

# European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2013

**Abstract Number:** 4437

**Publication Number:** P2942

**Abstract Group:** 11.2. Pleural and Mediastinal Malignancies

**Keyword 1:** Mediastinal tumour **Keyword 2:** Thoracic oncology **Keyword 3:** No keyword

**Title:** Thymoma: Clinical features and prognostic factors in 47 patients

Natalija 28510 Samardzic natalija.samardzic@kcs.ac.rs MD <sup>1</sup>, Prof. Dragana 28511 Jovanovic draganjv@yahoo.com MD <sup>1</sup>, Prof. Ljiljana 28512 Markovic Denic markovic.denic@gmail.com MD <sup>2</sup>, Marina 28513 Roksandic Milenkovic dr.marr@gmail.com MD <sup>1</sup>, Vesna 28514 Ceriman ceriman.vesna@gmail.com MD <sup>1</sup>, Marta 28520 Velinovic marta.velinovic@kcs.ac.rs MD <sup>1</sup>, Milija 28545 Gajic milijagajic@gmail.com MD <sup>1</sup> and Jelena 28554 Stojic jelena.stojic@kcs.ac.rs MD <sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup> VI, University Hospital of Pulmonology, Clinical Center of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia, 11000 and <sup>2</sup> Institute of Epidemiology, School of Medicine, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia, 11000 .

**Body:** Introduction: The purpose of this study was to investigate clinical aspects of Thymoma in our population. Matherial and methods: We retrospectively reviewed medical records of 47 patients (pts) with Thymoma who were diagnosed and treated in our hospital from 1993 to 2009. There were 22 male and 25 female patients, with ratio 1:1,1. Results: For the age distribution only 7(15%) pts were younger than 40 yrs. Asymptomatic pts were 17(36%). The most frequent symptoms were chest pain and malaise (53%) each, cough (47%), dysphagio(20%), dispnea (13%) and hemoptysis (7%). Myasthenia gravis was the most common paraneoplastic Sy (17%). The radiographic findings were abnormal in all pts. More than half of the pts were in the early (I) stage of disease (52%); the most common histopathological finding was cortical Thymoma (45%). Complete resection was obtained in 83% of patients with a mean survival of 5.6 yrs. From 1993 to 2003, 19(40%) patients underwent surgical resection of a thymoma. Overall 5-, 10-yr survival rates were 74% and 63%, respectively, with the first stage of the disease in 63% of cases. Conclusion: Long-term survival can be obtained when a complete resection is performed. Also, pathological classification is a major prognostic factor. Our data are corresponding with worldwide. References: 1. Davenport E, Malthaner RA. The role of surgery in the management of thymoma; a systemic review. Ann Thorac. Surg 2008; 86: 673. 2. Kim DJ, Yang WI, Choi SS et al. Prognostic and clinical relevance of the world health organisation schema for the classification of thymic epitheliale tumors: a clinicopathologic study of 108 patients and literature review. Chest 2005; 127: 755.