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2

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43

CT

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CT

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T2

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(Fig. 1E).

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7, 8

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S-100

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CT, MR

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(Fig. 1F, G)

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43

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(Fig. 1A)

CT
(Fig. 1B).

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(3).

T1

MR

CT

가

(1, 4-

(Fig. 1C) T2

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(Fig. 1D).

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1999 7 22

1999 12 8

MR

T1

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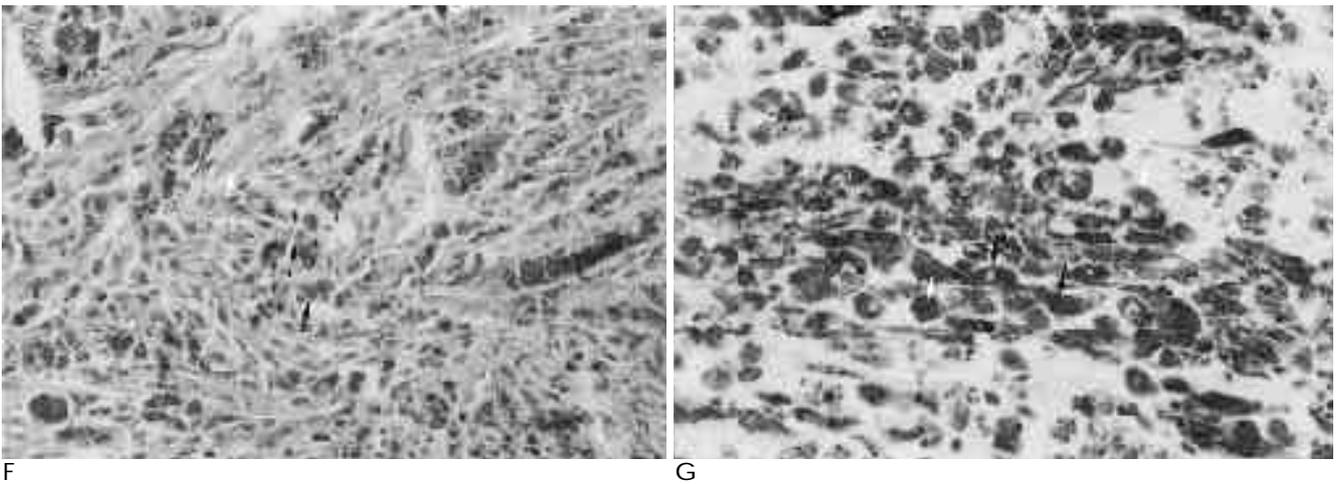
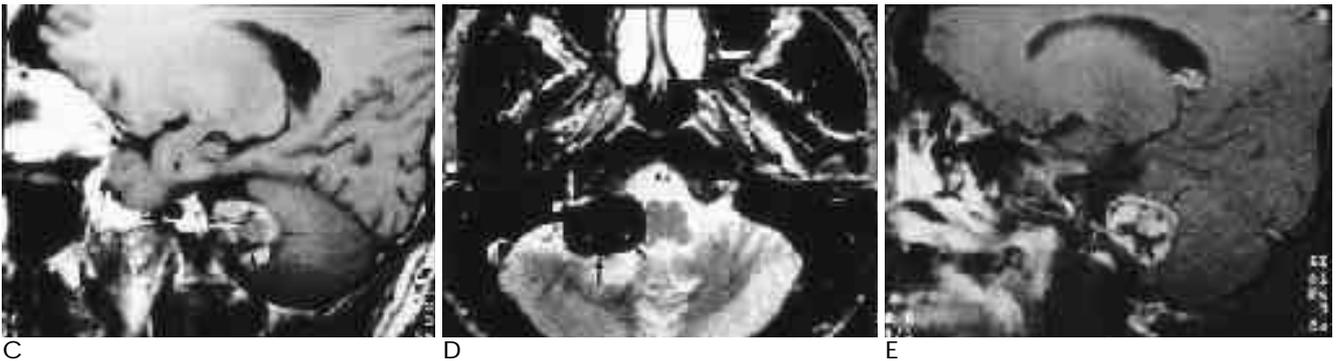
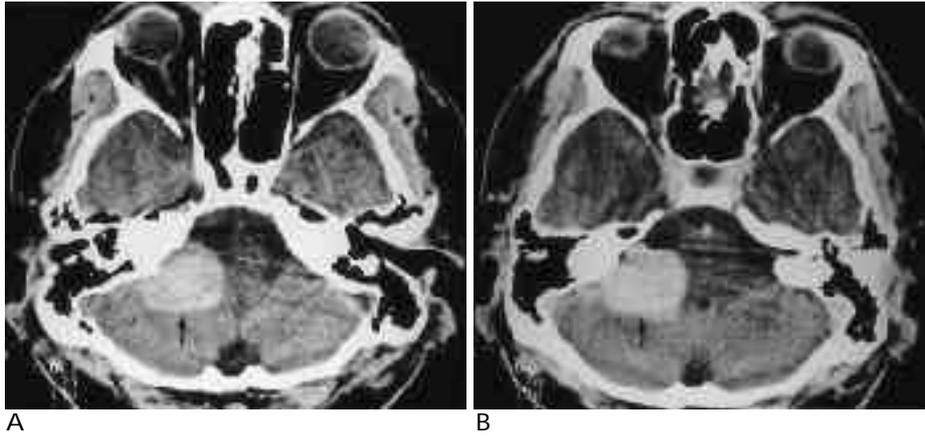


Fig. 1. Meningeal melanocytoma at right cerebellopontine angle cistern.

A. Precontrast CT shows 3 × 3cm sized, well defined, dense extraaxial mass(arrow) that is based on the right petrous bone without widening of internal acoustic canal.

B. Postcontrast CT shows homogeneous enhancement of the mass(arrow).

C. T1-weighted sagittal image shows well defined extraaxial mass in cerebellopontine angle area(arrow) with heterogeneous intense high signal and internal isointense(white arrow) and hypointense signal foci(short arrow).

D. T2-weighted axial image. Dark signal mass(arrow) is abutting on the orifice of right internal auditory canal(white arrow) and has hyperintense signal foci(short arrow).

E. Fat saturated and Gd-enhanced T1-weighted sagittal image shows heterogeneously enhanced mass(arrow) in cerebellopontine angle area with internal dark signal foci(short arrow) and dural tail like linear enhancement(small white arrow)

F. Light microscopy reveals melanocytes(large black arrow) with mild nuclear pleomorphism. Hemorrhage, calcification, cellular atypia, mitotic activity, or necrosis are not noted. Heavy intracellular and extracellular melanin pigment(small arrow and white arrow, respectively) (HE stain, original magnification × 100)

G. Immunohistochemical study shows melanocytes(black arrows) that are reactive to S-100 protein, suggesting neural crest origin. Dense melanin pigment(white arrows) are seen(original magnification × 400)

(3-6). MR
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 enhancement) T1, T2
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 3
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 CT
 MR 가
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Imaging Findings of Cerebellopontine Angle Cistern Melanocytoma : A Case Report¹

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Because melanocytes are found throughout the leptomeninges, primary melanotic pigmented tumors such as pigmented meningioma, malignant melanoma, melanoblastosis, and melanocytoma can arise from this region.

Melanocytomas have been described in the literature as isodense or hyperdense compared with brain parenchyme, as seen on noncontrast-enhanced CT, and as showing relatively homogeneous enhancement. MR imaging demonstrates a high signal on T1-weighted images, and an iso to hypointense signal on T2-weighted images.

We report the imaging findings of a melanocytoma that showed hyperdense attenuation on precontrast CT with homogeneous enhancement and hyperintense signal intensity on T1-weighted images and dark signal intensity enhancement on T2-weighted images, and also review the literature.

Index words : Brain, MR
Meninges, neoplasms
Melanoma

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