화학 염색상 종양세포들은 상피세포 표지자인 cytokeratin, epithelial membrane antigen, carcinoembryonic antigen에 양성 반응을 보이며 신경내분비표지자인 neuron specific enolase, Leu-7에 양성 반응을 나타내었고 chromogranin, vimentin, actin, desmin에는 모두 음성이었다. 전자현미경검색상, 세포질 내에 신경분비과립들이 모여있는것이 관찰되었다.

2. Metastatic Liposarcoma of Pleura and Lung
늑막과 폐의 전이성 지방육종

Hyuni Cho, Yung Suk Lee, and Insun Kim
Department of Anatomical Pathology, Korea University Anam Hospital

Liposarcoma, next to malignant fibrous histiocytoma, is the most common soft tissue sarcoma of adult life.

The rate of metastasis in liposarcoma is closely related to the degree of histological differenciation ; the metastatic rates of myxoid and well-differenciated liposarcomas are much less than those of the round cell and pleomorphic types.

The metastatic sites vary considerably. Myxoid liposarcomas tend to produce secondary lesions on the serosal surfaces of pleura, pericardium, and diaphragm, sometimes alone or in combination with metastasis to the viscera.

Here we report a case of metastatic myxoid liposarcoma of pleura and lung diagnosed by fine needle aspiration cystology and confirmed by surgical excision.

A 40-year-old male had suffered from dyspnea on exertion and pain of anterior chest wall for 1 month. Chest CT scan showed 15×10 cm sized multilobulated mass on the left lower lung and pleura. A fine needle aspiration was performed. Cytogically, round and slender neoplastic cells were held together by a trabecular network of fine capillary vessels.

On past history, he had been diagnosed as myxoid liposarcoma of thigh, two years ago.

An excision of the pulmonasy mass was done under diagnosis of metastatic liposarcoma.

Grossly, the excised tumor consisted of five irregular shaped pinkish yellow soft masses, the largest one measuring 14 cm in the largest diameter. They were deceptively well-encapsulated. The cut surface showed myxoid appearance and multiple focal necrosis.

Microscopically, the neoplastic cells dispersed throughout a prominent mucopolysaccharide-rich ground substance ranged from adult appearing fat cells to more pleomorphic stellate cells with minute vacuoles and cytoplasmic processes. Typically, the vascularization was prominent in the form of branching capillary channels that produce a "chicken-wire" pattern.