

## Reexpansibility of The Lung After Decortication In Tuberculous Emyema

<sup>1</sup>연세대학교 의과대학 진단방사선과학교실

<sup>2</sup>연세대학교 의과대학 흉부외과학교실

전 평<sup>1</sup> · 최 규 옥<sup>1</sup> · 정 경 영<sup>2</sup>

### PURPOSE :

To predict the reexpansibility of trapped lung after decortication in tuberculous empyema and to establish the criteria to select pleuropneumonectomy in stead of time-consuming decortication and subsequent pneumonectomy

### Mat. & Met :

Chest CT was performed in twenty six patients with tuberculous empyema who underwent decortication. Serial chest plain films were evaluated for proper reexpansion after decortication. These findings were evaluated in preoperative CT : 1) in mediastinal window setting, thickness of pleura and extrapleural fat, characterness of empyema wall, calcification and homogeneity of inner content 2) in lung window setting, area of subpleural parenchymal bands, traction bronchiectasis and associated parenchymal lesion.

### RESULTS :

There was reciprocal relation between the area of subpleural bands and the degree of reexpansion. ( $r = -.76$ ,  $p < .01$ ), and there was a significant increase in the degree of reexpansion in the group whose inner contents of empyema were homogenous ( $p < .05$ ). Three patients in which subsequent pneumonectomy are required due to failure of reexpansion after decortication. Thicker extrapleural fat and larger area of subpleural bands were present than the remaind. Moreover, in radio-pathology correlation of these cases, the subpleural bands were parenchymal fibrosis and interlobular septal thickening.

### CONCLUSION

Preoperative CT by applying the criteria (extrapleural fat thickness, area of subpleural parenchymal bands and homogeneity of empyema) can predict the reexpansibility of trapped lung after decortication in tuberculous empyema may select patients need subsequent pleuropneumonectomy.