

Delayed COVID-19 sequel - A challenging case of recurrent spontaneous pneumothorax

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Case Report

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Abstract

Pneumothorax, as a consequence of COVID-19 infection, has become an established entity but the delayed occurrence of pneumothorax after recovery from the illness is less commonly reported. We present a case of delayed recurrent spontaneous pneumothorax, presenting four weeks after recovery from COVID-19 in a previously healthy middle-aged gentleman, for which uniportal-VATS pleurectomy was performed but the cause of pneumothorax could not be ascertained. This report brings to light, the importance of continued surveillance of COVID-19 survivors, the unpredictability of the disease process, and the challenges of thoracic surgery in this unique subset of patients.

Introduction

Since the first report of a cluster of cases from Wuhan, China, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS CoV-2) has grown out of proportion, baffling the healthcare systems worldwide. The long-term complications of the disease are presently unknown. It was initially thought to cause pulmonary parenchymal damage, but the extra-parenchymal manifestations eventually became evident in the form of pulmonary thromboembolism, pleural effusion, empyema, and pneumothorax, to name a few. We present a case of delayed recurrent multiloculated pneumothorax as a sequel to COVID-19 infection and its management with uniportal video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS). Informed patient consent and ethics committee approval were obtained.

Case Report

A 55-year old gentleman, never-smoker, presented to us with low-grade fever and he tested positive for COVID-19. He was intubated on day 3 for hypoxia, required mechanical ventilation for 10 days, and he was discharged after 35 days of admission. Four weeks later, he presented with sudden onset dyspnoea and right-sided pleuritic chest pain, with a room air saturation of 84%. Computed tomography (CT) of the chest showed a multiloculated right-sided tension pneumothorax (Fig. 1A and Fig. 1B), for which an intercostal drain (ICD) was inserted. Chest imaging showed a partial resolution, hence, an apical ICD was subsequently inserted. After clinical and radiological resolution of pneumothorax, the ICDs were removed and the patient was discharged two weeks later. However, he had a similar presentation two days later and an ICD was re-inserted. Following a CT chest showing incomplete lung expansion, despite an ICD in-situ (Fig. 1C and Fig. 1D) with negative suction, he was planned for diagnostic thoracoscopy. Uniportal VATS approach was chosen. The lung was adherent at multiple sites creating loculi, that were lysed (Fig. 2A). No blebs, bullae, or an active source of air leak was noted. A partial parietal pleurectomy (Fig. 2B) with mechanical abrasion of the lower costal and diaphragmatic pleura was performed as a form of pleurodesis. Blood loss was not significant (<150 ml). The ICD was removed on postoperative day 3 after achieving complete lung expansion (Fig. 3) and the patient was discharged.

Discussion

Spontaneous pneumothorax as a complication of COVID-19 infection has been described, with a majority implicating barotrauma following mechanical ventilation in an already compromised lung as a probable etiology [1,2]. The uniqueness of our case lies in its delayed presentation and recurrence, with incomplete lung expansion despite drainage, necessitating surgical intervention, and the absence of bullae or blebs on thoracoscopy. The possible mechanism of COVID-related pneumothorax is attributed to pulmonary parenchymal injury, alveolar membrane damage, and bulla formation [3], which when subjected to high intra-alveolar pressure during acts such as coughing or high positive end-expiratory pressure ventilation, results in pneumothorax. Our patient presented to us with pneumothorax, almost 50 days after being off positive pressure ventilation. We hypothesize that the delayed presentation of such pneumothoraces is due to the persistent chronic inflammatory changes and a delayed alveolar breach as part of an ongoing chronic disease process which is yet to be fully understood [4]. Ruptured small subpleural blebs inciting the primary episode of pneumothorax, but later sealing off spontaneously, only to reopen later, could explain the recurrence. The multiple loculations can be ascribed to a previous inflammatory reaction secondary to COVID-related acute respiratory distress syndrome which could cause pleural adhesions creating septae within the pleural space.

Earlier reports described delayed pneumothoraces which were managed with intercostal drainage only [5,6]. From our experience, we agree with Aiolfi et al. [7] that early intervention through a minimally invasive approach would offer better outcomes in these patients to prevent the recurrence of pneumothorax and its associated complications. The challenges of operative management in COVID-19 patients are manifold: exposure of healthcare workers to aerosol-generating procedures (AGPs), maintenance of one-lung ventilation, the hazard of developing contralateral pneumothorax, and the dubious quality of the underlying lung tissue to withstand resection. In our case, all associated healthcare workers donned level III personnel protective equipment (PPE). We could successfully maintain one-lung ventilation probably due to the recovery of the contralateral lung following a delay in presentation. As no bulla or air leak was noted in our patient, we decided to do pleurodesis to prevent recurrent pneumothorax. Talc was not used as it is known to cause respiratory distress in some patients [8]. Gine et al. [9] in a recent report expressed concerns of coagulopathy and bleeding in COVID-19 patients precluding surgical pleurodesis. No significant bleeding was noted in our case partly attributable to the late presentation.

Conclusion

With skyrocketing numbers of COVID-19 infection worldwide, a knowledge of the long-term sequelae of this illness will enable us to tackle them expeditiously. This case emphasizes the importance of long-term follow-up and close surveillance of COVID-19 survivors to understand the natural history of the disease and to offer timely, appropriate care. Thoracic surgery can be safely conducted in this group of patients with certain precautions to protect the healthcare personnel, with minimally invasive options being better suited to this already debilitated patient population.

Declarations

Informed consent

Informed patient consent was obtained for publication of the case report.

Competing interests

The authors have no competing interests.

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Figures

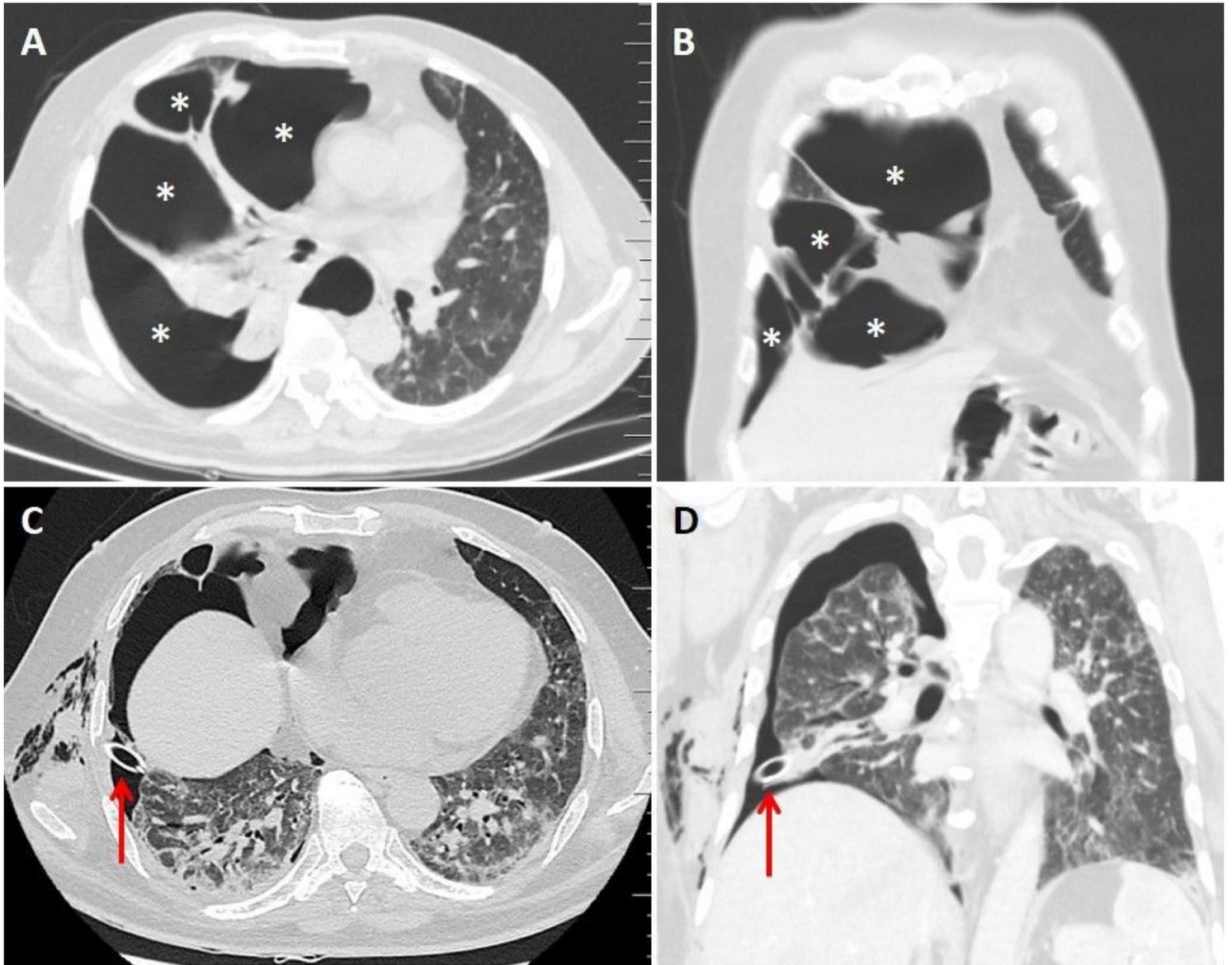


Figure 1

Preliminary CT scan showing multiloculated right pneumothorax (asterisks) with compression atelectasis of the right upper and middle lobes in axial (A) and coronal (B) sections with mediastinal shift to the left. CT scan done after ICD insertion during readmission for recurrence shows an unexpanded right lung with an ICD in-situ (red arrows) in axial (C) and coronal (D) sections

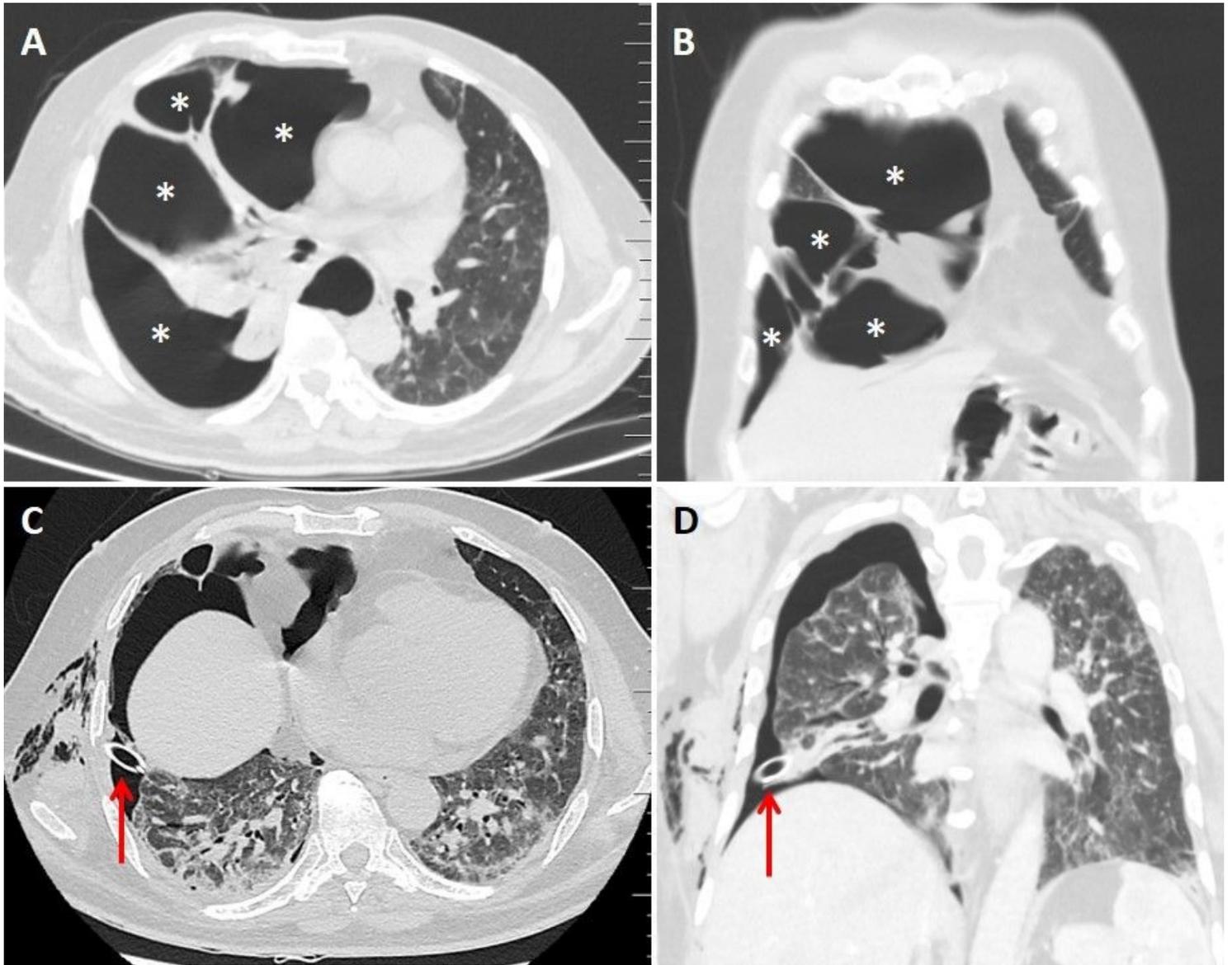


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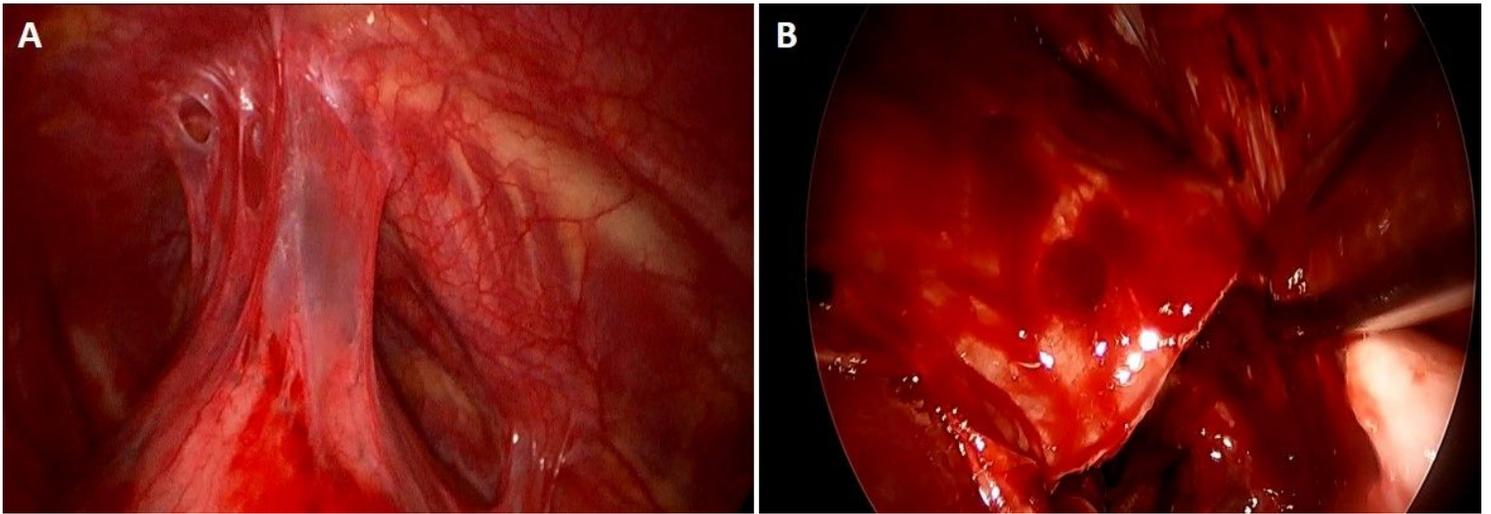


Figure 2

Intra-operative thoracoscopic images showing (A) Lung adhesions creating loculi; (B) Mobilised apical pleura being resected

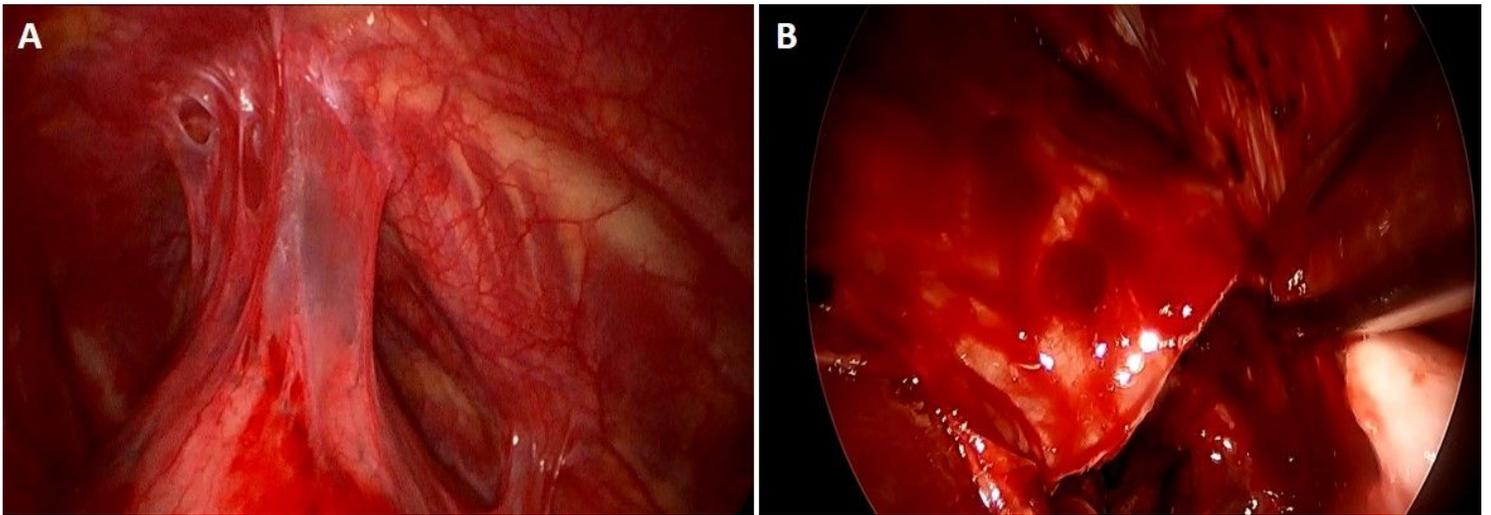


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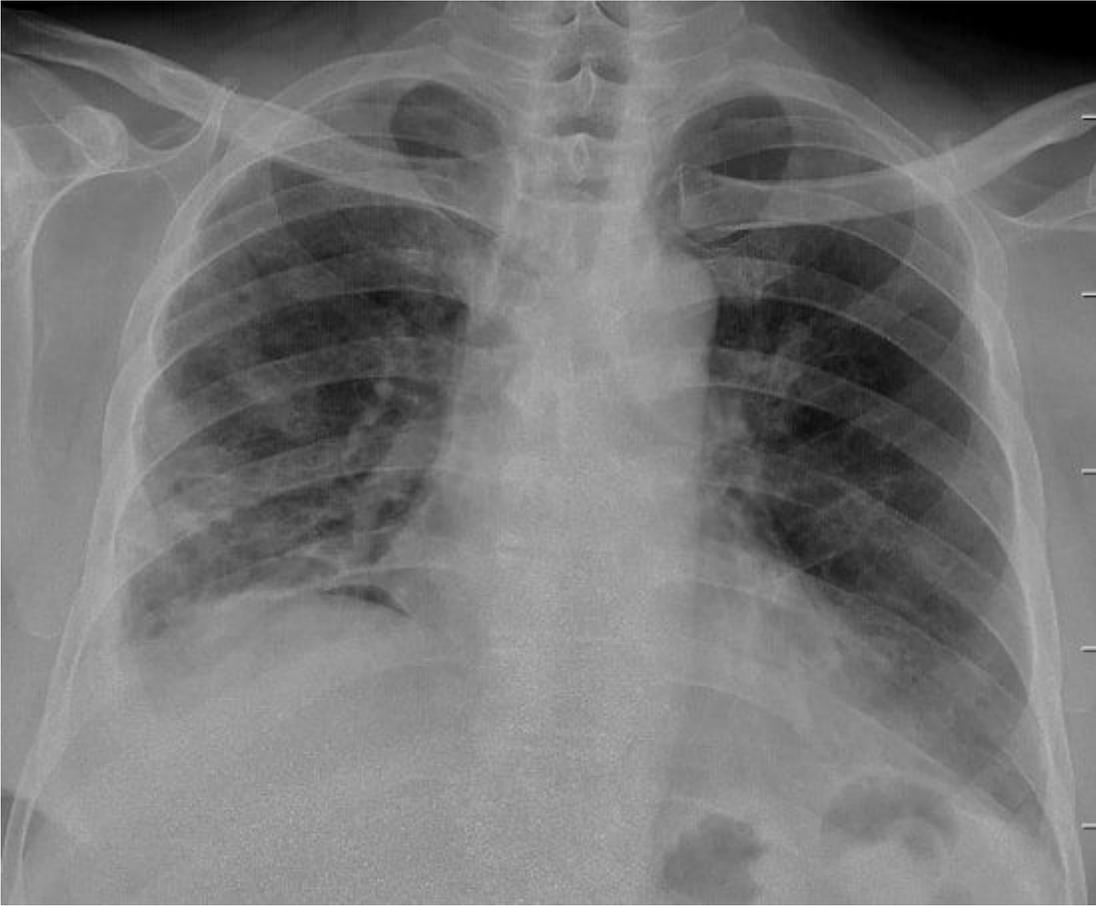


Figure 3

Chest X-ray after uniportal VATS pleurectomy/pleurodesis showing no residual pneumothorax

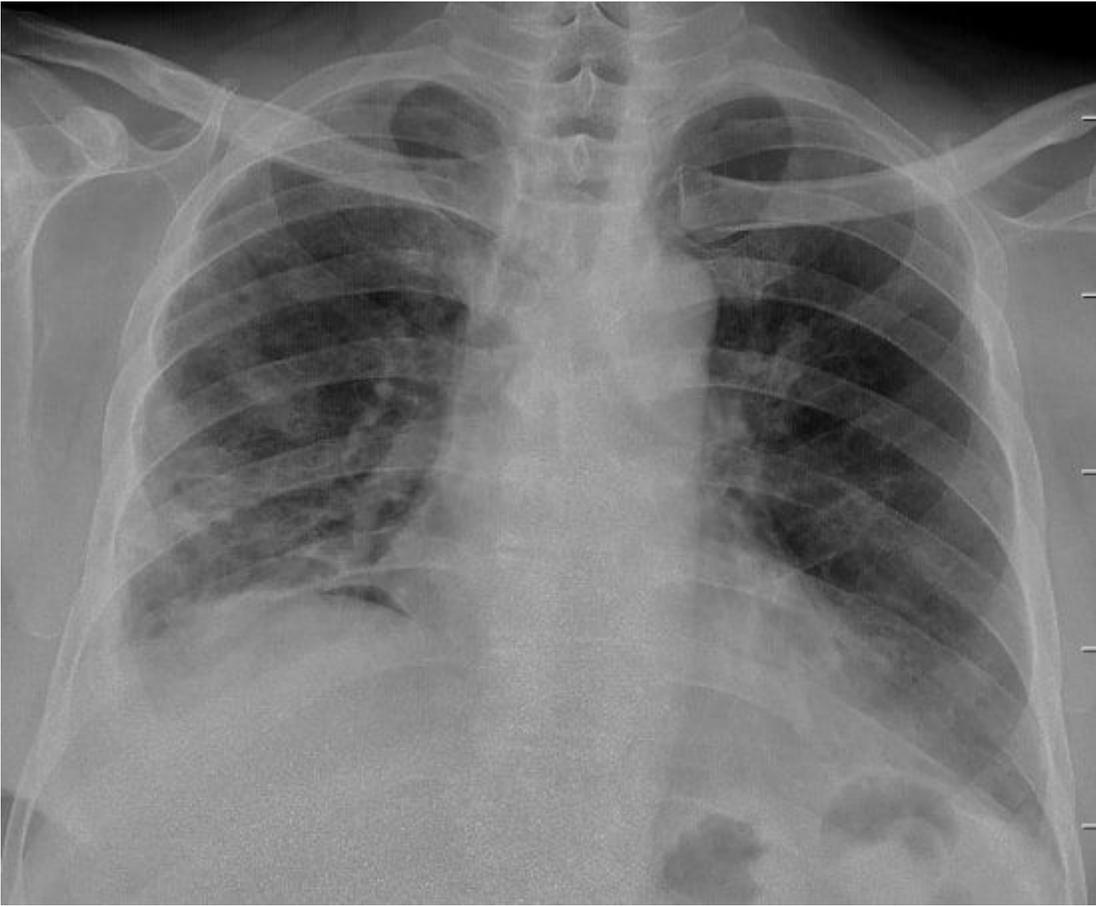


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