INTRODUCTION

Bronchopleural fistula is a severe complication with a high mortality rate that occurs after pulmonary resection. Several treatment options have been suggested; however, it is a challenge to treat this condition without recurrence or other complications. In this case report, we describe the successful performance of a pedicled latissimus dorsi myocutaneous flap transfer, with no recurrence or donor site morbidity.

Keywords Bronchial fistula / Pleural diseases / Surgical flaps / Postoperative complications

CASE

A 67-year-old male patient was admitted to the department of pulmonology with symptoms of dyspnea, fever, and cough with massive sputum. The patient had a history of non-small cell lung cancer (clinical stage IIIA, T2N2M0) and underwent right upper lobe lobectomy 6 years ago. The patient then received adjuvant chemo-radiotherapy. He had type 2 diabetes mellitus, with a hemoglobin A1c level of 8.8%, seemed undernourished (168 cm in height, 54 kg in weight, and a serum albumin level of 2.4 g/dL) and he had smoked for 40 years. After cancer treatment, the patient was repeatedly hospitalized and discharged due to recurrent pneumonia and empyema. Broad-spectrum systemic antibiotic therapy was started from the day of admission. After identification of Mycobacterium abscessus from the sputum, a triple antibiotic regimen (clarithromycin, imipenem/cilastatin, and amikacin) was started. Under fiberoptic bronchoscopy examination, the patient was found to have a BPF (1.2 cm in diameter) at the right superior lobar bronchial stump. On computed tomography (CT) imaging, a huge dead space...
(8.8 × 7.4 × 9.1 cm³) was observed in the right upper pleural cavity (Fig. 1). He was then referred to the department of plastic and reconstructive surgery and the department of thoracic surgery for surgical intervention. Under general anesthesia, intubated with a double-lumen endotracheal tube, the patient was laid in the left decubitus position. In a collaborative procedure with the thoracic surgery team, thoracostomy was performed through previous thoracostomy scar. Using video-assisted thoracoscopy, the thoracic surgeons identified the BPF site and closed it primarily, followed by decortication of the pleura and debridement of the infected tissues. Next, the plastic surgeons harvested a pedicled LDMC flap with an 8 × 25 cm skin paddle. De-epithelization of the skin flap was performed due to its deciduousness. The LDMC flap was transposed into the pleural cavity to obliterate the dead space. Due to the limited view of the pleural space, the fixation of the LDMC flap to the pleural space and BPF stump was performed under a video-assisted thoracoscopic view. Air leakage was excluded by the Valsalva test. The thoracostomy and donor site wounds were closed after inserting 28-Fr chest tubes (Fig. 2). The patient was extubated immediately after the operation. On postoperative chest CT, the pleural cavity was completely obliterated (Fig. 3). Postoperative bronchoscopy confirmed a water-tight seal of the fistula. At a 1-month postoperative follow-up, the patient was in good condition without donor site complications or recurrence of the fistula.

**DISCUSSION**

The incidence of BPF after lung surgery has been reported as 1% to 20%, depending on patients’ general condition and surgical techniques [2]. The reported mortality rate ranges from 16% to 71% [3]. A small fistula can subside by itself with the insertion of a thoracostomy tube or it can be simply closed by primary sutures [2]. However, as Uramoto and Hanagiri [4] reported, primary closure of a BPF was only successful in 15% of cases.
Therefore, a very large fistula requires a more aggressive intervention.

The severed distal ends of the bronchi after pulmonary resection recovers through a normal wound healing process with fibroblastic proliferation. Avascular necrosis in the peribronchial tissue is one of the main pathogenic mechanisms of BPF after surgical resection [5]. Therefore, a sufficient blood supply from a myocutaneous flap promotes stump healing [6]. Since the first description of muscle transposition for BPF closure by Abrashanoff in 1911, various extra-thoracic flaps using the pectoralis major muscle, serratus anterior muscles, or rectus abdominis muscle have been suggested as surgical treatments of BPF [7,8]. However, those muscle flaps have some disadvantages: (1) severe donor site morbidity, including both functional disability (e.g., scapula winging after sacrificing the serratus anterior muscle) and aesthetic deformity (e.g., an asymmetric contour deformity of the chest after sacrificing the pectoralis muscle); (2) insufficient flap volume to fill up the dead space; and (3) and insufficient length of the pedicle to reach the defect. Likewise, a pedicled omental flap has often been described as a favorable option, but it requires additional surgical procedures inside the peritoneal cavity and it also does not provide enough volume. Table 1 presents brief comparisons among the flaps.

Due to its large bulk and relatively long pedicle, the pedicled LDMC flap is a flap of choice [9,10]. To obtain maximum volume, we chose to de-epithelize an LDMC flap rather than using a latissimus dorsi muscle flap. Finally, a free flap transfer was not considered since the patient’s general condition was not healthy enough to endure a long surgical procedure.

As Abolhoda et al. [9] emphasized in their article in 2009, prophylactic reinforcement of the bronchial stump using a muscle flap might have been beneficial in this case.

In conclusion, an LDMC flap can be an effective option for the treatment of a very large BPF and recurrent empyema.

**NOTES**

**Conflict of interest**
No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

**Ethical approval**
The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Seoul National University Bundang Hospital (IRB No. B-2009-637-701) and performed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. The informed consent was exempted by the Institutional Review Board of Seoul National University Hospital because the study does not expose the patient’s personal information, so that the publication causes no harm to the patient.

**Patient consent**
The patient provided written informed consent for the publication and the use of his images.

**Author contribution**

**ORCID**
Byungkwon Kang  https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7704-0786
Yujin Myung  https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5051-2440

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