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= Abstract =

Miliary Tuberculosis and Multiple Intracranial Tuberculoma : A Case Report

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Although the incidence of tuberculosis has been decreased, it is still an important community acquired infectious disease in the world. Miliary or disseminated tuberculosis occurs from the inadequacy of host defense in controlling tuberculous infection. Generally, brain parenchyme has been considered to be a rare involving organ than other organs or meninges in miliary tuberculosis. However it has been proving that the brain parenchyme is commonly involved organ in miliary tuberculosis even without neurological manifestations. We report a case of 8 yr-old male patient, who was diagnosed as having an miliary tuberculosis with multiple tuberculoma throughout the brain. The tuberculous lesions of lung and brain were nearly cleared within 3 months with anti-tuberculous therapy. With a reveiw of related literatures, we suggest that the patients with miliary tuberculosis should be evaluated about brain involvement.

**Key Words :** Intracranial tuberculoma, Miliary tuberculosis

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CT MRI

MRI



Fig. 1. Chest X-ray showing diffuse disseminated miliary nodules.

: , , 8  
 : 15 ,  
 가 :  
 : 15  
 38  
 : 100/60  
 mmHg, 88 / , 36.8 ,  
 : Hb 10.2 g/dL, Hct 29.6%, WBC  
 8,500/mm<sup>3</sup>, 317 × 10/mm<sup>3</sup>, GOT/GPT 26/12  
 IU/L, Na/K/Cl 143/4.5/103 mEq/L, BUN/Cr 10.6/0.6

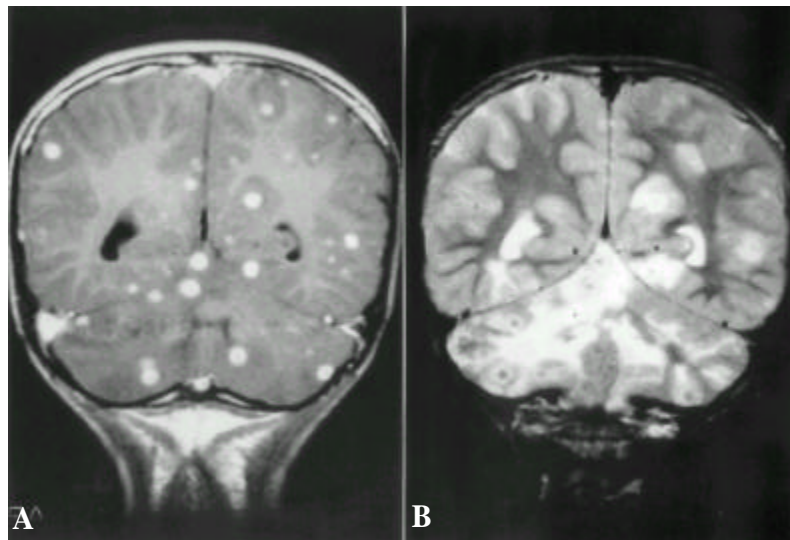


Fig. 2. Brain MRI at admission(Coronal section). (A) Postcontrast T1 weighted image. (B) T2 weighted image. Numerous small peripheral enhancing nodules are seen in corticomedullary junction of supratentorial proton and cerebellar hemisphere. These masses show target-like appearance : central portion shows T1 high, T2 low signal intensity, and peripheral portion shows T1 iso and T2 high signal intensity.

mg/dL, ( ) 7.0(3.5) g/dL, Ca/P/Mg 9.0/  
3.6/2.0 mg/dL, CRP : , WBC  
4/mm<sup>3</sup>, 25 mg/dL, 64 mg/dL, Cl 121  
mEq/L,

3 2



Fig. 3. Follow-up chest X-ray 3 months after anti-tuberculous treatment. Millary infiltrations were markedly regressed and disappeared on both lung fields.

(Fig. 1).

2 3 mm

(Fig. 2).

(Iso-niazid, Rifampin, Pyrazinamide, Streptomycin)

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X-

(Fig. 3, 4).

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BCG

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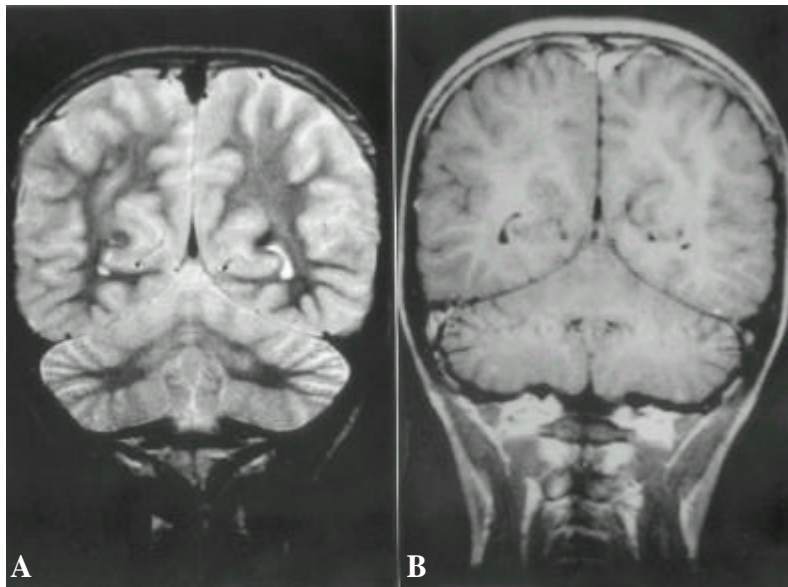


Fig. 4. Follow-up brain MRI(coronal section) 3 months after antituberculous treatment. Marked decrease in number of multiple well-defined small nodules with peripheral rim enhancement is observed in both cerebral and cerebellar hemispheres, and brain stem. However multiple tiny enhancing nodules are still noted in both cerebral and cerebellar hemispheres.

X  
 1965 5.1% 1995 1.0%,  
 1965 0.94% 1995 0.22%  
 8)  
 (Primary infection) 가  
 98% 가 4, 10 14) 12)  
 6)  
 (primary focus, Gohn focus) 13) 3  
 가  
 가 (primary complex)  
 1 3, 5, 6)  
 Gupta 15)  
 7  
 2, 3) 가 가  
 가 X-  
 1, 9) , MRI  
 5) 58.4%,  
 30.1% , 3) MRI  
 40.9%, 39.8% ,  
 3 5)  
 coccidiomycosis, sarcoidosis  
 가 ,  
 CT MRI 가 6)  
 가  
 20 16, 17)  
 CT  
 가  
 가

18, 19) . 가 CT, target sign MRI (16, 20, 21) MRI (6, 16, 25) Isoniazid, Rifampin, Pyrazinamide Ethambutol 가 Isoniazid Pyrazinamide 가 (organized granulation) Ethambutol 가 MRI (liquefaction)가 Streptomycin aminoglycoside T2WI 2 3 가 Pyrazinamide( Ethambu- T1WI T2WI 가 T2WI 가 Isoniazid, Rifampin Isoniazid, Rifampin, Pyrazinamide Streptomycin 4 2 Isoniazid Rifampin 2 3 X- MRI (Fig 3, 4). T1WI , T2WI T1WI T2WI MRI 1 cm 가 (7, 15, 18, 22) CT MRI 8 2 3 , 4 6 가 (16, 20, 21) 6 8 CT , 가 , Langhan's , , neurocysticercosis (21 24) 1) , , , , .

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