The clinical analysis of lung cancer with paraneoplastic syndrome as initial symptom  

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Abstract  Objective  To investigate the clinical characteristics and diagnosis of lung cancer with paraneoplastic syndrome as initial symptom.  Methods  The clinical data of 168 cases of lung cancer with paraneoplastic syndrome as initial symptom were analysed from Jan. 1990 to Nov. 2002 in the hospital.  Results  ①Among the patients with lung cancer in the hospital 11.8% 168/426 had paraneoplastic syndrome as initial symptom. The ratio of male to female was 4.25 : 1. There were 138 cases aged above 45 82.1% and 116 with smoking history 69.0%. ②There were 62 cases of small cell lung cancer 36.9% and 102 non-cell lung cancer 60.7%. ③Thirty-three cases 37.5% were central type and 83 48.8% peripheral type and 26 13.7% diffuse type. ④The patients with paraneoplastic syndrome included 48 cases of osteoarthropathy 28.6% 21 cachexia 60.7% 13 cases of cancerous fever 13.7% 14 myasthenia 8.3% 12 vegetative nerve hyperfunction 7.1% 11 cerebellar cortex degeneration 6.5% 5 10% cutaneous pigmentation 4.8% 7 dematomyositis 4.2% 5 encephalopathy 3.0% 4 gynecomastralgia 2.4%. ⑤The misdiagnosis rate of the first consultation was 44.6% 75/168. ⑥Initial chest X-ray positive rate was 61.9% 104/168 initial CT positive rate was 78.6% 132/168. ⑦One hundred and thirty-twow cases accepted the treatment of lung cancer 32 cases accepted pure operation 8 cases accepted pure chemotherapy 15 cases accepted operation and chemotherapy 39 cases accepted chemotherapy and radiotherapy 18 cases accepted operation and chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Totally 8 cases were dead and 17 cases had abandoned treatment. One hundred and seven cases had improvement after complex treatment of lung cancer including 83 cases with improvement or disappearance of paraneoplastic syndrome 18 cases with no change and 6 cases exacerbated.  Conclusion  The lung cancer with paraneoplastic syndrome as initial symptom is difficult to diagnose because of its latent onset. The knowledge of paraneoplastic syndrome should be improved 4 st the X-ray or CT examination should be done for the high risk group of lung cancer with paraneoplastic syndrome and these strategies could decrease misdiagnosis rate and increase diagnosis rate of lung cancer in early stage.

Key words  Paraneoplastic syndrome  Lung neoplasms  Clinical characteristics  Diagnosis
临床资料

1. 一般资料

1.1 例 168 例，占 11.8%。168/426，其中 136 例 32 例，占 4.25%。例 29~81 例，59 例，占 45 例，占 138 例，占 82.1%。例 > 400 例，占 116 例，占 69.0%。例 5 例，占 3.3%。

1.2 例 62 例，占 36.9%。例 102 例，占 60.7%。例 4 例，占 2.4%。例 63 例，占 37.5%。例 82 例，占 48.8%。例 23 例，占 13.7%。

1.3 例 48 例，占 28.6%。例 27 例，占 16.1%。例 23 例，占 13.7%。例 14 例，占 8.3%。例 12 例，占 7.1%。例 11 例，占 6.5%。例 9 例，占 5.4%。例 8 例，占 4.8%。例 7 例，占 4.2%。例 5 例，占 3.0%。例 4 例，占 2.4%。

1.4 例 132 例，占 78.6%。例 104 例，占 61.9%。例 93 例，占 55.2%。例 75 例，占 44.6%。

1.5 例 32 例，占 16.1%。例 35 例，占 17.8%。例 39 例，占 20.5%。例 18 例，占 9.8%。例 8 例，占 4.2%。例 107 例，占 56.7%。例 83 例，占 44.6%。

2 例


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