

### A Case of Granular Cell Tumor in the Perianal Region

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Since granular cell tumor was first described by Abrikossoff in 1926, it has been known as a rare disease. The histogenesis of this tumor is still controversial, but it is thought to be from a Schwann cell. About one third of tumors occur in the tongue, and uncommonly in the perianal region. We report a case of granular cell tumor developed in the perianal region. The tumor grew for 5 years and was removed by a local excision. The tumor showed positive staining with neuron-specific (NSE). *JKSCP 2001;17:108-111*

**Key Words :** Granular cell tumor, Perianal region, Local excision, Immunohistochemical study, Neuron-specific enolase

1926 Abrikossoff가

3%

가

1982

1

3-9가

Table 1

1

27

가

**Table 1.** Cases of granular cell tumors reported in Korea

No.	Year	Author	Location	Treatment
1	1982	Kim et al. <sup>2</sup>	Cecum	Laparotomy and excision of tumor
2	1983	Lee et al. <sup>3</sup>	Cecum	Laparotomy and excision of tumor
3	1983	Kim et al. <sup>4</sup>	Perianal region	Local excision
4	1983	Hyun et al. <sup>5</sup>	Esophagus	Endoscopic biopsy
5	1991	Choi et al. <sup>6</sup>	Ascending colon	Endoscopic polypectomy
6	1992	Bang et al. <sup>7</sup>	Esophagus	Endoscopic biopsy
7	1999	Park et al. <sup>8</sup>	Stomach	Endoscopic resection
8	2000	Kim et al. <sup>9</sup>	Appendix	Endoscopic polypectomy
9	2001	Hwang et al.	Perianal region	Local excision

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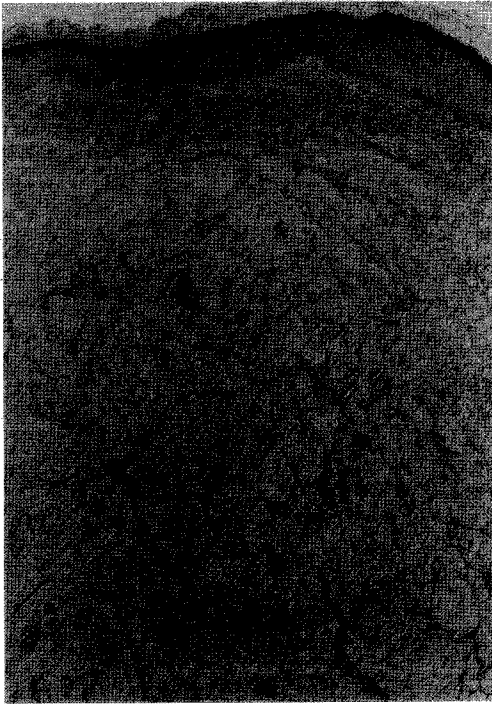


Fig. 1. Granular cell tumor in the perianal region. The tumor is located below the epidermis and is shown to be well demarcated (H&E stain,  $\times 100$ ).

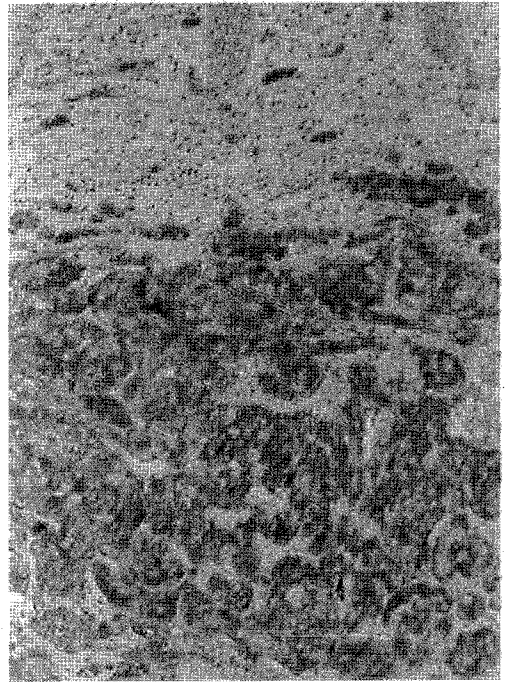


Fig. 3. Immuno-histo-chemical study for neuron-specific enolase (NSE). The tumor cells are strongly positive for NSE (NSE immunostain,  $\times 100$ ).

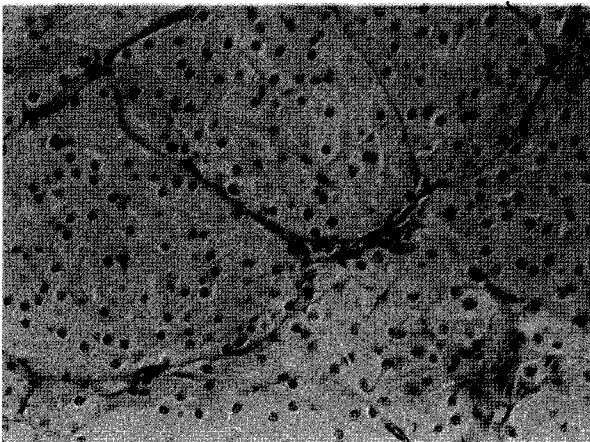


Fig. 2. Granular cell tumor in the perianal region. There are tumor cells with multiple nests separated by thin fibrous septae. The cytoplasm is abundant and contains acidophilic granules (H&E stain,  $\times 200$ ).

를 주소로 내원하였다. 종괴는 5년 전부터 생기기 시작하였고 무통성이었다. 내원 당시의 이학적 검사에서 약 1 cm의 직경을 지닌 종괴가 항문연에 인접하여 위치하였고 단단하며 종괴의 경계는 비교적 뚜렷하였다. 임상 검사 소견은 모두 정상이었다. 흉부 단

순촬영에서도 특이소견은 없었다. 국소마취하에 종괴는 별 어려움 없이 완전 절제되었으며 창상은 개방창으로 남겨놓아 이차 치유를 피하였다.

절제 후 종괴를 양분하여 보았을 때 우유빛의 균등한 조직면을 볼 수 있었으며 주위 조직으로부터 경계가 뚜렷하였다. 병리조직학적 검사에서 종양은 표피 바로 밑에 위치하였으며 진피의 섬유질을 주위로 밀고 있었다. 종양세포는 넓은 판상으로 밀집되어 있었다(Fig. 1). 종양세포는 호산성의 과립상 세포질을 가지며 치밀하게 짜여져 있었다. 핵은 세포질의 중앙에 위치하고 있었다(Fig. 2). 종양세포의 세포질은 S-100 단백질과 neuron-specific enolase (NSE)에 대한 면역조직화학적 검사에서 강한 양성 소견을 보였다(Fig. 3).

### 고 찰

1926년 Abrikossoff가 이 종양을 처음 보고할 당시 이 종양이 태생기의 근육세포(embryonic muscle cell)에서 기원한다고 생각하여 “myoblasten myoma”라는 용어를 사용하였다. 하지만 그 이후 조직학적 기원에 대한 여러 연구에서 Fust와 Custer (1949년)가 처음으

가 .<sup>15</sup> 가  
 , ' 50% 가  
 (granular cell schwannoma)\* .<sup>1</sup> 가  
<sup>10,11</sup> 가 가 . 1 2%  
<sup>12-14</sup> 가  
 30 50 가 .<sup>22</sup> Fanburg-  
 2 Smith<sup>23</sup> 6가  
<sup>15,16</sup> (spindling), (vesicular  
 nuclei), 200 10  
 가 1/3 , / 가, (pleomor-  
<sup>10</sup> phism) 3 (atypia),  
 , 1 2  
<sup>18</sup> 가  
<sup>14,10,19</sup> 1 가  
 7 16% 가 가 .<sup>10</sup> 5 10%  
<sup>20</sup> 가 .<sup>17</sup> 5 Kulaylat King<sup>20</sup>  
 가  
 가  
 Schwann  
<sup>17</sup> periodic acid- 1  
 Schiff (PAS) . S-100  
 NSE, Leu 7

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<sup>21</sup> S-100  
 NSE  
 가  
 (pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia) 10%  
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