

## **A CASE REPORT ON METASTATIC ADENOCARCINOMA OF LUNG**

**Pranjali Telange<sup>1</sup>, Dharti Meshram<sup>2</sup>, Indu Alwadkar<sup>3</sup>, Ashish Bhagat<sup>4</sup>, Pratiksha Munjewar<sup>5</sup>**

- 1] GNM 2nd year, Florence Nightingale Training College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (DU) Sawangi (M) Wardha India, Email: [pranjalitelange@gmail.com](mailto:pranjalitelange@gmail.com)
- 2] Nursing Tutor, Florence Nightingale Training College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (DU) Sawangi (M) Wardha, Email: [dhartimeshram9@gmail.com](mailto:dhartimeshram9@gmail.com), 7507517801
- 3] Principal of Florence Nightingale Training College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (DU) Sawangi (M) Wardha, Email: [indu.alwadkar@gmail.com](mailto:indu.alwadkar@gmail.com), 9960278995
- 4] Research Consultant, Department of Research and Development, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Wardha, Email: [bhagat.ashish.18@gmail.com](mailto:bhagat.ashish.18@gmail.com)
- 5] Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Sawangi, Wardha, Maharashtra.

### **Abstract:**

**Background:** The maximum common type of lung cancer is adenocarcinoma. Cancer of the Lung that has spread to other parts of the body is referred to as metastatic lung cancer. Around 51% of entire cancer of the lung are metastatic at the time of diagnosis, and almost two out of every three clients by small cell lung cancer. It develops in smaller airways, like alveoli, and begins in glandular cells, which exude substances such as mucus. Adenocarcinoma of the Lung is typically found on the lungs' outer borders. It grows more slowly than other types of lung cancer.

**Case presentation:** A 45-year-old male got admitted to rural hospital Sawangi Meghe Wardha, Maharashtra, with experience of dry cough, Fever, weight loss, troubling breathing, and chest pain for 4 days. All necessary investigations were done such as history collection patient had a bad habit of tobacco chewing and smoking for a 10-year physical examination in the chest examination shortness of breath, sputum sample showed cancer cells, blood test, bronchoscopy Chest CT impression a 5mm nodule tumor on the left lower lobe in the lung or thoracic puncture cytology indicated lung adenocarcinoma. final diagnosed Metastatic lung Adenocarcinoma. the patient received symptomatic treatment. Anti-angiogenic drugs severity of symptoms minimized. Four cycles of carboplatin and docetaxel chemotherapy reduced tumor size; nonetheless, it grew again after 5 months, necessitating re-challenge chemotherapy (RC) with the same medicines.

**Results** Patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) have a dismal prognosis.

**Discussion:** Actively recurring cytotoxic chemotherapy plus EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor treatment may result in long-term survival.

**Conclusion:** Friends, family, and healthcare providers can all assist a person cope with the emotional and practical problems of living with cancer. In particular, getting support from friends and family, joining a cancer support group, attending counseling regularly, and discussing symptoms and choices with members of the healthcare team may be beneficial.

**Keywords:** Metastasis Lung adenocarcinoma, Anti-angiogenic, Docetaxel, Antineoplastic Agents, Aniline Compounds.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Lung adenocarcinoma is the most frequent type of primary cancer of the lung in the US. It is classified as non-small cell lung cancer or has a strong link to previous smoking.<sup>1</sup> Cancer of the lung often develops from the mucosal glands or accounts for around 40 percent of all lung malignancies.<sup>2</sup> Cancer that has migrated from one part of the body to another is known as metastatic cancer. If a person with lung cancer develops cancer in their bones, cancer may have spread from the lungs to the bones. This is a case of metastatic lung cancer.<sup>3</sup> Adenocarcinoma is more likely in people who have smoked in the past, and it is a common kind of cancer of the lung in younger women and Asian populations.<sup>4</sup> This cancer is typically seen on the lungs' periphery, as opposed to small cell lung cancer and squamous cell lung cancer, which are both more centrally placed, though they can also arise as core lesions. It frequently occurs in association with peripheral lung scarring for unexplained reasons. According to current thinking, the scar formed as a result of the tumor rather than as a result of it.<sup>5</sup>

Several risk factors, some of which are under our control, may raise the risk of emerging lung adenocarcinoma. Experience to use smoke, radon, diesel exhaust, chromium compounds, beryllium, nickel, soot, tar, or asbestos, in

addition to smoking, may enhance the chance of developing adenocarcinoma and other kinds of NSCLC. Being showing high levels of arsenic in water drinking, having HIV, or using beta carotene supplements may all raise risk.<sup>6</sup> There is main two type cancer of lung non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is 80 to 85% NSCLC have three subtypes: carcinoma of squamous cell, adenocarcinoma, and giant cell carcinoma.<sup>7</sup> Small cell lung cancer, commonly known as cell carcinoma, is a type of lung cancer. This kind of cancer grows and spreads more quickly than NSCLC. Because this cancer spreads swiftly, it responds effectively to radiation therapy and chemotherapy. Tactlessly, for the vast majority of the public, at some point cancer will return.<sup>8</sup> Other kinds of lung cancer Carcinoid tumors of the lung account for less than 5% of all lung tumors. The majority of these raise gradually. Other kinds of cancer lung are uncommon, including adenoid cystic carcinomas, lymphomas, and sarcomas, as well as benign lung tumors such as hamartomas.<sup>9</sup>

Persistent cough, pain in the chest, shortness of breath, and raspy voice are all indications of lung adenocarcinoma.<sup>10</sup> Difficulty breathing or swallowing, pain in bone, jaundice, finger clubbing, fatigue wheezing, coughing that produces blood-tinged mucous, lumps in the neck or collarbone region, appetite loss, unexplained weight loss, facial puffiness, or swelling in the veins of the neck.<sup>11</sup> Lung infections such as bronchitis or pneumonia hoarseness or wheezing, Changes in the appearance of fingers, called finger clubbing, and Phlegm. Ca of Metastatic lung are typically classified as phase 3 and phase 4, dependent on how far the ca have gone. Metastasis is usually a slow method with little, if any, negative effects until the tumors grow large enough to harm surrounding organs.<sup>12</sup>

Diagnosing criteria of adenocarcinoma of the lung samples of blood, urine, and other bodily substances may be collected and sent to a lab to be evaluated and help doctor diagnose adenocarcinoma.<sup>13</sup> MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) or computed tomography, can be conducted to look for a suspicious tumor in the lungs. MRI scans are more likely to be used to detect cancer of lung metastasis to the spinal cord and brain.<sup>14</sup> Sputum cytology. This mucus coughed up from the airways sample taken and used for the detection of cancer cells. The sample is evaluated by a pathologist using a microscope. Thoracentesis: A thin needle is used to extract a fluid sample from between the lung and chest lining. This fluid is then examined by a pathologist to whether cancerous cells are present. A pathologist will evaluate a small sample of lung tissue taken during the biopsy.<sup>15</sup>

#### **PRESENTATION OF CASE:**

A case selected from tertiary care hospital Wardha where the lack of medical facilities for the distant people or Acharya Vinoba Bhave rural hospital provided medical, surgical as well as mental health facilities for all the needy public.

#### **PATIENT INFORMATION**

A 45-year-old male got admitted to tertiary care Hospital Sawangi Meghe Wardha, Maharashtra, with experience of dry cough, fever, weight loss, troubling breathing, and chest pain for 10 days. All necessary investigations were done such as history collection patient had the bad habit of tobacco chewing and heavily smoking 4 to 5 times per day for 10-year. No, medical or surgical history. No history of cancer in the family. Physical examination was done in the chest examination shortness of breath, sputum sample showed cancer cells, blood test Hemoglobin 11% gm, bronchoscopy CT impression a 5mm nodule tumor on the left lower lobe in lung and thoracic puncture cytology indicated lung adenocarcinoma. final diagnosed Metastatic lung Adenocarcinoma. the patient received symptomatic treatment. Anti-angiogenic drugs severity of symptoms minimized. The patient received stereotactic body radiation therapy. Administered four cycles of carboplatin and docetaxel chemotherapy reduced tumor size; nonetheless, it grew again after 5 months, necessitating re-challenge chemotherapy (RC) with the same medicines.

#### **PROGNOSIS**

The patient received symptomatic treatment were minimized and the patient's prognosis was poor.

#### **DISCUSSION:**

Smoking and tobacco chewing is one of the main causes of developing lung cancer in my patient. The patient received the symptomatic treatment and symptoms were minimized patient but prognosis was poor. Many variables, such as radiation ionizing, the smoke of tobacco, and viral infection, may subsidize the development of cancer in the lung, although mainly unclear of the mechanisms of lung carcinogenesis are. Children with extremely uncommon malignancies, for example, adenocarcinoma of the lung, require a correct and exact diagnosis to design an optimal treatment plan. It's important to emphasize that "kids are not small grown people," etiopathogenesis adult-type cancer in a pediatric may have a different. Investigative approval or prime treatment of like uncommon illnesses must be consolidated in collaboration networks, and reference centers, with multidisciplinary methods or highly specialized skills.<sup>16</sup>

One of the researchers revealed that identified persistently lncRNAs dysregulated throughout metastasis cancer of lung along with carcinogenesis or possible therapeutic medicines that aim these lncRNAs or providing a reference for the study and medical action of cancer of lung pathogenesis. We were able to achieve disease treatment by reversing the deregulation of lncRNA by medicines, hence variable the dysregulated pathways in cells of cancer.

This research could lead to an innovative method for screening cancer treatment medications in the upcoming.<sup>17</sup> One of the investigators concluded Gender, histological subtype, or age at diagnosis all impact metastatic locations or survival of metastatic lung cancer. When compared to nervous system metastases, liver and bone metastases indicate poor survival.<sup>18</sup> Except for those by brain and metastases of the respiratory system, clients with CUP had a lower survival rate than those with recognized primary. prognosis of the liver was best. The survival rate in CUP was similar to this of ca of lung metastatic. CUP's aggressive behavior may be attributed to early immunosuppression and immunoediting, which can allow mutations to accumulate. When a tumor escapes from its repressed state, it spreads uncontrollably. These new findings on the epidemiology of the metastatic method at the community level revealed significant disparities in survival in organ-defined metastases depending on the primary malignancy.<sup>19</sup> Once investigators stated that tumor cells reach a reserved organ, they can instantly initiate a new metastasis, but they can also enter a dormant state and reactivate at a later date. The latter were primarily detected in bone marrow, but it is now clear that dormant tumor cells can be found in a variety of organs, including the liver. This process has been widely examined in the bone, but fewer studies have been conducted in other organs, such as the liver, or even fewer of them have to use NSCLC as their type of carcinoma. Greater knowledge of that process could lead to the development of medicines to prevent recurrence.<sup>20,21</sup>

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Cancer of the lung is the most important cause of death universal between males and females. One billion expires annually. Currently, advanced strategies have been made in diagnosis and action, and the prognosis of NSCLC clients is dull, owing mostly to an absence of early diagnostic tackles. Hereditary and biological research had revealed much about the protein and gene alterations that cause lung cancers. Furthermore, new proteomic and microRNA techniques had proposed to aid in biomarker development.

A number of related studies were reported<sup>21-25</sup>. Current breakthroughs in adenocarcinoma of lung research have emphasized the scientific significance of histologic subtype, tumor incursion, and immunohistochemical or molecular indicators in the scenario and therapy choices for this utmost frequent kind of lung cancer. The implementation of this innovative arrangement system will almost certainly improve the planned used samples of tissue or raise investigative specific for clinical and research purposes. By embracing these developments, talking about minor specimens of biopsy/cytology, and removing earlier unclear terminology, the innovative interdisciplinary arrangement system for that malignancy permits for increased clarity of clinical diagnosis and research. It is most widely used, the categorization arrangement can provide the framework for a specialized TNM production criterion for this specific type of the lung, potential clarifying the paradigm for the optimal therapy of adenocarcinoma of the lung.<sup>21</sup>

#### **CONSENT**

Before making the case, the report author had taken written consent from the patient.

#### **COMPETING INTEREST: No**

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