

원인불명 색전뇌경색 환자에서 폐동정맥루 단순 흉부 방사선 사진 소견

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Simple Chest Radiography Findings of Pulmonary Arteriovenous Fistula in Patients with Otherwise Cryptogenic Ischemic Stroke

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모순색전(paradoxical embolic)뇌경색으로 방문한 두 명의 환자(46세, 56세 여자 환자)가 단순 흉부방사선사진에서 이상을 보여, 흉부전산단층혈관촬영을 통해 폐동정맥루(pulmonary arteriovenous fistula)를 진단하였다. 두 환자의 단순흉부방사선사진에서는 둥근 타원형 모양의 경계가 분명하고, 균질한 혼탁의 병변을 보였다(Fig. 1, 2). 이 병변은 조영증강 흉부전산단층혈관촬영을 통해 폐동정맥루로 확진되었다. 원인불명의 색전뇌경색에서 폐동정맥루는 색전 원인의 중요한 감별진단 중에 하나이다. 이를 위한 선별검

사인 단순흉부 방사선사진에서는, 일반적으로 연조직 음영의 종괴로 보이나, 주변의 혈관음영과는 다른 방향성을 보인다.¹

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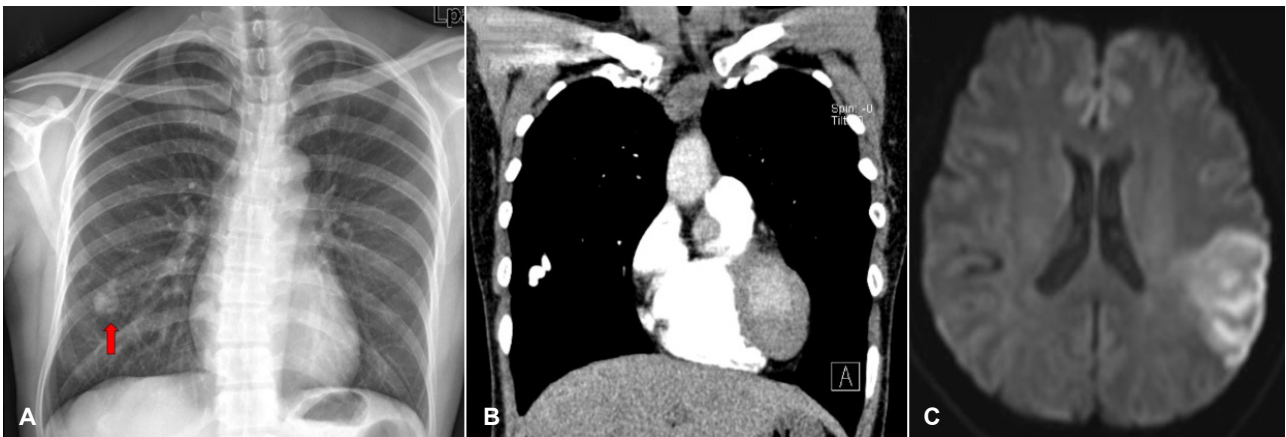


Figure 1. 46-year-old woman with embolic infarction. Chest X-rays (A) revealed round mass with sharply defined border (red arrow) which were confirmed as PAVM by contrast-enhanced chest CT (B). Diffusion weighted images demonstrated ischemic lesion in left angular gyrus (C). PAVM; pulmonary arteriovenous malformation, CT; computed tomography.

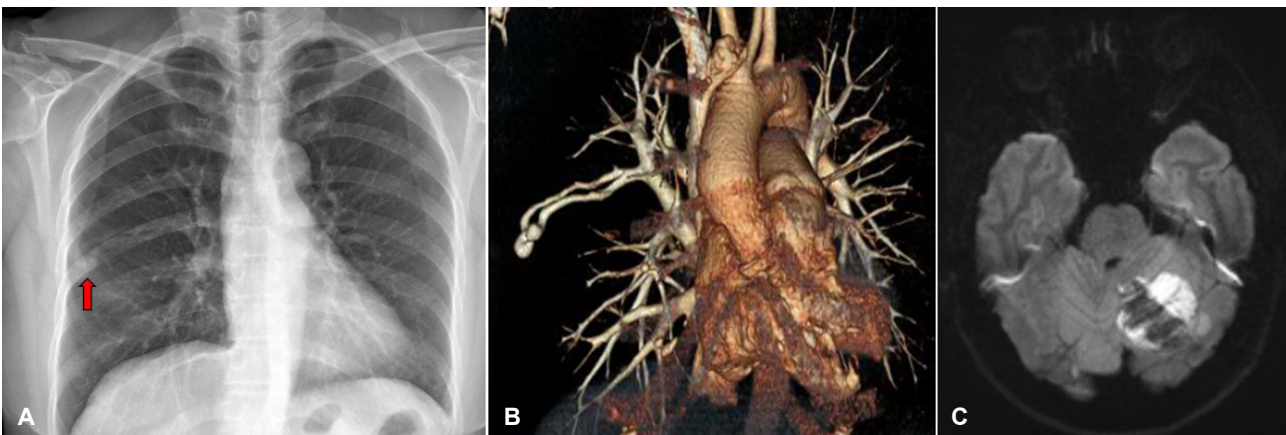


Figure 2. 56-year-old woman with embolic infarction. Chest X-rays (A) demonstrated ovoid convoluted mass with demarcated border (red arrow) which were diagnosed as PAVM by contrast-enhanced chest CT angiography (B). Diffusion weighted images demonstrated ischemic lesion with hemorrhagic transformation in left cerebellum (C). PAVM; pulmonary arteriovenous malformation, CT; computed tomography.