Metastatic Gastric Cancer from Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma

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The patient was a 73-year-old man who had primary lung carcinoma with multiple metastases. Chest computed tomography (CT) showed a solitary mass in the right upper lobe (Picture A), enlarged lymph nodes in the mediastinum and a liver tumor. Fluoro-2-deoxyglucose positron emission tomography (FDG-PET)/CT scanning demonstrated FDG uptake in the stomach (Picture B, arrow) as well as in the lung tumor on the right upper lobe, and in mediastinal

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lymph nodes, the liver tumor (Picture B, arrow head) and ilium bone. Pathological examination of the bronchoscopic specimen showed squamous cell carcinoma. Gastroscopy showed a single large ulcer at the anterior wall of the gastric corpus (Picture C). Pathologic examination revealed squamous cell carcinoma suggestive of metastatic lung cancer (Picture D).

Gastric metastasis from lung carcinoma is rare (1). Metastases of other organs often coexisted at the time of discovery of gastric metastasis, therefore the prognosis is poor (1). This case suggests that FDG-PET may be a useful diagnostic tool for metastatic gastric cancer (2).

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References