

Lung cancer and tuberculosis: A case report on a patient with concurrent comorbidities in a hospital of high complexity in Fortaleza - CE-BR

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Abstract: Case report: Lung Cancer (LC) is associated with smoking. Wonders attention in people with lung cancer who also have increased risk of having pulmonary tuberculosis (PT). The chances of getting lung cancer among pulmonary tuberculosis increases compared to LC alone. Simultaneously or not can change the prognosis and survival of these patients. The objective of this case report is to highlight the characteristics and possibilities of patients with PT and LC, with simultaneous or sequential presentation outpatient tertiary Hospital / high complexity. Tuberculosis screening should be recommended prior to initiating immunosuppressive treatment of LC.

Keywords: Lung Cancer, Tuberculosis, Concorrent Comorbities

1. Case Report

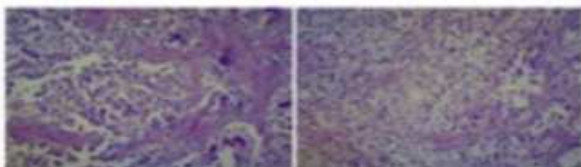


Fig 1. TC contrasted of the chest with left extrapulmonary mass and soft tissue edema with lymphadenopathy mediastinal left.

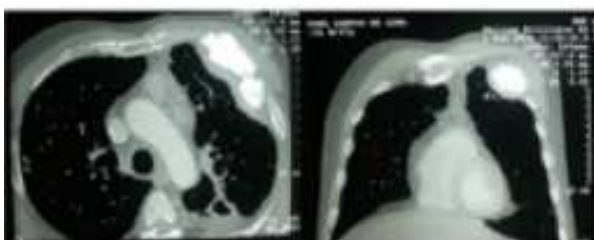


Fig 2. Lymph node biopsy: moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma

Patient, 57 years. old, male, resident in Fortaleza. Admitted complaining of tiredness in Messejana Hospital on 15/01/2014, with diagnosis of PT since December-2012, came into noncompliance COXCIP-4 (Isoniazid-75 mg; Ethambutol dihydrochloride-275 mg; Pyrazinamide-400 mg; Rifampicin-150 mg). In his internment-presented with dyspnea (Oxygen saturation: 78%), associated with fever, malaise and appetite loss. Comorbidities: Hypertension. Heavy drinker and smoker great. On January 18, 2014 confirms a Multi-resistant PT. On January 23, 2014 it was noted the bulging clinical examination in the left infraclavicular region was requested chest tomography, which showed the presence of calcified to the 1st rib associated with diffuse mediastinal lymph node mass level. Then done lymph node biopsy. Result of Pathology metastatic poorly differentiated carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of cervical lymph node biopsy: adenocarcinoma metastasis. CEA: 25.0 ng / ml. CA19-9: 12.7 U / ml. Remained hospitalized due to fever infectious complications associated with worsening of dyspnea and blood count (leukocytosis), and then used antibiotic therapy, and show signs of worsening disease evolving to abdominal

pain and respiratory distress. Exams: EDA: enanthematous mild gastritis of the antrum. Colonoscopy: inconclusive. Other tests: Research BAAR: 15/01/2014 (at admission): positive. BAAR: 06/04/2014 and 05/06/2014: Positive.

2. Discussion

In this report, as in most patients with PT and LC, the association with smoking and tuberculosis was diagnosed either before or simultaneously with the diagnosis of cancer. Adenocarcinoma is the most common histologic type in this situation (2,3,10,11). Increased LC in patients with PT occurrence may be related to immunosuppression (1,9); On the other hand, the immunodepression caused by cancer or chemotherapy might increase the reactivation of TB in patients with solid tumors (4,9). When PT is diagnosed simultaneously with the diagnosis of neoplasia appears to be no change in the prognosis(7,10). One study showed that the association between PT and LC varies in sociodemographic groups (10). It is important to know the characteristics of these cases in our population, high prevalence of both diseases. Although the additive effects of tobacco carcinogen, the relationship between pulmonary PT and LC persists even after controlling for smoking, with up to 2.5-fold increased risk of cancer among patients with TB. The initial symptoms of lung cancer can be confused with symptoms of PT, and the importance of these cases lies in the fact that patients diagnosed with PT must be accompanied with a critical vision and avoid the most delay appropriate treatment(1,6,8). Identify patients with active PT, quantify the prevalence of these and respiratory symptoms, determine the sensitivity of M. tuberculosis isolated and identified strains of M. tuberculosis cause PT among patients undergoing cancer treatment should always be in mind. Considering the expected incidence of PT and LC in the general population, which is growing steadily and becoming resistant to common treatment, the incidence of patients with smear-positive pulmonary PT in patients with LC may also be changing and worsening morbidity and survival (5,8,12).

3. Conclusion

As a result of the high prevalence of PT and LC in our country, the policy in Fortaleza-Brazil for patients with positive acid-fast smear results and typical TB imaging is to start treatment immediately; not different of LC; affecting populations at risk. This article is to emphasize an addition to the literature on the management of both diseases in countries with a high burden of tuberculosis where tuberculosis

screening should be recommended prior to initiating immunosuppressive treatment of LC.

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