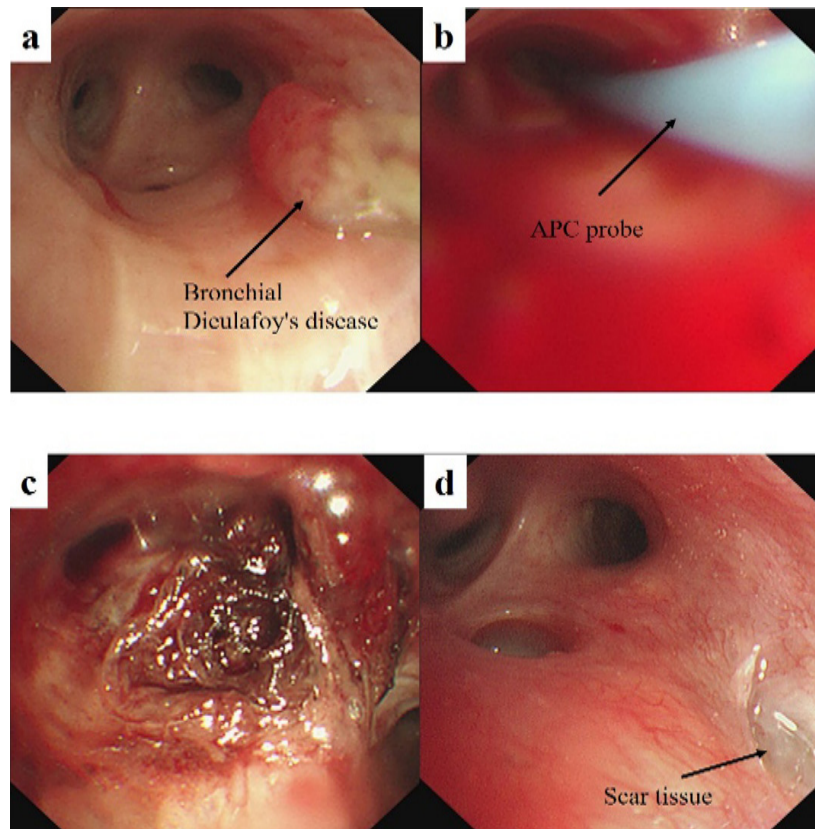


Successful hemostasis for airway bleeding using two flexible bronchoscopes under conscious sedation

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A 79-year-old man was referred for hemoptysis. He was recently diagnosed with mitral valve prolapse and underwent valve replacement 15 days ago. He has a history of percutaneous coronary arterial stenting due to unstable angina 5 years ago. The patient recovered well after surgery and was considering discharge. However, a small amount of hemoptysis started 5 days ago, and 3 days ago, a reddish mucosal lesion with blood oozing was recognized at the orifice area of the upper divisional bronchus of the left upper lobe through flexible bronchoscopy, and it was diagnosed as bronchial Dieulafoy's disease. Conservative treatment such as discontinuation of anticoagulation (warfarin) was initially selected. However, hemoptysis continued. We decided to perform bronchoscopic hemostasis. After inserting a flexible bronchoscope [BF-260 (outer diameter 4.9 mm, working channel 2.0 mm), Olympus] under conscious sedation, argon plasma coagulation (APC) was attempted. However, when the APC probe was inserted into the working channel, it was difficult to remove the bleeding through suction, so the field of view was not secured. Although rigid bronchoscopy or embolization was required, the patient was well maintaining oxygenation by spontaneous breathing, so we decided to insert another flexible bronchoscope [MAF-TM mobilescope (outer diameter 5.2 mm, working channel 2.6 mm), Olympus] for the purpose of blood suction. The result was successful. The field of view was secured while removing the bleeding with the second scope, and the bleeding was successfully stopped with APC. The patient was discharged 7 days after the procedure. On bronchoscopy performed 2 months later, the bronchial Dieulafoy's disease disappeared and was replaced with scar tissue.



a. A bronchial Dieulafoy's disease lesion at the orifice area of the upper divisional bronchus of the left upper lobe.
 b. Argon plasma coagulation (APC) on the bronchial Dieulafoy's disease lesion with active bleeding
 c. Right after APC bleeding control
 d. After 2 months, the bronchial Dieulafoy's disease lesion was replaced with scar tissue.