

: 1 1

2 . .

가

가

가

가

가

가

MRI

CT

가

1

(Spindle - cell carcinoma)

0.5 - 1%

가

가

가

가

(Fig. 1).

(carcinomatous element)

가

(sarcomatous element)

가

(carcinosarcom),

가

(pseudosarcoma),

(cupola effect)

(polypoid carcinoma),

(so - called

carcinosarcoma),

가

(so - called pseudosarcoma),

(Fig. 2).

(sarcomatous carcinoma),

CT

(spindle - cell variant of squamous cell carcinoma)

(spindle cell

squamous carcinoma)

(spindle cell

가 (stalk)가

(cupola effect)

carcinoma)

가

(1).

(Fig. 3). MRI

가 9x

가

6 x 3 cm

T1

가

(magnetic resonance

(Fig. 4A). T2

imaging, MRI)

가

가

(Fig.

1

4B).

가

T1

24

가 6

가

2

10 cm

가 (Fig. 4C).

1가  
2가

2001 2 12

2001 4 19

cm 가 가 4×3×2  
(pleomorphism)

가 가  
(collision tumor)  
(stem cell) 가  
(combination tumor)  
(composition tumor)  
1940 Pearlman  
(so called carcinosarcoma)

5A).

(cytokeratin)

(vimentin)

(Fig. 5B, C).

1865 Virchow가

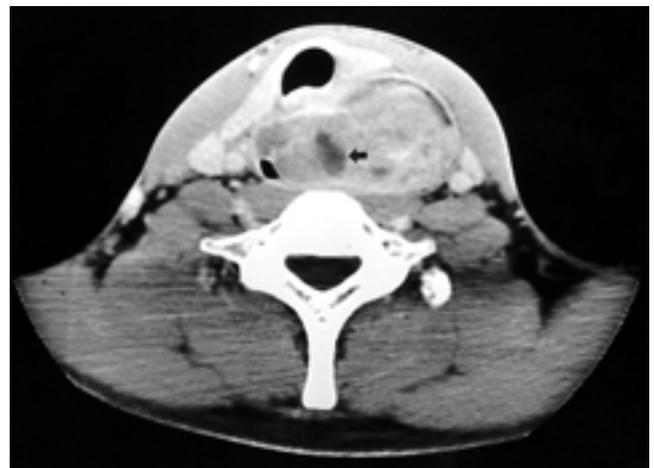
가  
가  
1919 Meyer



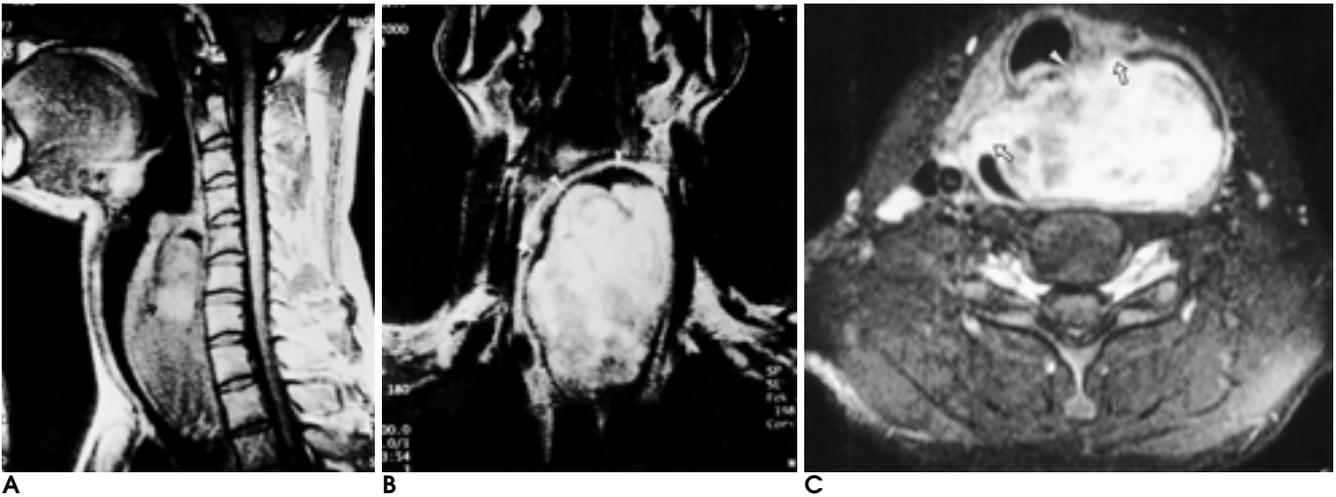
**Fig. 1.** Plain radiography shows large elongated soft tissue mass between the trachea and cervical spine. Air fluid level in the upper portion and anterior displacement of trachea are also seen.



**Fig. 2.** Barium examination demonstrates large intraluminal polypoid mass with lobulated surface in the upper esophagus that expands the lumen without causing obstruction. Barium form a dome over the intraluminal portion of the tumor , producing a " cupola effect " (arrow heads).

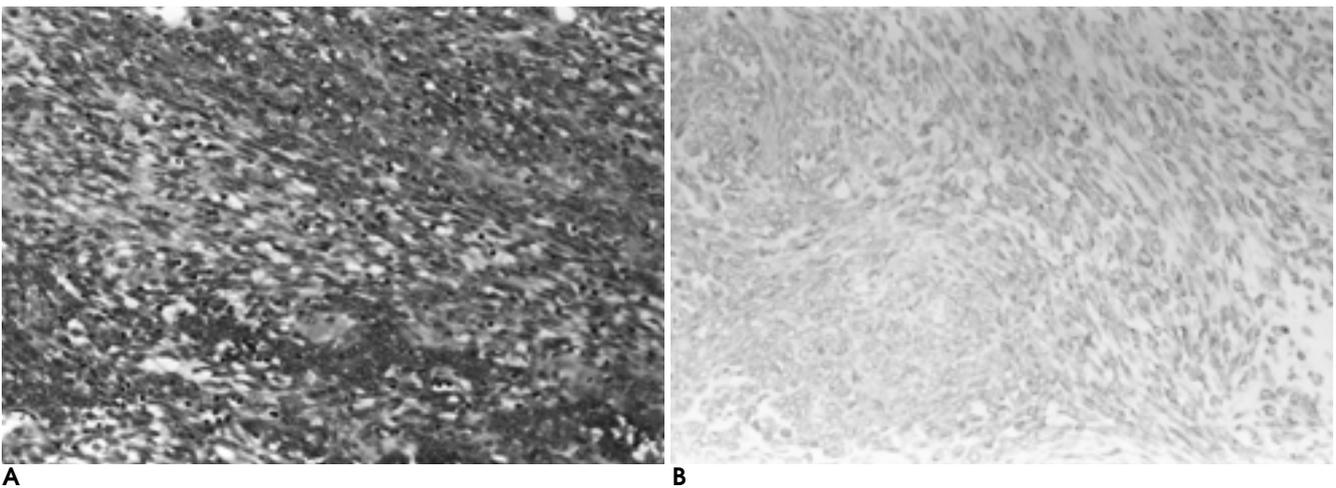


**Fig. 3.** Post contrast CT scan shows large heterogeneously enhancing intraluminal mass and small area of necrosis (arrow).

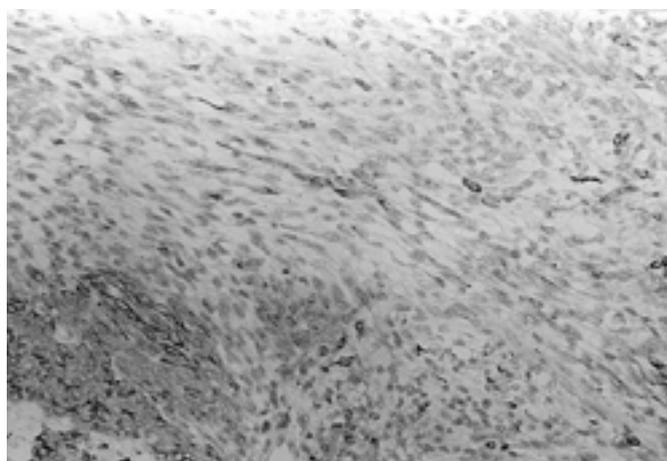


**Fig. 4. A, B, C.** T1-weighted sagittal (**A**) and T2-weighted coronal (**B**) images clearly demonstrate the elongated intraluminal polypoid mass with expansion of the esophagus. Focal area of high signal intensity on the T1-weighted image is hemorrhagic necrosis(arrow). There are also seen a crescent signal-void air cleft(arrow heads) between the mass and esophageal wall, which produce the“ cupola effect ”on barium examination.

**C.** After Gadolinium infusion, fat suppressed T1-weighted axial image demonstrates the heterogeneously enhancing mass and broad based stalk(open arrows). Focal area of indistinct margin between the mass and trachea(arrow head) is noted, rising the possibility of tracheal invasion.



**Fig. 5. A.** On microscopic examination, there is a mixture of epithelial and stromal element. The small nests of poorly differentiated squamous carcinoma show transition into the stromal component with pleomorphic spindle cells (Hematoxylin-eosin,  $\times 100$ ).



**B.** On immunochemical staining, vimentin shows strong positive for spindle cell element.  
**C.** Cytokeratin shows positive for epithelial element and focally positive for spindle cell element.

Stout

가 WHO

가 0.1 - 1.5%

(7).

(1, 2).

T1

. MRI

가 CT

가 MRI

(reactive interstitium)

T1

T2

가  
가

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Fig. 4A, B).

가

가

가

(Fig. 4C).

가

가 가

가

(1, 3-

(fibrovascular polyps),  
(pedunculated lipoma)

(myofibromas),

5).

가

가

1/3

CT

MR

T1

CT MRI

(6).

가

가

CT

MRI

가

(1, 7).

(pedicle)

가

(cupola effect)

가

가 (7).

가

Olmsted(8)

150

가

가 4 cm

(in situ)

22

가

(6).

15 가

, 2 가

가

가

가

. 2

CT

CT

CT

MRI

가

가

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## Spindle-Cell Carcinoma of Esophagus: A Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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Spindle-cell carcinoma of the esophagus is a rare malignant tumor composed of both carcinomatous and sarcomatous elements, and has generated many terminology problems. It is characterized by a bulky polypoid intraluminal mass with a lobulated surface located in the middle third of the esophagus. Local expansion of this organ is observed. The lesion may be pedunculated but despite its bulk, causes little obstruction. We report the imaging findings of a case of spindle-cell carcinoma arising in the upper esophagus.

**Index words :** Esophagus  
Esophagus, neoplasms

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