

1

30 20%

가 (Fig. 2B).
, T1 T2
(Fig. 2A, B). 가

(myxohyaline) 3가

(3-5). 가
(Fig. 2C, D). T2

(magnetic resonance imag-
ing, MRI) , 4×5 cm 가
(Fig. 3).

31 가
1
5 cm 가 가 (3,
5-7). 가 30-40 ,
Sequoia 512 (Moutain view, California, U.S.A.) 8-
15 MHz
5 cm 가 가
가 (Fig. 1). MRI (1.5T, Magnetom
Vision; Simens, Erlangen, Germany) T1
(Fig. 2A), T2 (lump) (4, 8).
(erectile) , (round liga-
ment), (dartos muscle)
(crura) (6, 8).

1
2

2002 4 11 2002 9 11

가 , , , , , (mucin pool) .
 (myxohyaline) 3가 (3, 4, 7). (plexiform) (fasciculus) (4).

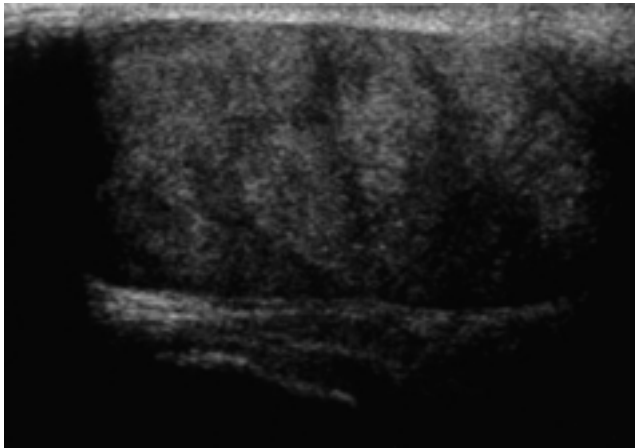


Fig. 1. Perineal ultrasonogram reveals about 5 cm-sized, homogeneously hypoechoic mass in right vulvar area.

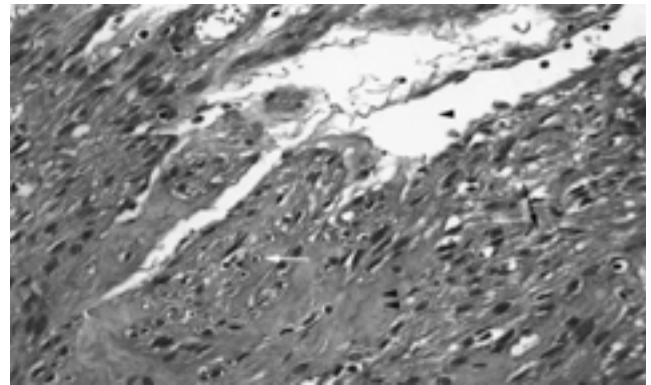
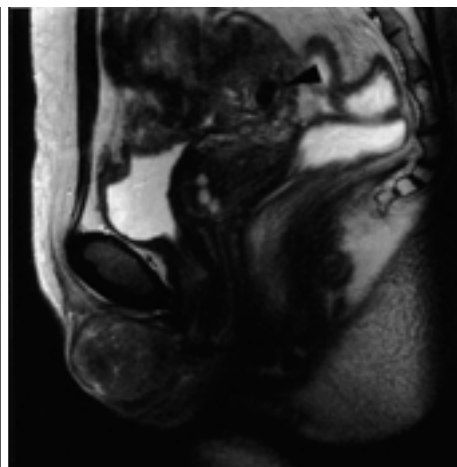


Fig. 3. Vulvar leiomyoma shows proliferation of spindle (arrow) or epithelioid (white arrow) cells with extensive hyaline (double arrowhead) and focally myxoid (arrowhead) degeneration. There is no evidence of atypia of tumor cells or mitotic figures (H & E, original magnification $\times 400$).



A

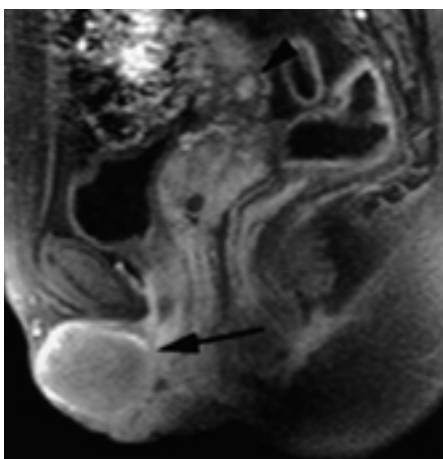


B

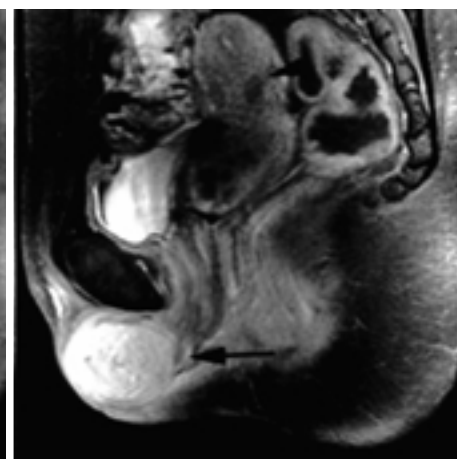
Fig. 2. A. On sagittal T1-weighted MR image (TR/TE 1108/12), the mass (arrow) is slightly hyperintense to the myometrium (arrowhead).

B. Sagittal T2-weighted MR image (TR/TE 4500/99) shows a well-demarcated mass of low signal intensity with speckled foci of high signal intensity.

C, D. Dynamic contrast, fat-suppressed T1-weighted sagittal images (TR/TE γ ; 120/4.1 on early phase, TR/TE 1200/12 on delayed phase) show delayed enhancement of the mass (arrow) compared with that of uterine myoma (arrowhead).



C



D

Tavassoli (3, 9). (5). 가 T2 (3, 4, 12, 13). 가 , T1 (11). , T1 , T2 (5). (11). T1 , T2 (11). (leiomyomatosis) (synchronous), (metachronous) . (Alport's syndrome) (3, 4, 6). 가 가 (5). (3-9), CT 가 , MRI (10), T1 T2 T1 , T2 가 T2 (1, 2). MRI T1 , T2 가 (fibroepithelial stromal polyp), (angiomofibroblastoma), (angiofibroma), (aggressive angiomyxoma), (cellular angiofibroma), (superficial angiomyxoma), (benign fibrohistiocytoma), (4, 11). (aggressive angiomyxoma) (gelatinous) 가 가 , 가 ,

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Ultrasound and MR Imaging Findings of Vulvar Leiomyoma: Case Report¹

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Leiomyomas are common benign neoplasms that can occur at any anatomical site containing smooth muscle, though most originate in the female genital tract. Leiomyomas of the vulva or perineum are, however, very rare. We report the ultrasonographic (US) and MR imaging findings of a vulvar leiomyoma, and briefly review the literature.

Index words : Vulva, neoplasms
Leiomyoma
Ultrasound (US)
Magnetic resonance (MR)

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