

Interventional Pulmonology

Diagnostic bronchoscopy

This procedure involves exploring the airways using a flexible instrument known as a fiberoptic bronchoscope.

The examination is generally performed under local anesthesia and sedation and allows in addition to visualization of the airways (larynx, trachea, and bronchi). The execution of targeted withdrawals: such as secretion aspiration, bronchial and pulmonary biopsies, and brushing (brushing\spazzolamento) of the bronchial mucosa. as well as conventional transbronchial fine needle aspiration.

Diagnostic echo-endoscopy

This endoscopic procedure is performed with a dedicated endoscopic instrument and allows sampling of structures adjacent to the main airways like (mediastinal lymph nodes). This practice\way is fundamental in the staging of lung neoplasms.

Operative bronchoscopy

Performed with a rigid bronchoscope and with the use of a laser and sometimes\some cases tracheobronchial prostheses This allows endoscopic treatment of stenoses under general anesthesia (such as narrowings, occlusions) neoplastic and not the airways.

Pediatric bronchoscopy

Bronchoscopy is also applicable in baby\child. There are various indications, one of the most urgent and important is the inhalation of a foreign body in the airways, which if not removed urgently can also lead to the death of children.

Medical thoracoscopy

Through this procedure – which can be conducted\performed under local anesthesia and sedation- exploration of the pleural cavity is possible of the pleural surfaces, and the lung. The procedure\the test allows the execution of targeted biopsies with a diagnostic yield of over 97%.