

LAM AND PREGNANCY

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Disclosures

- None
- However, I am not a geneticist or an obstetrician

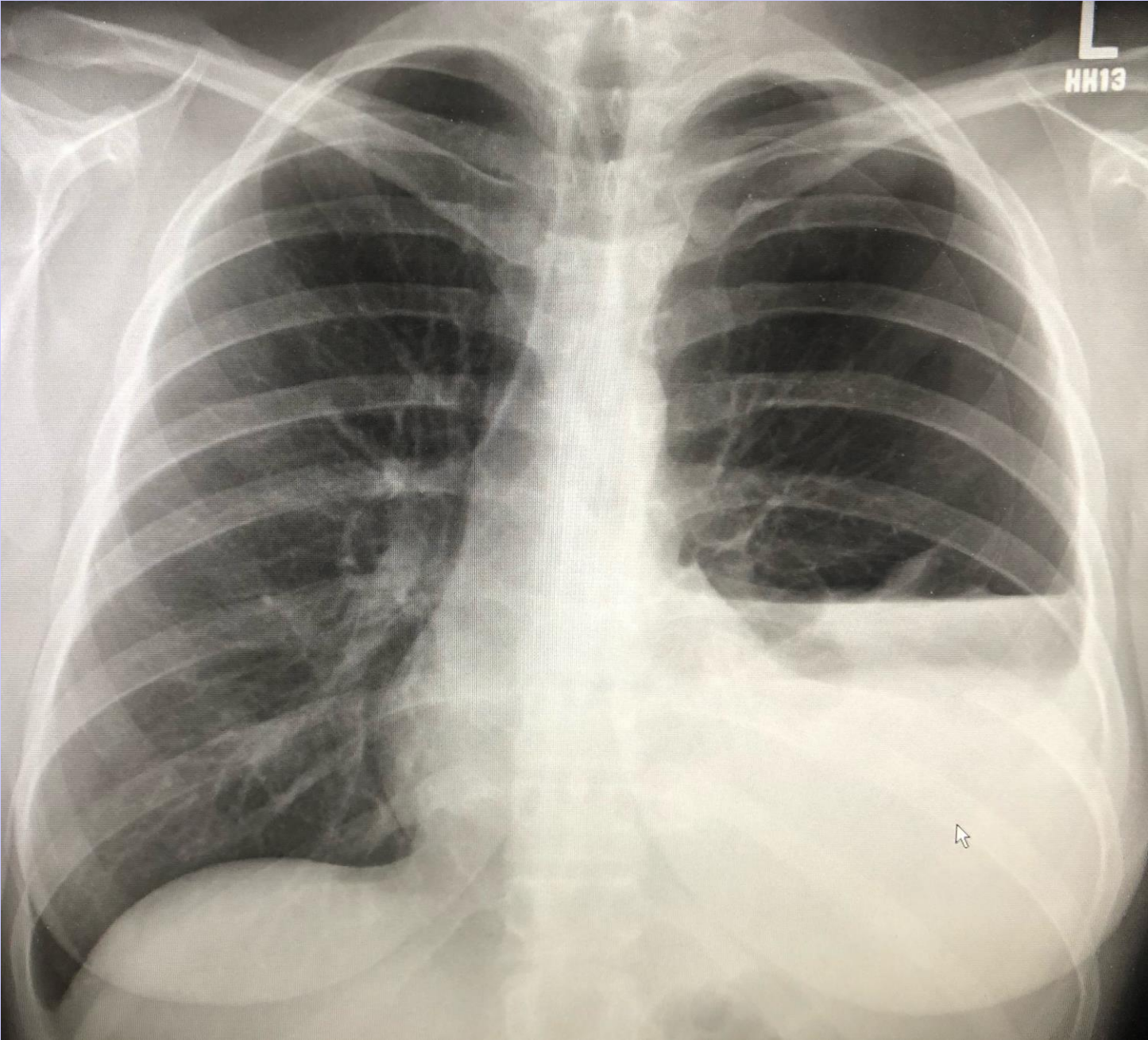
LAM

LYMPHANGIOLEIOMYOMATOSIS

- Low grade metastatic malignancy causing diffuse lung cysts
- Two groups:
 - TS-LAM
 - S-LAM
- Women with TS-LAM are affected more severely than men with TS
- S-LAM only affect women
- Estrogen (estrogen based contraceptive) and pregnancy can accelerated LAM

LAM

- The most common symptom is shortness of breath, can be misdiagnosed as asthma
- Other symptoms are fatigue, confused, wheezes and chest pain
- Any person with TS that have a lung collapse (pneumothorax) has to be evaluated for LAM



LAM

- A chest radiograph is not enough to evaluate the presence of LAM
- Chest CT is the imaging of choice
- It is recommended that persons with TSC have a chest CT started at age 18 or 21, then every 5 to 10 years depending of the initial CT
- Exposure to radiation is always a concerning in young women

Study Time: 1
MRN: 46



08.05

LAM and pregnancy

- Estrogen worsen the lung function in patient with LAM
- Pregnancy can accelerate the decline of lung function
- Pneumothorax (lung collapse) is more frequent during pregnancy
- However, there are not other increased pregnancy complications