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선천성 낭성 선종양기형 증례 2예

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A congenital cystic adenoid malformaton of the lung(CCAM) is characterized by a cystic , intraparenchymal lung mass in which histological examination reveals abnormal proliferation of bronchiolar like air spaces and a lack of normal alveoli.
Most of CCAM cases present with signs of respiratory distress in the immediate neonatal period .
Late presentation of CCAM is extremly rare and usually involves patients with history of recurrent pneumonia.
We experienced a rare cases of a CCAM in a 43-year-old female and 20-year-old male who have no history of recurrent infection.

— Sat-72 —

폐에 발생한 원발성 반지 세포암 1예

서남의대 내과
박진석*, 손준광, 선제형, 박옥영, 이 숭, 박경옥, 신정현

Signet-ring cell carcinoma (SRCC) is a unique subtype of adenocarcinoma that is characterized by abundant intracellular mucin accumulation. SRCC can arise in various organs, including stomach, colon, breast, bladder, and prostate. SRCC can also arise as a primary lung tumor, but its incidence is low, ranging from 0.14% to 1.9% in the reported series. Therefore, Signet-ring cell carcinoma in the lung, when examined by biopsy, is generally believed to be metastatic. The differentiation of primary pulmonary SRCC from metastatic SRCC is important to planning patient management because the treatment and prognosis of each are markedly different. Recently, several immunohistochemical studies have demonstrated that thyroid transcription factor-1 (TTF-1), cytokeratins 7 and 20 are expressed in different neoplasms arising in the lung, including alveolar adenoma, sclerosing hemangioma, and several types of carcinomas. We experienced a case of primary signet ring cell carcinoma in the lung. A 54-year-old male was admitted for hemoptysis with dry cough. Chest X-ray and Chest computed tomography (CT) scan revealed a homogeneous mass, approximately 3 cm in diameter and subcarinal lymphadenopathy of left perihilar region. The investigations of whole body failed to reveal any other tumor. Histologically, the tumor was mainly composed of signet-ring cells. Immunohistochemically, cytokeratins (7+/20-) strongly demonstrated in tumor cells. The primary site was considered to exist in lung.