

中文題目：類似肺癌的肺部黴菌疾病-病例報告

英文題目：Fungal lung disease micmicking lung cancer-Case Report

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Background: lung cancer can be diagnosed initially by the images of conventional chest computed tomography with and without contrast, low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) scanning, and further 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET/CT for disease staging. 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET/CT has established its value in a variety of malignancies, which include lung cancer. We reported a case, a male previous ever-smoker, quit for 6 years, with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with hypopharyngeal cancer status post chemotherapy and radiotherapy 6 years ago. The patient had delayed resolution of pneumonia. Mediastinal widening was also noted from the chest film. computed tomography with and without contrast showed a spiculated mass at right upper lung field, suspecting lung cancer. So 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET/CT was arranged, and FDG data showed that RUL benign mass is favored. Physiological FDG uptake Inflammation in the bilateral lower lungs and pleural effusion Panendoscopy showed Candidal esophagitis. Bronchoscopy later showed fungal inflammation. After anti-fungal agent use cough and dyspnea symptoms gradually improved. Chest film also showed improvement of pneumonia.