

جامعة سوهاج
كلية الطب البشري
قسم جراحه القلب والصدر
محاضرات الفرقه السادسه - مارس ٢٠٢٠

By

Essam Elbadry (MD)

Indications for surgical intervention in the treatment of pulmonary TB

By

Essam Elbadry (MD)

Surgical intervention in the treatment of pulmonary TB

indications for surgery in TB treatment:

1. Failure of medical therapy in MDR-TB patients ; evidenced by
 1. Persistent cavitory disease
 2. lung or lobar destruction
 3. Massive haemoptysis
 4. tension pneumothorax
2. persistent positivity of sputum-smear or sputum-culture despite adequate chemotherapy.
3. a high risk of relapse (based on the drug-resistance profile and radiological findings)
4. localized lesion
5. progression of TB despite adequate chemotherapy

Surgical intervention in the treatment of pulmonary TB

indications for surgery in TB treatment:

continue

6. repeated haemoptysis or secondary infection
7. localized disease amenable to resection
8. polyresistant and MDR-TB
9. absence of any radiological and/or bacteriological improvements during the initial three to four months of chemotherapy
10. allergic, toxic and mixed side-effects of drugs
11. chronic diseases of the gastrointestinal organs hindering effective chemotherapy .

Surgical intervention in the treatment of pulmonary TB

Management of complicated forms of TB

- Massive haemoptysis
- Bronchiectasis
- Bronchial stenosis
- Bronchopleural fistula
- Aspergilloma

Contraindications for elective surgical treatment of pulmonary TB

contraindications for the surgical treatment of TB patients depend on :

- How extensive the process is to be
- Assessment of the patients' cardiopulmonary function
- general state of health.

Contraindications for elective surgical treatment of pulmonary TB:

1. extensive cavitary lesion of the both lungs
2. impaired pulmonary function test (FEV1 less than 1.5 L in cases of lobectomy and less than 2.0 L for pneumonectomy is planned)
3. pulmonary-heart failure (NYHA III–IV)
4. body mass index up to 40–50% of the normal range
5. severe co-morbidity (decompensation in diabetes, exacerbation of stomach and duodenum ulcers, hepatic or renal impairment)
6. active bronchial TB

Thank you