

**Practical Approach to Interventional Bronchoscopy Procedural Decision Making:
Scenario # 10: Endobronchial Ultrasound: planning EBUS-TBNA of subcarina
lymph node (station 7)**

Based on the information presented below, please describe your procedural decision making using The Practical Approach to Procedural Decision making. Do your best to complete each item of the Four Boxes. If the case scenario contains no information pertaining to an item, please address it as NOT AVAILABLE. Note that each case scenario may have greater emphasis on one or more items listed in the “Practical Approach”.

JJ is a 72 year old male with a 25 pack-year history of smoking who presents with cough. His past medical history is that of COPD (FEV1 40% predicted) and right toe amputation for melanoma 5 years earlier. A computed tomography shows a 2.5 X 2.7 cm subcarinal lymph node. The PET scan shows increased activity (SUV max 6). The patient is referred for diagnosis, and has a follow-up appointment with his doctor next week.



After addressing items of the four boxes, please consider the following:

- ▶ Describe how the coronal view of a computed tomography scan can be used to help plan the procedure.
- ▶ What is the yield of EBUS-TBNA versus conventional TBNA for Sarcoidosis.
- ▶ Describe the clinical implications of granulomatous inflammation detected on nodal histology.

Initial Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Physical examination, complementary tests, and functional status assessment2. Patient's significant co-morbidities3. patient's support system (also includes family)4. Patient preferences and expectations (also includes family)	Procedural Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Indications, contraindications, and expected results2. Operator and team experience and expertise3. Risk-benefits analysis and therapeutic alternatives4. Respect for persons (Informed Consent)
Procedural Techniques and results <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Anesthesia and other perioperative care2. Techniques and instrumentation3. Anatomic dangers and other risks4. Results and procedure-related complications	Long term Management Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Outcome assessment2. Follow-up tests, visits, and procedures3. Referrals to medical, surgical, or palliative/end of life subspecialty care4. Quality improvement and team evaluation of clinical encounter

INITIAL EVALUATION
PROCEDURAL STRATEGIES
PROCEDURAL TECHNIQUES AND RESULTS
LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN