

중간악성도의 27% (6/22), 고악성도의 33% (1/3)가 반응성 증식증으로 오진되었다. 대부분 세포성분이 적게 도말되고 다형성이며, 림프구와 조직구가 응집되어 종양세포로 인식하기 힘든 경우였다. 기타 호지킨 림프종으로 2례 (6%)와 전이성 암종으로 1례 (3%)가 오진되었다.

4. 호지킨 림프종 9례중 3례가 반응성 증식증으로 오진되었으며, 이들은 림프구 우세형이 2례 그리고 결절성 경화형이 1례였다. 세포학적으로 Reed-Sternberg 세포가 매우 드물게 관찰되어 정확한 인식이 어려웠다.

## 14. Percutaneous Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology of Thymoma

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The fine needle aspiration (FNA) cytology findings in 16 cases of histologically confirmed thymoma are reported. The aspirates were obtained under fluoroscopic guidance. The cytologic diagnosis were inadequate sample in one, thymoma in 12 cases (75%), small cell carcinoma or thymoma in 1, benign mesenchymal tumor in 1, and germ cell tumor in one. The cytologic features were detailed according to the histologic subtype and epithelial cell shape (small, intermediate, large, large pleomorphic, and spindle-shaped cell). They were in small epithelial cells in 4, intermediate epithelial cells in 6, large epithelial cells in 1, large pleomorphic epithelial cells in 1, and spindle-shaped epithelial cells in 3. Cytologic differential diagnosis was discussed, and the important criteria for the cytologic diagnoses of thymoma were reviewed.

This review leads us to think that nonoperative cytologic approaches to the diagnosis of the thymoma are possible and advantageous for the management of patients, and that correct cytologic diagnosis with thymoma with FNAs can easily be made, if adequate samples are obtained. The invasiveness and histologic type could not be predictable by cytological features only.

## 15. 다발성 골수종 환자에서 발생한 아밀로이드종의 세침흡인 세포학적 소견 Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology of Amyloid Tumor Arising in Association with Multiple Myeloma

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아밀로이드의 침착은 전신적으로 나타날 수도 있고 또는 일부 장기에 국소적으로 나타날 수도 있으며 국소적으로 침착될 경우 종괴를 형성하면 아밀로이드종 (amyloid tumor) 이라고도 불리운다.