

Lymphangiomyomatosis

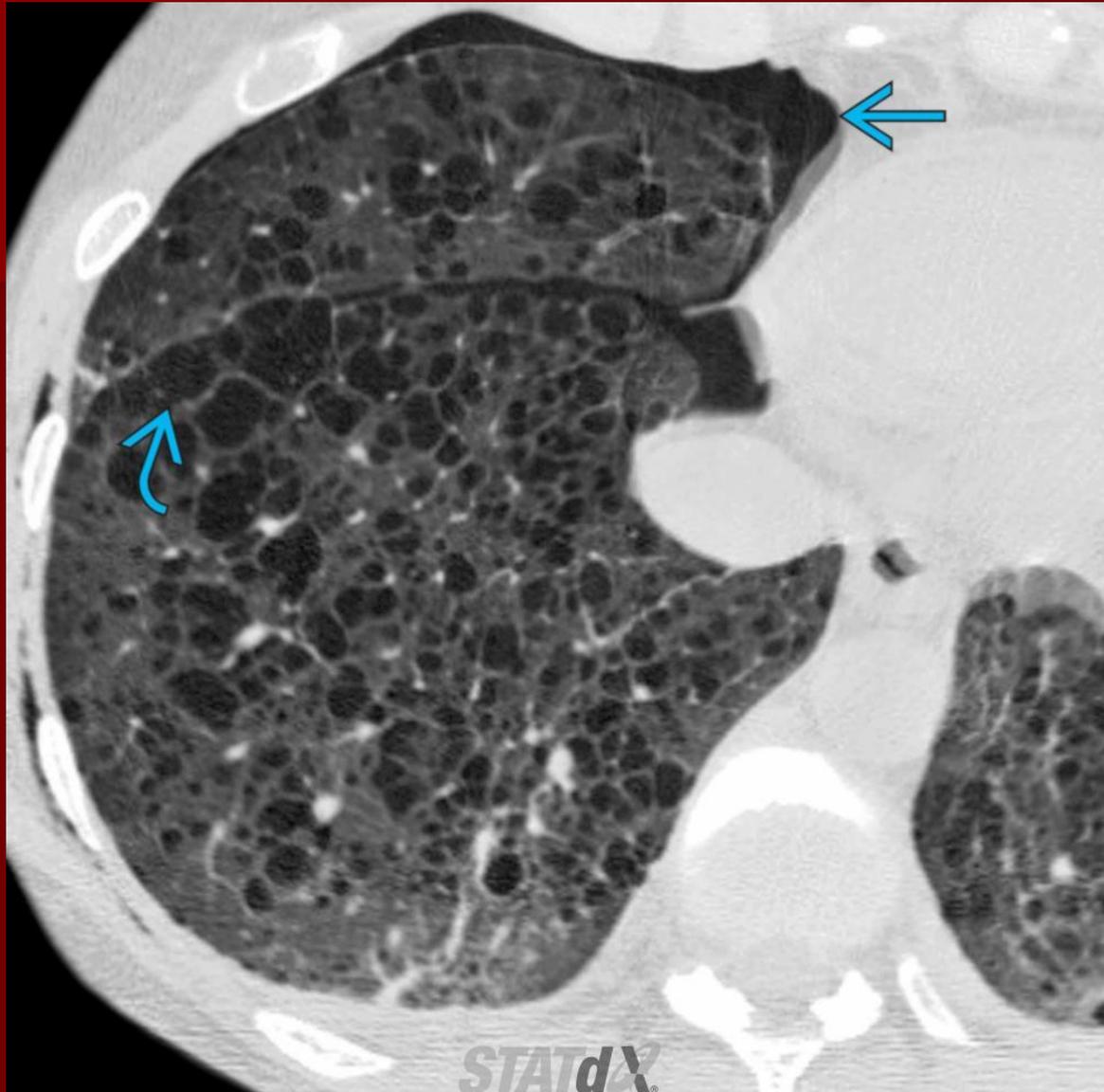
- Tuberos sclerosis complex (TSC)
- LAM: Proliferation of neoplastic smooth muscle-like cells
- Sporadic LAM (S-LAM)
- LAM associated with tuberous sclerosis (TSC-LAM)

CT

- Diffuse bilateral thin-walled cysts; normal intervening lung parenchyma
- Ground-glass opacities related to hemorrhage
- Septal thickening related to lymphatic obstruction
- Pneumothorax, pleural effusion
- Lymphadenopathy, renal angiomyolipomas



Axial HRCT of the same patient shows profuse bilateral air-filled thin-walled pulmonary cysts (cyan solid arrow) that exhibit slight variations in size with at least 1 dominant pulmonary cyst (cyan curved arrow). The cysts are uniformly distributed throughout the lungs and the intervening lung parenchyma is normal.



Axial HRCT of a patient with lymphangioleiomyomatosis who presented with acute onset of right chest pain shows a small right pneumothorax (cyan solid arrow). Small subpleural pulmonary cysts (cyan curved arrow) may rupture into the pleural space and produce a secondary spontaneous pneumothorax.