

가 : 1

. . . 2 . . . 3

가 가 ,
가

. 48 가 .
1 가
가

가 (mesenchymal cell) (mediastinotomy) 가
(1). 가 (inflammatory pseudotumor) (Fig. 1E).

가 (catheter)
(forcep biopsy) 가
48 가 (Fig. 1F).
(carcinoid tumor)
1

가 (mesenchymal cell)
(Fig. 1A). (computed tomography, CT) (1). Plasma cell granuloma, inflammatory myofibro - blastic tumor, fibroxanthoma, histriocystoma, xantho - granuloma, pseudosaromatous myofibroblastic prolifer - ation, inflammatory myofibroblastic proliferation (1 - 3).
CT 가
(Fig. 1B). CT 가
(Fig. 1C, D).
1 cm
(doppler) (4).

가 가
(1). 가
CT

(5).

1
2
3

2004 7 30

2004 10 11

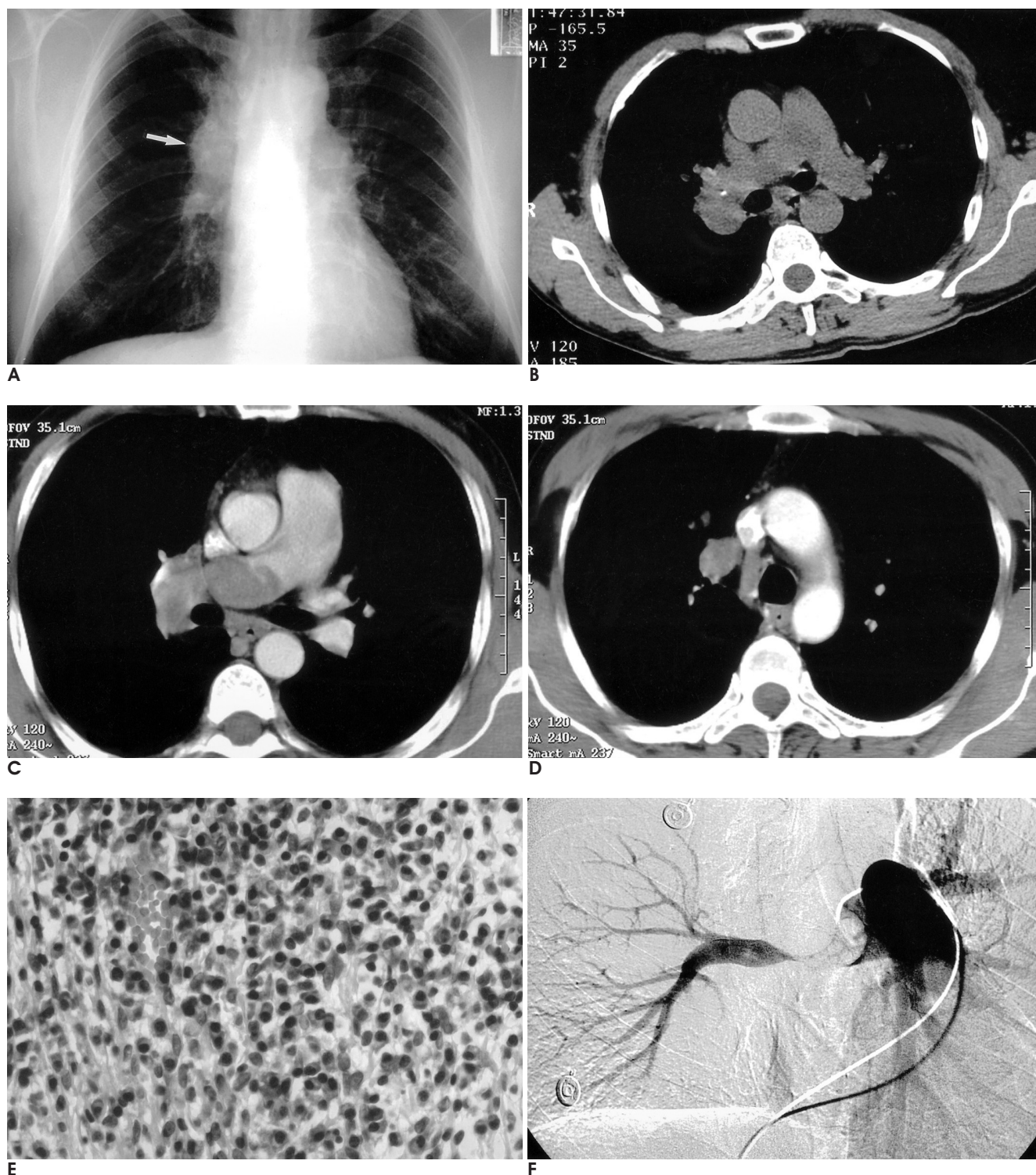


Fig. 1. A 48-year-old man with exertional dyspnea for 1 year.

A. Chest PA radiograph shows enlargement of the right hilum (white arrow). Pulmonary conus shows also bulging contour. Pulmonary vascularity of the right lung is decreased.

B. Preenhanced CT scan shows an inhomogeneous hypoattenuating mass in the right pulmonary artery. Punctuate calcification is noted within the mass.

C. Contrast enhanced CT scan shows a hypoattenuating mass with mild heterogeneous enhancement in the right pulmonary artery.

D. At the more cranial level, right truncus anterior is also filled with mass.

E. Photomicrography of biopsy specimen shows dense infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells and histiocytes admixed with fibroblasts.

F. Pulmonary artery angiography shows a well-defined filling defect in the origin of the right pulmonary artery. Main pulmonary trunk is also dilated.

1. Pettinato G, Manivel JC, De Rosa N, Dehner LP. Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (plasma cell granuloma). Clinicopathologic study of 20 cases with immunohistochemical and ultrastructural observations. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1990;94:538-546
2. Coffin CM, Watterson J, Priest JR, Dehner LP. Extrapulmonary inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor (inflammatory pseudotumor). A clinicopathologic and immunohistochemical study of 84 cases. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1995;19:859-872
3. Agrons GA, Rosado-de-Christenson ML, Kirejczyk WM, Conrann RM, Stocker JT. Pulmonary inflammatory pseudotumor: radiologic features. *Radiology* 1998;206:511-518
4. Narla LD, Newman B, Spottswood SS, Narla S, Kolli R. Inflammatory pseudotumor. *Radiographics* 2003;23:719-729
5. Copin MC, Gosselin BH, Ribet ME. Plasma cell granuloma of the lung: difficulties in diagnosis and prognosis. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1996; 61:1477-1482
6. Tschirch FT, Del Grande F, Marincek B, Huisman TA. Angiosarcoma of the pulmonary trunk mimicking pulmonary thromboembolic disease. A case report. *Acta Radiol* 2003; 44:504-507

Inflammatory Pseudotumor Involving the Pulmonary Artery: Case Report¹

Hyoungh Il Na, M.D., Yang Soo Kim, M.D., Seung Min Yoo, M.D., Dong Suep Sohn, M.D.²,
Hwa Yeon Lee, M.D., In Sup Song, M.D., Jong Beum Lee, M.D.,
Kun Sang Kim, M.D., Hyeon Yu, M.D.³

¹Department of Radiology, Chung-Ang University College of Medicine

²Department of Thoracic & Cardiovascular Surgery, Chung-Ang University College of Medicine

³Department of Radiology, Seoul Veterans Hospital

Pulmonary inflammatory pseudotumor is the most common primary lung mass seen in children, but extraparenchymal involvement is relatively rare. We report here on a case of inflammatory pseudotumor involving the mediastinum and the pulmonary artery. A 48-year-old man presented with enlargement of the right hilum on a simple chest radiograph. He had a history of exertional dyspnea for 1 year. A non-homogeneous enhancing mass was noted in the right pulmonary artery on computed tomography. Mediastinotomy and pulmonary artery angiography with a forcep biopsy revealed inflammatory pseudotumor of the mediastinum and pulmonary artery.

Index words : Pseudotumor, hepatic inflammatory
Pulmonary arteries
Computed tomography (CT)