

Langerhans

: 1

2

Langerhans (MRI) T1

가

Langerhans 1

Langerhans (Langerhans cell histiocytosis) (reticuloen-

MR T1

dothelial cell) 10 - 50%

(1),

(Fig. 1A).

T1

Langerhans

4%

(2).

, T2

T1 MR

(Fig. 1B, C, E).

T1

가

가

, T2

(3).

T1

가

CT

가

(4, 5),

(Fig. 1B - D).

T1

(6).

, T2

Langerhans

가

CT

가

(Fig. 1F - H).

1

X

CT

21

7

(hot spot) ^{99m}Tc

3

Langerhans

Langerhans

MR

6가

(7). I

(la),

(lb), II

1

2

(IIa), (IIb), III (IIIa), (IIIb), (IIIc), IV (IVa), (IVb), (IVc), (Va), (Vb), (Vc), (VI)

T2, T1, T2, T1

가 가 가 가 가 가

(63%), (55%). (7).

(gliosis) (1), (paraneoplastic)

(8), (8)

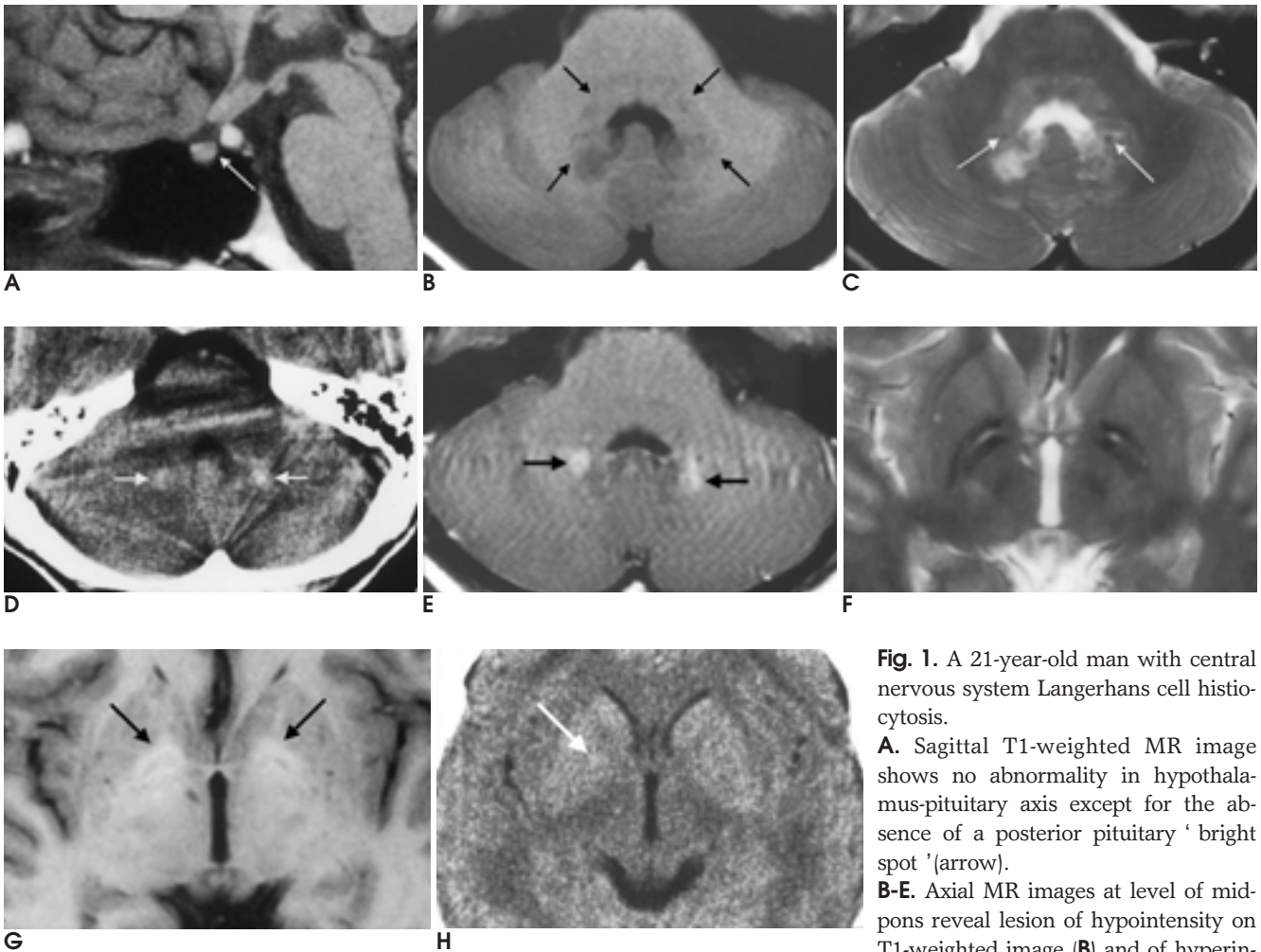


Fig. 1. A 21-year-old man with central nervous system Langerhans cell histiocytosis.

A. Sagittal T1-weighted MR image shows no abnormality in hypothalamus-pituitary axis except for the absence of a posterior pituitary 'bright spot' (arrow).

B-E. Axial MR images at level of mid-pons reveal lesion of hypointensity on T1-weighted image (**B**) and of hyperintensity on T2-weighted image (**C**), which involves part of the cerebellar white matter, posterior pons, and regions of dentate nuclei on both sides (arrows in **B**). Note hypointense spots (arrows in **C**) and high-attenuation lesions (arrows in **D**) in the regions of dentate nuclei on both sides, indicative of the presence of calcification. Also seen are areas of enhancement in the regions of dentate nuclei on both sides (arrows in **E**).

F-H. Axial MR images demonstrate lesions of the basal ganglia on both sides, showing dark-signal intensity on T2-weighted image (**F**) and high-signal intensity on T1-weighted image (arrows in **G**). Axial CT image shows subtle high-attenuation lesion in right basal ganglia (arrow in **H**), suggesting the presence of calcification.

syndrome)

(9).

Fahr, ADEM,

(7).

(7)

T1

, T2

CT

Langerhans

T1

Poe (1)

Saacti (4)

(phagocytosis)

(free radical)

(7)

가

(1, 7)

Langerhans

가

(6, 10),

가

MR

가

cytokine

(7).

Langerhans

가

가

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Unusual Location of Central Nervous System Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis: Case Report¹

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Langerhans cell histiocytosis of the central nervous system (CNS) usually involves the hypothalamic-pituitary axis, and T1-weighted MR images normally demonstrate infundibular thickening and/or a mass lesion in the hypothalamus and the absence of a posterior pituitary "bright spot". We recently encountered a case of CNS Langerhans cell histiocytosis with no posterior pituitary "bright spot" and with lesions involving the cerebellum and basal ganglia but not the hypothalamic-pituitary axis.

Index words : Brain, MR
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