



Step-By-Step to Lung Transplantation

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Conflict of Interest Disclosures

• Abiomed, Atricure, Abbott



Lung Transplantation





A transplant team led by Dr. Hardy performed the world's first heart transplant in man at the University of Mississippi Medical Center on January 23, 1964.

- First human lung transplant was performed in 1963 at the University of Mississippi by JD Hardy
 - 58 y.o. male with emphysema, CRI and a left mainstem bronchogenic carcinoma
 - Donor died of a MI with shock and pulmonary edema
 - Recipient survived 18 days with death resulting from renal failure and infection



Single Lung Transplantation

• First successful single lung transplant was performed in 1983 at the Toronto University by Joel Cooper, M.D. for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis



- Improved vascularization of the ischemic donor bronchus using an omental wrap
- Use of cyclosporine and avoidance of large doses of steroids



Unilateral lung transplantation for pulmonary fibrosis. Toronto Lung Transplant Group. N Engl J Med 1986 May 1;314(18):1140-5





Double Lung Transplantation

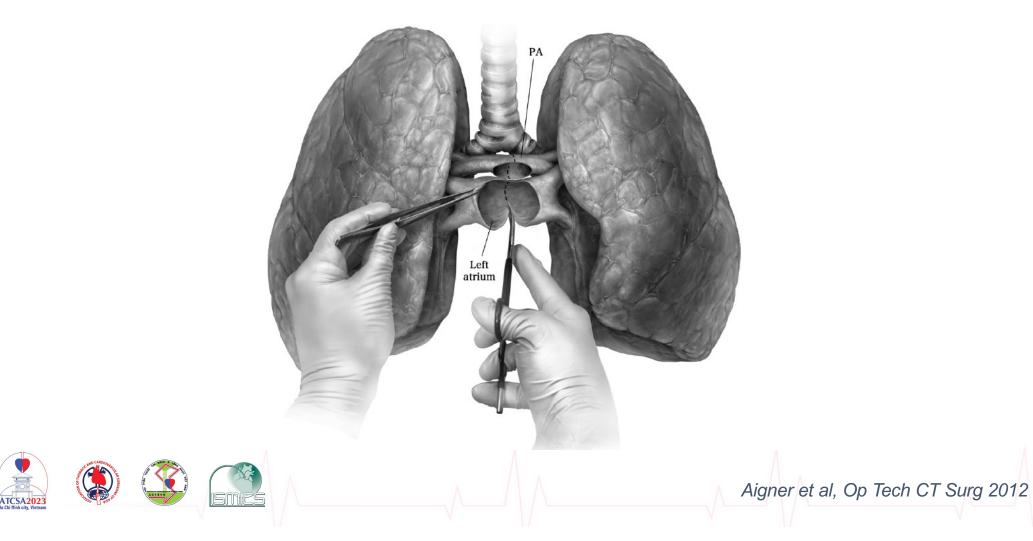


• First successful double lung transplant was performed in 1986 by Toronto Lung Transplant Group for COPD

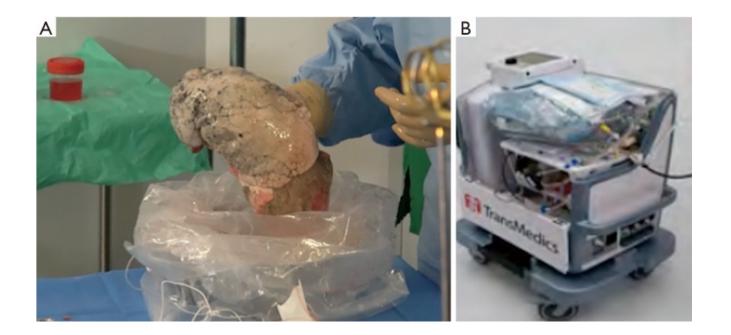


Double-lung transplant for advanced chronic obstructive lung disease. Cooper JD; Patterson GA; Grossman R; Maurer J. Am Rev Respir Dis 1989;139:303-7.

Donor Lung Procurement









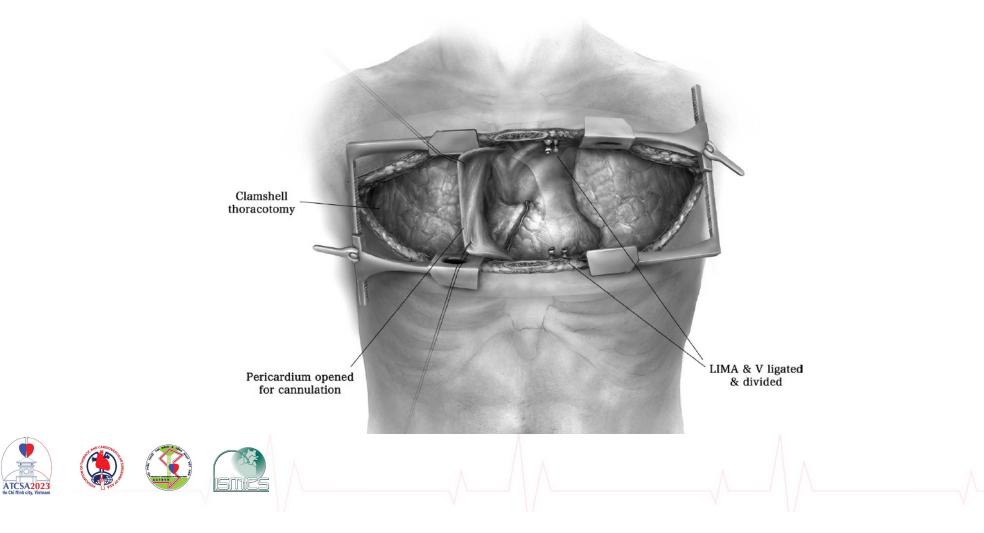
The Recipient Operation

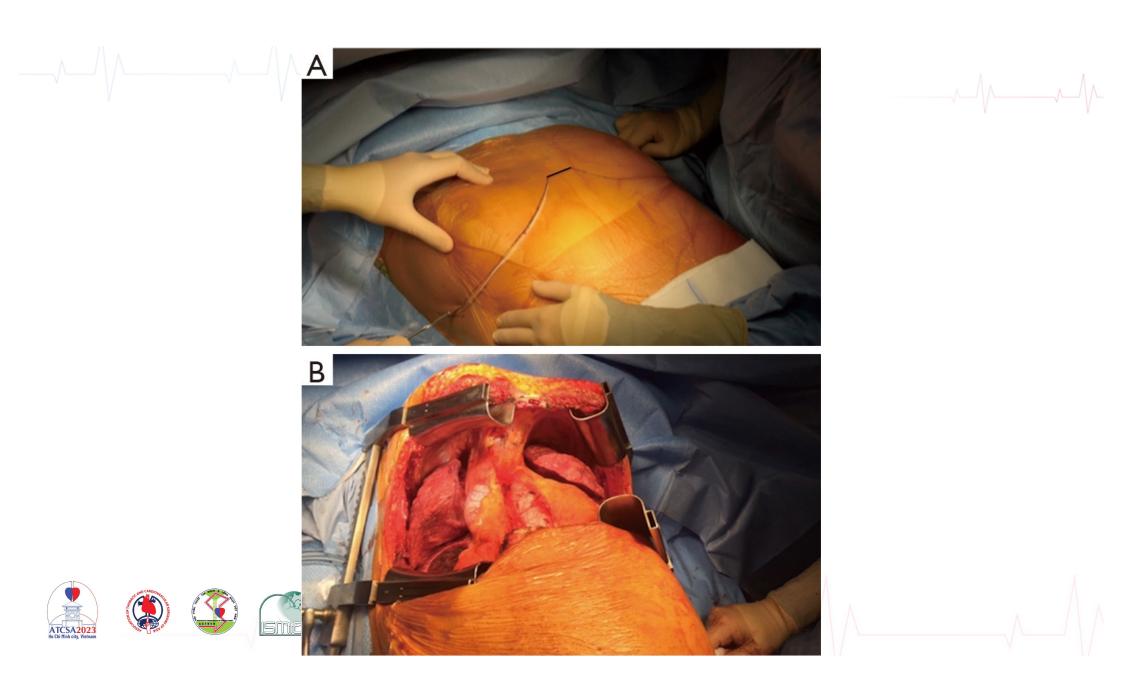
- Lines
- Double-lumen ET tube
- NO
- TEE

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• Off pump / on pump / ECMO

The Standard Incision







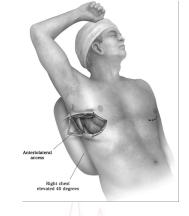


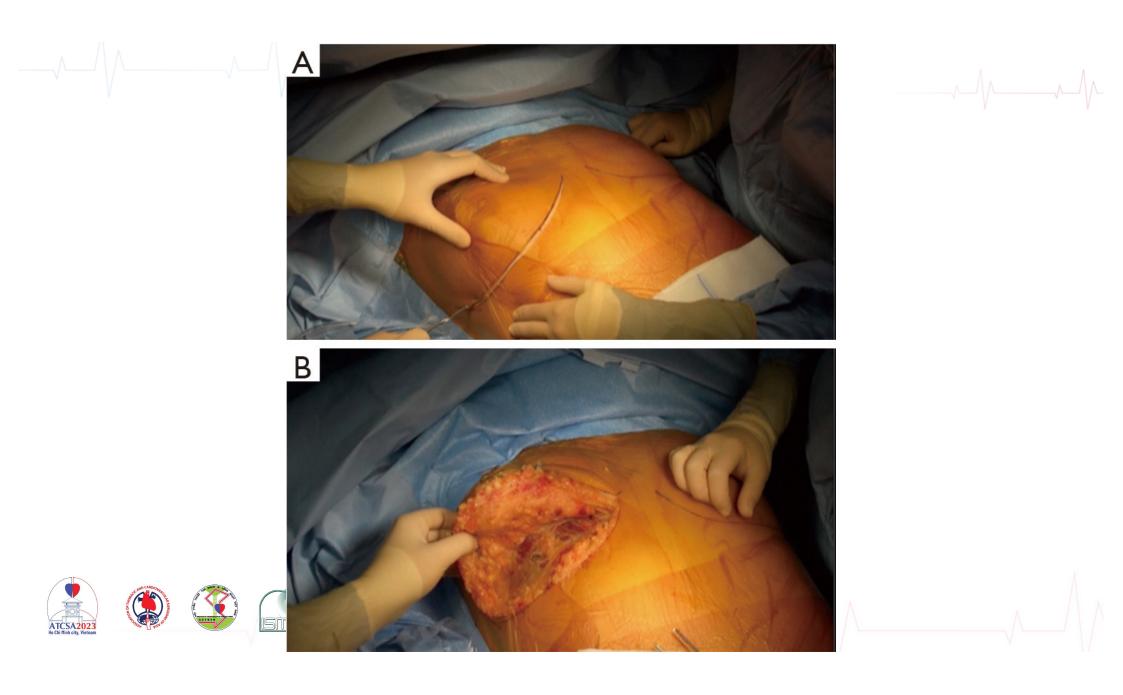
Single Lung Transplantation

Bilateral Lung Transplantation

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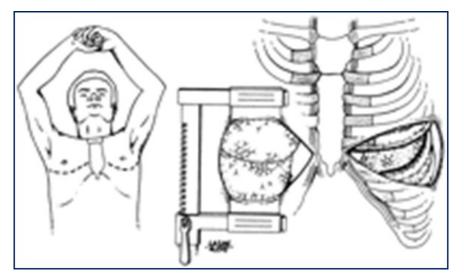






Thoracotomy

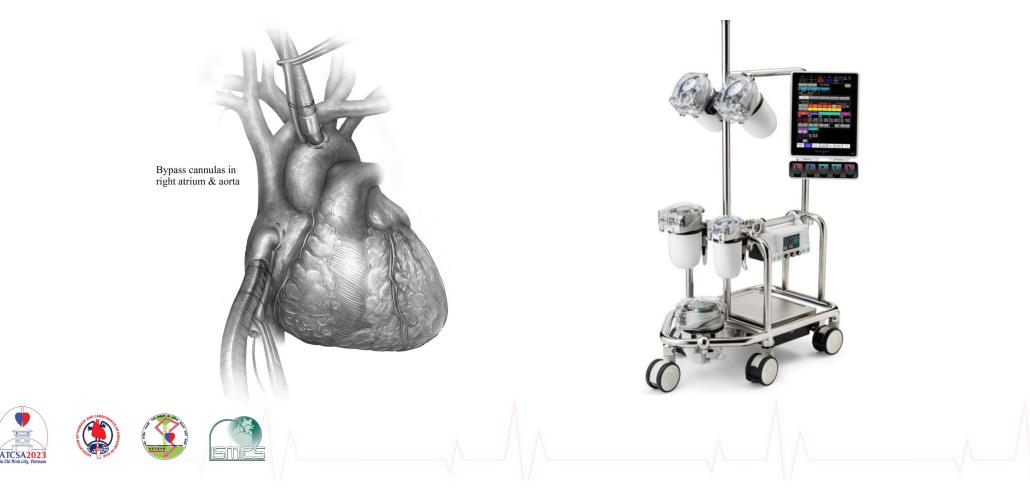
Minimally Invasive



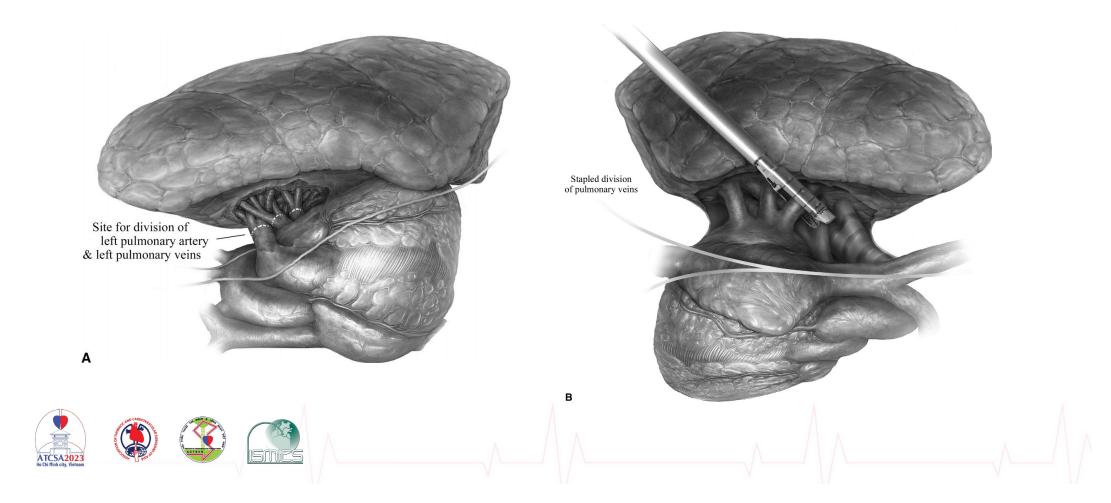
The same operation through smaller incisions.







Native lung explant

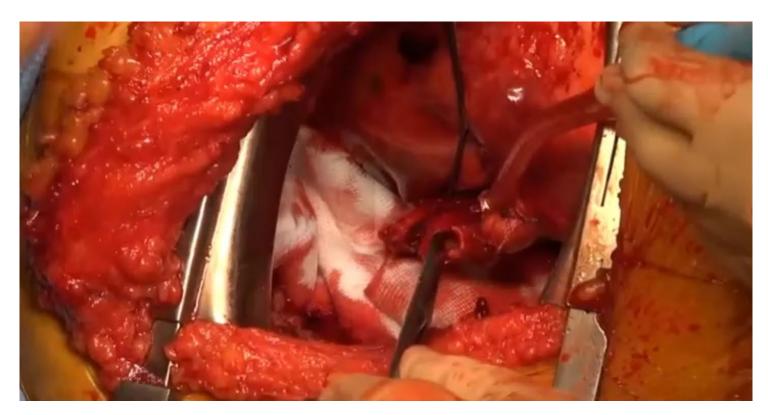


Native lung explant



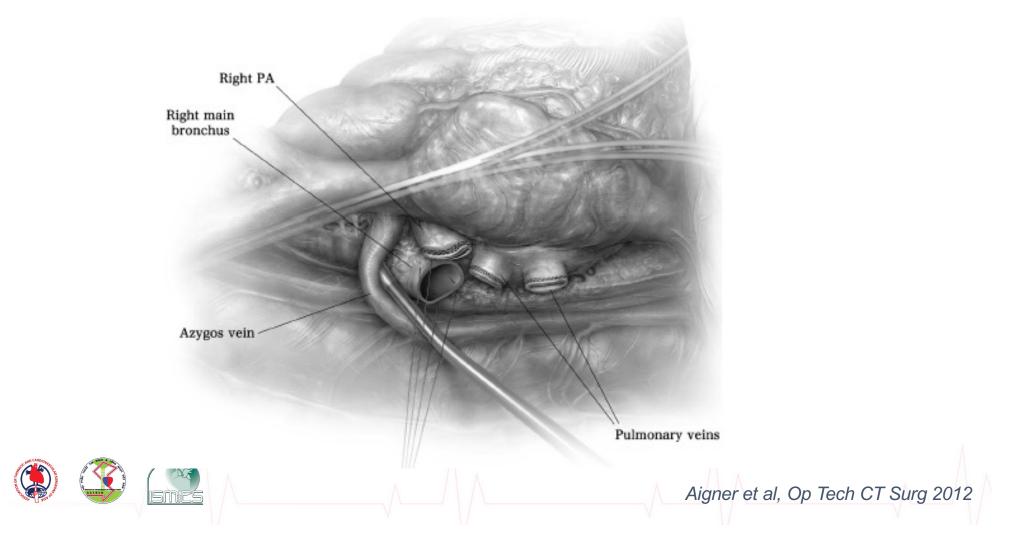


Preparing the hilum





Operative Steps



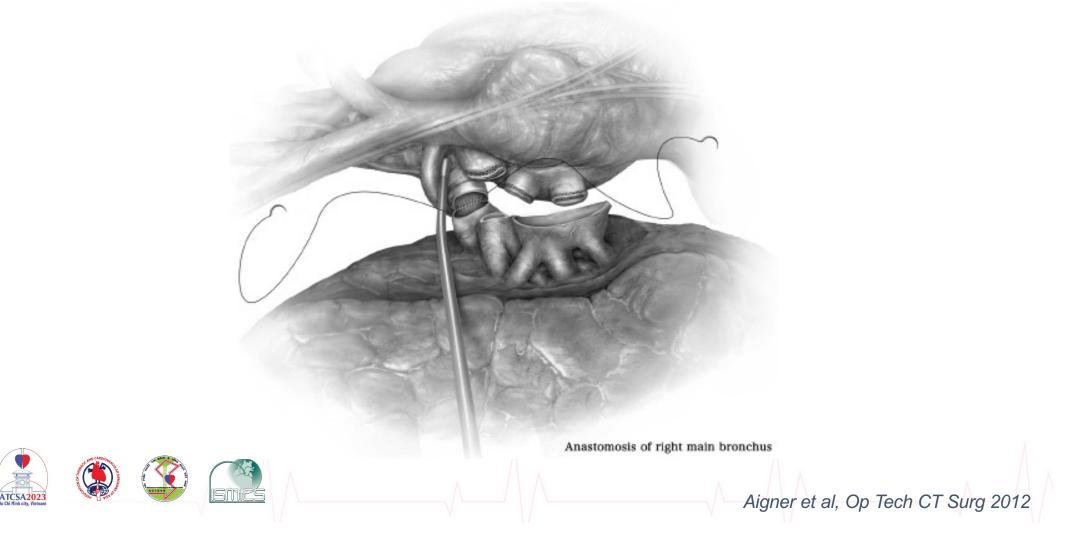
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Preparing the graft

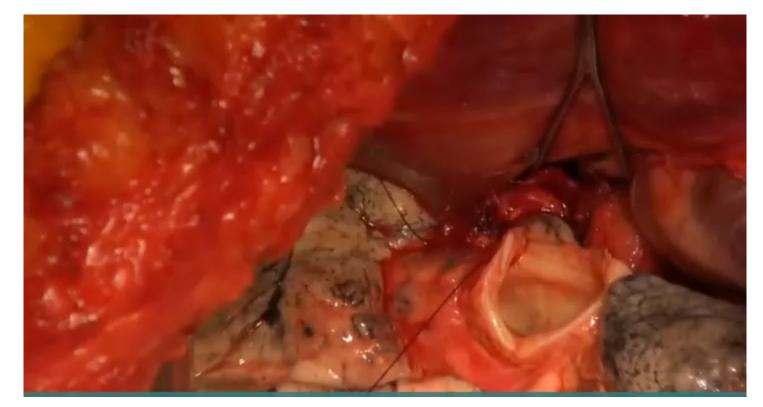




Bronchial Anastomosis

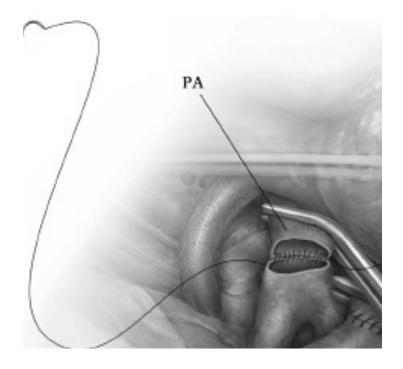


Bronchial anastomosis (4-0 PDS and 4-0 Prolene)









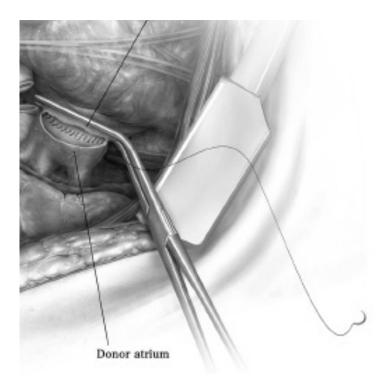


PA Anastomosis (5-0 Prolene)

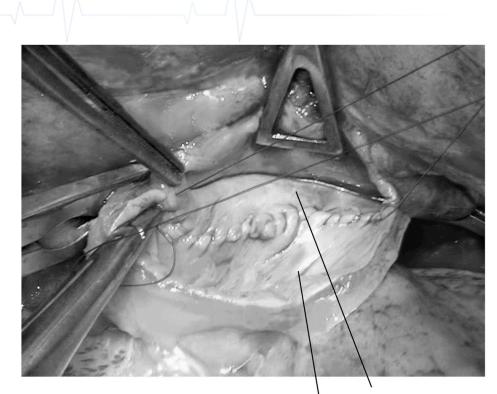






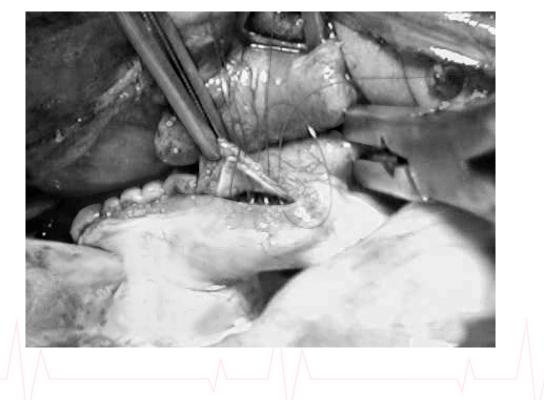






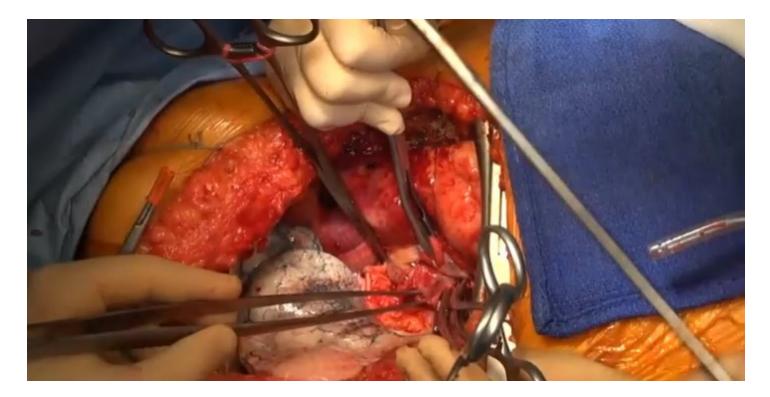
Recipient atrial cuff

Donor atrial cuff

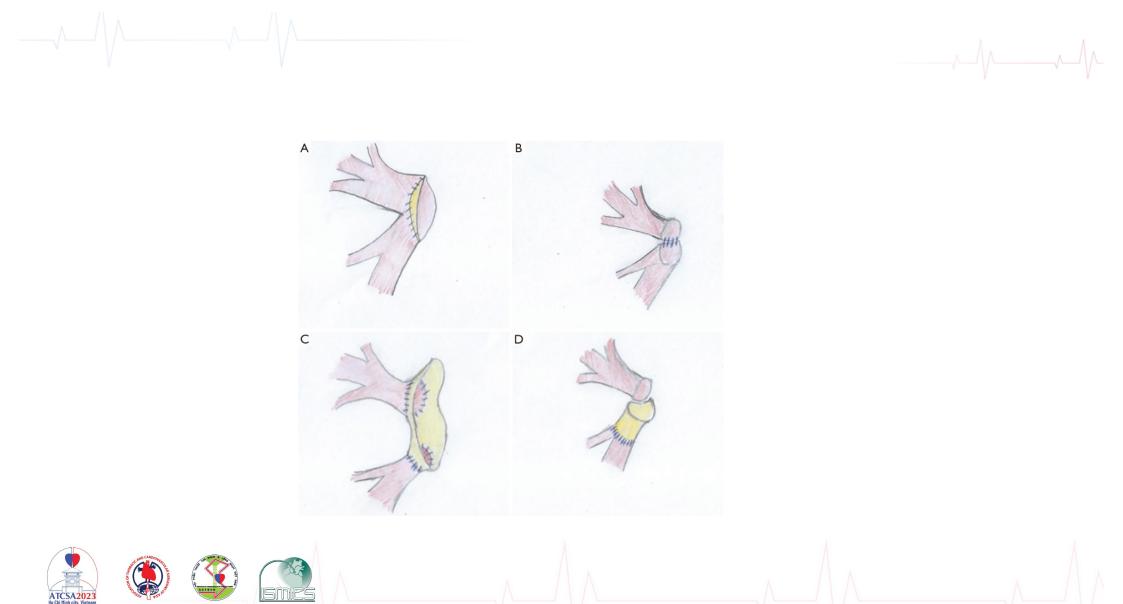




Pulmonary Vein anastomosis (4-0 Prolene)

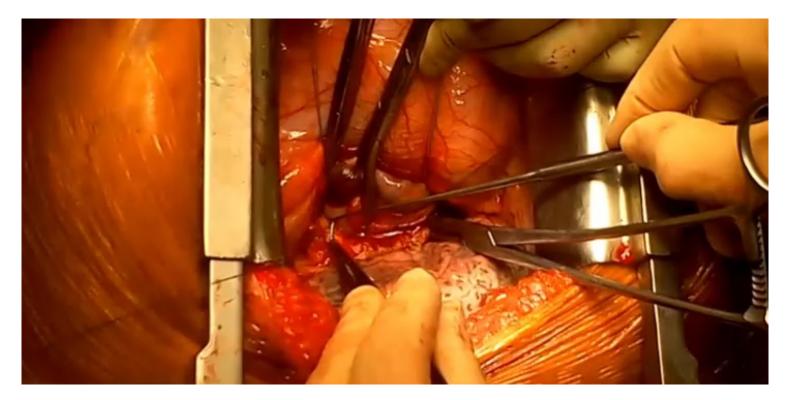




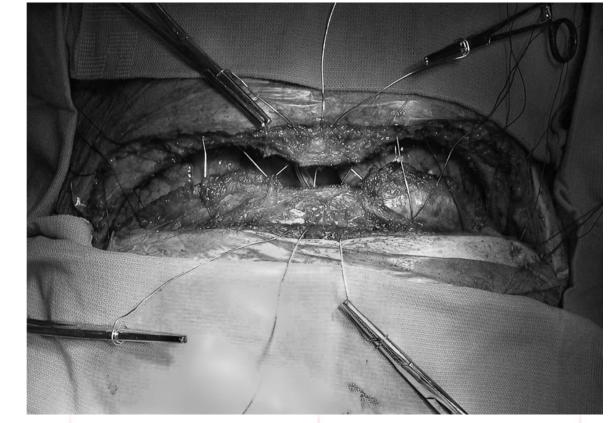


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Retrograde flush









Intraoperative Considerations

- Which lung to work on first?
- Cardiopulmonary support
 - ECMO vs CPB
 - Cannulation site
- Ischemic times
- Graft function



Post Op Pathway

Data:	Pre-op	POD 0	POD 1	POD 2	POD 3	POD 4-14, post
						discharge
Criteria to call transplant service	 Temp >38.5 Heart rate <60, >120 Systolic BP <90, >180 Urine output <30mL/Hr Unrelieved pain 	 Temp >38.5 Heart rate <60, >120 Systolic BP <90, >180 Urine output <30mL/Hr Unrelieved pain Chest tube output >150 per hour Neurologic changes 	Temp >38.5 Heart rate <60, >120 Systolic BP <90, >180 Urine output <30mL/Hr Unrelieved pain Chest tube output >150 per hour Neurologic changes	 Temp >38.5 Heart rate <60, >120 Systolic BP <90, >180 Urine output <30mL/Hr Unrelieved pain Chest tube output >150 per hour Neurologic changes 	 Temp >38.5 Heart rate <60, >120 Systolic BP <90, >180 Urine output <30mL/Hr Unrelieved pain Chest tube output >150 per hour Neurologic changes 	 Temp >38.5 Heart rate <60, >120 Systolic BP <90, >180 Urine output <30mL/Hr Unrelieved pain Chest tube output >150 per hour Neurologic changes
Transplant Team Care/Nursing Care	Type and cross minimum of 4 units pRBCs, 2 FFP, and 1 platelets (specify stat for PRBCs and platelets; choose CMV safe and leuko-reduced)	 Titrate pressors and inotropes (to ensure end organ perfusion) Follow serial lactate and ABG Wean FiO₂ to 40% PEEP 10 Bronch for toilet prn Monitor chest tube output Examine cannula sites for bleeding in post-op ECMO patients Consider wean of nitric oxide or Flolan 	 Wean FiO₂ to 30% Wean PEEP to 5 Wean nitric oxide or Flolan Initiate CPAP trial with view to extubation Flexible bronchoscopy for toilet prior to extubation Wean pressors and inotropes Assess neuro status DC posterior chest tube when output <250cc/day Remove hemodynamic monitoring lines Ensure adequate narcotic pain control Start bowel regimen Pulmonary toilet 	 Ensure satisfactory VS and UO Check chest tube output Begin diuresis DC anterior chest tube when output <150 cc/day Send DSA in event of unacceptable antigenic profile Transfer orders to 9D Ensure alert and oriented x3, balanced intake and output 	 Ensure satisfactory VS and UO Ensure >92% on 4L/min NC and down to 2L/min by POD 6 Check last chest tube output (follow output until <150cc/day, then DC) Ensure alert and oriented x3 Begin diuresis and monitor renal function Pulmonary toilet 	 Ensure satisfactory VS and UO Ensure >92% on 4L/min NC and down to 2L/min by POD 6, RA from POD 7 Check chest drain output (follow output until <150cc, then DC) Ensure alert and oriented x3 Begin diuresis and monitor renal function Pulmonary toilet
Immunosuppression	 Coordinator notifies whether Campath or Simulect On Simulect order set, choose only pre-op Simulect order and uncheck all other boxes No premeds (Tylenol, Benadryl) necessary with Simulect For infectious serologies (CMV, toxoplasma, etc), order only those that are negative on previous draw 	Check orders for tacrolimus, MMF, and steroids	 Start tacrolimus Check MMF and steroid dose 	Check tacrolimus levels (goal 10-15) with AM labs, adjust as necessary	Check tacrolimus levels (goal 10-15) with AM labs, adjust as necessary	Check tacrolimus levels (goal 10-15) with AM labs, adjust as necessary
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- FK506
- MMF
- Steroids







