

1

2 3 4

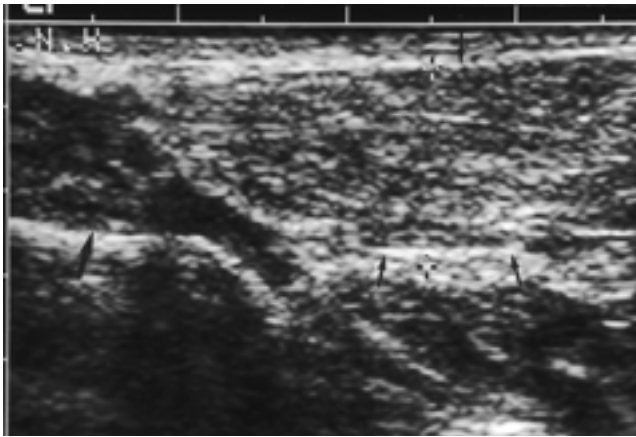
: 13  
 9 : 4 35 - 70 ( 53 ) . 6 7 CT MR  
 : 13 11 (85%) 가 2 (15%) 가 . 12  
 (92%) . 13 (100%)  
 7 (54%) , 2 (15%) , 4 (31%)  
 (5 ) , (5 ) , (3 ) . 13  
 11 (85%)  
 가  
 : 가  
 가

(1). 13%가 40 - 50 3 13  
 (2 - 3). . 4 9  
 , 35 - 70 ( 53 )  
 가 7 - MHz (Acuson 128Xp)  
 (4). , , ,  
 4  
 가 . , 2 , 6 CT, 1 MR  
 가 가  
 가 가 ,  
 가 (5 - 11).  
 3 13  
 13 11 (85%) 가 (Fig. 1, 2, 3), 2  
 (15%) 가 (Fig. 4), 2  
 12 (92%)  
 (Fig. 1, 2, 3). 1

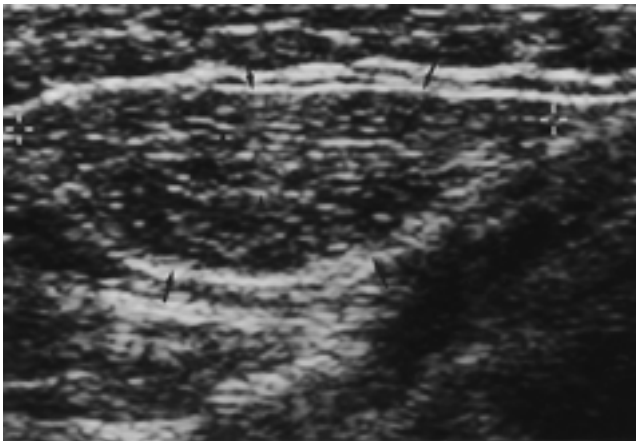
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**Fig. 1.** Transverse ultrasonogram shows well-defined lipoma (arrows) that is hyperechogenic relative to adjacent muscle (large arrow).



**Fig. 2.** Transverse ultrasonogram shows isoechogenic lipoma (arrows) that is well-defined and elliptical in shape. Note multiple echogenic streaks (arrowheads) parallel to the skin surface within the mass.

(85%)

가

(Fig. 2, 3).

7 (54%)

, 2 (15%)

, 4 (31%)

. 13 2

2

(5 ),

(5 ),

(3 )

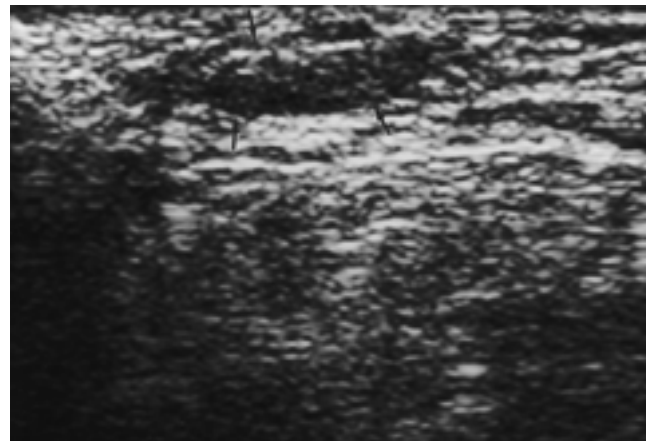
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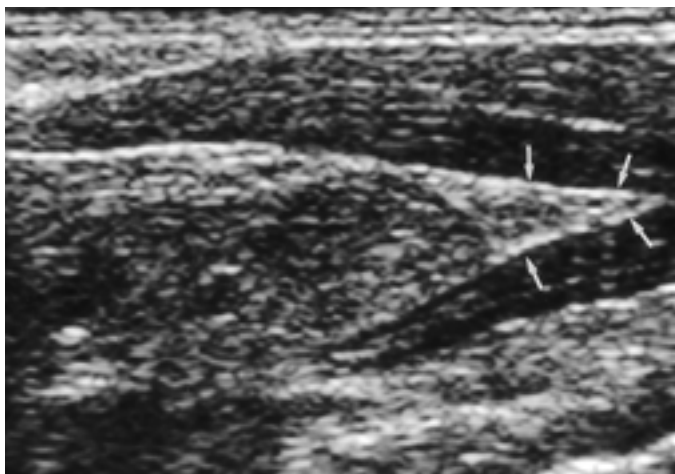
가

. Goldberg (8)가

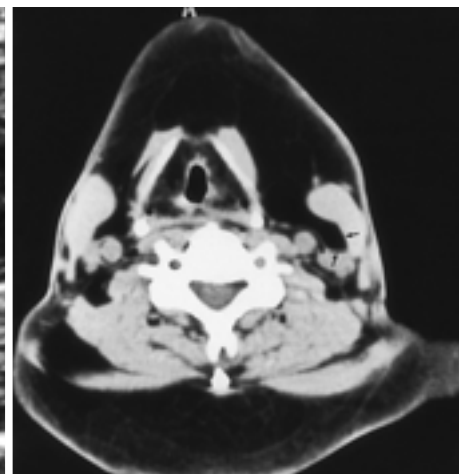
(5 - 11).



**Fig. 4.** Transverse ultrasonogram shows hypoechogenic lipoma (arrows) that is ill defined in subcutaneous fat tissue.



A



B

**Fig. 3. A.** Longitudinal ultrasonogram shows isoechogenic lipoma that is insinuated into intermuscular space (white arrows). **B.** Computed tomography of anterior neck lipoma (small arrows) that is insinuated into intermuscular space.

Fornage (4) 35 21 (60%) (12). 가 ,

가 14 (40%) 가 .

Ahuja (12) 25 22 (88%) 가 (12),

가 3 (12%) 가

11

(85%) 가 2 (15%) 가

2 가

(sinusoidal space)

(phlebolith) 가 (15).

(cellular material)

가 (16).

(10). 가

가 (13).

7 (50%) , 2 (15%)

, 4 (31%) 가

1 가

가

(12, 13). 13 (100%) 가

(Fig. 1 - 3 ).

(axial)

(13).

(12, 13). 12 (92%)

(cervical fascia)

(13). 13 11 (85%)

가

2 2

(5 ), (5 ), (3 )

CT

(capsule)

(12, 14). CT

가

가

(dermoid cyst),

(epidermoid cyst), (thyroglossal duct cyst),

(branchial cleft cyst),

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## Sonographic Findings of Lipoma in the Neck<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to analyze the sonographic features of lipoma of the neck.

**Materials and Methods:** The cases of 13 patients (35 to 70 years old, nine males and four females) with lipoma of the neck were retrospectively reviewed. Lipomas were confirmed pathologically in six patients, and by CT and MR in seven.

**Results:** Lipomas were well-defined in 11 cases (85%), and elliptical shaped masses in 12 (92%) with the longest diameter parallel to the skin surface. As compared with adjacent muscles, 54% of all lipomas (n=7) were hyperechoic, 15% (n=2) were isoechoic and 31% (n=4) were hypoechoic. In 11 cases (85%), lipomas were insinuated into intermuscular space or were found between muscle and adjacent organs.

**Conclusion:** The sonographic feature of lipoma of the neck are a well-defined elliptical shaped mass parallel to the skin surface, with linear echogenic lines and either insinuated into intermuscular space or lying between muscle and adjacent organs. The echogenicity of the mass varied.

**Index words :** Neck, US  
Neck, neoplasms  
Lipoma and lipomatosis

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