

Clinical Analysis of Pulmonary Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Disease Complicated by Lung Cancer during the Follow-Up Periods

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Abstract

Introduction: The objective of this study was the estimation of the clinical characteristics of patients with pulmonary nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) disease complicated by lung cancer during the follow-up periods. **Methods:** We analyzed the clinical findings of four patients (2.0%) complicated by lung cancer during the follow-up periods of over six months at least after the definite diagnosis of pulmonary NTM disease of 202 patients with pulmonary NTM disease experienced in our hospital in the last decade. **Results:** There were four patients with pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer and all of them were caused by *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC). They were all elderly male patients and had underlying diseases. Three patients were diagnosed with primary lung cancer and one diagnosed with metastatic lung cancer from colon cancer within 3 years after the diagnosis of pulmonary NTM disease. The treatments for lung cancer were surgical resection for all patients with localized lesions. One patient died due to the worsening of underlying disease and the remaining three survived except for the recurrence of one patient. **Conclusion:** Although the complication rate of pulmonary NTM disease and lung cancer was a lower percentage (2.0%) than in previous reports, the careful follow-up for patients with pulmonary NTM disease without forgetting the possible complication of lung cancer is necessary.

Keywords

Pulmonary Nontuberculous Mycobacterial (NTM) Disease, Lung Cancer, Solitary Nodular Type

1. Introduction

Pulmonary nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) disease has been recently increasing

and especially *Mycobacterium avium* complex (MAC) accounts for 80% of the identified NTM cases [1]. Among the radiological patterns of pulmonary MAC disease, there is a solitary nodule type for which the prevalence is infrequent. Because the radiological findings are similar, it was thought to be difficult to differentiate the recurrence of pulmonary NTM disease from the complication of lung cancer. However, it has been described that it is possible to differentiate pulmonary NTM disease and lung cancer using bronchoscopy in the recent reports [2] [3]. We investigated the clinical characteristics of patients with pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer during the follow-up periods after the definite diagnosis of pulmonary NTM disease to obtain the diagnosis of the complications of lung cancer as soon as possible.

2. Materials and Methods

The subjects consisted of 4 patients with pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer (2.0%) (primary lung cancer 3, metastatic lung cancer 1) during the follow-up periods. Four patients were extracted from 202 patients with pulmonary NTM disease who both satisfied the diagnostic criteria of ATS [4] and performed the follow-up periods of over six months at least after the definite diagnosis of pulmonary NTM disease in Kawasaki Medical School Hospital (1070 beds) in the last ten decades (2006-2015). On the other hand, we removed the cases which could not perform the follow-up within six months after the definite diagnosis. We retrospectively investigated the backgrounds, laboratory findings, radiological findings, interval from the diagnosis of pulmonary NTM disease to that of lung cancer, treatment, and prognosis for these subjects.

This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of Kawasaki Medical School.

3. Results

The main clinical findings of these four patients are shown in **Table 1** and **Table 2**. The age distribution ranged from 72 to 81 years old (average: 77 years old) and all were male. The causative microorganism of pulmonary NTM disease was all MAC (*M. intracellulare*

Table 1. Clinical findings of pulmonary nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) disease complicated by lung cancer.

Case	Age	Sex	Smoking history	Underlying disease	Causative microorganism (NTM)	Treatment for NTM	Clinical effect for NTM	Interval from the diagnosis of pulmonary NTM disease to lung cancer
1	72	M	(+)	RA(Steroid) CVD Chronic sinusitis	<i>M. avium</i>	CAM + RFP + EB + SM (6 months)	Good	11 months
2	78	M	(-)	Colon cancer (ope) DM	<i>M. intracellulare</i>	CAM + RFP + EB + SM (1 year)	Good	22 months
3	81	M	(+)	Pulmonary fibrosis	<i>M. intracellulare</i>	CAM + RFP + EB + SM (2 years)	Good	30 months
4	77	M	(+)	COPD Af, HT CHF	<i>M. avium</i> + <i>M. intracellulare</i>	CAM + RFP + EB + SM (2 months)	Stop for side effect	34 months

RA: Rheumatoid arthritis, CVD: Cerebral vascular disease, COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, DM: Diabetes mellitus, Af: Atrial fibrillation, HT: Hypertension, CHF: Chronic heart failure, CAM: Clarithromycin, RFP: Rifampicin, EB: Ethambutol, SM: Streptomycin.

Table 2. Clinical findings of pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer.

Radiological findings of pulmonary NTM disease		Diagnostic method for lung cancer	Radiological findings of lung cancer					Clinical stage of lung cancer	Histological diagnosis	Treatment for lung cancer	Prognosis
Clinical type (Extension)	cavity		Portion	Size (mm)	Notch	Spicula	Cavity				
NBE, 2	(-)	VATS	Lt. lower lobe	35*25	(+)	(+)	(-)	Stage IB (T2aNOMO)	Squamous cell Ca	Surgical operation	Alive (3 months)
FC, 1	(+)	VATS	Lt. lower lobe	20*15	(+)	(+)	(-)		Adenoca	Surgical operation	Alive (3 years)
FC, 1	(+)	CT guided lung biopsy	Rt. lower lobe	20*20	(-)	(-)	(+)	Stage IA (T1bNOMO)	Squamous cell Ca	Surgical operation	Died (5 months)
NBE, 2	(+)	Bronchoscopy	Rt. lower lobe	25*20	(-)	(-)	(+)	Stage IIa (T2aNOMO)	Squamous cell Ca	Surgical operation	Alive (9 months)

W.N.L.: Within normal limit, FC: Fibrocavitary, NBE: Nodular bronchiectatic, VATS: Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery, Extension of lesion: 1. Within one-third of unilateral lung field, 2. Within unilateral lung field, 3. Over unilateral lung field.

2, *M. avium* 1 and *M. avium* + *M. intracellulare* 1). The interval from the diagnosis of pulmonary NTM disease to lung cancer ranged from 11 to 34 months (average: 24.3 months). Regarding the main laboratory findings, the anti-GPL core IgA antibody for MAC was elevated in two of three patients measured and the inflammatory response was mildly positive in one patient. On the other hand, tumor markers were elevated in three of four patients. In the radiological findings of pulmonary NTM disease, the fibrocavitary type was observed in two patients (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**) and the nodular bronchiectatic type in two (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**), while cavity lesions were recognized in three patients. The combined chemotherapy for pulmonary NTM disease was initiated for all patients using clarithromycin (CAM), rifampicin (RFP), ethambutol (EB), and streptomycin (SM). Although one patient had to stop the treatment due to side effects (eruption and gastrointestinal symptoms), the remaining three patients showed a good clinical effect.

Concerning the complications of lung cancer, while one patient presented with one-nodular lesion in the same lobe as pulmonary NTM disease (**Figure 4**), the remaining-three patients showed a solitary nodule in the other lobe of pulmonary NTM disease (**Figures 1-3**). The lung cancer occurred from the peripheral lung field in all patients. The definite diagnosis was obtained from video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (two patients), transbronchial lung biopsy (one patient), and CT-guided lung biopsy (one patient), respectively. The histological findings of lung cancer were squamous cell carcinoma in three patients with primary lung cancer and adenocarcinoma in one patient with metastatic lung cancer from the colon.

The radiological findings of lung cancer were as follows: the nodule was round, with a clear margin, but notch or spicular formation was recognized in two patients (**Figure 1** and **Figure 3**) and a cavity was observed in two of three patients with primary squamous cell lung cancer (**Figure 2** and **Figure 4**). On PET/CT, because abnormal accumulation was recognized not only in the pulmonary NTM disease lesions but also in those of lung cancer, we could not distinguish the two lesions from the radiological findings. As for lung cancer treatment, all patients were underwent surgical resection.

The prognosis was poor and the condition of one patient worsened due to underlying

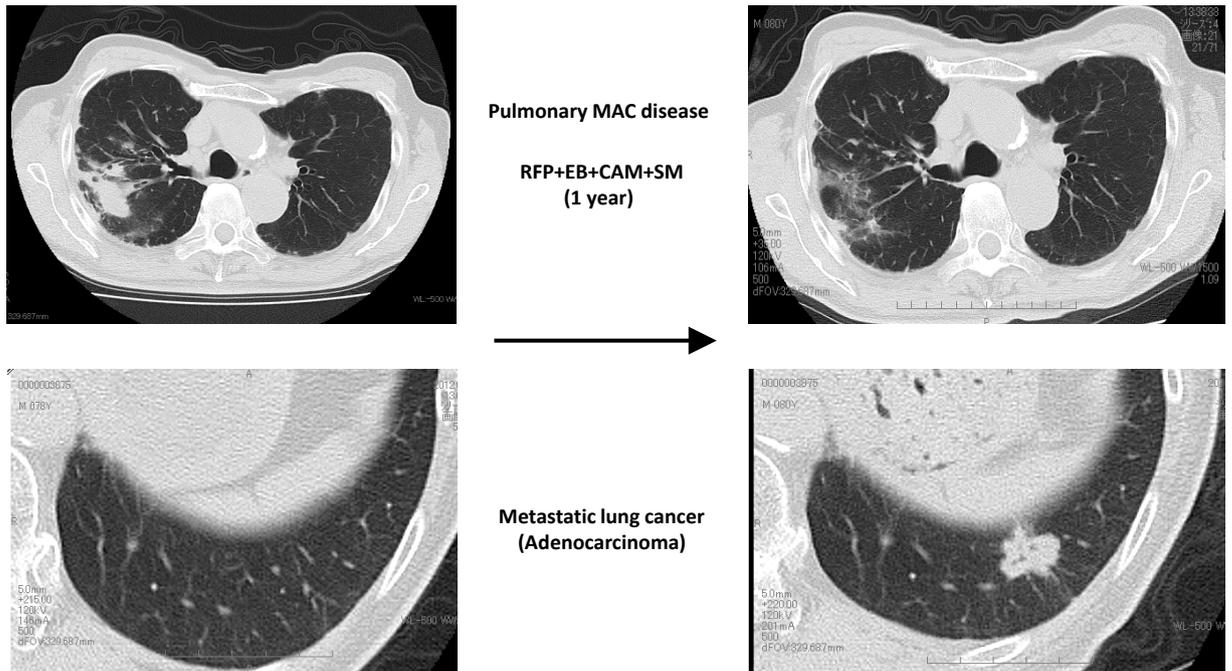


Figure 1. Chest CT at the first visit showed the nodular lesion in the right upper lobe, but there were no lesions in the left lower lobe. Chest CT after the combined chemotherapy including CAM showed the new nodular lesion in the left lower lobe (S¹⁰).

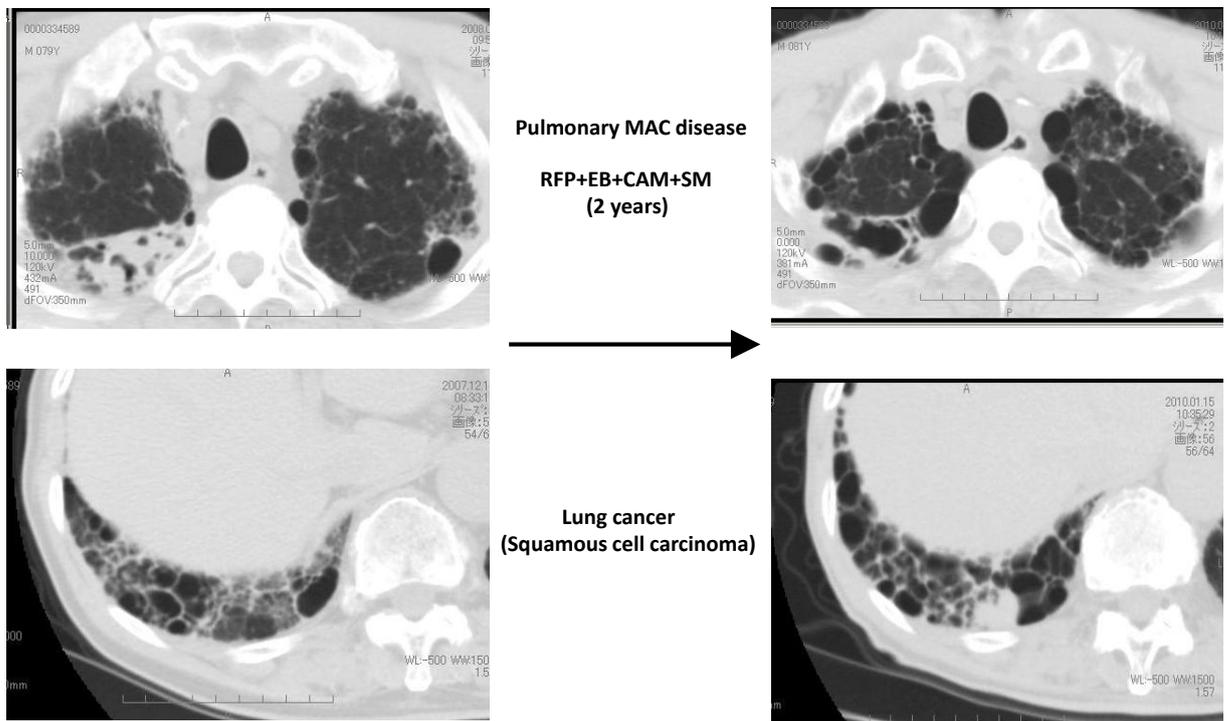


Figure 2. Chest CT at the first visit showed the cavitary lesion in the right upper lobe due to pulmonary MAC disease, but there were no nodular lesions except the reticulonodular shadow due to interstitial pneumonia in the bilateral lower lobes. Chest CT after the combined chemotherapy including CAM showed the improvement of cavitary lesion in the right upper lobe and the appearance of nodular shadow in the right lower lobe.

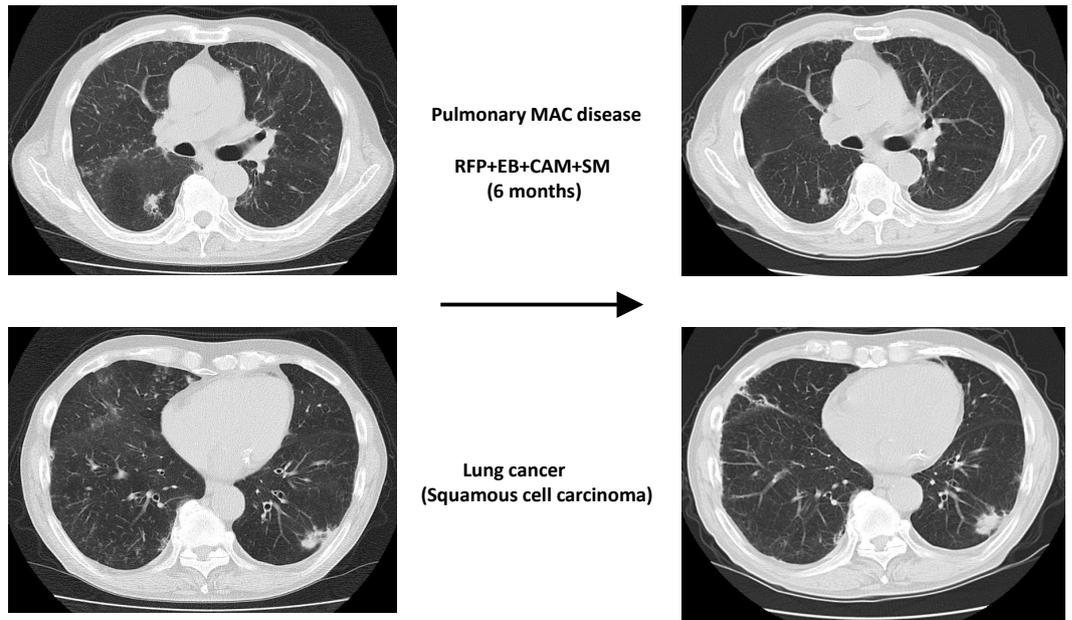


Figure 3. Chest CT at the first visit showed the small nodular lesions in the right middle lobe and lower lobe with nodular lesion in the right S⁶ and left S⁹. Chest CT after the combined chemotherapy including CAM showed the improvement of nodular lesion in the right S⁶ and small nodular lesions in the right lung, but the worsening of left nodular shadow (S⁹).

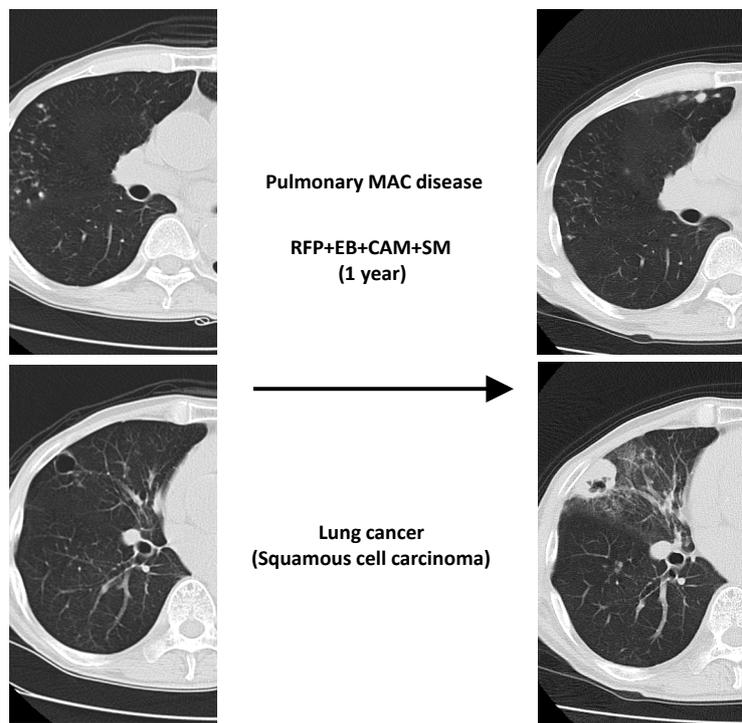


Figure 4. Chest CT at the first visit showed small nodular lesions with bronchiectasis in the right middle and lower lobes due to pulmonary MAC disease. Chest CT after the stop of the combined chemotherapy due to the side effect showed the appearance of nodular shadows with cavity in the same right middle lobe.

diseases. Although the other three patients were alive after surgical resection, but one patient showed recurrence within one year.

The clinical findings of the patients with pulmonary NTM disease during the follow-up periods over six months at least in our hospital are shown in **Table 3**. Although there was a small number of patients with pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer, we found the characteristic finding of patients with pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer after the comparison of the clinical findings of all patients with pulmonary NTM disease to be as follows: 1) all patients were elderly males and had many underlying disease, 2) although the combined chemotherapy including CAM was performed for all patients and the clinical effect to pulmonary NTM disease was comparatively good, the prognosis was poor (the mortality rate was 25%) by the influence of underlying disease.

4. Discussion

Pulmonary tuberculosis has recently been decreasing, but it has been suggested that pulmonary NTM disease has been increasing. Concerning the study of pulmonary tuberculosis complicated by lung cancer, it was previously described by several reports [5]

Table 3. Clinical findings of the patients with pulmonary NTM disease during the follow-up periods in our hospital.

Clinical finding		n = 202
Age (Mean \pm S.D., years)		67.2 \pm 12.5
Sex (Male: Female)		70: 132
Smoking history (+)		71 (50%)
Underlying disease (+) (with repetition)		132 (65%)
Respiratory disease		48 (24%)
Old pulmonary tuberculosis		15
COPD		12
Non-respiratory disease		92 (46%)
Causative microorganisms		
<i>M. avium</i>		100 (50%)
<i>M. intracellulare</i>		79 (39%)
<i>M. kansasii</i>		14 (7%)
Others		9 (4%)
Radiological findings		
Portion	Bilateral	141 (70%)
	Unilateral	61 (30%)
Extension#	1	66 (33%)
	2	116 (57%)
	3	20 (10%)
Cavity		127 (63%)
Treatment		
Combined chemotherapy		131 (65%)
Surgical operation		9 (4%)
Outcome		
Died		9 (4%)

[6] [7] as follows: 1) most patients were elderly males and had many underlying diseases, 2) most patients had a histological diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma, 3) the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis complicated by lung cancer was 1% - 2%. On the other hand, while the incidence of pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer was 6% - 7% in reports from western countries [8] [9], this was lower (2.5%) in Japan [7]. In our study, the incidence of pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer was also low percentage (2.0%). The clinical characteristics of this study was as follows: i) most of patients were elderly males with a smoking history, ii) the fibrocavitary type was more frequent, iii) lung cancer was located in the neighboring or distant portion of pulmonary NTM disease and it presented as squamous cell carcinoma from the peripheral lung field, iv) it was difficult to distinguish the solitary nodular type of pulmonary NTM disease from lung cancer on radiological findings on chest CT or PET/CT, v) the prognosis was influenced by the performance of surgical resection rather than the clinical effect on pulmonary NTM disease.

In addition, Tamura *et al.* reported that lung cancer was highly complicated in male patients with pulmonary NTM disease due to *M. kansasii*, and that both lung cancer and pulmonary NTM disease were located on the same lobe [7]. Lande *et al.* reported that lung cancer was very complicated for smokers, and that it presented as squamous cell carcinoma in the peripheral lung field [9]. The clinical characteristics of these past reports resembled the results of our study in many findings, but a slight difference was recognized in the background and causative microorganisms. Tamura *et al.* mentioned that the reason *M. kansasii* was dominant among the causative microorganisms of pulmonary NTM disease complicated by lung cancer, was because it was commonly found in males with a smoking history and that smoking was an important risk factor for lung cancer [7]. This difference may be due to the number of subjects (202 patients with pulmonary NTM disease performed the follow-up periods over six months at least after the definite diagnosis of pulmonary NTM disease in our hospital) and, especially, pulmonary *M. kansasii* disease accounted for only 19 patients. This small scale study or follow-up period of the patients in this study (over six months) may have also been influenced by the low complication rate (2.0%) of lung cancer for patients with pulmonary NTM disease compared to other previous reports. As the patients with metastatic lung cancer from the colon and all three patients with pulmonary NTM disease complicated by primary lung cancer were elderly males with a smoking history and with other underlying respiratory diseases, excluding pulmonary NTM disease and primary lung cancer, all cases were squamous cell carcinoma occurring in the peripheral lung field; therefore, it was suspected that smoking history or other underlying respiratory diseases were more strongly related to the appearance of lung cancer.

The clinical disease type was classified into the following five groups: 1) small nodular and bronchiectatic type, 2) fibrocavitary type, 3) solitary nodular type, 4) hypersensitivity type, and 5) disseminated type. Among these groups, most patients with pulmonary NTM (MAC) disease were the small nodular and bronchiectatic type, while the solitary nodular type was rare, but the differentiation of lung cancer is an initial re-

quirement because all patients with pulmonary NTM disease, excluding one patient with advanced lung cancer, showed a solitary nodular shadow in the peripheral lung field, so it was difficult for us to distinguish a recurrence of pulmonary NTM disease or a complication of lung cancer or pulmonary mycosis. Finally, we reached a definite diagnosis by performing bronchoscopy, positive CT-guided lung biopsy, or VATS for patients without a definite diagnosis.

5. Conclusion

Although the incidence of lung cancer complications for patients with pulmonary NTM disease was not so high, even if combined chemotherapy for pulmonary NTM disease was successful, new nodular lesions which were difficult to distinguish from recurrence appeared within a few years. Therefore, careful follow-up for patients with pulmonary NT disease using chest CT is important.

Conflict of Interest

There are no conflicts of interests regarding this manuscript.

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