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Title: Clinic-roentgenologic and morphologic features of sarcoma of lungs, results of treatment

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Body: Aim: To study clinic, diagnosis of lungs sarcoma. Methods: Retrospective analysis of 72 cases of s. of lung (65), pleura (7) for the last 20 years. Men - 49, women - 23, age of majority - 40-70 years. Before clinic 27 treated mistakenly of: pneumonia - 15, infiltrative tuberculosis - 6, intercostal neuralgia - 6. Complains: pain on the side of lesion - 64, increase of body temperature - 58, dispnea - 45, loss of weight - 37, caught - 34, weekness - 63, hemoptysis - 10. Roentgen: formation in right (47), left (25) lung, in upper (39), lower (33) lobe round intensive homogenous shadow with clear even contour (diameter 4-15 sm), atelectasis of lobe - 15. Blood analysis: anemia, BSR increased - 18 - 72 mm, fibrinogen - 7,5-37,5 mmol/l - 59, dysproteinemia - 44. Oncotest of "blood drop", worked out in the Institute - positive in 21 of 25. Results: Quick growth of formation and clinical symptoms let suspect s. (47). Transthoracic punctio, brush biopsy, cyto-histologic study of biopates (25). Atypical cells - 67. Endotracheal anesthesia: wide lobectomy - 27, bilobectomy - 8, pneumonectomy - 32, explorative thoracotomy - 5. Morphologically dominated: fibrosarcoma - 31, angiosarcoma - 9, s. of pleura - 7. Complications - 12. 3 died of tromboembolia of lung artery. Clinical effect - 59. 17 lived 1,5 - 2 years, 11 - 2-3 years of 28. Conclusions: S. of lungs more often in men in age 40-70. Quick growth of clinical symptoms and big intensive formation in lung with uneven clear contour let suspect s. Instrumental methods of examination with cyto-histologic study, oncotest of "blood drop" important in diagnosis. Timely diagnosis, complex therapy, surgical treatment let prolong lives.