European Respiratory Society Annual Congress 2012

Abstract Number: 5046 Publication Number: 3301

Abstract Group: 8.1. Thoracic Surgery Keyword 1: Lung mechanics Keyword 2: Imaging Keyword 3: Surgery

Title: The use of respiratory functional imaging to get better understanding of lung resection surgery

Mr. Wim 10994 Vos wim.vos@fluidda.com¹, Mr. Cedric 11002 Van Holsbeke cedric.vanholsbeke@fluidda.com¹, Mrs. Annelies 11003 Janssens annelies.janssens@uza.be MD², Dr. Samir 11004 Vinchurkar samir.vinchurkar@fluidda.com¹, Dr. Jan 11005 De Backer jan.debacker@fluidda.com¹, Mr. Wim 16141 D'hondt wim.d'hondt@uza.be² and Prof. Dr Wilfried 11007 De Backer wilfried.debacker@ua.ac.be MD².¹ Respiratory, FluidDA nv, Kontich, Belgium and² Respiratory Medicine, University Hospital Antwerp, Edegem, Belgium .

Body: Aim The aim of the present study was to get a better understanding of the impact of lung resection surgery (LRS) on the respiratory function using respiratory functional imaging (RFI). Method 7 patients underwent either a single (5/7) or double lobectomy (1/7), or a full pneumectomy (1/7). All patients underwent lung function tests and CT based RFI providing imaged Raw (iRaw), airway volume (iVaw) and internal flow distribution before and after surgery. Result LRS causes deformation of the airways (see figure), a significant drop in FEV1 (p=0.02), TCO (p=0.02) and VA (p=0.02) and an increase in Raw (p=0.03). RFI shows decreased airway volume (iVaw,p=0.02) and increased resistance (iRaw,p=0.02). Changes in both iVaw and iRaw did correlate with changes in FEV1 (p=0.007 and p=0.02). If iVaw, iRaw and lobar flow were recalculated after virtual resection, these data did correlate well with the observed postoperative data (R²=0.8,p<0.01; R²=0.55,p<0.01; R²=0.45,p<0.01).

Conclusion RFI does provide insights in the influence of LRS on the postoperative airway volumes, resistances and internal flow redistribution and can be used to predict post-operative lung mechanics.