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ثبكة المعلومات الجامعية







ROLE OF VIDEO-ASSISTED THORACOSCOPIC SURGERY (VATS) IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RECURRENT PNEUMOTHORAX

Thesis

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the role of VATS in management of recurrent pneumothorax.

Patients and Methods: Twenty patients undergoing VATS for recurrent pneumothorax in Cardiothoracic Surgery Department, Alexandria University.

Results: The mean age of patients was 34±11.39 years, and 14 were men (70%). All patients under went VATS for management of recurrent pneumothorax. Procedures included stapling of an identified bleb, which was done in 4 cases pleurodesis by gauze abrasion (n=17) and apical pleurectomy (n=17). Three patients underwent miniaxillary thoracotomy for ligation of large bullae. Postoperative complications included air leak for five days in one patient (1/17) and low grade fever for one-day post operatively in six patients (6/17). Utilization of resource analysis showed great advantage in favour of VATS Compared to retrospectively analyzed patients who underwent thoracotomy.

Conclusion: VATS is very useful alternative to conventional thoracotomy in managing cases of recurrent spontaneous pneumothorax.

Key words:

Pleurodesis.

Spontaneous pneumothorax.

Thoracoscopic surgery.

Contents

Chapter	Page
Introduction	1
Aim of the work	57
Patients	58
Methods	59
Results	86
Discussion	130
Summary	137
Conclusion	140
References	141
Protocol	
Arabic Summary	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACTH Adrenocorticotropic hormone.

ADH Antidiuretic hormone.

CAMP Cyclic adenosine mono phosphate.

COPD Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

DM Diabetes mellitus.

ECG Electro cardiogram.

FEV₁ Forced expiratory volume in first second.

Fig. Figures.

GH Growth hormone.

ICT Inter costal tube.

IHD Ischemic heart disease.

LOHS Length of hospital stay.

PSP Primary spontaneous pneumothorax.

SSP Secondary spontaneous pneumothorax.

TLC Total lung capacity.

VAT Video assisted thoracoscopy.

VATS Video assisted thoracic surgery.

VC Vital capacity.

LIST OF TABLES

	Page No.
Table (1): Physical characteristic, Symptoms and rate of recurrence in the whole series.	87
Table (2): Age and sex distribution.	89
Table (3): Associated diseases and their frequency	94
Table (4): Symptoms of the patients.	100
Table (5): Chest and general signs.	103
Table (6): Radiological findings in the whole series.	105
Table (7): Plain chest X-ray findings.	107
Table (8): findings in computed tomography (CT) of the chest	109
Table (9): Time of the second attack (recurrence).	111
Table (10): Duration of tube thoracostomy during the first attack	112
Table (11): Thoracoscopic findings and the procedures in the whole series.	114
Table (12): Operative time in patients who underwent VATS.	117
Table (13): Postoperative pain and need for analgesia.	118
Table (14): Postoperative bleeding, time of I.C.T removal and P.O.H.S.	119
Table (15): Respiratory functions (one week after the procedure).	121
Table (16): Postoperative surgical morbidity.	122

LIST OF FIGURES

	*	Page No.
Fig. (1): A. Section through	an intercostal space	4
Fig. (1): B. Structures penet	trated by a needle	4
Fig. (2): Lines of orientation	n (Surface land-marks)	5
Fig. (3): Formation of lungs	····	7
Fig. (4): Surface markings of thoracic wall.	of lungs and parietal pleura on anterior	12
Fig. (5): Surface markings o thoracic wall.	f lungs and parietal pleura on posterior	12
Fig. (6): Surface markings o thoracic wall.	f lungs and parietal pleura on lateral	13
pressure during inspiration and		21
	of the distended apical alveoli	21
Fig. (9): I-Schematic drawin II-Nomogram	$oldsymbol{g}$	27 27
Fig. (10): Equipment for visu	nalization	62
Fig. (11): Equipment for Exp	oloration and Manibulation	64
II-a Trocars I	1-b Graspers	64
11-c Endo- Babcock	11-d Irrigation /Aspiration device	65
Fig. (12): Equipment for cutt	ing and control of bleeding	67
		67 68 68 70
Fig. (13): A double – Lumen	endotracheal tube (DLT).	72
Fig. (14): Recommended posendotracheal tube (DLT).	itioning of left-sided double-lumen	72
Fig. (15): patient position		74
Fig. (16): Movement of the m	onitor	76

	Page No.
Fig. (17): For eye – hand coordination the surgeon, target, and monitor in a straight line axis.	76
Fig. (18): Axillary triangle	78
Fig. (19): Trocar insertion	79
Fig. (20): Working pyramid	80
Fig (21): Entery points for spontaneous pneumothorarax.	80
Fig. (22): Stapler applied to the base of a deflated localized bulla	83
Fig. (23): Staple line after wedge resection.	83
Fig. (24): Mechanical abrasion using a piece of gauze.	84
Fig. (25): Part of chest wall after pleurectomy.	84
Fig. (26): Apical pleurectomy using a grasping forceps	85
Fig. (27): Total age and sex distribution.	90
Fig. (28): Age and sex distribution.	91
Fig. (29): Distribution of the studied 20 patients according to the recurrence and smoking.	92
Fig. (30): Distribution of the studied 20 patients according to the aetiology of recurrence.	95
Fig. (31): Distribution of the studied 20 patients according to the aetiology of pneumothorax and their age.	96
Fig. (32): Distribution of the studied 20 patients according to the aetiology of pneumothorax and their sex.	97
Fig. (33): Complaints of the patients.	101
Fig. (34): Side of recurrence of pneumothorax.	108
Fig. (35): Time of recorrence.	111
Fig. (36): Duration of first tube thoracostomy.	112
Fig. (37): A large emphysematous bulla; the black line pointing downwards to the site of rapture (air leak).	123
Fig. (38): A large bulla at the apex of the lung.	123

	·	
	Page No.	
Fig. (39): Multiple small blebs at the fissure line.	124	
Fig. (40): The lung is covered by peal of fibrinous tissue.	124	
Fig. 41- a: Preoperative plain X-ray chest.	125	
Fig. 41- b: Postoperative plain X-ray chest.	125	
Fig. 42- a: Preoperative plain X-ray and CT chest of a case of recurrent PSP.	126	
Fig.42- b: Postoperative plain X-ray.	127	
Fig. 43-a: Preoperative plain X-ray and CT chest of a case of recurrent SSP	128	
Fig. 43- b: Postoperative plain X-ray.	129	
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