

후두 편평세포암종의 방사선치료 후 경부에 발생한 육종양 암종 1례

추광철¹ · 김효열¹ · 백정환¹ · 오영륜²

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

Kwang-Chol Chu, MD¹, Hyo Yeol Kim, MD¹, Chung-Hwan Baek, MD¹ and Young Lyun Oh, MD²

¹Department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery and ²Pathology, Sungkyunkwan University,
College of Medicine, Samsung Medical Center, Seoul, Korea

– 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 .

: 1999 1 18

: 1999 5 17

: , 135 - 710 50

: (02) 3410 - 3577 · : (02) 3410 - 3879

E - mail : kcchu@smc.samsung.co.kr

1% , 7)
 가 , 1)2)
 1
 증 례
 60 1995
 5 mm
 가
 (Fig. 1), 1996
 6400 cGy
 1 30 2 16
 1997 6
 가 가
 2 5
 2
 6 x 7 cm
 (Fig. 2)

rTON3M0
 2, 3, 5
 5 8 x 7 cm
 가 , 2



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.

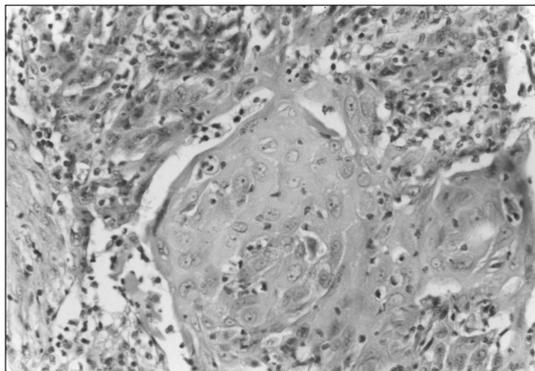


Fig. 1. Pure squamous cell carcinoma of larynx (H & E stain, x400).

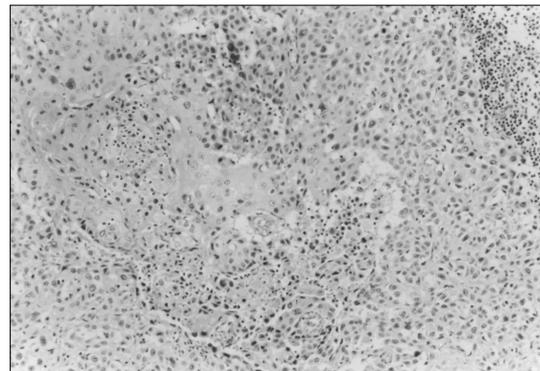


Fig. 3. A minute focus of squamous cell carcinoma in metastatic lesion (H & E, x100).

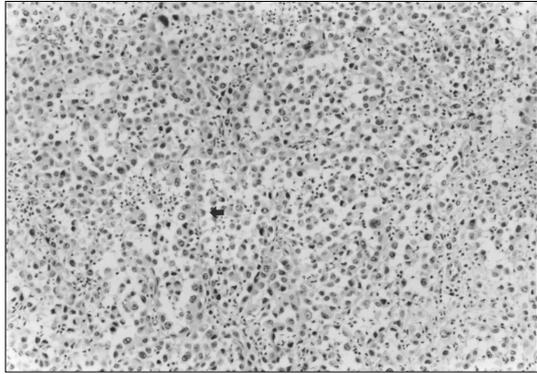


Fig. 4. A single layer of viable tumor cells attached to the intervening fibrous septal and free floating cells in the center of alveolar spaces (black arrow) (H & E stain, x 100).

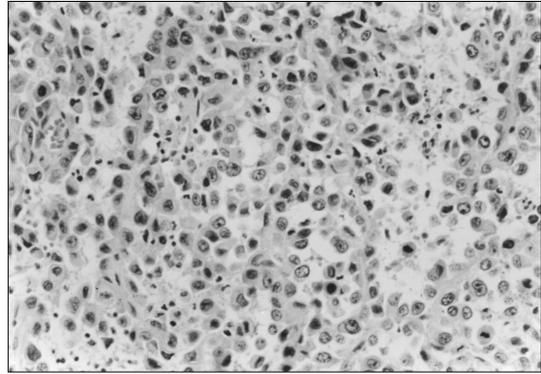


Fig. 5. The tumor cells show large, round or pleomorphic nuclei and deeply eosinophilic cytoplasm. Mitosis are common (H & E stain, x 400).

(Fig. 3),
(alveolar pattern)
가
(Figs. 4 and 5).
cytokeratin, vimentin, myoglobin
ulin desmin (Fig. 6),
(rhabdomyosarcomatous
differentiation) 9
25 (97
8 11) 5 - fluorouracil hydroxiurea
(5900 cGy)
(11 , 5
)
97 12 16
20
5
가
(positron emission tomography)

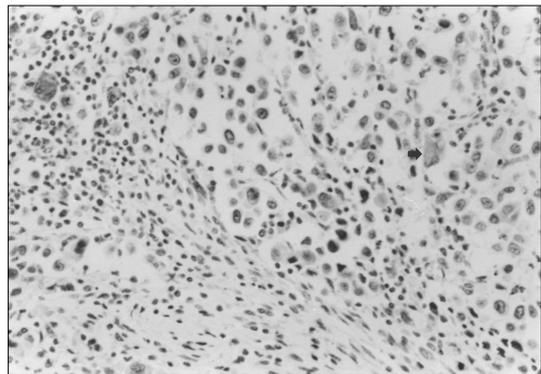


Fig. 6. The tumor cell exhibits reactivity for myoglobin (black arrow) (MyoD stain, x 400).

F18 - FDG (Fig. 7). 가
5 가

98 1 8 Taxol Ifo -
sfamide 1 98
3

고 찰

DNA

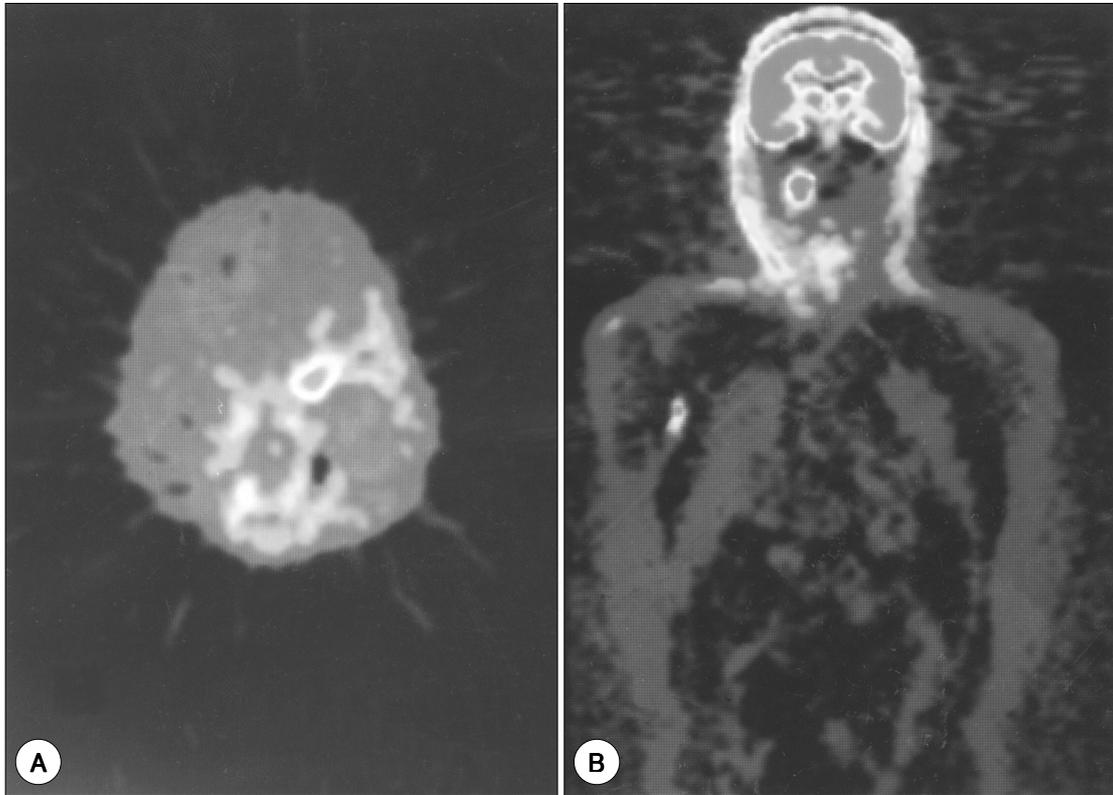


Fig. 7. Positron emission tomography shows hot uptake of F18-FDG in the area of left internal jugular chain (A), right submandibular area and right axillary area (B).

가
 (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 :

REFERENCES

- 1) . . . 1989;32:1200-4.
- 2) . . . 1996;39:1705-9.
- 3) Alguacil-Garcia A, Alonso A, Pettigrew NM. Sarcomatoid carcinoma (so-called pseudosarcoma) of the larynx simulating malignant giant cell tumor of soft parts: A case report. *Am J Clin Pathol* 1984;82:340-3.
- 4) Ampil FL. The controversial role of radiotherapy in spindle cell carcinoma (pseudosarcoma) of the head and neck. *Radiat Med* 1985;3:225-9.
- 5) Appelman HD, Oberman HA. Squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx with sarcoma-like stroma. A clinicopathologic assessment of spindle cell carcinoma and "pseudosarcoma". *Am J Clin Pathol* 1965;44:135-45.
- 6) Batsakis JG, Rice DH, Howard DR. The pathology of the head and neck tumors: Spindle cell lesions (sarcomatoid carcinomas, nodular fasciitis, and fibrosarcoma) of the aerodigestive tract, part 14. *Head Neck* 1982;4:499-513.
- 7) Brodsky G. Carcino (pseudo) sarcoma of the larynx: The controversy continues. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am* 1984; 17:185-97.
- 8) Ellis GL, Langloss JM, Heffner DK, Hyams VJ. Spindle-cell carcinoma of the aerodigestive tract. An immunohistochemical analysis of 21 cases. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1987; 11:335-42.
- 9) Grossel N, Tardos TS, Naib ZM. Sarcomatoid carcinoma of the larynx with neck and distant subcutaneous metastasis. *Acta Cytologica* 1996;40:756-60.
- 10) Hyams VJ. Spindle cell carcinoma of the larynx. *Canadian J Otolaryngol* 1975;4:307-13.
- 11) Lasser KH, Naeim F, Higgins J, et al. "Pseudosarcoma" of the larynx. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1979;3:397-404.
- 12) Leventon GS, Evans HL. Sarcomatoid squamous cell carcinoma of the mucous membranes of the head and neck: A clinicopathologic study of 20 cases. *Cancer* 1981;48: 994-1003.
- 13) Olsen KD, Lewis JE, Suman VJ. Spindle cell carcinoma of the larynx and hypopharynx. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* 1997;116:47-52.
- 14) Randall G, Alonso WA, Ogura JH. Spindle cell carcinoma (pseudosarcoma) of the larynx. *Arch Otolaryngol* 1975; 202:63-6.
- 15) Vichow R. *Die Krankhaften Geschwulste. vol 2. Berlin, Germany;1864. p.181-2.*
- 16) Zarbo RJ, Crissman JD, Venkat H, et al. Spindle-cell carcinoma of the upper aerodigestive tract mucosa: An immunohistologic and ultrastructural study of 18 biphasic tumors and comparison with seven monophasic spindle-cell tumors. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1986;10:741-53.