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**KARNATAKA RADIOLOGY EDUCATION PROGRAM**



# RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN A CASE OF BRONCHIOGENIC CARCINOMA

BY

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DEPT OF RADIODIAGNOSIS.

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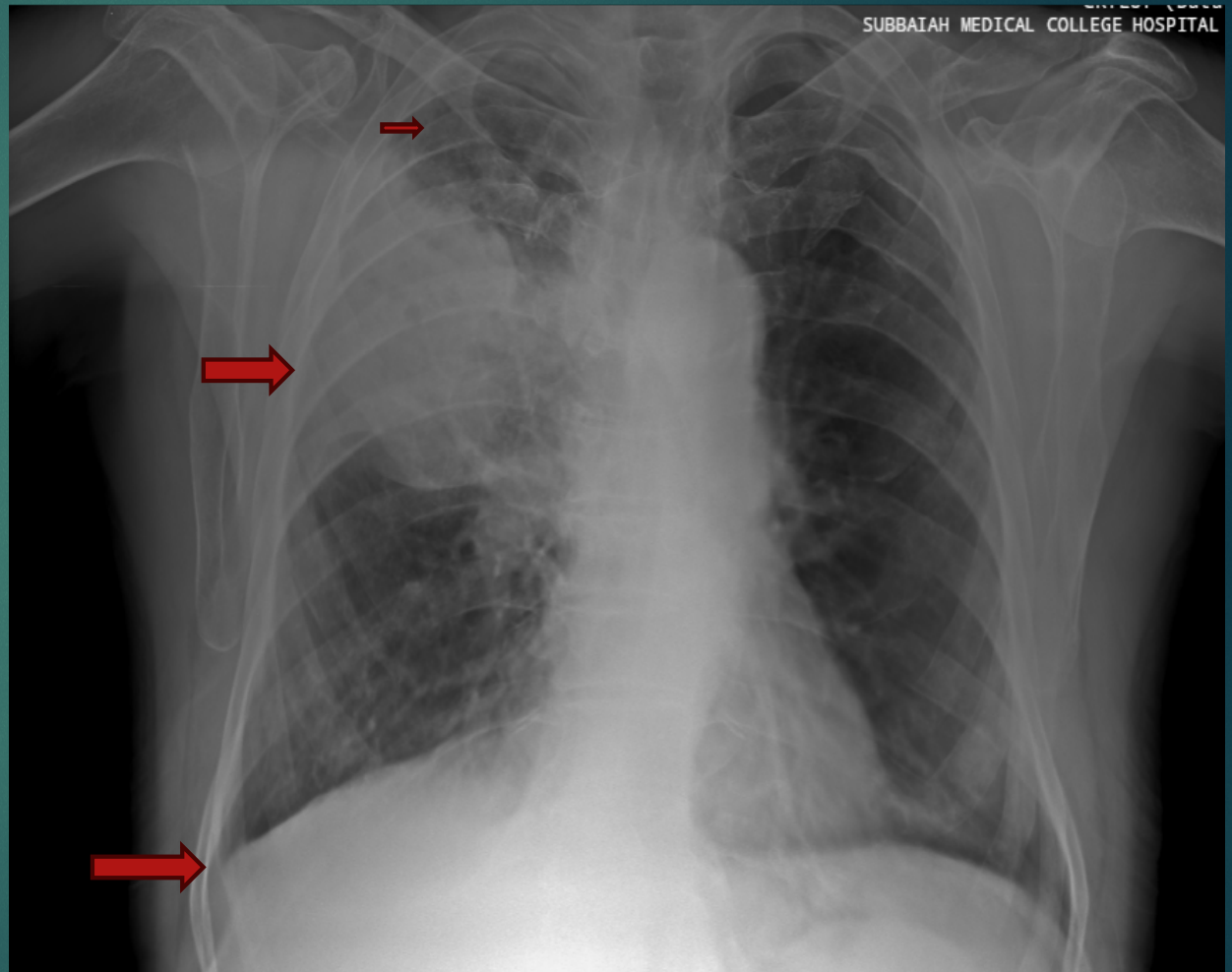
# CLINICAL DETAILS

- ▶ 84 Y/Male smoker complaints of cough since 3 months



# CHEST –PA

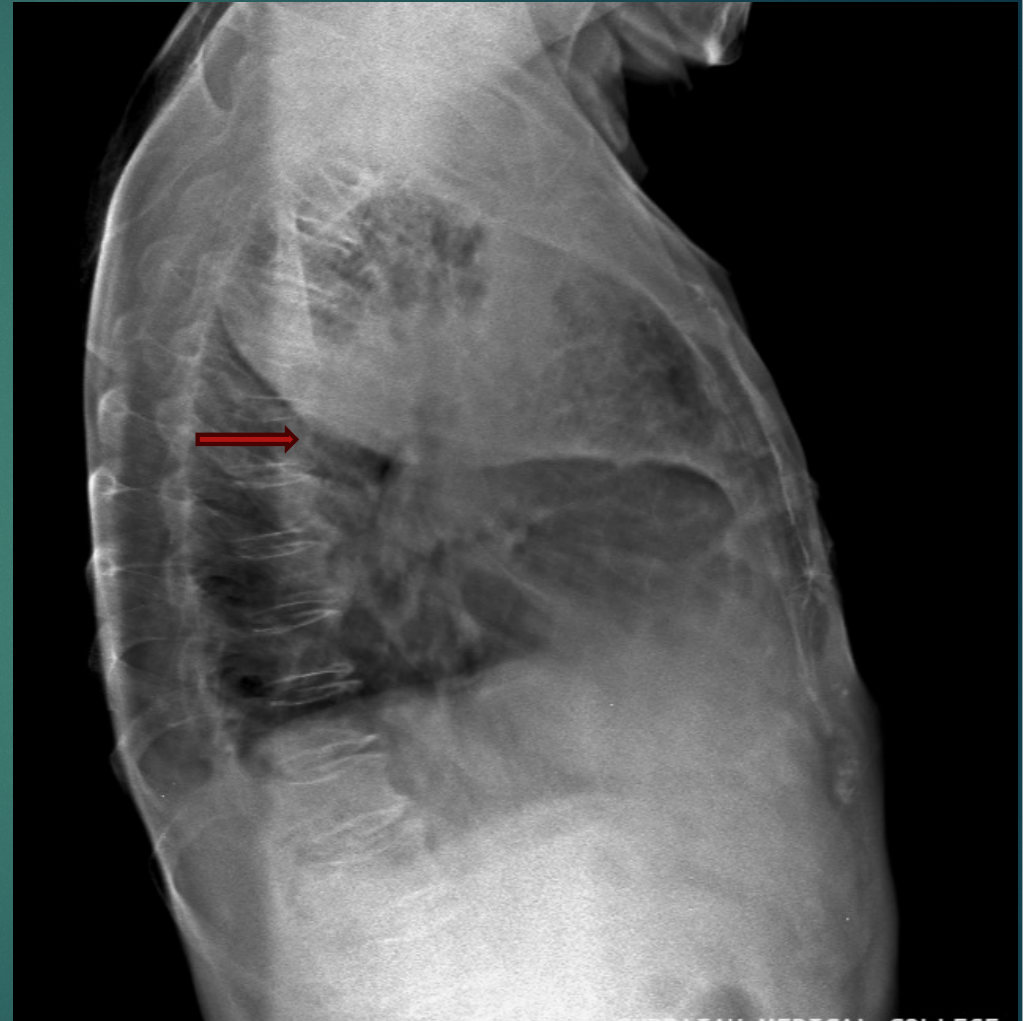
- ▶ Ill-defined nonhomogenous opacity in right upper zone along the major fissure causing its bulging with few radiolucencies within
- ▶ Few non-homogeneous opacities noted involving apical part of right upper zone
- ▶ Mild right pleural effusion





# CHEST LATERAL VIEW

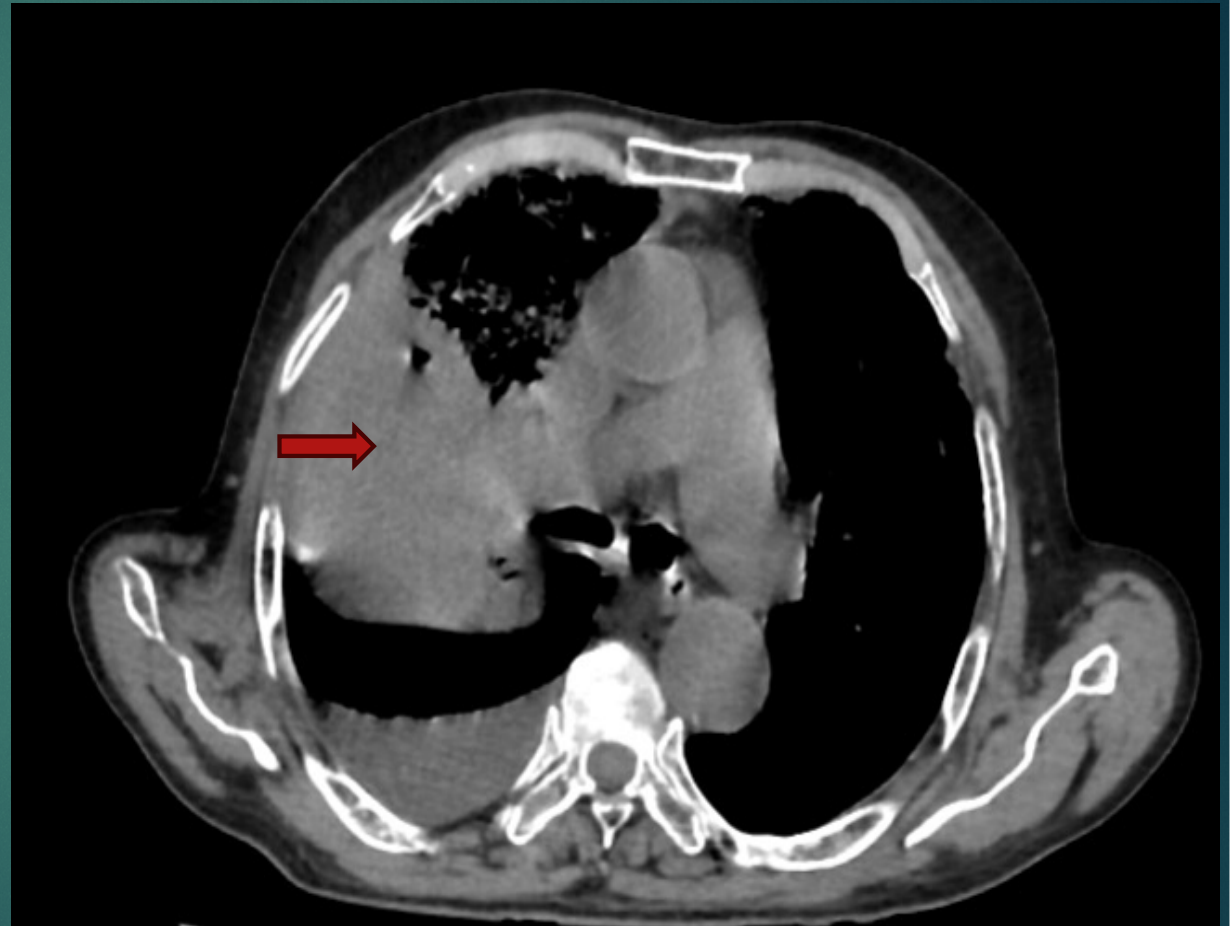
- ▶ Ill-defined non homogenous opacity involving right upper zone along major fissure causing its bulging





# CT THORAX

- ▶ Ill-defined homogenous soft tissue density lesion noted involving right upper lobe with abrupt cut off right upper lobe posterior segment bronchus with no e/o calcifications or bony erosions.
- ▶ Mild right pleural effusion





# HRCT THORAX

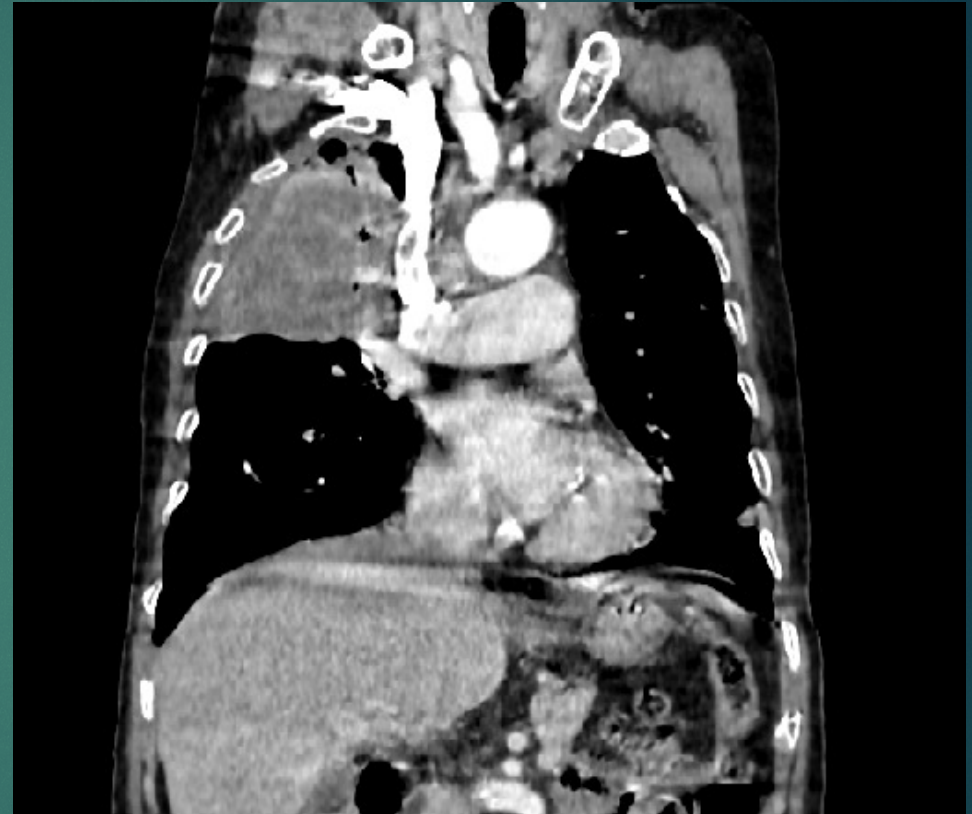
- ▶ Ill-defined homogenous soft tissue density lesion noted involving right upper lobe with abrupt cut off right upper lobe posterior segment bronchus, encasing upper lobe bronchus
- ▶ Mild right pleural effusion
- ▶ Ill defined irregular interlobular septal thickening noted in apical segment of right upper lobe.





# CONTRAST STUDY

- ▶ Ill-defined heterogeneously enhancing soft tissue density lesion noted involving right upper lobe along major fissure with abrupt cut off right upper lobe posterior segment bronchus
- ▶ Mild right pleural effusion . No e/o pleural enhancement/thickening





# DIAGNOSIS

- ▶ BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA WITH MALIGNANT PLEURAL EFFUSION AND LYMPHANGIOMA CARCINOMATOSIS



# BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA

## NON SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER:

- ❑ ADENOCARCINOMA: most common cell type overall
  - most common in women
  - most common cell type in non-smokers but still most patients are smokers
  - Peripheral
- ❑ SQUAMOUS CELL CANCER: strongly associated with smoking
  - most common carcinoma to cavitate
  - poor prognosis
- ❑ LARGE CELL CARCINOMA:(15%)
  - peripherally located
  - very large, usually >4 cm

## SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (20%)

- almost always in smokers
- metastasizes early
- most common primary lung malignancy to cause paraneoplastic syndromes and SVC obstruction
- worst prognosis



# REFERENCES

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- ▶ 5. Rcisch SB, Treasure RL, Krumpe PE. Carson JW, Sampson . oblique hilar tomograms in preoperative staging of lung carcinoma. Chest 1981;79:370-371.
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THANK YOU