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Title: The primitive bronchogenic carcinoma in the elderly

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Body: The increased incidence of lung cancer in the elderly is associated to the increase of the intrinsic risk to develop a cancer with age, to the ageing of the population and especially to the smoking and the exposure to occupational and environmental carcinogens. We realized a retrospective study of 108 patients aged of 65 year old and older, hospitalized in the department of Respiratory Diseases, UHC Ibn Rochd between January 2008 and January 2010. It is about 96 men and 12 women. The average age is 69 years old. Smoking is found in 90 cases, the symptomatology is dominated by coughing, chest pain, dyspnea in 80 cases, and hemoptysis in 46 cases. The thoracic imaging showed, more the tumoral processus of mediastinal adenopathies in 50 cases, a bone lysis in 12 cases, a balloon release in 10 cases, interstitial syndrome in 8 cases and pleurisy in 7 cases. The bronchoscopy revealed a budding tumor in 56 cases, a tumor infiltration in 24 cases. The diagnosis is based on bronchial biopsies in 68 cases, the transmural needle biopsy in 26 cases, the peripheral ganglial biopsy in four cases, pleural needle biopsy in 6 cases and the thoracotomy in 5 cases. The epidermoid carcinoma is the most common histological type in 45 cases, followed by adenocarcinoma in 40 cases, small cells carcinoma in 10 cases and undifferentiated carcinoma in 13 cases. At the end of the complete physical examination, 55% of the patients were classified stage IV. The bronchogenic carcinoma of the elderly is often revealed in the late stages. Its therapeutic management depends on the patient's general condition and related defects.