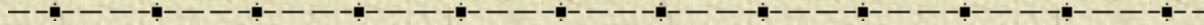
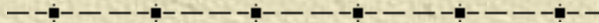


# **TRACHEOBRONCHIAL STENTING**



**Pyng Lee MD**  
**Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine**  
**Singapore General Hospital**



# AIRWAY STENT

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- ✦ Hollow, cylindrical prosthesis that maintains luminal patency and dimensions of tubular structure by opposing extrinsic compressive forces and providing internal support
- ✦ Stent insertion for tracheobronchial obstruction after Laser/ Electrosurgery results in immediate relief of acute respiratory distress, successful weaning from mechanical ventilation and prolonged survival

# IDEAL AIRWAY STENT

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- ✦ Airway patency and conform to tortuosity
  - ✦ Ease of insertion and removal
  - ✦ Biocompatibility
  - ✦ Inexpensive cost
  - ✦ Minimal mucosal injury or granulation tissue
  - ✦ No interference with mucociliary clearance
  - ✦ No migration

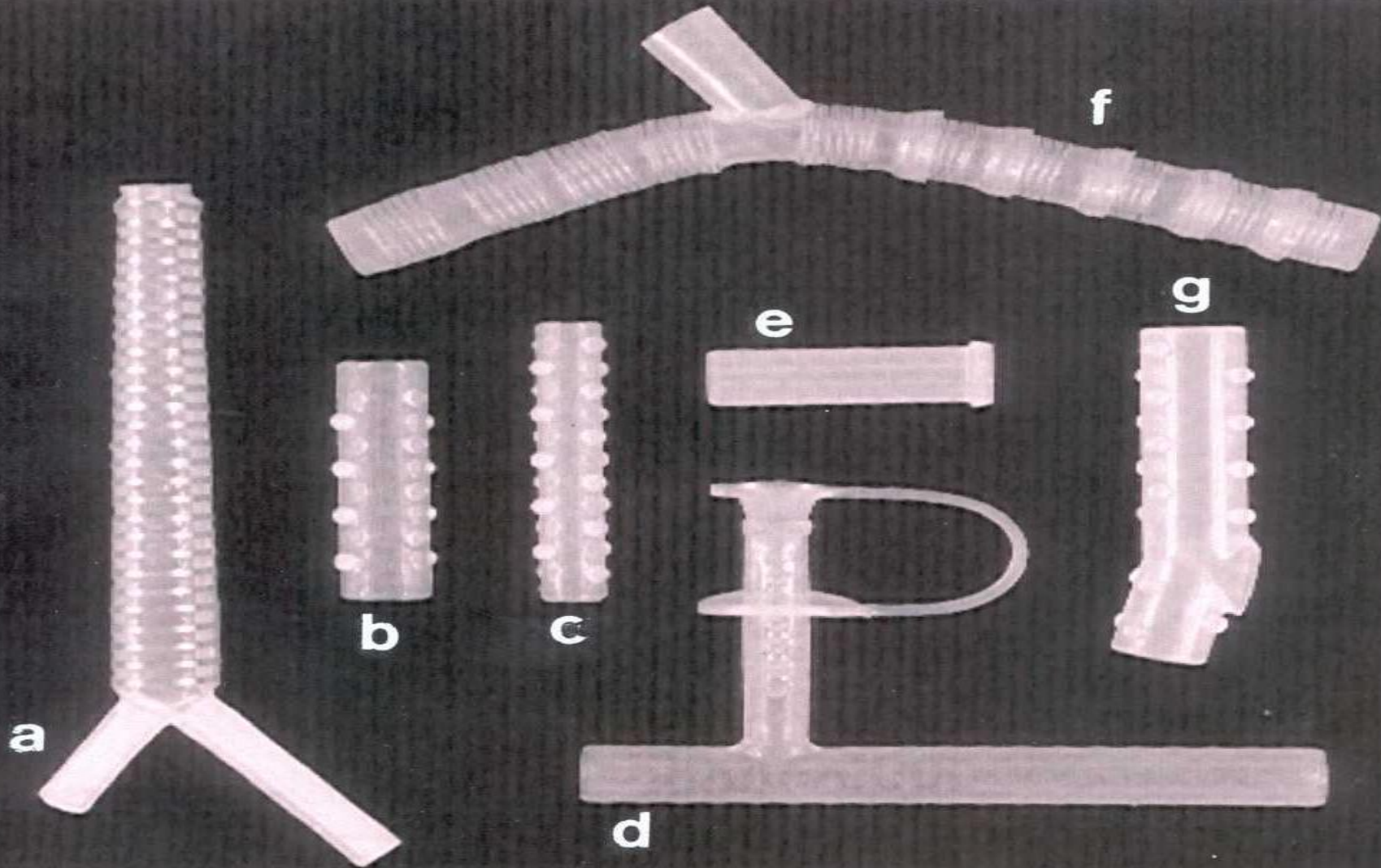
# INDICATIONS

- ✦ Airway obstruction from extrinsic bronchial compression or submucosal disease
- ✦ Obstruction from endobronchial tumor when patency is <50% after laser photoresection
- ✦ Aggressive endobronchial tumor growth and recurrence despite repetitive laser treatments
- ✦ Loss of cartilaginous support from tumor destruction
- ✦ Sequential insertion of airway and esophageal stents for tracheoesophageal fistulas
- ✦ Subglottic stenosis after failure of dilatation
- ✦ Benign tracheobronchial stenosis: congenital/acquired
- ✦ Tracheomalacia: congenital/ idiopathic/acquired
- ✦ Tracheobronchial compression: vascular anomalies, fibrosing mediastinitis

# TUBE STENTS

- ✦ Montgomery T-tube Subglottic and midtracheal stenosis
- ✦ **Dumon** Silicone tube with external studs  
Most widely used silicone stent  
Y shaped and right main bronchus design
- ✦ Hood Smooth silicone tube with flanges  
L- or Y-shape design
- ✦ Reynders Screw-thread cylindrical silicone prosthesis  
Needs a special introducer.
- ✦ Dynamic Silicone Y-stent with the anterior and lateral wall steel struts to simulate the tracheal wall.  
Requires special forceps with rigid laryngoscope
- ✦ Polyflex Self-expandable stent made of polyester wire mesh with a thin layer of silicone.
- ✦ Novastent Silicone stent with small metallic hoop of nitinol alloy and bands on the ends.

# Silicone and Hybrid Stents



A: Rusch stent, B,C: Dumon stent, D: Montgomery T-tube,  
E, G: Hood stents, F: Orłowski stent

# Characteristics of Metallic Stents

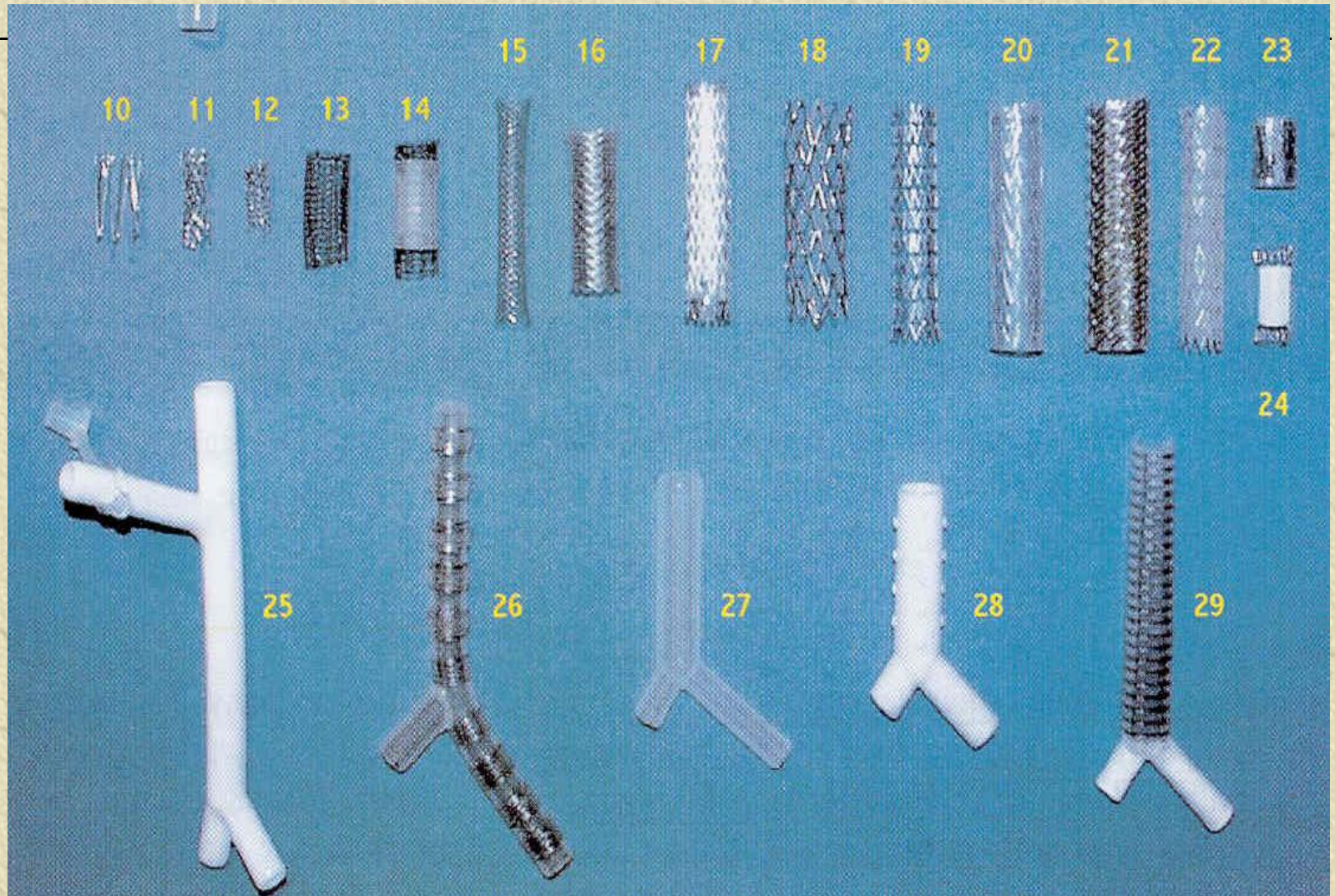
## Ballon-expandable

- ✦ Strecker: Tantalum monofilament knitted into a wire-mesh. Most useful in narrow stenoses.
- ✦ Palmaz: Stainless-steel tube with rectangular slots along the long axis. May collapse with strong external pressure such as a vigorous cough

## Self-expandable

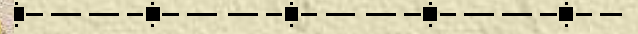
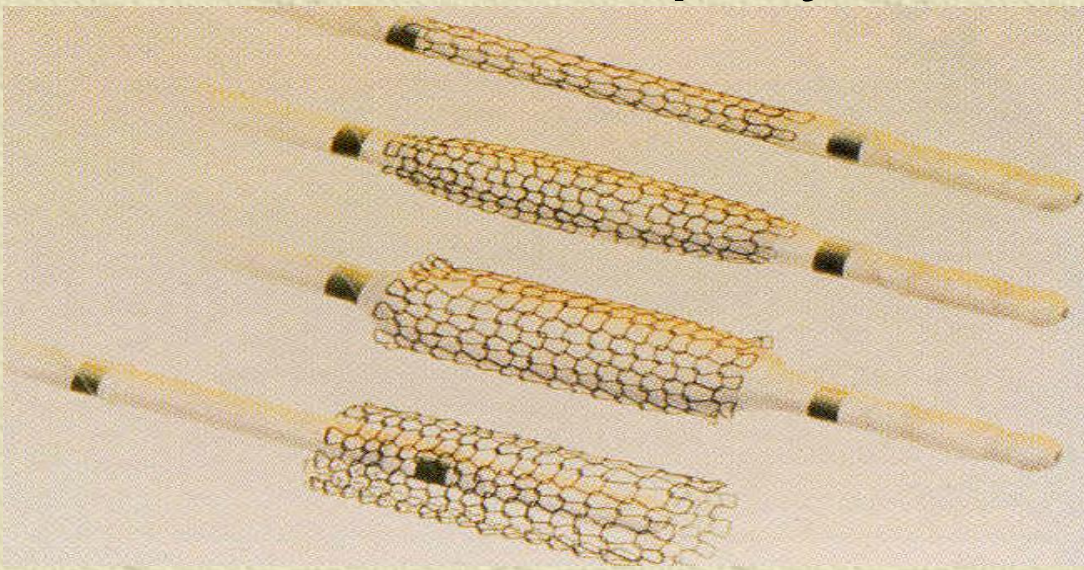
- ✦ Gianturco Z: Stainless-steel monofilament bent into a zigzag configuration to form a cylinder. Fixation achieved by small hooks. Serious reported complications include bronchial wall perforation, stent fractures and granuloma formation.
- ✦ Ultraflex: Cylindrical wire mesh of nitinol. Available in covered and uncovered form. Limited experience.
- ✦ Wallstent: Wire mesh made of cobalt-based alloy filaments and coated with silicone. Uncovered metallic ends prevent migration.

# METAL AND HYBRID STENTS





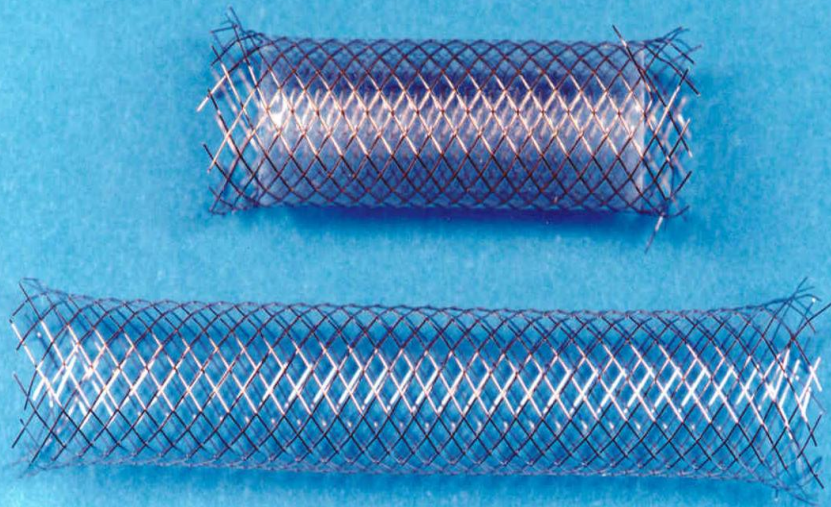
# Stent Deployment Systems



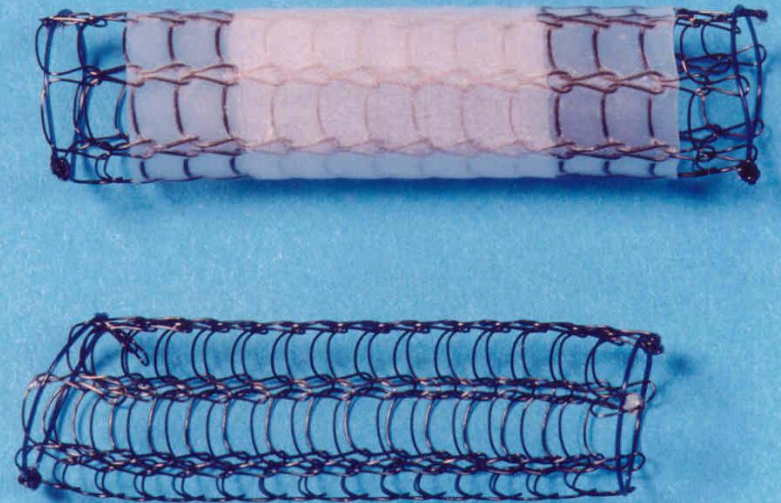
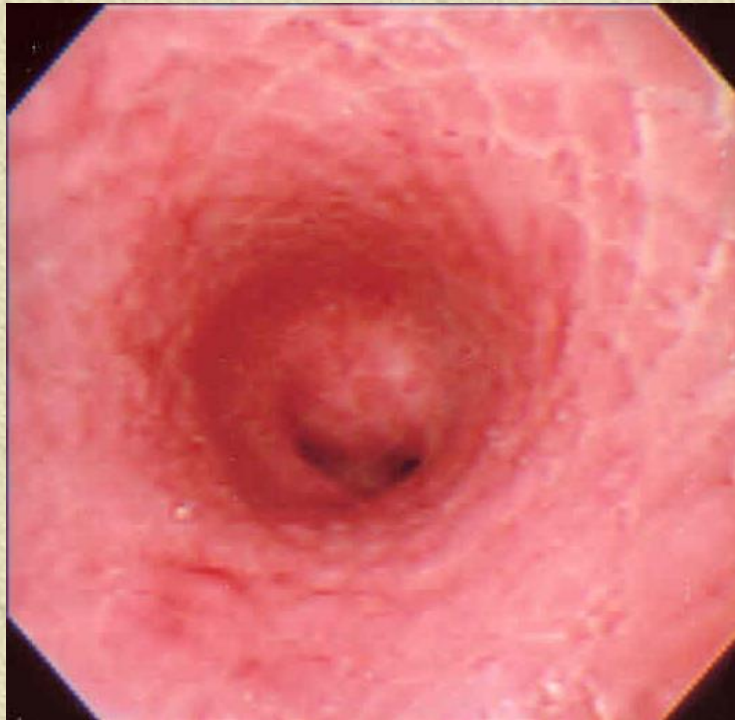
Strecker stent: different phases of deployment



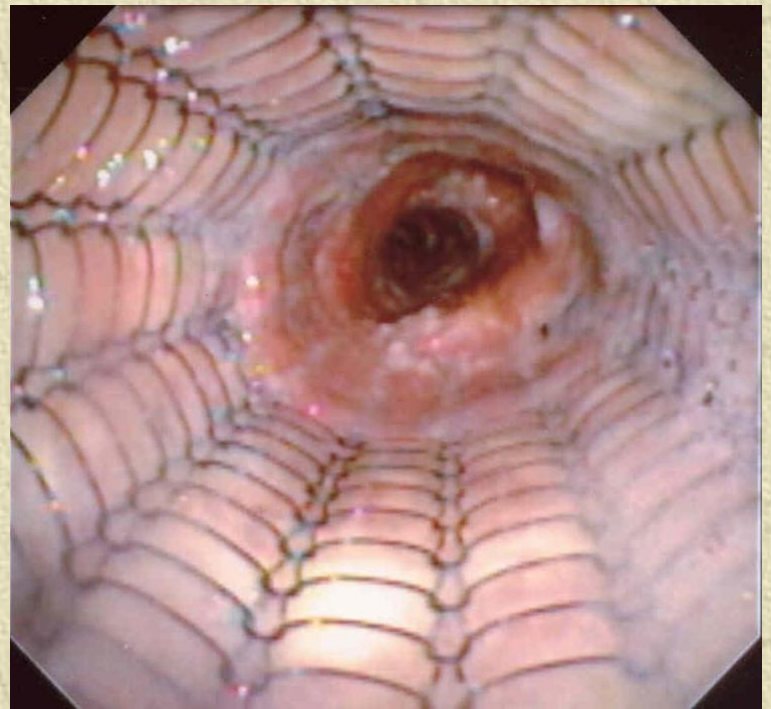
Wallstent



Wallstent

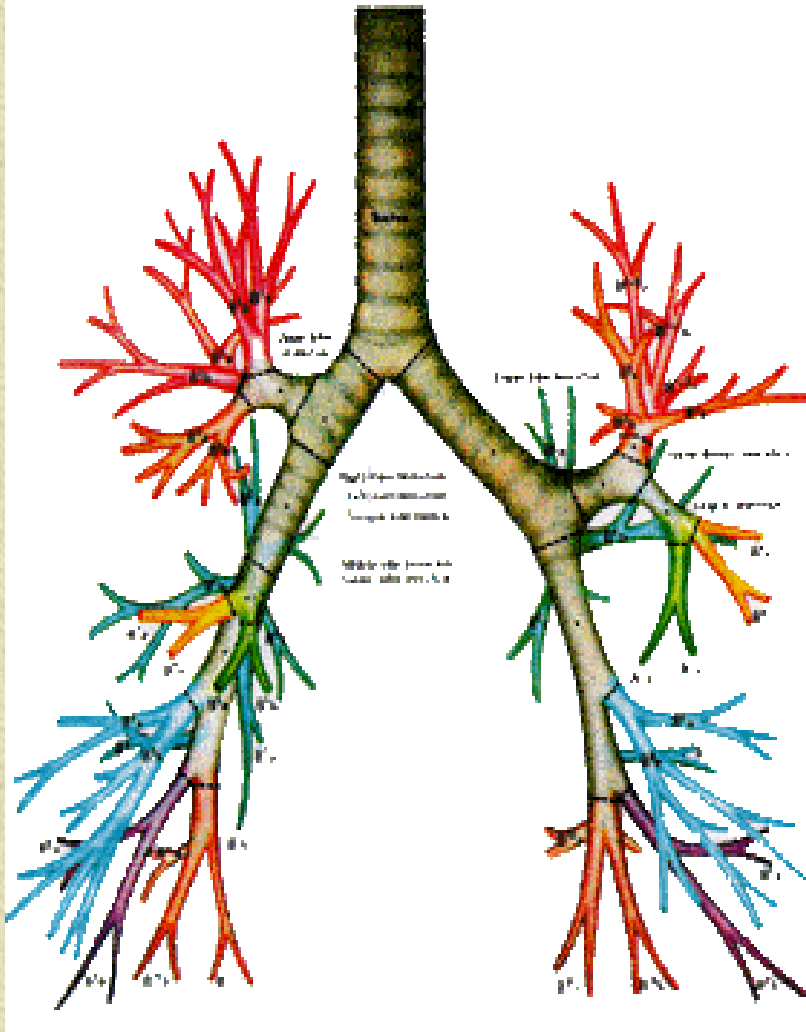


Ultraflex stent



<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Dumon Stent</b>	<b>Covered Wallstent</b>
<b><u>Mechanical considerations</u></b>		
High internal to external diameter ratio	-	+++
Resistant to recompression when deployed	+	++
Radial force exerted uniformly across stent	+	++
Absence of migration	-	++
Flexible for use in tortuous airways	-	+++
Removable	+++	-
Dynamic expansion	-	++
Can be customized	+++	-
<b><u>Tissue-stent interaction</u></b>		
Biologically inert	++	++
Devoid of granulation tissue	+	-
Tumor ingrowth	++	+
<b><u>Ease of use</u></b>		
Can be deployed with FB	-	+++
Deployed under local anesthesia	-	++
Radiopaque for position evaluation	-	+++
Can be easily repositioned	++	-
<b><u>Cost</u></b>		
Inexpensive	+	-

# Tracheobronchial Anatomy



- ✦ Sizing is important
- ✦ Length of Stent should over-extend stenosis 0.5cm proximally and distally
- ✦ Trachea
  - ◆ Length 9 -15cm
  - ◆ Diameter 1.3-2.2cm
- ✦ Right Mainstem Bronchus
  - ◆ Length 1.5cm
  - ◆ Diameter 1-1.2cm
- ✦ Left Mainstem Bronchus
  - ◆ Length 4-4.5cm
  - ◆ Diameter 0.8-1mm