



가 (,61 vs 68 , $p<0.001$). I (25%) 52
 , II (25 - 50%)가 15 , III (50 - 75%) 2 .
 64.3% (II) 25 (35.7 %)
 0,I), (II)
 가).

가 가 가

(6, 7). 가

(non - small cell
 car - cinoma) 가 (bullous emphysema) 가
 32 (1 - 3).
 95
 (large cell carcinoma) 4 (4.2%) (4).
 (Lung volume reduction surgery) 1
 가 5% (5).
 가

가
 2003 11 5 2004 7 9

3
209
가 , 가 98
가 75 , 가 23
65.5 (38 - 87) . 53
가 49
(squamous cell carcinoma) 35 가
(adenocarcinoma) (n=24), (small cell carcinoma)
(n=19) , (large cell carcinoma)
1 , 8
11
GE CT HiSpeed Advantage (GE,
Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
(conventional computed tomography: CT)
(high - resolution CT: HRCT) , CT
1 cm (col - limation), 0.7
cm , 0.7 cm , (level, 40 HU;
width, 350 HU)
HRCT
(window level, - 700 HU; width, 1500 HU)
(,),
, HRCT
, (,) , (,)
Goddard (8) CT scoring
(8, 9). CT scoring
(slice) ,
(attenuation)가 가
(9, 10).
0
25% | , 25% 50% 2 , 50%
75% 3 , 75% 4
4 ,
4 가
(16 - 24slice/1 patient). 20
가 8 × 20 = 160
가

:
가
1/2 , 가 가
(lobar bronchus)
, 가
1/2
(11). (centrilobular)
(paraseptal) , HRCT mm
가 ,
가 (secondary pulmonary
lobule)
(subpleural location)
(12).
98 23
가 가 , CT 1 . 1
(forced expiratory volume at one second,
FEV1), (forced vital capacity, FVC), 1
(FEV1/ FVC)
(spirometric tests)
(helium dilution method) (residual
volume,RV) (diffusing capacity, DLco)
(single - breath carbon monoxide
capacity)
(22) , (5) , CT
(31) , (24) ,
(8) , (4) , ,
(4)
Wilcoxon rank -
sum test
Chi - Square Odds ratio (O.R.) confidence
interval (C.I.)
Kruskal - Wallis test Student t test
가 5 Fischer exact test
98 69 (70.5%)
가 76 62 , 가 22 7
가
(p<0.05).
[69 (49 - 78) , 61 (38 - 79)]
(p<0.05). 65.2% (45/69)
(p<0.05, O.R. 9.49, 95% C.I.).

24 (34.8%), 21 (30.4%),
 24 (34.8%)
 53 (76.8%)
 9 (13%) 가 가
 가 7 (10.1%)
 I 52, II가 15, III
 가 2
 , 42 (60.9%)
 가 (Fig. 1),
 26 (37.7%)

Table 1. Total Lung-Peritumoral Emphysema

Total Lung Grade	Peritumoral Grade				Total
	0	1	2	3	
1	5	25	18	4	52
2	1	1	9	4	15
3	0	0	0	2	2
Total	6	26	27	10	69

Table 2. Pathologic Type-Emphysema

Cell Type	Emphysema		Total
	+	-	
Squamous cell carcinoma	28	7	35
Adenocarcinoma	13	11	24
Small cell carcinoma	15	4	19
Large cell carcinoma	1	0	1
Malignancy*	7	4	11
Non-small cell carcinoma*	5	3	8
Total	69	29	98

*incomplete diagnosis

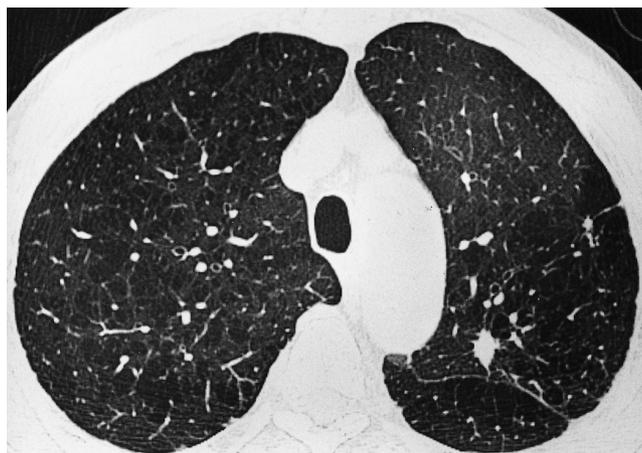


Fig. 1. 69-year-old man with adenocarcinoma: High-resolution chest CT scan shows a small nodular increased density with marginal spiculation in the posterior segment of left upper lobe. There are diffuse, centrilobular emphysema in the whole lung fields, as well as around the nodule.

(Fig. 2) (Table 1).
 69 ()
)가 29 ,
 가 14 , 가 15
 40
 가 16 , 가 24 ,
 (p>0.05). , II
 가
 (p<0.05).
 (Table
 2), 가
 (p<0.05),
 가 11 13
 가 28 ,
 7
 가 15 4
 (79%, 15/19)
 (68%, 54/79)
 (4 : 21%, 25 : 32%)
 19 15 ,
 1 , 29
 25 , 3 ,
 21
 13 가 5
 (p>0.05)
 23

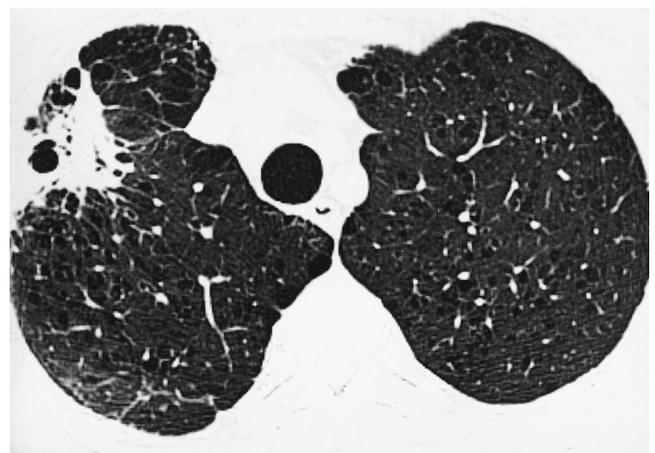


Fig. 2. 75-year-old male smoker with squamous cell carcinoma: Emphysema with lung architectural deformity is more severe around the cancer in the right upper lobe, whereas there are tiny centrilobular emphysema, scattered throughout the rest of the lung fields.

가 , FEV1 , FVC 가 가 (anthracotic scar), (21). HRCT (Table 3). (22) 가 (segmental) (radon)가 가 (13). Mayne 가 (14) (15). “ (senile emphysema) ” (alvioli) (airspace) 가 (statistic elastic recoil) (residual volume) (functional residual capacity) 가 (16). (17 - 19). FEV1%가 55% (20), 2 III 32.8% , 15 II 63.0% 98 4 4.1% (Fig. 2), 22 (22.4%) (Fig. 3)



Fig. 3. Large lung cancer is noted in the peripheral portion of the right upper lobe with central bronchial obstruction (not seen here) in a 87-year-old man. There are not only extensive emphysema, but also tumor infiltrations, manifesting as thick reticulations and ground glass opacities in the anterior lung fields around the mass.

Table 3. Emphysema Grade-Pulmonary Function Test

Grade (cases)	FVC	FEV ₁	FEV ₁ /FVC	DLco	RV
1 (53)	83.8 ± 17.0	72.8 ± 17.0	0.90 ± 0.25	217.2 ± 263.3	149.5 ± 59.9
2 (15)	73.1 ± 12.2	63.0 ± 12.5	0.86 ± 0.93	93.8 ± 48.5	138.6 ± 40.8
3 (2)	35.0	32.8	0.94	97.5	185.7
<i>p</i> -value	0.019	0.055	0.898	0.521	0.701

Note. - FVC = forced vital capacity, FEV₁ = forced expiratory volume at one second, DLco = diffusing capacity of carbon monoxide, RV = residual volume. *p*-value denotes the significance of the difference in prevalence.

HRCT

가

가
가
가
(air -
traping)

가

가 69 37.7%

Osann (23) 98 204

가

(3),

(1 - 3),

32

가

가

가

FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC

DLco가

가

FVC가

FEV1

HRCT

II

가

가

(cicatricial emphysema)

가

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