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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Bronchogenic cysts. Importance of infection in adults. Study of 12 cases[☆]



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KEYWORDS

Bronchogenic cyst;
Infection;
Surgical resection

Abstract

Background: Bronchogenic cyst is a rare congenital malformation and commonly located in the mediastinum and lung parenchyma.

Objective: To determine the clinical characteristics of the patients with diagnosis of bronchogenic cysts, their location and the infectious bacteria when the cysts are infected. The cases were collected from 1st January 2005 to 1st January 2013, in a third level hospital.

Material and methods: The cases with bronchogenic cysts resected by thoracotomy were confirmed by histological study. Age, sex, admission diagnosis, location, size, imagenologic studies, and bacteriological cultures were evaluated.

Results: Of the 12 cases with diagnosis of bronchogenic cysts surgically resected by thoracotomy, six were male and six female, with 50% located in lung parenchyma and 50% in mediastinum, one of the latter was para-oesophageal. Bacteriological study of the cystic content demonstrated bacterial infection in seven (58%) cases.

Conclusions: Bronchogenic cysts are rare congenital benign lesions. They must be resected because their content might be infected. The histopathology study is necessary to confirm the diagnosis, together with bacteriological examination. Thoracotomy is a safe procedure to resect bronchogenic cysts.

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PALABRAS CLAVE

Quiste broncogénico;
Infección;
Resección quirúrgica

Quistes broncogénicos. Importancia de la infección en adultos. Estudio de 12 casos**Resumen**

Antecedentes: El quiste broncogénico es una malformación congénita benigna poco frecuente, se localiza principalmente en el mediastino y en el parénquima pulmonar.

Objetivo: Determinar las características clínicas de los pacientes con diagnóstico de quiste broncogénico, su localización y las bacterias responsables en caso de presentar un proceso infeccioso, diagnosticados del 1 de enero de 2005 al 1 de enero de 2013, en un hospital de concentración de tercer nivel.

Material y métodos: Se estudiaron los casos de quistes broncogénicos resecados por toracotomía que fueron confirmados por estudio histopatológico; se evaluaron: sexo, edad, diagnóstico de ingreso, localización, tamaño, cuadro clínico, estudios de imagen y cultivos bacteriológicos.

Resultados: Se encontraron 12 casos de pacientes con diagnóstico de quiste broncogénico resecados quirúrgicamente por toracotomía, 6 pacientes del género masculino y 6 del femenino; el 50% con localización pulmonar y el 50% en mediastino, de estos últimos uno fue paraesofágico. El estudio bacteriológico del contenido quístico demostró que el 58% de los casos tenía una infección agregada.

Conclusiones: Los quistes broncogénicos son lesiones congénitas raras de naturaleza benigna, deben ser resecados porque su contenido puede infectarse. El estudio histopatológico es determinante para confirmar el diagnóstico conjuntamente con el examen bacteriológico. La toracotomía es un procedimiento seguro para resecar quistes broncogénicos.

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Background

The bronchogenic cyst is a rare congenital malformation, the result of an abnormal budding of the tracheobronchial tree when separating from the primitive intestine, around the seventh week of gestation. This originates cystic lesions of variable sizes (in general of 1–15 cm of diameter) mainly located in the mediastinum and the pulmonary parenchyma. The bronchogenic cyst may be filled with air or may contain a fluid with a milky appearance and of mucinous characteristics. The histology of the cyst wall reveals respiratory epithelium with mucous glands, cilia and, on occasions, bronchial cartilage. This characteristic histological pattern may disappear in the presence of an infectious process.^{1,2} Most of the patients are asymptomatic and the diagnosis is made by means of incidental findings when performing radiological routine tests.³ The bronchogenic cyst can appear as a cavitary formation of thin walls, occasionally accompanied by pleural effusion; it can also appear as a mediastinal mass that may be confused with a tumour.

In some cases the bronchogenic cysts become symptomatic when their content is infected, which produces purulent sputum that forces the patient to seek medical attention.

The objective of this research is to determine the clinical characteristics of the patients with the diagnosis of bronchogenic cyst, its location, the outcomes of the surgical treatment and to determine, in the infectious cases, which microorganisms were involved. The study was conducted in the Department of Pneumology of the General Hospital of Mexico O.D. (Decentralized Organism), a hospital concentrating on tertiary care.

Materials and methods

The archives of the Pathology and Pneumology units of the Hospital General de México were reviewed from 1st January 2005 to 1st January 2013. The cases of resection of the confirmed bronchogenic cyst by histopathological study were selected. In all the cases, gender, age, diagnosis at admission, location, size, clinical condition, imaging studies and the results of the bacteriological cultures of the lesion content were evaluated. The value of the pulse oximetry was considered as information about the preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative functional state.

Results

Twelve cases of patients with diagnosis of bronchogenic cyst surgically resected by means of thoracotomy were found. All of them were documented with imaging studies (chest X-rays, chest computed axial tomography) that showed the presence of a cystic cavity of thin walls and, on occasions, hydro-aerial levels. The average size of the lesions was 5.3 cm. In all the cases a histopathological study of the bronchial cyst wall was performed, which showed a pseudo-stratified and cubic ciliated epithelium, with a discrete oedema of the submucosa (120X PAS staining) (Fig. 1).

Six male patients and six female patients were found with an average age of 49, ranging from 22 to 77. Six cases with pulmonary location (Table 1) and six located in the mediastinum (Figs. 1 and 2). One of the mediastinal cysts was para-oesophageal cyst. In 91% of the cases, the diagnosis of bronchogenic cyst was not considered at admission. In this

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