



MR 1

1, 2 . . . 2 . . .

MR  
 (n=4) (n=1)  
 2-6 MR  
 5 ( : =3:2, : 9-58 ) T2 - half - Fourier acquisition  
 snapshot turbo spin - echo , T1 - spoiled gradient - echo  
 T1 - , , ,  
 가 . , 5 , 4  
 : 5 , 3 , S- 3 , 2 , 2 .  
 가 2 (40.0%), 1 (25.0%), S- 1 (33.3%), 1  
 (50.0%) , .  
 가 4 (80%) 2 .  
 3 (60%) .  
 T1 T2 - .  
 : ,  
 MR .

(graft - versus - host disease)  
 가 T - (8).  
 (cytokine) (target tissue)  
 , , (9), CT  
 (1, 2). 가 , (10).  
 (allogenic) 가 (his -  
 toincompatibility) (3). (11 - 13). MR  
 3 - 4 50 - 75% half - Fourier  
 , , , , acquisition snapshot turbo spin - echo(HASTE),  
 가 (4, 5). T1 - (spoiled gradient echo: SGE)  
 (6). T1 -  
 80 (7), (14). HASTE  
 (magnetic sus -  
 ceptibility artifact)  
 (fast low angle shot:  
 1  
 2  
 2002 4 19 2002 8 6  
 373

FLASH) (15), MR, 4, 3, 2 가

5 2  
, 3

MR 3  
Cryp-

tosporidium MR 2

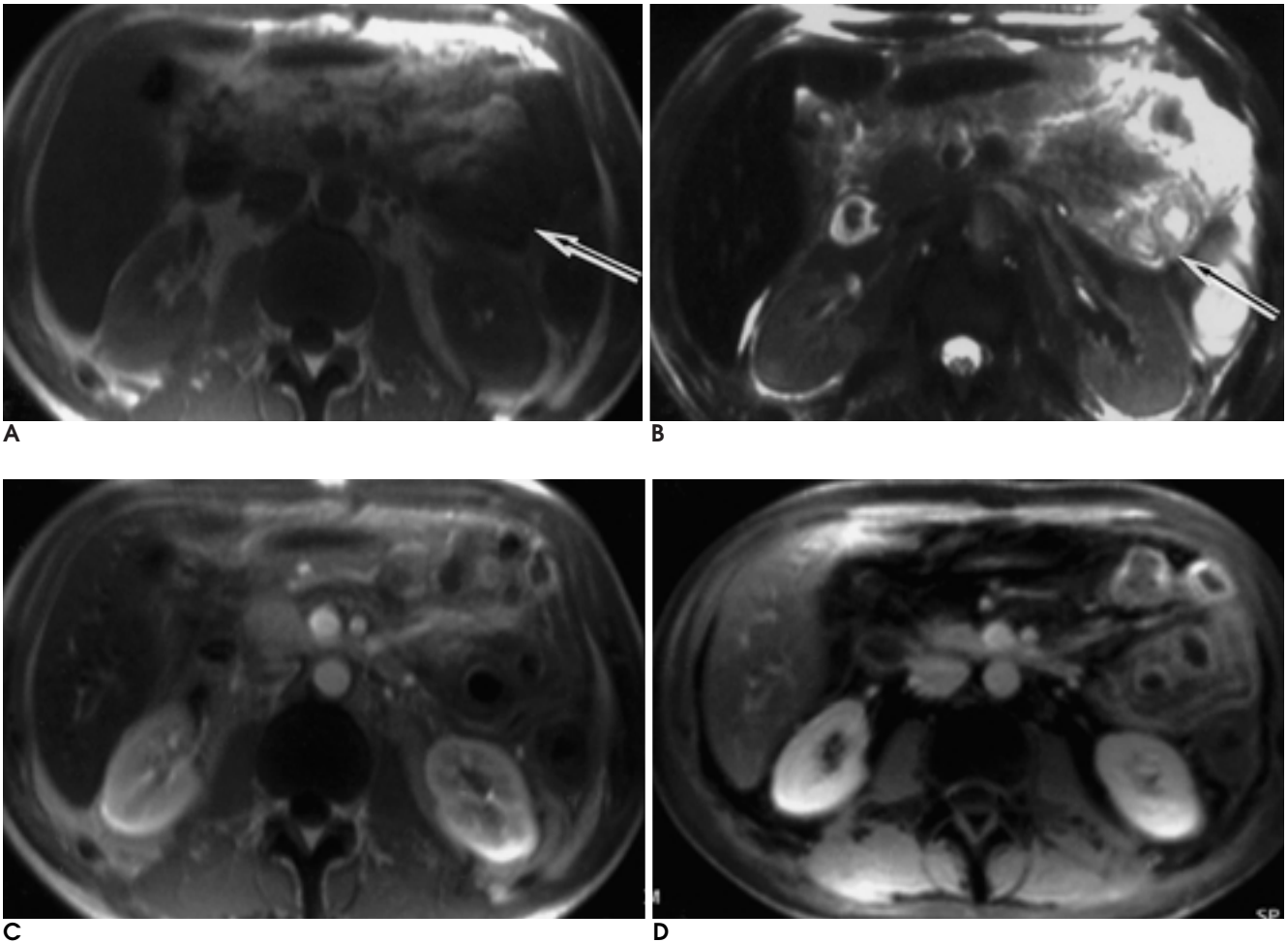
가

1998 7 2000 6 2  
23 12

MR 5  
3:2 9

58 , 44 .5 4  
, 1 2-6 ( 3.5 )

MR 1.5 - T (Magnetom Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) T2 - HASTE (TR/TE /90 msec, echo train length 104, section thickness 8 - 10 mm, intersection gap 20%, field of view [FOV] 400 × 400



**Fig. 1.** A 50-year-old woman with acute myelocytic leukemia. On precontrast T1-weighted SGE (A) and T2-weighted HASTE (B) images, jejunal loops (arrow) showed diffuse wall thickening with adjacent localized ascites. On postcontrast SGE image without fat suppression (C), contrast-enhanced jejunal loops were fairly visualized with a target appearance, which were markedly visualized on postcontrast fat-suppressed SGE image (D). On all images, liver showed diffusely dark signal intensity due to iron overload secondary to multiple blood transfusions.

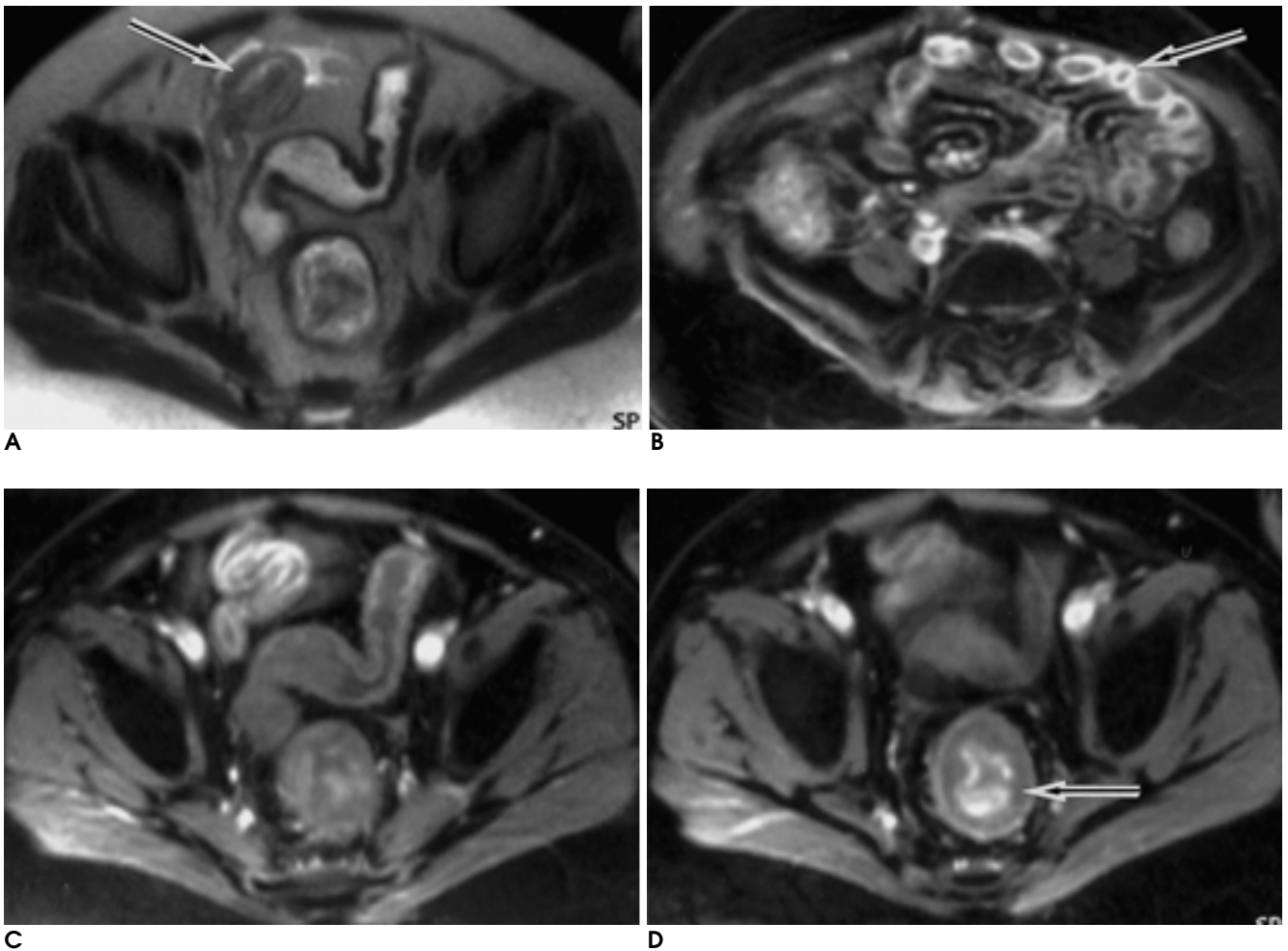
mm, effective matrix 192×256, number of signal averages 1), SGE(TR/TE 150/4 msec, flip angle 80°; section thickness 8 - 10 mm, intersection gap 20%, FOV 281×375 mm, effective matrix 128×256, number of signal averages 1, 22 sections in a 20-second breath-hold), out-of-phase SGE(TR/TE 150/2.2 msec, flip angle 80°), SGE(TR/TE 150/4 msec, flip angle 80°) SGE(TR/TE 150/4 msec, flip angle 80°)

Gadolinium(Magnevist, Schering, Berlin, Germany)

1 kg 0.1 mmol 2 ml  
10 ml 2 ml

18 90

5 (Fig. 1, 2),  
4 (Fig. 2), (Fig. 3) S- (Fig. 2)  
2 3, (antrum, Fig. 3) (Fig. 2)  
(Table 1). 2 (40.0%), 1  
(25.0%), S- 1 (33.3%) 1 (50.0%)  
가 4 (80.0%) 2  
(aortocaval) 3 (60.0%)  
T1 T2-



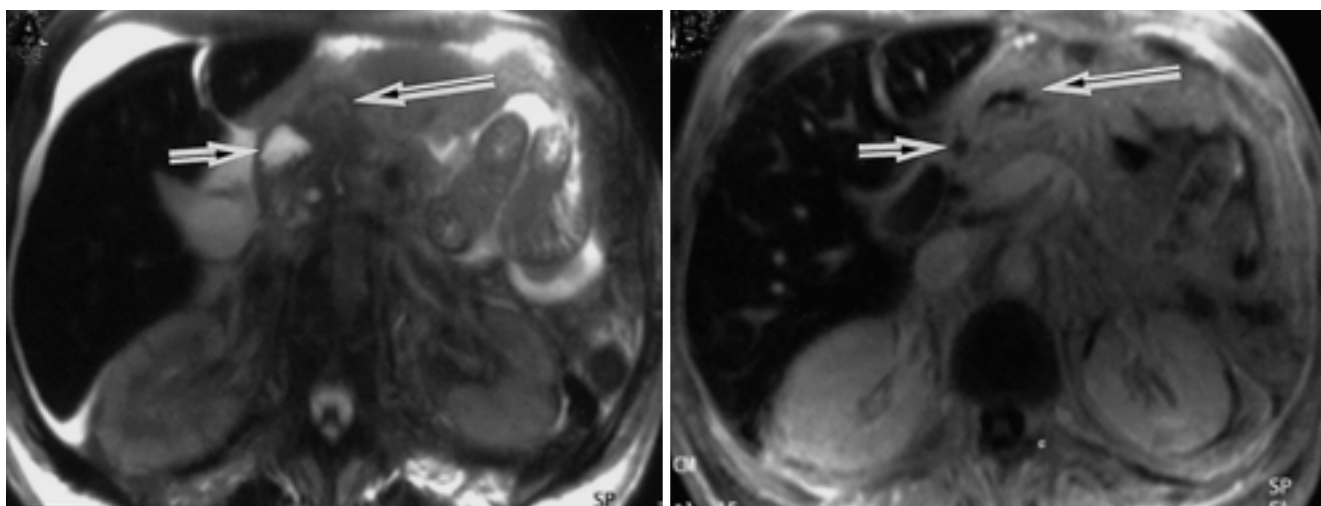
**Fig. 2.** A 9-year-old boy with acute myelocytic leukemia. On T2-weighted HASTE image (A), ileum (arrow), sigmoid colon and rectum showed diffuse wall thickening with localized ascites. On postcontrast fat-suppressed SGE images (B-D), all bowel loops showed marked contrast enhancement. Especially, the rectum (D, arrow) demonstrated the 'target appearance' representing the intensely enhancing inner zone of mucosa and submucosa and less-enhancing outer zone of edematous submucosal and muscular layer. At the iliac crest level (B), jejunal loops (arrow) revealed strong and delay wall enhancement.

(4, 5). 가 (18). (19). 가 (18). 15 가 (16). 가 (17). (Candida albicans) (20). (maculopapule), Cryptosporidium (3). 3-4 (21).

**Table 1.** Clinical Data of the Patients with GVHD after Bone Marrow Transplantation

	Sex/ Age	Underlying Disease	Onset Weeks after BMT	Involved GI Tracts	Ascites	Retroperitoneal Lymph Nodes
1.	M/ 9	Leukemia	3	je, il, sig, rec(t)	+	-
2.	M/56	Leukemia	2	ant, du, je, il, sig	+	+
3.	M/58	Leukemia	6	je, il, sig(t), rec	+	+
4.	M/50	Leukemia	3.5	du, je(t)	+	-
5.	F/47	Lymphoma	3	ant, du, je(t), il(t)	-	+

GVHD: graft-versus-host disease, (t): target-like bowel wall thickening, BMT: bone marrow transplantation, GI: gastrointestinal ant: gastric antrum, du: duodenum, je: jejunum, il: ileum, sig: sigmoid colon, rec: rectum



**Fig. 3.** A 56-year-old man with acute myelocytic leukemia. On T2-weighted HASTE image (**A**), slightly thickened gastric distal antrum (long arrow) and duodenum (short arrow) were noted. Moderate amount of ascites was seen in the perihepatic space and left mid-abdomen. On postcontrast fat-suppressed T1-weighted SGE image (**B**), thickened gastric antrum (long arrow) and duodenum (short arrow) showed moderate degree of contrast enhancement. Diffusely dark signal intensity of liver on both T1- and T2-weighted images was due to iron overload secondary to multiple blood transfusions.

(9).  
 (floccu -  
 lation)  
 (22).  
 가 CT  
 ' halo ' (10). CT MR  
 (Fig. 2B),  
 ' halo ' (Fig. 1, 2) CT  
 MR 가 (pseudomembranous)  
 (11, 14, 23).  
 (slough)  
 (24).  
 (crypt)  
 가 (apoptotic body)  
 (25).  
 가  
 가  
 (26).  
 1  
 MR sequence  
 가 , T2 - HASTE SGE, out - of -  
 phase SGE SGE SGE 가  
 (12 - 14).  
 MR

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## MR Findings of Acute Graft-versus-Host Disease Involving Gastrointestinal Tracts<sup>1</sup>

Jae-Joon Chung, M.D.<sup>1,2</sup>, Myeong-Jin Kim, M.D., Hee Chul Yang, M.D.<sup>2</sup>,  
Joo Hee Kim, M.D., Jong Tae Lee, M.D., Hyung Sik Yoo, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Research Institute of Radiological Science

<sup>2</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, National Health Insurance Corporation Ilsan Hospital

**Purpose:** To evaluate the MR findings of gastrointestinal graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) after allogenic bone marrow transplantation.

**Materials and Methods:** Five patients (M:F = 3:2, age range: 9 - 58 years) with suspected gastrointestinal GVHD underwent abdominal MRI, and the findings were evaluated. Because of acute myelocytic leukemia ( $n=4$ ) or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma ( $n=1$ ), all had undergone allogenic bone marrow transplantation 2 - 6 (mean, 3.5) weeks earlier. T2-weighted half-Fourier acquisition snapshot turbo spin-echo, T1-weighted spoiled gradient-echo (SGE), and postcontrast T1-weighted SGE MR imaging, with and without fat-suppression, was performed.

**Results:** All five patients showed bowel wall thickening and marked contrast enhancement in the jejunum ( $n=5$ ), ileum ( $n=4$ ), duodenum ( $n=3$ ), sigmoid colon ( $n=3$ ), gastric antrum ( $n=2$ ), and rectum ( $n=2$ ). Bowel wall thickening showed a target appearance in the jejunum ( $n=2$ , 40.0%), ileum ( $n=1$ , 25.0%), sigmoid colon ( $n=1$ , 33.3%), and rectum ( $n=1$ , 50.0%), while the remaining cases showed diffuse wall thickening without layering. Small amount of ascites was noted in four patients (80%), and multiple small conglomerated retroperitoneal lymph nodes in three (60%). In all patients, a signal intensity of slightly enlarged liver due to iron overload secondary to multiple blood transfusions, gave rise to decreased signal intensity at both T1- and T2-weighted MR imaging.

**Conclusion:** In patients with GVHD, the commonly noted MR findings were bowel wall thickening with contrast enhancement, ascites and retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy.

**Index words :** Gastrointestinal tract, MR  
Magnetic resonance (MR), technology

Address reprint requests to : Jae-Joon Chung, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Severance Hospital, YUMC, 134 Shinchon-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-752, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-361-5837 Fax. 82-2-393-3035 E-mail: jjchung@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr