



Circulación Extracorpórea En Cirugía De Tumor Renal

PCC. Leslly Martinez
Instituto del Corazón de Bucaramanga
Bucaramanga-Colombia
Lessly_11@hotmail.com

Índice de contenido

- a. Introducción
- b. Presentación de caso
- c. Conducta de perfusión
- d. Conclusiones

Tumor Renal

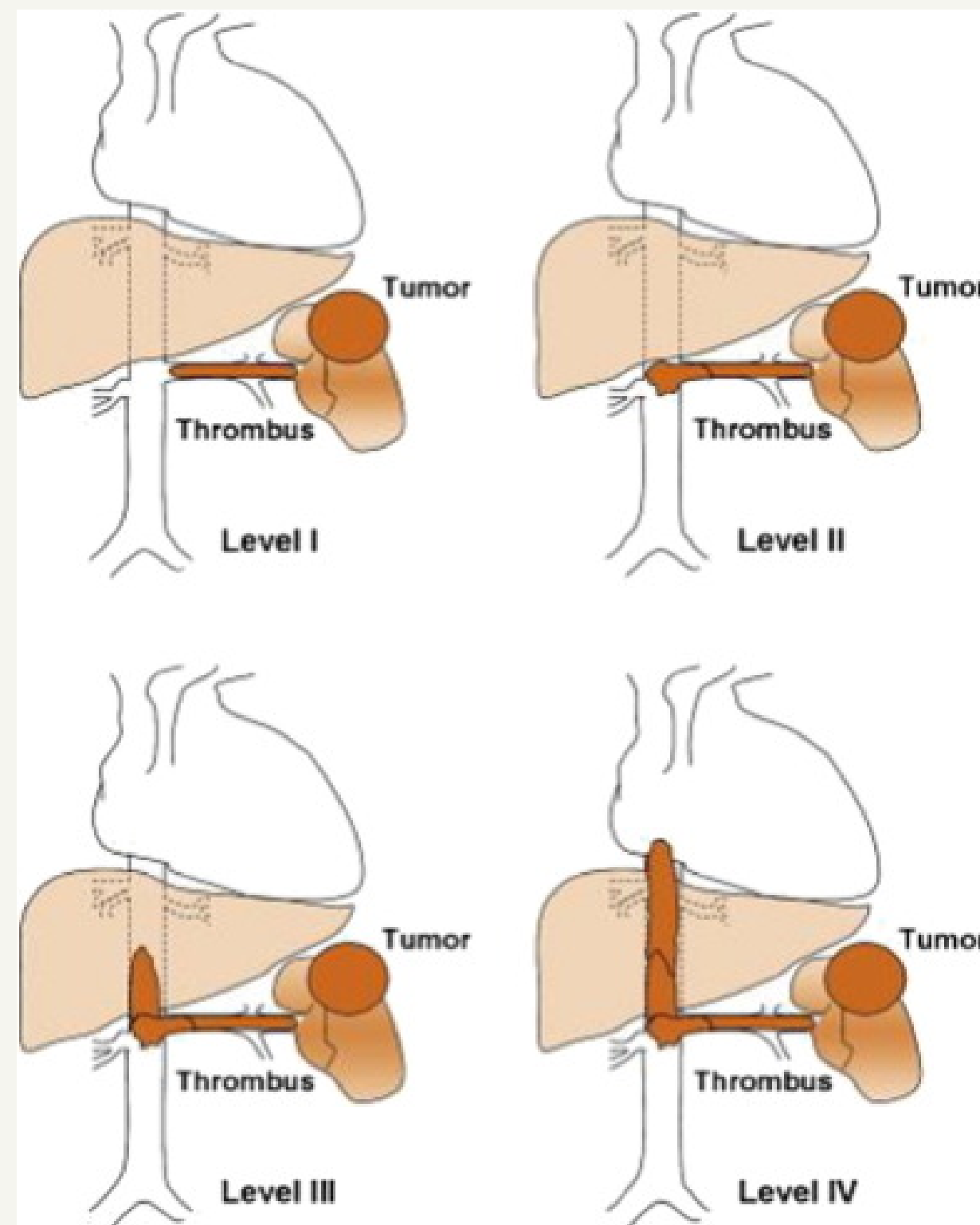
Los tumores renales suponen entre el 2% - 3% de todas las enfermedades neoplásicas diagnosticadas.

El carcinoma de células renales es la lesión sólida más frecuente en el riñón y representa aproximadamente el 90% de todos los tumores renales malignos.

Entre el 4% - 15% de estos tumores tienen trombo tumoral asociado en la vena renal o en la vena cava inferior y el 1% en aurícula derecha.

Es dos veces más frecuente en hombres que en mujeres.

La mayoría de los casos se diagnostican entre la 4ª y la 6ª década de la vida, pero se puede presentar a cualquier edad.



Clasificación

Zhu P, Du S, Chen S, Zheng S, Hu Y, Liu L, Zheng S. The role of deep hypothermic circulatory arrest in surgery for renal or adrenal tumor with vena cava thrombus: a single-institution experience. J Cardiothorac Surg. 2018 Jul 5;13(1):85. doi: 10.1186/s13019-018-0772-z. PMID: 29976214; PMCID: PMC6034231

SOBREVIDA

Los factores pronósticos más importantes para determinar la sobrevida a 5 años son: el grado del tumor, la extensión local del tumor, la presencia de actividad en cadenas ganglionares locales y evidencia de metástasis al momento del diagnóstico.

Según los estadíos de Robson:

Estadío I : 60-90%

Estadío II: 45-70%

Estadío III: 33-80%

Estadío IV: 5-10%

Nason GJ, Ajib K, Tan GH, Woon DTS, Christakis GT, Nam RK. Radical nephrectomy with resection of vena cava thrombus using extracorporeal circulation and deep hypothermic circulatory arrest. Can Urol Assoc J. 2021 Apr;15(4):E199-E204. doi: 10.5489/cuaj.6736. PMID: 33007182; PMCID: PMC8021430.

Caso Clínico

Sexo: Masculino
Edad: 64 años
Peso: 101 Kg
Talla: 176 cm
Superficie corporal: 2.15 m²
IMC: 32.6

ANTECEDENTES:

- HTA (Losartan)
- Dislipidemia (Atorvastatina)
- DM II (Metformina)
- Obesidad
- Nefrolitiasis
- Alcoholismo
- Tabaquismo

Imágenes Diagnósticas

Ecografía Renal

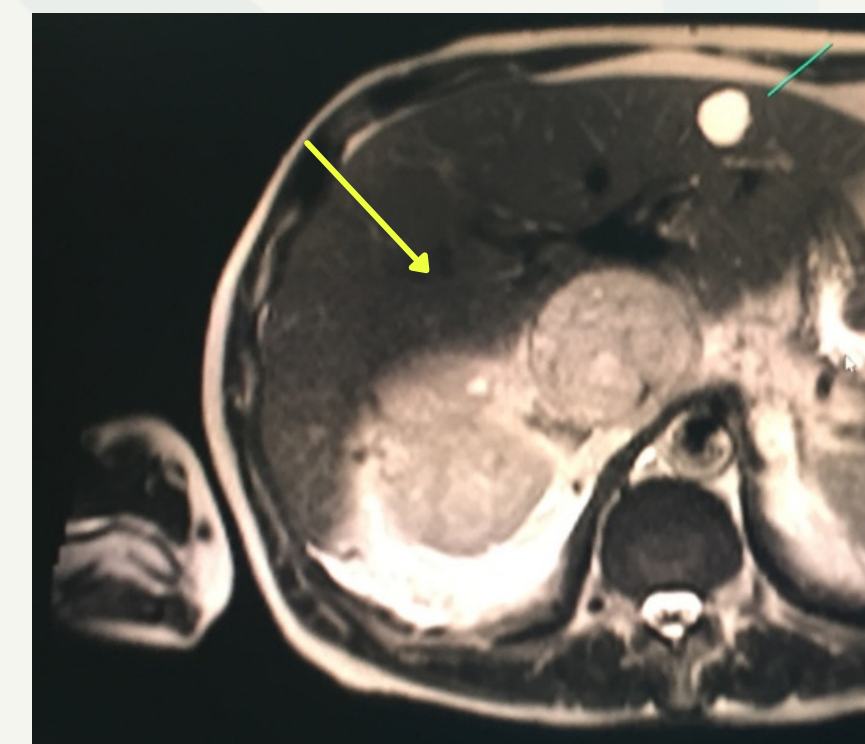
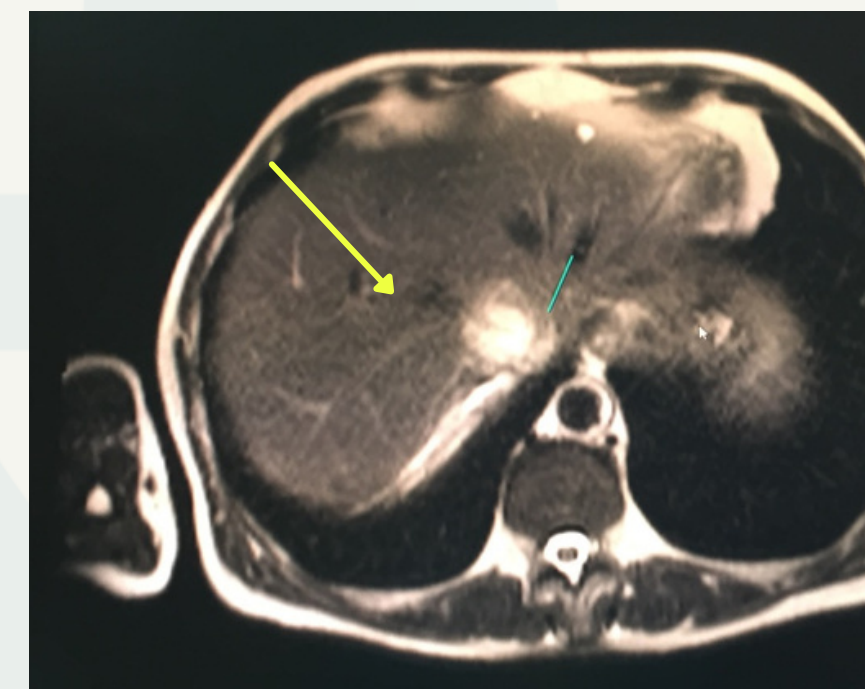
Riñón derecho con lesión nodular en polo superior tipo masa con impronta en vena cava inferior. Riñón izquierdo sin colecciones, masas ni dilataciones.

Imágenes Diagnósticas

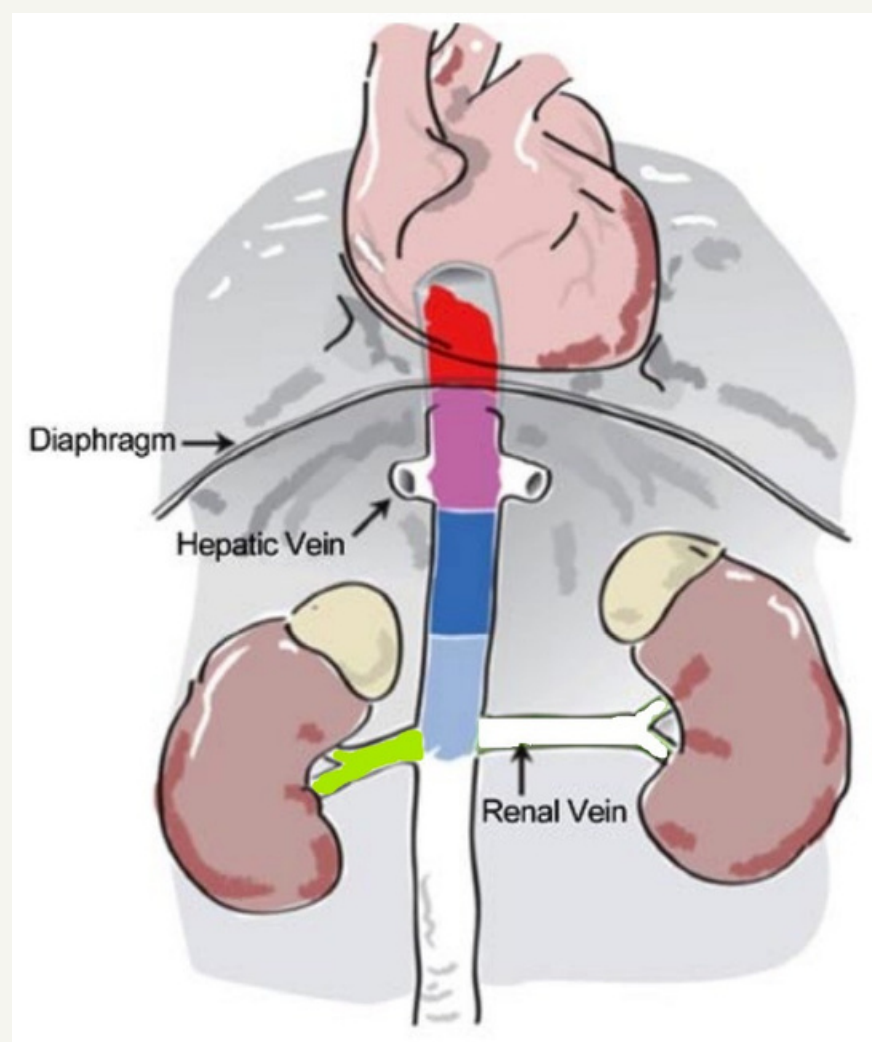
Resonancia Magnética Toracoabdominal

Lesión expansiva tumoral que compromete el polo superior del riñón derecho extendiéndose a la glándula suprarrenal derecha y pared abdominal, gran trombo tumoral que compromete vena renal Derecha, vena cava inferior infra y supra diafragmática hasta su llegada a la aurícula derecha.

Diámetro Aproximado (cm): 10 x 9.3 x 11



Diagnóstico Principal: Tumor Renal Derecho T4N0M0



Tumor primario	
T	Tumor primario no puede evaluarse
TX	No hay evidencia de tumor primario
T1	Tumor ≤ 7 cm en su mayor dimensión, limitado al riñón
T1a	Tumor ≤ 4 cm en su mayor dimensión, limitado al riñón
T1b	Tumor > 4 cm pero ≤ 7 cm en su mayor dimensión
T2	Tumor > 7 cm en su dimensión mayor, limitado al riñón
T2a	Tumor > 7 cm pero ≤ 10 cm en su mayor dimensión
T2b	Tumor > 10 cm limitado al riñón
T3	Tumor que se extiende a las venas principales o invade directamente la glándula suprarrenal o los tejidos perirrenales, pero no la glándula suprarrenal ipsilateral y no más allá de la fascia de Gerota
T3a	Tumor que se extiende macroscópicamente a la vena renal, o sus ramificaciones (que contienen músculos) o el tumor invade la grasa perirrenal y/o el seno renal (peripélvico), pero no más allá de la fascia de Gerota.
T3b	Tumor que se extiende macroscópicamente a la vena cava por debajo del diafragma
T3c	Tumor que se extiende macroscópicamente a la vena cava por encima del diafragma e invade la pared de la vena cava
T4	Tumor que invade más allá de la fascia de Gerota (incluyendo la extensión contigua en la glándula suprarrenal ipsilateral)
Ganglios linfáticos regionales	
N	Ganglios linfáticos regionales no pueden evaluarse
NX	No hay metástasis en los ganglios linfáticos regionales
N0	Metástasis en uno o mas ganglios linfáticos regionales
N1	
Metástasis a distancia	
M0	No hay metástasis a distancia
M1	Metástasis a distancia

Sobin L.H., Gospodarowicz MK and Wittekind C.: TNM Classification of malignant tumors. 7th Edition. UICC International Union Against Cancer, 255-257 (2009).

Tratamiento Quirúrgico Con Equipo Multidisciplinario

7.2.4.1. Summary of evidence and recommendations for lymph node dissection, the management of RCC with venous tumour thrombus and unresectable tumours

Summary of evidence	LE
In patients with locally-advanced disease, the survival benefit of LN dissection is unproven but LN dissection has significant staging, prognosis, adjuvant therapy and follow-up implications.	3
Low-quality data suggest that tumour thrombus excision in non-metastatic disease may be beneficial.	3

Recommendations	Strength rating
During nephrectomy, remove clinically enlarged lymph nodes for staging, prognosis and follow-up implications.	Weak
Remove the renal tumour and thrombus in case of venous involvement in non-metastatic disease.	Strong
Discuss treatment options in patients with locally-advanced unresectable RCC (biopsy and/or systemic therapy/deferred resection, or palliative management) within a multidisciplinary team to determine treatment goal.	Strong

B. L. Jungberg, L. Albiges, J. Bedke, A. Bex, U. Capitanio, R. Giles, M. Hora, T. Klatte, L. Marconi, T. Powles, A. Volpe. EAU Guidelines on Renal Cell Carcinoma. European Association of Urology 2023. EAN. Ed. ISBN 978-94-92671-19-6. Pp.39-41.

Métodos Diagnósticos

ECOCARDIOGRAMA:

Diámetros y función del ventrículo izquierdo conservados. FEVI: 55%
Sin valvulopatías. Cavidades cardíacas derechas levemente dilatadas,
trombo tumoral en aurícula derecha.

CATETERISMO CARDIACO:

Arterias coronarias con lesiones angiográficamente no significativas,
dominancia derecha.

Resultados de Laboratorio Pre-Quirúrgicos

BUN	28.9 mg/dL **
Creatinina	1.99 mg/dL **
Hcto	30 % **
Hb	10 g/dL **

Los tres principales objetivos quirúrgicos de la resección de tumor están representados en:

1. La citoreducción
2. El control de la diseminación neoplásica
3. Evitar la falla cardiaca y/o el embolismo pulmonar.

Selcuk Erdem, Murat Ugurlucan, Feza Ekiz, Zerrin Sungur, Mert Basaran, Faruk Ozcan, Multidisciplinary surgical treatment under cardiopulmonary bypass for non-metastatic renal cell carcinoma with Mayo level 4 inferior vena cava thrombus extending into right atrium, Urology Video Journal, Volume 13, 2022, 100134, ISSN 2590-0897.

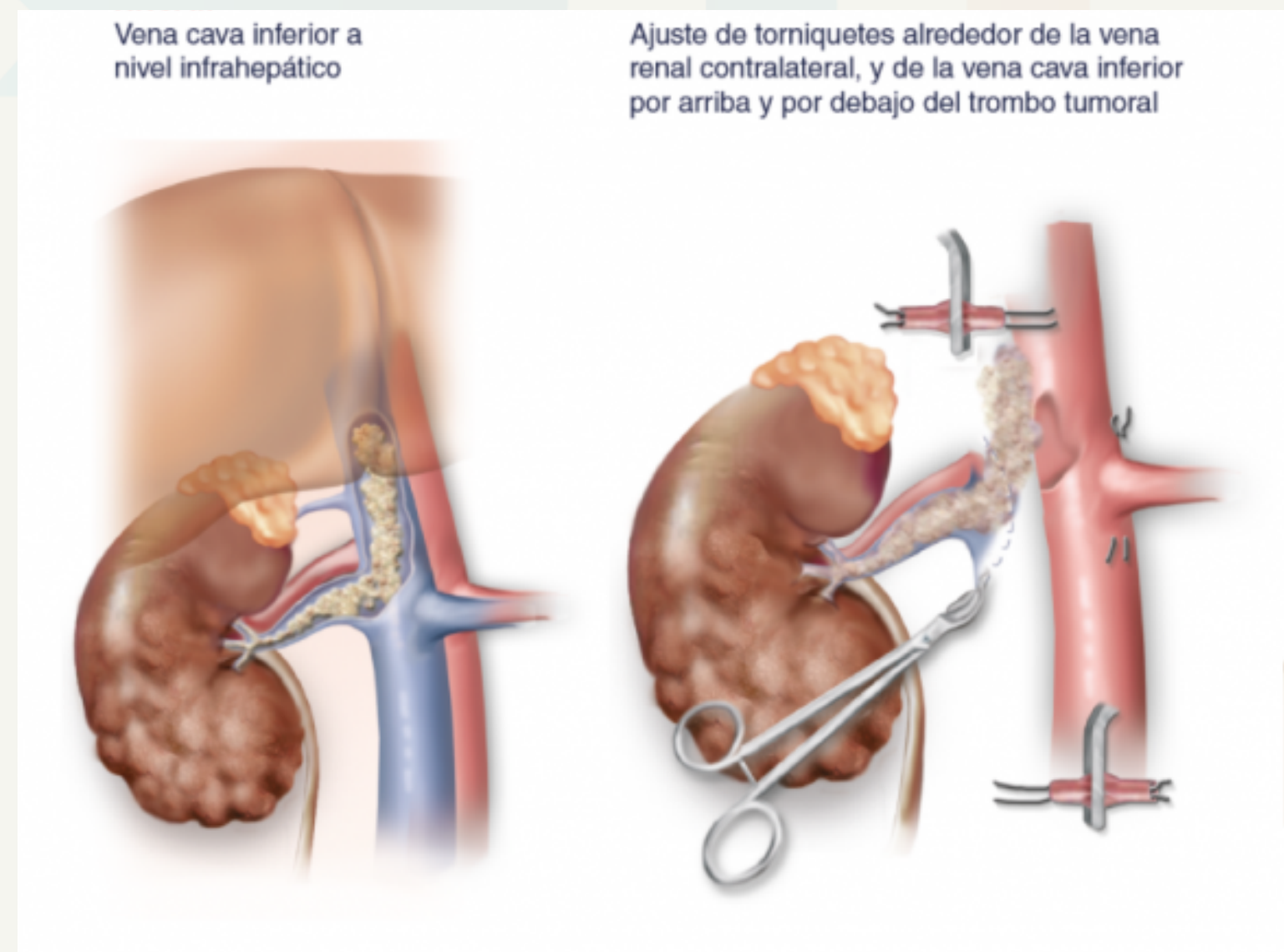
Descripción Quirúrgica

UROLOGÍA

Incisión en línea media, resección de masa renal, identificación y disección de vena renal derecha.

Identificación de uréter, ligadura y sección. Se diseca espacio intercavoaórtico hasta identificar y reparar vena renal y arteria renal derecha (se liga y secciona).

Se constata que todo el riñón este liberado.



Sethia, R. , Charag, A. , Singh, S. , Agarwal, N. and Ingole, P. (2022) Right Radical Nephrectomy with Type-IV IVC Tumor Thrombectomy Using Venovenous Bypass Instead of Cardiopulmonary Bypass—A Case Report. Open Journal of Urology, 12, 589-595. doi: 10.4236/oju.2022.1212057.

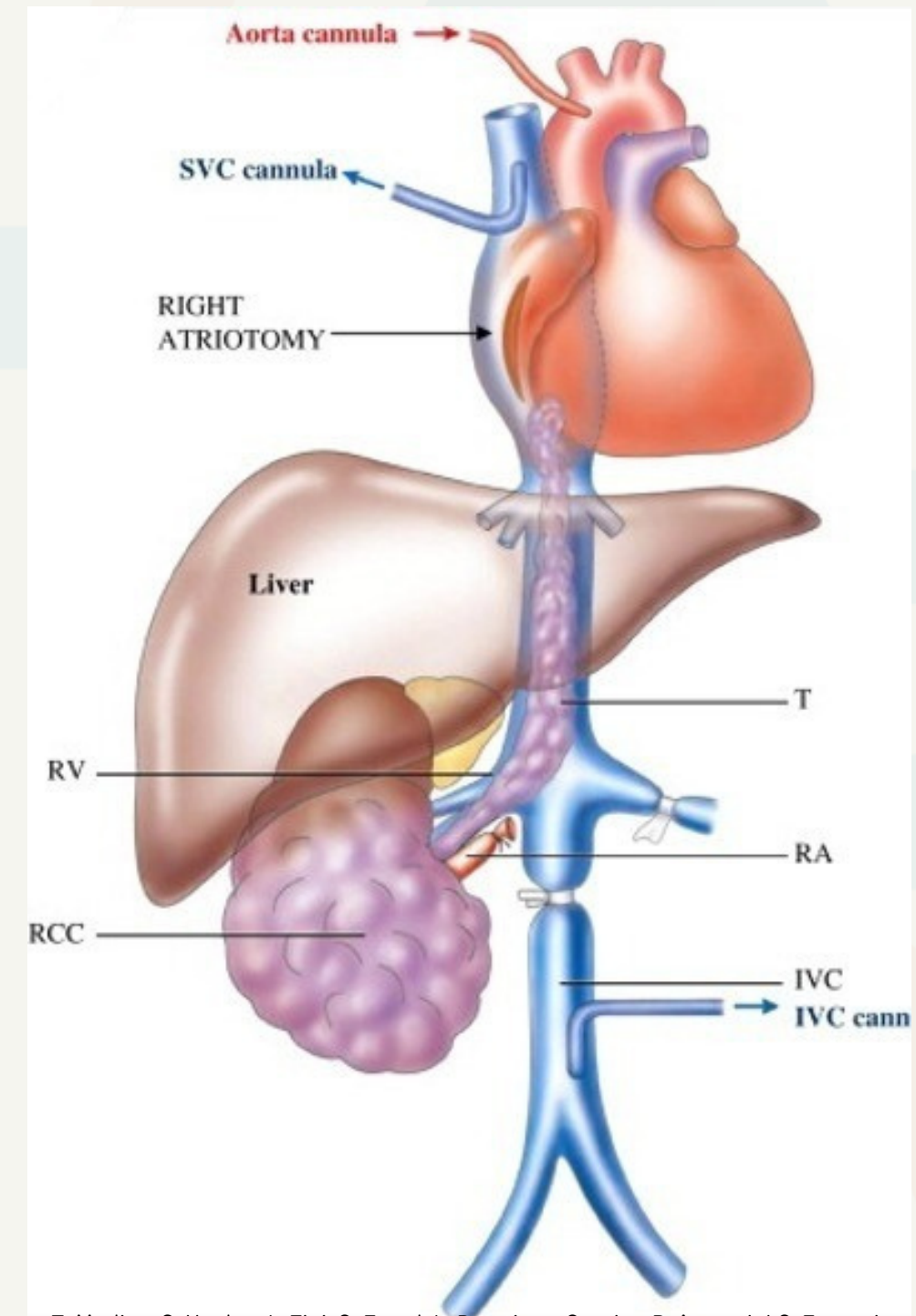
Descripción Quirúrgica



CCV

Esternotomía, heparinización, canulación de la aorta ascendente con cánula arterial Eopa No.24 Fr, vena cava superior e inferior con cánulas venosas Pacífico No.24 Fr e inserción de una cánula de vent.

Inicio de cec, descenso de temperatura a 32° C, Clampeo aórtico, administración de cardioplegia sanguínea, parada cardíaca total.



T. Modine, S. Haulon, L. Zini, G. Fayad, L. Destrieux-Garnier, R. Azzaoui, J.C. Fantoni, T. Gourlay, A. Villers, M. Koussa. Surgical treatment of renal cell carcinoma with right atrial thrombus: Early experience and description of a simplified technique. International Journal of Surgery. Volume 5, Issue 5.2007. Pages 305-310. ISSN 1743-9191.

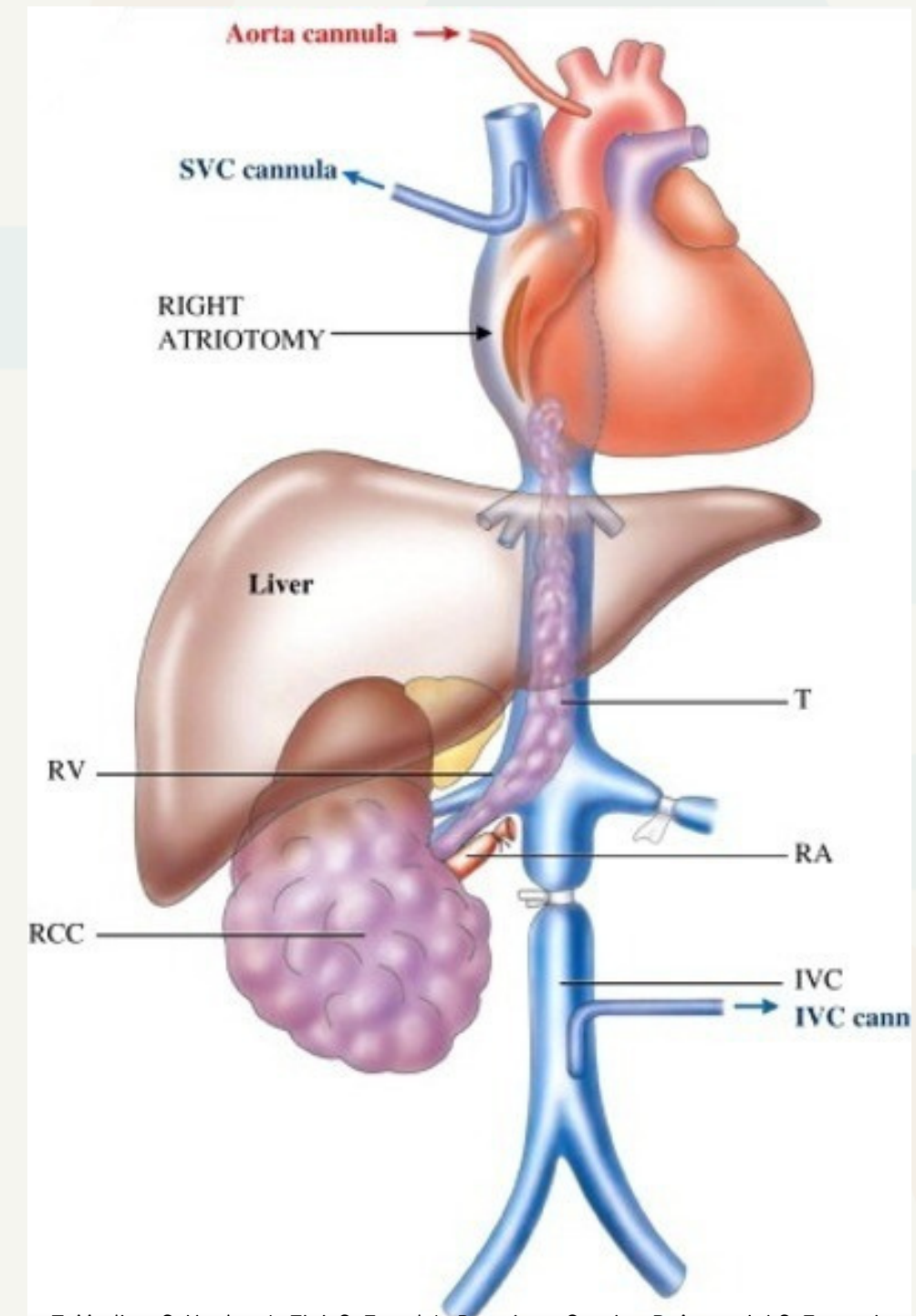
Descripción Quirúrgica



CCV

Se realiza atriotomía derecha, extracción de masa tumoral hasta vena cava inferior infra diafragmática, sin requerir arresto circulatorio.

Calentamiento progresivo, reparación vena cava inferior y la vena renal, cierre de aurícula derecha, deaireación de cavidades, declampeo aórtico, destete del bypass en normotermia; decanulación y cierre de esternotomía.



T. Modine, S. Haulon, L. Zini, G. Fayad, L. Destrieux-Garnier, R. Azzaoui, J.C. Fantoni, T. Gourlay, A. Villers, M. Koussa. Surgical treatment of renal cell carcinoma with right atrial thrombus: Early experience and description of a simplified technique. International Journal of Surgery. Volume 5, Issue 5.2007. Pages 305-310. ISSN 1743-9191.



Circulación Extracorpórea

Monitorización hemodinámica: convencional ccv, ecografía transesofágica intraoperatoria.

La técnica quirúrgica viene dictada por el nivel anatómico de la localización del trombo tumoral:

- Cec stand By
- Bypass V-V
- Cec sin parada circulatoria
- Cec con hipotermia profunda y parada circulatoria

Salvador de células



[J Extra Corpor Technol](#). 2021 Jun; 53(2): 97–124.
 doi: [10.1182/ject-2100053](#)

PMCID: PMC8220901
 PMID: [34194077](#)

STS/SCA/AmSECT/SABM Update to the Clinical Practice Guidelines on Patient Blood Management

[Pierre Tibi](#), MD,^a [R. Scott McClure](#), MD, FRCSC,^b [Jiapeng Huang](#), MD,^c [Robert A. Baker](#), PhD, CCP,^d [David Fitzgerald](#), DHA, CCP,^e [C. David Mazer](#), MD,^f [Marc Stone](#), MD,^g [Danny Chu](#), MD,^h [Alfred H. Stammers](#), MSA, CCP Emeritus,ⁱ [Tim Dickinson](#), CCP,^j [Linda Shore-Lesserson](#), MD,^k [Victor Ferraris](#), MD,^l [Scott Firestone](#), MS,^m [Kalie Kissoon](#),^m and [Susan Moffatt-Bruce](#), MD, FRCSCⁿⁿ

[▶ Author information](#) ▶ [Article notes](#) ▶ [Copyright and License information](#) [PMC Disclaimer](#)

Owing to the constantly evolving nature of the medical literature, the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) clinical practice guidelines periodically undergoes evaluation and updating. A multidisciplinary panel of experts was convened by the STS, which includes members of the Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists (SCA), the American Society of ExtraCorporeal Technology (AmSECT), and the Society for the Advancement of Blood Management (SABM), to review the latest data on patient blood management and to update the 2011 *Update to the STS and the SCA Blood Conservation Clinical Practice Guidelines*.

Table 2.

All current recommendations for patient blood management, classified by intervention type and in descending order of class of recommendation and level of evidence.

Blood salvage interventions

Routine use of red cell salvage using centrifugation is helpful for blood conservation in cardiac operations using CPB.	Class I, Level A
Centrifugation of pump-salvaged blood is reasonable for minimizing post-CPB allogeneic RBC transfusion.	Class IIA, Level A
In high-risk patients with known malignancy who require CPB, blood salvage using centrifugation of salvaged blood from the operative field may be considered when allogeneic transfusion is required.	Class IIB, Level B–NR
Direct reinfusion of shed mediastinal blood from postoperative chest tube drainage is not recommended as a means of blood conservation and may cause harm.	Class III: Harm, Level B–NR

Postoperative fluid management

It is reasonable to administer human albumin after cardiac surgery to provide intravascular volume replacement and minimize the need for transfusion.	Class IIA, Level B–R
Hydroxyethyl starch is not recommended as a volume expander in CPB patients as it may increase the risk of bleeding.	Class III: No benefit, B–R

Transfusion algorithms

In patients undergoing cardiac surgery, a restrictive perioperative allogeneic RBC transfusion strategy is recommended in preference to a liberal transfusion strategy for perioperative blood conservation, as it reduces both transfusion rate and units of allogeneic RBCs without increased risk for mortality or morbidity.	Class I, Level A
Goal-directed transfusion algorithms which incorporate POC testing, such as with viscoelastic devices, are recommended to reduce perioperative bleeding and	Class I, Level B–R



Salvador de células

SURGICAL UPDATE

The Use of Intraoperative Cell Salvage in Urologic Oncology

Matthew C. Ferroni, MD, Andres F. Correa, MD, Timothy D. Lyon, MD, Benjamin J. Davies, MD, Michael C. Ost, MD
Department of Urology, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA

Intraoperative cell salvage (IOCS) has been used in urologic surgery for over 20 years to manage intraoperative blood loss and effectively minimize the need for allogenic blood transfusion. Concerns about viability of transfused erythrocytes and potential dissemination of malignant cells have been addressed in the urologic literature. We present a comprehensive review of the use of IOCS in urologic oncologic surgery. IOCS has been shown to preserve the integrity of erythrocytes during processing and effectively provides cell filtration to mitigate the risk of tumor dissemination. Its use is associated with reduction in the overall need for allogenic blood transfusion, which clinically reduces the risk of hypersensitivity reactions and disease transmission, and may have important implications on overall oncologic outcomes. In the context of a variety of urologic malignancies, including prostate, urothelial, and renal cancer, the use of IOCS appears to be safe, without risk of tumor spread leading to metastatic disease or differences in cancer-specific and overall survival. IOCS has been shown to be an effective intraoperative blood management strategy that appears safe for use in urologic oncology surgery. The ability to reduce the need for additional allogenic blood transfusion may have significant impact on immune-mediated oncologic outcomes.

[Rev Urol. 2017;19(2):89–96 doi: 10.3909/riu0721]

© 2017 MedReviews®, LLC

KEY WORDS

Cell salvage • Transfusion • Urologic oncology

Transfusion Medicine and Hemotherapy

Systematic Review

Transfus Med Hemother 2022;49:143–157
DOI: 10.1159/000524538

Received: January 24, 2022
Accepted: April 6, 2022
Published online: May 11, 2022

Safety of Intraoperative Cell Salvage in Cancer Surgery: An Updated Meta-Analysis of the Current Literature

Thomas Frietsch^a Andrea U. Steinbicker^b Audrey Horn^c Matthes Metz^d
Gerald Dietrich^e Markus A. Weigand^f Jonathan H. Waters^g Dania Fischer^f

^aIAKH – German Interdisciplinary Task Force for Clinical Hemotherapy, Marburg, Germany; ^bDepartment of Anesthesiology, Intensive Care Medicine and Pain Therapy, University Hospital Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany; ^cDepartment of Anesthesiology Perioperative and Pain Medicine, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA; ^dDepartment of Biostatistics, GCP-Service International Ltd. & Co. KG, Bremen, Germany; ^eDepartment of Anesthesia, Intensive Care Medicine, Pain Therapy and Transfusion Medicine, Rottal-Inn-Kliniken, Eggenfelden, Germany; ^fDepartment of Anesthesiology, Heidelberg University Hospital, Heidelberg, Germany; ^gAnesthesiology & Bioengineering, Patient Blood Management, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA

Keywords

Cell salvage · Tumor surgery · Autologous transfusion · Cancer recurrence

Abstract

Background: Allogeneic blood transfusions in oncologic surgery are associated with increased recurrence and mortality. Adverse effects on outcome could be reduced or avoided by using intraoperative autologous blood cell salvage (IOCS). However, there are concerns regarding the safety of the autologous IOCS blood. Previous meta-analyses from 2012 and 2020 did not identify increased risk of cancer recurrence after using autologous IOCS blood. The objective of this review was to reassess a greater number of IOCS-treated patients to present an updated and more robust analysis of the current literature. **Methods:** This systematic review includes full-text articles listed in PubMed, Cochrane, Cochrane Reviews, and Web of Science. We analyzed publications that discussed cell salvage or autotransfusion combined with the following outcomes: cancer recurrence, mortality, survival, allogeneic transfusion rate and requirements, length of hospital stay (LOS). To rate the strength of evidence, a Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) of the underlying evidence was applied. **Results:** In the updated meta-analysis, 7

further observational studies were added to the original 27 observational studies included in the former 2020 analysis. Studies compared either unfiltered ($n = 2,311$) or filtered ($n = 850$) IOCS (total $n = 3,161$) versus non-IOCS use ($n = 5,342$). Control patients were either treated with autologous predonated blood ($n = 484$), with allogeneic transfusion ($n = 4,113$), or did not receive a blood transfusion ($n = 745$). However, the current literature still contains only observational studies on these topics, and the strength of evidence remains low. The risk of cancer recurrence was reduced in recipients of autologous salvaged blood with or without LDF (odds ratio [OR] 0.76, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.64–0.90) compared to nontransfused patients or patients with allogeneic transfusion. There was no difference in mortality (OR 0.95, 95% CI: 0.71–1.27) and LOS (mean difference -0.07 days, 95% CI: -0.63 to 0.48) between patients treated with IOCS blood or those in whom IOCS was not used. Due to high heterogeneity, transfusion rates or volumes could not be analyzed. **Conclusion:** Randomized controlled trials comparing mortality and cancer recurrence rate of IOCS with or without LDF filtration versus allogeneic blood transfusion were not found. Outcome was similar or better in patients receiving IOCS during cancer surgery compared to patients with allogeneic blood transfusion or nontransfused patients.

© 2022 The Author(s).
Published by S. Karger AG, Basel

Karger@karger.com
www.karger.com/tmh


OPEN ACCESS

© 2022 The Author(s).
Published by S. Karger AG, Basel
This is an Open Access article licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC) (<http://www.karger.com/Services/OpenAccessLicense>), applicable to the online version of the article only. Usage and distribution for commercial purposes requires written permission.

Correspondence to:
Thomas Frietsch, frietsch@me.com

Preparación de circuito

Stocker S5/H-C 3T

- Inspire 8f
- Tubería recubierta:
Phisio
- Centrifuga Revolution
- Hemofiltro Dhf06
- Dispositivos de
seguridad
- B-care

Priming

Hcto estimado: 15%**



Conducta de perfusión

Sc: 2.15 m²

Indice cardiaco: 2.6-2.4 Lt/M²/min según T°

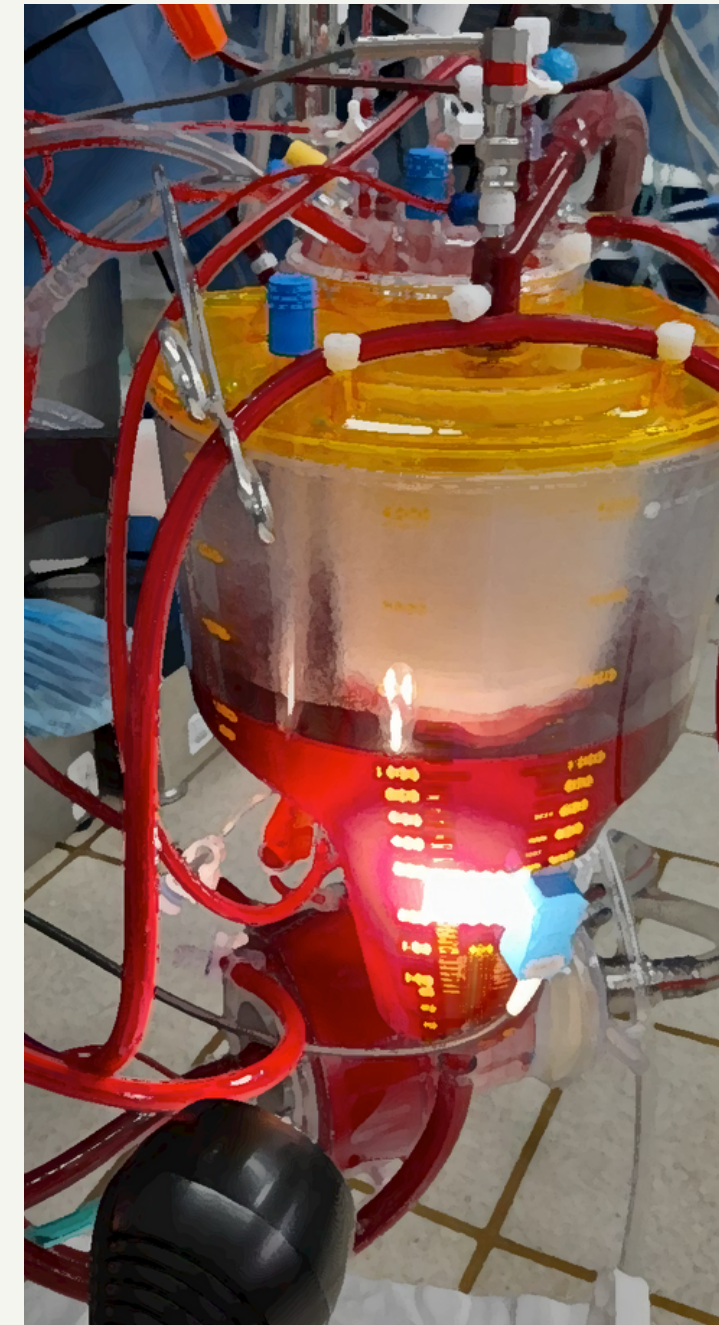
Flujo sanguíneo: 5.6 Lt/min-5.2 Lt/min

T° mínima: 32°C

Cardioplegia: anterógrada sanguínea
(Dosis inicial y refuerzo)

Tiempo de cec: 78 minutos

Tiempo de clamp: 56 minutos



Conducta de perfusión

Hemofiltrado: 2200 cc

Diuresis en bomba: 300 cc

LA cec: 5200 cc

LE cec: 2500 cc

} B: +2700 cc

Total de heparina/ protamina: 45.000 unidades

Cell saver

Procesado: 5200 cc

Recuperado: 2000 cc



	PRE-CEC	EN CEC	EN CEC	EN CEC	EN CEC	EN CEC	POS-CEC
Flujo		5.6	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	
Índice cardíaco		2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	
TAM	70	63	60	65	70	70	72
Temperatura	36	36	32	33	35	36	36
FIO2	100	70	70	70	75	75	100
Flujo de gas		3	3	3	3	3	
Na ⁺	144	144	142	143	144	144	134
K ⁺	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6
Hb	7.1	6.5	5.6	6.5	8.6	8.6	8.1
Hcto	21	19	17	19	26	26	24
Ph	7.22	7.22	7.33	7.37	7.39	7.39	7.32
Pco2	41.9	40.4	42	42.1	40.3	40.1	38.2
Po2	179	290	40.4	43	280	277	192
HCO3	18.0	19.0	20.4	21.8	22.9	24.5	19.9
Base exceso	-10	-8	-6	-4	-2	-1	-6
saturacion	100	100	78	78	100	100	98
Saturación V. linea		79	78	78	77	77	
Glicemia	88	160	163	167	153	153	146
Lactato	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.3	3.8	4.1	5.3
Oximetría cerebral derecha	55	65	70	65	67	68	67
Oximetría cerebral izquierda	55	70	72	65	67	67	67
ACT	130	622	593	529	527	526	137
calcio	1.15	1.1	0.9	0.86	0.86	1.05	0.98



Evolución Pop Inmediato

pH	7.23
pCO2	36.8
pO2	143
HCO3	13.5
HCTO	41
Hb	13.6
Plaquetas	47.000
Fibrinógeno	116
Lactato	7.8

Evolución

Previa reposición por parte de anestesia de hemoderivados sanguíneos es trasladado a UCI, con soporte vasopresor.

POP de Nefrectomia Radical Derecha y Trombectomia por Tumor Renal.

Día 2 POP extubación y retiro de soporte vasopresor.

Día 3 POP hemodiálisis.

Día 20 POP alta hospitalaria.

Actualmente en manejo ambulatorio por los servicios de urología y oncología. Sin complicaciones. Recuperación satisfactoria.

Conclusiones

La planificación preoperatoria es esencial para optimizar los resultados de estos procedimientos, en especial cuando se trata de un manejo interdisciplinario.

Los estudios de imágenes preoperatorios detallados van a determinar la necesidad de un bypass cardiovascular.

El uso del salvador de células cuenta con evidencia clínica en la disminución de complicaciones por poli transfusión y no afecta las tasas de supervivencia, ni de progresión de la enfermedad.

El empleo de la ecocardiografía transesofágica (ETE) como monitoreo, además de evaluar la función cardíaca, ubica y detecta el desprendimiento de trombos que obstruyen el flujo de salida del ventrículo derecho, por lo cual es una herramienta indispensable.

Gracias



SIMPOSIOS DE
ACTUALIZACIÓN EN
PERFUSIÓN 2023

