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9
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9
가 6 (4),
(2) (5), (1
) 가 6 4 T1
가 3 T1
(2) (1) ,
(2) (1) T1
:
T1

MRI가

, 가
(detorsion)
(1, 2).
5
MRI 9
46.6 (26-77) , 9
MRI

, 가
6). (3- MRI GE 1.5T(Signa advantage, GE Medical System,
Milwaukee, Winsconsin, U.S.A.) pelvic-array coil
(Field of view) 24-28cm, (ma-
trix number) 256×256 512×256, 5-8mm,
0-2mm, (number of excitation) 2
T1 (TR/TE=600/10msec)
T2 (TR/TE=3000
/85msec)
(5-8). Gadolinim diethylene
triamine pentacetic acid (Magnevist , Schering, Germany)
가 0.1mmol/kg T1
(TR/TE=600/11msec)
MRI (vascular pedicle)
가 , ,

가

(5, 6). MRI

가

가 6 , 가 3 . 9

4 , 3 , 2

9-13cm(11.8cm)

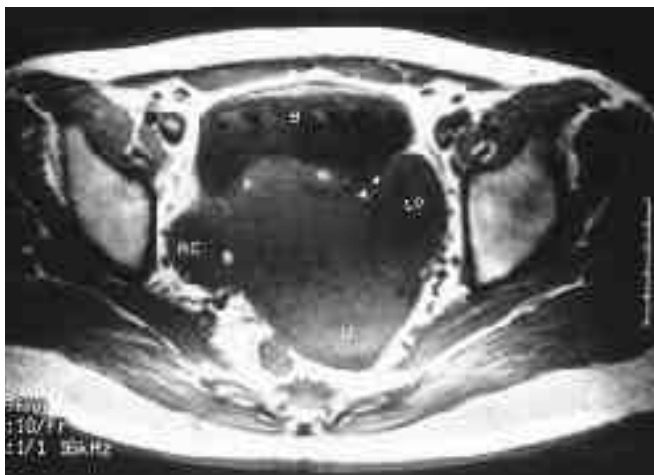
6 , 3 , 1

. 9

Table 1. Surgical and Pathologic Findings of 9 Patients with Torsion of Ovarian Tumor

Case	Age	Op	Pathology	Side	Degree	Diameter	Necrosis
(yrs)				(cm)			
1	39	RSO	teratoma	R	1	13	-
2	26	Ex	fibroma	L	2	10.5	-
3	57	BSO	fibroma	R	2	13	-
4	50	BSO	teratoma	R	2	13	+
5	77	RSO	fibroma	R	2	12.5	+
6	26	LSO	teratoma	L	2	9	+
7	64	LSO	adenoma	L	2	15	+
8	42	BSO	teratoma	R	2	10	+
9	63	BSO	adenoma	R	2	16	+

Note: yrs (years old) ; Op (Operation name) ; RSO, LSO, BSO (right-, left-, both salpingoophorectomy) ; Ex(excision of tumor) ; Side (twisted side) ; R (right), L (Left) ; Degree(degree of twisting) ; 1 (360.), 2 (720.) ; Diameter (maximum diameter of twisted tumor)



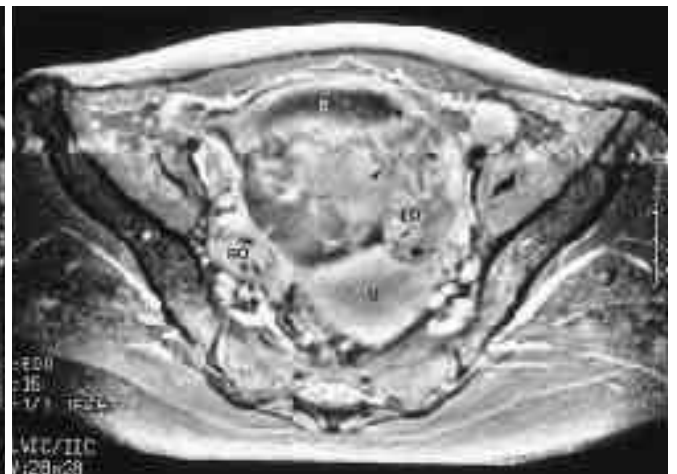
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. Case 2: Torsion of the left ovarian fibroma without necrosis in a 26-year-old woman. A well-defined mass(arrows) of predominantly low signal intensity on T1- weighted SE (600/10)(A) and T2-weighted FSE(3000/85)(B) images. An edematous, but relatively preserved left ovary is identified, a fact due to the exophytic growing tumor of left ovary. Note the twisted vascular pedicle (arrowheads), which shows low signal intensity on both T1- and T2-weighted images. Both of the tumor (arrows) and twisted vascular pedicle (arrowheads) are well enhanced on fat-suppressed contrast enhanced T1-weighted images (C, D), a finding that indicates intact blood flow.: uterus(U), bladder(B), right ovary(RO), left ovary(LO).

(Table 1) MRI (Table 2)

9 MRI

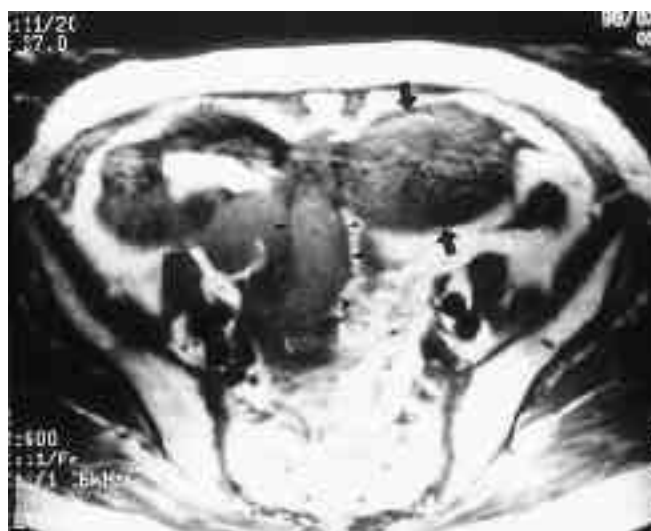
6

(4)

Table 2. MRI Findings of 9 Patients with Torsion of Ovarian Tumor

Case	Ascites	Uterine Dev*	CE of tumor	SI of VP	CE of VP
1	-	+	-	L/H	+
2	-	+	++	L/L	++
3	+	-	++	L/H	+
4	-	-	+(p)	L/L	+(p)
5	+	+	+(p)	H/L	-
6	+	+	-	L/L	-
7	-	+	-	H/H	-
8	+	-	-	H/L	-
9	-	+	-	H/L	-

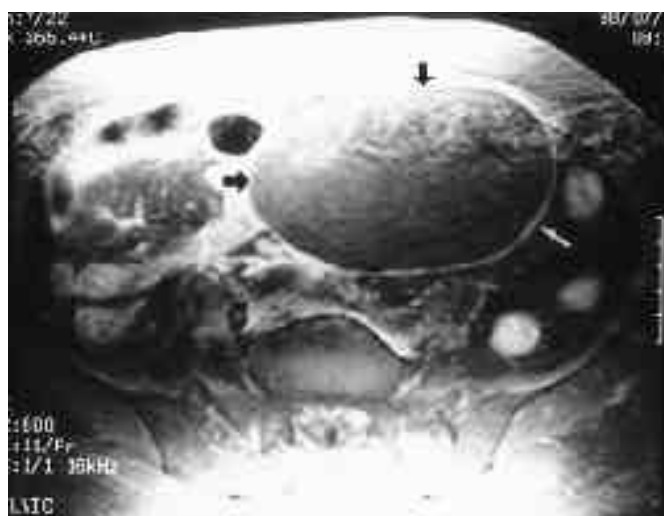
Note:* Uterine deviation toward twisted side ; CE (contrast enhancement) ; VP (twisted vascular pedicle) ; SI (signal intensity) ; L (low signal intensity), H (high signal intensity) ; p (peripheral enhancement)



A



B



C

Fig. 2. Case 5 : Torsion of the right ovarian fibroma with hemorrhagic necrosis in a 77-year-old woman. A thick tubular protrusion connects the tumor(arrows) and the uterus representing twisted vascular pedicle (arrowheads). It has high signal intensity on T1-weighted image (600/10) (A), an appearance that indicates hemorrhage. The right ovarian tumor(arrows) had changed position to lie on the left side due to rotation by torsion. Fat-suppressed contrast enhanced T1- weighted images (B, C) show linear peripheral enhancement of the tumor (arrows) and lack of enhancement of the vascular pedicle (arrowheads), indicating interruption of blood flow. : uterus(U)

(CT) MRI
 , CT
 MRI
 가 (5, 6, 10).
 가 3 2
 (Fig. 1), 가 6 2
 (Fig. 2)
 가
 ,
 가
 (mesovarium),
 (twisted vascular pedicle)
 , CT, MRI (5, 6, 10, 11).
 CT
 (10, 12), MRI
 (5, 6). Kimura MRI
 가 (6). 가
 3 9
 CT
 가
 (5,10-12),
 가 CT MRI
 (5, 10). 가
 3 (Fig. 1),
 가 6
 가 5 (Fig. 2), 1
 가
 가 가
 CT
 , MRI

- Kimura T1
- (6). 가 6 (Fig. 2).
- MRI
- MRI
- 가
- 가
- 가
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Magnetic Resonance Imaging for Differentiating of Torsion of the Ovarian Tumor With or Without Necrosis¹

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Purpose : The purpose of this study is to determine whether MRI is helpful for differentiating torsion of ovarian tumor, with or without necrosis

Materials and Methods : We retrospectively evaluated the MRI findings of nine patients with surgically confirmed torsion of the ovarian tumor, comparing them with the surgical and pathologic findings. The MRI findings were analyzed for contrast enhancement of twisted tumor, and the presence, signal intensity and contrast enhancement of twisted vascular pedicle.

Results : In all nine patients, MRI revealed a twisted vascular pedicle. Six patients with necrotic ovaries showed either no enhancement (n= 4) or linear peripheral enhancement of twisted tumors (n= 2), and lack of enhancement (n= 5) or peripheral enhancement(n= 1) of twisted vascular pedicles. In four of six patients with necrosis, T1-weighted MR images demonstrated a hyperintense pedicle; in three without necrosis, postcontrast T1-weighted MR images revealed well-enhanced twisted tumors (n= 2) and twisted vascular pedicles (n= 3).

Conclusion : By depicting a lack of contrast enhancement and high signal intensity within a twisted vascular pedicle, MRI can help differentiate torsion of ovarian tumor with or without necrosis.

Index words : Ovary, neoplasms
Ovary, MR
Ovary, torsion

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1 (double space) 21 × 30cm (A4)

(Index Words)

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