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2 .

1

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

가 T2-

, CT MRI

14 가 1999 2 , 10

5 , ,
38.3, C

(lupus anticoagulant) 1-2% (anticardi-
olipin antibody)가 (1,2).

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laris)

14.2 57.1 60%

가

(CT), (MRI)

(Fig.
MRI

(3).

1A), CT
T1-

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, T2-

(4).

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2

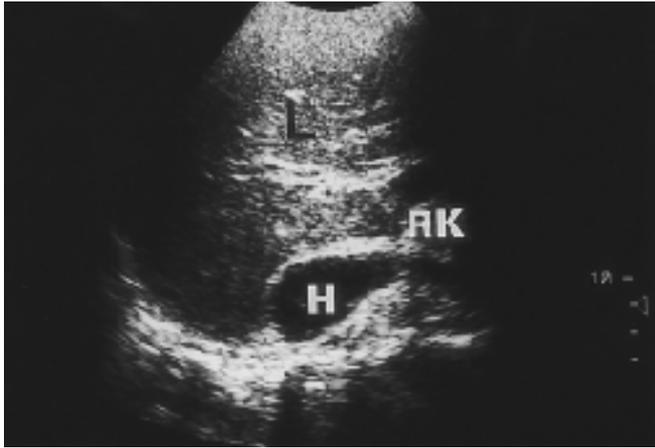
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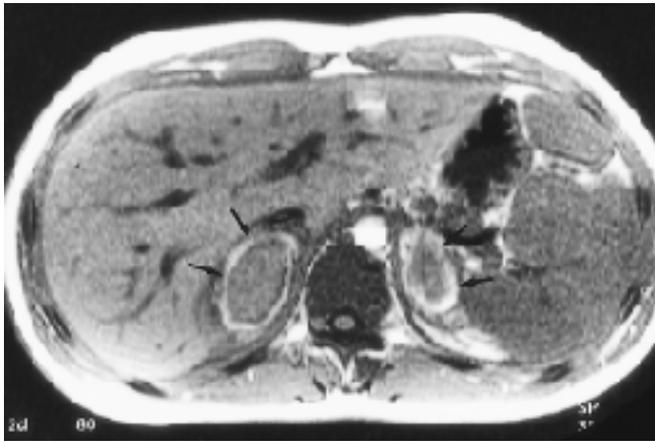
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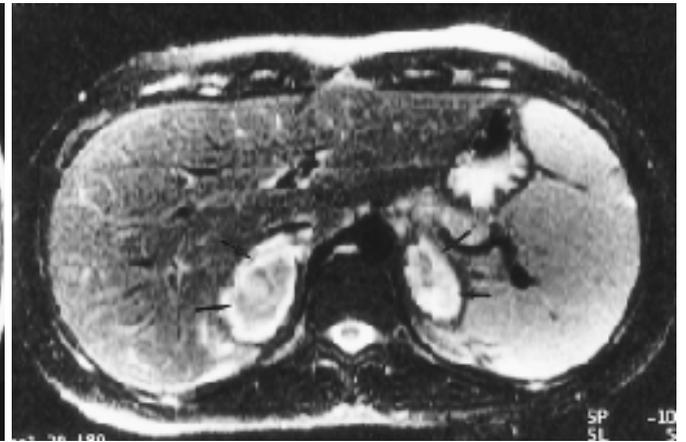
A



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).

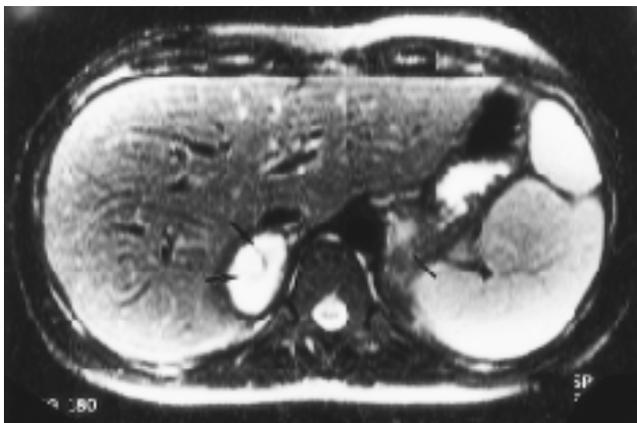


Fig. 2. Follow-up MR imaging 20 days later. T2-weighted MR image shows slight decrease in size of both adrenal glands and more intense size of high signal intensity (arrows), more pronounced on the right side.

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 (5).
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 X-
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 가
 MR

T1-,T2-

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 가 (7).
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 가 (8).
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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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