Role of Radiological Diagnosis in the Evaluation of Lung Cancer

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INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the developed as well as in developing countries. This study aimed to determine the clinico-radiological and pathological profile of lung cancer patients.

Material and Methods: This is a prospective observational study, a total of 57 lung cancer patients were examined by histopathological and radiological methods. All data were analyzed by SPSS 20.0 statistical software. This study was approved by Institutional Ethical Committee.

Results: Among 57 patients, 68.4% were male and 31.6% were female. Right side lung was most commonly affected (64.9%). Cough and dyspnea were common clinical symptoms (84.2%). Radiological observation found mass in 85.9% and pleural effusion in 49.1% patients. 50.9% patients with stage 4 type lung cancer, stage 3B in 33.33% patients. Adenocarcinoma was found in 45.6% cases, 31.6% squamous cell carcinoma, poorly differentiated carcinoma, small cell carcinoma were 15.8% and 7.01% respectively.

Conclusion: we found most common lung cancers presented as mass lesion and common histopathological type was adenocarcinoma.

Key words: Lung Cancer, Mass, Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Adenocarcinoma
the Indian studies revealed that squamous cell carcinoma as the commonest histology.\textsuperscript{7,8} In this present study most commonly affected age group was 50–60 years, which was similar to the other studies.\textsuperscript{9,10} Our study revealed higher cancer incidence in male patients. Similarly reported by Allena et al. in their study.\textsuperscript{11} But Gupta et al. reported female were most commonly affected than male.\textsuperscript{12} Radiological and histopathological assessment was done in all patients. Adenocarcinoma was the most common histology found followed by squamous cell carcinoma, poorly differentiated carcinoma and small cell carcinoma. Most of the studies also reported the similar findings.\textsuperscript{13,14} The most common radiological presentation seen in present study was mass followed by pleural effusion and mediastinal lymphadenopathy. In this present study most of the patients presenting stage 4 type of cancer followed by stage 3B. Similar findings were recorded by Allena et al.\textsuperscript{11}

**CONCLUSION**

The clinico-pathological profile of lung cancer has changed in last few years and especially in the increase in adenocarcinoma incidence. This study revealed that most of the lung cancers were presented as mass lesions; histopathologically most of them were adenocarcinoma. Majority of the cases were misdiagnosed as tuberculosis and treated, causing delay in diagnosis. So this is necessary to implement effective methods like CT for early detection of lung cancer.

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