

경부에 발생한 Castleman 질환 2예

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Castleman's Disease of the Neck : A Case Report

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—ABSTRACT—

Castleman's disease is a benign lymphoproliferative disorder characterized by enlarged lymph nodes. It is relatively rare disease of differential diagnostic interest in patients with lymphadenopathy. Mediastinum is the most common site, followed by abdomen, neck, axilla and so on. It presents with nonspecific symptoms and tend to mimic other head and neck neoplasms. The etiology and pathogenesis are still not clear. Also, the optimal therapy is unknown. There are two clinical types, unicentric and multicentric, and three pathological subtypes, hyaline-vascular, plasma cell and mixed. We present two cases of Castleman's disease which were treated by surgical excision and histopathologically confirmed as hyaline-vascular type with a review of literatures. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2005;16:144-148)

KEY WORDS : Castleman's disease · Neck.

서론

Castleman¹⁾ (Giant follicular lymph node hyperplasia) 60%가

가 14%²⁾ 가

가³⁾ 1954 Castleman

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4) (hyaline - vascular type) (plasma cell type), (mixed type), (unicentric disease) (multicentric disease)¹⁾

가 가

가 가

5)

Castleman 2 가 5x
 Castleman 2 2x2.5 cm , (lym-
 증 례 phoid follicle) , (lym-
 증 례 (hyaline change)
 증 례 1 : Castleman
 17 5 (Fig. 2).
 6x4 cm 7
 X- 증 례 2 :
 50 1
 가 4x4 cm 가
 가 (Fig. 1). 가

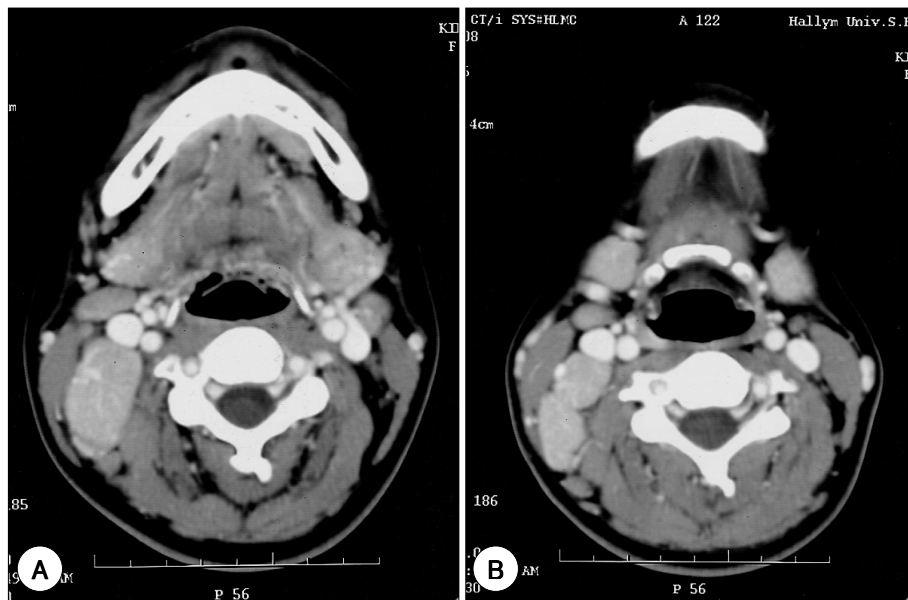


Fig. 1. Preoperative neck CT axial view of 17-years old female patient. A : CT scan shows an well margined homogeneously enhancing enlarged cervical lymph nodes, about 6x4 cm diameter, well defined and localized in right posterior triangle and deep to the right sternocleidomastoid muscle. B : There are multiple masses adjacent to the lesion.

가 , , 4 가 1 cm 가
 (Fig. 3). X- Castleman
 7 가

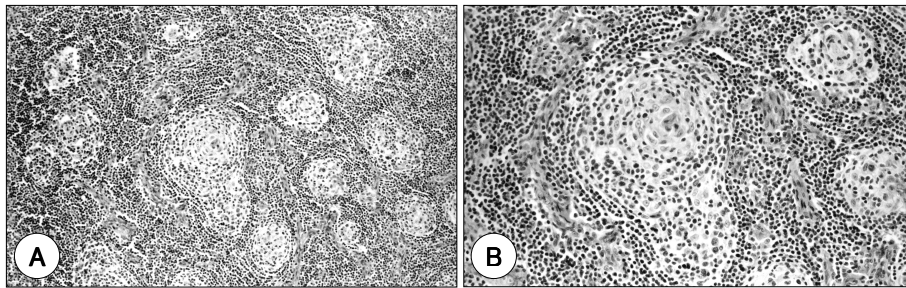


Fig. 2. Microscopic appearance. A : Large lymphoid follicle scattered in a mass of lymphoid tissue with prominent vascular proliferation and hyalinization in the follicle and in the interfollicular area (H & E, $\times 40$). B : Centre of pseudofollicle showing a thickened vessel with concentric layers of proliferated endothelium, surrounded by concentrically packed small lymphocytes (H & E, $\times 100$).

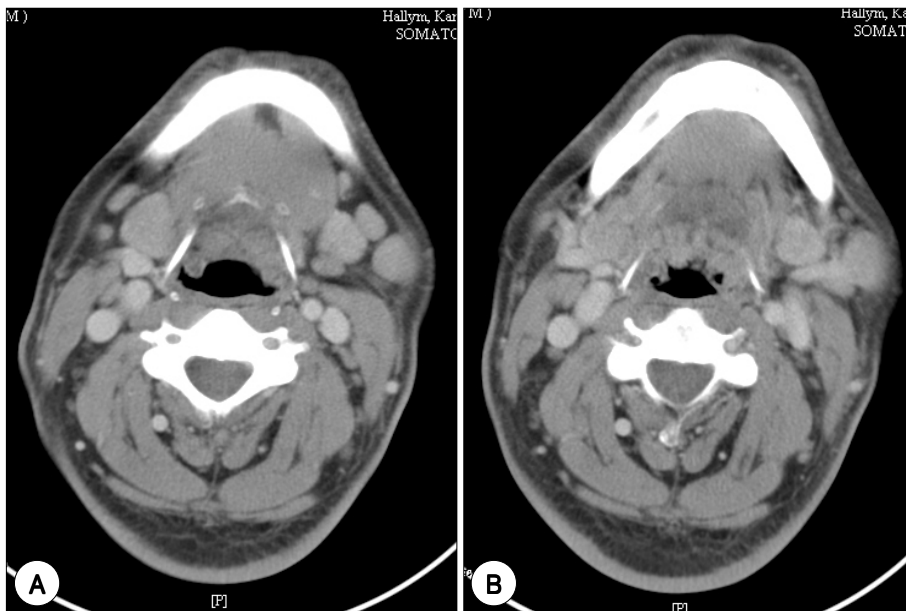
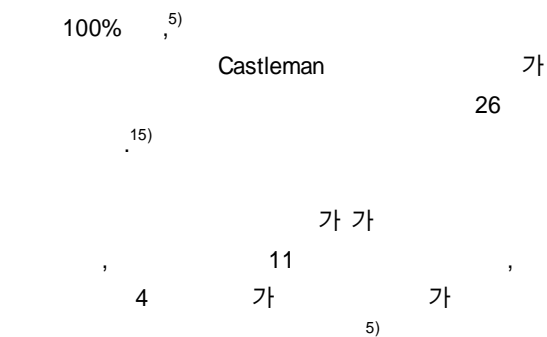


Fig. 3. Preoperative neck CT axial view of 50-years old male patient. A : CT shows an atrophied left submandibular gland and enlarged multiple cervical lymph nodes. B : There are relatively well marginated submandibular gland and lymph nodes. Also, there are no obvious internal change such as necrosis or calcification.

고 찰

Castleman, 1956 10% (plasma cell type) Castleman³⁾⁵⁾
 , 10~20% .
 (angiofollicular lymph node hyperplasia),
 (giant lymph node hyperplasia), , ESR 가 ,
 (benign lymphoma), (lymphnodal ha-
 martoma), (angiomatous lymphoid ,
 hamartoma), (follicular lymphoretic- IL -
 culoma)³⁾ 6 B 가
 가 ,
 Wiskott - aldrich , Hu- 가³⁾⁵⁾¹⁴⁾
 man Immunodeficiency Virus infection, Ebstein - Barr 가
 virus, POEMS ((Polyneuropathy),
 (Organomegaly), (Endocrinopathy),
 M - (M - protein), (Skin change) , , ,
⁶⁾ Human
 Herpes virus type - 8 Castleman
⁷⁾ 가⁴⁾
 , 8 70 ,
 가 가 .
¹⁾⁸⁾⁹⁾ 60%가 가
 ,
 14%¹⁰⁾ Castleman 가
 80% 가
 가 13% , , 가 가
 ,¹⁾¹¹⁾¹²⁾ ,⁵⁾
 , 3~ 가 가
 8 cm¹³⁾ steroid cyclophosphamide az-
 (unicentric anthioprine ,
 disease) (multicentric disease) (1200~4500 cGy)
 (hyaline - vascu-
 lar type) (plasma cell type) 가⁵⁾
 (mixed form) , , ,
 (hyaline - vascular type) ,
 90% , 가 ,
 가 . 가
 (germinal center) 5



중심 단어 : Castleman

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