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1  
 15

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Kimura

, 27 10

, 가

angiolymploid hyperplasia with  
 eosinophilia(ALHE) <sup>8)</sup>. 1988

Kuo <sup>4)</sup> Kimura 9 ALHE 15 가

가 7×5×3cm 가

<sup>7)</sup>, <sup>5)</sup> 2 ,

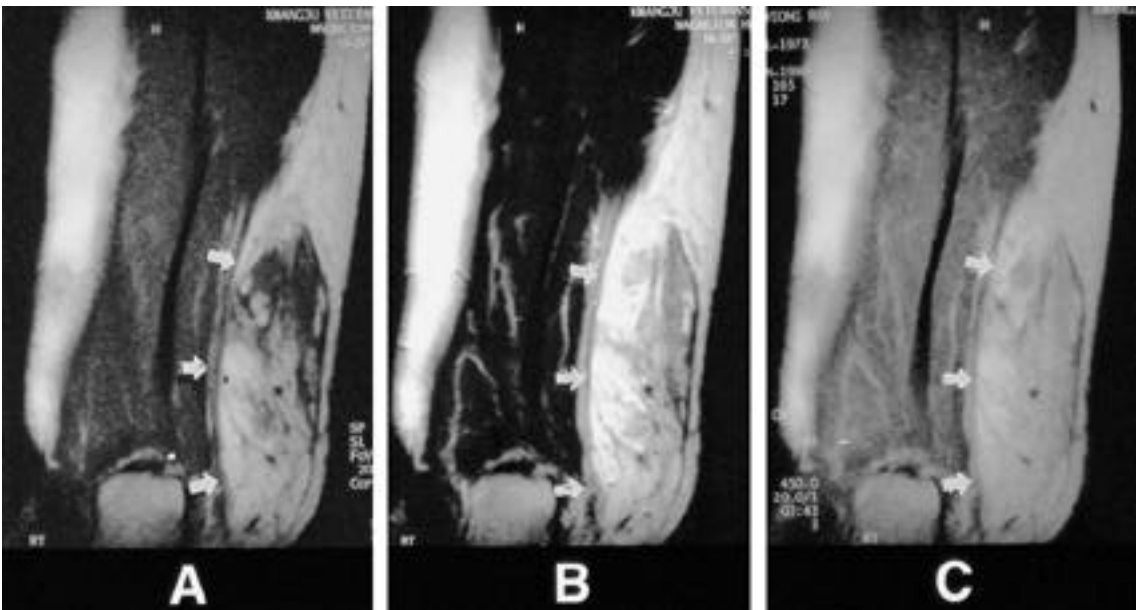
27 47%, 1%, 47%

Kimura 1 가

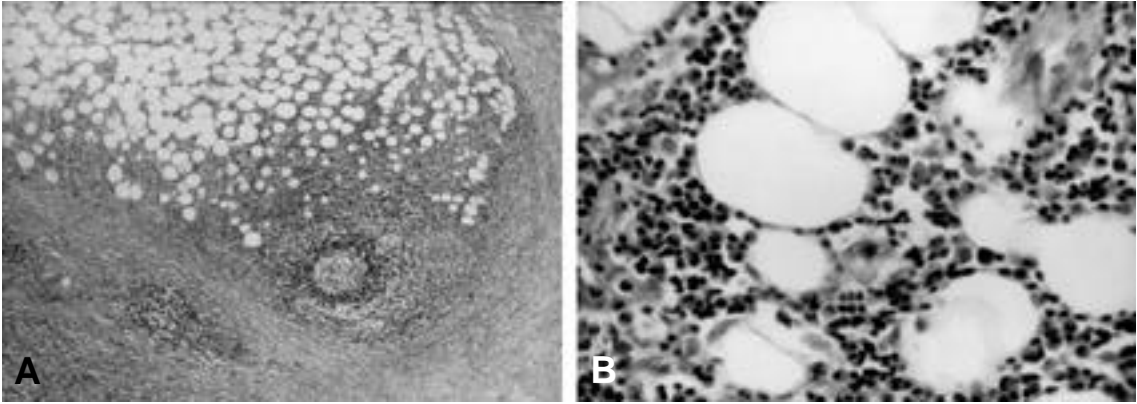
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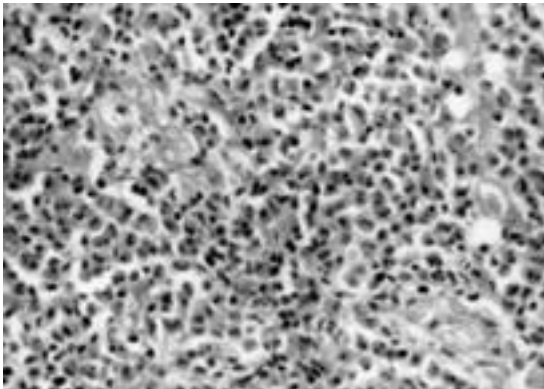
**Fig. 1.** Plain X-ray shows well demarcated soft tissue tumor(arrow).



**Fig. 2.** Coronal MRI shows  
A. Iso-signal intensity in T1WI(arrow)  
B. Diffuse high signal intensity in T2WI(arrow)  
C. Homogenous enhancement in Gd-EDTA enhance image(arrow)



**Fig. 3-A.** The microscopic view shows typical lymphoid follicle with prominent germinal center and many eosinophil infiltration(H&E : × 100).  
**B.** In some areas, eosinophils infiltrate into fat lobules(H&E : × 400).



**Fig. 4.** The microscopic view shows many eosinophils mixed with plasma cell and lymphocytes, forming eosinophilic abscess (H&E : × 400).

(germinal center)  
 가 ,  
 가 (eosinophilic panniculitis)(Fig. 3).  
 (eosinophilic abscess)(Fig. 4).

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Kimura 1948 Kimura가  
 가  
 (Fig. 1), Lizuka Kimura  
 ALHE Kimura  
 T1 , T2 , 가  
 (Gd enhanced image)  
 (Fig. 2). 15 ~ 40%  
 5,7)  
 가 가 가

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 , , ,  
 , IgE 가 2,5),  
 ,  
 3,6),  
 Kimura Kimura 1  
 가  
 , , 가  
 9),  
 Kimura  
 ALHE ,  
 Kimura , ALHE ,  
 가 Kimura  
 , IgE 가 ALHE  
 Kimura 2),  
 , ALHE  
 (cobblestone-like)  
 (uncanalized mass)  
 가 ,  
 2),  
 , , ,  
 , 가 , Kaposi  
 , CO<sub>2</sub> , ,

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**Abstract**

**Kimura's Disease in the Arm  
- A Case Report -**

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Kimura's disease is a mass producing uncommon chronic inflammatory process of unknown cause. It is more common among Orientals and affects particularly the young male. Sites of predilection include the head and neck regions, primarily the subcutaneous tissue and dermis. It's clinical course is benign in nature. The treatment modalities for this disease are surgical excision, steroid therapy and radiation therapy. We experienced a case of soft tissue mass in the right upper arm. It was painless and relatively movable. We performed marginal excision of the mass, which was turned out to be Kimura's disease on microscopic examination. In this case, disease recurrence was not found fifteen months after the operation.

**Key Words :** Kimura's disease, Arm

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