

1

: , ,  
 : 가 가 98 ,  
 , ( , , ), , ,  
 . CT  
 : 71% (69/98)  
 , (p<0.005),  
 가 ( ,61 vs 68 , p<0.001). I (25% ) 52  
 , II (25 - 50%)가 15 , III (50 - 75%) 2 .  
 64.3% , ( 0,I), ( II ) 25 (35.7 %) .  
 ( 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% I , 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

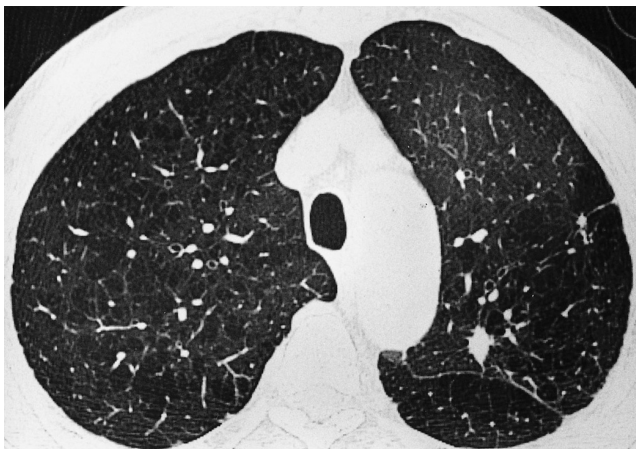
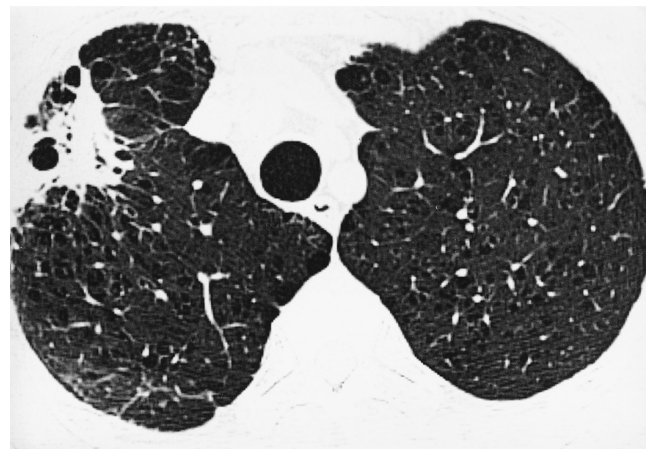
**Table 2.** Pathologic Type-Emphysema

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. 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 5  
 가  
 ( $p>0.05$ )  
 23

**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.** 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.

FEV1

FVC

가 가 (anthracotic scar), (21). HRCT

(Table 3). (22) 가 (segmental)

(radon)가

가 (13). Mayne (14)

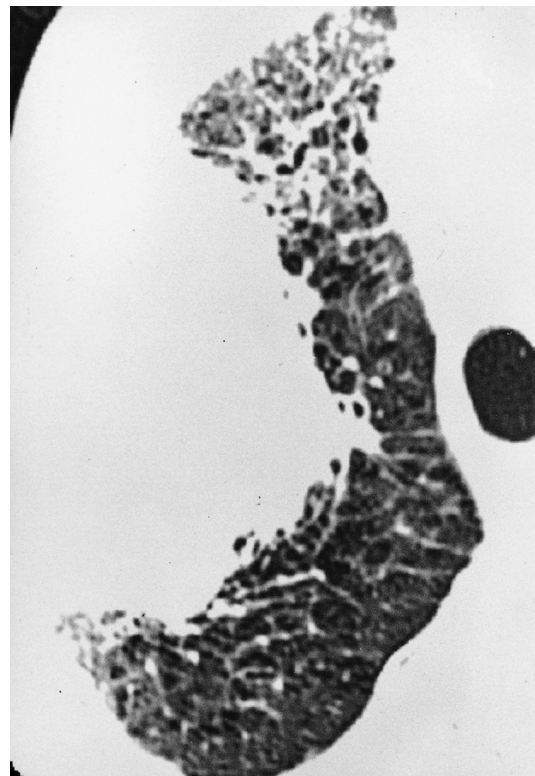
(15). “ (senile emphysema) ” (alvioli) (airspace) 가 (statistic elastic recoil) (residual volume) (functional residual capacity) 가 (16).

(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)

(Table 1).

가



**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 <sub>1</sub>	FEV <sub>1</sub> /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
p-value	0.019	0.055	0.898	0.521	0.701

Note. - FVC = forced vital capacity, FEV<sub>1</sub> = 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),

가

가

가

FEV1, FVC, FEV1/FVC

DLco가

가

FVC가

FEV1

HRCT

II

가

가

(cicatricial emphysema)

가

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J Korean Radiol Soc 2004;51:199 - 204

## CT Analysis of Lung Cancer and Coexistent Emphysema<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate the relation of the location and cell type of lung cancer to the location and degree in co-existent emphysema on high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) scans.

**Materials and Methods:** Ninety-eight of 209 lung cancer patients having HRCT scans were retrospectively analyzed to assess the total lung emphysema and peritumoral regional emphysema. Single and primary lung cancers were included. The clinical data, including sex, age, smoking history and the pathologic cancer subtype, were recorded to correlate with the HRCT findings. The lobar distribution, central-peripheral predominance, surrounding parenchymal abnormality for cancer, cephalocaudal predominance, and subtype for emphysema were analyzed on HRCT. Using a CT scoring method, we scored the whole lung emphysema and peritumoral emphysema, and correlated the grading of emphysema with pulmonary functional values.

**Results:** Sixty-nine of 98 patients with lung cancer (71%) had emphysema. Lung cancer with emphysema was significantly higher in men than in women, and was significantly related to smoking. The mean age of cancer patients without emphysema was significantly lower than that of cancer patients with emphysema (68 yrs vs. 61 yrs,  $p = 0.0006$ ). Emphysema of grade I (0 - 25%) was found in 52 cases, grade II (25 - 50%) in 15, and grade III (50 - 75%) in 2. Total emphysema score was paralleled to peritumoral emphysema score in 64.3%, while the remaining patients had a higher peritumoral emphysema score (grade II or III) than total emphysema score (grade 0 or I). There was no statistical correlation in the developmental location between the emphysema and the lung cancer (significant correlation was only noted in grade II group of total emphysema score). The incidence of non-small cell carcinoma tended to be higher than that of small cell carcinoma in the two groups.

**Conclusion:** The possibility of lung cancer in patients with pulmonary nodule, coexisting emphysema, and especially in elderly patients having a history of smoking must be clarified on HRCT. The location or type of lung cancer was not significantly correlated to the location or the degree of coexistent emphysema.

**Index words :** Emphysema, pulmonary  
Lung, CT  
Lung, neoplasms

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