LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Atelectasis in patients undergoing bariatric surgery without any previous pulmonary alterations: comments from the prevalence study

Dear Editor:

Obesity is a risk factor intrinsic to the development of areas of atelectasis, especially when the patient undergoes general anesthesia and, therefore, some groups of studies has been dedicated to studying such subject. The recently published letter to the editor comments on and points out some aspects regarding the article on the prevalence of atelectasis in the obese Grade III submitted to bariatric surgery. In response, the clinical relevance of this study is that there are no studies in the literature consulted to date that have observed the prevalence of atelectasis in the postoperative period of bariatric surgery since they may cause respiratory failure in these patients. Considering this prevalence, it is possible to study effective prevention and treatment measures to minimize postoperative complications.

Thus, firstly, in fact, the retrospective analysis is subject to bias, but the service in which the study was carried out follows strict protocols instituted for years regarding preoperative preparation, hospitalization, medications, anesthetic and surgical staff, anesthesia and surgery techniques, recovery time in the postoperative period and complementary exams. In addition the data collection time was only 14 months and thus, these facts can minimize the biases of a retrospective study.

The fact that a study with only patients with previous pulmonary alterations is against the initial proposal of the research, which aims to observe the development of atelectasis in patients without any pulmonary alterations or respiratory symptoms so that we can actually reinforce the assumption that obesity alone is a risk factor for the development of respiratory complications and such complications can be triggered by the emergence of atelectasis areas.

The research group also investigated solutions to minimize the prevalence of atelectasis in these patients by applying positive pressure at different times of hospitalization and, in corroborations with the cited author, we also identified that the best time is soon after extubation, because it reduces the prevalence of atelectasis and has less loss of expiratory reserve volume.

Second, regarding the predominance of the female gender, it is common to observe a higher prevalence of women in studies of obesity as already demonstrated in the study conducted by Ogden et al., in which a higher prevalence of obesity was observed in women. This fact has several explanations, ranging from the different hormonal factors involved in the gender to the greater outpatient demand for women who seem to be more concerned about health. As a result, it becomes more difficult to homogenize the sample with respect to gender. However, with the Chi-square test used in the study to analyze the association between gender and prevalence of atelectasis, it is possible to isolate the discrepancy effects of the sample.

Thirdly, in fact, physiotherapy has been shown to be of extreme relevance in the treatment of patients in the pre and postoperative period of abdominal surgeries, as demonstrated in a literature review performed by Lawrence et al., in which it was concluded that respiratory physiotherapy with reexpansive techniques has proven benefits in reducing postoperative complications in abdominal surgeries. Moreover, since then, several other studies have been emerging to prove even more this finding. In view of the vast evidence of the benefits of physical therapy in these cases, the hospital conducting the study, as well as several others, already includes respiratory physiotherapy in the routine of these patients when they are hospitalized. However, the high prevalence of atelectasis in these patients must be observed, and the researchers should direct attention to new treatment techniques in order to avoid them.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bjane.2017.08.004
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Please cite this article in press as: Baltieri L, Pazzianotto-Forti EM. Atelectasis in patients undergoing bariatric surgery without any previous pulmonary alterations: comments from the prevalence study. Rev Bras Anestiol. 2017. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bjane.2017.08.004
Finally, the authors also agree that more research is encouraged in this area to evaluate the respiratory complications related to abdominal surgeries and their possible risk factors as well as to perform the best prevention or treatment.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References


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