

CT

: 1

1

2

(Pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma)

(CT)

2 cm

65

(CT)

CT

(Pulmonary epithelioid hemangio-

endothelioma)

(vimentin)

CD34

CD31

(Fig. 1D).

가

가 (1, 2).

(Computed tomography: CT)

가

가

. 40

65

가

가

가

6.8g/dL

가

가

(Fig. 1A).

, Weiss (1)

CT

가

CT

가

(Fig. 1B).

¹⁸F - FDG

(Positron Emission Tomography: PET)

(2).

FDG (Fluorine - 18 deoxyglucose)

가

FDG

(Fig. 1C).

(3).

가

, 2 cm

, CT

가

5 cm

가

(2, 4, 5).

¹가

²가

2007 7 19

2007 8 27

: CT

(2).

Fagen (6) FDG 가 가 CT ,

1

3

(7 - 9). Briens (7)

Struhar (8)

. Carter (9)

CT

가 가

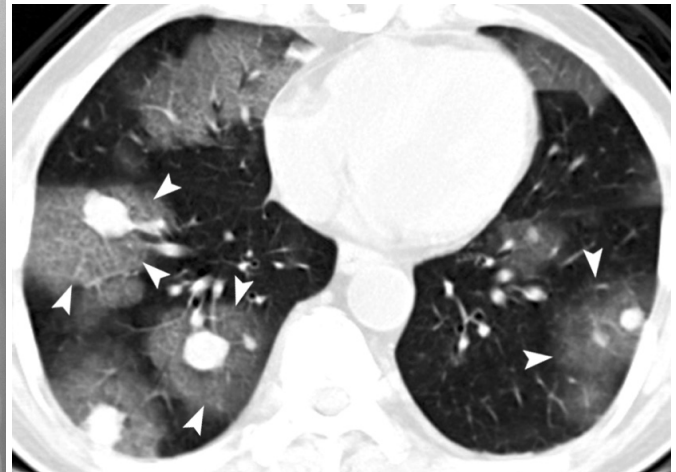
(10).

가

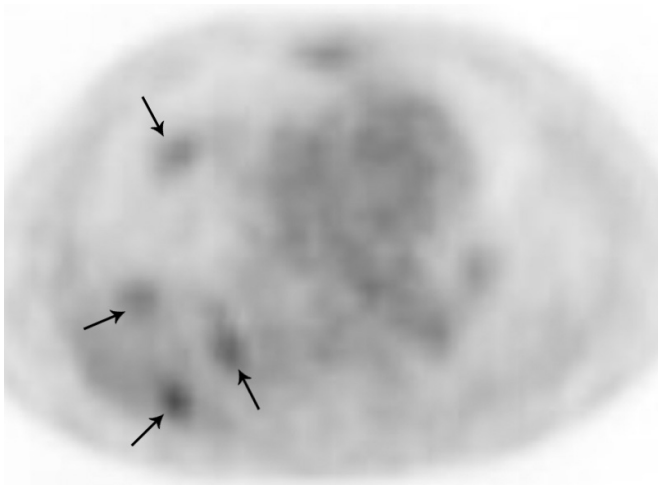
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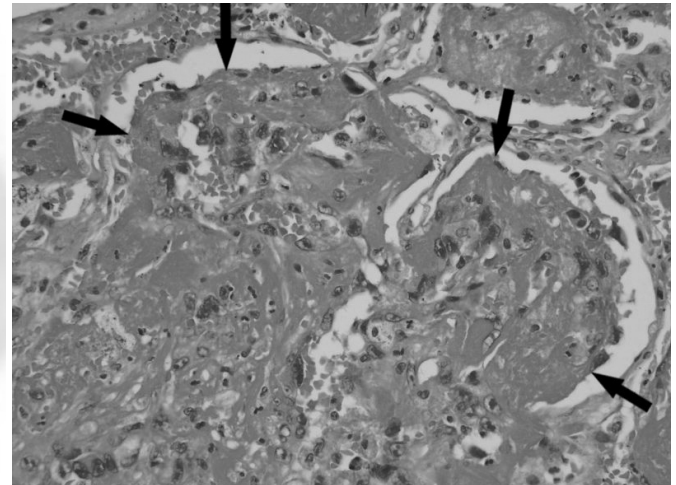
A



B



C



D

Fig. 1. A 65-year-old man with pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma, presenting with hemoptysis
A. Plain radiograph shows multifocal ill-defined alveolar opacities at periphery of both lungs.
B. Axial CT scan with lung window setting shows several well-defined small nodules, surrounded by wide zones of ground glass attenuation (arrowheads), in both lower lobes, demonstrating CT halo sign.
C. Axial ^{18}F FDG PET scan at level of pulmonary nodules shows FDG uptake within the nodules (pSUV2.5 - 3, thin arrows).
D. Photomicrograph (Hematoxylin-eosin, original $\times 400$) shows epithelioid tumor cells with plump eosinophilic cytoplasm occupying alveolar spaces (arrows). Immunohisto-chemical stains for CD31 and vimentin show the neoplastic cells positively.

(5, 10).

CT

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CT Halo Sign in Pulmonary Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma: A Case Report¹

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Pulmonary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (PEH) is a rare low-grade malignant vascular tumor of minimal clinical expression in young women. Bilateral multiple pulmonary nodules, up to 2 cm in size, are typical CT findings. We describe an atypical case of PEH with a fatal outcome in a 65-year-old male, showing multiple pulmonary nodules with a typical CT halo sign by pulmonary hemorrhage.

Index words : Hemangioendothelioma, epithelioid
Tomography, X-Ray computed
Hemorrhage
Lung neoplasms

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