

Procedure Information Sheet – Endobronchial Ultrasound (EBUS)

Hosp No. :	HKID No.:
Case No. :	
Name :	
DOB :	M / F
Adm Date :	
Contact No. :	

1. Introduction

- 1.1. EBUS is a procedure to diagnose the pathology of lungs by taking tissue samples from the lungs and surrounding lymph glands with the aid of ultrasound technology.
- 1.2. Diagnosis and staging of lung malignancy.

2. Procedural Preparation

- 2.1. The procedure and possible complications will be explained by the doctor and consent will be signed.
- 2.2. Patient should inform the medical staff of any major medical problems including diabetes, hypertension and pregnancy, and the current medications used, especially the use of antiplatelet and anticoagulation drugs and any allergic history.
- 2.3. Patient should not eat nor drink for at least 6 hours before the procedure.

3. Procedure

- 3.1. Prior to the procedure, depending on the individual patient's condition, intravenous sedation or monitored anaesthetic care may apply for the patient to alleviate anxiety and discomfort related to the procedure.
- 3.2. Local analgesic agent maybe sprayed into the nose and the throat.
- 3.3. Supplemental oxygen therapy may be required.
- 3.4. Vital signs are closely monitored throughout the procedure.
- 3.5. A bronchoscope designed with an ultrasound probe passes via the mouth or nostril to the back of the throat, and then further into the airway. This allows the doctor to investigate the lungs and surrounding lymph nodes.
- 3.6. Doctor can then use a very fine needle to take the tissue sample from the lesion or lymph nodes. This technique is called trans-bronchial needle aspiration (TBNA) and it is painless and safe.

4. Possible Risks and Complications

- 4.1. EBUS is a safe procedure. However, after the procedure the patient may experience some of the following common side effects:
 - 4.1.1. Cough
 - 4.1.2. Sore throat or hoarseness of voice
 - 4.1.3. Blood stained sputum (which may last about a day)
- 4.2. Uncommon side effects included:
 - 4.2.1. Pneumothorax
 - 4.2.2. Chest infection
 - 4.2.3. Continue bleeding following TBNA sites
 - 4.2.4. Laryngospasm causing respiratory failure
 - 4.2.5. Mediastinitis

5. References

- 5.1. Hospital Authority. Smart Patient Website.
- 5.2. University College Hospital. Patient Information: Patient Information Sheet– Endobronchial Ultrasound.
- 5.3. Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham (2017). Endobronchial Ultrasound (EBUS).

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I acknowledged the above information concerning the operation or procedure. I have also been given the opportunity to ask questions and received adequate explanations concerning the condition and treatment plan.

Patient/ Relative Signature: _____

Patient/ Relative Name: _____

Date: _____

