

* , †
* , †

가 , , 가 가 35
3 10 가 가
가 CT 가
2 (Gasserian ganglion)
7 6 가
3 9 5
:

(cylindroma)

35

1, 2)

2

가

가

가

1)

(perineural spread)^{2, 3)}

1, 4 6)

가 가

4 x 4 cm

1, 2

2

가

TNM

T₁N₀M₀

1, 7)

Co-60

180

cGy 5 , 5040 cGy

가

3

3 10

가

가

4 2

1999 8 19

1999 10 25

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4 9
 4 11
 5 3
 가 가 (MRI)
 (Fig. 1, A F) 3
 가 가 , 5 6
 CT (Fig. 2, A, B).
 (pterygoid muscle), (infratemporal fossa) 2.5
 2 () × 2.0×3.0 cm
 (middle cranial fossa) 가 5580 cGy
 , , 8 2 3×1.5×1 cm
 , , 4
 가 가 가

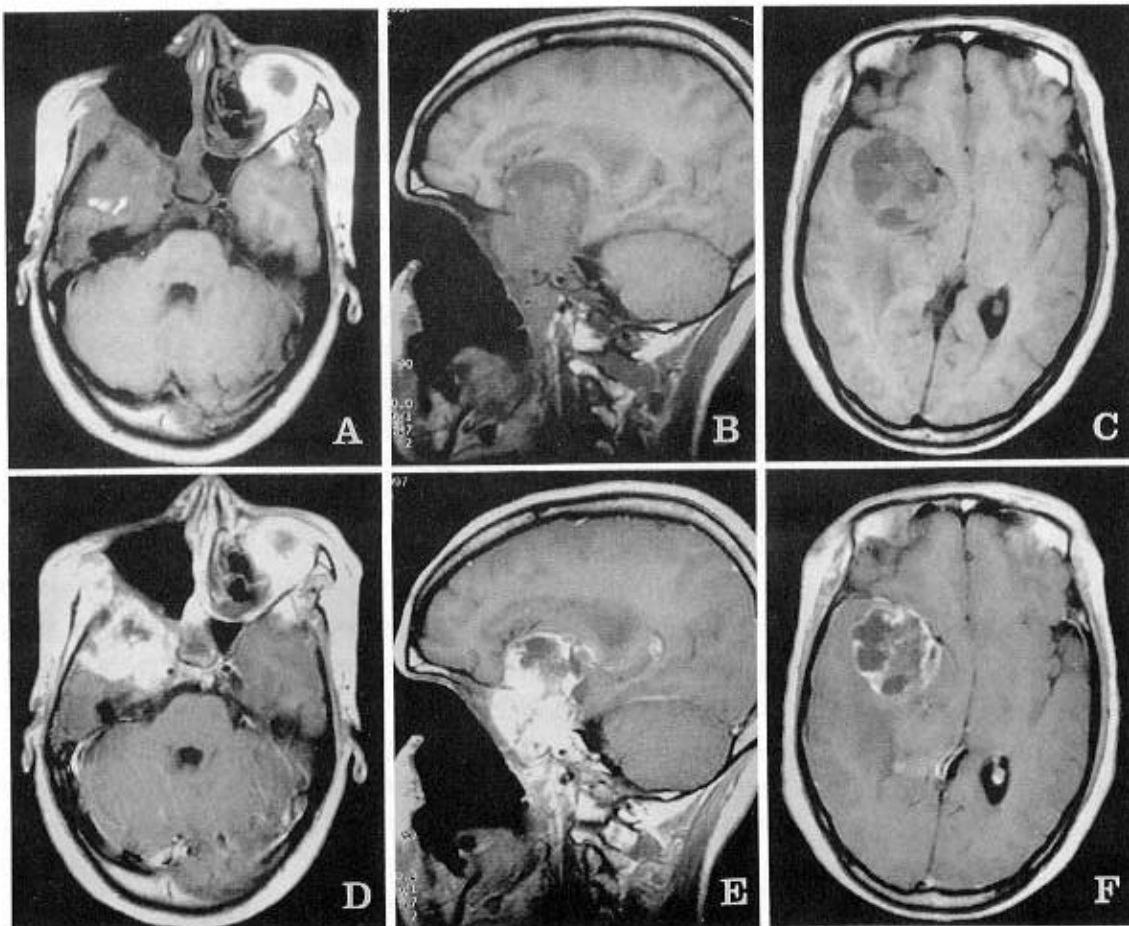


Fig. 1. MRI scan without (A, B, C) and with (D, E, F) contrast. Highly enhanced mass in the right temporal base is seen. Surrounding peritumoral edema was also seen. The mass invaded the temporal bone, sphenoid sinus and sphenoid bone.

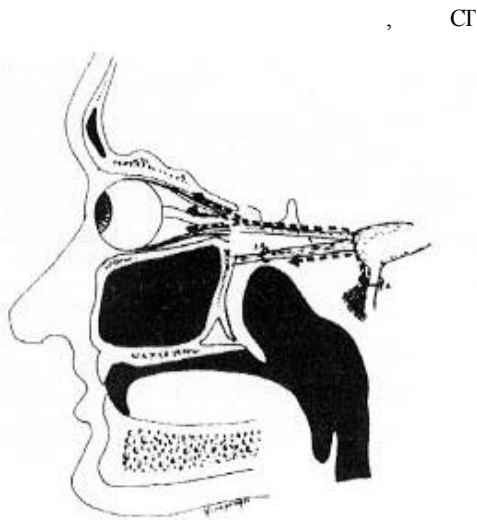


Fig. 3. The presumed route of spread along the trigeminal nerve to the orbit. Drawing illustrates the assumed site of origin of the tumor (crosshatched area) in the nasopharynx and its presumed route of spread along the trigeminal nerve to the orbit. In: Piepmeier JM, Virapongse C, Kier EL, et al. Intracranial adenoid cystic carcinoma presenting as a primary brain tumor. Neurosurg 1983; 12(3):348-352.⁹⁾

41 13
 가 10 15
 가
 72.3% 5, 10 43.9, 20.8%
 가
 Regine
 67% (4/6)¹⁴⁾
 Batsakis 가
 (perineural tumor growth)
 (perineural tumor growth)
 가 (perineurium)
 가

가 가
⁴⁾
 Perzin¹⁵⁾ (tubular) 가
 (solid) 가 (cribriform)
¹⁶⁾ Wakisaka 3
 5
^{1, 17)}

가
 (coronal plane) (bone window) CT
 가
⁴⁾
^{10 14)} Tran¹⁰⁾ 38
 4 (18%) 가
 Tran¹¹⁾
 62 41 25 가
 62 8 가
 8 5
 2
 가 7
 2, 1 3 5
 5 4
 34 5, 10, 15
 89, 69, 50% Hosokawa¹²⁾

11 44%
 가 78-93%^{18 20)}
 가
 Vrielinck²¹⁾ 37
 (specimen) 52.6%
 가
 UTMDACC (University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center)
 30 198
²²⁾ 가
 122, / 41, 30,
 5 12% 39%
 5
 가 18%,
 가 9%, 가 5% (p=0.02).

10 89%,
 81% (p=0.28) . named cranial nerve 10
 80%, 88% (p=0.02).
 50 69Gy (median, 60Gy) 가
 37% .
 72% (median 58.7Gy)
 3% 2% 56 Gy
 (60% vs 12%, p=0.006) named nerve
 .5, 10, 15 82, 65, 48%
 Garden 22) 198
 named cranial
 nerve 56 Gy,
 60 Gy, 66 Gy
 named cranial nerve
 가
 가
 가
 3 10
 가 5 6 CT
 가
 CT MRI

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Abstract

**Intracranial Extension of Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma of the Palate
- A Case Report -**

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Intracranial involvement by adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is very rare and there is no report of intracranial extension from the palate ACC in Korea. Intracranial involvement can occur in one of three ways : direct extension, perineural spread, and hematogenous spread. A case report of a 35-year-old woman with intracranial ACC is presented. Initially she had ACC of the right palate and was treated by surgery and postoperative radiation therapy. Three years and 10 months later, the paresthesia in the distribution of ophthalmic and maxillary branch of right trigeminal nerve developed without evidence of recurrence in CT scan. Ptos and total ophthalmoplegia developed sequentially and the second operation was performed. It was suggested that the tumor was spread perineurally along the trigeminal nerve into the Gasserian ganglion and then cavernous sinus and orbit. Seven years and 6 months after the first operation, direct intracranial extension into the right temporal lobe developed via sphenoid bone, sphenoid sinus and temporal bone and the third operation was done. And then lung metastasis was diagnosed. She is alive for 9 years 5 months after first operation.

Key Words : Adenoud cystic carcinoma of the palate, Intracranial extension