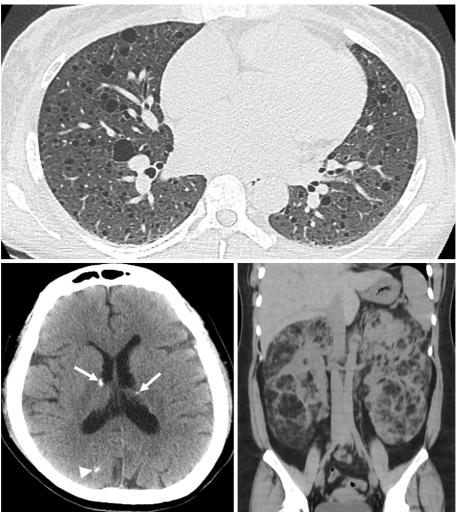
[PICTURES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE]

Lymphangioleiomyomatosis Associated with Tuberous Sclerosis Complex

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Key words: lymphangioleiomyomatosis, calcified tuber, renal angiomyolipoma, tuberous sclerosis complex, mammalian target of rapamycin

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Picture.

A 31-year-old schizophrenic woman presented to the emergency department with asthma-like dyspnea. Laboratory

tests revealed mild anemia, and her room air arterial oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry (SpO₂) was 93%. After receiv-

ing bronchodilator drugs, her symptoms improved and the SpO₂ increased to 98%. A subsequently performed computed tomography scan revealed multiple thin walled cysts and increased pulmonary parenchymal attenuation in the bilateral lungs, subependymal (arrows) and cortical (arrowhead) calcification of the brain, and both kidneys were markedly enlarged with normal tissue being replaced by extensive fatattenuating tissue (Picture). Lymphangioleiomyomatosis, calcified tubers, and renal angiomyolipomas associated with tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) were diagnosed based on the Japanese TSC diagnostic criteria. Her forced expiratory volume in 1 second was 2.08 L (76.4% predicted) after bronchodilator administration. Transcatheter arterial embolization to prevent the onset of hemorrhaging from angiomyolipomas (1) was not performed in consideration of the risk of renal function impairment, but instead treatment with a mammalian target of rapamycin inhibitor (2) was initiated.

The author states that he has no Conflict of Interest (COI).

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