

Stanetić, M., Eri, Ž., Klem, I., Stanić, J., Milić, S., Ćirilović, M.: Inflammatory pseudotumors of the lung. PNEUMON, Vol. 37 (1-4), 1999:33-36.

Inflammatory pseudotumors of the lung are exceptionally rare, confined, usually solitary non-neoplastic tumor like lesions. This study is aimed at defining their frequency and morphological features. The ten-year (1998-1997) biopsy material of the Pathology Department of the Institute Sremska Kamenica, Yugoslavia was reviewed. Of 54578 examined biopsy specimens, only 10 (0,018%) cases were selected as meeting the diagnostic criteria for inflammatory lung pseudotumors. Of them, 6 (60%) were males and 4 (40%) females, at the mean age of 43,8 years (from 18-68 years of age). All the patients had been submitted to bronchoscopy first, and then to a diagnostic and therapeutic thoracotomy. The diagnosis was established preoperatively, from a bronchobiopsy sample, in two patients, while it was intraoperatively obtained, by the frozen section method, in 100% of the patients. The following macroscopic features of the examined pseudotumors were observed: they were all well confined solitary nodes, either oval or round in shape, commonly situated peripherally in the lung parenchyma, with a dominant upper lobe localization in 6 patients, then in the left upper or right lower lobes in 1 patient respectively; in 2 patients it had the endobronchial localization in the right principal bronchus. A secondary involvement of the pleura was registered in the patient. The nodes ranged in size from 0,2-4 cm. They were yellowish-white in colour and all had a firm consistency. Histologically, they were composed of mixed inflammatory of the mesenchymal origin, lymphocytes, plasma cells histiocytes and spindle cells incorporated in the stroma of the connective and blood vessels. These pseudotumors were finally subtyped as organizing pneumonia (4 patients), fibrohistiocytic (4 patients) or plasma cellular (2 patients) pseudotumors. The obtained results regarding the frequency of pseudotumors, their age distribution,

Stanetić, M., Eri, Ž., Klem, I., Stanić, J., Milić, S., Ćirilović, M.: Inflammatory Pseudotumors of the Lung. PNEUMON, Vol. 37 (1-4), 1999:33-36.

Inflammatory pseudotumors of the lung are exceptionally rare, confined, usually solitary non-neoplastic tumor like lesions. This study is aimed at defining their frequency and morphological features. The ten-year (1998-1997) biopsy material of the Pathology Department of the Institute Sremska Kamenica, Yugoslavia was reviewed. Of 54578 examined biopsy specimens, only 10 (0,018%) cases were selected as meeting the diagnostic criteria for inflammatory lung pseudotumors. Of them, 6 (60%) were males and 4 (40%) females, at the mean age of 43,8 years (from 18-68 years of age). All the patients had been submitted to bronchoscopy first, and then to a diagnostic and therapeutic thoracotomy. The diagnosis was established preoperatively, from a bronchobiopsy sample, in two patients, while it was intraoperatively obtained, by the frozen section method, in 100% of the patients. The following macroscopic features of the examined pseudotumors were observed: they were all well confined solitary nodes, either oval or round in shape, commonly situated peripherally in the lung parenchyma, with a dominant upper lobe localization in 6 patients, then in the left upper or right lower lobes in 1 patient respectively; in 2 patients it had the endobronchial localization in the right principal bronchus. A secondary involvement of the pleura was registered in the patient. The nodes ranged in size from 0,2-4 cm. They were yellowish-white in colour and all had a firm consistency. Histologically, they were composed of mixed inflammatory of the mesenchymal origin, lymphocytes, plasma cells histiocytes and spindle cells incorporated in the stroma of the connective and blood vessels. These pseudotumors were finally subtyped as organizing pneumonia (4 patients), fibrohistiocytic (4 patients) or plasma cellular (2 patients) pseudotumors. The obtained results regarding the frequency of pseudotumors, their age distribution,

macroscopic features, as well as their histological appearance correlate well to the literature data.

Key words: inflammatory pseudotumors, lung