

sion) (FSE) T1 sequence (fat - suppress - 가 T1 T2 (Fig. 2). SE T1 , SE T1 , FSE T2 , FSE T2 , 3 , 6 (Fig. 3A), 가 , 가 , 가 (Fig. 3B), 가 , 가 , 가 T1 (Fig. 1A), T2 가 (Fig. 1B). T1 (Fig. 1C). T2 T1 (Fig. 4, Table 1). 가 가 가

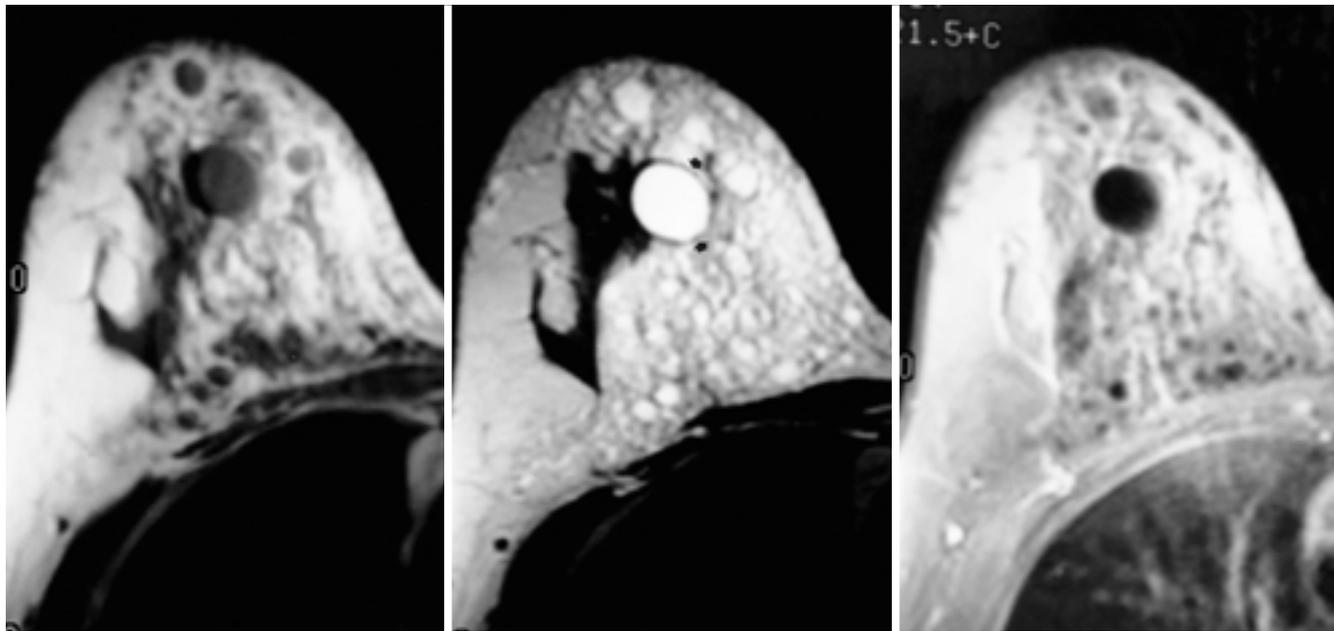


Fig. 1. MR Findings of Siliconomas.
A. Unenhanced axial T1-weighted spin-echo MR image with fat suppression shows variable sized well-defined low signal intensity nodules.
B. Axial T2-weighted fast spin-echo MR image with water suppression shows high signal intensity of the nodules with peripheral low signal intensity(arrow).
C. Enhanced axial T1-weighted spin-echo MR image with fat suppression shows no enhancement of nodules.

1900
(paraffinoma)

(2).

1940

(silicone granuloma)

(2, 15, 16).

(2 - 14).

(15).

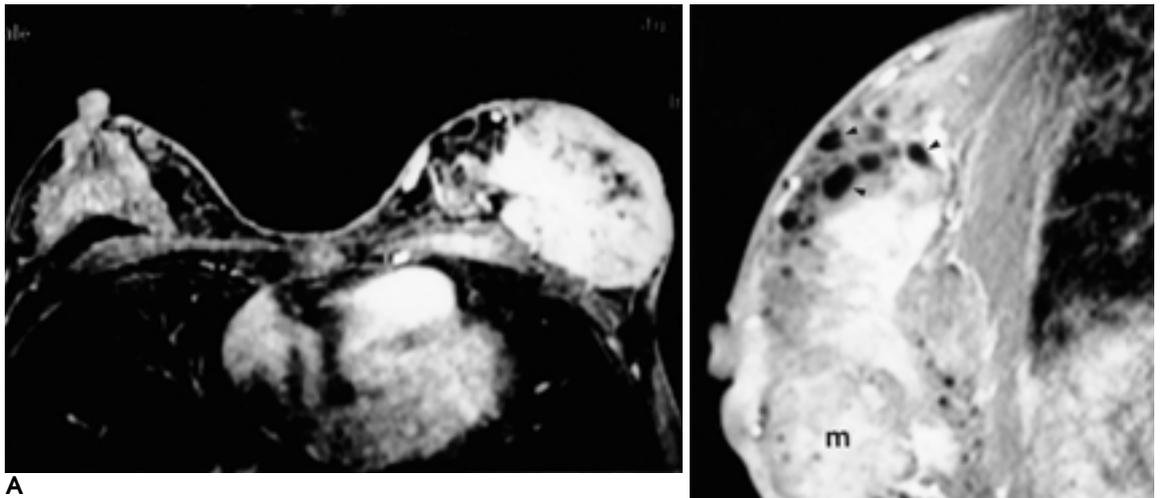


Fig. 2. 46-year-old woman with history of silicone breast augmentation who presented with a palpable left breast mass.

A. Enhanced axial T1-weighted MR image with fat suppression show relatively well-defined heterogeneous enhancing mass with central necrosis.

B. Enhanced sagittal T1-weighted MR image with fat suppression show clear differentiation of siliconoma (arrow heads) from mass (m), and fibroglandular tissue.

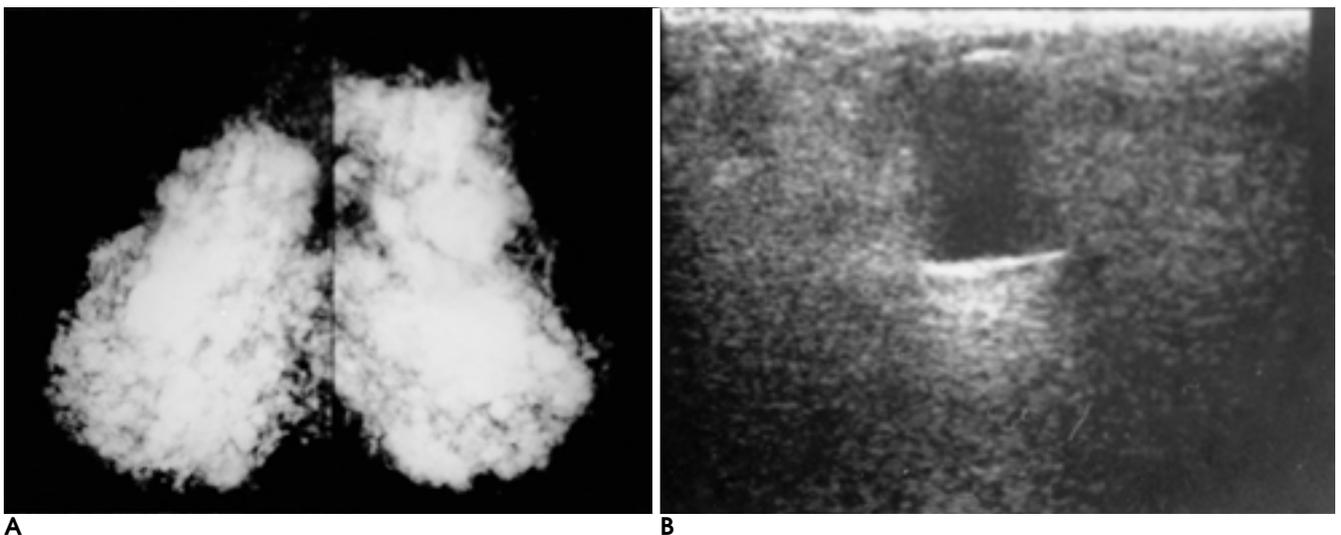


Fig. 3. Mammogram and sonogram of siliconomas.

A. Both mediolateral oblique mammograms show multiple variable sized dense nodular opacities. Normal breast parenchyma is obscured.

B. Sonogram shows typical appearance of siliconoma. Note a sonolucent nodule with posterior enhancement.

(9).

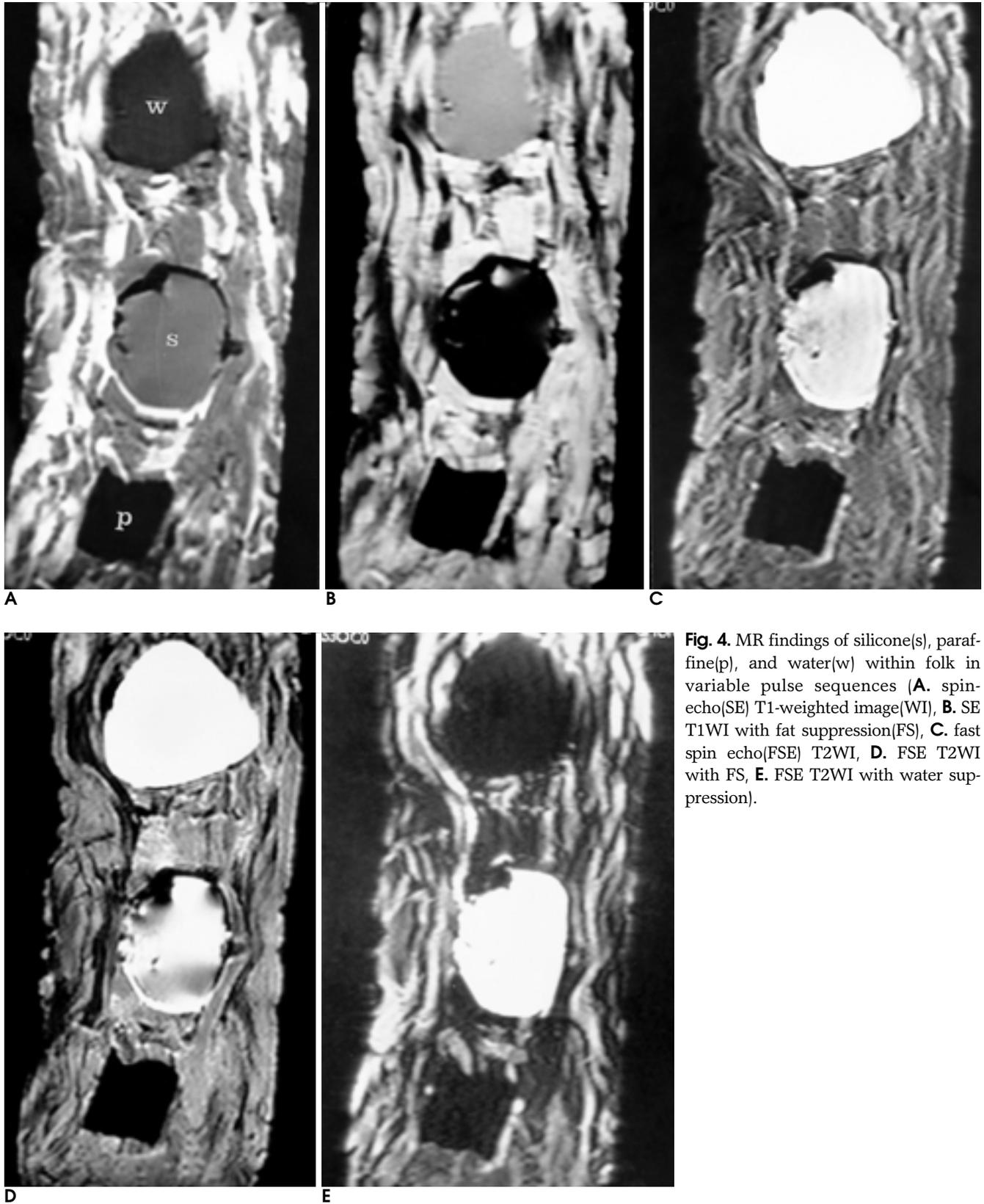


Fig. 4. MR findings of silicone(s), paraffine(p), and water(w) within folk in variable pulse sequences (**A.** spin-echo(SE) T1-weighted image(WI), **B.** SE T1WI with fat suppression(FS), **C.** fast spin echo(FSE) T2WI, **D.** FSE T2WI with FS, **E.** FSE T2WI with water suppression).

T2
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T1

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가

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MR Findings of Siliconoma in Interstitial Silicone Injection Mammoplasty Patients¹

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Purpose: To assess the MR findings of siliconomas (silicone granulomas) in patients with interstitial silicone injection mammoplasty.

Materials and Methods: Women with interstitial silicone injection mammoplasty were referred for this study on the basis of clinical findings of palpable mass. Nine patients with 18 augmented breasts underwent axial and sagittal MR imaging, and the results were analysed in terms of their size, shape, margin, signal intensity, enhancement pattern, distribution and adjacent parenchymal distortion. We undertook *in-vitro* MR imaging of silicone, paraffin, fat, and water, and then compared their signal intensities at each sequence.

Results: Siliconomas were seen as well-defined low-signal-intensity nodules at T1WI and high-signal-intensity nodules at T2WI. There was no demonstrable contrast enhancement. Where there was breast cancer in which heterogeneous signal intensity was observed at T1 -and T2WI, together with heterogeneous enhancement, siliconomas were well differentiated from the tumor mass. At *in-vitro* MR imaging of silicone, paraffin, fat and water, paraffin showed a very low signal intensity at all pulse sequences but silicone showed low signal intensity at T1-fat-suppressed T1WI and high signal intensity at T2-and water-suppressed T2WI.

Conclusion: MRI allows clear differentiation of siliconoma from fat and fibroglandular tissue, and can therefore, reveal anatomical details and detect lesions in patients with interstitial silicone injection mammoplasty.

Index words : Breast, MR

Breast, parenchymal pattern

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