



72 가 (CT) 가  
 3 Arizona 3  
 (Percutaneous transthoracic fine needle aspiration)  
 (spherule)가 (endospore) 가  
 1  
 3  
 Arizona 3  
 가 가  
 (1). 가  
 가  
 (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah),  
 1  
 Coccidioides immitis Coccidioid-ides immitis  
 (dimorphic fungus)  
 74 가 가  
 (Fig. 1A)  
 1.5 cm 가 가  
 (Fig. 1B). 가  
 CT  
 number가 50  
 (consistent)  
 가 가  
 (Fig. 1C).  
 60%  
 75%  
 20%  
 5%  
 (3).

75%

(3). 가 가 90%

5 cm  
1.5 cm 6 cm

(4,5).

가 가 가

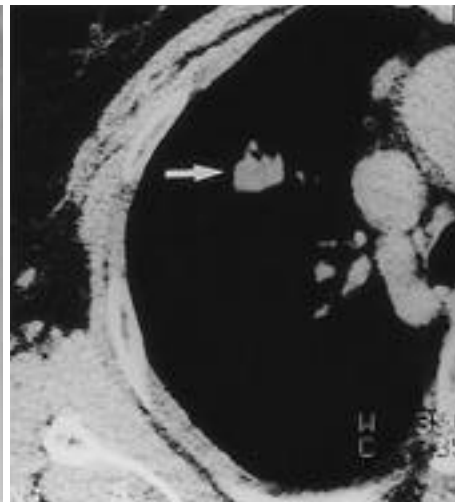
histoplasmosis 가

1.5 cm

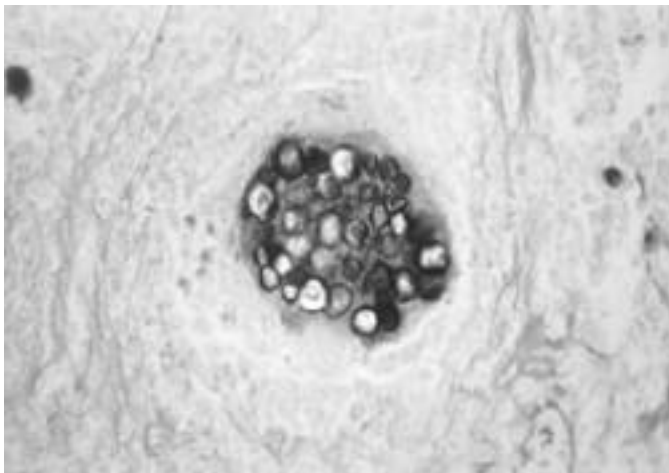
가



A



B



C

Fig 1. A 74-year-old woman with pulmonary coccidioidomycosis  
A. Chest radiograph shows a 1.5 cm, well-circumscribed nodule in the right upper lobe (arrow).  
B. Pre-enhanced chest CT scan at the level of aortic arch shows 1.5 cm, well-circumscribed nodule without calcification in the anterior segment of the right upper lobe (arrow).  
C. Photomicrograph shows endospore-containing spherule in the lung tissue (periodic acid-Schiff[PAS] stain, × 400)

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## **Pulmonary Coccidioidomycosis: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>**

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A 72-year-old woman was admitted due to a solitary pulmonary nodule incidentally found after routine chest radiography. Chest CT showed a solitary pulmonary nodule without calcification in the right upper lobe. Three years earlier, she had spent 3 months in Arizona. Surgical resection was performed after percutaneous transthoracic fine needle aspiration had suggested malignancy. The lesion was caseous and necrotic, and histologic examination indicated the presence of endosporeulating spherules. We report a case of coccidioidomycosis which was resected in order to rule out lung cancer.

**Index words:** Lung, infection  
Lung, nodule  
Lung, granuloma  
Coccidioidomycosis

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