

Management of recalcitrant or massive subcutaneous emphysema after pulmonary resection

Principals:

Avoid unnecessary pain/ procedures for patients

Early identification of patients who would benefit from thoracoscopy

Manage length of admission

Key References:

Beck PL et al. Simple construction of the subcutaneous catheter for treatment of severe subcutaneous emphysema. Chest 2002; 1-1:64 7–9.

Byun CS, et al. Vacuum assisted closure therapy as alternative treatment of subcutaneous emphysema. Korean J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2013;46:383-7.

Cerfolio RL, et al. Management of subcutaneous emphysema after pulmonary resection. Ann Thorac Surg 2008;85:1759–65.

Johnson CH, et al. In patients with extensive subcutaneous emphysema, which technique the cheese maximal clinical resolution: Infraclavicular incision, subcutaneous drain insertion or suction or in situ chest drain? Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg 2014;18:825-9.

Kiefer MV, Feeney CM. Management of subcutaneous emphysema with “gills”: case report and review the literature. J Emerg Med 2013;45:666-9.

Ozdogan M, et al. Treatment of severe subcutaneous emphysema by fenestrated angiocatheter. Intensive Care Med 2005;31:168.

Suri JC, et al. A novel treatment modality for extensive subcutaneous emphysema. J Postgrad Med 2014;60:217-9.

