Original Research Article

Prevalence of type and etiology of lung cancer among the patients presented to a tertiary care hospital at central Kerala: a descriptive study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Lung cancer remains the most common cause of premature mortality in men in developing countries. This study was aimed to evaluate the type and etiological factors of lung cancer in patients presented to a tertiary care hospital of central Kerala.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted in patients who were diagnosed as lung cancer. The medical records of such patients were reviewed. The data such as age, gender, etiological risk factors and type of lung cancer were collected. Patients with incomplete reports or repeated tests, or histopathological findings were negative for lung cancers were excluded from the study.

Results: Total 228 patients were included in the study with age of 64.71±9.75. The male (198) and female (30) ratio was 6.6:1, indicated the male dominance. Among the histological types, the squamous cell carcinoma was 29% (68/228) found as the most prevalent type which is followed by adenocarcinoma 26% (61/228). The right side (132/228) lobe was the major segment than the left side (91/228). Similarly, incidence in the central region (128/228) was more than the peripheral region (69/228). Among the right side, the upper lobe was dominant when compared to the lower or middle lobe. The lower left lobe incidence was found in 47/228 cases. Among the total, 188 cases were tobacco smokers while the remaining were nonsmokers.

Conclusions: Squamous cell carcinoma with right side upper lobe of lung was prevalent among the lung cancer cases. Tobacco smoking was found to be the major etiological factor.

Keywords: Bronchoscopy, Cytology, Lung cancer, Squamous cell carcinoma

INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer has been the most common cancer in the world for several decades. There were 1.61 million new cases estimated, representing 12.7% of all new cancers in 2008 indicate that it is still the most common cancer in worldwide. Majority of the cases now occur in the developing countries. Since, the prognosis of lung cancer is unfavorable, early diagnosis plays an important role in increasing the survival. Among the major etiological factors, tobacco smoking remains the major one. While places like Asia and Africa other risk factors such as coal smoke and occupational exposure to carcinogens were demonstrated.2

Though the declining trends in the incidence of lung cancer was reported in some countries, it will continue to be a major cause of mortality throughout the world. It is estimated that by 2030, lung cancer will be the sixth most common cause of death, compared with its current
Non-smoking age Total RES was details the comprehensive data on lung cancer incidence in India is lacking. Furthermore, the prevalence of lung cancer and the major etiology has not yet been established in the central part of Kerala. The prevalence and pattern of lung cancer vary according to the geographic region and ethnicity. Therefore, study on the incidence of lung cancer in population of various geographic regions is essential. Hence, this study was aimed to evaluate the prevalence of lung cancer and the major etiological factor involved.

RESULTS

Total 228 patients were included in the study. The mean age was 64.71 and the male (198/228) to female (30/228) ratio was 6.6:1 (Figure 1). Among the types analyzed histopathologically, the squamous cell carcinoma was 29% (68/228) found most prevalent which is followed by adenocarcinoma (61/228) (Table 1).

Figure 1: Distribution of gender.

The right-side lobe (132/228) with central location (128/228) was the major segment for the incidence (Table 2). Segment wise distribution of cancer cases by radiological imaging is depicted in Table 3. The left side lobe and peripheral region were found in 91/228 cases and 69/228 cases, respectively. Among the right side, the upper lobe (68/228) was most dominant segment when compared to the lower or middle lobe segment. The incidence in the lower left lobe (46/228) was more than the upper lobe (38/228).

Figure 2: Etiology of lung cancer.

Table 1: Distribution of type of cancer by histopathological analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squamous cell carcinoma</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small cell lung cancer</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenocarcinoma</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non–small cell lung cancer</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronchioloalveolar carcinoma</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Region wise distribution of cancer cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>69.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peripheral</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The etiological factors of lung cancer are depicted in Figure 2. Among the total patients, 188 had history of tobacco smoking. Most of the male patients (188/198) were smokers while none of the female patients had history of smoking.

**Table 3: Segment wise distribution of cancer cases by radiological imaging.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Right upper lobe</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right middle lobe</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right lower lobe</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left upper lobe</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left lower lobe</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Lb 8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Lb 9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Left bronchus

**DISCUSSION**

The result of the study revealed that squamous cell carcinoma was the major type of cancer and the segment involved was the right upper lobe. Most of the previous Indian studies have described squamous cell carcinoma as the commonest histology. Some of the previous studies reported that in the Western countries and most of the Asian countries adenocarcinoma has surpassed squamous cell carcinoma. However, the recent studies from two major centres are showing a changing pattern in India. Singh et al, reported that adenocarcinoma has become the commonest subtype. The time trends of lung cancer in both sexes show a significant rise in cities such as Chennai, Delhi and Bengaluru. The incidence and pattern of lung cancer differ as per geographic region and ethnicity and largely reflect the prevalence and pattern of smoking.

The male predominance was found in this study which is consistent to the previous report. WHO while analyzing the global burden of diseases highlighted that cancer of lung as one of the leading causes of cancer-related premature mortality among males. Tobacco smoking such as cigarettes and beedis had significant association as a principal risk factor for the causation of lung cancer in Indian men. Previous studies demonstrated that the smokers have 15- to 30-fold increased risk for developing lung cancer when compared to the nonsmokers. However, no such association could establish among Indian women which indicates that there could be other risk factors besides smoking. In this study, no risk factors could indentify among the non-smokers.

Despite the use of various methods such as imaging tests (chest X-ray and CT) and sputum cytology, the fiberoptic bronchoscopy can contribute to early diagnosis. Fiberoptic bronchoscopy is currently considered as the primary method for evaluating the tracheobronchial tree in patients with suspected lung cancer. In addition to allowing visualization of the lesion, this method allows the collection of cytological and histological specimens. All the patients in this study were subjected to fiberoptic bronchoscopy for the histological specimens. Further, the use appropriate immunohistochemistry can improve the histological sub-typing. Limitations of this study include the short duration which was performed at a single tertiary care centre and risk factors other than tobacco smoking could not be analyzed.

**CONCLUSION**

Squamous cell carcinoma with right upper lobe of lung was prevalent among cases. Tobacco smoking was found to be the major etiological factor. Hence, awareness in the society about the deleterious effect of tobacco smoking is warranted to reduce the incidence.

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**REFERENCES**