

PANCOAST-TOBIAS TUMOR AMONG OTHER FORMS OF UPPER LOBE LUNG CANCER

**O. V. Syniachenko, Yu. V. Dumansky, O. Yu. Stolyarova,
E. D. Iegudina**

Abstract

Aim of the survey — to study clinical course of Pancoast-Tobias upper-lobe malignant neoplasm in comparison with other forms of upper lobe lung cancer.

257 patients with upper-lobe cancer were examined — 221 men and 36 women 37-81 years of age. Pancoast-Tobias tumor was diagnosed in 11 (4,3 %, males only) patients. More frequently elderly patients were affected. Histologically, the tumor was majorly adenocarcinoma, large-cell carcinoma or squamous-cell carcinoma in 1:1:9 ratio. There were no small-cell or adeno-squamous-cell cancer cases. Already at early stages there was penetration of tumor into the ribs and Bernard-Horner syndrome development. Major indices of staging with metastases in humerus without those in bronchopulmonary lymphatic nodes were distinguished. The presence of metastases in submandibular lymphnodes without bronchopulmonary lymphatic nodes involvement may serve as diagnosis verification. Current type of tumor is characterized by high rate of radiation and chemotherapy complications, which depend on bone, supraclavicular lymphnodes lesions and a dose of radiation. Low survival rate is typical for Pancoast-Tobias tumor.

Key words: Pancoast-Tobias tumor, clinical course.

Ukr. Pulmonol. J. 2015; 4: 32–34.

*Oleg V. Syniachenko
Donetsk national medical university
named after M. Gorky (Krasniy Liman town)
Chief of internal medicine department №1
Doctor of medicine, professor,
Correspondent member of NAMS of Ukraine
27, Kirova str., Krasniy Liman, 84404, Ukraine,
tel.: +38 050-471-47-58, synyachenko@ukr.net*