



가

가

1

(infantile myofibromatosis)

1.68 kg

1954

Stout (1)

1.5 cm

(Fig. 1A).

가 가

(Fig. 1B).

가 (brain CT)

1 가 4

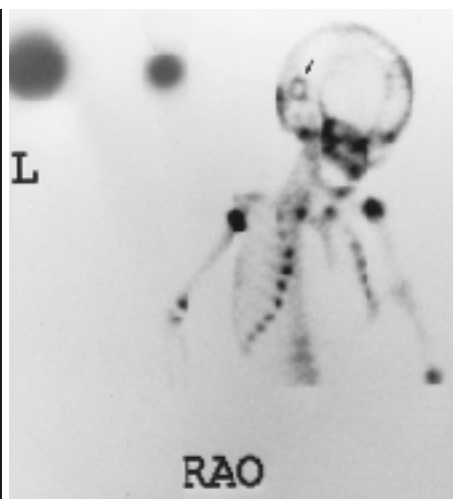
, 4

가

(Fig. 1C, D).



A



B

Fig. 1. A. Simple lateral skull film shows round well-defined lytic lesion with thin sclerotic rim(arrows). B. Technitium-99m-methylene diphosphonate bone scan shows peripherally increased uptake(arrow) at right temporal bone area.

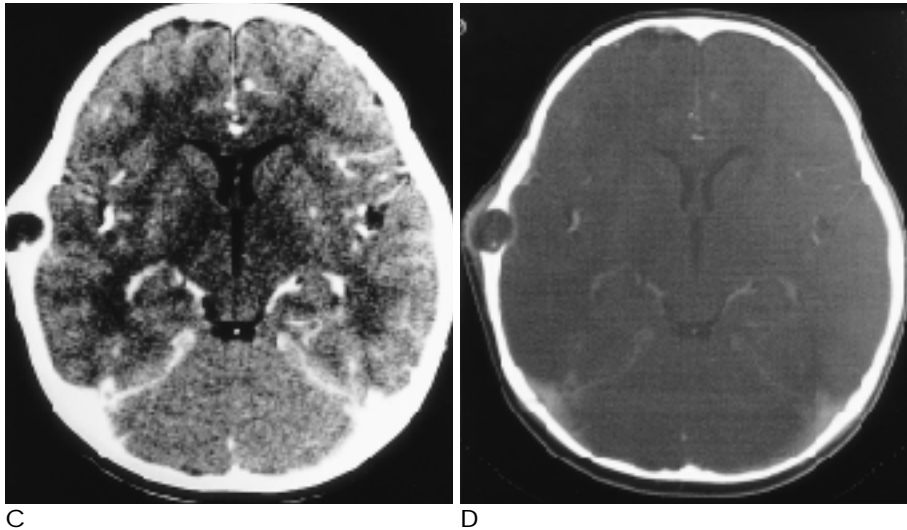
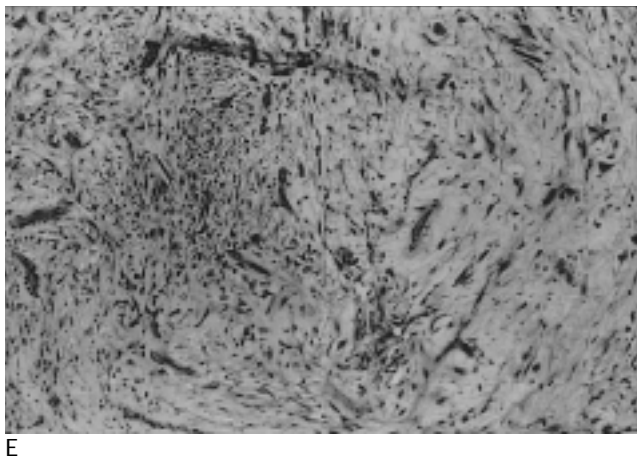


Fig. 1. On contrast-enhanced CT with soft tissue setting(C), peripherally enhancing soft tissue mass is seen at right temporal bone and on bone setting(D) diploic space is expanded and the inner and outer table are nearly thinned out. E. Photograph of the tumor shows whorls of myofibroblastic spindle cells with abundant vascular structures and myxoid stroma ($\times 100$).



(4).
(5),
, 89%가 2 (4).
Chung Enzinger 3:1
,
(3).
가 , 10%
가
, 1/3 , 가
, 가
(3,4,6).
가
가
,
1-3cm
,
,
가
가
가
(4,7). CT
, MR T1
, T2
T2
(4).
,
(hyaline),

(Fig. 1E)

12%
(fibromatosis colli),
가 (2), 1954 Stout가
(juvenile fibromatosis)
(congenital generalized fibromatosis)
2 (1), 1981 Chung Enzinger가
(3).
(con-
(multiple
(diffuse
genital multiple fibromatosis),
mesenchymal hamartoma),
congenital fibromatosis)

가 (hemangiopericytoma)
가 (8).
, 가
가
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J Korean Radiol Soc 2000;42:359- 361

Infantile Myofibromatosis of the Skull¹

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Infantile myofibromatosis is a rare benign tumor of childhood characterized by a myofibroblastic tumor in the skin, subcutaneous tissues, bones, and, occasionally, the viscera. The tumor may be solitary or multicentric. A solitary skeletal lesion most commonly occurs in the craniofacial region. We report a case of solitary infantile myofibromatosis of the skull, confirmed by excisional biopsy.

Index words : Skull, primary neoplasms
Children, neoplasms

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