

Lauma Zariņa, M.D.

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Clinical case presentation

Case history

- ▶ 56 years old male
- ▶ Admitted urgently to the Pauls Stradins Clinical University hospital in Riga
- ▶ Complaints:
 - Progressive weakness, particularly in both legs. Difficulty to stand up from the sitting position
 - Legs' oedema
 - Thirst



Case history

- ▶ **History of the illness**

- ▶ 2 weeks before admission to the hospital visited GP. Elevated glucose level in blood was detected (14-16 mmol/l).
Treatments with biguanids (Tab. Metformini 1000 mgx2) was started.

- ▶ **Past history**

- ▶ Arterial hypertension
- ▶ Tuberculosis
- ▶ Operation of spine due to discal hernia
- ▶ Smoker
- ▶ Alcohol
- ▶ No known medication allergies



Physical examination

- ▶ General: lying in bed, conscious
- ▶ Normostenic
- ▶ Vitals: T 36.7; TA 140/80 mmHg, pulse rate 80 times/min, regular, respiratory rate 16 times/min,
- ▶ Skin: ruddy face, pale limbs
- ▶ Abdomen: soft, non-tender
- ▶ Reduced power in the proximal muscles of lower extremities
- ▶ Peripheral oedema (on legs)



On admission

Blood

- ▶ **WBC 18,9 t (N 4-10); RBC 4,92 mlj; HGB 156 g/l; PLT 147 t**

Biochemistry

- ▶ **ALAT 29 U/L; ASAT 28 U/L; GGT – 275 U/l; Crea – 86 mkmol/l; Na – 141 mmol/l; K – 1,7 mmol/l ! (Normal 3,5-5,1); random blood glucose 16,4 mmol/l (Normal 3,5-6,5)**



On admission

Abdominal ultrasound

- ▶ Liver – normal size, smooth surface, inhomogenous structure. In both lobes there are **multiple focal mixed echogenicity lesions** till 4,5 cm of size.
Dg:Metastasis in liver?

Chest X-ray

- ▶ No inflammatory changes in lungs.
Peribronchovascular fibrosis. Asimetric multiple calcified nodules localised mostly in both upper lobes.
Post infection TB changes.



Summary

- ▶ The patient had glucose intolerance, leucocytosis, hypertension, hypokaliemia
- ▶ Weakness
- ▶ Abdominal US – Difuse nodules in liver. Metastasis?

- ▶ Working diagnosis
 - ▶ Diabetes mellitus, newly diagnosed
 - ▶ Metastasis in liver? with unknown localization of primary tumor
 - ▶ Cushing's Syndrome? Ectopic?



CT of the abdomen

Conclusion: Diffuse liver metastases

Lymphadenopathy.



CT of the lungs and mediastinum



**Conclusion:
Evidence of
central tumor
of the right lung
(S2) with
metastases in
the
right hilar and
mediastinal
lymph nodes.**

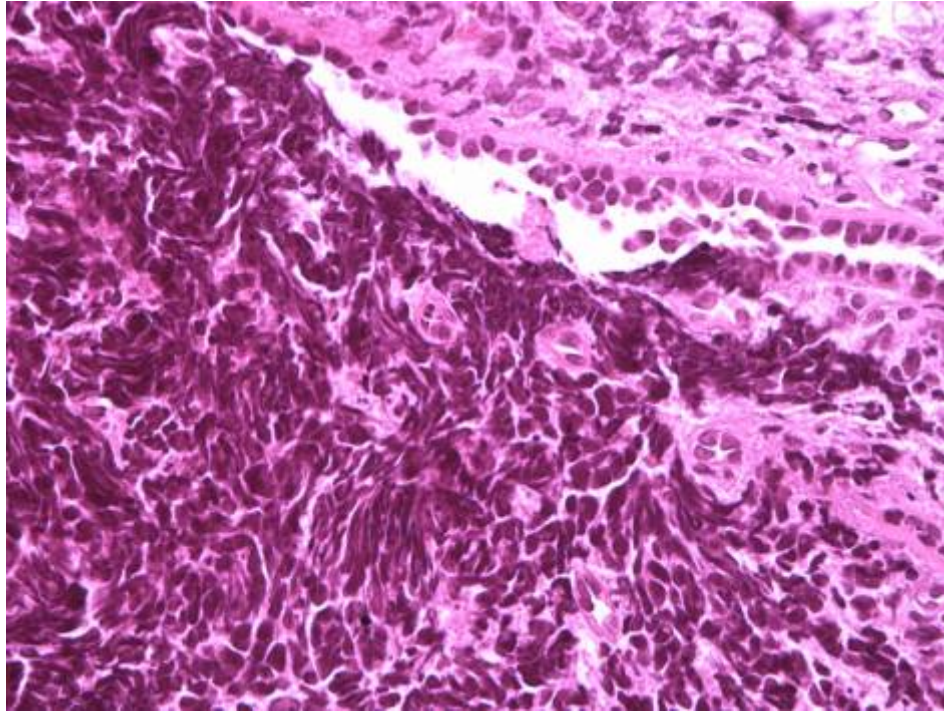
Laboratory findings and other investigations

- ▶ **Plasma cortisol 106 mikrog/dl (5- 25);**
- ▶ **ACTH 128 pg/mL (0 – 46);**
- ▶ **HbA1c 8,3% (4,5-6,2)**

- ▶ **Cytology results:**
 - ▶ Aspirate of liver: Conclusion: Small cell carcinoma.
 - ▶ Aspirate of lung: Conclusion: Small cell carcinoma.

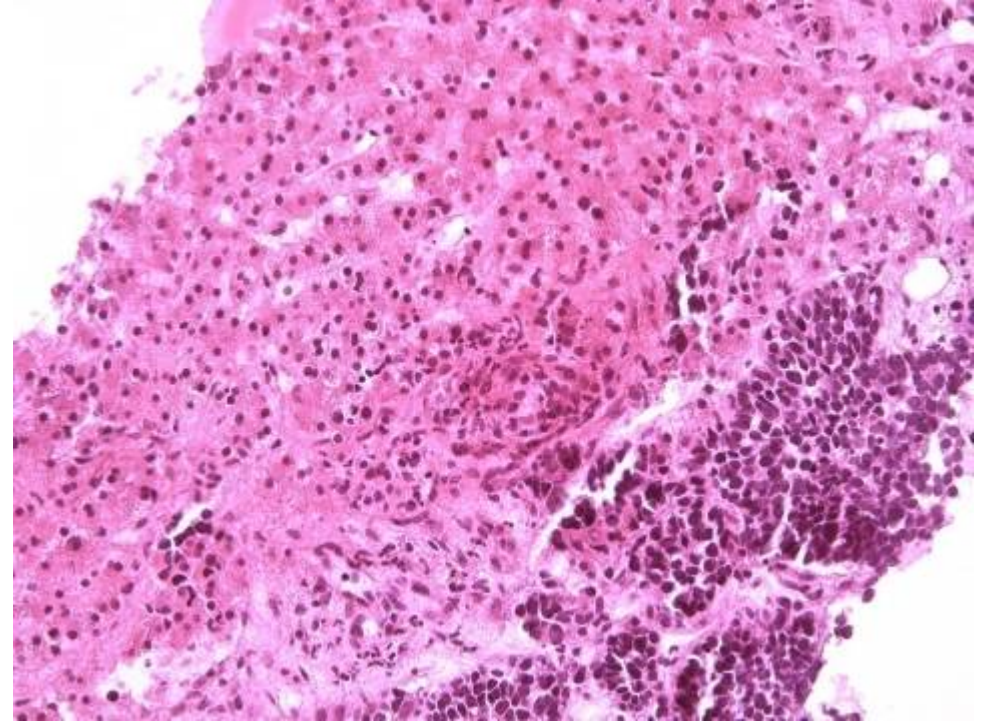


Biopsy of lung



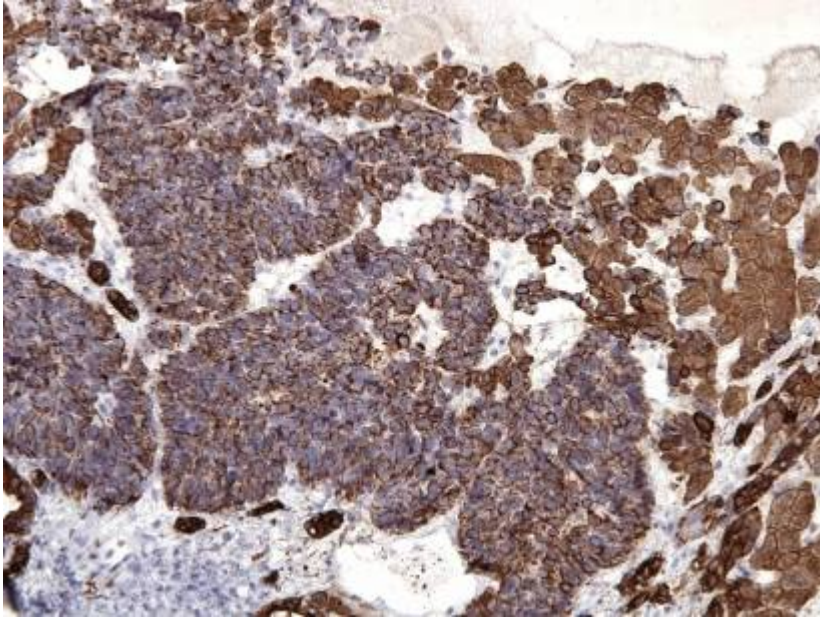
H&E x 40

Biopsy of liver



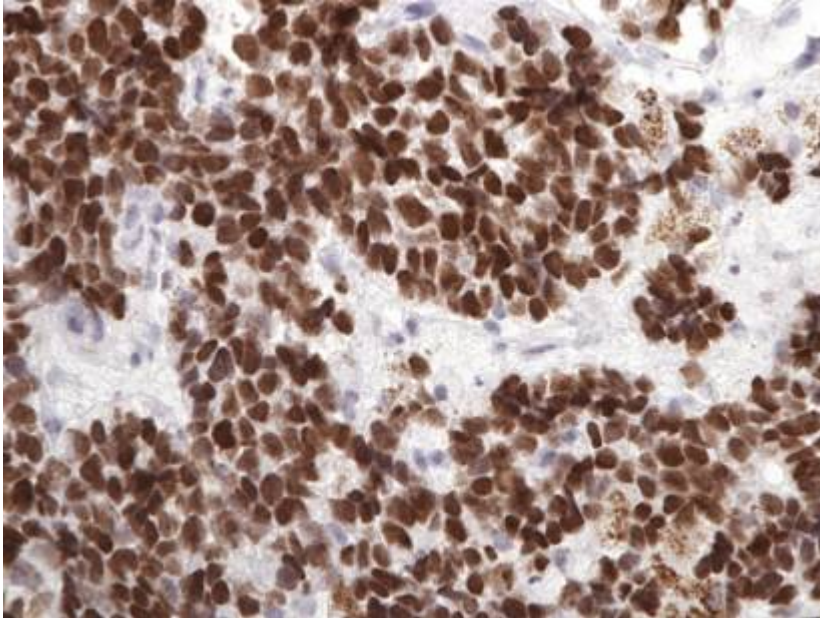
H&E x 10





Hepatocytes are with diffuse cytoplasm staining, and tumor cells are with diffuse partial cytoplasm and diffuse perinuclear staining with antibody to CKAE1/AE3

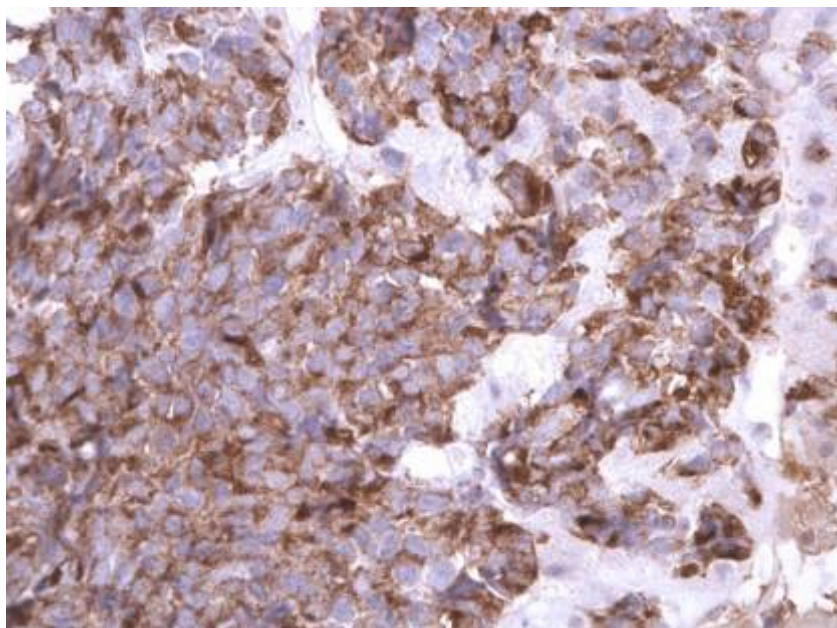
Immunoperoxidase x 20



Diffuse nuclear reactivity for thyroid transcription factor one (TTF-1)

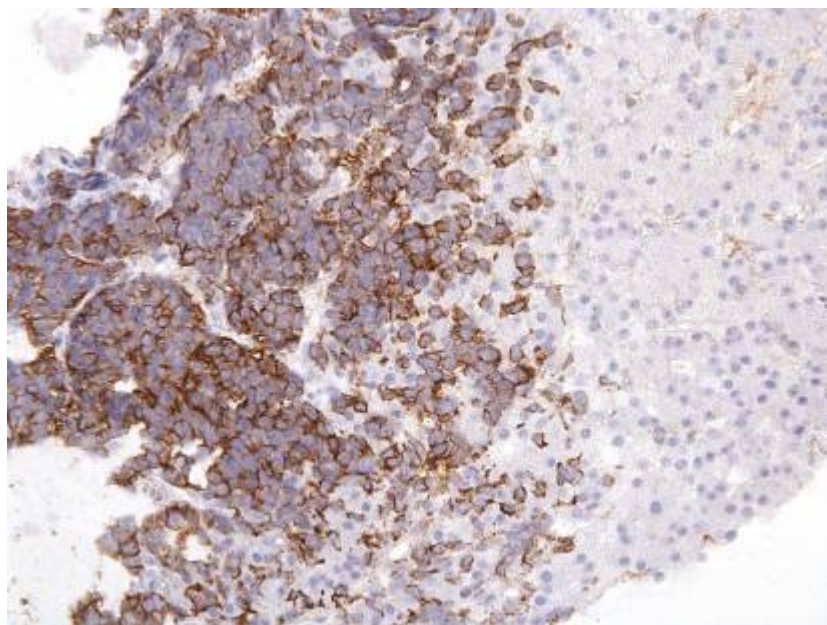
Immunoperoxidase x 40





**Diffuse cytoplasm staining of
tumor cells with antibody to
Chromogranin A**

Immunoperoxidase x 40



**Diffuse CD56 immunoreactivity
with a typical membranous
staining pattern**

Immunoperoxidase x 20



Conclusion

- ▶ Consilium: taking into account the dissemination of the process the operative therapy and specific therapy (chemotherapy and radiotherapy) impossible
- ▶ Prescribed treatment: insulin th, Spironolactoni (Spirix) 100 mg x 2 p/o; intravenosus K⁺ replacement; Ketoconazoli 100 mg x 3 p/o

	3.08	4.08	5.08	6.08	7.08	8.08	10.08	11.08
K ⁺ , mmol/l	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,9	2,1	2,6	2,6



Clinical diagnosis

- ▶ Small cell carcinoma of the lung with its metastasis in the liver with neuroendocrine activity (ACTH-producing)
- ▶ Ectopic Cushing's syndrom with persistent hypokaliemia

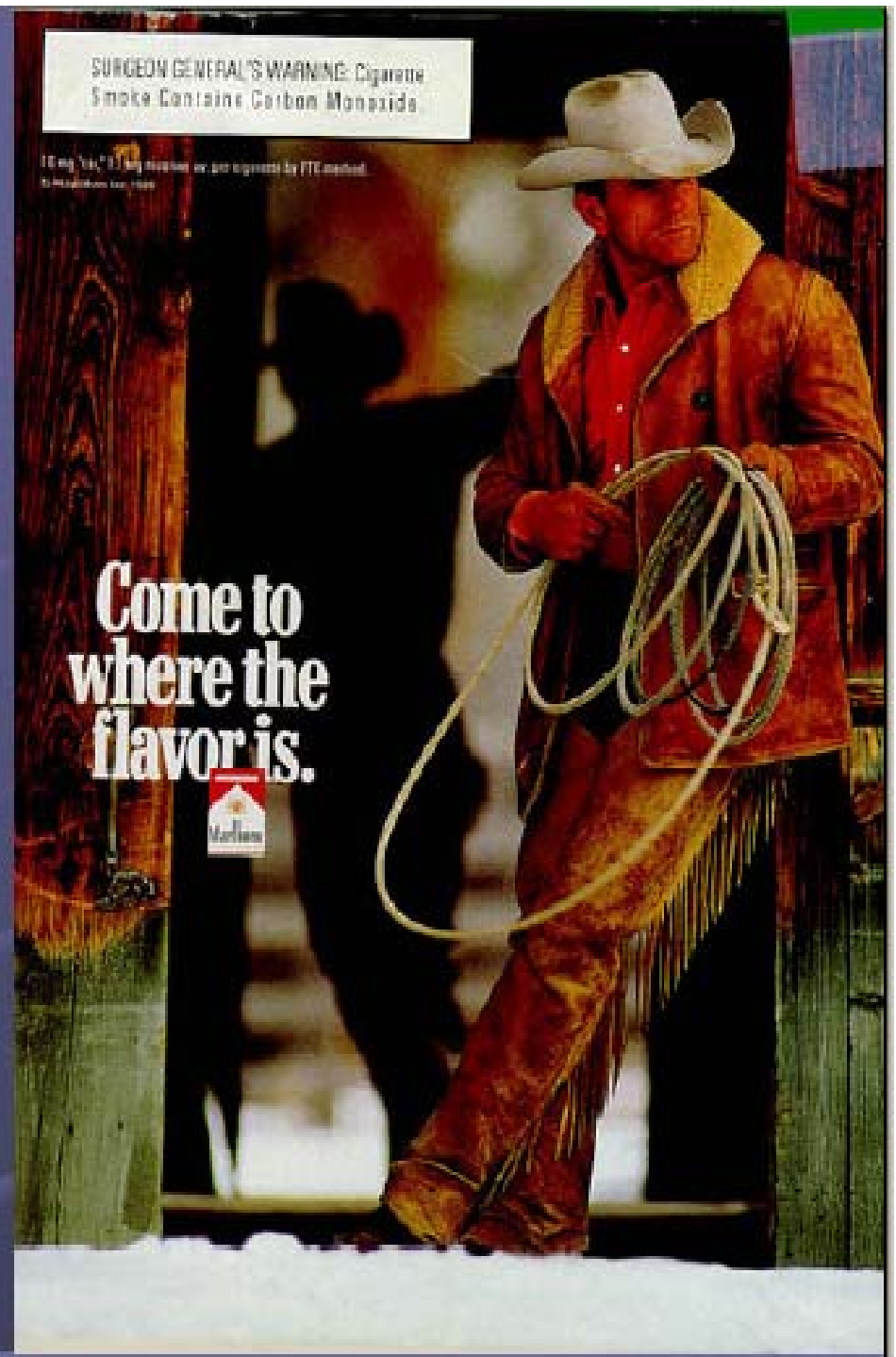


Main learning points

- ▶ Don't forget to think about endocrine disease when you see the patient with severe persistent hypokaliemia
- ▶ The possibility of an intra-thoracic neoplasm should be kept in mind in any case of Cushing's syndrome especially in the middle aged male patients
- ▶ The classic Cushing's habitus can not be seen in patients with rapidly growing lung cancers



Wayne McLaren,
The Marlboro Man,
died of lung cancer



Thank you!

