

# ETIOPATHOGENETIC DEVELOPMENT FACTORS, CLASSIFICATION AND DEGREES OF OCCUPATION OF CHEST DEFORMITY

Mirzakarimov B.Kh<sup>1</sup>  Dzhumabaev J.U<sup>1</sup>  Isakov N.Z<sup>1</sup> 

1. Andijan State Medical Institute, Andijan, Uzbekistan

OPEN ACCESS  
IJSP

## Correspondence

Mirzakarimov B. Kh Andijan State medical Institute, Andijan, Uzbekistan

e-mail: [bahrommirzo73@mail.com](mailto:bahrommirzo73@mail.com)

Received: 05 November 2023

Revised: 12 November 2023

Accepted: 15 November 2023

Published: 30 November 2023

Funding source for publication: Andijan state medical institute and I-EDU GROUP LLC.

**Publisher's Note:** IJSP stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



**Copyright:** © 2022 by the authors. Licensee IJSP, Andijan, Uzbekistan. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY-NC-ND) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

**Annotation.** Deformities of the anterior chest wall include damage to the sternum, ribs and muscles, as well as systemic anomalies that lead to disruption of the function and/or shape of the chest. Etiopathogenetic mechanisms of chest deformation, their diagnosis and surgical reconstruction of the chest are an urgent problem in pediatric surgery. This review article examines the etiology and pathogenesis of the development of chest deformities in children and adolescents, and describes in detail the classification and its variations. In recent years, complex classifications based on three-dimensional modeling and quantitative assessment of chest deformities have been proposed. The ASFI classification is also proposed, which includes classification features: type of defect (Anomaly), symmetry of deformation (Symmetry), types of functional disorders (Function) and main assessment indicators (Indices). The use of such a systematic, quantitative classification, which describes external signs instead of traditional terms, allows us to determine the tactics of treatment and management of patients with deformities in the future. The article summarizes the latest scientific data published by both domestic and foreign researchers on this problem.

**Key words:** deformation, funnel-shaped, excavatum, dysplasia of connective tissue.

Bolalarda ko'krak qafasining deformatsiyalari – ko'krak qafasining shakli, hajmi va o'lchamlarining patologik o'zgarishi bo'lib, ko'krak devorining asosiy tarkibiy qismi bo'lgan qovurg'alar, ularning tog'aylari va to'sh anomaliyalarini o'z ichiga oluvchi va to'sh-umurtqa masofasining qisqarishi yoki uzayishi, uning natijasida ichki a'zolar topografiyasining buzilishiga olib keluvchi nuqsonlardir [1–5]. Bu deformatsiyalar mustaqil ravishda yoki tayanch-xarakat apparatining turli anomaliyalari bilan birga uchrashi mumkin [5–7]. Ko'krak qafasi deformatsiyalarining 90% ini girdobsimon deformatsiyalar tashkil qiladi [4,5,8–10]. Ikkinchi o'rinda esa kilsimon deformatsiyalar [3,9,11–13] va keyingi o'rinlarda qovurg'alarning turli anomaliyalari [4,14], Poland [7,12], Kurarino-Silverman [5,11] sindromlari, to'shning ajralishi [2,8,15,16] va h.k. lar hisoblanadi. Umuman olganda ko'krak qafasi deformatsiyalari aholining 1-4 % ida uchraydi. Bolalar orasida (ko'proq o'g'il bolalarda) ushbu ko'rsatkich 0,6-1,3% ni tashkil qilib, turli mualliflar ma'lumotlariga ko'ra 300-110 tug'ilgan bolaga 1 ta to'g'ri keladi [5,8,11,12,14,17] va asosan ko'krak qafasining kosmetik nuqsoni [19], nafas va yurak-qon tomir tizimidagi funksional buzilishlar [8,12,16,17], ularning ruhan tushkunlikka tushishi [4,5,17] bilan tavsiflanadi. SHuning uchun ko'krak qafasi deformatsiyalarining etiopatogenetik mexanizmlari, ularni tashxislash va ko'krak qafasining xirurgik rekonstruksiya masalalari bolalar xirurgiyasining dolzarb muammolari qatoriga kiradi.

Ko'krakning old devori nuqsonlari to'sh, qovurg'a va mushaklarning zararlanishiga, ko'krak qafasi shakli va/yoki uning funksiyasini o'zgarishiga olib keluvchi tuzilmali anomaliyalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu anomaliyalar orasida ko'krak qafasining girdobsimon (KQGD) va kilsimon (KQKD) deformatsiyalari eng ko'p uchrovchi shakllari bo'lib, har 300-110 tug'ilishga 1 nafar to'g'ri keladi va alohida nuqsonlar shaklida yoki boshqa genetik sindromlar bilan birga uchrashi mumkin.

KQGD bo'yicha ilk ma'lumot Bauhinus ga tegishli bo'lib, 1594 yilda qayd qilingan [17]. Biroq, yaqinda e'lon qilingan tadqiqotga ko'ra Qadimiy Misrda topilgan 600 ta artefakt taxlili Misr releflaridagi eramizdan oldingi 200 yillarga oid chizmalarda ko'krak qafasi deformatsiyalari mavjud odamlar shakllari aks etganligi bayon qilingan [5].

Ko'krak qafasi girdobsimon deformatsiyasi (KQGD) (Pectus excavatum) ko'krak qafasining old devoridagi tog'ay qismidagi TQK sining girdobsimon botishi bilan tavsiflanadi [3,4,6,12]. Deformatsiya to'shning dastasi va tanasi bilan birikish joyidan boshlanib III-VIII qovurg'alar hamda ularning ravog'igacha davom etadi.

Ko'krak qafasining kilsimon deformatsiyasi (Pectus carinatum, «kabutar», «tovuq» ko'kragi, chicken-breast, keeled chest deformation) to'sh va unga birikkan qovurg'alarning oldinga simmetrik yoki asimmetrik qiyshayishi bilan tavsiflanadi [3,4,6,9]. Ushbu holat qovurg'a tog'aylarining bir yoki ikki tomonlama zararlanishi, to'shning esa

yuqori va pastki qismlarida oldinga tomon bo'rtishi bilan kechuvchi deformatsiyaning bir necha komponentlariga ega bo'lishi mumkin.

Ushbu nuqsonlar odatda bolalik davrda, ba'zan esa tug'ilishi bilan tashxislanadi va yosh o'sib borgan sari, o'smirlik davriga kelib deformatsiya darajasi ortib boradi[3,17].

Bu deformatsiyaning paydo bo'lish sababi, mavjud adabiyotlar manbalariga asoslangan holda, oxirigacha ma'lum emasligi aniqlandi. Ko'pgina mualliflar ma'lumotlari, bu deformatsiyaning displastik - genetik determinatsiyalangan kasallik deb hisoblaydilar[1,3,6].

Cobben JM et all. ma'lumotlariga ko'ra KQGD barcha deformatsiyalarning 90% ni tashkil qiladi va evropoid irqiga mansub aholida 110 tirik tug'ilgan chaqaloqlarning birida, ko'proq o'g'il bolalarda 5:1 nisbatda uchraydi[19]. KQGD ning shakllari alohida uchrashi bilan birga bir oilada bir necha bolalarda ham kuzatilishi mumkin va nosindromal oilaviy turlarida autosom-dominant irsiylikga ega bo'ladi[2,17].

KQKD esa tarqalish darajasiga ko'ra ikkinchi o'rinni egallaydi va har 11 ta tirik tug'ilgan bolalarning 6 tasida, o'g'il bolalar ustunligi 4:1 nisbatda uchraydi. KQGD ning batafsil epidemiologiyasi bo'yicha ikkita katta tadqiqot o'tkazilgan. 11-2 yoshli 101 nafar bolalar kogortasida KQKD ning uchrash darajasi 0,675% ni, KQGD ning uchrash darajasi esa 1,17% ni tashkil qilgan[12]. Boshqa tadqiqotda 7-2 yoshli 641 nafar bolalar kogortasida KQKD ning uchrash darajasi 0,6% da, KQGD esa 1,6% da uchraganligi qayd qilingan. Ko'plab ilmiy nashrlarda KQGD ning boshqa deformatsiyalarga nisbatan sezilarli darajada ko'p uchrashi keltirilgan bo'lsa-da, ba'zi ma'lumotlarda buning aksi keltirilgan. Masalan, Argentina va Afrika populyasiyasida KQKD ning girdobsimon deformatsiyaga nisbatan ko'proq uchrashi Westphal F.L. et all. Ma'lumotlarida keltirilgan[12]. Xuddi shunday tarqalish darajasi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar turk tadqiqotchilari tomonidan ham qayd etilgan[10]. Janubiy-g'arbiy Osiyo davlatlari nashrlarida ko'kra qafasi deformatsiyalarining uchrash darajasi Eron aholisining umumiy populyasiyasiga nisbatan 1-1,3% ni tashkil qilishi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar bayon qilingan[7]. Mazkur nuqson ham alohida anomaliya tarzida yoki qator genetik sindromlarning qismi sifatida shakllanishi mumkin[4,9]. Innes A.M. et all. ma'lumotlariga ko'ra KQGD va KQKD belgilari bilan keluvchi 31 dan ortiq sindromlar mavjud [9].

Hozirgi paytda ko'krak qafasi deformatsiyalarining eng ko'p qo'llanilayotgan tasnifi M. Torre modifikatsiyasidagi Acastello tasnifidir. Ushbu tasnif patologiyaning 5 ta asosiy turini o'z ichiga olgan:

#### **1-tur. Qovurg'alar tog'ay qismi deformatsiyalari**

Ko'krak qafasining girdobsimon deformatsiyasi;

Ko'krak qafasining kilsimon deformatsiyasi (1 va 1 turlari).

#### **1-tur. Qovurg'alarning suyak qismi deformatsiyalari**

• oddiy suyak deformatsiyalari (1 yoki 1 ta qovurg'a rivojlanish anomaliyalari): ageneziya, gipoplaziya, ortiqcha qovurg'a, qovurg'aning yorig'i, birikishi, dismorfizmi, ikkilanishi, kamyob anomaliyalar (doim kompleks ravishda uchraydi);

• murakkab suyak deformatsiyalari (3 va undan ortiq qovurg'alarning jalb bo'lishi): ageneziya, gipoplaziya, ortiqcha qovurg'a, qovurg'aning yorig'i, birikishi, dismorfizmi, ikkilanishi, kamyob anomaliyalar (doim kompleks ravishda uchraydi);

• sindromal (doim kompleks ravishda uchraydi): Jene sindromi, serebro-kostomandibulyar sindrom, YArko-Levin sindromiva h.

#### **3-tur. Qovurg'alarning tog'ayvasuyak qismideformatsiyalari**

• Poland sindromi.

#### **4-tur. To'sh tanasi deformatsiyalari**

• to'shyorig'i (yurak ektopiyasiz yoki ektopiyasi bilan);

• Kurrarino-Silvermansindromi

#### **5-tur. O'mrovvakurakdeformatsiyalari**

• o'mrovning oddiy yoki sindromal anomaliyalari;

• kurakning oddiy yoki sindromal anomaliyalari;

• rivojlanishning kombinatsiyali anomaliyalari.

#### **1-tur. Qovurg'alar tog'ay qismi deformatsiyalari:**

Ko'krak qafasining girdobsimon deformatsiyasi to'shning turli darajadagi botiqligi, va odatda, quyi xondrosternal boylamlar malformatsiyasi bilan birga uchraydi. Bu anomaliya 15% hollarda o'sish vaqtiga to'g'ri keladi. Kechki belgilari ko'pincha mushak va biriktiruvchi to'qima patologiyalari bilan birga kechadi (Marfan, Elers-Danlo sindromi va h.)[4,6]. Morfologik jihatdan deformatsiyaning quyidagi variantlari farqlanadi:

1. Grand-Kanon – og'ir va chuqur girdobsimon deformatsiya bo'lib, to'shda

chuqur botiqlik bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Bunday deformatsiya ayniqsa to'sh suyaklanishi va o'ta rotatsiyalanganda bshq varintlrga qaraganda davolashda qiyinchiliklar tug'diradi va, ko'pincha asoratlanish darajasining yuqoriligi bilan tavsiflanadi.

1. Kosa shaklidagi deformatsiya – lokal, ko'pincha simmetrik va to'shning pastki qismiga aloqado deformatsiya bo'lib, davolashda qiyinchilik tug'diradi, ko'pincha qisman korreksiyalanadi.

3. Lagan shaklidagi deformatsiya – bu toifa deformatsiya simmetrik va asimmetrik bo'lib ko'krak qafasi oldingi devorini keng botiqligi bilan namoyon bo'ladi

4. Ko'ndalang varianti –botiqlik ko'ndalang bo'lib, botiqlik to'shning pastida joylashadi.

5. Ekssentrik variant – botiqlik o'rta chiziqqa nisbatan ekssentrik joylashadi va doimo asimmetrik bo'ladi.

6. YAqqol ko'zga tashlanuvchi girdobsimon deformatsiya – vizual jihatdan yaqqol anomaliya bo'lib, qovurg'a yoylari sohasida joylashadi, alohida rivojlanish nuqsoni hisoblanadi

7. Girdobsimon-kilsimon variant – ko'krak qafasining «cho'kishi» va parasternal tog'aylarning bo'rtishi bilan namoyon bo'luvchi kombinatsiyalangan malformatsiya. To'shning pastki qismi me'rdada bo'ladi.

Ko'krak qafasining kilsimon deformatsiyasi – to'sh va qovurg'a tog'aylari protruziyasi bilan namoyon bo'luvchi anomaliyadir. Ko'pincha oilaviy tavsifga ega bo'lib, biriktiruvchi to'qima buzilishlari, Nunan[7,19] sindromi va yurak tug'ma nuqsonlari birgalikda uchraydi. Ushbu nuqson bolalarda odatda girdobsimon deformatsiyadan ko'ra kechroq, pubertat yoki prepubertat davrda namoyon bo'ladi, ba'zan esa erta davrlarda ham aniqlanishi mumkin. KQKD si o'sish davrida tez jadallashib borish xususiyatiga ega. Ba'zi simptomlari girdobsimon deformatsiya belgilariga o'xshaydi, biroq KQKD da respirator buzilishlardan ko'ra og'riq sindromi ustunroq turadi [1, 11]. Kardiorespirator buzilishlar odatda kam rivojlanadi[7,19,23], biroq bemor bolalar og'ir ruhiy muammolarni boshdan kechiradi va operatsiya ko'rsatmalarni belgilashda hal qiluvchi omil bo'lib hisoblanadi.

#### **KQKD joylashuvi va simmetrikligiga ko'ra quyidagilarga bo'linadi:**

**-1-tur** – quyi yoki xondrogladiolar turi – eng ko'p uchrovchi turi bo'lib, to'shning quyi yoki o'rta 1/3 qismi protruziyasi bilan tavsiflanadi. Qovurg'a yoylari deformatsiyada ishtirok etib, lateral yo'nalishda ezilga holda bo'ladi. Odatda simmetrik.

**-1-tur** – yuqori yoki xondromanubrial turi. Deformatsiyaning ushbu turi Kurrarino-Silverman sindromi uchun xosdir [9]. YUqori turining ikkita varianti mavjud bo'lib, bir-biridan farqlashni taqozo qiladi. Ko'pincha sternal segmentlar, manubrio-sternal bo'g'imning bitib ketishi va ossifikatsiyasi bilan kechuvchi sternal malformatsiya bo'lib, quyi 1/3 qismda ken va kalta to'shning botiqligi bilan kechuvchi simmetrik yuqori deformatsiyadir. YOn proeksiyada to'sh S-simon ko'rinishda bo'ladi. Aynan shu turi adabiyotlarda Kurrarino-Silverman sindromi deb yuritiladi[6].

Ushbu malformatsiyani kilsimon deformatsiyaning yuqori turi sifatida tavsiflash mumkin.

- kilsimon deformatsiyaning boshqa turlari:Lateral yoki bir tomonlama turi – tabiatan asimmetrik bo'lib, bir tomonlama xondrosternal bo'g'im atrofida ba'zi qovurg'a tog'aylarining protruziyasi, to'shning qarama-qarshi tomonga rotatsiyalanishi bilan namoyon bo'ladi; reaktiv turi– girdobsimon deformatsiyani xirurgik davolashning asorati sifatida uchraydi va to'shning ventral tomonga jadal siljishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Ko'pincha biriktiruvchi to'qima displaziyasi mavjud bemorlarda vujudga keladi[3,12].

#### **1-tur. Qovurg'alar anomaliyalari:**

Dismorfik tog'ay turi (nosindromal). Ushbu guruh qovurg'a tog'ay qismining turli anomaliyalarini o'z ichiga olib, ko'krak devorini bir yoki ikki tomonlama botiqligi bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Lechenie zaklyuchaetsya v rezeksii xryacca. Bu guruhga yana bir «ko'krak ichi qovurg'asi» deb nomlangan kamyob anomaliya kiritilgan bo'lib, u ham o'z navbatida bir nechta turlarga bo'linadi[1,6]:

- I A turi - qovurg'alar va umurtqa tanasining birikib ketishi;
- I B turi - qovurg'alarning ajralishi va umurtqa tanasiga zich birikishi;
- II - qovurg'alarning ajralishi va lateral birikishi;
- III - ajralgan qovurg'a ko'krak qafasi ichiga ezib kiradi.

Qovurg'alar ageneziyasi – kamyob uchrovich nosindromal turi xisoblanib, ko'krakning sinch vazifasining susayishi tufayli o'pka churrallari vujudga keladi.

#### **3-tur. Xondro-kostal anomaliylar:**

Poland sindromi. 30 ming tirik tug'ilgan chaqaloqning 1 nafarida uchraydi va ko'krakning katta mushagi ageneziyasi yoki gipoplaziyasi bilan tavsiflanadi[6,17], ko'pincha ko'krak qafasi, qo'llarning boshqa bir tomonlama anomaliyalari bilan birga keladi[3,12]. 1/3 hollarda nuqson o'ng tomonlama va o'g'il bolalarda uchraydi. Ikki tomonlama zararlanish holati juda kam uchraydi[3,7,10].

#### 4-tur. To'sh anomaliyalari:

To'sh yorig'i – kamyob idiopatik rivojlanish anomaliyasi bo'lib, embriogenez jarayonida to'sh birikishining buzilishi tufayli yuzaga keladi. Mazkur nuqsonning uchrash darajasi ko'krak qafasi tug'manuqsonlarining 0,15% ni tashkil qiladi[3,11,12]. To'sh yorig'i Hox b geni bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin[12].

#### 5-tur. O'mrov-kurak anomaliyalari. Juda kam uchrovchi rivojlanish anomaliyasi[3].

SHunday qilib oxirgi yillarda ko'krak qafasi deformatsiyalarini uch o'lchamli modellashtirish va miqdoriy baholashga asoslangan murakkab tasniflar taklif qilinmoqda. SHuningdek tasnifiy belgilarni o'z ichiga olgan ASFI tasnifi ham taklif qilingan: nuqson turi (Abnormality), deformatsiya simmetrikligi (Symmetry), funksional buzilish turlari (Function) va asosiy baholash indeksleri (Indexes). An'anaviy atamalar o'rniga tashqi belgilarni tavsiflovchi bunday tizimli, miqdoriy tasnifning qo'llanilishi kelajakda deformatsiyali bemorlarni olib borish va davolash taktikasini belgilash imkonini yaratib beradi.

### LIST OF REFERENCES

- [1] Abdurahmanov A.J., Tajin K.B. Surgical rehabilitation of patients with keeled chest deformity. *Medicine of Kyrgyzstan* n.d.;411:94–103.
- [2] Azizov M.J. ham mual. Comparative assessment of the results of treatment of pectus excavatum using various methods of thoracoplasty in children (long-term results). *Genius of Orthopedics* n.d.:7–44.
- [3] Stal'maxovich V.N. Treatment of congenital keeled chest deformity in children v. *Russian Bulletin of Pediatric Surgery, Anesthesiology and Reanimatology* n.d.;44:161.
- [4] Johnson W. R., Fedor D., Singhal S. v. Systematic review of surgical treatment techniques for adult and pediatric patients with pectus excavatum. *Journal of Cardiothoracic Surgery* n.d.;1:15.
- [5] Lam H. V. et al. Impact of chest wall deformity on cardiac function by CMR and feature-tracking strain analysis in paediatric patients with Marfan syndrome. *European Radiology* n.d.:3973–81.
- [6] Barker N. et al. Pediatric Dysfunctional Breathing: Proposed Components, Mechanisms, Diagnosis, and Management. *Frontiers in Pediatrics* n.d.;44:379.
- [7] David V. L. et al. Costal cartilage overgrowth does not induce pectus-like deformation in the chest wall of a rat model. *Experimental and Therapeutic Medicine* n.d.;1:26.
- [8] Ibragimov Ya.X., Ibragimova M.Ya., Gizatulina L.Ya. Surgical treatment of pectus excavatum deformity. *Practical medicine* n.d.;8:68–70.
- [9] Kulik I.O. ham mual. Etiology and pathogenesis of pectus excavatum in children. *Traumatology and Orthopedics of Russia* n.d.;1:66–21.
- [10] Mirzakarimov B.H., Djumabayev J.U., To'ychiyev G'.O'. Electrocardiographic parameters of sick children with congenital pectus excavatum before and after surgical treatment. *Infection, immunity and pharmacology* n.d.:161–110.
- [11] Razumovskiy A.Yu. ham mual. 15 years of experience in the treatment of pectus excavatum in children. *Pediatric surgery* n.d.;6:184–7.
- [12] Canan A., Saboo S. S., Batra K. Rare intrathoracic rib: Significance and associations in and adult. *Lung India: Official Organ of Indian Chest Society* n.d.;3:177–9.
- [13] Sinitsa N.S. Surgical treatment of congenital pectus excavatum deformity in children and adolescents in the Kuzbass region. *Polytrauma* n.d.:55–60.
- [14] Alaca N., Yüksel M. Comparison of physical functions and psychosocial conditions between adolescents with pectus excavatum, pectus carinatum and healthy controls. *Pediatric Surgery International* n.d.;6:75–775.
- [15] Komolkin I.A., Mushkin A.Yu., Ul'rix E.V. Congenital malformations of the chest: three-plane model, classification and quantitative assessment (new approach to tactical systematization of pathology). *Medical Alliance* n.d.:419.

- [16] Shamik V.B. On the classification and outcomes of thoracoplasty of congenital keeled chest deformity. *Thoracic and cardiovascular surgery* n.d.:51–6.
- [17] G.I. Nechaeva, A.I. Martynov, E.V. Akatova, A.V. Glotov, O.A. Gromova. *Connective Tissue Dysplasia: Cardiovascular Changes, Modern Approaches to Diagnosis and Treatment*. Publishing house “Medical Information Agency” n.d.
- [18] Wachter T, Frari BD, Edlinger M, Morandi EM, Mayerl C, Verstappen R, et al. Aesthetic outcomes after surgical repair of pectus excavatum in females: Differences between patients and professional evaluators. *Arch Plast Surg* 2020;47:126–34. <https://doi.org/10.5999/aps.2019.00318>.
- [19] Vissarionov S.V., Xusainov N.O., Kokushin D.N. Analysis of the results of surgical treatment of children with multiple anomalies of the development of the vertebrae and chest using non-vertebral metal structures. *Orthopedics, traumatology and reconstructive surgery of children* n.d.;1:5–11.
- [20] Innes AM, Lynch DC. Fifty years of recognizable patterns of human malformation: Insights and opportunities. *Am J Med Genet A* 2021;185:2653–69. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajmg.a.62240>.
- [21] Calvete LG, García NR, Lagunilla-Herrero L, Iñesta-Mena C. Abdominal Pain and Chest Wall Deformity in a Teen Athlete. *J Pediatr* 2016;172:216. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpeds.2016.01.040>.
- [22] Gokhale J, Selbst SM. Chest pain and chest wall deformity. *Pediatr Clin North Am* 2009;56:49–65, x. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pcl.2008.10.001>.
- [23] Abid I. et al. Pectus Excavatum: A Review of Diagnosis and Current Treatment Options. *The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* n.d.;1:46–16.
- [24] Gritsiuta AI, Bracken A, Beebe K, Pechetov AA. Currarino-Silverman syndrome: diagnosis and treatment of rare chest wall deformity, a case series. *J Thorac Dis* 2021;13:2968–78. <https://doi.org/10.21037/jtd-20-3472>.