

가
(2.4%) (1). 13
가
(manometry)
가
CT
(Alport syndrome) 가 13
(diffuse leiomyomatosis)
가
(2, 3).
Alport (4, 5).
13 3 (Alport
syndrome) 2
, 3
가 3
(mesangial proliferative
glomerulonephritis)
2
가 (Fig. 1)
가

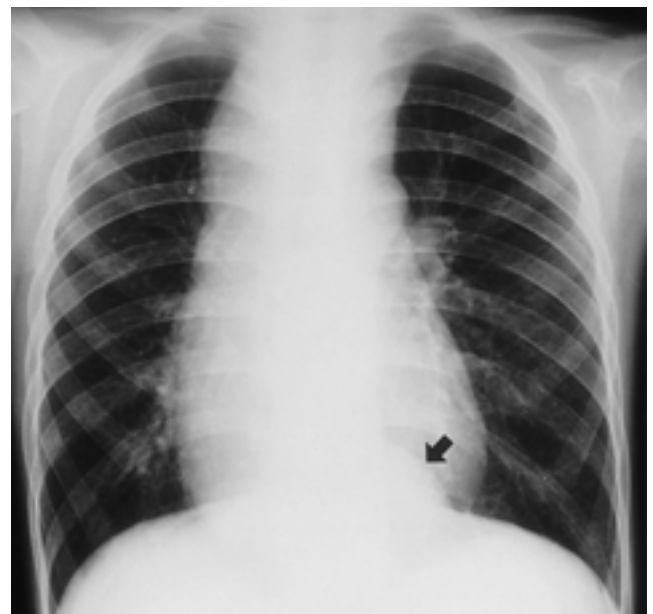


Fig. 1. Simple chest PA radiograph shows smooth lobulated contour of mediastinal mass bilaterally. Round smooth mass density is seen on left retrocardia space (arrow).

(computed tomography, CT) (Fig. 3)

가 CT

가 $7 \times 5 \times 1.5$ cm

(Fig. 4).

(myomatous nodule)
(circular muscle layer)
(circularis mucosa)

가
actin, desmin

, vimentin CD34

(diffuse leiomyomatosis)

가

(multiple leiomyoma)

(diffuse leiomyomatosis) 가

, (stomach)

(3).



Fig. 2. Barium esophagogram shows abrupt narrowing of distal esophagus with surrounding soft tissue mass density (arrows), and proximal marked dilatation. Mucosal folds in the narrowing segment are intact.

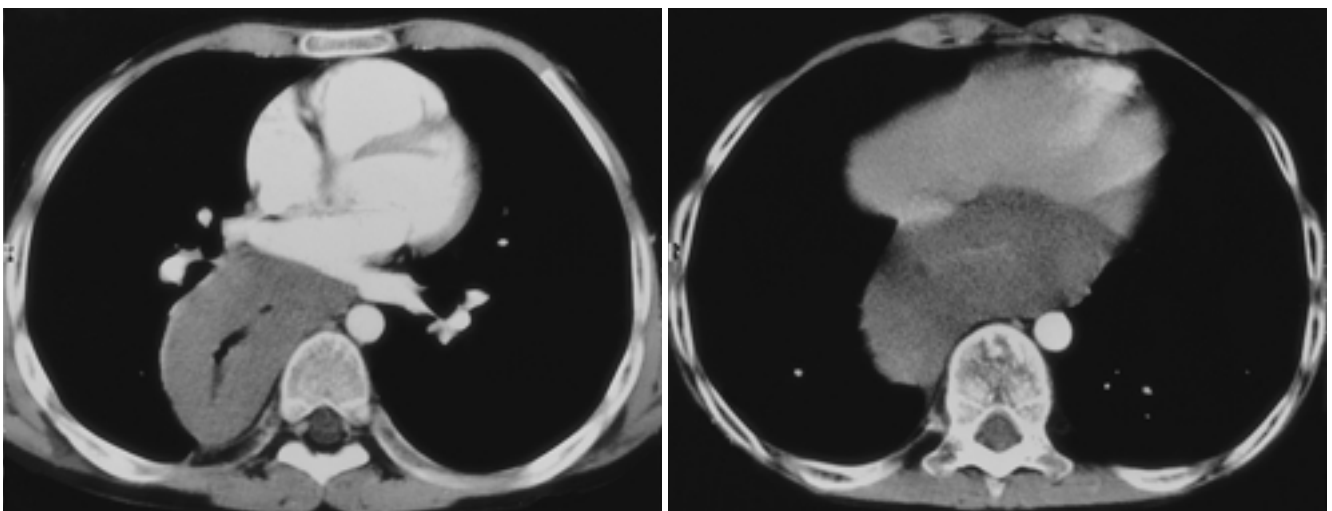


Fig. 3. CT scan of esophagus at the level of left atrium (A) and liver dome (B) demonstrates marked esophageal dilatation with diffuse wall thickening. The density of thickened wall is homogeneous and lower than back muscles, and no contrast enhancement.



Fig. 4. Gross specimen of distal esophagectomy demonstrates conglomerated leiomyomatous nodules on entire esophagus and large lobulated intraluminal mass on distal esophagus. The leiomyomatous nodules and intraluminal mass correlated with the extensive wall thickening of esophagus.

2.6%

가 .

(4).

2 가 , 가 가

22% (6).

(synchronous)

Cochat (5) 가 12

(visceral leiomyomatosis)

, 12

가 (autosomal

dominant)

(4).

가 .

가

가 .

가

. Fountain (7)

. CT

(intramural mass)

가 .

(achalasia)

. CT

CT

(superficial biopsy)

(1).

(leiomyosarcoma), CT

가 , 가

(8).

, CT

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Diffuse Esophageal Leiomyomatosis: A Case Report¹

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Leiomyomas are the most common benign tumors found in the esophagus. They are mostly solitary and multiple diffuse lesions are rare, occurring in only 2.4% of cases (1). We describe the case of a 13-year-old boy with a history of Alport syndrome who complained of progressive dysphagia and postprandial vomiting, and in whom diffuse leiomyomatosis of the esophagus was diagnosed. Chest PA showed mediastinal widening, and a barium study revealed diffuse esophageal wall thickening with dilatation, and obstruction at the level of the distal esophagus. Manometry showed increased pressure in the lower esophagus, and CT demonstrated diffuse thickening of the entire esophageal wall and an intraluminal mass in the distal esophagus. Follow-up CT three years later showed further esophageal wall thickening, as well as luminal narrowing. By means of distal esophagectomy, diffuse leiomyomatosis involving the entire esophageal wall and intraluminal mass was diagnosed.

Index words : Esophagus, neoplasms
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Esophagus, CT

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