

# Rapid pleurodesis for malignant pleural effusions: a pilot study



## Study Author(s)

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## Study Design

Prospective, single-arm study



## Publication

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## Study Location

United States



## Study Length

6 months follow up



## Study Objective

To evaluate the safety, efficacy, and feasibility in patients with malignant pleural effusions of a rapid pleurodesis protocol. The protocol combines medical thoracoscopy with talc pleurodesis and concurrent placement of a tunneled pleural catheter (TPC)



## Key Endpoint(s)

Length of hospitalisation, number of days with the TPC, and quality of life



## Patient Population

Patients with recurrent, symptomatic malignant pleural effusions



## Treatment

Patients (n = 30) underwent medical thoracoscopy with placement of a TPC and talc poudrage. The TPC was drained until the output was < 150 mL per day on two consecutive drainage attempts and then removed



## Key Findings

- Post-procedure hospitalisation lasted a median duration of 1.79 days
- Dyspnoea and quality of life improved in all patients
- Successful pleurodesis was achieved in 92% of patients
- TPC was removed at a median of 7.54 days
- Complications included fever, need for TPC replacement, and empyema



## Study Conclusions

- Medical thoracoscopy and talc poudrage can be safely combined with concurrent TPC placement to deliver rapid pleurodesis for patients with malignant pleural effusions