

Castleman : 1 1

2 3

Castleman

가

Castleman

Castleman

가

(Fig. 3).

(germinal center) 가

(1 - 3), Letters

(Fig. 4).

(4).

Castle -

man

가

Castleman

(5).

Castleman

38

가 2

Castleman 1954

(benign proliferation of lymphoid tissue)

angiofollicular mediastinal lymph node

hyperplasia, angiomatous lymphoid hyperplasia, lymphoid

hamartoma, giant lymph node hyperplasia

(1, 6, 7).

가

(Fig. 1). MRI

가

가

가

6 cm x 3 cm x 3 cm

. T1

(Fig. 2A) T2

T1

(Fig. 2B),

(Fig. 2C).

T1

T2

가

6 cm x 3.5 cm x 3 cm

가

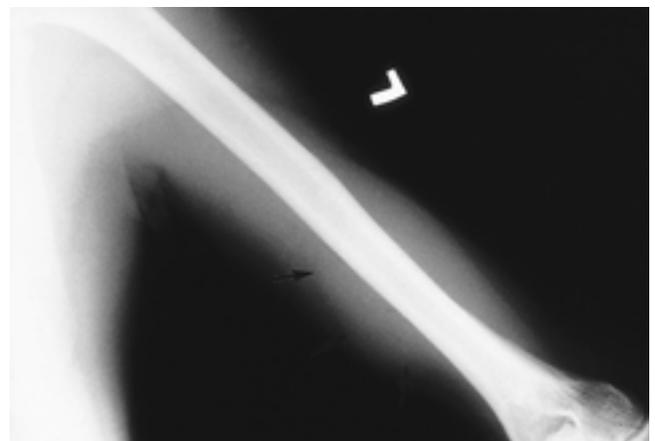


Fig. 1. The plain film shows a relatively well-defined soft tissue density mass lesion in the left upper arm (arrow). There was no evidence of bony change.

1
2
3

2000 3 17

2000 5 19

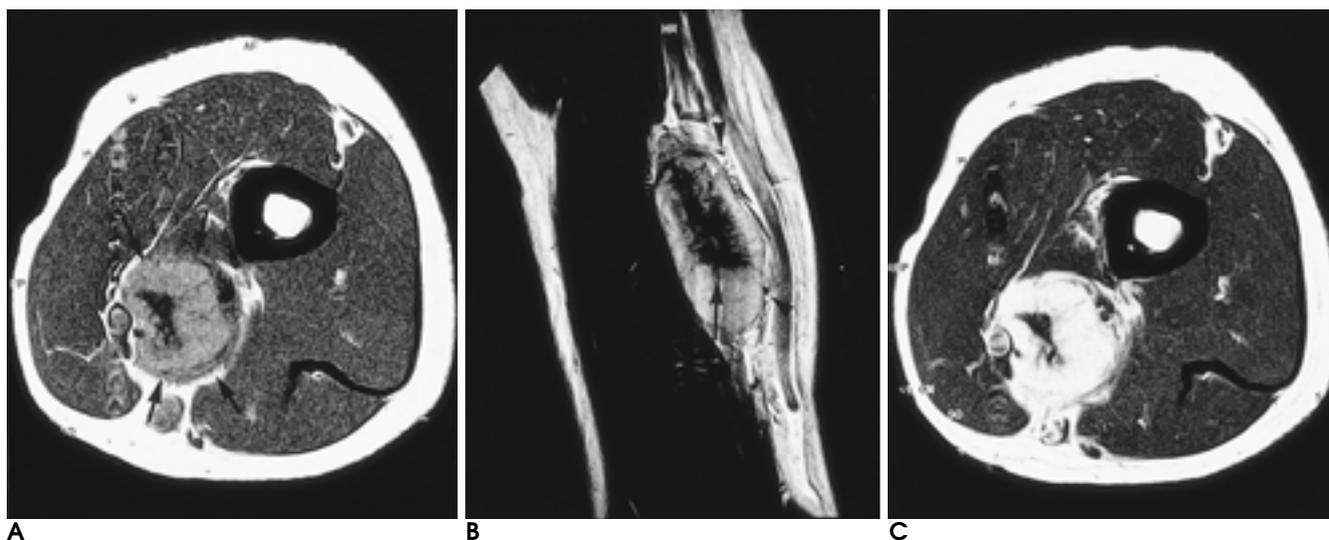


Fig. 2. A. Axial T1-weighted image shows a relatively well-defined mass (arrows) of slight hyperintensity compared with adjacent muscles in the upper arm which is seen near neurovascular bundles and between the muscles.
B. Sagittal T2-weighted image shows the mass to be hyperintense to muscle. Note the central stellate hypointensity consistent with fibrous tissue (arrow). Tubular shaped signal void in the periphery of the mass is suggestive of enlarged vessel (arrowheads).
C. Postcontrast T1-weighted image shows homogeneous enhancement in the mass lesion except the central area.

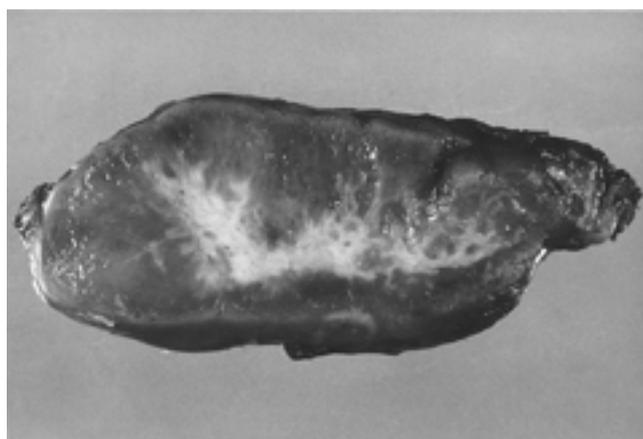


Fig. 3. Gross specimen shows that central fibrotic area is grayish white and has spiculated margins, and that peripheral portion is brown.

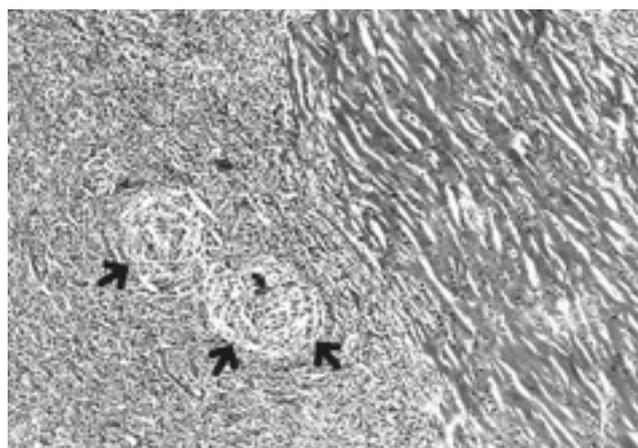


Fig. 4. Microscopic findings show marked lymphoid proliferation with distinct germinal centers (arrows) which are penetrated by centripetal growth of capillaries (curved arrow). There shows the contrast well between lymphoid proliferation on the left and fibrotic area on the right (H & E stain, × 40).

(1, 6, 7).
 70% 가 30
 (1, 3, 5, 7, 8).
 Castleman (plasma cell type) (hyaline CT MRI 가
 vascular type) Castleman 91%가 (1-8). 9% 가 (2, 6, 8, 9).
 drip) (7).
 (bolus vs

가

(5, 7).

(1, 7, 8),

CT 가

5 - 10%

(7). MRI

T1

, T2

(6, 7).

(7). MRI

T1

T2

11).

T1

T2

(10,

Castleman

가

T1

가

, T1

T2

(fibromatosis)

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Castleman's Disease in the Upper Extremity : A Case Report¹

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Castleman's disease is a rare lymphoproliferative disorder of uncertain etiology which most commonly occurs in the mediastinum. We describe a case of a benign Castleman's disease of the hyaline vascular type affecting the upper extremity, an extremely rare site of the disease.

Index words : Hamartoma
Lymphatic system, hyperplasia
Extremities, MR

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