



가

가 가

(MRI)
, T2
가

T1

CT

, MRI T1

, T2

1

(pigment -
ed meningioma),
(malignant melanoma),
(melanocytoma),
schwannoma),
(1).
(pigmented
(melanoblastomatosis)

CT MRI
4 × 4 cm
가 4
(Fig. 1A).

CT

. MRI

6.5 cm

가

. T1

(2, 3).

,

1

CT MRI

(Fig. 1B, E).

(Fig. 1C). T2

FL2D

가

T1

27

가 2

,

가

T1

. 1

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(Fig. 1D, F).

가

가

1

2

2001 7 5

2001 8 17

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G. Microscopically, the tumor is composed of nests or sheets of atypical cells. Tumor cells are ovoid to spindle-shaped and have ovoid nuclei with coarse chromatin, thick nuclear membrane, prominent eosinophilic nucleoli, and moderate to abundant cytoplasm. Many cells contain dark brown-black melanin pigments (H&E, $\times 200$).

가 .

(2).

가 , ,

CT

CT

T1

MRI

, T2

T1 T2

MRI

.

MRI

40

(4)

가

(9).

가

6 - 11

(9, 10).

MRI , T1

, T2

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Primary Leptomeningeal Malignant Melanoma in Posterior Fossa and Upper Cervical Canal: A Case Report¹

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The term 'primary melanocytic neoplasm' covers a wide disease spectrum, from well differentiated meningeal melanocytoma to malignant melanoma, its most aggressive malignant counterpart.

Previous reports have shown that due to the paramagnetic effect of melanin, melanocytic neoplasms show high signal intensity on T1-weighted images and very low signal intensity on T2-weighted images, with relatively homogeneous contrast enhancement.

The differentiation of leptomeningeal malignant melanoma from benign melanocytoma is important because of their different prognosis but on the basis of imaging findings alone is difficult. Ultrastructural immunohistochemical analysis is a possible alternative.

We report the imaging findings of rare primary malignant melanoma, revealed by noncontrast-enhanced CT as a high-density mass, and demonstrating high signal intensity on T1-weighted images, and very low signal intensity on T2WI, with relatively good contrast enhancement.

Index words : Brain, MR
Meninges, neoplasms
Melanoma

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