

発熱から腫瘍を診断する!! ～Oncogeneralistの思考過程をお見せします～

Let's diagnose having a malignancy from fever including fever of unknown origin (FUO)!!

~Let me share the thought processes of oncogeneralist~

福島県立医科大学白河総合診療アカデミー

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対象者 若手医師 (卒後16年以内), 後期研修医 (卒後3年以上)

Target Early Career Physicians, Senior Resident

不明熱 (FUO) の鑑別診断で、感染症、膠原病、薬剤と共に悪性腫瘍をルーチンに挙げていると思います。一方で悪性腫瘍のすべてが発熱を来すわけではありません。それではどのような時に発熱から悪性腫瘍を考え、どのような種類の悪性腫瘍を考えればいいのでしょうか。一般には、下記に挙げるように腫瘍熱と合併症による発熱に分けて考えると理解しやすいと思います。

1. 腫瘍熱 (FUO になりやすい)
2. 腫瘍による合併症 (腫瘍随伴症候群関連)
 - ① 深部静脈血栓症/肺動脈血栓塞栓症
 - ② 血球貪食症候群
 - ③ 感染症 (特に発熱性好中球減少症)
 - ④ 腫瘍崩壊症候群
 - ⑤ 膠原病 (皮膚筋炎、リウマチ性多発筋痛症、RS3PE 症候群、など)
 - ⑥ 皮疹 (Sweet 病など)
3. その他
 - ① 抗がん治療関連の合併症
 - ① 日和見感染を含む感染症
 - ② 免疫関連有害事象
 - ② 薬剤性

治療前であれば上記1、2のみですが、治療後には3も含まれます。特に免疫チェックポイント阻害薬による免疫関連有害事象は今後ジェネラリストが注意すべき有害事象になると思われます。

本セッションでは、これら腫瘍と発熱の関連を臨床に即した形で提示したいと思います。

When it comes to make the differential diagnosis of fever of unknown origin (FUO), we routinely consider malignancy as well as infection, connective tissue disease and drug. On the other hand, every malignancy does not develop fever. From a viewpoint of fever, when and what a kind of malignancy do we consider? I suppose that we can divide fever in patients with cancer into two categories as follows.

1. Tumor fever (before and after treatment)

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2. Complication of tumor (before and after treatment)

- ① Deep venous thrombosis/Pulmonary artery thromboembolism
- ② Hemophagocytic syndrome
- ③ Infection (especially, febrile neutropenia)
- ④ Tumor lysis syndrome
- ⑤ Connective tissue disease (dermatomyositis, polyalgia rheumatic, remitting seronegative symmetrical synovitis with pitting edema, etc)
- ⑥ Skin eruption (Sweet disease, etc)

3. Others (after treatment)

- ① Complication of cancer treatment
 - I. Infection including opportunistic infection and febrile neutropenia
 - II. Immune-related adverse events (irAEs)
- ② Drug-induced fever

Although we have to take 1 and 2 into consideration before treatment, we have to do 3 as well as 1 and 2 after treatment as above. Especially, we generalists should pay attention to immune-related adverse events by immune checkpoint inhibitors from now on. In this session, I will share with the participants the relation between tumor and fever on the basis of clinical settings.