Bronchiogenic Carcinoma

What is the leading cause of cancer deaths in men and women	lung cancer (more than colon+breast+prostate combined)
Number 1 risk factor	smoking
Two major categories of lung cancer	SCLC (small cell lung cancer, oat cell) and NSCLC (non-small cell lung cancer)
SCLC	25-35% of cases, poor prognosis, not amenable to surgery, early metastasis, aggressive clinical course
NSCLC	1) Squamous cell carcinoma: 25-35% of cases, hemoptysis, bronchial in origin. 2) Adenocarcinoma: the most common* type of lung cancer, 35-40% of cases, arises from mucus glands. 3) Large cell carcinoma
Clinical features	cough, hemoptysis, pain, anorexia, weight loss, asthenia
Treatment-SCLC	combination chemotherapy
NSCLC	surgery

Solitary Pulmonary Nodule

AKA	coin lesion
When is it referred to as a "mass"?	>3cm
What are most solitary nodules?	infectious granulomas from old/active TB, fungal infix, foreign body reaction, malignancy
What percentage of solitary nodules are malignant?	40%: carcinoma, hamartoma, metastasis, and 95% of malignant nodule are bronchial adenomas*
What may suggest a benign cause of a solitary nodule?	If the lesion has not enlarged in >2 years, and most are infectious granulomas
Treatment if lesion has high probability of malignancy	resection

Carcinoid Tumors

AKA	carcinoid adenomas or bronchial gland tumors
Definition	Well-differentiated neuroendocrine tumors that affect men and women equally (usually <60yo)
Clinical features	hemoptysis, focal wheezing, recurrent pneumona, bleeding, obstruction, carcinoid syndrome
Lab findings	bronchoscopy shows pink/purple central lesion that is well-vascularized
Treatment	surgery (resistant to radiation and chemo)