

Neck Dissection Complications: Chylous Fistula and a New Conservative Management




Raffaele Rauso*¹, Gian Paolo Tartaro², Fabrizio Chirico³, Luigi Rugge³, Giada Albani³ and Giuseppe Colella¹

¹Professor in Maxillo-Facial Surgery, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy

²Head of Maxillo-Facial Department, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy

³Resident in Maxillo-Facial Surgery, University Federico II, Italy

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*Corresponding author: Raffaele Rauso, Professor in Maxillo-Facial Surgery, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Naples, Italy

Abstract

Lymphatic fistula is one of the possible complication of neck dissection and may be very challenging to manage because of the anatomical complexities such as proximity to major vessels and variations. An untreated chyle fistula is a potentially dangerous condition: if not promptly identified and appropriately treated it could carry potentially to serious consequences as hypovolemia, hyponatremia, hypochloremia, hypoproteinemia and lymphopenia. Despite technological advances and new approaches described in the recent literature, there is still no clear treatment algorithm for this complication. Functional repair of the lymphatic duct injury should be the preferred solution, rather than an approach that obliterates the thoracic duct or chylous pathways, as this can have unwanted consequences such as redistribution of flow to produce distal complications. In chyle fistula following neck dissection for squamous tongue carcinoma, in case of impossibility of surgical approach due to patient general condition, fistula was successfully treated conservatively: TPN, octreotide continuous intravenous infusion associated to empiric procedure of sclerosant treatment through by washing of atossisclerol solution. The injection of this sclerosant agent into supraclavicular wound bed through the drainage tube determined rapid decline in fistula output. The treatment adopted was a new protocol of conservative management, able of inducing the healing of the fistula.

Abbreviations: LFD: low-Fat Diet; FFD: Fat-Free Diet; EFAs: Essential Fatty Acids; MCTs: Medium-Chain Triglycerides; TPN: Total Parenteral Nutrition

Introduction

Neck dissection, surgical procedure for removal of neck node cancer, has a low morbidity and mortality rates; however, the association of previous radiation therapy, poor general health, chronic malnutrition, alcoholism, diabetes mellitus, advanced age, and systemic illness, markedly increases the rate of complications [1]. Neck dissection post-operative complications include hematoma, wound infection, skin flap loss, salivary fistula, facial edema, electrolyte disturbances, carotid artery rupture and chylous fistula. Chyle can be identified by the appearance of a milky clouded fluid in drains and its accumulation can cause redness and swelling of the surrounding tissues. It is a rare complication occurring approximately in the 1-2% of patients who undergo neck dissection procedures: if untreated it could be a potentially dangerous condition that may lead to hypovolemia, hyponatremia, hypochloremia, hypoproteinemia and lymphopenia [2].

Factors favoring the occurrence of this injury are the anatomical variations in the terminal portion of the progress of the thoracic duct and the drain mode of injured neck. In neck dissection, many lymphatic pathways are interrupted and the lymphatic flow towards the intact lymph collectors resumes tardive; usually the

phenomenon of the local accumulation of chemical material in chylous fistula is progressively reduced in a few days. The amount of material collected by the drainage positioned during the surgical procedure, its persistence and composition guide diagnostic and therapeutic procedure [3]. The leak, if minimal, is usually controlled by aspiration, pressure dressings, and a low-fat diet. The occurrence of a massive lymphatic flow lead us to continue in research of new conservative treatment: even if surgical procedures, such as ligation of the offending thoracic duct, are indicated when the leak is extensive with more than 500 mL of drainage, because of the debilitated systemic condition of the patient that lead to the impossibility of surgical reintervention, the treatment adopted was a new protocol of conservative management, able of inducing the healing of the fistula [4].

Case Report

The patient, 75-year-old man with a suspect of Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Tongue (Figure 1) and no methastasis detected with imaging and clinical examination in lymph nodes of the neck, was submitted to the intervention of excision of neoplasia. After follow up with monthly cervical lymph node ultrasonic exam, we notice at

the second control the presence in submandibular region of lymph nodes with characteristics of malignancy. At radiological investigation, CT exam showed the presence of lymph node malignancy bilaterally: in relation to diagnostic results bilateral neck dissection was performed. Modified radical neck dissection identified metastasis of squamous carcinoma in cervical lymph nodes level IB, level III on the right and level IIA and IIB on the left.



Figure 1.

The patient in I postoperative day resulted in optimal clinical conditions; in right cervical drainages there was the presence of 40 ml of seroematic liquid and on left side there was 50 ml of liquid with the same characteristics; in II post-operative day the patient resumed a free diet. After drainages removal, swelling in neck region appears (Figures 2 & 3) 150 ml of seroematic liquid on the left and 170 ml of liquid serum-milky liquid on the right were gathered. After drainages reintroduction, supraclavicular compressive medication was made and it was administered intravenous antibiotic therapy and rehydration. The following day the amount of serum-milky liquid tripled: in particular from the right drainage was about 450 ml. The following day (IV post-operative day) the right cervical output drainage was hardly reduced (about 300 ml of serum-milky liquid) in contrast with bare secretion in left drainage. The microscopic examination of the milky fluid showed the absence of cancer cells, but revealed copious inflammatory elements , mainly white blood cells , rare red cells and emulsified fats.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

In the following days was notice another increase of amount of liquid secreted by right cervical drainage, 1050cc of serum-milky liquid, so in the clinical suspicion of a chylous fistula according with previous experience 1, enteral nutrition was interrupted and began a total parenteral nutrition therapy (TPN 2000 kcal / day) 2. Complementary of a TPN, Octreotide continuous iv infusion was made, but was not reported any significant benefit of clinical conditions: in XI post operative day, Negative Pressure Therapy 3 was performed . Until the XIV day after the operation the patient continued with Negative Pressure Therapy and antibiotics; from cervical drainage there were collected 830-850 ml of serous liquid / day. General condition of the patient could not support a surgery event: so conservative management was adopted . Indication of new protocol, based on sclerosant therapy performed twice a day, was made with the use of atossisclerol 2% , Rifocin 500mg diluted with 100 ml of physiologic solution , injected through cervical drainage clamped after injection for 20 subsequently minutes. The days after the procedure was going on a constant reduction of secretion with surgical hearing after 6 days of this procedure, confirmed by clinical (Figures 4 & 5) and imaging exams.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

Discussion

The various possibilities in clinical presentations of such challenging lymphatic duct injuries require an appropriate multidisciplinary approach. Primary prevention of these complications can be achieved through adequate surgical planning to minimize lesions, including patient-based assessment. In the possibility of this complication, a correct and functionally treatment is required , even referred to the clinical condition of the patient. In literature there is a paucity of procedures in treatment of this injuries following head and neck surgery; in an old debilitated patient , the most appropriate treatment should include mainly conservative than surgical approaches. Nonsurgical options consist of low-fat diet with medium-chain triglycerides, total parenteral nutrition, careful monitoring of fluid and electrolytes, drainage of the leakage, somatostatin analogs such as octreotide, negative-pressure wound therapy and sclerosant therapy.

The presence of lymph nodal relapse of pathology in the neck that could have determined infiltration and compression of lymphatic structures as common trunk of lymphatic duct should be considered in the localization of surgery reintervention [4]. In the majority of the surgical procedures, after local toilette there is application of drainage with small aspiration and compressive medication. In several patients the utilization of adjuvant therapy could limit the opening of lymphatic shunts implicating the appearance of fistula even if with low output. Otherwise in a small number of patient, chylous fistula is not to be considered iatrogenous or rather surgically determined, because wound fibrotic phenomena could condition a limited opening of vicariant shunts. The volume and the characters of outflow material from the fistula indicate the kind of conservative treatment [5-6].

The prevention of complication in postoperative period and the eventual malnutrition is represented by reintegration proteic and idroelectrolytic riequilbration [7]. Where is supposed a damage of lymphatic duct and it is possible to individuate two moncons, surgical ligation of them is indicated [8], even if in the majority of the cases is decisive a medical treatment with analogous of somatostatine [9-11]. Despite the technological advances and new approaches described in the recent literature, there is still no clear treatment algorithm for chylous fistula. Functional repair of the thoracic duct injury should be the preferred solution, rather than an approach that obliterates the thoracic duct or lymphatic, chylous pathways, as this can have unwanted consequences such as redistribution of flow to produce distal complications. In case of contraindications of surgical approach, conservative treatment represent a therapeutic rational choice.

Therefore a clear set of standard treatment guidelines is still lacking, although there is a plethora of conservative treatment approaches described in the literature. In our case, clinical conditions of the patient don't allow to proceed with surgical treatment, so a conservative non surgical approach was chosen. The rationale for nutritional management includes decreasing the production and flow of lymph and chyle, replenishing fluid and electrolytes losses, and preventing malnutrition. Options for nutritional care are a low-fat diet (LFD) or fat-free diet (FFD), enteral nutrition with a specialized formula, parenteral support without oral intake, or some combination of the above. In our patient, even he was well nourished and can tolerate oral intake, a LFD or, possibly, a completely FFD wasn't chosen as an option: it is nearly impossible to remove all fats from the diet. Nutritional status was monitored carefully: fatsoluble vitamins together with essential fatty acids (EFAs), multivitamins, and minerals was added to ensure complete nutrient intake on this restrictive regimen.

Our patient required supplemental nutritional support, such as infusion of a TPN fat-free specialized formula. Medium-chain triglycerides (MCTs) have the advantage of being transported directly to the liver through the portal vein, rather than by the lymphatic system, and for this reason are often recommended. Otherwise it is an evidence that lymph fluid contained a significant amount of medium-chain fatty acids, particularly on a very high

MCT diet. In literature is described how authors have reservations about opting for an MCT diet over total parenteral nutrition (TPN): triglyceride and chylomicron levels can rise on an MCT and water-only diet, and increase output drainage by 20% in some patients, recommending to use TPN in the first instance, followed by MCT when the drainage is significantly reduced. From XIX day after surgery, after resolution of milky serum output through drainage, enteral nutrition with a specialized formula was considered [12]. Options for enteral nutrition include MCT-based formulas, very low fat elemental formulas, or a modified regimen using a fat-free oral supplement. Recent literature suggests that enteral nutrition may be effective if chyle output is less than 1 l/day.

Specifically, a lowfat, semi-elemental formula may be adopted if output is less than 0.5 l/day. In contrast, if output is more than 0.5 l/day, an elemental formula may be necessary. There are no trials or data to guide the selection of formula, although clinicians should evaluate the specific formula to be used to determine if it meets full EFA needs, as well as full vitamin, mineral, and micronutrient needs for each individual patient.

Our way of nutritional treatment is conformed with clinical evidence described in literature: TPN is generally recommended for outputs exceeding 1 l/day and in a trial of TPN vs LFD, the former was more effective in closing the chyle leak [13]. However, there may be risks of increased infection and venous thrombosis with continued TPN use [14]. If patients are not responding, one advantage of TPN with intravenous lipid emulsions (IVLEs) is that it is delivered directly into the blood stream, bypassing the lymphatic system, and thus does not contribute to chyle flow. On occasion, IVLE may also be a valuable addition to LFD, FFD, or enteral regimens because they provide a source of calories, as well as EFA. Complementary of a TPN, could be adequate the use of somatostatin. Somatostatin and its analog octreotide act on both endocrine and paracrine pathways by reducing chyle production, inhibiting pancreatic secretion and gastrointestinal secretion, decreasing hepatic venous pressure, and reducing splanchnic blood flow [15].

Octreotide has been used in the treatment as it acts directly on vascular somatostatin receptors to minimize the excretion of lymphatic fluid [16-17]. Negative-pressure wound therapy (NPWT), first introduced in 1997, is a relatively new treatment for complex, poor healing wounds [18]. However, there are few published studies on the applicability of NPWT for head and neck wounds [19-20]. Even if in literature is described the successful use of NPWT for a postoperative chylous fistula after neck dissection using a relatively low pressure of 50mmHg to avoid an unwanted increase in drainage because of the negative pressure, in our case a NPWT with a pressure of 125mmhg doesn't resolve the lymphatic outflow even through we found that the amount of drainage decreased after the first day of NPWT without fistula closing within 4 days. It is likely that this early closure was also because of wound shrinkage and removal of excessive fluid around the fistula by NPWT. It is important to note that massive bleeding occurred when NPWT has been applied around major vessels [21].

Chylous fistulas are generally located next to the internal jugular vein in the lower neck. Therefore, it is essential to avoid rupture of his and the common carotid artery when NPWT is used in the head and neck region, this complication could be avoided by using gauze to cover the tip of the tube connected to the NPWT device and the soft tissues encompassing the major vessels. NPWT appears to be a promising treatment for chylous fistula with low levels of chyle output [22]. However, the efficacy and safety for chylous fistulas with high outputs, which would drain more than 1 l/day, have yet to be established : in our case, this was not successfully. Despite this reservation, NPWT is likely to become a promising treatment for chylous fistulas after neck dissection, as it is minimally invasive, less burdensome to patients, and as in our case it can be applied when other conservative treatments fail. Our new, unique conservative approach - TPN , octreotide associated to empiric procedure of sclerosant treatment- determinate surgical hearing of the chylous flow after 6 days of introduction of sclerosant solution's washing twice a day : atosisclerol 2% , Rifocin 500mg diluted with 100 ml of physiologic solution , injected through cervical drainage clamped after injection for 20 subsequently minutes. The injection of this sclerosant agent into supraclavicular wound bed through the drainage tube determined rapid decline in fistula output and the solution of this complication after 6 days .

Conclusion

Because of the anatomical complexities, such as proximity to major vessels and variations, lymphatic duct injuries may be very challenging to manage in neck dissection, which carry potentially serious consequences if not promptly identified and treated appropriately. Despite the technological advances and new approaches described in the recent literature, there is still no clear treatment algorithm for chylous fistula. Functional repair of the thoracic duct injury should be the preferred solution, rather than an approach that obliterates the thoracic duct or lymphatic pathways, as this can have unwanted consequences such as redistribution of flow to produce distal complications. In case of contraindications of surgical approach, conservative treatment represent a therapeutic rational choice: our unique conservative approach could be consider as a new protocol in resolution of chylous fistula.

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Raffaele Rauso. Biomed J Sci & Tech Res



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