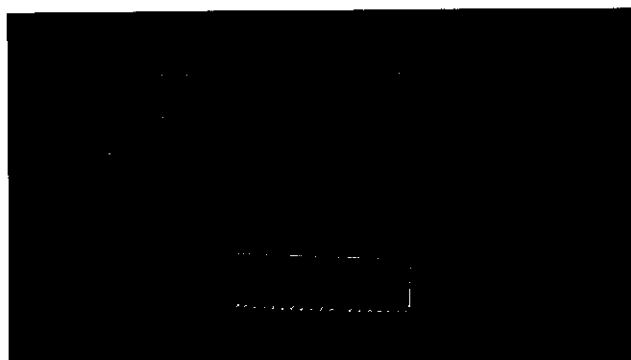




Eye Globe Abnormalities on MR and CT in Adults: An Anatomical Approach

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introduction

- 眼球画像の入部分は頭部CTおよびMRIの検査後精査目的で撮影されるものである
- 単純には骨折や外眼筋の断裂、眼球破裂など眼窩、眼球の外傷の初期の診断や石灰化、網膜耳腫の症例にも有用である
- MR では軟部組織のコントラストにより、脈絡膜と網膜から強膜を識別できる

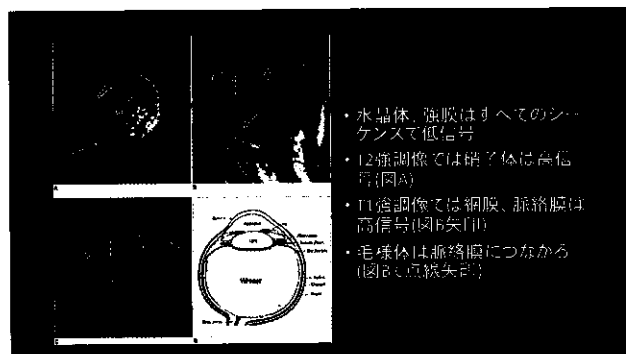
眼球的各構造のMRI画像における特徴

Structure	MR Imaging Characteristics	MR Imaging Characteristics
Orbit contents	Not usually visible. Can be obscured by surrounding structures.	Orbit contents due to infection, inflammation, trauma (hemorrhage), neoplasms/metastases (Figs. 2, 3).
Cornea	Accumulating in potential subconjunctival space. Hypointense on T2-weighted images. Highlighted by an applying T2W hyperintense read film.	Hypointense (Figs. 4, 5).
Sclera	Hypointense.	Hypointense.
Iris	Hypointense.	Hypointense.
Choroid	Hypointense.	Hypointense.
Retina	Hypointense.	Hypointense.
Optic nerve	Hypointense.	Hypointense.
Lens	Hypointense.	Hypointense.

眼球的解剖



- 眼球は眼窩の体積の1/3を占め、硝子体液は眼球の体積の2/3に相当する
- 眼球は強膜、ぶどう膜、網膜の3層で構成され、アノンカと呼ばれる筋膜に覆われている



- 水晶体、強膜はすべてのシーケンスで低信号
- T2強調像では硝子体は高信号(図A)
- T1強調像では網膜、脈絡膜は高信号(図B矢印)
- 毛様体は脈絡膜につながる(図C矢頭矢印)