

FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF THORACIC &
CARDIOVASCULAR SURGEONS OF INDIA

Jointly with

SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE ON
OPEN HEART SURGERY

June 13th — 16th 1991, Hotel Taj Mahal Inter-continental,
Bombay-India.



Abstract Book

without medication. Post operation angiography performed two years after surgery shows patency of graft while I.V.P. good renal function. Surgical technique and immediate and long term results will be discussed.

BRONCHIAL ENDOSCOPY

Analysis of 2772 fiberoptic Bronchoscopies at Medical College, Aurangabad

Kalbande M.B., A.P. Deodhar, Takalakar U.V., Jadhav G.S.

Incharge CVTS, Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad.

2772 Fiberoptic bronchoscopies were carried out between 1985 and 90 at Medical college hospital, Aurangabad using Olympus BF-B3 R bronchoscope in adults and BF-3 C 10 bronchofiberscope in children. Male to female ratio was Approximately 3:1 and children below 10 years formed 11.14 % (319 cases). (186 below 4 yrs. & 39 below 1 year.) The following distribution based on the clinical diagnosis was observed:- Neoplastic conditions-43.6%; Koch's: 13.1% Infective pathology: 24.9%; Foreign bodies 8.7% and other conditions; 9.7%, which included many rare cases, to be referred during the presentation.

Bronchofiberscopy—analysis of 4500 cases

Sarkar, S.K., Vyas, C.K., Purohit, S.D., Bhatnagar, M.

Chest Hospital, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur-302016

Fiberoptic bronchoscopy expands our diagnostic capabilities in many benign and malignant diseases, as well as broadens our understanding of pulmonary immunopathology.

This study presents our experience of F.O.B. in 4500 patients during last 10 years who had specific indications of non malignant pathology (3975) and for localisation of radiologically occult bronchogenic carcinoma (525).

F.O.B. could help in the diagnosis of smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis in 86.6% (1117 out of 1290), and bacterial pneumonia in 56% (1008 out of 1800). Pleuroscopy using F.O.B. was rewarding and in 92.5% (174 out of 180) cases diagnosis could be achieved. By using different tissue sampling techniques in 88.2% cases (535 out of 607) of endoscopically visible growths, the histology was proved.

In other group only 14% patients (74 out of 525) had histologically proved bronchogenic carcinoma. The emphasis on bronchoscopy to exclude neoplasm in these cases was empiric.

B.I.T. was very effective in controlling hemoptysis in 66 of the 98 cases (67.3%) using botropase and hemoplastin infusion therapy.