

:  
 .  
 : T2 가 0.5 cm  
 64 (65 )  
 (36) [29, (5), (6),  
 (6), (5), (3), (2), (2)]  
 . 1) , , 4  
 , , . 2)  
 , ( , ,  
 ) , 3) ,  
 ,  
 : ,  
 , 가 (p < 0.05),  
 0.7 가  
 58 %, 86 %, 64 %, 93 %  
 41 % 100 % , 32 % 95 %  
 , 14 % 100 %  
 2 , 1 , 1  
 11 , 4 , 14  
 : ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 (bland effusion)  
 (proliferative effusion) (1).  
 , Schweitzer (1)  
 가 5  
 250 T2  
 , 가 0.5 cm 64 65  
 , 가1  
 (2, 3). (31) (34)

5 , 7 , 1 , 1 , 가 , 3  
 3 , 1 , 1  
 ] 3 , 11  
 , 29  
 (PVNS, pigmented villonodular synovitis) 5  
 , 6 , 6 ,  
 (chronic synovitis) 5 , 3 , 2  
 , (lipoma arborescens) 2 , 20  
 가

45.2 (17-72) , 44.9 (16-73)  
 18: 18 8 : 20

1.5T Signa MR system (General Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

4-5 mm 0.4-0.5 mm, 14 ×  
 16 cm, 256 × 128, (NEX, Number of Excitation) 2

T1 (TR: 600 msec, TE: 20 msec), T2  
 (TR: 2000 msec, TE: 70 msec)  
 4 , 29 Gadolinium-DTPA  
 (Magnevist, Schering, Germany) 0.2 mm/Kg

, 3 T1  
 37 T1 T2  
 T1

(suprapatellar pouch),  
 (central portion), (posterior femoral recess),  
 (subpopliteal recess) 4

(Fig. 1).

T2 3  
 가  
 가  
 (Fig. 2).  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 가  
 (physeal scar),  
 ,

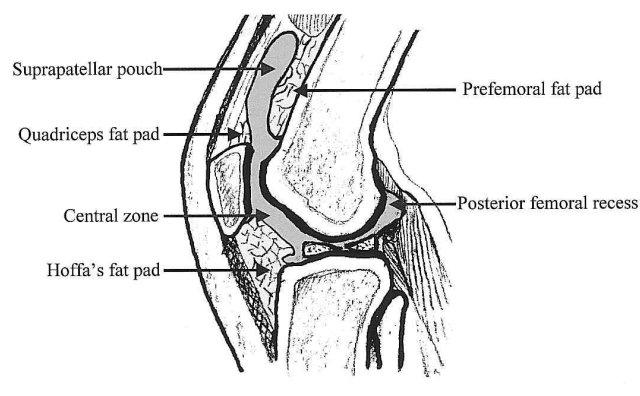
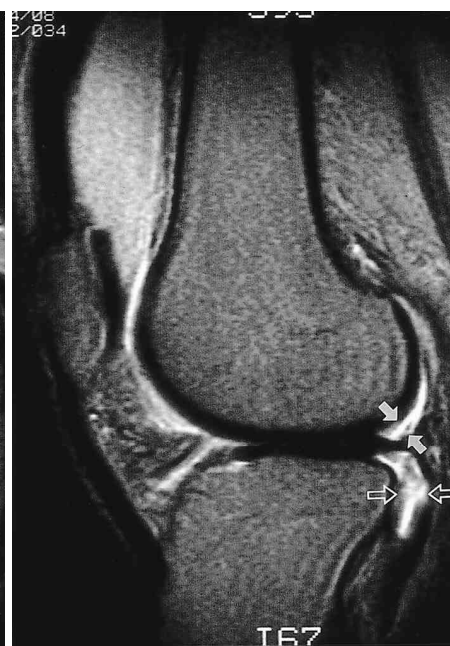


Fig. 1. Schematic drawing of the knee joint space and intracapsular fat pad  
 The joint can be divided into a central portion, suprapatellar pouch, posterior femoral recess, and subpopliteal recess (not shown). Note intracapsular fat pad including prefemoral, quadriceps, and Hoffa's fat pads.



A



B

Fig. 2. The measurements of joint effusion in four recesses.

A. Sagittal T2WI shows midline anteroposterior diameter (arrow) of suprapatellar pouch at the midline and maximum anteroposterior diameter (open arrows) of central zone at widest aspect, in which measurements are oriented to perpendicular to cortex of femoral condyle.

B. Sagittal T2WI shows maximum diameter of posterior femoral recess (arrows) and subpopliteal recess (open arrows) at widest aspect, in which measurements are perpendicular to adjacent bony cortex or tendon

(Fig. 3),

가

pad)

(Fig. 4).

Chi-square test

4

, 2

2 mm

T-test

Chi-square

Schwe-

itzer (1)

T1

(prefemoral fat pad)

3mm

(truncation),

(erosion)

(scalloping)

(Hoffa's fat pad)

(ovoid)

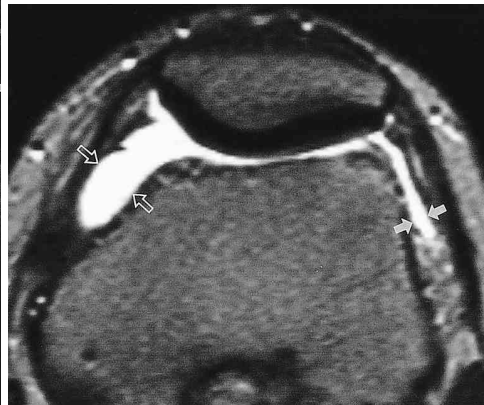
(Quadriceps fat

Table 1. The Maximum Diameter of Joint Effusion in Four Recesses (cm)

	Proliferative Effusion	Bland Effusion	p value
Suprapatellar pouch	1.4	1.0	< 0.05
Central portion	0.4	0.3	> 0.05
Posterior femoral recess	0.4	0.1	< 0.05
Subpopliteal recess	0.2	0.2	> 0.05



A

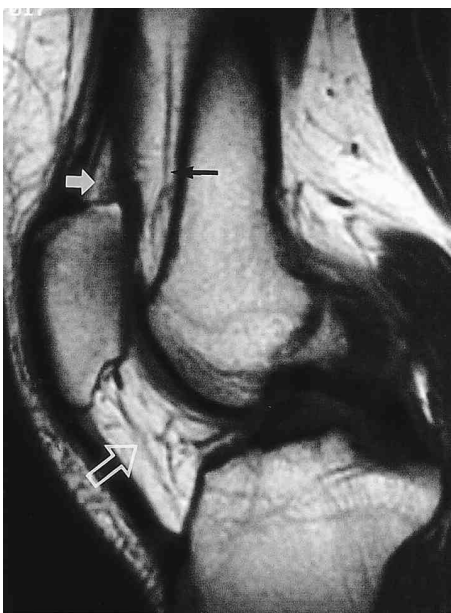


B

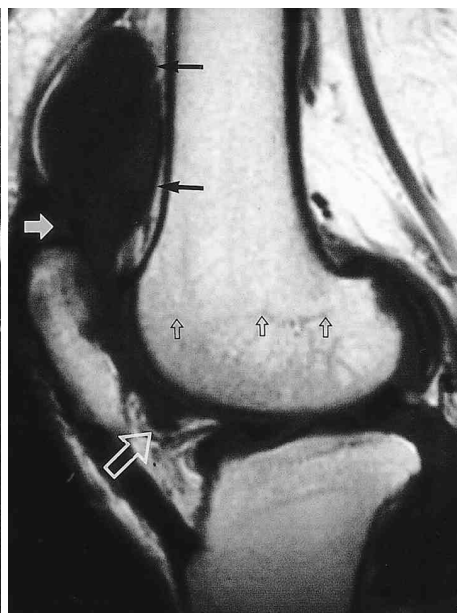
Fig. 3. The medial and lateral recess of suprapatellar pouch and its measurement

A. Coronal T2-weighted image shows the width of medial (open arrows) and lateral recess (arrows) at the level of physeal scar.

B. Axial T2-weighted image shows the width of medial (open arrows) and lateral recess (arrows) at mid-portion of the patella. The measurement is done at the maximum distension and perpendicular to cortical margin of medial and lateral femoral condyles.



A



B

Fig. 4. Intracapsular fat pads

A. Sagittal T1 weighted image shows normal intracapsular fat pads (arrows) in bland effusion.

B. Sagittal T1 weighted image shows no quadriceps fat pad (white arrow) in proliferative effusion. Prefemoral fat (black arrows) is truncated above level of physeal scar (open arrows) and scalloped anteriorly. Hoffa's fat pad (large open arrow) is displaced to anterior aspect.

0.5 가 79 %, 62 % , 0.7 78 %, 57 % , 0.7 58 %, 86 %, 64 %, 93 % (Table 3).

4 가 19 , 4 가 1 .

2

(Table 1).

0.4 1.0 가 (p 0.5, 0.9 0.9, 1.0 , 100 % .

< 0.05) (Fig. 5).

(Table 2).

Table 2. The Relative Ratio of Width and Length in Lateral Recess/ Medial Recess of Suprapatellar Bursa

		Proliferative Effusion	Bland Effusion	p value
Width	Coronal L/M*	1.0	0.4	< 0.05
	Axial L/M**	0.9	0.5	< 0.05
Length	Sagittal L/M***	1.0	0.9	> 0.05

\*Coronal L/M; Relative ratio of width in lateral recess/ medial recess on coronal T2WI

\*\*Axial L/M; Relative ratio of width in lateral recess/medial recess on axial scan

\*\*\*Sagittal L/M; Relative ratio of length in lateral recess/medial recess on sagittal T2WI

Table 3. The Sensitivity and Specificity According to Threshold of Relative Ratio of Width in Lateral Recess/Medial Recess as Predictor of Proliferative Joint Effusion

Threshold	Coronal L/M		Axial L/M	
	Sensitivity	Specificity	Sensitivity	Specificity
0.5	79%	62%	78%	57%
0.6	69%	78%	78%	64%
0.7	58%	86%	64%	93%
0.8	52%	92%	60%	93%
0.9	41%	95%	35%	93%
1.0	41%	95%	35%	93%

0.5 가 79 %, 62 % , 0.7 78 %, 57 % , 0.7 58 %, 86 %, 64 %, 93 % (Table 3).

4 가 19 , 4 가 1 .

2

(Table 1).

0.4 1.0 가 (p 0.5, 0.9 0.9, 1.0 , 100 % .

< 0.05) (Fig. 5).

(Table 2).

41 %, 32 %, 14 % , 100 %, 95

29 4

2 , 1 , 1

11 , 4 ,

14 (Table 4).

가 10 mm , 5-10 mm

가

(2, 4, 5).

가 (6-8).

T1 , T2

(2, 4, 5, 6, 9).

Table 4. The Enhancement Pattern of Synovium

	Proliferative Effusion	Bland Effusion
Thin smooth	0	2
Thick smooth	11	1
Thin irregular	4	1
Thick irregular	14	0
Total	29	4

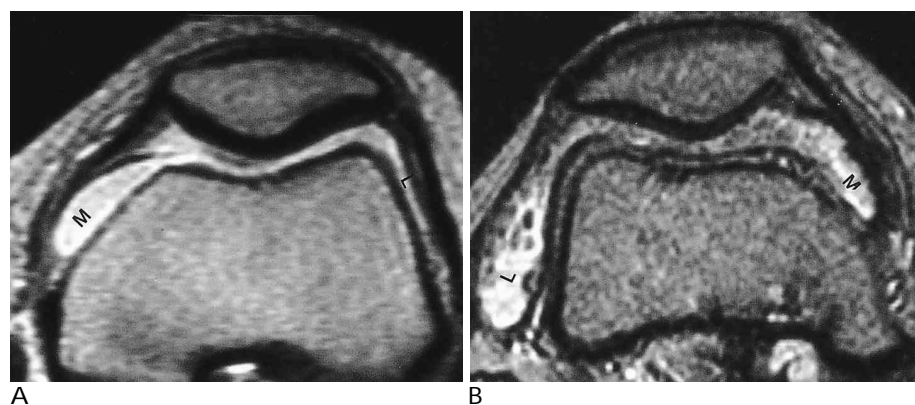


Fig. 5. The bland vs. proliferative joint effusion

A. Axial T2-weighted image shows smaller ratio of width of lateral recess (L) / medial (M) recess in bland effusion.

B. Axial T2-weighted image shows larger ratio of width of lateral recess (L) /medial recess (M) in proliferative effusion.

, T1 T2  
nus)

Singson (8)  
T1

T2 가

(6, 9). Schweitzer (9)  
가

(6, 10).

T1, T2 가

가 (11, 12),  
(6, 15),

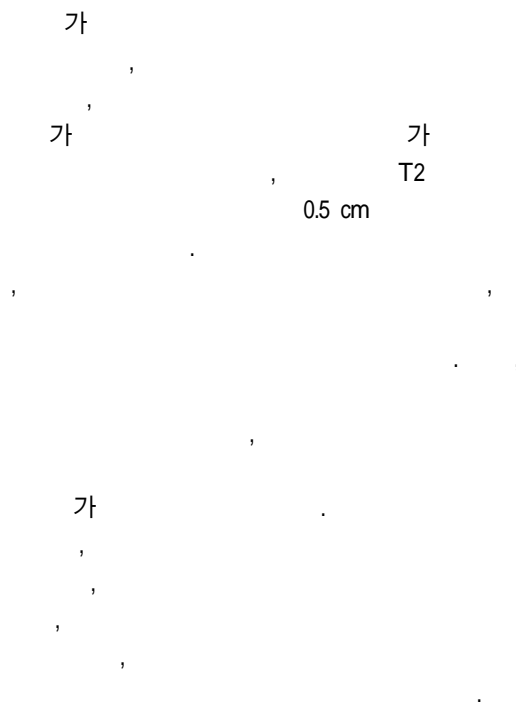
(13). (3).

(15).

(irregular infrapatellar fat pad sign) (plicae) (2, 6).  
(hemophilia), (capsule) (gastrocnemius muscle)

(Lyme arthritis), (inflammatory osteoarthritis),  
(1, 6). Schweitzer (1) (intercondylar notch)  
(7).

가 77, 59,  
61 %, 95, 81, 100 %  
Schweitzer 41, 32,  
14 %  
가  
(interobserver vari-  
ation)가  
가  
4 (가가 가  
)  
(5, 9). 4  
(14)  
(14)  
T2 . Mandelbaum (16)  
1 cm  
가 (arthrogram)  
가 , Schweitzer (1)



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## MR Findings of Bland and Proliferative Joint Effusion in Knee Joint<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To determine the MR imaging criteria by which bland and proliferative effusion of the knee may be differentiated.

**Materials and Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed the MR images of 64 patients (65cases), in whom T2-weighted sagittal scans revealed anteroposterior distension of the suprapatellar bursa of at least 0.5 cm. The patients were divided into two groups: bland effusion (n= 36) , and proliferative effusion [(n= 29); pigmented villonodular synovitis (n= 5), rheumatoid arthritis (n= 6), septic arthritis (n= 6), chronic synovitis (n= 5), gouty arthritis (n= 3), tuberculous arthritis (n= 2), and lipoma arborescens (n= 2)]. All conditions were diagnosed on the basis of operative data or clinical criteria. The knee joint space was divided into four compartments: the suprapatellar pouch, central zone, posterior femoral recess, and subpopliteal recess, and the amount and distribution of effusion was then compared between the two groups. The ratios of the width and the length of the lateral recess of the suprapatellar bursa to those of its medial recess were determined, and the findings for the two groups were compared. Abnormality of the intracapsular fat pads (prefemoral fat, Hoffa 's fat, and quadriceps fat sign) as seen on sagittal scans, is a predictor proliferative effusion, and any such abnormality was evaluated. The synovium was classified as either thin or thick, and as having either a smooth or an irregular margin, as seen on Gadolinium-enhanced T1W1 images.

**Results:** As compared with bland effusion, proliferative effusion involved more prominent joint effusion in the suprapatellar pouch and posterior femoral recess, and in the suprapatellar bursa, the ratio of the width of the lateral recess to that of the medial recess was greater. When comparing the ratio of the length of the lateral recess to that of the medial recess, however, no significant statistical difference was noted. Sensitivity: specificity for proliferative effusion was 58%: 86% on coronal scan and 64%: 93% on axial scan at a threshold value of 0.7 (the ratio of the width). The prefemoral fat pad sign was 41% sensitive and 100% specific, while Hoffa 's fat pad sign had a sensitivity of 32% and a specificity of 95%. The corresponding figures for the quadriceps fat pad sign were 14% and 100%. The pattern of the synovium in bland effusion was thin and smooth in two, thick and smooth in one, and thin and irregular in one. In proliferative effusion, the pattern was thick and smooth in 11 cases, thin and irregular in four, and thick and irregular in 14.

**Conclusion:** In proliferative effusion, the synovium tended to be thick and irregular. Proliferative effusion demonstrated greater predilection for the suprapatellar pouch, especially the lateral recess, and posterior femoral recess, than did bland effusion. Difference in the distribution of joint effusion effectively predict both proliferative effusion as well as intracapsular fat pad signs.

**Index words :** Knee, MR  
Knee, abnormalities

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