

SNS COLLEGE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

COIMBATORE-35



**SUBJECT: CLINICAL CARDIOLOGY AND RESPIRATORY
DISEASE**

TOPIC:LUNG CANCER

Empathize



Patient's feeling: "I can't breathe properly, and my cough never stops."

Emotional, physical, and social burden of chronic cough and fatigue.

Aim: understand patient pain and anxiety to give holistic care.

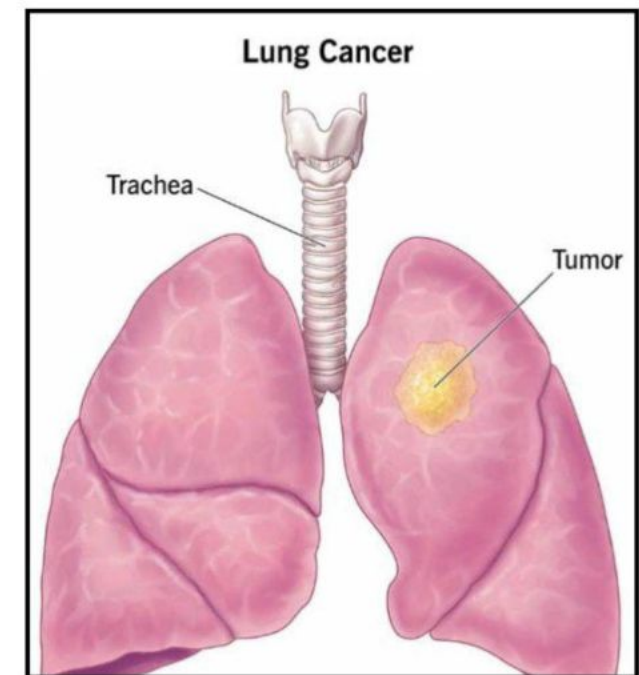
Ideate



- Clinical ideas for detecting cardio-respiratory impact:
- Persistent cough, hemoptysis
- Clubbing, chest pain
- Features of superior vena cava obstruction (SVCO)
- Signs of metastasis

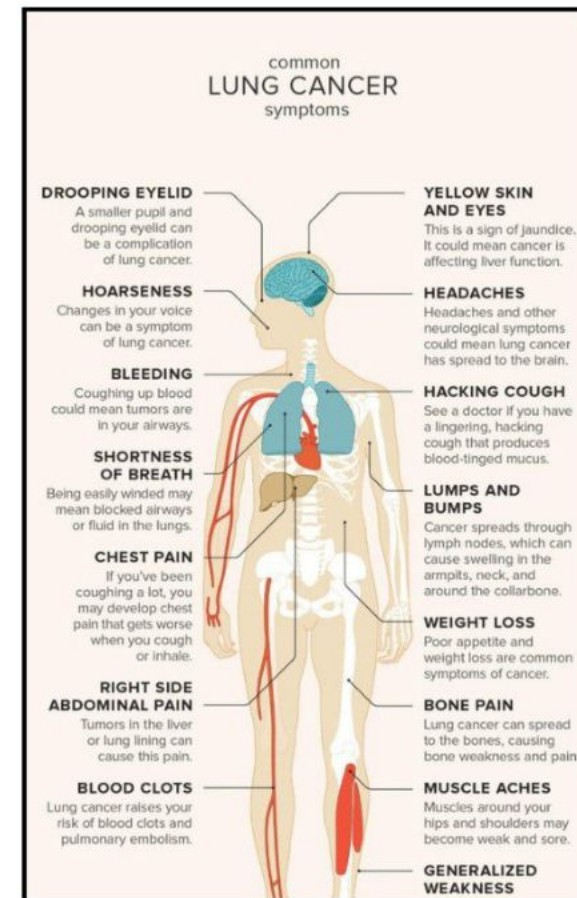
Define & Explain

- Definition: Malignant tumor of lung parenchyma or bronchi.
- Types:
 - Small-cell carcinoma
 - Non-small cell carcinoma (adenocarcinoma, squamous, large cell)
- Causes: Smoking, asbestos, pollution, genetic factors.



Clinical Features

- Chronic cough, hemoptysis
Dyspnea, chest pain
- Hoarseness of voice (recurrent laryngeal nerve involvement)
- Weight loss, fatigue



Respiratory & Cardiac Examination

Decreased chest expansion

Dull percussion note over tumor area

Decreased breath sounds

Cardiac: tachycardia, signs of right heart strain (if advanced)

STAGE LUNGS CANCER



1 STAGE - Tumor less than 3 cm.
There is not metastasis



2 STAGE - Tumor less than 6 cm.
Single metastases are observed.



3 STAGE - Tumor more than 6 cm.
Metastases in the lymph nodes.



4 STAGE - The tumor
passed to other organs

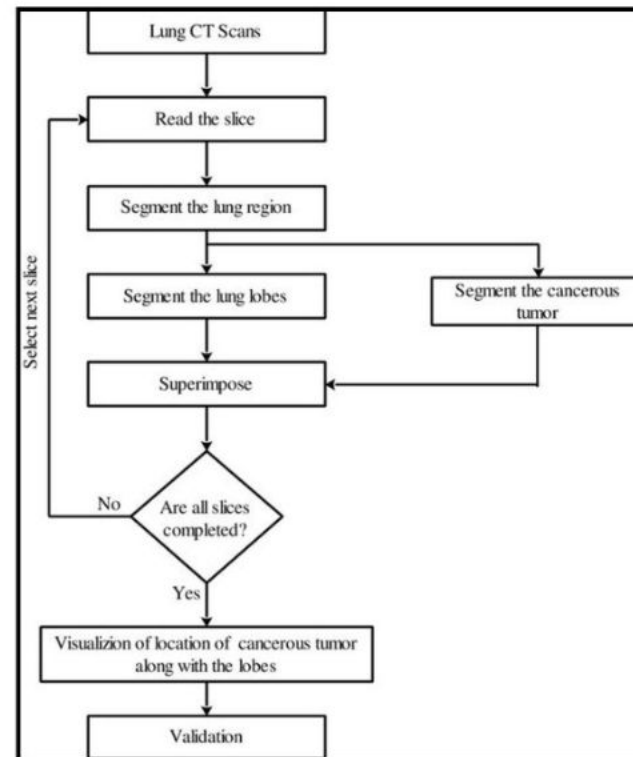
Cardio Considerations



- Cor pulmonale (due to tumor-induced pulmonary hypertension)
- SVCO: facial swelling, distended neck veins Pericardial effusion or tamponade (metastatic spread)

Flow Chart (Roadmap)

Chronic Cough & Dyspnea
↓
Local Tumor Growth
↓
Pulmonary Hypertension
↓
Right Ventricular Strain
↓
Cor Pulmonale / Cardiac Failure



MCQs



Q1. The most common cause of lung cancer is: a) Dust inhalation b) Smoking c) Viral infection d) Asbestos only (Ans: b)

Q2. Clubbing in lung cancer indicates: a) Early disease b) Chronic disease c) Metastasis d) Hypoxia (Ans: d)

Q3. Superior vena cava obstruction causes: a) Cyanosis only b) Facial & neck swelling c) Clubbing d) Pleural rub (Ans: b)

MCQs



Q4. Hoarseness in lung cancer is due to: a) Laryngeal metastasis b) Recurrent laryngeal nerve involvement c) Vocal cord paralysis d) Carotid artery pressure (Ans: b)

Q5. Commonest site for lung cancer metastasis: a) Brain b) Liver c) Bone d) All of the above (Ans: d)

Q6. Which heart complication occurs in advanced lung cancer? a) LV failure b) Cor pulmonale c) Myocarditis d) Pericarditis (Ans: b)