

: 1 1

2 3 4

37

가

1

(BAL)

가

가

가

(Fig. 1A).

(1 - 4).

가

(bronchioloalveolar carcinoma)

가

가

(Fig. 1B -

가

C).

(5 - 7).

, BOOP(Bron-

가

가

가

(Fig. 1D - E).

4

37

가

5kg

WBC 11,770/mm<sup>3</sup>, Hb

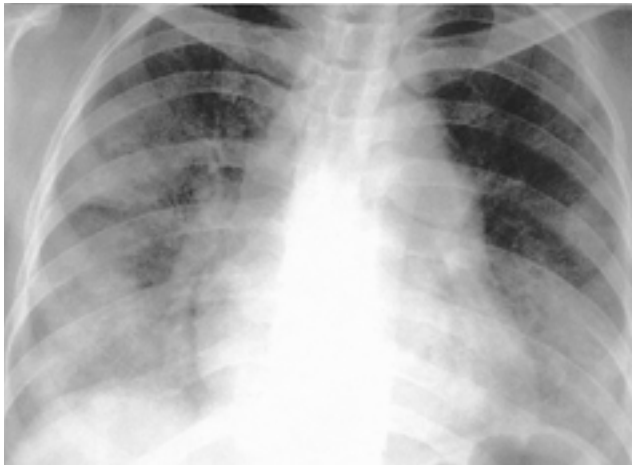
8.63g/dl, Hct 28.8%

1  
2  
3  
4

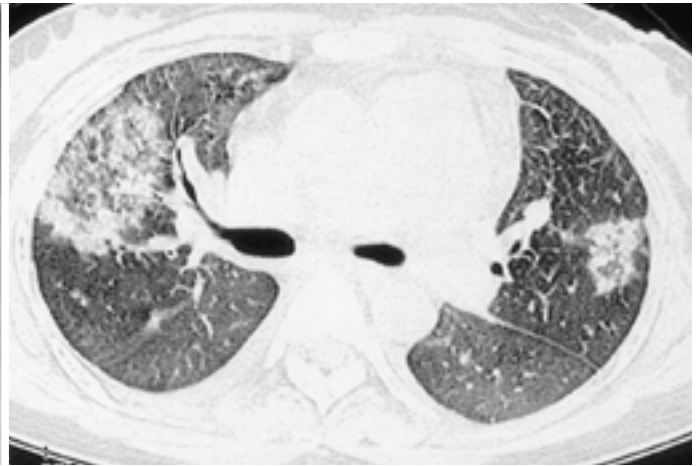
1999 12 28 2000 3 31

가  
(1-4).

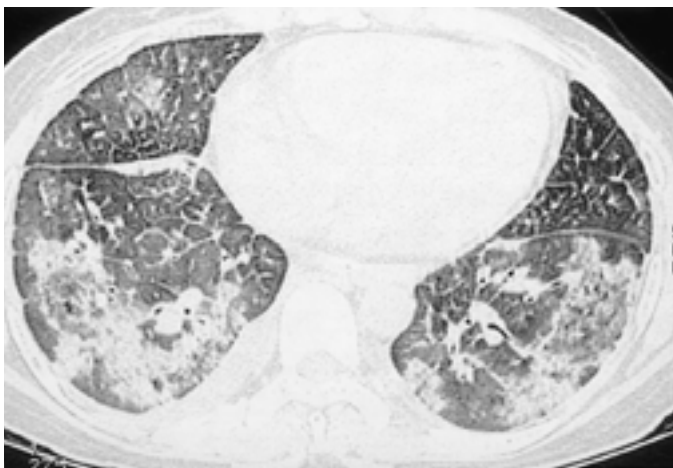
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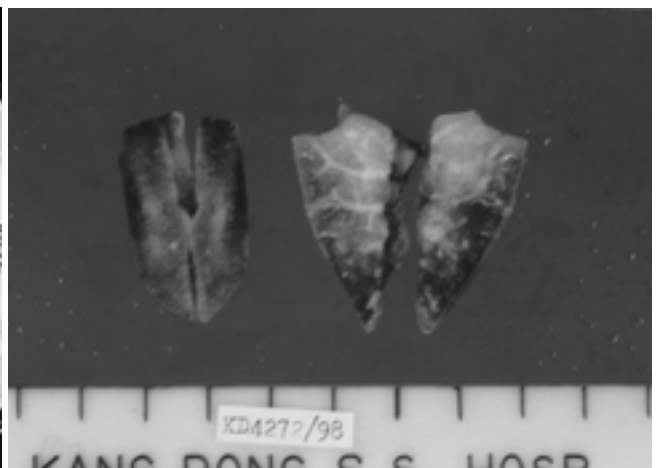
A



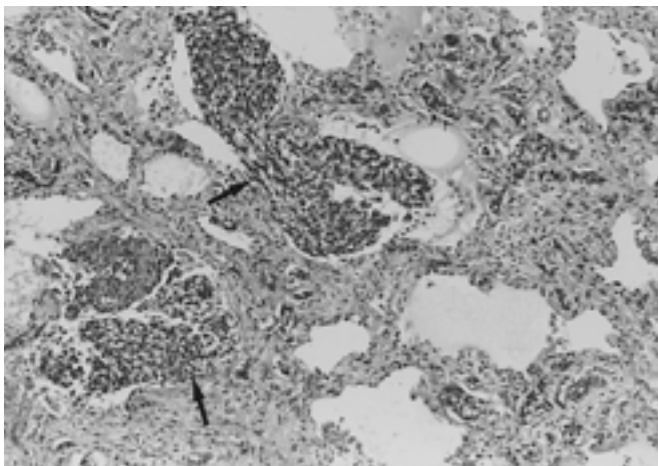
B



C



D



E

**Fig. 1.** Atypical pulmonary lymphangitic metastasis from stomach cancer in a 37-year-old woman.

**A.** Chest radiograph shows multifocal diffuse ground glass opacity in both lungs.

**B-C.** HRCT at the level of upper and low lung shows multisegmental ground glass opacity or consolidation in both lungs and mild diffuse peribronchovascular interstitial thickening and small pleural effusion. Interlobular septal thickening is minimal.

**D-E.** Gross specimen in wedge resection of RUL of same level as above B shows relatively bright gray area as consolidation of metastasis and whitish tubular branching structure as thickening of bronchovascular bundle. Photomicrograph shows lymphangitic metastatic adenocarcinoma in numerous tumoral emboli in vessels and lymphatics of interstitium (small arrows) and also tumor cells filled in alveolar lumen (large arrows) (H & E stain,  $\times 100$ ).

- (1, 2, 8).
- 가
- 가
- (9)
- 가
- Thomas (10)
- "(tumoral pneumonia)
- growth)
- 가
- 15%
- (5 - 7, 10).
- Heitzmann(8)
- , Rosenblatt (5 - 6)
- 66%, 27%, 15%
- 가
- Gaeta (5)
- 10%
- (halo)
- Heitzmann (8) Fraser (1)
- Gaeta (5)
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## Atypical Pulmonary Lymphangitic Metastasis Manifesting as Air-space Lesions : A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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Pulmonary lymphangitic carcinomatosis is a common secondary neoplasm of the lung that may result from hematogenous dissemination to small pulmonary arteries and arterioles followed by invasion of the interstitial space and lymphatics, or from the retrograde spread of tumors from mediastinal or hilar lymph nodes. Radiologically, irregular interlobular septal thickening, bronchovascular interstitial thickening and/or lymph node enlargement are observed. In this report, we describe an atypical radiological manifestation of lymphangitic metastasis of stomach cancer in a 37-year-old woman admitted for dyspnea on exertion and a cough which had been present for one month. HRCT scanning revealed bilateral multifocal ground glass opacity or consolidation, mild diffuse axial interstitial thickening, and slight pleural effusion. These findings were thought to indicate the existence of an air-space disease rather than metastasis. Open lung and endoscopic biopsy, however, demonstrated the presence of lymphangitic metastasis from stomach cancer.

**Index words :** Lung, neoplasms  
Lung neoplasms, CT  
Lung neoplasms, metastases

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