

Acute Cardiac Herniation after Right Pleuropneumonectomy (Case Report and Review of Literature)

Abstract

Extra-pleural pneumonectomy (EPP) is an extensive surgery associated with perioperative morbidity of 60-63% [1-2]. Extrapleural pneumonectomy (EPP) or pleuropneumonectomy for diffuse malignant pleural mesothelioma is a radical surgery which includes en bloc resection of the pleura, lung, ipsilateral hemidiaphragm and anterior pericardium[3]. Acute cardiac herniation an extremely rare post-operative complication can cause immediate mortality in more than 50% of cases [4]. We report here the case of acute cardiac herniation following right pleuropneumonectomy that caused circulatory collapse and futile cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Key words Cardiac herniation, Pleuropneumonectomy surgery, pleuropneumonectomy complications, Pleural Mesothelioma, chest X-ray

Introduction

Extrapleural pneumonectomy (EPP) or pleuropneumonectomy for diffuse malignant pleural mesothelioma is a radical surgery which includes en bloc resection of the pleura, lung, ipsilateral hemidiaphragm and anterior pericardium[3]. Cardiac herniation is a life-threatening rare condition associated with mortality rate (50–100%)[5].

Presentation of Case

we report here the case of acute cardiac herniation in a young male patient 40years old who worked as a clerk in cement factory diagnosed with mesothelioma (by a frozen biopsy) 2 years ago who received chemotherapy (Gamzar) that caused bone marrow depression. The patient suffered progressive dyspnea

increasing in severity (two months ago) then operative decision was taken. He underwent right pleuropneumonectomy and excision of 6th rib, right copula of the diaphragm and part of the pericardium with pericardial defect left open. Acute cardiac herniation occurred one hour post ICU admission with patient manipulation. The patient suddenly collapsed with acute deterioration in hemodynamics. Chest x-ray showed acute cardiac herniation. Unfortunately, the patient died after a futile CPR while preparing for urgent thoracotomy.

Discussion

Malignant mesothelioma is a rare neoplasm with higher incidence in hereditary collagen diseases such as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome and Marfan's syndrome [6].

Etiology & Pathophysiology

Asbestos exposure is the leading cause of mesothelioma.

Asbestos causes mesothelial cells inflammation, permanent scarring, cellular damage and cancer.

Asbestos stimulates free radicals production and can trigger cellular onco-proteins production. [7]

Other Potential Risk Factors

Non-asbestos mineral fibers such as erionite and taconite, radiation exposure, Simian virus 40, a contaminant of polio vaccine [8], Chest injuries, chronic inflammation, genetics and organic chemicals. [9]

Diagnosis

Mesothelioma diagnosis is usually formulated within three to six months of a patient's first consultation.

[10]

Medical history of prior asbestos exposure, past and present health problems (especially respiratory diseases), a family history of mesothelioma and smoking status.

Mesothelioma symptoms usually start 15 to 50 years after asbestos exposure.[9]

The most common pleural mesothelioma presentations include:

Chest Pain (64% of patients). Shortness of breath (dyspnea) (79%). Dry cough or wheezing (36%), pleural effusions (90%), weight loss (30%), fatigue, reduced chest expansion, barely audible or harsh breathing sounds, signs of pleural mass and/or localized tenderness.

Dyspnea is the first symptom of pleural mesothelioma in 90% of cases [9]. The diagnosis of mesothelioma should be considered in any patients with unilateral pleural effusion or thickening, especially if chest pain is present [11].

Pleural mesothelioma can cause pain by irritating intercostal nerves by infiltrating into the chest wall. Rarer manifestations include phrenic nerve palsy, irritative cough, paraneoplastic phenomena, and spontaneous pneumothorax [12].

Imaging tests chest X-ray, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or positron emission tomography (PET) scan. [13].

Biopsies

Thoracoscopy, Bronchoscopy. Laparoscopy for peritoneal mesothelioma.

Mediastinoscopy is performed to detect neck and chest lymph nodes metastases.

In the guidelines, video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) is recommended for the diagnostic assessment of pleural effusions of unclear origin . [9]

Mesothelioma Staging

Butchart Staging System It was the first staging system developed for mesothelioma and can determine the case severity regardless of its histology. [14]

The European Pneumological Society [9] recommends using the tumor-nodes-metastases (TNM) classification of the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) [15].

Mesothelioma Treatment Options

Surgery

Being nearly always diagnosed in its later stages, curative surgery is typically not an option for mesothelioma. Once extra-pleural metastases occur, surgery is only palliative. Pleurodesis involves injecting talc into the lungs to prevent pleural fluid re-accumulation. Palliative pleurectomy for severe cases involves removing the pleura and can control fluid re-accumulation, decreases pain and dyspnea.[16]

Advancements in Mesothelioma Surgery

Extrapleural pneumonectomy is a recent extensive surgery that has prolonged survival rate in those diagnosed with early stage disease. This procedure, involves the surgical resection of the entire affected lung, pleurectomy, removal of the pericardium and the diaphragm.

Contraindications to surgery are: nodal metastases, non-localised disease on CT scan including extensive or multiple chest wall invasion, ejection fraction <45%, and predicted post-operative forced expiratory volume in the first second FEV1 <1 liter, room air arterial PaCO₂ > 45mmHg and PO₂ <65mmHg.[3]

Intra-operative chemotherapeutic agent (cisplatin) will be applied directly to the affected area to eliminate any remaining malignant cells. [17]

Following the application of chemotherapy, the diaphragm and pericardium are reconstructed with prosthetic material.

Radiation Therapy

It is recommended if a patient is unfit for surgery or chemotherapy as palliative therapy. [9]

Radiation is associated with the fewest side effects and is typically more tolerable than chemotherapy.

Chemotherapy

Like radiation, chemotherapy provides no cure but can be extremely effective palliative treatment.

Acute Cardiac herniation

Cardiac herniation occurring post-lung cancer surgery involving pericardiectomy or pericardiectomy was first reported in 1948 by Bettman et al. [18]. In 1999, Kimura et al [19] reported that cardiac herniation post lung surgery was more frequent on the right side than on the left side.

CLINICAL FINDINGS

The symptoms of cardiac herniation are related to the pericardial defect location. On the right side, induces obstructive shock, torsion of both superior vena cava SVC and the inferior vena cava (IVC), with subsequent reduction of cardiac filling, hypotension, and sharp rise of central venous pressure. [20] On the left side, cardiac herniation may cause ventricular fibrillation and myocardial infarction due to

strangulation of the ventricular wall by the pericardial edges. [21]. Asymptomatic cardiac herniation discovered accidentally by X-ray immediately post-operative has been reported. [22]

CAUSES AND PRECIPITATING FACTORS

Most cases of cardiac herniation occurred after pneumonectomy.

In some cases, however, it occurred after lobectomy [23]. 75% of the reported cases, developed before the end of the surgery, i.e., during repositioning of the patient [24]. The deficiency of reported cases of late herniation (more than 24 hours postoperatively) is probably the result of rapid development of adhesions between the heart and the pericardium [25]. Factors which can trigger cardiac herniation include coughing, positive pressure mechanical ventilation, suction on the chest drains, re-positioning of the patient with the operated side downwards [4], aspiration of pneumonectomy space and inflation of left lung [26], phrenic nerve paralysis and large defect (5 x 5cm) [25].

Differential Diagnosis

It is likely to be misdiagnosed by more common causes of progressive shock, such as airway obstruction, cardiac arrest, or intrathoracic and mediastinal bleeding. The latter is particularly difficult to differentiate since heart sounds may be distant in cardiac prolapse, suggesting tamponade. Electrocardiographic changes are frequently nonspecific.

The chest film is amongst the most important diagnostic examination and must be performed as soon as possible. [27]

Radiographic X-RAY findings

Radiographic signs of cardio-pericardial prolapse are:

1. A clearly abnormal cardiac contour. Examples include a spherical heart with an incisura between the cardiac mass and the great vessels (cardiac incarceration in a small pericardial rent) [28-25-29] and fan lateral and posterior displacement of the cardiac apex which may come to nest in the posterior costo-

phrenic angle (ipsilateral complete herniation through a large defect including an organo-axial volvulus of the heart). [28]

2. The cardiac apex on the wrong side of the chest, usually in the hemithorax where surgery occurred.
3. An empty pericardial sac containing air from an associated pneumothorax or the pneumonectomy space.

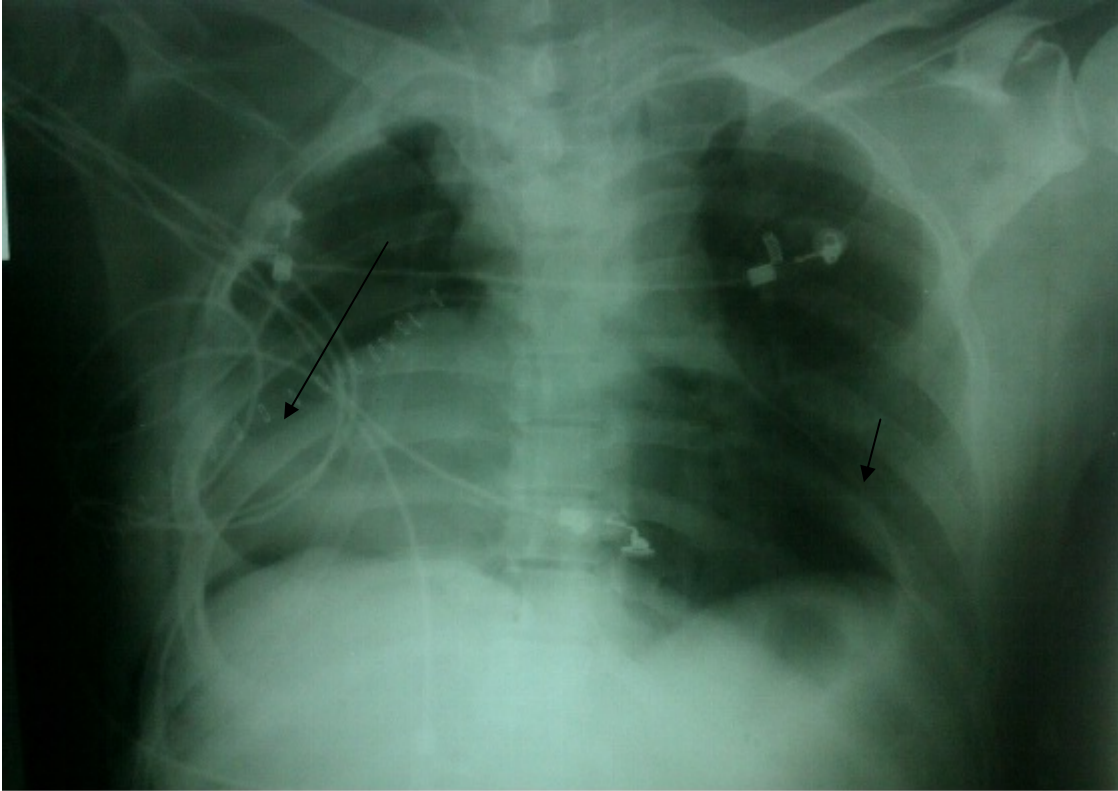
Partial is more fatal than complete cardiac prolapse, because the former results in cardiac incarceration and myocardial ischemia [30]. Right-sided cardiac herniation which tends to be complete is accompanied by volvulus of the heart, torsion of the atriocaval junctions, and right ventricular outflow tract obstruction.

Treatment & Prophylaxis measures

Treatment aimed at immediate replacement of the heart to its normal position and closure of the defect. Patch closure has often been used since the 1970s. Materials used to fill the pericardial defect include the patient's (fascia lata, pleural flaps) and artificial materials such as Teflon grafts or expanded-polytetrafluoroethylene (EPTFE) patches. Fascia lata is widely used in plastic surgery [31]. Pleural flaps can be obtained easily in only a few minutes, but their strength is insufficient. Teflon grafts are strong enough. However, since Teflon is polyporous, fibrous tissue hyperplasia can cause constrictive pericarditis or infection. On the other hand, being strong enough, simple, with low risk of infection, EPTFE patches are often used [32]. Junzo shimuso [32] recommended that when pneumonectomy is performed pericardial defects should be closed with a prosthetic patch, regardless of the defect's size particularly when rib resection is performed.

Chest X ray

- 1-A clearly abnormal cardiac contour.
- 2-The cardiac apex on the wrong side of the chest, usually in the hemithorax where surgery occurred.
- 3- An empty pericardial sac containing air from an associated pneumothorax or the pneumonectomy space

Figure Legend

Male patient 45 years old. Chest X-ray showing acute cardiac herniation post pleura-pneumectomy.

Conclusion

Acute cardiac herniation although rare yet is an important post pleuropneumectomy highly fatal complication that needs to be in mind to fill in the Differential diagnosis of post-pleuroneumectomy shock and cardiac arrest.

. Prophylaxis avoid repositioning the patient with the operated side downwards, avoid unnecessary manipulation of the patients, follow-up serial chest X-rays.

The diagnosis needs to be always kept in mind and is readily obtained by chest X-ray.

Treatment should be an emergency cardiac surgery for closure of the defect.

CONSENT (WHERE EVER APPLICABLE)

Consent: An informed consent was obtained from the patient first degree relative. The patient personal data are hidden as much as possible.

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Abbreviations: Computed tomography (CT), extrapleuralpneumonectomy(EPP), Intensive care unit(ICU), PCO2 arterial carbon dioxide tension, PO2 arterial oxygen tension.

UNDER PEER REVIEW