

: CT 1

2.

CT

가 22 , ,
 CT 가 ,
 10 12
 CT TNM 2 가 ,
 10 6 2 ,
 4 4 1 , 1 , 2
 12 6 1 ,
 6 5 1 .
 (p<0.05). CT (p<0.05)
 CT 가 (p>0.05).
 CT
 (1978) (11,13-15).

(1-7).

(8).

CT

가 (9).

(11,16-20).

가

(10,11).

(11,12).

CT

가

CT (CT angiogram sign)

1991 11

1997 7

22

가 7 ,

1998 11 25

1999 3 8

가 15

41

84

65 (n=5), (n=10), (n=7) 가

12 CT CT Siemens Somatom 2(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) Siemens Somatom Plus S(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) CT

137kVp, 220-250mA 1cm

, 1cm , 100-120ml 2.0 ml/sec CT

35-45 35-50HU, 400-450HU

, 1,500HU -700- -750HU, 13

1mm , 10-20mm 3-4

CT CT TNM 2

가 가

Fisher's exact test p 0.05

CT 10 4 (40%) 6

6 (60%), 6 (50%)

12 (50%), 6 (50%)

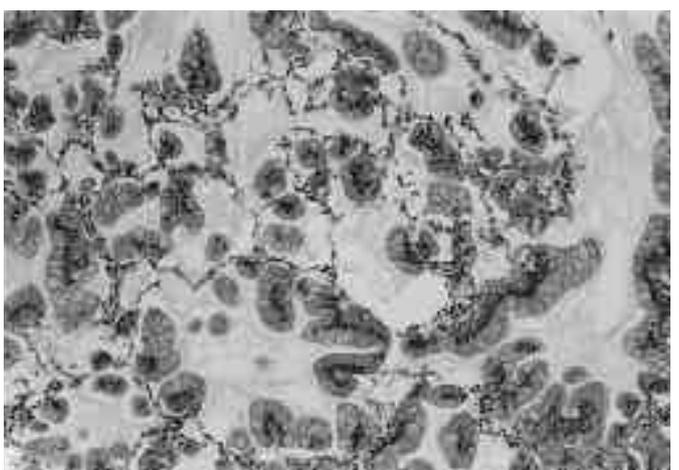
(p>0.05). 5 (50%), 2 (20%)

(30%), 1 (8%) 11 (92%),

(Table). (Fig. 1A), (Fig. 2A)

Table. CT Patterns of Mucinous and Nonmucinous Bronchioloalveolar Carcinoma

	Mucinous (n= 10)	Nonmucinous (n= 12)
Solitary (n= 12)		
Nodule or mass	2	6
Consolidation	4	0
Multiple (n= 10)		
Nodule or mass	1	5
Consolidation	1	0
Mixed	2	1



A. CT scan shows lobar consolidation with air-bronchogram (open arrows) in right lower lobe.
 B. Histologic section demonstrates that tumor cells have abundant mucin-laden cytoplasm and alveolar spaces are filled with mucin. Microscopic pattern suggests aerogenous tumor spread in the lung, with tumor utilizing alveolar septa for supporting lattice work (H & E, × 100).

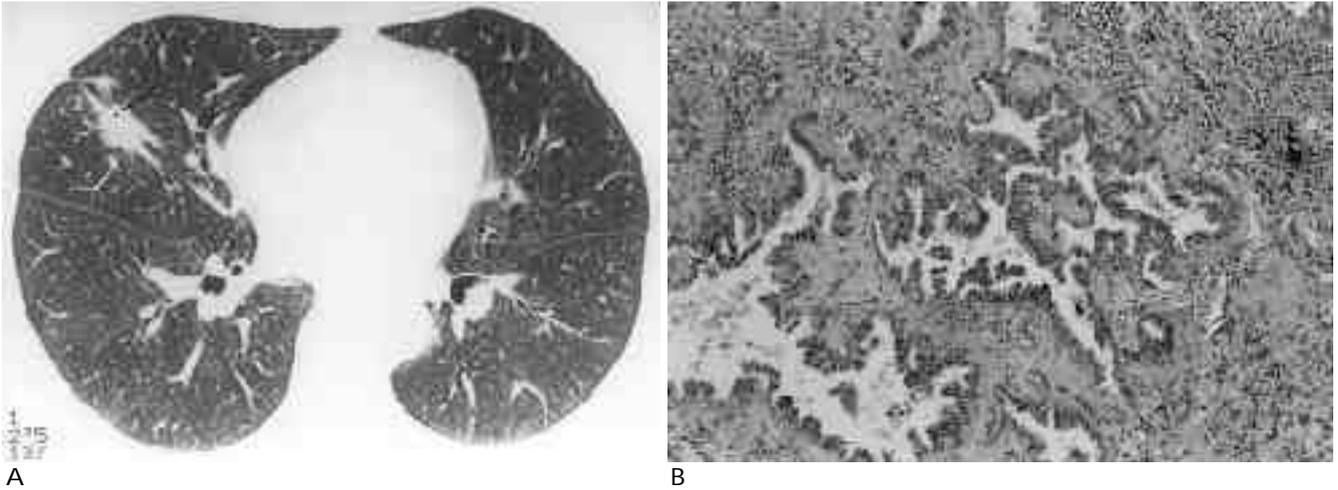


Fig. 2. 54-years-old woman with nonmucinous bronchioloalveolar carcinoma.
 A. CT scan shows peripherally located nodule in right upper lobe. It has irregular margin with pleural tag (open arrow) and pseudocavitation (arrow).
 B. Histologic section demonstrates that tumor cells are spreading over the branching thick fibro-vascular stroma which is containing a lymphocytic infiltration (H & E, × 100).

(p<0.05).

CT
 14 11 (78.6%) (Fig. type II pneumocyte nonciliated, secretory bronchiolar (Clara) cell (11,16-18).
 2) 3 (21.4%)가 . 4 (lepidic growth)
 가 1
 가 4 1 가
 CT 2
 CT (columnar cell)가
 8 7 (87.5%)
 (Fig. 1), 1 (12.5%)가
 7 가
 가 4 , CT 3 , (Fig. 1B).
 가 2 , 2 , (cuboidal cell)
 (crazy paving) 가 1 3 가
 가 TNM
 (p<0.05). 10
 가 IIIa 가 3 , IIIb (16-18)(Fig. 2B).
 7 12 IIIa CT 70%
 4 8 IIIb . 92%가
 (p>0.05). 가
 가

가 4 (40%) 가 Clayton

가 CT 가

(9,23). CT

(10,11). CT

14 CT 11 (78.6%)

CT 5 35.7%

CT 2 14%

CT

(11,13,14, 24). Aquino (15)

CT 3

8 7 (87.5%)가

CT

50% (pul-

monary alveolar proteinosis)

1 가

가

(11,16,25-27). Manning (16)

5 72% ,

26%

Clayton(19,20)

(p<0.05).

8 (66.7%)

6 (60%)가 IIIb

(68%) 가

(p>0.05).

Manning

가 6 (50%),

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Mucinous and Nonmucinous Type of Bronchioloalveolar Carcinoma : Difference in CT Findings¹

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Purpose : To search for CT findings which helpfully differentiate mucinous from nonmucinous bronchioloalveolar carcinoma and to assess the difference in stages between the two types of tumors.

Materials and Methods : Twenty-two patients with pathologically proven bronchioloalveolar carcinoma (BAC) were included in this study. On the basis of CT findings, tumors were classified as either solitary or multiple and as either mass/nodule, consolidation, or mixed type. CT stages of the tumors were determined by two radiologists and conclusions were reached by consensus.

Results : Twelve patients had nonmucinous BACs and ten had mucinous BACs. Among the ten cases of mucinous BAC, six were solitary and four were multiple. These were mass/nodule (n= 3), consolidation (n= 5), and mixed pattern (n= 2). In contrast, among the twelve cases of nonmucinous BAC, six were solitary and six were multiple. All were mass/nodule, except for one mixed type. Among the mucinous BACs, three were operable and seven (above stage IIIa) were inoperable. Among the nonmucinous BACs, four were operable and eight were inoperable.

Conclusion : Consolidation was more common in mucinous BAC and mass/nodule was more common in non-mucinous BAC (p< 0.05). There was no difference in tumor stages between mucinous and nonmucinous types of BAC (p> 0.05).

Index words : Lung neoplasms, CT
Lung neoplasms, diagnosis
Lung neoplasms, staging

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