

1

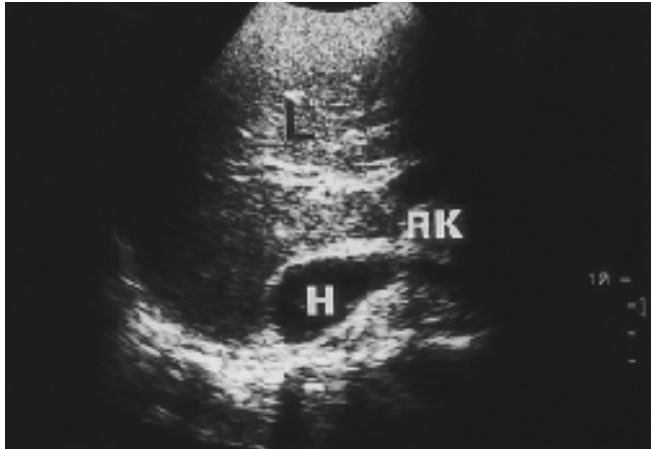
(Fig. 1B,C,D). 2 MRI T1-, 가 가 (Fig. 2).

T2-

, CT MRI

14 가 1999 2 , 10 1-2% (lupus anticoagulant) (anticardi- 5 , , 가 olipin antibody)가 (1,2). 38.3°C () (livedoreticu- laris) 14.2 57.1 60% 가 (CT), (MRI) (Fig. MRI (3). 가 가 , T2-

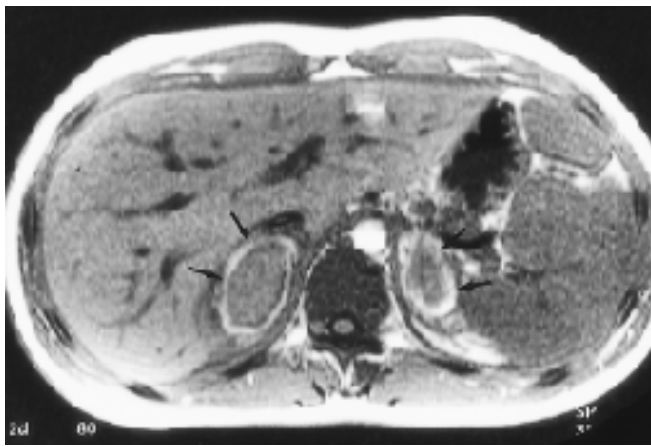
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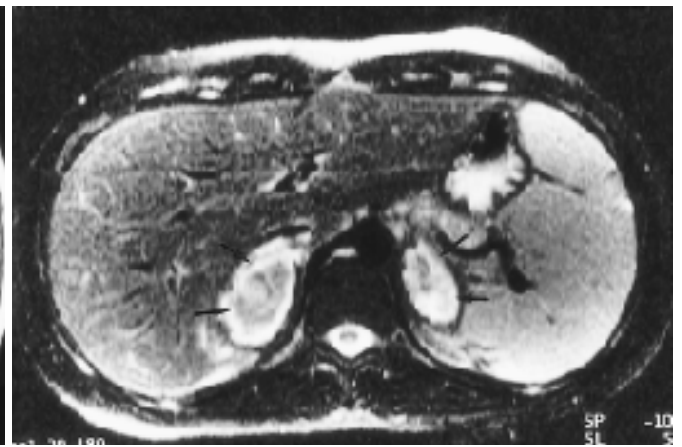
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. A 14-year-old boy with bilateral adrenal hemorrhage in primary antiphospholipid antibody syndrome.
A. Ultrasound shows adrenal hemorrhage(H) with hypoechoic pattern superomedial to the both kidneys (RK, right kidney; L, liver; H, hemorrhage).
B. Noncontrast CT scan shows high-attenuation of bilateral adrenal masses(arrows) that are greater in density than aorta. Diffuse high attenuation within masses consists with recent hemorrhage.
C. T1-weighted MR image shows enlarged adrenal glands with high signal rims and centrally intermediate signal intensity(arrows).
D. T2-weighted MR image shows heterogeneously high signal intensity in the enlarged adrenal glands(arrows).



Fig. 2. Follow-up MR imaging 20 days later. T2-weighted MR image shows slight decrease in size of both adrenal glands and more intense size of high signal intensity (arrows), more pronounced on the right side.

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(5).
3
(6).
가
CT
X-
가
가
MR

T1-,T2-

가 1
가
가
(7).
가
(8).
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가
가

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Primary Antiphospholipid Antibody Syndrome with Adrenal Hemorrhage in a Child : A Case Report¹

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Primary antiphospholipid antibody syndrome is a disease that is clinically diagnosed if a patient suffers recurrent thromboses, stroke, recurrent fetal loss, livedo reticularis, and thrombocytopenia, without evidence of systemic lupus erythematosus or other connective diseases. Adrenal hemorrhage in a patient with primary antiphospholipid antibody syndrome is a rarely recognized, but potentially catastrophic disorder. We recently encountered bilateral adrenal hemorrhaging in a child with antiphospholipid antibody syndrome and casem as well as reviewing the literature.

Index words : Adrenal gland
Adrenal gland, hemorrhage
Adrenal gland, MR

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