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LOCALIZATION AND SHAPE OF STENOSES IN PERIFERAL LUNG CARCINOMA, DIAGNOSED BY METHODS OF VIRTUAL BRONCHOSCOPY AND FIBEROPTIC BRONCHOSCOPY

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Introduction

The study aim to present the diagnostic capabilities of virtual bronchoscopy (VB) and fiberoptic bronchoscopy (FB) for determining the localization and shape of stenoses in patients with periferal lung carcinoma.

Material and methods

A systemic study was performed on 90 patients. 61 patients of them (67.78%) are men and 29 (32.23%) are women, 44-85 years of age with endobronchial disease, using the FB and VB methods, over the period 2013-2020.

Results

As a result of the study of 220 patients aged 11-83 years (54.36 ± 17.24), in 90 patients after VB (40.91%; 61 men - 67.78% and 29 women - 32.23%) and in 86 patients after FB (39.09%; 61 men - 70.93% and 25 women - 29.07%) peripheral lung carcinoma was found. Cases of men diagnosed with VB and FB with peripheral left carcinoma predominate (65.38% and 71.43%, respectively) compared to those in women (34.62% and 28.57%, respectively) and vice versa with regard to cases with peripheral right carcinoma. Significant differences in the size of the stenoses were found in both sexes with peripheral carcinoma ($U = 4.112$, $P = 0.0000$) (Figure 1-3).

Conclusion

VB allows high-quality visualization of stenoses and poststenotic areas that cannot be achieved with FB in peripherally located processes. Through VB peripheral branches of 5-6 order can be reached. VB makes it possible to examine the areas located after the tumour formation.

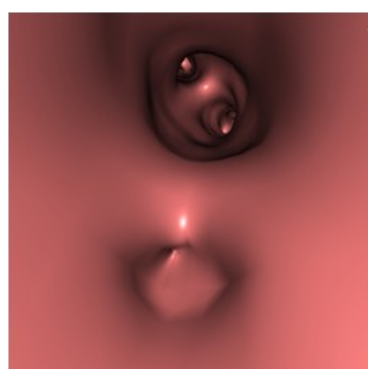


Figure 1. Peripheral carcinoma, VB



Figure 2. Peripheral carcinoma, CT

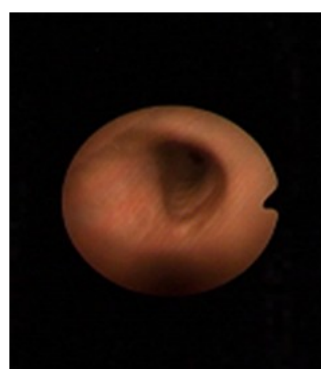


Figure 3. Peripheral carcinoma, FB

Key words: Key words: peripheral lung carcinoma, localization, stenoses, VB, FB

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