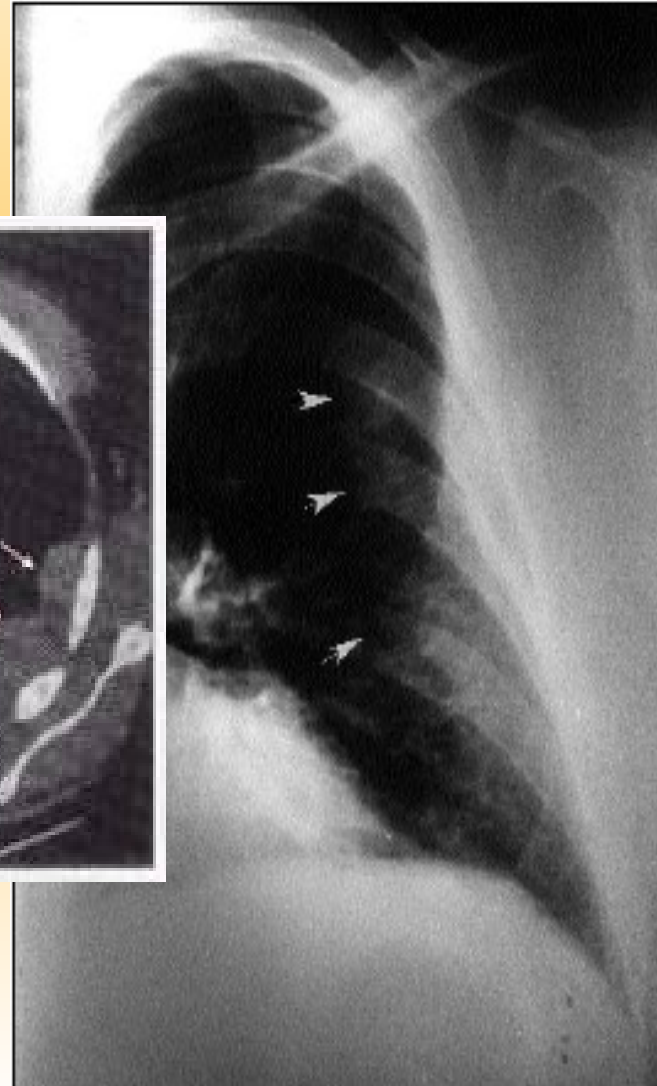
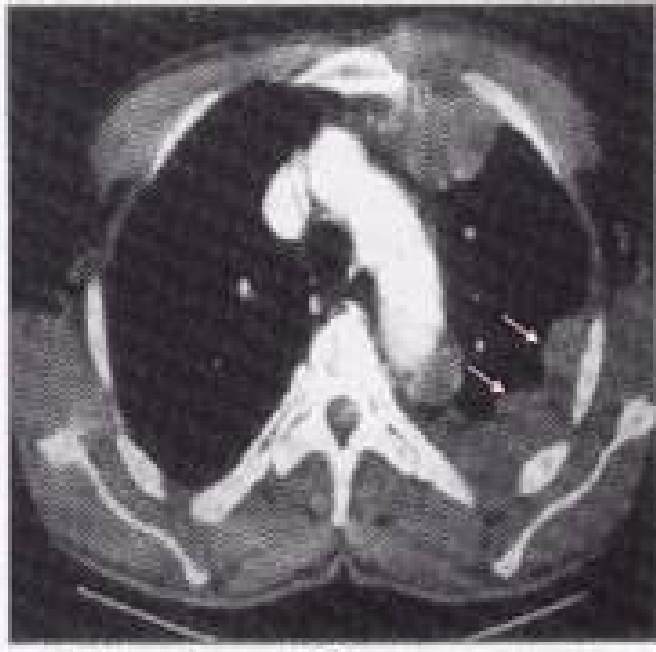
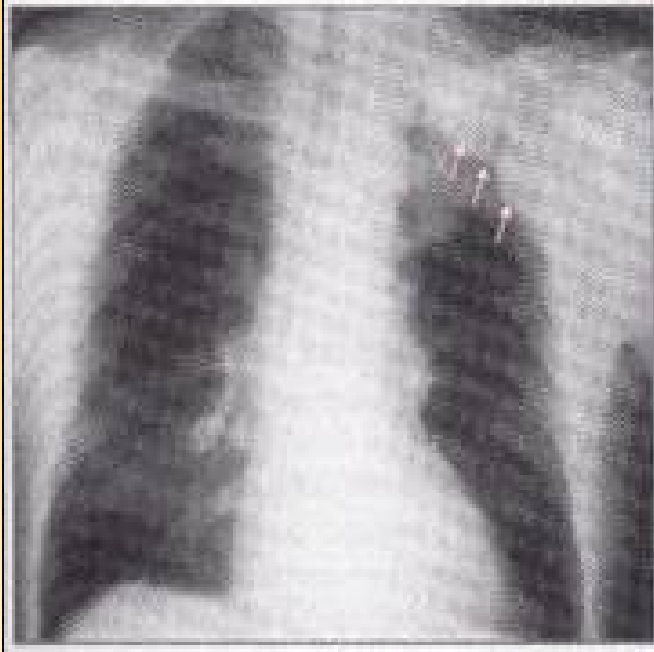


# **Progetto Ex Esposti Amianto Regione Veneto**

**La diagnostica per  
immagini del polmone e  
della pleura**

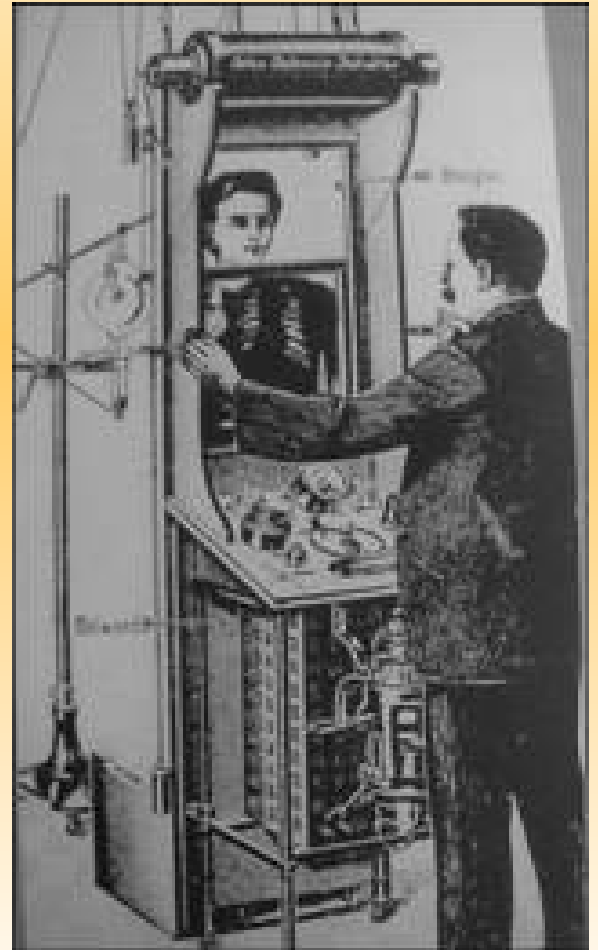
# La diagnostica per immagini del polmone e della pleura



# La diagnostica per immagini del polmone e della pleura

La diagnosi di neoplasia polmonare è solitamente radiologica (torace standard); molto frequentemente è un rilievo occasionale.

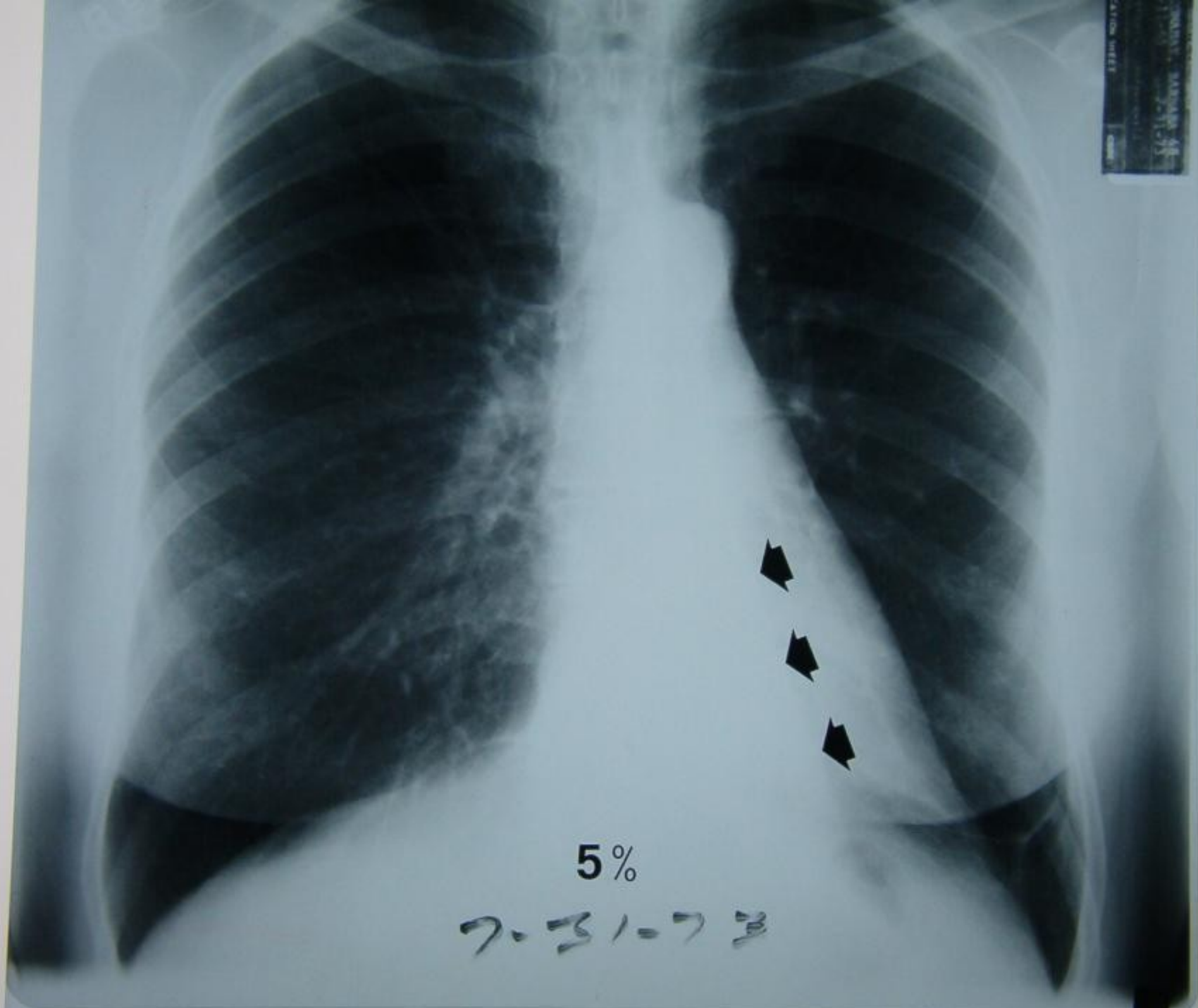
Il Radiologo non riconosce circa una neoplasia polmonare ogni 15 casi (falso negativo).



# **Pilastri metodologici della radiologia non solo toracica**

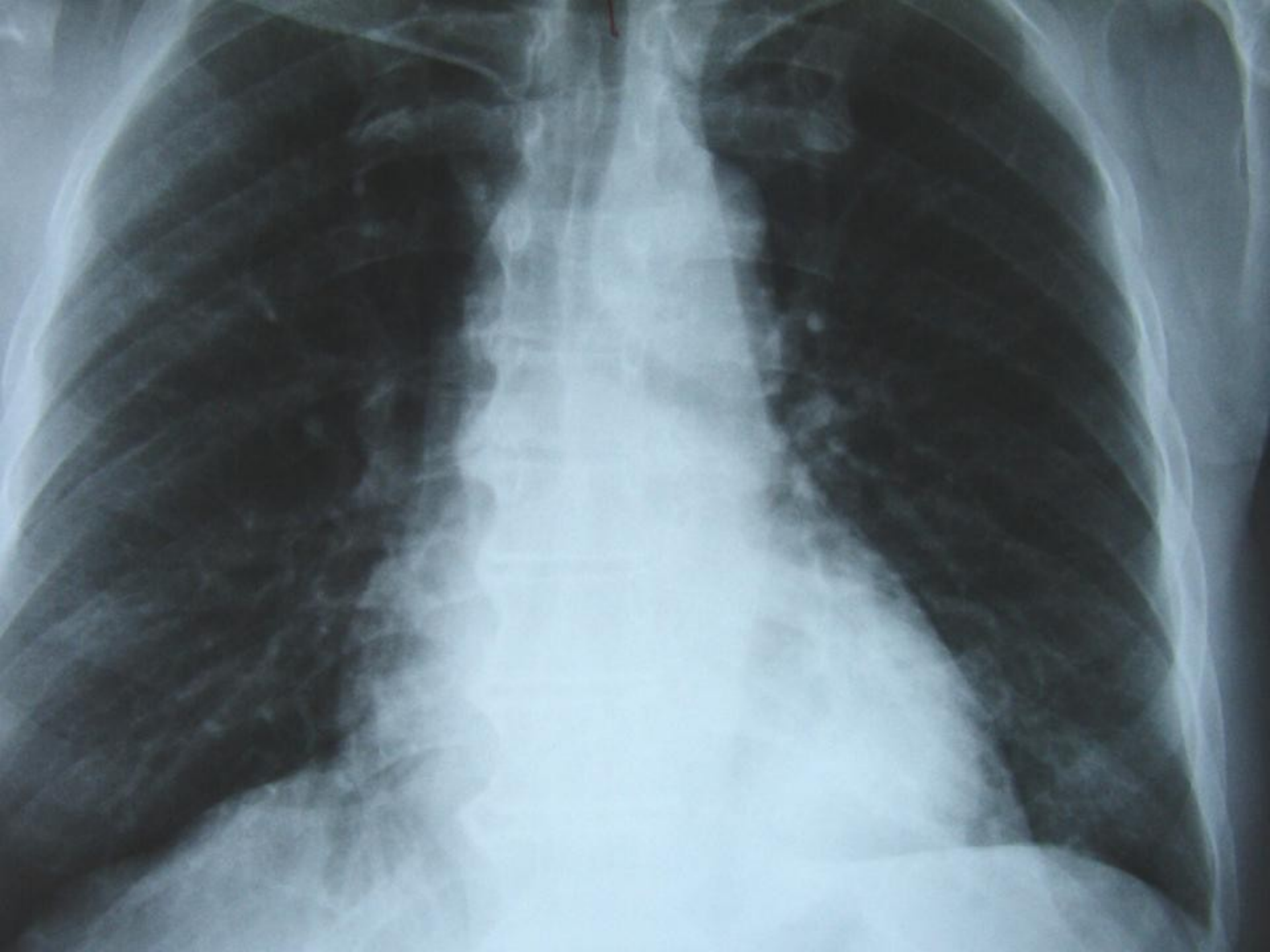
- La tecnica
- Il metodo
- Il confronto con la precedente documentazione radiografica
- Il contesto clinico



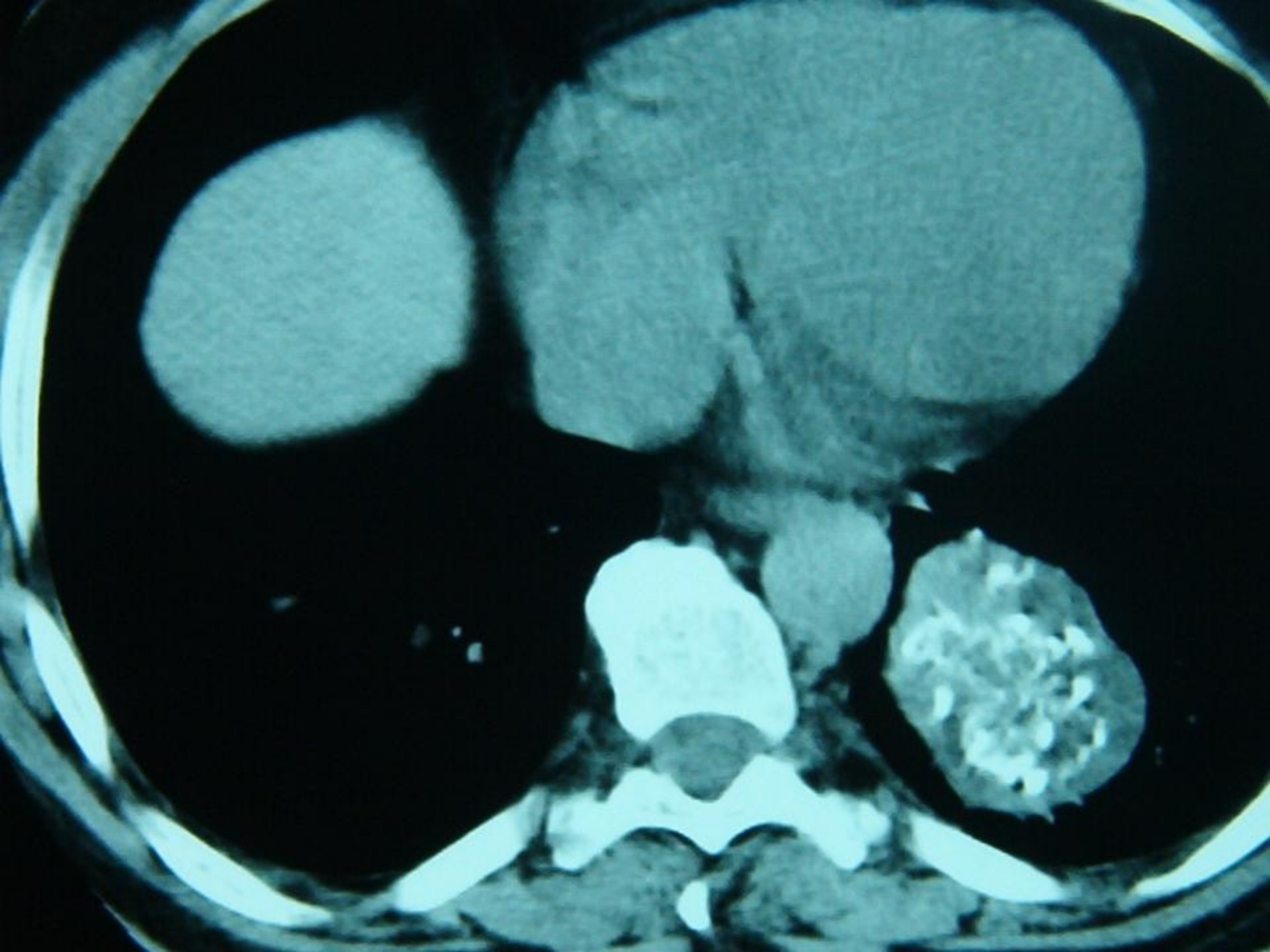


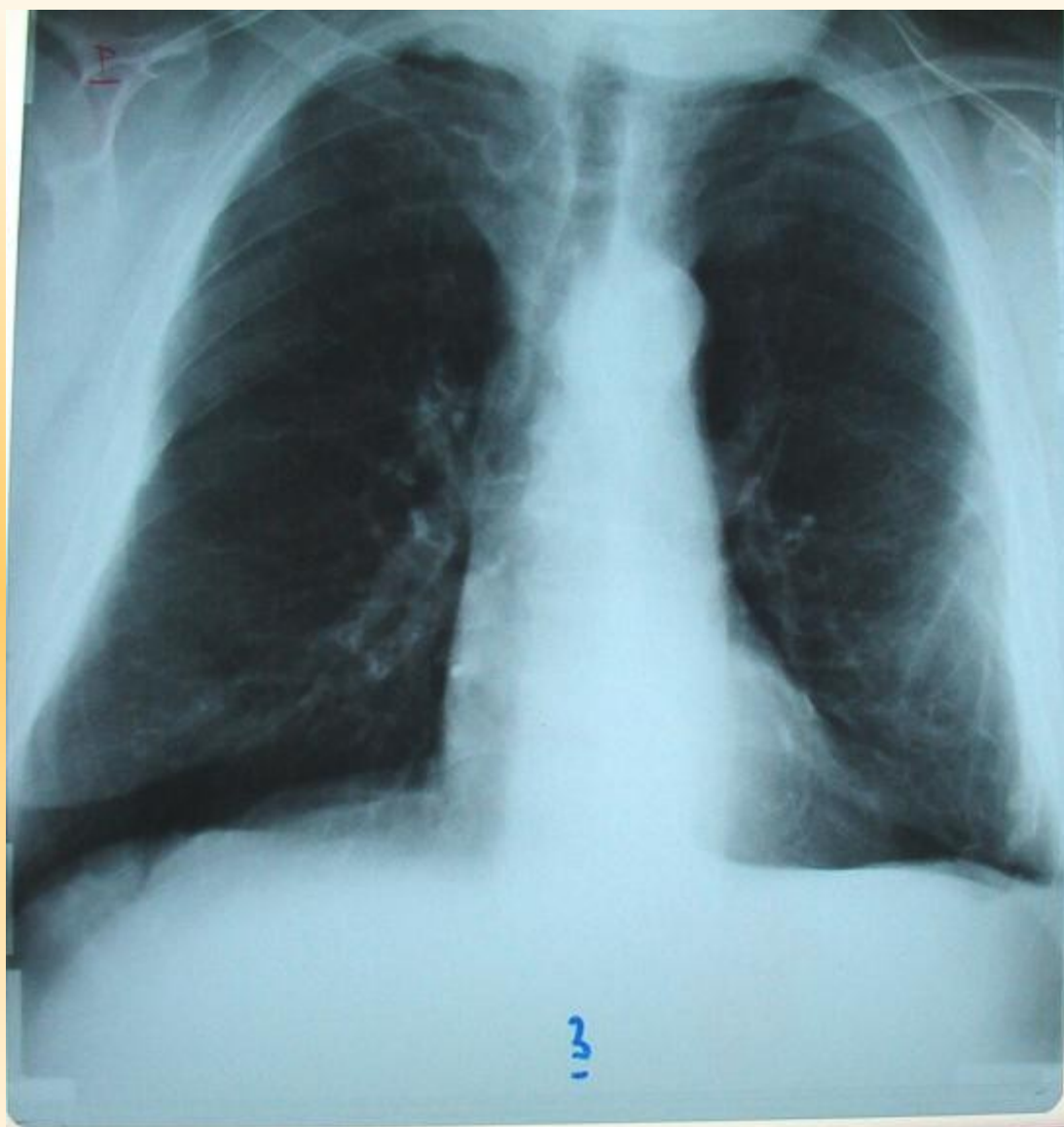
5%

7-31-73

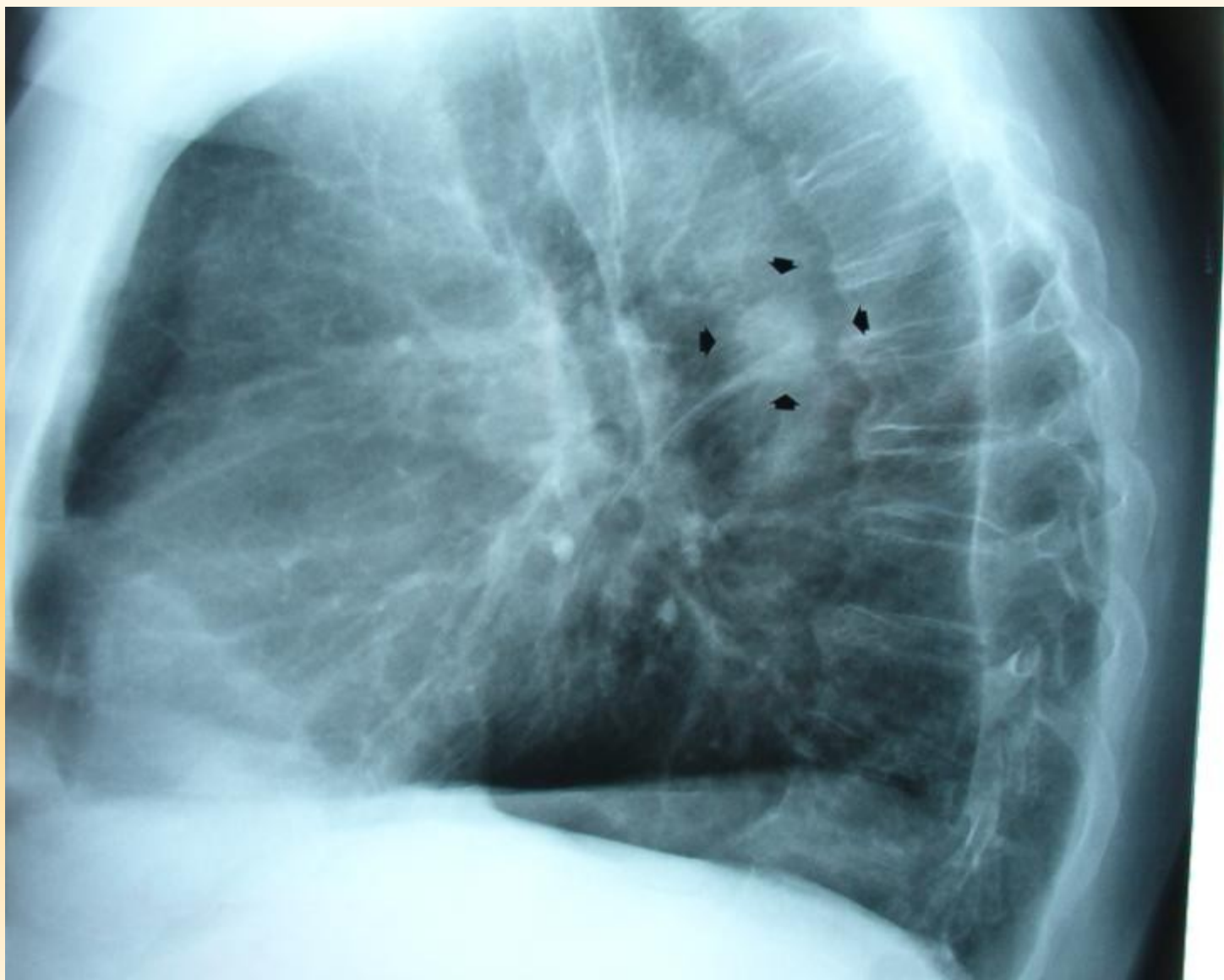


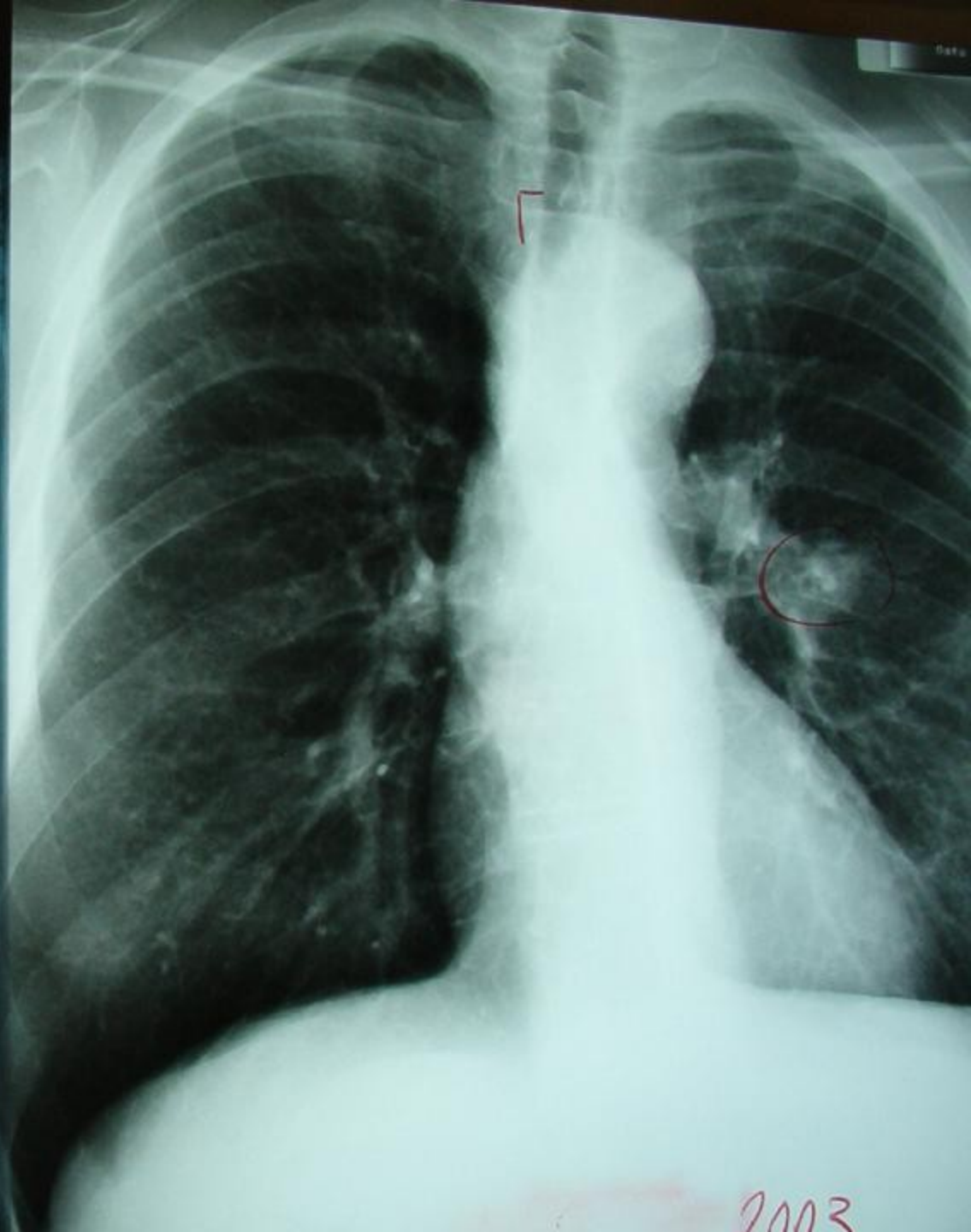




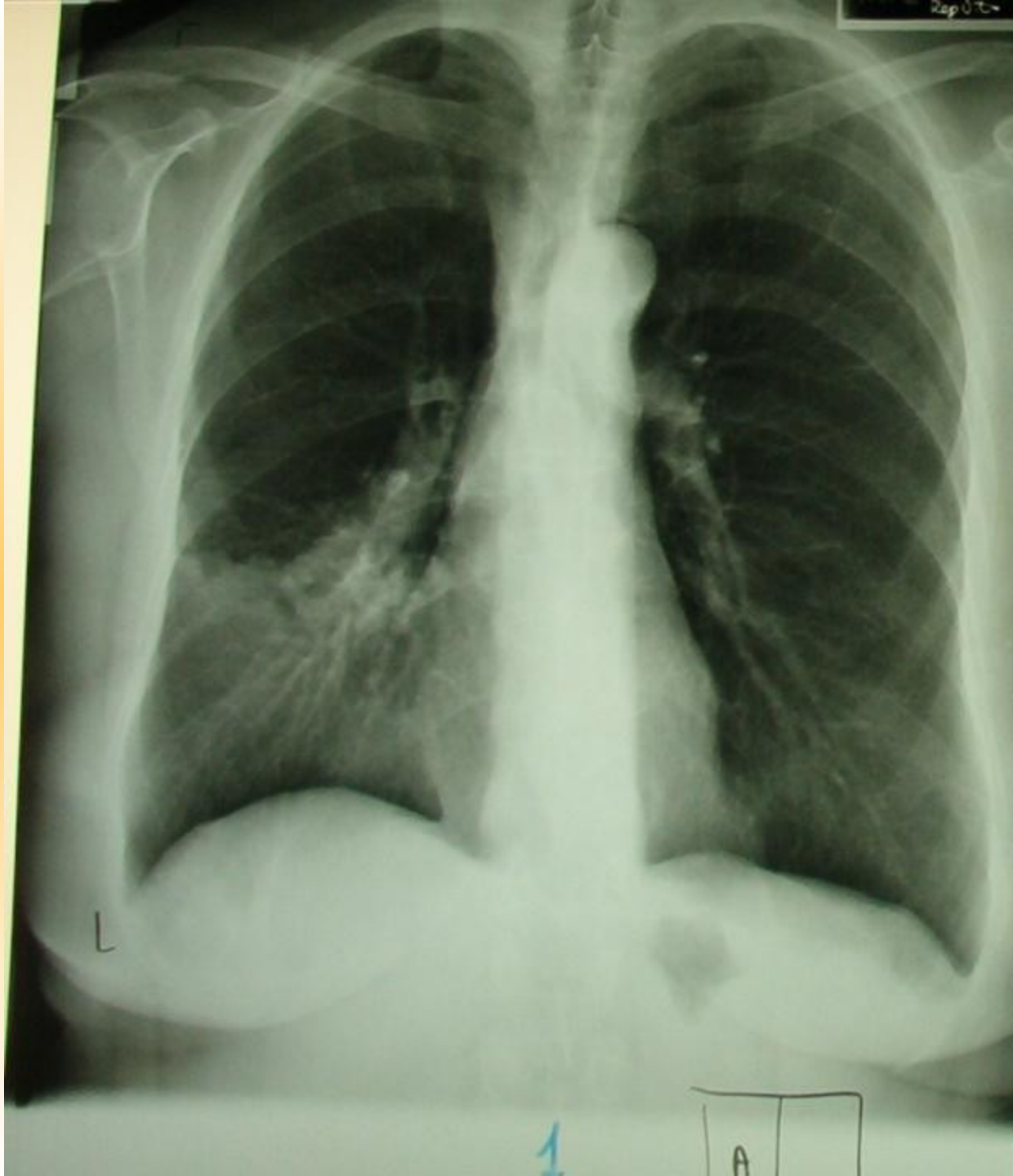








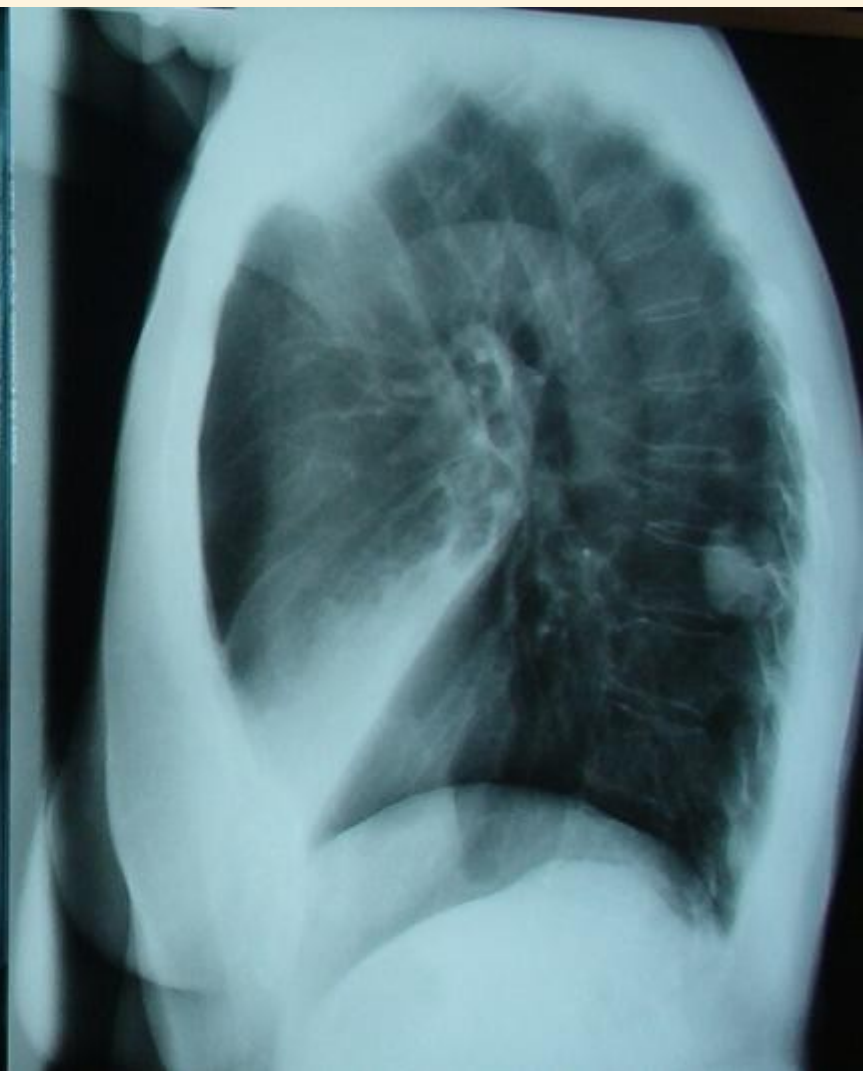
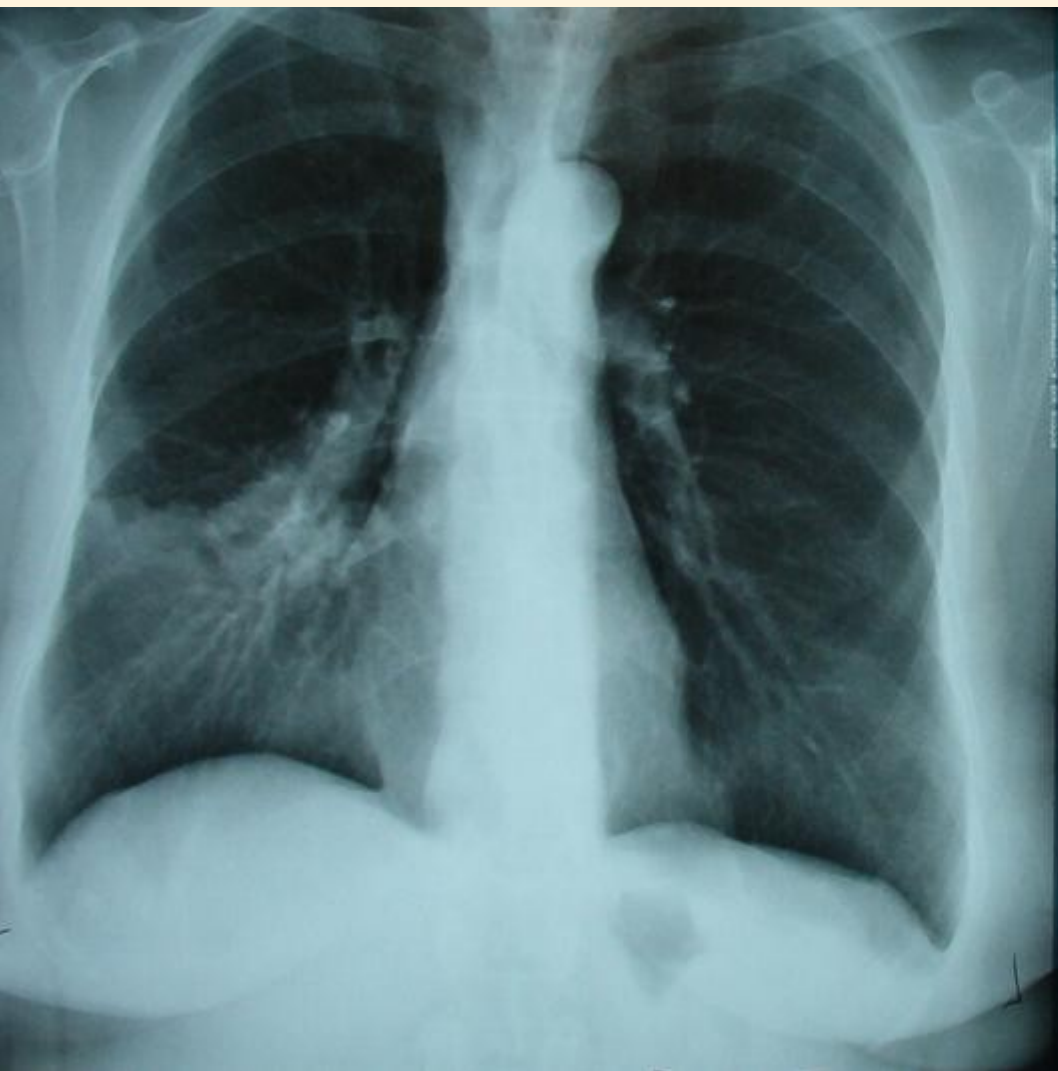




# **Neoplasia polmonare semeiotica**

- Neoplasia centrale → broncoscopia
- Neoplasia periferica → fnab







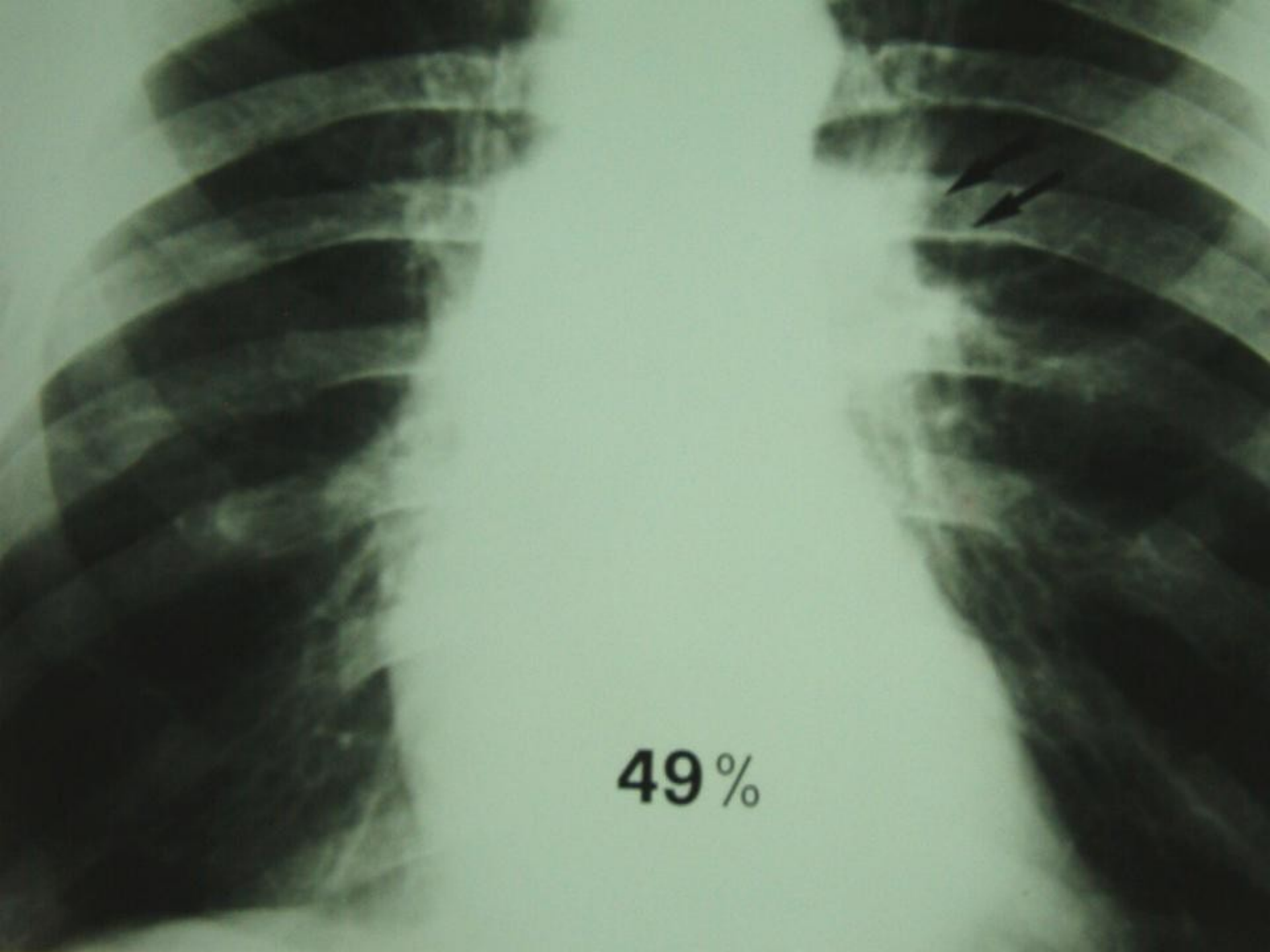
# Neoplasia polmonare semeiotica

## NEOPLASIA CENTRALE (in decrescente frequenza)

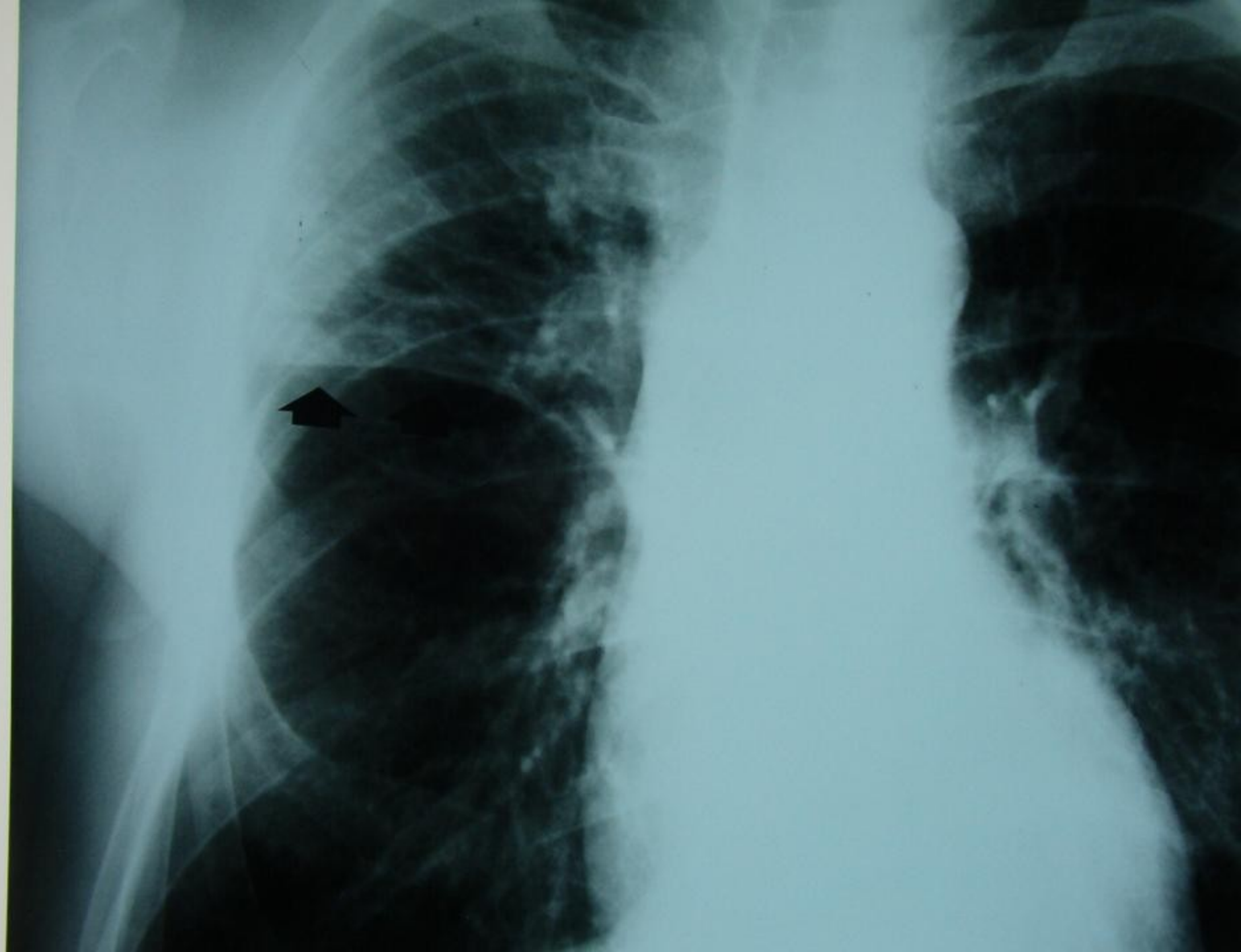
- Visibilità diretta della massa
- Perdita di volume da ostruzione bronchiale (pre-atelettasia e atelettasia)
- Piccoli segni

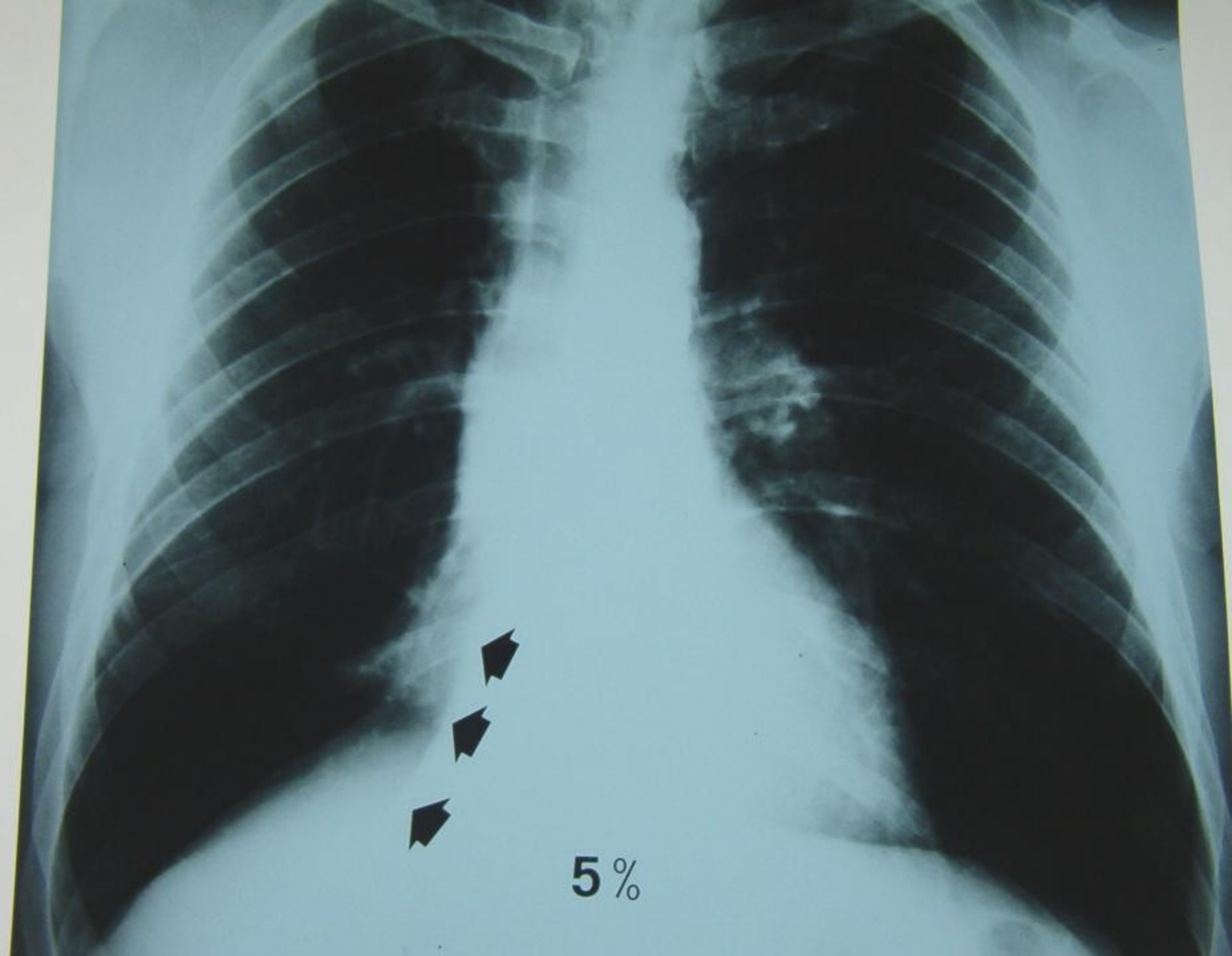
*Bronchiectasie da ostruzione*  
*“Air trapping”*





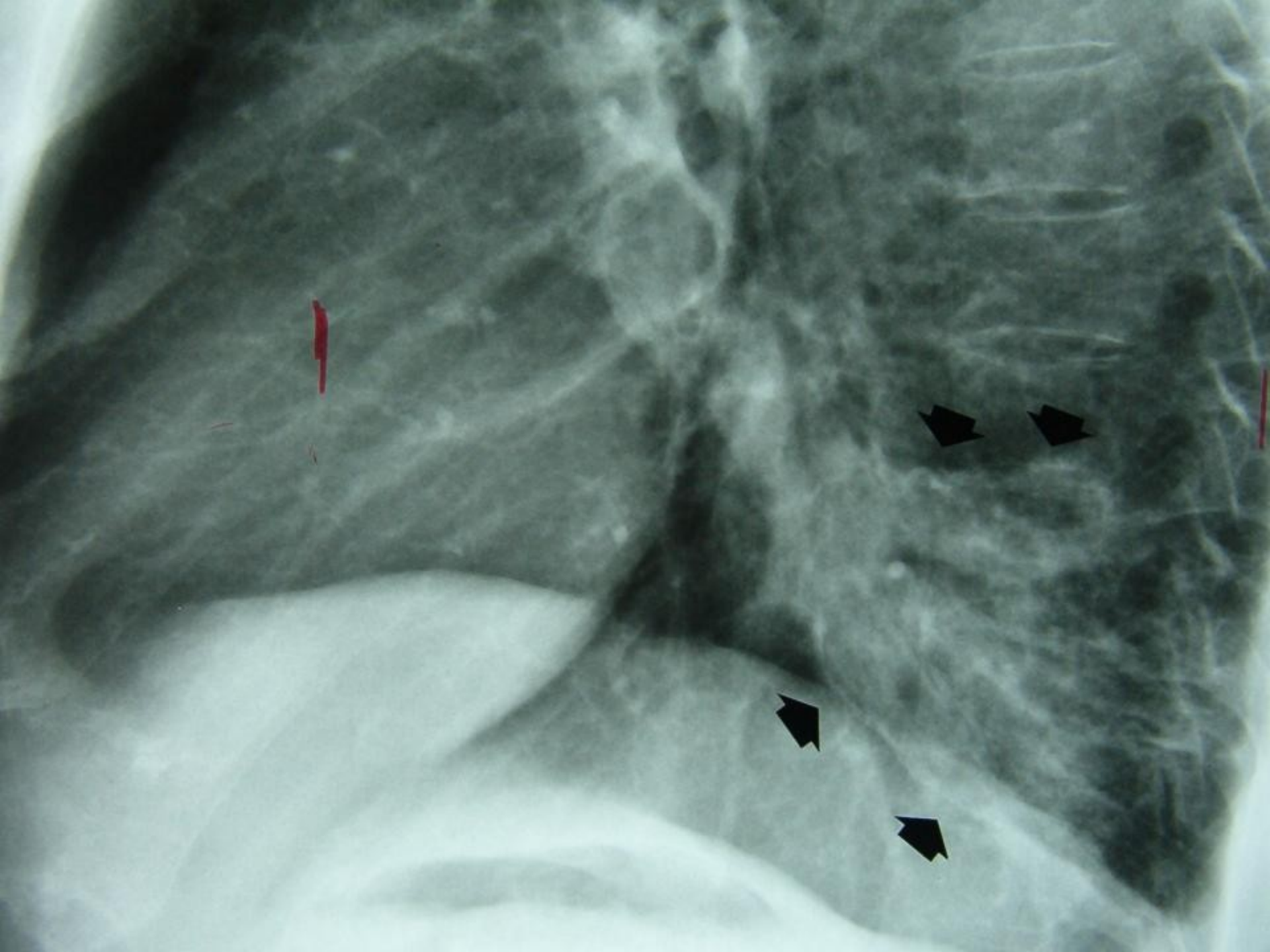
49%



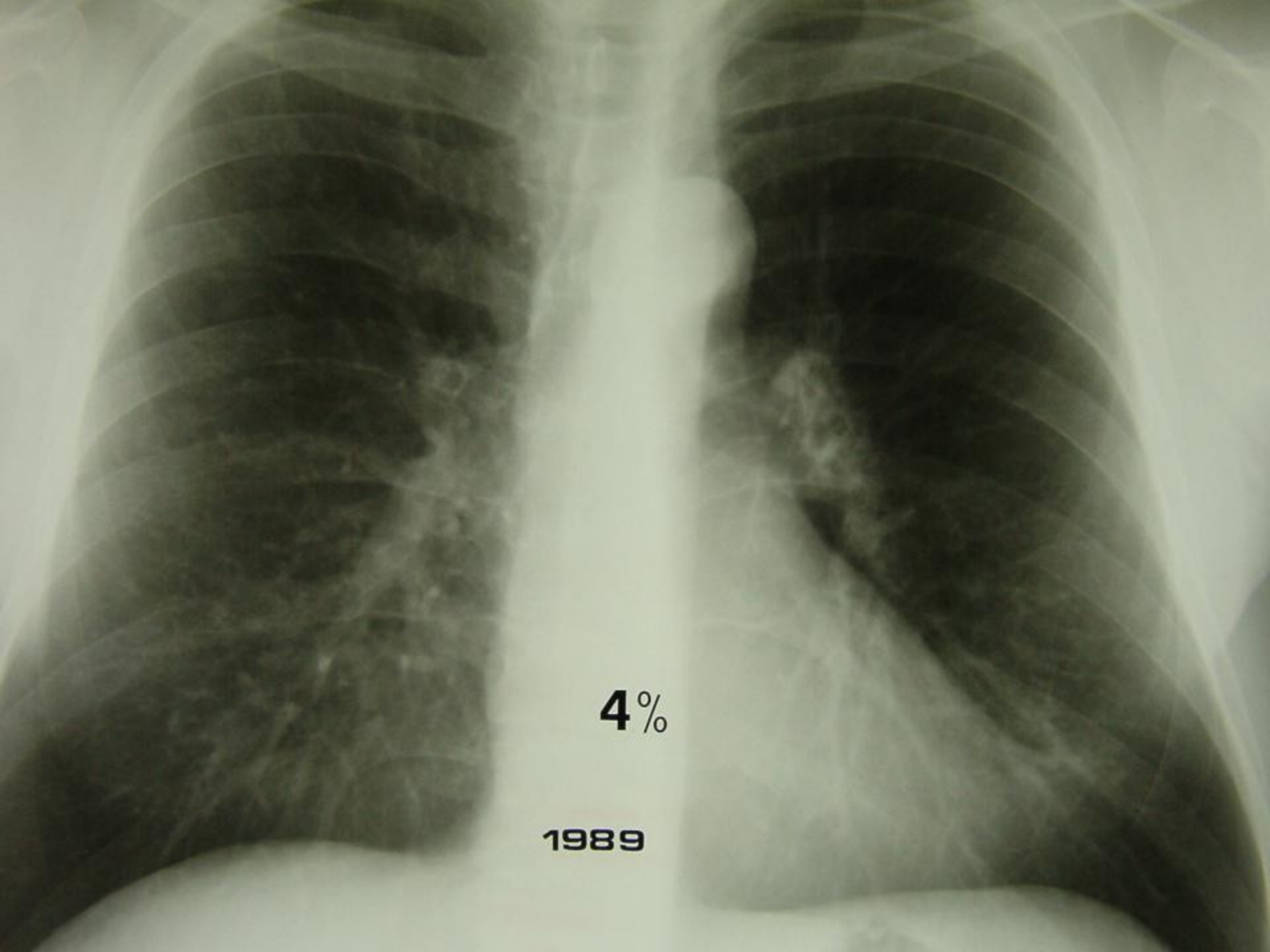


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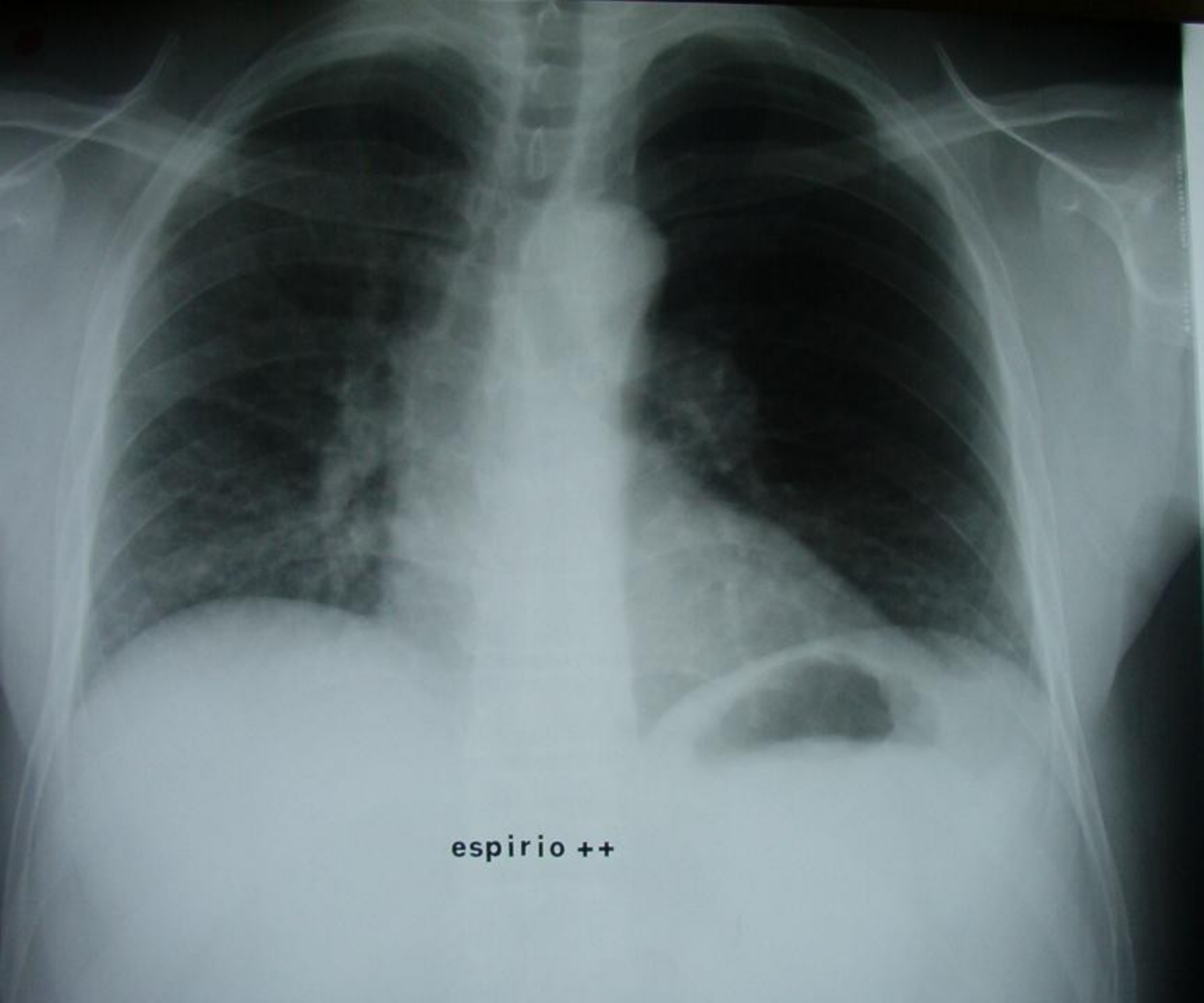






4%

1989



espirio ++

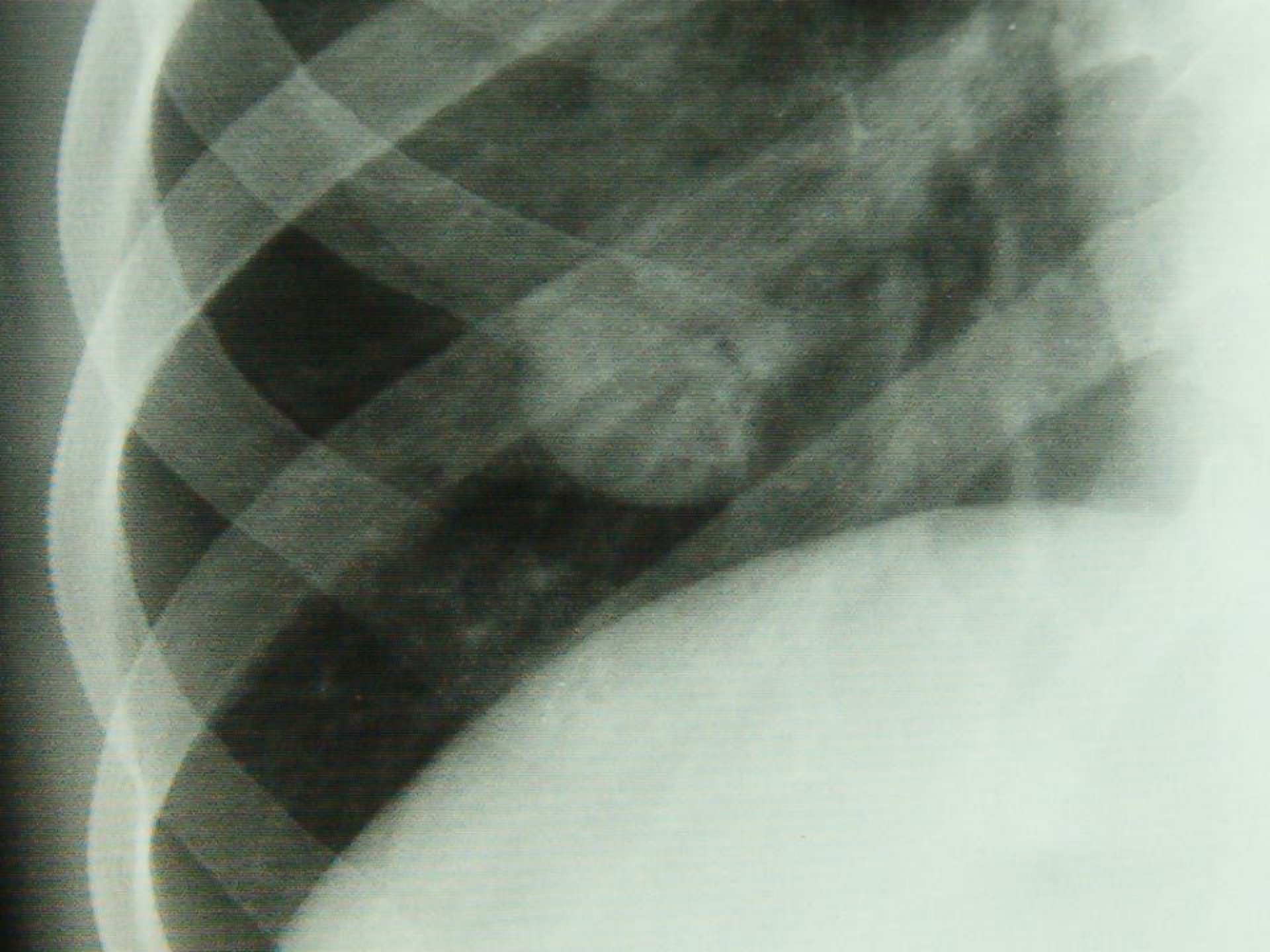
# **Neoplasia polmonare periferica semeiotica**

**NEOPLASIA PERIFERICA**

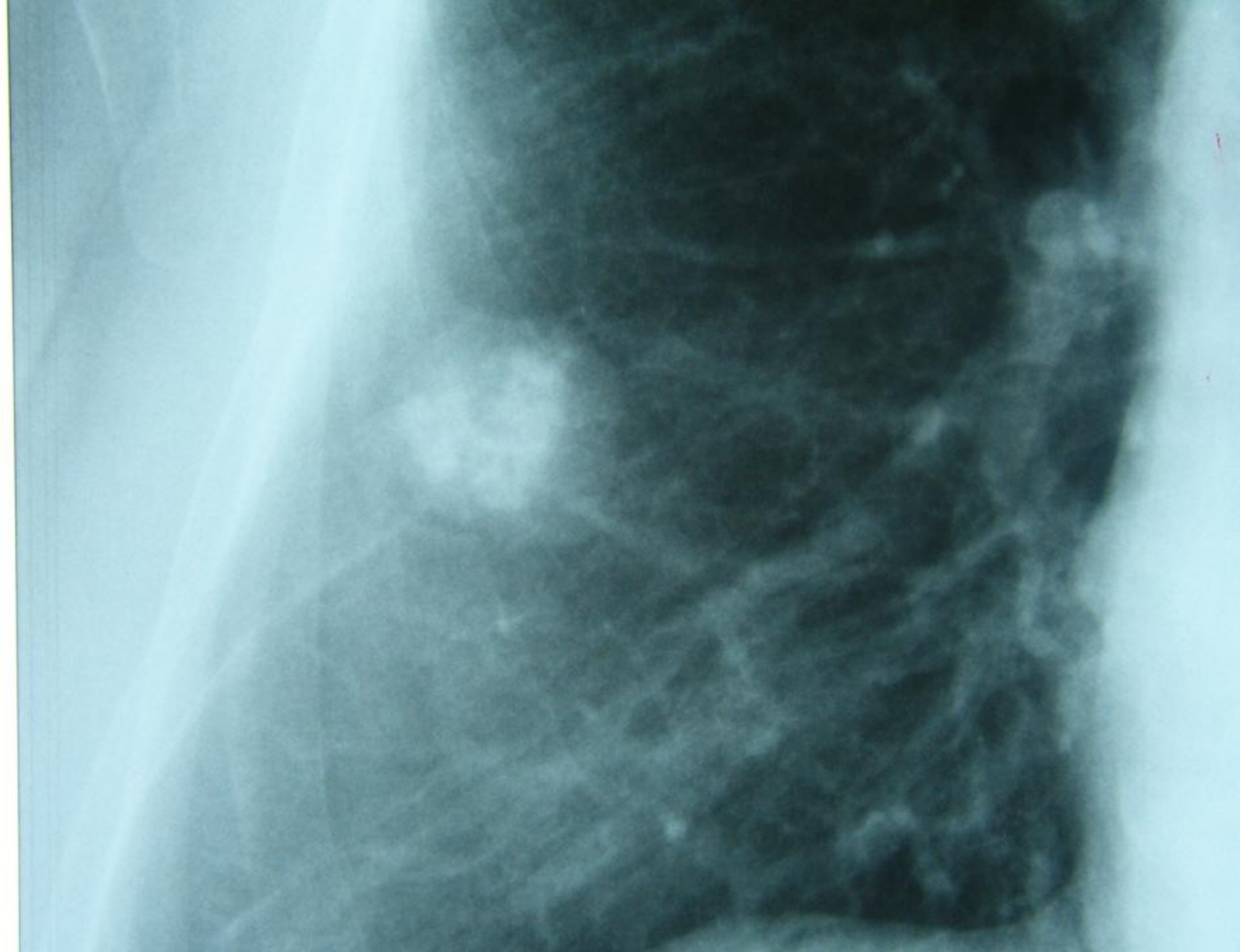
“coin lesion”

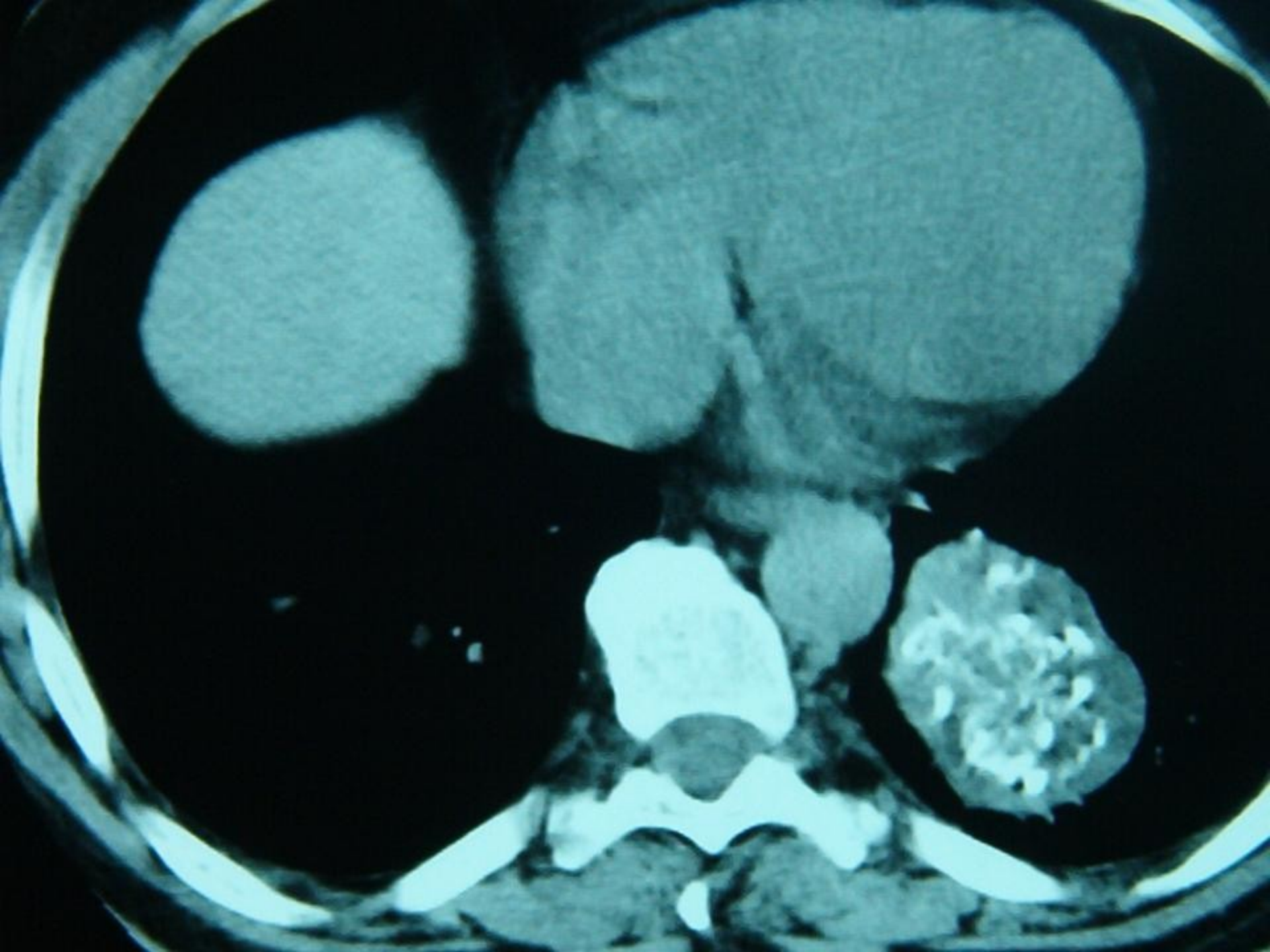
**BENIGNO vs. MALIGNO**

**POCHE LE CERTEZZE, MOLTI I DUBBI!**

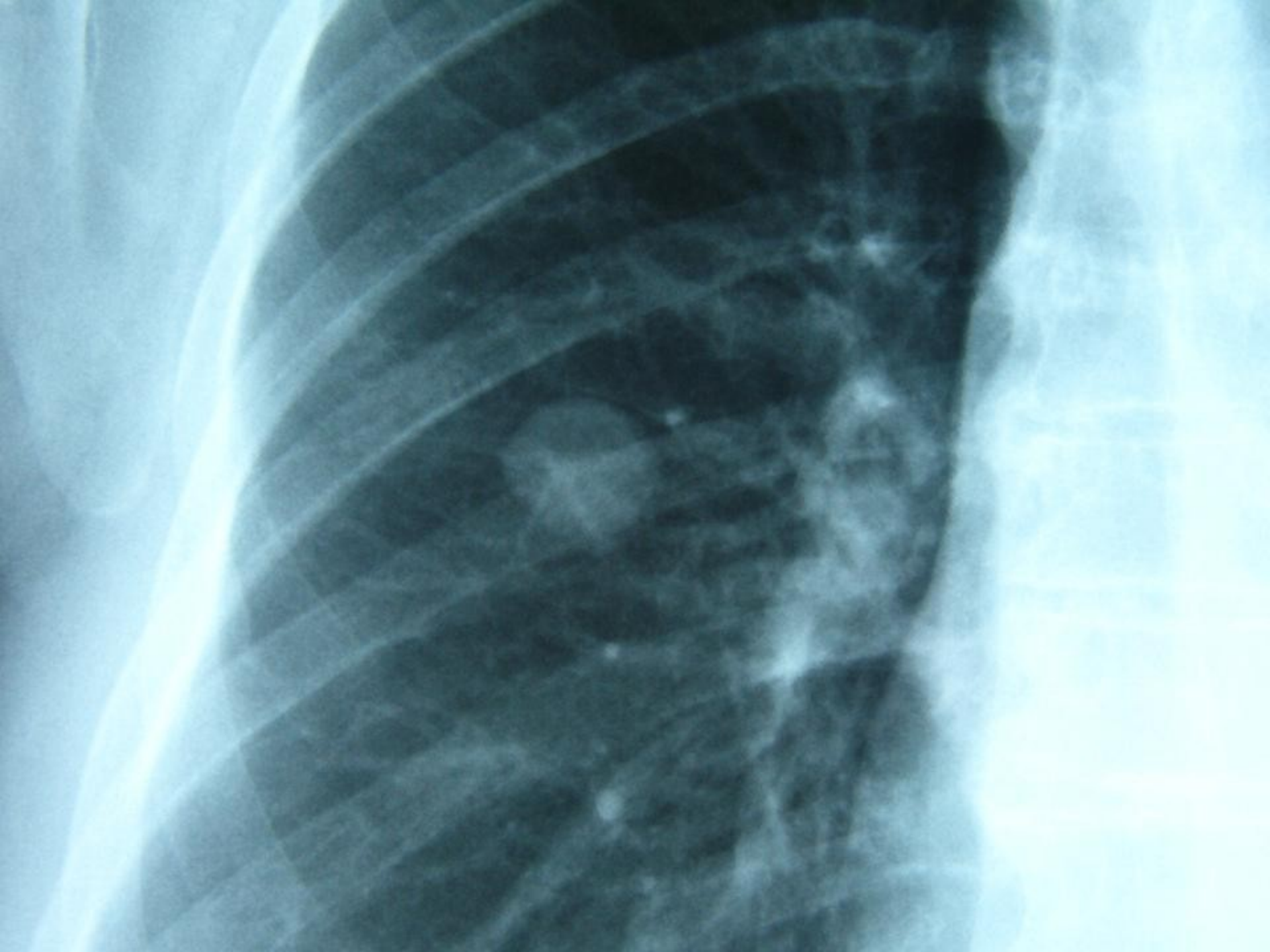


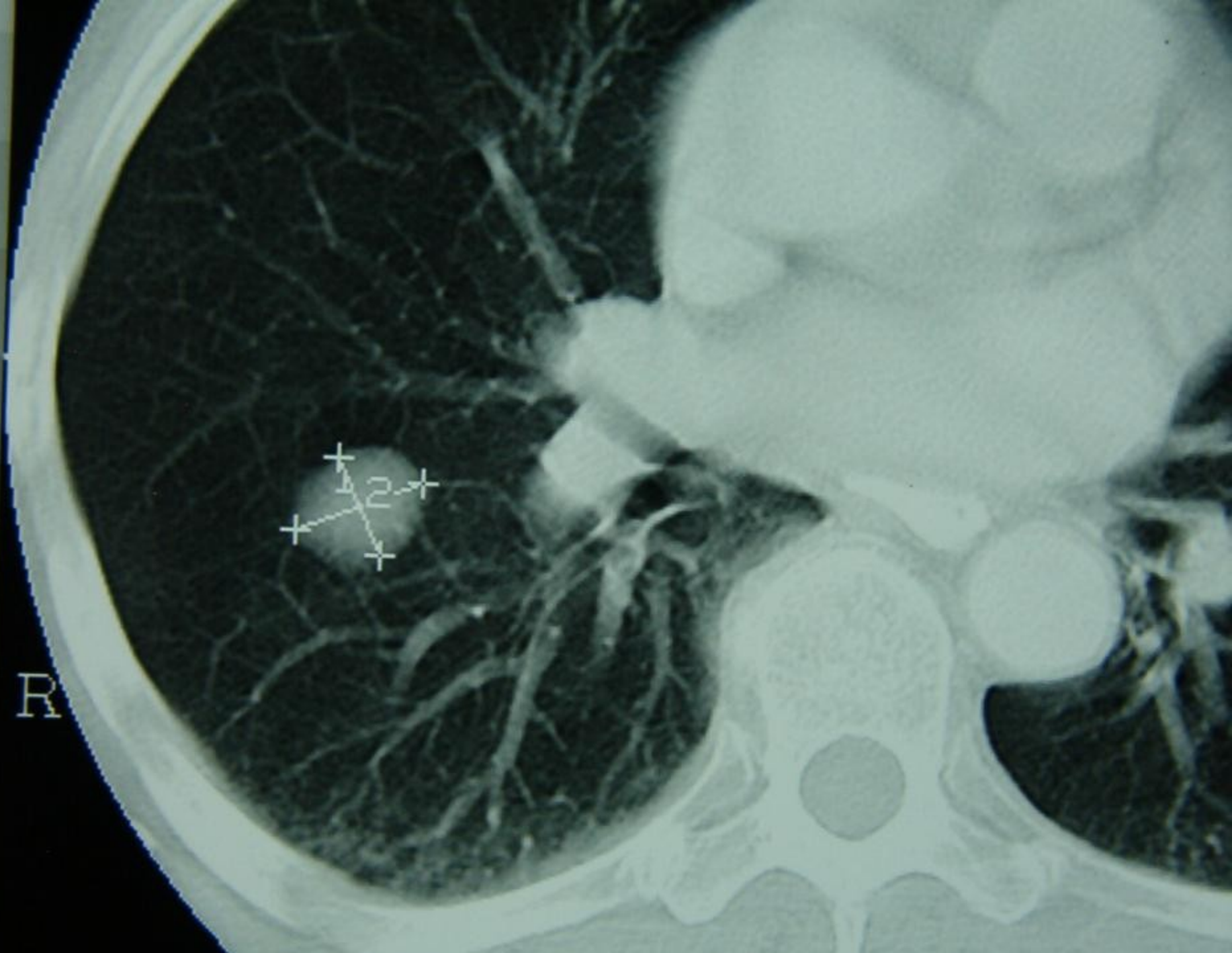






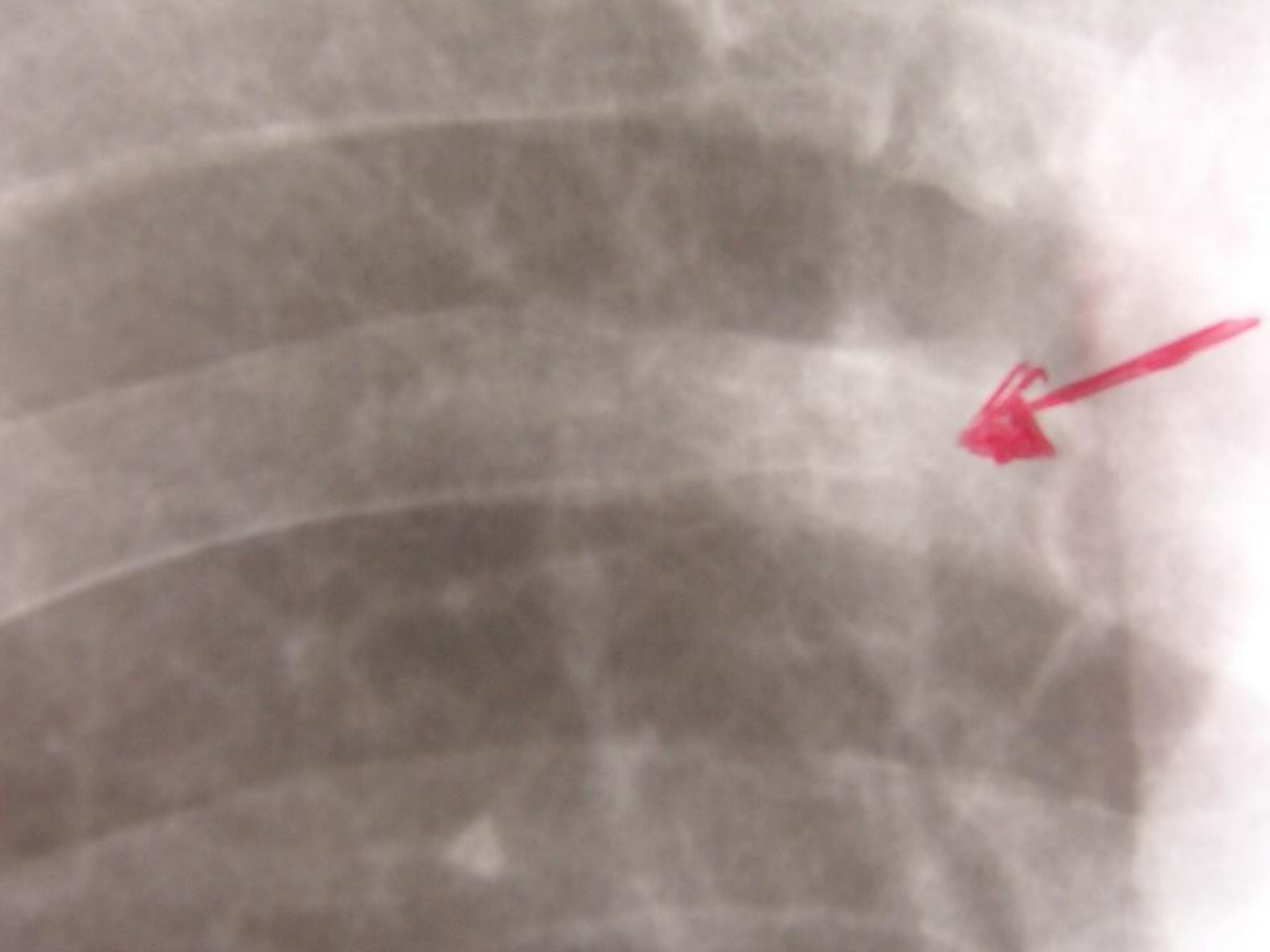






R



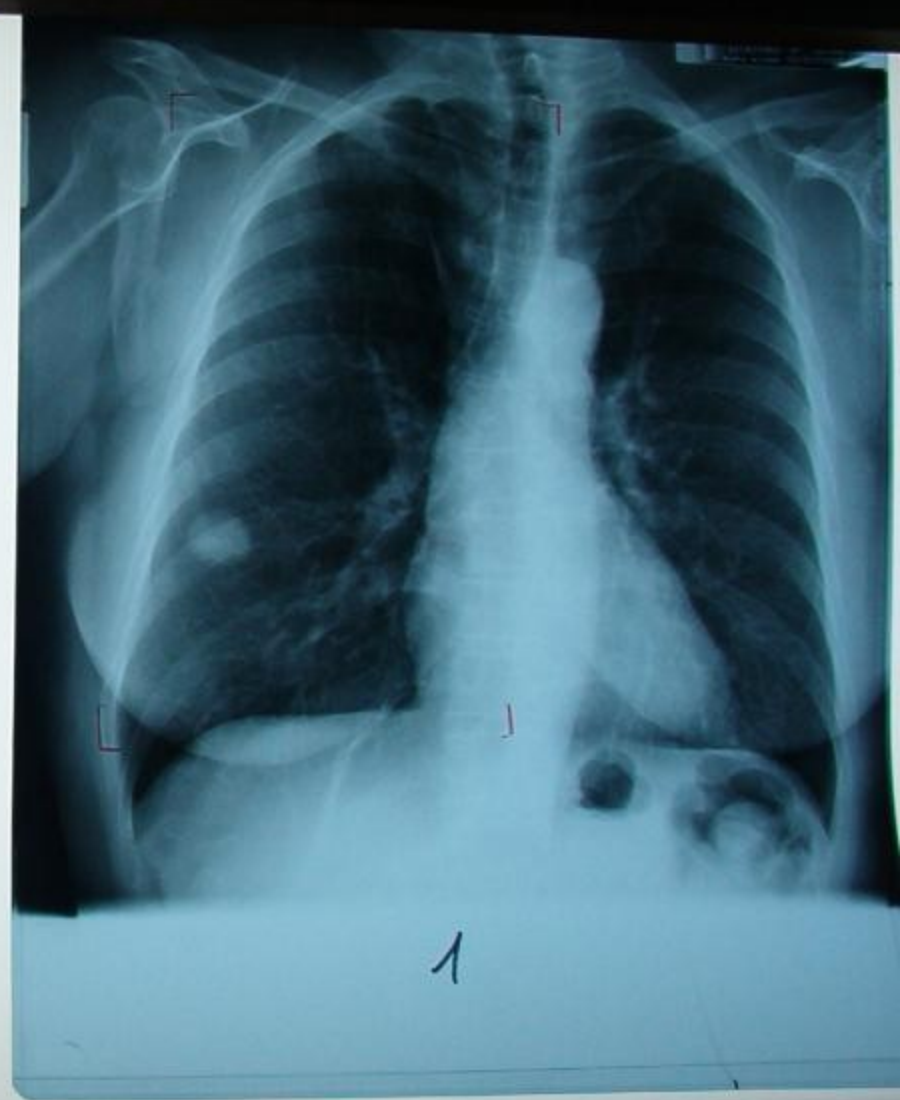




# **NEOPLASIA POLMONARE PERIFERICA "COIN LESION"**

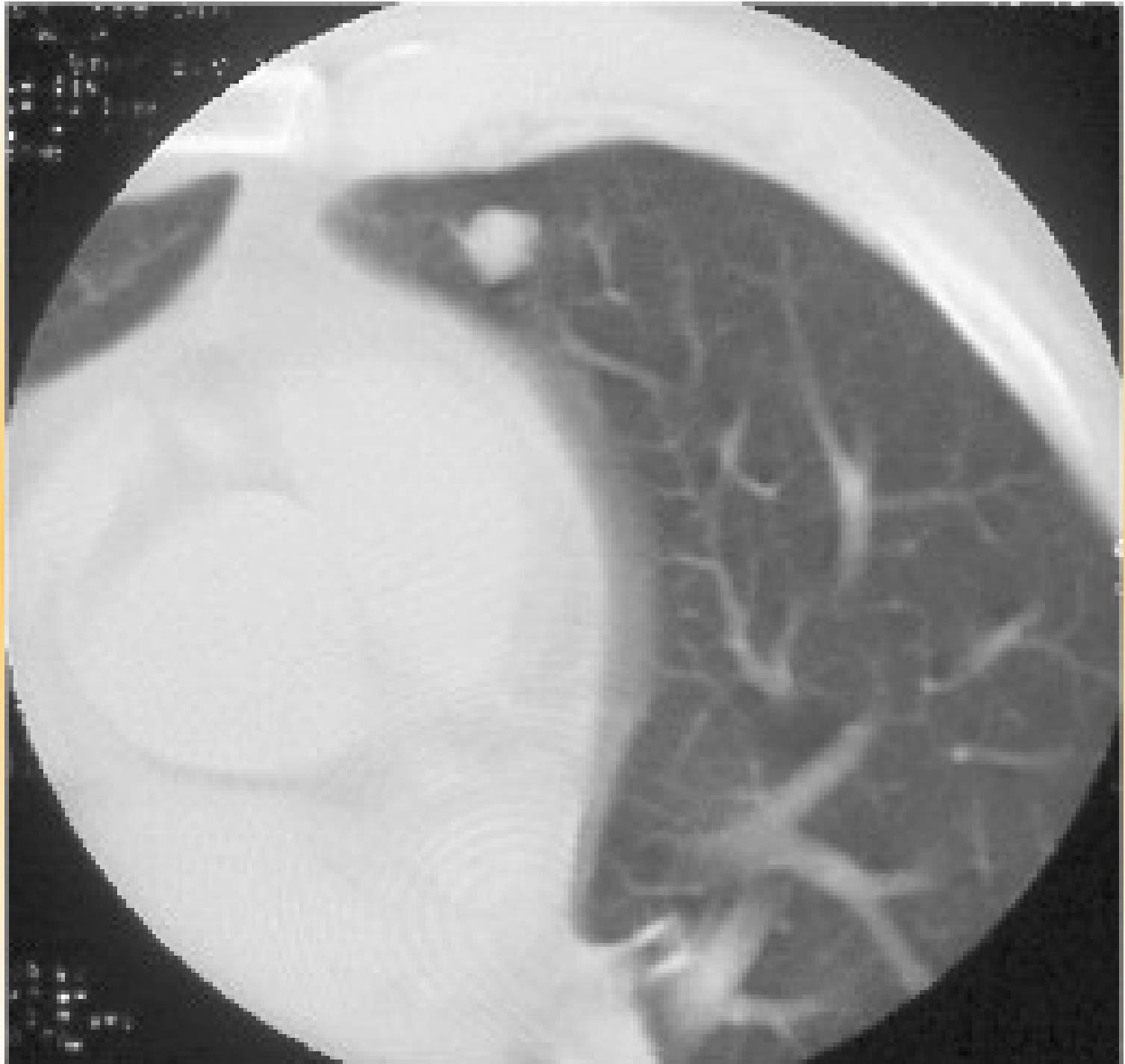
Il limite della radiologia convenzionale

IL REGNO DELLA FNAB











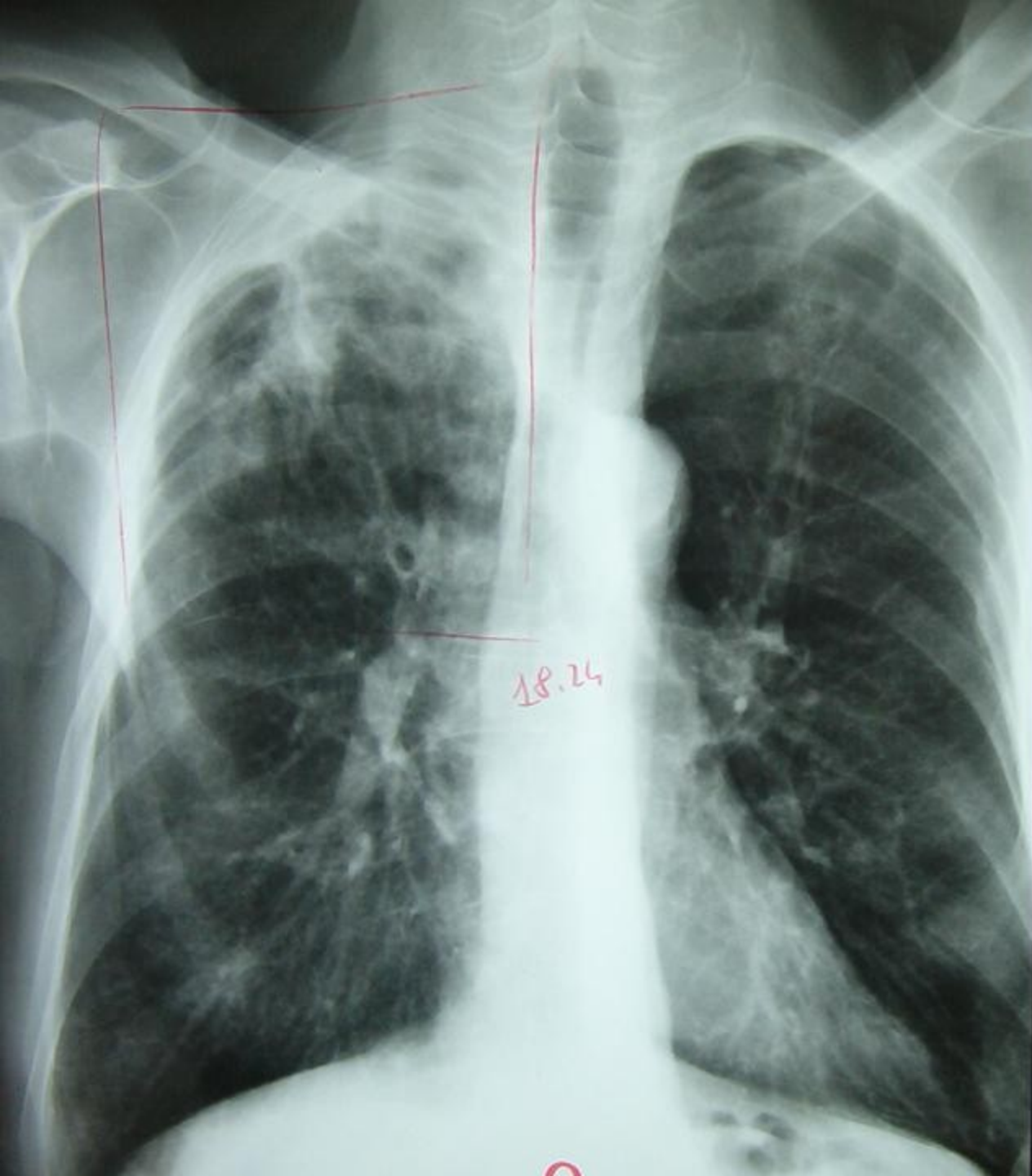
# **NEOPLASIA POLMONARE PERIFERICA**

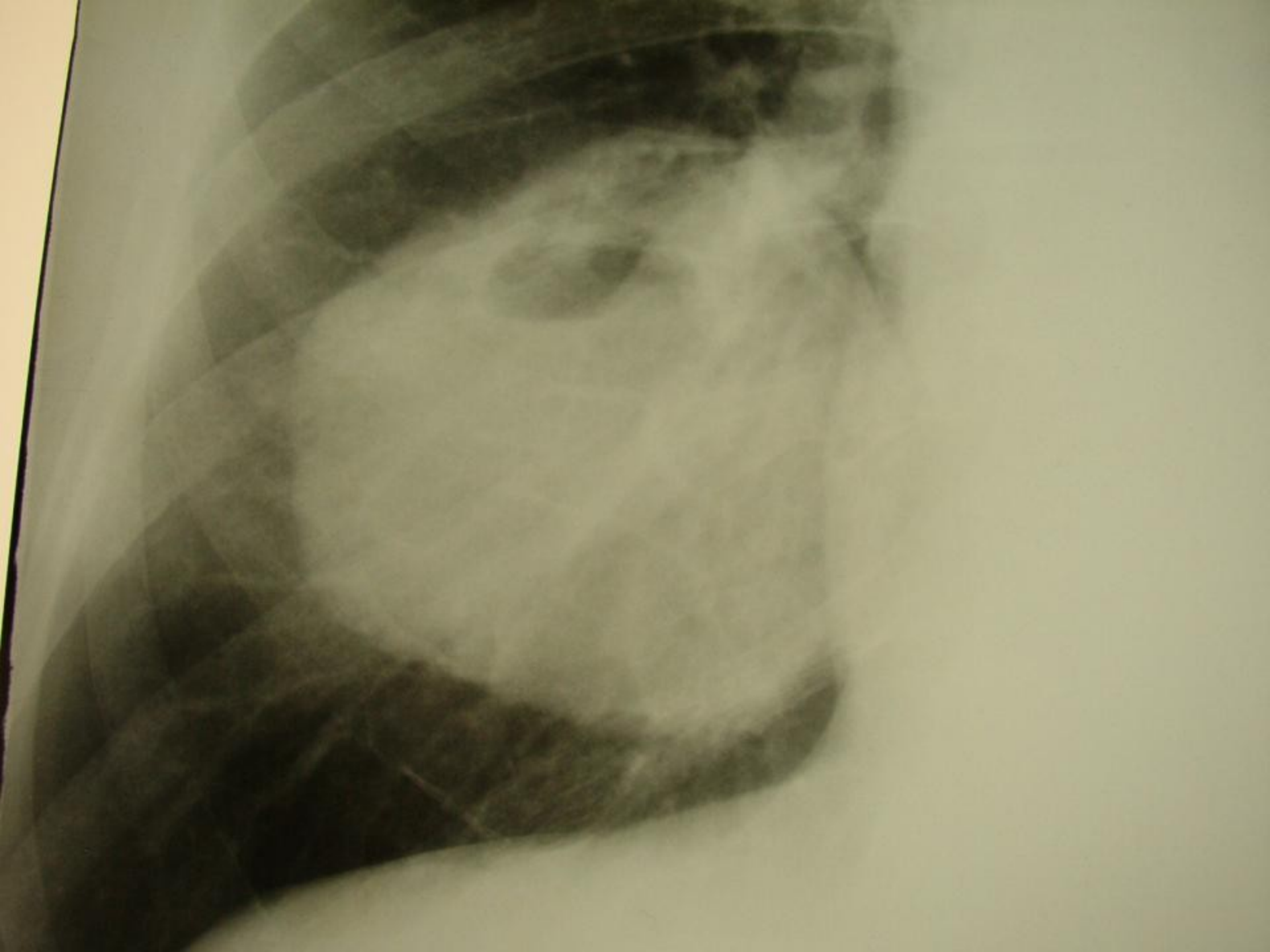
Altri aspetti radiologici

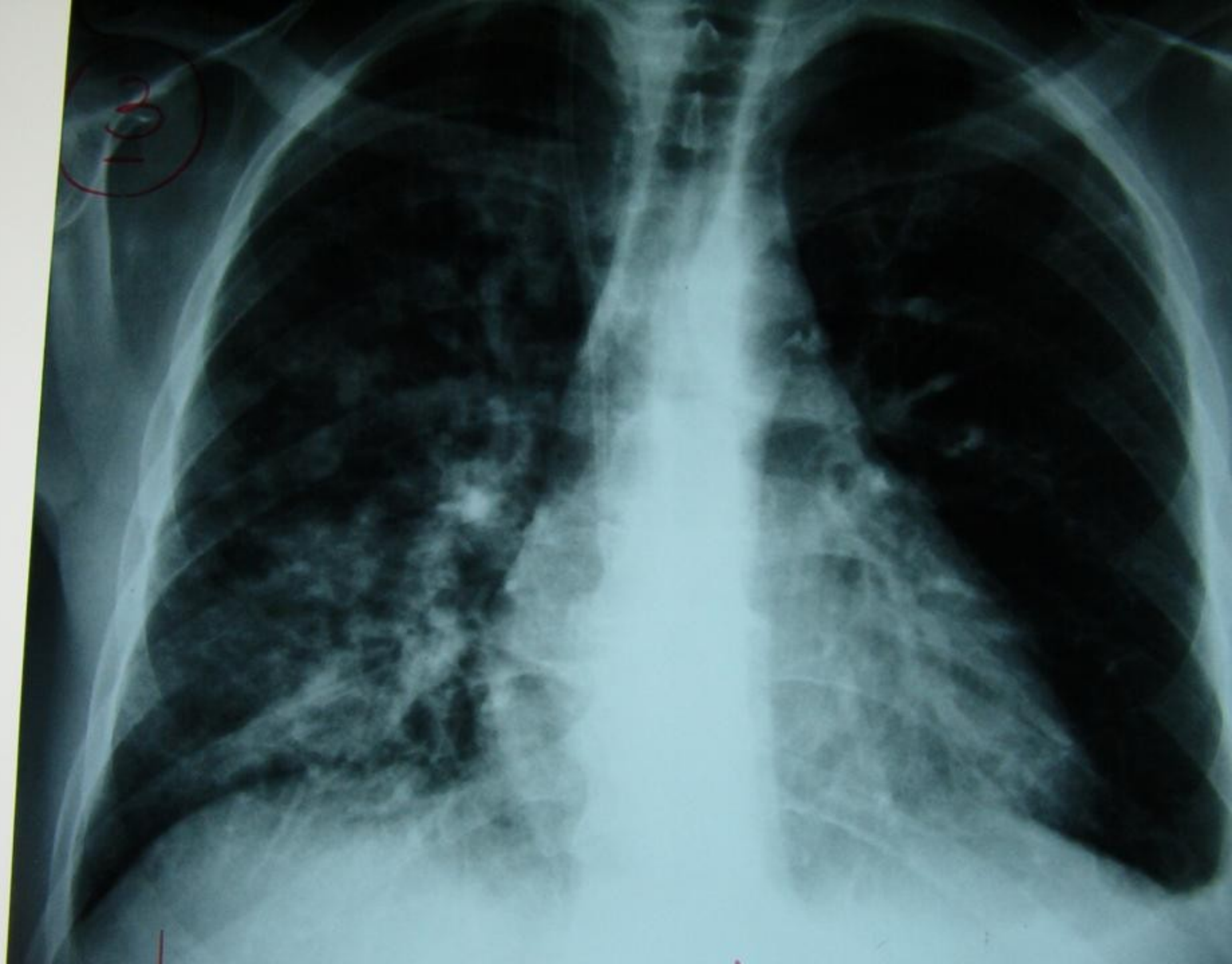
- CANCRO IN ASBESTOSI
- SCAR CANCER
- CANCRO – ASCESSO
- CARCINOMA BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLARE
- LINFOMA

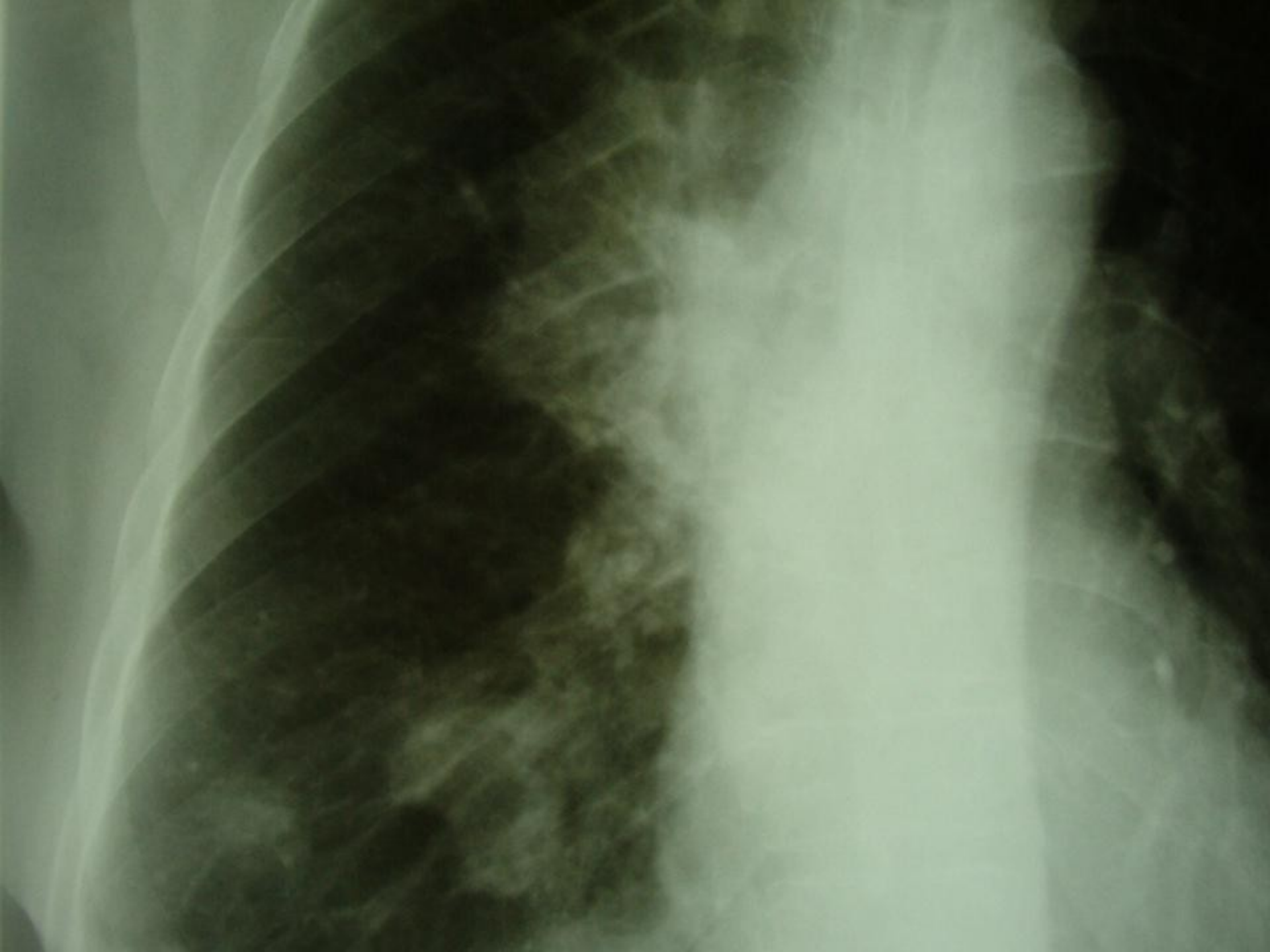










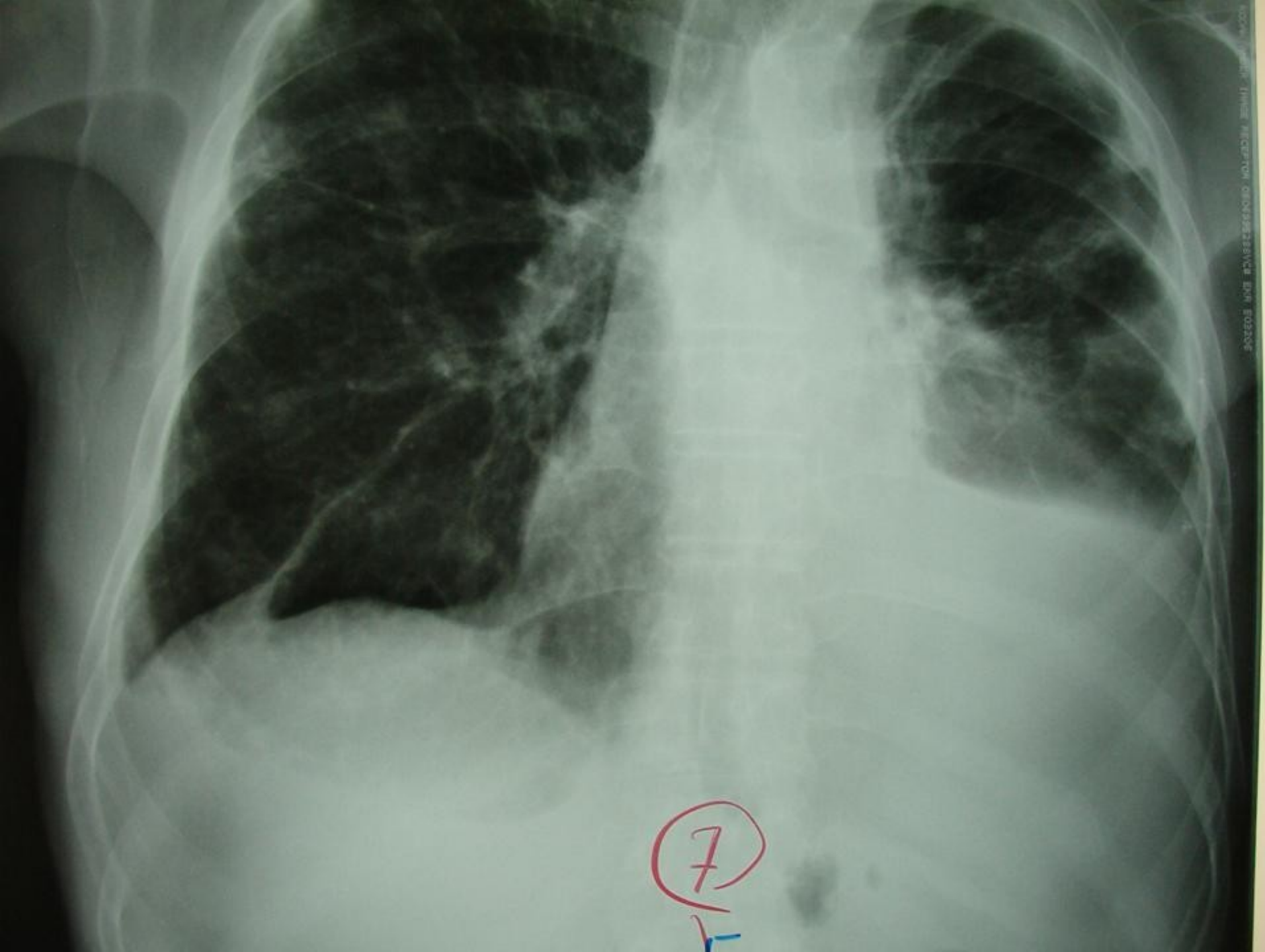


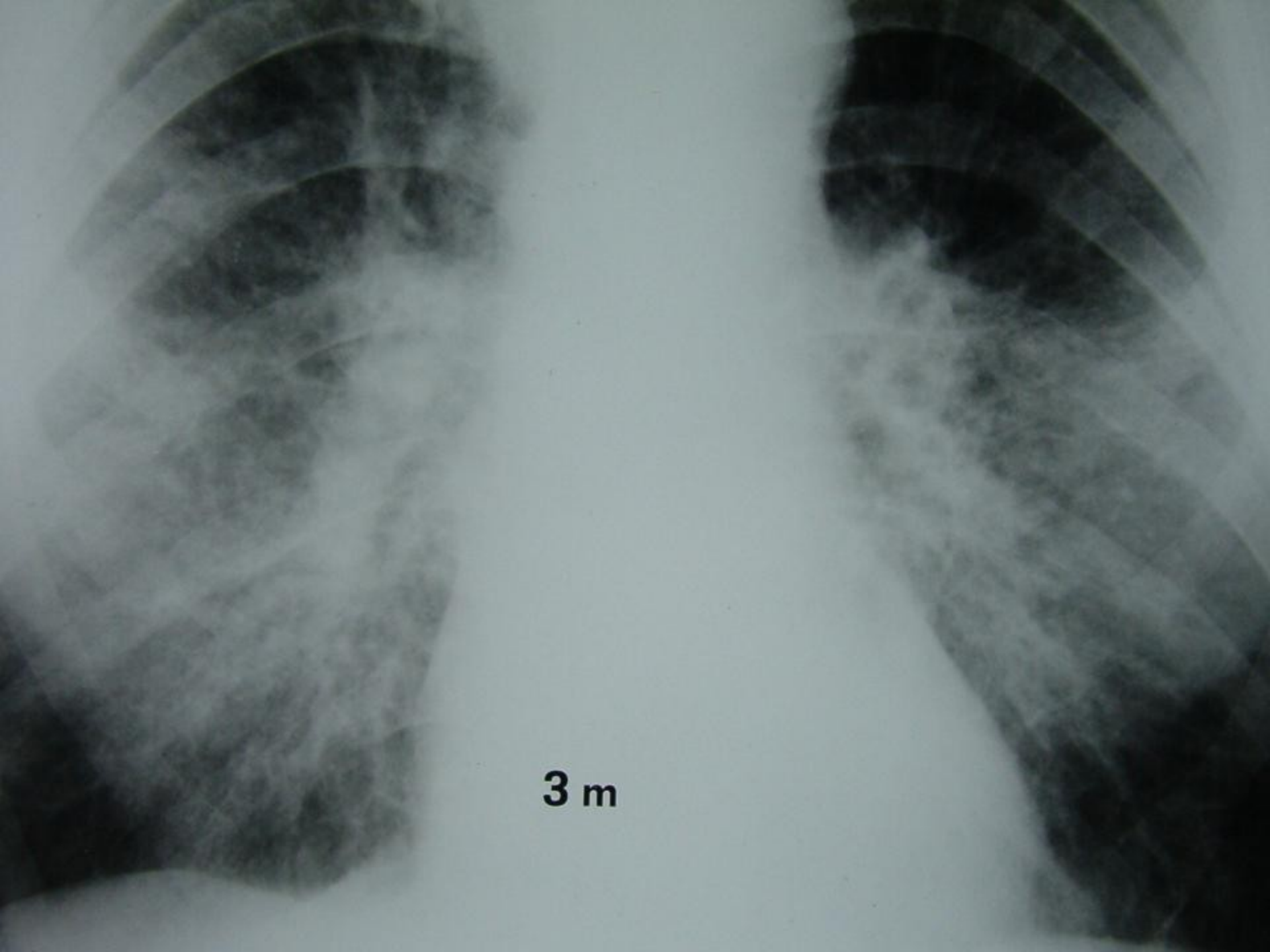
# **NEOPLASIA POLMONARE CENTRALE E PERIFERICA**

**La stadiazione  
e  
il follow-up**

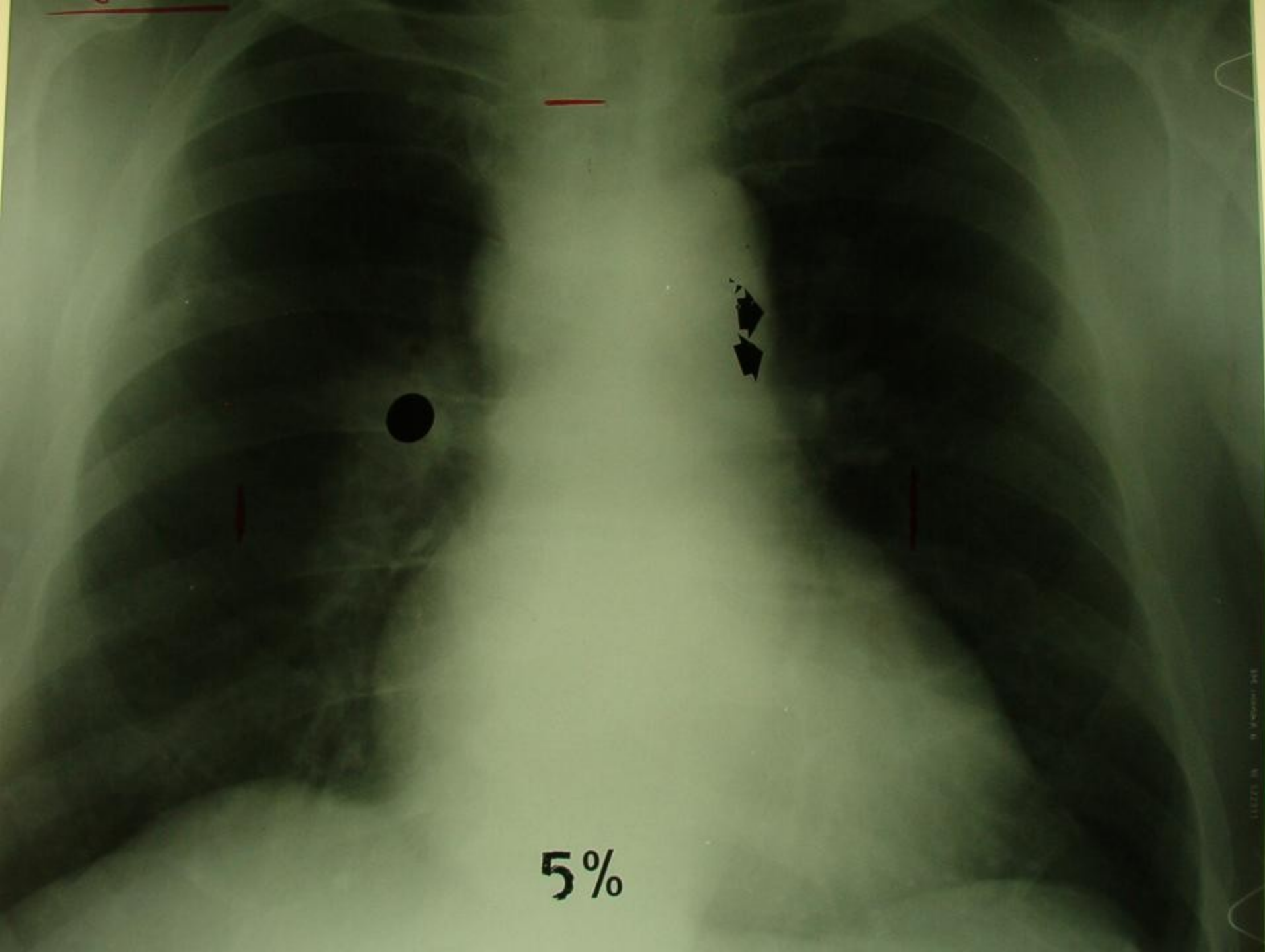
**(Radiologia convenzionale)**



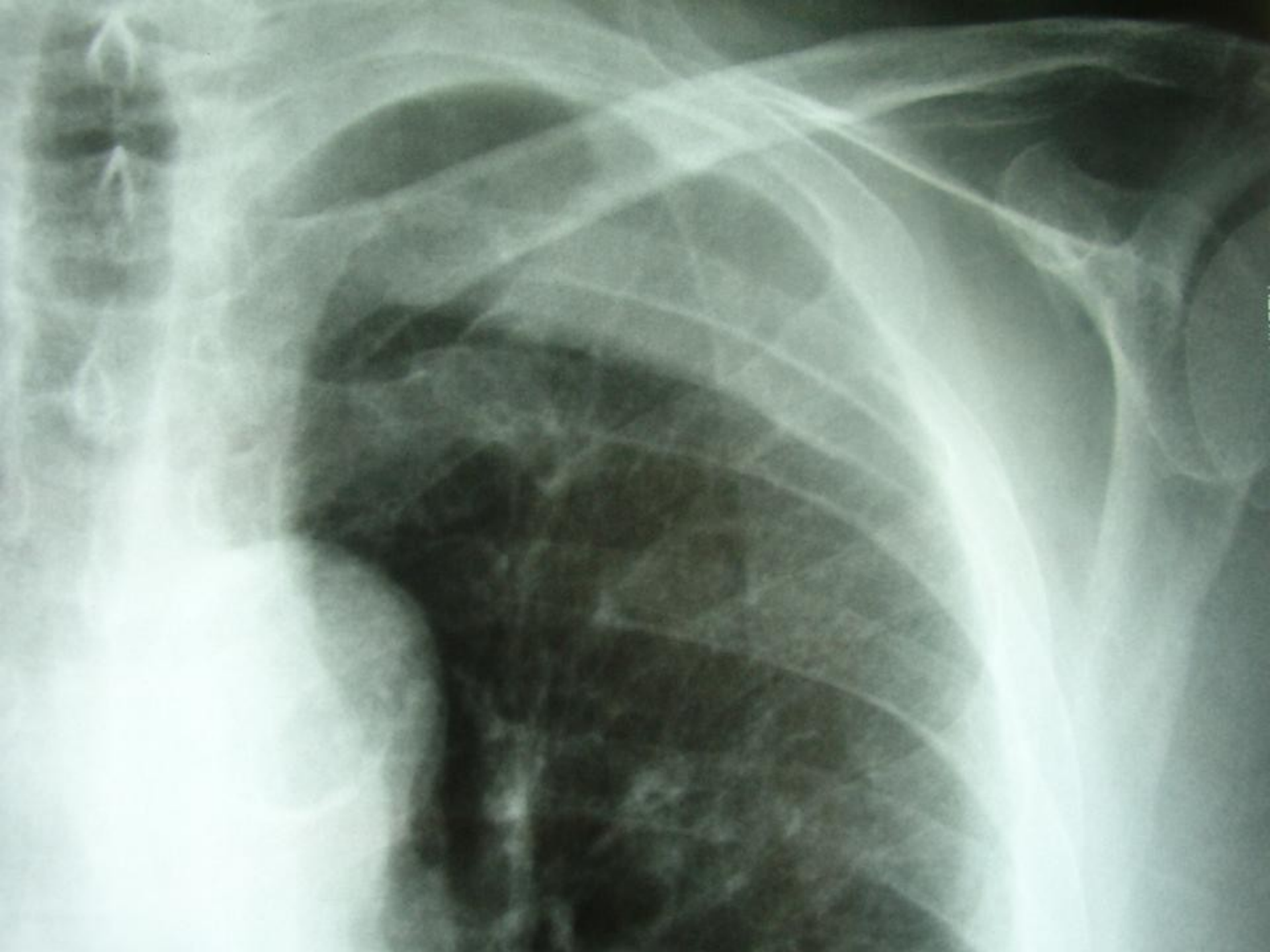


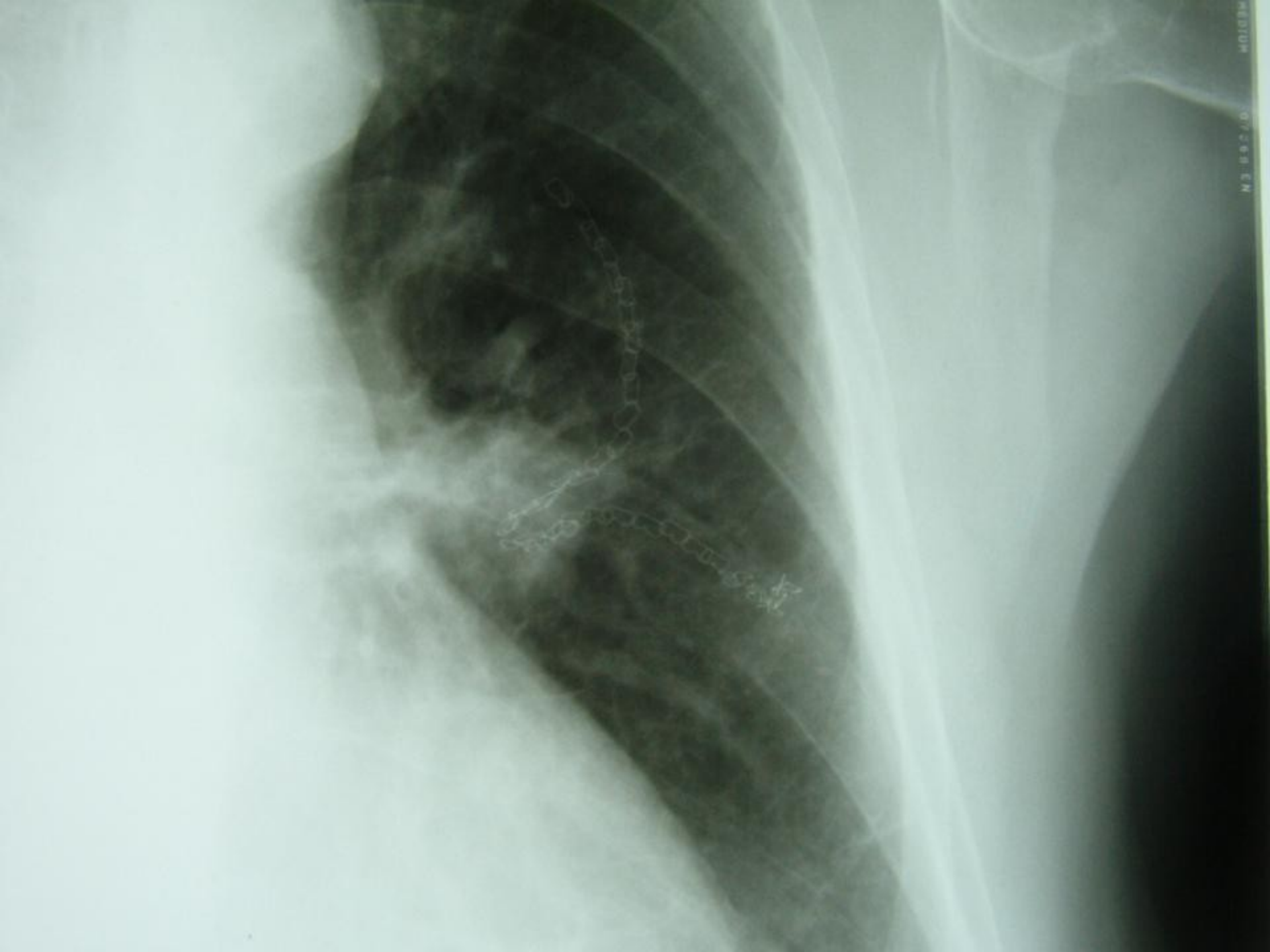


**3 m**



5%







# Conclusioni

- Nella grande maggioranza dei casi la diagnosi di neoplasia polmonare è radiologica (e in circa il 10% dei casi la non-diagnosi è radiologica: ritardo diagnostico!).