



:
 ,
 : 36
 1 . 3
 , ,
 1,
 2 2, 2 3
 . 12 가 33
 : 1 9 7
 (77.8%) 2 8
 5 , 3 19 16
 가 (p=0.021).
 1 38.4 ± 18.9 , 2 29.8 ± 14 , 3 19.1 ± 5.6
 (p=0.037)가
 1 (62.5%) 2 (100%), 3 (100%)
 가 (p = 0.043). 3 (76.5%)
 1 (25%) 2 (12.5%) (p=0.001).
 : 1
 가 , 1 가 3

(5, 6).

가
 가 (1). ,

, ,
 가 가
 , (2 - 4).

, 3 1
 가 36

20 , 16
 , 1482 ±
 2001 2003 2 19 2003 6 27 353 g , 29.2 ± 3.1 . Apgar

score 1 4.3 ± 2.5 , 5 6.5 ± 2.0 . , 가
 가
 SPSS ver. 10.0 Student t - test, Chi -
 Square Test , p
 0.05
 Acuson 128 XP/10 (Acuson, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.) , 7.5 MHz

27 ± 14.9 (: 10 - 82) 1 (Table 1).
 1 9 , 2가 8 , 3 19
 1 가 3 , 가 4 ,
 1 , 1 (Fig. 1). 2 5
 (Fig. 2), 1 , 1
 (Fig. 3), 1
 3 19
 (Fig. 4).
 1 9 7 , 2
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 , 1 , 5
 1, 2 2, 2
 3
 (7 - 9).
 가 33 , 12
 가

Table 1. Initial Sonographic Patterns of White Matter Echogenicities and Grading of Periventricular Leukomalacia (PVL)

Grade of PVL	1	2	3	Total
Patterns	(n= 9)	(n= 8)	(n= 19)	
Normal	7	2	3	12
Localized hyperechoic	0	1	0	1
Diffuse hyperechoic	2	5	16	23

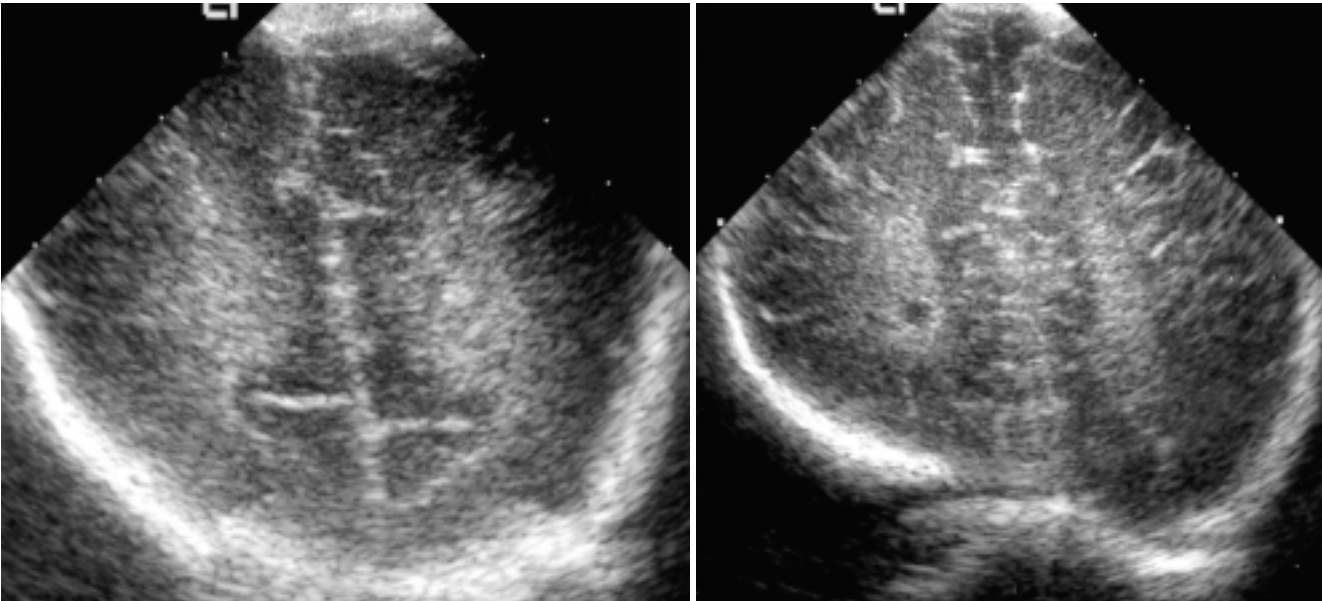


Fig. 1. Posterior coronal (A) view on day 1 in a preterm infant born at 29 weeks gestation shows normal appearance of periventricular white matter echogenicity. At 44 days of age, the coronal (B) view demonstrates grade 1 of a small cystic periventricular leukomalacia in right peritrigonal white matter.

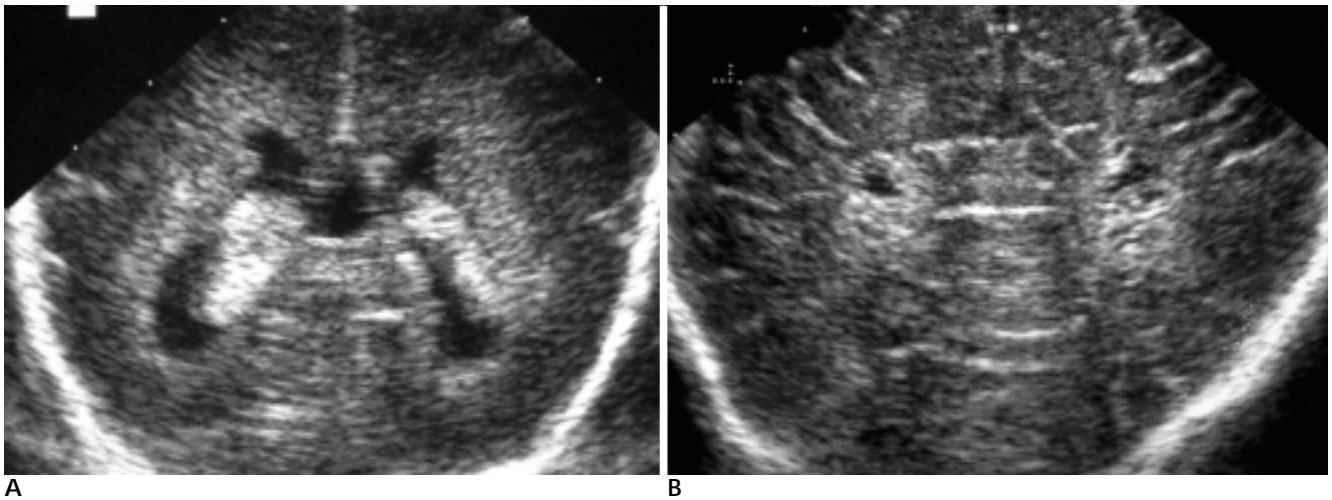


Fig. 2. Posterior coronal (A) view on day 2 in a preterm infant born at 28 weeks gestation reveals normal periventricular echogenic halo. At 31 days of age, the coronal (B) view shows grade 2 of localized periventricular leukomalacia in both peritrigonal white matters.

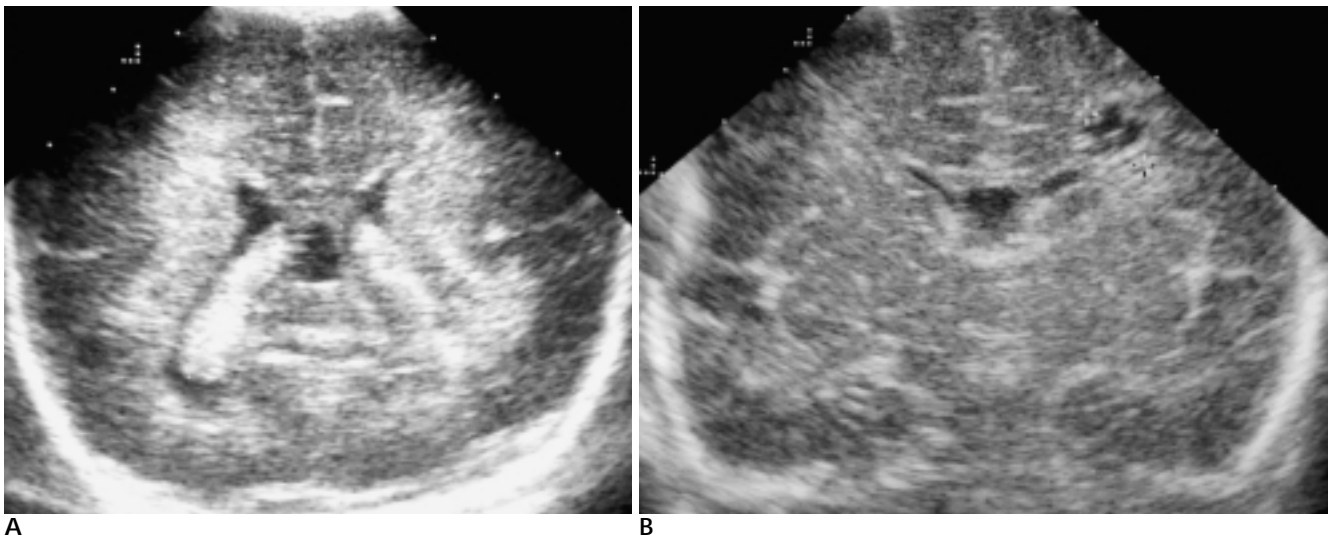
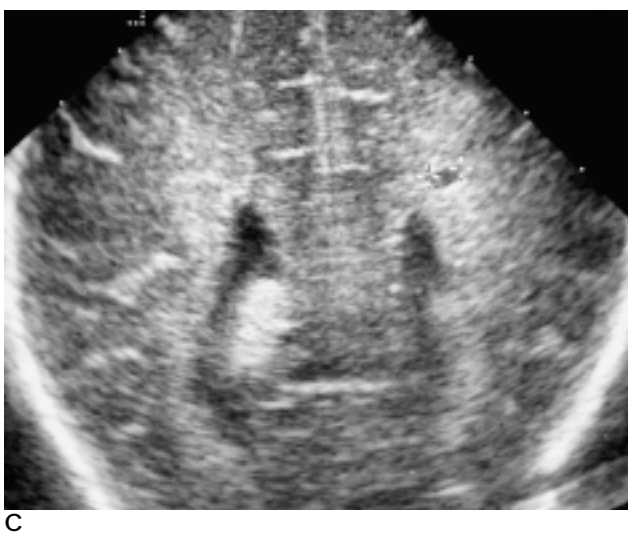


Fig. 3. Mid coronal view (A) on day 3 in a preterm infant born at 31 weeks gestation shows diffuse hyperechoic periventricular white matters. At 25 days of age, the coronal views (B, C) demonstrate grade 2 of two separated cystic lesions in left frontal and parietal periventricular white matters.



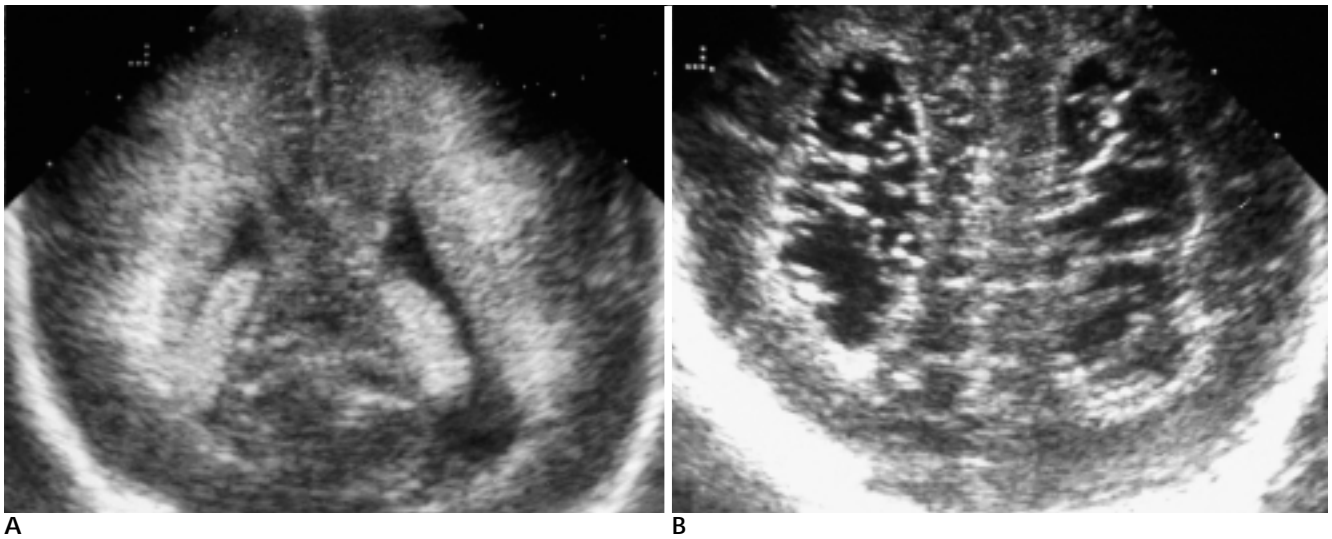


Fig. 4. Coronal view (A) on day 3 in a preterm infant born at 31 weeks gestation shows grade 3 of diffuse hyperechoic periventricular white matters. Follow-up coronal view (B) on 51 days of life reveals bilateral extensive cystic periventricular leukomalacia.

Table 2. Relationship Between Sonographic Grades of Periventricular Leukomalacia and Neurologic Outcomes

Grade	1	2	3	Total
Neurologic Outcomes	(n= 8)	(n= 8)	(n= 17)	(n= 33)
Cerebral Palsy	5	8	17	30
Spastic diplegia	3	6	4	13
Spastic quadriplegia	2	1	13	16
Spastic hemiplegia		1		1
Normal	3			3

3 19 3
16
12 (33.3%) 1
2, 3
가 (p=0.021).
1 38.4 ± 18.9 , 2 29.8 ± 14 ,
3 19.1 ± 5.6 가
(p=0.037).
12 33
1 8 가 (13).
5 , 3 (37.5%) ,
5 3 , 2
. 8 2 가 ,
6 , 1 , 1 . 17
3 , 4
, 13 (Table 2).
1 (62.5%) 2, 3 (100%) 가
(p=0.043).
3 1 2 (p=0.001).
1500
가 ,
가 (10 - 12). 1500
가가 . 1

5 - 15%
, 25 - 50% ,
(7,
9, 13, 17),
가 .
36 23 (63.8%)
,
가가 . 1

77.8% . 33.3% Townsend 33% 1 77.8%가 1

(18) 55% 가

가

가 ,

가

de Vries (19) 1 7

(prolonged

periventricular flare) , 2

3 , ,

1 가

1

1

2 3

(6, 16, 20, 21), Pierrat (22) 35 ,

21

1 가 38.4 , 3

가 19.1

가

1 1 가

100% , 3 가

(8),

가

12

가

가

가

가

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Cystic Periventricular Leukomalacia in the Neonate: Analysis of Sequential Sonographic Findings and Neurologic Outcomes¹

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Purpose: To analyse the sequential sonographic findings of cystic PVL and to evaluate relationship between sonographic grading of PVL and patterns of neurologic outcomes.

Materials and Methods: Authors have retrospectively analysed the sequential sonographic findings of 36 cases of PVL in the preterm neonates. Initial sonographic features done within 3 days of life were divided into 3 patterns such as normal, localized, and diffuse hyperechogenic flare. Grading of PVL confirmed by follow-up studies was classified as involvement of one lobe (grade 1), two lobes (grade 2) and more than extent of grade 2 (grade 3). The relationship between sonographic grading of leukomalacia and later neurologic outcomes were also analysed.

Results: Initial sonographic patterns according to grading of PVL were normal pattern in seven of nine (77.8%) of grade 1, diffuse hyperechogenic flares in five of eight cases of grade 2 and in 13 of 16 cases of grade 3. There was a significant difference between the grades and frequency of pattern of diffuse hyperechoic flare ($p=0.021$). Average detection timing of cystic PVL was 38.4 ± 18.9 days in grade 1, 29.8 ± 14 days in grade 2, and 19.1 ± 5.6 days in grade 3 with a significant statistical difference between the detection time and grades ($p=0.037$). Cerebral palsy has occurred in 62.5% of grade 1 and 100% of grade 2 and grade 3 ($p=0.043$). Frequency of spastic quadriplegia was higher in grade 3 (76.5%) than in grade 1 (25%) and grade 2 (12.5%) ($p=0.001$).

Conclusion: Most of grade 1 cystic PVL revealed normal pattern of white matter echogenicity in initial ultrasonography and needed follow up examination over one month period. Spastic quadriplegia occurred mainly in patients with grade 3 cystic PVL.

Index words : Leukomalacia
Neonate, brain
Neonate, sonography

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