

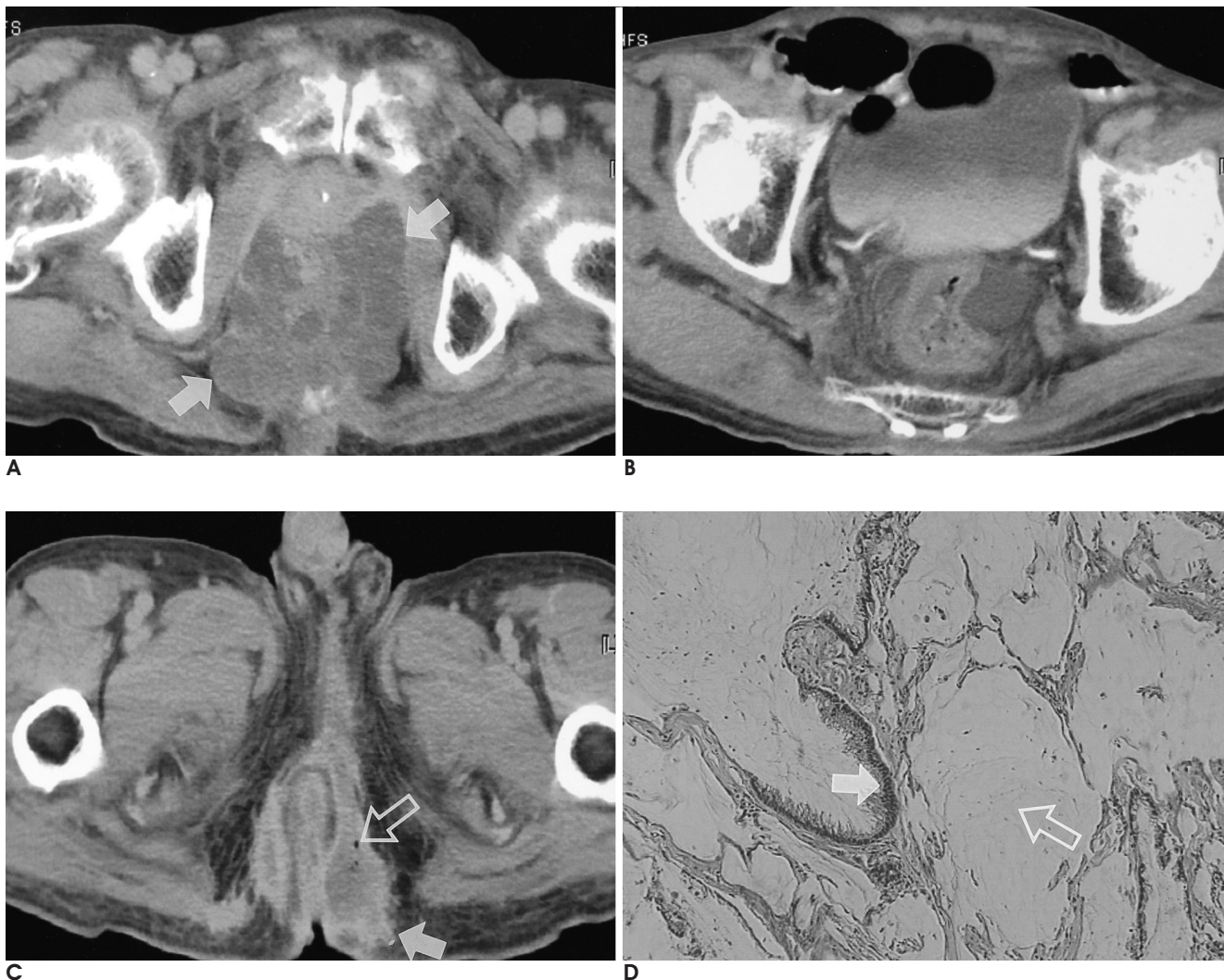
CT . CT

cer) 1 - 3% , (colorectal can - (Fig. 1B).  
6% (1). (anorectal carcinoma) (gluteus muscle)  
mucinous carcinoma) (perianal CT  
(abscess cavity) (chronic perianal fustula) (2). (Fig. 1C).  
denovo (3).  
(incision and drainage)  
가 (2). (abscess) (mucin) 가 ,  
가 (neoplastic glands)  
CT (Fig. 1D).

79 가 (anal duct carcinoma)  
40 (anal gland carcinoma)  
가 1934 Rosser  
가 (4). 1976 WHO  
WBC count 16,400/mm<sup>3</sup>,  
(segmental neutrophil count) 85.3%,  
(carcinoembriogenic antigen) 8.2 ng/ml 가 .  
CT  
가 18 - 34 HU  
(Fig. 1A).  
(cytoplasmic mucin)  
(pool)  
(suppuration) (6, 7).  
(8).

(cystic sacrococ-  
 cygeal teratoma), (anterior sacral  
 meningocele), (anal duct or gland cyst),  
 (necrotic rectal leiomyosarcoma),  
 (cystic lymphangioma), (pyogenic  
 abscess), (neurogenic cyst)  
 (necrotic sacral chordoma)  
 (10). CT 가

(2). (58%), (40%)  
 (37%) 54% (8).  
 가  
 Nishimura CT 가  
 가 (9).  
 , CT 가



**Fig. 1.** A 79-year-old man with perianal mucinous adenocarcinoma and chronic perianal fistula.  
**A.** Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows lobulated multiseptated low attenuated lesion around anal canal (white arrows) which compressed the anal canal.  
**B.** Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows no abnormal wall thickening nor enhancement of rectum.  
**C.** Contrast-enhanced CT scan shows the low attenuated lesion was extended to subcutaneous layer of perianal area (white arrow) and focal air density (open arrow). The low attenuated lesion was confirmed to be mucin and abscess by incision and drainage. Biopsy was done at the mucin and perianal edge.  
**D.** Microscopic examination (H-E stain,  $\times 100$ ) of histologic specimen shows well differentiated neoplastic glands (white arrow) associated with large lakes of mucin (open arrow).

(8, 11).

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## Perianal Mucinous Adenocarcinoma Associated with Chronic Anal Fistula: Case Report<sup>1</sup>

Chul Hi Park, M.D., Dal Mo Yang, M.D., Jee Eun Kim, M.D., Soo Jin Choi, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, Gachon Medical College Gil Medical Center

Perianal mucinous adenocarcinoma is a rare disease. We report here on the CT findings in a case of perianal mucinous adenocarcinoma associated with chronic anal fistula. The CT revealed a low attenuated lesion surrounding the subcutaneous area of chronic anal fistula, anal canal and perirectal area.

**Index words :** Intestines, neoplasms

Address reprint requests to : Dal Mo Yang, M.D., Department of Radiology, Gachon Medical School, Gil Medical Center, 1198, Guwol-dong, Namdong-gu, Incheon 405-760, Korea.  
Tel. 82-32-460-3060 Fax. 82-32-460-3065 E-mail: dmyang@ghil.com