

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

Advantage; General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.) transmit-receive extremity coil  
 T1  
 (TR 400-750 / TE 17-30msec)  
 (TR 2700-4000/TE 14-40msec) T2 (TR 2700-4000/TE 76-108 msec) (oblique sagittal)  
 off-axis 40 Chem sat(selective suppression by a chemical-shift-selective pulse)  
 가  
 (field of view) 14-18cm, matrix 256 × 192, 3mm 1mm, echo-train length 8  
 117 27가  
 24 가  
 93 2 가  
 가 55 , 가 38 14-69  
 40 1.5-T (GE Signa) (tibial plateau) (the plane of rupture)  
 (Fig. 1). (horizontal tear)

가  
 1998 가 가  
 1999 2 3 1999 4 15  
 (vertical tear)  
 (longitudinal

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, 6, 2, 1, 2, 11 1 5 2, 1, 2 가 1

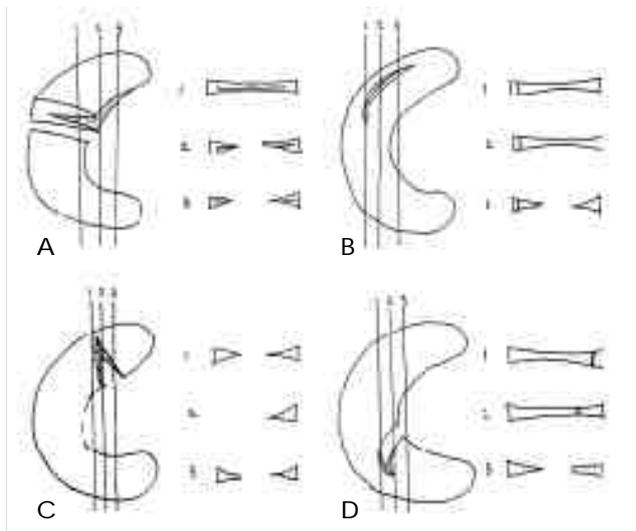


Fig. 1. Schematic drawings of meniscal tear patterns: comparison of arthroscopic view and cross-sectional imaging A. Horizontal tear. B. Longitudinal tear C. Radial (or transverse) tear D. Oblique tear

Table 1. Comparison of MR Imaging and Arthroscopy

	Arthroscopic Findings					
	H	L	R	O	Total	
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

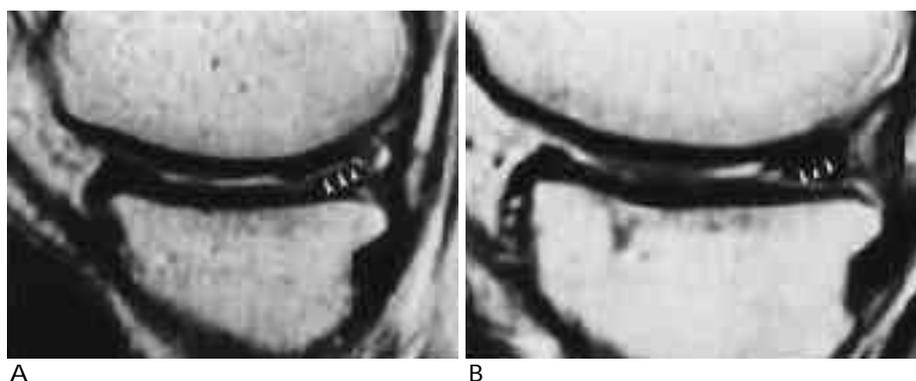


Fig. 2. Sagittal proton density-weighted fast SE MR images (TR/TE, 2500msec/14msec) of right knee in a 53 year-old man with horizontal tear of posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Horizontal high signal intensity band of tear (arrowheads) is seen extending to the inferior articular surface on consecutive 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%, 18%, 86%, 32 가  
 99% (Table 2). 4 , 4 , 2 ,  
 가 22 가 10 가 4 , 30 40 가 20 1 . 34 17 가  
 18 , 8 ,

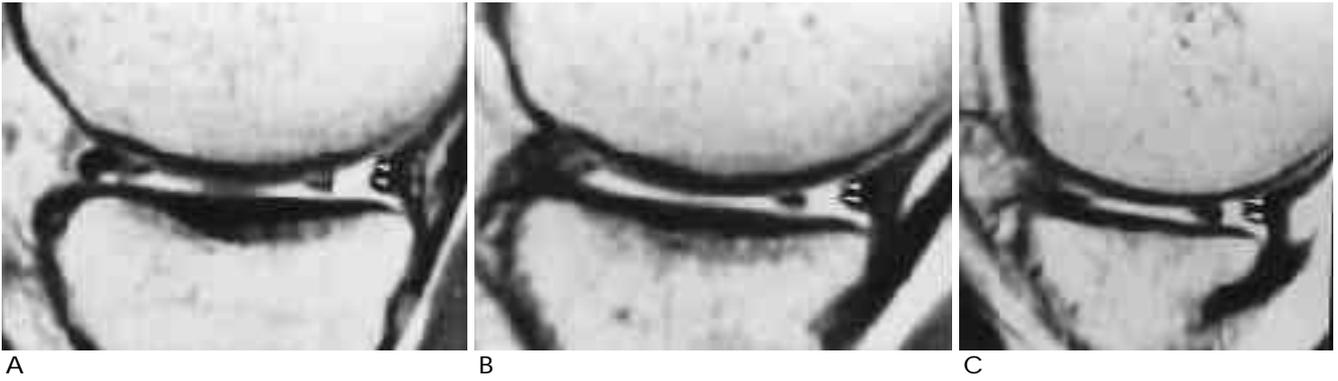


Fig. 3. Sagittal proton density-weighted fast SE MR images (TR/TE, 2600msec/16msec) of left knee in a 20-year-old man with longitudinal tear of posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Vertical high signal intensity band of tear (arrowheads) is equidistant from periphery to the free margin on consecutive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

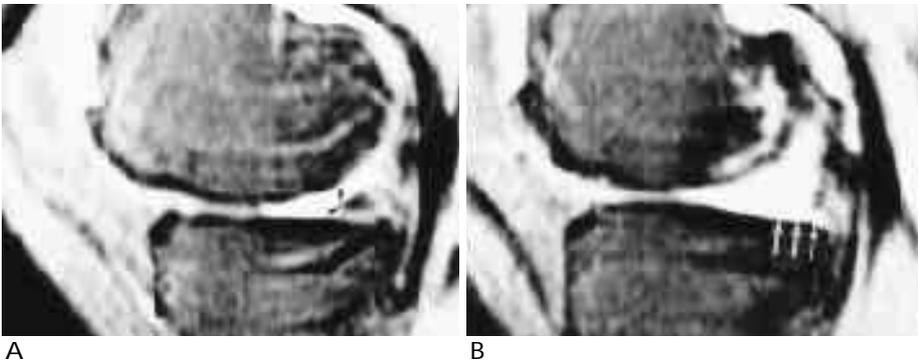


Fig. 4. Sagittal proton density-weighted fat-suppressed fast SE MR images (TR/TE, 3000 msec/16 msec) of right knee in a 57-year-old man with radial tear of posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Blunting of apex (black arrowheads) and abrupt complete absence (white arrows) of meniscus are seen on consecutive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

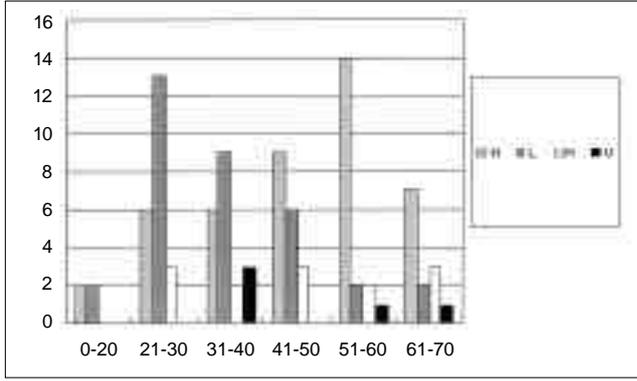


Fig. 6. Relationship of confirmed meniscal tear patterns to the patient's age. H : Horizontal tear, L : Longitudinal tear, R : Radial tear, O : Oblique tear

가 2, 1, 4, 11, 7 가  
 1, 2, 5 가  
 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  
 가 94 67 (71%)가  
 (4).  
 가  
 (apical blunting)가  
 가  
 (1).

가  
 (poor delineation of sharp apex)  
 가  
 (short axis) 가  
 가  
 hoop stress (centrifugal)  
 가

hoop stress  
 (5).  
 (unstable flap tear)

ripheral tear)  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가 (6-8).  
 29%,  
 44%가

(9).  
 (imaging blurring)  
 echo train length 5

가 (10).  
echo train length 8  
가 87%  
(11). echo train length 8

가  
80%, 79%, 50% ,  
18% 20% .  
가  
(oblique sagittal)  
가

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## **Diagnostic Value of MR Imaging in Differentiation of Meniscal Tear Patterns<sup>1</sup>**

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**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

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