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# 胸腔醫學

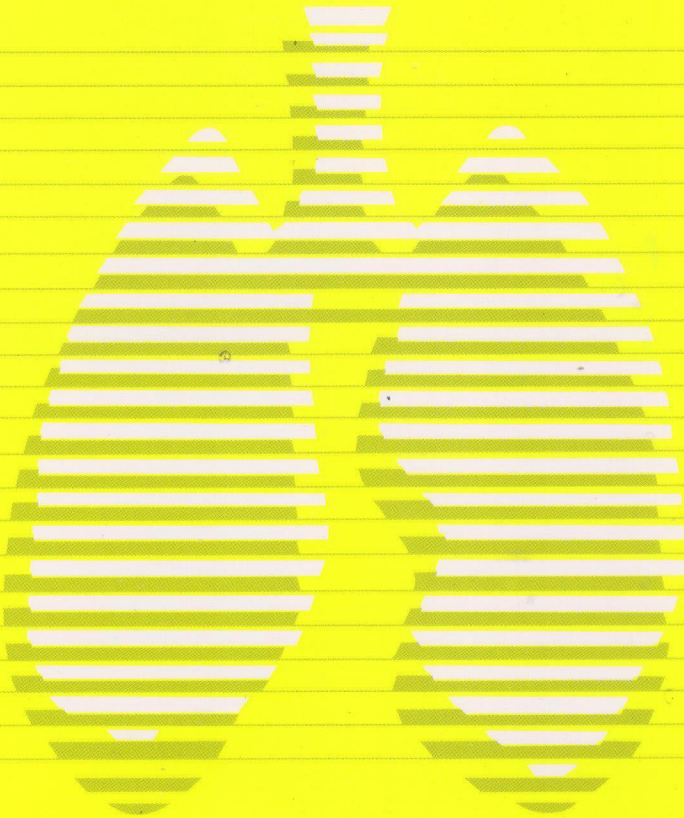
## Thoracic Medicine

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## Thoracic Medicine

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## Thoracic Medicine

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# Soluble Triggering Receptor Expressed on Myeloid Cells 1 (sTREM-1): A Possible Prognostic Factor for Patients with Malignancy

Kou-Chou Hsieh<sup>\*,\*\*\*</sup>, Yu-Feng Wei<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>, Cheng-Yi Wang<sup>\*,\*\*\*\*\*</sup>, Chao-Chi Ho<sup>\*,\*\*</sup>,  
Chong-Jen Yu<sup>\*</sup>, Pan-Chyr Yang<sup>\*</sup>

**Background:** The concentration of soluble triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells-1 (sTREM-1) in malignant pleural effusions is higher than that of transudates. As a marker of inflammation, the correlation of sTREM-1 in serum and pleural effusion is not known. We were interested in the relationship between the prognosis and sTREM-1 in malignant patients.

**Methods:** We performed a prospective observational study. A total of 17 patients with malignancy were enrolled. The sTREM-1 concentration in serum and pleural effusion was measured using a sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The correlation between serum and pleural effusions was analyzed by nonparametric correlation analysis. The association between sTREM-1 and patient progression-free survival was assessed using the log-rank test.

**Results:** The correlation between serum and pleural effusions was good (Spearman's correlation coefficient=0.823,  $p < 0.01$ ). Univariate analysis showed the tendency of a shorter progression-free survival in patients with high sTREM-1 levels in serum ( $\geq 180$  pg/ml) than in patients with low sTREM-1 levels. But this result was not confirmed by multivariate analysis.

**Conclusions:** The sTREM-1 levels in pleural effusions are correlated with the sTREM-1 levels in the serum of malignant patients. High sTREM-1 levels in the serum of malignant patients might lead to a tendency of poor progression-free survival. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 1-7)

Key words: soluble triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells, pleural effusion, serum, malignancy

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Departments of <sup>\*</sup>Internal Medicine and <sup>\*\*</sup>Emergency Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan. <sup>\*\*\*</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Lishin Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan. <sup>\*\*\*\*</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, E-Da Hospital, I Shou University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan. <sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Cardinal Tien Hospital, Fu Jen Catholic University, Taipei, Taiwan

Address reprint requests to: Dr. Chao-Chi Ho, Department of Internal Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital, No. 7, Chung-Shan South Road, Taipei 100, Taiwan

## 骨髓細胞表達的可溶解觸發受體 (sTREM-1) : 癌症病人的可能預後因子

謝國洲\*,\*\*\* 魏裕峰\*\*\*\* 王誠一\*,\*\*\*\*\* 何肇基\*\*,\*\* 余忠仁\* 楊泮池\*

**背景：**在惡性肋膜積液中，骨髓細胞表達的可溶解觸發受體 (sTREM-1) 的濃度，較滲出性肋膜積液高。作為發炎反應的指標，血清中與肋膜積液中的 sTREM-1 濃度的相關性還是未知我們同時也對 sTREM-1 濃度與癌症病人預後的關係感到興趣。

**方法：**這是一個前瞻性的觀察研究，總共有 17 位癌症患者為研究對象。我們利用酵素連結免疫吸附分析的方法測出肋膜積液與血清中 sTREM-1 的濃度。統計上則是利用 *Nonparametric correlation analysis* 來分析肋膜積液與血清中 sTREM-1 濃度的相關性。sTREM-1 濃度與病人的 progression-free survival 的相關性則使用 log-rank test 來分析。

**結果：**肋膜積液與血清中 sTREM-1 濃度是高度正相關性 (Spearman's correlation coefficient=0.823,  $p < 0.01$ )。單變數分析顯示血清中 sTREM-1 濃度較高 ( $\geq 180$  pg/ml) 的病人傾向有較短的 progression-free survival。但多變數分析並未證實此結果。

**結論：**癌症病人的肋膜積液中 sTREM-1 濃度正相關於血清中 sTREM-1 濃度。血清中 sTREM-1 濃度較高的癌症患者有 progression-free survival 較短的傾向。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 1-7)

**關鍵詞：**骨髓細胞表達的可溶解觸發受體 (sTREM-1)，肋膜積液，血清，癌症

# An Unusual form of Metastasis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma — Case Report

Chia-Ming Chen, Chia-Hung Chen, Te-Chun Hsia, Chuen-Ming Shih

Endobronchial metastases (EBM) from extrapulmonary malignant tumors are rare. The most common extrathoracic malignancies associated with EBM are breast, renal and colorectal carcinomas. EBM is defined as bronchoscopically visible lesions histopathologically identical to the primary tumor in patients with extrapulmonary malignancies. Symptoms and radiographic findings are similar to those in primary lung cancer. Therefore, EBM should be differentiated from primary lung cancer histopathologically. Of the many types of extrathoracic tumors capable of EBM, only 2 cases of EBM from hepatocellular carcinoma have been reported in the literature. We report a patient present with right lower lobe collapse and bronchoscopic biopsy-confirmed EBM from hepatocellular carcinoma. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 8-13)

Key words: hepatoma, endobronchial metastasis

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Division of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan, R.O.C.  
Address reprint requests to: Dr. Chuen-Ming Shih, Department of Internal Medicine, China Medical University Hospital,  
No. 2, Yude Road, Bei Chiu, Taichung, Taiwan 404, R.O.C.

## 罕見的肝癌肺轉移形式—支氣管內轉移—病例報告

陳嘉銘 陳家弘 夏德椿 施純明

支氣管內轉移定義為在內視鏡下可見的支氣管內病灶，最終診斷為肺外惡性腫瘤。由於從症狀及影像上不易與原發性肺腫瘤區分，因此常常需要病理組織學來鑑別。肺外腫瘤以支氣管內轉移來表現的相當罕見，造成支氣管內轉移的肺外腫瘤中以乳癌，腎細胞癌及大腸直腸癌最為常見。肝癌合併支氣管內轉移則非常少見，在文獻中，只有兩個病例。我們將報告一個 53 歲女性肝癌患者，因咳血求診，在胸部 X 光片上呈現右下肺葉萎陷，經由支氣管鏡做病理切片，確診為肝癌合併支氣管內轉移。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 8-13)

關鍵詞：肝癌，支氣管內轉移

# Primary Lymphoepithelioma-like Carcinoma of the Lung: A Case Report

Hung-Hsing Chen\*, Chun-Ming Tsai\*\*, Reury-Perng Perng\*\*,  
Shang-Tao Chien\*\*\*, Jane-Yi Hsu\*\*\*\*

A 51-year-old man was found incidentally to have a mass at the lower lobe of the right lung incidentally. He was asymptomatic and was a non-smoker, and his health condition had been good. The chest radiograph showed a mass lesion at the lower lobe of the right lung and subsequent examination favored primary lung cancer. Surgical resection of the tumor was performed and the pathological examination revealed distinct features compatible with lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the lung. In situ hybridization further confirmed the presence of EBER-1 (EBV-encoded small nuclear RNA-1).

Primary lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the lung is a rare pulmonary lung cancer. Prior to 1982, the WHO lung cancer classification did not include this rare entity. Herein we present a rare case of this type of cancer and review the literatures. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 14-18)

Key words: lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), primary lung cancer

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\*Department of Chest Medicine, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, \*\*Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, National Yang Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan, \*\*\*Department of Pathology, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital, \*\*\*\*Division of Chest Surgery, Kaohsiung Armed Forces General Hospital  
Address reprint requests to: Dr. Chun-Ming Tsai, Department of Chest Medicine, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, 201, Section 2, Shih-Pai Road, Taipei 112, Taiwan



## 罕見的原發性肺部腫瘤：病例報告

陳弘興\* 蔡俊明\*\*,\*\* 彭瑞鵬\*\*,\*\* 錢尚道\*\*\* 許正義\*\*\*\*

一個 51 歲已婚男性，因身體健康檢查偶然發現右下肺葉腫瘤。病人不抽煙且除了輕微糖尿病，沒有過去重大病史。沒有呼吸道或全身性症狀。胸部 X 光及電腦斷層等檢查顯示右下肺葉腫瘤，除了疑似右肺門淋巴結腫大，未發現有遠處轉移現象。經手術切除，病理檢查結果為罕見的原發性類淋巴上皮癌 (lymphoepithelioma-like carcinoma of the lung)。原位雜交法 (in situ hybridization) 證實 Epstein-Barr virus 的存在。

原發性類淋巴上皮癌是一種相當罕見的肺部腫瘤。世界衛生組織在 1982 年公佈的肺癌分類上，仍未將此腫瘤列入。在此我們報告這一例罕見的原發性肺癌並探討文獻關於此疾病之特色。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 14-18)

關鍵詞：類淋巴上皮癌，EB 病毒，原發性肺癌

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\* 台北榮民總醫院 胸腔部，\*\* 國立陽明大學醫學院 內科系，\*\*\* 國軍高雄總醫院 病理部，\*\*\*\* 國軍高雄總醫院 胸腔外科  
索取抽印本請聯絡：蔡俊明醫師，台北榮民總醫院 胸腔部，台北市石牌路二段 201 號

# Obstructive Sleep Apnea in an Obese Patient with Diabetes Mellitus: A Case Report

Li-Chun Huang, Jiunn-Song Jiang, Diana Yuwung Yeh, Shang Jyh Kao, Chia-Mo Lin

Sleep apnea may accelerate metabolic abnormalities, possibly through progressive elevation of stress hormones and cytokines such as cortisol, IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$ . Furthermore, daytime sleepiness is frequently associated with obesity, diabetes, and insulin resistance, independently of sleep disordered breathing.

We herein report an overweight patient with diabetes mellitus who sought help with weight reduction. He was diagnosed with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA), and an uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (UPPP) and tonsillectomy was performed. He experienced significant weight reduction and normalization of blood sugar after the operation. OSA may have been a possible cause of hyperglycemia and obesity in this patient. (*Thorac Med 2008; 23: 19-24*)

Key words: obstructive sleep apnea, obesity, apnea-hypopnea index, continuous positive airway pressure

## 罹患阻塞性睡眠呼吸中止症的肥胖糖尿病病患： 一病例報告

黃麗春 江俊松 葉育雯 高尚志 林嘉謨

睡眠呼吸中止症可加速代謝性異常的原因有可能是因為壓力性荷爾蒙與細胞激素如腎上腺皮質醇，介白素 6 (IL-6) 和腫瘤壞死因子  $\alpha$  (TNF $\alpha$ ) 的持續上升所造成。再者，白天昏睡除了睡眠異常呼吸之外，常與肥胖、糖尿病與胰島素抗性相關。我們在此報告一位罹患阻塞性睡眠呼吸中止症的肥胖糖尿病病患到院求助減重的個案。他被診斷為罹患阻塞性睡眠呼吸中止症 (OSA)，併經懸壘垂顎咽整形術與扁桃腺切除術。經開刀後，他減重成功，而且血糖也控制的很好。因此 OSA 有可能是造成這名病患血糖過高與肥胖的原因。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 19-24)

關鍵詞：阻塞性睡眠呼吸中止症，肥胖，呼吸中止與淺呼吸指數，連續性呼吸道正壓呼吸

# Calcified Pleural Tumor as a Rare Presentation of Paragonimiasis: A Case Report

Chi-Hsien Chen, Jih-Shuin Jerng, Pei-Shin Huang\*, Pan-Chyr Yang

Calcified pleural tumor is a rare presentation in paragonimiasis, a parasitic disease that is endemic in Taiwan. The lung and pleura are the most common destinations for the parasite. Pleuropulmonary manifestations have been widely reported, and may mimic several lung diseases, such as lung cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis. The diagnostic requirement is a search for ova in the pleural effusion or pleural tissue. We report a 62-year-old woman who had suffered from intermittent right upper quadrant pain for 7 years. Computed tomography of the chest showed an 8-cm centrally calcified mass lesion in the right costophrenic angle. Biopsy of the mass revealed *Paragonimus westermani* ova surrounded by dense hyalinized fibrotic tissue. This case demonstrates that paragonimiasis may present as a calcified pleural tumor. (***Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 25-30**)

Key words: paragonimiasis, *Paragonimus*, pleural, calcification, tumor, abdominal pain

## 以鈣化性肋膜腔腫瘤為表現的肺吸蟲症：一病例報告

陳啟信 鄭之勛 黃佩欣\* 楊泮池

臺灣地處於肺吸蟲症流行病區，和食用未經熟煮的淡水蝦蟹有關。人類是肺吸蟲的宿主之一，食入的幼蟲會穿過腸道，腹膜，橫隔膜，和肋膜而進入肺臟。因此肺臟和肋膜腔內的變化是肺吸蟲最常見的臨床表現。過去的研究報告顯示，肺吸蟲在肺臟和肋膜腔的表現可以和肺結核與惡性腫瘤相似。而診斷的確立須要經由蟲卵的發現。然而就我們所知，以鈣化的肋膜腔內腫瘤來表現的肺吸蟲症並未被報導過。本個案指出，肺吸蟲症有可以靠近橫隔膜的鈣化腫瘤來表現，且合併長期的右上腹疼痛。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 25-30)

關鍵詞：肺吸蟲病，肺吸蟲，胸膜的，鈣化，腫瘤，腹痛

# Intramuscular Lipoma Arising in the Intercostal Muscle — A Case Report

Wei-Cheng Lin\*, Yih-Leong Chang\*\*, Yung-Chie Lee\*.,\*\*\*

Although subcutaneous lipoma is the most common soft tissue neoplasm, deeply-seated intramuscular lipoma is rarely encountered, especially those arising in the chest wall. Because images provide insufficient efficacy to differentiate these benign neoplasms from well-differentiated liposarcomas, excisional biopsy is often needed. Surgical results are markedly good and the recurrence rates depend on free resection margins. We present a rare case of intramuscular lipoma arising in the intercostal muscles. This tumor was found incidentally on the chest roentgenography as a large subpleural mass, and the computerized tomography revealed a well-defined tumor with fatty density straddling the intercostal space. Wide excision of this tumor was performed smoothly, followed by an uneventful course. No local recurrence was noted for 5 years. We report this case with a review of literature. (*Thorac Med 2008; 23: 31-35*)

Key words: intramuscular lipoma, infiltrating lipoma, chest wall tumor

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\*Division of Thoracic Surgery, Department of Surgery, \*\*Department of Pathology, \*\*\*Department of Traumatology, National Taiwan University Hospital and Medical College of National Taiwan University  
Address reprint requests to: Dr. Yung-Chie Lee, Division of Thoracic Surgery, Departments of Surgery and Traumatology, National Taiwan University Hospital and Medical College of National Taiwan University, No. 7.Chung Shan South Road, 10002, Taipei, Taiwan

## 肋間肌肉肌內脂肪瘤一病例報告

林洧呈\* 張逸良\*\* 李元麒\*,\*\*\*

肌內脂肪瘤是一種罕見而有其特殊臨床及病理表現的脂肪瘤類型，而發生於肋間肌肉者則未見於現有文獻之中。由於在臨床症狀和影像檢查上，我們難以區分良性肌內脂肪瘤和惡性的高度分化肌肉瘤，所以廣泛手術切除是最好的診斷與治療方式。在此一病例報告中，我們呈現一個50歲男性病患在例行胸部X光檢查中，意外發現一個右上肺野腫瘤。胸部電腦斷層顯現一個橫跨肋間的軟組織腫瘤伴隨完整的肋膜表面。病患隨後接受此胸壁腫瘤的廣泛切除。病理檢查報告為一肌內脂肪瘤。病患術後恢復良好，在5年的術後追蹤期間並無復發。除了報告此一罕見病例，我們也回顧整理現有的相關文獻。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 31-35)

關鍵詞：肌內脂肪瘤，胸壁腫瘤

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\* 國立台灣大學醫學院附設醫院 外科部胸腔外科，\*\* 國立台灣大學醫學院附設醫院 病理部，

\*\*\* 國立台灣大學醫學院附設醫院 創傷醫學部

索取抽印本請聯絡：李元麒醫師，國立台灣大學醫學院附設醫院 外科部胸腔外科，台北市中山南路7號

# Primary Small Cell Carcinoma of the Esophagus: Two Case Reports

Chia-Hung Sun\*, Shinn-Liang Lai\*\*,\*\*\*, Reury-Perng Perng\*\*,\*\*\*

Primary small cell carcinoma (SCC) is a rare entity in the esophagus, although it is relatively common in the lung. Similar to small cell lung carcinoma, SCC of the esophagus is aggressive and the prognosis is poor. In this article, we report 2 patients with primary SCC of the esophagus with distal metastasis. They received chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and survived for 6 months and 10 months, respectively. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 36-41)

Key words: small cell carcinoma, esophagus, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, surgery

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\*Department of Internal Medicine, Taipei City Hospital, Taiwan, \*\*Chest Department, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan, \*\*\*School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan  
Address reprint requests to: Dr. Shinn-Liang Lai, Chest Department, Taipei Veterans General Hospital, 201, Section 2, Shih-Pai Road, Taipei 112, Taiwan



## 原發性食道小細胞癌：二個病例報告

孫嘉宏\* 賴信良\*\*,\*\*\* 彭瑞鵬\*\*,\*\*\*

雖然原發性小細胞癌在肺內相當常見，但是在食道內為一少見惡性本質。類似於肺小細胞癌，食道小細胞癌具有侵襲性而且預後差。本篇文章中，我們報告二位原發性食道小細胞癌合併早期遠處轉移的病人，他們接受化學治療及放射治療，存活率分別為六個月及十個月。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 36-41)

關鍵詞：小細胞癌，食道，化學治療，放射治療，手術

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\* 台北市立醫院 內科部，\*\* 台北榮民總醫院 胸腔部，\*\*\* 國立陽明大學醫學院

索取抽印本請聯絡：賴信良醫師，台北榮民總醫院 胸腔部，112 台北市北投區石牌路二段 201 號 14 樓

# Pulmonary Metastatic Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor in an Adult Patient with Neurofibromatosis Type I — A Case Report

Cheng-Yu Chang, Chen-Tu Wu\*, Ching-Hung Lin\*\*, Chao-Chi Ho\*\*\*,  
Pan-Chyr Yang\*\*\*

Neurofibromatosis type I (NF1) or von Recklinghausen's disease is an autosomal dominant disease with a frequency of 1 in 3000. Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors (MPNSTs) are rare spindle cell sarcomas, derived from Schwann cells or pluripotent cells of the neural crest. Some of these tumors occur in association with neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1). MPNSTs are usually resistant to chemotherapy or radiotherapy, and those associated with NF1 behave in a more aggressive way. We report a rare case of a NF1 patient with respiratory failure caused by metastatic pulmonary MPNST, who was successfully treated by combination chemotherapy. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 42-48)

Key words: neurofibromatosis, NF1, soft tissue sarcoma, neurofibrosarcoma, malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor

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Division of Pulmonary Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, \*Department of Pathology, National Taiwan University Hospital and National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan, \*\*Department of Oncology, National Taiwan University Hospital and National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan, \*\*\*Department of Internal Medicine, National Taiwan University Hospital and National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan

Address reprint requests to: Dr. Ching-Hung Lin, Department of Oncology, National Taiwan University Hospital and National Taiwan University College of Medicine, No. 7, Chung-Shan South Road, Taipei 100, Taiwan

# 成人第一型神經纖維瘤併發肺部惡性週邊神經鞘腫瘤轉移 ——病例報告

張晟瑜 吳振都\* 林璟宏\*\* 何肇基\*\*\* 楊泮池\*\*\*

第一型神經纖維瘤或 von Recklinghausen's 疾病是一種自體顯性遺傳，發生率約三千分之一。惡性週邊神經鞘腫瘤 (MPNST) 是一種罕見的紡錘細胞肉瘤，由神經脊的 Schwann 細胞或生長細胞分化而來。有些惡性週邊神經鞘腫瘤跟第一型神經纖維瘤有相關。惡性週邊神經鞘腫瘤通常對化學及放射治療的反應不佳，尤其是那些第一型神經纖維瘤併發的惡性週邊神經鞘腫瘤。本文報告一例第一型神經纖維瘤病患，因併發肺部週邊神經鞘腫瘤轉移而導致呼吸衰竭，在接受化學治療後成功地脫離呼吸器。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 42-48)

關鍵詞：惡性週邊神經鞘腫瘤，第一型神經纖維瘤

# Needlescopic Video-assisted Thoracic Surgery for Paraesophageal Bronchogenic Cyst

Jui-Ying Lee\*, Yen-Lung Lee\*, Hsien-Pin Li\*, Shah-Hwa Chou\*<sup>\*\*</sup>, Eing-Long Kao\*<sup>\*\*</sup>

The authors report an adult with a paraesophageal bronchogenic cyst which was encountered incidentally during a routine chest roentgenogram in a health examination. Needlescopic video-assisted thoracic surgery was successfully utilized to remove the bronchogenic cyst that was densely adherent to the adjacent esophagus. After operation, the patient had an uneventful recovery and a normal esophagogram, and was discharged on postoperative day 4.

Our present case suggests that needlescopic video-assisted thoracic surgery provides a more minimally invasive technique with the same safety profile as conventional thoracoscopic surgery in managing mediastinal masses. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 49-54)

Key words: needlescopic, VATS (video-assisted thoracic surgery), bronchogenic cyst

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\*Division of Thoracic Surgery, Department of Surgery, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan,  
\*\*Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medical School, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Address reprint requests to: Dr. Eing-Long Kao, Division of Thoracic Surgery Department of Surgery, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, 100 Tzyou 1st Road, Kaohsiung 80708, Taiwan

## 迷你胸腔鏡手術應用於食道旁支氣管源性囊腫的切除

李瑞英\* 李彥龍\* 李憲斌\* 周世華\*,\*\* 高英隆\*,\*\*

縱膈腔支氣管源性囊腫並不常見於成人，因此以胸腔鏡來處理這類囊腫的經驗可以說是相當難得；隨著微創手術的概念以及內視鏡手術技術與器械的進步，迷你胸腔鏡手術開始被應用於各種胸腔手術之中。

我們在此分享一個成功應用迷你胸腔鏡手術完整移除和食道壁緊黏的支氣管源性囊腫之經驗。這個二十六歲沒有任何系統性疾病的男性，在一次例行性健康檢查之中意外發現食道旁支氣管源性囊腫的存在，經過胸部電腦斷層以及內視鏡超音波的評估之後，我們決定以迷你胸腔鏡手術為病人切除病灶；術後第二天病人在食道攝影確認無滲漏後順利移除胸管，並於術後第四天出院。

這個經驗告訴我們，在謹慎的術前評估之後，即使迷你胸腔鏡的視野較小，其應用於縱膈腔腫瘤的切除，相較於傳統胸腔鏡手術，在安全上並無二致；而迷你胸腔鏡手術因傷口更小，可以減輕病人術後的疼痛感，縮短病人的胸管引流時間以及住院天數，並增加病患對傷口美觀的滿意度。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 49-54)

關鍵詞：迷你胸腔鏡，胸腔鏡手術，支氣管源性囊腫

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\* 高雄醫學大學附設中和紀念醫院 外科部胸腔外科，\*\* 高雄醫學大學醫學院 醫學系外科  
索取抽印本請聯絡：高英隆醫師，高雄醫學大學附設中和紀念醫院 外科部胸腔外科，高雄市三民區自由一路 100 號

# Hemophagocytic Syndrome Associated with Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma: A Case Report

Chih-Hsiung Chen, Kun-Ming Chung\*, Jiunn-Min Shieh, Shian-Chin Ko,  
Hsiu-Nien Shen\*, Kuo-Chen Cheng\*

A 54-year-old woman was admitted to Chi-Mei Foundation Hospital because of fever, chills and left lower chest pain. The laboratory findings revealed bicytopenia (anemia and thrombocytopenia), an abnormal liver profile, and elevated blood levels of C-reactive protein, ferritin and triglyceride. She was endotracheally intubated and received mechanical ventilation due to respiratory distress. Hepatosplenomegaly was found in her abdominal computed tomographic scan. Bone marrow biopsy revealed active hemophagocytosis. Because of the prolonged febrile state, a gallium scan was performed, which revealed neck and mediastinal lymphadenopathy. The neck lymph node biopsy was proven to be diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). A diagnosis of DLBCL associated with hemophagocytic syndrome (HPS) was made. However, uncontrolled sepsis developed after chemotherapy with cyclophosphamide, oncovorin, and dexamethasone, and the patient died. DLBCL associated with HPS is rare and has been effectively treated with chemotherapy in some reports. The safety of chemotherapy for DLBCL-related HPS has never been reported in critically ill patients with mechanical ventilation, and the prognosis is extremely poor. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 55-60)

Key words: Hemophagocytic syndrome, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

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Division of Chest Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine; \*Department of Critical Care Medicine; Chi Mei Foundation Medical Center, Tainan

Address reprint requests to: Dr. Hsiu-Nien Shen, Department of Critical Care Medicine, Chi Mei Foundation Medical Center, 901 Chung-Hwa Road, Yung Kang City, Tainan 710, Taiwan, R.O.C.

## 瀰漫性大 B 細胞淋巴瘤引起的嗜血症候群：病例報告

陳志雄 鍾焜明\* 謝俊民 柯獻欽 沈修年\* 鄭高珍\*

一名 54 歲女性因為發燒、寒顫以及左下胸痛而住院。實驗室檢查顯示紅血球以及血小板兩種血球減少、不正常的肝指數、以及升高的 C 反應蛋白、血中儲鐵蛋白和三酸甘油脂。因為呼吸困難，病人在插入氣管內管後接受機器通氣治療。她的腹部電腦斷層顯示肝脾腫大，骨髓穿刺切片顯現活動中的血細胞吞噬情形。因為持續的發燒，在接受鎂 67 造影掃描後顯示明顯變大的頸部和縱膈淋巴結，頸部淋巴結組織切片證實為瀰漫性大 B 細胞淋巴瘤，病人因此診斷瀰漫性大 B 細胞淋巴瘤引起的嗜血症候群。在接受 cyclophosphamide、oncovirin、和 dexamethasone 為主的化學治療後，病人出現無法控制的敗血症而死亡。由 B 細胞淋巴瘤造成的嗜血症候群是十分罕見的；此外，雖然某些個案報告提出嗜血症候群可以使用化學治療來有效控制，但對於接受機器通氣之重症病人的化學治療安全性從來沒有被提出來過。基于本病例個案，我們認為在機器通氣的重症病人使用化學治療來控制瀰漫性大 B 細胞淋巴瘤引起的嗜血症候群的預後是不佳的。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 55-60)

關鍵詞：嗜血症候群，瀰漫性大 B 細胞淋巴瘤

# Atypical Presentation of Hepatic Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma as a Pulmonary Mass Lesion on Chest Radiograph: A Case Report

Sheng-Yao Yu, Fung-J Lin, Chi-Yuan Tzen\*, Chien-Liang Wu

Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma is a rare tumor. It can originate from many organs, including the liver, lung, and soft tissue. We describe a patient with hepatic epithelioid hemangioendothelioma presenting as a pulmonary mass lesion on chest radiograph. There has been no such presentation previously. We also discuss the thoracic imaging characteristics of epithelioid hemangioendothelioma in the present case report. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 61-65)

Key words: epithelioid hemangioendothelioma



# 肝臟類上皮性血管內皮瘤以肺部腫塊的不典型表現 —病例報告

游勝耀 林芳杰 曾岐元\* 吳健樑

類上皮性血管內皮瘤是一種少見的腫瘤。它可以源自許多種器官，包括肝臟，肺臟，及軟組織。我們報告了一位肝臟類上皮性血管內皮瘤的患者的腫瘤在胸部影像檢查上像是肺部腫瘤的不典型表現。以前並未有類似的報告。我們也討論胸部類上皮性血管內皮瘤在影像學表現的特徵。(胸腔醫學 2008; 23: 61-65)

關鍵詞：類上皮性血管內皮瘤

# Endobronchial Ultrasonography (EBUS) to Differentiate Tuberculoma from Lung Cancer — A Case Report and Literature Review

Tsai-Yu Wang, Chih-Hsi Kuo, Hao-Cheng Chen, Ren-Chin Wu\*, Chien-Ying Liu

The coexistence of lung cancer and pulmonary tuberculosis is not uncommon in Taiwan, so determining the nature of a lung mass is critically important for physicians, in order to reach a definite diagnosis and therapy. The diagnostic yield of the peripheral lung abnormality using bronchoscopy alone is limited; however, the development of miniature probes and endobronchial ultrasonography (EBUS) has improved the accurate localization of peripheral lung lesions and the diagnostic rates. Furthermore, EBUS images are also helpful in differentiating between benign and malignant lung abnormalities. EBUS detected a heterogeneous mass with continuous hyperechoic margin in the right middle lobe and another mass with hyperechoic dots and discontinuous hyperechoic margin in the left upper lobe of a 67-year-old man with coexisting lung adenocarcinoma and pulmonary tuberculoma, who presented 2 lung masses in different lobes. The 2 image patterns suggested malignant versus benign lung abnormalities of the 2 masses, respectively, which were confirmed by the pathologic and bacteriologic studies. The literature concerning the coexistence of lung cancer and tuberculosis and the imaging characteristics of EBUS in lung abnormalities are reviewed. (*Thorac Med* 2008; 23: 66-72)

Key words: endobronchial ultrasonography (EBUS), tuberculosis (TB), lung cancer

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Department of Thoracic Medicine, and \* Department of Pathology, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, and School of Medicine, Chang Gung University, Taipei, Taiwan  
Address reprint requests to: Dr. Chien-Ying Liu, Department of Thoracic Medicine, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, 199, Tun-Hwa N. Rd., Taipei 105, Taiwan

## 應用支氣管鏡超音波鑑診斷肺癌與肺結核 —病例報告與文獻回顧

王才郁 郭志熙 陳豪成 吳仁欽\* 劉劍英

同時存在肺癌和肺結核在台灣並非不常見，所以對於臨床醫師而言，決定肺部腫瘤的本質對於診斷和治療是很重要的。只使用支氣管鏡來診斷周邊肺部異常病灶，診斷率是受限的。然而、使用支氣管內超音波能更準確的定位肺部周邊異常的病灶並且增加診斷率。而且支氣管鏡超音波的影像也能幫忙鑑別診斷惡性與良性的病灶。在一位同時具有肺癌以及肺結核的六十七歲男性，在不同的肺葉分別發現兩個肺部腫瘤。支氣管鏡超音波在右中葉的病灶發現的影像是非均勻並有連續性高回響的邊緣，而在左上葉的病灶則是高回響的影像點以及沒有連續性高回響的邊緣。這兩種型態分別代表著惡性與良性。病理檢驗與肺結核菌的培養分別證實診斷右中葉的肺癌以及左上葉的肺結核。我們回顧了肺癌和肺結核同時並存之致病因以及支氣管鏡超音波對於肺部周邊病灶的影像特徵與輔助診斷之相關文獻報告。(*胸腔醫學* 2008; 23: 66-72)

關鍵詞：支氣管鏡超音波，肺結核，肺癌