

CT 1

CT : 1996 5 2000 3  
 CT 36 (27 - 59 , 44 ) CT 2 가  
 (n=11)  
 5040 - 5400 cGy,  
 27 - 35 가 (n=25)  
 5 - 9 .  
 1 baseline CT  
 2 - 40 ( 17 ) CT 3

baseline CT  
 (n=15), CT (n=7), (n=24),  
 (n=3), (n=2), (n=6), (n=3)  
 36 CT 23 (64%)  
 가 25  
 24 가 (n=21)  
 (n=2), (n=1)  
 CT 26 10 .  
 7 3  
 CT 3 가 2 CT  
 CT  
 CT

CT (1) (2). 가  
 CT

1  
 2  
 3

1996 5 2000 3  
 220 baseline CT  
 CT 36 baseline CT  
 30-74 , 44  
 TNM stage 0가 2  
 , stage I 8 , stage II가 21 , stage III 가 5  
 18 18 5 4  
 CMF(Cyclophosphamide,  
 Methotrexate, 5-FU) regimen  
 (quad-  
 rantectomy with latissimus dorsi muscle flap) 26  
 (quadrantectomy)  
 4 , (modified radical mas-  
 tectomy) 5 1 (sub-  
 cutaneous mastectomy)  
 2-3  
 (tangential beam irradiation) (n=11)  
 가 (opposed  
 tangential field plus anterior-posterior supraclavicular and  
 high axillary fields) (n=22),  
 가 (opposed tangential field plus anterior-posterior  
 high axillary fields) (n=2),  
 가 (opposed tangential field plus anterior-posterior  
 supraclavicular fields) (n=1)  
 5040-5400 cGy, 27-35 , 5-9  
 가  
 1 baseline CT  
 2-40 ( 17 )  
 CT  
 CT 3  
 CT  
 (Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) Somatom plus  
 10-mm colli-  
 mation, pitch of 1 . 2  
 가 CT (1-mm collimation, 10-mm intervals)  
 CT baseline CT 3  
 CT ,  
 , , ,  
 ,  
 1

CT  
 가  
 1  
 가  
 baseline CT  
 baseline CT  
 36 CT 31 (86%)  
 CT  
 5  
 CT  
 가 CT  
 (n=24), (n=15),  
 (n=7), (n=6), (n=3)  
 (n=3), (n=2), (n=1)  
 . 1 , 1  
 CT  
 24 9 가  
 3 4  
 CT (n=22/24) , (n=13/15),  
 (n=6/7) 4  
 CT (Table 1).  
 2 4 CT

**Table 1.** CT Findings after Completion of Radiotherapy in 36 Patients

CT Findings	CT obtained before 4 months (n=6)	CT obtained after 4 months (n=30)
Reticular	2	22
Linear	2	13
Traction bronchiectasis	1	6
Consolidation	3	3
GGA*	3	0
Rib fracture	0	3
Pleural effusion	2	0
Pleural thickening	0	1
Normal	0	5

\* GGA : ground glass attenuation

**Table 2.** Parenchymal Changes with Tangential Beam Irradiation in 36 patients (n=23, 64%)

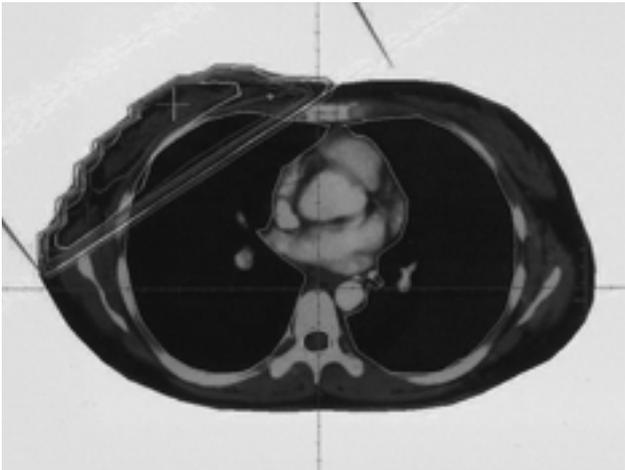
CT Findings	< 4 months*	>4 months*
Reticular	1	14
Perpendicular linear	2	5
GGA†	3	0
Consolidation	2	0

\* Time of CT scan after completion of radiotherapy

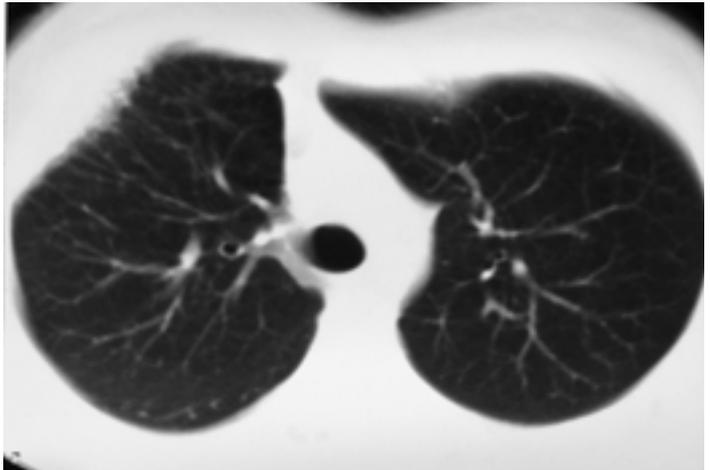
† GGA: ground glass attenuation

36 CT 23  
 (64%)  
 (Fig. 1, 2) (Table 2).  
 25 CT 24  
 (n=21)  
 3 (n=2), (n=1)  
 (Fig. 3) (Table 3).  
 CT  
 26 (72%) 10 (Table 4).  
 26  
 가  
 5 CT 10  
 10 7  
 3 CT  
 가  
 2  
 3 2, 3, 4

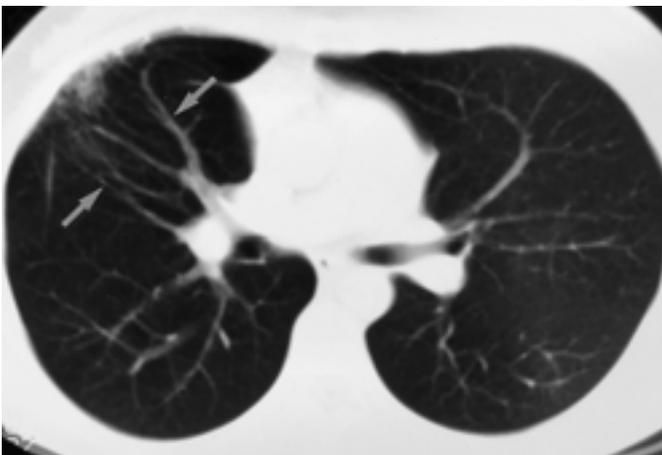
가  
 , , , ,  
 (3, 4).  
 가  
 20 Gy 40 Gy  
 2.67  
 Gy 가  
 50%  
 (3, 4).  
 (radiation - induced pneumonitis)  
 (radiation fibrosis)



A

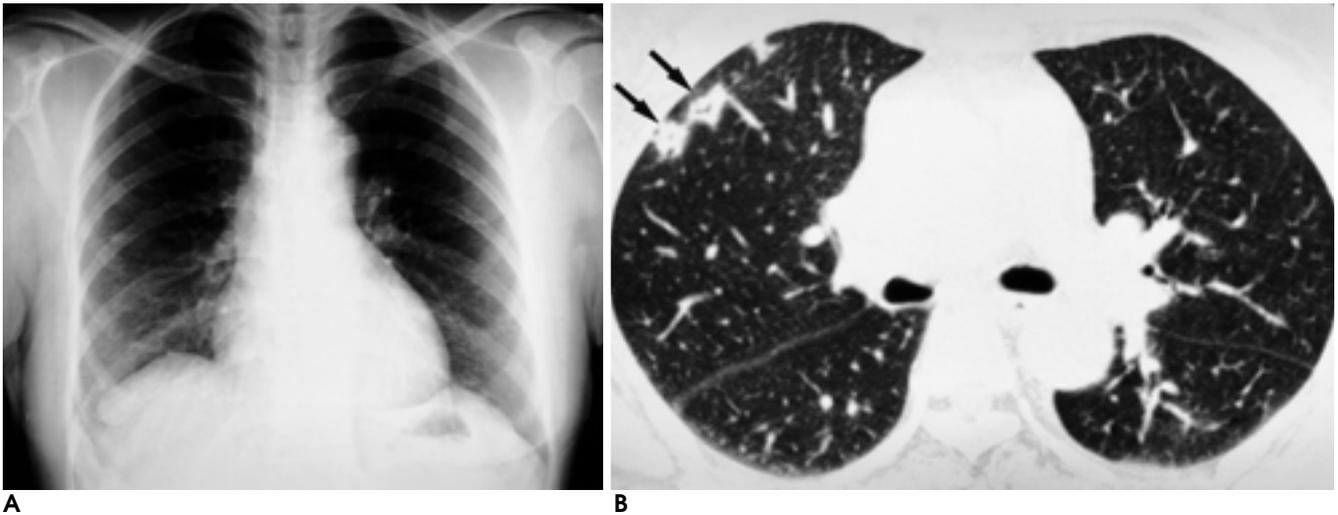


B



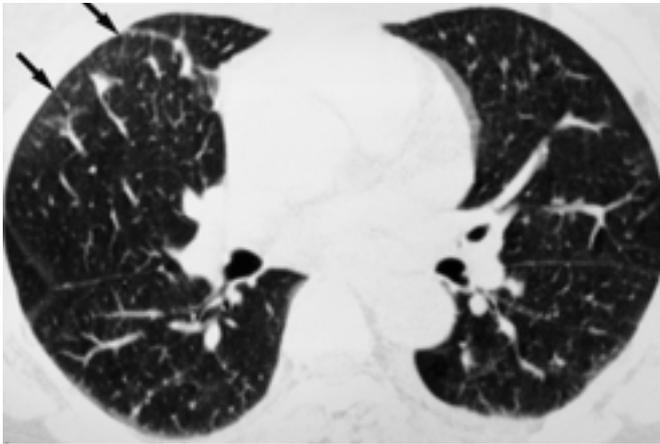
C

**Fig. 1.** Right breast cancer (stage I) in a 36-year-old woman who had undergone quadrantectomy and irradiation with tangential fields.  
**A.** Simulation film demonstrating transverse dose distribution. The upper margin of the radiation field was adjusted to the upper margin of the sternoclavicular joint, the lower margin to approximately 2 cm below the inframammary fold, the inner margin to the mid-sternal line, and the outer margin to the mid-axillary line. Maximum thickness of the lung included in the field was within 3cm on the transverse dose distribution.  
**B, C.** CT scans obtained 12 months after completion of radiotherapy shows subpleural reticular opacities with a sharp posterior border conforming to the shape of the tangential beam (**B**) and vascular gathering (arrows) due to cicatricial atelectasis in the upper lobe of right lung (**C**).



A

B

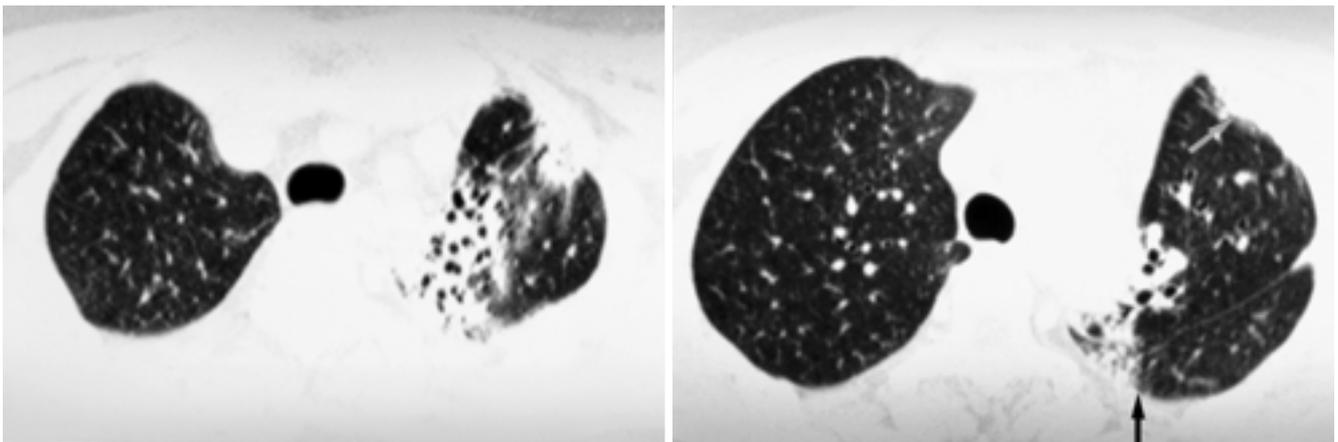


C

**Fig. 2.** Radiation pneumonitis in a 51-year-old woman with right breast cancer (stage I) who had undergone quadrantectomy with latissimus dorsi muscle flap and irradiation with tangential fields.

**A.** Chest radiograph obtained 4 months after completion of radiation therapy shows poorly defined nodular opacities, patchy areas of increased opacities and numerous Kerley B lines in the right lower lung zone.

**B, C.** High-resolution CT scans obtained at the same time as **A** demonstrate peribronchiolar consolidations (arrows in **B**) and interlobular septal thickenings (arrows in **C**) in the anterior subpleural area of the right middle lobe. Follow-up CT scan after 5 months showed no change of the lesion (not shown).



A

B

**Fig. 3.** Radiation fibrosis in a 39-year-old woman with left breast carcinoma (stage II) who had postoperative radiotherapy with tangential plus anterior-posterior supraclavicular fields.

**A.** High-resolution CT scans obtained after 9 months demonstrate consolidations with traction bronchiectasis in the paramediastinal area of the left apex.

**B.** High-resolution CT scan below level of **A** shows consolidation with a sharp lateral margin conforming to the shape of the anterior-posterior supraclavicular fields (black arrow) and subpleural reticular opacities conforming to the shape of the tangential beam (white arrow).



CT

가 (9), baseline (2, 17).

CT (3).

CT

1957 Bate Guttman

Bachman Macken (18).  
6 가

(2). 4 CT

2 CT 가 (4, 19, 20).

6 CT 6 10mm - collimation CT

CT 6 2 가 CT CT 가

(2). CT

(12) Mitchell 1 - 3% 가 가

(13, 가 CT

14). Overgaard (15)  
231 59  
38 2 - 7  
3 (8%)

3, 4, 5 가

가 가 (16).  
3 - 12 가

. 4500 cGy  
. CT  
(dystrophic soft tissue calcification)

(12)

1. NIH Consensus Conference: Treatment of early-stage breast cancer. *JAMA* 1991;265:391-395
2. Libschits HI, Southard ME. Complication of radiation therapy: The thorax. *Semin Roentgenol* 1974;9:41-49
3. Davis SD, Yankelevitz DF, Henschke CI. Radiation effects on the lung: Clinical features, pathology, and imaging findings. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1992;159:1157-1164
4. Fennessy JJ. Irradiation damage to the lung. *J Thorac Imaging* 1987; 2:68-79
5. Libshitz HI. Radiation changes in the lung. *Semin Roentgenol* 1993; 28:303-320
6. Gibson PG, Bryant DH, Morgan GW, et al. Radiation-induced lung injury: A hypersensitivity pneumonitis? *Ann Intern Med* 1988; 109:288-291
7. Mah K, Poon PY, Van DJ, Keane T, Majesky IF, Rideout DF. Assessment of acute radiation-induced pulmonary changes using computed tomography. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1986;10:736-743
8. Ikezoe J, Takashima S, Morimoto S, et al. CT appearance of acute radiation-induced injury in the lung. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1988; 150:765-770
9. Bell J, McGivern D, Bullimore J, Hill J, Davies ER, Goddard P. Diagnostic imaging of post-irradiation changes in the chest. *Clin*

- Radiol* 1988;39:109-119
10. Park KJ, Chung JY, Chun MS, Suh JH. Radiation-induced lung disease and the impact of radiation methods on imaging features. *RadioGraphics* 2000;20:83-98
  11. Coscina WF, Arger PH, Mintz MC, Coleman BG. CT demonstration of pulmonary effects of tangential beam radiation. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1986;10:600-602
  12. Mitchell MJ, Logan PM. Radiation-induced changes in bone. *RadioGraphics* 1998;18:1125-1136
  13. Slaughter DP. Radiation osteitis and fractures following irradiation. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1942;48:204-212
  14. To EW, Pang PC, Tsang WS, Tsang WM. Pathologic fracture of clavicle after radiotherapy. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2001;176:264-265
  15. Overgaard M. Spontaneous radiation-induced rib fractures in breast cancer patients treated with postmastectomy irradiation: A clinical radiobiological analysis of the influence of fraction size and dose-response relationships on late bone damage. *Acta Oncol* 1988; 27:117-122
  16. Blomlie V, Rofstad EK, Talle K, Sundfor K, Winderen M, Lien HH. Incidence of radiation-induced insufficiency fractures of the female pelvis: Evaluation with MR imaging. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1996;167:1205-1210
  17. Pagani JJ, Libshitz HI. CT manifestations of radiation-induced change in chest tissue. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1982;6:243-248
  18. Nishioka A, Ogawa Y, Hamada N, et al. Analysis of radiation pneumonitis and radiation-induced lung fibrosis in breast cancer patients after breast conservation treatment. *Oncol Rep* 1999;6: 513-517
  19. Bachman AL, Macken K. Pleural effusions following supervoltage radiation for breast carcinoma. *Radiology* 1959;72:699-709
  20. Libshitz HI, Shuman LS. Radiation-induced pulmonary change: CT findings. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1984;8:15-19

## Chest CT Findings in Breast Cancer Patients Treated with Postoperative Irradiation<sup>1</sup>

Yeon Joo Jeong, M.D., Kun-Il Kim, M.D., Suk Hong Lee, M.D.,  
Dong Won Kim, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Yeong Tae Bae, M.D.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Pusan National University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Oncology, College of Medicine, Pusan National University

<sup>3</sup>Department of General Surgery, College of Medicine, Pusan National University

**Purpose:** The determine the chest CT findings in breast cancer patients who have undergone postoperative irradiation.

**Materials and Methods:** The chest CT findings in 36 female patients who underwent breast surgery and radiotherapy between May 1996 and March 2000 were retrospectively analysed. Prior to radiotherapy, baseline chest CT depicted normal parenchyma in all cases. In 11 patients, the ipsilateral breast and chest wall were irradiated using opposed tangential fields, while 25 were treated by the four fields method (opposed tangential fields plus anterior and posterior supraclavicular/high axillary fields), with a total dose of 5040 - 5400 cGy for 5 - 9 weeks.

**Results:** CT after radiotherapy demonstrated reticular opacity ( $n=24$ ), perpendicular linear opacity ( $n=15$ ), traction bronchiectasis ( $n=7$ ), consolidation ( $n=6$ ), ground glass attenuation ( $n=3$ ), pathologic rib fractures ( $n=3$ ), pleural effusion ( $n=2$ ), and pleural thickening ( $n=1$ ), while in five patients no abnormality was observed. In addition, in the anterolateral lung area of 23 (64%) of 36 patients who underwent tangential beam irradiation, CT demonstrated peripheral opacities. When supraclavicular and axillary portals were used, radiation-induced lung changes mostly occurred at the apex of the lung ( $n=24$ ). Chest radiographs were abnormal in 26 patients and normal in ten; in five of these ten, CT demonstrated reticular opacity.

**Conclusion:** Depending on the irradiation CT findings of radiation-induced lung injury in breast cancer include areas of increased opacity with or without fibrosis, in apical and/or anterior subpleural regions. CT may help differentiate radiation-induced parenchymal change from superimposed or combined lung disease.

**Index words :** Breast neoplasms, postoperative  
Lung, effects of irradiation on

Address reprint requests to : Kun-Il Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Pusan National University Hospital.  
1-10, Ami-dong, Seo-gu, Pusan 602-739, Korea.  
Tel. 82-51-240-7373 Fax. 82-51-244-7534