

2023 대한심장혈관흉부외과학회

# 제55차 추계학술대회 & APELSO 2023

2023. 11. 02 (Thu) - 11. 04 (Sat), 그랜드 인터컨티넨탈 파르나스 서울

## Bronchopleural fistula occurrence according major pulmonary resection method during lung transplantation

### 공지사항

- 소속기관이나 저자명이 드러나지 않도록 해주세요.
- 제목 슬라이드 포함 최대 6장, Font size 20 이상
- PPT 파일 작성 후 PDF로 전환해서 접수(필수)



- **Pulmonary resection** during lung transplantation is often unavoidable in the case of donor/recipient size mismatching or defective donor lung condition.
- Lobectomy can be performed by the hilar dissection technique or by the pulmonary tailoring technique.
- Little is known about the occurrence of bronchopleural fistula depending on the pulmonary resection methods.
- The purpose of this study is to investigate the incidence of bronchopleural fistula according to the two methods.

- **Major pulmonary resection**

- ✓ Basal segmentectomy, lower lobectomy

- **Hilar dissection technique**

- ✓ The artery, vein, and bronchus were dissected and stapled separately.

- **Pulmonary tailoring technique**

- ✓ The artery and bronchus or vein were stapled together with the surrounding lung parenchyma, and reinforcement suture was performed with polydioxanone 4-0.

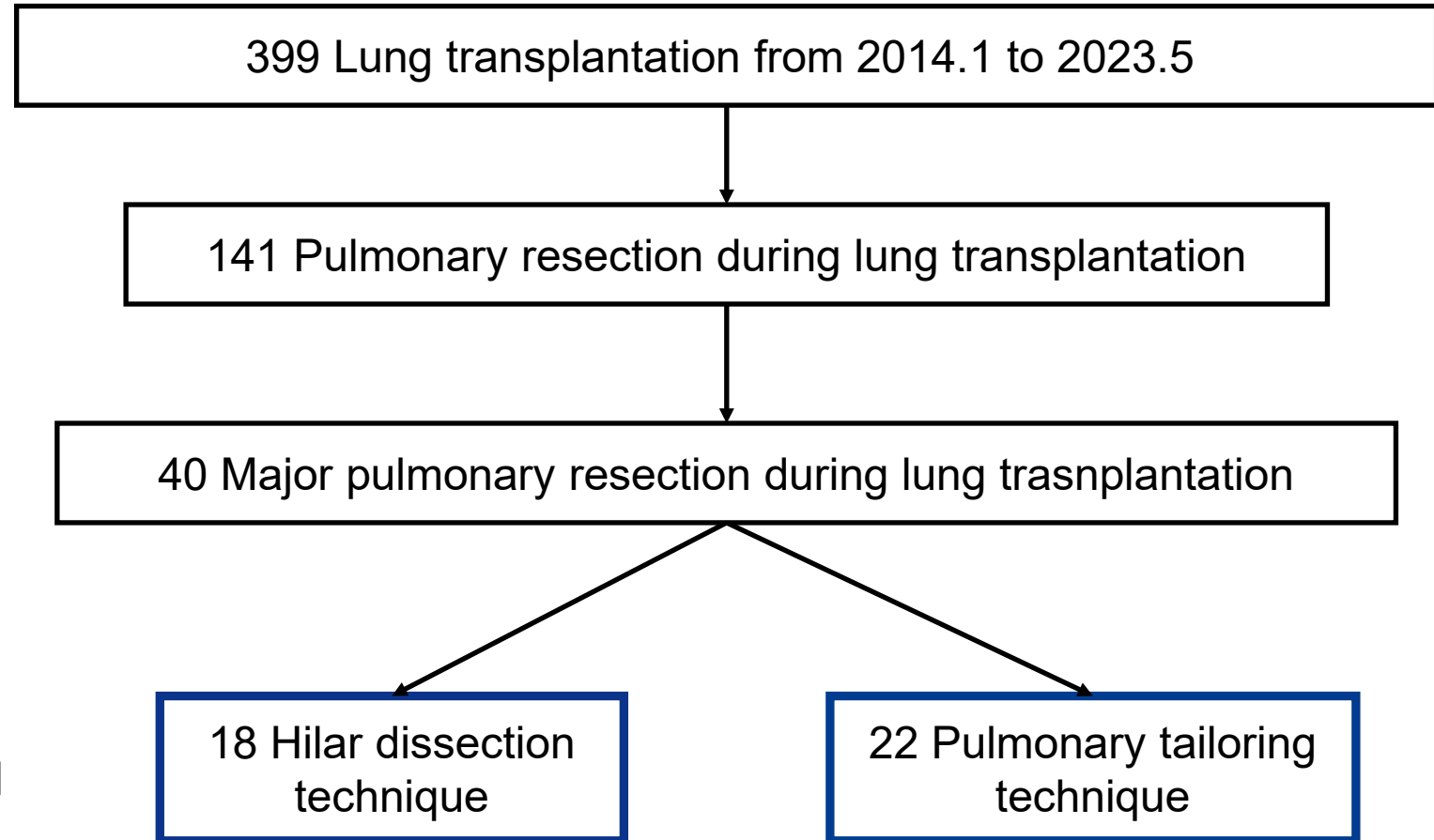


Table. Operative data of patients underwent major pulmonary resection during lung transplantation

Variables	Hilar dissection (n = 18)	Pulmonary tailoring (n = 22)	p	Variables	Hilar dissection (n = 18)	Pulmonary tailoring (n = 22)	p
D/R ratio, %	120.5 [104.4;132.1]	134.8 [118.9;143.0]	0.262	Pulmonary resection			<b>0.007</b>
Incision			0.138	Basal segmentectomy	0 (0.0%)	9 (40.9%)	
Clamshell	17 (94.4%)	22 (100.0%)		Lobectomy	18 (100.0%)	13 (59.1%)	
Thoracotomy	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)		Site			<b>0.005</b>
Ischemic time, min				BLL	3 (16.7%)	4 (18.2%)	
First lung	212.0 [191.0;255.0]	209.5 [188.0;318.0]	0.605	LLL	6 (33.3%)	5 (22.7%)	
Second lung	293.0 [278.0;355.0]	331.5 [297.0;458.0]	<b>0.031</b>	RLL	9 (50.0%)	3 (13.6%)	
Operation time, min	421.0 [342.0;489.0]	378.0 [356.0;426.0]	0.131	RML	0 (0.0%)	10 (45.5%)	
				Cause of pulmonary resection			0.218
				Size mismatch	9 (50.0%)	17 (77.3%)	
				Consolidation	7 (38.9%)	5 (22.7%)	
				Bronchial abnormality	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	
				Donor vein injury	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	

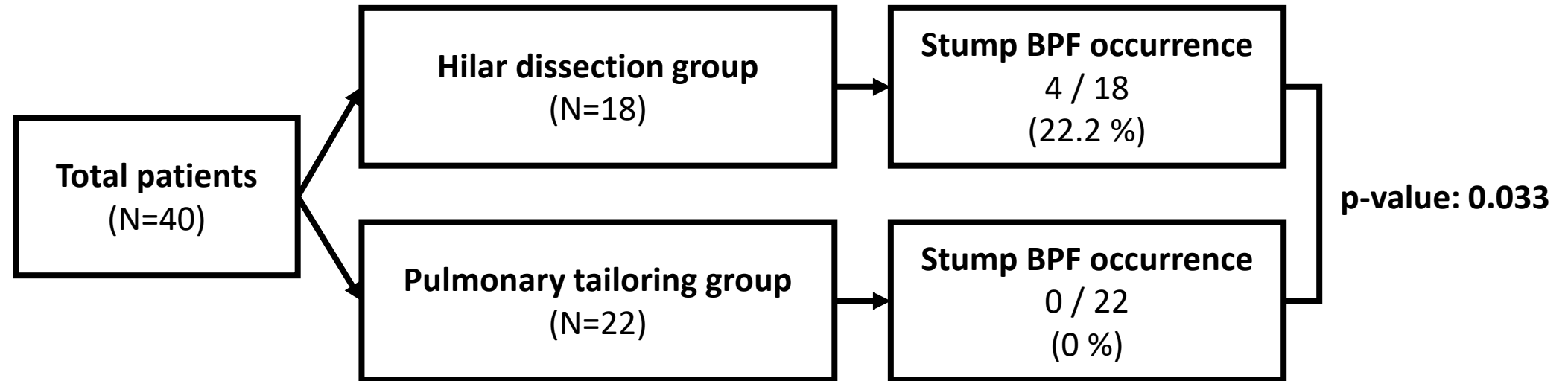


Figure. Bronchopleural fistula occurrence after major pulmonary resection during lung transplantation

- When the major pulmonary resection is required during lung transplantation, the pulmonary tailoring technique may help prevent BPF occurrence.