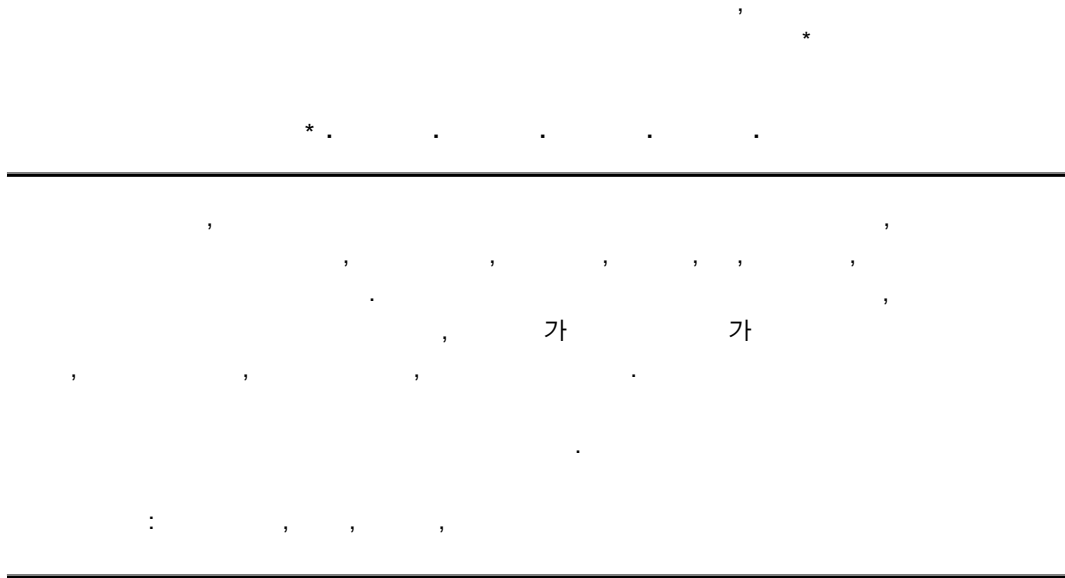


- 2 -



(paraganglioma), 1

, 90%

가 가 49 가

3x4 cm

(Fig. 1).

1

:

300

MIBG

가 3×3.5 cm 가
T1 , T2

(Fig. 2).

(marginal excision)

(Fig. 3),

(epithelioid cell)가
(zellballen)
가 CD-56

S-100



Fig. 1. 49-year-old female visited outpatient clinic with tender mass of her distal thigh.

가 가

1 cm, 3 cm
(Fig. 4).

T1 T2

(Fig. 5).

T2

가



Fig. 2. An ovoid and relatively well-circumscribed lesion (about 2 × 3 × 3.5 cm) was noted in the lateral aspect of the left lower thigh, mainly within the subcutaneous fat layer. (A) Mass showed intermediate and high signal intensity on T2 weighted image of MRI. (B) Mass of low signal intensity was observed on T1 weighted image. (C) The lesion showed good enhancement with focal signal void structure inside.

interferon
CT
5 6
가 가 2
(Fig. 6).

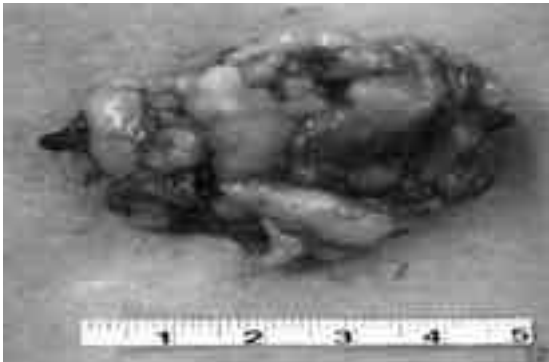


Fig. 3. Well-encapsulated soft tissue mass was resected, and no invasion of surrounding structure was found.



Fig. 4. A radiograph of pelvis shows that excised state of right pubic ramus was noted, and osteolytic lesion was found in left femoral head and metaphyseal area.

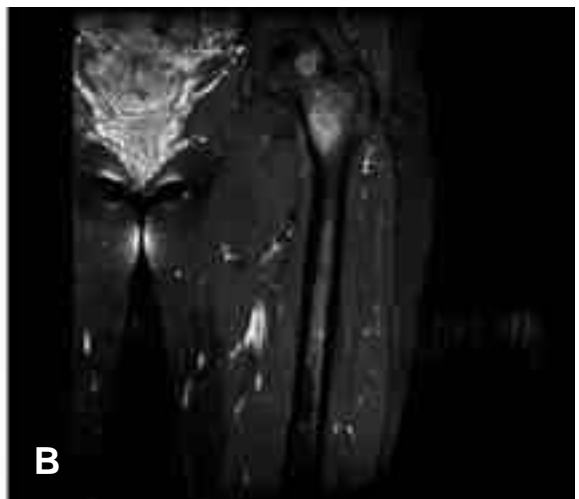
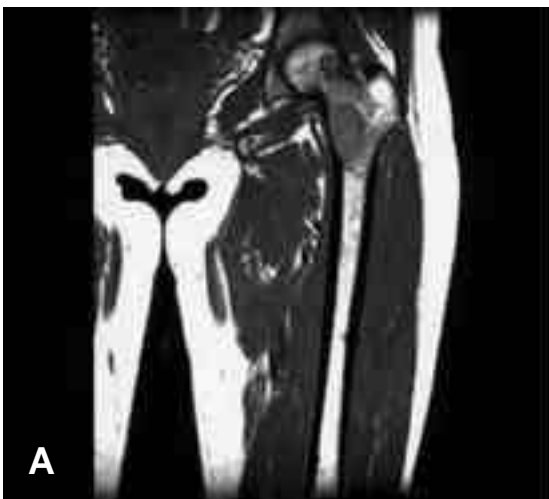


Fig. 5. (A) T1 weighted image of MRI showed low and intermediate signal intensity of left femoral head and metaphysis. (B) The lesion shows good enhancement.

— : — - 2 - —

가 50%

(neural crest cell)

(dorsal root ganglia)

가

1 (alveolar soft part sarcoma), (melanoma), (carcinoma)

(pheochromocytoma)

2

6

가

5 ~ 30%

3)

1)

2

Gustilo 4)

35

가 가

가

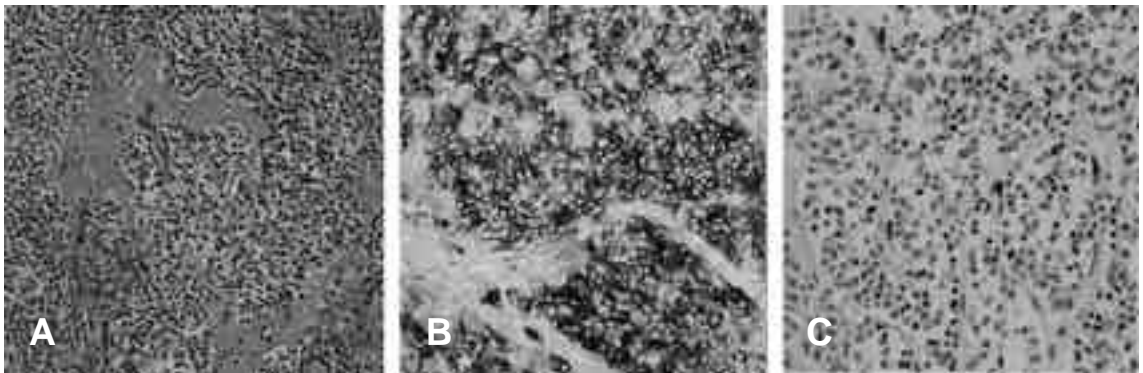


Fig. 6. (A) Low power ($\times 100$) photomicrograph showed zellballen pattern (arrangement in small nests) of round or polygonal epithelioid cells on the hematoxylin and eosin-stained section. (B) Immunohistochemical finding showed that chief cells were intensely positive for CD-56. (C) Another immunohistochemical finding showed that the tumor nests were surrounded by sustentacular cells positive for S-100 protein.

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Abstract

**Clinical Presentation of Paraganglioma in Orthopaedics
- Report of Two Cases -**

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Paraganglioma is a neoplasm consisting of sympathetic neuroendocrine cells, which arise from neural ectoderm of extra-adrenal paraganglia. It often occurs in thyroid, carotid body, mediastinum, lung, duodenum, the retroperitoneal area and periaortic area. Malignant paraganglioma is defined not by the histological diagnosis, but by spread to regional lymph nodes or distant metastasis. Rare bone metastasis mostly occurs in the base of skull or spine, and even it rarely metastasizes to pelvis or femur. We would like to report two cases of paraganglioma; one in the subcutaneous fat layer that was mistaken for a vascular tumor, and the other in the retroperitoneal space with early bone metastasis.

Key Words: Paraganglioma, Subcutaneous, Retroperitoneal, Bone metastasis

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