UDC: 616.25-003.219-089.48 doi: 10.5633/amm.2018.0216

## DRAINAGE OF PLEURAL SPACE BY APICAL APPROACH AS A STEP BEFORE DEFINITIVE SURGICAL RESOLUTION OF SPONTANEOUS PNEUMOTHORAX RECURRENCE: A CASE REPORT

Milorad Pavlović<sup>1</sup>, Bojan Ilić<sup>1</sup>, Desa Nastasijević-Borovac<sup>2</sup>, Senada Pavlović<sup>3</sup>, Dušica Ilić<sup>4</sup>, Miloš Stanković<sup>1</sup>, Miloš Milojković<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Thoracic Surgery Clinic, Clinical Centre Niš, Niš, Serbia <sup>2</sup>Clinic for Pulmonary Diseases Knez Selo, Clinical Centre Niš, Niš, Serbia <sup>3</sup>Special Hospital for internal diseases "dr Đorić" Niš, Serbia <sup>4</sup>Radiology Institute, Clinical Centre Niš, Niš, Serbia

Contact: Milorad Pavlović

Romanijska 17/16, 18000 Niš, Serbia E-mail: misapavlovicnis@yahoo.com

Pneumothorax represents the presence of air and/or gases in the pleural space. Spontaneous pneumothorax is divided into: primary (PSP), occuring in the healthy lung, and secondary (SSP), that occurs together with some understanding lung disease. PSP is thought to occur due to a rupture of the similar to emphysema change (ELC) in the lungs and/or diffuse pleural porosity. Pleural space drainage is one of the most useful and most commonly used procedures in the treatment of PSP. The recurrence of PSP is an indication for surgical treatment. In the following case study, it has been shown that the combined approach to treating PSP recurrence with thoracic drainage through the 1st intercostal space from above, and the minimally invasive surgical approach, is purposeful and desirable.

Acta Medica Medianae 2018;57(2):101-105.

**Key words:** primary spontaneous pneumothorax, recurrent pneumothorax, thoracic drainage, pleuractomy, pleural abrasion