

## 비강에 발생한 혈관중심성 면역증식 질환의 임상적 분석

노환중<sup>1</sup> · 장형준<sup>1</sup> · 서철주<sup>1</sup> · 문영일<sup>1</sup> · 이일우<sup>1</sup> · 고의경<sup>1</sup> · 박현수<sup>2</sup>

## Clinical Analysis of Angiocentric Immunoproliferative Lesions in Nasal Cavity

Hwan-Jung Roh, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Hyeong-Jun Jang, MD<sup>1</sup>, Cheol-Ju Seo, MD<sup>1</sup>, Young-II Moon, MD<sup>1</sup>,  
Il-Woo Lee, MD<sup>1</sup>, Eui-Kyung Goh MD, PhD<sup>1</sup> and Heon-Soo Park, MD<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Otolaryngology, College of Medicine, Pusan National University, Pusan, Korea<sup>2</sup>Department of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, Dong-A University,  
College of Medicine, Pusan, Korea

## - ABSTRACT -

**Background and Objectives** : It is believed that angiocentric immunoproliferative lesions are a unique type of extralymphatic lymphoma characterized by localized progressive and destructive lesion in upper aerodigestive tract. We analysis the clinical feature, therapeutic result and prognosis of this disease and then plan further treatment strategy. **Materials and Method** : The clinical feature, therapeutic modalities and outcomes of 22 patients with angiocentric immunoproliferative lesions were reviewed. **Results** : The most common symptom is nasal obstruction and B symptom is positive in 8 cases (36%). The lesion frequently invade nasopharynx and oral cavity and regional cervical metastasis is also frequently made. The most common metastatic organ is the lung nevertheless infrequent. The histopathologic grading is either grade 2 (41%) or grade 3 (59%) and the clinical stages by Ann-Arbor classification are almost early stages. Therapeutic modalities were selected among only chemotherapy, only radiotherapy and combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Overall 5-year survival rate is 29.6%. No statistical difference of survival rate is found according to both stage and therapeutic modalities. Nevertheless it tends that treatment strategy with only radiotherapy is less effective than the others. **Conclusion** : The treatment strategy including chemotherapy is suspected to be more effective, especially in advanced or relapsed case. Further studies are needed for establishment of the treatment strategy including chemotherapy. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2001;12:214-221)

**KEY WORDS** : Angiocentric immunoproliferative lesions · Angiocentric lymphoma · Nasal cavity.

## 서 론

2001 9 10  
2001 9 14  
602 - 739 17가  
(051) 240 - 7333, 7335 · (051) 246 - 8668  
E - mail : rohhj@hyowon.cc.pusan.ac.kr

T Natural killer(NK)  
(extralymphatic non - Ho -  
dgkin 's lymphoma)  
(lethal midline granulomas),  
(midline malignant reticulosis), Stewart  
(Stewart 's granoloma), (polymor -  
phic reticulosis)

(lymphomatoid granulomatosis) Jaffe (angiocentric peripheral T-cell lymphoma) (angio-centric immunoproliferative lesions, AILs)

Working formation Ann Arbor Kaplan - Meier 95% (p<0.05)

### 결 과

#### 환자군의 특성 분석

가 22 1.8 : 1 ( : = 14 : 8) 12 85 가 40 11 49

#### 초기 증상, 비강외의 침범 및 전이부위

B 36% (Table 1). 가 6 (27%), 가 6 (27%), 1 (5%)

#### 대상 및 방법

1990 1 2000 12 T NK B Working formation Jaffe, Lipford 2) 1 1 가 2

**Table 1.** Initial presenting symptoms (n = 22)\*

Initial symptoms	Number of cases (%)
Nasal obstruction	17 (77)
Rhinorrhea	12 (55)
Epistaxis	5 (23)
Neck mass	4 (18)
Headache	3 (14)
Nasal or cheek pain	2 ( 9)
Dysphagia	2 ( 9)
Nasal crust	2 ( 9)
Anosmia	2 ( 9)
Aural fullness	1 ( 5)
Facial swelling	1 ( 5)
Hoarseness	1 ( 5)
B symptoms	8 (36)

\* : Numbers are not mutually exclusive

1 (5%) (Table 2).  
 가 (7, 32%), (5  
 , 23%), (3, 14%)  
 (Table 3).

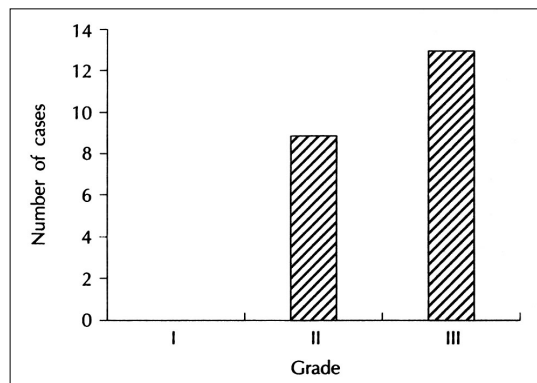
조직학적 등급 및 임상적 병기

**Table 2.** Invaded sites beyond the nasal cavity (n = 22)

Invaded sites	Number of cases (%)
Nasopharynx	6 (27)
Oral cavity and palate	6 (27)
Paranasal sinus	2 (9)
Tonsil	2 (9)
Orbit	1 (5)
Oropharynx	1 (5)
Hypopharynx	1 (5)
Supraglottis	1 (5)

**Table 3.** Metastatic sites of lesions (n = 22)

Metastatic sites	Number of cases (%)
Cervical lymph nodes	7 (32)
Lung	5 (23)
Liver	3 (14)
Spleen	2 (9)
Gastrointestine	2 (9)
Retroauricular lymph nodes	1 (5)
Axillary lymph nodes	1 (5)
Inguinal lymph nodes	1 (5)



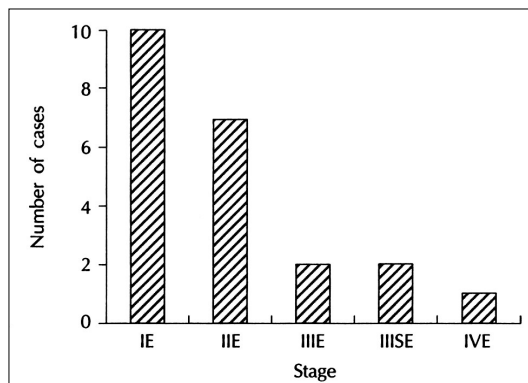
**Fig. 1.** Classification of 22 patients according to grading system (by Jaffe, Lipford).

3, 2, 9 (41%), working formation  
 3, 13 (59%)  
 (Fig. 1). Ann Arbor  
 IE, IIE, IE 가 45.5%  
 31.8%, IIE (Fig. 2).

치료방법 및 결과

(p>0.05)  
 (Table 4).

CHOP (cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone) 8, COMP (cyclophosphamide, vincristine, methotrexate, prednisone) 1, CVP (cytoxan, vincristine, prednisone) 1,



**Fig. 2.** Classification of 22 patients according to Ann Arbor staging system. E : localized involvement of an extralymphatic organ or site. SE : localized involvement of both extralymphatic organ/site and the spleen.

**Table 4.** Stage and treatment modalities (n = 22)

Stage	Modalities		
	RT only	CT only	CT + RT
IE	6	1	3
IIE	2	1	4
IIIE	0	2	0
IIISE	0	2	0
IVE	1	0	0

RT only : only radiotherapy, CT only : only chemotherapy, CT + RT : combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy

cyclophosphamide 1, CHOP · IMVP(if -  
osfamide, methotrexate, etoposide) · DILE(dexan,  
ifosfamide, cisplatin, etoposide) · DHAP(cisplatin,  
ara - c, dexan) 1 CHOP · ESHAP(et -  
oposide, methylprednisolone, ara - c, cisplatin)

1 .  
2 .  
22 20  
IE 1  
IIE 60%, 67%  
IIIIE IIIISE 가  
가 , (p>0.05)  
(Table 5). 2 1 IIE  
, IVE 1  
1 21  
6 1  
5 2 (40%)  
80%  
가 10 가

**Table 5.** Stage and treatment responses (n = 20)

Stage	Responses		
	CR	PR	NR
IE	6	1	3
IIE	4	1	1
IIIIE	2	0	0
IIISE	1	1	0

CR : complete remission, PR : partial remission, NR : no response

**Table 6.** Treatment modalities and responses (n = 20)

Responses	Modalities		
	RT only	CT only	CT + RT
CR	2	4	7
PR	1	1	2
NR	2	0	1

RT only : only radiotherapy, CT only : only chemotherapy, CT + RT : combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy. CR : complete remission, PR : partial remission, NR : no response

:  
7 (70%) 가 (Table 6).  
(p>0.05)  
cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincr -  
istine, prednisone(CHOP)  
5.6 , .  
3.2  
13 4  
2  
6  
1  
4 3 CHOP  
가 가 1  
가 가 2 가  
가 .  
가 가 1 ,  
가 가 1 (Table 7).  
22 7 ,  
3 , 1  
(Table 8).  
가 가

**Table 7.** Recurrence number after complete remission (n = 4)

Stage	Modalities		
	RT only (2)*	CT only (4)*	CT + RT (7)*
IE	1	0	0
IIE	0	1	0
IIIIE	0	1	0
IIISE	0	1	0
IVE	0	0	0

RT only : only radiotherapy, CT only : only chemotherapy, CT + RT : combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy \* : number of complete remission in each case

**Table 8.** Cause of death (n = 7)

Cause of death	Number of cases
Sepsis	3
Pneumonia	3
Bleeding	1



1)4) 가 3 가  
 T IE, IIE  
 T T doxorubicin  
 CD56<sup>+</sup>, CD2<sup>+</sup>, membrane CD3 - NK (CHOP ) doxorubicin  
 T/NK (Nasal T/ NK - cell lymphoma) 12)  
 5)6) Liang 13) doxorubicin 12)  
 T B 가 , Chen 9)  
 7) 가 B  
 가 T 가  
 가 P - glycoprotein 가  
 1 가  
 3) 5000 cGy 14) 가  
 가 5400 6000  
 cGy 7  
 15)16)  
 42 Gy  
 8) 50 Gy 가 가 가 ,  
 9) 40 50 Gy 가 가 가 (p>0.05),  
 가 가 3)  
 5 15 65% 가  
 가 20 가  
 30% 3)  
 8)10) 가 ,  
 17)18)  
 가 Fellbaum 11)

3

결론

1

가 IIIIE IIIIE 1

가 IIIIE IIIIE 가 1

가 1 (p>0.05)

가

Ann - Arbor

가

IE IIE 가

IE IIE

10 4

6 5

IIE

IIIIE IVE 5

가

Ann - Arbor

가 IE IIE 2

3

가

중심 단어 :

REFERENCES

- 1) Jaffe ES. Pathologic and clinical spectrum of post-thymic T-cell malignancy. *Cancer Invest* 1984;2:413-26.
- 2) Lipford EH, Margolick JB, Longo DL, Fauci AS, Jaffe ES. Angiocentric immunoproliferative lesions: a clinicopathologic spectrum of post-thymic T-cell proliferations. *Blood* 1988;72:1674-81.
- 3) Sung MH, Cho JS, Roh HJ, Lee CH. Nasal and paranasal tumors. In: Min YG, editors. *Clinical rhinology*. 1st ed. Seoul: Ilchokak Publishing Co. Ltd;1997. p.495-5.
- 4) Jaffe ES, Lipford EH, Margolick JB, Longo DL, Fauci AS. Lymphomatoid granulomatosis and angiocentric lymphoma: a spectrum of post-thymic T-cell proliferations. *Semin resp Med* 1989;10:167-72.
- 5) Jaffe ES, Chan JKC, Su IJ, Frizzera G, Mori S, Feller AC, et al. Report of the workshop on nasal and related extranodal angiocentric T/natural killer cell lymphomas: definitions, differential diagnosis, epidemiology. *Am J Surg Pathol* 1996;20:103-11.
- 6) Chan JKC, Sin VC, Wong KF, Ng CS, Tsang WYW, Chan CH, et al. Nonnasal lymphoma expressing the natural killer cell marker CD 56: a clinicopathologic study of 49 cases of an uncommon aggressive neoplasm. *Blood* 1997; 89:4503-13.
- 7) Lin CZ, Shu CH, Lin SH, Yeh HM, Chen MS, Liu SM, et al. Polymorphic reticulosis: a malignant lymphoma of B-cell lineage. *Laryngoscope* 1989;99:307-10.

- :
- 8) Smalley SR, Cupps RE, Anderson JA, Ilstrup DM, McDonald TJ, Weiland LH, et al. *Polymorphic reticulosis limited to the upper aerodigestive tract: natural history and radiotherapeutic considerations. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1988;15:599-605.
  - 9) Chen HHW, Fong L, Su JJ, Ting LL, Hong RL, Leung HW, et al. *Experience of radiotherapy in lethal midline granuloma with special emphasis on centrofacial T-cell lymphoma: a retrospective analysis covering a 34-year period. Radiother Oncol* 1996;38:1-6.
  - 10) Aviles A, Rodriguez L, Guzman R, Talavera A, Garcia EL, Diaz-Maqueq JC. *Angiocentric T-cell lymphoma of the nose, paranasal sinus and hard palate. Hematol Oncol* 1992;10:141-7.
  - 11) Fellbaum C, Hansmann ML, Lennert K. *Malignant lymphoma of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses. Virchows Arch A Pathol Anat Histopathol* 1989;414:399-405.
  - 12) Logsdon MD, Ha CS, Kavadi VS, Cabanillas F, Hess MA, Cox JD. *Lymphoma of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinuses: improved outcome and altered prognostic factors with combined modality therapy. Cancer* 1997;80:477-88.
  - 13) Liang R, Todd D, Chan TK, Chiu E, Lie A, Kwong YL, et al. *Treatment outcome and prognostic factors for primary nasal lymphoma. J Clin Oncol* 1995;13:666-70.
  - 14) Yamaguchi M, Kita K, Miwa H, Nishii K, Oka K, Ohno T, et al. *Frequent expression of P-glycoprotein/MDR1 by nasal T-cell lymphoma cells. Cancer* 1995;76:2351-6.
  - 15) Howard D. *Non-healing granulomas. In: Kerr Ag, Mackay IS, Bull TR, editors. Scott-Brown's Otolaryngology. 6th ed. London: Butter-Heinemann Co.;1997. p.4/20/1-11.*
  - 16) McDonald TJ. *Manifestations of systemic disease. In: Cummings CW, Fredrickson JM, Harker LA, Krause CJ, Sculler DE, editors. Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery. 3rd ed. St. Louis: Mosby Year Book;1998. p.844-51.*
  - 17) Choi JO, Choi G, Jung KY, Oh JH. *Long-term follow-up results after treatment of the angiocentric immunoproliferative lesion. Korean J Otolaryngol* 1996;39:1300-4.
  - 18) Hong KH, Seo SY, Park JK. *Clinical characteristics of angiocentric immunoproliferative lesions in head and neck. Korean J Otolaryngol* 1999;42:1274-8.