

:
 :
 1 36 3
 2 12 2, 2 33 3 1,
 : 1 9 7
 (77.8%) 5, 3 19 16 2 8
 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 3
 가 , 1 가 .

(5, 6).

가 가 (1).

가 가 (2-4).

3 1

가 36

20, 16
 1482 ±
 Apgar

2001
 2003 2 19 2003 6 27

353 g,

29.2 ± 3.1

score 1 4.3 ± 2.5 , 5 6.5 ± 2.0 .
 Acuson 128 XP/10 (Acuson, Mountain View, California, U.S.A.), 7.5 MHz

SPSS ver. 10.0 Student t - test, Chi - Square Test, p 0.05

27 ± 14.9 (: 10 - 82)
 (lobulation) 가 가 (7-9).
 1, 2 2, 2 3

(Table 1).
 1 9, 2가 8, 3 19
 가 3, 가 4,
 (Fig. 1). 2 5
 (Fig. 2), 1, 1
 (Fig. 3), 1
 3 19
 (Fig. 4).
 1 9 7, 2
 2 8 2
 , 1, 5

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

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

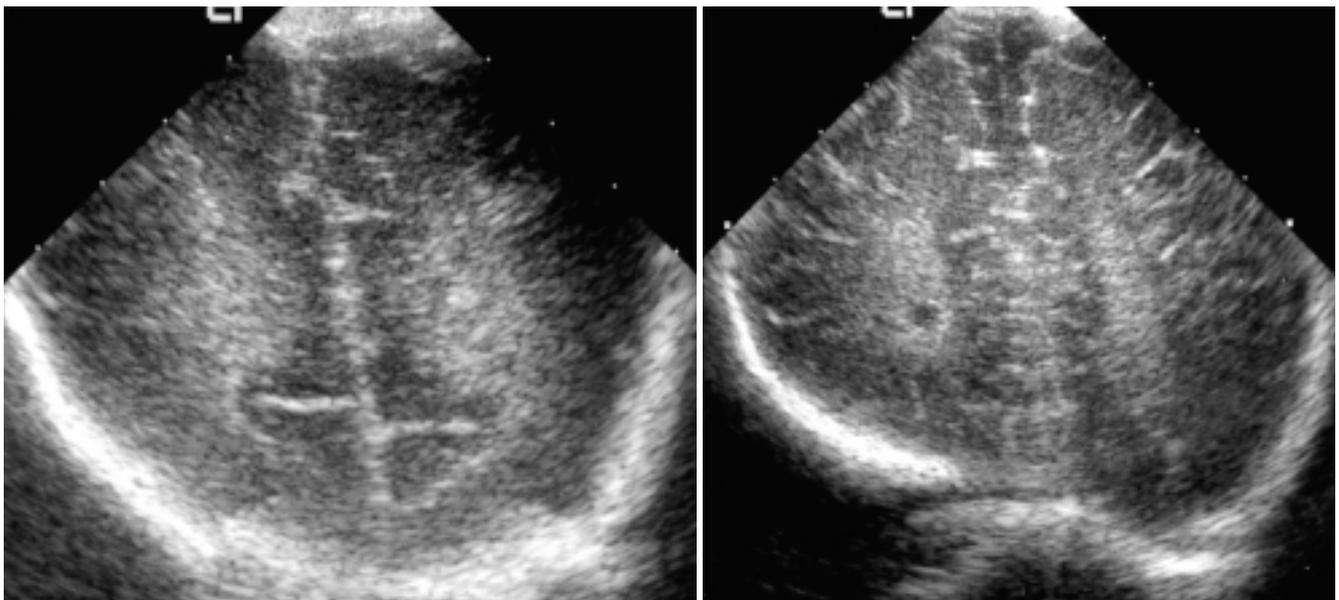
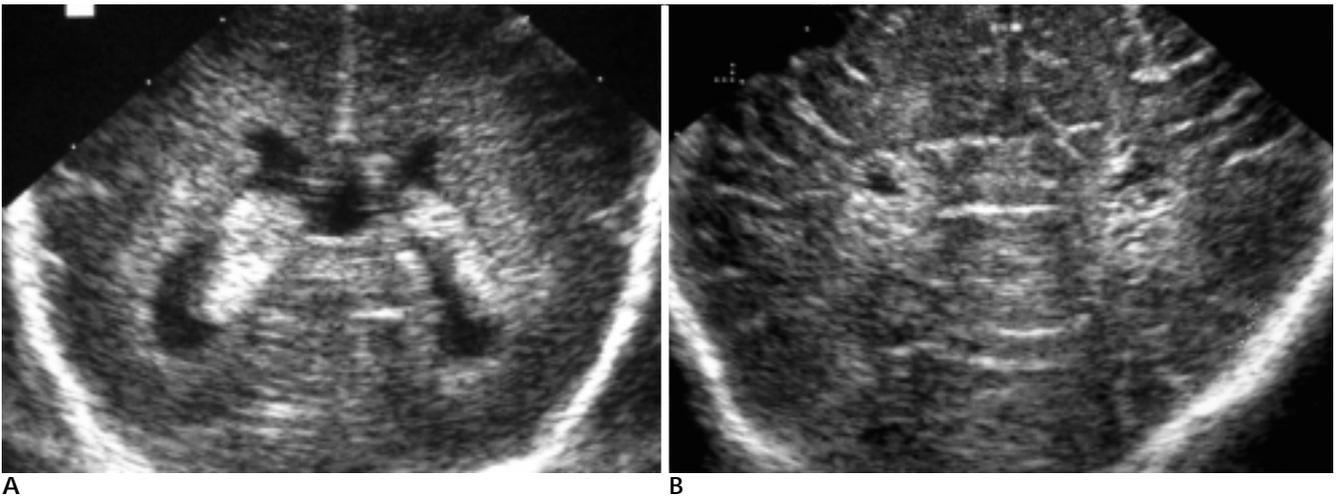
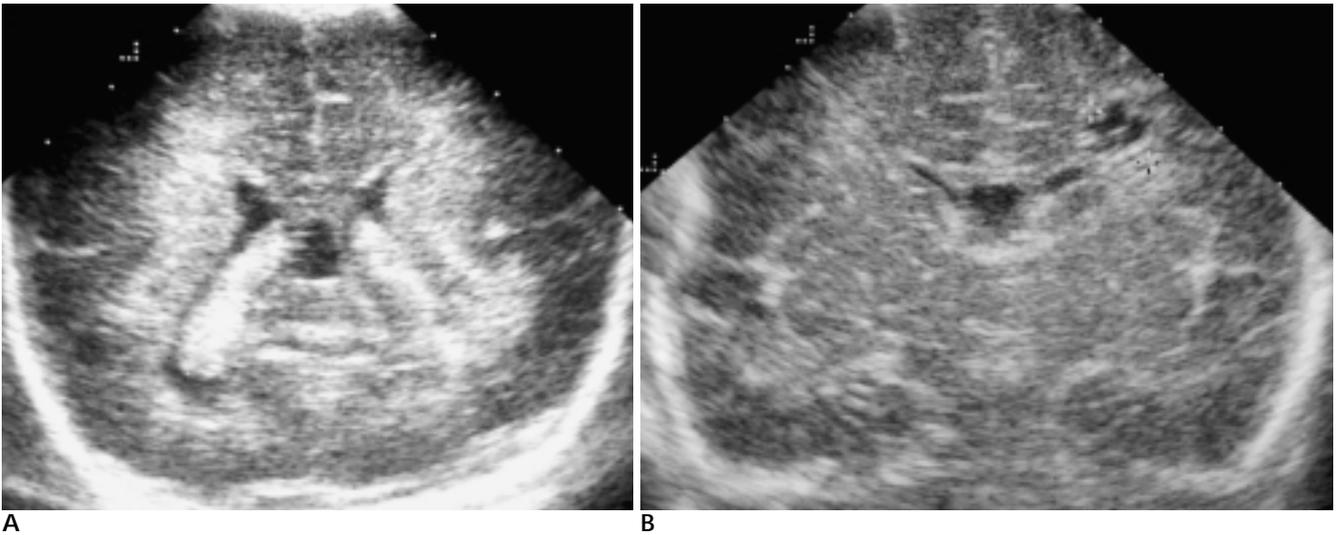


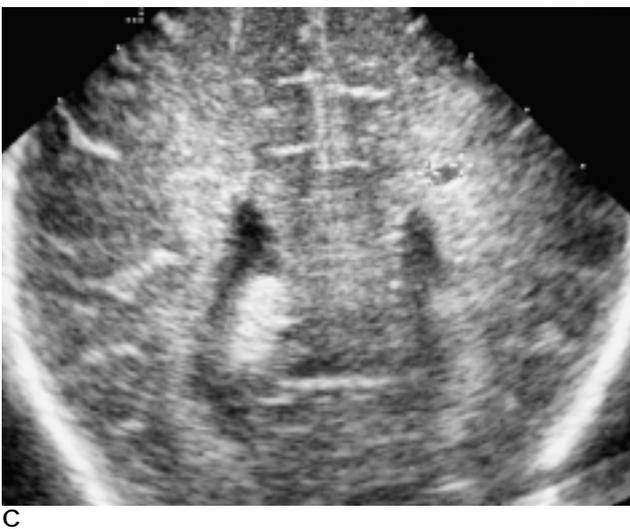
Fig. 1. Posterior coronal (A) view on day 1 in a preterm infant born at 29 weeks gestation shows normal appearance of periventricular white matter echogenicity. At 44 days of age, the coronal (B) view demonstrates grade 1 of a small cystic periventricular leukomalacia in right peritrigonal white matter.



A **B**
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.



A **B**
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.



C

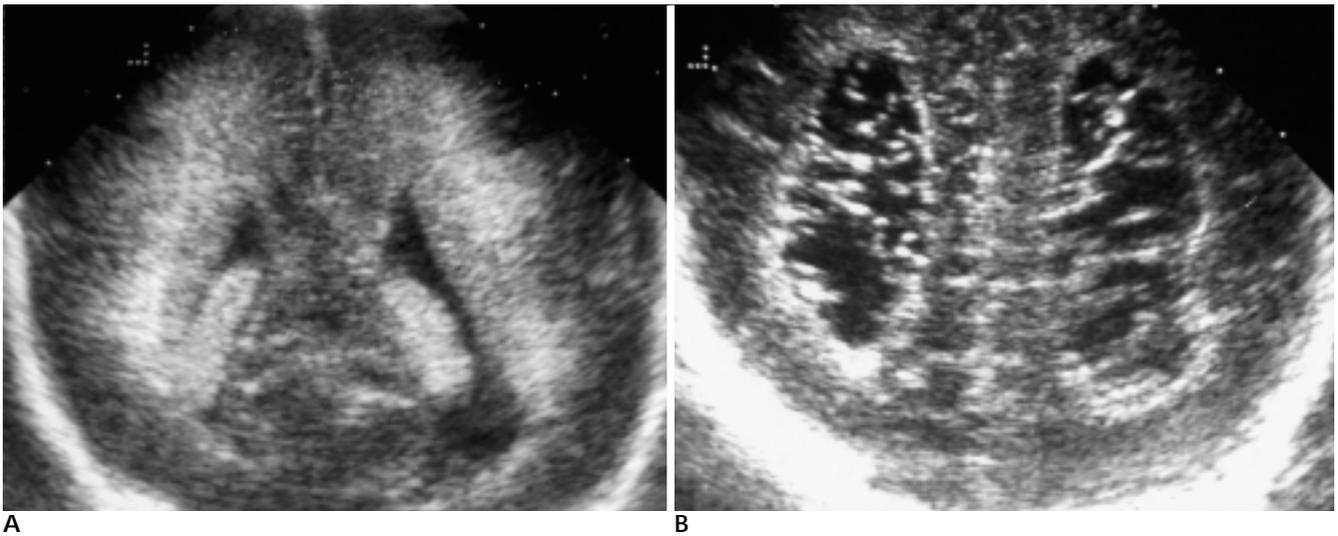


Fig. 4. Coronal view (A) on day 3 in a preterm infant born at 31 weeks gestation shows grade 3 of diffuse hyperechoic periventricular white matters. Follow-up coronal view (B) on 51 days of life reveals bilateral extensive cystic periventricular leukomalacia.

3 19 3
 , 16
 12 (33.3%) 1
 , 2, 3
 가
 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%) , 2 ,
 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

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

Neurologic Outcomes	Grade			Total (n= 33)
	1 (n= 8)	2 (n= 8)	3 (n= 17)	
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

5 - 15%
 , 25 - 50% ,
 가 (13).
 , 2
 (14 - 16).
 ,
 (7,
 9, 13, 17),
 가
 36 23 (63.8%)
 ,

77.8% Townsend 33.3% 33% 77.8%가
 (18) 55% 가
 가
 가 ,
 가
 de Vries (19) 가
 1 7
 (prolonged
 periventricular flare) , 2
 3 , ,
 1 가
 ,
 1
 2 3
 (6, 16, 20, 21), Pierrat (22)
 35 ,
 21
 1 가 38.4 , 3
 가 19.1
 가
 1 가
 100% , 3
 가
 12 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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