

60

CT MRI

가 2.5×3×5 cm

(1) () 1982 Hassoun
(foramen of Monro)
(septum pellucidum)

Gd-DTPA
(Fig. 2).

(2-5).
(neurosecretory granule), (synapse), (micro-
tubule), (neuritic process)
neuronal marker protein, neuron-specific enolase,
synaptophysin (1,5).
(atrium)

(soft consistency) (pale)
(forcep)
(fibril)
(pleomorphism)
(mitotic activity)
synaptophysin, neuron-specific enolase

60 가 10
cm 가 CT 2.5×3×5

(synaptic vesicle)
(Fig. 3).

(Fig. 1). T1 MR
T2 MR

2 가
CT
3 30 4050 cGy
1 1350 cGy 가

3

가

1
2

1999 9 29 1999 12 3

(caudate nucleus)
(subependymal plate)
roectodermal precursor)

(neu-

가

(ectopic location)
(7,8).

(2-5).
(occipital horn)

(temporal

1

(2) Sogorous (6)

(3)

가
CT

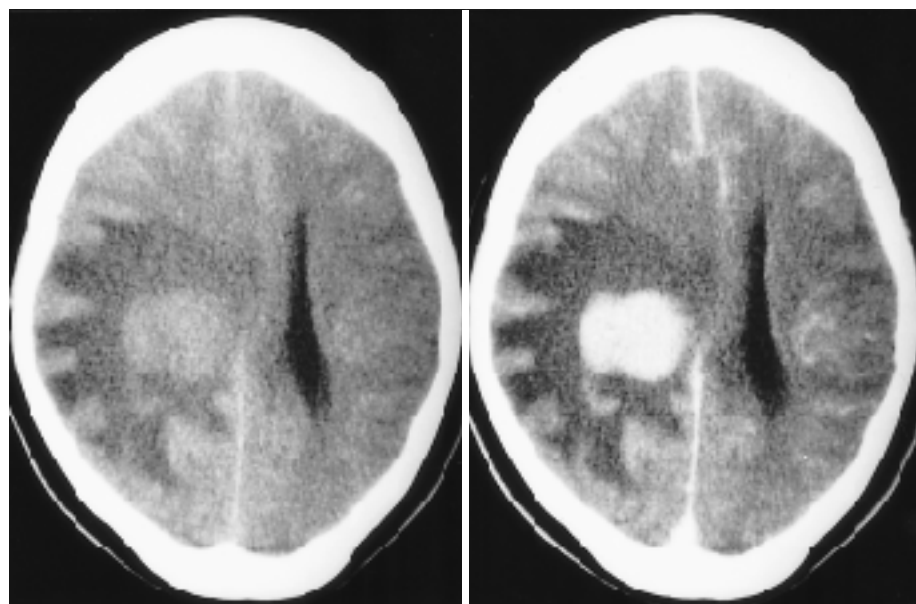
(progenitor cell)

, T1

MR

, T2

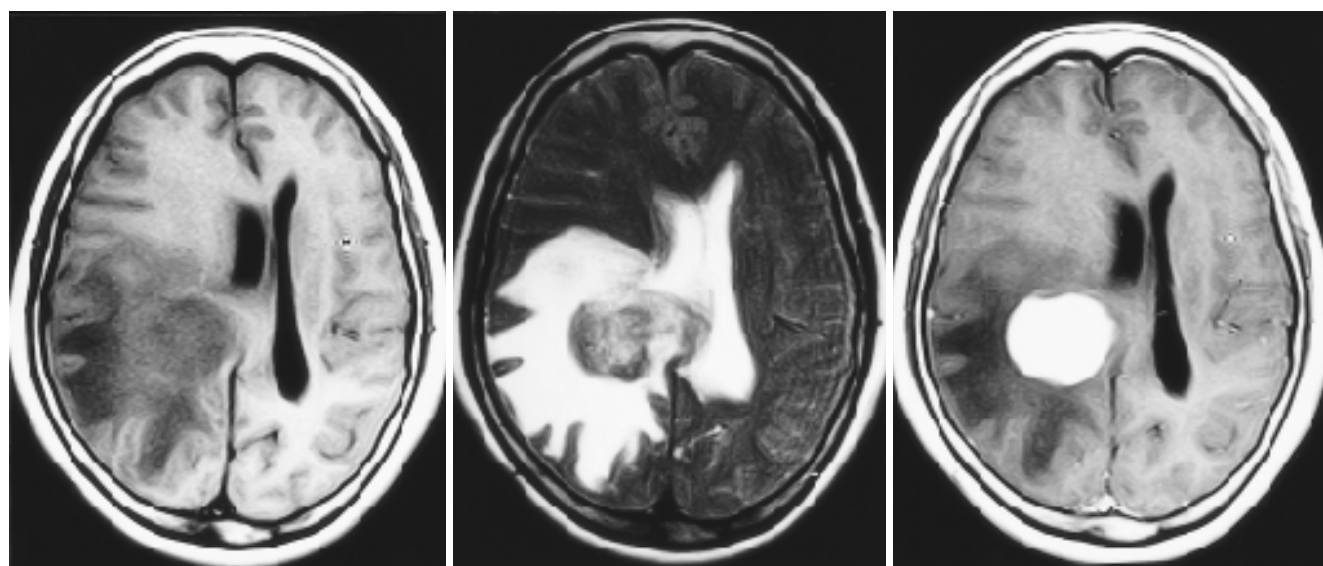
MR



A

B

Fig. 1. Precontrast CT scan(A) demonstrates a well-demarcated, lobulated, isodense mass in the right parietal lobe, obliterating the right lateral ventricle. After administration of contrast medium(B), intense and uniform enhancement of the entire mass is noted.

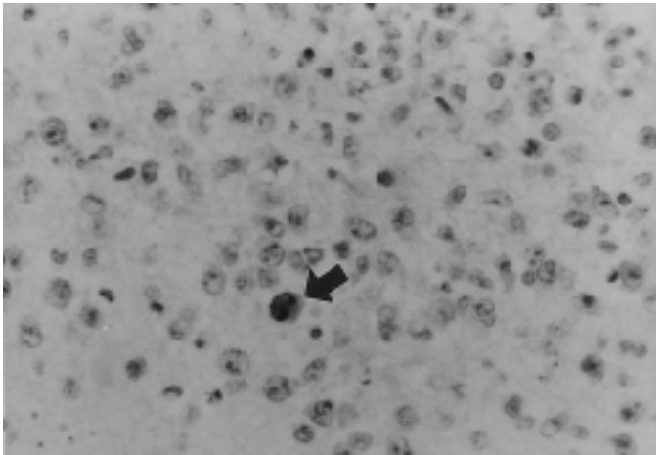


A

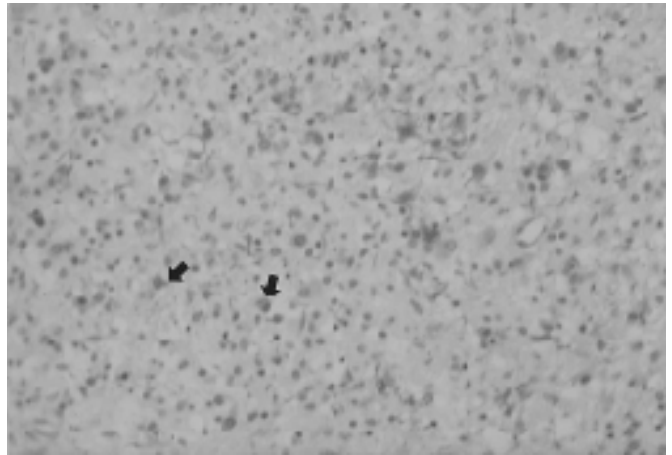
B

C

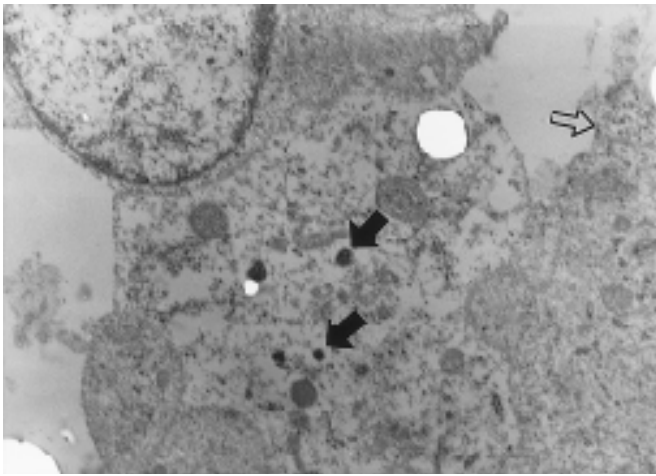
Fig. 2. Axial MR imagings show a well-circumscribed mass with surrounding edema that appears to be located in the right parietal lobe, compressing and obscuring the right lateral ventricle. On precontrast T1-weighted image(A), the mass is mixed iso- and hypointense, and on T2-weighted image(B), mixed iso- and hyperintense to gray matter. Postcontrast imaging(C) shows uniform, intensely enhancing mass.



A



B



C

Fig. 3. Photomicrographs of the histopathologic findings

A. Light microscopic appearance. There is a uniform population of cells with patchy fibrillary matrix. The tumor cells have central round nuclei and the clear cytoplasm. Pleomorphism and atypical mitosis (arrow) are seen, suggesting malignant transformation. (Hematoxylin-Eosin stain, $\times 400$)

B. Immunohistochemical studies demonstrate strong reactivity for synaptophysin (arrows) in the cytoplasm of the tumor cells. (ABC, $\times 200$)

C. Neuronal differentiation is reflected by the presence of membrane bounded neurosecretory granules (arrows) and synaptic vesicles (open arrow). (Electron microscopy, $\times 6000$)

가

가

(2-5).

Wichmann

(4,10).

Tomura (9)

가

(4)

3

1

, 3

(aqueduct)

4

2

가 , 가

가

가

. Yasargil (10)

1982 Hassoun (1)

가

가

4

. Tomura

(9)

2

(2,3,7,8).

가

Tomura (9)

(dissemination)

(5,10)

2

72

(5,10).

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Central Neurocytoma Originated from Atrium with Malignant Transformation : A Case Report¹

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Central neurocytoma, a cerebral intraventricular tumor, is usually benign. It frequently develops in the area of the foramen of Monro, and is usually attached to the septum pellucidum. Mild to moderate contrast enhancement is common. We encountered a case of central neurocytoma in a 60-year-old woman; the tumor arose from the atrium of the lateral ventricle, and extraventricular extension and malignant transformation were apparent. CT and MRI revealed a well-defined, slightly heterogeneous mass measuring 2.5 × 3 × 5 cm with surrounding edema. There was strong contrast enhancement of the mass.

Index words : Brain, neoplasms
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Brain, ventricles

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