

1

2 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2 . 2

: (mucopolysaccharidosis)
가

CT

: 62 가
24 CT 가
(severity) . 42

student t - test

: 92% (22/24) 2 , 15 , 5 .
75% (18/24) 2 , 4 , 12 . 8 (33%)
1 24 15
(63%) 가 10 (42%)
5 , 3
(, 5.6 - 9 mm; , 6.9 mm) (, 8 - 14
mm; , 10.8 mm) ($p < 0.001$).
CT

가 . MPS

dermatan sulfate heparan sulfate가 가 (11 - 16).
가

(mucopolysaccharidosis, MPS) (1, (13).
2). MPS CT

MPS (lysosomal storage disorders)
(degradation)

gly -
cosaminoglycans (GAGs)가 dermatan
sulphate, heparan sulphate ketaran sulphate
(3 - 9).

3 GAGs
MPS 62

(5 - 7, 9, 10), CT

1

CT , 24
CT 가 20 , 가 4

2

2002 6 11 2003 5 21

3 - 16 7.6 .
 42 , 가 38 , 가 4 , ,
 CT CT (HiSpeed Advantage scanner; GE medical systems, Milwaukee, WI) 42 가
 (Ultravist 300, Schering, Germany) 2 cc/kg 42 ,
 25 . CT 5 - 7 mm . 42 38
 1:1 pitch . , 4 7.1 (1 - 15)
 CT 2 가 가
 , , , student t - test
 3 2
 ,
 MPS CT Table 1
 CT 24 MPS 1 5 , 2
 17 , 3b 2 . 22 (92%)
 가 , 가 2, 15, 5
 18 (75%)
 , 가 2, 4, 12 .
 가 (Fig. 1A, B). 8 (33%)

Table 1. Abdominal CT Findings in Mucopolysaccharidoses

No	Type	*Organomegaly			†Hernia		†Anomaly		
		Liver	Spleen	Pancreas	Inguin-al	Umbilical	Diaphragmatic crura	Vessel	Genit-alia
1	8/M	I	++	+	-	+	+	-	-
2	4/M	I	++	-	-	-	+	-	-
3	5/F	I	++	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	11/F	I	+++	-	-	+	-	-	-
5	3/F	I	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
6	6/M	II	++	+	-	+	+	-	+
7	8/M	II	++	+++	+	+	+	-	-
8	3/M	II	++	-	-	+	-	-	-
9	13/M	II	++	++	-	-	-	-	+
10	17/M	II	++	+	-	-	-	-	-
11	16/M	II	++	++	+	+	+	+	-
12	6/M	II	+	+++	+++	-	+	+	-
13	13/M	II	++	+	-	-	+	+	-
14	13/M	II	-	+	-	+	-	-	+
15	12/M	II	+	+	+	+	+	-	+
16	10/M	II	++	+	+	+	+	-	-
17	5/M	II	++	+	-	-	-	-	-
18	9/M	II	++	+	-	+	-	-	+
19	4/M	II	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
20	4/M	II	+++	++	-	+	-	-	-
21	7/M	II	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
22	5/M	II	+	++	+	-	+	-	-
23	8/F	IIIB	++	+	+	+	+	-	-
24	6/M	IIIB	++	+	+	-	-	-	-

* +; , ++; , +++; . †+/- ; / .

8 (33%)
(Fig. 2). 2, 3
1
가
5
가
1
15 (63%)
12 (50%), 13 (54%)
(Fig. 3). 10

(42%) (diaphragmatic crus)
(Fig. 4).
20 1 , 4
(spermatic cord) 3 (1.3%)
2
(Fig. 5).
가
Fig.
6 . MPS 1 7 , 2
30 , 3a 1 , 3b 4



Fig. 1. 13-year-old boy with Hunter syndrome. Abdominal CT scan shows abdominal protrusion with severe hepatosplenomegaly.

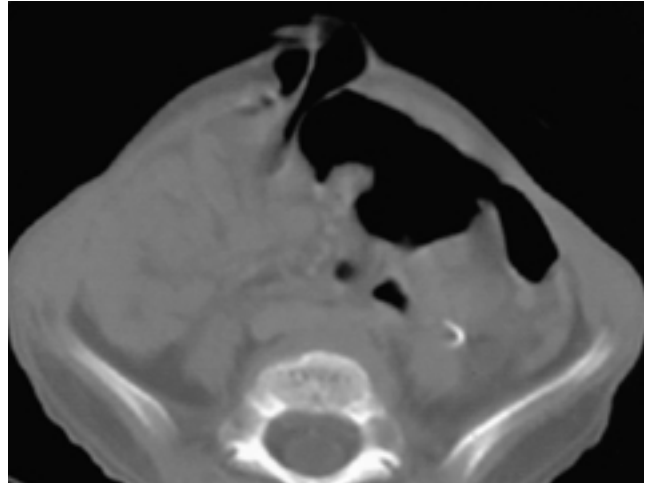


Fig. 3. 8-year-old boy with Hunter syndrome. Abdominal CT scan shows umbilical hernia.



Fig. 2. 12-year-old boy with Hunter syndrome. Abdominal CT scan shows severe enlargement of pancreas.

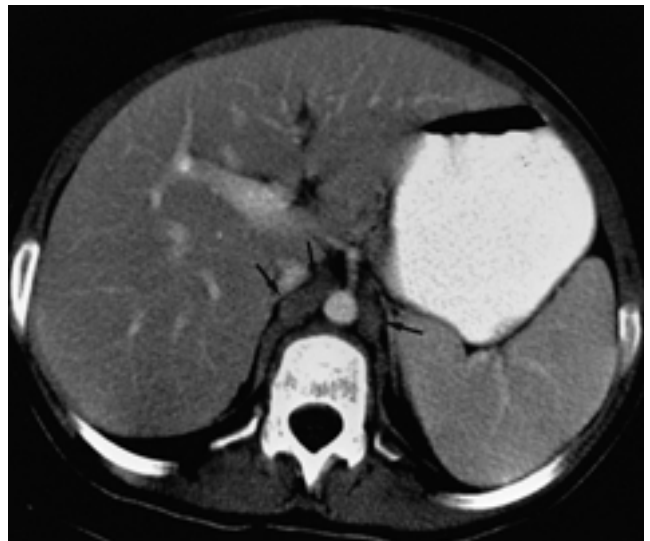


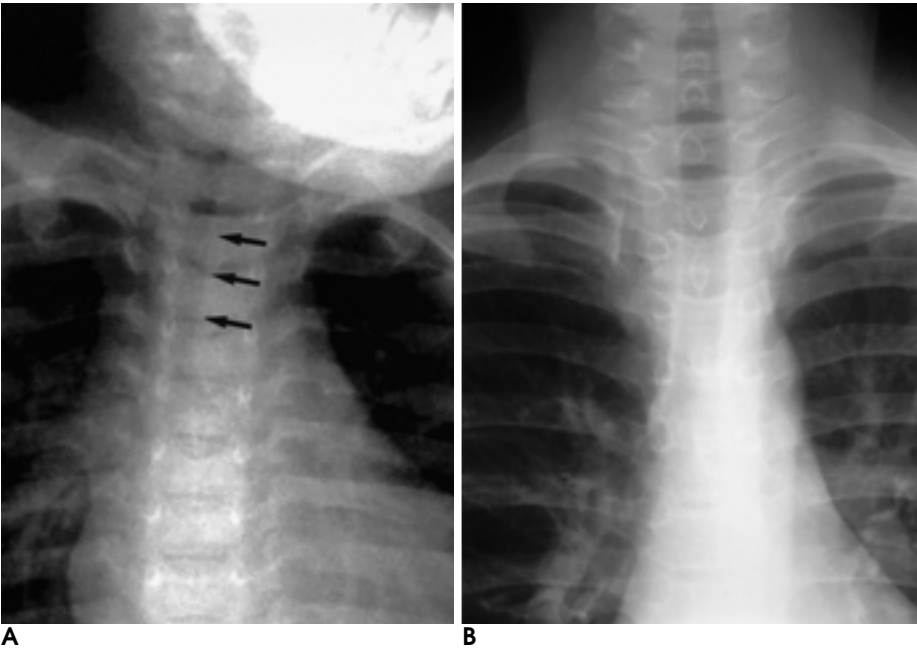
Fig. 4. 13-year-old boy with Hunter syndrome. Abdominal CT scan shows lobular thickening of diaphragmatic crura (arrows).

5.6 mm 9 mm
 6.9 mm 8 mm 14 mm
 10.8 mm ,
 (Fig. 7),
 ($p < 0.001$).

MPS II
 dermatan sulfate, heparan sulfate, keratan sulfate, chondroitin sulfate



Fig. 5. 16-year-old with Hunter syndrome. Abdominal CT scan shows aberrant splenic vein (arrows) draining to IVC.



A

B

Fig. 7. On chest radiograph, transverse diameter of the trachea of 13-year-old boy with Hunter syndrome is narrower (arrows) (A) than that of normal trachea (B).

GAGs가
 GAGs 가 가 MPS
 GAGs
 가
 GAGs 11가
 MPS
 가

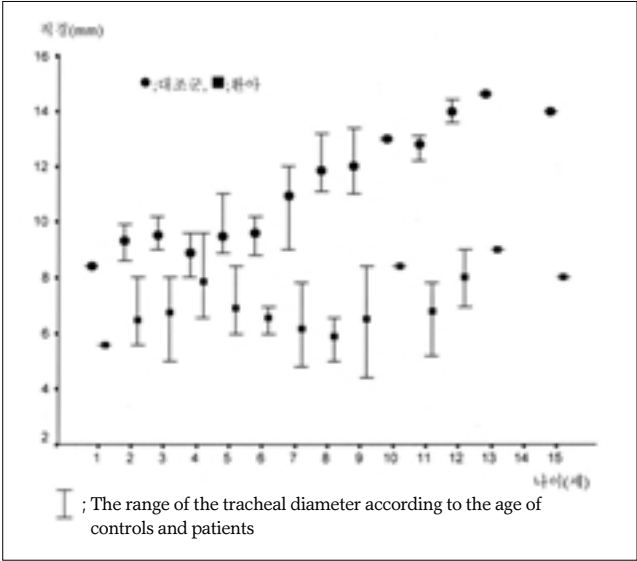


Fig. 6. Tracheal diameter in patients with mucopolysaccharidoses and normal control group.

(6, 9, 10, 12, 13).

Colville (11) 258 MPS Hunter Hurler MPS

6 2 가

가

MPS

92%

77%
가 76%

CT

1 3

Resnick (6) MPS GAGs가

GAG 가 5

2

가

10 4

sulfate가 dermatan sulfate heparan

MPS

가

(cricoid cartilage)

(12 - 15). 42

Sasaki (12) Hunter 5

4

(13,

16).

(14).

Hunter

가

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Mucopolysaccharidosis: Abnormal Findings on Abdomen and Chest Excluding Musculoskeletal System¹

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Purpose: Mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS) is a lysosomal storage disease that causes tissue distortion and dysfunction due to the infiltration of mucopolysaccharide in connective tissue. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the characteristic findings of abdominal CT and plain chest radiography in patients with MPS.

Materials and Methods: Sixty-two children with MPS diagnosed by urine analysis were involved in this study; 24 of these underwent abdominal CT and the findings were reviewed by two radiologists, who reached a consensus. Organomegaly was classified as severe, moderate or mild. On chest PA radiographs of 42 of the children, the transverse diameter of the trachea was measured and compared with that of 42 normal controls. Student's *t* test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: At abdominal CT, hepatomegaly was observed in 22 patients (92%; 2 severe, 15 moderate and 5 mild); and splenomegaly was present in 18 (75%; 2 severe, 4 moderate and 12 mild). Among eight patients (33%) with pancreatic enlargement, one had a severely enlarged pancreas, while in the remaining seven, enlargement was mild. Also present were inguinal hernia (*n* = 15), umbilical hernia (*n* = 12), undulation with thickening of the diaphragmatic crura (*n* = 10), abnormalities related to the male genitalia (*n* = 5) and vascular anomaly (*n* = 3). In MPS patients, the mid-point diameter of the trachea (range, 5.6 - 9 mm; mean, 6.9 mm) was significantly less than in normal controls (range, 8 - 14 mm; mean, 10.8 mm) (*p* < 0.001).

Conclusion: An awareness of the characteristic abnormalities observed at abdominal CT and chest PA radiography can lead to a better understanding of MPS in children.

Index words : Children, gastrointestinal tract
Children, respiratory system
Abdomen, CT
Thorax, radiography
Mucopolysaccharidosis

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