

1

31

25

28

1.5 Tesla

T1-

T2-

MR

T1-

T2-

(3/4),

(24/26),

(22/28).

(12/28)가

(0/6)

(20/25).

(1/6),

T2-

“ ”

가

(ultrasonography, US), (computed (2, 3).

tomography, CT), (magnetic resonance

imaging, MRI)

US 가

가

CT 가

MRI

가 (1).

, T1- T2- MRI

(4, 5).

1

1999 7 6 1999 10 27

Table 1. Summary of Findings of the Ovarian Fibroma and Subserosal Leiomyoma on MR Imaging

Findings	Number (%)	
	Fibroma	Leiomyoma
Signal intensity on unenhanced T1-weighted images		
Low	2 (33)	0 (0)
Iso	4 (67)	28 (100)
High	0 (0)	0 (0)
Signal intensity on unenhanced T2-weighted images		
Low	2 (33)	2 (7)
Iso	3 (50)	18 (64)
High	1 (17)	8 (29)
Intratumoral focal hyperintensity		
Presence	4 (67)	26 (93)
Absence	2 (33)	2 (7)
Margin of intratumoral focal hyperintensity*		
Well-defined	3 (75)	2 (8)
Ill-defined	1 (25)	24 (92)
Bridging vessel sign*		
Presence	0 (0)	22 (79)
Absence	6 (100)	6 (21)
Signal intensity on enhanced T1-weighted images		
Low	6 (100)	16 (57)
Iso	0 (0)	9 (32)
High	0 (0)	3 (11)
Ipsilateral ovary*		
Presence	1 (17)	20 (80)
Absence	5 (83)	5 (20)
Ascites		
Presence	1 (17)	0 (0)
Absence	5 (83)	25 (100)

* : Finding are significantly ($p < 0.05$) different between ovarian fibroma and subserosal leiomyoma

2, 1 가
 가 ($p > 0.05$), ($p < 0.05$).
 “ ”
 28 22
 (Fig. 3),
 ($p < 0.05$).
 6
 , 9 , 3 , , 28 16
 , ,
 (Fig. 4).
 25 20 6 1 ($p > 0.05$).
 1 ($p < 0.05$).
 ($p > 0.05$).
 4%
 48
 가 , 가 (6,
 7). 35 가 20-30%
 가 가
 가 (4).

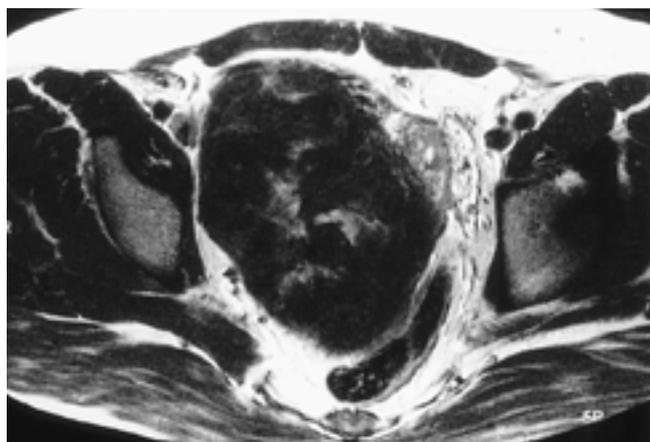


Fig. 2. A case of a subserosal leiomyoma in a 27-year-old patient. A. Axial T2-weighted image reveals huge hypointense mass with multiple ill defined intratumoral hyperintense lesions. B. Representative photomicrography reveals interstitial edema. Note increased intercellular distance which have been filled with a water component (Hematoxylin-eosin stain, $\times 100$).

가

가
(4, 5).

(8).

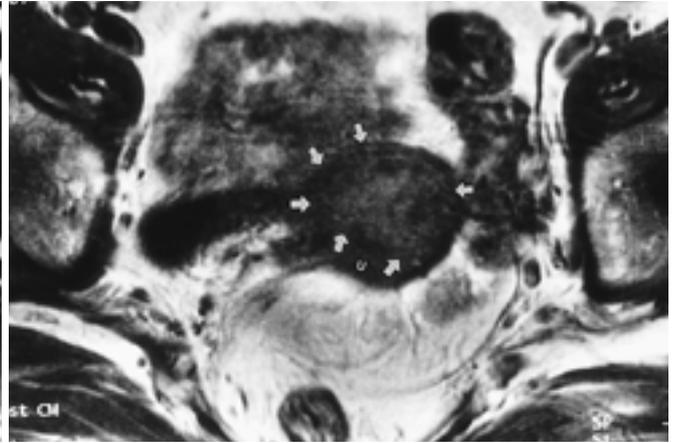
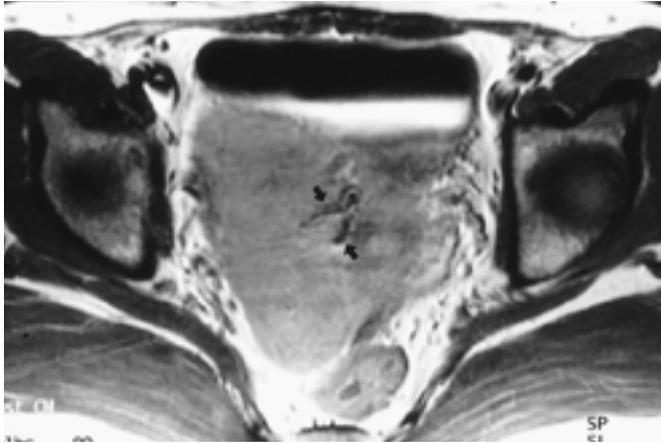


Fig. 3. Finding of bridging vessel sign
 A. Axial gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted image reveals tortuous signal void bridging vessel across the subserosal leiomyoma and the adjacent uterus (arrows).
 B. Axial gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted image reveals ovarian fibroma (arrows) and adjacent uterine fundus (U). There is no evidence of tortuous signal void in the ovarian fibroma and the uterus.

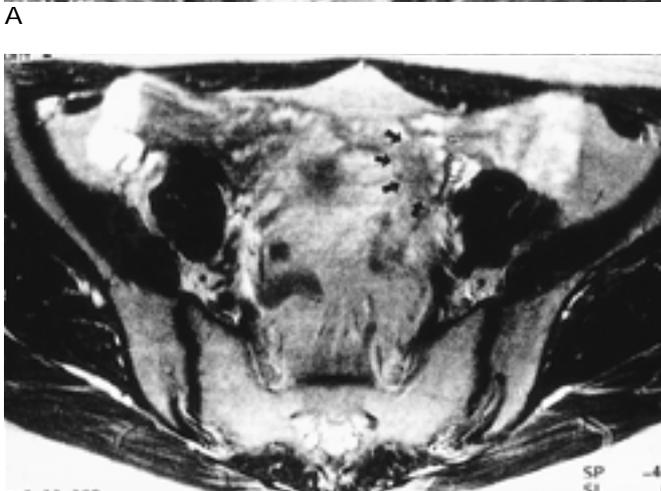
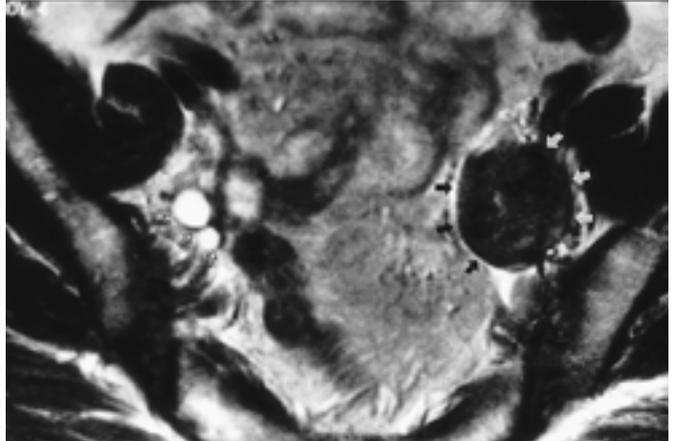
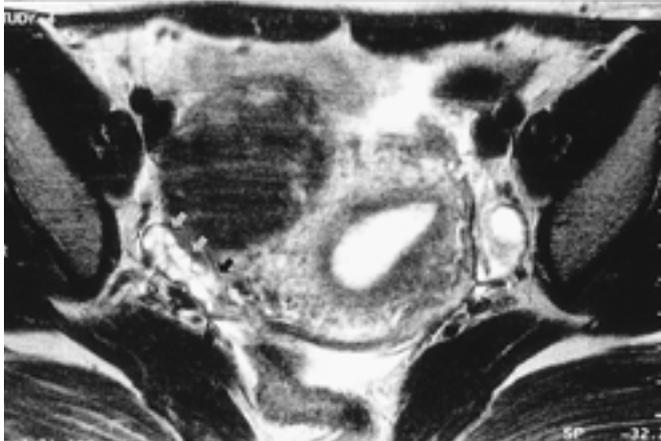


Fig. 4. Finding of ipsilateral ovary
 A. Axial T2-weighted image reveals subserosal leiomyoma and ipsilateral normal ovary in the right adnexa (arrows).
 B. Axial T2-weighted image reveals left ovarian fibroma (arrows). Normal ovary is present in the right adnexa (open arrows) but not in the left adnexa.
 C. Axial T2-weighted image reveals small ovarian fibroma (arrows) and peripheral small ovarian follicles (open arrows) in the left adnexa.

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Differentiation between Ovarian Fibroma and Subserosal Leiomyoma by MR Imaging¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the findings and differential points of ovarian fibroma and subserosal leiomyoma, as seen on MR images.

Materials and Methods : The MR imaging findings of 31 surgically confirmed cases of ovarian fibroma (n= 6) and subserosal leiomyoma (n= 25 ; 28 lesions) were evaluated. Multiplanar T1- and T2-weighted and postcontrast T1-weighted images were obtained using a 1.5T MR unit, and histologic examination was also performed. The MR findings were analyzed in terms of signal intensity, the presence and definition of margin, the histologic finding of hyperintense lesion on T2-weighted images, the presence of the bridging vessel sign, degree of enhancement, and the presence of ipsilateral ovary and ascites.

Results : Both fibromas and leiomyomas showed hypo- or isointensity compared with uterine myometrium on T1-weighted images and compared with skeletal muscle on T2-weighted images. The latter revealed intratumoral hyperintense lesions in most cases of ovarian fibroma and subserosal leiomyoma. Three of four ovarian fibromas had a well defined margin after cystic change, but in 24 of 26 subserosal leiomyomas the margin was ill defined. The " bridging vessel sign " was visible only in subserosal leiomyomas (22/28), and in all cases the enhancement of ovarian fibromas were less than that of myometrium. Subserosal leiomyomas (12/28), seen on enhancement as isointense or hyperintense to myometrium, showed a greater degree of enhancement than ovarian fibromas (0/6). Ipsilateral ovary was rarely seen in ovarian fibromas (1/6), but commonly seen in subserosal leiomyomas (20/25). Ascites was present in one case of ovarian fibroma.

Conclusion : A defined margin of an intratumoral hyperintense lesion, as seen on T2-weighted images, and the presence or absence of the " bridging vessel sign " and ipsilateral ovary are useful signs when differentiating between ovarian fibromas and subserosal leiomyomas.

Index words : Ovary, neoplasm
Uterus, neoplasm
Ovary, MR

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