

NODULES EN VERRE DEPOLIS ET MIXTES

-La *Fleischner Society* a publiée des recommandations de prises en charge de ce type de nodule en 2009, actualisées en 2017 et qui sont synthétisées dans la Figure 2 (11,17).

-Le premier scanner de contrôle est systématique avant tout autre exploration afin de s'assurer de la persistance du nodule non solide (disparition constatée dans près de 50% des cas). Une antibiothérapie probabiliste peut être discutée (option) pour les nodules en verre dépolis pur ≥ 6 mm et/ou avec composante solide, avant le premier scanner de contrôle bien que cette stratégie ne soit plus recommandée par la *Fleischner Society* (17).

-Les nodules en verre dépolis et mixtes nécessitent un suivi prolongé lorsqu'ils sont stables en taille et densité. Un suivi d'au moins 5 ans paraît souhaitable, particulièrement en cas d'âge > 65 ans, d'ATCD de cancer, de taille initiale ≥ 8 mm, de présence d'un composant solide ou d'un bronchogramme aérien (18).

-De même, l'analyse volumique des nodules en verre dépoli est peu performante.

-Il est rappelé que le **TEP-scanner est peu performant** pour la caractérisation des nodules en verre-dépolis purs (17). Inversement, le TEP-scanner doit être considéré en cas de nodule de plus de 10mm avec composant solide à titre pré-opératoire.

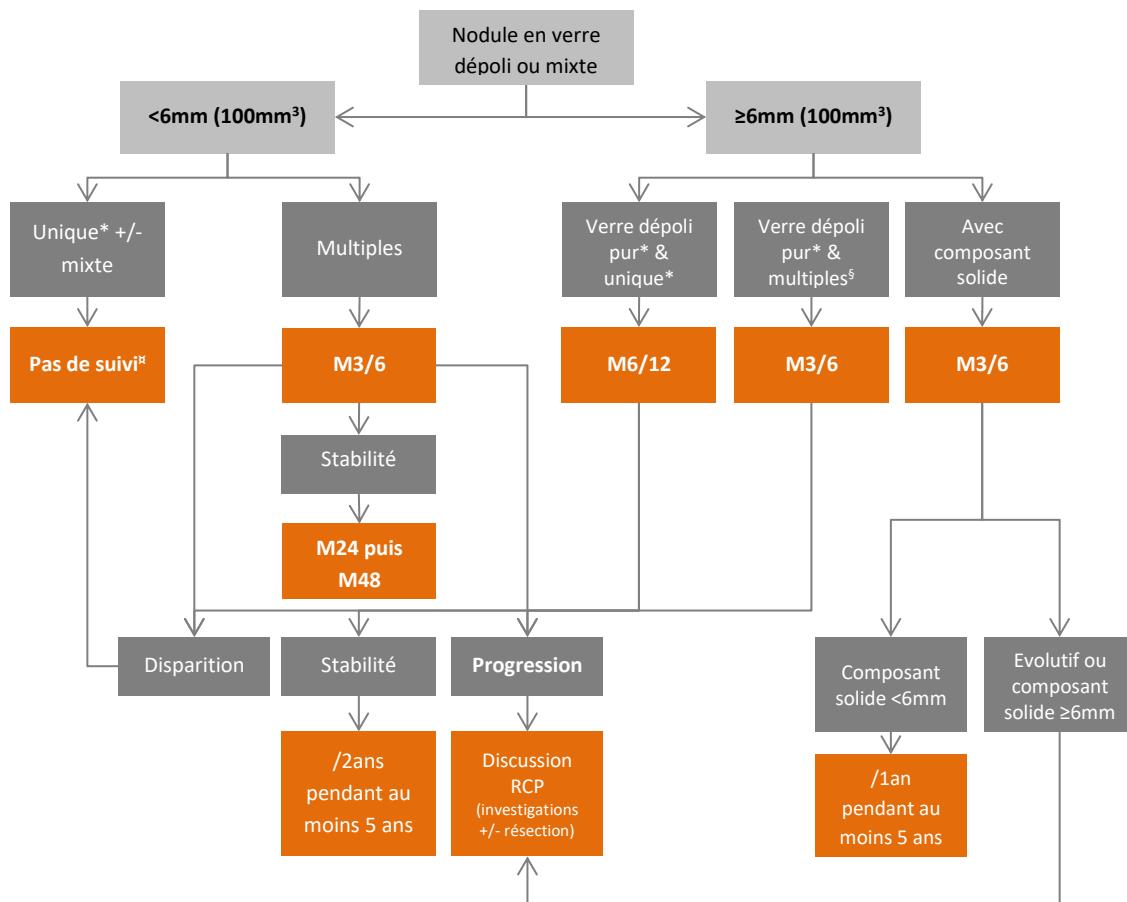


Figure 2 – Proposition d'algorithme décisionnel pour les nodules en verre dépolis et les nodules mixtes.

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