



**KALC 2022**

Korean Association for Lung Cancer International Conference  
November 10-11, 2022 | Lotte Hotel World, Seoul, Korea

# Plural Malignant Mesothelioma Analysis, Diagnosis and Treatment

Oktrial Budiarto, S.E  
*BAZNAS Payakumbuh City*



# Aims

Mesothelioma or commonly called malignant mesothelioma is a cancer or malignant tumor that develops from a thin layer of tissue that covers various visceral organs (known as mesothelium). Diagnosis of malignant pleural mesothelioma is difficult. At the onset of the disease, functional or general manifestations may be unspecific.

# Aims

Pleural effusion is not especially large or painful. In many patients, radiograph fails to detect any mass, and computed tomography scan results are normal except for the presence of fluid. In nonpleural tumoral forms, moderate localized pain is the most common prodromal sign. Diagnosis depends primarily on histologic findings.

# Aims

Because patients with MPM have a poor outcome and, to our knowledge, an optimal treatment has not been clearly defined to date, MPM will remain a major public health problem for many years.

Cancer ranks as a leading cause of death and an important barrier to increasing life expectancy in every country of the

# Aims

According to estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2019,2 cancer is the first or second leading cause of death before the age of 70 years in 112 of 183 countries and ranks third or fourth in a further 23 countries (Fig. 1). Cancer's rising prominence as a leading cause of death partly reflects marked declines in mortality rates of stroke and coronary heart disease, relative to cancer, in many countries.

# Methods

The author reviewed and analyzed several journals and summarized them, so that new conclusions were obtained.

# Results

Pleural thickening that leads to benign has characteristics that depend on the cause. Pleural thickening caused by asbestos infiltration into the lungs and pleura has the appearance of a scar on the hemithorax wall with its specific location being anywhere on this wall. Asbestosis is a classification of bilateral pleural and diffuse pleural thickening.

# Results

Pleural thickening due to tuberculosis infection is characterized by fibrotic tissue with classification and location usually at the lung apex. This benign pleural thickening usually involves lesions of the lung parenchyma with consolidation with fibroinfiltrates and calcifications.



# Conclusions

The incredible diversity of cancers continues to provide clues to the underlying causes but also reinforces the need for a global escalation of efforts to control this disease. Resource-sensitive and effective package of preventive and curative interventions available for cancer, 183,242 and their tailored integration into national health planning can serve to reduce the future burden and suffering of cancer worldwide, while narrowing the real cancer inequalities between countries. transition states and transition al states are observed today. Besides, the true significance of the false negative the diagnosis of biphasic subtype should be assessed in terms of prognosis. Indeed, this prognosis can varies depending on the biphasic spread subtypes in the pleural cavity correlated with diagnostic results of histological diagnosis of the disease by thoracoscopy. True predictive prognostic MPM biphasic subtype value should be assessed in future studies.

# Keywords

Mesothelioma, Lung Cancer, Pleural Malignant