

一位乳癌病患在追蹤期間被氟－18-去氧葡萄糖正子造影發現另外第二種及第三種原發性癌症

**Incidental Second and Third Primary Cancers
Asynchronously Detected by FDG-PET in a
Patient with Breast Cancer**

許重輝

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摘要

因正子造影之廣泛臨床應用，癌症病患被同時發現兩種原發性癌症的頻率持續增加。然而，不論是同時發現或不同時發現的三種不同原發性癌症卻罕為報告。一位 69 歲女性在 2001 年接受右乳癌手術與化療，在隨後 5 年追蹤期間，第二種與第三種原發性癌在不同時期被氟－18-去氧葡萄糖正子造影(FDG-PET)發現。先是 2003 年 5 月到 6 月肺癌被證實且進行手術，到了 2006 年 3 月所做的 FDG-PET 在右肺肺門附近發現一個具有生物活性的殘存病灶，同時在升結腸看到一個局部 FDG 攝取增加區域。當時病人並無症狀而且血清 CEA 值正常，該病灶被證實是大腸癌，且是不同時間發現的第三種原發性癌。全身 FDG-PET 不僅可作為早期偵測存活殘餘腫瘤的重要工具，同時也能早期偵測身體其他部位不同時期發生的癌症。

Abstract

The frequency of double primary cancers synchronously found in an individual has been increasing. However, synchronous or asynchronous triple primary cancers have rarely been reported. A 69-year-old female received an operation for right breast cancer and subsequent chemotherapy in 2001. During the 5-year follow-up period, second and third primary cancers were asynchronously detected by FDG-PET. Lung cancer was identified and surgery was performed in May and June 2003, respectively. Follow-up FDG-PET performed in March 2006 revealed a biologically active (viable) residual tumor in the perihilar region of the right lung. Surprisingly, an additional focal area with increased FDG uptake in the ascending colon was noted. The patient was symptom-free and had a normal serum CEA level. The lesion was proved to be colon cancer, a third primary cancer

asynchronously found in this patient. Whole-body FDG-PET is not only an important tool for the early detection of viable residual tumors in patients with malignancy but also early detection of asynchronously developing cancers in other parts of the body.