Beyond Resemblance:



The Pneumonia-mimicking Invasive Mucinous Adenocarcinoma and its Impact on Diagnosis, Therapy, and Prognosis – A case report



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INTRODUCTION

- Invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma (IMA) is a distinctive subset of lung cancer.
- Diagnosing and management of IMA can be challenging due to nonspecific clinical presentations.
- This case emphasizes the importance of early bronchoscopy with BAL and biopsy for patients exhibiting pneumonia-like symptoms with lung infiltrates who failed antibiotics.

CASE

- A 65-year-old male with active smoking history, COPD, and diabetes mellitus
- He presented with persistent dyspnea with clear-sputum cough, low-grade fever, pleuritic chest pain.
- He has been treated with multiple courses of antibiotics, inhalers, and corticosteroids for the past 6 months without significant improvement.
- Patient also notice of unintentional weight loss for 1 year.

- CBC showed mild leukocytosis.
- CT chest showed scattered bilateral groundglass opacities, numerous small pulmonary nodules, and ill-defined consolidative changes in right lower lobe without lymphadenopathy.
- PET scan revealed hypermetabolic mass in the right lower lobe and bilaterally scattered low-level hypermetabolic ground-glass opacities.

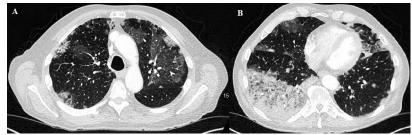


Image 1. Chest CT scan shows bilateral ground-glass opacities (A) and ill-defined consolidative changes in right lower lobe (B)

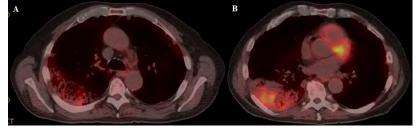


Image 2. PET scan shows GGO with low-level hypermetabolic (A) and hypermetabolic mass in the right lower lobe (B)

- Bronchoscopy with BAL and trans-bronchial biopsy of right lower lobe infiltrates resulted in stage IV invasive mucinous adenocarcinoma, EGFR and HNF1A mutations negative.
- Patient was later referred to Oncologist and Carboplatin and Pemetrexed were initiated.

CONCLUSION

- IMA can mimick organizing pneumonia in both presentation and imagings
- Early bronchoscopy with BAL and transbronchial biopsy should be warranted in those presenting with pneumonia-like clinical scenario, yet not responding to antibiotics.
- Early diagnosis of lung cancer can significantly improve the patient outcome with appropriate interventional therapies.

REFERENCES

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