

후두 편평세포암종의 방사선치료 후 경부에 발생한 육종양 암종 1례

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A Case of Sarcomatoid Carcinoma of the Neck Which Developed after Radiation Therapy to the Laryngeal Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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– ABSTRACT –

Background : Sarcomatoid carcinoma is a rare and bizarre neoplasm with divergent differentiation. It is a squamous cell carcinoma with spindle cell and giant cell component and may be misinterpreted as a sarcoma. Because of its rarity, its diagnosis, optimum treatment, and prognosis remain controversial. **Case :** A 60-year-old male presented with an enlarging fist-sized right neck mass which developed 1.5 year after radiation therapy for the laryngeal cancer. Pathology revealed a mixture of malignant squamous and spindle cells with positive immunohistochemical staining for vimentin, myoglobin and desmin, but negative reaction for cytokeratin. **Conclusion :** We experienced a case of sarcomatous carcinoma in the neck which developed after radiation therapy for the laryngeal cancer. (*J Clinical Otolaryngol* 1999;10:105-109)

KEY WORD : Sarcomatoid carcinoma.

서 론

(sarcomatoid carcinoma) 가
, carcino - 가 가 , 1)
sarcoma, pleosarcoma, spindle cell carcinoma 가 (pseudo -
. ³⁾ Virchow¹⁵⁾가 (sa -
rcomatoid carcinoma), 3) (;
collision tumor)¹³⁾ 가 .

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 1 30 2 16
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 6 x 7 cm
 (Fig. 2)

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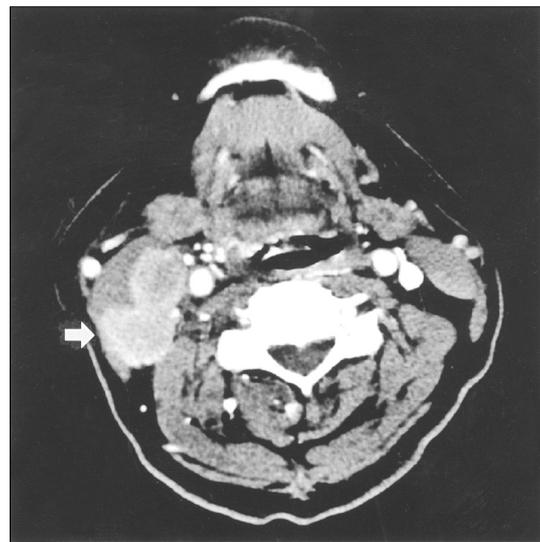


Fig. 2. The delay image of postcontrast enhanced neck CT scans at the hyoid level shows two chained enlarged lymph node (white arrow) just below the right sternocleidomastoid muscle. The extranodal extension and infiltration of sternocleidomastoid muscle are strongly suspected.

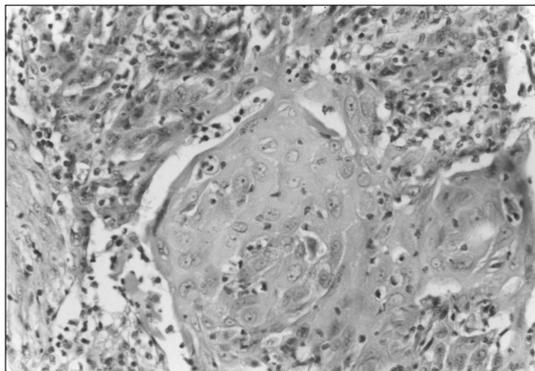


Fig. 1. Pure squamous cell carcinoma of larynx (H & E stain, x400).

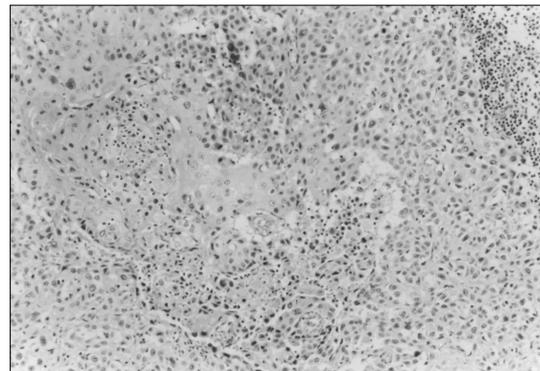


Fig. 3. A minute focus of squamous cell carcinoma in metastatic lesion (H & E, x100).

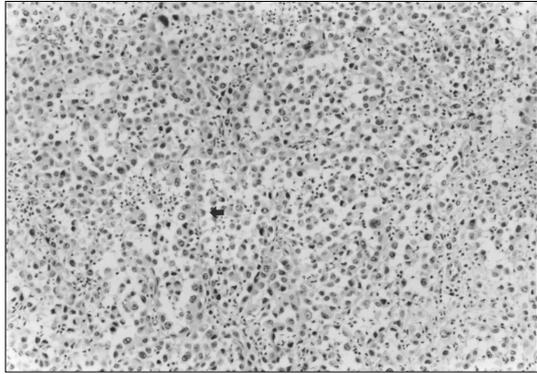


Fig. 4. A single layer of viable tumor cells attached to the intervening fibrous septal and free floating cells in the center of alveolar spaces (black arrow) (H & E stain, x 100).

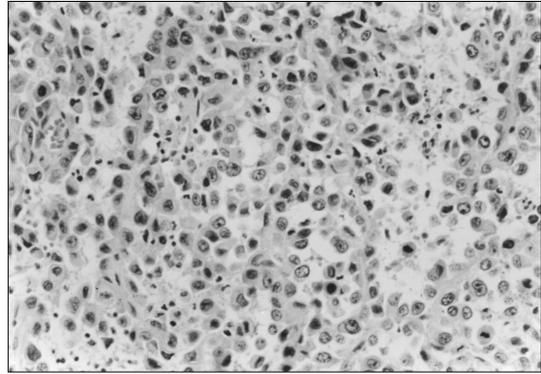


Fig. 5. The tumor cells show large, round or pleomorphic nuclei and deeply eosinophilic cytoplasm. Mitosis are common (H & E stain, x 400).

(Fig. 3),
(alveolar pattern)
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(Figs. 4 and 5).
cytokeratin, vimentin, myoglobin
ulin desmin (Fig. 6),
(rhabdomyosarcomatous
differentiation) 9
25 (97
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(5900 cGy)
(11 , 5
)
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(positron emission tomography)

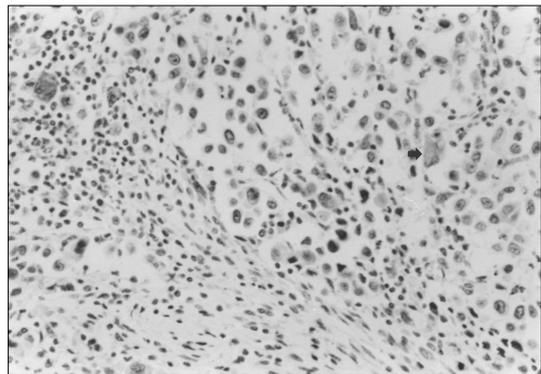


Fig. 6. The tumor cell exhibits reactivity for myoglobin (black arrow) (MyoD stain, x 400).

F18 - FDG (Fig. 7). 가
5 가

98 1 8 Taxol Ifo -
sfamide 1 98
3

고 찰

DNA

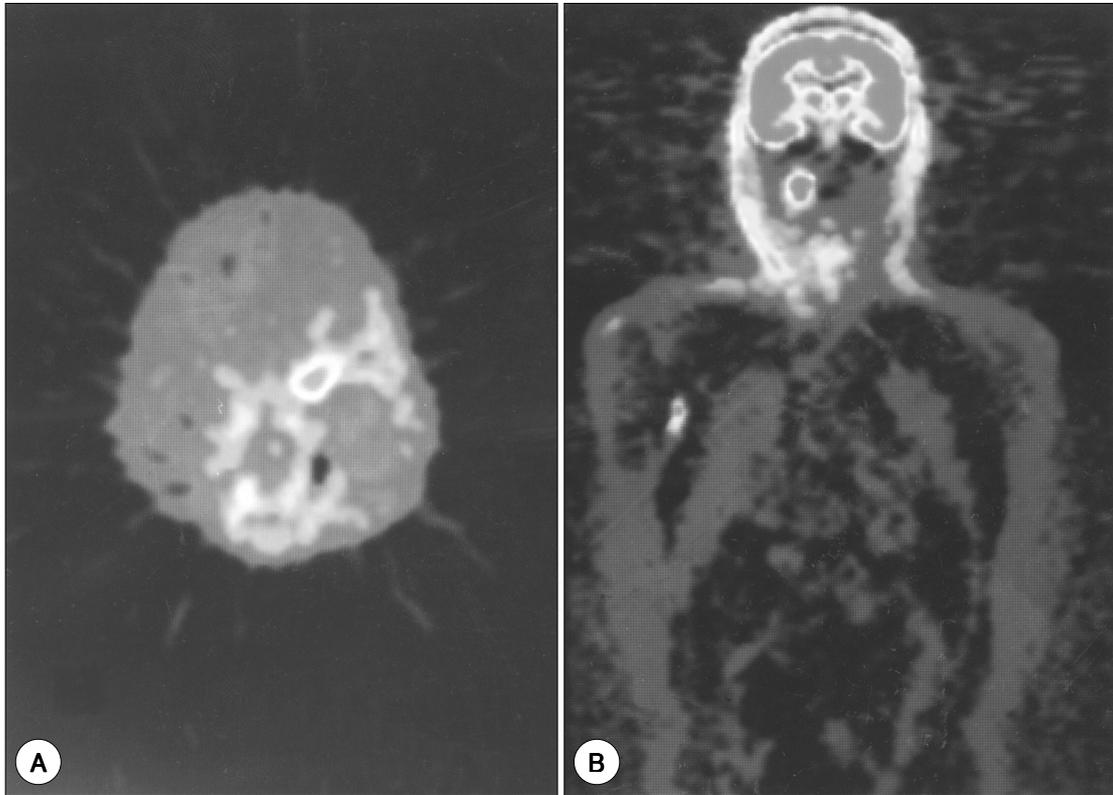


Fig. 7. Positron emission tomography shows hot uptake of F18-FDG in the area of left internal jugular chain (A), right submandibular area and right axillary area (B).

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 (sarcomatoid carcinoma).⁸⁾ Zarbo ¹⁶⁾ 가
 18
 (biphasic spindle cell carcinoma) 8 가 kera-¹²⁾ 가 ,
 tin marker . 3 5 , Am-
 9 4 pill ⁴⁾ 가
 (epithelial differentiation) , ,
 , vimentin , 가
 myoglobin, desmin rhabd-
 omyosarcomatous differentiation ,¹⁰⁾ ,

keratin stain¹³⁾

cytokeratin

중심 단어 :

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