

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), , 가
(2), .

(4),

가

가 MRI ,
MRI 가 ,
가 ,
가 ,

: 가

1997 3 1999 6 MRI 46 39 MRI , 4 , 3 , 92 85 92.4% (85/92) . 30 9 18 , 30 - 39 20 38 (95.0%), 40 가 17 29 (85.0%) 가 . 15 mm 50 mm (, 24.3 mm) , 20 mm 30 mm 가 51 (60.0%) , 30 mm 22 (25.9%), 20 mm 12 (14.1%) . 30 28.8 mm, 30 - 40 25.3 mm, 40 20.3 mm 가 (p<0.05), 20 mm 12 10 (83.3%)가 가 30 mm 2 (6.9%) 가 가 (p<0.05) (Table 1). 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 6 (20.7%)가 2 , 5 7 (24.1%) 가 (p<0.05) (Table 2). 2 - 30 mm(, 9.56 mm) , 5 mm 13 (15.3%), 5 mm 10 mm 37 (43.5%), 10 mm 15 mm 20 (23.5%), 15 mm 20 mm 8 (9.4%), 20 mm 7 (8.2%) ,

1.5 - T Magnetom Vision(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) , 6 mm , T1 - , T2 - , (ovarian fossa) , T1 - T2 - , 가

ANOVA test, Fisher's exact test, Pearson correlation test . 가 5 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	Size (mm)			
		Range(Average)	< 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
(9). MRI

(broad ligament)
(suspensory ligament)
(fimbria)

MRI가
Dooms (10) 가

MRI , 15 13 , 2
가 93.3%

가 (4),

MR 가 0.35 - T , 1.5 - T
92.4%

(5).

MRI

가

가

(1),

Dooms

가

10 - 20%

(2),

가

가

가

가

MRI

가

MRI T1 -

, T2 -

(11).

Simkins (12)

(6).

가 15 mm, 3 mm, 가 2.5 mm ,

T1 - T2 -

27 - 41 mm,

15 - 24 mm, 가 8.5 - 19.4 mm , 가

가

, Cohen (7)

가

T2 -

9.8 cm³, Granberg (8)

3.7 ± 2.4 cm³,

4.4 ± 3.2 cm³

가 1

가

(9)

2.6 ± 0.5 cm, Hall (13)

, Granberg

1

가

cm,

1.5 - 3.0 cm,

0.6 - 1.5 cm

2.5 - 5.0

,

1

15 - 50 mm,

24.3 mm

가

Cohen (7)
71%

가
, Granberg

,
가

: 가

가 MRI , 가

(11).

Cohen (7)

, 20

가

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

가

($p < 0.05$).

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

- Weinreb JC, Barkoff ND, Megibow A, Demopoulos R. The value of MR imaging in distinguishing leiomyoma from other solid pelvic masses when sonography is indeterminate. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1990;154:295-9
- Kim JS, Woo SG, Suh SJ, Morettin LB. Sonographic diagnosis of paraovarian cysts: Value of detecting a separate ipsilateral ovary. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1995;164:1441-4
- Jaquet P, Jelinek JS, Steves MA, Sugarbaker PH. Evaluation of computed tomography in patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis. *Cancer* 1993;72:1631-6
- Munn CS, Kisser LC, Wetzner SM, Baer JE. Ovary volume in young and premenopausal adults: US determination. *Radiology* 1986;159:731-2
- Blankstein J, Pariente C, Shalev J, et al. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome: Prediction by number and size of preovulatory ovarian follicles. *Fertil and Steril* 1987;47:597-601
- Outer EK, Schiebler ML. Magnetic resonance imaging of the ovary. *Magn Reson Imaging Clin N Am* 1994;2(2):245-74
- Cohen HL, Tice HM, Mandel FS. Ovarian volumes measured by US: bigger than we think. *Radiology* 1990;177:189-92
- Granberg S, Wikland M. Comparison between endovaginal and transabdominal transducers for measuring ovarian volume. *J Ultrasound Med* 1987;6:649-53
- Granberg S, Wikland M. A comparison between ultrasound and gynecologic examination for the detection of enlarged ovaries in a group of women at risk for ovarian carcinoma. *J Ultrasound Med* 1988;7:59-64
- Dooms GC, Hricak H, Tacholakoff D. Adnexal structure: MR imaging. *Radiology* 1986;158(3):639-46
- Deutsch AL, Gosink BB. Normal female pelvic anatomy. *Semin Roentgenol* 1982;17(4):241-50
- Simkins CS. Development of the human ovary from birth to sexual maturity. *Am J Anat* 1932;51(2):465-505
- Hall DA. Sonographic appearance of the normal ovary of polycystic ovary disease, and of functional ovarian cysts. *Semin Ultrasound* 1983;4:149-65
- Baker TG. A quantitative and cytological study of germ cells in human ovaries. *Proc R Soc Biol* 1963;158:417-33
- .
- .
- 1993;12:194-198
- Faddy MJ, Gosden RG, Gougeon A, Richardson SJ, Nelson JF. Accelerated disappearance of ovarian follicles in mid-life: implications for forecasting menopause. *Hum Reprod* 1992;7:1342-6
- Reuss ML, Kline J, Santos R, Levin B, Timor-Tritsch I. Age and the ovarian follicle pool assessed with transvaginal ultrasonography. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1996;174:624-7
- Fried AM. Ovaries. In: Dewbury K, Meire H, Cosgrove D. *Ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology*. New York: Churchill Livingstone 1992:61-86

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

Myong Ho Shin, M.D., Jae Ho Cho, M.D., Gyung Tae Kim, M.D.,
Jay Chun Chang, M.D., Bok Hwan Park, M.D.

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, School of Medicine, Yeungnam University

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

Address reprint requests to : Jae Ho Cho, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, School of Medicine, Yeungnam University,
317-1, Daemyung-dong, Nam-gu, Daegu 705-717, Korea.
Tel. 82-53-620-3043 Fax. 82-53-653-5484 E-mail: jhcho@medical.yeungnam.ac.kr