



CT

(extradural space)

(peripheral rim enhancement)
(dura)

(small

nodular enhancement)

(Fig. 1D).

가
(dura)

(primary scalp suture)

(central caseous
necrosis)가
(lymphocyte),
(epithelioid histiocyte),
(multinuclear giant cell)가
(granuloma) (Fig. 2).

(polymerase chain reaction: PCR)

(Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex)

1

(frontal bone)

(osteolytic lesion)

(Fig. 1A).

(sclerosis)

. T2

(frontal bone)

(subgaleal space)

(extradural space)

(frontal lobe)

T1

가

(Fig. 1B).

(Fig.

(subgaleal

가

가

2006

10

2007 10 10

2007 12 5

73.2

가

OECD 가 1

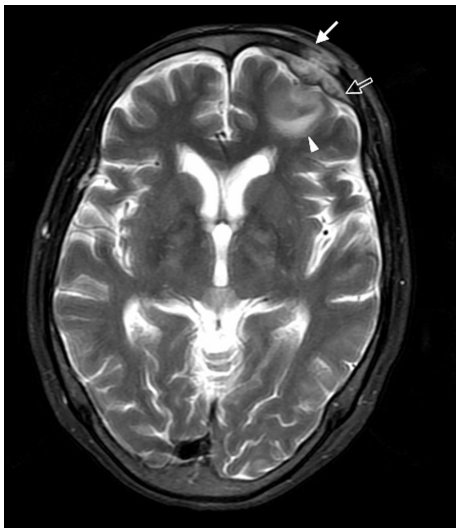
Reid가 1842 1933 (5).
 Strauss (1) 220 가
 0.2 - 1.3% (sinus) 52.3%

20 (2).
 70 - 90%
 Raut (2) 20 가 65.6%
 가

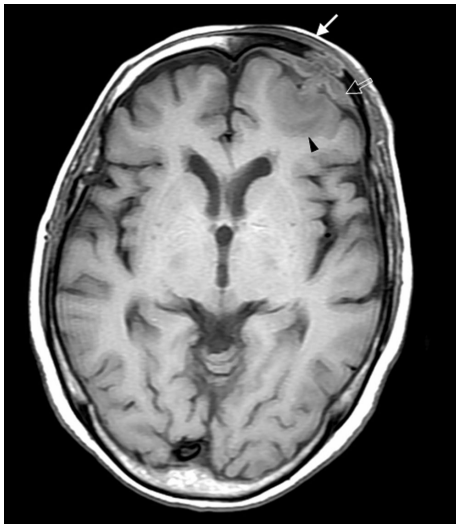
3). Barton (4) (1, 가 가
 , Raut (2) 42 0.2 - 1.3%
 42.8% (1). (parietal bone)
 (bacilli) (frontal bone)
 (hematogenous seeding to diploe) (cancellous bone) (diploic
 space) (emissary channel)가
 (bacilli)



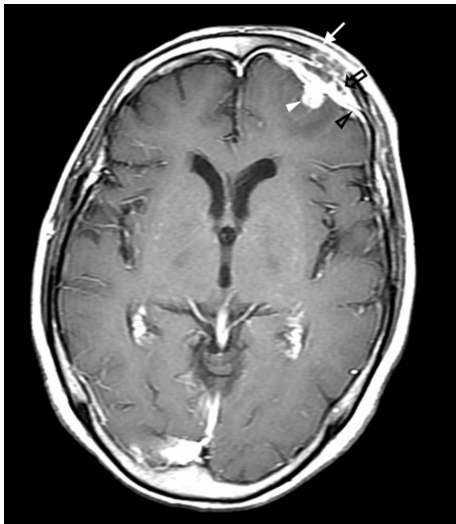
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. Simple radiography (A) and magnetic resonance image (B-D).
A. Skull lateral radiography shows the ovoid osteolytic lesion (arrow) without sclerosis in left frontal bone.
B. T2 weighted image shows high signal intensity lesions on the left frontal bone diploe, subgaleal space (white arrow), and extradural space (open arrow). High signal intensity is also noted on left frontal lobe (arrow head).
C. T1 weighted image shows low signal intensity lesions in the left frontal bone and the adjacent frontal lobe.
D. Contrast enhanced T1 weighted image shows homogenous enhancement on subgaleal space (arrow), peripheral rim enhancement on extradural space (open arrow), and small nodular enhancement on right frontal lobe cortex (arrow head). Thick enhancement along dura (open arrow head) is also noted.

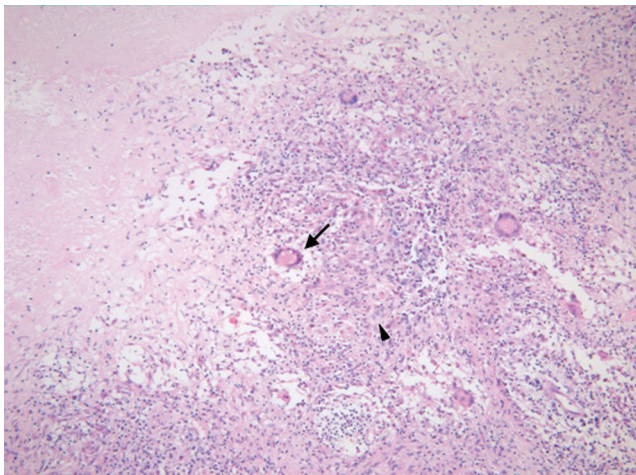


Fig. 2. Microscopic findings (H-E, × 100). Characteristic granuloma composed of central caseous necrosis surrounding epithelioid histiocytes (arrow head), multinucleated giant cells (arrow) and lymphocytes is seen. It is comfortable finding to tuberculosis.

(3, 6).

(diploe)

(capillary obliteration)

(outer table)

(inner table)

(3).

(subgaleal space)

(extradural

abscess or inflammatory tissue)

(brain parenchyma)

CT

Raut

(2)

. 42

22

52%

90%

11.9%

CT가

. Raut (2) 1

T1

T2

Wohaibi (7)

T2

(subgaleal space)

(extradural space)

(peripheral rim enhancement)

가

가

가 T2

T1

가

가

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The MRI Findings of Skull Tuberculosis: A Case Report¹

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The incidence of skull tuberculosis is very rare, with only a few cases reported as a result of a simple radiography and computed tomographic findings. In this study, we report the magnetic resonance image (MRI) findings of a case of skull tuberculosis, which was confirmed histologically.

Index words : Skull

Tuberculosis, osteoarticular

Magnetic resonance imaging

Frontal bone

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