

- -

. . . .



,
,
, 가 ,
,
:
, ,



,
1,4,6), 22 가 1
가 가 가 가
가 , 가 가 ,
, 2x6
cm 가
T2W ,

:

28
Tel : 02) 760-3792, Fax : 02) 764-2718, E-mail : ojhsy@zaigen.co.kr

* 2000

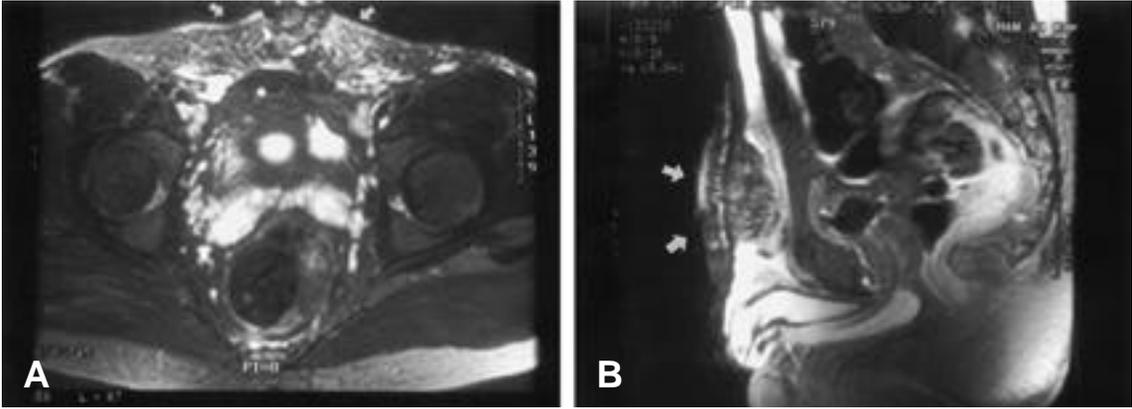


Fig. 1 Axial(A) and sagittal(B) MR images show the heterogeneous high signal mass, infiltrating rectus abdominis in T2W image.

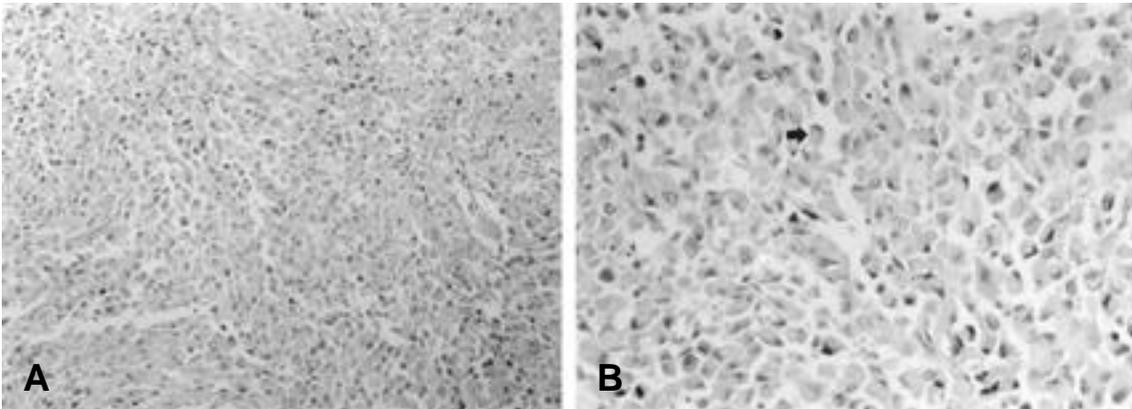


Fig. 2-A. It shows diffuse proliferation of monomorphic round cells. High mitotic activities and areas of necrosis are found (H&E $\times 100$).

B. Tumor cells show the vesicular nuclei containing a prominent central nucleolus and have hyaline cytoplasmic inclusions pushing aside the nuclei (H&E $\times 200$).

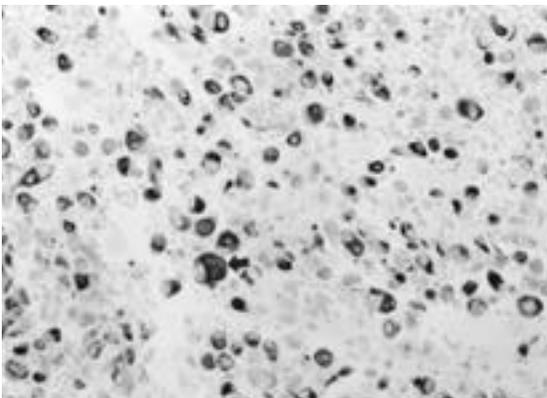


Fig. 3. The cytoplasmic inclusion bodies show positive staining with the antibodies against cytokeratins ($\times 400$).

(Fig. 1),
 가
 가
 (Fig. 2).
 cytokeratin
 (Fig. 3), epithelial membrane
 (Fig. 4).
 antigen
 , vimentin
 (Fig. 5), desmin

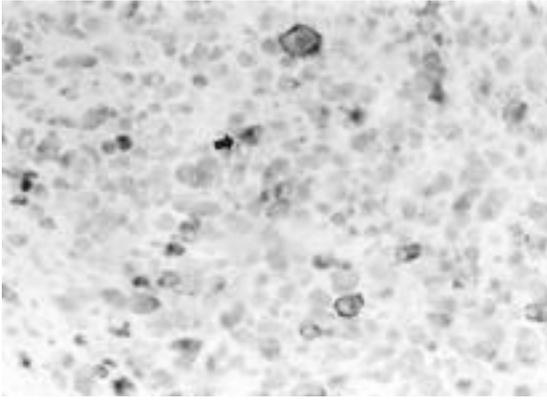


Fig. 4. Prominent membrane positivity for the epithelial membrane antigen is observed (× 400).

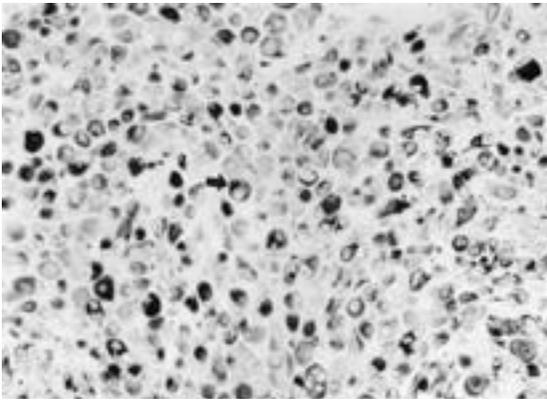


Fig. 5. Diffuse and dot-like cytoplasmic vimentin is stained (× 200).

(gracilis)

1

Palmer 1978

Wilms 가 ,

myoglobin, desmin, muscle-specific actin

3)

cytokeratin, epithelial membrane antigen, vimentin

, S-100, HMB-45, desmin

2)

desmin muscle-specific actin 가

vimentin 2)

desmin ,

2,4)

4)
1
5)
5
58%
15%

2) **d'Amore ESG and Ninfo V** : Soft tissue small round cell tumors: morphological parameters. *Semin Diagn Pathol*, 13(3):184-203, 1996.

3) **Gururangan S, Bowman LC, Parham DM, et al** : Primary extracranial rhabdoid tumors. *Cancer*, 71(8):2653-2659, 1993.

4) **Kent AL, Mahoney DH, Gresik MV, Steuber CP and Fernbach DJ** : Malignant rhabdoid tumor of the extremity. *Cancer*, 60: 1056-1059, 1987.

5) **Kodet R, Newton WA, Sachs N, et al** : Rhabdoid tumor of soft tissues: A clinicopathologic study of 26 cases enrolled on the intergroup rhabdomyosarcoma study. *Hum Pathol*, 22(7):674-684, 1991.

6) **Newsham I, Daub D, Besnard-Guerin C and Cavenee W** : Molecular sublocalization and characterization of 11:22 translocation breakpoint in a malignant rhabdoid tumor. *Genetics*, 19:433-440, 1994.

7) **White FV, Dehner LP, Belchis DA, et al** : Congenital disseminated malignant rhabdoid tumor. *Am J Surg Pathol*, 23(3):249-256, 1999.

REFERENCES

1) **Beckwith JB and Palmer NF** : Histopathology and prognosis of Wilms' tumor: results of the first National Wilms' Tumor Study. *Cancer*, 41:1937-1948, 1978.

Abstract

Malignant Extrarenal Rhabdoid Tumor in Soft Tissue - A Case Report -

**Sang Hoon Lee, M.D., Han Soo Kim, M.D., Joo-Han Oh, M.D.,
Sung Wook Suh, M.D., Han Koo Lee, M.D.**

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Malignant rhabdoid tumor is a highly aggressive tumor of children, that often arises in the kidney. Some rhabdoid tumors have been reported in various extra-renal location including the central nervous system, liver, skin, and soft tissues. In case of arising in soft tissues, it may be misdiagnosed as rhabdomyosarcoma. It is important to distinguish malignant rhabdoid tumor from rhabdomyosarcoma, because malignant rhabdoid tumor has more aggressive behavior and poorer survival rate. And this differential diagnosis can be performed by several immunohistochemistry. Here we report a case of malignant rhabdoid tumor that arose in lower abdominal wall with related articles.

Key Words : Soft tissue malignant rhabdoid tumor, Rhabdomyosarcoma, Immunohistochemistry

Address reprint requests to

Joo Han Oh, M.D.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine

#28 Yongon-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul, Korea

Tel : 82-2-760-3792, Fax : 82-2-764-2718, E-mail : ojhsy@zaigen.co.kr