

:
 : 28 18
 T1, T2
 : 28 5 (18%)
 23 (82%) 14 (61%)
 (18) 2 (11%) ($p= 0.0002$). T1
 . T2
 9 (39%), 14 (61%) 4
 (22%), 14 (78%)
 :
 가 , 가

(protrusion), (extrusion), (sequestration)

(sequestered disc)

2003 1 2004 1
 80
 (1 - 6).
 (parent disc) 28 , 18
 가
 가
 20:8 , 22 - 72 (46)
 (6). 1 - 148 (19)
 13:5 , 21 -
 65 (38)
 2 - 60 (14)

¹
²

1.5 - T Magnetom Vision (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany), 1.5 - T Signa Twin Speed (General Electric Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)

9, 5, T1, T2
(TR/TE=400 - 700/8 - 12 msec), T2
(TR/TE=3000 - 4000/90 - 124 msec)
(FOV) 280 - 320 mm,
/ 4 - 4.5 mm/0.4 mm, matrix size
180 - 256 × 448 - 512, 256 × 256 - 512
T1
(TR/TE=418 - 768/8 - 30 msec), T2 (TR/TE=
3000 - 4200/92 - 150 msec), 220 - 300 mm,

/ 4 - 4.5 mm/0 - 4 mm, matrix size
180 - 192 × 256 - 512, 160 - 192 × 256 - 512

가 T1, T2

가 (notch)

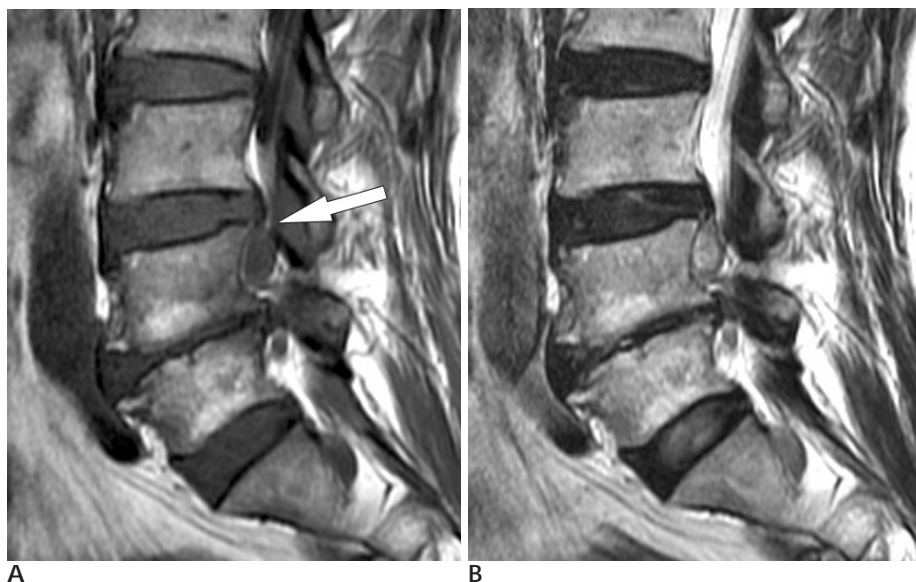


Fig. 1. 67-year-old male patient with sequestered L3-4 disc surgically confirmed by 20 days from MR imaging.

A. Sagittal T1-weighted image shows herniated disc material extending inferiorly without clear separation from the parent disc. The notch (arrow) between parent disc and herniated disc is seen. The signal intensity of herniated disc material is similar with that of the parent disc.

B. Sagittal T2-weighted image shows high signal intensity of herniated disc material, compared with the parent disc.



Fig. 2. 46-year-old female patient with extruded L5-S1 disc surgically confirmed by 4 days from MR imaging.

A. Sagittal T1-weighted image shows posterocentral extension of L5-S1 disc.

B. The notch (arrow) is seen on T2-weighted image and signal intensity of the herniated disc is similar with that of the parent disc.

($p=$

(chi - 0.0002).

square) 95% , $p <$

0.05

T1

T2

9 (39%),

14 (61%), (Fig. 3)

4 (22%), 14 (78%), 0

(0%) (Table 2).

($p=0.125$).

L4 - 5 18 , L5 - S1

5 , L3 - 4 4 , L2 - 3 1

L4 - 5 10 , L5 - S1 7 , L3 - 4

1

28

5 (18%) , 23 (82%)

가

(lumbar disc herniation, herniated nucleus pulposus, prolapsed disc)

(intervertebral space)

(bulging), , ,

가

Spine Society)

NASS(North American (7).

23 14 (61%) (Fig. 1)

9 (39%) (Table 1).

18 2 (11%)

(Fig. 2) 16 (89%)

Table 1. Presence of Notch

	Presence of notch	Absence of notch
Sequestration ($n=23$)	14 (61%)	9 (39%)
Extrusion ($n=18$)	2 (11%)	16 (89%)

Table 2. Signal Intensity of Herniated Disc Material

	T1WI			T2WI		
	High SI*	Iso SI	Low SI	High SI	Iso SI	Low SI
Sequestration ($n=23$)	0 (0%)	23 (100%)	0 (0%)	9 (39%)	14 (61%)	0 (0%)
Extrusion ($n=18$)	0 (0%)	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	4 (22%)	14 (78%)	0 (0%)

Note. * SI- signal intensity of herniated disc material compared with the parent disc

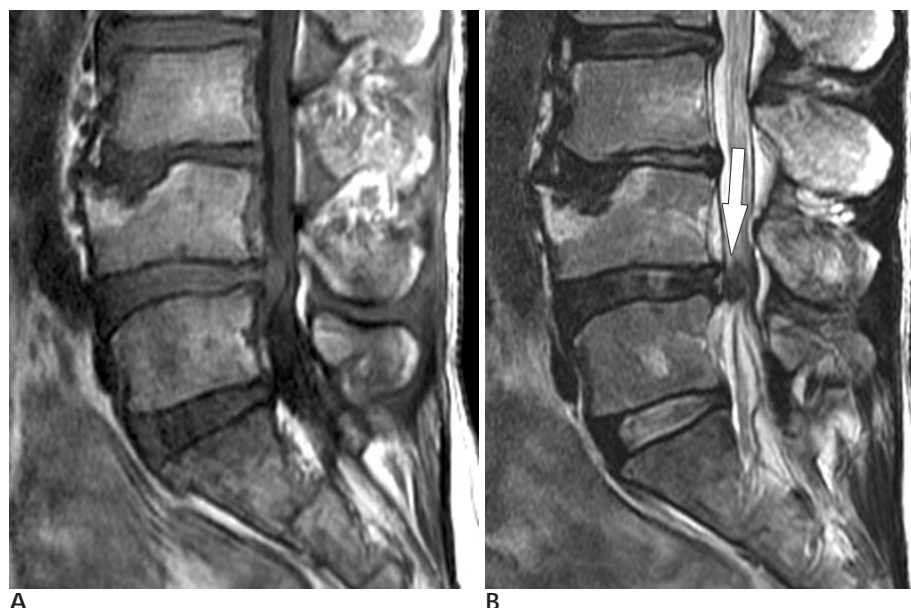


Fig. 3. 36-year-old male patient with sequestered L4-5 disc surgically confirmed by 7 days from MR imaging.

A. Sagittal T1-weighted image shows L4-5 disc herniates posterocentrally and signal intensity of the herniated disc is similar with that of the parent disc.

B. On T2-weighted image, the notch (arrow) is seen and the signal intensity of the herniated disc is similar with that of the parent disc.

T2 (8). T2 39% T2 가 (minimally invasive spine surgery) 가 가 가 (6). 18% 82% 가 NASS 가 (migration) 가 가 (proteoglycan) (9 - 11). (mucoprotein) T2 가 T2 가 가 (12). (cytokine) 가 T2 가 가 가 Ahn (13)

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MR Imaging Findings of a Sequestered Disc in the Lumbar Spine: A Comparison with an Extruded Disc¹

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Purpose: To compare the MR findings of a sequestered disc with an extruded disc.

Materials and Methods: MR images of 28 patients with a sequestered disc and 18 patients with an extruded disc were retrospectively reviewed. Patients with sequestered discs were divided into two groups whether definite separation from the parent disc was or was not seen. In the latter group (definite separation not seen) and the extruded disc group of patients, the signal intensities of the herniated discs were compared with the signal intensities of the parent discs and were evaluated on T1- and T2-weighted images. We also assessed the presence of a notch within the herniated disc.

Results: In the sequestered disc group of patients (28 discs), only 5 discs (18%) showed obvious separation from the parent disc. Among the remaining 23 discs with indefinite separation, the notch was visible in 14 discs (61%) and 9 discs (39%) had no notch. In the extruded disc group (18 discs), the notch was visible in 2 (11%) discs and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($p = 0.0002$). The signal intensities of the herniated discs on T1-weighted images were isointense in both the sequestered and extruded discs. The difference of incidence of high signal intensities on T2-weighted images was not statistically significant ($p = 0.125$).

Conclusion: It is necessary to consider the possibility of the presence of a sequestered disc when a herniated disc material shows a notch.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR)
Spine, intervertebral disk

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