Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) was introduced in the Philippines in 1992 when Drs. Robert McKenna and William Laundrenau conducted the first Asian VATS Workshop at the Lung Center of the Philippines (LCP). In attendance were many Asian surgeons like Dr. Anthony Yim. The technique then was multiport VATS and anatomic lung resections were performed by the two American surgeons as part of the workshop.

VATS was confined to diseases of the pleura until the 2012 when several Filipino surgeons started performing multiport VATS lung resections. After attending the First Asian Uniportal VATS Workshop in 2013 at The Chinese University in Hong Kong, the technique was adopted in the Philippines. Dr. Diego Gonzalez Rivas was a member of the faculty in that activity. The first anatomic lung resection using uniportal VATS was eventually performed in the Philippines in July 2015.

Dr. Diego Gonzalez Rivas was a speaker at the 25th Annual Congress of the ATCSA which was held at the Shangri-la Hotel in Cebu, Philippines from 12 to 15 November 2015. He spoke on the following topics both at the pre-congress workshop and at the congress proper:

- Uniportal VATS intrapericardial pneumonectomy;
- Setting up a VATS pre-operative training program in your institution: training the practicing thoracic surgeon;
- Uniportal VATS for complex intrathoracic procedures;
- VATS lobectomy: surgical evolution from conventional VATS to uniportal approach.

Dr. Diego Gonzalez Rivas travelled to Manila where he performed uniportal VATS left lower lobectomy with mediastinal lymph node dissection on a 64-year-old male who has adenocarcinoma of the left lower lobe. The procedure was done at the LCP.

The surgical team also included:

- Dr. Edmund Villaroman;
- Dr. Edgardo Fullante;
- Dr. Aurelio Fajardo.

with Dr. Stephanie Balaoing as the primary anesthesiologist.

**The case**

A 64-year-old male diagnosed to have adenocarcinoma at
Figure 1 Adenocarcinoma at the left lower lobe.

Figure 2 Single port video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery left lower lobectomy (1).
Available online: http://www.asvide.com/articles/946

the left lower lobe underwent uniportal VATS. CT scan with contrast is shown (Figure 1).

Technique

General anesthesia was started using double lumen endotracheal tube. Patient was positioned, prepped and draped. A 3 centimeter port was made at the 5th intercostal space mid axillary line. The hilum was dissected using Harmonic Scalpel (R). Pulmonary artery to the lower lobe was isolated and transected using an endostapler. Pulmonary vein from the lower lobe was dissected and transected using an endostapler. The fissure was developed using Harmonic Scalpel (R). The bronchus to the left lower lobe was isolated and transected using an endostapler. Mediastinal lymph node dissection was carried out using the Harmonic Scalpel (R). A Fr 24 chest tube was inserted and the skin incision was closed (Figure 2).

Histopathologic result of specimens submitted

Left lower lobe adenocarcinoma, papillary predominant 4.0 cm largest tumor dimension, with invasion of visceral pleura, negative for tumor bronchial resection margin and all lymph nodes submitted negative for malignancy.

Drain was removed after several days and patient was discharged.

Dr. Rivas also delivered a lecture on advanced uniportal VATS techniques to the members of the medical staff of the LCP.

The LCP is a 250-bed government health facility. It is the only one of its kind in the country. Most of VATS procedures done in the Philippines are performed at the LCP.

Dr. Diego Gonzalez Rivas’ visit to the Philippines last November 2015 was very beneficial to the country’s thoracic specialists and operating room staff because of the first hand interaction with the master of uniportal VATS technique.

Conclusions

The successful anatomic resection of the patient’s left lower lobe malignant tumor is an affirmation of the role of uniportal VATS in the management of pulmonary malignancies.

The issue of safety for uniportal VATS has been thoroughly discussed and found to be comparable with the standard thoracic surgical resective methods (2).

The other important aspects of surgical treatment would be the oncologic control and the quality of life of the patients. The disease free survival for medium term follow up of patients who underwent uniportal VATS showed comparable results with conventional VATS (3). The better quality of life in terms of significantly less post-operative pain is one distinct advantage of uniportal VATS (4).

The education of thoracic surgeons regarding uniportal VATS can be hastened with the sharing of knowledge by the acknowledged masters of the technique.

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None.
Footnote

Conflicts of Interest: The author has no conflicts of interest to declare.

References


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