

CT 1

· · · · ·

: CT
 : CT
 가 16 CT , , 12 (3 , 4 ,
 14 2 , 1 , 1 , 1)
 2 , 가 1

: (manubrium)
 (expansile growth)
 (83%),
 (83%), CT (10)
 2

가

: 가 ,
 가

가 (3), (4), (2), (1),
 (1) (malignant transformation) (1),
 (2, 3). (carotid body paraganglioma) (1)
 2 (mixed type)
 (Castleman 's disease) 가 (inflam-
 matory pseudotumor) 1
 (, CT) 46 (1-78) 10 6

9 CT
 CT 가 CT
 16
 14 가
 2 , 12
 (chondrosarcoma)

가

CT

가 , 2/3 ,

1 가 (Ewing's sarcoma),
(Fig. 2B). (reticulum cell sarcoma),
1 1 (chondroma), (osteochon-
CT (eosinophilic granuloma), (he-
mangioma), (giant cell tumor), (a-
neurysmal bone cyst) (4).

(Fig. 2C), 2
가 (sun-burst)

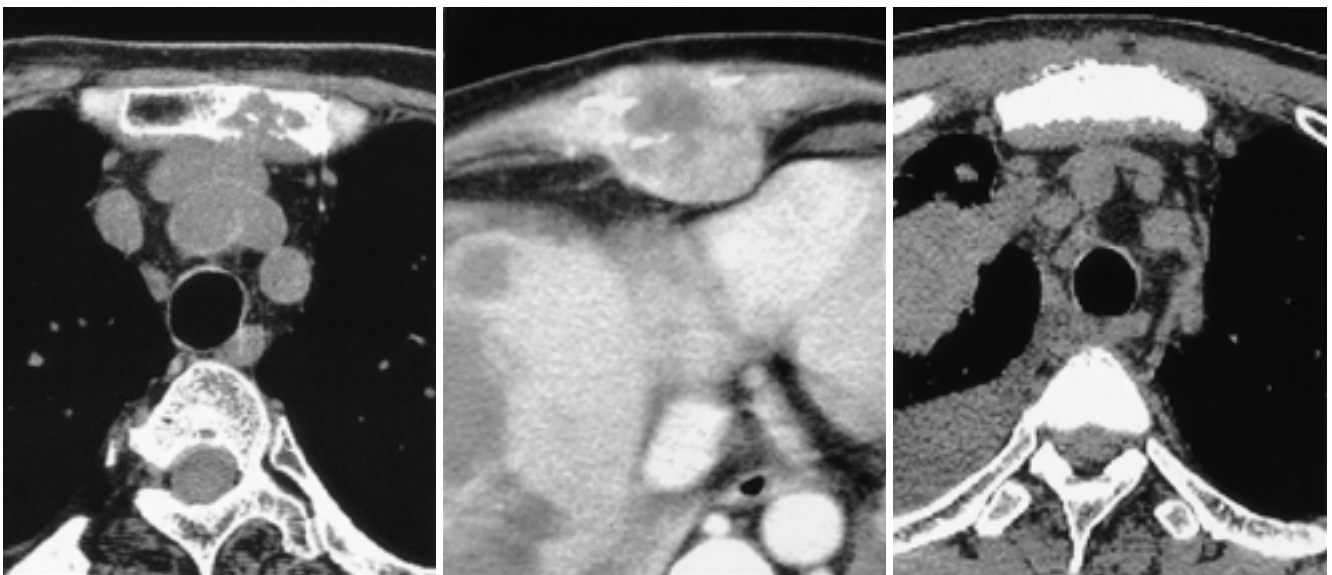
가 , Ochsner (2)
CT , Arnold (3)

12 14

가 CT Kinsella (5)
(Fig. 3A). , Heldblom (6)
가 , Ochsner (2)

(Fig. 3B). 가 , 3 가 , 2 가
12 7 가 가 가

(4). Kinsella (5)
가 , Urovitz (7) 19
10 가



A
Fig. 2. Metastatic sternal tumors.
A. Metastasis from pulmonary adenocarcinoma in a 68-year-old woman. Pre-contrast thin section CT demonstrates an ill-defined osteolytic lesion in the manubrium.
B. Metastasis from hepatocellular carcinoma in a 53-year-old man. Post-contrast CT shows a large well-defined osteolytic mass located in the lower portion of the sternal body. The attenuation of the mass after contrast enhancement is similar to adjacent muscle and heterogeneous with central necrotic area.
C. Sclerotic metastasis from pulmonary adenocarcinoma in a 52-year-old man. Osteoblastic lesion involving the manubrium results in loss of normal medullary bone density. Associated multiple rib metastases were similarly osteoblastic lesion (not shown)

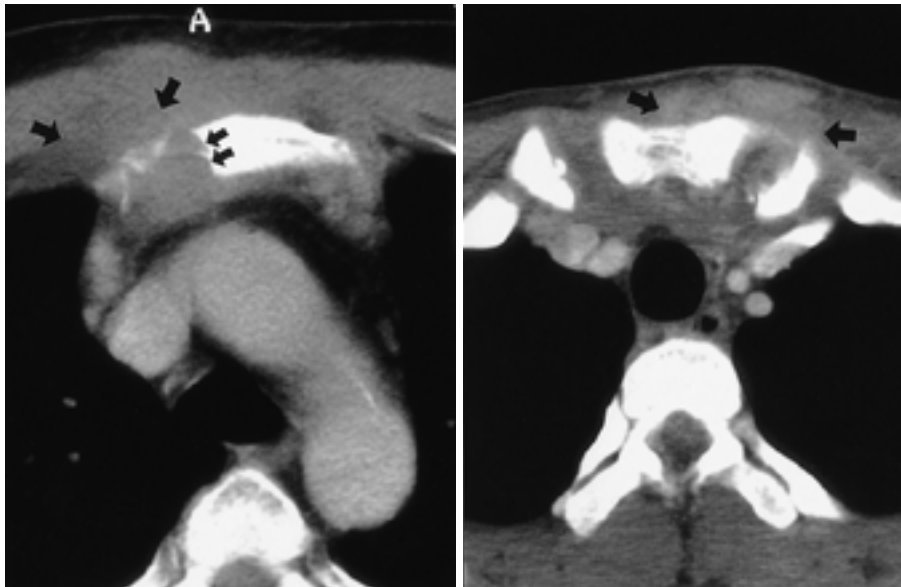


Fig. 3. Non-neoplastic masses of the sternum.

A. Castleman's disease in a 35-year-old man. Contrast enhanced CT scan at the level of aortic arch shows a soft tissue mass in the manubrium with infiltration into the anterior chest wall (large arrows) and the anterior mediastinum. It has a sharply-defined border (small arrows) with the remained manubrium.

B. Inflammatory pseudotumor in a 24-year-old man. CT shows a well-enhancing ill-defined soft tissue mass (arrows) with its epicenter at the left sternoclavicular joint. Also note erosion and sclerosis of both sternal and clavicular ends

A

B

496

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CT Findings of Sternal Masses¹

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Purpose : To describe and characterize the CT findings of the sternal masses.

Materials and Methods : We retrospectively reviewed the medical records, pathologic reports, and CT findings of 16 patients whose chest CT revealed sternal masses. Two primary tumors were found, namely chondrosarcomas. Twelve metastatic tumors had arisen were from lung cancer (n= 4), breast cancer (n= 3), hepatoma (n= 2), osteosarcoma (n= 1), carotid body paraganglioma (n= 1), and immature sacrococcygeal teratoma (n= 1). Others were Castleman 's disease (n= 1) and inflammatory pseudotumor (n= 1).

Results : Chondrosarcomas were large expansile osteolytic masses showing a variable degree of cortical breakthrough and containing punctate chondroid calcifications. Most sternal metastases (83 %) were located in the manubrium and were accompanied by metastasis in other bones (83 %). Metastatic tumors were nonspecific osteolytic soft tissue masses showing homogeneous or inhomogeneous enhancement, except for those which arose from an osteosarcoma and a lung cancer, and showed osteoblastic lesions. Castleman 's disease was seen as an ill-defined enhanced soft tissue mass involving the sternum and adjacent soft tissue. Inflammatory pseudotumor appeared as an infiltrating lesion around the sternoclavicular joint and was accompanied by sclerosis and the erosion of opposing sternal and clavicular ends.

Conclusion : Most of the sternal masses are due to malignant neoplasms, among which metastatic tumors are more common than primary ones. Metastatic tumors affect the manubrium more commonly than the body portion, and most also affect other bones in the thorax. CT findings of metastatic tumors are non-specific and thus do not suggest their origin. Non-neoplastic masses are not readily differentiated from malignant tumors on the basis of CT findings alone and require pathological confirmation.

Index words: Sternum, abnormalities
Thorax, CT

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