CARCINOID TUMOR OF LUNG: LITERATURE REVIEW AND OWN OBSERVATION

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Abstract

Carcinoid tumors of lung are the most prevalent among neuroendocrine neoplasms with incidence of 1 to 8 cases per 100 000 inhabitants. The enterochromaffin cells of diffuse endocrine system are the origin of these tumors. The source of neoplasm growth in carcinoid of lung are Kulchitsky cells, located in mucous membrane of bronchi. About 70 % of all carcinoid tumors are found in major bronchi, and 30 % — in peripheral area of lung. They predominantly affect right lung and middle lobe. 92 % of patients present with hemophthysis, cough, recurrent pneumonia, chest discomfort and localized rhonchi. In carcinoid of lung the carcinoid syndrome is observed quite rarely — in about 2 % of cases. The diagnostic minimum includes chest roentgenogram, CT scan, bronchoscopy and in some cases scintigraphy using isotopes with somatostatin receptors affinity. Surgery is a method of choice in management of patients with lung carcinoid tumors. In atypical carcinoid or large-cells neuroendocrine carcinoma a combination of chemotherapy with lung surgery is approved. A clinical case of right-side pulmonectomy in patient with atypical lung carcinoid is presented in the article.

Key words: lung carcinoid, surgical treatment.

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