



가

:

1

(MRI) 가
 가 가 .
 : MRI
 가 46 MRI .
 , 30 ,
 30 - 39 , 40 .
 : 46 92 39 가 7
 92.4%(85/92) . 30 100%(18/18), 30 -
 39 95.0%(38/40), 40 85.3%(29/34) . 15 - 50 mm
 (, 24.3 mm) , 20 mm 30 mm 가 60.0% 가
 , 30 , 30 - 39 , 40 28.8, 25.3, 20.3 mm
 ($p < 0.01$). 2, 3, 4, 5 , 10.6%, 23.5%, 18.8%,
 47.1% . 30 30 - 39 5 83.3% 47.4%
 , 40 24.1% ($p < 0.05$). 2 - 30 mm
 5 - 10 mm 가 43.5% 가 ,
 ($p > 0.05$).
 : MRI 가 , 20
 mm 30 mm 5 가 , 5 mm
 10 mm 가 가 , 가 가

(3). MRI

가

(1),
(2),

가

(4),

가

가

MRI
MRI

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가

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: 가

1997 3 1999 6 MRI 46 39 MRI , 4 , 3 가 , 92 85 92.4% 가 (85/92) . 30 9 18 , 30 - 39 20 38 (95.0%), 40 17 29 (85.0%) 가 MRI 46 MRI , 30 9 , 17 29 (85.0%) 가 16 - 50(, 36.6) , 30 9 , 17 29 (85.0%) 가 30 - 39 가 20 , 40 17 . 25 , 8 , 15 mm 50 mm (, 24.3 mm) 3 , 1 , , 20 mm 30 mm 가 51 (60.0%) 가 3 , 3 , 3 , 가 , 30 mm 22 (25.9%), 20 mm 12 (14.1%) . 30 28.8 mm, 30 - 40 25.3 mm, 40 20.3 mm MRI 1.5 - T Magnetom Vision(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) , 6 mm , T1 - 가 가 (p<0.05), 20 mm 12 10 (83.3%)가 , T2 - , 40 , 40 29 가 30 mm 가 가 (p<0.05) (Table 1). (ovarian fossa) , T1 - T2 - 가 가 2 가 9 (10.6%), 3 가 20 (23.5%), 4 가 16 (18.8%), 5 가 40 (47.1%) . 30 2 , 18 15 (83.3%)가 5 , 40 29 가 6 (20.7%)가 2 , 5 , 7 (24.1%) 가 (p<0.05) (Table 2). 20 mm , 20 mm 30 mm 2 - 30 mm(, 9.56 mm) , 5 , 30 mm 3 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 mm 13 (15.3%), 5 mm 10 mm 37 4 , 5 mm , 5 mm (43.5%), 10 mm 15 mm 20 (23.5%), 10 mm , 10 mm 15 mm , 15 mm 15 mm 20 mm 8 (9.4%), 20 mm 20 mm , 20 mm 5 7 (8.2%) , , 30 , 30 - 39 , 40 3

ANOVA test, Fisher's exact test,

Pearson correlation test 가 5 ANOVA test Pearson correlation test 가 가

Table 2. Number of Follicles According to Patient's Age

Age	Number(%)				
	Average	2	3	4	5
< 30	4.78	0(0.0%)	1(5.6%)	2(11.1%)	15(83.3%)
30 - 39	4.11	3(7.9%)	8(21.1%)	9(23.7%)	18(47.4%)
40	3.45	6(20.7%)	11(37.9%)	5(17.2%)	7(24.1%)
Total	4.02	9(10.6%)	20(23.5%)	16(18.8%)	40(47.1%)

Table 1. Detection Rate and Ovary Size According to Patient's Age

Age	Detection rate	Range(Average)	Size (mm)		
			< 20	20 - < 30	30
< 30	100%(18/18)	20 - 50(28.8)	0.0%(0/18)	61.1%(11/18)	38.9%(7/18)
30 - 39	95.0%(38/40)	15 - 40(25.3)	5.3%(2/38)	60.5%(23/38)	34.2%(13/38)
40	85.0%(29/34)	15 - 35(20.3)	34.5%(10/29)	58.6%(17/29)	6.9%(2/29)
Total	92.4%(85/92)	15 - 50(24.3)	14.1%(12/85)	60.0%(51/85)	25.9%(22/85)

Table 3. Size of the Largest Follicle According to Patient's Age

Age	Size (mm)					
	Average	<5	5 - <10	10 - <15	15 - <20	20
<30	10.67	2(11.1%)	7(38.9%)	3(16.7%)	4(22.2%)	2(11.1%)
30 - 39	9.16	5(13.2%)	17(44.7%)	12(31.6%)	2(5.2%)	2(5.2%)
40	9.41	6(20.7%)	13(44.8%)	5(17.2%)	2(6.9%)	3(10.3%)
Total	9.56	13/15.3	37/43.5	20/23.5	8/9.4	7/8.2

($p > 0.05$) (Table 3).

Wikland 1987 54 43
 가 (8), 1988 157 145
 MRI
 (broad ligament)
 (suspensory ligament)
 MRI가
 Dooms (10) 가
 MRI , 15 13 , 2
 93.3%
 가 (4),
 MR 가 0.35 - T , 1.5 - T
 92.4%
 MRI 가
 Dooms 가
 10 - 20%
 가 (1),
 (2),
 가 가
 MRI
 MRI T1 -
 , T2 -
 (11).
 Simkins (12)
 가 15 mm, 3 mm, 가 2.5 mm ,
 27 - 41 mm,
 15 - 24 mm, 가 8.5 - 19.4 mm , 가
 , Cohen (7)
 9.8 cm³, Granberg (8)
 3.7 ± 2.4 cm³, 4.4 ± 3.2 cm³
 , Granberg
 가 1 가 (9) 2.6 ± 0.5 cm, Hall (13) 2.5 - 5.0
 1 cm, 1.5 - 3.0 cm, 0.6 - 1.5 cm ,
 , 1 15 - 50 mm, 24.3 mm
 Cohen (7) 가
 71% , Granberg 가

: 가

가 MRI , 가

(11).

Cohen (7)

, 20

가 가

($p < 0.05$).

200

, 20

10 가 ,

(14).

Deutsch (11)

가

가

(atresia folliculi)

(fol-

licular cysts)

가

(15).

가

(16, 17),

($p < 0.05$).

가 5

5

가

30

가 2

, 18

15

가 5

, 40

29

6

가 2

, 5

7

($p < 0.05$).

Reuss (17)

가

, MRI

Dewbury (18)

4 - 5 mm

, 10 mm

9.56 mm

가

($p > 0.05$).

, MRI

가

92.4%

가 20 mm

30 mm

, 5

가 ,

5 mm

10 mm

가

가

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MR Imaging of Normal Ovary in Menstruating Women: Detection Rate and Size of the Ovary and the Number and Size of the Follicle According to the Age¹

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Purpose: To determine the rates at which normal ovaries in women of reproductive age were observed at MRI, as well as differences in the size of a normal ovary and follicles, and the number of follicles, according to age.

Materials and Methods: The MRI findings in 46 patients with normal ovaries were retrospectively analysed and proven grossly at surgery and/or pathologically. The detection rate and size of the ovaries, and the number of follicles and size of the largest were determined, and differences were analyzed according to age: under 30, 30-39, and 40 years or over.

Results: Among 46 patients, bilateral ovaries were detected in 39 and unilateral ovary in seven. The overall detection rate was 92.4% (85/92), varying according to age. It was 100% (18/18) in those aged under 30, 95% (38/40) in the 30 - 40 age group, and 85.3% (29/34) among those aged 40 or over. Ovary size ranged between 15 and 50 (average, 24.3) mm and was most commonly 20 - 30 mm, regardless of age (60%). The average size was 28.8 mm under 30 years of age, 25.3 mm between 30 and 39, and 20.3 mm at age 40 or over ($p < 0.01$). The number of follicles was recorded as 2, 3, 4, or 5 or more, with 10.6%, 23.5%, 18.8% and 47.1% of patients, respectively, assigned to these categories. Among those aged 30 - 39, ovaries containing five or more follicles were most common, with 83.3% of those under 30 and 47.4% of those aged 30 - 39 falling into this category. Among patients aged 40 or over, only 24.1% of ovaries contained five or more follicles; most (37.9%) contained three ($p < 0.05$). The size of the largest follicle ranged from 2 to 30 mm and, regardless of age, 5-10-mm follicles were most common (43.5%). There were no significant differences according to age.

Conclusion: MRI is a useful tool for detecting normal ovaries in women of reproductive age. We found that most normal ovaries were 20 - 30 mm in size and contained five follicles or more, the largest follicle being 5-10 mm. The size of an ovary and the number of follicles decreased significantly with age.

Index words : Ovary
Ovary, MR

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