

: 1 1

.

3-4%

. 20 40

가 , ,

(transitional zone)

(permeative)

(moth eaten)

가 5 48%
(vertebra plana)

9

1 MR

T1 T2
(Fig. 1C,D). 5
, 11 , 4
가가 (Fig. 1E).

(1). 3-4% 1%

(hip bone)

(axial skeleton)

20 MR
T1 , T2
T1

(diploe)

(Fig. 1F).

21 MR

(excisional biopsy)

(lymphoblastic

lymphoma ; pre-B cell type , Immune stain S-100(-),
Lysozyme(-), B-cell, Tcell equivocal)

(Fig.

1G).

CT

(Fig. 1A),

(Fig. 1B).

MR T1

가

11

4

11

4

가

T2

3-

4%,

1%

1939 Parker Jackson

(reticulum cell bone sarcoma)

(clinical entity)

(2). 20-40

40

1999 9 1 1999 11 29

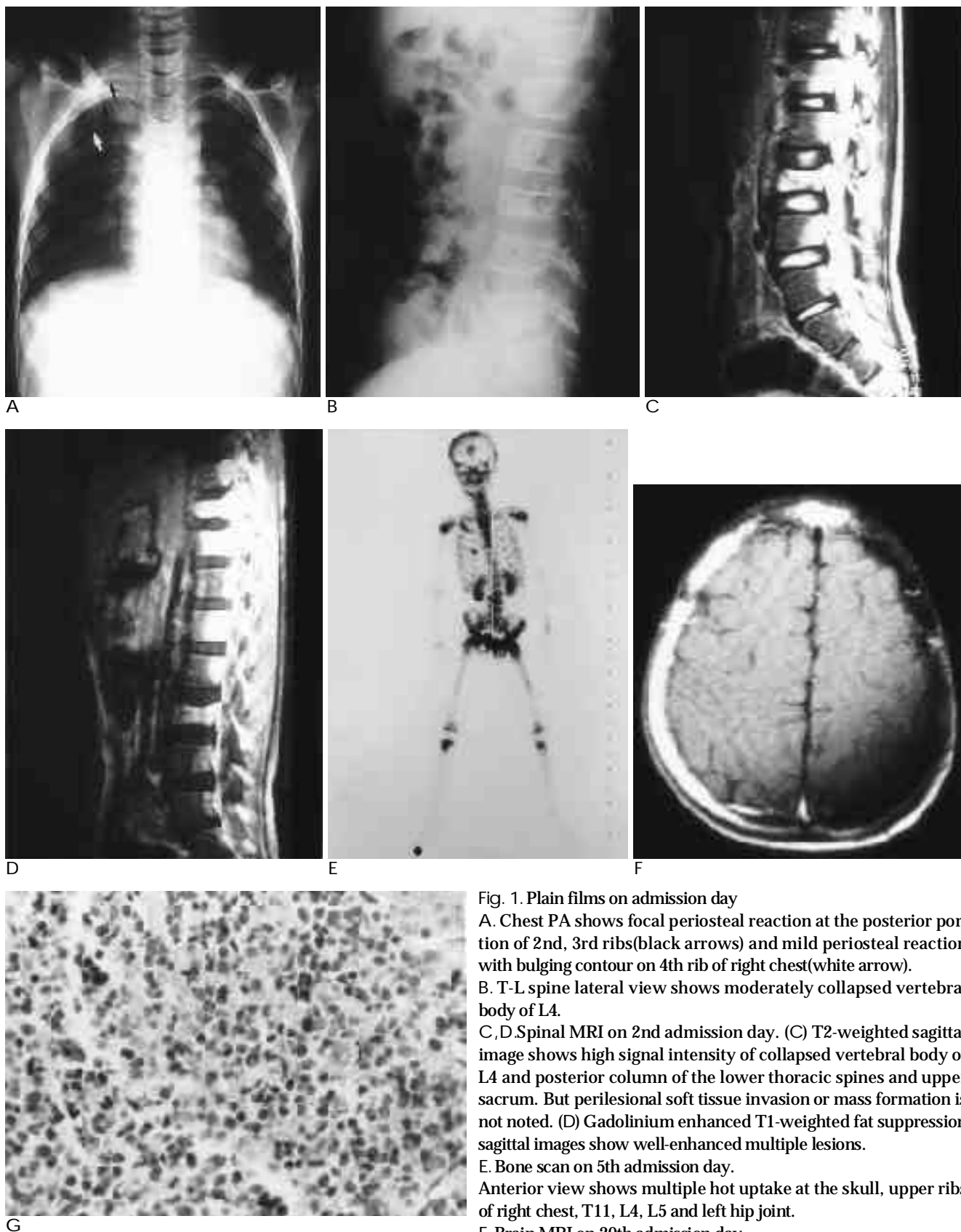


Fig. 1. Plain films on admission day

A. Chest PA shows focal periosteal reaction at the posterior portion of 2nd, 3rd ribs (black arrows) and mild periosteal reaction with bulging contour on 4th rib of right chest (white arrow).

B. T-L spine lateral view shows moderately collapsed vertebral body of L4.

C, D. Spinal MRI on 2nd admission day. (C) T2-weighted sagittal image shows high signal intensity of collapsed vertebral body of L4 and posterior column of the lower thoracic spines and upper sacrum. But perilesional soft tissue invasion or mass formation is not noted. (D) Gadolinium enhanced T1-weighted fat suppression sagittal images show well-enhanced multiple lesions.

E. Bone scan on 5th admission day.

Anterior view shows multiple hot uptake at the skull, upper ribs of right chest, T11, L4, L5 and left hip joint.

F. Brain MRI on 20th admission day.

Gadolinium enhancing T1-weighted fat suppression axial image show diffuse well enhanced thickenings at the diploe space of both frontal bone and right parietal bone. But parenchymal abnormality is not noted.

G. Pathologic findings of specimen of excisional biopsy on 21th admission day. (H and E stain, $\times 400$) Microscopic findings shows infiltrative tumor cells.

50% , , , ,
 2 . MRI
 가
 가
 (2). 70% , , (neuroblastoma)
 CT
 (Batson's plexus)
 (3).
 가
 , 80%
 20%
 (2,4). 5 48% 10 33%
 가
 MRI가 가
 가
 MRI T1
 , T2
 (5). T2
 (5).
 가 9
 , Phillips (4)
 20 1 , White (5)
 19 7
 8, 11 , 4
 (eosinophilic granuloma)
 75%
 (geographic)
 (double hole appearance)

Hicks (2)
 IL-1, IL-6, TNF-alpha (osteoclastic activity)
 IL-6, TNF-alpha
 Phillips (4)
 (curative treatment)
 50%
 4
 100%

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Primary Non-Hodgkin's Bone Lymphoma in a Child : A Case Report¹

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Non-Hodgkin's bone lymphoma is rare, accounting for only 3-4 % of all primary malignant bone tumors. The femur, tibia and humerus are most frequently affected. Most lesions are located in the medullary cavity of the diaphysis, or in the metaphysis adjacent to the diaphysis and the majority of patients are between 20 and 40 years old. Intermittent localized pain, dull and aching, and not relieved by rest, is present in almost all patients. Classically, the lesion begins in the bone marrow as a permeative or moth-eaten lytic process. The treatment of choice for primary non-Hodgkin's bone lymphoma is radiation therapy and adjuvant chemotherapy. The prognosis for this tumor is better than that for the majority of other primary malignant bone tumors, and the five-year survival rate is approximately 48 %.

We report a case of primary non-Hodgkin's bone lymphoma in a 9-year-old boy, describing the MR and plain film imaging findings.

Index words : Bone neoplasms
Lymphoma, MR

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