

Slide Tracheoplasty with Pericardial Patch Augmentation for Reconstruction of Severe Congenital Tracheal Stenosis Involving Carina : A Case Report

Teeravit Phanchaipetch, M.D.*, Somchai Sriyoschati, M.D.*, Woravong Slisatkorn, M.D.*, Mongkol Laohapensang, M.D.*, Kanokporn Udomittipong, M.D.**, Suneerat Kongsayreepong, M.D.***, Suwanee Suraseranivongse, M.D.***, Kitirat Ungkanont, M.D.***

*Department of Surgery, **Department of Pediatrics, ***Department of Anesthesiology, ****Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10700, Thailand.

ABSTRACT

Objective: Slide tracheoplasty seems to be the most efficient surgical procedure for correcting long-segment funnel-shaped congenital tracheal stenosis. However, in cases of extremely long-segment or those involve carina, slide tracheoplasty when operated alone has certain degree of limitations which often need additional operative procedure. The authors report a technique of slide tracheoplasty in combination with pericardial patch augmentation in a child with congenital tracheal stenosis involving the carina

Methods: A 3-month-old girl, previously diagnosed with Tetralogy of Fallot and congenital tracheal stenosis, presented with severe cyanosis and serious major airway obstruction after a few days of upper respiratory tract infection (URI). Because of the failure to maintain her ventilation with a high positive pressure ventilator, an emergency slide tracheoplasty with a modified right Blalock's Taussig shunt was performed under a cardiopulmonary bypass. The intraoperative finding revealed a complete tracheal ring stenosis involving the lower half of the trachea and carina. It was transected at the middle and a vertical incision was made at the posterior wall of the upper trachea and anterior wall of the lower and extended into orifices of the main bronchus. The upper and lower tracheal flaps were slid together and sutured with interrupted Proline 5-0. Consequently, she still had significant obstruction of the main bronchi postoperatively and needed a re-operation two days later. Under cardiopulmonary bypass support, the lower anastomotic sutures were removed and an additional bronchial incision was made into the main bronchus. The anterior upper tracheal flap was separated into two, and each equal flap was pulled down and sutured to the main bronchus. Then an autologous pericardial patch was used to cover all the airway defects. Intraoperative fiberoptic bronchoscopy demonstrated adequate tracheo-bronchial lumen.

Results: The child had postoperative hyperactive airway reaction and needed prolonged ventilator support and tracheostomy for tracheal toileting. Repeated postoperative bronchoscopy found moderated granulation tissue which was easily removed by catheter suction. Unfortunately, the patient expired six months after the surgery due to uncontrolled sepsis. However, a bronchoscopic finding before the patients death revealed adequate major airway patency.

Conclusion: Combined slide tracheoplasty with pericardial patch augmentation made reconstruction of the complex congenital tracheal stenosis involving carina or tracheal bronchus possible and minimized the result of excessive granulation tissue forming caused by pericardial tracheoplasty alone.

Keywords: Congenital tracheal stenosis; Tracheoplasty; Pericardial patch; Carina

Siriraj Med J 2005;57: 443-446

ongenital tracheal stenosis is relatively uncommon, but a life-threatening condition whose management is a subject of on-going debate due to its rarity. The patient frequently has associated cardiac, respiratory, or gastrointestinal anomalies. Various methods of tracheoplasty have been described. Resection and reanastomosis of the trachea with or without cardiopulmonary bypass support is recommended for short-segment stenosis. For long-segment lesions, enlargement-

tracheoplasty with a pericardial patch or costal cartilage graft may result in excessive granulation tissue formation which further requires repeated bronchoscopy or tracheostomy for tracheal toileting and may produce recurrent stenosis. Slide tracheoplasty offers an advantage of using the patient's native tracheal tissue, and it has a potential for earlier extubation and decreased granulation tissue formation. However, cases of an extremely long tracheal stenosis, or those that involve the main stem bronchi, pose potential limitations to slide tracheoplasty when it is performed alone and they often need additional operative procedures.

Correspondence to: Teeravit Phanchaipetch E-mail: sitpc@mahidol.ac.th

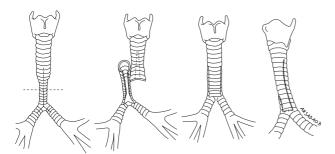


Fig 1. the trachea is divided at the mid point of the stenosis, The proximal and distal segments are vertically incised on opposite surfaces. The two segments are sliding together for a full length side-to-side anastomosis.

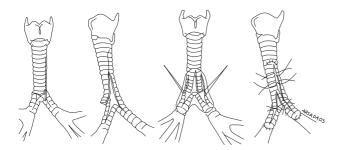


Fig 2. The lower half of the anastomotic sutures were removed and additional bronchial incision was extended into the main bronchus to accomplish adequate lumen. The upper tracheal flap was separated into two and each equal flap was pulled down and sutured to the enlarged luminal main bronchus. A glutaral-dehyde treated pericardial patch was covered and closed the limited tracheobronchial defects.

We applied a slide tracheoplasty in combination with a pericardial patch and modified right Blalock Taussig shunt to a 3-month-old girl with the diagnosis of Tetralogy of Fallot and congenital tracheal stenosis involving carina.

A CASE REPORT

Surgical technique

A 3-month-old girl presented with severe cyanosis and serious major airway obstruction after a few days of URI. She was previously diagnosed with Tetralogy of Fallot and congenital tracheal stenosis during her postnatal period. Because of the failure to assist her ventilation, even with a very high positive pressure ventilator, an emergency slide tracheoplasty was performed after a flexible bronchoscopy examination confirmed her diagnosis. Under a supine position, a cardiopulmonary bypass was established after median sternotomy. An arterial canula was inserted via the ascending aorta and a curve venous canula via the right atrial appendage. The trachea was dissected and exposed. The intraoperative finding revealed a complete tracheal ring stenosis involving the lower half of the trachea and the carina. It was transected at the middle and a vertical incision was made at the posterior wall of the upper trachea and anterior wall of the lower and extended into orifices of the main bronchus. The upper and lower tracheal flaps were slid together and sutured with interrupted Proline 5-0. (Fig 1) The patient was unable to come off the cardiopulmonary bypass because of severe hypoxemia. Then a modified right Blalock Taussig's shunt was performed using 4 mm

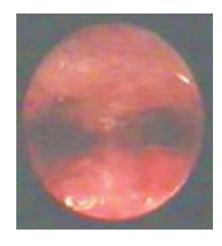


Fig 3. Bronchoscopic finding, before the patients died, demonstrated adequate major airway patency.

polytetrafluoroethene (PTFE) graft. She still had significant airway obstruction of the main bronchi postoperatively, and needed a re-operation two days later. With cardiopulmonary bypass support, the lower anastomotic sutures were removed and an additional bronchial incision was made into the main bronchus to accomplish adequate lumen. The anterior tracheal flap was separated into two and each equal flap was pulled down and sutured to the enlarged luminal main bronchus; then a glutaldehide treated autologous pericardial patch was used to cover all the airway defects fixed with 5-0 Proline suture. (Fig 2) Intraoperative fiberoptic bronchoscopy revealed adequate tracheo-bronchial lumen.

RESULTS

The patient recovered well from the operation, but she had postoperative hyperactive airway reaction and needed prolonged ventilator support and a tracheostomy for a tracheal toileting. Repeated postoperative bronchoscopy found moderated granulation tissue which was easily removed by catheter suction. The patient eventually died six months after the surgery due to uncontrolled sepsis. The bronchoscopic finding, before the patient's death, demonstrated adequate major airway patency. (Fig 3)

DISCUSSION

Long-segment congenital tracheal stenosis (LSCTS) is a rare condition, frequently associated with other thoracic malformations, particularly of the other parts in respiratory system, the heart and great vessels, and upper digestive tract. The best prognosis for the patient is achieved by a simultaneous surgical correction of the respiratory and cardiovascular malformations.^{9, 11, 12} Without surgical intervention, only mild forms of LSCTS can survive and whose symptoms improve with growth. The success of a dilatation in such a stenosis is uncertain. For severe and longer stenosis, the most popular technique is the enlargement tracheoplasty, with insertion of a cartilaginous periosteal, or more commonly, a pericardial graft. 1, 11, 13 However, the postoperative period after such a mesenchymal graft is very rarely uneventful, and the outcome of the results are various because of a strong induction of endoluminal granulation tissue which require repeated bronchoscopic for tracheal toileting, a graft disruption with mediastinitis and lumen obstruction; or, a recurrence of the stenosis is reported mainly at the distal end of the graft. The most recent attractive procedure for the repair of LSCTS is slide tracheoplasty which was originally proposed by Goldstraw and his associates in 1989. Using a patient's native tracheal tissues, the concept underlying the procedure is that the trachea is divided at the midpoint of the stenosis. The proximal and distal segments are vertically incised on opposite surfaces, and the two segments are slid together for a full-length side-to-side anastomosis, thus halving the length but doubling the circumference, quadrupling the cross-sectional area and dramatically reducing the resistance to the airflow. The original procedure was modified by Grillo by incising the upper segment of the trachea posteriorly and the lower portion anteriorly.⁶

The use of cardiopulmonary bypass facilitates tracheoplasty in these infants; many surgeons who have experience with tracheal operations in infants have concluded that this is the safest way to provide good operative conditions in small infants. There is no need for a hurried operation in a precarious situation which can lead to death by asphyxia; it provides a possibility to correct the associated cardiac anomaly in the same operating setting. Bleeding from heparinization has not been a problem and it rarely requires a re-operation to stop bleeding. 1, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15

We applied a modified Grillo's slide tracheoplasty to this patient (Fig 1) but she still had a narrowing at the origin of the main bronchus and needed a re-operation two days later for further anatomic correction. At that time, the lower half of the anastomotic sutures was removed and an additional bronchial incision was made into the main bronchus to accomplish adequate lumen. The upper tracheal flap was separated into two and each equal flap was pulled down and sutured to the enlarged luminal main bronchus. The slide tracheoplasty provides a non-collapsible airway that does not need any long-term airway stenting. For our patient, we added a pericardial patch to cover the tracheal defect after having enlarged the lower trachea and proximal portion of the main bronchi in the second operation. (Fig 2) The patient had hyperactive airway disease postoperatively and needed prolonged ventilator support and tracheostomy for tracheal toileting. The patient needed high doses of diuretics due to water retention which might have possibly been caused by excessive pulmonary blood flow form modified Blalock's shunt with 4 mm PTEF graft. However, the postoperative chest roengenogram not only demonstrated a hyperinflated lung but also no pulmonary congestion on the chest films. Repeated postoperative bronchoscopy found moderated granulation tissue at the lower trachea which was easily removed by catheter suction. Our patient had some lower tracheal obstruction from granulation tissue produced at the lower trachea which was caused from the early healing process of the pericardial patch graft but it was removed without difficulty. For our patient, the tracheal flaps were working as a rigid framework and the anterior tracheal flaps served

as the roof of the lower trachea and the main bronchi. The use of a pericardial patch to support the outer trachea and seal the limited tracheal and bronchial defects resulted in less intraluminal granulation formation as compared to the pericardial patch tracheoplasty alone. For further application, if a patient has an associated stenotic tracheal bronchus, we can correct it by incising the stenotic bronchus anteriorly and creating a small anterior tracheal flap to splint the enlarged bronchial lumen and cover the limited tracheal and bronchial defects with a pericardial flap.

CONCLUSION

Combined slide tracheoplasty with pericardial patch augmentation made reconstruction of the complex congenital tracheal stenosis involving carina or tracheal bronchus possible. It also minimized the result of excessive granulation tissue forming which often happens when the pericardial tracheoplasty is done alone for corrective repair of congenital tracheal sterosis.

REFERENCES

- Bando K, Turrentine MW, Sun K, Sharp TG, Matt B, Brown JW. Anterior pericardial tracheoplasty for congenital tracheal stenosis: intermediate to long-term outcomes. Ann Thorac Surg 1996;62:981-9.
- Brown JW, Bando K, Turrentine MW. Surgical management of congenital tracheal stenosis. Chest Surg Clin N Am 1996;6:837-52.
- Froehlich P, Kearns DB, Seid AB, Pransky SM, Chappuis JP, Morgon A. One-stage tracheal reconstruction of congenital tracheal stenosis. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol 1996;34:245-52.
- 4 Cheng AT,Backer CL, Holinger LD, Dunham ME, Mavroudis C, Gonzalez-Crussi F. Histopathologic changes after pericardial patch tracheoplasty. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 1997;123:1069-72.
- Kamata S, Usui N, Ishikawa S, Kitayama Y, Sawai T, Okada A. Experience in tracheobronchial reconstruction with a costal cartilage graft for congenital tracheal stenosis. J Pediatr Surg 1997;32:54-7.
- 6 Grillo HC. Slide tracheoplasty for long-segment congenital tracheal stenosis. Ann Thorac Surg 1994;58:613-21.
- 7 Lang FJ, Hurni M, Monnier P. Long-segment congenital tracheal stenosis: treatment by slide-tracheoplasty. J Pediatr Surg 1999;34:1216-22.
- 8 Dayan SH, Dunham ME, Backer CL, Mavroudis C, Holinger LD. Slide tracheoplasty in the management of congenital tracheal stenosis. Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol 1997;106:914-9.
- 9 Muraji T, Satoh S, Tsugawa C, Moriuchi T, Yamaguchi M, Murata H, et al. Slide tracheoplasty: a case report of successful concomitant reconstruction of extensive congenital tracheal stenosis and pulmonary artery sling. J Pediatr Surg 1998;33:1658-9.
- Houel R. Serraf A.Macchiarini P, Bruniaux J, Planche C. Tracheoplasty in congenital tracheal stenosis. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol 1998;44:31-8.
- Oshima Y, Yamaguchi M, Ohashi H, Yoshimura N, Tanaka T, Tsugawa C. Pulmonary artery sling with tracheal stenosis primary repair in infancy. Inn J. Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 1998;46:347-53
- Jpn J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1998;46:347-53.
 McCarthy JF, Hurley JP, Neligan MC, Wood AE. Surgical relief of tracheobronchial obstruction in infants and children. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 1997;11:1017-22.
- 13 Goldman AP, Macrae DJ, Tasker RC, Edberg KE, Mellgren G, Elliott MJ. Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation as a bridge to definitive tracheal surgery in children. J Pediatr 1996;128:386-8.
- 14 Backer CL, Mavroudis C, Dunham ME, Holinger LD. Repair of congenital tracheal stenosis with a free tracheal autograft. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 1998:115:869-74.
- 15 Eliott MJ, Haw MP, Jacobs JP, Bailey CM, Evans JN, Herberhold C. Tracheal reconstruction in children using cadaveric homograft trachea. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 1996;10:707-12.

บทคัดย่อ

การผ่าตัดวิธี slide tracheoplasty เสริมด้วยเยื่อหุ้มหัวใจในผู้ป่วยหลอดลมตีบแคบแต่กำเนิดจนถึงทางแยก หลอดลมปอด : รายงานผู้ป่วย 1 ราย

ธีรวิทย์ พันธุ์ชัยเพชร พ.บ.*, สมชาย ศรียศชาติ พ.บ.*, วรวงศ์ ศลิษฎ์อรรกกร พ.บ.*, มงคล เลาหเพ็ญแสง พ.บ.*, กนกพร อุดมอิทธิ พงศ์ พ.บ.**, สุณีรัตน์ คงเสรีพงษ์ พ.บ.***, สุวรรณี สุรเศรณีวงศ์ พ.บ.***, กิติรัตน์ อังกานนท์ พ.บ.****

*กาควิชาศัลยศาสตร์, **กาควิชากมารเวชศาสตร์, ***กาควิชาวิสัญญีวิทยา, ****กาควิชาโสต นาสิก ลาริงชีวิทยา, คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล, มหาวิทยาลัยมทีดล, กกม. 10700. ประเทศไทย

การผ่าตัดวิธี slide tracheoplasty ได้ผลดีในผู้ป่วยหลอดลมตีบแคบแต่กำเนิด แต่ผู้ป่วยที่มีหลอดลมตีบแคบตลอดแนวหรือที่มีการตีบแคบถึงบริเวณทาง แยกหลอดลมปอดนั้นจำเป็นต้องใช้วิธีผ่าตัดอื่นร่วมด้วย ผู้รายงานได้นำเสนอวิธีการผ่าตัด slide tracheoplasty เสริมด้วยเยื่อหุ้มหัวใจในผู้ป่วยหลอดลมตีบ แคบแต่กำเนิดจนถึงทางแยกหลอดลมปอด ผู้ป่วยเด็กหญิงอายุ 3 เดือนเป็นโรคหัวใจชนิด Tetralogy of Fallot มีการติดเชื้อทางเดินหายใจ มีอาการหอบ เหนื่อยจนต้องใช้เครื่องช่วยหายใจ ตรวจพบหลอดลมครึ่งล่างตีบแคบมากจำเป็นต้องรับการผ่าตัดหลอดลมค่วน ผู้ป่วยได้รับการผ่าตัดวิธี slide tracheoplasty โดยการตัดหลอดลมขาดตามขวางตรงกลางส่วนตีบแคบแล้วตัดตามยาวตลอดแนวส่วนตีบแคบทางด้านหน้าของหลอดลมส่วนบนและค้านหลังของหลอดลมส่วนล่างแล้วดึงหลอดลมทั้ง 2 ส่วนเย็บติดกันใหม่ตามแนวเฉียงร่วมกับการต่อเส้นเลือดวิธี modified Blalock Taussig's shunt ได้ใช้เครื่องปอดหัวใจเทียม ช่วยในการผ่าตัด ผู้ป่วยยังมีหลอดลมตีบบริเวณรูเปิดของหลอดลมปอดทั้ง 2 ข้างจำเป็นต้องผ่าตัดซ้ำ 2 วันถัดมา โดยตัดใหม่เย็บส่วนล่างของหลอดลมค้าน บนแต่ละข้างเย็บติดกับหลอดลมปอดทั้งคู่จากนั้นนำแผ่นเยื่อหุ้มหัวใจของผู้ป่วยมาเย็บหุ้มส่วนของหลอดลมที่ได้ผ่าตัดแก้ไขใหม่หลังผ่าตัดผู้ป่วยมีภาวะหลอดลม หคตัวเป็นระยะจำเป็นต้องเจาะคอเพื่อดูลเสมหะและใช้เครื่องช่วยหายใจตลอด จากการส่องกล้องตรวจหลอดลมเป็นระยะพบว่ามีเนื้อเยื้อ granulation tissue จำนวนไม่มากและสามารถเอาออกได้ไม่ยาก ผู้ป่วยเสียชีวิตพบ ส่วนของหลอดลมตลอดความยาวจนถึงหลอดลมก่อนทั้ง 2 ข้างข้างไม่มีตำแหน่งตีบแคบแต่อย่างใด



เฉลย CME ฉบับเดือนมิถุนายน 2548

โรคมะเร็งที่พบบ่อยในประเทศไทย

สมศรี รัตนวิจิตราศิลป์ พ.บ.*, สุพัตรา แสงรุจิ พ.บ.**, วิสุทธิ์ วุฒิพฤกษ์ พ.บ.**

*สถานวิทยามะเร็งศิริราช **ภาควิชารังสีวิทยา, คณะแพทยศาสตร์ศิริราชพยาบาล, มหาวิทยาลัยมหิคล, กทม. 10700. ประเทศไทย

1. จากข้อมูลของ SEER 1975-2001 ซึ่งกล่าวถึงสาเหตุการตาย ของผู้ป่วยในสหรัฐอเมริกา ข้อใดถูก

- ก. สาเหตุการตายจากโรคหัวใจและมะเร็ง ลดลง ในช่วง 30 ปีที่ผ่านมา
- ข. โรคหัวใจเป็นสาเหตุการตายอันดับ 1 ในผู้ป่วยอายุมาก กว่าหรือเท่ากับ 65 ปี
- ก. โรคหัวใจเป็นสาเหตุการตายอันดับ 1 ในผู้ป่วยอายุน้อยกว่า 65 ปี
 - ง. ถูกทั้ง ก และ ข
 - จ. ถูกทั้ง ก, ข และ ค

คำตอบ ข้อ จ.

2. จากรายงานใน Globocan 2002 จงเรียงอุบัติการณ์ของโรค มะเร็งของโลก จากมากไปน้อย 5 อันดับแรก

- n. Breast, Lung, Liver, Colon, Stomach
- V. Lung, Breast, Colon, Stomach, Liver
- ก. Cervix, Liver, Breast, Lung, Prostate
- 1. Liver, Lung, Colon, Stomach, Breast
- 9. Lung, Liver, Breast, Colon, Prostate

คำตอบ ข้อ ข.

3. ในประเทศไทย โรคมะเร็งมีความสำคัญทางสาธารณสุขเพิ่มมาก ขึ้นในช่วงสองทศวรรษที่ผ่านมา เนื่องจาก

- ก. เป็นสาเหตุการตายอันดับ 1
- ข. มีสถิติการตายสงขึ้นเรื่อย ๆ
- ค. เป็นสาเหตุการตายหนึ่งในสาม
- ง. ถกทั้ง ก และ ข
- จ. ถูกทุกข้อ

คำตอบ ข้อ จ.

4. จากข้อมูลอุบัติการณ์ของประเทศไทย ข้อใดถูกต้อง

- ก. พบมะเร็งตับ เป็นอันดับ 1
- ข. พบมะเร็งปอด เป็นอันดับ 1
- ค. พบมะเร็งเต้านม เป็นอันดับ 1
- ง. พบมะเร็งลำใส้ใหญ่และทวารหนัก เป็นอันดับ 1
- จ. ถูกทั้ง ก และ ค

คำตอบ ข้อ ก.

5. จากข้อมูลอุบัติการณ์ของกรุงเทพมหานคร ข้อใดถูกต้อง

- ก. พบมะเร็งตับในเพศชายมากที่สุด
- ข. พบมะเร็งปอดในเพศชายมากที่สุด
- ค. พบมะเร็งเต้านมในเพศหญิงมากที่สุด
- ง. พบมะเร็งปากมดลูกในเพศหญิงมากที่สุด
- จ. ถูกทั้ง ข และ ค

คำตอบ ข้อ จ.