



1

.

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

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

(endosteal expansion)

(Fig. 2).

(Fig. 1, 2).

(moderate cellu-
g

1.5 - 7.0 cm(4.6 cm) . (Fig. 1). (Fig. 2C).

Table 1

T1

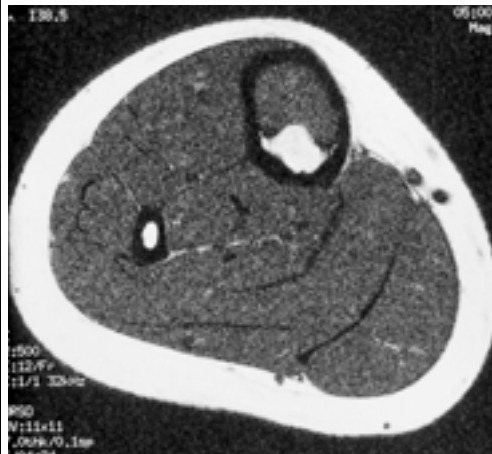
T1, T2

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.



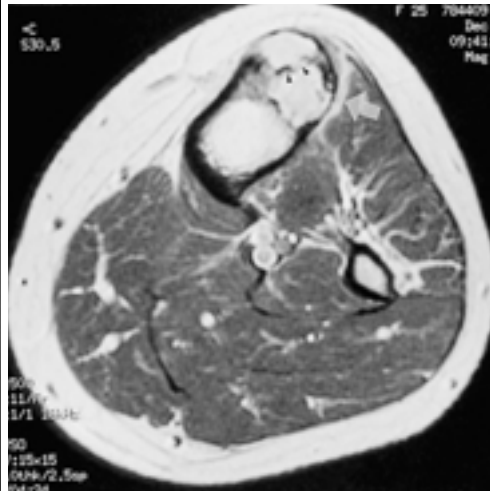
C



D



A



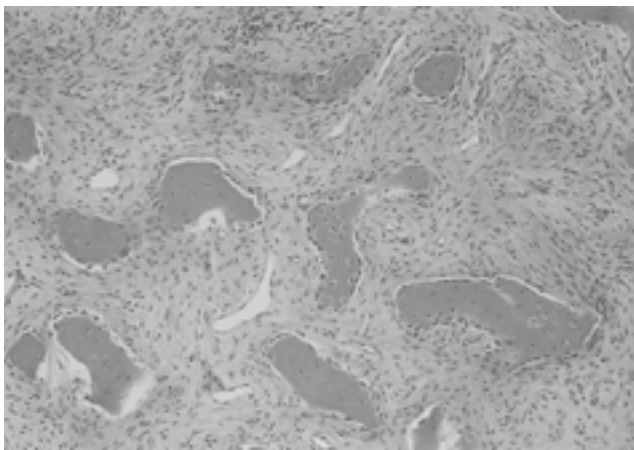
B

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 homogenous 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, $\times 200$).



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
(3).

가
(1, 7). Jee (7)

19

T1 , T2

15

4

가

15
, 3

12

. 18

6

4

가

(adamantinoma)

가

(4).

1. Resnick D. *Tumors and tumor like lesions of bone: radiographic principles*. In Resnick D. *Diagnosis of bone and joint disorders*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1995:3657-3662
2. Dominguez R, Saucedo J, Fenstermacher M. MRI findings in osteofibrous dysplasia. *Magn Reson Imaging* 1989;7:567-570
3. Wang JW, Shin CH, Chen WJ. Osteofibrous dysplasia (ossifying fibroma of long bones): a report of four cases and review of literature. *Clin Orthop* 1992;278:235-243
4. Markel SF. Ossifying fibroma of long bone: Its distinction from fibrous dysplasia and its association with adamantinoma of long bone. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1978;69:91-97
5. Zeanah WR, Hudson TM, Springfield DS. Computed tomography of ossifying fibroma of the tibia. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1983;7:688-691
6. Jee WH, Choi KH, Choe BY, Park JM, Shinn KS. Fibrous dysplasia: MR imaging characteristics with radiopathologic correlation. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1996;167:1523-1527
7. Jee WH, Choe BY, Kang HS, et al. Nonossifying Fibroma: characteristics at MR imaging with pathologic correlation. *Radiology* 1998; 209:197-202

MR Findings of Ossifying Fibroma with Pathologic Correlation¹

Won Kyun Lee, M.D., Jeong Hoon Lee, M.D., Kie Hwan Kim, M.D.

¹*Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Korea Cancer Center Hospital*

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

Address reprint requests to : Jeong Hoon Lee, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Korea Cancer Center Hospital,
215-4, Gongneung-dong, Nowon-gu 139-706, Seoul Korea.
Tel. 82-2-970-1254 Fax. 82-2-972-3093 E-mail: hoon@kcch.re.kr