

Tozinameran

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Radiation recall pneumonitis: case report

A 48-year-old man developed radiation recall pneumonitis following COVID-19 vaccination with tozinameran.

The man, who had been diagnosed with locally advanced, unresectable, non-small-cell lung cancer received chemoradiotherapy with a regimen of cisplatin and docetaxel, and intensity-modulated radiotherapy (60 Gy in 30 fractions). After the completion of chemoradiotherapy, he started receiving durvalumab for a year with no disease progression. In 2019, 8 days after his last dose of durvalumab, he received his first dose of a tozinameran [BNT162b2] vaccine and the second dose 21 days later. Fifteen days after the first vaccination, a chest CT was performed as a routine follow-up, which revealed persistent tumour shrinkage. Nineteen days after the second vaccination, he developed fever and a dry cough, and visited to hospital on day 21. CT imaging showed an infiltration shadow in the right middle and lower lobes in an area that overlapped the previous radiation field. He was diagnosed with radiation recall pneumonitis.

The man was treated with prednisolone and recovered quickly.

Shinada K, et al. Radiation recall pneumonitis after COVID-19 vaccination. *Thoracic Cancer* 13: 144-145, No. 1, Jan 2022. Available from: URL: [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1759-7714](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1759-7714)

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