

(candidiasis)

가

가

2

가

Candida albicans가

Amphotericine - B

T1

가

가

가 1,500

25

gm
10%

3 - 4%, 1,000 gm
(1, 2).

9.9 -

(Fig.

1B). T2

(Fig. 1C),

27 - 64%

2

T1
(Fig. 1D).

26

Candida albicans
Flucytocine

60

가

가

1

30 5

2

31 1

1,480 gm

26

1,650 gm

가

13

가

21

(7 - MHz)

6

(periventricular leukomalacia)

가

(Fig. 1A).

Candida albicans가

2

(7 -

MHz)

(Fig. 2A).

T1

1

2

2001 2 11

2001 6 15

(Fig. 2B).

Amphotericin - B Flucytocine

. 3

가

가 가 가

가

1,500 gm
3 - 4%

(3).

27 - 64%

가 Huang (3) 7%

. Parker (4)

49%

가

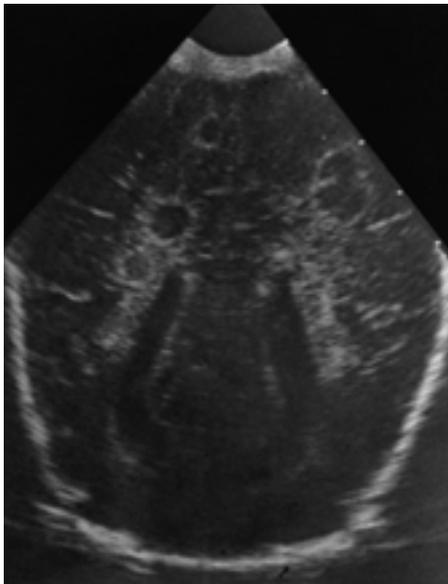
(crypto -

coccosis 25%), (zygomycetosis 13%),

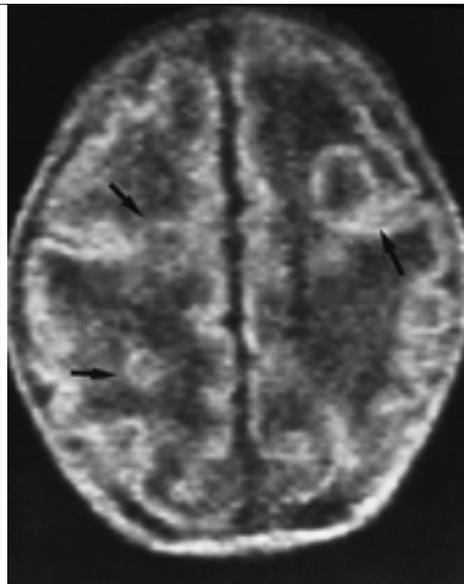
(aspergillosis 5%), (histoplasmosis

5%), (blastomycosis 2.5%)

가



A



B

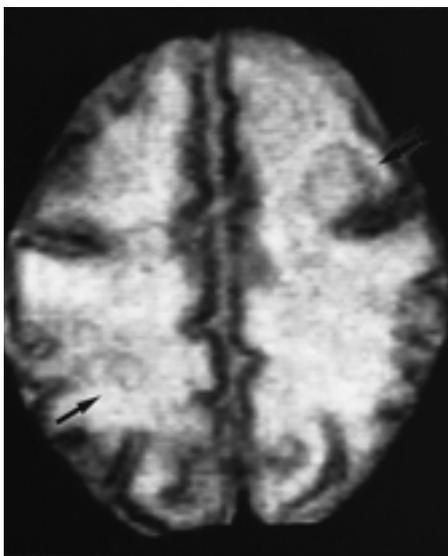
Fig. 1. A. Coronal brain sonography shows multiple ring-like lesions of low echogenic

nodules with highly echogenic rims in both hemispheres, mainly located in gray-white matter junction.

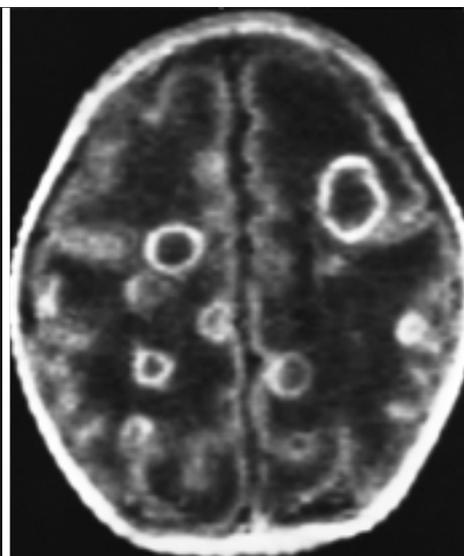
B. Axial T1-weighted MR image shows multiple variable sized nodular lesions with high signal rim and low signal center along gray-white matter junctions.

C. Axial T2-weighted MR image shows multiple variable sized nodular lesions with iso to low signal rim and high signal center in both cerebral hemisphere.

D. Gadolinium enhanced T1-weighted MR Image shows multiple variable sized rim-enhancing abscesses.



C



D

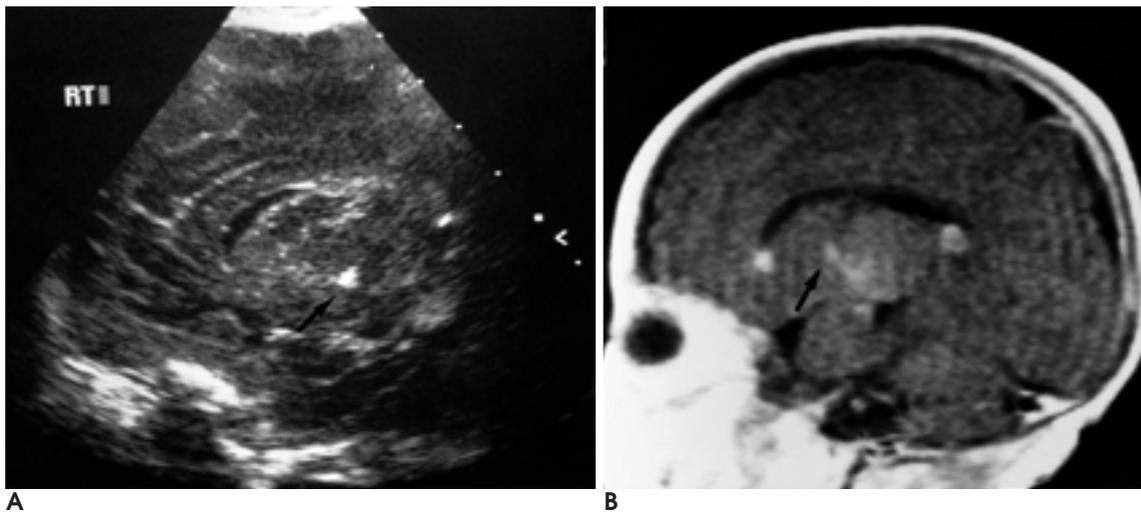


Fig. 2. A. Right parasagittal brain sonography shows focal echoic lesion in right thalamus(arrow). **B.** Gadolinium enhanced T1-weighted sagittal MR image shows multiple small enhancing microabscesses in both periventricular white matter and thalamus(arrow).

가
가
가 (3, 5).
Ampho - tericin - B
(blood - brain - barrier)
Five - fluorocytocine
Huang (3) 가
Winters 가 가
1 1 - 2 cm
2 3 mm
가 2 - 3 mm
T1 1

(6).
가
1
Candia albicans가
Candida albicans가
2
가
T1

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US and MR Imaging of Candidiasis of the Nervous System in Premature Infants: Two Case Reports¹

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Candidiasis of the central nervous system (CNS) is a rare condition and like other opportunistic fungal infections, most commonly occurs in immune-compromised patients. Because of the increasing use of antibiotics and the improving survival rate of premature infants requiring intensive care, the incidence of fungal infections in the brain has increased. We report the findings of ultrasonography and MR imaging in two cases of candidiasis of the CNS in premature infants.

Index words : Infants, premature
Brain, infection
Ultrasound (US)
Magnetic resonance (MR)

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