

SNS COLLEGE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

COIMBATORE-35

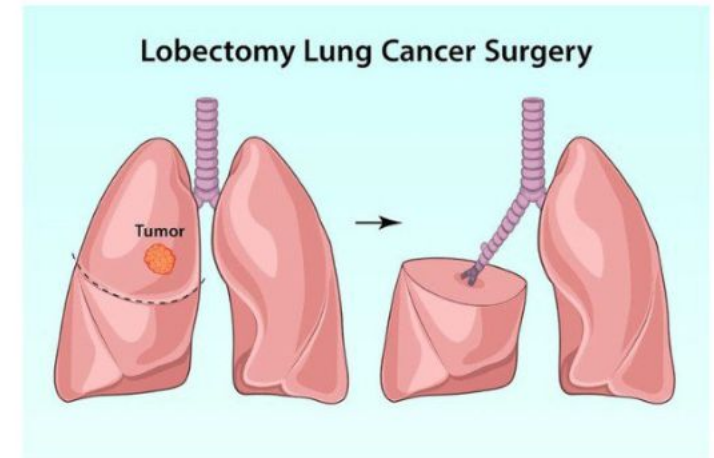


**SUBJECT: CLINICAL CARDIOLOGY AND RESPIRATORY
DISEASE**

TOPIC:LOBECTOMY

Empathize

Patient fear: “Will I be able to breathe normally after my lung lobe is removed?” Importance: life-saving for tumors but needs rehab.



Ideate

- Indications: lung cancer, TB, bronchiectasis, abscess.
- Clinical issues: lung expansion, post-op pain, cardiac strain.

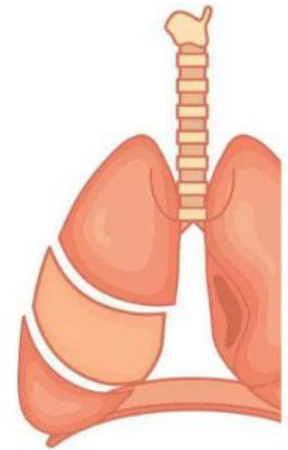


Define & Explain

Lobectomy: Surgical removal of a lobe of the lung. Performed via thoracotomy or VATS (Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery).

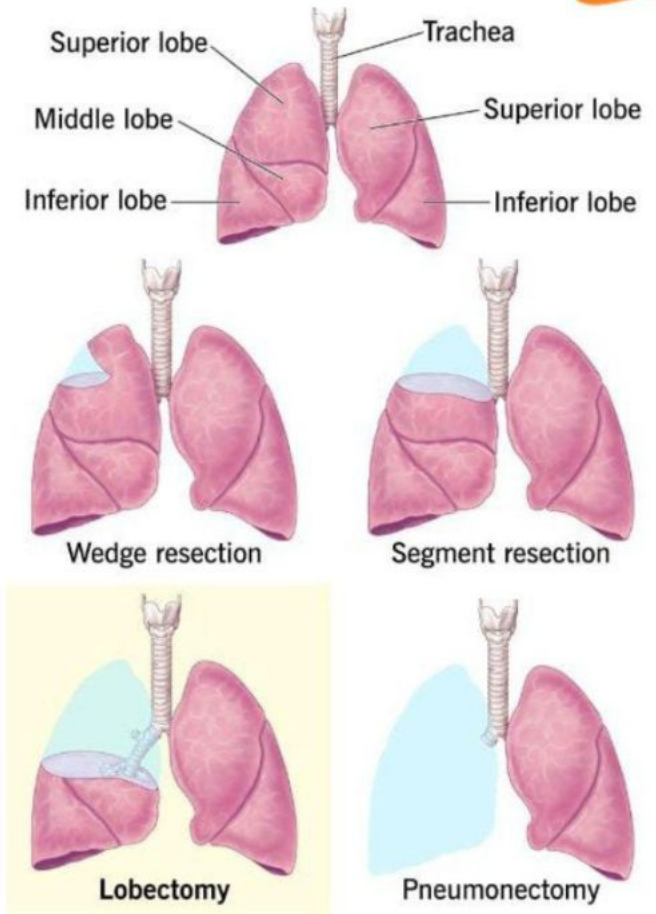
What is Lobectomy?

A lobectomy is a surgical procedure that includes the removal of a lobe (or section) of the lung. It is typically used to treat lung cancer and other types of lung disease.



Indications

- Malignant tumors confined to one lobe.
- Tuberculous destroyed lobe.
- Localized bronchiectasis.



Clinical Findings



Pre: localized wheeze, recurrent infection, hemoptysis. Post: decreased breath sounds over removed lobe, shallow breathing.

Cardio Considerations



- Risk of pulmonary hypertension if lung reserve is low.
- Post-op hypoxemia → stress on right heart.
- Monitor for arrhythmias, cor pulmonale.

Flow Chart (Roadmap)

Lung pathology in one lobe



Indication for surgery



Thoracotomy / VATS



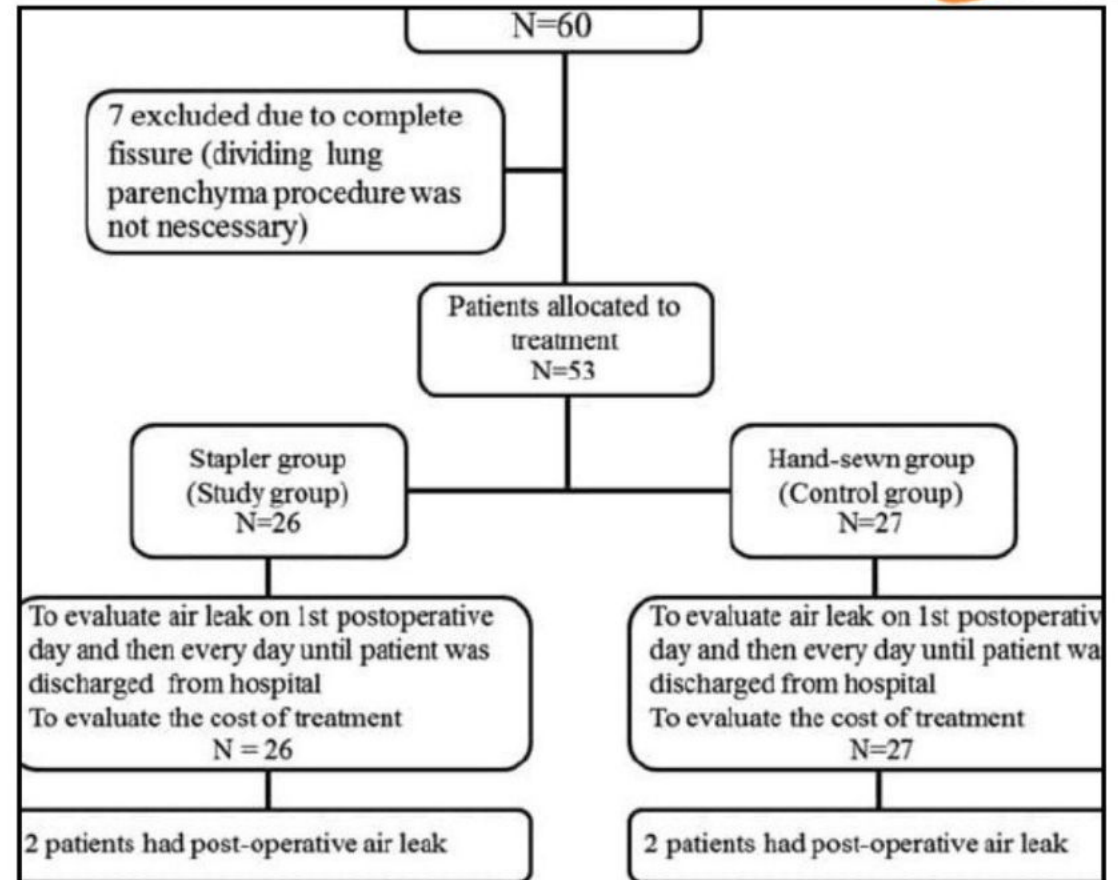
Lobectomy performed



Post-op care (pain relief, spirometry)



Improved long-term outcome



MCQs

Q1. Lobectomy means removal of: a) Whole lung b) Part of lobe c) One lobe d) Segment (Ans: c)

Q2. Most common indication for lobectomy: a) Asthma b) Pneumonia c) Lung cancer d) COPD (Ans: c)

Q3. Approach commonly used for lobectomy: a) Median sternotomy b) Posterolateral thoracotomy c) Abdominal incision d) Neck incision (Ans: b)

MCQs



Q4. Major risk after lobectomy is: a) Hyperthyroidism b) Atelectasis c) Stroke d) CKD (Ans: b)

Q5. Best post-op physiotherapy exercise: a) Incentive spirometry b) Bed rest c) Valsalva maneuver d) Breath holding (Ans: a)

Q6. After right upper lobectomy, breath sounds are: a) Increased b) Absent at apex c) Vesicular d) Bronchial (Ans: b)