Multiple costal cartilage graft reconstruction for the treatment of a full-length laryngotracheal stenosis after an inhalation burn

József Furák\textsuperscript{a,}\ast, László Szakács\textsuperscript{b}, Attila Nagy\textsuperscript{b}, László Rovó\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Surgery, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary

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Abstract

After suffering an inhalation burn, a 22-year-old male was intubated for seven days. Full-length massive scar formation in the upper airway necessitated tracheotomy five months later. After this, the stenosis became complete in the cricoid region, and a long cannula was needed to maintain the severely damaged middle-distal trachea. After unsuccessful laser dilatation, the more stenotic 3 cm distal tracheal segment was resected, but two months later the stenosis recurred. As resection was ineffective, tracheoplasty was performed via a right-sided thoracotomy; the re-stenotized trachea was incised in length and successfully extended with 5 cm long, oval-shaped rib cartilage. Three months later, the complete cricotracheal stenosis was fixed by combined laryngofissure and cricoid laminotomy with two 6 cm×2.5 cm cartilage pieces sutured into the incisions. The middle portion of the trachea was expanded with a similar graft inserted into the anterior wall below the tracheostomy. The fixing T-tube was removed three months later, and the patient had an adequate airway two years after the last procedure. We conclude that multiple cartilage graft reconstruction can be successful even after the development of an extremely long airway stenosis following inhalation burn injury.

Keywords: Burn injury; Costal cartilage graft; Laryngotracheal stenosis
that the inflammatory component tends to subside over a period of three to five years [3]. In view of this long recovery period, Eliachar et al. have recommended the long-term use of a T-shape silicone tube to maintain the airway, instead of immediate laryngotracheal resection or reconstruction [4]. The mean T-stenting duration applied by the Boston group was 28 months. If resection was performed, they recommended T-tube stenting as well [3]. We used a long tracheostomal cannula for almost two years before the resection, and permanently afterwards. Re-stenosis nevertheless developed, as a stable anastomosis could not be created in the severely damaged tracheal tissues by removing only the most stenotized area.

Airway dilatation with a rib cartilage allograft was introduced by Rethi in 1955 [5] and popularized by Cotton [6], mainly for pediatric subglottic stenoses [7, 8]. The Boston group mentioned the same single-graft procedure shortly after the burning injury [3], but in both cases re-stenosis developed. In our patient, the distal tracheal re-stenosis was managed with success 2.5 years after the injury, and the complete glotto-subglottic and upper tracheal stenosis (practically the full length of the upper airway) was also later reconstructed with a similar technique. Besides the timing of the procedure, the size of the graft(s) should be considered because of the expected partial resorption of free grafts in this condition.

Our case demonstrates that re-stenosis of a burn-injured trachea may occur even two years after a thermal injury. A multilevel CCG procedure to dilate the full-length damaged upper airway was successful 2.5 years after the injury. Well-managed and well-timed multiple tracheoplasty could

3. Discussion

Because of the special etiology, healing of the tracheal wall is very important for the success of any surgical reconstruction or plastic procedure. The Boston group found

The distal tracheal re-stenosis was reconstructed through a right-sided thoracotomy (Fig. 2a). The critically narrow site was then found to be 4 cm long, in comparison with 2–3 cm at the first resection. The scarred part of the trachea was opened over a length of 5 cm, and oval-shaped (5 cm×2 cm) rib cartilage (taken from the rib arch) was inserted into the incision and fixed with interrupted absorbable sutures (Vicryl 2-0) to dilate the airway. The tracheoplasty site was covered with an intercostal muscle flap. A long cannula was used as a stent for three months and then replaced by a short one, without re-stenosis.

Following this success, the laryngotracheal part was reconstructed via a collar incision laryngofissure and cricoid laminotomy, and two 6 cm×2–3 cm rib grafts were applied for ‘lumen formation’ by posterior (Fig. 2b) and anterior (Fig. 2c) dilatation of the complete laryngotracheal stenosis. During the same intervention, the middle tracheal segment was expanded with an anteriorly placed 6×2 cm rib graft after longitudinal median incision of the trachea below the tracheostomy site (Fig. 2d). These grafts were secured by interrupted Vicryl 2.0 sutures. The three partially overlapping grafts provided an adequate airway for the larynx, and upper–middle trachea T-tube stenting was used for three months. The control computed tomography scan and tracheo-endoscopy revealed only slight re-stenosis two years after the last procedure (Fig. 1b,d).

Fig. 1. Pre- and postoperative (two years after tracheoplasty) images. (a, b) Endoscopic pictures. (c, d) Median sagittal computed tomography reconstruction (three-dimensional Slicer software, Brigham and Women’s Hospital, Harvard University, Boston, MA, USA). Stars show the site of the grafts.
be a reliable alternative to tracheal transplantation or techniques based on stem cell technology in these cases.

References


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Fig. 2. Intraoperative pictures. Tracheoplasty at the distal trachea (a), posterior larynx (b), anterior larynx (c) and middle trachea (d).