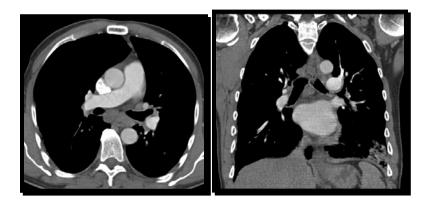
Practical Approach to Interventional Bronchoscopy Procedural Decision Making: Scenario # 10: Endobronchial Ultrasound: planning EBUS-TBNA of subcarina lymph node (station 7)

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	Procedural Strategies
 Physical examination, complementary tests, and functional status assessment Patient's significant co-morbidities patient's support system (also includes family) Patient preferences and expectations (also includes family) 	 Indications, contraindications, and expected results Operator and team experience and expertise Risk-benefits analysis and therapeutic alternatives Respect for persons (Informed Consent)
Procedural Techniques and results	Long term Management Plan
 Anesthesia and other perioperative care Techniques and instrumentation Anatomic dangers and other risks Results and procedure-related complications 	 Outcome assessment Follow-up tests, visits, and procedures Referrals to medical, surgical, or palliative/end of life subspecialty care Quality improvement and team evaluation of clinical encounter

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