

가

1

: 가 , 가
 : 29 (가 12 , 17) CT 24
 (가 9 , 15), MR 9 (가 5 , 4)
 / , , , ,
 , , ,
 CT MR
 : 가 , 가
 가 50%, 75% . 2 가 75% 33%
 가 64% , 1
 가 76% , 가 5 가 ,
 가 71%, 65% . 가 ,
 : 가 가
 가 가

가 (idiopathic orbital inflammatory syndrome)

가 (myositis type), (molding)
 (dacryoadenitis type), (periscleritis type), (3).
 (perineuritis type) (retrobulbar mass type) (1).

가
 가
 (Computerized Tomography: CT) CT MRI
 (Magnetic Resonance Imaging: MRI)
 가 (2).
 55%

(Mucosa - Associated Lymphoid Tissue: MALT) (low - grade)
 1995 6 1999 6 4 CT MRI
 가 29

가 (n=12) 가 : 가
 6:6 16 - 50 (35.5)
 (n=17) : 가 9:8 37 - 60 (50)
 CT (Somatom; Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) 3 mm
 5 mm
 24 가 9 , 15
 MR 1.5 Tesla (Signa; GE
 medical system, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) 3 - 5mm
 0.5 - 1.0 mm
 MR T1 (400 - 500/13 -
 15 msec, TR/TE) T2
 (3500 - 4000/96 - 100, TR/TE)
 9 (가 5 , 4)
 Gadolinium - DTPA (Magnevist, Schering, Germany, 1
 mmol/kg) T1
 2
 (4). 4
 (muscle tendon) ,
 (orbital cone)
 (4). , , ,
 CT MR
 (shape) (margin), , , , ,
 CT MR
 가 , , ,
 가 58% (7/12),
 42% (5/13), 42% (5/12), 가 25%

Table 1. Clinical Findings in Orbital Pseudotumor and Lymphoma

	Pseudotumor(%)	Lymphoma(%)
	n = 12	n = 17
Proptosis	5(42)	4(24)
Orbital mass	0	7(42)
Orbital pain	7(58)	0
Diplopia	3(25)	0
Lid swelling	2(17)	2(12)
Visual loss	5(42)	0

: 가 ,
 (3/12) , 42% (7/17),
 24% (4/17), 12% (2/17) (Table 1).
 가
 가 92%
 (11/12)
 가 가 71% (12/17) (Fig. 1, 2).

Table 2. CT and MRI Findings in Orbital Pseudotumor and Lymphoma

Location	Pseudotumor(%)	Lymphoma(%)
	n = 12	n = 17
Unilateral	11(92)	14(82)
Bilateral	1(8)	3(18)
Extraconal	4(33)	11(64)
Intraconal	2(17)	1(7)
Both	6(50)	5(29)
Superior*	5(42)	8(47)
Inferior*	5(42)	5(29)
Medial*	1(8)	5(29)
Lateral*	7(58)	8(47)
Involvement		
Optic nerve	4(33)	2(12)
Retrobulbar fat	2(17)	3(18)
Adjacent sinusitis	2(17)	2(17)
Lacrimal gland	3(25)	5(29)
Lower eyelid	2(16)	1(5)
Conjunctiva	0	5(29)
Extraocular Muscle(EOM)		
Multiple	9(75)	4(24)
Single	3(25)	7(41)
None	0	6(35)
Shape		
Lobulated/rounded	3(25)	11(65)
Infiltrative/ irregular	9(75)	6(35)
Margin		
Ill-defined	11(92)	5(29)
sharp	1(8)	12(71)
CT [†]	n = 9	n = 15
Hypodense	0	0
Isodense	9(100)	13(87)
Hyperdense	0	2(13)
Contrast enhancement	5(56)	13(87)
MR [‡]	n = 5	n = 4
Signal intensity on T1WI		
Low	2	1
Intermediate	3	3
High	0	0
Signal intensity on T2WI		
Low	1	1
Intermediate	4	1
High	0	2
Contrast enhancement	5	4

*More than one direction were involved in most of the cases

[†]compared with the density of EOM

[‡]compared with the signal intensity of EOM

가 (intra- and extra-conal space) 가 50% (6/12) 가 (extraconal space) 가 (Fig. 4). 가 (64% (11/17)). 가 2 가 75% (9/12) , 가 76% (13/17) . 가 25% (3/12), 29% (5/17) . , 가 , 가 18% (3/17) 29% (5/17) , 가 , 가 (Fig. 3). CT 가 (5). 가 100% (9/9), 56% (5/12) . 가 87% (13/15) . MRI 가 4 (80%)가 , , T2 (Table 2). , (well-lobulated or round to ovoid) (sharp) 12% (2/17)가 가 가 2 (diffuse, infiltrative) , 2 (3).

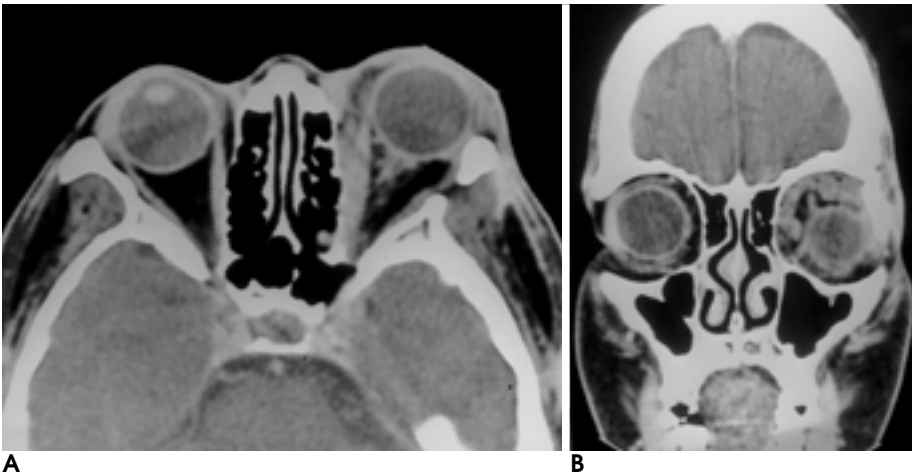


Fig. 1. A 52 year-old female with diplopia and pain in left eyeball. This patient was confirmed as orbital pseudotumor.
A. Axial CT scan shows enlargement of left medial rectus muscle.
B. Coronal CT scan shows involvement of superior and superior oblique rectus muscles.

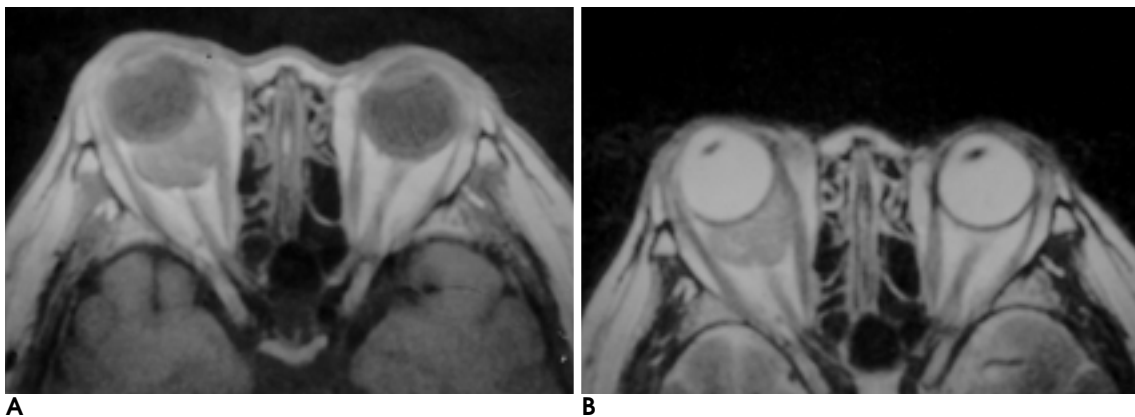


Fig. 2. A 54 year-old male with proptosis in right eyeball. He was confirmed as lymphoma.
A. Axial T1-weighted image shows a lobulated mass with iso-signal intensity in intraconal space.
B. Axial T2-weighted image shows a well-margined retrobulbar mass with heterogenous signal intensity.

가 65%
 가 71%
 가 92%
 8) .가
 (3, fossa)
 (lacrimal 50%가 -

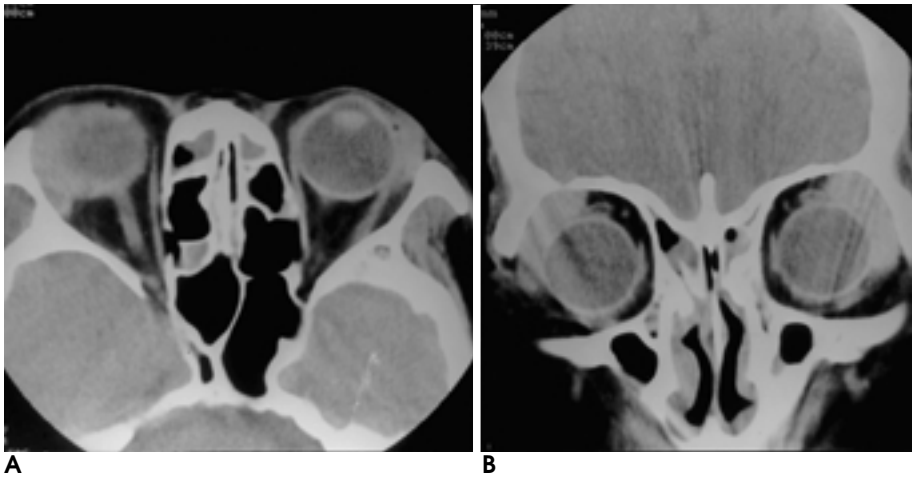


Fig. 3. A 58 year-old male with bilateral lid swelling. He was confirmed as lymphoma.
A, B. Axial (a) and coronal(b) CT scan show diffuse homogenous enlargement of bilateral lacrimal glands.

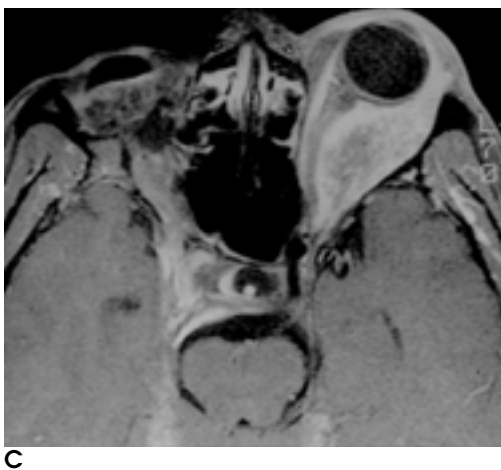


Fig. 4 A 50 year-old male with proptosis, diplopia and lid swelling in left eye. He was confirmed as orbital pseudotumor. Right eyeball was enucleated due to pseudotumor 20 years ago.
A. Axial fat suppressed T1-weighted image without contrast shows an ill-defined mass with iso-signal intensity occupying intra- and extra-conal space.
B. Axial fat suppressed T2-weighted image shows a mass with low signal intensity and invasion of left rectus muscle.
C. Axial postcontrast T1-weighted image shows heterogenous enhancement in pseudotumor.

(lymphoid - inflammatory type) (3, 7).

가
(3, 8). 가

(3).

(9).

1 가

가

(Fig. 3)

가

가 2
2

50% 가
(8).

가

. 가

가
(4, 8).

가

가

CT MRI

(6, 7, 9). 가

Herrmann

1. 가
1992;28:327-331

(9, 10).

가 2

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가

, 가
(3).
(tendon)

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(11).

(3,

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4)

35%가

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(4, 12).

(8, 13).

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가

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Comparison of Orbital Pseudotumor and Lymphoma: Clinical and Radiological Findings¹

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Purpose: To compare the clinical and radiological findings of orbital pseudotumor with those of orbital lymphoma.

Materials and Methods: The clinical and radiological features of 12 orbital pseudotumors were compared with those of 17 orbital lymphomas, the nature of all lesions being confirmed by tissue biopsy. Twenty-four CT scans and nine MR images were retrospectively reviewed and compared, with special focus on the location of a tumor in the orbit, the invasion of periorbital structures, tumor margin, bilaterality, and signal intensity. The initial symptoms at admission were also classified and compared.

Results: In 50% of cases, orbital pseudotumors were located in both extraconal and intraconal space; 75% involved two or more extraocular muscles, and 33% involved the optic nerve. Margins were either infiltrative (75%) or ill-defined (92%). As for orbital lymphomas, 64% occupied extraconal space, invading one or less extraocular muscle (76%) and conjunctiva (29%). Seventy-one percent had a sharp margin, and 65% were lobulated or round. In pseudotumors, orbital pain and visual loss were major symptoms, while in lymphomas a painless orbital mass was the initial symptom.

Conclusion: CT or MR image analysis of lesion location, margin, and the involvement of adjacent extra-ocular muscle or optic nerves may help differentiate between orbital lymphoma and orbital pseudo tumor.

Index words : Orbit, CT
Orbit, MR
Orbit, inflammation
Orbit, neoplasms

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