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# PNEUMOTHORAX AND PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM AS A RARE COMPLICATION OF LAPAROSCOPIC SURGERY

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**SUMMARY** – Occurrence of bilateral pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema during gynecologic laparoscopic procedure is very rare. We report a case of a 23-year-old woman who developed bilateral pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema during laparoscopic ovarian cystectomy. Carbon dioxide extravasations outside the peritoneal cavity during laparoscopy may have fatal consequences. Careful monitoring, immediate diagnosis and proper treatment are crucial for patient safety.

**Key words:** *Laparoscopy – complications; Mediastinal emphysema; Pneumothorax; Subcutaneous emphysema; Case reports*

## Introduction

Laparoscopic management of adnexal masses is one of the most common gynecologic procedures. Lower mortality and morbidity, reduced postoperative pain, improved postoperative recovery and reduced costs have led to widespread use of this technique. In spite of its advantages, the method may have complications. Some of them are bowel injuries, vascular injuries, air embolism, cardiac arrhythmia, abdominal wall and omental vascular injuries, bladder and ureteral injuries<sup>1,2</sup>. Development of bilateral pneumothorax during laparoscopic procedure is a very rare but potentially life-threatening complication. The first case was described in 1939<sup>3</sup>. We present a case of bilat-

eral pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema following laparoscopic ovarian cystectomy in a patient with recurrent ovarian mature teratoma.

## Case Report

A 23-year-old nulliparous woman was admitted to our department for laparoscopic right ovarian cystectomy. She had no history of any pulmonary disease. Three years earlier, she was also admitted to our department because of intermittent lower abdominal pain and bilateral ovarian cysts. At that time, ultrasonography revealed a complex right ovarian cyst of approximately 4.1x3.7 cm in size and mostly echogenic left ovarian cyst of approximately 2.5x3.7 cm in size. Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 was elevated to 49.9 U/mL. Other tumor markers were within the normal limits. Laparoscopy was indicated and during induction of anesthesia the patient developed allergic reac-

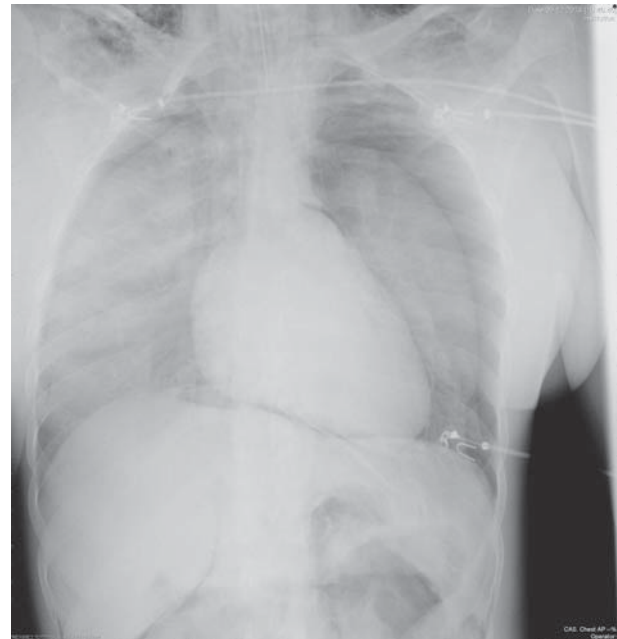
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tion. Subsequent testing showed positive reaction to atropine, Dormicum, Esmeron, Lysthenon, Norcuron and Rapifen. Several weeks later, she underwent laparoscopically assisted left and right ovarian cystectomy and bilateral mature cystic teratomas were diagnosed histologically. Surgery and postoperative period passed without any complications. She received regular follow up care with periodic ultrasonography.

Three years after primary surgery, transvaginal ultrasonography examination revealed a multilocular right ovarian cyst of approximately 4.9x4.0 cm in size. No ascites was detected. All tumor markers were within the normal range. Due to the presence of complex ovarian cyst, the patient underwent laparoscopy. After induction of anesthesia, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) pneumoperitoneum was created using Veress needle insertion technique. Veress needle was inserted in the umbilical area in first attempt, with lifting the anterior abdominal wall. Initial intraperitoneal pressure was 1 mm Hg. After insufflation of 3.5 L of CO<sub>2</sub>, intraperitoneal pressures increased to up to 15 mm Hg. The infraumbilical trocar and two other trocars were placed without any technical difficulties. Laparoscopy was performed in lithotomy position. The right ovarian cyst was excised, placed into a bag and removed through the skin incision. The left ovary was normal. An automatic insufflator maintained intraperitoneal pressure at 12-14 mm Hg. At the end of the surgery, 40 minutes after infraumbilical incision, the anesthesiologist noticed rapid fall in oxygen saturation from 97% to 78% accompanied with a fall in blood pressure to 90/60 mm Hg and rise in the heart rate to 120/minute. Skin rash on the chest, cervical and facial subcutaneous emphysema were also present. Keeping in mind the differential diagnosis of allergic reaction, the patient received emergency treatment for anaphylactic reaction, but oxygen saturation did not improve. Clinical examination revealed a hyperresonance and decreased air entry on the left side of the chest. Chest x-ray revealed partial pneumothorax on the right side and complete pneumothorax on the left side, pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema (Fig. 1). Intercostal drain was placed in the fourth intercostal space in the left midaxillary line. After confirming adequate lung expansion on chest x-ray, the patient was transferred to the Intensive Care Unit. Intercostal drain was removed on postoperative day 6 after confirming fully expanded both lungs with no pneumo-



*Fig. 1. Chest x-ray shows bilateral pneumothorax with partial collapse of the right lung and complete collapse of the left lung, a small amount of pneumomediastinum and bilateral supra- and infraclavicular subcutaneous emphysema.*

thorax. Further postoperative period was uneventful and the patient was discharged from the hospital to home care on postoperative day 7. Subsequently, histopathologic findings confirmed the diagnosis of mature cystic teratoma.

## Discussion

Laparoscopy is a safe and effective procedure with a reported mortality rate between 3 and 8 deaths *per* 100,000 cases<sup>1,4</sup>. Chapron *et al.*<sup>1</sup> report an overall complication rate of 4.64 *per* 1000 gynecologic laparoscopies. Extremely uncommon complications consequential to gas insufflation are pneumothorax with a reported incidence of 0.03%, pneumomediastinum with a reported incidence of 0.02%, and clinically significant subcutaneous emphysema with a reported incidence of 0.43% to 2.34%<sup>5,6</sup>. The actual incidence of these complications might be significantly higher because many of them can go unrecognized<sup>7</sup>.

Asymptomatic subcutaneous emphysema is not uncommon. McAlister *et al.* performed routine postoperative computed tomography scan within 24 h of

laparoscopic surgery and report grossly undetectable or clinical subcutaneous emphysema in 56% of cases<sup>8</sup>. This condition, caused by leakage of CO<sub>2</sub> around the trocar sites into the subcutaneous tissue, usually resolves spontaneously requiring conservative treatment with oxygen inhalation<sup>7</sup>. The clinical significance of subcutaneous emphysema is development of hypercarbia due to increased continuous CO<sub>2</sub> absorption through large absorption surface area in the subcutaneous tissue<sup>6</sup>. The patients that develop massive subcutaneous emphysema should be carefully observed postoperatively. The possibility of coexisting pneumothorax and/or pneumomediastinum should also be kept in mind<sup>7</sup>.

Pneumomediastinum alone does not have any major clinical consequences. Richard *et al.* studied the significance of extra alveolar collections of air after laparoscopy and found that pneumomediastinum with or without pneumothorax was not associated with significant morbidity<sup>5</sup>. Routine postoperative care is appropriate for asymptomatic hemodynamically stable patients with isolated pneumomediastinum and appropriate oxygen saturation<sup>9</sup>. Extremely rare large amount of mediastinal air can lead to cardiorespiratory distress due to obstruction of normal return of venous blood to the heart<sup>9</sup>.

Pneumothorax during laparoscopy is a rare but life-threatening complication. Gas accumulated in the pleural cavity can cause mild or severe pleural chest pain that usually resolves within 24 h even though pneumothorax still exists<sup>10</sup>. The results of physical examination in patients with pneumothorax may be normal or may include decreased chest wall movement on the affected side, unequal breath sounds and increased resonance on percussion<sup>10</sup>. Although these symptoms and signs are usually present, small pneumothorax in a healthy patient can go undetected. Pneumothorax should be suspected even in the absence of physical signs when there is a fall in blood pressure and oxygen saturation, an increase in the airway pressures and in the end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub>, or when unexplained hypoxia, hypercarbia, or hemodynamic instability occurs<sup>11</sup>. A high degree of suspicion is warranted for early diagnosis, proper treatment and prevention of lethal consequences. The risk factors for the development of pneumothorax or pneumomediastinum during laparoscopic surgery are older patient age, operating time of 200 minutes or more, higher maximum measured end-tid-

al CO<sub>2</sub> (>50 mm Hg), operator inexperience, operations such as fundoplasty or hiatal dissection, and the use of six or more surgical ports<sup>12</sup>. The laparoscopic upper abdominal surgery is an independent risk factor for pneumothorax<sup>12</sup>. In the case presented, the patient did not have any risk factors.

It is difficult to determine the etiology of these complications. The rupture of emphysematous bullae during mechanical ventilation due to barotrauma, direct surgical injury to the diaphragm, defects of the diaphragm, or existence of diaphragmatic congenital channels and diaphragmatic congenital weak points are believed to influence the development of pneumomediastinum and subsequently pneumothorax<sup>13</sup>. Carbon dioxide may also pass retroperitoneally through anatomical pathways (aortic and esophageal hiatuses of the diaphragm) to the mediastinum, later rupturing into the pleural cavity<sup>2</sup>. In our case, iatrogenic damage to diaphragm was ruled out. Although the presence of congenital diaphragmatic defects is believed to be the most common cause of pneumothorax during laparoscopy, this could be excluded in the case presented since first laparoscopy had passed with no complications. The etiology often remains unknown.

There are only few reported cases of bilateral pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema after gynecologic laparoscopy. Fedun *et al.*<sup>14</sup> report a case of tension pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema after laparoscopic hysterectomy, while Mekaru *et al.*<sup>15</sup> describe delayed pneumothorax after laparoscopic ovarian cystectomy. Y VS *et al.*<sup>16</sup> also report a similar case of pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum and ocular emphysema, which occurred during diagnostic laparoscopy in an infertile patient.

In conclusion, anesthesiologists and gynecologists/surgeons should always be aware of these complications during laparoscopic procedures. Immediate and proper treatment is crucial to prevent the possible lethal outcome.

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## Sažetak

PNEUMOTORAKS I PNEUMOMEDIJASTINUM  
– RIJETKE KOMPLIKACIJE LAPAROSKOPSKE KIRURGIJE

*I. Mamić, D. Danolić, M. Puljiz, M. Kasum, I. Alvir, L. Kostić, I. Milas, A. Šoštar, I. Pedišić i T. Bečejac*

Razvoj obostranog pneumotoraksa, pneumomediastinuma i supkutanog emfizema je iznimno rijetka komplikacija laparoskopске ginekološke operacije. U ovom radu prikazujemo slučaj 23-godišnje bolesnice u koje se razvio obostrani pneumotoraks, pneumomediastinum i supkutani emfizem tijekom laparoskopске ovarijske cistektomije. Posljedice nakupljanja ugljičnog dioksida izvan trbušne šupljine tijekom laparoskopskih zahvata mogu biti fatalne. Brza dijagnoza i odgovarajuće liječenje su ključni za povoljan ishod.

Ključne riječi: *Laparoskopija – komplikacije; Pneumotoraks; Medijastinum, emfizem; Potkožni emfizem; Prikazi slučaja*