Lobar Carina Resection and Reconstruction in the Cases with Carcinoid Tumor

Abstract

In our case a typical carcinoid tumor was determined that settled in the separation of lower lobe and upper lobe bronchi of left lung. Lobar carinal complete resection and lobar carinal reconstruction were performed to the only localization of tumor in the patient instead of pneumonectomy. Because of the maintaining the lung parenchymal tissue, sleeve resections should be preferred to the pneumonectomy in the appropriate cases. In the selective cases such as our case, lobar carinal resections although they are technically difficult should be evaluated as a variant of sleeve resection.

Keywords
Carcinoid Tumor; Lobar Carina; Sleeve

Özet

Olgumuzda sol akiçğer alt lob üst lob ayrılm karinasında tipik karsinoid tümör saptandi. Hastaya pnömonektomi yerine lober karina rezeksiyonu ve rekonstrüksiyonu yapıldı. Akiçğer parankimini korunmak için uygun vakalarda sleeve rezeksiyonlar pnömonektomiye tercih edildi. Teknik güçlüğe rağmen uygun vakalarda başarıyla uygulanabilen lober karina rezeksiyonu, bir sleeve rezeksiyon varyantı olarak değerlendirilmelidir.

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Karsinoid Tümör; Lober Karina; Sleeve

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**Introduction**
Sleeve resections are resections that applied with different variations in the benign diseases, low-grade malignancies, and bronchial cancers for protect the parenchym [1]. Lobar carinal resection was carried out in our case as an alternative to pneumonectomy.

**Case**
Twenty-six-year-old female patient resorted to the our policlinic because of hemoptysis. In her history we have learned that she had been treating with a diagnosis of asthma for approximately one year and she has had chronic cough, shortness of breath that don’t respond to treatment and recurrent hemoptysis for the last two months. Computerized Thorax Tomography (CT) was applied to the patient and in the left lower lobe air trapping was determined. In her fiberoptic bronchoscope (FOB) endobronchial lesion (EBL) that had obstructed the left main bronchus completely was detected. Needle biopsy that had been taken from the lesion was consistent with a typical carcinoid tumor. When the coronal scans of the CT were checked it was seen that the distal of the EBL was open (Figure 1).

Left thoracotomy was carried out to the patient. With Karlens tube, ventilation of the left bronchial system was blocked. Accompanied by FOB bronchotomy was performed to the proximal of EBL bronchus (Figure 2). Lobar carinal was excised because of not being tumor on the upper and lower lobe bronchus that are distal of the lesion (Figure 3). First reconstruction of the upper-lower lobe bronchus and then the reconstruction of left main bronchus were performed. After the detection of the full expansion of the left lung the operation was terminated. In the postoperative third month all bronchial system was seen as open and the air trapping that on the left lower lobe was seen as absent by CT and FOB (Figure 4).

**Discussion**
Bronchial carcinoid tumors arising from neuroendocrine cells of are seen rarely grow slowly and grow by making local invasion [2]. While tumors that located in peripheral zone are usually asymptomatic in central located tumors findings of endobronchial obstruction are seen. The classic symptoms are cough, hemoptysis and recurrent pulmonary infections [3]. With bronchoscopy 80% of the cases can be diagnosed but it should be borne in mind that hemorrhage can develop during the processing [2]. Long-term prognosis is quite good in the carcinoid tumors. The 5-year survival for typical carcinoid tumors is above of 85%, for atypical carcinoid tumors is above of the 50%. It has been found that age and gender don’t affect the prognosis [4].
The treatment of these tumors is complete surgical resections that applied by maintaining lung tissue as possible. For this purpose, wedge resection, segmentectomy, bronchotomy, mass extirpation or sleeve resection can be used as techniques. Video-thoracoscopic surgery that is a minimally invasive method, may be an alternative method for selected cases accompanied by peripheral typical carcinoid [5,6].

Endobronchial treatment methods can be used in patients that surgical therapy is contraindicated. The morbidity rate of sleeve resections is in the interval of 2.5-11% interval and mortality rate is in interval of 1.3%-7.7% . The most feared complication is the separation of anastomosis border in the early period [6,7].

In literature lobar carinal resections are mentioned a few. It is seen that lobar carinal resections are easy method because of not have ventilation difficulty but they are more difficult technically due to deal with small scale bronchus when it is compared with the main carina resections [8,9,10].

Conclusion

Sleeve resections should be preferred to the pneumonectomy in proper cases, because of the lung parenchymal tissue is maintained. In the selective cases such as our case, lobar carinal resections should be regarded as a variant of a sleeve resection.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

References