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가 .

32

1

.

, John Riggs

2003

41

(1).

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(junctional

(1 - 3).

zone)가

32

(cellular)

가

(Figs. 1A -

1C).

가

32

가

3

4

5 cm

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2 ,

2 .

가 9g/dl

가

가 (punch)

(Figs. 1D - 1F).

(punch)

가

1.5 T GE (Signa advantage, GE Medical System, Milwaukee, Winsconsin, U.S.A.)

7%

가

가

5.5×5×7.5 cm

T1

, T2

41

30

1

2

3

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40

2005 4 21

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가 , DES 가 (4). 가 (5).
가 가 (1). 가 CT 가 T2
41 가 (6).
(1, 2, 5). (5).
(juvenile hemangioma)

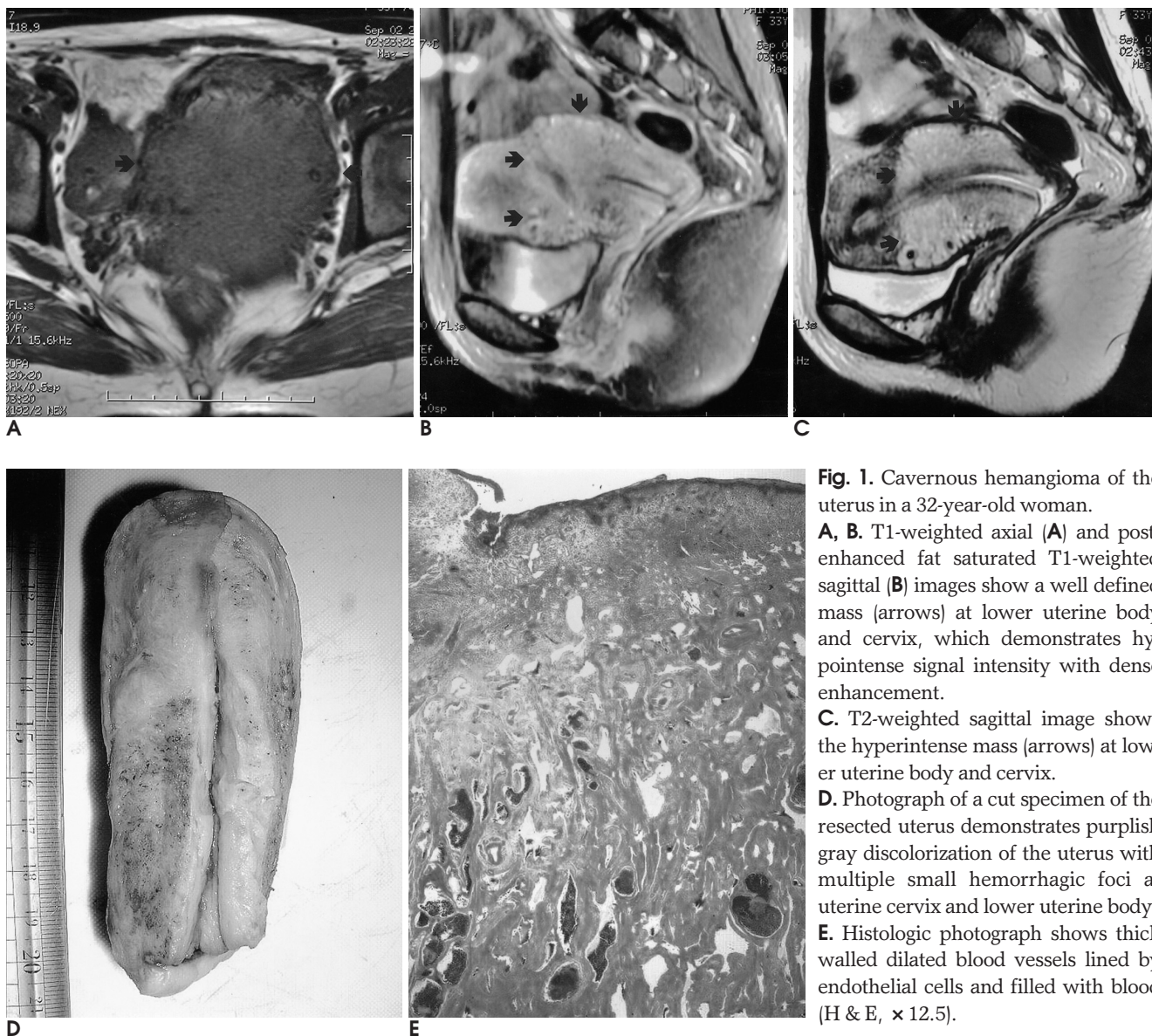


Fig. 1. Cavernous hemangioma of the uterus in a 32-year-old woman.
A, B. T1-weighted axial (**A**) and post-enhanced fat saturated T1-weighted sagittal (**B**) images show a well defined mass (arrows) at lower uterine body and cervix, which demonstrates hypointense signal intensity with dense enhancement.
C. T2-weighted sagittal image shows the hyperintense mass (arrows) at lower uterine body and cervix.
D. Photograph of a cut specimen of the resected uterus demonstrates purplish gray discolorization of the uterus with multiple small hemorrhagic foci at uterine cervix and lower uterine body.
E. Histologic photograph shows thick walled dilated blood vessels lined by endothelial cells and filled with blood (H & E, $\times 12.5$).

(6).
가
(5).
(6).
T1 , T2 MRI
가

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MRI Findings of Cavernous Hemangioma of the Uterus: A Case Report¹

Ji Hwa Ryu, M.D., Ok Hwa Kim, M.D., Young Mi Park, M.D.², Hae Woong Jeng, M.D.²,
Sun Joo Lee, M.D.², Choong Gi Eun, M.D.², Su Im Choi, M.D.³, Gi Tae Kim, M.D.⁴

¹Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, Inje University, Dongrae Paik Hospital

²Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, Inje University, Pusan Paik Hospital

³Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, Inje University, Dongrae Paik Hospital

⁴Department of Gynecology, College of Medicine, Inje University, Pusan Paik Hospital

Hemangioma is the most common soft tissue tumor in the body. Though it may occur anywhere in the body, hemangioma of the uterus is a very rare tumor. Hemangioma is almost asymptomatic, but it is sometimes clinically important because it can cause massive hemorrhage and this is a life-threatening condition. We report here on the magnetic resonance imaging and pathologic findings of cavernous hemangioma of the uterus in a 32-year-woman with menorrhagia.

Index words : Uterine neoplasms
Uterine neoplasms, MR
Uterus, MR

Address reprint requests to : Ji Hwa Ryu, M.D., Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, Inje University, Dongrae Paik Hospital,
223-83 Bugok 3-dong, Gumsong-gu Busan 609-323, Korea.
Tel. 82-51-607-8162 Fax. 82-51-512-2966 E-mail: rjhrad@empal.com