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INTERVENTNE BRONHOPULMOLOŠKE METODE U SAVREMENOJ PULMOLOŠKOJ ONKOLOGIJI

INTERVENT BRONCHOPULMONARY METHODS IN MODERN PULMONARY ONCOLOGY

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Sažetak:

Interventna pulmologija je relativno novo polje u okviru pulmologije fokusirano na upotrebi naprednih bronhoskopskih i interventnih tehnika u dijagnostici i terapiji oboljenja respiratornog sistema. U ove metode ubrajaju se: fleksibilna i rigidna bronhoskopija, perkutana dilataciona traheostomija, autofluorescentna bronhoskopija, endobronhijalni ultrazvuk, laser terapija, elektrokauterizacija i argon plazma koagulacija, krioterapija, brahiterapija, fotodinamska terapija, stentovi, transbronhijala i transtorakalna perkutana iglena aspiracija i transtrahealna kiseonična terapija. Smernice za primenu ovih metoda izdao je American College of Chest Physicians, 2003 god.

Karcinom bronha, danas predstavlja jedan od najčešćih maligniteta i još uvek pokazuje incidencu porasta. Većina bolesnika je u momentu postavljanja dijagnoze inoperabilna tj. sama bolest je neresektabilna. Stoga će kod većine bolesnika sa neresektabilnim oboljenjem pre ili kasnije doći do opstrukcije disajnog puta. U ovim slučajevima terapijske mogućnosti su se povećale sa pojavom novih tehnoloških rešenja i naprednih interventnih bronholoških tehnika. Poznavanje ovih interventnih metoda omogućuje odabir najadekvatnije terapije za ove bolesnike. Pravilan odabir metode je imperativ koji obezbeđuje konačan ishod terapije jer svaka od pomenutih metoda ima svoje specifične prednosti i nedostatke.

Ključne reči: interventna bronhologija, karcinom bronha, traheobronhijalni stentovi, laser terapija, laser indukovana termoterapija.

Summary:

Intervent pulmonology is relatively new field in pulmonary medicine focused on the use of advanced bronchoscopy and intervent methods in diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary diseases. These methods are: flexible and rigid bronchoscopy, percutaneous dilatative tracheostomy, autofluorescence bronchoscopy, endobronchial ultrasound, laser therapy, electrocautery and argon plasma coagulation, cryotherapy, brachytherapy, photodynamic therapy, airway stents, transbronchial biopsy, and transthoracic percutaneous needle aspiration/core biopsy. Guidelines for use of these methods were released by American college of Chest Physicians in 2003.

Lung cancer is one of the most common occurring malignancies in the world and one of the few to show increasing incidence. Most patients are nonoperative candidates at diagnosis. These nonresectable cancers may present with airway obstruction during the course of the disease process. Therapeutic options have increased with improved technologically and bronchoscopic delivery systems. Through understanding of these bronchoscopic interventions will allow for selection of the most appropriate type of therapy. Correct modality selection is imperative to