

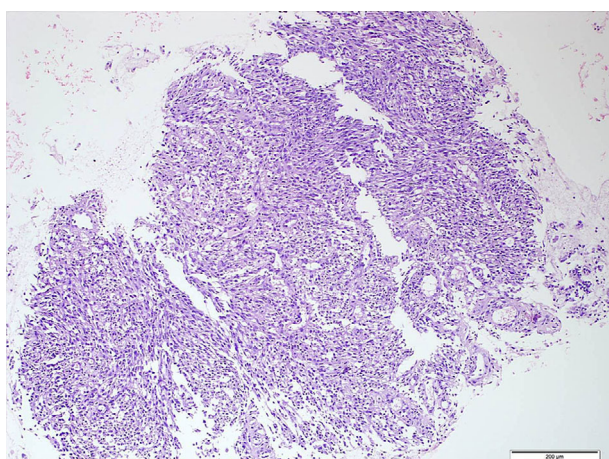
Post-transplant Isolated Pulmonary Kaposi's Sarcoma

Abdullah Ozkok¹, Ebru Zemheri² and Ali Riza Odabas¹

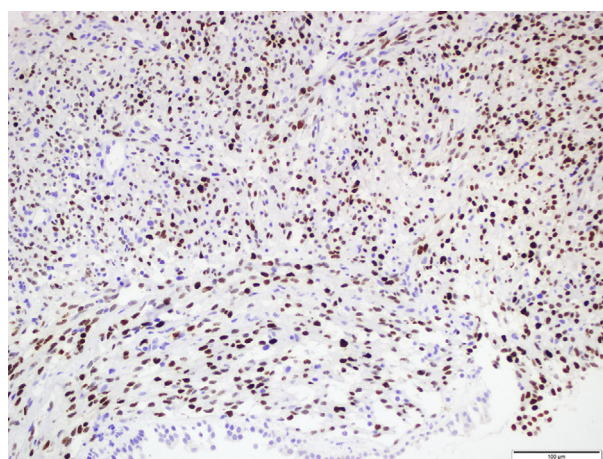
Key words: Kaposi's sarcoma, renal transplantation, cancer, doxorubicin, positron emission tomography

(Intern Med 55: 1037-1038, 2016)

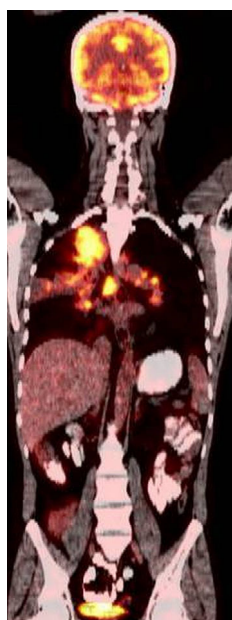
(DOI: 10.2169/internalmedicine.55.6318)



Picture 1a.



Picture 1b.



Picture 2.

A 34-year-old renal transplant patient was referred to our hospital with a cough and bloody sputum. He had undergone living donor renal transplantation one year previously. On physical examination, no sign of a skin lesion was found. On bronchoscopy, infiltrating nodular lesions were observed in the right upper bronchial system. Pathology revealed oval-spindle cells (Picture 1a) with diffuse staining of human herpes virus type-8 (HHV-8) compatible with the diagnosis of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) (Picture 1b). On positron emission tomography (PET-CT), lesions with increased FDG activity (SUVmax: 10.6) were observed in the lungs (Picture 2). Tacrolimus was converted to everolimus and liposomal doxorubicin treatment was started. At the follow-up, the patient had no complaints and on control PET-CT, the lesions were completely resolved.

Renal transplant patients have a 500-fold increased risk of KS compared to the general population (1). Isolated pulmonary involvement of KS without cutaneous lesions is very rare. PET-CT may be a useful tool for the diagnosis and evaluation of the response to treatment of KS with visceral

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Goztepe Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey and ²Department of Pathology, Goztepe Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey

Received for publication August 7, 2015; Accepted for publication August 11, 2015

Correspondence to Dr. Abdullah Ozkok, abduallahozkok@yahoo.com

involvement.

Reference

The authors state that they have no Conflict of Interest (COI). 1. Penn I. Cancers complicating organ transplantation. N Engl J Med 323: 1767-1768, 1990.

© 2016 The Japanese Society of Internal Medicine
<http://www.naika.or.jp/imonline/index.html>