



가 가 .

(Schwann) 4
 (Fig. 1B).
 (oblique) (Fig. 1C).
 가
 (1 - 3)
 (4, 5) 가
 46
 1
 .
 46 가
 가 3.8 × 3.2 cm
 (Fig. 1E).
 , 3
 가
 4 × 3.5 cm
 가
 T1
 T2
 (Fig. 1A). T1 CT
 CD117, CD34, (desmin)
 S - 100 100%
 80% 가
 (6).

1
 2
 3
 4

2005 8 10

2005 11 4

Schwann
 1910 Verocay (7)
 1935 Stout (4)가



Fig. 1. 46-year-old woman with appendiceal schwannoma.

A. A round shaped mass (arrow) is located inferiorly to cecum. The mass shows homogeneous high signal intensity on T2-weighted coronal MR image.

B. On CT scan obtained 4 minutes after contrast injection, the mass is homogeneously well enhanced.

C. Oblique-coronal reformatted CT image well demonstrates that the mass is originated from the medial aspect of appendix.

D. FDG-fusion PET CT scan shows a mass with an increased accumulation of FDG.

E. Gross specimen shows a well defined oval shaped mass originated from the medial aspect of appendix.

가
S - 100

CD117 CD34,

가

(1 - 3).
4% (4).
41
5.1 cm (0.9 - 10.0 cm) 51% 가
12%, 7%, 7%,
7%, S 7%
5% (5).

(8).
CT

(9).
MRI T1 T2
FDG fusion PET CT
Schwann
FDG
(10).

가

가

S - 100

30 - 40%

c - kit

S - 100

S - 100

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Schwannoma of the Appendix: A Case Report¹

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Schwannoma is a benign neurogenic tumor arising from the nerve sheath, and it presents as a well defined mass. Isolated gastrointestinal schwannoma is a relatively rare finding and schwannoma of the appendix is extremely rare. We report here on a case of schwannoma that arose from the appendix, and this lesion was pathologically confirmed.

Index words : Appendix, neoplasms

Schwannoma

Appendix, CT

Appendix, MR

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