Pulmonary benign metastasizing leiomyoma in a postmenopausal woman

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Benign metastasizing leiomyoma (BML) is a rare condition primarily affecting the lungs of sexually mature women with history of surgery for uterine leiomyoma. In this report, we present an interesting BML case in which several elements of the patient's clinical aspects and histologic findings of lung nodules complicated the accurate diagnosis. A 51-year-old postmenopausal women without previous gynecologic problems presented multiple peripheral nodules in left lung and empyema in right lung. On pathologic examination, the nodule showed abundant branching glandular elements which were diffusely distributed throughout the nodule in combination with spindle cell fibrous stroma. On the basis of these histologic and clinical findings we thought that these multiple lung nodules were primary adenofibroleiomatous hamartomas. But on gynecologic examination, a uterine leiomyoma was found and pathologic specimens obtained by operation revealed that estrogen and progesterone receptors on lung and uterine tumor were positive. We concluded that these nodules were not adenofibroleiomatous hamartomas but so called benign metastasizing leiomyomas in which presented on a postmenopausal women who had no history of myomectomy or hysterectomy.

Measurement of the fraction of exhaled nitric oxide in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis

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The measurement of the fraction of NO in exhaled breath (FeNO) provide the activity of airway inflammation. FeNO is used as a marker of airway inflammation in respiratory diseases, such as asthma. The role of measurement of FeNO in the diagnosis and management of pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is not well evaluated. This study is to assess if levels of FeNO is elevated in patients with pulmonary TB and if FeNO could be a useful biomarker of pulmonary TB. We enrolled 35 patients with newly diagnosed pulmonary TB and 121 healthy controls. Measurement of FeNO was performed at the time of diagnosis of pulmonary TB and two months after the initiation of treatment. FeNO was measured using a NO analyzer (NOA280i; Bouler, Co, USA) according to the recommendations by ATS and ERS. We compared levels of FeNO between patients with pulmonary TB and healthy controls. In patients with pulmonary TB, levels of FeNO were compared between before treatment and at two months of treatment. The patients with pulmonary TB showed significantly higher levels of FeNO before treatment compared to healthy controls (35.8 ± 18.1 versus 28.4 ± 13.5, P < 0.05). In addition, levels of FeNO were decreased after two months of treatment (35.2 ± 20.7 versus 27.5 ± 11.4, P < 0.05). These findings suggest FeNO measurement could be used as a useful marker in the diagnosis and management of pulmonary TB.