



1
14
15
(: = 8: 7, 8.5).
/ ,
: 1.7 - 5.5 cm (3.3 cm) . 가 10 ,
3 / 가 1 가 12
. T1 10 , 5 , T2
가 8 . 4 . 7
9 , 1 가
: / 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 Magne -
tom (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) Signa (GE,
Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)
T1 (TR/TE=450 - 600/14 - 20 msec) T2
(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

2002 1 31 2002 5 20

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

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

가

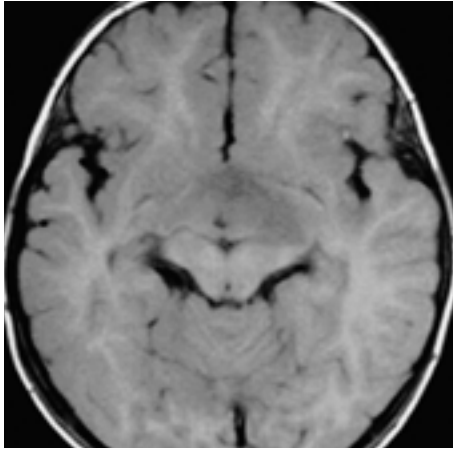
(2, 3, 13 - 16),

4

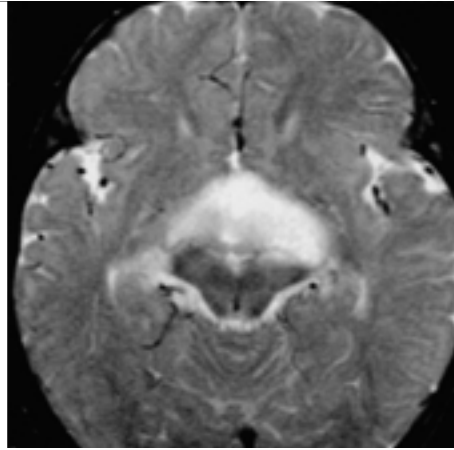
가

8

1



A



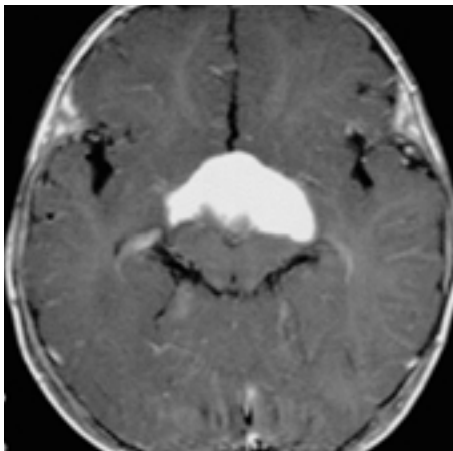
B

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

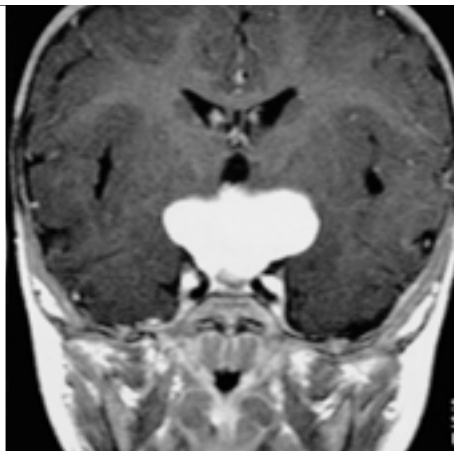
A, B. Axial MR images show homogeneous solid mass of the optic chiasm, with extension to both optic tracts, which represents inverted V-shape. The mass presents low signal intensity on T1-weighted image (**A**) and high signal intensity on T2-weighted image (**B**).

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

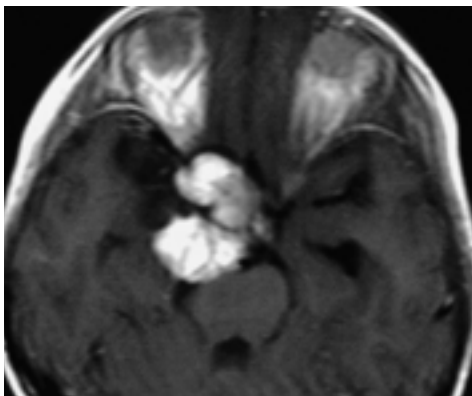
D. On gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted coronal image, the transverse diameter of the tumor is larger than the vertical diameter of that (T/V ratio > 1).



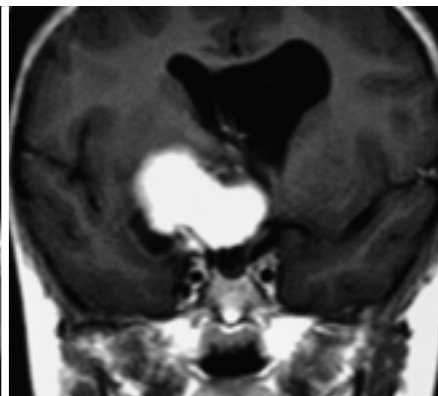
C



D



A



B

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).

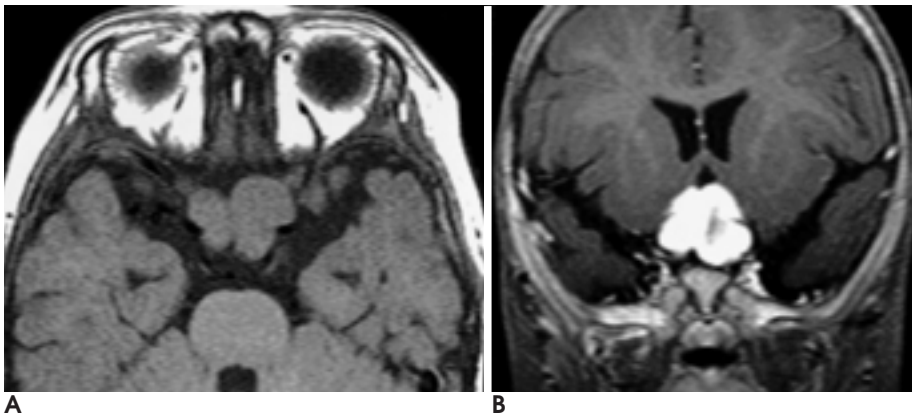


Fig. 3. A 1- year-old boy with nystagmus (Case 6).

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.

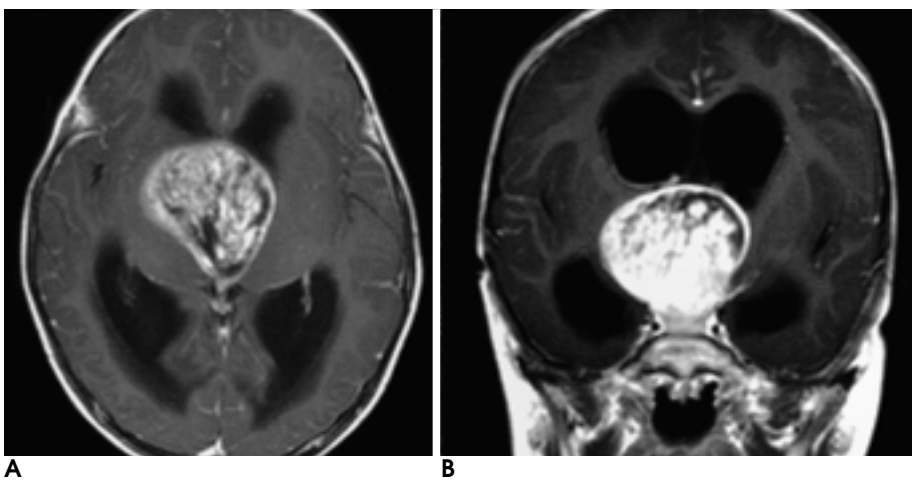


Fig. 4. A 2- year-old girl with headache (Case 13).

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
80%, 40% 가 / 가 ,
(5, 6). 가
(optic canal) , T2 , T1
(13). 11
(10) (2) . 가 / 가
가
가
X 가
V
10 - 38%가 1
15 - 40% I 가
가 1 (17 - 22). ,
가

1. Tao ML, Barnes PD, Billett AL, et al. Childhood optic chiasm gliomas: radiographic response following radiotherapy and long-term clinical outcome. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1997;39:579-587
2. Hollander MD, Fitzpatrick M, O 'Cornnor SG, Flanders AE, Tartaglino LM. Imaging in ophthalmology II:optic glioma. *Radiol Clin North Am* 1999;37:59-71
3. Holman RE, Grimson BS, Drayer BP, Buckey EG. Brennan MW. Magnetic resonance imaging of optic glioma. *Am J Ophthalmol*

- 1985;100:596-601
4. Grabenbauer GG, Schuchardt U, Buchfelder M, et al. Radiation therapy of optic-hypothalamic gliomas - radiographic response, vision and late toxicity. *Radiother Oncol* 2000;54:239-245
5. Hershey BL. Suprasellar masses: diagnosis and differential diagnosis. *Semin US CT MRI* 1993;14:215-231
6. Hald JK, Skälpe IO. Craniopharyngioma identification by CT and MR imaging at 1.5T. *Acta Radiol* 1995;36:142-147
7. Hoffman HJ, Humphreys RP, Drake JM, et al. Optic pathway/hypothalamic gliomas: a dilemma in management. *Pediatr Neurosurg* 1993;19:186-195
8. Parsa CF, Hoyt CS, Lesser RL, et al. Spontaneous regression of optic gliomas: thirteen cases documented by serial neuroimaging. *Arch Ophthalmol* 2001;119:516-529
9. Bianchi-Marzoli S, Brancato R. Tumors of the optic nerve and chiasm. *Curr Opin Pediatr* 1994;5:11-17
10. Kovalic JJ, Grigsby PW, Shepard MJ, Fineberg BB, Thomas PR. Radiation therapy for gliomas of the optic nerve and chiasm. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1990;18:927-932
11. Flickinger JC, Torres C, Deutsch M. Management of low-grade gliomas of the optic nerve and chiasm. *Cancer* 1988;61:635-642
12. Rosenstock JG, Packer RJ, Bilaniuk L, Bruce DA, Radcliffe JL, Savino P. Chiasmatic optic glioma treated with chemotherapy. A preliminary report. *J Neurosurg* 1985;63:862-866
13. Savoiardo M, Harwood DC, Tadimor R, Scotti G, Musgrave MA. Gliomas of the intracranial anterior optic pathway in children. *Radiology* 1981;138:601-610
14. Davis PC, Hoffman JC Jr, Weidenheim KM. Large hypothalamic and optic chiasm gliomas in infants: difficulties in distinction. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1984;5:579-585
15. Haik BG, Louis LS, Bierly J, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging in the evaluation of optic nerve gliomas. *Ophthalmology* 1987;94:709-717
16. Brown EW, Riccardi VM, Mawad M, Handel S, Goldman A, Bryan RN. MR imaging of optic pathways in patients with neurofibromatosis. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1987;8:1031-1036
17. Pascual-Castroviejo I, Martinez BA, Lopez MV, Roche C, Pascual P. Optic gliomas in neurofibromatosis type 1. Presentation of 31 cases. *Neurologia* 1994;9:173-177
18. Lund AM, Skovby F. Optic gliomas in children with neurofibromatosis type 1. *Eur J Pediatr* 1991;150:835-838
19. Seiff SR, Brodsky MC, MacDonald G, Berg BO, Howes EL, Hoyt WF. Orbital optic glioma in neurofibromatosis: magnetic resonance diagnosis of perineural arachnoidal gliomatosis. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1987;105:1689-1692
20. Imes RK, Hoyt WF. Magnetic resonance imaging signs of optic nerve gliomas in neurofibromatosis 1. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1991;111:729-734
21. Parazzini C, Triulzi F, Agnetti V, et al. Spontaneous involution of optic pathway lesions in neurofibromatosis type 1: serial contrast MR evaluation. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1995;16:1711-1718

MR Imaging of Optic Chiasmatic Glioma¹

Seong Sook Hong, M.D., Ho Kyu Lee, M.D., Hyun Jin Kim, M.D., Meung Sun Ryu, R.T.,
Hyun Woo Goo, M.D., Chong Hyun Yoon, M.D., Choong Gon Choi, M.D.,
Dae Chul Suh, M.D., Young Shin Ra, M.D.², Shin Kwang Khang, M.D.³

¹Department of Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine

²Department of Neurosurgery, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine

³Department of Pathology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine

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

Address reprint requests to : Ho Kyu Lee, M.D., Department of Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine
388-1, Poongnap-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-736, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-3010-4400 Fax. 82-2-476-4719 E-mail: hkleee2@www.amc.seoul.kr