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□□ :□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ 30-34□□ 88.1%,35-39□□ 91.1%, 40-44□□ 78.3%,45-49□□ 61.1%,50-54□□ 30.1%,55-59□□ 21.1%,□□□ 60-64□□ 7.0%□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ 40□□□ 54□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□.□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□가 40-44□□ 47.2%,45-49□□ 44.8% □□□ 50-54□□ 44.4%□ 40□□□ 54□□ □□ □□□ □□가 □□□.

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□□ 30-64□ □ □□□□ □□□□ 823□□ □□□□□ □□□□, □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ 5□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ 30-34□ □ 60-64□□ 7□□ □□□□□ □□□□.

□□□□□□ LOARD M-III mammography unit (LOARD Medical System, USA.)□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□, American college of radiology, Breast imaging reporting and data system (ACR BI-RADS)□ □□ (6)□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ 1□ 4□□ □ 가□□ □□□□□ (Table 1). □□□, □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ 4가□ □□ □ 1, 2□□ □□□ □□ (Fig. 1)□□ 3, 4□□ □□□ □□ (Fig. 2)□□ □□ □□□□□.

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Stomper□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ 10% □□, 10%

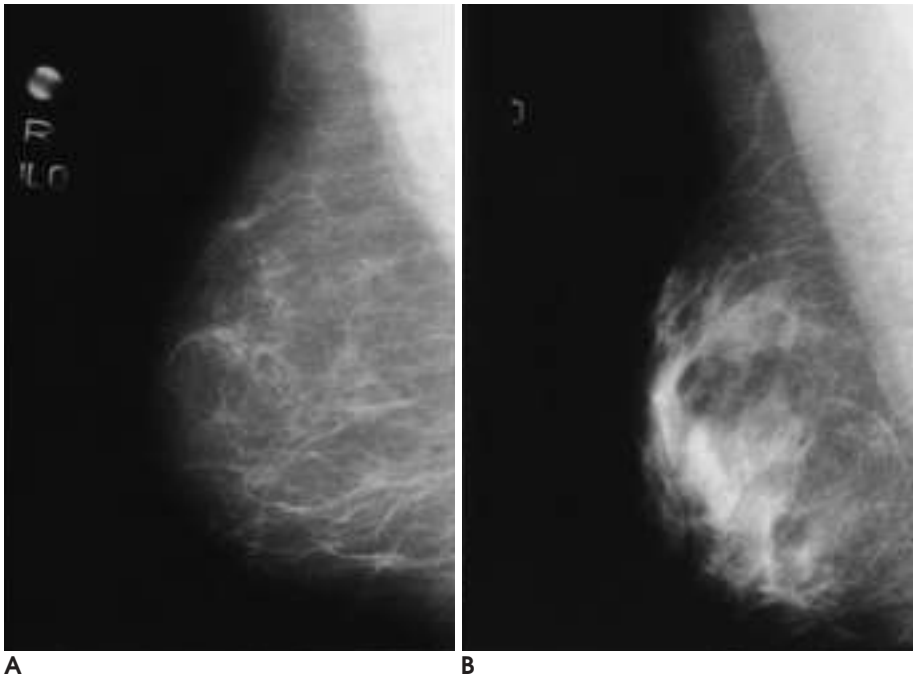

Fig. 1. Fatty breast.
A. 1 pattern of breast on BI-RADS breast composition - the breast is almost entirely fat
B. 2 pattern of breast on BI-RADS breast composition - there are scattered fibroglandular densities

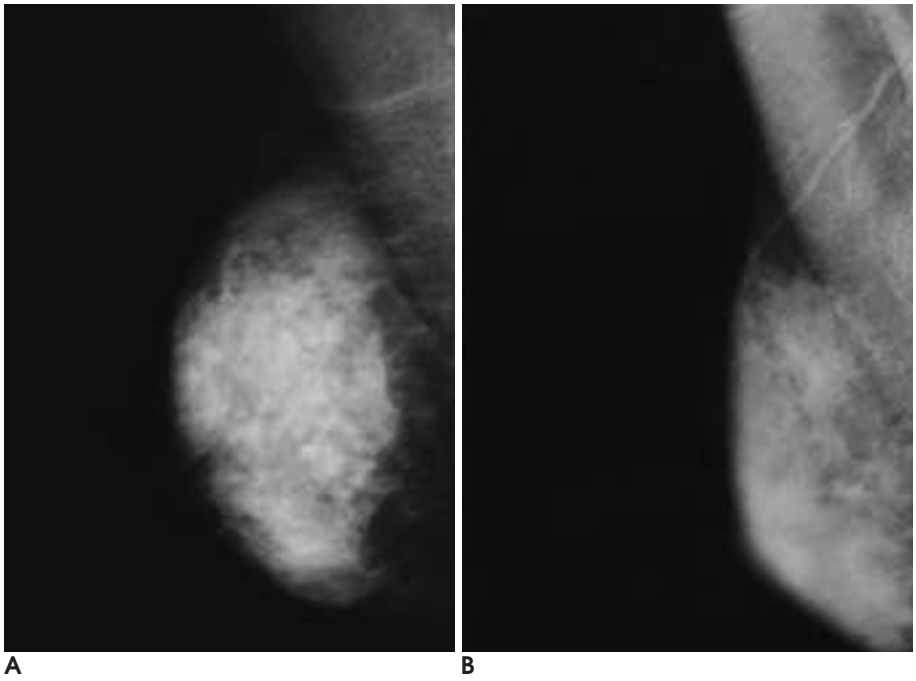

Fig. 2. Dense breast.
A. 3 pattern of breast on BI-RADS breast composition - the breast tissue is heterogeneously dense. This may lower the sensitivity of mammography
B. 4 pattern of breast on BI-RADS breast composition - the breast tissue is extremely dense, which could obscure a lesion on mammography

50% , 50% 90% , 90% 4 가 . BI-RADS , Stomper 50% , 50% , BI-RADS 1,2 3,4 .

Table 2

Table 1. ACR BI-RADS / Breast Composition

1	The breast is almost entirely fat
2	There are scattered fibroglandular densities
3	The breast tissue is heterogeneously dense. This may lower the sensitivity of mammography
4	The breast tissue is extremely dense, which could obscure a lesion on mammography

Table 2. Parenchymal Density on Mammograms in Korean Women 30-64 Years Old According to The Classification of BI-RADS

Age	Parenchymal density pattern No. of patient (%)				
	1	2	3	4	Total
30 - 34	1 (1.2)	9 (10.7)	41 (48.8)	33 (39.3)	84
35 - 39	2 (1.3)	12 (7.6)	74 (46.8)	70 (44.3)	158
40 - 44	3 (2.8)	20 (18.9)	55 (51.9)	28 (26.4)	106
45 - 49	10 (9.3)	32 (29.6)	51 (47.2)	15 (13.9)	108
50 - 54	40 (24.5)	74 (45.4)	41 (25.2)	8 (4.9)	163
55 - 59	49 (36.8)	56 (42.1)	27 (20.3)	1 (0.8)	133
60 - 64	41 (57.8)	25 (35.2)	5 (7.0)	0 (0.0)	71

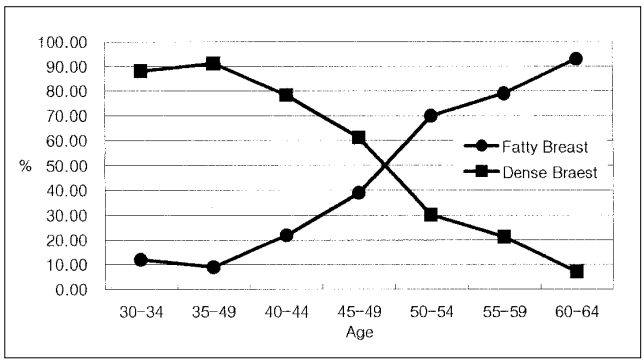

Fig. 3. Parenchymal Density on Mammograms in Korean Women 30 - 64 Years (Categorized as Fatty and Dense Breast). The frequency of dense breast becomes abruptly decreased in 40 - 54 year-old Korean women.

. , 1996 Stomper (3) Table 3 . , Table 4 Table 5 , Fig. 3 Fig.4 .

가 가 , , , 40 54 . 40 - 44 78.3% , 45 - 49 61.1% , 47.2% , 44.8% 40 , 50 - 54 30.1% , 44.4% 40 , 50 48.2% , 2%

Table 3. Parenchymal Density on Mammograms in Western Women 25-79 Years Old According to Percent of Dense Tissue

Age Cohort	Parenchymal density categorized by percent of dense tissue No. of patient (%)				
	< 10%	10-49%	50-89%	90%	Total
25 - 29	10 (11)	27 (27)	24 (24)	39 (39)	100
30 - 34	9 (7)	31 (25)	34 (27)	52 (41)	126
35 - 39	18 (14)	38 (30)	27 (22)	42 (34)	125
40 - 44	20 (16)	46 (37)	37 (30)	22 (18)	125
45 - 49	21 (17)	48 (38)	32 (26)	24 (19)	125
50 - 54	28 (22)	42 (33)	33 (26)	23 (18)	126
55 - 59	17 (14)	70 (56)	26 (21)	12 (10)	125
60 - 64	35 (28)	59 (47)	23 (18)	9 (7)	126
65 - 69	22 (18)	67 (54)	29 (23)	7 (6)	125
70 - 74	34 (27)	63 (51)	17 (14)	11 (9)	125
75 - 79	34 (27)	61 (49)	23 (18)	7 (6)	125

(Stomper et al. AJR 1996;167:1261-1265)

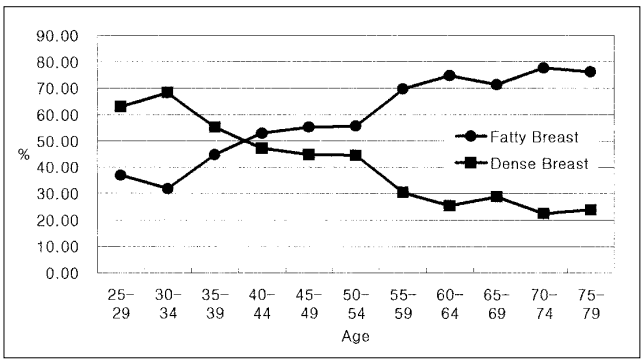

Fig. 4. Parenchymal Density on Mammograms in Western Women 25 - 79 Years Old (Categorized as Fatty and Dense Breast). The frequency of dense breast becomes gradually decreased without abrupt change in 40 - 54 year-old western women (Stomper et al. AJR 1996;167:1261-1265).

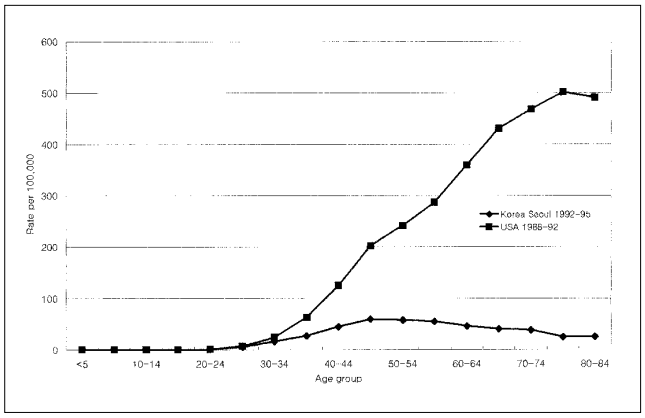

Fig. 5. Average age-specific breast cancer incidence rates, Korean women in Seoul (1992 - 1995) and US women (1988 - 1992). Rates are per 100,000 women within the specified age group. Over all incidence rate is much higher in US women than in Korean women. The incidence rate of Korean women shows peak at 45 - 49 age group, but the incidence rate of US women demonstrates gradual increase with age and peak at 75 - 79 age group.

Table 4. Parenchymal Density on Mammograms in Korean Women 30 - 64 Years Old (Categorized as Fatty and Dense Breast)

Age	Parenchymal density pattern No. of patient (%)		
	Fatty Breast	Dense Breast	Total
30 - 34	10 (11.9)	74 (88.1)	84
35 - 39	14 (8.9)	144 (91.1)	158
40 - 44	23 (21.7)	83 (78.3)	106
45 - 49	42 (38.9)	66 (61.1)	108
50 - 54	114 (69.9)	49 (30.1)	163
55 - 59	105 (79.0)	28 (21.0)	133
60 - 64	66 (93.0)	5 (7.0)	71

Fatty Breast - 1 or 2 pattern of breast on BI-RADS breast composition
Dense Breast - 3 or 4 pattern of breast on BI-RADS breast composi-

Table 5. Parenchymal Density on Mammograms in Western Women 25 - 79 Years (Categorized as Fatty and Dense Breast)

Age Cohort	Parenchymal density categorized by percent of dense tissue No. of patient (%)		
	Fatty Breast	Dense Breast	Total
25 - 29	37 (37.0)	63 (63.0)	100
30 - 34	40 (31.7)	86 (68.3)	126
35 - 39	56 (44.8)	69 (55.2)	125
40 - 44	66 (52.8)	59 (47.2)	125
45 - 49	69 (55.2)	56 (44.8)	125
50 - 54	70 (55.6)	56 (44.4)	126
55 - 59	87 (69.6)	38 (30.4)	125
60 - 64	94 (74.6)	32 (25.4)	126
65 - 69	89 (71.2)	36 (28.8)	125
70 - 74	97 (77.6)	28 (22.4)	125
75 - 79	95 (76.0)	30 (24.0)	125

Fatty Breast - < 50% of dense tissue according to Stomper et al.
Dense Breast - □ 50% of dense tissue according to Stomper et al.
(Stomper et al. AJR 1996;167:1261-1265)

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□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ (Average age-specific breast cancer incidence rates)□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □ □□ (Fig. 5)(15, 16). □□□, □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ 1983□ 8.3%□□ 1997□ 13.3%□ □□ □가□□ □□□□, Fig. 5□

34% 가 40-49 (17) (1992-1995) 45-49 596 가 (15). , (18) 가 40-49 42% . , 가 가 , (1988-1992) 75-79 5013 가 (16), 45-49 가 .

, 40 40-49 70% 46% 가 (18) DY 42% 가 , 40 가 가 , 가 , .

, 40 . , , (19). , European Group for Breast Cancer Screen (EGBCS) 가 (20). (ductal carcinoma in situ) , (21).

40 가

1. Bird RE, Wallace TW, Yankaskas BC. Analysis of cancers missed at screening mammography. *Radiology* 1992;184:613-617
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Analysis and Comparison of Breast Density according to Age on Mammogram between Korean and Western Women[1]

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Purpose : To compare changes in breast parenchymal density among diverse age groups in asymptomatic Korean women with those of Western women, and to evaluate the effect of different patterns of breast parenchymal density on the sensitivity of screening mammography in Korean women.

Materials and Methods : We analyzed the distribution of breast parenchymal density among diverse age groups in 823 asymptomatic Korean women aged 30 - 64 who underwent screening mammography between January and December 1998. On the basis of ACR BI-RADS breast composition, four density patterns were designated: patterns l and 2 related to fatty mammograms, and patterns 3 and 4 to dense mammograms. We compared the results with those for western women.

Results : In Korean women, the frequency of dense mammogram was 88.1 % (30 - 34 years old), 91.1 % (35 - 39), 78.3 % (40 - 44), 61.1 % (45 - 49), 30.1 % (50 - 54), 21.1 % (55 - 59), and 7.0 % (60 - 64). Korean women in their 40s thus showed a higher frequency of dense mammograms, but this frequency decreased abruptly between the ages of 40 and 54. In Western women, however, there was little difference between 40 and 54-year-olds: the figures were 47.2 % (40 - 44 years), 44.8 %(45 - 49), and 44.4 %(50 - 54).

Conclusion : Because the frequency of their dense mammograms shows little change between Western women in their forties and in their fifties, it is clear that between these two age groups, mammographic sensitivity is only slightly different. Because the frequency of dense mammograms is much greater among Korean women in their forties than among Western women og the same age, and among Korean women this frequency decreases abruptly, it appears, however, that the mammographic sensitivity of Korean women is less among those in their forties than among those in their fifties. It is therefore thought that mammography combined with ultrasonography may increase screening sensitivity among Korean women under 50, who have a relatively higher incidence of breast cancer in the younger age groups than do Western women.

Index words : Breast radiography
Mammography
Screens and films

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Case 1 Tubo-ovarian Abscess with Actinomycosis

Age & Sex : 48/F
C.C. : □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□
P.I. : □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□.
□□ □□ □□, □□, □□, □□□ □□□.
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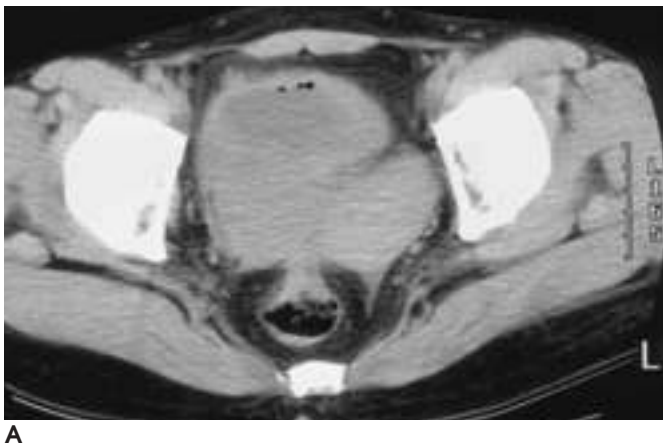
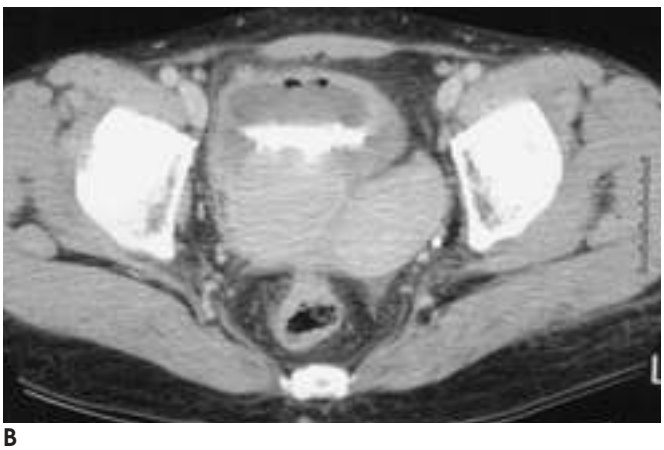
Fig. 1. □ □□ □□□ US□ □□(UB)□ □□□ □□(UT)□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ 가□ □□ □□□□ □□(M)가 □□□ □. □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□-□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□. □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□. □□ □□(not shown here)□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.



A



B

Fig. 2. A, B. □□□(Fig. 2A) □ □□□(Fig. 2B) CT □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□가 □□ □□□□□ □□□□. Figs. 2A & B □□□ □□ slice(not shown here)□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ rim enhance□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□가□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□ □□가 □□□ □□. □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □ 가 □ □□□ 가□□□ □□ □□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ 2-3□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□.

□ □ □가 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □.

Op. : Bricker op. and TAH with BSO

Pathology : Tubo-ovarian abscess with Actinomycosis, right, with cystitis cystica

□ Comments

1. Analysis of 11 cases of pelvic actinomycosis diagnosed and treated during the last nine years. Four patients had an intrauterine device (IUD) for 6-20 years, three patients had an IUD for 3-5 years, and four patients had no known etiology. The actinomycotic lesions involved one or both ovaries in all 11 cases. In five patients the lesion extended to other areas, such as the uterus, omentum, parametrium, pelvic walls, colon, bladder, cul-de-sac and gallbladder. (Atad J, Hallak M, Sharon A, Kitzes R, Kelner Y, Abramovici H. Pelvic actinomycosis. Is long-term antibiotic therapy necessary? *J Reprod Med* 1999;44:939-44)
2. The majority of patients presenting with tubo-ovarian abscess caused by abdominopelvic actinomycosis are women using an IUD. Since the course of this disease is afebrile, and the diagnosis often established relatively late, it typically simulates a malignant tumour of the lower abdomen. Except for leukocytosis and an increased blood sedimentation rate, laboratory findings are within the normal range. The infection infiltrates neighboring structures, and hence a secondary involvement of the intestine is common. Two cases are presented, successfully treated by a combined operative-antibiotic approach. (Abfalter E, Schrocksnadel H, Peer D, Muller E, Solder E. Combined surgical-antibiotic therapy of actinomycosis of the adnexa. *Geburtshilfe Frauenheilkd* 1990;50:890-2)

Case 2 Nontraumatic Intramural Duodenal Hematoma

Age & Sex : 72 / M
C.C. :
P.I. :

Clinical course : CT- guided aspiration biopsy
Op. : Radical subtotal gastrectomy with gastroduodenostomy, and duodenal diverticulectomy
Pathology : 1. Duodenal diverticulum with congestion and fibrosis - duodenal diverticulum intramural hematoma spontaneous resolution residual fibrosis . 2. Early Gastric Cancer

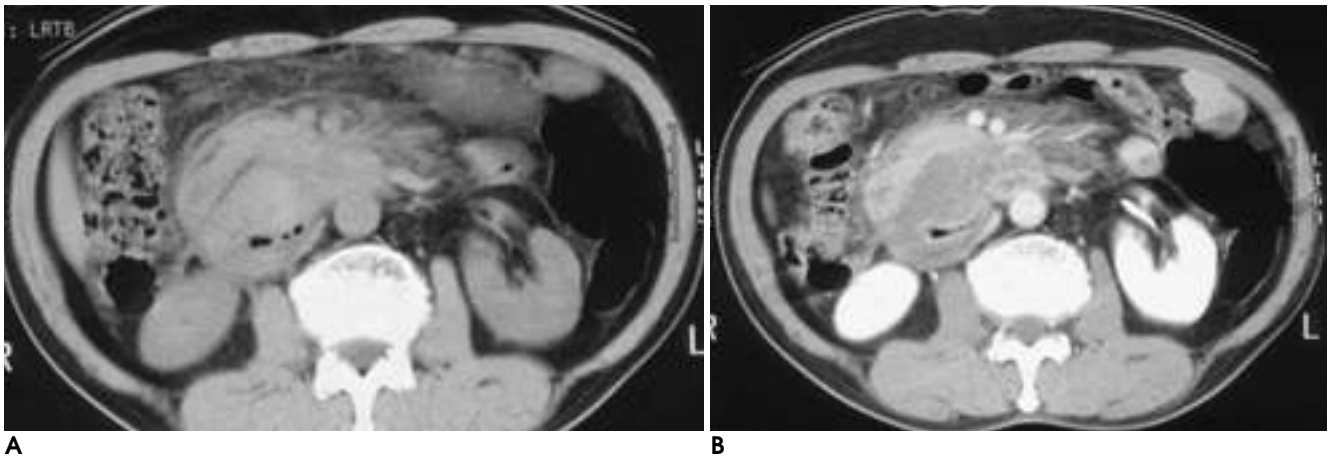
Comments

Intramural duodenal hematoma . Intestine intramural hematoma , Duodenum second third portion intramural hematoma 1/2 abdominal blunt trauma(80%), minor trauma 30 .

Spontaneous nontraumatic hematoma 1/2 30 . Alcoholism, pancreatitis, pancreatic tumor, anticoagulant therpy, coagulopathy, ectopic pancreas, blood dyscrasia, collagen vascular disease , duodenal biopsy bleeding ulcer endoscopic treatment .

Nontraumatic duodenal hematoma duodenal mucosa , traumatic duodenal hematoma subserosa duodenal lumen obstruction peritoneal cavity retroperitoneum duodenal lumen .

intestinal obstruction other abdominal emergency , 48 , appendicitis, retroperitoneal hematoma, rectus hematoma, panceratitis . low grade fever, jaundice, melena hematemesis . pancreas amylase .



A **B**

Fig. 1. A. Preenhanced CT scan shows about 4cm sized poorly margianted mass with somewhat internal high density around the 3rd portion of duodenum. Duodenum is anteriorly displaced by the lesion. **B.** Post contrast CT shows central linear enhanced layer which is continuted to the mucosal line of duodenum. Central air within the lesion also noted.

Fig. 2. Follow up ultrasonogram, 1week later, shows poorly delineated outer margin of the lesion with heterogenoous internal echogenicity

diagnostic triad mucosal fold thickening, intramural extramucosal mass compression, valvulae conniventes coil spring apperance . compressed mucosa central echogenic core edema hemorrage bowel wall peripheral anechoic halo 가 round or tubular nonperistaltic mass . hematoma echogenecity 2-3 CT duodenal wall thickening right anterior pararenal space fluid collection , extraluminal free air , oral contrast media duodenal hematoma perforation . nasogastric suction parenteral nutrition fluid replacement .

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Fig. 3. Upper gastrointestinal series show sharply defined, deformed, contrast filled out pouching sac arisinbg medial aspect of 3rd portion of duodenum.

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Case 3 Rhabdomyosarcoma

Age & Sex: 23/F

C.C. : 2□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□가 □□ □□□□ □□가 □□□□ □□

P.I. : 3□ □□□ exophthalmos(+), headache(+)
Decreased vision(-), ocular pain(-), diplopia(-)

Pathology : Malignant small round cell tumor, consistent with rhabdomyosarcoma, embryonal type

□ Comments

□ Incidence
; The most common soft-tissue sarcoma & the 2nd most frequent head and neck malignancy in children
; 7th most common malignancy in children, following leukemia, CNS tumor, lymphoma, neuroblastoma, Wilm□s tumor, and osteogenic sarcoma.

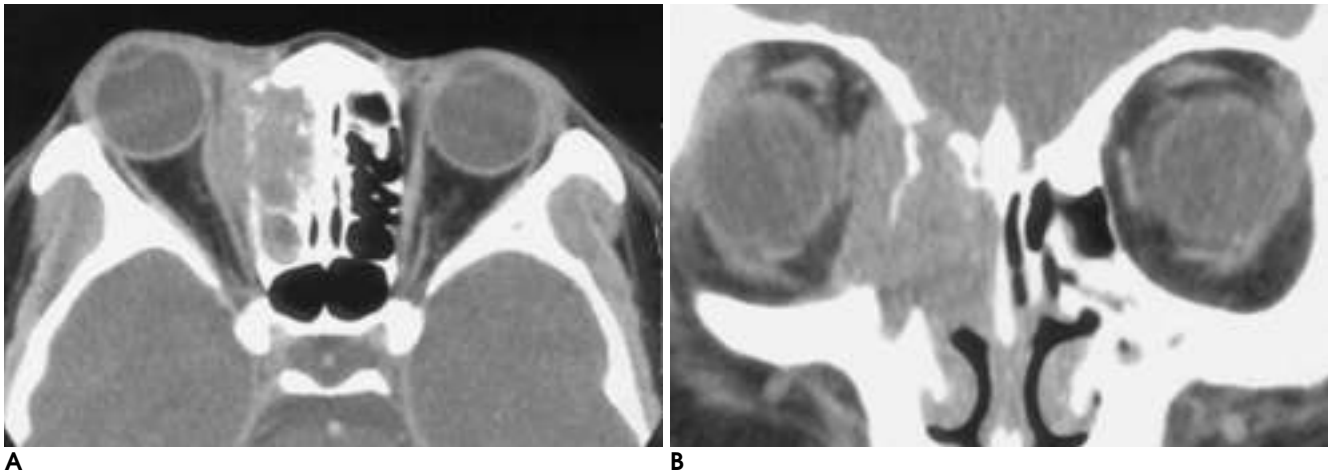
□ Age
; Peak age: 2 to 5 years & 15 to 19 years
; Under 5 years: 43%, under 12 years: 78%, second decade: 7%

□ Three histopathologic types
(1) Embryonal(75%): most common in younger children
: common in head and neck & genitourinary tract.
(2) Alveolar(20%): Older children(Primarily 15 to 25 years)
: The worst prognosis(Median survival time: 8.75 months)
: Extremities(54%), trunk(28%), head & neck(18%)
(3) Pleomorphic(5%): 40 to 60 years
: mostly in extremities

□ Site
(1) Orbital(36%): The best prognosis
(2) Parameningeal: The poorest prognosis
: Nasopharynx(15.4%), middle ear and mastoid(13.8%), and sinonasal cavities(8.1%)
: commonly involves the meninges with intracranial spread
(3) Others: face, neck, and larynx

□ Metastatic cervical lymphadenopathy at the time of presentation: 3% to 25%

□ Sx & Sn: may initially be innocuous, resulting in a delay in Dx
: Sinonasal mass - nasal obstruction, rhinorrhea, epistaxis, sinusitis, local, pain, otalgia, headache, toothache, proptosis, decreased visual acuity, and cranial nerve defects.



A B

Fig. 1. A, B. CT scan of the orbit shows moderate degree homogeneously contrast enhancing soft tissue mass in ethmoid sinus. Notice the extension of the soft tissue mass to extraconal space of orbit, nasal cavity, maxillary sinus, and intracranial space with permeative bone destruction.

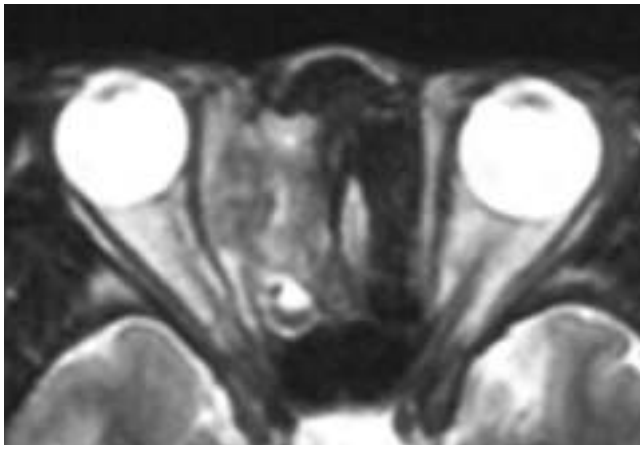


Fig. 2. T2-weighted MR image shows slight high signal intensity soft tissue adjacent muscles.

- Imaging: Soft tissue mass, with both bone destruction and bone remodeling.
  - : usually homogenous in appearance.
  - : Mild enhancement on CT & marked enhancement on MRI
  - : Intermediate signal intensities on all imaging sequences.
  - : MRI is preferred modality in skull base mass, because of common parameningeal involvement.
- Treatment: Surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy.
  - : Best prognosis with complete surgical resection(Intergrup Rhabdomyo-sarcoma Study, IRS)

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Case 4 Mesenteric Schwannoma

Age & Sex : 57 / M
C.C. : Epigastric pain
P.I. : 1 nausea, vomiting epigastric pain CT scan

Op. : Mass excision
Pathology : Schwannoma with cystic change

Comments

Schwannoma , , , peripheral nerves sheath benign neurogenic tumor . stomach small intestine , primary mesenteric tumor .

가 fusiform, round oval shape 5cm , , compact cellular region(Antoni type-A tissue) mirocystic space loose, hypoellular and myxoid region (Antoni type-B tissue) , type . 가 .

CT 가 water density muscle density dnesity peripheral enhancement central mottled lucency 가 , collagen , lipid content가 . MR T1 , T2 가 . T2 가 , solid component . Gadolinium-DTPA cystic portion , solid component Antoni-A type tissue cystic portion soild component . Stomach Bowel loops Carcinoma Myogenic tumor , Mesentery Mesencymal tumor .

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A B C

Fig. 1. A. Preenhanced CT scan shows relatively round low density lesion abutting to the celiac axis. The mass has eccentric peripheral calcification. curvilinear **B.** Postcontrast CT scans(Fig 2 B,early phase Fig 2 C, delayed phase) show round low denisty cystic lesion with subtle peripheral wall enhancement.

Case 5 Nonspecific Interstitial Pneumonia with Fibrosis (Group 1).

Age & Sex : 70/M
C.C. : Progressive dyspnea for one month
P.I : Dyspnea, Hypoxia
Fever/Chill (-/ -)
P.Hx : Nonspecific

Diagnosis : Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia with fibrosis (group 1).

Comments

Nonspecific interstitial pneumonia with fibrosis (NSIP) is a form of idiopathic interstitial pneumonia. NSIP has no specific cause and temporally uniform appearance on pathology suggests a single initiating event (1). It is clinically subacute or chronic and much more frequent in female patient.

Fig. 1. Chest radiograph showed ground-glass opacity in both lung fields.

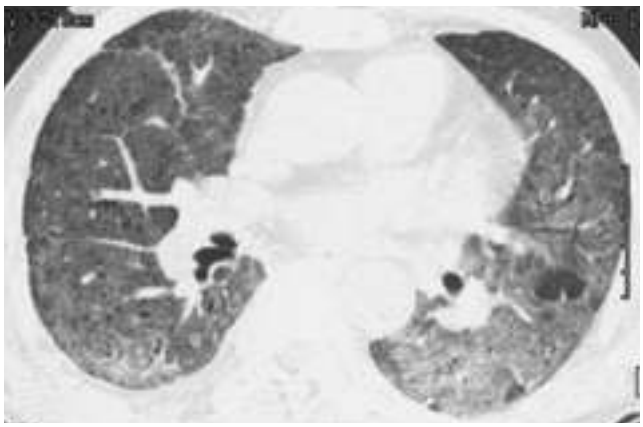

Fig. 2. On HRCT, diffuse ground-glass opacity was noted in both lung and irregular linear opacities were present in subpleural portion of both lower lobe.

The most common HRCT finding is bilateral patchy areas of ground-glass opacity, accompanied by areas of consolidation and irregular linear opacity involving mainly middle and lower zone and subpleural predominence. Gross honeycombing on CT is rare.

NSIP can be subcategorized pathologically into three groups (1). Group 1 has predominant inflammation, group 2 has inflammation and fibrosis and group 3 has predominant fibrosis. The HRCT finding of group 1 is ground-glass opacity with or without irregular linear opacity on HRCT. Group 2 and 3 show ground-glass opacity plus irregular linear opacity with or without traction bronciectasis. Fissural distortion and marked thickening of bronchovascular bundles are seen in patients with group 3 (2).

The pulmonary abnormalities on HRCT can disappear or to be diminished in most cases after corticosteroid therapy. Intralobular interstitial thickening and traction bronchiectasis also show favorable responses (3). Survival in patient who have NSIP is substantially better than usual interstitial pneumonia.

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Case 6 Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis (LCH)

Age & Sex : 15/M
C.C. : Pain on right leg (anterior aspect), 2 months ago

▣ Diagnosis : Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis (LCH)

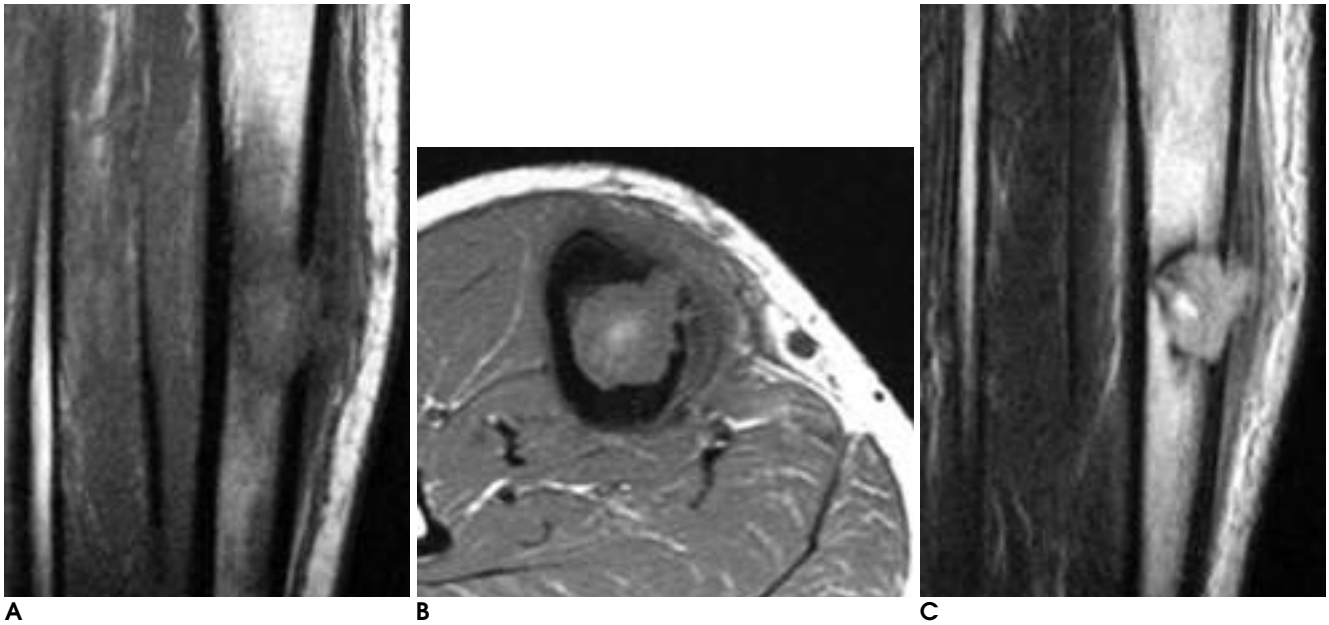
▣ Comments

□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ dendritic line□ mononuclear cell (Langerhan□s cell)□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ Birbeck granule□ □ □ □□. □□□□□□□□ □□□ Langerhan□s cell□ eosinophill□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □가□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □ □□.

□□□□□ fullminant form (Letterer-Siwe disease, 10%, 2-3□ □□), chronic disseminated form (Hand-Schuller-Christian disease, 15-45%, later in childhood), localized form (eosinophillic granuloma, 60-80%, 5-10□) □□ □□ □ □□. LCH□ 80%□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ skull, mandible, spine, long bone□ □□ □□□□.

□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ long bone□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ scalloping □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ (lamellated or thick) □□□□□ □□□□□.

Fig. 1. An anteroposterior radiograph shows a ill-defined, osteolytic bone destruction of the shaft of the right proximal tibia and demonstrates adjacent multi-layered periosteal reaction and soft tissue swelling.



A B C

Fig. 2. A, B, C. T1-weighted (566/16) oblique coronal and axial images show ill-defined low signal intensity lesion replacing normal hematopoietic marrow and peritumoral patchy areas of low signal intensity, which are increased in signal intensity on FSE T2-weighted (2800/63) coronal image.

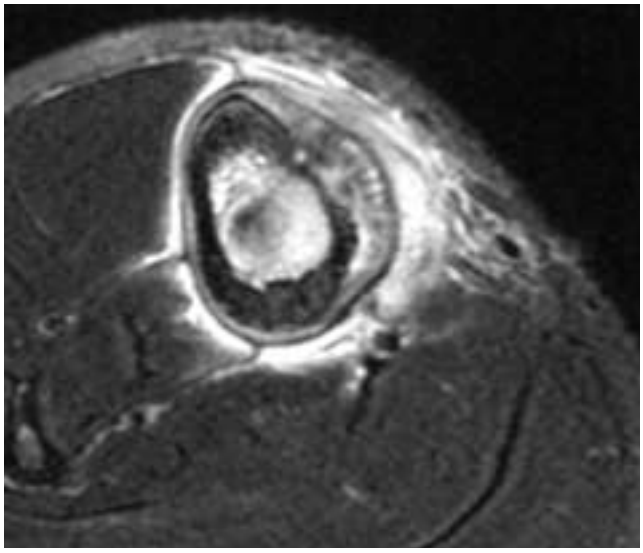


Fig. 3. Focal anterior cortical destruction with adjacent laminated periosteal new bone formation and circumferential high signal intensity periosteal reactions are seen on FSE fat-suppressed T2-weighted (4000/76) axial image.

Fig. 4. Irregular thick wall enhancement of the tumoral lesion and multistriped enhancement within the periosteal new bone formation on the enhanced images.

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	가	CT Features of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus in Patients with Acute Abdominal Pain: Emphasis on Ischemic Bowel Disease	Radiology 1999;211:203-209
		Low-Grade Gastric Mucosa-associated Lymphoid Tissue Lymphoma: Correlation of Radiographic and Pathologic Findings	Radiology 1999;212:241-248
		Pancreatitis in Association with Clonorchis sinensis Infestation : CT Evaluation	AJR 1999;172:1293-1296

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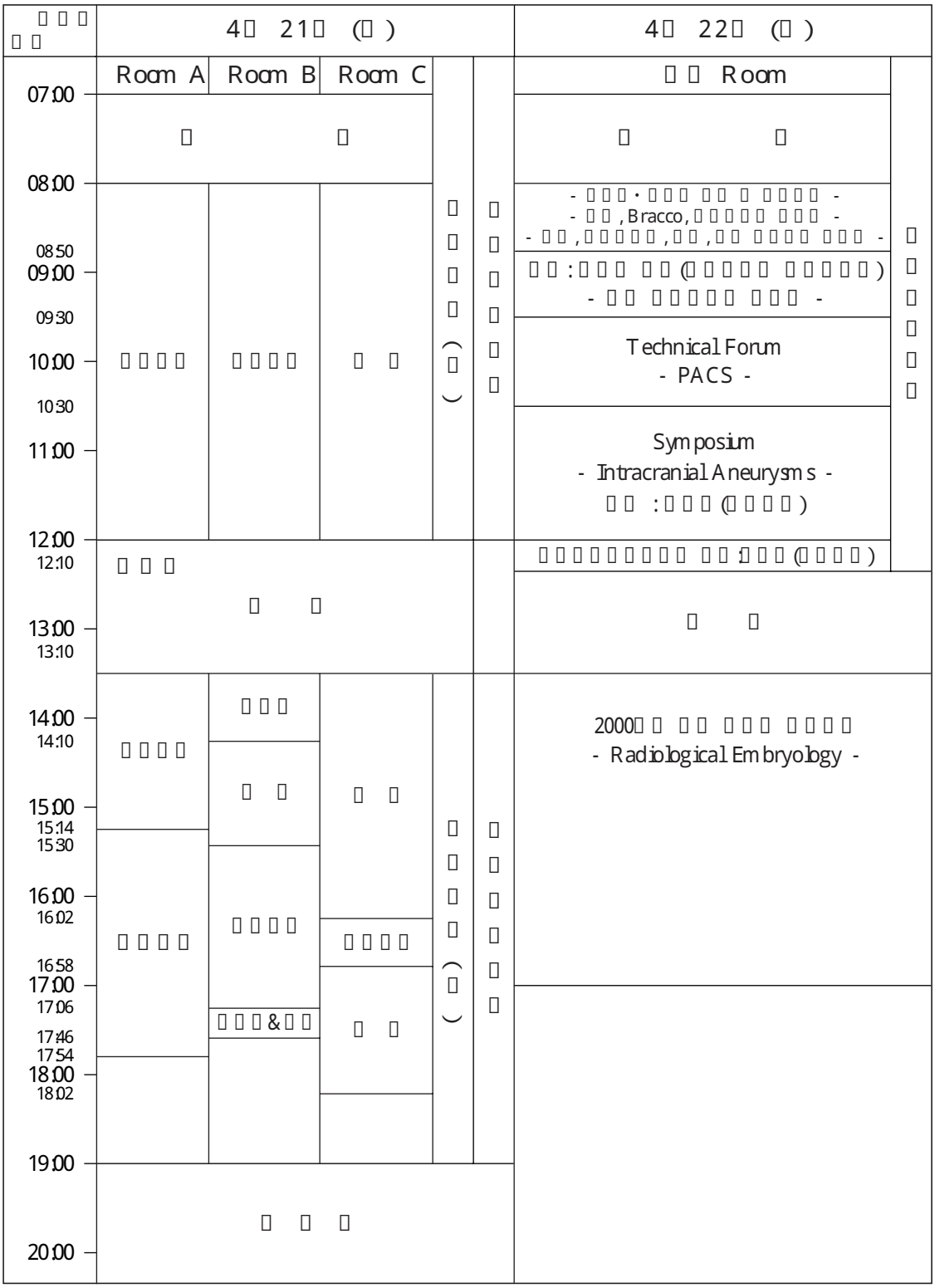
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□ 저서 납본 안내

회원께서 쓰신 주옥같은 글의 각종 도서나, 소장하고 계신 그 어떤 자료라도 학회에 기증하여 주시면 소중히 보관하여 유용하게 활용할 수 있도록 최선을 다하겠습니다.

□ 주소변경 회원에게

대한방사선의학회지를 수취하시던 주소가 변경된 회원은 아래와 같은 내용을 적어 본 학회 사무국으로 우송하여 주시기 바랍니다.

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