

was done and increased activity was detected at T5-6, T6-7. After urologi consultation, transurethral prostate biopsy was done revealing benign prostate hyperplasia. CT guided transthoracic needle aspiration biopsy revealed round malignant tumor cells were detected. As pathology report was compatible with plasmacytoma, hematology consultation was done and bone marrow aspiration biopsy (BMAB) was performed. Serum and urine protein electrophoresis were done suspecting of plasma cell dyscrasia. There was slight increase in IgA fraction in serum electrophoresis but total protein, albumin content were increased with significant increase in kappa and lambda light chain fractions in urine electrophoresis (respectively 778,6830mg/l). BMAB revealed 92% plasma cell infiltration proving diagnosis of multiple myeloma (MM). The patient was sent to hematology clinic to receive appropriate therapy with diagnosis of lung involvement of MM, plasmacytoma. Lung involvement of MM, plasmacytoma, was presented here as a rare case.

## E554

## Lung cancer in young adults

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Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death both in male and female, with a continue increasing incidence in last decades. We noticed the increase number of lung cancer's cases in young patients in last years, and in this context we intend to assess clinico-pathologic features, therapeutic modalities and survival in patients with lung cancer <45 years, compared with those past of this age. 1507 cases with lung cancer, diagnosed between jan 2000 - dec 2002 in was retrospectively analyzed, demographic characteristics, risk factors, symptoms, histologic type, clinical staging, therapy and survival were all recorded. Among a total of 1507 cases of lung cancer, 139 cases (9,2%) was <45 years, with male predominance (68%). Smoking was leading factor identified (>95% of patients from both groups being smokers). Most of patients was symptomatic, cough being the most frequent presenting symptom, followed by chest pain, hemoptisy and dyspnea. Adenocarcinoma occurred more frequently in the young group (72%), and the squamous cell carcinoma was the most frequent tumor type in the older group (78%). There was no statistical difference in the severity of disease in terms of staging between the two age groups, most of them being diagnosed in advanced stages (III, IV). Surgical treatment was applied more frequently in young group, followed by oncology treatment. Survival was better in younger patient. In conclusion, lung cancer is a real problem in young smoking adults, diagnosis being frequently established in advanced stages, with poor prognosis.

## E555

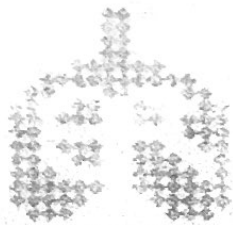
## Lung cancer with synchronous brain metastases; 17 cases report

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The brain is one of the most common sites of metastasis from lung cancer. We reviewed 17 lung cancer patients with synchronous brain metastases. Patients included 3 women, 14 men. The mean age was  $57,8 \pm 12,7$  years with range of 34 to 82 years. Histology showed 3 adeno cancer, 4 squamous cell cancers, 8 nonsmall cell cancers, 2 small cell lung cancers. Ten patients had neurologic signs. Six patients had headaches, 3 had cerebellar syndrome and 1 had aphasia. Findings were shown in Table.

Performance (EGOC)	I (4)	II (7)	III (6)	
Chest radiography	Right (8)	Left (6)	Bilateral (3)	
Stage	T2 (6)	T3 (8)	T4 (3)	
	N1 (1)	N2 (11)	N3 (-)	
Diagnostic procedure	Bronchoscopy	TTNA		
	9	8		
Pathology	Adenocancer	Squamous cell	NSCLC	Small cell
	3	4	8	2
Intracranial location	Solitary	Multiple		
	8	9		
Treatment	Palliative	Radiotherapy	Chemotherapy	Multi-modal
	9	1	1	6

Eventhough early diagnosis and treatment is curative in rare cases, it may lead to a useful remisison of the central nervous system symptoms, enhance the patient's quality of life and prolong survival. The radiological exams established in the diagnosis of this condition, include computed tomography scan or magnetic resonance imaging.



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