



65

1

CT

CT

MR T1

MR

CT MR

Antoni A

Antoni B

(Fig. 1B). MR

(Fig. 1C), T2

(Fig. 1D), MR

(Fig. 1E).

가

65 가 7 가 (supraglottic) 가 2cm

가

가

CT 가

가

2cm CT

가

CT MR

Antoni A

Antoni B

(Fig. 2A).

Verocay bodies

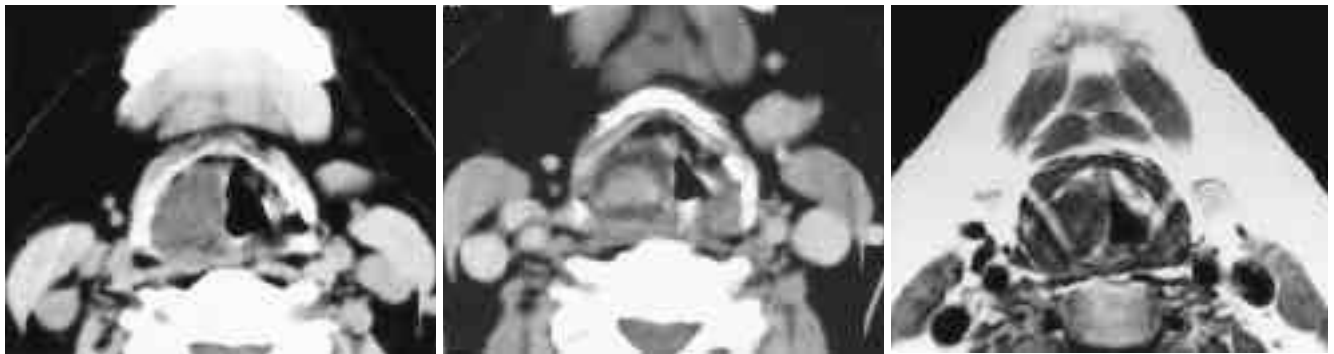
가 (Fig. 2B).

(Fig. 1A), CT

1
2
3

Schaeffer (3) 3 30 60
1 CT 115
(2) 1

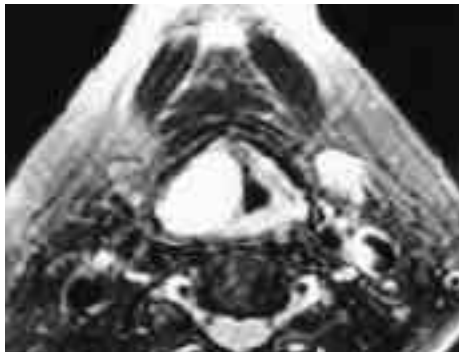
가



A

B

C



D



E

Fig. 1. A. Pre-contrast axial CT at the level of the supraglottic larynx shows a mass in the right periglottic region. The mass shows a slightly hyperdensity central part and a hypodensity peripheral part. The laryngeal airway is slightly deformed by the mass. B. Post-contrast CT at almost same level in A shows enhancement of the central part of the mass with the rim-like unenhanced peripheral part. The density of the peripheral part is lower than that of muscle.

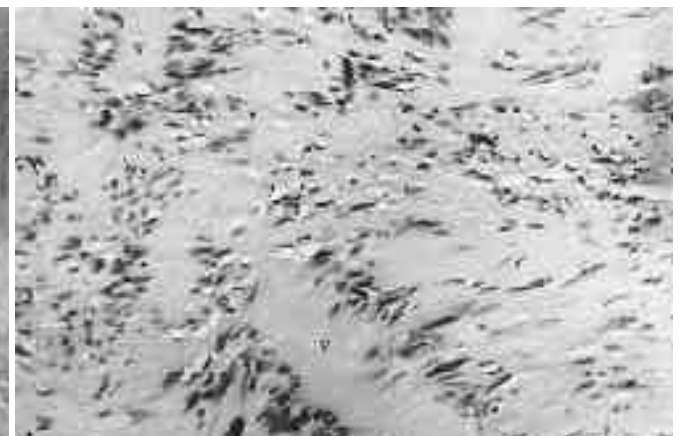
C. T1-weighted axial MR image at almost same level as CT in A and B shows a low signal intensity mass without definite difference of signal intensity between the central part and the peripheral part of the mass.

D. T2-weighted MR image shows a homogeneous high signal intensity mass.

E. Gadolinium enhanced T1-weighted image shows an enhanced central part of the mass with an unenhanced peripheral part.



A



B

Fig. 2. A. Highly cellular Antoni A(A) areas have central location and loose myxoid Antoni B areas(B) have peripheral location(H-E stain, $\times 40$).

B. Antoni A areas show Verocay bodies(V), the "nuclear-free zones" of processes that lie between the regions of nuclear palisading(H-E stain, $\times 200$).

(3) CT MRI

(4). 가

가 CT 가 Plantet MRI T1-

T2- 가

(trunk) MR

가

CT MRI Antoni A Antoni B

CT (10).

(5), 3cm Plantet (9)

(6). Antoni B

Antoni A

Plantet

MRI T1- (7),

T2-

가 (8).

CT

MRI T1- T2-

T1- CT 가

Schaeffer (3) CT

(9) 2 Plantet CT

1 MRI 2 가

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Laryngeal Schwannoma : A Case Report¹

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Laryngeal schwannoma is extremely rare. We report the CT and MRI findings of a case occurring in a 65-year-old woman, and describe the pathologic correlation. Pre-contrast CT scanning revealed a right supraglottic mass with a slightly hyperdense central part and a hypodense peripheral part. Post-contrast CT scanning revealed an enhanced hyperdense central part and a rim-like hypodense peripheral part. The density of the peripheral part was lower than that of muscle. The mass showed homogeneous low signal intensity on T1-weighted MR images, homogeneous high signal intensity on T2-weighted MR images, and an enhanced high signal intensity central part and a low signal intensity peripheral part on gadolinium enhanced T1-weighted images. The enhanced central part correlated with Antoni A areas and the peripheral part, showing low attenuation, correlated with Antoni B areas.

Index words : Larynx, CT
Larynx, MR
Larynx, neoplasms

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