



14  
15  
= 8: 7, 8.5 ).  
1.7 - 5.5 cm ( 3.3 cm )  
가 10 ,  
가 1 가 12  
T1 10 , 5 , T2  
가 8 . 4 . 7  
가 1

(astrocyte) 1 (neu-  
(optic chiasm) (suprasel- rofibromatosis - type I)  
lar area) 1 15  
adenoma), (craniopharyngioma), 3  
(meningioma) (germ cell tumor) 30 8.5 , 8 7  
가  
1.5 T Magnetom (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) Signa (GE, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)  
(1 - 6). T1 (TR/TE=450 - 600/14 - 20 msec) T2  
(hypothalamus) (TR/TE=2000 - 35000/80 - 90 msec)  
Gadolinium - DTPA (Magnevist, Schering, Berlin, Germany)  
0.1 mmol/kg  
2  
가 (optic nerve) (optic tract)  
/ , T1 T2

1  
2  
3  
1989 6 2001 3 14  
2002 1 31 2002 5 20  
155

70% (cyst) ; 15 T2 1 T1  
70% (solid) 3 T2 1 T1  
“(mixed)” 9 (60.0%)  
(transverse diameter) 가 , 4  
(vertical diameter) / (Fig. 3). 8 (53.3%)  
T1 T2 1 (6.7%) 가 , CT  
가 “ (46.7%) (Fig. 4).  
가  
2%  
66%  
(1 - 11). 75% 10  
15 90% 20  
Table 1 50 - 85%  
가 가 14 (1 - 4).  
(low - grade astrocytoma) 10 가 가  
(pilocytic atocytoma) 가 , 3  
3.3 cm (1.7 - 5.5 cm)  
11  
10 , 3  
V (5, 6).  
(Fig. 1),  
> X (Fig. 2). / 가 가  
가 1 가 12 (80%) (Fig. 1 and 2), 1  
가 2 , 1 가 1 (6.7%) . 11 (73.3%) 50 - 90%  
, 3 , 1  
. T1 10 (66.7%) 가 가

**Table 1.** Summary of MR Findings of Optic Chiasmatic Glioma

Case No.	Age	Sex	Symptoms	Solid/Cyst	T/V Ratio	T1	T2	Enhancement	Extension	Pathology
1	3yr	M	headache/vomiting	solid	1	low	high	peripheral	C	pilocytic astrocytoma
2	30yr	M	hemiparesis	solid	> 1	low	high	peripheral	OT	low grade astrocytoma
3	24yr	F	loss of visual acuity	solid	> 1	low	high	homogeneous	OT	pilocytic astrocytoma
4	3mo	F	seizure	solid	> 1	iso	high	homogeneous	OT/ON	pilocytic astrocytoma
5	1yr	M	nystagmus	solid	> 1	low	high	homogeneous	OT	pilocytic astrocytoma
6	1yr	M	nystagmus	solid	> 1	iso	high	homogeneous	ON	low grade astrocytoma
7	8yr	F	headache/vomiting	mixed	> 1	low	high	homogeneous	C	pilocytic astrocytoma
8	10yr	M	headache/vomiting	solid	> 1	iso	high	homogeneous	OT	not operated*
9	9yr	F	loss of visual acuity	mixed	< 1	iso	high	homogeneous	OT	pilocytic astrocytoma
10	10yr	M	headache/vomiting	mixed	1	low	high	homogeneous	C	low grade astrocytoma
11	5yr	M	loss of visual acuity	solid	> 1	iso	high	peripheral	OT	low grade astrocytoma
12	13yr	F	headache/dizziness	cystic	> 1	low	high	peripheral	OT	pilocytic astrocytoma
13	2yr	F	headache	solid	> 1	low	high	heterogeneous	C	pilocytic astrocytoma
14	6yr	F	headache/vomiting	solid	> 1	low	high	homogeneous	OT/ON	pilocytic astrocytoma
15	5yr	M	headache	solid	> 1	low	high	heterogeneous	OT	pilocytic astrocytoma

C: confined to the optic chiasm

OT:optic tract ON:optic nerve

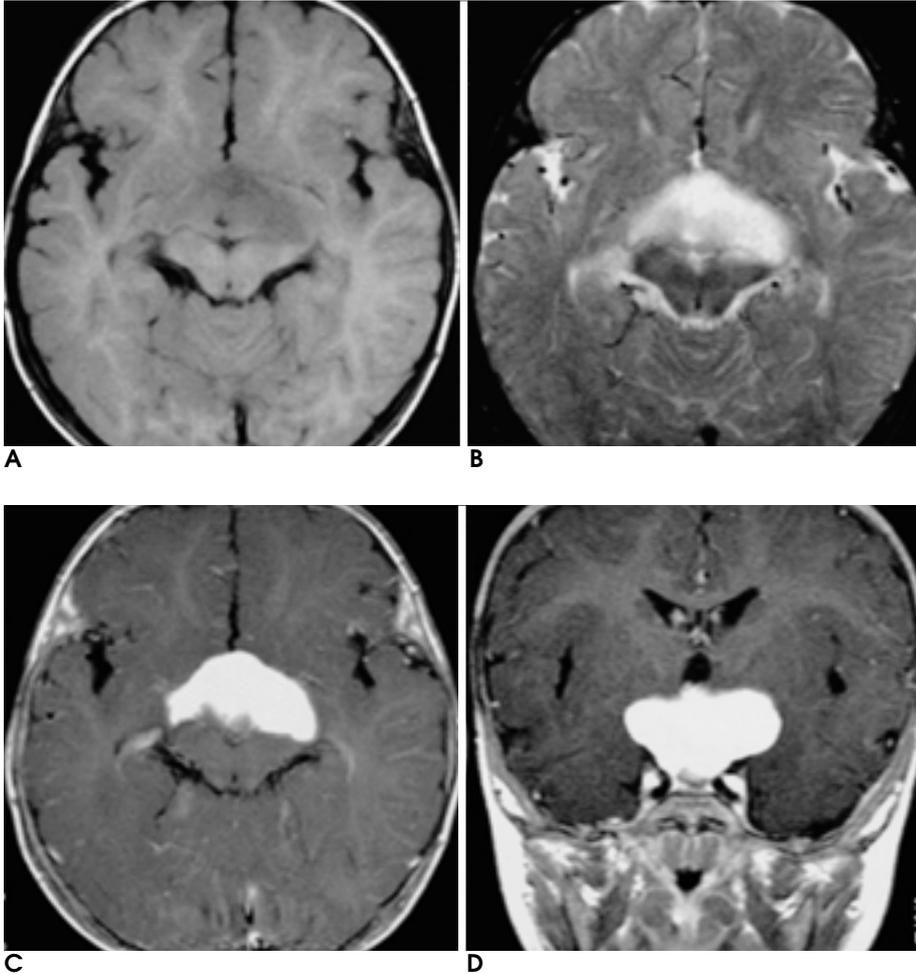
T/V Ratio: transverse diameter/vertical diameter ratio on the coronal view

\*neurofibromatosis-type I

(1, 7 - 12).  
 Grabenbauer (4)  
 (decompression)

10 95%,  
 75% (1, 2,  
 4, 10, 11).  
 T1 , T2 가 , 가 1

가  
 (2, 3, 13 - 16),  
 4 가  
 8  
 1

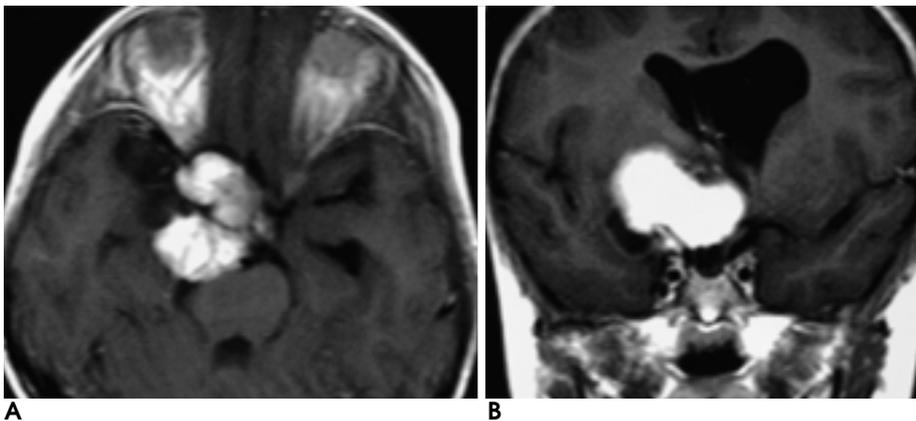


**Fig .1.** A 1- year-old boy with nystagmus (Case 5).

**A, B.** Axial MR images show homogeneous solid mass of the optic chiasm, with extension to both optic tracts, which represents inverted V-shape. The mass presents low signal intensity on T1-weighted image (**A**) and high signal intensity on T2-weighted image (**B**).

**C.** On gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted axial image, the tumor is enhanced strong and homogeneously.

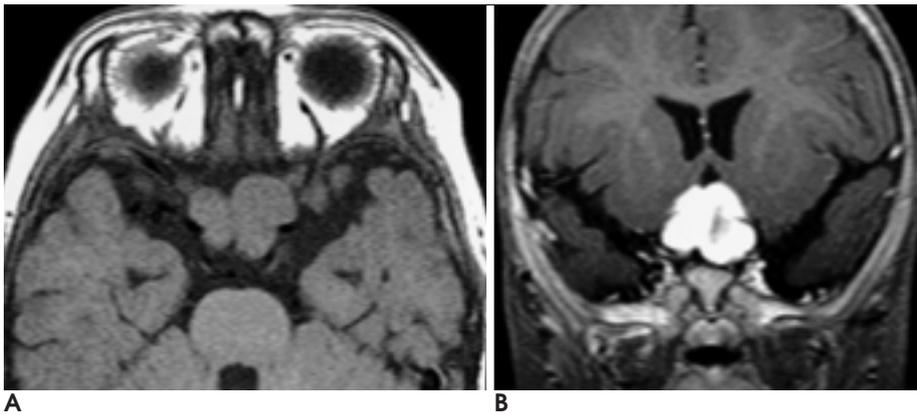
**D.** On gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted coronal image, the transverse diameter of the tumor is larger than the vertical diameter of that (T/V ratio > 1).



**Fig. 2.** A 6- year-old girl with headache and vomiting (Case 14).

**A.** Gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted axial image shows a lobulating-contoured juxta-midline mass. The mass extends into the right optic nerve and ipsilateral optic tract, and presents homogeneous and strong enhancement pattern.

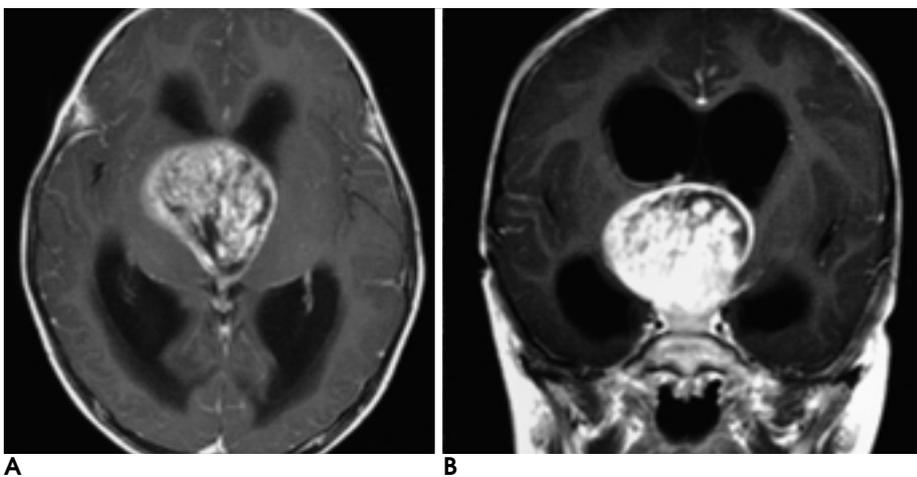
**B.** On gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted coronal image, the transverse diameter of the tumor is larger than the vertical diameter of that (T/V ratio > 1).



**Fig. 3.** A 1- year-old boy with nystagmus (Case 6).

**A.** T1-weighted axial image shows a lobulating- contoured, homogeneous solid mass involving the optic chiasm. The mass extends into bilateral optic nerves, which represents clover-shape.

**B.** Gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted coronal images (**B**) shows relatively homogeneous enhancement.



**Fig. 4.** A 2- year-old girl with headache (Case 13).

**A, B.** Gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted axial (**A**) and coronal (**B**) images show a heterogeneously enhanced, mushroom-like mass with dilatation of the both lateral ventricles.

75% 가  
40% 가 / 가 ,  
가  
(5, 6). 가 ,  
(optic canal) , T2 ,  
(13). 11 ,  
(10 ) (2 ) 가 / 가  
가  
가  
X 가  
V  
10 - 38%가 1  
15 - 40% 가  
가 1  
가  
가 (17 - 22).

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## MR Imaging of Optic Chiasmatic Glioma<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the MR findings of optic chiasmatic glioma (OCG).

**Materials and Methods:** MR images were reviewed in 14 patients with histologically proven OCGs and one with neurofibromatosis type 1 (male: female = 8:7, mean age = 8.5 years). Tumors were evaluated retrospectively with respect to their size, involvement of the optic pathway, transverse/vertical diameter ratio based on the coronal plane, signal intensities, enhancement pattern, and the presence of a cyst or calcification.

**Results:** Tumors were measured 1.7 - 5.5 (mean, 3.3) cm in maximum diameter. In ten patients, the optic tracts were involved, and in three, the optic nerves. In 12 patients, tumors had a transverse/vertical diameter ratio of over one, and showed iso ( $n=5$ ) or low signal intensity ( $n=10$ ) compared with gray matter at T1-weighted imaging and high signal intensity ( $n=15$ ) at T2-weighted imaging. Cyst formations were seen in eight patients, and tumors were enhanced strongly and homogeneously in nine and peripherally in four. In seven there was associated hydrocephalus, and in one, calcification.

**Conclusion:** OCG is a suprasellar tumor which can extend into the optic pathway, has a transverse/vertical diameter ratio of more than one, and shows strong and homogeneous enhancement. These MR imaging findings are useful for the differentiation of OCG from other suprasellar tumors.

**Index words :** Nerves, optic  
Brain neoplasms, MR

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