

1

: ,  
 : 8 ( 1, 7, 1-25 )  
 ,  
 1.0 T 1.5 T  
 T1, T2 , T1  
 : T1 , T2  
 , T1, T2  
 (moderate cellularity)  
 가 2

(osteofibrous dysplasia) 가 1 ,  
 10 가 7 , 1-25 ( 13.1 )  
 1/3 6 , 2  
 (1-3). 1.0T unit (SMT - 100X, Shimadzu, Kyoto,  
 Japan) 1.5T unit (Signa Horizon, GE Medical system,  
 Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)  
 (2). T1 (450 - 650 msec/9 - 20 msec/2 - 4, repe-  
 titition time/echo time/excitation) T2 (1500 -  
 3000/60 - 80/2 - 4) . 7 gadolinium -  
 Dominguez 1989 DTPA(Magnevist, Schering, Berlin, Germany) 0.1 mmol/Kg  
 (2). T1  
 5 - 10 mm 2 - 5 mm ,  
 (matrix) 256 x 256, FOV 15 - 20 cm . 6  
 , 2  
 , 6 17  
 1995 9 2000 4 가  
 8 , ( ),

1  
 2001 7 12 2001 11 6

(endosteal expansion)

T1  
3

(Fig. 2).

3

3

T2

T1

(Fig. 1, 2).

(moderate cellu-  
가

1.5 - 7.0 cm( 4.6 cm)

(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 2C).

2

Table 1

T1

, T2

7

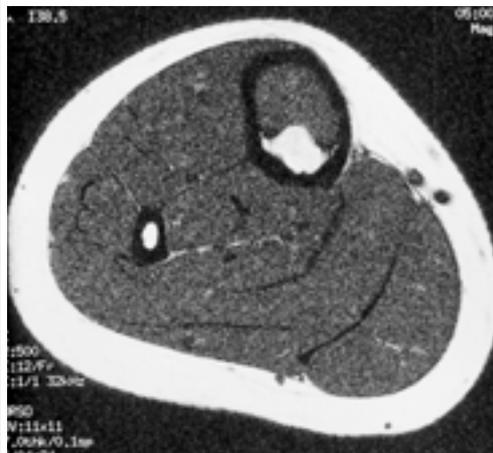
T1, T2

Dominguez (2)

. 1989



A



B

**Fig. 1.** A 10-year-old girl with ossifying fibroma in the proximal tibia.

**A.** Plain radiograph shows well-defined osteolytic lesion with a marginal sclerosis in the tibial shaft.

**B.** T1-weighted axial image shows homogenous iso-signal intensity to the skeletal muscle.

**C.** T2-weighted axial image shows homogenous high signal intensity. Soft tissue change is seen as thin linear increased signal along the outer margin of the cortex (arrow).

**D.** Enhanced axial image shows homogenous enhancement of the bony lesion and surrounding soft tissue.



C



D



A



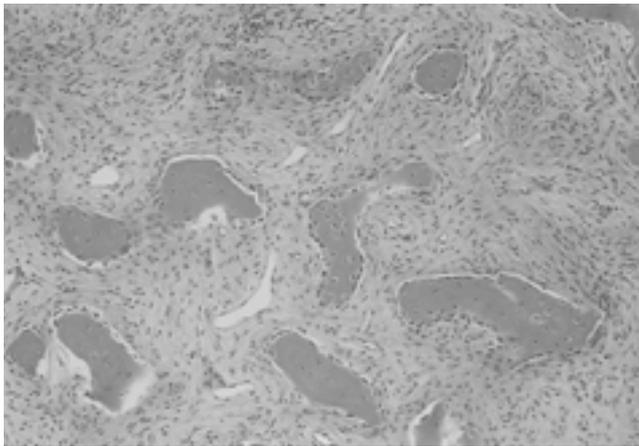
B

**Fig. 2.** A 25-year-old woman with ossifying fibroma in the proximal tibia.

**A.** Plain radiograph shows expansile, osteolytic intracortical lesion in proximal tibia with marginal sclerosis and septation.

**B.** Enhanced axial image shows homogeneous intense enhancement. Internal septation is seen as linear low signal intensity (arrowheads). Enhanced soft tissue change is seen as linear high signal intensity along the cortex (arrow).

**C.** Microphotograph reveals even distribution of osseous trabeculae within a loose fibrous stroma rimmed by osteoblasts (H & E, × 200).



C

**Table 1.** MR Findings of Ossifying Fibroma

No	Age(y)/Sex	Size (cm)	Endosteal expansion	Septation	Soft tissue change
1	10/F	7.0	+	-	+
2	14/F	1.5	-	-	-
3	12/F	6.0	+	+	-
4*	01/F	5.0	+	+	-
5	25/F	5.0	-	+	+
6	20/F	5.0	-	-	-
7	18/M	4.0	-	-	+
8	05/F	3.5	-	-	-

\*Contrast enhanced study was not done.

T1

T2

(monostotic fibrous dysplasia) (3).

, Wang (3)

(5). Jee (6)

3

T1, T2

13

T2

8

(62%)

, 5 (38%)

3

T1

, T2

, T1

:

가

가

가  
가 (3).

가  
(1, 7). Jee (7)

19

T1 , T2

15

4

가

15  
, 3

12

. 18

6

4

가

(adamantinoma)

가

(4).

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## MR Findings of Ossifying Fibroma with Pathologic Correlation<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To compare the MR imaging findings of ossifying fibroma with the histopathologic findings.

**Materials and Methods:** In eight patients (M:F = 1:7; age range, 1 - 25 years) with pathologically proven ossifying fibroma, plain film and MR images were retrospectively analyzed in terms of signal intensity, homogeneity and patterns of contrast enhancement. The MR imaging findings and histopathology were correlated. Using 1.0-T and 1.5-T MR machines, axial T1 and T2 images and gadolinium-enhanced axial and sagittal T1 images were obtained.

**Results:** In all cases, iso-signal intensity to muscle was observed on T1-weighted images, and high signal intensity on T2-weighted images. After intravenous injection of gadolinium-DTPA in seven cases, intense contrast enhancement was seen in all lesions, which were homogenous on T1, T2, and enhanced MR images. Moderate cellularity of fibrous tissue, with even distribution of osteoid and an absence of secondary changes such as hemorrhage or cystic change were revealed by pathologic examination.

**Conclusion:** Ossifying fibroma shows strong enhancement and homogenous signal intensity on MR images. The homogeneity of the MR signal depends on the even distribution of osteoid and an absence of secondary changes such as hemorrhage or cystic change.

**Index words :** Bone neoplasms  
Bone neoplasms, MR

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