

가<sup>1</sup>

. . . . . 2 . 2 . 2

:

:

가 가 34 . 가11 , 가 23  
11 - 69 . 11 .  
3 44 .

T1

: 가 가 17 (50%), 가 가  
14 (41.2%) , 3 (8.8%) 가 가 31 (91.2%)  
3 - 24 ( 12  
) 가 .  
34 28 (82.4%) ,  
25 (89%) .

3 - 16 ( 6 )  
5 3 - 6 ( 3.6 )

가가

:

90%  
(4 -

6).

(1). 1969 Leksell

가

가 (2, 3),

3 cm

<sup>1</sup><sup>2</sup>

가

45 3 Linskey (7)

가 34 가 11 ,

가 23 11 69 47

가

가

가 11 , 23

11

가 가 ,

2 41

3

가 14 (41.2%) , 3 (8.8%)

가 31 (91.2%)

44 17

LGU B23004(Electa, Stockholm, Sweden) , 30 50% 가

3 - 24 ( 12

1 18

27.8% 75%

13.9Gy(5 - 17.5 Gy) MRI 1 16

1.5 T Gyroscan ACS - NT(Philips, Best, Netherlands)

0.5 T MRT - 50 A/SE(Toshiba, Tokyo, Japan) (Table 1).

0.5 T MRT - 50 A/SE

(TR) 400 msec, (TE) 15 msec T1

TR/TE 3000/120 msec T2

3 - 5 mm, 0.3 - 0.5 mm 256 × 256

1.5 T Gyroscan ACS - NT

TR/TE 500/15 msec T1 TR/TE 3300/120 msec T2

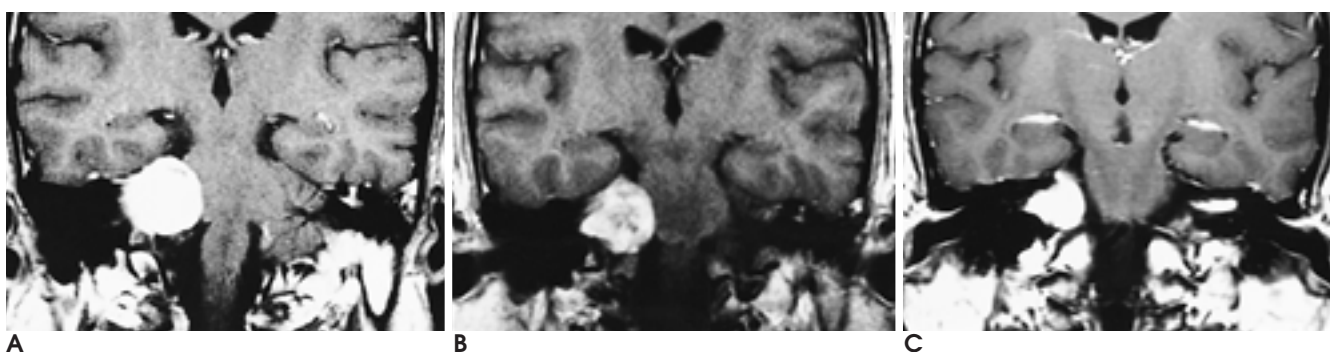
3 - 5 mm, 0.3 - 0.5 mm 205 × 256

T1, T2

T1 0.1 mmol/kg Gadolinium - DTPA(Magnevist, Schering, Berlin, Germany)

**Table 1.** Changes of Tumor Size After Gamma Knife Radiosurgery

Change	< 12 months Follow-up No.(%)	12 months Follow-up No.(%)	Overall No.(%)
Increased	3 (16.7)	0	3 (8.8)
Unchanged	10 (55.5)	4 (25)	14 (41.2)
Decreased	5 (27.8)	12 (75)	17 (50)
Total	18	16	34



**Fig. 1.** Coronal enhanced T1-weighted MR images of right acoustic schwannoma in 39 year old man.  
**A.** At initial MRI, well enhancing right cerebellopontine angle tumor is noted.  
**B.** Follow up MRI 8 months after radiosurgery shows slightly decreased tumor size and central loss of contrast enhancement.  
**C.** Follow up MRI 24 months after radiosurgery shows markedly decreased tumor size and contrast enhancement.

가 28 7 (25%) 가 . 86 - 95%

5 16 ( 13 ) 5 17

가, 2 가 92%

2 17 5 Noren (14) 20

3 - 6 ( 3.6 ) 가가

(Fig. 2), 1 2

가 ,

가 가 6% 가

가 2 - 3 5

가 32%, 2 40%, 4

1 64%, 10 91%

, 2 - 3 가 20

가 2 -

3 가

가 (2, 3),

1 1

1 (27.8%) 1 (75%)

가

(1), (7, 14)

가 (4, 8 -

10), 가

(11 - 13).

Noren (6)

4 44%

, 42% 가 , 14%

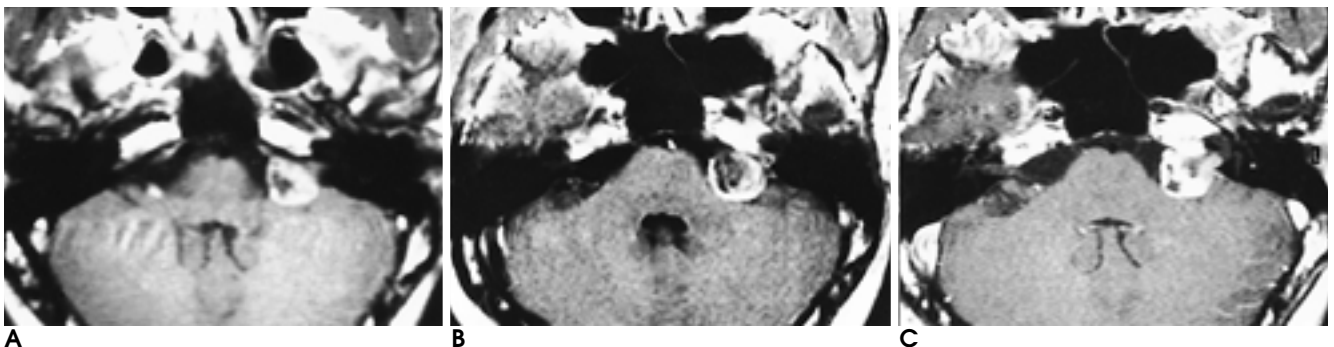
가 가 . Linskey (4) 40

1 55%

가 (7)

14.6 , 96%

1 36%, 2 42% (5, 7)



**Fig. 2.** Axial enhanced T1-weighted MR images of left acoustic schwannoma in 40 year old man.  
**A.** Enhancing mass with central necrosis in left cerebellopontine angle tumor is noted on initial MRI before radiosurgery.  
**B.** Increased central necrosis and increased tumor size are evident on follow up MRI 3 months after radiosurgery.  
**C.** Tumor shrinkage is seen on follow up MRI 14 months after gamma-knife radiosurgery.

가  
(5), Linskey (7)  
가

28 (82%) 3 16 (Linskey (13)  
6 )

25 (89%) 가 28 7 (25%) 5 16  
( 13 )  
, 5 가, 2  
가

Peterson (15 - 19)  
7 - 43%

가,  
3 - 6

가

가, ,  
,  
(15). 2  
17 5 (29%)  
가

가 가 3  
6  
가 12

가 가  
가  
2 가

,  
가 , 가  
가  
가  
가  
3 - 6 가가  
가 2 - 3

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## Evaluation of Therapeutic Effect of Acoustic Schwannoma After Gamma-Knife Radiosurgery using Follow-up MRI<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate, using short-term follow-up MR imagings, the usefulness of gamma-knife radiosurgery in patients with acoustic schwannoma.

**Materials and Methods:** In 34 patients (M:F = 11:23, aged 11 - 69 years) with acoustic schwannoma, eleven of whom had undergone microsurgical resection prior to gamma-knife radiosurgery, we retrospectively reviewed the serial MR imaging findings obtained before and after this procedure. Analysis focused on post-surgical changes in tumor volume and intratumoral enhancement, and the follow-up period ranged from 3 to 44 months.

**Results:** Follow-up imaging revealed that after radiosurgery, tumor size had decreased in 17 cases (50%), was unchanged in 14 (41.2%), and had increased in three (8.8%). Local tumor control was achieved in 31 of 34 cases (91.2%). Objectively defined tumor shrinkage was seen within 3 to 24 (median, 12) months of treatment, the rate of shrinkage increasing with longer follow-up. Three to 16 (median, 6) months after treatment, loss of central tumor enhancement was evident in 28 cases (82.4%). In 25 of 28 patients with intratumoral necrosis (89.3%), tumors were either smaller or their size was unchanged. Three to six (mean, 3.6) months after treatment, five cases demonstrated a transient size increase.

**Conclusion:** Gamma-knife radiosurgery effectively controlled the growth of acoustic schwannoma, and intratumoral necrosis appears to be a predictable sign for decreased tumor size.

**Index words :** Schwannoma

Brain neoplasms, MR

Brain neoplasms, therapeutic radiology

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