Does Tissue Adhesive Ethyl 2-Cyanoacrylate May Be Use To In Patients With Purulent And Necrotic Tumor Tissue

Mustafa GÖZ¹, Ömer ÇAKIR²
¹Harran Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Şanlıurfa
²Fatih Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Ankara, Kalp ve Damar Cerrahi AD. TÜRKİYE.

Özet
Giriş: Baş ve boyun cerrahisinin cerrahi tedavisinde eğer karotis arter tutulumu söz konusu ise bu durumu komplike hale getirebilir.


Sonuç: Purulent ve nekrotik tümör dokulu hastalarda ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate’ın kullanılmasına iyi olacağı kanaatindeyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate, karsinom, karotis arter.

Introduction
Invasion of the carotid artery may occur in advanced cases of squamous cell carcinoma of the neck. Some surgeons hesitate to resect the carotid artery because of the postoperative risk of neurological complications. However, there is no curative therapeutic option for head and neck neoplasm involving the carotid artery. Recent series demonstrated that gross microscopic invasion of the carotid artery wall and carotid resection has rarely had a major impact upon long-term patient survival (1, 2).

Case Report
A 51-year-old man had undergone partial laryngectomy and radiotherapy in 2002. In 2006, a new mass appeared on the right side of the neck, measuring 40X30 mm and attached to the carotid artery. The patient underwent excision of the mass in the department of otolaryngology. One month later, this patient was admitted to our clinic with separation of the lips of the wound and spontaneous carotid rupture. He underwent surgery. During the operation, purulent and necrotic tumor tissue and a ruptured carotid artery were found (Figure 1a). This finding accompanied prolonged hypovolemia and for this reason ligation was performed on the proximal and distal edges of the carotid artery (Figure 1b). Skin reconstruction with a flap or other techniques was not possible. To cover the edge of the carotid artery, this tissue cavity was closed with collagen together with ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate. (Figure 1c). No neurological or ischemic events occurred during the postoperative period. By postoperative day 10, this filling material had separated from the surrounding tissue (Figure 1d).
Discussion
Tumor invasion or adherence to the carotid artery may require carotid resection to achieve control of the disease. However, there is a significant risk of stroke and death. Therapeutic options for the management of head and neck tumors with invasion of the carotid artery include irradiation therapy, palliative carotid peeling, and resection with or without bypass grafting. Failure to fully resect the segment of the carotid involving the tumor may result in tumor recurrence or death due to carotid rupture. In the reported case, resection failed despite carotid involvement by the tumor and for this reason a carotid artery rupture developed spontaneously (1-3).

Ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate was used as hemorrhage cannot be controlled by classical methods and tissue integrity cannot be attained in cases with sternal dehiscence and in continuing pulmonary air leakage, as a tissue adhesive, together with a pericardial patch and expanded polytetrafluoroethylene patch or teflon felt, for repairing tissues and bleeding from the femoral artery due to femoral epidermoid carcinoma (4).

Kaplan and colleagues reported that the tissue adhesive ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate has the advantages of being inexpensive, readily available, easily applicable, effective, safe, and life saving. Due to its acceptable histopathological results, ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate may be used as an alternative adhesive (5). In spite of this, we did not obtain an effective adhesive effect from ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate after ten days, because there was purulent and necrotic tumor tissue in our case.

Conclusion
Finally, this case indicates that ethyl 2-cyanoacrylate should not be used as a tissue adhesive in patients with purulent and necrotic tumor tissue.

References

Adres:
Dr. Mustafa Göz,
Harran Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Kalp ve Damar Cerrahi AD, Şanlıurfa TÜRKİYE
Tel: 0532 2348245
E-mail: mustafagoz@harran.edu.tr