

CT
MR
T1
T2
43
CT
T1
T2
1
T1
(Fig. 1E).
가
가
(1).
HE
S-100
(2).
CT, MR
(atypia),
(Fig. 1F, G)
3
가
43
가
CT
3×3cm
가
(Fig. 1A)
CT
(Fig. 1B).
가
T1
MR
(Fig. 1C) T2
가
(Fig. 1D).
(3).
CT
가
(1, 4-
CT
CT
(4).
가
MR
T2
T1

1
2
1999 7 22 1999 12 8
439

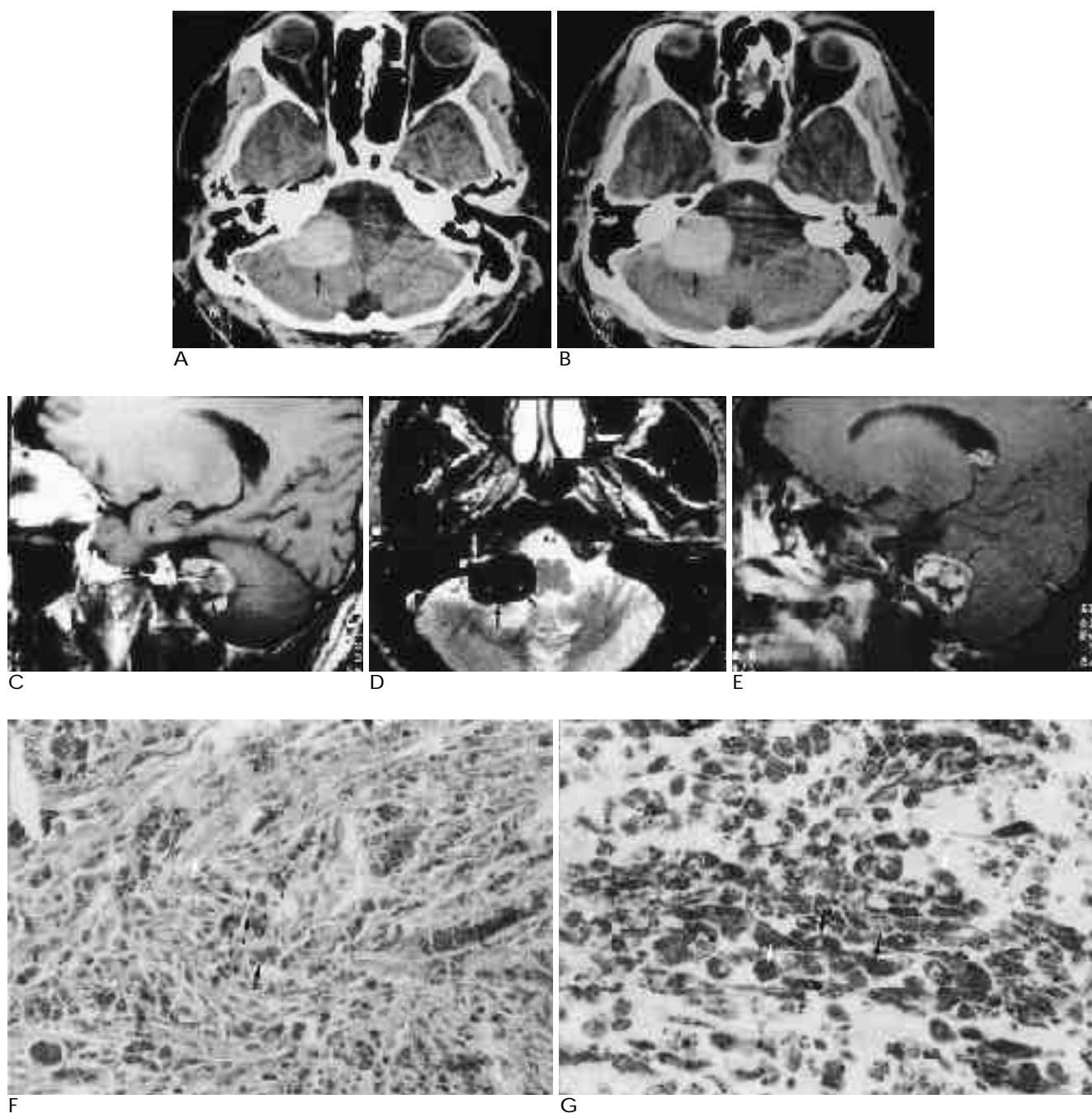


Fig. 1. Meningeal melanocytoma at right cerebellopontine angle cistern.

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
가 free radicals
PEDDPRE (proton-electron dipole-dipole proton relaxation
enhancement) T1, T2
가 (3).
Leeds (8) T1 T2
10 (melan-
otic pattern) 10%
T1
T2
T1
가 T2
(compartmentalization)가

(9). T1 T2
가 Leeds (8) T1
T2 가 T1
가
3
(1,7,10),
가
가
(1).
CT
MR 가
가

(1).
(5). MR T1 CT T2
가
T1 T2
가
가

1. Litofsky NS, Zee CS, Breeze RE, Chandrasoma PT. Meningeal melanocytoma : diagnostic criteria for a rare lesion. *Neurosurgery* 1992;31:945-948
2. Limas C, Tio FO. Meningeal melanocytoma (" melanotic meningioma ") : its melanocytic origin as revealed by electron microscopy. *Cancer* 1972;30:1286-1294
3. Czarnecki EJ, Silbergleit R, Gutierrez JA. MR of spinal meningeal melanocytoma. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1997;18:180-182
4. Ruelle A, Tunesi G, Andrioli G. Spinal meningeal melanocytoma. Case report and analysis of diagnostic criteria. *Neurosurg Rev* 1996; 19:39-42
5. Naul LG, Hise JH, Bauserman SC, Todd FD. CT and MR of meningeal melanocytoma. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1991;12:315-316
6. Uematsu Y, Yukawa s, Yokote H, Itakura T, Hayashi S, Komai N. Meningeal melanocytoma: magnetic resonance imaging characteristics and pathologic features. Case report. *J Neurosurg* 1992;76: 705-709
7. Maiuri F, Iaconetta G, Benvenuti D, Lamaida E, Caro MLD. Intracranial meningeal melanocytoma : Case report. *Surg Neurol* 1995;44:556-561
8. Isiklar I, Leeds NE, Fuller GN, Kumar AJ. Intracranial metastatic melanoma : Correlation between MR imaging characteristics and melanin content. *AJR* 1995;165:1503-1512
9. Atlas SW, Braffman BH, Lobritto R, Elder DE, Herlyn D. Human malignant melanomas with varying degrees of melanin content in nude mice: MR imaging, histopathology, and electron paramagnetic resonance. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1990;14:547-554
10. Vasdev A, David P, Villemot D, Bennani W, Ortiz DP, Pasquier B et al. Apparently primary malignant melanoma of the cerebello-pontine angle. *J Neuroradiol* 1990;17:152-156

Imaging Findings of Cerebellopontine Angle Cistern Melanocytoma : A Case Report¹

Sung Mi Kim, M.D., Jin Ok Choi, M.D., Myung Jin Joo, M.D.

¹ Department of Radiology, Presbyterian Medical Center, Chunju

² Department of Anatomical Pathology, Presbyterian Medical Center, Chunju

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

Address reprint requests to : Sung Mi Kim, M.D., Department of Radiology, Presbyterian Medical Center,
#300, Jungwhasan-dong Wansan-gu, Chunju, 560-750 Korea.
Tel. 82-652-230-8436,8446 Fax. 82-652-230-8463