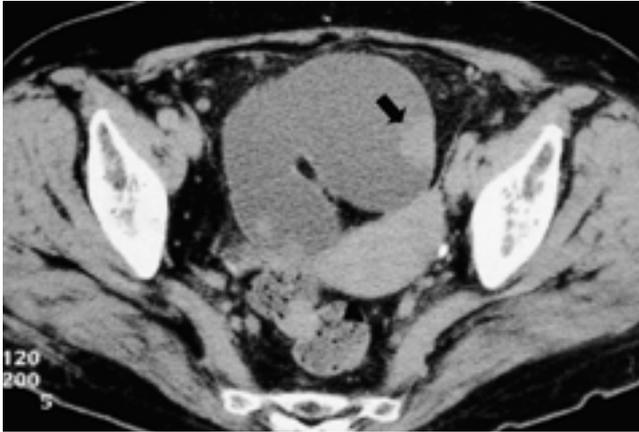


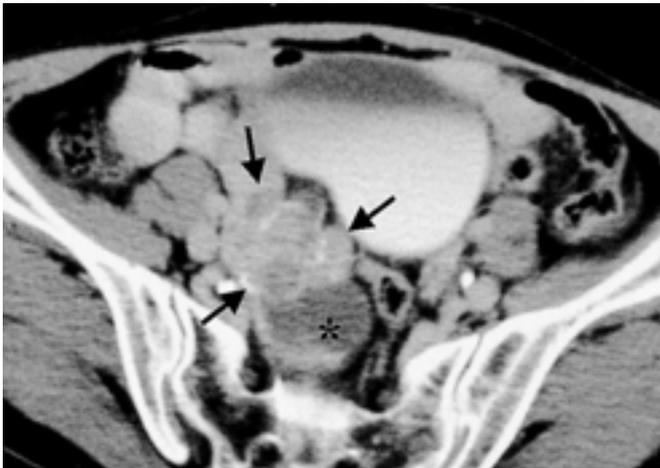
:  
 : 7 ( /  
 , 6 ; , 1 ) . , , ( /  
 / ), , , ,  
 : 7 , 3.5 cm ( , 1.5 cm - 6 cm)  
 . 5 , 2 .  
 . 4 (57%) 5 (71%)  
 . 1 (14%) .  
 : 가 .

0.15% - 1.8% 2 ,  
 가 (lymphepithelioma - like carcinoma) 1 . 6  
 (1-3). 50 ( CT ), 1  
 , ( MR ) . CT  
 Somatom plus - s (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
 CA - (500 - 900 mL; E - Z - CAT, 1.1% - 2.0% w/w  
 1257가 가 (1, 2, 4, 5). [w/v]; E - Z - EM, Westbury, NY) 30  
 , 120 cc (Iopamiro 300 ; Braco, Milano, Italy)  
 3 cc 80 . 10 - 12 mm  
 가 0.3% (6-8). 7 mm

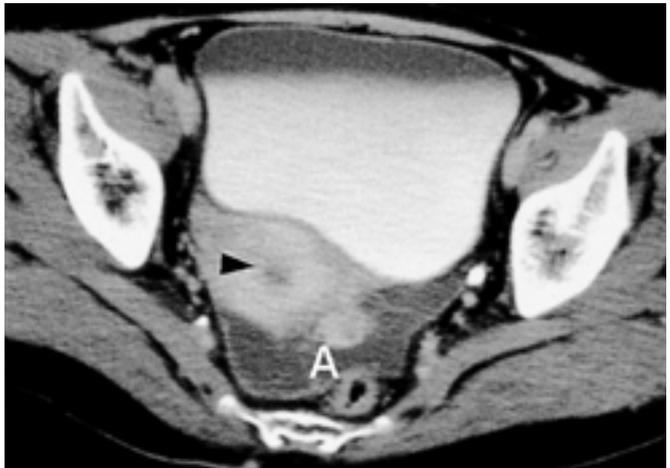
MR GE 1.5 T (Signa Advantage, GE Medical sys-  
 tem, Milwaukee, WI) T1  
 (TR/TE=500/25 msec) , T2  
 (TR/TE=2,000/95 msec) , Gd - DTPA  
 1989 6 1998 9 (gadopentetate digme-glumine, Magnevist , Schering, Berlin,  
 7 Germany) 1mmol/kg 2 T1  
 . 42 69  
 57 6 가 50 가  
 . International Federation of Gynecology and  
 Obstetrics I 4 II,  
 III, IV가 (9). 4



**Fig. 1.** A 69-year-old woman with adenocarcinoma in the left fallopian tube. CT scan shows the dilated left fallopian tube with an internal solid nodule (arrow).



**A**



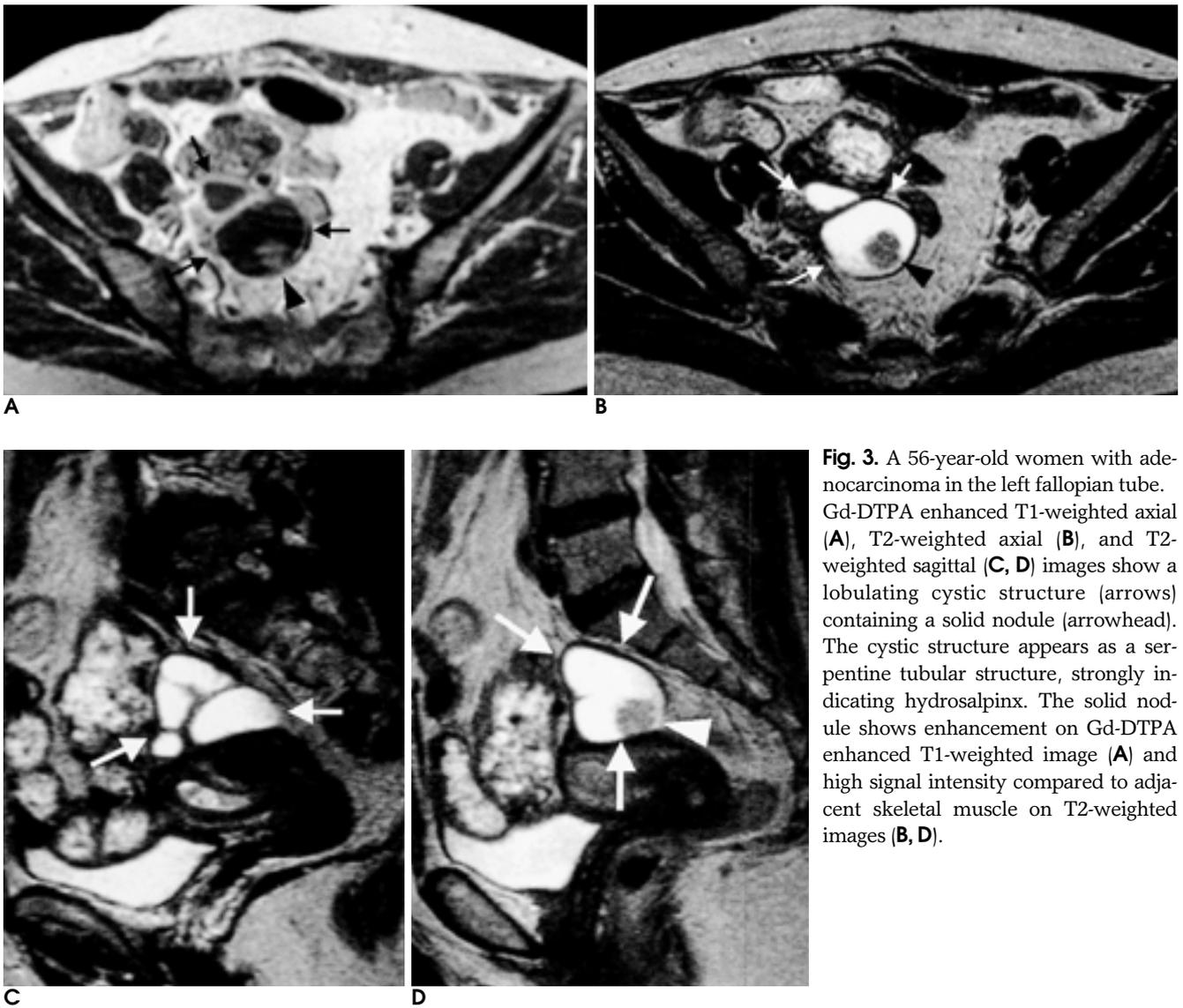
**B**

**Fig. 2.** A 51-year-old woman with malignant mixed mullerian tumor of the right fallopian tube. **A.** Pelvic CT scan shows a lobulating solid and cystic mass (arrows) within the dilated right fallopian tube (asterisk). **B.** More caudal scan shows fluid in an endometrial cavity (arrowhead) and ascites (A) in the pelvic cavity.

**Table 1.** Clinical Features and Pathological Diagnosis in Seven Patients with Primary Malignant Tumor of the Fallopian Tube

Case	Age	Site	Size*	Image	Morphological appearance	Fluid in uterine cavity	Hydrosalpinx	Ascites	LAP
1	58	Right	4	CT	Solid	+	-	-	-
2	51	Right	5	CT	Mixed	+	+	+	-
3	64	Right	6	CT	Solid	+	-	-	-
4	56	Right	1.5	MRI	Solid	-	+	-	-
5	69	Right	3	CT	Solid	-	+	-	-
6	60	Left	3.5	CT	Solid	+	-	-	+
7	42	Right	1.5	CT	Mixed	+	+	-	-

\*: maximal diameter of three dimension (cm) , MMT = malignant mixed Mullerian tumor, LAP = lymphadenopathy



**Fig. 3.** A 56-year-old woman with adenocarcinoma in the left fallopian tube. Gd-DTPA enhanced T1-weighted axial (A), T2-weighted axial (B), and T2-weighted sagittal (C, D) images show a lobulating cystic structure (arrows) containing a solid nodule (arrowhead). The cystic structure appears as a serpentine tubular structure, strongly indicating hydrosalpinx. The solid nodule shows enhancement on Gd-DTPA enhanced T1-weighted image (A) and high signal intensity compared to adjacent skeletal muscle on T2-weighted images (B, D).

4 , 1 (leukorrhea) 51 - 65% 6%

. 7 5 CA - 125 ( (10).

<30 ng/L) (41.3

ng/L - 4,650 ng/L; , 1,065 ng/L) 4

1 IV

4,650 ng/L 53 ng/L (10).

가 3 (11 - 13).

가 가

가

41 - 61%



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## Primary Malignant Tumor of the Fallopian Tube: CT and MR Features<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To determine the radiologic features of primary malignant tumors of the fallopian tube.

**Materials and Methods:** By observing six computed tomograms and one MR image, we determined the radiologic features of seven pathologically proven primary malignant tumors of the fallopian tube. The location, size, internal appearances (cystic/mixed/solid) of the tumor were analysed, and the presence or absence of ipsilateral ovary, hydrosalpinx, intrauterine fluid collection, pelvic ascites and lymphadenopathy were determined.

**Results:** All seven tumors were located in unilateral adnexa. Their mean diameter was 3.5 (range, 1.5 - 6) cm, and their morphological appearance was solid in five cases and mixed in two. In no case were ipsilateral ovaries identified. Hydrosalpinx was noted in four cases (57%) and intrauterine fluid collection in five (71%). Pelvic ascites and lymphadenopathy were each observed in one case (14%).

**Conclusion:** Although it is difficult to differentiate between primary malignant tumors of the fallopian tube and other adnexal tumors, a pelvic mass with hydrosalpinx and intrauterine fluid collection suggests a primary malignant tumor of the fallopian tube.

**Index words :** Fallopian tubes  
Fallopian tubes, neoplasms  
Fallopian tubes, MR

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