



가 .

CT

CT

CT

3

(Hensen's node)
cell)

40000

(totipotential
1
(1 -

3). 가 4

90%

76

1

CT

가

2 3

(1, 3-5).

76 가 2

(2, 4).

90%

가 가 1

50% , 5 100%

(3, 6). 가

CT 4 cm

CT

3 cm

CT 가 103 HU

(Fig. 1A), CT

(Fig. 1B),
Miles'

(6).

가 , , , ,

(6).

, Altman (7)

4가

가

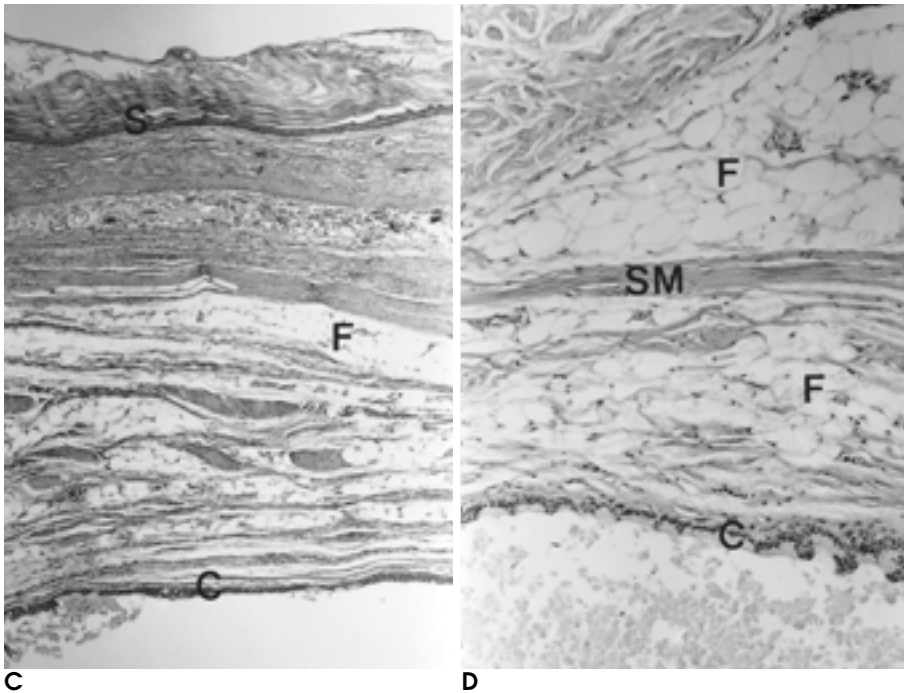
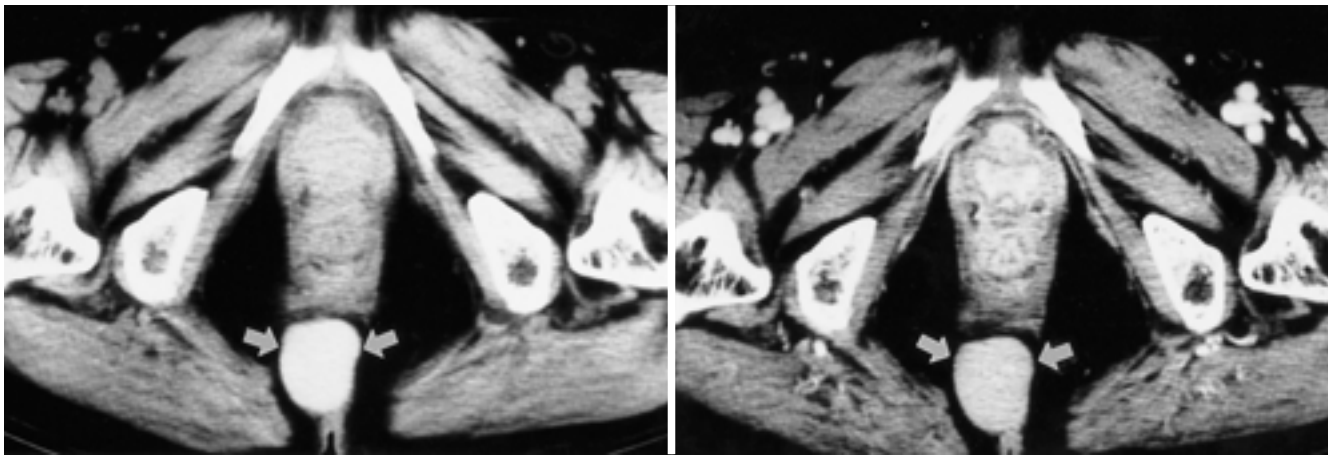


Fig. 1. Cystic teratoma arising from the lower sacrococcygeal region in a 76-year-old woman.

A. Unenhanced CT scan shows an oval shaped, cystic lesion (arrow) with hyperattenuating content (103 HU) at the lower sacrococcygeal region.

B. Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows no enhancement (103 HU) of the lesion (arrows).

C. Photomicrograph shows three germ cell layers which are squamous epithelium (S) originated from the ectoderm, fat (F) originated from the mesoderm, and mucin secreting columnar epithelium (C) originated from the endoderm (H & E stain, $\times 40$).

D. Photomicrograph shows three germ layers consist of fat (F), smooth muscle (SM), and mucin secreting columnar epithelium (C) as component of the teratoma (H & E stain, $\times 100$).

(7)

(8).

CT

103 HU

(milk of calcium),

(5).

, Altman

(4).

가 (4, 6). , 가 , CT . CT , 50 - 60% (1, 5). Keslar (4) 50% CT , CT 가 , 가 1 - 2% (6). 9). 가 (1). 가

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Cystic Teratoma of the Sacrococcygeal Region in Adult: A Case Report¹

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Sacrococcygeal teratoma is the most common solid tumor to occur in neonates, in whom it mostly takes the form of an obvious exophytic mass. They are, however, rarely found in adults. We report the CT and histopathologic findings of an adult cystic teratoma arising from the lower sacrococcygeal region that was discovered incidentally. Unenhanced CT scans showed an oval-shaped, cystic lesion with hyperattenuating content and no contrast enhancement. After surgery, the gross specimen was seen to be a cystic lesion filled with mucin. Microscopy revealed three germ cell layers in the cystic wall and the lesion was confirmed as cystic teratoma.

Index words : Sacrum, neoplasms
Teratoma
Computed tomography (CT)

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