

CT MRI : 3 1

(mm)

3 CT MRI 가

(stroma) (gland) , , 가

30 가

MRI T2 (juncional zone) 가 가 2 2-0-6-7 가 45 가 MRI

(stromal gland) mm 3 가 T2 7×6×8 cm 가 6 cm

CT MRI (stalk) 가 T1 T1

1 가 3-4 (Fig. 2). MRI

1-0-1-1 가 33 가

573 IU/ml, 4+

(platelet 15,500/mm³)

CT

(Fig. 1). 가 1/3 7 cm

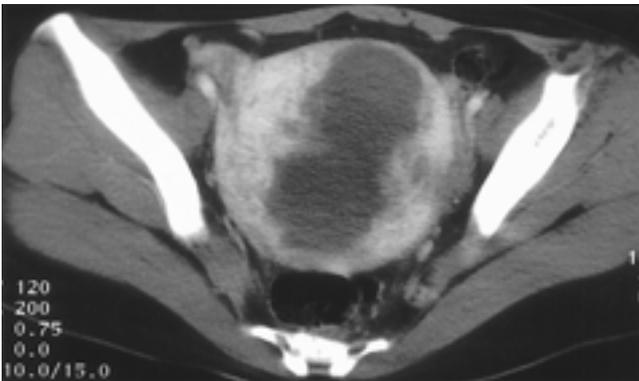


Fig. 1. A 33-year-old woman with hemorrhagic cystic adenomyosis. Contrast enhanced CT shows globular enlarged uterus with internal geographic cystic or necrotic portion.

1가
2 1999 11 30 2000 4 24

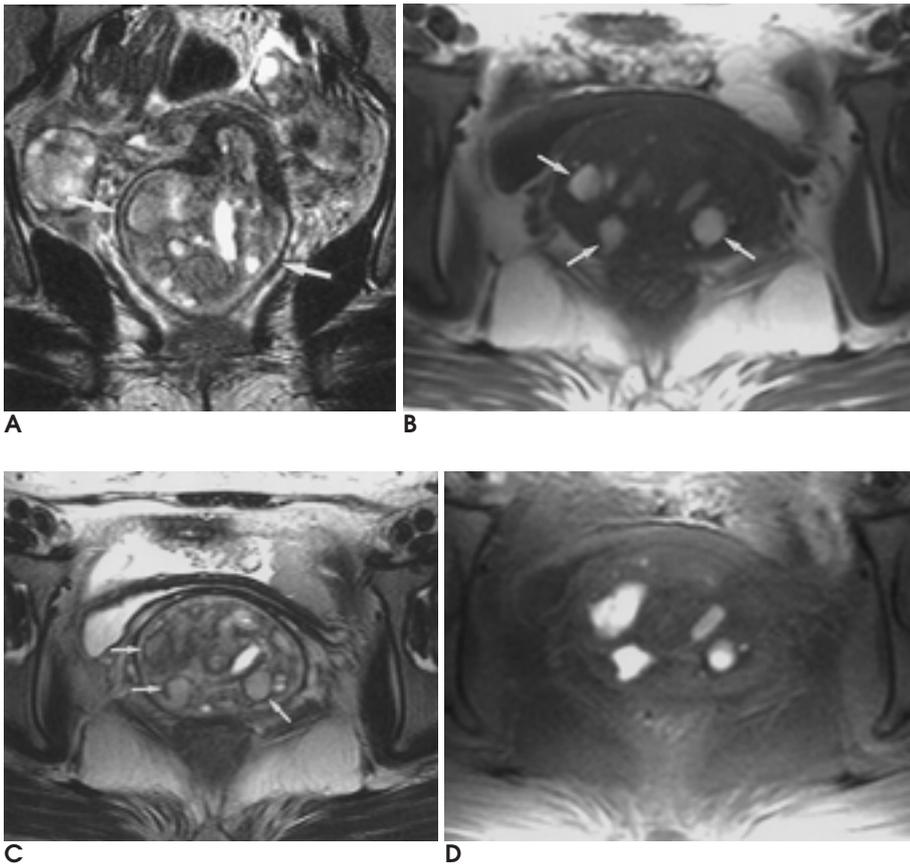


Fig. 3. A 30-year-old woman with hemorrhagic cystic adenomyoma.

A. Coronal T2-weighted image demonstrates a large mass with heterogeneous signal intensity in the uterine cervix (arrows).

B. Axial T1-weighted image demonstrates high signal intensity portions (arrows) within the mass.

C. Axial T2-weighted image shows a multilocular mass with intermediate to high signal intensity. Surrounding low-signal intensity rim is noted (arrows).

D. Axial contrast-enhanced fat-suppressed T1-weighted image shows neither suppression nor enhancement of the mass, representing different stage of hemorrhagic component.

가
가 T2
T1
, T2
T1
(4)
T2
Kataoka (1)
CT
CT
MRI
Robert
가
hemosiderin

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CT and MR Imaging Findings of Cystic Adenomyosis of the Uterus: Report of Three Cases¹

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Adenomyosis of the uterus is a relatively common gynecologic disease characterized by the presence of ectopic endometrial glands and stroma within the myometrium. Small cystic spaces (not larger than several millimeters) are invariably present, and these are filled with blood. Extensive hemorrhagic cystic adenomyosis, however, is rare, and there have been very few radiologic reports of this condition. We describe the CT and MRI features of three cases of histologically confirmed huge cystic adenomyosis.

Index words : Uterus, abnormalities
Uterus, MR
Pelvic organs, CT

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