

氟-18-去氧葡萄糖正子掃描(FDG-PET)在頭皮汗腺上皮 癌的角色

FDG-PET in an Eccrine Carcinoma of The Scalp

許重輝

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摘要

源自汗腺的上皮癌是罕見的。一位 45 歲男性在頭後枕部與頸背各出現了一個成長快速的腫瘤。合併頸部兩側淋巴結病變。病灶區的皮膚切片顯示是腺癌，但無法區分是原發性或轉移性。全身正子掃描(PET)發現腫瘤與淋巴結病變處均有氟-18-去氧葡萄糖(FDG)攝取增加，而身體其他部位皆無異常。FDG-PET 排除了轉移性腺癌的診斷。該病患雖然做了積極性的放射治療與化學治療，仍不幸於六個月復死亡。因此，FDG-PET 也可以被拿來當作評估腫瘤惡性度的生物學標記以及預知疾病的預後。

Abstract

Eccrine carcinoma of the sweat gland is rare. A 45-year-old man presented with one rapidly growing mass each in the occipital region of both the head and nape, accompanied with bilateral cervical lymphadenopathies. An incision biopsy of the involved skin showed a picture of an adenocarcinoma, either primary or metastatic. Whole-body PET revealed increased FDG uptake into the corresponding tumors and lymph nodes with no detectable focal abnormalities elsewhere. FDG-PET excluded an adenocarcinoma metastasized from another part of the body and provided the diagnosis. Additionally, FDG-PET may be used as a biological marker for assessing the malignant potential of the tumor and predicting the outcome of the disease.