

中文題目：肺腺癌於懷孕期間產生瀰漫性血管內凝血，成功使用 Alectinib 治療—病例報導
英文題目：Lung Adenocarcinoma with Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation during Pregnancy
Treat with Alectinib

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Abstract:

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide and also in Taiwan. In Taiwan, more than half of lung cancer patients were never smokers. Asians appear to be at greater risk of developing adenocarcinoma, and anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK) rearrangement has been reported in young patients. Pregnancy-associated cancer occurs in 1 out of 1000 pregnancies and lung cancer is a rare cancer during pregnancy. Women with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) during pregnancy or in the peripartum period had a greater incidence of ALK rearrangement than in women of childbearing age(18-45 years). Pregnant patients with ALK rearranged lung adenocarcinoma have a high risk of thromboembolic events. If a pregnant patient develops ALK rearranged lung adenocarcinoma at any stage during the pregnancy, there is an elevated risk of developing a severe hypercoagulable state with thromboembolism. Due to the high likelihood of driver gene mutation in young female lung cancer patients during pregnancy, reasonable initial approach is treatment with EGFR or ALK tyrosine kinase inhibitors under emergency condition. So far, her lung cancer was regression under Alectinib treatment.