

:
 :
 93
 (horizontal tear) 44 , (longitudinal tear) 34
 (transverse or radial tear) 11 , (oblique tear) 5 (complex
 tear)
 :
 44 35 , 34 27
 80%,
 79%, 95% . 11 2 , 5 1
 :

가 Advantage; General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI,
 U.S.A.) transmit-receive extremity coil
 T1
 가 (TR 400-750 / TE 17-30msec)
 (1). (TR 2700-
 4000/TE 14-40msec) T2 (TR 2700-4000/TE 76-
 108 msec) (oblique sagittal)
 (2). off-
 axis 40 Chem sat(selective sup-
 pression by a chemical-shift-selective pulse)
 가
 (field of view) 14-18cm, matrix 256 × 192,
 3mm 1mm, echo-train length 8
 117
 24
 93 2 가
 가 55 , 가 38 14-69
 40
 1.5-T (GE Signa
 (tibial plateau)
 (Fig. 1). (horizontal tear)
 (vertical tear)
 (longitudinal

'가
 1998 가 가
 1999 2 3 1999 4 15

tear) (main axis or circumferential axis)
 , (transverse or radial tear)
 , (oblique
 tear) (parrot-beak appearance)
 (free margin) (radial orientation)
 가
 (1,2).
 , , ,
 true positive ,
 false negative ,
 false positive ,
 true negative .

94 44
 35 (Fig. 2), 34 27 (Fig. 3), 11 2
 (Fig. 4), 5 1 (Fig. 5)가
 (Table 1). 44
 3 , 1 , 2 , 3
 34 4 , 1
 , 2 . 11
 6 , 1 , 2
 5 2 , 1
 1 .
 2
 5 2 , 1 ,
 가 1 ,
 가 1 .

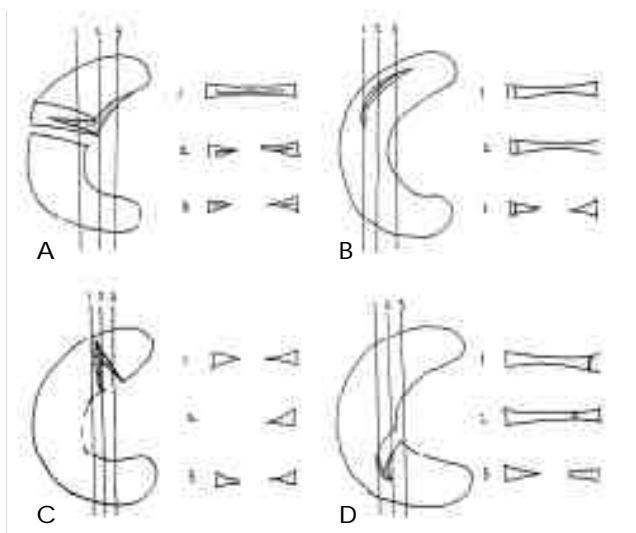


Fig. 1. Schematic drawings of meniscal tear patterns: comparison of arthroscopic view and cross-sectional imaging
 A. Horizontal tear.
 B. Longitudinal tear
 C. Radial (or transverse) tear
 D. Oblique tear

Table 1. Comparison of MR Imaging and Arthroscopy

		Arthroscopic Findings				Total
		H	L	R	O	
MR Imaging	H	35	4	6	2	47
	L	3	27	0	0	30
	R	1	0	2	1	4
	O	2	1	1	1	5
	N	3	2	2	1	8
Total		44	34	11	5	94

H: Horizontal tear, L: Longitudinal tear, R: Radial tear, O: Oblique tear, N: Negative finding

Table 2. Results of Categorization in Meniscal Tear Patterns

	Horizontal tear	Longitudinal tear	Radial tear	Oblique tear
Sensitivity(%)	80	79	18	20
Specificity(%)	80	95	86	99
Accuracy(%)	80	88	87	95
PV pos(%)	78	90	40	50
PV neg(%)	82	89	90	96

PV pos: positive predictive value, PV neg: negative predictive value

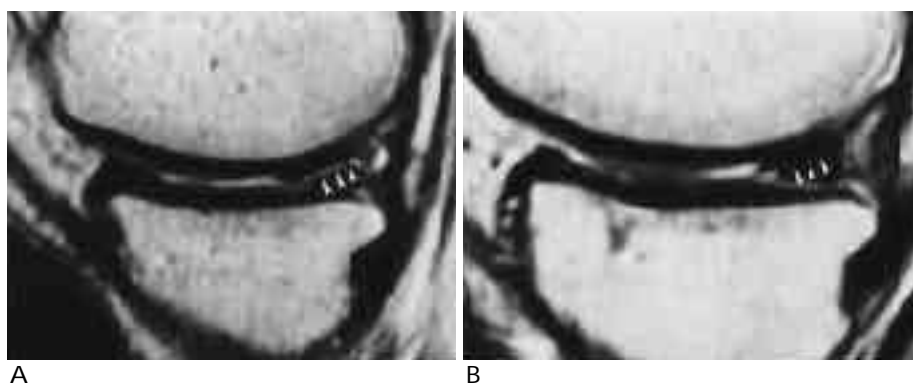


Fig. 2. Sagittal proton density-weighted fast SE MR images (TR/TE, 2500msec/14msec) of right knee in a 53 year-old man with horizontal tear of posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Horizontal high signal intensity band of tear (arrowheads) is seen extending to the inferior articular surface on consecutive images (A-B : medial to lateral direction).

가 50 가 19 , 60 가 12 .
 , 5 50 가 44 14 ,
 1 20 가 13 가 (Fig. 6).
 93 1 60 , 34 . 44
 80%, 80%, 79%,
 95% 20%, 99% (Table 2). 32 가 4 , 4 , 2 ,
 가 22 가 10 가 4 , 30 40 가 20 1 . 34 17 가
 18 , 8 ,



Fig. 3. Sagittal proton density-weighted fast SE MR images (TR/TE, 2600msec/16msec) of left knee in a 20-year-old man with longitudinal tear of posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Vertical high signal intensity band of tear (arrowheads) is equidistant from periphery to the free margin on consecutive images (A-C: lateral to medial direction).

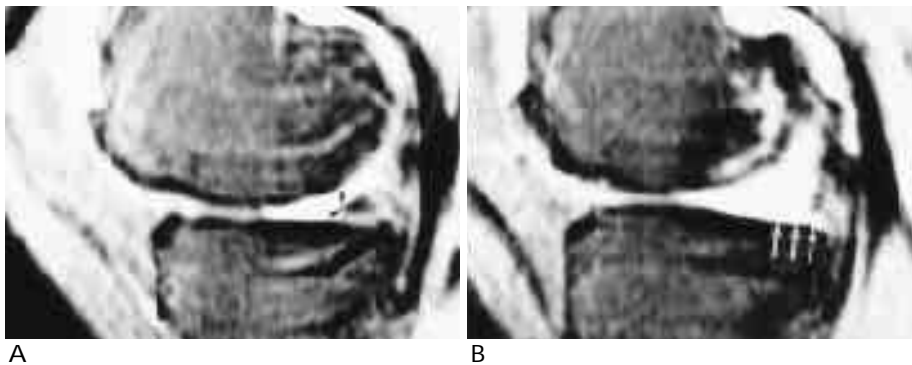


Fig. 4. Sagittal proton density-weighted fat-suppressed fast SE MR images (TR/TE, 3000 msec/16 msec) of right knee in a 57-year-old man with radial tear of posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Blunting of apex (black arrowheads) and abrupt complete absence (white arrows) of meniscus are seen on consecutive images (A-B: medial to lateral direction).



Fig. 5. Coronal proton density-weighted fat-suppressed fast SE MR images (TR/TE, 3200 msec/16msec) of right knee in a 22-year-old man with oblique tear of posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Location of hyperintense line (arrowheads) is moving from periphery to the apex on consecutive images (A-C: posterior to anterior direction).

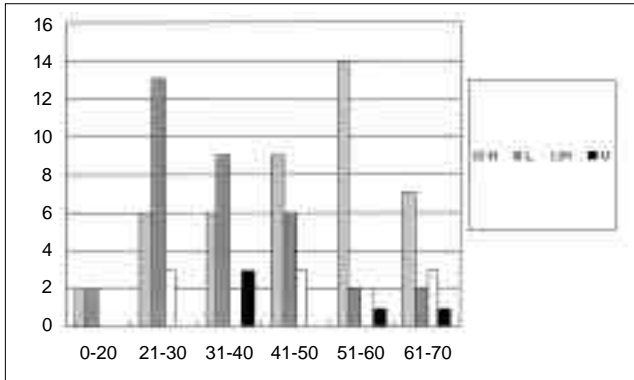


Fig. 6. Relationship of confirmed meniscal tear patterns to the patient's age. H : Horizontal tear, L : Longitudinal tear, R : Radial tear, O : Oblique tear

가 2 1 4 11 7 가 2 5 가 1 5 가 44%(7/16), 29%(19/66)

1/3 hoop stress (1). (total menisce- tomy) (2). 2가 (3).

1/3

가

70% (24/34) 10-30

68%(30/44)가 40-60

가 94 67 (71%)가 (4).

가 (apical blunting)가 (1).

(poor delineation of sharp apex)

가 (short axis) 가 hoop stress (centrifugal) 가

hoop stress (5). (unstable flap tear)

ripheral tear) 가

44%가

(imaging blurring)

echo train length 5

가 (10).

echo train length 8

가 87%

(11).

echo train length 8

가

가

80%,

79%, 50%

18% 20%

가

(oblique sagittal)

가

1. Rubin DA. MR imaging of the knee menisci. *Radiol Clin North Am* 1997 ; 35 : 21-29

2. Newman AP, Daniels AU, Burks RT. Principles and decision making in meniscal surgery. *Arthroscopy* 1993 ; 9 : 33-51
 3. Resnick D, Kang HS. *Internal derangements of joints: emphasis on MR imaging*. Philadelphia : Saunders, 1997 : 608-635
 4. Resnick D. *Internal derangements of joints*. In Resnick D. *Bone and joint imaging*. Philadelphia : Saunders, 1996 : 847-852
 5. Tuckman GA, Miller WJ, Remo JW, Fritts HM, Rozansky MI. Radial tears of the menisci : MR findings. *AJR* 1994 ; 163 : 395-400
 6. De Smet AA, Graf BK. Meniscal tears missed on MR imaging : relationship to meniscal tear patterns and anterior cruciate ligament tears . *AJR* 1994; 162 : 905-911
 7. De Smet AA, Tuite MJ, Norris MA, Swan JS. MR diagnosis of meniscal tears: analysis of causes of errors. *AJR* 1994;163:1419-1423
 8. Mesgarzadeh M, Moyer R, Leder DS, et al. MR imaging of the knee: expanded classification and pitfalls to interpretation of meniscal tears. *RadioGraphics* 1993 ; 13 : 489-500
 9. Ruff C, Weingardt JP, Russ PD, Kilcoyne RF. MR imaging patterns of displaced meniscus injuries of the knee. *AJR* 1998 ; 170 : 63-67
 10. Escobedo EM, Hunter JC, Zink-Brody GC, Wilson AJ, Harrison SD, Fisher DJ. Usefulness of turbo spin-echo MR imaging in the evaluation of meniscal tears : comparison with a conventional spin-echo sequence. *AJR* 1996 ; 167 : 1223-1227
 11. Cheung LP, Li KCP, Hollett MD, Bergman AG, Herfkens RJ. Meniscal tears of the knee: accuracy of detection with fast spin-echo MR imaging and arthroscopic correlation in 293 patients. *Radiology* 1997 ; 203 : 508-512

Diagnostic Value of MR Imaging in Differentiation of Meniscal Tear Patterns¹

Dong-Jin Jun, M.D., Won-Hee Jee, M.D., Young-Joon Lee, M.D., Kyu-Ho Choi, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, The Catholic University of Korea

Purpose : To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance (MR) imaging in the differentiation of meniscal tear patterns of the knee.

Materials and Methods : MR images of 93 patients with meniscal tear were included in this study. On the basis of arthroscopic findings, the configuration of meniscal tears was classified as horizontal (n= 44), longitudinal (n= 34), transverse (n= 11), or oblique (n= 5). Oblique sagittal and coronal MR images were obtained and compared with the arthroscopic findings.

Results : Among 94 cases of arthroscopically-proven meniscal tears, 35 of 44 horizontal and 27 of 34 longitudinal configurations were correctly interpreted on MR images. Sensitivity and specificity for horizontal configuration were 80 % and 80 %, respectively, while the corresponding values for longitudinal configuration were 79 % and 95 %. On MR images, two radial configurations were correctly interpreted from 11 confirmed tears and only one oblique configuration from five confirmed tears.

Conclusion : MR imaging was useful for the differentiation of horizontal and longitudinal tears, but inaccurate in cases involving radial or oblique tears.

Index words : Knee, MR

Knee, ligaments, menisci, and cartilage

Magnetic resonance (MR), technology

Address reprint requests to : Dong-Jin Jun, M.D. Department of Radiology, The Catholic University of Korea, Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital,
#505 Banpo-Dong, Seocho-Ku, Seoul 137-040, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-590-1576 Fax. 82-2-599-6771