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1

2

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가 1 cm

3

adenoma)

(tubovillous

(fibrosarcoma)

10%

가 (1).

가

18

가

가
가

가
가

(Fig.

2).

38

가

가

가

가

(Fig. 1).

500

가
가 1 cm

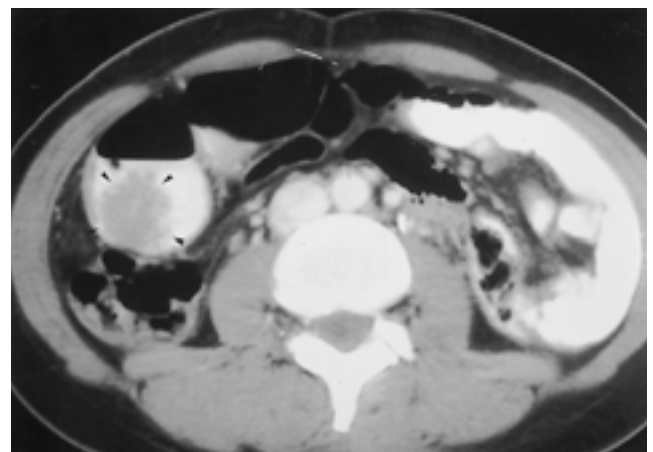


Fig. 1. Preoperative CT scan shows a irregular polypoid mass (arrow-head) in the ascending colon. This polypoid mass was confirmed to tubovillous adenoma.

1

2

1999 9 13

2000 11 8

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6 . 24

(Fig. 3).

30

가 가

(Fig. 4A).

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(Fig.

8).

가
4B).

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(Taxol)

6

(Fig. 5).

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(Fig.

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(1 - 7).

2%가 가

가

5

68%

852

가

(2).

2 - 5

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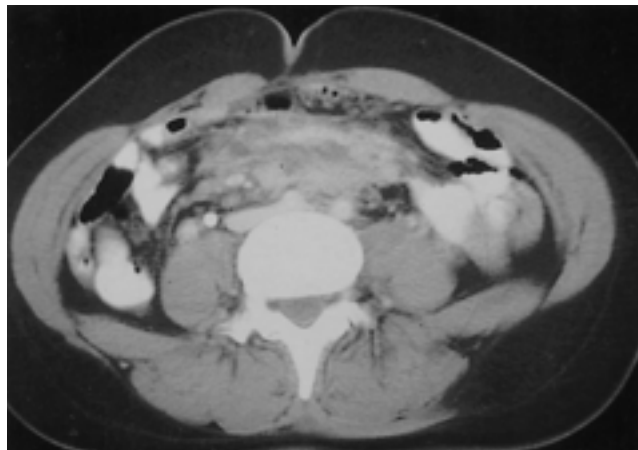


Fig. 2. 18 months after total colectomy with ileoproctostomy, there is a ill-margined, slightly enhanced, irregular soft tissue attenuated lesion in mesentery at the umbilical level.

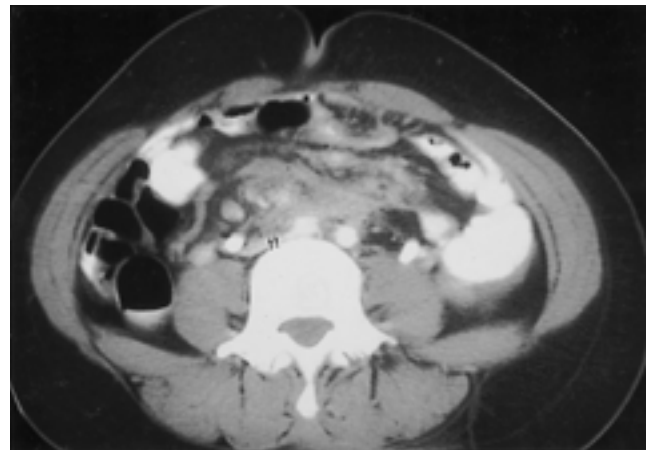
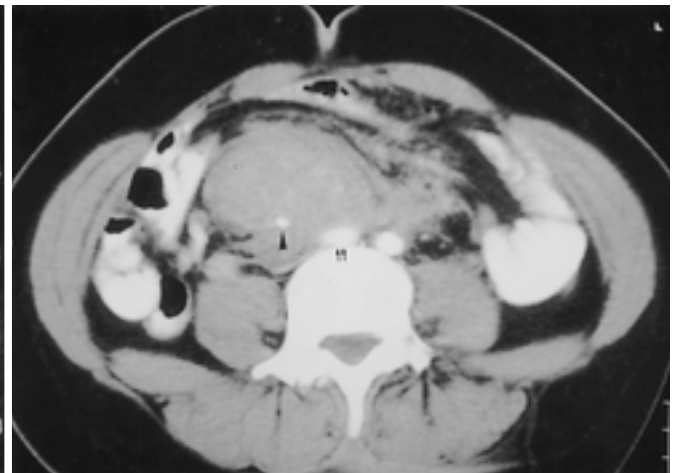


Fig. 3. 24 months after operation, follow-up CT scan shows previous lesion is slightly progressed (double arrow), and confined but is not still definite.



A

Fig. 4. 30 months after operation, **A.** Sonography shows well-defined, low echogenic mass in mid abdomen. Internal tubular echogenic line (arrow) represents a encased blood vessel.



B

B. CT shows well margined soft tissue attenuated mass, which is slightly enhanced and encasing neighboring vessels (arrow head: ileal branch of SMV, double arrow: IVC).

5).

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 $(1, 2).$

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(1, 3, 4, 5). 가

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4 - 6

63%

10 - 50%

, 10

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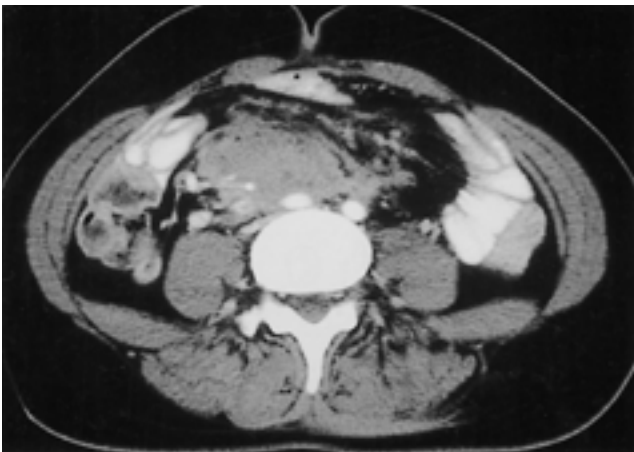
 $(1,$ 

Fig. 5. 36 months after operation, 3 months after chemotherapy (Taxol), previous well defined mass is decreased in size and irregular in margination, representing response for medical therapy.

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2

(3).

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. T1

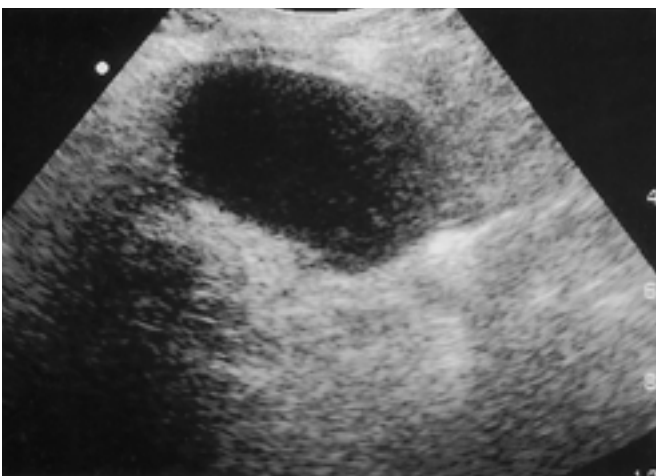
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. T2

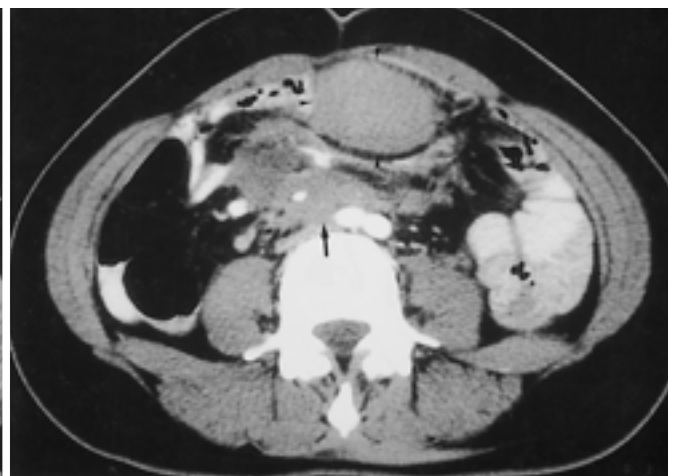
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(1).

가



A



B

Fig. 6. 48 months after operation, 1 year after medical therapy

A. Another low echogenic mass is appeared more anterior of the abdominal cavity on sonography.

B. Follow-up CT scan shows previous mass (arrow) is markedly regressed, but another soft tissue attenuated mass (arrow heads) is newly developed.

가 (3, 8).

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(1, 6). 6

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Progression of Desmoid Tumors in Familial Polyposis: A Case Report¹

Yong Il Lee, M.D., Hae Kyung Lee, M.D., Hyun Sook Hong, M.D.,
Kui Hyang Kwon, M.D., Deuk Lin Choi, M.D., Jae Joon Kim, M.D.²

¹Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, Soonchunhyang University

²Department of General Surgery, College of Medicine, Soonchunhyang University

Multiple large bowel polyps are the hallmark of familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), and many progress to colorectal cancer. Desmoid tumors are more common in patients with FAP than in other people, occurring, particularly, in those who have previously undergone prophylactic total colectomy. In such patients, desmoid tumors are a common cause of death.

In an FAP patient without extracolonic manifestation, who has undergone prophylactic surgery, multifocal desmoid tumors occur periodically. We report the serial radiologic findings of progressive desmoid tumors in FAP, drawing attention to the related findings of previous research.

Index words : Colon, neoplasms
Desmoid
Computed tomography (CT)
Ultrasound (US)

Address reprint requests to : Hae Kyung Lee, M.D., Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, Soonchunhyang University Hospital,
657-58 Hannam-Dong Yongsan-Gu, Seoul 140-743, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-709-9396 Fax. 80-2-795-3928 Email: hklee@hosp.sch.ac.kr