



## Clinical Image

### Selective Bronchography for Locating Iatrogenic Bronchopleural Fistula After Pulmonary Radiofrequency Ablation<sup>☆</sup>



### Broncografía selectiva para localización de fistula broncopleurales iatrogénica tras ablación por radiofrecuencia pulmonar

Blanca De Vega Sánchez,<sup>a,\*</sup> Carlos Disdier Vicente<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Servicio de Neumología, Hospital Clínico Universitario Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain

<sup>b</sup> Centro de Investigación en Red Enfermedades Respiratorias (CIBERES), Spain

We report the case of a 55-year-old man, former smoker, diagnosed with very severe COPD and lung adenocarcinoma (cT1aN0M0) in the left upper lobe (LUL). After evaluation by the chest tumor committee, lung radiofrequency ablation (Cool-tip<sup>®</sup> electrode) was recommended. This procedure caused a tension pneumothorax that required chest tube drainage, resulting in a persistent air leak. To locate the segment in which the bronchopleural fistula (BPF) originated and to visualize its trajectory, we performed selective bronchogram (SB) of the LUL under deep sedation with propofol, using radioscopy-guided instillation of 10 ml Omnipaque<sup>®</sup> iodohecol with a Combicath radiopaque catheter, revealing BPF in the apical segmental bronchus of the LUL ([video 1](#)).

There are many different techniques for confirmation and localization of BPF, including computed tomography, selective collapse of the affected bronchus with a Fogarty catheter<sup>®</sup>, instillation of methylene blue, and visualization of the passage of <sup>133</sup>Xe to the

pleural cavity,<sup>1</sup> none of which has been accepted as the gold standard. In our opinion, the combined use of bronchoscopy and SB is useful for locating and characterizing the size and number of BPFs, providing the interventional pulmonologist with a valuable tool for endoscopic therapeutic management.<sup>2</sup>

#### Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at [doi:10.1016/j.arbr.2017.08.022](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.arbr.2017.08.022).

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\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [blancadevegasanchez@gmail.com](mailto:blancadevegasanchez@gmail.com) (B. De Vega Sánchez).