

: (Hypertrophic olivary degeneration)
 ,
 .
 : 15 MR
 . 39-66 가 10 , 가 5 . MR
 1.5T . MR
 . 3 , 가 가 .
 : 가 1 3 가
 가 , 9
 가 가 1 가 가 ,
 가 . MR , T2 FLAIR 가 . 20 9
 가
 : ,

(olivary nucleus) 1887
 Oppenheim 1931 Guillain and
 Mollaret , (inferior olivary
 nucleus), (dentate nucleus) 1999 9 2001 9
 Guillain - Mollaret 15
 (1, 9). 10 , 가 5 39-66 (55) 가
 . 2 13
 가 가 (1, 9, 10). 13 9 3
 , 1
 2

가 가 3-20 . 1
 MR 1.5 T (Magnetom
 Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) 2
 . 5-6 mm 2.5-3 mm 1
 MR 1
 T1 (400-600/12-20 msec, TR/TE) (Table 2, Fig. 2, 3). MR
 , T2 (3300-3400/108 msec, TR/TE) 가 가
 (3300-3400/ 18 msec, TR/TE) , FLAIR T2
 FLAIR (8000/105 msec, TR/TE) . Field
 of view (FOV) 18 x 19 cm, receive band width 16 kHz
 Gadolinium - DTPA (Magnevist, Schering, Germany, 0.1
 mmol/kg) T1
 MR , 20
 가 ,

(Table 1, 2).

9
 가 (Fig.
 4).

MR
 (Table 1, 2), hemorrhage
 infarction onset MR
 (Table 3, 4).

9
 가가 ,
 3
 (Fig. 1).

Table 1. Pattern of Involvement of I.O.N. According to Location of Preceding Hemorrhage

	I.O.N.H. (R)	I.O.N.H. (L)	I.O.N.H. (B)
Pontine or midbrain (R)	(6) 6	0	0
Pontine or midbrain (L)	(3) 0	3	0
Pontine or midbrain (C)	(3) 0	0	3
Dentate nucleus (L)	(1) 1	0	0

I.O.N. : inferior olivary nucleus
 I.O.N.H. : inferior olivary nucleus hypertrophy
 R : right L : left C : center B : bilateral

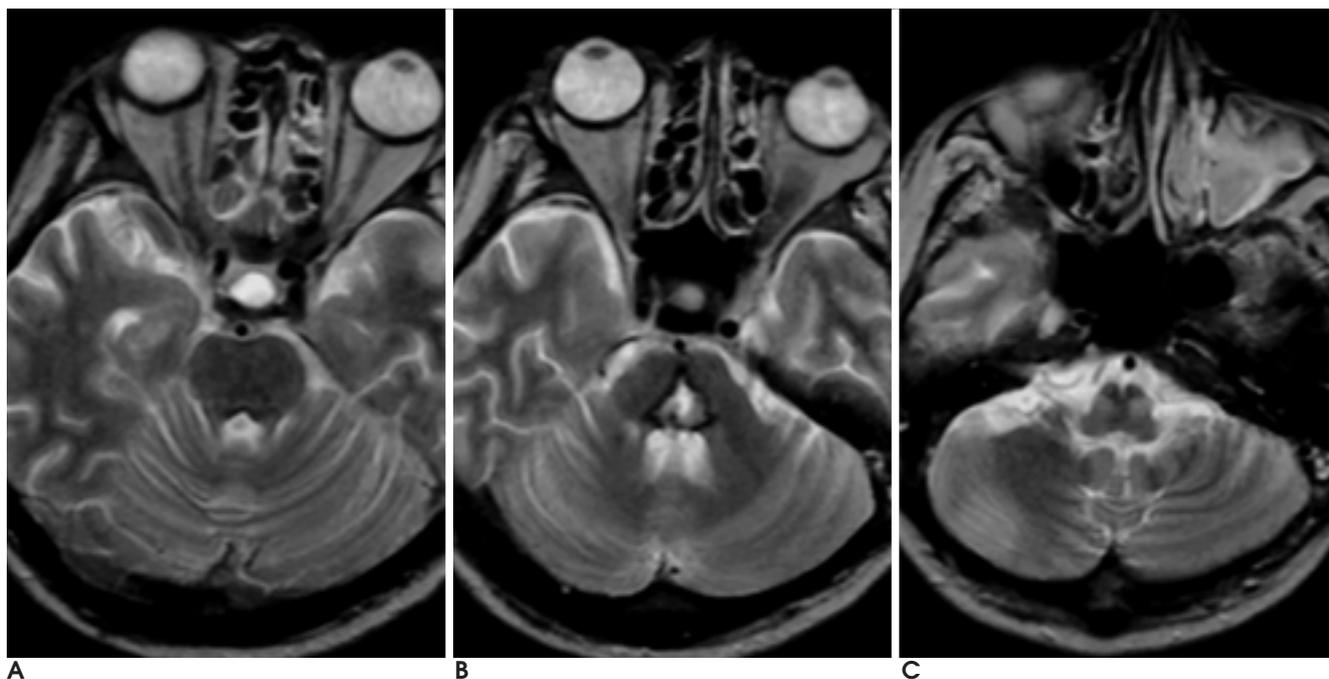


Fig. 1. A 45-year-old male patient with old central midbrain & pontine hemorrhage.
A, B. T2-weighted axial image shows irregular low signal intensity at central midbrain and pons.
C. T2-weighted axial image shows bilateral high signal intensity and hypertrophy in both inferior olivary nucleus.

3

(Fig. 3).

T1

가

Table 2. Pattern of Involvement of I.O.N. According to Location of Preceding Infarction

		I.O.N.H. (R)	I.O.N.H. (B)
Pontine or midbrain (R)	(1)	1	0
Pontine or midbrain (C)	(1)	0	1

I.O.N. : inferior olivary nucleus
 I.O.N.H. : inferior olivary nucleus hypertrophy
 R : right C : center B : bilateral

Lapresle Hamida
 (6, 7),

가

(1, 4 - 14).

“ Guillain - Mollaret ”

Table 3. Patients Data (I)

Case No.	Age/Sex	Hemorrhage	I.O.N.H	Interval from Ictus to MR Imaging (months)
1	55/M	pons & midbrain (B)	B	3, 9
2	45/M	pons & midbrain (B)	B	15
3	65/F	dentate nucleus (L)	R	6
4	66/F	pons (B)	B	12
5	41/F	pons & midbrain (R)	R	17
6	60/M	pons & midbrain (R)	R	20
7	63/M	pons & midbrain (L)	L	10
8	45/M	pons (L)	L	14
9	52/F	pons (R)	R	12
10	59/F	pons (R)	R	6, 20
11	49/M	pons & midbrain (R)	R	10
12	39/M	pons & midbrain (R)	R	15
13	56/M	pons & midbrain (L)	L	20

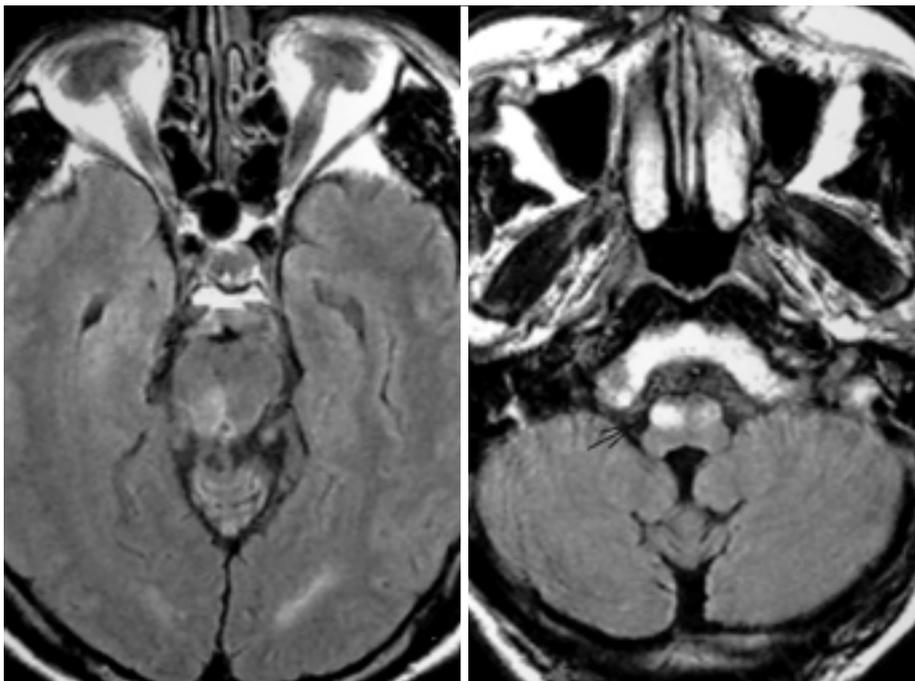


Fig. 2. A 66-year-old male patient with right pontine infarction.

A. FLAIR axial image shows high signal intensity at right pons.

B. FLAIR axial image shows high signal intensity in ipsilateral right inferior olivary nucleus (arrow).

A

B

가

가 (8),

(4, 5),

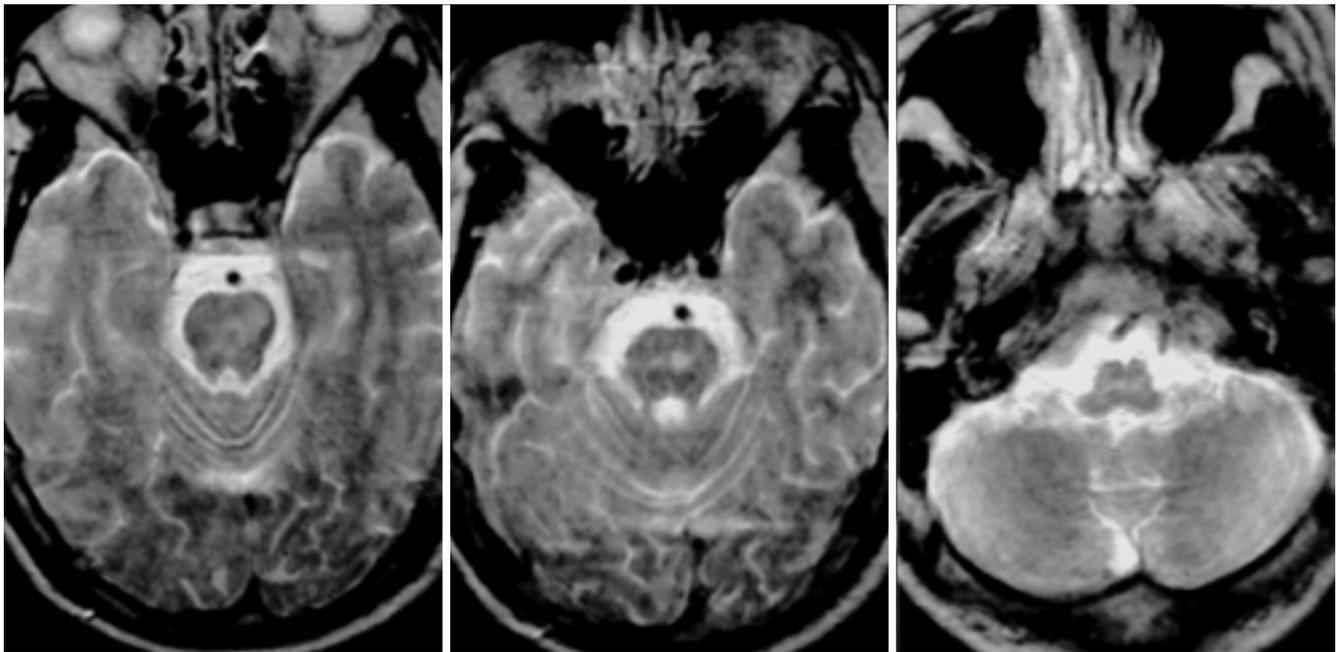
AIDS

가

(3).

Table 4. Patients Data (II)

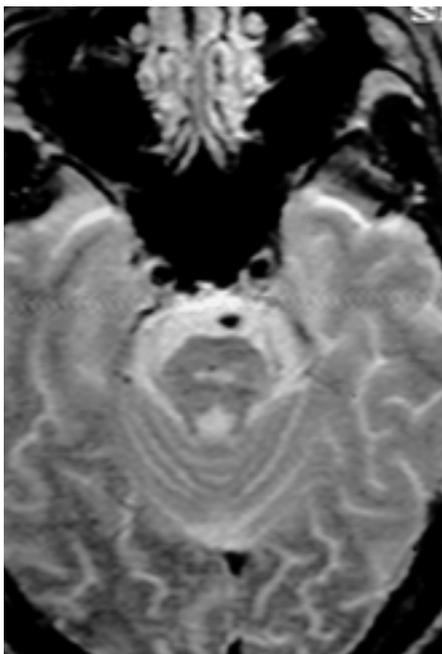
Case No.	Age/Sex	Infarction	I.O.N.H.	Interval from Ictus to MR Imaging (months)
14	49/M	pons (B)	B	3
15	66/M	pons & midbrain (R)	R	6



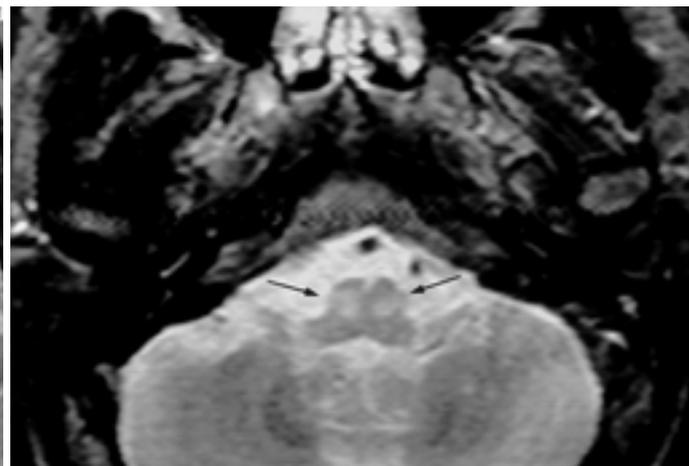
A

B

C



D



E

Fig. 3. A 49-year-old male patient with central midbrain & pontine infarction.
A, B. T2-weighted axial image shows high signal intensity at central midbrain and pons.
C. T2-weighted axial image shows no abnormal signal intensity or size change in medulla oblongata.
D, E. After 3 months later, pontine infarction shows decreased size, but high signal intensity and hypertrophy is newly noted in bilateral inferior olivary nucleus on T2-weighted axial image (arrow).

가 가 가 , (f)
(olive amiculum)
Jellinger 12 -
(gemistocytic astrocytes)
MR 가
가
Goto Kaneko
가 (1, 2, 8 - 13, 15) (Table 5).
(a) 24 가
, (b) 2 - 7 (olive amiculum)
, (c) 3 가
, (d) 8.5
가 , (e) 9.5
가

Table 5. Pathologic staging & classification of HOD by Goto and Kaneko

Staging	Pathologic change in inferior olivary nucleus
1	No change in olivary nucleus (within 24 hours)
2	Degeneration of olive amiculum (2 - 7 days)
3	Initiation of hypertrophy of olivary nucleus and neuron (3 weeks later)
4	Maximum hypertrophy of neuron and astrocytes of olivary nucleus (8.5 months later)
5	Pseudohypertrophy of olivary nucleus (9.5 months later)
6	Atrophy of olivary nucleus (several months later)

HOD : hypertrophic olivary degeneration

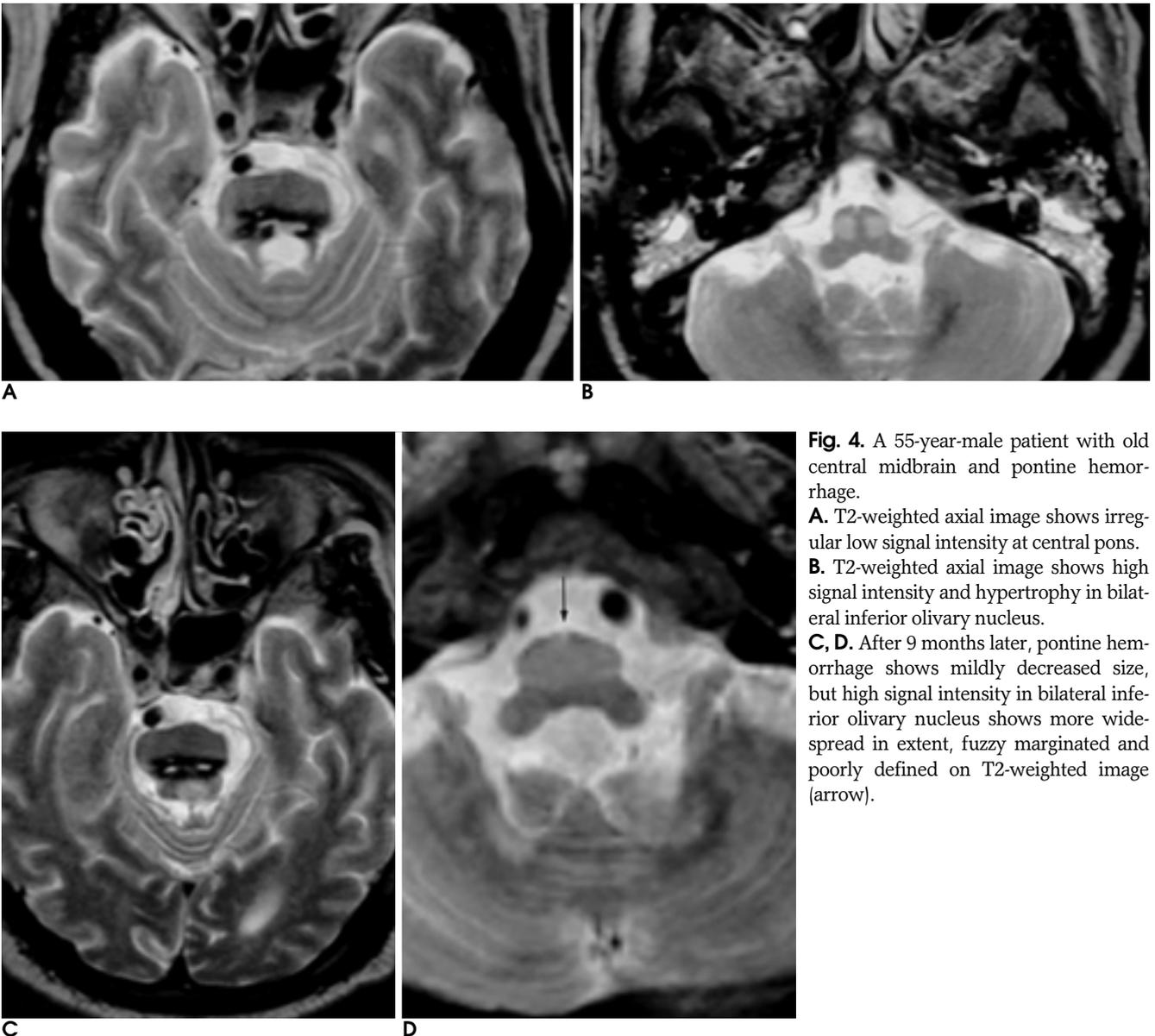


Fig. 4. A 55-year-old male patient with old central midbrain and pontine hemorrhage.
A. T2-weighted axial image shows irregular low signal intensity at central pons.
B. T2-weighted axial image shows high signal intensity and hypertrophy in bilateral inferior olivary nucleus.
C, D. After 9 months later, pontine hemorrhage shows mildly decreased size, but high signal intensity in bilateral inferior olivary nucleus shows more widespread in extent, fuzzy marginated and poorly defined on T2-weighted image (arrow).

20 가 3
MR

T2
Goto Kaneko
(9, 10, 13 - 14).
가 가
가

12).

onset MR
3 - 20 , MR Goto

3 - 5

20

가

9

가 가 T2 가

가

3

Goto
(8 - 10, 13),

T2

FLAIR

FLAIR

FLAIR

T2

가

가

T2

, FLAIR

1. 1997;36:933-936
2. Goyal M, Versnick E, Tuite P, et al. Hypertrophic olivary degeneration: metaanalysis of the temporal evolution of MR findings. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2000;21:1073-1077
3. Tsui EY, Cheung YK, Mok CK, Yuen MK, Chan JH. Hypertrophic olivary degeneration following surgical excision of brainstem cavernous hemangioma: a case report. *Clin Imaging* 1999;23:215-217
4. Salamon-Murayama N, Russell EJ, Rabin BM. Diagnosis please. Case17: hypertrophic olivary degeneration secondary to pontine hemorrhage. *Radiology* 1999;213:814-817
5. Phatouros CC, McConachie NS. Hypertrophic olivary degeneration: case report in a child. *Pediatr Radiol* 1998;28:830-831
6. Kim SJ, Lee JH, Suh DC. Cerebellar MR changes in patients with olivary hypertrophic degeneration. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1994; 15:1715-1719
7. Lapresle J, Hamida MB. The dentate-olivary pathway: somatotopic relationship between the dentate nucleus and the contralateral inferior olive. *Arch Neurol* 1970;22:135-143
8. Birbamer G, Buchberger W, Felber S, Aichner Fletter. MR appearance of hypertrophic olivary degeneration: temporal relationship. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1992;13:1501-1503
9. Kitajima M, Korogi Y, Shimomura O, et al. Hypertrophic olivary degeneration: MR imaging and pathologic findings. *Radiology* 1994; 192:539-543
10. Uchino A, Hasuo K, Uchida S, et al. Olivary degeneration after cerebellar or brain stem hemorrhage: MRI. *Neuroradiology* 1993; 35:335-338
11. Revel MP, Brugieres P, Poirier J, Gaston A. MR appearance of hypertrophic olivary degeneration after contralateral cerebellar hemorrhage. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1991;12:71-72
12. Yokota T, Hirashima F, Furukawa T, Tsukagoshi H, Yoshikawa H. MRI findings of inferior olives in palatal myoclonus. *J Neurol* 1989;236:115-116
13. Goto N, Kaneko M. Olivary enlargement: chronological and morphological analyses. *Acta Neuropathol (Berl)* 1981;54:275-282
14. Jellinger K. Hypertrophy of the inferior olives, Report on 29 cases. *Neurology* 1973;205:153-174
15. Pierot L, Cervera-Pierot P, Delattre J-Y, Duyckaerts C, Chiras J, Brunet P. Palatal myoclonus and inferior olivary lesions. MRI-pathologic correlation. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1992;16:160-163

MR Imaging of Hypertrophic Olivary Degeneration, Emphasising on its Causes and Patterns¹

S.K. Chang, M.D., W.S. Choi, M.D., E.J. Kim, M.D.

¹*Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kyung Hee University Hospital*

Purpose: To compare and characterize distinctive features of the involvement pattern of hypertrophic olivary degeneration, focusing on its various causes and the extent of hemorrhage.

Materials and Methods: In 15 patients (M:F = 10:5; age range, 39 - 66 years) with hypertrophic olivary degeneration, the MR imaging findings were retrospectively reviewed. Signal intensity and changes in the size of the olivary nucleus were recorded, focusing on the causes of the condition and the extent of hemorrhage and involvement, as seen on T2-, proton density-weighted, and FLAIR images. The findings of follow-up study were available in three cases.

Results: In three patients with substantial hemorrhaging in the central portion of the pons or midbrain, bilateral hypertrophic olivary degeneration was observed, and in one with a large infarction in the pons, bilateral degeneration was revealed by MR images obtained three months later. In nine cases of unilateral hemorrhage of the pons or midbrain, unilateral hypertrophic olivary degeneration was present, and in one case of unilateral hemorrhage in the dentate nucleus, degeneration was contralateral. In one case of central hemorrhage in the pons and midbrain, bilateral degeneration was noted initially, and a fuzzy margin and increased high signal intensity of the olivary nucleus were noted on T2-weighted images obtained at follow-up nine months later. Contrast enhanced T1-weighted images depicted no definite enhancement.

Conclusion: Hypertrophic olivary degeneration arises as secondary change due to phenomena such as hemorrhage or infarction, and shows variable patterns according to its causes.

Index words : Brain, hemorrhage
Brain, infarction

Address reprint requests to : Suk Ki Chang, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Kyung Hee University Hospital
1, Hoekidong Dongdaemunku Seoul 130-702, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-958-8622 Fax. 82-2-968-0787 E-mail: chkcsk@empal.com