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VIDEOTHORACOSCOPIC STUDIES OF THE BRONCHOPULMONARY SYSTEM IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS

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The frequency of diffuse lesions of the lungs and pleura has been increasing in the last decade. Histological or bacteriological confirmation of the diagnosis with its morphological verification is now recognized as mandatory, especially when the question arises about the differentiation of bronchopulmonary lesions, including tuberculosis.

The search and improvement of various instrumental methods for obtaining biopsy matreial of lung tissue, bronchi, pleura and lymph nodes are continuing. The least invasiveness and burdensomeness for the patient, the speed of intervention are the main requirements for the study method.

Over the past 10 years, in phthisiopulmonology for the diagnosis of bronchopulmonary diseases, we have developed videothoracoscopic methods of bioptic interventions for bronchopulmonary examination of patients.

The purpose of the study: to improve the diagnosis of tuberculosis with the help of video thoracoscopic studies of the bronchopulmonary system.

Materials and methods: The data of a video thoracoscopic examination with tissue biopsy of 252 patients with various pathologies of the bronchopulmonary system organs were analyzed. All obtained biopsy materials were fixed with neutral 10% formalin and after appropriate treatment histological blocks were prepared and histological sections were stained by staining hematoxylin-eosin. Carl Zeiss light binocular microscopes were used.

The results of the study: Tuberculosis of the chest organs was found in 69 patients, nonspecific inflammatory process – in 99, echinococcal cyst – in 7, pleural mesothelioma - in 32, lung adenocarcinoma in 30, undifferentiated carcinoma – in 8, non–Hodgkin's lymphoma - in 4, squamous cell carcinoma - in 2, hamartoma - in one patient.

Videothoracoscopic biopsy of the bronchopulmonary system is a relatively simple and safe method that provides endopulmonary cytogram examination.

Conclusion. The videothoracoscopic method allows timely and reliable diagnosis with morphological and histological verification. This makes it possible to prescribe adequate therapy depending on the etiology of the pathological process and choose a reasonable tactic of surgical or conservative treatment.