

Iatrogenic Pleural Effusion...(fluid in lungs caused by some sort of medical procedure)...

Author : Grove

Categories : Uncategorized

Tagged as : [DR. ansanelli](#), [fluid in lungs](#), [iatrogenic effect](#), [laser mastectomy](#), [Pleural effusion](#)

Date : 17-01-2018



I have noticed in the Facebook cancer groups, many women speaking of fluid in their lungs...

I have noticed that many have been told that this is due to cancer spread...

However, I have started to see a pattern in these cases, when I do imaging...

My bias comes from the fact that when I had my first & only core needle biopsy, to a lump in my left breast, that I immediately developed a pneumothorax(hole in my lung basically, in the pleura), & that for months afterwards every time I drank fluid, it went directly into my lungs...

But what I was seeing when I was imaging women with fluid in their lungs, was happening after laser mastectomy...

Apparently plastic surgeons have set aside laser surgery in many cases, because of those high incidence of post-operative pleural edema that occurs due to the way the laser hits tissue...

The laser injures the skin in such a way that the skin inside you produces large amounts of persistent fluid to try to heal itself...

Laser mastectomy was leaving women with huge amounts of persistent fluid in the chest area...

It appears also, that the laser surgery was cutting very very close to the chest wall, & leaving it either remarkably thin & prone to holes, or in fact, pierced the lung wall accidentally itself, leaving pneumothorax hole...

The problem with large amounts of fluid at a surgical site as well, is that in the case of breast cancer, it is possible for the parasite to migrate & live on that fluid as food...

This leaves the woman open to increased spread of cancer...

There is a disconnect between the surgeons doing laser mastectomy & the oncologists treating the patients afterwards...

Women fly in for the laser mastectomy, then return to their hometowns for consults locally...

Local oncologists may not have experience with the repercussions of laser mastectomy, so cancer is given as the reason for the pleural effusion-that cancer caused holes & spread...

But what I have seen is not cancer causing these holes in the lung...I am seeing IATROGENIC effect...This word means that the injury was caused by medical

intervention...

Knowing from my own personal experience that a simple thing(or so I thought) like a diagnostic test, biopsy, could cause a hole in my own lung, I knew that something like laser surgery could certainly be causing these holes in the lungs of women...

Further...

If the fluid in the lungs is a large amount, & does not drain well, then a lung drain is often inserted, for regular home draining...

I am going to now insert some excerpts from studies on this subject...

Paco₂, 21 mm Hg; and pH, 7.31. A radiograph (fig. 1A) at this time showed pneumomediastinum, left pneumothorax, and partial collapse of the left lung. Alveolar infiltrate throughout the right lung was compatible with pulmonary edema. The left pneumothorax was effectively treated with a chest tube.

A later chest radiograph (fig. 1B) showed development of pneumothorax on the right, with bilateral homogeneous opacification and air bronchograms. A second chest tube was inserted into the right pleural space and the usual negative pressure (-10 to -15 cm H₂O) was applied. A chest radiograph after this procedure

The reason I have brought this excerpt in, is because I found it interesting to note, that after the chest tube was put in to the child's LEFT lung(left pneumothorax), to drain fluid, that soon after, the RIGHT lung developed a pneumothorax too! So they then had to insert a chest tube into the RIGHT pleural space too...

I mention this phenomenon, because if you have had a chest tube inserted into one lung, & then soon after your OTHER lung starts to collapse & fill with fluid, this is NOT necessarily due to cancer(as you may fear), but most likely due once again to the IATROGENIC effect of having the first chest tube put in on the other side...

(Nonexpandable lung after drainage of pneumothorax - AJR

<https://www.ajronline.org/doi/pdf/10.2214/ajr.136.6.1224>

by AG Galvis - ?1981

Other possibilities:"

Contralateral pneumothorax(ed. note:hole in other lung too)

Contralateral pneumothorax is an uncommon complication of TT(ed. note:thoracostomy tubes) placement.[68] This complication may develop when the tube is advanced across the anterior mediastinum."

About chest tubes & the spread of cancer: The chest tubes themselves carry a risk of spreading things!

"Tube thoracostomy in the setting of malignant disease carries a low (