

뇌경막을 침범한 비중격 연골육종 1예

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김철호 · 모정윤 · 전정민 · 김현준

A Case of Chondrosarcoma in Nasal Septum

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ABSTRACT

Chondrosarcomas are malignant, slow-growing, cartilaginous tumors that are most commonly found in the pelvis, long bones and ribs, with approximately 5% to 10% located in head and neck. These tumors show diverse clinical features according to the morphologies, histological grades, and locations. Because most cases are characterized with nonspecific symptoms such as nasal obstruction and rhinorrhea, it can be misdiagnosed as rhinitis or sinusitis. For this reason, it is often detected when it has already reached locally advanced status. Chondrosarcomas in the head and neck region have a high local recurrence rate but rare distant metastases. The imaging study is essential and computed tomography shows calcified, low density mass occasionally with septal erosion. Magnetic resonance imaging shows low signal intensity in T1 weighted images, and high signal intensity in T2. Surgical resection is the definitive treatment of choice. Radiation and chemotherapy are reserved for residual disease and palliation. We present a case of the chondrosarcoma of nasal septum that was treated with craniofacial resection by craniotomy, and with bicoronal incision and midfacial degloving. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2004;47:1038-40)

KEY WORDS : Chondrosarcoma · Nasal septum.

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 gloving) 1
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(Fig. 1).

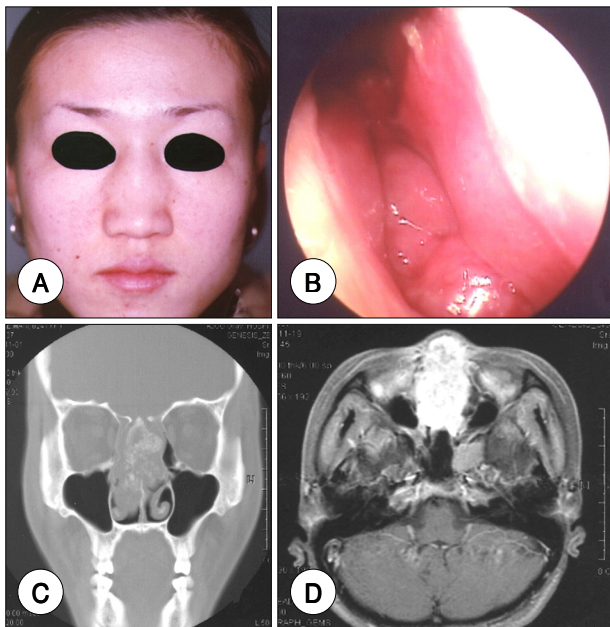


Fig. 1. A : The patient face shows nasal dorsum widening and nasal bone thinning. B : Endoscopic findings show left septal hypertrophy and nasal obstruction due to masses. C : PNS CT (coronal view), space occupying mass with calcification in nasal septum was seen. D : PNS MRI (axial view, T1WI), nasal septal mass that has a low to intermediate signal intensity was seen. The mass extended to cribriform plate and lamina papyracea.

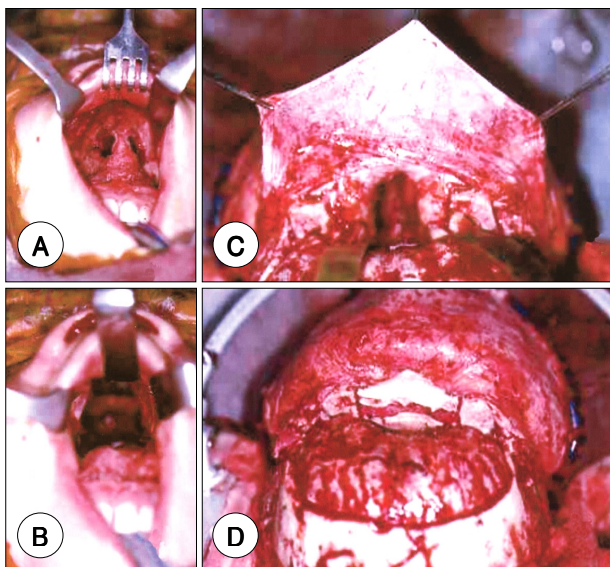


Fig. 2. A : After sublabial incision, midfacial degloving was done. B : Main mass including nasal bone, septum and lamina papyracea were excised. C : After the pericranial flap was elevated and craniotomy was done, main mass extended to dura was resected and dura defect was reconstructed with fascia lata. D : After complete excision, defect area of skull base was reconstructed by pericranial flap and splitting periosteal flap obtaining from calvarium.

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(bicoronal incision) (craniotomy) ,
7 mm
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20
5 6300 cGy
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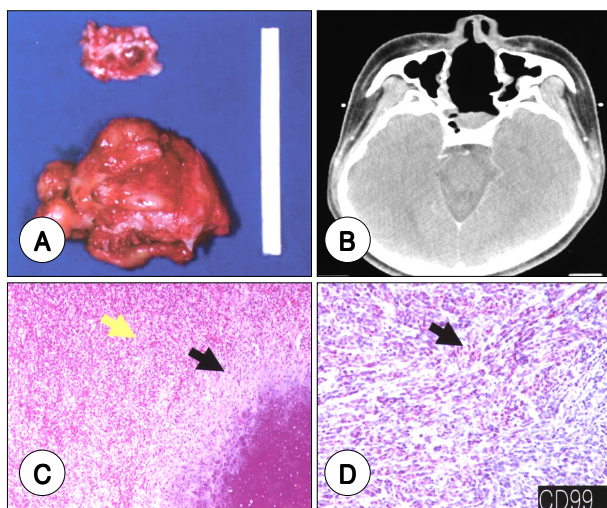


Fig. 3. A : Gross specimen, lower-main mass, 6.5 × 4 cm sized mass, upper-dura specimen (invaded by tumor). B : Postoperative CT scan (7 months), there was no recurred mass on CT scan. C : H-E stain (×100), Normal chondrocytes (yellowish arrow) and mesenchymal chondrosarcoma (black arrow) were seen. D : CD99 stain (×200) shows brownish colored chondrosarcoma cells (arrow).

