

## Longkanker - Diagnostiek

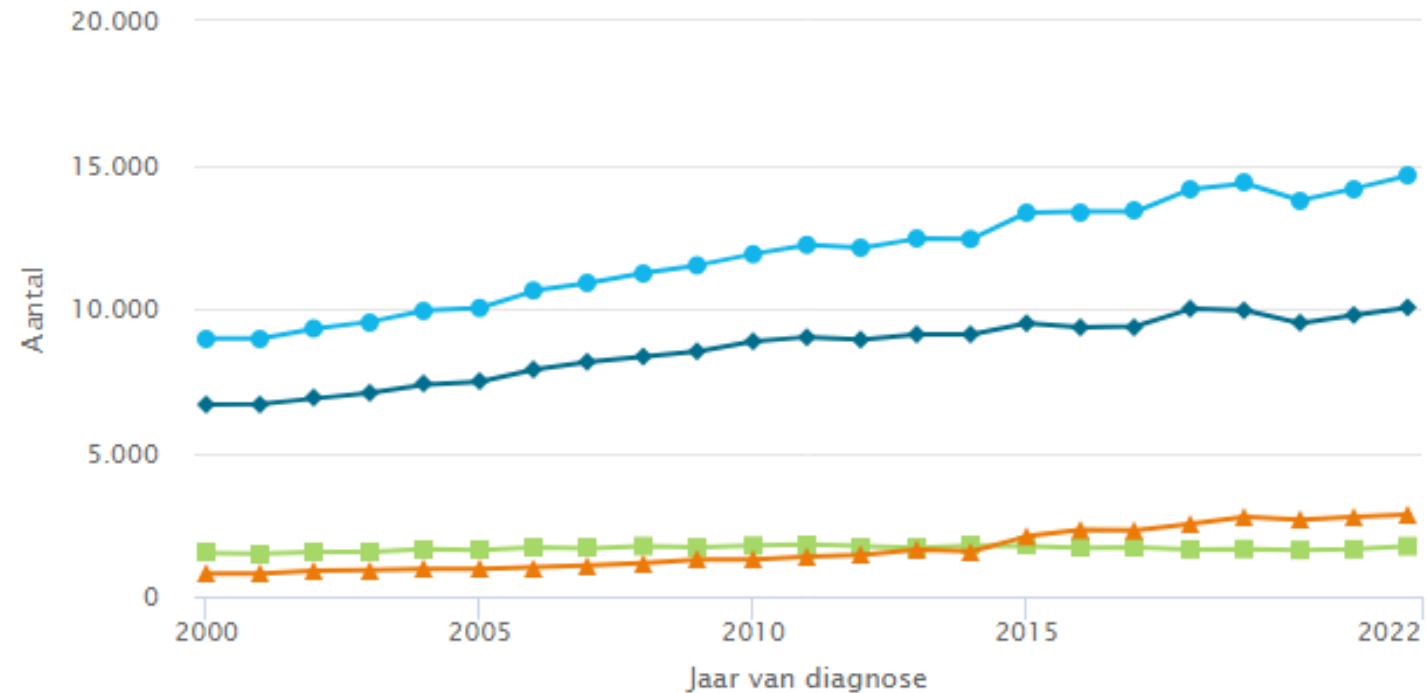
Drs S. Dursun, longarts

# Inhoud

- Incidentie
- Risicofactoren
- Klachten en symptomen
- Stadiering
- Sneldiagnostiek poli

# Incidentie per jaar, Aantal

Geslacht: Man en vrouw | Leeftijdsgroep: Totaal | Regio: Nederland



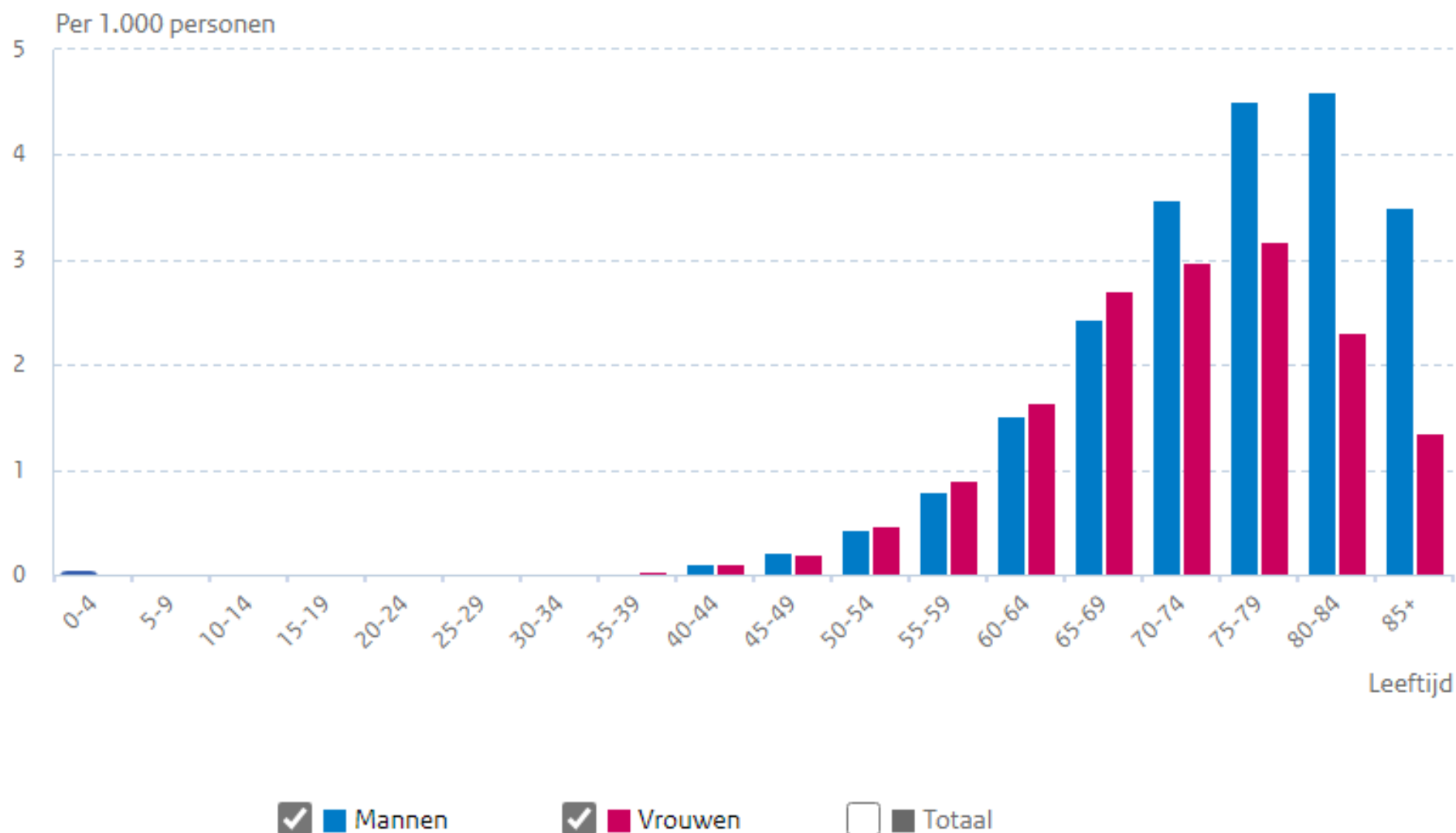
## Kankersoort

- Longkanker
- Kleincellig longcarcinoom
- Niet-kleincellig longcarcinoom
- Longkanker, overig

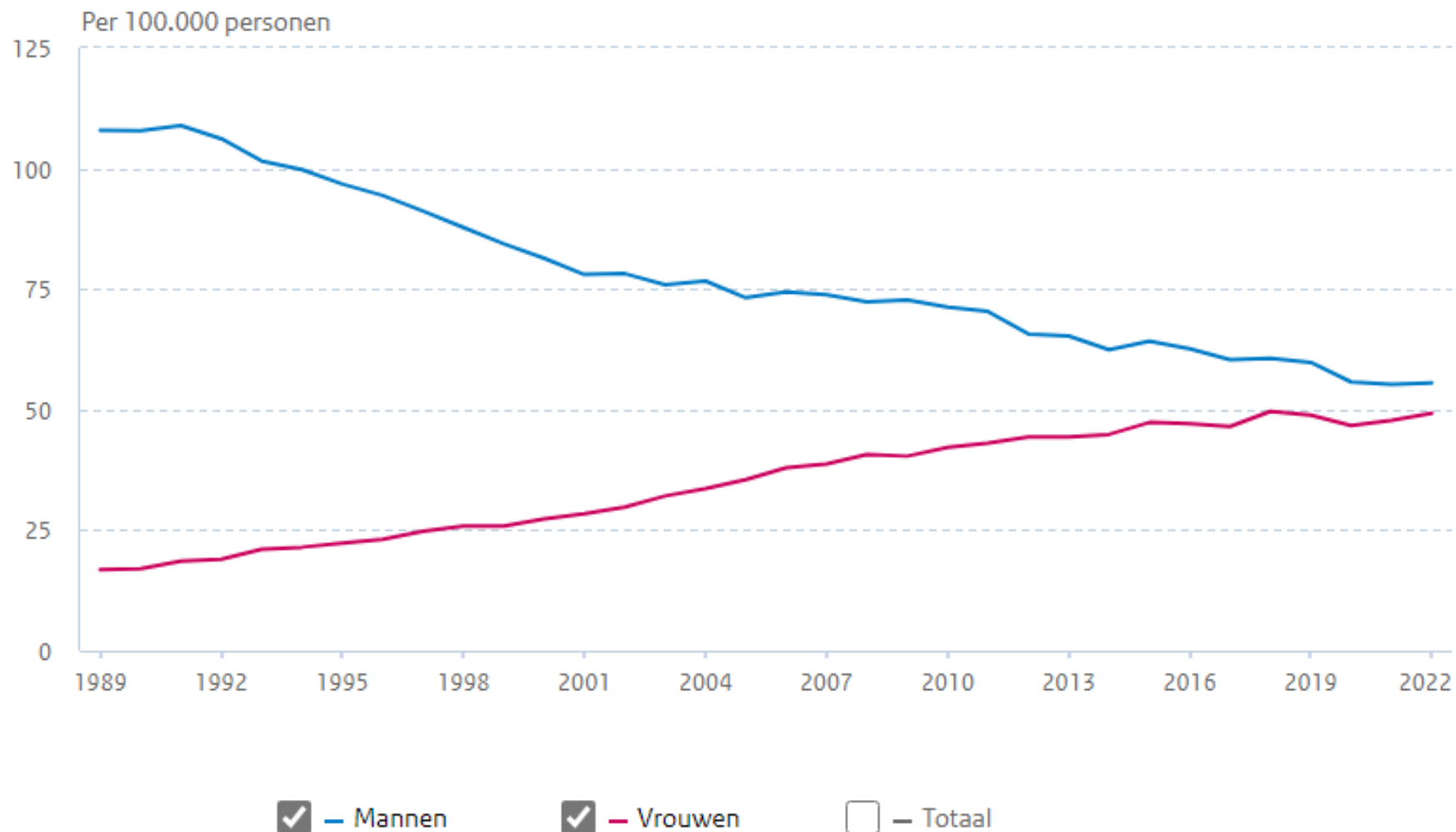
2022, 2021: Deze cijfers betreffen voorlopige gegevens.

NKR

# Nieuwe gevallen van longkanker 2022

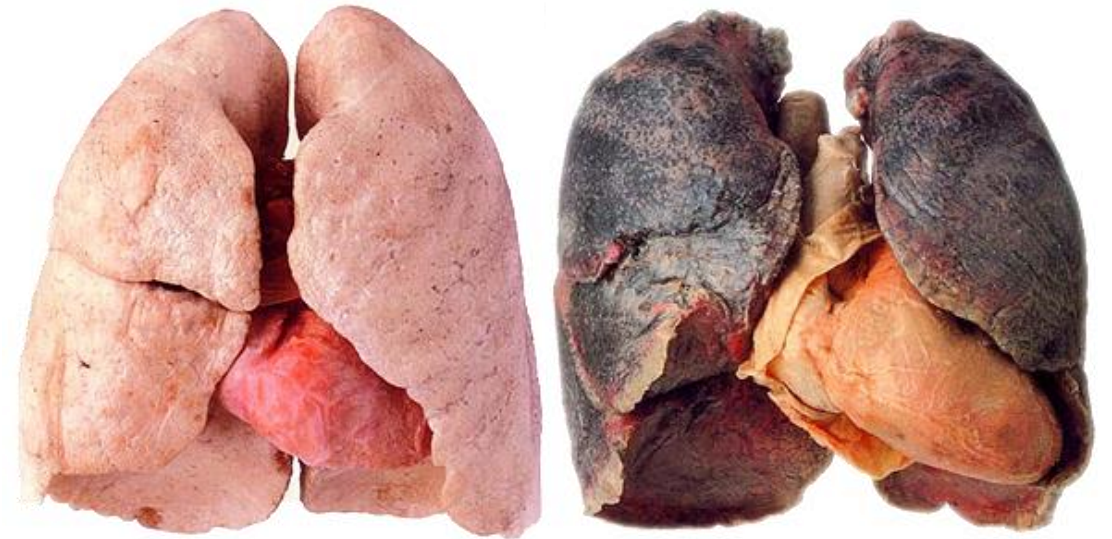


## Nieuwe gevallen van longkanker 1989-2022



# Longkanker - risicofactoren

- Roken!
  - 85% longkanker veroorzaakt door roken
  - 10-20% van de rokers krijgt longkanker
  - Roker 10-30x verhoogde kans op longkanker dan niet-roker
  - Meeroken ook schadelijk (20-25% extra risico)
- Omgevingsfactoren:
  - Asbest, arseen, silica
  - Radongas
  - Luchtvervuiling
- Overig:
  - Tuberculose, longfibrose

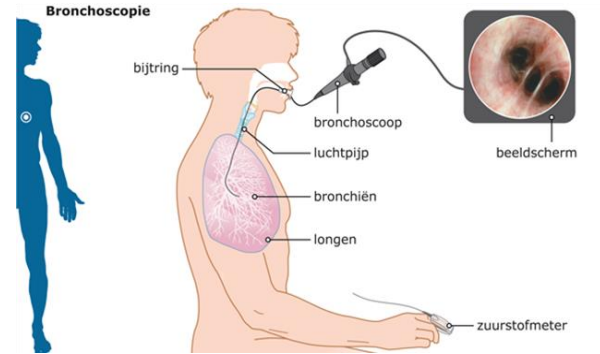


# Longkanker – klachten en symptomen

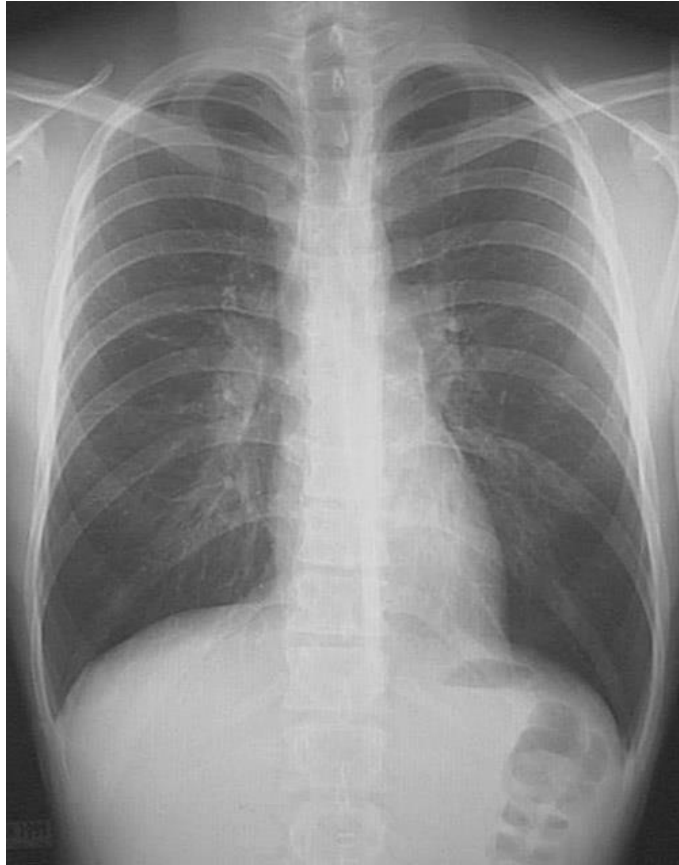
- Hoesten
- Kortademigheid
- Bloed ophoesten
- Pijn
- Heesheid
- Gewichtsverlies

# Longkanker diagnostiek en stadiering

- Diagnostiek
  - bloedafname
  - Beeldvorming:
    - Foto van de longen
    - CT thorax
    - PET
    - MRI van de hersenen

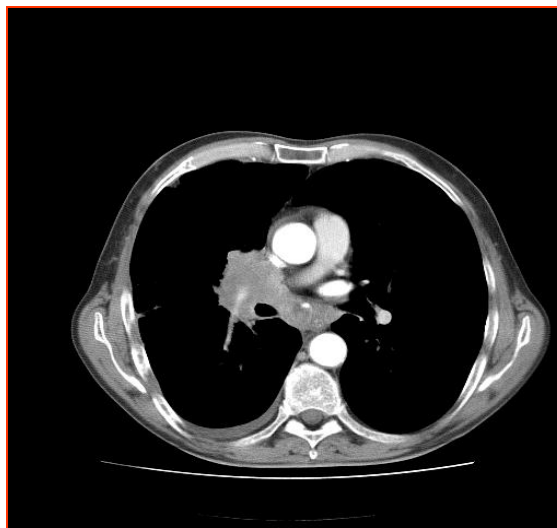




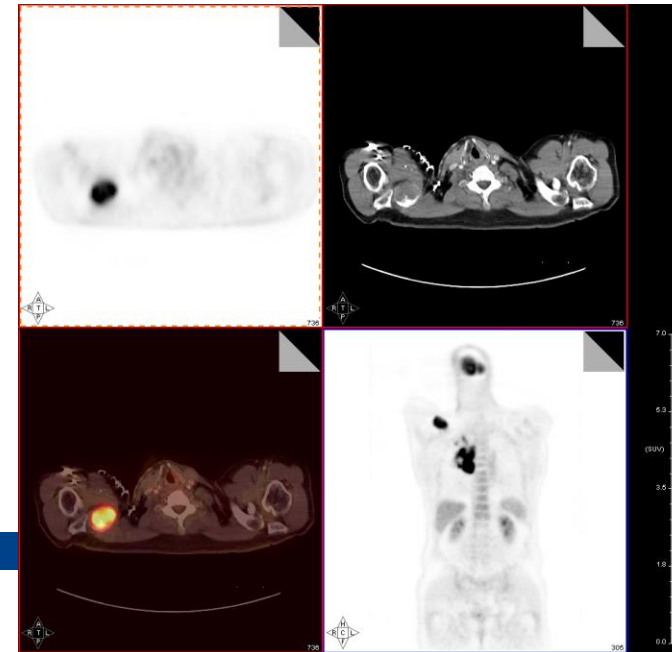
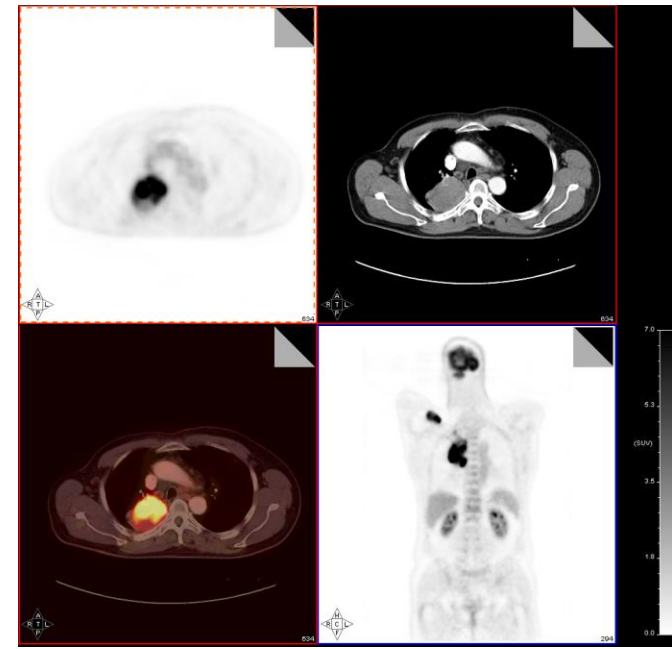


**X-Thorax**

## CT scan

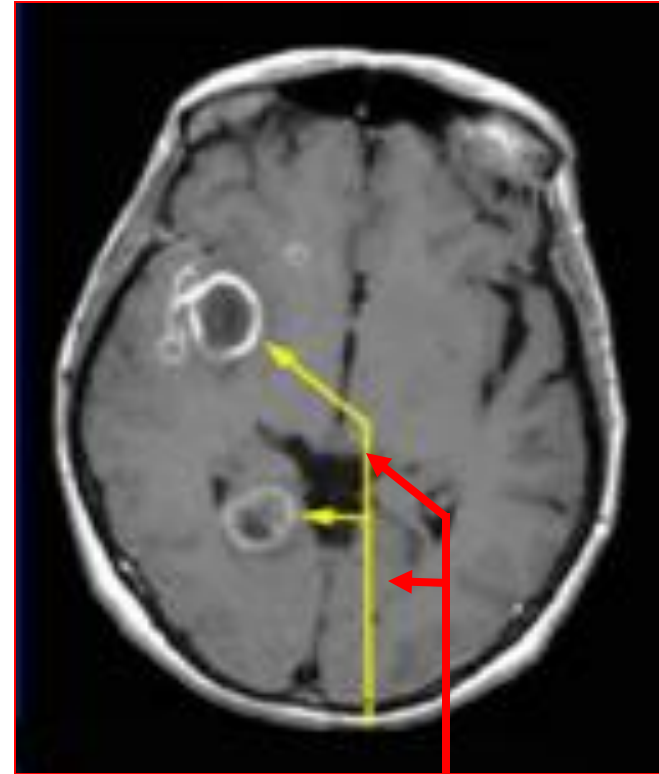
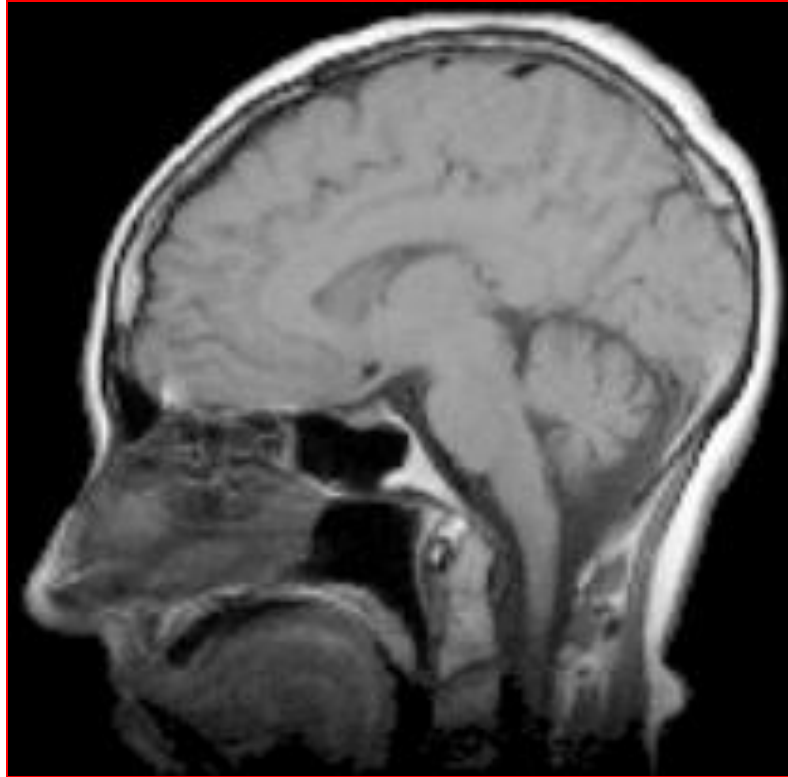


# Positron Emissie Tomografie (PET)





# MRI hersenen



hersenuitzaaiingen

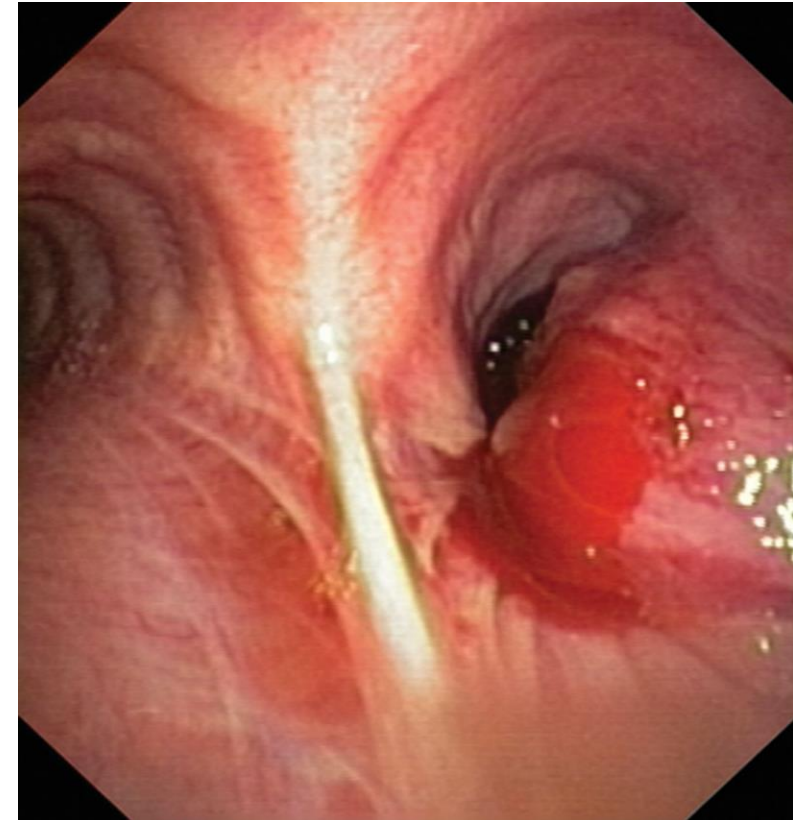
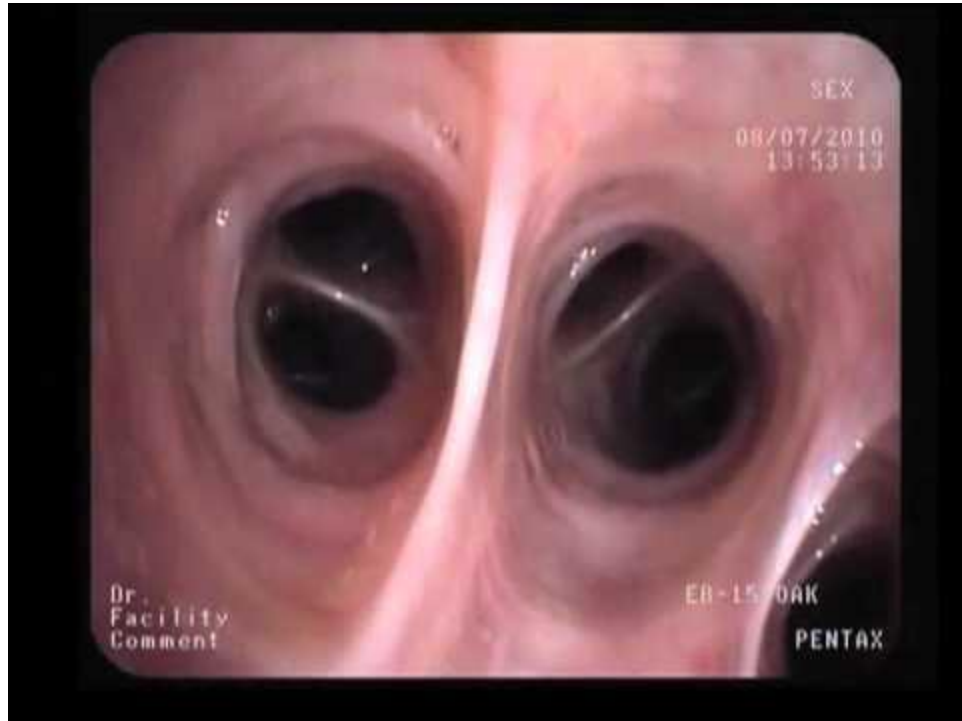
# Longkanker – Diagnostiek en Stadiering

## – weefsel verkrijgen

- Bronchoscopie (longspiegeling)
- TTP (hapje uit longafwijking met behulp van scan)
- EBUS / EUS
- Mediastinoscopie
- Weefselafname van uitzaaiing(bot, lever, etc)

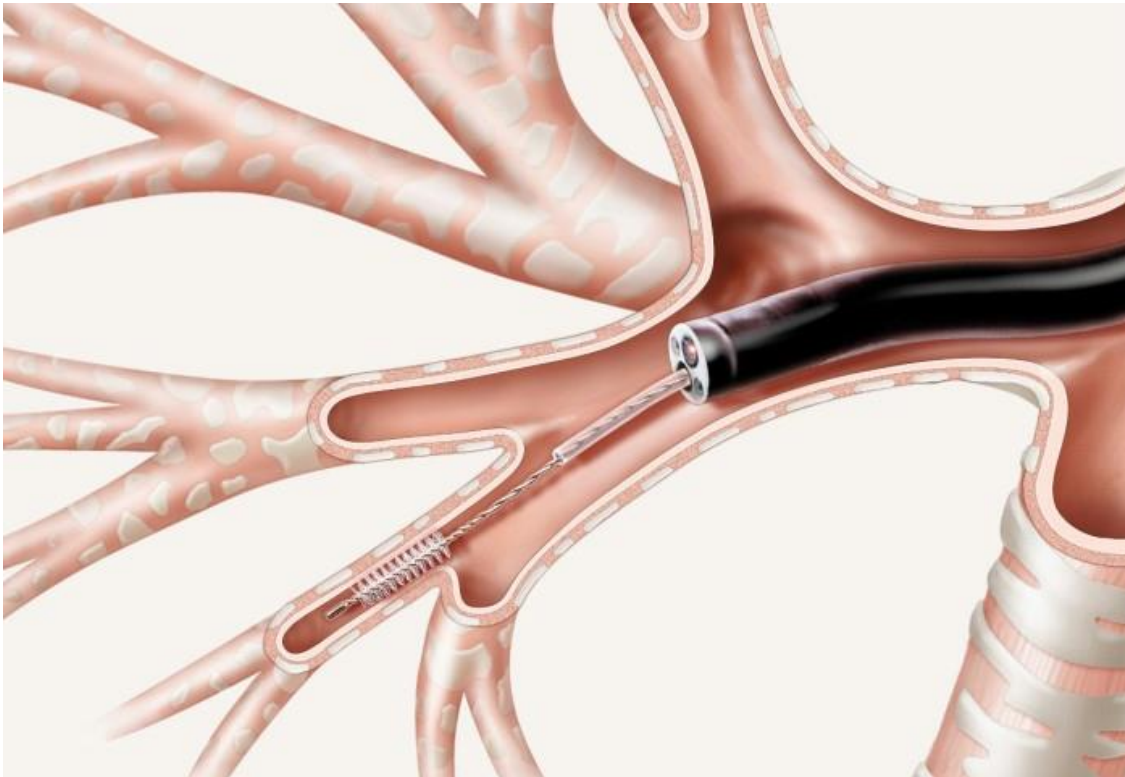
# Bronchoscopie



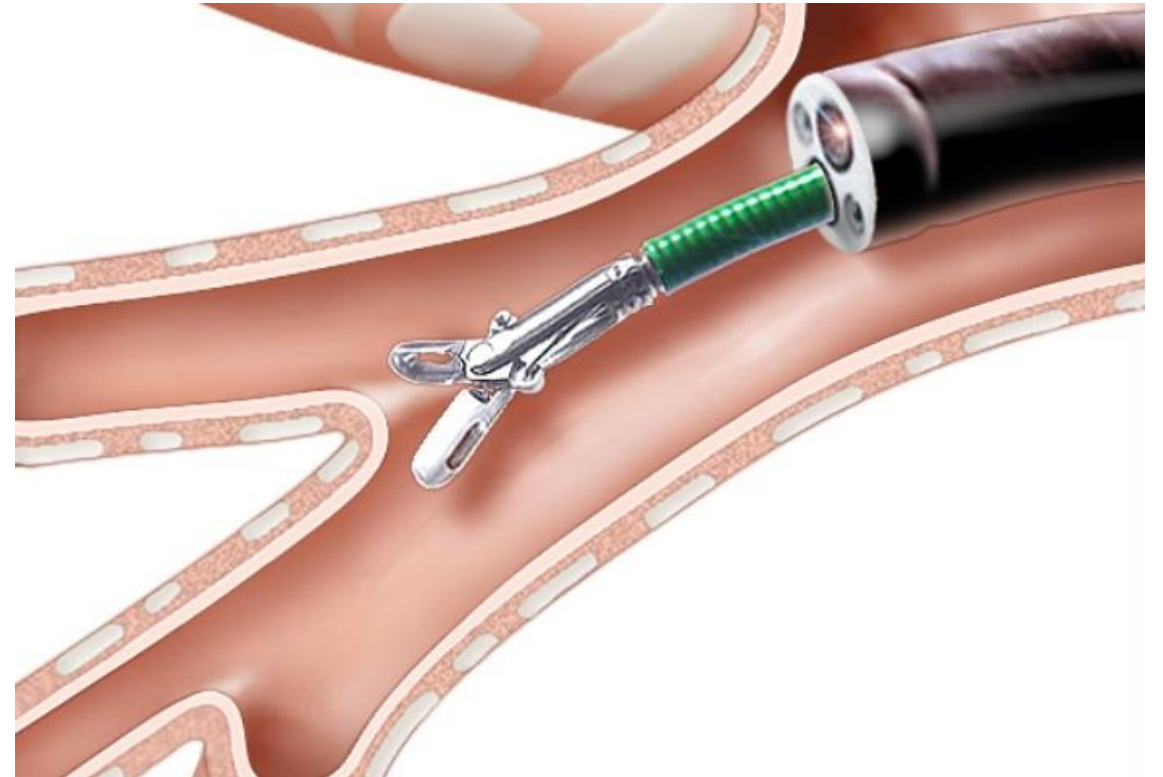




## Brush



## Biopt

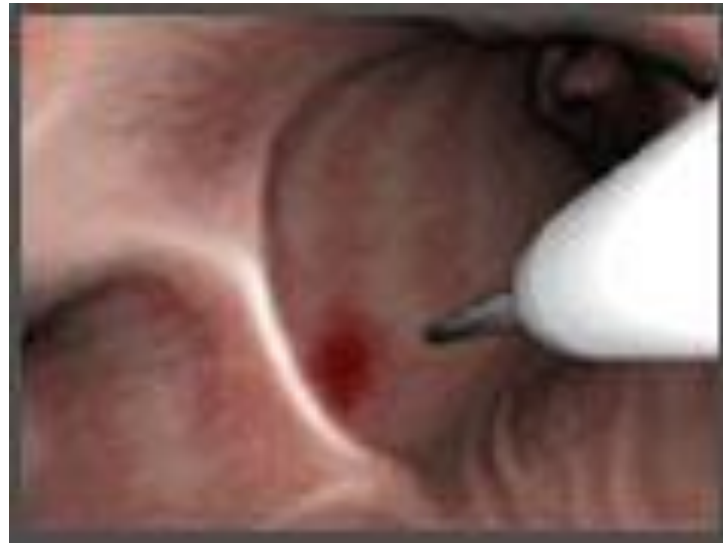




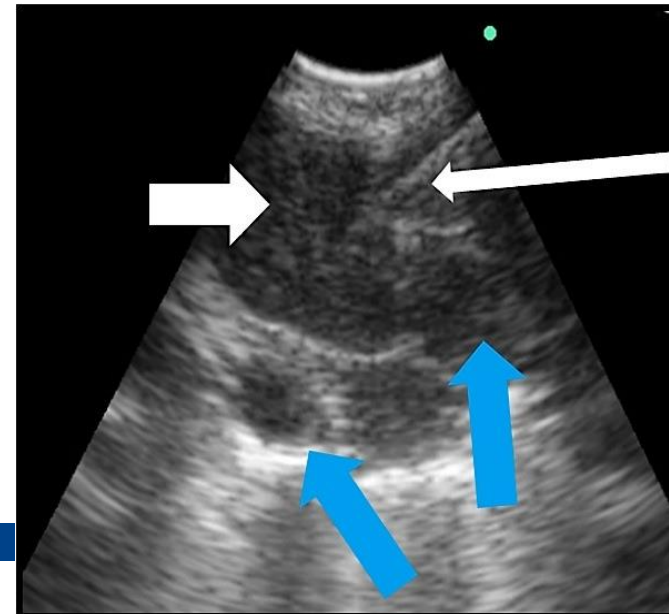
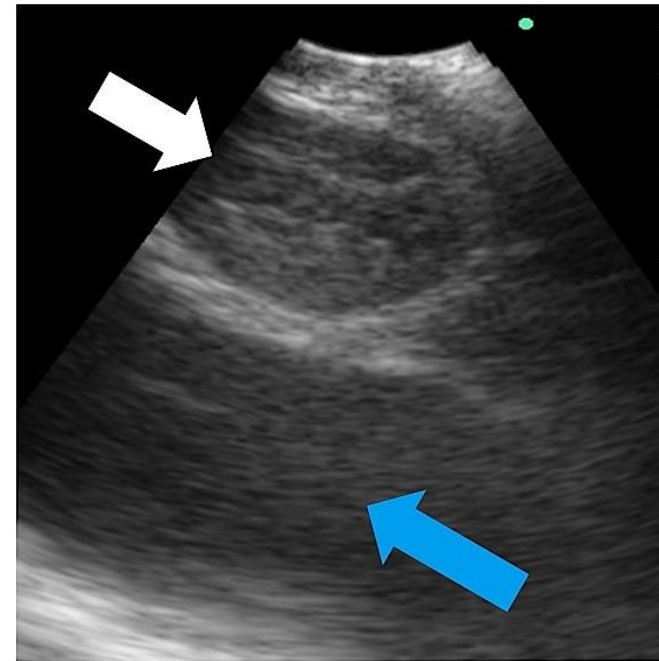
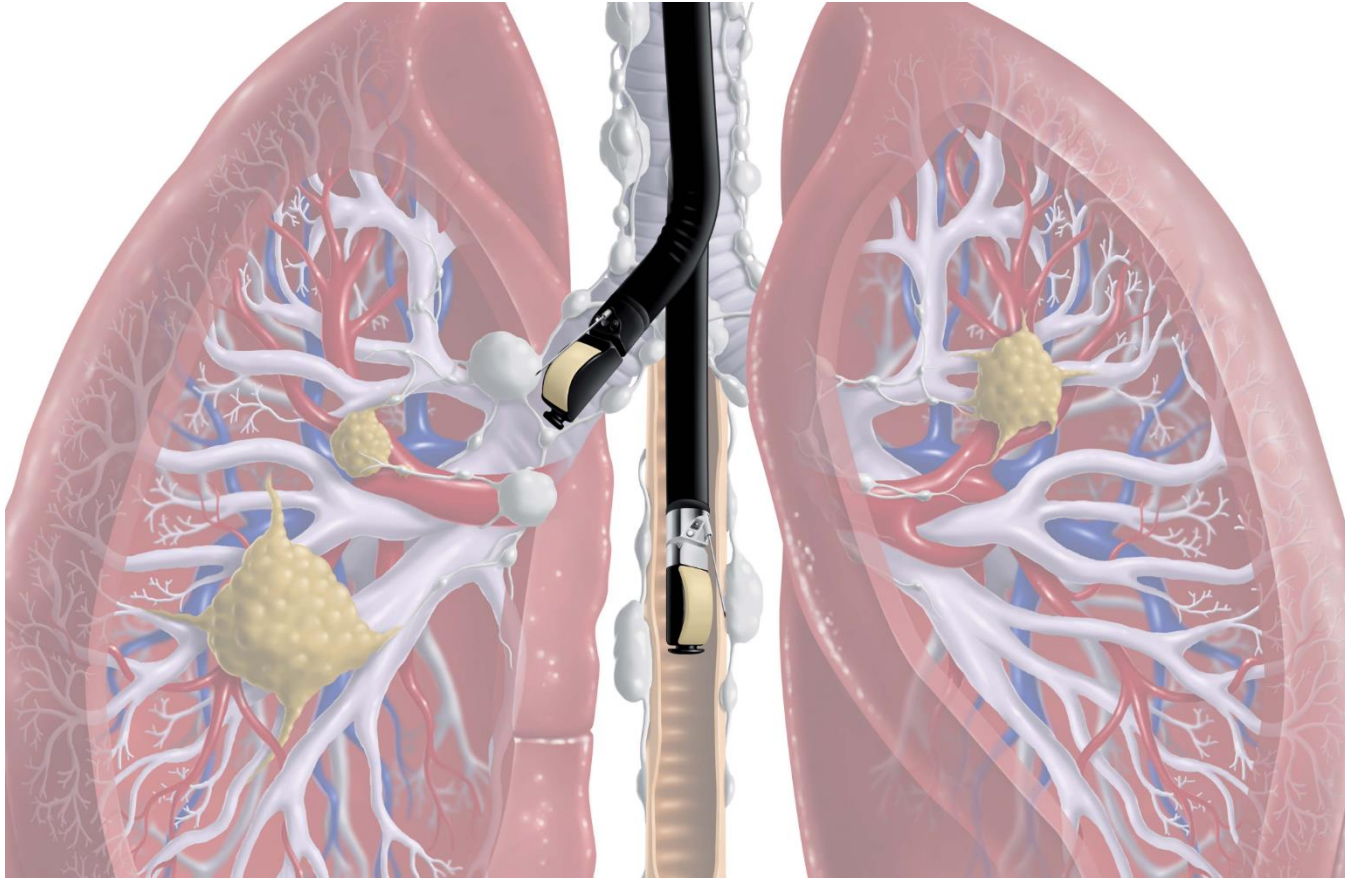
## Trans thoracaal punctie/biopt



# EBUS

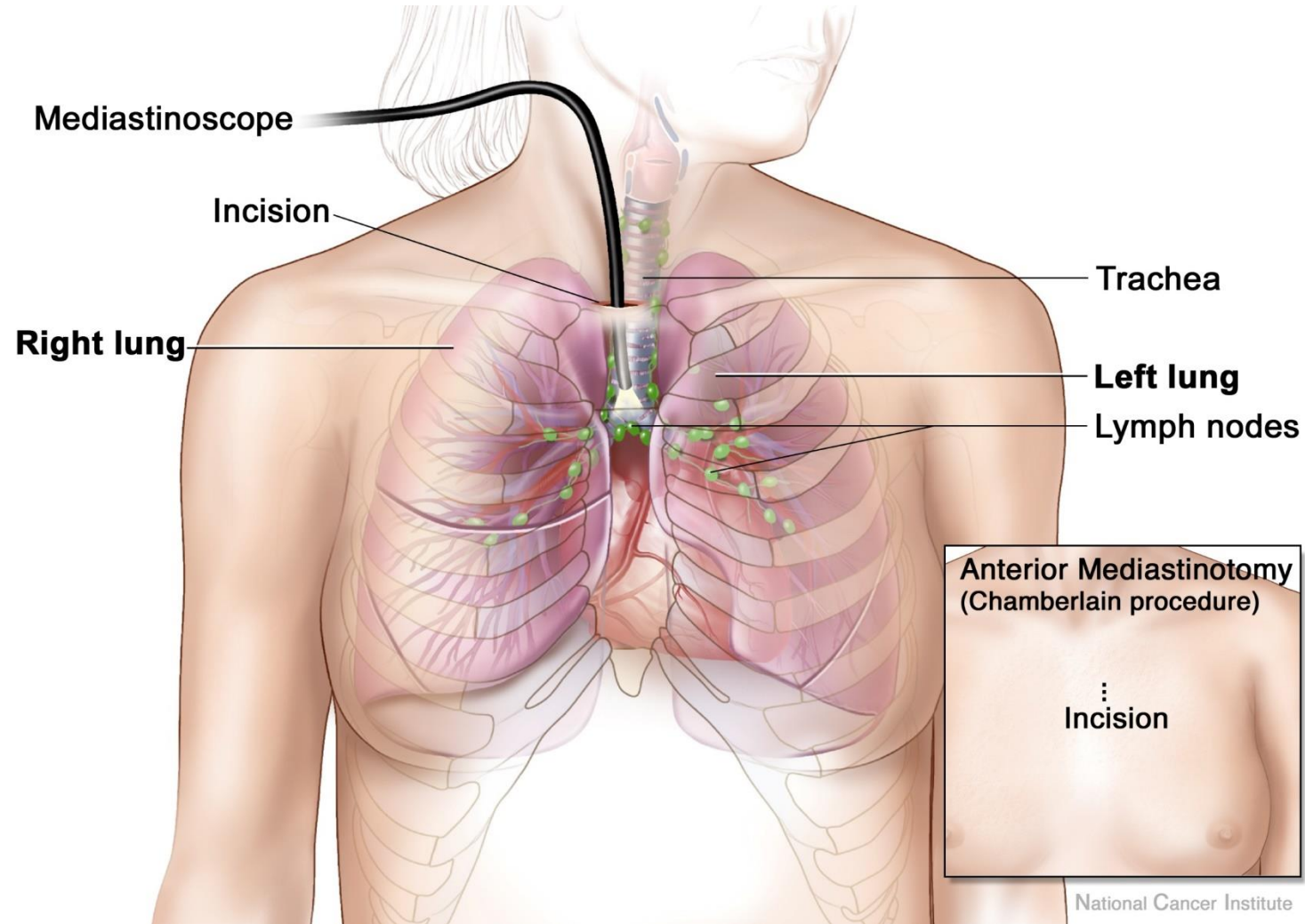


## EBUS vs EUS

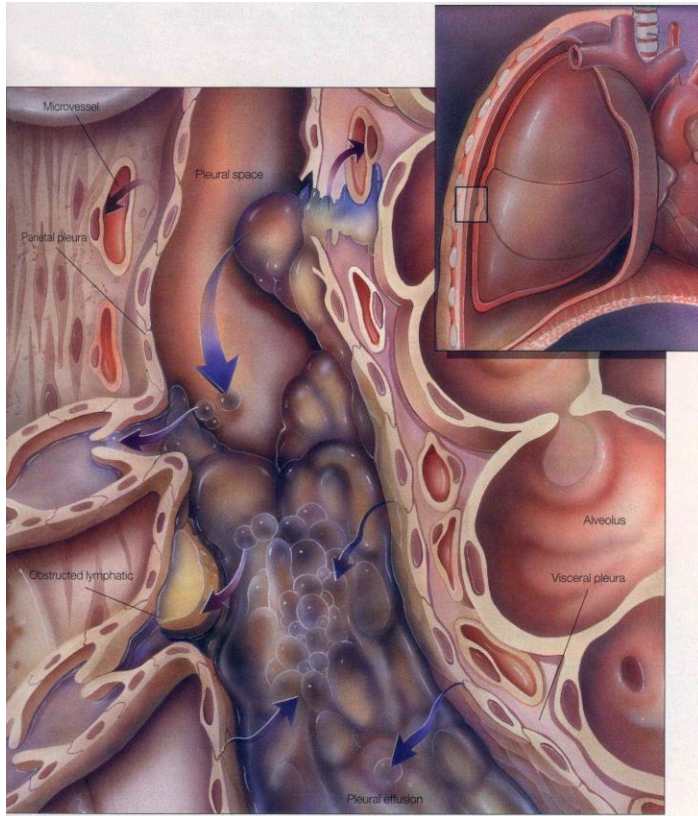




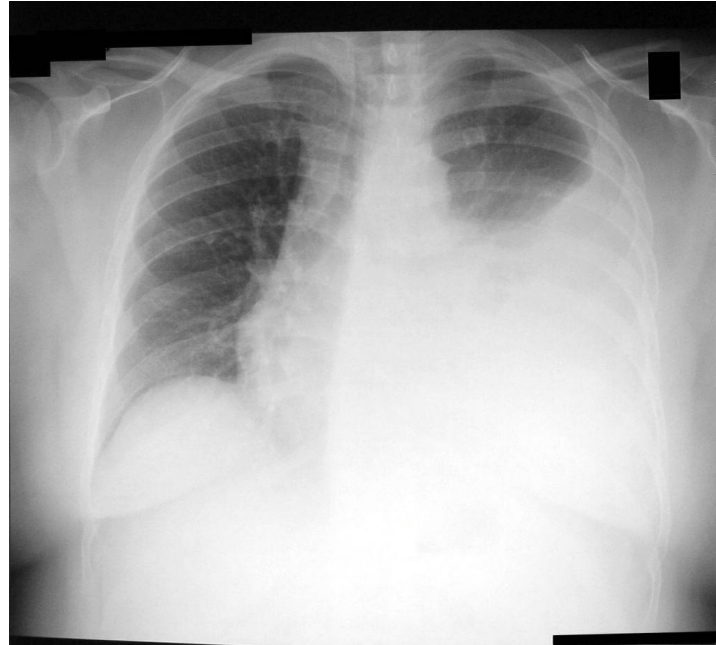
## (cervicale) mediastinoscopie



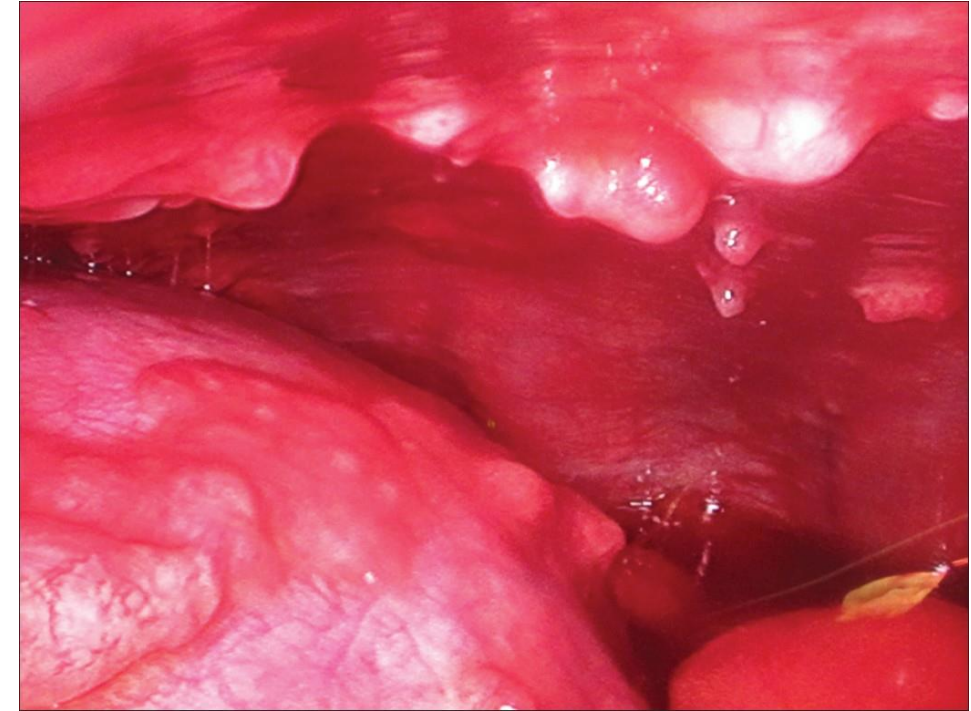
# Pleuravocht



## Onderzoek pleuravocht

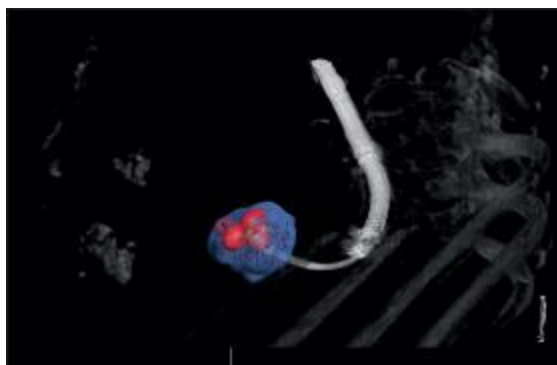
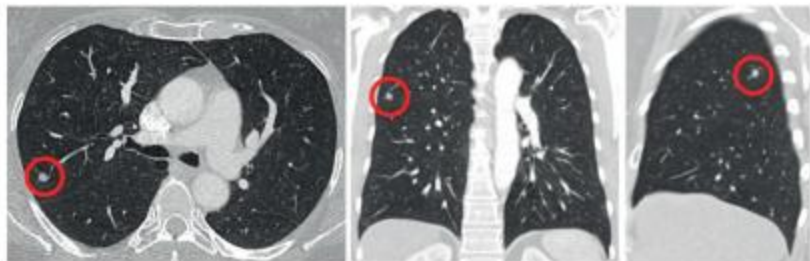


## Thoracoscopie





## Nodule





# Stadierung longkanker (NSCLC en SCLC)

## TNM (tumor-nodus-metastasen)

T: mn obv grootte tumor

N: aangedane lymfklieren

M: metastasen

- Uitbreiding tumor
- Bepalen operabiliteit
- Prognose

## T – Primary Tumour

|     |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TX  |      | Primary tumour cannot be assessed, or tumour proven by the presence of malignant cells in sputum or bronchial washings but not visualized by imaging or bronchoscopy                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| T0  |      | No evidence of primary tumour                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Tis |      | Carcinoma in situ                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| T1  |      | Tumour 3 cm or less in greatest dimension, surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, without bronchoscopic evidence of invasion more proximal than the lobar bronchus (i.e., not in the main bronchus) <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|     | T1mi | Minimally invasive adenocarcinoma <sup>2</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|     | T1a  | Tumour 1 cm or less in greatest dimension <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|     | T1b  | Tumour more than 1 cm but not more than 2 cm in greatest dimension <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|     | T1c  | Tumour more than 2 cm but not more than 3 cm in greatest dimension <sup>1</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| T2  |      | Tumour more than 3 cm but not more than 5 cm; or tumour with any of the following features <sup>3</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involves main bronchus regardless of distance to the carina, but without involving the carina</li> <li>• Invades visceral pleura</li> <li>• Associated with atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis that extends to the hilar region, either involving part of the lung or the entire lung</li> </ul> |
|     | T2a  | Tumour more than 3 cm but not more than 4 cm in greatest dimension                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|     | T2b  | Tumour more than 4 cm but not more than 5 cm in greatest dimension                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| T3  |      | Tumour more than 5 cm but not more than 7 cm in greatest dimension or one that directly invades any of the following: chest wall (including superior sulcus tumours), phrenic nerve, parietal pericardium; or associated separate tumour nodule(s) in the same lobe as the primary                                                                                                                                                                    |
| T4  |      | Tumours more than 7 cm or one that invades any of the following: diaphragm, mediastinum, heart, great vessels, trachea, recurrent laryngeal nerve, oesophagus, vertebral body, carina; separate tumour nodule(s) in a different ipsilateral lobe to that of the primary                                                                                                                                                                               |

## N – Regional Lymph Nodes

|    |  |                                                                                                                                                  |
|----|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NX |  | Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed                                                                                                          |
| N0 |  | No regional lymph node metastasis                                                                                                                |
| N1 |  | Metastasis in ipsilateral peribronchial and/or ipsilateral hilar lymph nodes and intrapulmonary nodes, including involvement by direct extension |
| N2 |  | Metastasis in ipsilateral mediastinal and/or subcarinal lymph node(s)                                                                            |
| N3 |  | Metastasis in contralateral mediastinal, contralateral hilar, ipsilateral or contralateral scalene or supraclavicular lymph node(s)              |

## M- Distant Metastasis

|    |     |                                                                                                                                                         |
|----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| M0 |     | No distant metastasis                                                                                                                                   |
| M1 |     | Distant metastasis                                                                                                                                      |
|    | M1a | Separate tumour nodule(s) in a contralateral lobe; tumour with pleural or pericardial nodules or malignant pleural or pericardial effusion <sup>4</sup> |
|    | M1b | Single extrathoracic metastasis in a single organ <sup>5</sup>                                                                                          |
|    | M1c | Multiple extrathoracic metastases in one or several organs                                                                                              |

## Sneldiagnostiek poli

- Afwijkende X-thorax
- Binnen 1 week op de poli longziekten
- Casemanager/arts
- Beeldvorming/Weefselonderzoek
- PA uitslag met voorrang
- Bespreking op het MDO

