Allergic bronchopulmonary mycosis presenting as a new lung mass

Maria Landaeta,1 Macarena Vial,2 Carlos A Jimenez,1 Labib Gilles Debiane1

DESCRIPTION
A 69-year-old man with invasive pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma underwent pancreatectoduodenectomy and adjuvant chemotherapy. Three years later, a right upper lobe (RUL) lung mass was noted on surveillance imaging, suspicious for disease recurrence. He was treated for bronchitis and remained asymptomatic 4 months later with an unremarkable physical exam. Chest imaging (figure 1A,B) showed an RUL central mass with an infiltrative pattern of growth and right paratracheal adenopathy that is negative for malignancy on endobronchial ultrasound-guided needle aspiration. Bronchoalveolar lavage and brushing grew branching septate hyphae identified as Bipolaris species. The presence of cylindrical bronchiectasis with bronchial wall thickening, mucus plugging, peripheral eosinophilia (810 cells/µL), elevated total serum immunoglobulin E (422.6 IU/mL) and negative aspergillus antibodies suggested allergic bronchopulmonary mycosis (ABPM) caused by Bipolaris species. After 3 months of therapy with prednisone and posaconazole, the mass-like consolidation was completely resolved (figure 1C,D).

Learning points
► Allergic bronchopulmonary mycosis (ABPM) can mimic metastatic lung disease in patients with previously treated solid malignancy, and high degree of clinical suspicion is needed.
► New radiological findings in patients with cancer undergoing surveillance have a broad differential diagnosis, and tissue confirmation is often needed to rule out recurrence of disease.
► ABPM diagnosis criteria include peripheral eosinophilia, cylindrical bronchiectasis with bronchial wall thickening, mucus plugging and elevated IgE.

ABPM is a pulmonary hypersensitivity disease induced by colonisation of a fungus in the airways.1 While commonly attributed to Aspergillus species, other fungi including Bipolaris have been reported to cause ABPM.1 In our case, ABPM, a rare disease, was mimicking metastatic lung disease. The approach to emerging lung masses in patients with cancer undergoing surveillance remains a challenge. While cancer recurrence is invariably the focus of attention, clinicians should be aware of the differential diagnosis for new lung masses. A primary lung malignancy should always be considered in addition to non-malignant aetiologies such as fungal and mycobacterial infections,2 radiotherapy side effects3 and granulomatous diseases.

Contributors CAJ had the original idea to publish this interesting case, after the encounter and treating this patient at MD Anderson Cancer Center and follow his recovery (conception). ML and LGD were guided by CAJ to minimise a year of patient’s history in few words and selecting the best images to complete the case (reporting and planning). MV with wide experience in few words and selecting the best images to complete the case (reporting and planning). MV with wide experience in published in renowned journals, edited the case before the final presentation.

Competing interests None declared.

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REFERENCES