

## 비내시경으로 제거한 비강내에 발생한 간엽성 연골 과오종 1례

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Endoscopic Removal of Nasal Chondromesenchymal Hamartoma  
- A Case Report -

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## - ABSTRACT -

Hamartoma is a tumor like malformation resulting from inborn errors of tissue development. It is characterized by abnormal mixture of indigenous mature tissues with excess of one or more of three germ cell layers. Recently, we experienced a 5-months old patient who had a nasal chondromesenchymal hamartoma and removed by endoscopic surgery. She didn't remained any cosmetic and functional sequelae after surgery. We could not find any evidence of recurrence for 2 years. (**J Clinical Otolaryngol 2001;12:114-117**)

**KEY WORDS** : Chondromesenchymal hamartoma · Endoscopic surgery

서 론

가 (germ cell layers)

3 (hamartoma), (hyaline cartilage islands)

가 (cellularity) 가

1) (spindle cells) 가

(chondromesenchymal hamartoma) 1

2) 2

가

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증 례

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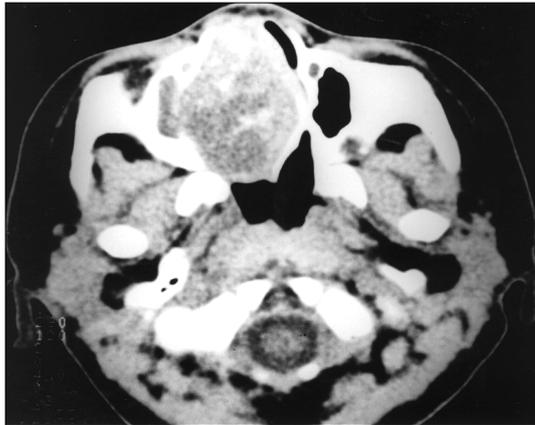
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2.5 × 3.5 × 2.5 cm (heterogenous) (Fig. 2).

(lamina papyracea) (cribriform plate) (thinning) (dura)

(cystic) (solid) (Fig. 3).

(calcification) T1 (Fig. 1).

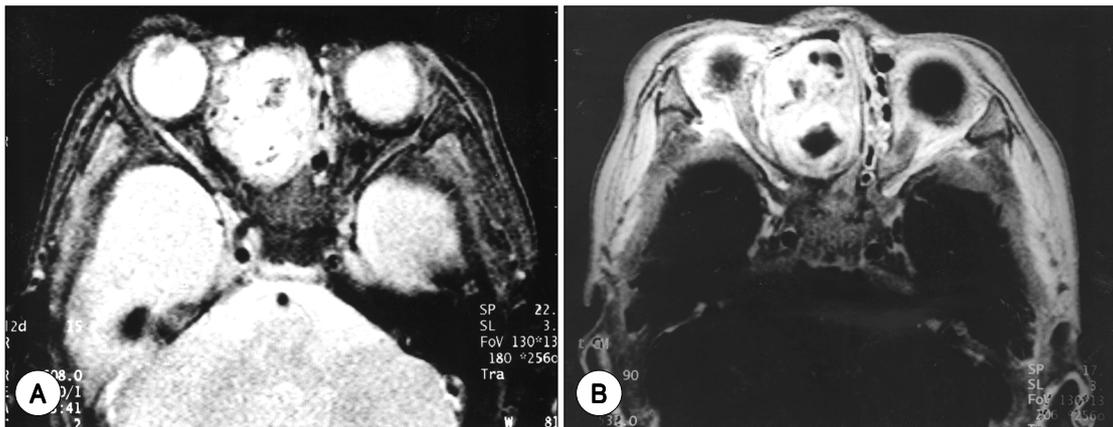


**Fig. 1.** CT finding. It shows heterogeneous cystic mass lesion of right nasal cavity containing soft tissue density and calcification. Remodelling of nasal septum is visible.

pa-cking 7 2 H & E

가 (Fig. 4).

vimentin



**Fig. 2.** MRI finding. A : Axial T2 weighted image. It shows well defined heterogeneous hyperintense nasal cavity mass containing low signal intensity foci. B : Gdenhanced axial T1 weighted image. It shows heterogeneous enhancement and multilocular mass lesion and also remodelling of adjust bone is seen.

, CD 34, Factor VIII

고찰

(mesenchymal hamartoma)<sup>2)5)</sup>  
 가  
 (germ cell layers)<sup>1)3)</sup> (chon-  
 Willis<sup>4)</sup> dromesenchymal hamartoma)  
 가  
 Schneiderian 가  
 (nasal placode)  
 (mucosal epithelial), (se-  
 rous gland), (mucinous gland), (st-  
 romal elements) 가  
 Wenig<sup>6)</sup>  
 가<sup>6)7)</sup>  
 (teratoma) (dermoids)

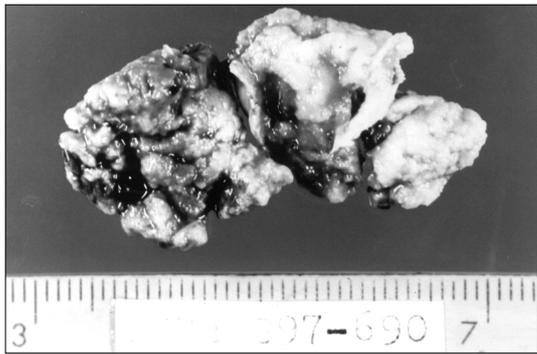


Fig. 3. Gross finding. The soft tissue mass was 2.5 x 3.5 x 2.5 cm in dimension and pinkish to pale colored.

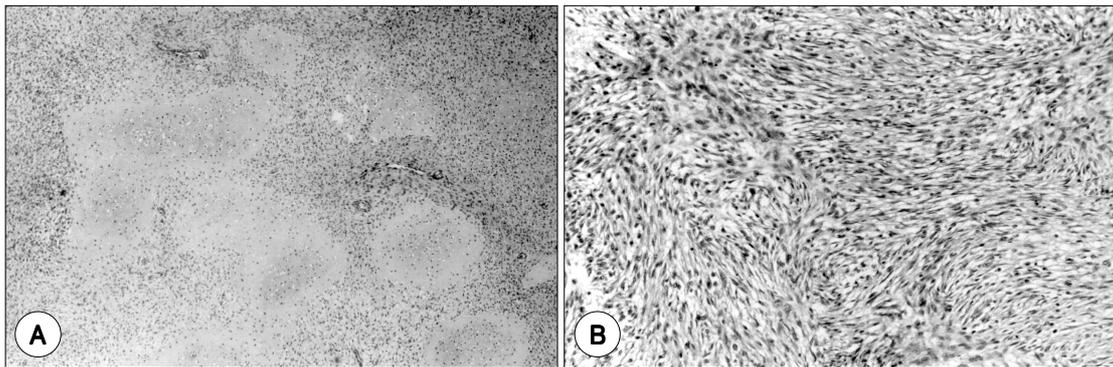


Fig. 4. Microscopic finding. A : It shows irregular islands of hyaline cartilage, which were frequently hypercellular, but lacked appreciable cytologic atypia. Cartilaginous nodules were well demarcated with a sharp interface with surrounding stromal tissues or appeared to merge and blend with the contiguous stroma (H & E stain, x 20). B : The surrounding stroma had a myxoid and hyalinized background, consisted of a relatively bland and compact spindle cell population with variable cellularity. In more hypercellular areas plumper cells were arranged in fascicles with a storiform growth pattern (H & E stain x 100).

(three germ cell layers) 가  
 3  
 McDermott<sup>12)</sup>  
 가  
 2  
 1)<sup>3)</sup>  
 (chondroma) (chondrosarcoma)  
 8)  
 가  
 9)  
 (nuclear atypia) 가  
 (mesenchymal chondrosarcoma)  
 10)11)  
 McDermott<sup>12)</sup>  
 7 1 7  
 3  
 4 (cri-  
 briform plate)  
 가  
 6  
 가 vimentin  
 12)  
 가  
 (hyaline)  
 vimentin  
 , CD 34, Factor VIII

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 McDermott<sup>12)</sup>  
 가  
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 중심 단어 :

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