

Benign lung tumors: Presentation, Diagnosis, and Outcome

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Introduction

Benign tumors of the lung are uncommon and can be diagnostically challenging.

Objectives and Methods

Retrospective analysis of the clinicopathologic data and outcome of patients with benign lung tumors diagnosed in the last 10 years.

Results

Number of patients	72	Radiologic features	
Male	68%	Solitary lung nodule	73,6%
Mean age	55 ± 15,2 years	Tumor	23,6%
Sintomatic patients	39,9%	Other	2,8%
Dyspnea	31,1%	Diagnostic procedures	
Cough	13,8%	Bronchoscopy (BC)	61
Weezing	10,3%	Transtoracic needle biopsy (TNB)	26
Pulmonary infections	34,4%	Surgery (S)	47

Results

Bronchoscopy		Transtoracic needle biopsy	
Total patients	61	Total patients	26
Endobronchial lesion	16	Diagnostic	14
Biopsies	16	Histologic analysis	
Total lesion removal	7	Hamartoma	13
Histologic analysis		Myxoma	1
Hamartoma	7	Surgery	
Papiloma	4	Total patients	47
Granular cell myoblastoma	3	Surgical procedure	
Leyomioma	1	Lobectomy	45%
Inflammatory pseudotumor	1	Sleeve lobectomy	6%
Location		Segmentectomy	49%
Trachea	29%	Histologic analysis	
Right bronchial tree	35%	Hamartoma	32
Left bronchial tree	36%	Solitary fibrous tumor	5
Patients without surgical treatment		Lymphangioma	2
Total patients	18	Adenoma	2
Refuse surgical treatment	11	Chondroma	1
Lost follow-up	3	Myofibroblastic tumor	1
Death by other causes	4	Papilloma	1
		Inflammatory pseudotumor	1
		Granular cell myoblastoma	1
		Desmoid tumor	1

Conclusions

Benign lung tumors are usually asymptomatic and do not pose a significant health problem. The purpose of surgical intervention for benign lung tumors is to avoid missing potentially malignant lesions. In some situations, these tumors can be diagnosed and treated endoscopically.