

FEVER OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN (FUO) IN CANCER PATIENTS

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Introduction:

Fluorodeoxyglucose 18 PET CT scan has been proposed as a routine exam for the follow-up of FUO but not yet as an initial diagnostic tool.

Methods:

Prospective, non-interventional study, in cancer patients who met the criteria of FUO and underwent a standard work-up in order to reach an etiological diagnosis.

Primary objective was to study the contribution of the PET-CT scan to the diagnostic approach of FUO in adult cancer patients as an initial exam.

Results:

13 cancer patients (11 solid cancer and 2 haematological malignancy) with FUO were included from 30/09/2016 -14/11/ 2018. Mean age: 54 years (23-88 years); 7 women - 6 men, T^omax: 38.7 - 39.9°C, for at least 5 days (median 11 day).

61% (8/13 patients) had metastases (6 of them in the liver).

The PET identified the origin of the FUO in 10 patients (77%): 6 cancer progression/ relapse, 2 infections, 2 others causes (1 kikutchi disease, 1 drug-induced).

One patient remained undiagnosed and two others had a specific diagnosis without the contribution of PET(1 drug induced and 1 poly-arthritis).

Treatment modification after the PET was made in 8 patients (61%). Specific treatment was successful with fever resolution in 5 cases [2 chemotherapy, 2 immunosuppressive therapy, 1 surgical drainage]; 3 had discontinuation of previous treatments.

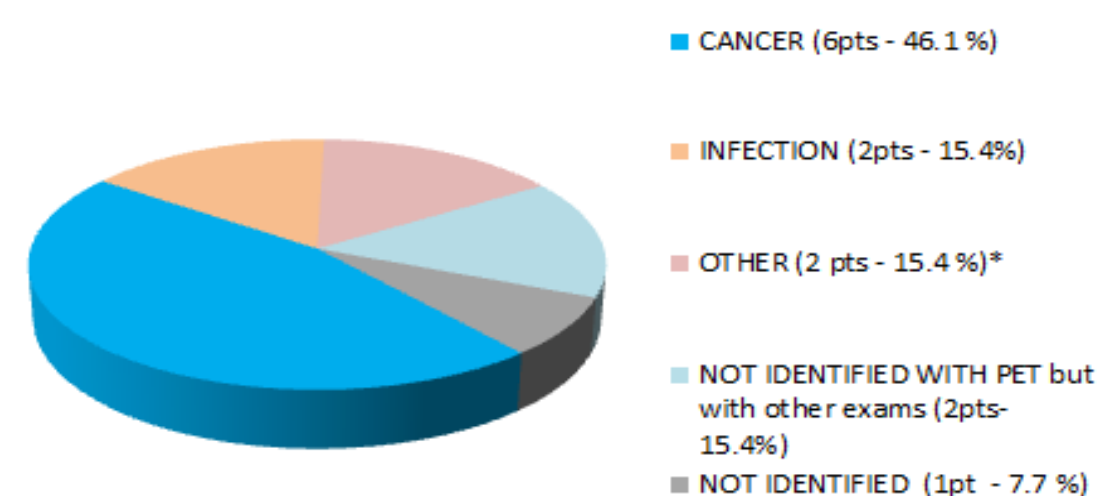
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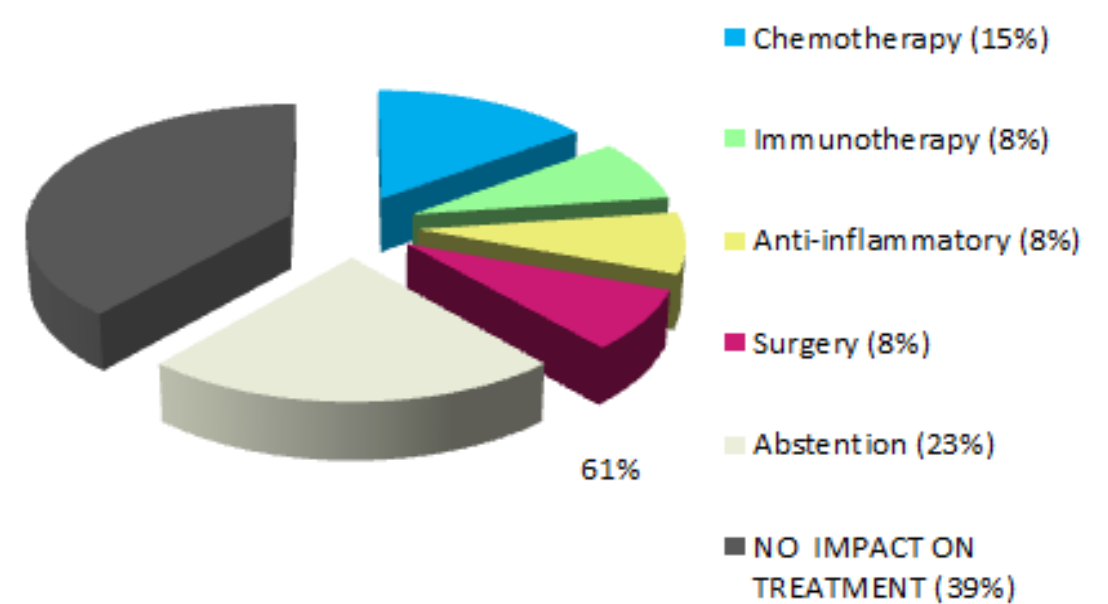
Conclusions:

In the initial approach of FUO in cancer patients the FDG-PET scan can be useful to identify the origin of fever and to exclude

FUO DIAGNOSIS



TREATMENT MODIFICATION AFTER PET RESULTS



FEVER EVOLUTION

