

REVIEW

# Lung cancer during pregnancy: A narrative review

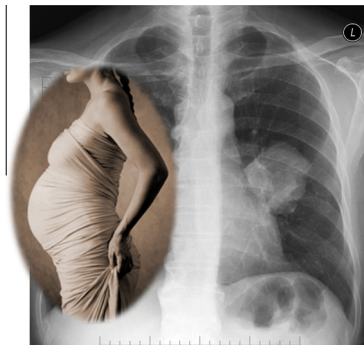


Sotirios Mitrou<sup>a</sup>, Dimitrios Petrakis<sup>b</sup>, George Fotopoulos<sup>b</sup>, George Zarkavelis<sup>b</sup>,  
Nicholas Pavlidis<sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Rea Maternity Hospital, A. Sygrou Avenue 383, P. Faliro, Athens, Greece

<sup>b</sup> Department of Medical Oncology, Medical School, University of Ioannina, Ioannina, Greece

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ARTICLE INFO

*Article history:*

Received 2 October 2015

Received in revised form 16 December 2015

Accepted 17 December 2015

Available online 21 December 2015

ABSTRACT

Lung cancer, the leading cause of cancer deaths in males for decades, has recently become one of the commonest causes for women too. As women delay the start of their family, the co-existence of cancer and pregnancy is increasingly observed. Nevertheless, lung cancer during pregnancy remains a rather uncommon condition with less than 70 cases published in recent years. Non-small cell lung carcinoma is the commonest type accounting for about 85% of all cases. Overall survival rates are low. Chemotherapy and/or targeted treatment have been used with

\* Corresponding author. Tel./fax: +30 26510 99394.

E-mail address: [npavlid@uoi.gr](mailto:npavlid@uoi.gr) (N. Pavlidis).

Peer review under responsibility of Cairo University.



Production and hosting by Elsevier

**Keywords:**

Lung cancer  
Pregnancy  
Treatment  
Prognosis  
Fetal metastasis  
Placental metastasis

poor outcomes. The disease has been also found to affect the products of conception with no short- or long-term consequences for the neonate. This article is referring to a narrative review of lung cancers diagnosed in pregnant women around the world.

© 2016 Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of Cairo University. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).



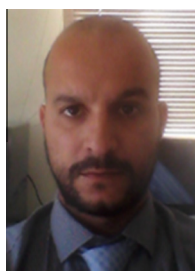
**Sotirios Mitrou, MD**, is a Senior obstetrician and gynecologist in REA Maternal Hospital, Athens, Greece.



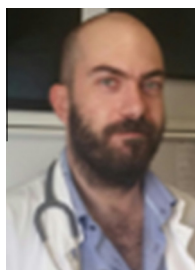
**Nicholas Pavlidis, MD, PhD, FRCP Edin**, is a Professor and Head of the Department of Medical Oncology, Ioannina University Hospital, Greece. He is a member of Scientific Committee and Coordinator of Master classes of European School of Oncology. He is also Member of Scientific Committee of ESMO/ASCO Global Curriculum and Editor in Chief for Cancer Treatment Reviews.



**Dimitrios Petrakis, MD, PhD**, is a Senior Oncologist in Department of Medical Oncology, Ioannina University Hospital, Greece.



**George Fotopoulos, MD**, is a Senior Oncologist in Department of Medicine, Sotiria Hospital, University of Athens, Greece.



**George Zarkavelis, MD**, is a Fellow in Medical Oncology, Department of Medical Oncology, Ioannina University Hospital, Greece.

### Introduction

Cancer complicates 1 in 1000 pregnancies. In the last few decades there has been a change in the socioeconomic, professional and cultural status of women, especially in the western world, that has shifted the age of women at first pregnancy in the third decade of their lives. Malignancies such as breast cancer, melanoma and lymphoma are likely to be diagnosed during this period and hence they are the commonest to complicate pregnancies [1–3].

Others, like lung cancer, usually present later in life, and therefore seldom coincide with pregnancy [4]. Lung cancer is the second most common cancer type in women but it is also the most lethal. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common histological type accounting for 80–85% of all gestations lung cancer, 10–15% are small cell lung cancer (SCLC) and fewer than 5% are carcinoids of the lungs [4]. It is estimated that over 105,000 new cases will be diagnosed in the USA with approximately 70,000 deaths in 2015. Smoking is linked to approximately 90% of lung cancer cases, however there are other well recognized causes such as radon, asbestos, chromium, family history, and dietary factors. The disease occurs in older people with a peak incidence after the age of 65 and only 2% of cases will affect people under the age of 45 [5].

The scope of this article is to provide a narrative review from the available data on diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of gestational lung cancer. In addition, special references are made to the rare phenomenon of placenta and fetus invasion.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/826103>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/826103>

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