

가¹

.²

: 가

: 15

. 6 , CT 8

: 가

, 2 7 , 3 , 2

. CT 8 3

6 , 가가 1 , 1

: CT

. (myelography), (Radionuclide cisternography, RI cisternography), (1-3). (CT myelography) (Spinal MRI) (4-6).

. 가 가

(1,2,4). 가 가 , 가 (Brain MRI)

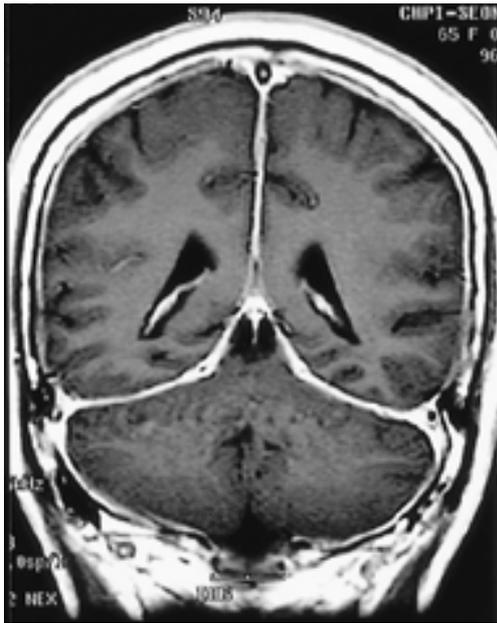
¹ 15 가 6 , 가 9

² 27 66 (; 40.3) .

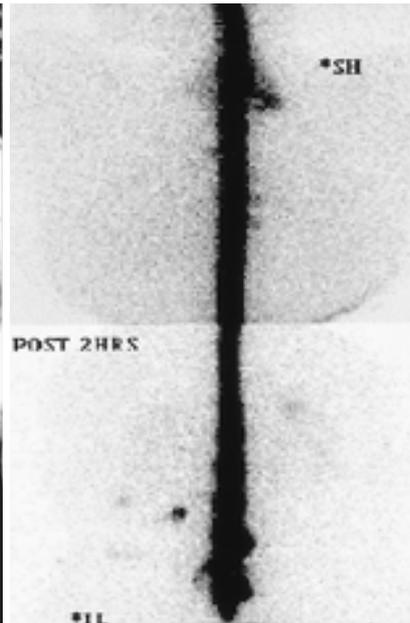
1999 6 22 1999 8 30

Brain MRI RI cisternography . Brain
 MRI 1.5T (Signa Horizon, GE
 medical system, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.)
 T1 T2 (TR/TE 416/9, 4000/128)
 Gadolinium-DTPA T1
 . RI cisternography 3 mCi
^{99m}Tc-DTPA Orbiter (Simens, Illinois, U.S.A.)
 2 , 6 , 12 24 . CT
 myelography 8 ,
 3-4
 . Spinal MRI 6
 15
 (postural headache)
 5 , 3 . 3
 , 3 6 (pare-
 sis) (diplopia)
 (back pain) 2 . (Table 1.
)
 가 , 40mmH₂O
 7 Valsalva

10mmH₂O
 가가 3
 Brain MRI 가
 15
 (prepontine
 cistern)
 (suprasellar cistern) (subdural hygroma)
 RI cisternography 15
 가
 (Fig. 1-3), 가 7 가
 가 3 , , 가 2
 2 (arachnoid diver-
 ticulum)
 (Fig. 1).
 CT myelography 8 3
 (Fig. 2).
 Spinal MRI 6
 1 (Fig. 3).



A



B

Fig. 1. 66 year-old female patient with headache.
 A. Diffuse dural enhancement is demonstrated on Gd-DTPA enhanced T1-weighted image.
 B. CSF leak is noted at cervical and lumbar area on RI cisternography. Cervical outpouching of radioactivity was seen as an arachnoid diverticulum on surgery. Early activity in the bladder was demonstrated(not shown).

가

MRI

(1-3,5,7-15).

Table 1. Clinical and Imaging Characteristics of Patients with a Spontaneous Spinal CSF Leak

Case No.	Age/ Sex	Symptom	CSF Pressure	Cranial Imaging	Spinal Imaging		
					MR Imaging	RI Cisternography	CT Myelography
1	66/F	Headache	30 ~ 40	Meningeal CE**	Meningeal CE	Outpouching *** at cervical and lumbar	Not done
2	48/F	Headache	N/C*	Meningeal CE, downward displacement of cerebellum	Meningeal CE	at CT junction, thoracic	Not done
3	32/M	Headache	20	Meningeal CE, downward displacement of cerebellum	meningeal CE, extrathecal fluid collection	at CT junction	Normal
4	35/F	Headache, Tinnitus	N/C	Meningeal CE, downward displacement of cerebellum	Not done	at C 6-7 level	Not done
5	29/M	Headache, CN6 paresis, back pain	N/C	Meningeal CE, downward displacement of cerebellum, expansion of pituitary gland, compression of optic chiasm, dilated dural sinus, subdural hygroma	Not done	at CT junction	Extrathecal contrast at cervicothoracic junction
6	32/F	Headache, N&V	10 (Valsalvar)	Meningeal CE	Meningeal CE	at CT junction	Not done
7	41/F	Headache, back pain	25	Meningeal CE	Not done	at mid-T	Not done
8	41/M	Headache, CN6 paresis	N/C	Meningeal CE, dilated dural sinus, expansion of pituitary gland	Not done	at L 4-5	Normal
9	36/M	Headache, visual blurring	30	Meningeal CE	Meningeal CE	at CT junction	Not done
10	33/F	Headache, vomiting	20	Meningeal CE, downward displacement of cerebellum, expansion of pituitary gland, dilated dural sinus, subdural hygroma	Meningeal CE, abnormal CSF signal in neural foramen at T1, Lt.	at CT junction	Not done
11	39/M	Headache, tinnitus	N/C	Meningeal CE, downward displacement of cerebellum, dilated dural sinus, flattening of pons	Not done	at CT junction	Normal
12	47/F	Headache	10	Meningeal CE, downward displacement of cerebellum, subdural hygroma	Not done	at mid-T level	Normal
13	38/F	Headache	N/C	Meningeal CE	Not done	at upper thoracic, both	Extrathecal contrast and contrast leakage into paraspinal soft tissue at C6-T1, both
14	27/F	Headache	25	Meningeal CE	Not done	at mid-T level	Normal
15	41/M	Headache	20 ~ 50	Meningeal CE	Not done	at upper T	Extrathecal contrast at T1, Lt.

* N/C - Not Checkable, ** CE - Contrast Enhancement, *** - increased activity of tracer.

Schaltenbrand
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phy
(1,4,5).

RI cisternography
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(16).

1-2

24

가가

RI cisternography
가

가

RI cisternography

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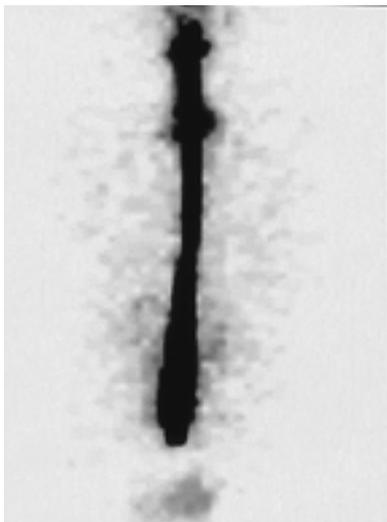
RI cisternography
RI cisternography가

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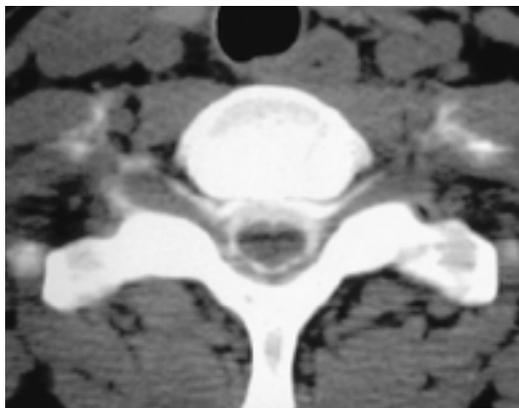
(1,2,4).

RI cisternogra-

(5).

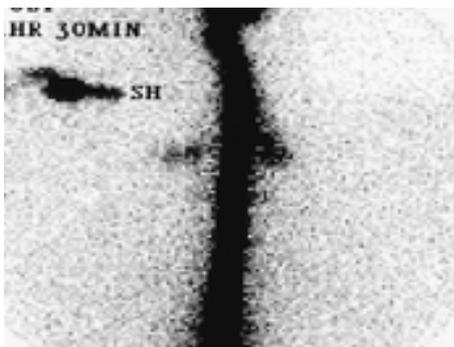


A

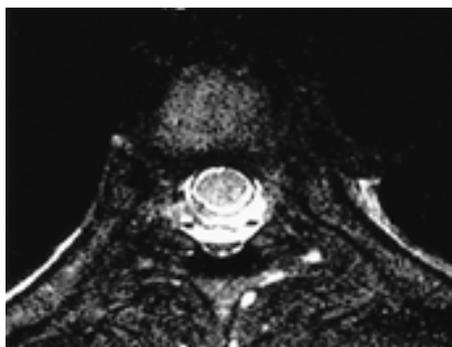


B

Fig. 2. 38 year-old female patient with postural headache.
A. CSF leak is noted at the cervicothoracic junction bilaterally on RI cisternography.
B. CT myelography reveals extrathecal contrast and extension of contrast into the paraspinal region.



A



B

Fig. 3. 32 year-old male patient with headache.
A. Radionuclide cisternography reveals CSF leakage at the cervicothoracic junction.
B. Epidural CSF collection is demonstrated on T2-weighted image.

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. CT myelography
 RI cisternography
 . Wouter (5) RI cisternography 30%
 , RI cisternography
 CT myelography 가
 CT myelography가 가
 가
 . CT myelography RI cisternography
 가
 가
 RI cisternography
 . Spinal MRI
 가
 가
 (perineural nerve root
 sleeve) 가가 T2
 가
 가
 (17-20).
 RI cisternography CT myelography
 RI cisternography
 CT myelography spinal MRI

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Radiologic Assessment of Spinal CSF Leakage in Spontaneous Intracranial Hypotension¹

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Purpose : To assess the usefulness of imaging modalities in the detection of spinal CSF leakage in spontaneous intracranial hypotension.

Materials and Methods : Fifteen patients who complained of postural headache without any preceding cause showed typical brain MR findings of intracranial hypotension, including radiologically confirmed CSF leakage. All fifteen underwent brain MRI and radionuclide cisternography. CT myelography was performed in eight patients and spinal MRI in six. Medical records, imaging findings and the incidence of spinal CSF leakage during each modality were retrospectively reviewed.

Results : CSF leakage was most common at the cervicothoracic junction, where in seven of 15 cases it was seen on radionuclide cisternography as increased focal paraspinal activity. Leakage was noted at the mid-thoracic level in three patients, at the upper thoracic level in two, and at the cervical and lumbar levels in the remaining two. In two patients multiple CSF leaks were noted, and in all, early radioactive accumulation in the bladder was visualized. CT myelography revealed extrathecal and paraspinal contrast leakage in three of eight patients, and among those who underwent spinal MRI, dural enhancement was observed at the site of CSF leakage in all six, abnormal CSF signal in the neural foramen in one, and epidural CSF collection in one.

Conclusion : Radionuclide cisternography is a useful method for the detection of CSF leakage in spontaneous intracranial hypotension. CT myelography and spinal MRI help determine the precise location of leakage.

Index words : Spine, diseases
Spine, radionuclide studies
Spine, CT
Spine, MR

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