P-46 Pulmonary Tuberculosis coexisting with Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma

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Introduction:

Pulmonary tuberculosis is known as one of the risk factors of pulmonary carcinoma, and vice versa. One report from Japan, known for relatively high prevalence of tuberculosis among developed countries, revealed that pulmonary tuberculosis coexists in 1-5% of patients with lung cancer. Therefore, we perform tuberculosis test by the specimen obtained by bronchoscope, when suspecting lung cancer in our hospital. In this case, repeated routine test for tuberculosis by bronchoscope lead to timely diagnosis of tuberculosis while investigating lung cancer.

Case Presentation:

A 67-year-old man presented to our hospital with chief complaint of right leg pain and coldness lasting for three days. He was diagnosed as acute arterial embolism and was treated by embolectomy. Chest X-Ray incidentally showed consolidation in mid-to-upper left lung and lung cancer was suspected. Transbronchial biopsy (TBB) revealed lung adenocarcinoma, but the specimen was not sufficient for the analysis of lung cancer gene mutation. The routinely performed test for tuberculosis, including acid fast bacilli (AFB) culture and PCR test of bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL), were negative result. For further evaluation of the gene mutation, we performed bronchoscopic exam again. The second tuberculosis PCR by BAL came out positive. He was diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis as well. He was transferred to another hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Discussion:

It has been reported to be difficult to make differential diagnosis between lung cancer and tuberculosis by symptoms or imaging studies. Considering the high prevalence of tuberculosis among lung cancer patients in Japan, we should routinely survey both diseases when suspecting either of the two.