

A rare cause of unilateral opaque lung: giant primary myxoid spindle cell liposarcoma

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A 72-year-old man presented with chest pain that had been increasing for 6 months. On X-ray, his left lung was completely radio-opaque (**Figure 1a**). Computed tomography scan showed a giant lipomatous mass in the left hemithorax (**Figure 1b**). Following histopathology of this mass, the patient was diagnosed with spindle cell liposarcoma.

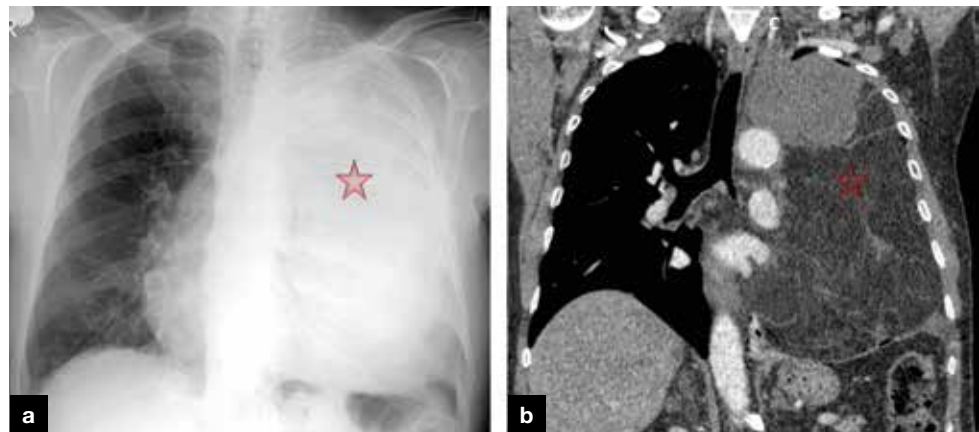


Figure 1. a. Posterior-anterior chest radiography reveals left hemiopaque lung (asterisk). b. Coronal computed tomography scan shows a giant lipomatous mass (asterisk) in the left hemithorax.

Primary pulmonary myxoid spindle cell liposarcoma is a very rare low-grade malignant sarcoma. The aetiology and prognostic factors of the tumour have not been clearly revealed. It is mostly diagnosed in smokers and patients over the age of 65 years (Dogan et al, 2017). Primary pulmonary myxoid spindle cell liposarcoma has a very aggressive course, and the 5-year survival rate does not exceed 20% (Dogan et al, 2017). Owing to the rarity and poor prognosis of primary pulmonary myxoid spindle cell liposarcoma, its clinical and pathological features have not been fully elucidated. Larger case series on these rare tumours are needed to determine clinical, radiological and effective treatment.

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Reference

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