

1

2 3

:

:

9

CT , 10

29

, CT ,

:

4-18cm(9.6cm)

, 18

가

, 11

21

, 6

, 2

(4),

가

(10),

(7),

(2),

(6)

. CT

9

8

CT

,

CT 7

, 1

10

9

T1

. T2

2

, 7

T1

2

, 2

:

가

, CT

, T1

T2

가

(sex cord-stro-

ma)

5%

가

(1).

, 70%

(2-4).

가

(low malignant potential)

가

CT MRI가 (2-4).

가

(1).

29

MRI

, CT,

1

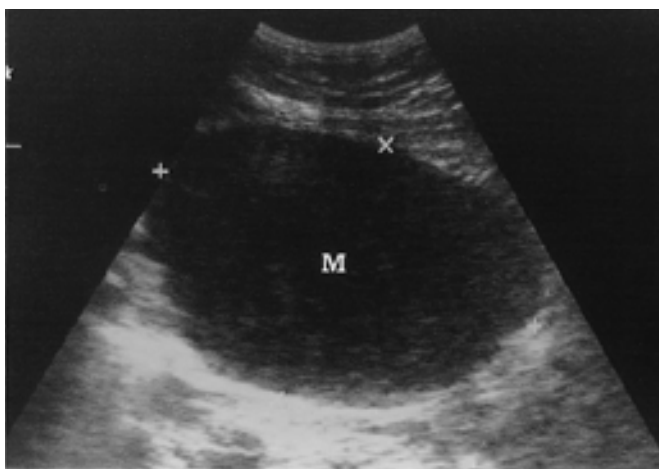
2

3

1999 5 8

1999 10 27

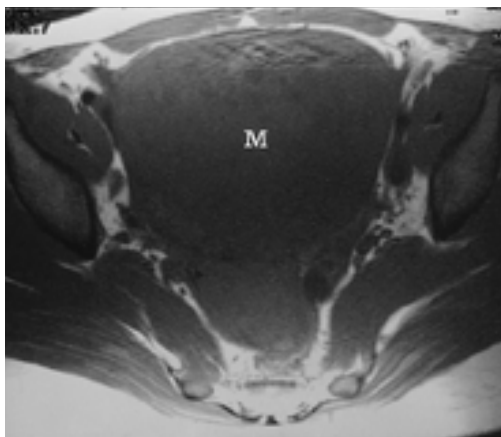
(MRI) . CT MRI
Diasonic
spectra(Diasonics, Miltipias, CA, U.S.A.)
3.5MHz 7MHz
1991 1 1998 12 29
19 , 10
20 74 (46) , 40
19 65% , 20 가 6 (20%), 30
가 4 (15%) . CT MRI
(CT) , 10 1.5 Tesla (Signa, GE Medical
Systems, Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.) 24-30cm
GE 9800(GE Medical systems, Milwaukee, WI,
USA) 10mm
Iopromide(Ultravist 300, Schering, Berlin, Germany) 100ml



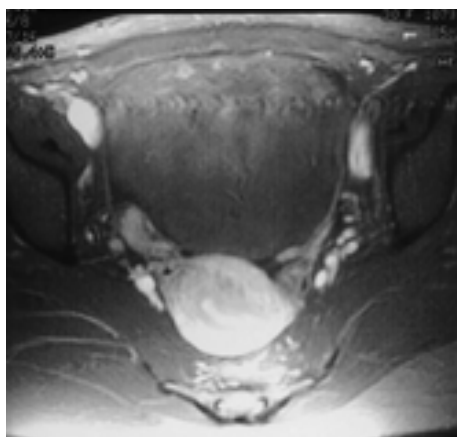
A



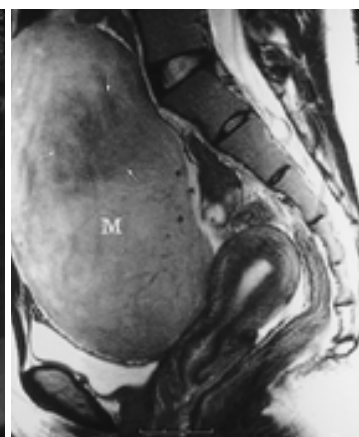
B



C



D



E

Fig. 1. Typical solid fibrothecoma.

A. A 36-year-old female. Transverse sonogram of the pelvis demonstrates a well-defined, homogeneously hypoechoic mass (M) with posterior sonic enhancement in left adnexal region.

B. A 54-year-old female. Postcontrast axial CT scan demonstrates a large, well-defined, lobulated mass (M) with homogeneous enhancement. The enhancement of the mass is lower than that of uterine myometrium. A small amount of ascites is seen (arrows). U= uterus.

C-E. A 30-year-old female.

C. Axial T1-weighted image demonstrates a large, oval mass (M) with homogeneous low signal intensity.

D. On Gd-enhanced axial T1-weighted image, the tumor reveals homogeneous enhancement, less than that of uterine myometrium.

E. Sagittal T2-weighted image reveals a relatively homogeneous mass (M) with focal hypointense portion (arrows). The signal intensity of the mass is slightly higher than that of adjacent muscle.



Fig. 2. A 59-year-old female with a predominantly solid fibrothecoma. Contrast enhanced axial CT scan shows a heterogeneous mass with a larger cystic (white arrows) and smaller solid components (S). A small calcification is noted within the mass (arrow head). A small amount of ascites is also noted (black arrows).

, 256 × 192 , 5-7mm , 2.5mm
T1 (TR/TE = 500/10),
T2 (TR/TE = 3300/120) (sagittal)
(transaxial) Gadolinium diethylene tri-
amine pentaacetic acid (Magnevist, Schering, Germany) (Gd-DTPA) 0.1mmol/kg

3 (2 , 1)
, , , , CT
, , MRI T1 T2
T1
, ,
, ,
가 5% , 5%
50% , 50% 95%
, 95%
, CT MRI
(Douglas pouch)

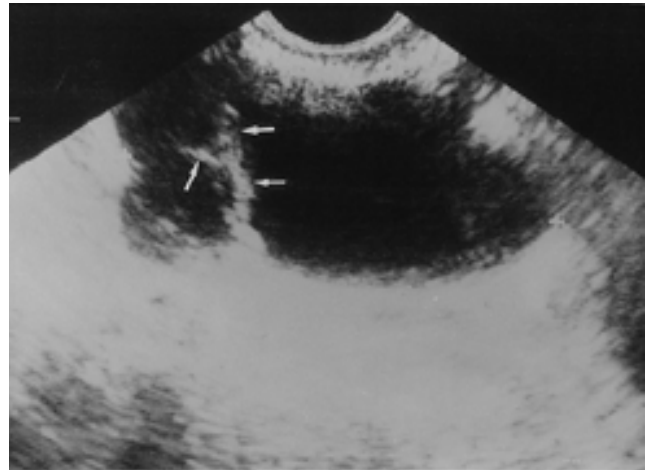


Fig. 3. A 57-year-old female with a cystic fibrothecoma. Endovaginal sonogram reveals a multilocular cyst with multiple thick septa (arrows) in right adnexal region.

(n=1), (n=2) . 29
가 , 11 , 18
4.0-18.0cm(9.6cm) 가
, 18
, 11
, 21 (72%)(Fig. 1),
6 (21%)(Fig.
2), 2 (7%)
(Fig. 3).
CT MRI
21
가 14 , 가 7
14 4
10
가
가 6 , 1
가
2 CT 9 6
, 6
, 5
, 1
. 2 가
, 2
. 1
(Fig. 4).

(n=2), (n=19), (n=3), 1
(n=2), (n=2), (Fig. 3), 9 5

MRI T1 10 7 . 1
2 가 T1 T2
가 T2 2 (Fig. 6). T1 8 2
, 5 , 2
가 가 6 . 10 5 , 2
(Fig. 5). T2 (Fig. 7).
, 3
, 6



Fig. 4. A 57-year-old female complaining of lower abdominal pain. Precontrast CT scan shows a well-defined, slightly lobulated mass with multiple high attenuated foci (small arrows), those areas corresponded to hemorrhage caused by ovarian torsion. A small amount of ascites is noted (large arrows).

, 4-6% (1).
, 가
(5).
, (1).
(estradiol, E2)
, (6-8).
가 , 3 , 1 ,
2 .

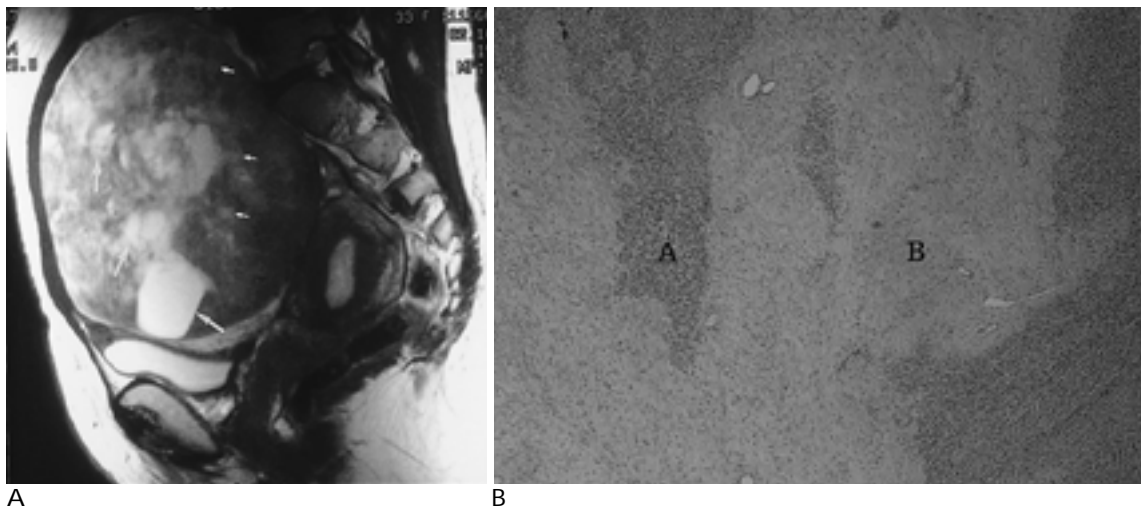


Fig. 5. A 33-year-old female with a palpable mass in lower abdomen.
A. Sagittal T2-weighted image demonstrates a mainly solid mass with heterogeneous signal intensities. Note cystic components (large arrows) distributed eccentrically; ill-defined, interspersed slightly high signal intensities (small arrows), which represents edema.
B. Photomicrograph of histologic specimen shows densely packed cellular elements (A) that correspond to the low signal intensity, and more widely dispersed cellular elements with increased edema (B). (Hematoxylin-eosin stain, $\times 40$)

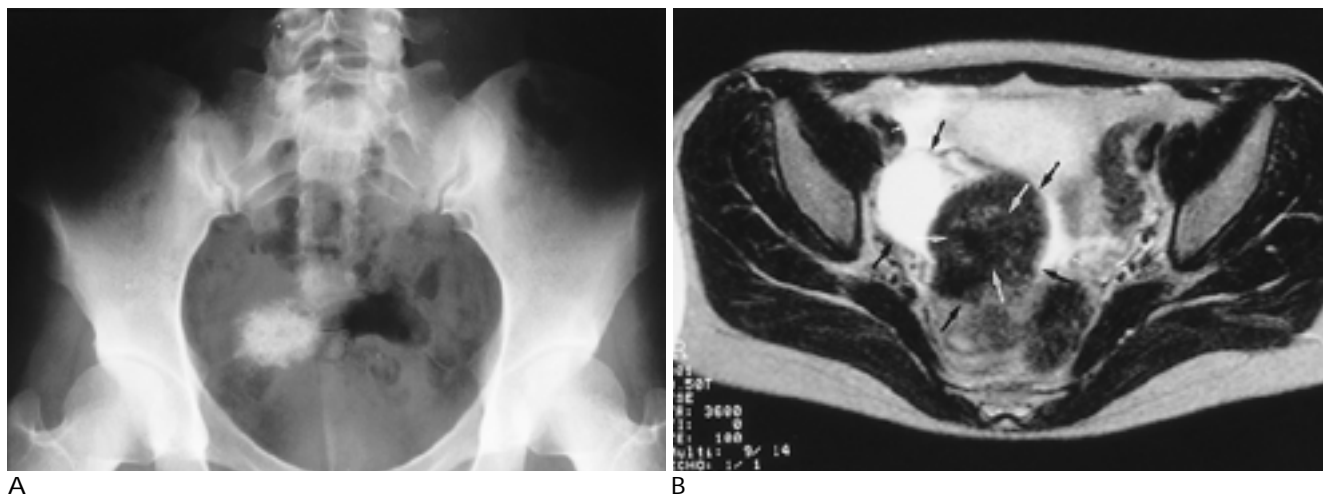


Fig. 6. A 24-year-old female with an incidentally detected, calcified pelvic mass on KUB.
A. KUB shows a large calcified mass in right pelvic cavity.
B. Axial T2-weighted image demonstrates a lobulated cystic and solid mass (black arrows) containing a large calcification (white arrows) within predominantly hypointense solid portion. A small amount of ascites is noted (small arrows).

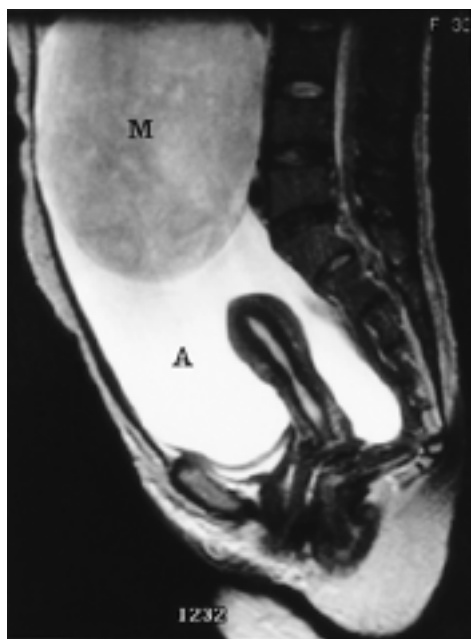


Fig. 7. A 32-year-old female complaining of palpable abdominal mass.
Sagittal T2-weighted image reveals a relatively homogeneous, oval mass(M) with a large amount of ascites(A). The signal intensity of the mass is slightly higher than that of adjacent muscle.

19 (65%) 20 가 6 (20%), 30 가 4
(20%) 10 3-10%
(9),
9.6cm (2, 3)
21 (72%),
가 6 (21%) , 2
(7%)
Bazot (2)
(10, 11), Athey (12) 14
가
(4), 가
(10), (7),
(2), (6)
CT Bazot (2) 79% 가
, 21%
가
9 6 가
, 2
가
Troiano (4) 12 M-
40 RI , T1

가
22-65% 7-23%
(6-8). 29 4 (14%)
, 2 (7%)
가
46 (2, 3)

, T2 가
 . T2 가
 가 가 ,
 ,
 가 T2 (21-23).
 가
 가 (13, 14).
 T1 MRI T2 . Sertoli-Leydig 가
 T2 MRI T2 가
 , T2 75%가
 . 30 30% (13).
 29 16 2 (7%)
 (n=14), 6-13%
 (15). 가 10cm 40% 가 20 . CT MRI
 (16)가 가 (24, 25).
 가
 (17),
 Bazot (2) , -fetoprotein
 3 2 (26, 27). Brenner
 , 1 가 5cm
 1 (28, 29).
 /
 / , Sertoli-Leydig , Brenner
 ,
 ,
 ,
 (2,
 4). (18) MRI (Bridging
 vascular sign)가 /
 가
 ,
 Sertoli-Leydig , CT
 Brenner , MRI T1
 , T2
 Troiano (4)
 , T2 가
 가
 1/5 , CT MRI
 2/3 가 가
 ,
 (19). Ha (20) 57% MRI T2

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Radiologic Findings of Ovarian Fibrothecoma¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the radiologic features of fibrothecoma of the ovary, which is a rare solid tumor originating from the ovarian sex cord-stroma.

Materials and Methods : The radiologic findings of 29 patients with pathologically-proven fibrothecoma of the ovary were retrospectively evaluated for bilaterality, size, shape, margin, echogenecity, CT attenuation, signal intensity on magnetic resonance imaging, calcification, and amount of ascites.

Results : All fibrothecomas were unilateral, and had well defined margins. The diameter of the mass was 4-18(mean, 9.6)cms. Elghteen of 29 tumors were round or oval with a smooth margin, and eleven were lobulated. The internal architecture of the tumor was purely solid in 21 patients, predominantly solid in six, and predominantly cystic in two. A broad spectrum of sonographic features was apparent, including a homogeneously hypoechoic mass (with posterior shadowing in four cases, and without posterior shadowing in ten), a homogeneously hyperechoic mass in seven cases, an anechoic mass with septatations in two, and a mixed echoic mass in six. On precontrast CT scans, the mass was isodense to the uterine myometrium in eight of nine cases, while on postcontrast scans the lesion was slightly hypodense to the myometrium in seven cases and isodense in one. On T1-weighted MR images, nine of ten cases showed a relatively homogeneous low signal intensity, while on T2-weighted images, signal intensity was homogeneously low in two patients and predominantly low with focal high intensity in seven of the other eight. On gadolinium-enhanced T1-weighted images, most tumors showed slight heterogeneous enhancement. Calcifications were present in two cases, and in two others there was a large amount of ascites.

Conclusion : The characteristic finding of ovarian fibrothecomas is a well-defined, oval or lobulated homogeneously solid mass, which on CT scans enhances less than uterine myometrium and demonstrates a predominantly low signal intensity on both T1- and T2-weighted images. However, a predominantly solid mass with cystic components or a predominantly cystic mass may also be presented.

Index words : Ovary, US
Ovary, CT
Ovary, MR
Ovary, neoplasm

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