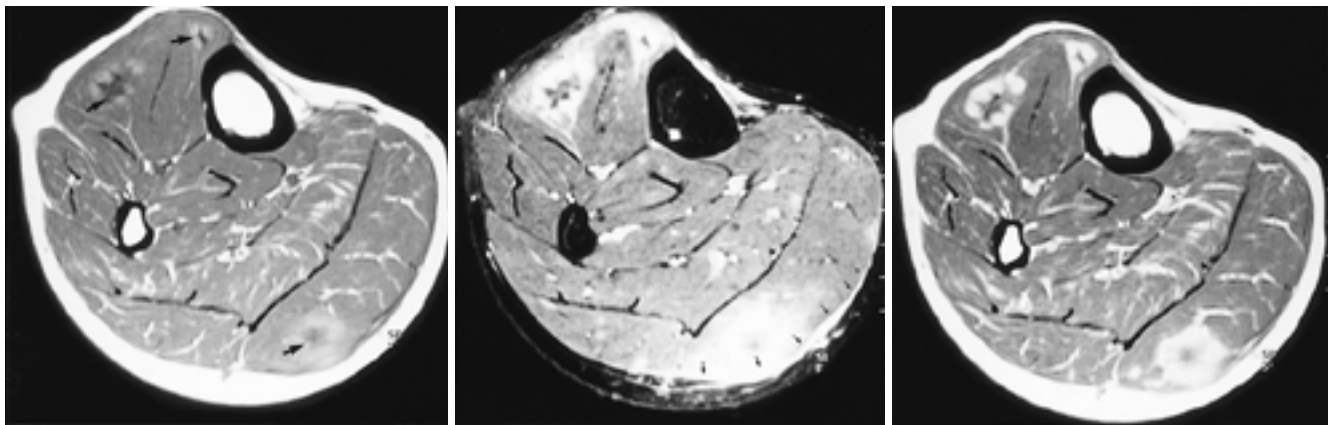


Fig. 1. Axial MR Image
A. T1-weighted axial MR image shows three nodules of slightly high signal intensity at the anterior tibialis muscle and the gastrocnemius muscle. Central area(arrows) of the nodules are star-shaped and show decreased signal intensity (dark star shape).
B. T2-weighted axial MR image shows three nodules of increased signal intensity. Central star shaped areas of decreased signal intensity are clearly visible. And juxtannodular fascia shows high signal intensity (small arrows).
C. Contrast enhanced T1-weighted axial image shows well enhanced, marginal area of nodules. But central star shaped areas are not enhanced.

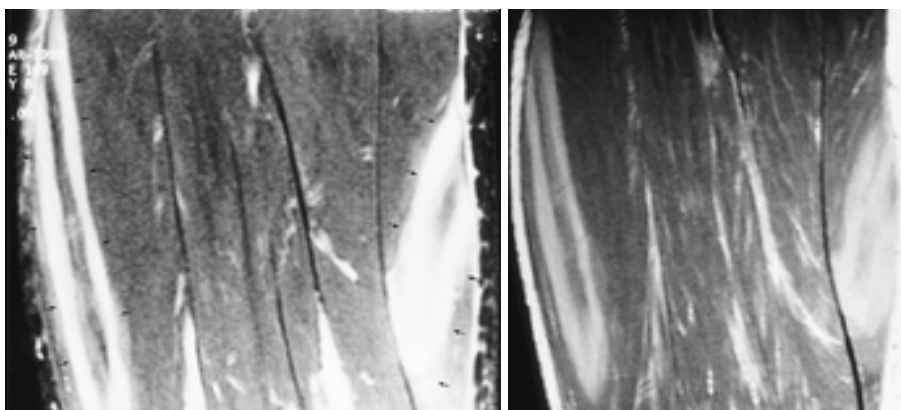


Fig. 2. Sagittal MR Image
A. T2-weighted sagittal MR image shows three stripes or sandwiched shaped (small arrows), an inner stripe of decreased signal intensity and outer stripes of high signal intensity.
B. Contrast enhanced T1-weighted sagittal MR image shows highly enhanced outer stripes with non-enhanced central stripe.

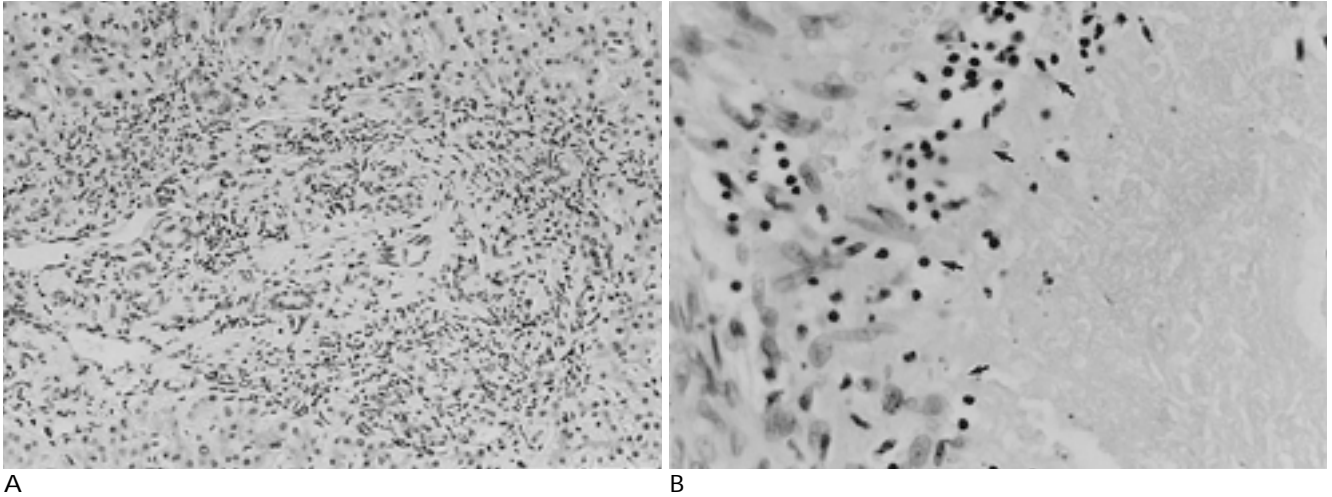


Fig. 3. Pathologic findings of specimen of excisional biopsy.

A. Microscopic finding of peripheral area of nodule shows multiple inflammatory granuloma ; the granuloma infiltrated by inflammatory cells(Epithelioid cells, small lymphocytes, Langhans 'giant cells). (H and E stain, $\times 100$)

B. Microscopic finding shows interface (small arrows) of central acellular fibrous tissue and peripheral inflammatory granulo-mas.(H and E stain, $\times 400$)

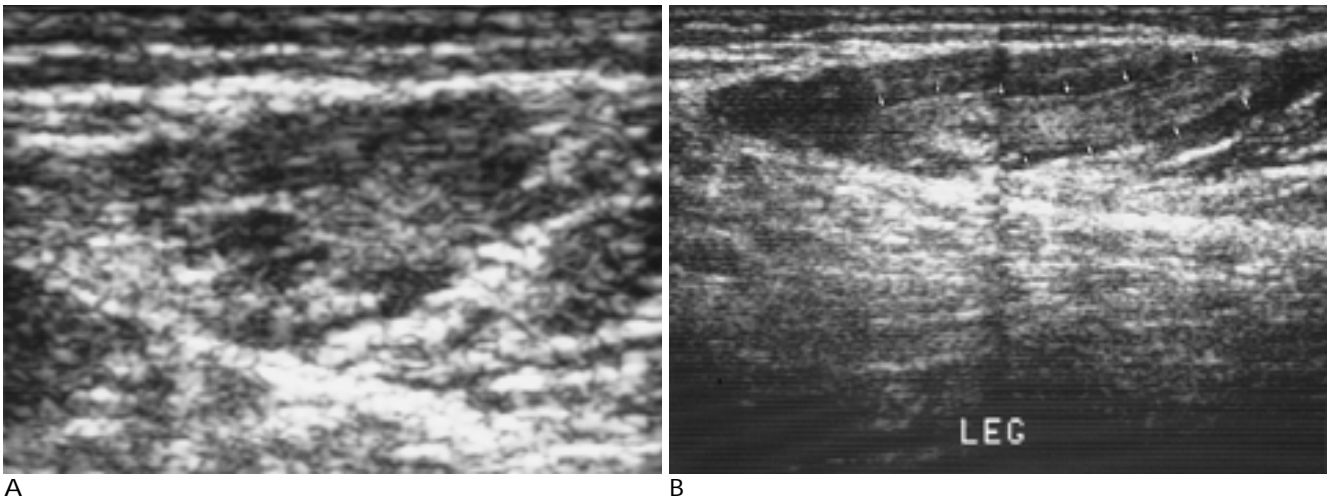


Fig. 4. 1 month follow-up sonogram after medication

A. Axial sonogram shows a nodule of echogenic central area and hypoechoic peripheral area.

B. Longitudinal sagittal sonogram shows an echogenic central stripe (small white arrows) and hypoechoic outer stripes. Relationship of black and white is opposite to that seen on MR image.

⁶⁷Ga MRI (MFH), (aggressive fibromatosis) shape), ⁶⁷Ga MRI (three stripes) MRI가 (cellularity) 가 MRI가 T1, T2 가 (5,7). (heman- gioma), (harmatoma), (myositis ossificans), (abscess), (neurofibroma) (5,8). 1. Mayock RL, Bertrand P, Morrison CL, Scott JH. Menifestations of

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Nodular Type of Muscular Sarcoidosis : A Case Report¹

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Muscular involvement of sarcoidosis is rare and occurs in two forms: nodular and myopathic. In the nodular variety, lesions are long and extend along muscle fibers. Axial MR imaging reveals a star-shaped central structure of decreased signal intensity. Sagittal and coronal MR images show three stripes: an inner stripe of decreased signal intensity and outer stripes of increased signal intensity. Longitudinal sonography shows an echogenic inner stripe and hypoechoic outer stripes.

We report a case of nodular-type muscular sarcoidosis in a 53-year-old man, describing the findings of MRI and ultrasonography.

Index words : Sarcoidosis
Muscles, MR
Muscles, US

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