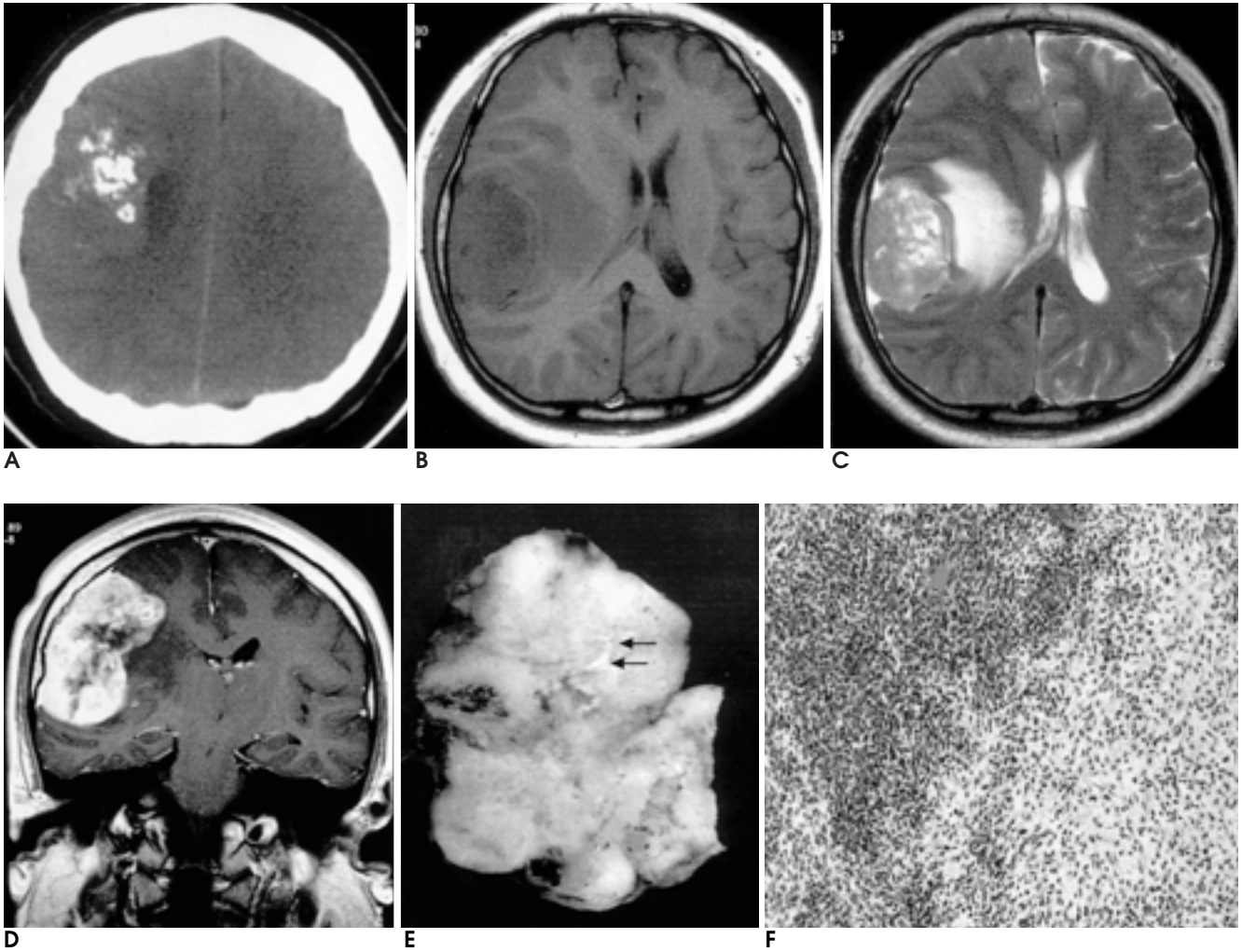


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0.16% (Fig. 1D). 가 (1). 가 5.0 × 3.0 cm 가 1E). (Fig. 1F).

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**Fig. 1.** Intracranial primary mesenchymal chondrosarcoma in 27-years-old male.  
**A.** Pre-enhanced CT shows a well-margined isodense mass with dense calcifications in right fronto-parietal convexity.  
**B-D.** On axial T1-(B) weighted image, the mass is slightly hypointense and on axial T2-(C) weighted image, heterogeneous high signal intensity. Low signal area representing calcification within mass is seen on T1- and T2-weighted images. On contrast enhanced coronal (D) image, the mass shows heterogeneous enhancement. The mass is a lobulated, extra-axial mass with surrounding edema in right fronto-parietal convexity. Midline shifting due to mass effect is also seen.  
**E.** Cut specimen shows grayish, white, rubbery soft tissue mass with focal calcifications representing cartilage structures (arrows).  
**F.** Light microscopy shows both hemangiopericytomatous proliferation (left upper) and an island of atypical chondroid. There is abrupt transition in between them (H & E stain  $\times 100$ ).

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- 5 42 - 68% , 10 CT MR
- 28 - 32% (1, 2). 가
- (5).
- CT MR
- CT 가
- MR T2 - , T1 -
- T1 T2 -
- 가 (2, 3, 7, 8).
- CT 가
- , MR
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- 가

## **Intracranial Primary Mesenchymal Chondrosarcoma: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>**

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We report a case of dural-based intracranial primary mesenchymal chondrosarcoma, initially thought to be a meningioma. This rare tumor should be included in the differential diagnosis of an aggressive dural-based lesion occurring in a young adult.

A 27-year-old man presented with headache, nausea and vomiting, first experienced months earlier. Pre-enhanced CT revealed the presence of a well-marginated isodense mass with dense calcifications in the frontoparietal convexity, while MR images depicted a lobulated extra-axial mass with peritumoral edema. At T1-weighted imaging, the signal intensity of the mass was slightly lower than that of gray matter, while T2-weighted imaging demonstrated heterogeneous high signal intensity. Some portions of the tumor showed low signal intensity at all sequences, suggesting the presence of calcification. After the injection of contrast medium, heterogeneous enhancement was observed.

We report the radiologic findings of an intracranial primary mesenchymal chondrosarcoma, confirmed pathologically.

**Index words :** Chondrosarcoma  
Brain neoplasms, CT  
Brain neoplasms, MR

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