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Childhood Pulmonary Neoplasms in Two Cases

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Introduction: Primary lung tumors in children are rare. The incidence of these lesions and their outcomes are still largely unknown.

Case 1: A girl,16 years of age, came with a chronic cough and pulmonary infection history before 2 weeks. Her past medical history showed reactive airway and asthma since last year. The pulmonary examination was normal. There were no wheezing or rales. A chest X-ray was performed; it showed there was a prominent appearance at pulmonary conus. Spiral computed tomography scan of the chest showed a mass appearance in the left main bronchus distinction. In the flexible bronchoscopy, at the left upper lobe was seen the mass that almost closed the bronchial segment, extending from the upper wall into the bronchus and almost filling the bronchus. She underwent left lower lobectomy for the suggested tumor on CT and flexible bronchoscopy. Microscopic findings showed bland looking epithelial to spindle-shaped cells, and the cells were strongly positive with Synaptophysin. The tumor was diagnosed as atypic carcinoma. After the operation, she did not take any additional procedure, now after about 6 months, she is doing well and symptom-free.

Case 2: A 17 years old male patient was presented to the pediatric pulmonology department of our institution with complaints of cough and increased of sputum. There was a history of multiple admissions in the local hospitals for such complaints. The boy was a patient of CP and did not achieve developmental milestones with respect to the age. Respiratory system examination was normal. Features of CP were present on CNS examination. A chest X-ray was requested, which revealed images of bronchiectasis on left lung. CT scan showed an obliteration at left lower lobe and there was bronchiectasis at left lung. Flexible bronchoscopy revealed a bright red colored lesion at the posterior wall of the left main bronchus. The sample was taken from the lesion with rigid bronchoscopy. Pathology result was a squamous papilloma. Subsequently, it was decided to follow up and the mediastinal MRI was performed. It was observed that the lingula had collapsed and the lesion progressed when compared to the previous CT. The patient underwent rigid bronchoscopy and the bronchial lumen was partially opened.

Conclusion: Primary pulmonary lung tumors are rare in children and comprise a unique spectrum of lesions often distinct from the adult population. Although the lung masses are rare in the pediatric age group, diagnosis and treatment are important because malign transformation may develop in the follow-up period.

Keywords: Children, malign transformation, pulmonary neoplasms