Cavitary lung cancer with cartilage tissues in the wall mimicking aspergilloma

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DESCRIPTION
A 65-year-old female presented with a cavitary lesion in the right upper lung field (figure 1A). The diagnosis was aspergilloma because of the chest CT appearance of a fungus ball-like mass in the cavity (figure 1B) and treatment was started with itraconazole (200 mg/day). However, the cavitary lesion enlarged over a period of 6 months (figure 1C), with a C-reactive protein (CRP) level under 0.5 mg/dL. The patient was referred to our hospital and microscopic examination of a transbronchial lung biopsy of the cavitary lesion revealed lung cancer. A right upper lobectomy was performed. Histologically, pleomorphic carcinoma, confirmed by immunohistochemical staining, proliferated in a polypoid manner from the wall of the cavity, which consisted of malignant cells and cartilage tissues (figure 2A, B). There was no evidence of fungal elements. After surgery, the serum carcinoembryonic antigen level went down from 8.4 (<5.0) to 2.4 ng/mL.

Figure 1  Chest X-ray (A) and CT (B and C) before (A and B) and after (C) treatment with itraconazole for 6 months. A fungus ball-like mass was observed in the cavity (A–C). The cavitary lesion enlarged despite the treatment (C).

Figure 2  Histology of a resected specimen. Pleomorphic carcinoma proliferated in a polypoid manner from the wall of the cavity, which consisted of malignant cells and cartilage tissues (arrows) (A) and undifferentiated malignant cells without distinct architectural features (B).
including endoscopy for a differential diagnosis of lung cancer should always be considered, regardless of inflammatory marker levels.

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