



Organizing Pneumonia in a Patient with Myelodysplastic Syndrome Who was Treated with Azacitidine

Masahiro Manabe^{1*}, Gakuya Tamagaki², Yuji Hagiwara³, Reiko Asada³, Dai Momose¹, Yasuyoshi Sugano¹, Yuko Kuwae⁴ and Ki-Ryang Koh¹

¹Department of Hematology, Osaka General Hospital of West Japan Railway Company, Japan

²Department of Respiratory Medicine, Osaka General Hospital of West Japan Railway Company, Japan

³Department of Clinical Laboratory, Osaka General Hospital of West Japan Railway Company, Japan

⁴Department of Pathology, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka City University, Japan

Case Presentation

A 75-year-old male was referred to our hospital due to anemia. His blood data showed a hemoglobin concentration of 5.7g/dL, and a white blood cell count of 2300/μL (blasts: 16.5%). A bone marrow aspiration showed trilineage dysplasia and a blast count of 13.0%. The patient was diagnosed with myelodysplastic syndrome with excess blasts-2. He was started on azacitidine monotherapy. Three weeks after the initiation of the third course of treatment, he presented with a fever, dry cough, and dyspnea on effort. Computed tomography revealed bilateral interstitial infiltrates (Figure 1), and spirometry tests demonstrated a markedly restrictive pattern. He underwent a transbronchial lung biopsy, which revealed organizing lesions (Figure 2). A pathological diagnosis of organizing pneumonia was made. Although it seems to be a very rare complication, it is important for hematologists to be aware that interstitial lung disease can occur as an adverse event of azacitidine use.

OPEN ACCESS

*Correspondence:

Masahiro Manabe, Department of Hematology, Osaka General Hospital of West Japan Railway Company, Japan, Tel: 81-6-6628-2221; Fax: 81-6-6628-4707;

E-mail: m1153564@med.osaka-cu.ac.jp

Received Date: 23 Sep 2017

Accepted Date: 20 Nov 2017

Published Date: 03 Dec 2017

Citation:

Manabe M, Tamagaki G, Hagiwara Y, Asada R, Momose D, Sugano Y, et al. Organizing Pneumonia in a Patient with Myelodysplastic Syndrome Who was Treated with Azacitidine. *Clin Oncol.* 2017; 2: 1378.

Copyright © 2017 Masahiro

Manabe. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Figure 1: At the time that the patient presented with respiratory symptoms, CT revealed bilateral abnormal shadows, which were compatible with OP.

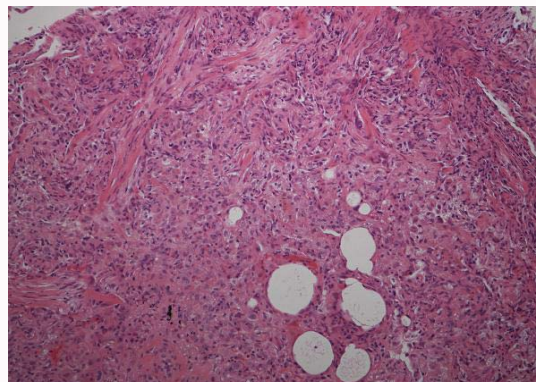


Figure 2: The organizing lesion had spread into the bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli. Mild thickening of the alveolar wall and slight alveolar exudative fibrosis were seen (hematoxylin-eosin stain, ×200).