

CT 1

. . .

: CT
 : CT
) 43 - 75 (: 56.3) 18 (19
 . CT (n = 17), 16 , 2
 . (n = 17)
 ,
 , , . CT CT
 : , 가 2
 가 ,
 가
 8 , 6 , CT 5 . 14 (2, 7,
 5), 5 . 11, ,
 1 , 2, 2, 1 .
 0.2 - 4 cm 2.0 cm (1.7 cm , 2.8 cm) . I
 13 15 가
 가 III B 1 , IV 1 가 . CT 가 13
 5 가 . CT 4, 1,
 3, 2, 3 . CT 6
 (n = 5) (n = 1) 1.1 cm
 I 5 4 , 1
 2.7 cm 3 가 . 2
 CT
 : CT 가
 . CT 68%

1 ,
 가 ,
 가 가 ,
 가 가 ,
 가 , 20 , 가 (1 - 6).

:

CT

(2).

가 가

, : 56.1 , : 57.5).
40 가 2 , 50 가 11 , 60 가 4 , 70 가 1
50 가 가 ,

(7),

. 18

1

19

. CT Imatron

C - 150 (Imatron, San Francisco, U.S.A.) Somatom Plus4S
(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)

가 (8). (flu -
orescence bronchoscopy) (9) (10)
(Polymerase chain reaction, PCR) (11)

6 mm scans (637 - 655 mA, 130 - 145 kVP, 0.3 -
0.5 sec) 6 mm , 5 - 10 mm , normal or very
sharp (Imatron C - 150) / Standard (Somatom Plus - S)
algorithm window (level, 0HU; width,
- 640 HU) window (level, - 505~ - 582 HU; width,
1498~1502 HU) CT 가

가 가

, (chemopreven -
tion) (12), (photodynamic
therapy)(13), brachytherapy (14), (electro -
cautery)(15)

1

1

CT

2

가

computer aided diagnosis dig -
ital radiography (16), CT (17),
(18, 19)

CT

(20),

(17, 21).

CT

가

(22),

CT 가

가

가

가

CT

가

, CT가

5 ,

3 ,

3 ,

4 ,

1 ,

1 ,

1

가

(n = 16)

가

8 (42%)

(

5 ,

3) (Table 1).

가

11

(9 ,

2)

,

6 , CT

5

(

2

)

가

CT

11

3,

, CT

18

4,

2,

1,

1

. 18

16 ,

2

7,

4,

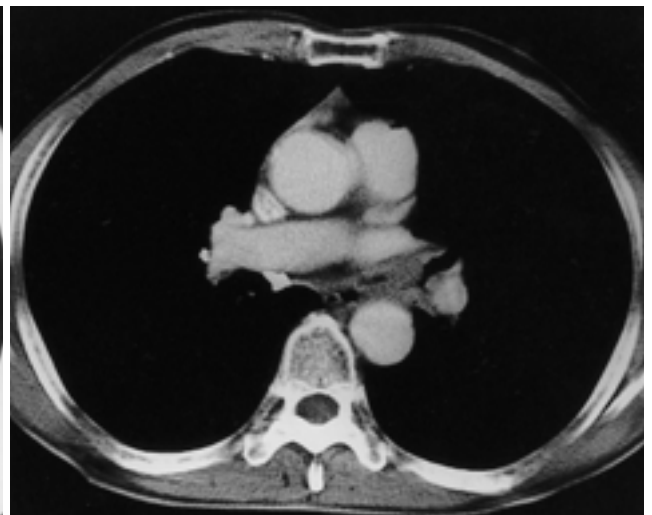
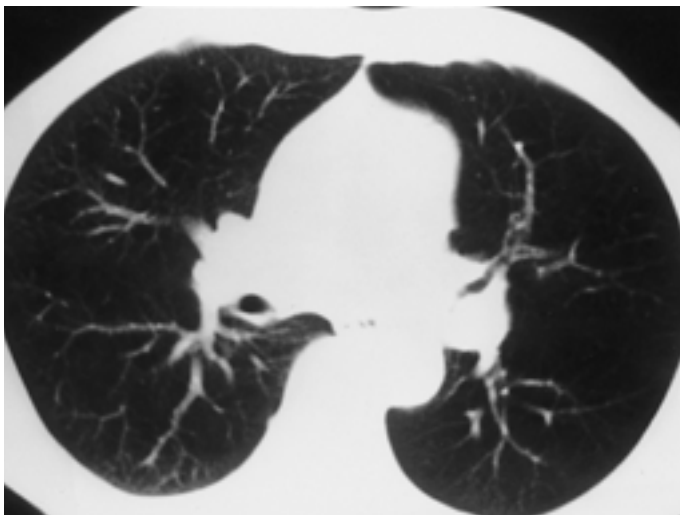
3,

, 43 75

(: 56.3

14

5 3 가 , . 15 가 가
1 , 1 . , 2 13
13 (68.4%), 3 (15.8%), 10 ,
2 (10.5%), 1 (5.3%) . 4 .
 , , , ,
2, 7, 5) 14 (17 (18) ,
5 , 10, 3, 1 ,
(11/14), 3 , , (Table 1).
5 2 가 , 2 가 가
1 가 . 8, 11 , 가
3, 3, 3, - , (peribronchial)
1, - 1, 5, - 1 .
3 . 16 가
(12, CT 3, 1) 가 2 , CT 가 3 .
0.2 - 4 cm 2.0 cm (1.7 cm, 가 5 CT
2.8 cm) . CT (n = 3) , (n = 1) 4
CT 1 가 13 (n = 4)
(IA:6, IB:7), IIA가 1 , IIIA가 1 , IIIB가 1 , 가
IV 가 1 , 1 . 2
(double primary lung cancer) 가 1
T2N2M0 . IA
5 , IB 4 , IIA 1 , IIIB 1 , IV 1 ,
1 , IA 1 , IB 3
가 1 (IB) 1 Usual interstitial pneumonia
(UIP)가 CT (n = 1) 가 : 2.8 cm, : 2
2.8 cm, 1.7 cm , 가
(n = 4) . 3 가 I
(n = 3), II (n = 1) 가 (Table 1).



A **B**
Fig. 1. CT scans with lung windows (**A**) and mediastinal windows (**B**) of a 64-year-old male patient with sputum show an endobronchial mass with transbronchial growth on the just proximal left main bronchus to its bifurcation. Initially, Plain chest radiograph was interpreted as normal, but sputum cytology revealed positive for malignancy. Bronchoscopy detected the endobronchial mass on the same location of the left main bronchus as on CT and bronchial washing cytology confirmed squamous cell carcinoma. This patient refused further evaluation or treatment.

Table 1. Summary of the Cases with Lung Cancer which was not Detected on Plain Radiographs

Case No.	Cell type	Location	Size (cm)	Chest PA	Chest CT	FBS	Sputum cytology
1*	SQ	RML	2	Bronchiectasis on RUL	U	FS	+
2 [†]	SQ	RUL	Unmeasured	Normal	U	FS	+
3	SQ	RLL	2 × 1	Normal	U	PN	Not done
4	SQ	RML	0.2	DILD	U	PN	-
5	SQ	LU-LL	3 × 2.5	Normal	Central-Endobronchial	PN	-
6	SQ	RLL	2.5 × 2	Stabilized tuberculosis	Central-Endobronchial	PN	-
7	SQ	LUL	1 × 1	Tuberculosis on RUL	Central-Perihilar	FS	-
8	SQ	RU-RI	1.5 × 1	Normal	Central-Retrohilar	PN	-
9	SQ	RUL	unmeasurable	Chronic bronchitis	Central-Endobronchial	PN	+
10	SQ	RLL	2 × 1	COPD	Central-Bronchial wall thickening	PN	+
11	SQ	LU-LL	2 × 2	Normal	Central-Endobronchial,	PN	+
12	SQ	LUL	2.3 × 1	Normal	Peripheral-Parenchymal	U	-
13	SQ	RM-RL	3 × 2.5	UIP	Peripheral-Subpleural	U	+
14	Adeno	LUL	4	Normal	Peripheral-Parenchymal	U	+
15 [‡]	Adeno	RUL	2 × 1	Normal	Peripheral-Subpleural	U	-
16 [§]	Adeno	LUL	2	Normal	Central-suprahilar	U	-
17	Large	RML	2.5 × 2	Calcified nodule on RUL	Peripheral-Subpleural	Not done	+
18 ^{**}	Large	LU-LL	Unmeasurable	COPD	U	PN	-
19	Small	LUL	0.2	COPD	U	PN	-

SQ: squamous, Adeno: adenocarcinoma, Large: large cell carcinoma, Small: small cell carcinoma, RUL: right upper lobe, RML: right middle lobe, RLL: right lower lobe, RU-RI: right upper-right intermediate bifurcation, RM-RL: right middle-right lower bifurcation, LU-LL: left upper-left lower bifurcation, LUL: left upper lobe, DILD: diffuse infiltrative lung disease, COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, U: undetectable, FBS: fibro-optic bronchoscopy, FS: flat spreading elevation, PN: polypoid nodular mass

* Surgery was not done in that case. The tumor was measured on bronchoscopy, which showed a flat-spreading elevation along the bronchus.

[†] This was a case of carcinoma in situ in a patient with double primary carcinoma.

[‡] Peripheral one in the patient with double primary lung cancers.

[§] Surgery was not done in that case. FBS showed no endobronchial lesion. The tumor was measured on CT scan as a length of diffuse bronchial wall thickening.

^{**} The tumor was confined to the submucosa and to the inner side of bronchial cartilage.

CT
CT
가 6 (Table 1).
8, 5, 4
(1) (Fig. 1), 1, CT 6
3, 2,
3, CT 6
가 (4 (n = 4)
1 (Table 1).
가 CT 8 (9
) 7 (7) 가 3 (가
) 2 CT
가, 1 I 가 (Table 1).
4 2
CT 2 CT, 1
, 1, 1
1 2.3 × 1 cm

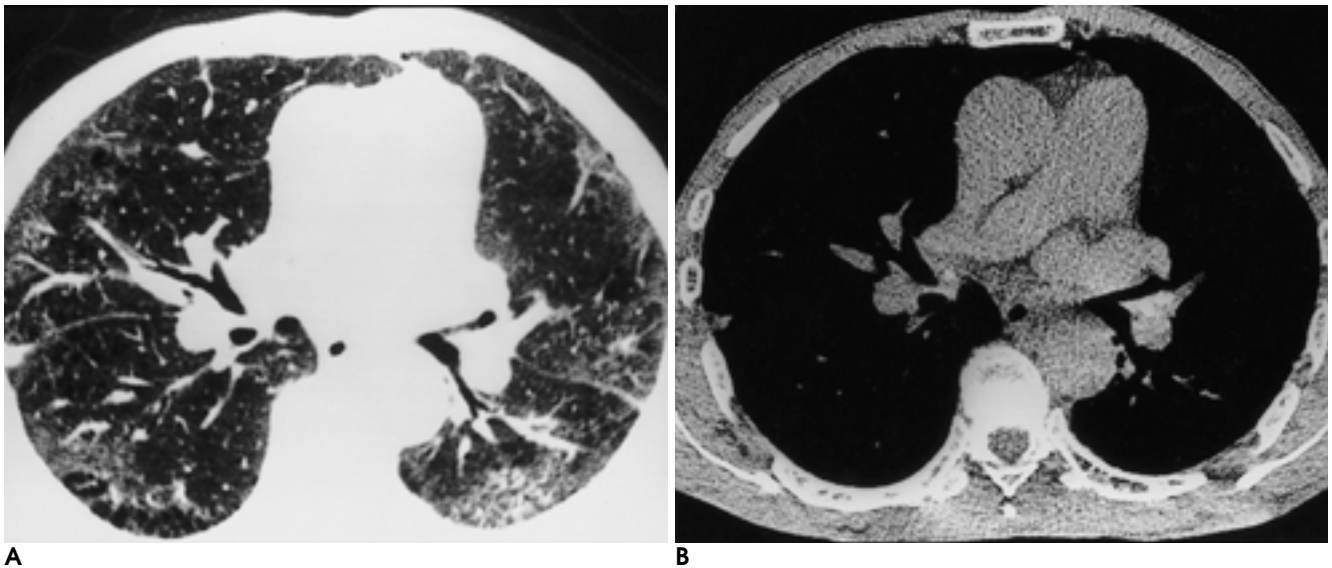


Fig. 2. CT scans with lung windows (**A**) and mediastinal windows (**B**) of a 59-year-old female patient who presented dyspnea on exertion show no evidence of endobronchial lesion on the right middle lobar bronchus on which a fine endobronchial nodule was detected by bronchoscopy. Initially, sputum cytology revealed negative for malignancy and plain chest radiograph showed diffuse interstitial disease pattern. Bronchial washing cytology and bronchoscopic biopsy demonstrated squamous cell carcinoma. The tumor measured 0.2 cm and surgical stage was T1N0M0.

CT CT

(polypoid nodu - (missed lung cancer)

lar) 가 (1 - 7, 22 - 27).

가 (n = 11) (Table 1), 가 Heelan (23) 105

(n = 3, FS type in Table 1), 가 54% 1

(UIP) (n = 5) (Fig. 3). , Muhm (24)

90%, 75%가

가

8.0 mm

7.0 cm , 74%가 3 cm , 2 cm

5 cm 75%가 3 cm (24).

0.7 - 9.4 cm

2.4 cm (23),

1.6 cm (25).

CT가

가 CT

(perceptual error)

CT 가

가 가

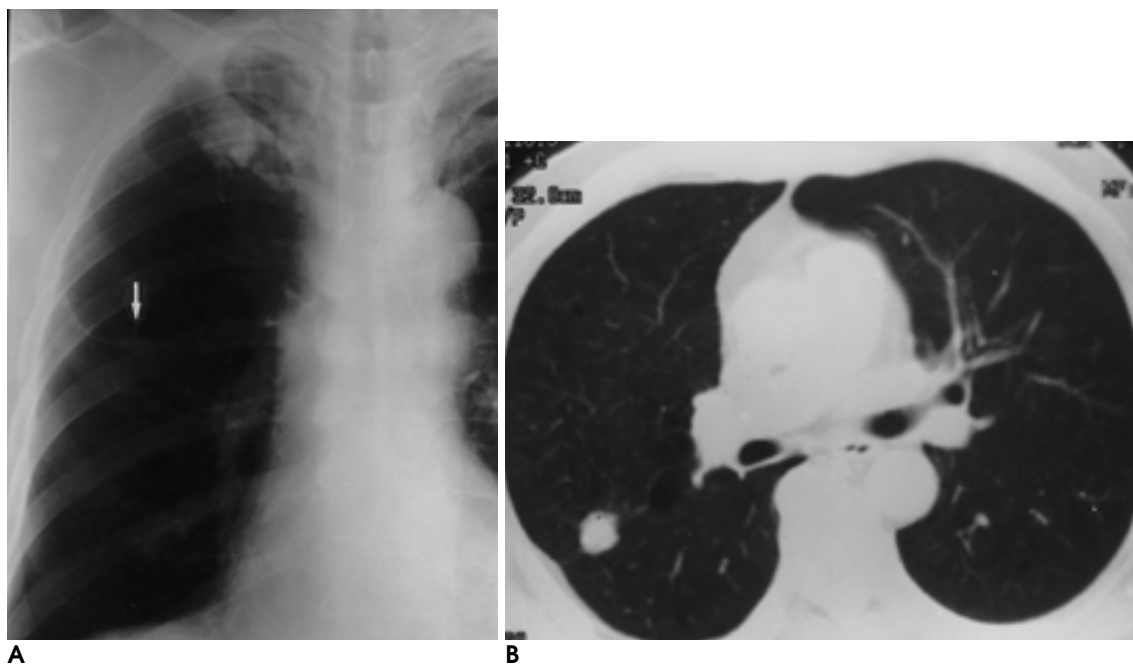


Fig. 3. Frontal plain chest radiograph (A) of a 57-year-old male patient with chest pain shows sequelae of pulmonary tuberculosis on the right upper lobe and a nodular lesion (arrow) on middle lung zone combined with thickening of minor fissure that was initially considered as a sequelae of pulmonary tuberculosis. Sputum cytology revealed positive for malignancy. CT scan with lung windows (B) shows a 2 cm subpleural nodule on the right middle lobe that abutted the minor fissure. Bronchoscopy was not performed in this patient. Surgical stage was T1N0M0 and the cell type of the tumor was large cell carcinoma.

가 , 가 (31) (31 - 35)가
 .
 가
 가 COPD, pneumoconiosis (inhalation dis -
 ease),
 . 가 가 ,
 (26, 27), (28), ,
 . UIP 가 ,
 3 mm , 가
 8 - 10 mm (26). 가
 (negative Mach band effect) 가 가 가
 (spiculated) , 가 (29, 30). 가 .
 , 가 가 5
 , 가 , CT

- 가 . CT
- 19
- 8 , 6 , CT 5
- 14 , 5 ,
- . CT
- . CT
- 68%
- 가
- CT
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The Role of CT in the Diagnosis of Bronchogenic Carcinoma not Detected by Plain Radiograph¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the role of CT and CT features in the diagnosis of bronchogenic carcinomas not detected by plain radiography.

Materials and Methods: Eighteen patients [19 primary cancer lesions, M:F=16:2, aged 43 - 75 (mean, 56.3) years] with lung cancer initially not detected by plain radiography were involved in this study. CT scanning was performed in all cases, and fibrobronchoscopy, and sputum cytology. each in 17. Lesions were divided into two groups: the central type, if on or proximal to the segmental bronchus, and the peripheral type, if distal to this. Plain radiographs were analysed for possible causes of occultness and for clinical characteristics including cell type, location, and size. We focused on the CT findings, comparing cases undetected by CT with those undetected by bronchoscopy.

Results: In the central type, the cause of occultness, as seen on plain radiographs, was small size, no secondary findings, or confusing shadow from hilar vessels. In the peripheral type, the cause was overlapping shadow due to normal structures of the chest, or combined diseases. Eight lesions were first detected by sputum cytology, 6 by bronchoscopy, and 5 by CT. Fourteen lesions were the central type (main bronchus 2, lobar bronchus 7, segmental bronchus 5), and five were peripheral. Central-type lesions were either squamous cell carcinoma (n = 11), adenocarcinoma (n = 1), small cell carcinoma (n = 1), or large cell carcinoma (n = 1). The peripheral type were either squamous cell carcinoma (n = 2), adenocarcinoma (n = 2), or large cell carcinoma (n = 1). Size ranged from 0.2 to 4 (mean, 2; central 1.7, peripheral 2.8) cm. Surgical resection was possible in 15 patients (16 cancers, including 13 at stage I). Only two were at a stage which rendered them unresectable. CT revealed 13 cancers, including all those which were peripheral. The findings were endobronchial nodule (n = 4), bronchial wall thickening (n = 1), perihilar mass (n = 3), parenchymal mass (n = 2), and subpleural mass (n = 3). In six central-type cases [endobronchial mass (n = 5), carcinoma in situ (n = 1)], CT revealed no evidence of cancer. The mean size of these lesions was 1.1cm, and all were stage I. Bronchoscopy failed to detect five cases, including four peripheral cancers and one central. The mean size of these was 2.7 cm and all three adenocarcinomas were included in this group. In two of the five cases in which sputum cytology showed negative results, the existing condition was revealed by CT.

Conclusion: For the detection of peripheral lung cancer, CT is better than bronchoscopy, though in cases of central lung cancer, in which CT plays a complementary role, bronchoscopy is better than complementary to bronchoscopy which is more excellent than CT in detecting central lung CT. In 68% of cases, CT revealed lung cancer which was not detected by plain radiography, and is therefore a suitable noninvasive screening method for the detection of this cancer.

Index words : Lung neoplasms

Computed tomography (CT), utilization

Lung, radiography

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