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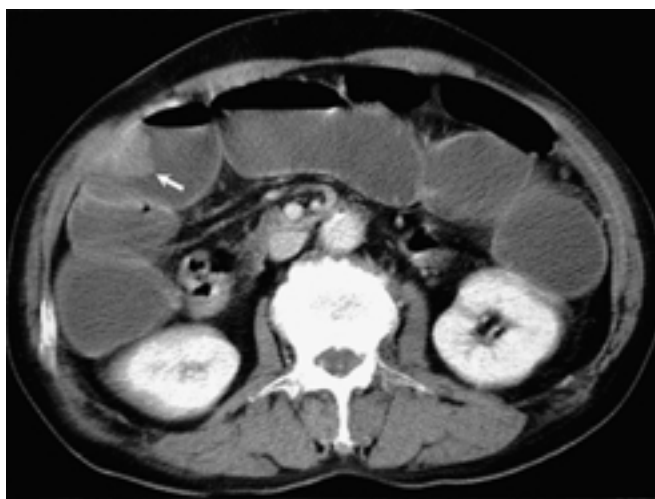
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 : 1990 2000 1468 13
 가 , 9 15
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 implants) (, bowel
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 1.3 cm 5.0 cm (, 2.6 cm)
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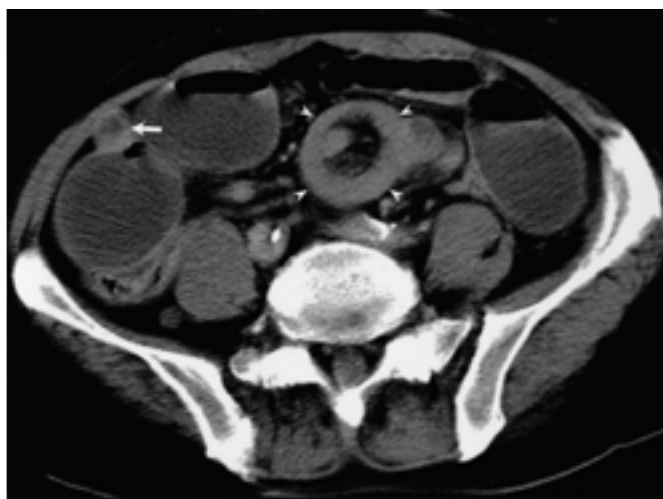
가 (4), Smith
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Seoul, Korea) 3 CT
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가
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Somatom Plus IV CT (Siemens, Iselin, NJ) 2
8 mm , 1.5:1 pitch, 7 mm 13
CT (umbilicus) CT 4
CT 2-3 ml (Fig. 1A), 8 가
50 3 implants 2 (Fig. 1B) 5 (Fig. 2), bowel
CT (easy CT ; Taejoon, (1 cm)



A



B

Fig. 1. Ileal and jejunal metastases from adenocarcinoma of the lung in 62-year-old male with a clinical history of bloody stool.

A. An intraluminal polypoid mass (arrow) is seen in the dilated jejunum on CT scan at the level of kidney.

B. An implanted lesion (arrow) with central low density is seen at antimesenteric border of the ileum. Intussusception (arrow heads) due to intraluminal mass in the ileum causes small bowel obstruction. At surgery, a total of nine intraluminal or extraluminal masses were detected in the small bowel (0.4 - 4 cm).

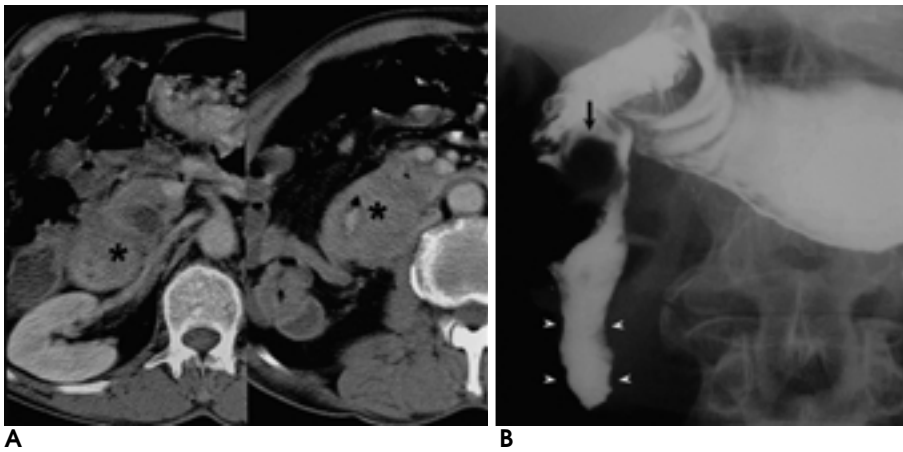


Fig. 2. Duodenal metastases from squamous cell carcinoma of the lung in 55-year-old male.

A. CT scans shows concentric bowel wall thickening with heterogeneous enhancement(*) in second portion of the duodenum.

B. Upper gastrointestinal series demonstrates a polypoid mass (arrow) with diffuse luminal narrow in the second portion of duodenum.



Fig. 3. Ileal metastases from squamous cell carcinoma of the lung in 76-year-old male.

CT scan shows conglomerate lymphadenopathy with central necrosis (arrowheads) along the left gastric artery as well as evidence of bilateral adrenal masses (*).

가 6 (Fig. 3), 가 5 (Fig. 3),
가 2 , 가 1 .

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(bowel loop) (separation) (angulation),
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CT

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(subserosa) 가 (8 - 10). bowel CT

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가 2 , 가 6

CT 가 (3) 25 가 12

가 4 2 . 가

가 , CT 가

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CT Findings of Small Bowel Metastases From Primary Lung Cancer¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the CT findings of small bowel metastases from primary lung cancer.

Materials and Methods: Of the 1468 patients with primary lung cancer between 1990 and 2000, 13 patients who had metastasis to the small intestine were collected. Of these 13 patients, nine who underwent CT scan were included for analysis. The pathologic diagnoses of primary lung cancer in these nine patients were squamous cell carcinoma in six, adenocarcinoma in two, and large cell carcinoma in one. CT scans were analyzed with regard to the site and patterns (intraluminal mass/bowel wall thickening/bowel implants) of metastatic masses, and the presence or absence of complication such as intussusception, obstruction, or perforation of the small bowel. The medical records of the patients were also reviewed retrospectively for evaluation of presenting abdominal symptom and time interval of metastases from initial diagnosis of lung cancer.

Results: Metastatic lesions were distributed throughout the small intestine: the duodenum in five, the jejunum in four, the ileum in six, and both jejunum and ileum in one patient. The size of metastatic masses of small bowel ranged from 1.3 cm to 5.0 cm (mean size, 2.6 cm). On CT, the small bowel was involved with intraluminal masses (mean size, 3.4 cm) in eight patients, diffuse wall thickening (mean thickness, 1.6 cm) in five, and bowel implants (mean size, 2.2 cm) in two. Complications occurred in seven patients, including intussusceptions without obstruction in two patients and with obstruction in two, obstruction without intussusceptions in two, and bowel perforation in one. Of 9 patients, 6 had at least one symptom referable to the small bowel including abdominal pain in 4, anemia in 3, vomiting in 1, and jaundice in 1. Lung cancer and small bowel lesions were detected simultaneously in four patients and the time interval of metastases from initial diagnosis of lung cancer ranged from 10 days to 30 months (median interval, 54 days) in 5 patients.

Conclusion: CT helps in defining the extent and pattern of small bowel metastases as well as in demonstrating their complication.

Index words : Abdomen, CT
Abdomen, neoplasms
Lung neoplasms

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