

Standard Bronchoscopy With Fluoroscopy vs Thin Bronchoscopy and Radial Endobronchial Ultrasound for Biopsy of Pulmonary Lesions

A Multicenter, Prospective, Randomized Trial

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e-Table 1: Participating Site IRB approval

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University of Florida: 20150432

Washington- MedStar Hospital: 2014-032 Washington University St. Louis: 201402063

e-Table 2. Comparisons in diagnostic yield between treatment arms, stratified by patient subgroups

Subgroup	SB-FB (n=85)	TB-EBUS (n=112)	P-Value*
Size			
15 to 25mm	23.5% of n=34	38.7% of n=31	0.19
26 to 35mm	40.9% of n=22	45.0% of n=40	0.76
36 to 50mm	51.7% of n=29	61.0% of n=41	0.44
Location			
Lower	34.6% of n=26	27.3% of n=22	0.58
Middle	40.0% of n=10	45.5% of n=11	0.99
Upper	38.8% of n=49	55.7% of n=79	0.06
Spiculation present			
No	27.0% of n=37	43.6% of n=55	0.11
Yes	45.8% of n=48	54.4% of n=57	0.38
Lobulation present			
No .	41.9% of n=62	56.3% of n=80	0.09
Yes	26.1% of n=23	31.3% of n=32	0.68
Sedation type			
General or MAC	34.3% of n=35	48.7% of n=39	0.31
Conscious	40.0% of n=50	49.3% of n=73	

^{*} by chi-square or Fisher's exact test, as appropriate

e-Table 3. Comparisons in diagnostic test characteristics[†] between treatment arms

Test characteristic	SB-FB (n=85)	TB-EBUS (n=112)	P-Value*
Sensitivity % 95% CI	43.5% (31.0%, 56.7%)	57.8% (46.5%, 68.6%)	0.09
Specificity % 95% CI	29.4% (10.3%, 56.0%)	31.8% (13.9%, 54.9%)	0.87

^{*} by chi-square test

[†] By design, positive and negative predictive values were assumed to be 100% for both SB-F and TB-EBUS because positive (malignant) and negative (benign) test results were made using ROSE (for SB-F arm) in combination with transbronchial biopsies.