

MRI

* , †

* †

	: MRI가	가	, 가
47 MRI	: 107 MRI	, MRI	,
	: MRI 28 가	, 19 MRI	28
		26 2	
	13 10 3	19 6	
			. MRI
31%,	100%	68%, 90%, 89%, 89%, 93%, 84%	
	가	(p<0.05).	
	: MRI		
	가 10 cm 가	, MRI	
	, MRI		
	:		

:

(well-differentiated liposarcoma) 1994 5 2004 5
 (atypical lipoma) 107 ,
 , MRI ,
 47 . MRI
 가 ,
 2,5) ,
 ,
 (Fig. 1).
 (2 mm)
 가 , T2
 13,17,19)
 (lipoma) , (Fig. 2). MRI
 가 ,
 .
 MRI() MRI , , ,
 가 MRI , , , (lipoma
 MRI , T2 variants)
 가 ,
 7-9,11) MRI가 , MRI
 가 , , ,
 가 , , ,
 가 Pearson
 , SPSS 10.0 version
 (P-value 0.05 .)

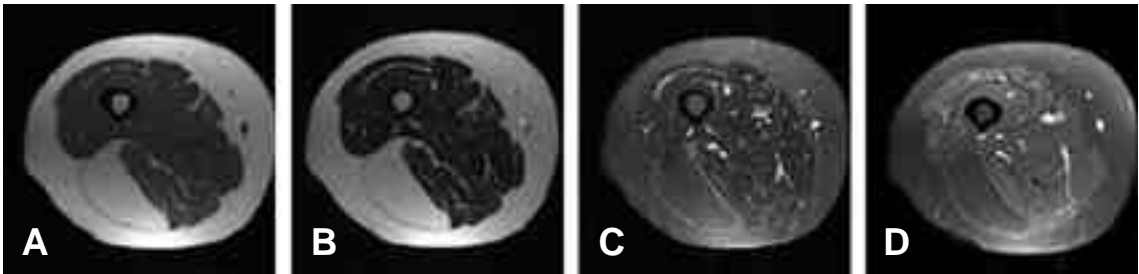


Fig. 1. Each T1 weighted image (A), T2 weighted image (B), fat suppression view (C) and T1 enhanced image (D) are demonstrated in lipoma of posterolateral side of right thigh.

— : MRI —

MRI

가 4 , 가 2 ,

47 , 40 50 , 5 , 1

16 , 6 가 , 16 cm , 10 cm

25 , 22 .

10 cm 16 , 10 cm 31 % , 72% , 100% , 90% ,

MRI 28 89% , 89% , 93% ,

가 . MRI MRI

28 , , , , , ,

26 2

(angiolipoma) ,

가 (P>0.05). MRI

19 6 (P<0.05).

13 10 3

(fibrolipoma)

5 , 2

(spindle cell lipoma), (lipoblas-
toma) (angiomyolipoma)

1 ,

가 22 , 가 7 ,

21 , 4 , 4 , 1,12,18)

19 , 10 .

8.2 cm , 10 cm 7 , 가 22 .



Fig. 2. The characteristic features of well differentiated liposarcoma are shown in T1 weighted image (A), T2 wight-
ed image (B) and enhanced view (C).

MRI 가
 , MRI T1 T2
 가 . Lucas ¹³⁾
 62%
 11%
 8,4,11,13,14)
 MRI
 6 가
 2 5 가 2 mm
 , T2
 3,4,7,14)
 5,6,13,19)
 가 15,16,20)
 MRI
 5 ~ 10
 가 2 mm 가
 5,13,17,19)
 가

Table 1. The characteristics of fatty masses

	lipoma	spindle cell lipoma	lipoblastoma	angioliipoma	angiomyo lipoma	fibrolipoma	WDL
number of tumor	29	1	1	4	1	5	6
man age(range),yrs	46 (10-72)	38	2	46 (6-70)	18	25 (6-48)	58 (36-77)
sex	male	7	1	0	1	2	4
	female	22	0	1	3	3	2
location	upper ext.	21	1	0	2	0	1
	lower ext.	4	0	1	2	1	3
	trunk	4	0	0	0	0	1
mean size (range),mm	82 (30-151)	58	33	73 (28-104)	90	63 (18-138)	160 (110-200)
depth	superficial	19	1	1	2	0	1
	deep	10	0	0	2	1	4
enhance	+	0	0	0	2	1	4
	-	29	1	1	2	0	1

WDL: well differentiated liposarcoma, yrs: years, mm: millimeter, ext.: extremity

— : MRI —

MRI 가 가

MRI 가

MRI 가

MRI 가

MRI 가 (p<0.05).

89%, 90%, 89%, (p>0.05), MRI

93%, 84%

MRI가 MRI

2 가

10 cm 가

MRI 가

100%, 68%, 72%,

31%, 100% .

Galant ⁷⁾ 96.9%,

76.7%, 68.9%, MRI

97.9%

19 6 가 10 cm

10 가 13 3 , 가 , MRI

가 , MRI

2 mm

T2

, 2

. 2

1

1 T2

, 5

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Abstract**Results of MRI Evaluation for the Fatty Masses**

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Purpose: This study was designed to know the usefulness of the MRI to distinguish lipoma and well differentiated liposarcoma (WDL).

Materials and methods: 47 lipomatous tumors with MRI were reviewed among the 107 lipomatous tumors operated in our department. MRI examinations and their corresponding pathology reports were compared to determine sensitivity, specificity, diagnostic ability, positive predictable value and negative predictable value. Statistical analysis was performed to know the relationship between malignancy of the tumor (WDL) with the age and gender of the patients, and location, depth, size and the enhancement of tumors in MRI.

Results: Among 28 lipoma in MRI examinations, 26 were proved as lipoma in pathology, and only 6 were WDL from 19 suspicious lesions in MRI, and others were proved as lipoma variants mostly. The varieties of lipoma variants were fibrolipoma, angioliipoma, spindle cell lipoma, lipoblastoma and angiomyolipoma. The sensitivity, specificity, diagnostic ability, positive predictable value and negative predictable value of MRI were 100%, 68 %, 72%, 31% and 100% in WDL, and 90%, 89%, 89%, 93% and 84% in lipoma. Among the variants to distinguish WDL and lipoma, the size of tumor and enhancement in MRI were significant statistically ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: MRI was highly sensitive in detection of WDL and highly specific in detection of simple lipoma. The size of tumor and enhancement in MRI were significant variants to distinguish WDL and lipoma. When MRI finding is non-specific, it is more likely to represent one of lipoma variants.

Key Words: Lipoma, Well differentiate liposarcoma, lipoma variant, MRI

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