

(gliosarcoma)

3

T2

(gliosarcoma)

가

1.7% 2.5%,  
8%

가

5%,

가

가

imaging, CT (magnetic resonance  
가 MRI )  
가  
MRI(Magnetom Vision, Siemens, Erlangen,  
Germany)  
3 MR

2  
57 가 3  
가  
MRI 3 cm 가 가

(Fig. 2A).  
T1

, T2  
T2  
가

1  
45 가 2  
10  
MRI 4 cm 가  
T1  
, T2  
(Fig. 1A),

(Fig. 1B).

(Fig. 2B).

가

(small cell)

(giant cell)

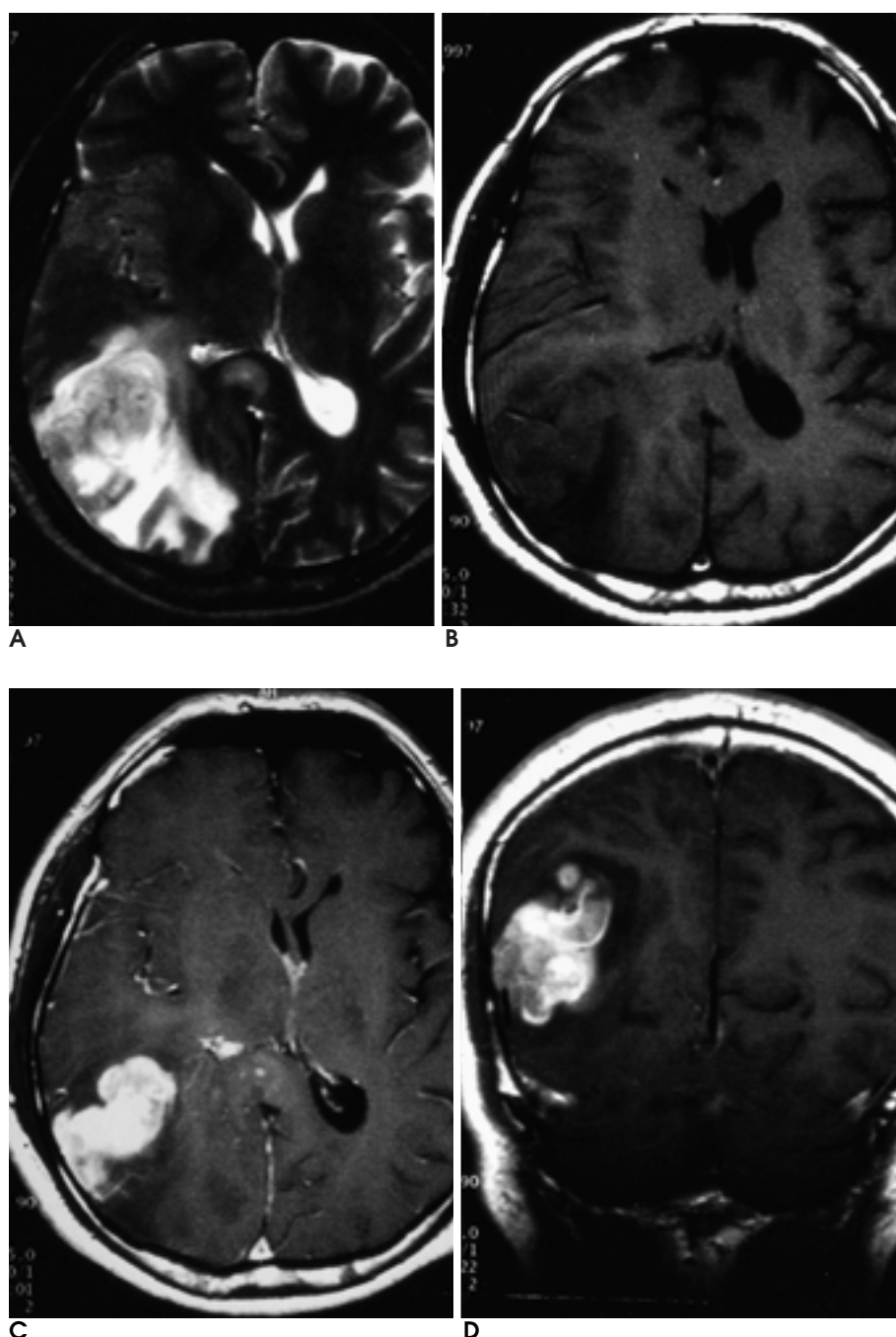
3

24

CT MRI 6 cm 가

(subfalcine herniation)  
MRI, T1 (Fig. 3A),  
가 가  
(Fig. 3B).

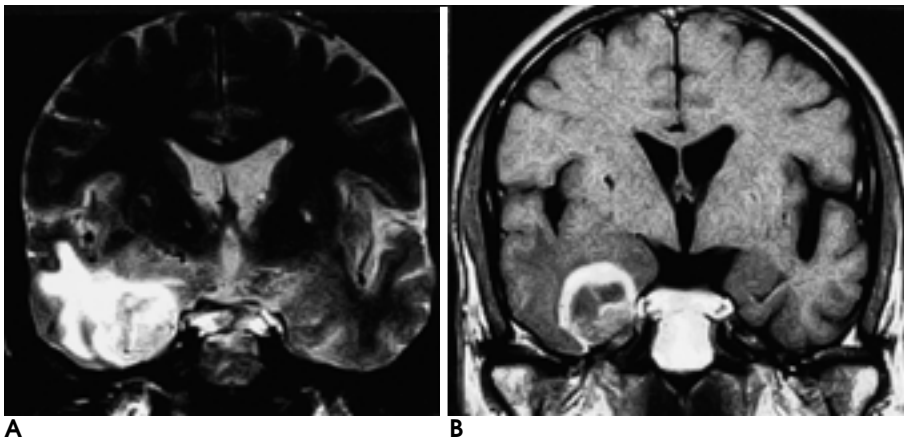
(dural tail  
sign)  
가  
(1).



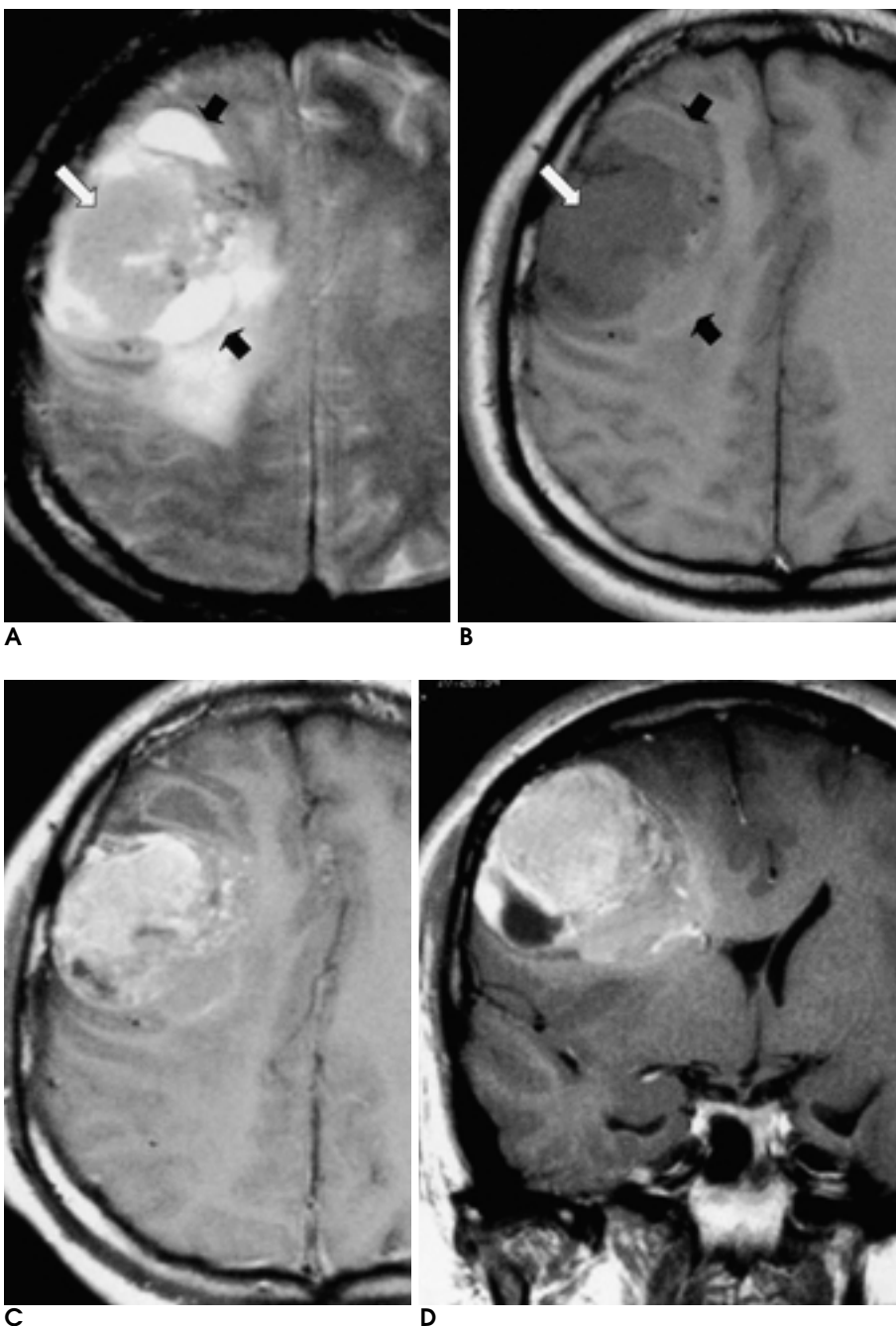
**Fig. 1.** case 1: 45 year-old man with a sustained right parietal headache for 2 months and followed by visual defect since 10 days ago.

**A, B.** Axial T2 weighted (**A**) and T1 weighted (**B**) both MR images show a peripheral dural based tumor at the right posterior temporoparietal lobe. This tumor shows the heterogeneous low signal intensity in T1-weighted image and the mixed very high and slightly high signal areas within the tumor in T2-weighted image. Another high signal area by a daughter mass is seen in the splenium of right side corpus callosum.

**C, D.** Gd-DTPA enhanced axial (**C**) and coronal (**D**) T1 weighted images show heterogeneously and strongly enhanced tumor, which is widely contact with the dura. A very small nodular enhancing mass is seen in the splenium of right side corpus callosum, and it might be adjacent metastasis.



**Fig. 2.** case 2: 57 year-old man has been suffered from anosmia for 3 months, and had an episode of seizure recently. Coronal T2-weighted image (A) shows heterogeneously hyperintense tumor in the right medial temporal lobe with moderate edema at the adjacent white matter. The tumor is intensely enhanced along its periphery on gadolinium enhanced coronal T1-weighted image (B).



**Fig. 3.** case 3: 24 year-old man with intermittent headache for 2 months. A - D. Axial T2 weighted (A), T1 weighted (B) images, contrast enhanced axial (C) and coronal (D) T1 weighted images reveal a bulky mass, located from deep white matter to cortex, abutting to the dura. The tumor consists of the inner cystic or necrotic portions with less enhancement (arrow) and the outer solid portion with homogeneous enhancement (arrowhead) (C, D). The peritumoral edema is not striking (A).

:

(endothelial hyperplasia)

1

Dwyer (6) MRI

(anaplasia)

(2, 3).

(5).

가 가

가

(medullary vein)

80% 가

가

(dural and pial supply)

3 가

(7, 8).

(peripheral location)

(2, 4, 5).

가

(5).

가

가

가

1 가

1

Dwyer (6) ,

T2

T2

(7).

가

(high vasculari -

ty and cellularity)

CT

가

가

(hyperdense)

T2

3 2

가

가

1

가

(6).

T2

가

가

. CT

가

T2

가

가

CT

CT MRI

, Dwyer (6) 6 MRI

가

가

1. Maiuri F, Stella L, Bnvenuti DT, Giamundo A, Pettinato G. Cerebral gliosarcoma: correlation of computed tomographic findings, surgical aspect, pathological features, and prognosis. *Neurosurgery* 1990;26:261-7

2. Morantz RA, Feigin I, Ransohoff J. Clinical and pathological study of 24 cases of gliosarcoma. *J Neurosurgery* 1976;45:398-408

(6).

2

3. Lee YY, Castillo M, Nauert C, Moser RP. Computed tomography of gliosarcoma. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1985;6:527-31
4. Nitta H, Hayase H, Moriyama Y, Yamashima T, Yamashita J. Gliosarcoma of the posterior cranial fossa: MRI findings. *Neuroradiology* 1993;35:279-80
5. Jack CR Jr, Bhansali DT, Chason JL, et al. Angiographic features of gliosarcoma. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1987;8:117-22
6. Dwyer KW, Naul LG, Hise JH. Gliosarcoma: MR features. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1996;20:719-23
7. Joyce P, Benston J, Takahashi M, et al. The accuracy of predicting histologic grades of supratentorial astrocytomas on the basis of CT and cerebral angiography. *Neuroradiology* 1978;16:346-348
8. Newton TH, Potts G. *Radiology of the skull and brain*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1971:2257-2258

## MR Imaging Findings of Gliosarcoma: Report of Three Cases<sup>1</sup>

Hyung Jun Noh, M.D., Jung Hyuk Kim, M.D., Chang Ho Kang, M.D.  
Jae Woong Choi, M.D., Nam Joon Lee, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology Korea University, College of Medicine

Gliosarcoma is a rare primary brain tumor composed of neoplastic glial cells and a sarcomatous spindle-cell element.

We report three cases of gliosarcoma, and describe their MR findings, which in many respects are very similar to those of malignant astrocytomas. Gliosarcomas are, however, more peripherally located, abutting and/or invading the dura mater, and at T2-weighted imaging their signal intensity is lower than is usually the case with malignant astrocytomas. Despite its rarity, the possibility of gliosarcoma should be considered when MR findings of this nature are apparent.

**Index words :** Brain neoplasms, MR  
Brain neoplasms, diagnosis

Address reprint requests to : Jung Hyuk Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Korea University Hospital,  
126-1, 5-ka, Anam-dong, Sungbuk-gu, Seoul 136-705, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-920-5693 Fax. 82-2-929-3796