

## Clinical Radiological and Pathological Profile of Lung Cancer in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Telangana

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### Abstract

### Original Research Article

Lung cancer is one of the most aggressive and prevalent type of malignancy causing high morbidity and mortality. The main aim of the study is to evaluate the clinical, radiological and pathological profile of lung cancer. Lung cancer was analysed in relation to age, sex and smoking history in 40 histologically diagnosed cases. The M:F ratio was 5:3. The common age group being 40-60 yrs. Smoking still remains to be the most common risk factor in pathogenesis of lung cancer according to this study. Most common radiological presentation was pleural effusion. Squamous cell carcinoma was the most frequent histopathological type followed by adenocarcinoma.

**Keywords:** Lung cancer, Tertiary care hospitals in Telangana.

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## INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer related deaths in the world. The incidence of lung cancer is increasing in India and there is a need to understand the natural history of this disease. It is responsible for 28% of all the cancer related deaths [1]. In the developed countries, incidence and mortality from lung cancer in females is rising, whereas it is declining in males. Progressive survival extension and increasing cigarette smoking has led to a numerical rise of patients with primary lung cancer in India. It is in accordance with the epidemiological data from western countries, which shows rising prevalence of the disease in Indian population [2]. Smoking is the cause for more than 85% of the bronchogenic carcinoma cases [3, 4]. According to the world health organization (WHO) classification formulated in 1999; there are six major types of malignant epithelial non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) and small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) [5]. The proportions of histopathological cell types of lung cancer vary with changes in social and other environmental factor [6].

## AIM OF THE STUDY

To study the clinico- pathological- radiological profile of patients diagnosed with lung cancer from June 2018 to Nov 2019 at a tertiary care teaching hospital, Warangal.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In patient records of all patients admitted during the study period were examined and all patients with a histologically proven diagnosis of bronchogenic carcinoma were recruited.

Demographic characteristics, clinical, radiological and pathological details of each patient were recorded.

## RESULTS

This study included 40 cases of histopathologically confirmed lung cancer. Out of which 25 cases were males and 15 cases were female. Mean age of the population was 58.35 yrs. Most common symptom was cough (27). Most common side involved was right side (23). Most common lobe involved was upper lobe (21). Most common histological subtype was squamous cell carcinoma (17). 25 cases were smokers.

## CONCLUSION

This study has shown smoking as the principle risk factor in the causation of lung cancer among men. Primary lung cancer should always be suspected in a person presenting with unexplained cough of several weeks with other symptoms such as weight loss and

fever with non resolving collapse-consolidation on chest radiograph. Further investigations should be carried out to rule out lung cancer, as most of the nonresolving pneumonias had been treated as tubercular pneumonias which lead to delay in the diagnosis of the cancer. This emphasized the need for more effective methods in the early diagnosis of lung cancer among general population.

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