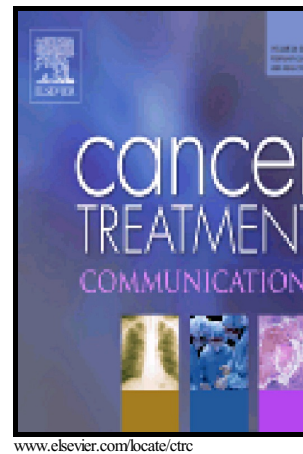


## Author's Accepted Manuscript

Prolonged progression free interval in a patient with locally recurrent small cell lung Cancer presenting with cerebellar paraneoplastic syndrome

Dalia Kamel, Alexander Boag, Andrea Bezjak, Mihaela Mates



PII: S2213-0896(15)30010-4  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ctrc.2015.08.005>  
Reference: CTRC54

To appear in: *Cancer Treatment Communications*

Received date: 22 May 2015  
Revised date: 11 July 2015  
Accepted date: 4 August 2015

Cite this article as: Dalia Kamel, Alexander Boag, Andrea Bezjak and Mihaela Mates, Prolonged progression free interval in a patient with locally recurrent small cell lung Cancer presenting with cerebellar paraneoplastic syndrome *Cancer Treatment Communications*, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ctrc.2015.08.005>.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Title: Prolonged progression free interval in a patient with locally recurrent small cell lung cancer presenting with cerebellar paraneoplastic syndrome

Authors: Dalia Kamel<sup>1</sup>, Alexander Boag<sup>1</sup>, Andrea Bezjak<sup>2</sup>, Mihaela Mates<sup>1</sup>

Affiliation: Kingston General Hospital<sup>1</sup>, University Health Network – Princess Margaret Hospital<sup>2</sup>

Email: dsskamel@hotmail.com

## Introduction

Small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) accounts for 15–20% of all lung cancers and is the most aggressive lung-cancer subtype. Even with treatment median overall survival is short, in the range of 9-12 months [1].

Tobacco smoking is the main risk factor with nearly 95% of the cases being linked to smoking[2]. Historically SCLC was classified into two stages - limited stage, when disease is confined to one hemithorax that can be encompassed into one radical radiation field, and extensive stage beyond the former boundaries[3]. Recently, the International Association of the Study of Lung Cancer has proposed using the TNM staging system for more accurate estimation of prognosis [4]. Chemotherapy remains the cornerstone of SCLC management in both limited and extensive stages, in conjunction with radiotherapy[5].

In this case report we are describing a SCLC patient presenting with cerebellar paraneoplastic syndrome and an unusual pattern of local recurrence and prolonged course of disease.

## Case Presentation

A 57-year-old female, active smoker of 35-pack years, presented to her family doctor in the spring of 2008 with ataxia. She had no other associated symptoms and an MRI of the brain was normal. Over the subsequent months she had increasing episodes of falls and unsteady gait, ultimately leading to severe functional impairment and disability.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6190270>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/6190270>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)