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. .



1 1
 . .
 . . 39
 . 가 6.5x5x4.5cm
 . .
 가 가
 . .
 : , ,



riphral nerve sheath tumor : MPNST)

(neurofibroma)

, 39 7
 (neurofibromatosis)

(cafe-au-lait)

5 ~ 10%

^{3,5,8)}

(Fig. 1).

39

Tinnel

(malignant pe-

50

:

가 , T2 , T1 GDTA (Fig. 2).

가 (Fig. 3).

(Fig. 4),

(Fig. 5),



Fig. 1. Numerous molluscum fibromas are scattered over the anterior chest and abdominal wall.



Fig. 3. Gross pathologic features of the excised tumor from the thigh show a grayish ovoid soft to rubbery mass, 6.5 x 5 x 4.5cm, is connected with pale yellow nerve bundle in each end.



Fig. 2-A. A coronal T1-weighted spin echo MR image shows a mass slightly inhomogenous but mainly low signal intensity, oval shaped, and situated in the vicinity of the sciatic nerve.

B. A transaxial T2-weighted spin echo MR image at the level of the proximal thigh reveals inhomogenous high signal intensity in the mass.

C. A coronal T1-weighted spin echo MR image following the intravenous administration of gadolinium shows inhomogenous enhancement of the signal intensity of the tumor.

Neurofibromatosis-1(NF-1) Neurofibromatosis-2(NF-2) (Table 1), NF-1 17 NF-2 22

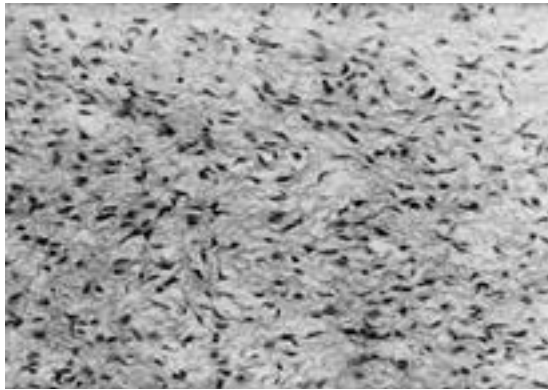


Fig. 4. Photomicrograph of a tumor(5 × 4 × 2.5cm) from the leg reveals interlacing bundles of elongated cells having wavy, dark staining nuclei. No evidence of mitosis is noted(neurofibroma).

NF-1 (schwannoma) 가 , 4), (bilateral acoustic nerve tumor) 가

2 ~ 5% 3), MPNST 20 ~ 50 가 3,8), 가 , 가 8), MPNST Fredrick 5) 2 ~ 16% 9), 10 가 가 9), MPNST 가 (pseudocapsule)

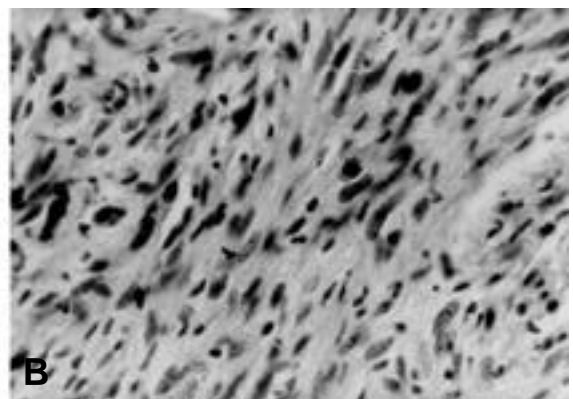


Fig. 5-A. Photomicrograph of the excised tumor from the thigh shows closely packed spindle cells(MPNST). B. Photomicrograph shows the neoplastic cells having wavy or buckled irregular shaped hyperchromatic nuclei and frequent mitotic figures.

Table 1. Criteria for diagnosis of neurofibromatosis 1 and 2⁹⁾

Neurofibromatosis 1
two or more of the following are required:
a) six or more cafe-au-lait spots over 5mm in freest diameter in prepubertal individuals and over 15mm in adults
b) two or more neurofibromas of any type or one plexiform neurofibroma
c) freckling in the axillary or inguinal regions
d) optic glioma
e) two or more Lisch nodules
f) a distinctive osseous lesion such as sphenoid dysplasia or thinning of long bone cortex, with or without pseudoarthrosis
g) a first-degree relative (parent, sibling or offspring) with NF 1 diagnosed by the above criteria
Neurofibromatosis 2
one of the following is required:
a) bilateral tumours of the eighth nerve seen with appropriate imaging techniques such as CT or MRI
b) a first-degree relative with NF 2 and either a unilateral mass of the eighth nerve, or two of the following : neurofibroma, meningioma, glioma schwannoma, or juvenile posterior subcapsular lenticular opacity

8), 85%
 가 가
 , 4,5),
 10),
 가
 (schwannoma) , NF-1
 가 (schwanomatosis)
 (overtreat
 ment) 1),
 S-100
 , MPNST
 MPNST
 가 4),
 가 , 6),
 per 10 HPF) 가 (>20
 가 9),
 가
 , 9),
 9),

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Abstract

Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor of the Sciatic Nerve in a Patient with Neurofibromatosis – A Case Report –

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Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors(MPNSTs) are uncommon sarcomas that mostly arise in the soft tissue. They can develop from the pre-existing neurofibromas or schwannomas, or denovo from the peripheral nerves, or they can occur following the radiation therapy.

We report a case of MPNST that developed in the sciatic nerve of the patient with neurofibromatosis type-1(NF-1). The patient was a 39-year-old man with the history of NF-1, who's main symptom was a rapidly enlarging painful mass in his posterior thigh.

The well demarcated tumor, 6.5 × 5 × 4.5cm in size, was composed of closely packed spindle cells.

Since the patients with NF-1 have a high risk for developing a recurred MPNST, the importance of the clinical follow up is emphasized.

Key Words : MPNST, Neurofibromatosis, Malignant change

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