

Summary

Selected rare benign tumors of the lung and pleura were studied with special reference to immunohistochemical findings and their differential diagnosis. The major objective is to better characterize unusual rare pulmonary tumors, which are unknown to most pathologists not specialized in pulmonary pathology. Moreover the clinicians, in particular, radiologists, pneumologists, surgeons, and oncologists are not familiar with these rare tumors as well. Therefore, these rare entities may cause a considerable problems in differential diagnostics and therapeutic management of the patients. The study of rare benign pulmonary and pleural tumors includes the following entities: papillary adenoma, alveolar adenoma, mucous gland adenoma of the bronchus, granular cell tumor, lymphangioleiomyomatosis of the lungs, desmoid fibromatosis of the pleura, sclerosing hemangioma associated with carcinoid tumorlet tumor, sclerosing hemangioma with with regional lymph node metastases. A special emphasis is given to previously unrecognized rare entities we have characterized in the world literature, such as multiple recurrent glomangioma of the lung, epithelial plasma cell granuloma-like tumor of the lungs, glandular papilloma of bronchus arising in sclerosing hemangioma and chondroid hamartoma of the lung associated with carcinoid tumorlet tumor.