Fibrin application for preventing lymphocysts after retroperitoneal

lymphadenectomy in patients with gynecologic malignancies.

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Publication Date: 2002

Abstract:

OBJECTIVE: We performed a randomized, prospective trial to assess the impact of fibrin glue on

the incidence of lymphocysts after systematic pelvic or pelvic and paraaortic lymphadenectomy in

patients with gynecologic malignancies.

METHODS: Ninety-three consecutive patients with gynecologic pelvic malignancies who underwent

surgery including pelvic or pelvic and paraaortic lymphadenectomy were randomized during surgery

to be treated with fibrin glue or not. Serial computed tomography (CT) scans were performed during

follow-up. CT findings of a smooth and thin-walled cavity filled with a water-equivalent fluid, sharply

demarcated from its surroundings and without signs of infiltration were interpreted as lymphocysts.

RESULTS: Forty-seven patients (51%) were treated with fibrin glue and 46 (49%) were not. All 93

patients underwent pelvic lymphadenectomy; 15 patients (32%) of the fibrin group and 12 (26%) of

the controls also underwent paraaortic lymphadenectomy. We found no significant differences

between patients who received fibrin glue and those who did not.

CONCLUSION: Intraoperative application of fibrin glue did not reduce the rate of postoperative

lymphocysts after lymphadenectomy and had no impact on any follow-up parameter. Its use seems

not to be indicated in systematic gynecologic pelvic or pelvic and paraaortic lymphadenectomy.