

가

(shading) T1 T2 T2 T1

가

8.8 g/dl 27.8%  
CA 125 650 ng/ml 가

(peritoneal implant), (adhesion) 3가 (endometrioma), (implant) erized tomography, CT ) (Somatom Plus - 4; Simens, Erlangen, Germany) (1, 2). (magnetic resonance MR (1.0T, Magnetom Impact; Simens, Erlangen, Germany) imaging, MRI ) T1 T1

T2 (shading) (locule) (Fig. 1A). T2

(1 - 5).  
가

MRI T1 T2 MRI T1 T2 CT (Fig. 1B). MRI

MRI

, S

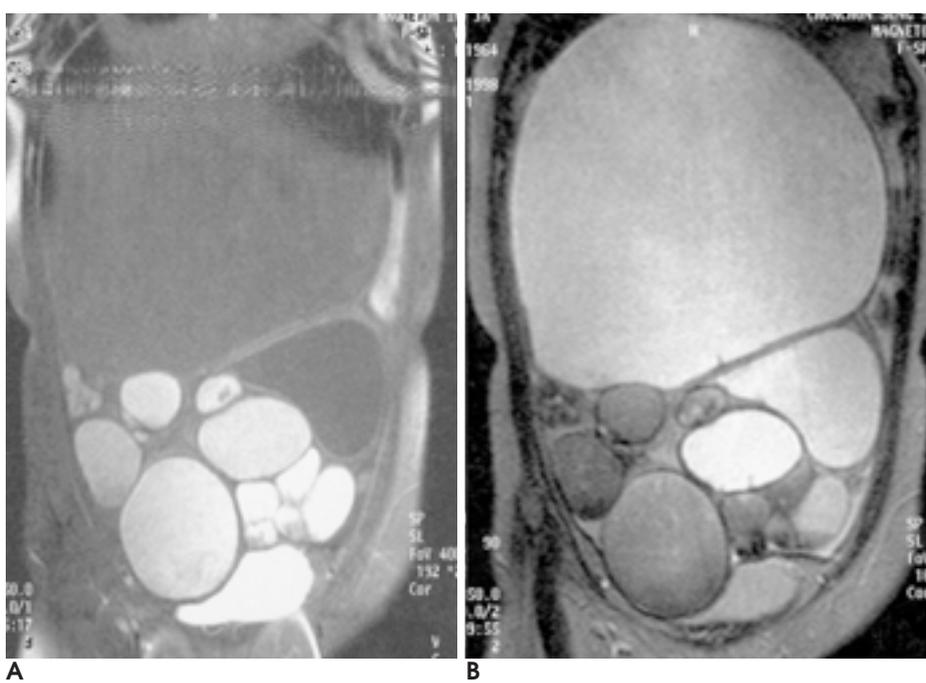
0.2 - 1 cm 가

34 가 8  
11 kg 가

(gland)

. 가

:  
 S  
 (implant)  
 (endometrioma)  
 (1, 2).  
 Patel  
 35% (6)  
 가 (spiculated stranding)  
 T1  
 (2, 5).  
 (dermoid)  
 (1-3).  
 MRI  
 가  
 (2). CT  
 가  
 CT  
 가  
 T1  
 가  
 T1  
 가  
 (3, 4).  
 가  
 MRI  
 가  
 (1-5).  
 MRI  
 가  
 T1  
 가  
 T1  
 가  
 T2  
 가  
 (1-3). Sugimura (3) 33  
 2 T1  
 가  
 T1  
 가  
 T2  
 가  
 (shading)  
 (1, 2). Togashi T1  
 T2  
 가 90%, 98%, 96% (7).  
 가  
 T1, T2



**Fig. 1.** A 34-year old woman.  
**A.** Coronal T1-weighted fat saturated MR image (TR/TE, 650/15) after administration of intravenous gadopentetate dimeglumine shows a huge cystic mass with multiple loculi of variable shape. The lesion nearly replaces the peritoneal cavity. Two large loculi show low signal intensity, while the others show high signal intensity.  
**B.** Coronal T2-weighted MR image (TR/TE, 2000/90) shows that two large loculi become homogeneously hyperintense. The contents of small loculi show homogeneously low or high signal intensity. There are faint shading and hypointense border in the small loculi.

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## Huge Endometrioma Mimicking Mucinous Cystadenoma on MR: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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Endometriosis is a relatively common gynecologic disease affecting women during their reproductive years. For its diagnosis, magnetic resonance imaging has been shown to have greater specificity than other modalities. Although lesions may show variable signal intensity due to numerous stages of bleeding, the characteristic finding of endometrioma which distinguishes it from other ovarian cystic masses is relatively high signal intensity on T1-weighted images and heterogeneous signal intensity with prominent shading on T2-weighted images. We report an atypical case involving a huge endometrioma. Because of varying signal intensity on T1- and T2-weighted images and scanty shading on T2-weighted images, the findings were misinterpreted and mucinous cystadenoma was diagnosed.

**Index words :** Endometriosis

Ovary, MR

Ovary, cysts

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