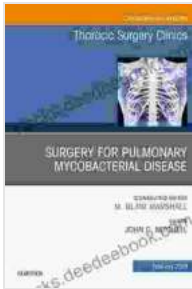


# Surgery for Pulmonary Mycobacterial Disease: An Issue of Thoracic Surgery

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## Surgery for Pulmonary Mycobacterial Disease, An Issue of Thoracic Surgery Clinics (The Clinics: Surgery Book 29) by Pedro K. Beredjiklian

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 26679 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Print length : 374 pages



Pulmonary mycobacterial disease (PMD) is a chronic infection of the lungs caused by mycobacteria, a type of bacteria that includes *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB) and *Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare*. PMD can lead to significant lung damage and respiratory failure if not treated promptly. In some cases, surgery may be necessary to treat PMD and prevent further complications.

### Indications for Surgery

Surgery for PMD is typically considered in the following cases:

- **Failure of medical therapy:** If medical therapy, which includes antibiotics and other medications, fails to control the infection, surgery may be necessary to remove the infected lung tissue.
- **Extensive lung damage:** In cases where the infection has caused severe damage to the lungs, surgery may be nötig to remove the damaged tissue and restore lung function.
- **Fistula formation:** A fistula is an abnormal connection between two organs or cavities. In PMD, a fistula can form between the lungs and the pleural space (the space surrounding the lungs). Surgery may be necessary to close the fistula and prevent further complications.
- **Hemoptysis:** Hemoptysis is the coughing up of blood. In PMD, hemoptysis can occur due to damage to the lung blood vessels. Surgery may be necessary to control the bleeding.
- **Lung cancer:** In some cases, PMD can lead to the development of lung cancer. Surgery may be necessary to remove the cancerous tissue and prevent further spread.

## Types of Surgery

The type of surgery performed for PMD depends on the extent of the infection and the location of the affected lung tissue. The most common types of surgery include:

- **Lobectomy:** A lobectomy is the removal of one lobe of the lung. This is the most common type of surgery for PMD.
- **Pneumonectomy:** A pneumonectomy is the removal of an entire lung. This is a more extensive surgery and is typically only performed in

cases of severe lung damage.

- **Wedge resection:** A wedge resection is the removal of a small, wedge-shaped piece of lung tissue. This is a less invasive surgery and is typically used to treat small, localized infections.
- **Bronchoscopy:** A bronchoscopy is a procedure that involves inserting a thin, flexible tube with a camera on the end into the airways. This procedure can be used to diagnose PMD, collect samples for testing, and remove small pieces of infected lung tissue.

## Risks of Surgery

As with any surgery, there are risks associated with surgery for PMD.

These risks include:

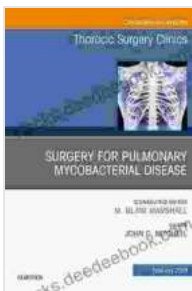
- **Bleeding:** Bleeding is a potential risk of any surgery, and it is more common in patients with PMD due to the damage to the lung blood vessels.
- **Infection:** Infection is another potential risk of surgery, especially in patients with weakened immune systems.
- **Pneumonia:** Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can occur after surgery, especially in patients who have difficulty clearing mucus from their lungs.
- **Respiratory failure:** Respiratory failure is a condition in which the lungs are unable to provide enough oxygen to the body. This can occur after surgery, especially in patients with severe lung damage.

## Recovery from Surgery

The recovery time from surgery for PMD varies depending on the type of surgery performed and the patient's overall health. In general, patients can expect to stay in the hospital for 3-5 days after surgery. During this time, they will be monitored for complications and given antibiotics to prevent infection.

After being discharged from the hospital, patients will need to continue taking antibiotics for several months to clear the infection. They will also need to have regular follow-up appointments with their doctor to monitor their progress and ensure that the infection is resolved.

Surgery for pulmonary mycobacterial disease is a complex procedure that requires a team of skilled surgeons and healthcare professionals. The decision to perform surgery is based on a number of factors, including the extent of the infection, the patient's overall health, and the risks and benefits of surgery.



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