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Case of Endobronchial Treatment in the Diagnosis of Neuroendocrine Tumors

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Introduction: Bronchoscopy is mostly used for diagnostic purposes. In recent years, interventional bronchoscopy is being used for therapeutic purposes. As an example for therapeutic use, the most common way to eliminate in the central airways obstruction. Here, we present a patient with endobronchial therapy who was diagnosed with neuroendocrine tumors.

Case Presentation: A 20-year-old male patient who had no systemic disease before, was admitted to our clinic with complaints of coughing and spitting blood. There was no feature in his medical history and family history. There was no smoking and alcohol use and no specific exposure history in the patient. In his physical examination, localized rhonchus to the right hemithorax in the lower zone was heard. Saturation in room air was 98%, respiratory rate was 16/minute, pulse was 78/min. There was no pathology in the posteroanterior chest radiography. His hemogram was normal in his no pathology was detected in the coagulation panel. No pathology was found in the otorhinolaryngological examination for the etiology of hemoptysis. Thorax computed tomography (Thorax CT) showed an endobronchial lesion compressing the right main bronchus. The positron emission tomography (FDG PET/CT) with a preliminary diagnosis of malignancy revealed a lesion increased FDG uptake (SUD max.23.4) in the right main bronchus. A bronchoscopic examination of the patient revealed a posterolateral polypoid lesion of the right main bronchus. A fine needle aspiration biopsy was obtained from the mass. Biopsy pathology was reported as neuroendocrine tumor. The patient was planned to be treated with typical carcinoid tumor. The mass in the right main bronchus was transected by a fiberoptic bronchoscope and the lesion was excised with electrocautery-snare. Mucosal residues of the right main bronchial posterolateral wall were cleared by cryoprobe. During the 2-year follow-up period, there was no finding in favor of relapse.

Conclusion: Endobronchial treatment can be cured in patients with a diagnosis of typical carcinoid tumor, which is pedunculated and no mucosal infiltration is observed.

Keywords: Cryotherapy, endobronchial treatment, typical carcinoid tumor