

1

:  
 :  
 31  
 6 6 , 25  
 28 1.5 Tesla T1- T1-  
 T2- MR  
 T2-  
 : , T1- , T2-  
 T2-  
 가 (3/4), 가  
 (24/26), (11/16).  
 (22/28).  
 (12/28)가  
 (0/6) (1/6),  
 (20/25). 1  
 : T2-  
 “ ”

가 .  
(ultrasonography, US), (computed (2, 3).  
tomography, CT), (magnetic resonance ,  
imaging, MRI) .  
. US 가  
가 , ,  
CT . 가 (4, 5).  
MRI  
가 (1).  
, T1- T2- MRI

1996 6 1998 12

MRI

6 6

25 28

55 (38-68 )

40 (20-67 )

MRI 1.5 Tesla (Magnetom Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

T1- TR/TE 722/15msec

T2- TR/TE 4000/99msec

gadopentetate dimeglumine (Magnevist, Shering AG, Germany) 0.1mmol/kg

T1- 240×240mm, 6mm, 2mm, 308×512matrix

MRI

T2-

T1-

T2-

T2-

T2-

가

가

“ ”

가

Fisher's exact test

MRI Table 1

T1- 2 , 4

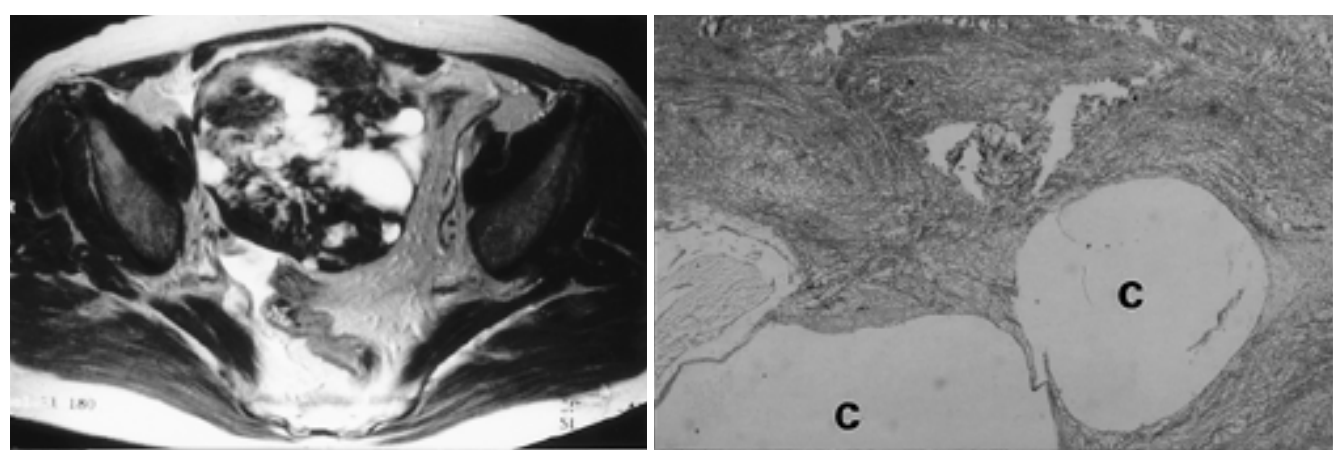
T2- 가 2 , 3 , 1 , 2 , 18 , 8

T1- T2-

(p>0.05).

T2- 6 4 , 28 26 4 3 26 24

가 가 3 (Fig. 1). 16 14 11 (Fig. 2),



A

B

Fig. 1. A case of ovarian fibroma in a 65-year-old patient.

A. Axial T2-weighted image reveals huge hypointense mass with multiple well defined intratumoral hyperintense lesions.

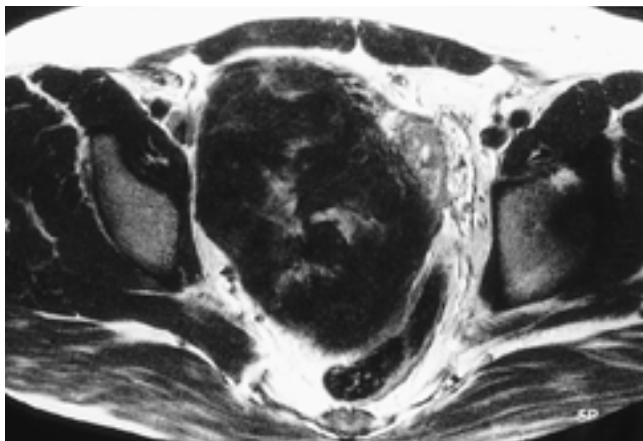
B. Representative photomicrography reveals cystic change (C) (Hematoxylin-eosin stain, × 100).

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

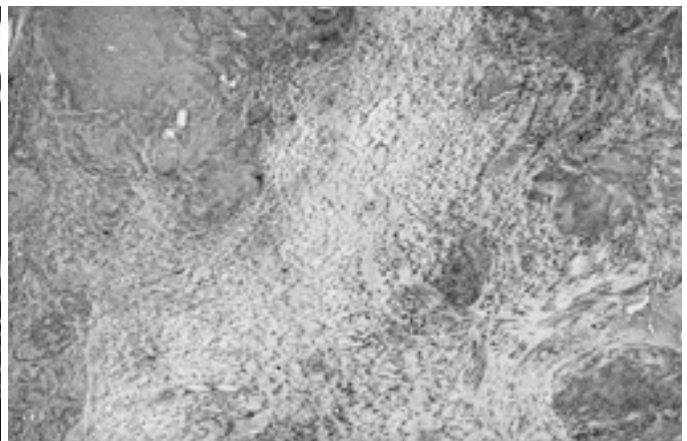
Findings	Number (%)	
	Fibroma	Leiomyoma
Signal intensity on unenhanced		
T1-weighted images		
Low	2 (33)	0 (0)
Iso	4 (67)	28 (100)
High	0 (0)	0 (0)
Signal intensity on unenhanced		
T2-weighted images		
Low	2 (33)	2 (7)
Iso	3 (50)	18 (64)
High	1 (17)	8 (29)
Intratumoral focal hyperintensity		
Presence	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  
( $p > 0.05$ ),  
( $p < 0.05$ ).  
가  
28 22  
(Fig. 3),  
( $p < 0.05$ ).  
6  
28 16  
, 9, 3  
( $p > 0.05$ ).  
6 1  
(Fig.  
4).  
25 20  
( $p < 0.05$ ).  
1  
( $p > 0.05$ ).  
4%  
48  
가 가 (6,  
7). 가 35 가 20-30%  
가 (4).



A



B

Fig. 2. A case of a subserosal leiomyoma in a 27-year-old patient.

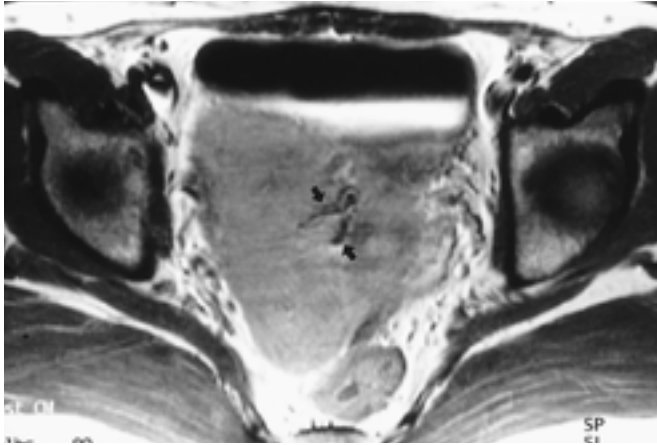
A. Axial T2-weighted image reveals huge hypointense mass with multiple ill defined intratumoral hyperintense lesions.

B. Representative photomicrography reveals interstitial edema. Note increased intercellular distance which have been filled with a water component (Hematoxylin-eosin stain,  $\times 100$ ).

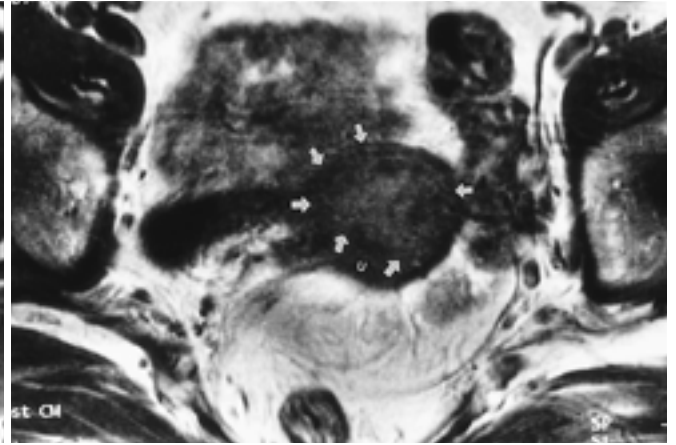
가

가  
(4, 5).

(8).



A

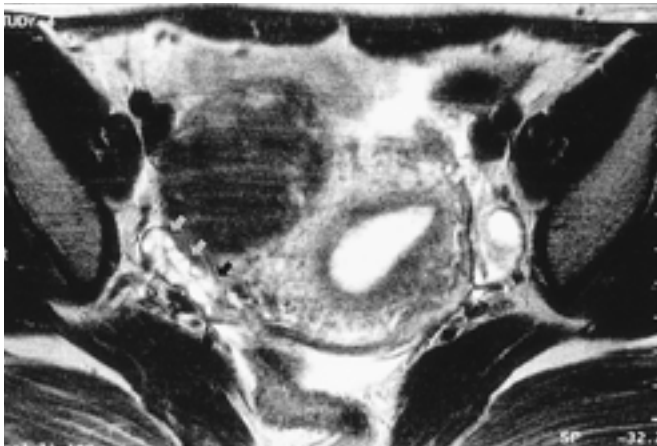


B

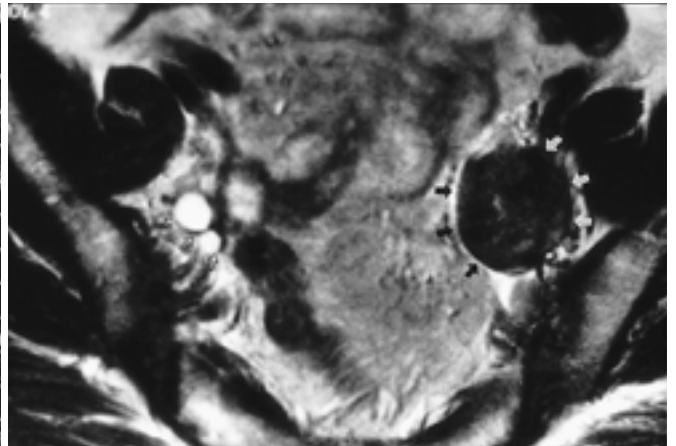
Fig. 3. Finding of bridging vessel sign

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.



A



B



C

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.

[illegible]

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## Differentiation between Ovarian Fibroma and Subserosal Leiomyoma by MR Imaging<sup>1</sup>

Sang Yoel Choi, M.D., Jun Woo Lee, M.D., Chang Won Kim, M.D.,  
Yong Woo Kim, M.D., Suck Hong Lee, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Pusan National University

**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

Address reprint requests to : Jun Woo Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Pusan National University Hospital.  
#1-10, Ami-dong, Seo-ku, Pusan 602-739, Korea.  
Tel. 82-51-240-7212 Fax. 82-51-244-7534 E-mail: ljw medikorea.net

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