

# European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

**Abstract Number:** 23  
**Publication Number:** P29

**Abstract Group:** 11.1. Lung Cancer

**Keyword 1:** Lung cancer / Oncology **Keyword 2:** Inflammation **Keyword 3:** Lung injury

**Title:** How effective was broncoscopic biopsy during 2011 in Albania?

Ms. Daniela 17547 Xhemalaj danielaxhemalaj@gmail.com MD , Prof. Dr Gojard 17548 Cerga cergag@hotmail.com MD , Ms. Gentiana 17587 Cekodhima gentahylviu@gmail.com MD , Ms. Jolanda 17622 Nikolla jnikolla@yahoo.com MD and Dr. Leart 17623 Berdica leartberdica@ymail.com MD . <sup>1</sup> Service of Pathology, University Hospital Center of Lung Disease, Tirana, Albania, 128 ; <sup>2</sup> Service of Pathology, University Hospital Center of Lung Disease, Tirana, Albania, 128 ; <sup>3</sup> Service of Pathology, University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa" Tirana, Albania, 128 and <sup>4</sup> Service of Pneumology, Hygeia Hospital Tirana, Tirana, Albania, 128 .

**Body:** Purpose: 1-general features of lung tumors in Pulmonary Disease University Hospital. Objectives: To determine: Distribution by age and sex, The most common histological type. Material and methods: retrospective study. Parameters in the study are: distribution by age and sex, groupings according to histopathologic diagnosis. Statistical processing of the data is done with a simple comparative method. Results: For this period resulted in 395 bronchial biopsy in a total of 1105 biopsies. Broncoscopic biopsies, occupying 36% of the overall . The distribution of pathologies in bronchial biopsies was this: 58% -tumors, 28%-inflammation, 6% inadequate material, 5% dysplasia and 3% normal. In consideration of tumor pathology such detection was observed a characterization: Squamous cell carcinoma 52.5% (42% well differentiated, 36% moderately differentiated and 22% poorly differentiated). Adenocarcinoma 22.5%, Small cell carcinoma -15%, Large cell carcinoma 6%. 4% other pathologies. Male female ratio was approximately 9:1 with a significant predomination in men. The mean age of tumor pathology resulted from 50-70 years old. Conclusion Bronchial biopsy plays an important role in the diagnosis of malignant pathologies. But in many cases, histopathological diagnosis is a challenge for pathologists and it is also related to insufficient material. The greater number of particles in tissue taken, increases diagnostic productivity. References:  
<http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/LungCancer-Non-SmallCell/DetailedGuide/non-small-cell-lung-cancer-key-statistics>  
<http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/statistics/>