E-Poster

Pulmoner Patoloji

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Pleural Neoplasms; Malignant Pleural Effusion and Biopsy: 32 Consecutive Cases And Literature Review

Ali Koyuncuer¹, Özlem İpci¹, Sonay Kuş Öztürk¹, Osman Eroğlu², Esen Zorsu Gündüz²

¹ Department Of Pathology, Hatay State Hospital, Hatay
² Department Of Thoracic Surgery, Hatay State Hospital, Hatay

OBJECTIVES

Malignant pleural effusions are relatively frequent conditions, developing mainly in pleural metastases. In some cases, malignant pleural effusion indicating pleural involvement may be the first manifestation and the origin of anatomic site cannot be identified. This study aimed to investigate the onset, the distribution of this pathology in a sequence of malignant cytology and malignant biopsies.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 32 cases with pleural biopsies or effusion that had been diagnosed in our laboratory between 2017 and 2018 were retrospectively submitted and included in the study.

RESULTS

In the 32 pleural spesimens (23 neoplastic effusion, 9 biopsy), cases consisted of 59.4% women and 40.6% males. The age range was 34 to 86 with a mean age of 58.8. 84.4% of these malignant cases were diagnosed as metastatic carcinoma while 15.6% had malignant pleural mesothelioma. Cancers of unknown primary origin constituted the majority of the cases (n=14) and it was followed by breast carcinoma (n=6), lung adenocarcinoma (n=5), primary pleural malignancies (n=5), ovary (n=1), and thymus (n=1).

CONCLUSIONS

Cytopathological and histological evaluation is the most precious diagnostic practice for pleural effusions or biopsies which can have different etiological agents. The most often cause of pleural malignancies in our experience is metastatic carcinomas including those from the unknown site of malignancies followed by breast, lung and malignant mesothelioma.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biopsy, Cancer, metastasis, pathology, pleural effusion