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11th International Meeting on General Thoracic Surgery



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10th International Workshop on Surgical Exploration of the
Mediastinum and Systematic Nodal Dissection



5th Meeting of the Thoracic Oncology, Thoracic
Surgery, Techniques & Transplant, Respiratory Nursing
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Society of Pneumology and Thoracic Surgery (SEPAR)



3rd Joint Meeting of the Spanish Society of
Thoracic Surgery (SECT)



30th Congress of the "Asociación Iberoamericana
de Cirugía Torácica" AIACT



10th International Workshop on Surgical Exploration of the
Mediastinum and Systematic Nodal Dissection



ONE-TIME SEQUENTIAL BILATERAL INFRACLAVICULAR FIRST RIB RESECTION FOR PAGET-SCHÖTTER SYNDROME

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The traditional approaches for first rib resection to decompress vascular structures in the thoracic outlet syndrome is being progressively replaced by VATS and RATS. However, the infraclavicular approach represents a fast and safe surgery that offers good results. In this abstract, we present the decompression of a young patient with Paget-Schötter Syndrome, who showed signs of vein compression after angioplasty, using the infraclavicular approach for first rib resection. For the procedure, the patient is placed supine with the arms along the body in flex position of the surgical table. A transverse incision is made below the clavicle and the dissection starts preserving the pectoralis major muscle. It is necessary to remove the subclavian muscle to identify the vein and it is mandatory to perform adhesiolysis. Scalenotomy is performed along the rib. As an innovation in the usual technique, an ultrasonic aspirator that combine vibration and suctioning causing bone fragmentation preserving the soft tissue around is used to cut down the bone. We use a longitudinal tip to cut anteriorly and a 360° tip to rout as much posterior as possible. Chest tube normally is not necessary. The contralateral decompression is performed with the same technique. Normally the patient is discharged in less than 24 hours. The infraclavicular approach for vascular outlet syndrome, especially in Paget-Schötter syndrome, represents a valid way to promptly and effectively decompress the vein. It can be performed bilaterally in the same surgical act, with good results in Doppler Ultrasound allowing an early withdrawal of anticoagulation.