

Combined endobronchial and esophageal endosonography for the diagnosis and staging of lung cancer: European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) Guideline, in cooperation with the European Respiratory Society (ERS) and the European Society of Thoracic Surgeons (ESTS)



Authors

Peter Vilmann¹, Paul Frost Clementsen^{2,11}, Sara Colella², Mette Siemsen³, Paul De Leyn⁴, Jean-Marc Dumonceau⁵, Felix J. Herth⁶, Alberto Larghi⁷, Enrique Vazquez-Sequeiros⁸, Cesare Hassan⁷, Laurence Crombag⁹, Daniël A. Korevaar¹⁰, Lars Konge¹¹, Jouke T. Annema⁹

Institutions

Institutions are listed at end of article.

Bibliography

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0034-1392040>
 Published online: 0.0.
 Endoscopy 2015; 47: 545–559
 © Georg Thieme Verlag KG
 Stuttgart · New York
 ISSN 0013-726X

Corresponding author

Peter Vilmann, MD PhD
 GastroUnit, Department of
 Surgery
 Copenhagen University Hospital
 Herlev
 Copenhagen
 Denmark
 Phone: +45-38-682164
 Peter.Vilmann@regionh.dk

This is an official guideline of the European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE), produced in cooperation with the European Respiratory Society (ERS) and the European Society of Thoracic Surgeons (ESTS). It addresses the benefit and burden associated with combined endobronchial and esophageal mediastinal nodal staging of lung cancer. The Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) approach was adopted to define the strength of recommendations and the quality of evidence. The article has been co-published with permission in the European Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Surgery and the European Respiratory Journal.

Recommendations

1 For mediastinal nodal staging in patients with suspected or proven non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with abnormal mediastinal and/or hilar nodes at computed tomography (CT) and/or positron emission tomography (PET), endosonography is recommended over surgical staging as the initial procedure (Recommendation grade A).

The combination of endobronchial ultrasound with real-time guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) and endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound with fine needle aspiration, with use of a gastrointestinal (EUS-FNA) or EBUS (EUS-B-FNA) scope, is preferred over either test alone (Recommendation grade C). If the combination of EBUS and EUS-(B) is not available, we suggest that EBUS alone is acceptable (Recommendation grade C).

Subsequent surgical staging is recommended, when endosonography does not show malignant nodal involvement (Recommendation grade B).

2 For mediastinal nodal staging in patients with suspected or proven non-small-cell peripheral lung cancer without mediastinal involvement at CT or CT-PET, we suggest that EBUS-TBNA and/or EUS-(B)-FNA should be performed before therapy, provided that one or more of the following conditions is present: (i) enlarged or fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-PET-avid ipsilateral hilar nodes; (ii) primary tumor without FDG uptake; (iii) tumor size ≥ 3 cm (▶ Fig. 3a–c) (Recommendation grade C).

If endosonography does not show malignant nodal involvement, we suggest that mediastinosco-

py is considered, especially in suspected N1 disease (Recommendation grade C).

If PET is not available and CT does not reveal enlarged hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes, we suggest performance of EBUS-TBNA and/or EUS-(B)-FNA and/or surgical staging (Recommendation grade C).

3 In patients with suspected or proven < 3 cm peripheral NSCLC with normal mediastinal and hilar nodes at CT and/or PET, we suggest initiation of therapy without further mediastinal staging (Recommendation grade C).

4 For mediastinal staging in patients with centrally located suspected or proven NSCLC without mediastinal or hilar involvement at CT and/or CT-PET, we suggest performance of EBUS-TBNA, with or without EUS-(B)-FNA, in preference to surgical staging (▶ Fig. 4) (Recommendation grade D).

If endosonography does not show malignant nodal involvement, mediastinoscopy may be considered (Recommendation grade D).

5 For mediastinal nodal restaging following neoadjuvant therapy, EBUS-TBNA and/or EUS-(B)-FNA is suggested for detection of persistent nodal disease, but, if this is negative, subsequent surgical staging is indicated (Recommendation grade C).

6 A complete assessment of mediastinal and hilar nodal stations, and sampling of at least three different mediastinal nodal stations (4R, 4L, 7) (▶ Fig. 1, ▶ Fig. 5) is suggested in patients with NSCLC and an abnormal mediastinum by CT or CT-PET (Recommendation grade D).

7 For diagnostic purposes, in patients with a centrally located lung tumor that is not visible at conventional bronchoscopy, endosonography is suggested, provided the tumor is located immediately adjacent to the larger airways (EBUS) or esophagus (EUS-(B)) (Recommendation grade D).

8 In patients with a left adrenal gland suspected for distant metastasis we suggest performance of endoscopic ultrasound fine needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) (Recommendation grade C), while the use of EUS-B with a transgastric approach is at present experimental (Recommendation grade D).

9 For optimal endosonographic staging of lung cancer, we suggest that individual endoscopists should be trained in both EBUS and EUS-B in order to perform complete endoscopic staging in one session (Recommendation grade D).

10 We suggest that new trainees in endosonography should follow a structured training curriculum consisting of simulation-based training followed by supervised practice on patients (Recommendation grade D).

11 We suggest that competency in EBUS-TBNA and EUS-(B)-FNA for staging lung cancer be assessed using available validated assessment tools (Recommendation Grade D).

Abbreviations

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ACCP | American College of Chest Physicians |
| CT | computed tomography |
| CT-PET | integrated computed and positron emission tomography |
| EBUS-TBNA | endobronchial ultrasound with real-time guided transbronchial needle aspiration |
| ERS | European Respiratory Society |
| ESGE | European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy |
| ESTS | European Society of Thoracic Surgery |
| EUS | endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound using the GI scope |
| EUS-B | endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound using the EBUS scope |
| EUS-(B) | endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound using either a GI or the EBUS scope |
| FDG | fluorodeoxyglucose |
| FNA | fine needle aspiration |
| GI | gastrointestinal |
| NPV | negative predictive value |
| NSCLC | non-small-cell lung cancer |
| PET | positron emission tomography |
| PPV | positive predictive value |
| RCT | randomized controlled trial |
| SCLC | small-cell lung cancer |
| TBNA | transbronchial needle aspiration |
| TEMLA | transcervical extended bilateral mediastinal lymph adenectomy |

Definitions



Combined endosonography

EBUS-TBNA and EUS-(B)-FNA combined

Complete mediastinal nodal staging

All nodes evaluated (in contrast to only analysis of suspected nodes based on CT and/or PET imaging)

Targeted mediastinal nodal staging

Evaluation of the node(s) that is (are) suspicious on CT and/or PET

Centrally located lung tumor

Lung tumor located within the inner third of the chest

Peripherally located lung cancer

Lung tumor located within the outer two thirds of the chest

Lymph node(s) suspicious for malignancy (abnormal mediastinum)

Node with a short axis (>10 mm) and/or that is FDG-PET-avid

Introduction



Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer-related mortality worldwide, causing approximately 1.2 million deaths every year [1]. In Europe, 410 000 new cases of lung cancer and 353 000 related deaths have been estimated to have occurred in 2012. Most cases concern non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [1]. Accurate staging is mandatory for planning optimal treatment [2]. Surgery or radiotherapy with curative intent is advised in the case of localized disease. Spread to ipsilateral (N2) or contralateral (N3) mediastinal lymph nodes marginalizes the role of surgery as first-line treatment. For disseminated NSCLC and small-cell lung cancer (SCLC), chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy is recommended [3].

Imaging by computed tomography (CT) and/or positron emission tomography (PET) should be obtained to characterize the primary lung lesion and the mediastinum, and to search for metastases. Although the detection of enlarged (at CT, short axis >10 mm) or fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-avid mediastinal lymph nodes at PET increases the probability of malignant involvement [4,5], nevertheless the accuracy of radiological imaging in mediastinal staging is suboptimal [6–8]. Therefore, additional mediastinal tissue staging is frequently required to confirm or exclude metastatic mediastinal nodal involvement. This applies not only in patients who present with an abnormal mediastinum [9–11], but also in those with a normal mediastinum but increased risk of mediastinal involvement because of hilar abnormalities or a centrally located lung tumor [12]. Mediastinoscopy has been demonstrated to have an adequate accuracy for mediastinal nodal staging [13], but is also associated with morbidity and significant costs [13]. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) and endobronchial ultrasound with real-time guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) represent valuable alternatives to surgical staging (see **Box 1**; [14–18]). Both techniques are minimally invasive, safe, well-tolerated, and rarely require general anesthesia [14,19,20]. Recently, endosonography has been recommended in guidelines as the initial test of choice over surgical staging [21,

Box 1**Mediastinal nodal staging related to diagnostic reach of endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) and endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound (EUS) (Fig. 1)**

No single mediastinal tissue sampling method can reach all mediastinal nodal stations.

The diagnostic yield of EBUS-transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) is related to those mediastinal and hilar nodes that are located immediately adjacent to the trachea and larger airways. These comprise stations 2L, 2R, 4L, 4R, and station 7. EBUS, uniquely, can sample tissue from the hilar nodes (station 10) and from the intrapulmonary nodes (stations 11–12).

EUS with real-time guided fine needle aspiration using the EBUS scope (EUS-B-FNA) can reach the following locations that are relevant to lung cancer diagnosis and staging [14–16]: lung tumors close to the esophagus; mediastinal lymph nodes in stations 2L, 4L (high and lower left paratracheal nodes); station 7 (subcarinal node); stations 8 and 9 (nodes located in the lower mediastinum); and structures below the diaphragm, i.e., retroperitoneal lymph nodes close to the aorta and the celiac trunk, and tumors in the left liver lobe and the left adrenal gland [17]. Stations 2R and 4R (paratracheally to the right) are difficult to reach because the trachea lies between the transducer and the lymph node, limiting visualization of this area. In selected cases of large lymph nodes (>2 cm), however, visualization and subsequent sampling is possible.

Stations 5 and 6 can be well visualized by EUS but can rarely be sampled without traversing the pulmonary artery/aorta. These stations are predominantly affected by left upper lobe tumors. Surgical staging by video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) is the method of choice for nodes in stations 5 and 6. The hilar regions (lung tumors and lymph nodes in stations 10, 11, and 12 [right/left]) cannot be reached by EUS-FNA, but they can be sampled using EBUS-TBNA. Combining these two techniques allows sampling of virtually all mediastinal nodal stations [18] (see Fig. 1). The frequently affected nodes in locations 4L and 7 are accessible by both techniques.

22], because it improves nodal tissue staging, reduces the number of futile thoracotomies [18], and is cost-effective [23,24]. The integration of the two techniques in a single “combined” endoscopic approach to staging of the mediastinum has been shown to further increase the accuracy as compared with either technique alone [25].

The aim of this Guideline, from the European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) in cooperation with the European Respiratory Society (ERS) and the European Society for Thoracic Surgery (ESTS), is to address the benefit and burden associated with mediastinal nodal staging of lung cancer by combined endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) and endoscopic esophageal ultrasound (EUS-(B)); that is with use of either the GI or the EBUS scope). Additionally the use of EBUS/EUS for the analysis of the primary lung tumor and the left adrenal gland will be addressed, as will training issues.

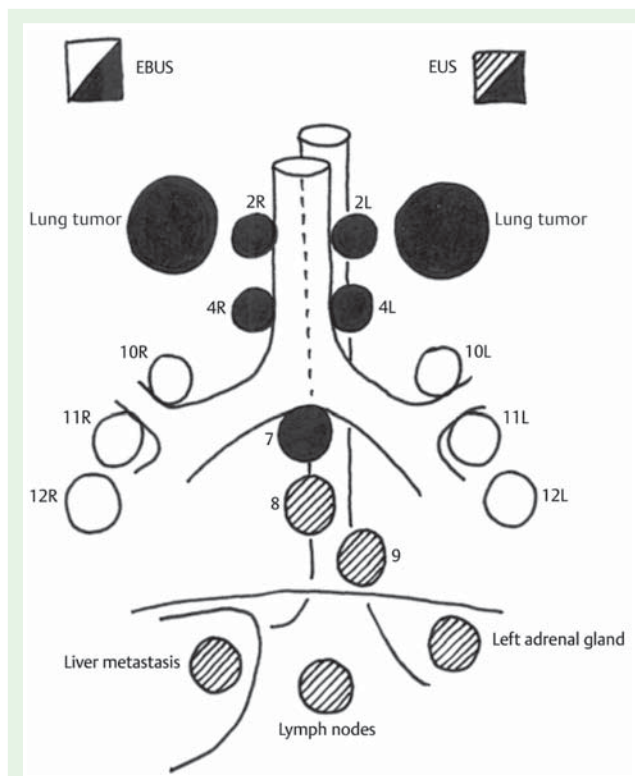


Fig. 1 The complementary nature of endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) and endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound (EUS) for nodal staging.

Methods

This Guideline has been commissioned by ESGE and produced in cooperation with ERS and ESTS. The guideline development process included meetings, telephone conferences, and internet-based discussions, between October 2012 and December 2014, among members of the Guideline committee who had been selected by the involved societies.

Subgroups were formed, each in charge of a series of clearly defined key questions (Appendix e1, available online). These working group members identified appropriate search terms and parameters to direct the literature search. A thorough search of MEDLINE (accessed through PubMed), Web of Science, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials was performed. Specific search strategies, including search terms, parameters, and databases searched, are documented for each question in Appendix e2 (available online). English-language literature concerning the combination of EBUS-TBNA and EUS-(B)-FNA in the diagnosis and in the staging of lung cancer was selected. Literature on the combination of EBUS and EUS as well as on EUS or EBUS alone was selected for review. Initially studies were selected from a period limited to 1990 to October 2013. However, because of delay in the preparation of the manuscript it was decided to additionally include a few important studies published after the search period. Working group members reviewed all abstracts yielded from the literature search and identified the full-text articles they would review in order to address the clinical questions. Members identified the best research evidence available to answer the key questions. The Guideline considers only the linear (not radial) probe technique.

Table 1 Definitions of categories for evidence levels and recommendation grades used in this Guideline.

| Evidence level | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1++ | High quality meta-analyses, systematic reviews of RCTs, or RCTs with a very low risk of bias |
| 1+ | Well conducted meta-analyses, systematic reviews of RCTs, or RCTs with a low risk of bias |
| 1– | Meta-analyses, systematic reviews, or RCTs with a high risk of bias |
| 2++ | High quality systematic reviews of case–control or cohort studies; high quality case–control studies or cohort studies with a very low risk of confounding, bias, or chance and a high probability that the relationship is causal |
| 2+ | Well conducted case–control or cohort studies with a low risk of confounding, bias, or chance and a moderate probability that the relationship is causal |
| 2– | Case–control or cohort studies with a high risk of confounding, bias, or chance and a significant risk that the relationship is not causal |
| 3 | Nonanalytic studies, e. g. case reports, case series |
| 4 | Expert opinion |
| Recommendation grade | |
| A | At least one meta-analysis, systematic review, or RCT rated as 1++ and directly applicable to the target population or a systematic review of RCTs or a body of evidence consisting principally of studies rated as 1+ directly applicable to the target population and demonstrating overall consistency of results |
| B | A body of evidence including studies rated as 2++ directly applicable to the target population and demonstrating overall consistency of results or extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 1++ or 1+ |
| C | A body of evidence including studies rated as 1– or 2+ directly applicable to the target population and demonstrating overall consistency of results or extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 2++ |
| D | Evidence level 2–, 3 or 4 or extrapolated evidence from studies rated as 2+ |

RCT, randomized controlled trial

Assessment of level of evidence and grade of recommendations

All selected papers were reviewed independently by two investigators. Disagreements were solved through discussion within the review team. Evidence levels and recommendation grades used in this Guideline were slightly modified from those recommended by the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) [26] and are described in **Table 1**. The SIGN approach classifies recommendations according to the quality of evidence, taking also into consideration whether the studies were directly applicable to the study population. Evidence tables are detailed in **Appendix e3** (available online).

Caution should be used in developing guidelines and recommendations for diagnostic tests and strategies. Usually, when clinicians consider diagnostic tests, they focus on accuracy (sensitivity and specificity); that is, how well the test classifies patients correctly as having or not having a target disease, as determined by a clinical reference standard. The underlying assumption is, however, that obtaining a better idea of whether a target condition is present or absent will result in improved patient-important outcomes. The best way to assess any diagnostic strategy is a randomized controlled trial (RCT) in which investigators randomize patients to experimental or control diagnostic approaches

and measure mortality, morbidity, symptoms, and/or quality of life. When studies were available that compared the impact of alternative diagnostic strategies on patient-important outcomes they were taken into account. Otherwise test accuracy was used as a surrogate for patient-important outcome.

After a final meeting in June 2014, all authors agreed on the final revised manuscript, which was submitted to the official Journals of the Societies. This Guideline was issued in 2015 and will be considered for review in 2019, or sooner if new and crucial evidence becomes available. Any updates of the guideline in the interim will be noted on the websites of ESGE (<http://www.esge.com/esge-guidelines.html>), ERS (<http://www.ers-education.org/guidelines.aspx>) and ESTS (www.ests.org/guidelines_and_evidence/ests_guidelines.aspx).

Recommendations

Recommendations are shown with a green background.

1. For mediastinal nodal staging in patients with suspected or proven non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) with abnormal mediastinal and/or hilar nodes at computed tomography (CT) and/or positron emission tomography (PET), endosonography is recommended over surgical staging as the initial procedure (Recommendation grade A). The combination of endobronchial ultrasound with real-time guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) and endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound with fine needle aspiration, with use of a gastrointestinal (EUS-FNA) or EBUS (EUS-B-FNA) scope is preferred over either test alone (Recommendation grade C). If the combination of EBUS and EUS-(B) is not available, we suggest that EBUS alone is acceptable (Recommendation grade C). Subsequent surgical staging is recommended, when endosonography does not show malignant nodal involvement (Recommendation grade B).

Background

In patients with (suspected) potentially curable non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC), pathologic confirmation of mediastinal lymph nodes is indicated in patients with hilar and/or mediastinal lymph nodes that are enlarged and/or fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-avid at positron emission tomography (PET) [27]. This is mandatory because the probability of having lymph node metastases, based on an abnormal mediastinum on computed tomography (CT) or PET imaging, ranges from 50% to 80%. The false-positive rate is especially considerable when tumors are accompanied by inflammation [28].

Review of the studies

Endosonography versus surgical staging

The ASTER study (Assessment of Surgical sTaging versus Endobronchial and endoscopic ultrasound in lung cancer: a Randomized controlled trial) by Annema et al. [18] compared immediate surgical mediastinal staging versus combined endosonography staging (endobronchial ultrasound [EBUS] and endoscopic esophageal ultrasound [EUS] combined) followed by surgical staging if no mediastinal nodal metastases were detected. In detail, 241 patients with enlarged or FDG-avid mediastinal lymph nodes, enlarged or FDG-avid hilar lymph nodes, or a central lung lesion were randomized. The reference standard was surgical pathological staging including mediastinal nodal dissection. The sensitivity for mediastinal lymph node metastasis was 79% for surgical staging versus 94% for endosonography followed by surgical staging ($P=0.04$), with corresponding negative predictive

values (NPVs) of 86% and 93% ($P=0.26$), respectively. The sensitivity of the combination of EUS and EBUS alone – without subsequent surgical staging – was 85%; this was not significantly different from immediate surgical staging. Among patients with (suspected) NSCLC, a staging strategy combining endosonography and surgical staging versus immediate surgical staging reduced the percentage of unnecessary thoracotomies from 18% to 7% ($P=0.02$) [18].

In the ASTER study [18], following a negative endosonography, 65 patients underwent mediastinoscopy which detected 6 additional cases of N2/N3 disease. In the subgroup of patients with an abnormal mediastinum shown by radiological imaging, after a negative endosonography the post-test probability for lymph node metastasis was 20% (95% confidence interval [95% CI] 12%–32%), and adding a confirmatory mediastinoscopy in these patients with negative endosonography decreased the post-test probability for missed nodal metastases to 5% (95% CI 2%–20%) [27]. Therefore, additional surgical staging, especially in this specific subset of patients, is indicated. If negative endosonography results are not followed by confirmatory surgical staging, careful follow-up is mandatory.

EBUS-TBNA or EUS with fine needle aspiration (FNA) alone

The accuracy of EBUS-TBNA and EUS-FNA separately for assessing mediastinal lymph node metastases has been described in several studies. In a meta-analysis by Gu et al. [29], involving 11 studies and 1299 patients, the pooled sensitivity of EBUS-TBNA in mediastinal staging for lung cancer was 93% (95% CI 91%–94%). The reference standard was histopathology in 5 studies, and histopathology or clinical follow-up in 6. In the subgroup of patients with an abnormal mediastinum on the basis of CT or PET, pooled sensitivity was 94% (95% CI 93%–96%), which was significantly higher than for the subgroup of patients who were included regardless of CT or PET abnormalities (76%, 95% CI 65%–85%). Concerning EUS-FNA, a meta-analysis by Micames et al. (18 studies, 1201 patients) reported a pooled sensitivity of 83% (95% CI 78%–87%) [30]. The reference standard was histopathology in 10 studies, and histopathology or clinical follow-up in 8. The sensitivity was 90% (95% CI 84%–94%) in the subgroup of patients with abnormal mediastinal lymph nodes at radiological imaging, and 58% (95% CI 39%–75%) among patients without abnormal mediastinal lymph nodes. There was risk of bias in many of the studies included in these meta-analyses. This may have led to overestimations of the sensitivity of the tests.

EBUS-TBNA and EUS-(B)-FNA combination versus either technique alone

To date, no RCTs have been performed comparing the EBUS plus EUS-(B) combination versus either EBUS-TBNA or EUS-(B)-FNA alone.

EBUS-TBNA and EUS-(B)-FNA combination studies

We found 11 studies that assessed the accuracy of systematically performing both EBUS and EUS for mediastinal staging in (suspected) lung cancer patients (Table 2) [18, 31–37, 39–41]. In the prospective comparative study by Wallace et al. [31], TBNA, EBUS-TBNA, and EUS-FNA for mediastinal staging of lung cancer were performed in 138 patients against a reference standard of surgery or clinical follow-up. The overall sensitivity of the combination of EBUS-TBNA and EUS-FNA was 93%. This was significantly higher than the sensitivities of EBUS-TBNA (69%), EUS-

FNA (69%), and conventional TBNA (36%) alone. Vilmann et al. [32] found that the accuracy of EUS-FNA and EBUS-TBNA in combination for the diagnosis of mediastinal cancer was 100% in 28 patients, against a reference standard of surgery or clinical follow-up.

The diagnostic value of the combined endosonography approach has recently been compared with that of CT-PET for mediastinal nodal staging of lung cancer [33]. Overall, 120 consecutive patients with suspected resectable lung cancer on CT findings (with and without enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes) underwent CT-PET and combined EUS-FNA plus EBUS-TBNA. A final pathological N stage was established in 110 patients. The accuracy of the combination of EUS-FNA plus EBUS-TBNA was significantly higher than that of CT-PET (90.0% vs. 73.6%).

Herth et al. [34] analyzed 139 patients who underwent combined EBUS and EUS-B endosonographic staging. The reference standard was surgical confirmation or clinical follow-up. Sensitivity was 89% for EUS-FNA and 92% for EBUS-TBNA. The combined approach had a sensitivity of 96% and an NPV of 96%.

In a recent RCT [35], 160 patients were randomized to either EBUS-TBNA followed by EUS-B-FNA (group A) or to receive EUS-B-FNA followed by EBUS-TBNA (group B). In both arms, the second procedure was performed on mediastinal nodes inaccessible or difficult to access by the first procedure. No significant differences in final accuracy emerged between groups A and B. However, while in group A, adding EUS-FNA to EBUS-TBNA did not significantly increase the accuracy or sensitivity, in group B, adding EBUS-TBNA to EUS-FNA did significantly increase the accuracy and sensitivity.

Hwangbo et al. [36] evaluated the role of EUS-B-FNA for mediastinal lymph nodes that were inaccessible or difficult to access by EBUS-TBNA in 143 patients, with a reference standard of surgical confirmation. The sensitivity, NPV, and diagnostic accuracy of EBUS-TBNA alone for the detection of mediastinal metastasis were 84.4%, 93.3%, and 95.1%, respectively. The corresponding values for the combination of EBUS-TBNA plus EUS-B-FNA increased to 91.1%, 96.1%, and 97.2%, respectively. The proportion of mediastinal nodal stations accessible by EBUS-TBNA was 78.6%, and the proportion increased to 84.8% by combining EUS-B-FNA with EBUS-TBNA ($P=0.015$). EUS-B-FNA identified mediastinal metastasis in 3 additional patients.

In a recent prospective NSCLC staging trial in 146 patients, by Oki et al., EBUS was routinely followed by EUS-B. The prevalence of mediastinal nodal metastases was 23%. The sensitivities of EBUS, EUS-B, and the combination were 52%, 45%, and 73%, respectively, with NPVs of 88%, 86%, and 93%, when using a surgical procedure (or clinical follow-up in a minority of patients) as the reference standard [37]. The subcentimeter size of the lymph nodes in combination with the low prevalence of malignancy might account for the low sensitivity of EBUS. Often small lymph nodes, especially in the left paratracheal station 4L, are more easily aspirated from the esophagus. In coughing patients, getting a good sample out of these small lymph nodes with EBUS can be troublesome. In this study, patients were turned on their left side for EUS-B; it is questionable whether this is needed as EUS-B is mostly performed with patients in supine position [38].

Lee et al. [39] retrospectively analyzed 37 cases in which EUS-B was performed in addition to EBUS when nodes were inaccessible by EBUS or when tissue sampling by EBUS alone was unsatisfactory. A reference standard of mediastinoscopy or mediastinal lymph node dissection was used. The sensitivity of EBUS compared with the combination was 79% vs. 100% ($P=0.008$), and in 6

Table 2 Studies that systematically assessed the accuracy of endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) and endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound (EUS) for mediastinal staging in patients with (suspected) lung cancer.

| Author | Reference standard | Test order | Patients, n | Prevalence N2/N3, % | EBUS | | EUS | | EBUS + EUS (95%CI) | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | Sensitivity (95%CI) | NPV (95%CI) | Sensitivity (95%CI) | NPV (95%CI) | Sensitivity (95%CI) | NPV (95%CI) |
| Vilmann 2005 [32] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with lymph node exploration ■ Clinical follow-up | EUS – EBUS | 28 | 71% | 0.85 (0.62 – 0.97) | 0.72 (0.39 – 0.94) | 0.80 (0.56 – 0.94) | 0.67 (0.35 – 0.90) | 1.00 (0.83 – 1.00) | 1.00 (0.63 – 1.00) |
| Wallace 2008 [31] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with mediastinal exploration – Mediastinoscopy – Thoracoscopy ■ Clinical follow-up | EBUS – EUS | 138 | 30% | 0.69 (0.53 – 0.82) | 0.88 (0.80 – 0.93) | 0.69 (0.53 – 0.82) | 0.88 (0.80 – 0.93) | 0.93 (0.81 – 0.99) | 0.97 (0.91 – 0.99) |
| Annema 2010 [18] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with node dissection | EUS – EBUS | 123 | 54% | – | – | – | – | 0.85 (0.74 – 0.92) | 0.85 (0.74 – 0.93) |
| Herth 2010 [34] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Thoracoscopy – Pulmonary resection with node dissection ■ Clinical follow-up | EBUS – EUS-B | 139 | 52% | 0.92 (0.83 – 0.97) | 0.92 (0.83 – 0.97) | 0.89 (0.79 – 0.95) | 0.89 (0.80 – 0.95) | 0.96 (0.88 – 0.99) | 0.96 (0.88 – 0.99) |
| Hwangbo 2010 [36] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with node dissection | EBUS – EUS-B | 143 | 31% | 0.84 (0.71 – 0.94) | 0.93 (0.87 – 0.97) | – | – | 0.91 (0.79 – 0.98) | 0.96 (0.90 – 0.99) |
| Szlabowski 2010 [41] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with node dissection – TEMPLA | EUS – EBUS | 120 | 23% | 0.46 (0.28 – 0.66) | 0.86 (0.78 – 0.92) | 0.50 (0.31 – 0.69) | 0.87 (0.79 – 0.93) | 0.68 (0.48 – 0.84) | 0.91 (0.83 – 0.96) |
| Ohnishi 2011 [33] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with nodal exploration | EBUS – EUS | 110 | 28% | – | – | – | – | 0.84 (0.71 – 0.97) | 0.94 (0.89 – 0.99) |
| Kang (1) 2014 [35] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with node dissection – Video-assisted thoracic surgery | EBUS – EUS-B | 74 | 46% | – | – | – | – | 0.84 (0.66 – 0.95) | 0.94 (0.87 – 0.98) |
| Kang (2) 2014 [35] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with node dissection – Video-assisted thoracic surgery | EUS-B – EBUS | 74 | 34% | 0.82 (0.65 – 0.93) | 0.87 (0.74 – 0.95) | – | – | 0.85 (0.69 – 0.95) | 0.89 (0.76 – 0.96) |
| Lee 2014 [39] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mediastinoscopy – Pulmonary resection with mediastinal node dissection | EBUS – EUS-B | 37 | 78% | 0.79 (0.60 – 0.92) | 0.57 (0.29 – 0.82) | – | – | 1.00 (0.88 – 1.00) | 1.00 (0.63 – 1.00) |
| Lieberman 2014 [40] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mediastinoscopy – (no pulmonary resection with nodal exploration/dissection) | EBUS – EUS | 166 | 32% | 0.72 (0.58 – 0.83) | 0.88 (0.81 – 0.93) | 0.62 (0.48 – 0.75) | 0.85 (0.78 – 0.91) | 0.91 (0.79 – 0.97) | 0.96 (0.90 – 0.99) |
| Okii 2014 [37] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Surgery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pulmonary resection with node exploration/ dissection ■ Clinical follow-up | EBUS – EUS-B | 146 | 23% | 0.52 (0.34 – 0.69) | 0.88 (0.81 – 0.93) | 0.45 (0.28 – 0.64) | 0.86 (0.79 – 0.92) | 0.73 (0.54 – 0.87) | 0.93 (0.86 – 0.97) |

NPV, negative predictive value; 95%CI, 95% confidence interval; EUS-B, endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound using the EBUS scope; TEMPLA, transcervical extended bilateral mediastinal lymph adenectomy

patients (13%) their disease was upstaged based on EUS-B findings.

In a study by Liberman et al. [40], 166 patients with (suspected) NSCLC underwent EBUS, EUS, and mediastinoscopy in the same setting. The prevalence of mediastinal metastases was 32%. Against a reference standard of mediastinoscopy, the sensitivity and NPVs were: for EBUS, 72% and 88%; for EUS, 62% and 85%; and for combined EBUS/EUS, 91% and 96%. Endosonography was diagnostic for N2/N3/M1 disease in 24 patients in whom mediastinoscopy findings were negative, preventing futile thoracotomy in 14% of patients [40].

The combination of EBUS-TBNA and EUS-FNA showed a pooled sensitivity of 86% (95%CI 82%–90%) with a 100% specificity for mediastinal nodal staging in a meta-analysis based on 8 studies (821 patients) [25]. The sensitivity of the combined EBUS and EUS investigations appeared to be higher in the subgroup with mediastinal abnormalities, but pooled data were not provided. Although the authors concluded that “the current evidence suggests that the combined technique is more sensitive than EBUS-TBNA or EUS-FNA alone,” they did not statistically compare results from individual tests with the combined approach.

Random-effects meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the increase in sensitivity provided by the combined approach. Adding EUS-(B)-FNA to EBUS-TBNA for mediastinal nodal staging in a series of patients with established or suspected lung cancer, showed an increase in sensitivity of 13% (95%CI 8%–20%) for the combined approach compared with EBUS-TBNA alone (9 studies; ● Fig. 2a). Adding EBUS-TBNA to EUS-(B)-FNA showed an increase in sensitivity of 21% (95%CI 13%–30%) for the combined approach compared with EUS-(B)-FNA alone (7 studies; ● Fig. 2b). Assuming a prevalence of nodal metastasis of 50%, these numbers would indicate that in 100 patients, adding EUS-(B)-FNA would avoid further surgical staging in an additional 6.5 cases not identified by initial EBUS-TBNA; conversely, adding EBUS-TBNA would avoid further surgical staging in an additional 10.5 cases not identified by initial EUS-(B)-FNA. Considering that the studies included in these meta-analyses are highly variable regarding quality and study population [25], that some studies included only patients with mediastinal lymph nodes that were not accessible by EBUS-TBNA, that a “complete” EBUS-TBNA or EUS-FNA was not always performed, that the reference standard included imperfect tests in some cases, and in the absence of randomized trials comparing complete staging in single tests with the combined approach, the results of this pooled analysis should be interpreted with caution.

Safety

Complications of endosonographic procedures are rare. In a 2014 systematic review on adverse events in 16 181 patients undergoing endosonography for mediastinal, hilar, or primary lung tumor analysis, 23 serious adverse events (0.14%) were reported: 0.3% for EUS and 0.05% for EBUS [42]. A systematic review of 13 studies (1536 patients) that reported on the safety of EBUS-TBNA in lung cancer was published in 2009 [43]; no complications were reported in 11 studies, while one study reported no “major complication,” and one study reported rare side-effects, notably cough. In a systematic review [25] of combined EUS-FNA and EBUS-TBNA for the staging of mediastinal lymph nodes in lung cancer, severe complications were reported in 2 patients (0.3%), consisting of pneumothorax and lymph node abscess [25]. A nationwide survey, by the Japan Society for Respiratory Endoscopy, of complications associated with EBUS-TBNA [44] found that,

among 7345 procedures performed in 210 facilities, 90 complications occurred (complication rate 1.23%, 95%CI 0.97%–1.48%), resulting in one patient death (mortality rate 0.01%). The most frequent complications were hemorrhage (55%) and infection (16%). The reported death was related to cerebral infarction during withdrawal of antiplatelet drugs (replaced by heparin).

Cost–effectiveness

In the only study that measured actual costs and took health care utilization into account [18], endosonography followed by surgical staging in those with negative test findings proved to be cost-effective over surgical staging alone [18, 24]. The cost–effectiveness gain at 6 months was mainly related to a statistically significant reduction of the post-staging utility with the surgical compared with the combined endoscopic approach, and with a reduction in the overall costs associated with the nonsurgical staging procedure. The higher costs in the “surgical” arm were due to the higher number of thoracotomies that had to be performed in this arm, and not due to mediastinoscopy itself.

In a simulated model of evaluation of lung cancer patients with different prevalences of mediastinal disease, a cost-minimization analysis showed that the combination of EBUS-FNA/EUS-FNA would appear as the most cost-effective approach, compared with bronchoscopy and mediastinoscopy, when the expected prevalence of lymph node metastasis is higher than 32.9%. This occurs in patients with a finding of abnormal mediastinum at radiological staging [45]. In that model, EUS-FNA alone appeared to be the most cost-effective approach if the prevalence of lymph node metastasis is lower than mentioned above as well as in patients without abnormal lymph nodes on CT [45].

2. For mediastinal nodal staging in patients with suspected or proven non-small-cell peripheral lung cancer without mediastinal involvement at CT or CT-PET, we suggest that EBUS-TBNA and/or EUS-(B)-FNA should be performed before therapy, provided that one or more of the following conditions is present: (i) enlarged or fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG)-PET-avid ipsilateral hilar nodes; (ii) primary tumor without FDG uptake; (iii) tumor size ≥ 3 cm; (● Fig. 3a–c) (Recommendation grade C).

If endosonography does not show malignant nodal involvement, we suggest that mediastinoscopy is considered, especially in suspected N1 disease (Recommendation grade C).

If PET is not available and CT does not reveal enlarged hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes, we suggest performance of EBUS-TBNA and/or EUS-FNA and/or surgical staging (Recommendation grade C).

3. In patients with suspected or proven <3 cm peripheral NSCLC with normal mediastinal and hilar nodes at CT and/or PET, we suggest initiation of therapy without further mediastinal staging (Recommendation grade C).

Background

Patients with small mediastinal lymph nodes without increased FDG uptake present a 6%–30% risk of having mediastinal metastases in the following cases: (i) enlarged or FDG-avid hilar lymph nodes, or small and FDG-avid hilar lymph nodes; (ii) any FDG-cold lung tumor (i.e., pulmonary carcinoid, pulmonary adenocarcinoma in situ); (iii) lung tumor >3 cm (mainly in the case of adenocarcinoma with high FDG uptake) without any lymph node involvement at CT or PET [9–11, 21, 46]. Mediastinal staging in those cases should be performed for accurate mediastinal nodal assessment in order to allocate patients appropriately for curative-intent therapy. Mediastinal lymph node metastases are present in less than 6% of patients with small peripheral tumors that present with neither enlarged nor FDG-avid hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes [27].

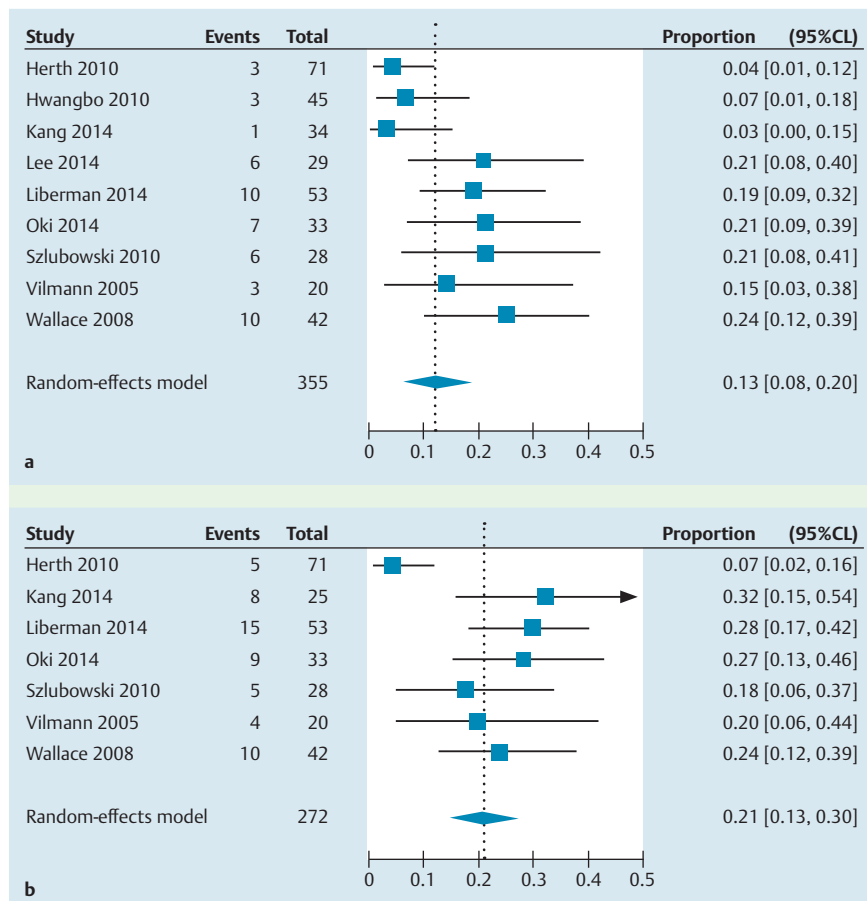


Fig. 2 Endobronchial ultrasound with transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) combined with endoscopic (esophageal) ultrasound with real-time guided fine needle aspiration either using the conventional EUS endoscope or using the EBUS scope (that is, EUS-(B)-FNA) for mediastinal nodal staging: comparison of the sensitivity of a single test with that of the combined approach. **a** Increase in sensitivity of the combined approach compared with EBUS-TBNA alone. **b** Increase in sensitivity of the combined approach compared with EUS-(B)-FNA alone. Random-effects meta-analysis was performed to evaluate the increase in sensitivity of the combined approach versus a single test. The “Events” columns show the numbers of cases that were detected by the combined approach, but not by a single test. The “Total” columns show the total number of cases, as determined by the reference standard. The “Proportion” column shows the increase in sensitivity of the combined approach versus the single test. **Fig. 2a** suggests a 13% (95% confidence limits [CL] 8%–20%) increase in sensitivity from the combined approach over EBUS-TBNA or alone. **Fig. 2b** suggests a 21% (95%CL 13%–30%) increase in sensitivity from the combined approach over EUS-(B)-FNA alone. Study quality, especially the quality of the reference standard, and the patient populations of included studies vary considerably so the risk of bias may be substantial.

Review of the studies

Data on the accuracy of endosonography for staging in patients without mediastinal involvement on PET and/or CT are scarce. In two abovementioned meta-analyses [29, 30], the sensitivity for mediastinal nodal staging in the subgroup of patients regardless of, or without suspicious lymph nodes at CT or PET was 76% (95% CI 65%–85%) for EBUS-TBNA (3 studies, 263 patients) and 58% (95%CI 39%–75%) for EUS-FNA (4 studies, 175 patients). Assuming a prevalence of 20%, these numbers would indicate that 100 patients need to undergo endosonography to detect, respectively, 15.2 and 11.6 cases of mediastinal involvement in whom further surgical staging can be prevented. However, given the wide confidence intervals, especially for EUS, and the varying prevalence, these numbers should be interpreted with caution.

Dooms et al. [47,48] prospectively evaluated 100 consecutive patients with suspected resectable clinical N1 (cN1) disease, and a normal mediastinum, based on CT-PET with EBUS. The primary outcome was the sensitivity of endosonography to detect N2 disease, against a reference standard of histopathology. A total of 24 patients were diagnosed with N2 disease. The sensitivity from endosonography alone was 38% and this was increased to 73% by adding mediastinoscopy. So, in this population, 10 underwent mediastinoscopy to detect a single case with N2 disease missed by endosonography. In this study, EBUS was performed in all patients, while EUS was only added in patients with inaccessible or difficult-to-reach lymph nodes. However, in 8 of the 14 false-negative cases where no EUS was performed, the affected nodes were well within the reach of EUS-(B), being stations 4L, 7, and 8. Should EUS-(B) have been routinely performed, the sensitivity of endosonography could have been above 70% [38,47].

According to a post hoc subgroup analysis of the ASTER trial [27], the prevalence of mediastinal metastases in patients without a suspicious mediastinum at CT-PET imaging was 26% and the sensitivity of combined EBUS and EUS staging was 71%, although confidence intervals were wide (36%–92%) because of the small number of patients in this subgroup. In this subgroup of patients, the post-test probability for lymph node metastasis after a negative endosonography was 9% (95%CI 4%–24%). After the addition of mediastinoscopy, the post-test probability remained unaffected [27]. In the surgical staging arm of the study, in patients with a non-suspicious mediastinum, the prevalence of mediastinal metastases was 17% and the sensitivity of surgical staging was 60% (23%–88%), with a post-test probability of 8% (95%CI 3%–19%) after a negative test.

Wallace et al. [31] described a subgroup of 60 patients with negative mediastinal findings at CT and PET who underwent both EBUS and EUS. The sensitivity and NPV were 17% (95%CI 2%–48%) and 83% for TBNA, 50% (95%CI 21%–79%) and 89% for EBUS-TBNA, 67% (95%CI 35%–90%) and 92% for EUS-FNA, and 75% (95%CI 43%–95%) and 94% for combined EBUS–EUS. We found only one prospective study [41] that aimed to assess the diagnostic yield of the combined endosonographic approach in patients with NSCLC and a normal mediastinum on CT alone (stage IA–IIB). A total of 120 patients underwent the combined approach with both EBUS-TBNA and EUS-FNA followed by transcervical extended bilateral mediastinal lymphadenectomy (TEMLA) and, if negative, pulmonary resection with dissection of the mediastinum as a confirmatory test. The overall sensitivity of the combined approach was 68%, the NPV was 91%, and the positive predictive value (PPV) was 91%, at a prevalence of N2/N3

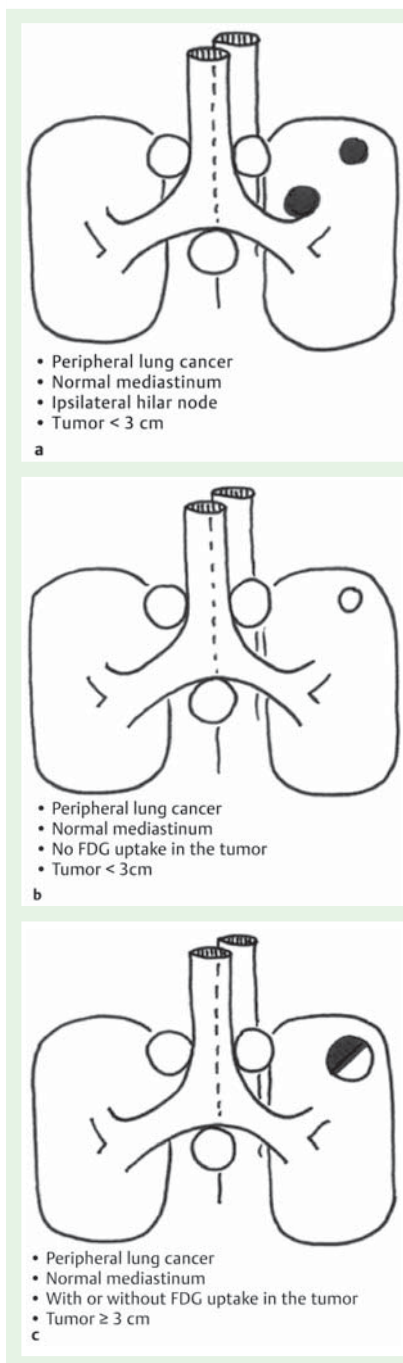


Fig. 3 Schematic representation of peripheral lung cancer with normal mediastinum and with: **a** ipsilateral hilar node, and tumor < 3 cm; **b** no fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) uptake in the tumor, and tumor < 3 cm; **c** with or without FDG uptake in the tumor, and tumor ≥ 3 cm.

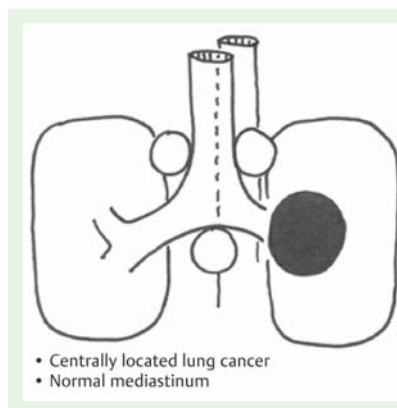


Fig. 4 Schematic representation of centrally located lung cancer with normal mediastinum.

Background

According to the ESTS guidelines, for centrally located lung tumors exploration of mediastinal lymph nodes is indicated [21]. The false-negative rates of CT and PET imaging for mediastinal staging are high for patients with a centrally located lung tumor (20%–25% and 24%–83%, respectively) [13, 49].

Review of the studies

There are no diagnostic accuracy studies specifically focusing on the EBUS and EUS-(B) combination for patients with a centrally located lung tumor and a normal mediastinum/hilum. Therefore recommendations are based on the evidence level of expert opinion.

The combination of EBUS-TBNA and EUS-(B)-FNA has been shown to have a high sensitivity and high NPV in the staging of the mediastinal nodes. There are few studies in the literature about the role of endosonography for mediastinal staging of patients with a centrally located tumor [50, 51]. Moreover, it must be noted that there is no agreement in the studies concerning the definition of centrally located lung tumors. In a retrospective cohort of 16 patients who had EUS-FNA of lung mass lesions adjacent to or abutting the esophagus, 10 patients had invasion of the mediastinum by the tumor as shown by EUS, defined as loss of interface between the tumor and the mediastinum, with an irregular border. Out of those 10 patients, 6 had mediastinal lymph nodes. EUS-FNA of the lymph nodes in 3 of those 6 patients did not yield a preliminary diagnosis after 3 needle passes. It was technically difficult to assess the mediastinal lymph nodes in the other 3 patients, because the lung mass was in close proximity and precluded lymph node access [50]. In another study, out of 17 patients undergoing EUS-FNA of a centrally located primary lung neoplasm, EUS identified metastatic lymph node involvement in 3 [51]. The accuracy of EBUS-only for mediastinal staging has already been addressed above [29].

5. For mediastinal nodal restaging following neoadjuvant therapy, EBUS-TBNA and/or EUS-(B)-FNA is suggested for detection of persistent nodal disease, but, if this is negative, subsequent surgical staging is indicated (Recommendation grade C).

Background

According to current guidelines, stage III NSCLC (N2/N3), that is, with metastatic involvement of the ipsilateral (stage IIIA-N2) or contralateral (stage IIIB-N3) mediastinal lymph nodes, should be treated with chemoradiation therapy [22, 52]. The role of surgery in stage III (N2/N3) disease is under debate. It has been shown that patients whose disease is downstaged to N0 with chemora-

disease of 22%. In this study, 120 patients needed to undergo endosonography to detect 19 cases (16%) in which further surgical staging could be prevented. Additional surgical staging in the remaining 101 patients identified another 9 cases. The overall sensitivity of the combined technique was significantly higher than the sensitivity with EBUS alone (46%, 95%CI 28%–65%) and also higher and close to the level of significance when compared with the sensitivity of EUS alone (50%, 95%CI 31%–69%).

4. For mediastinal staging in patients with centrally located suspected or proven NSCLC without mediastinal or hilar involvement at CT and/or CT-PET, we suggest performance of EBUS-TBNA, with or without EUS-(B)-FNA, in preference to surgical staging (Fig. 4) (Recommendation grade D). If endosonography does not show malignant nodal involvement, mediastinoscopy may be considered (Recommendation grade D).

diation therapy, and who subsequently undergo complete surgical resection of the lung tumor, have improved survival in comparison to those patients who undergo surgery with persistent nodal disease [53,54]. Therefore, if surgery is being considered following chemoradiation therapy, adequate nodal restaging is essential to identify those patients whose disease has downstaged to N0.

Review of the studies

EUS studies

In 2003, Annema et al. published the first case study with EUS-FNA for mediastinal restaging in 19 NSCLC patients with N2 disease who had been treated with induction chemotherapy. In the absence of regional lymph node metastasis (N0) at EUS-FNA, surgical resection of the tumor with lymph node sampling or dissection was performed. A sensitivity, NPV, and diagnostic accuracy of 75%, 67%, and 83%, respectively, were found [55].

In a retrospective study that included 14 patients with NSCLC and biopsy-proven N2 disease, restaging by EUS-FNA following chemoradiation therapy had a 86% diagnostic accuracy for predicting mediastinal response [56].

In a prospective study in 28 patients, Stigt et al. re-evaluated the mediastinum after induction therapy, and found a NPV of 91.6% and accuracy of 92.3% [57].

Von Bartheld et al. retrospectively analyzed 58 consecutive patients with tissue-proven stage IIIA-N2 or IIIB-N3 NSCLC who underwent EUS-FNA for mediastinal restaging after neoadjuvant chemoradiation therapy. Sensitivity, NPV, false-negative rate, and accuracy of EUS-FNA for mediastinal restaging were 44%, 42%, 58%, and 60%, respectively. A large percentage (22%) of nodal metastases found at surgery were in locations beyond the reach of EUS [58].

In a recent retrospective restaging study, EUS and/or EBUS was performed in 88 patients followed by TEMPLA if results were negative (n = 78). Significant differences were found between EBUS or EUS and TEMPLA for sensitivity (64.3% and 100%; $P < 0.01$) and NPV (82.1% and 100%; $P < 0.01$), in favor of TEMPLA [59].

EBUS studies

Herth et al. retrospectively investigated EBUS-TBNA for restaging the mediastinum following induction chemotherapy in 124 patients with NSCLC. Overall sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, and diagnostic accuracy of EBUS-TBNA for mediastinal restaging after induction chemotherapy were 76%, 100%, 100%, 20%, and 77%, respectively [60].

Szlobowski et al. retrospectively analyzed a group of 61 consecutive NSCLC patients with pathologically confirmed N2 disease who underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy, and in whom EBUS-TBNA was performed for restaging. The sensitivity and negative NPV of the restaging EBUS-TBNA were 67% and 78%, respectively [61]. Recently, Szlobowski et al. prospectively assessed the diagnostic utility of combined EBUS-TBNA and EUS-B-FNA for NSCLC restaging after induction therapy in 106 patients with pathologically proven N2 disease. The prevalence of persistent mediastinal lymph node metastases was 51.9% and the sensitivity, specificity, total accuracy, PPV, and NPV values of the combined approach were 67.3%, 96.0%, 81.0%, 95.0%, and 73.0%, respectively. The overall accuracy of the combined approach was higher as compared with EBUS-TBNA and EUS-FNA alone [62].

6. A complete assessment of mediastinal and hilar nodal stations, and sampling of at least three different mediastinal nodal stations (4R, 4L, 7) (Fig. 1, Fig. 5) is suggested in patients with NSCLC and an abnormal mediastinum by CT or CT-PET (Recommendation grade D).

Background

For surgical nodal staging by mediastinoscopy, clear recommendations have been made regarding the number and nodes to be sampled [21,22]. For endosonography, there is no agreement about how many and which lymph node stations should be sampled and which level of thoroughness is necessary for different situations. Some advise a thorough evaluation of all lymph nodes detectable by EBUS and EUS followed by sampling. In many centers, however, the so-called “hit and run” approach is followed, where only the lymph nodes that are suspicious at CT-PET imaging are sampled.

In the recent Guidelines from the American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) [22], a classification of levels of thoroughness has been developed and could serve as a guide. Four approaches were proposed: A, complete sampling of each node in each major mediastinal node station (2R, 4R, 2L, 4L, 7, and possibly 5 or 6); B, systematic sampling of each node station; C, selective sampling of suspicious nodes only; D, very limited or no sampling, with only visual assessment.

In line with the ESTS guidelines [21], we recommend that at least three stations should be assessed (subcarinal, left paratracheal, and right paratracheal) and biopsy samples should be taken if possible with EBUS, EUS, or mediastinoscopy. Furthermore, all other abnormal lymph nodes, identified by size or FDG avidity, should be sampled. This “complete” mediastinal staging is based on the concept that identification of one malignant lymph node does not mean that mediastinal staging was optimal.

7. For diagnostic purposes, in patients with a centrally located lung tumor that is not visible at conventional bronchoscopy, endosonography is suggested, provided the tumor is located immediately adjacent to the larger airways (EBUS) or esophagus (EUS-(B)) (Recommendation grade D).

To date, there are limited studies regarding the role of EUS-FNA and EBUS-TBNA in the diagnosis of lung parenchymal masses. A recent retrospective study [63] assessed the diagnostic yield and safety of EUS-FNA of central mediastinal lung masses. In 11 out of 73 patients, the lung mass could not be visualized by EUS. The sensitivity of EUS was 96.7% when only the visualized masses were considered, but this value dropped to 80.8% when the 11 nonvisualized masses were also taken into account. Annema et al. [64] conducted a prospective study with 32 patients to assess the feasibility and diagnostic yield of EUS-FNA for the diagnosis of centrally located lung tumors following a nondiagnostic bronchoscopy. EUS-FNA provided a diagnosis of malignancy in 97% of patients. In 39% of the patients, EUS-FNA not only established the diagnosis of lung cancer, but also staged patients as having T4 disease, based on tumor invasion; however, the latter was not verified surgically. None of the included patients had mediastinal lymph node involvement at CT scan [64]. Varadarajulu et al. [50] conducted a retrospective study including 18 patients who had undergone EUS-FNA of a lung mass abutting the esophageal wall. A diagnosis was obtained in all patients. Hernandez et al. [51] retrospectively described their experience with EUS-FNA of centrally located primary lung cancers; 17 patients had FNA of both the lung mass and the mediastinal lymph

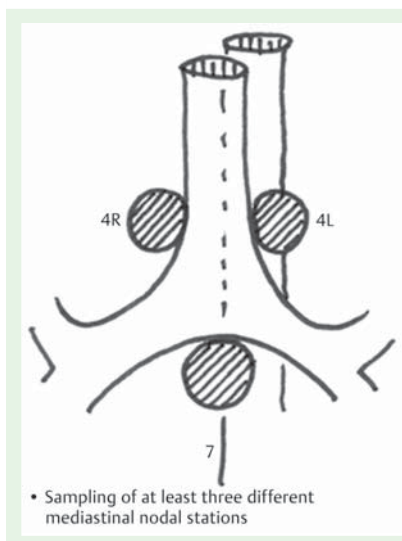


Fig. 5 Schematic representation of sampling of at least three different mediastinal nodal stations.

nodes, and all procedures provided an accurate diagnosis of the primary lung lesion.

In a retrospective noncomparative study including 60 patients with a central parenchymal lung lesion suspected to be lung cancer (82% with a prior nondiagnostic flexible bronchoscopy), Tournoy et al. [65] demonstrated that the sensitivity of EBUS-TBNA was 82% with a NPV of 23%. An exploratory analysis showed that the sensitivity for small versus large lesions, when a short-axis cutoff was arbitrarily set at 25 mm, was 78% (95%CI 57%–91%) vs. 86% (95%CI 68%–96%), respectively ($P=0.50$). Verma et al. [15] also recently demonstrated in 37 patients that EBUS-TBNA is an effective way (overall sensitivity 91.4%) to diagnose parenchymal lesions located centrally close to the airways.

8. In patients with a left adrenal gland suspected for distant metastasis we suggest performance of EUS-FNA (Recommendation grade C), while the use of EUS-B with a transgastric approach is at present experimental (Recommendation grade D).

Background

The adrenal glands are a predilection site for lung cancer metastases. Distant metastases have significant impact on prognosis and treatment. Adrenal metastases originating from NSCLC have been found in approximately 10%–59% of patients in autopsy series [66].

FDG-PET-CT has a high accuracy (sensitivity of 94% and specificity of 85%) for adrenal metastases in patients with lung cancer [67]. However, adrenal glands that are suspicious at FDG-PET-CT can be false-positive [68] and therefore tissue verification is indicated to either confirm or rule out metastatic spread in order to prevent PET/CT-based upstaging in patients.

Traditionally, adrenal masses have been sampled by percutaneous biopsy. A small study involving only 15 patients reported sensitivity and NPV for adrenal biopsy of 73% and 60%, respectively [69]. A study involving 79 patients reported an overall complication rate for percutaneous adrenal biopsies of 8.4% [70], including hemorrhage, pneumothorax, pancreatitis, adrenal abscesses, bacteremia, and needle-tract metastases. Transgastric EUS-guided FNA can be performed during the same session as a mediastinal staging procedure, using the same endoscope.

Review of the studies

In 1996, Chang reported the first application of EUS and EUS-FNA for left adrenal gland analysis and found that the left adrenal gland was visualized in 30 out of 31 patients (97%) [71].

In 31 patients with suspected thoracic or gastrointestinal malignancies and enlarged left adrenal gland on abdominal imaging (including 15 patients with lung cancer), Eloubeidi et al. reported that EUS-FNA obtained adequate tissue from the left adrenal gland in all patients [72].

In a mixed series of 119 patients with gastrointestinal or pulmonary disease, who underwent EUS with or without FNA, the left adrenal gland was routinely examined. The overall prevalence of a left adrenal mass was 4/119 (3.4%), all detected in the cohort of patients ($n=12$) with lung cancer [73]. In a retrospective analysis of 40 patients, with established or suspected lung cancer and an enlarged left adrenal gland shown at EUS, the diagnostic yield of EUS-FNA for detecting left adrenal metastases was 95% [74].

In a retrospective analysis by Schuurbijs et al. of 85 patients with (suspected) lung cancer and a left adrenal gland suspicious for metastasis identified by CT and/or FDG-PET, EUS-FNA demonstrated left adrenal metastases in 62% and benign adrenal tissue in 29%. Sensitivity and NPV for EUS-FNA of the left adrenal gland were at least 86% (95%CI 74–93%) and 70% (95%CI 50–85%), respectively. No complications occurred [75].

Eloubeidi et al. evaluated 59 patients with enlarged adrenal gland(s) on abdominal CT, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and/or PET, and known or suspected malignancy. All patients underwent EUS-guided FNA (54 left adrenal gland and 5 right adrenal gland), and adrenal tissue adequate for interpretation was obtained in all patients. On multivariable analysis, altered adrenal gland shape (loss of seagull configuration) was a significant predictor of malignancy [76].

Most literature about EUS of the adrenal gland concerns the left adrenal gland. However there are some reports about transduodenal EUS-guided FNA of the right adrenal gland. It seems feasible and safe in experienced hands [77–79].

Recently, Uemura and colleagues retrospectively analyzed a consecutive series of 150 patients with potentially resectable lung cancer who were undergoing EUS/EUS-FNA for mediastinal staging of lung cancer. Routinely, both the left and right adrenal glands were assessed. The left adrenal gland was visualized in all patients (100%) and the right adrenal gland in 87.3% of patients [79]. Transgastric analysis and FNA of the left adrenal gland using an EBUS scope has been described [77], but its feasibility and safety are under investigation.

Complications of EUS-guided FNA of adrenal glands are rare; an adrenal hemorrhage has been described [80]. However, it should be emphasized, that in the case of signs of a pheochromocytoma, endocrinologic evaluation must be done prior to endosonography.

9. For optimal endosonographic staging of lung cancer, we suggest that individual endoscopists should be trained in both EBUS and EUS-B, in order to perform complete endoscopic staging in one session (Recommendation grade D).

Background

The quality and safety of endosonography is very dependent on the skills and experience of the operator. Diagnostic yield improves with practice [81], and the number of complications is also associated with operator experience [82]. Despite this, there is a paucity of evidence-based structured training programs, and

the important decision about when a trainee is considered competent is often based on an arbitrary number of performed procedures or on subjective impressions.

As the combined staging by EBUS and EUS is superior to staging by a single technique [25], it seems logical that the skills should be present in a single operator [83]. For practical and economic reasons, the majority of procedures will be performed with EBUS scopes for both the endobronchial and esophageal route.

10. We suggest that new trainees in endosonography should follow a structured training curriculum consisting of simulation-based training followed by supervised practice on patients (Recommendation grade D).

Background

Increased focus on patient safety has put pressure on the traditional apprenticeship model where trainees under supervision practice on patients. Simulation-based training, on phantoms and virtual reality devices, has been suggested for helping trainees surmount the initial, steep part of the learning curve.

Review of the studies

A systematic review and meta-analysis regarding technology-enhanced simulation, based on 609 papers, found “large effects for outcomes of knowledge, skills, and behaviors and moderate effects for patient-related outcomes” [84]. There are two virtual reality simulators commercially available for EBUS: the GI Bronch Mentor (Symbionix, Cleveland, Ohio, USA) and the Accu-Touch Flexible Bronchoscopy Simulator (CAE Healthcare, Montreal, Quebec, Canada). Both simulators can discriminate between novices and experienced operators (indicating construct validity) [85, 86], but there are no published studies exploring the effect of EBUS simulator training on patient care. No software exists for mediastinal sampling using EUS, but EUS-FNA as well as EBUS-TBNA can be practiced on rubber models, animal organs, or live anesthetized animals. A study regarding EBUS-TBNA training found both computer simulation and wet lab simulation to be effective and complementary [87].

However, despite the positive effects of simulation-based training, it is important to remember that no existing simulators are 100% realistic and not all aspects of a procedure can be practiced. Supervised performance during initial patient encounters is essential, even after a thorough simulation-based training program—self-learning of endosonography should be discouraged [88].

11. We suggest that competency in EBUS-TBNA and EUS-(B)-FNA for staging lung cancer be assessed using available validated assessment tools (Recommendation grade D).

Background

Thorough knowledge of (endosonographic) anatomy and its relation to the TNM lung cancer staging system is crucial for the performance of an endosonographic evaluation. Upstaging could prevent the patient from receiving potentially curative therapy, and downstaging may cause the patient to undergo unnecessary surgery and treatments without therapeutic benefit [89]. To avoid this, basic competency must be ensured before trainees are allowed to perform procedures independently.

Review of the studies

Early guidelines for gastrointestinal EUS recommend a minimum of 150 total supervised procedures [90], but a more recent study on learning curves showed “substantial variability in achieving competency and a consistent need for more supervision than current recommendations” [91]. It is generally agreed that sampling in the mediastinum is technically easier than in other locations [92] and a study showed that chest physicians achieved satisfactory results after participating in an EUS implementation program for staging lung cancer patients [93]. The only study exploring learning curves for EUS-FNA for lung cancer staging found that acquisition of skills varied between individuals and that 20 procedures were not enough to ensure basic competency [94].

Early guidelines on training requirements for EBUS from the American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society and the ACCP respectively recommend minimum numbers of 40 and 50 procedures for initial acquisition of competence [95, 96]. These numbers are based on expert opinions, are arbitrary, and are debated [89, 97]. Studies on EBUS learning curves have shown that performance of 50 procedures does not ensure basic competency [60, 95], and the latest Guidelines from the British Thoracic Society recognise that “Individuals have different learning curves and hence focus should be towards monitoring an individual’s performance and outcomes” [98]. Specific tools for assessment of performance in endosonography [99, 100] could be used for monitoring trainees’ progression, and all programs should continuously monitor their outcomes.

These guidelines from ESGE, ERS, and ESTS represent a consensus of best practice based on the available evidence at the time of preparation. They may not apply in all situations and should be interpreted in the light of specific clinical situations and resource availability. Further controlled clinical studies may be needed to clarify aspects of the statements, and revision may be necessary as new data appear. Clinical consideration may justify a course of action at variance to these recommendations. ESGE guidelines are intended to be an educational device to provide information that may assist endoscopists in providing care to patients. They are not rules and should not be construed as establishing a legal standard of care or as encouraging, advocating, requiring, or discouraging any particular treatment.

Competing interests: Support for educational endosonography courses has been provided to the Academic Medical Center (AMC), Amsterdam, by Hitachi Medical Systems, Pentax, COOK Medical and Symbionix. P. Vilmann is consultant for MediGlobe, Grassau, Germany which produces EUS-FNA needles. J.M. Dumonceau, C. Hassan, D.A. Korevaar, and L. Konge have no competing interests.

Institutions

- ¹ Department of Surgical Gastroenterology, Endoscopy Unit, Copenhagen University Hospital Herlev, Copenhagen, Denmark
- ² Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Gentofte University Hospital, Hellerup, Denmark
- ³ Department of Thoracic Surgery, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen Hospital Union, Copenhagen, Denmark
- ⁴ Department of Thoracic Surgery, University Hospitals Leuven, Belgium
- ⁵ Gedyt Endoscopy Center, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- ⁶ Department of Pneumology and Critical Care Medicine, Thoraxklinik, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany
- ⁷ Digestive Endoscopy Unit, Catholic University, Rome, Italy

- ⁸ Department of Gastroenterology, University Hospital Ramón y Cajal, Universidad de Alcalá, Madrid, Spain
- ⁹ Department of Respiratory Medicine, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- ¹⁰ Department of Clinical Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Bioinformatics, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- ¹¹ Centre for Clinical Education, University of Copenhagen and the Capital Region of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark

Acknowledgment

The contribution of Dr. Paul Frost Clementsen in creating the artwork for **Fig. 1** and **Figs. 3–5** is gratefully acknowledged.

References

- 1 Ferlay J, Steliarova-Foucher E, Lortet-Tieulent J et al. Cancer incidence and mortality patterns in Europe: estimates for 40 countries in 2012. *Eur J Cancer* 2013; 49: 1374–1403
- 2 Rivera MP, Mehta AC. American College of Chest P. Initial diagnosis of lung cancer: ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines (2nd edition). *Chest* 2007; 132: 131S–148S
- 3 Vansteenkiste J, De Ruyscher D, Eberhardt WE et al. Early and locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2013; 24: 06vi89–98 doi: DOI 10.1093/annonc/mdt241 Epub 2013 Jul 16
- 4 Libshitz HI, McKenna RJ Jr. Mediastinal lymph node size in lung cancer. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1984; 143: 715–718
- 5 Lardinois D, Weder W, Hany TF et al. Staging of non-small-cell lung cancer with integrated positron-emission tomography and computed tomography. *NEJM* 2003; 348: 2500–2507
- 6 Tournoy KG, Maddens S, Gosselin R et al. Integrated FDG-PET/CT does not make invasive staging of the intrathoracic lymph nodes in non-small cell lung cancer redundant: a prospective study. *Thorax* 2007; 62: 696–701
- 7 De Wever W, Stroobants S, Coolen J et al. Integrated PET/CT in the staging of non-small cell lung cancer: technical aspects and clinical integration. *Eur Respir J* 2009; 33: 201–212
- 8 Fischer BM, Mortensen J, Hansen H et al. Multimodality approach to mediastinal staging in non-small cell lung cancer. Faults and benefits of PET-CT: a randomised trial. *Thorax* 2011; 66: 294–300
- 9 Hishida T, Yoshida J, Nishimura M et al. Problems in the current diagnostic standards of clinical N1 non-small cell lung cancer. *Thorax* 2008; 63: 526–531
- 10 Watanabe S, Asamura H, Suzuki K et al. Problems in diagnosis and surgical management of clinical N1 non-small cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2005; 79: 1682–1685
- 11 Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS, Ojha B et al. Improving the inaccuracies of clinical staging of patients with NSCLC: a prospective trial. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2005; 80: 1207–1213; discussion 1213–1204
- 12 Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS, Eloubeidi MA. Routine mediastinoscopy and esophageal ultrasound fine-needle aspiration in patients with non-small cell lung cancer who are clinically N2 negative: a prospective study. *Chest* 2006; 130: 1795–1795
- 13 Detterbeck FC, Jantz MA, Wallace M et al. Invasive mediastinal staging of lung cancer: ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines (2nd edition). *Chest* 2007; 132: 202S–220S
- 14 Pedersen BH, Vilmann P, Folke K et al. Endoscopic ultrasonography and real-time guided fine-needle aspiration biopsy of solid lesions of the mediastinum suspected of malignancy. *Chest* 1996; 110: 539–544
- 15 Verma A, Jeon K, Koh WJ et al. Endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration for the diagnosis of central lung parenchymal lesions. *Yonsei Med J* 2013; 54: 672–678
- 16 Silvestri GA, Hoffman BJ, Bhutani MS et al. Endoscopic ultrasound with fine-needle aspiration in the diagnosis and staging of lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 1996; 61: 1441–1445; discussion 1445–1446
- 17 Vilmann P, Annema J, Clementsen P. Endosonography in bronchopulmonary disease. *Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol* 2009; 23: 711–728
- 18 Annema JT, van Meerbeek JP, Rintoul RC et al. Mediastinoscopy vs endosonography for mediastinal nodal staging of lung cancer: a randomized trial. *JAMA* 2010; 304: 2245–2252
- 19 Wiersma MJ, Vilmann P, Giovannini M et al. Endosonography-guided fine-needle aspiration biopsy: diagnostic accuracy and complication assessment. *Gastroenterology* 1997; 112: 1087–1095
- 20 Herth FJ, Eberhardt R, Vilmann P et al. Real-time endobronchial ultrasound guided transbronchial needle aspiration for sampling mediastinal lymph nodes. *Thorax* 2006; 61: 795–798
- 21 De Leyn P, Dooms C, Kuzdzal J et al. Revised ESTS guidelines for preoperative mediastinal lymph node staging for non-small-cell lung cancer. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2014; 45: 787–798
- 22 Silvestri GA, Gonzalez AV, Jantz MA et al. Methods for staging non-small cell lung cancer: Diagnosis and management of lung cancer, 3rd ed: American College of Chest Physicians evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest* 2013; 143: e211S–e250S
- 23 Rintoul RC, Glover MJ, Jackson C et al. Cost effectiveness of endosonography versus surgical staging in potentially resectable lung cancer: a health economics analysis of the ASTER trial from a European perspective. *Thorax* 2014; 69: 679–681
- 24 Sharples LD, Jackson C, Wheaton E et al. Clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of endobronchial and endoscopic ultrasound relative to surgical staging in potentially resectable lung cancer: results from the ASTER randomised controlled trial. *Health Technol Assess* 2012; 16: 1–75, iii–iv
- 25 Zhang R, Ying K, Shi L et al. Combined endobronchial and endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration for mediastinal lymph node staging of lung cancer: a meta-analysis. *Eur J Cancer* 2013; 49: 1860–1867
- 26 Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network. Available at: <http://www.sign.ac.uk/guidelines/fulltext/50/annexoldb.html>
- 27 Tournoy KG, Keller SM, Annema JT. Mediastinal staging of lung cancer: novel concepts. *Lancet Oncol* 2012; 13: e221–e229
- 28 Darling GE, Maziak DE, Inculet RI et al. Positron emission tomography-computed tomography compared with invasive mediastinal staging in non-small cell lung cancer: results of mediastinal staging in the early lung positron emission tomography trial. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011; 6: 1367–1372
- 29 Gu P, Zhao YZ, Jiang LY et al. Endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration for staging of lung cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur J Cancer* 2009; 45: 1389–1396
- 30 Micames CG, McCrory DC, Pavey DA et al. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration for non-small cell lung cancer staging: A systematic review and metaanalysis. *Chest* 2007; 131: 539–548
- 31 Wallace MB, Pascual JM, Raimondo M et al. Minimally invasive endoscopic staging of suspected lung cancer. *JAMA* 2008; 299: 540–546
- 32 Vilmann P, Krasnik M, Larsen SS et al. Transesophageal endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) and endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) biopsy: a combined approach in the evaluation of mediastinal lesions. *Endoscopy* 2005; 37: 833–839
- 33 Ohnishi R, Yasuda I, Kato T et al. Combined endobronchial and endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration for mediastinal nodal staging of lung cancer. *Endoscopy* 2011; 43: 1082–1089
- 34 Herth FJ, Krasnik M, Kahn N et al. Combined endoscopic-endobronchial ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration of mediastinal lymph nodes through a single bronchoscope in 150 patients with suspected lung cancer. *Chest* 2010; 138: 790–794
- 35 Kang HJ, Hwangbo B, Lee GK et al. EBUS-centred versus EUS-centred mediastinal staging in lung cancer: a randomised controlled trial. *Thorax* 2014; 69: 261–268
- 36 Hwangbo B, Lee GK, Lee HS et al. Transbronchial and transesophageal fine-needle aspiration using an ultrasound bronchoscope in mediastinal staging of potentially operable lung cancer. *Chest* 2010; 138: 795–802
- 37 Oki M, Saka H, Ando M et al. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration and endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration: Are two better than one in mediastinal staging of non-small cell lung cancer? *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2014; 148: 1169–1177
- 38 Annema JT. Letter to the Editor. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2015; 149: 942
- 39 Lee KJ, Suh GY, Chung MP et al. Combined endobronchial and transesophageal approach of an ultrasound bronchoscope for mediastinal staging of lung cancer. *PLoS One* 2014; 9: e91893
- 40 Liberman M, Sampalis J, Duranceau A et al. Endosonographic mediastinal lymph node staging of lung cancer. *Chest* 2014; 146: 389–397
- 41 Szlubowski A, Zieliński M, Soja J et al. A combined approach of endobronchial and endoscopic ultrasound-guided needle aspiration in the radiologically normal mediastinum in non-small-cell lung cancer staging – a prospective trial. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2010; 37: 1175–1179

- 42 von Bartheld MB, van Breda A, Annema JT. Complication rate of endosonography (endobronchial and endoscopic ultrasound): a systematic review. *Respiration* 2014; 87: 343–351
- 43 Varela-Lema L, Fernandez-Villar A, Ruano-Ravina A. Effectiveness and safety of endobronchial ultrasound-transbronchial needle aspiration: a systematic review. *Eur Respir J* 2009; 33: 1156–1164
- 44 Asano F, Aoe M, Ohsaki Y et al. Complications associated with endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration: a nationwide survey by the Japan Society for Respiratory Endoscopy. *Respir Res* 2013; 14: 50
- 45 Harewood GC, Pascual J, Raimondo M et al. Economic analysis of combined endoscopic and endobronchial ultrasound in the evaluation of patients with suspected non-small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2010; 67: 366–371
- 46 Tolosa E, Harpole L, Detterbeck F et al. Invasive staging of non-small cell lung cancer: a review of the current evidence. *Chest* 2003; 123: 157S–166S
- 47 Dooms C, Tournoy KG, Schuurbiens O et al. Endosonography for mediastinal nodal staging of clinical N1 non-small cell lung cancer: a prospective multicenter study. *Chest* 2015; 147: 209–215
- 48 Annema JT. When will we finally adopt endoscopic ultrasound? *Chest* 2014; 146: e117
- 49 Ghosh S, Nanjiah P, Dunning J. Should all patients with non-small cell lung cancer who are surgical candidates have cervical mediastinoscopy preoperatively? *Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg* 2006; 5: 20–24
- 50 Varadarajulu S, Hoffman BJ, Hawes RH et al. EUS-guided FNA of lung masses adjacent to or abutting the esophagus after unrevealing CT-guided biopsy or bronchoscopy. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2004; 60: 293–297
- 51 Hernandez A, Kahaleh M, Olazagasti J et al. EUS-FNA as the initial diagnostic modality in centrally located primary lung cancers. *J Clin Gastroenterol* 2007; 41: 657–660
- 52 Vansteenkiste J, De Ruysscher D, Eberhardt WE et al. Early and locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol* 2013; 24: 06vi89–vi98
- 53 de Cabanyes CS, Detterbeck FC. A systematic review of restaging after induction therapy for stage IIIa lung cancer: prediction of pathologic stage. *J Thorac Oncol* 2010; 5: 389–398
- 54 De Leyn P, Stroobants S, De Wever W et al. Prospective comparative study of integrated positron emission tomography-computed tomography scan compared with remediastinoscopy in the assessment of residual mediastinal lymph node disease after induction chemotherapy for mediastinoscopy-proven stage IIIA-N2 non-small-cell lung cancer: a Leuven Lung Cancer Group Study. *J Clin Oncol* 2006; 24: 3333–3339
- 55 Annema JT, Veselic M, Versteegh MI et al. Mediastinal restaging: EUS-FNA offers a new perspective. *Lung Cancer* 2003; 42: 311–318
- 56 Varadarajulu S, Eloubeidi M. Can endoscopic ultrasonography-guided fine-needle aspiration predict response to chemoradiation in non-small cell lung cancer? A pilot study. *Respiration* 2006; 73: 213–220
- 57 Stigt JA, Oostdijk AH, Timmer PR et al. Comparison of EUS-guided fine needle aspiration and integrated PET-CT in restaging after treatment for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2009; 66: 198–204
- 58 von Bartheld MB, Versteegh MI, Braun J et al. Transesophageal ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration for the mediastinal restaging of non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2011; 6: 1510–1515
- 59 Zielinski M, Szlubowski A, Kolodziej M et al. Comparison of endobronchial ultrasound and/or endoesophageal ultrasound with transcervical extended mediastinal lymphadenectomy for staging and restaging of non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2013; 8: 630–636
- 60 Herth FJ, Annema JT, Eberhardt R et al. Endobronchial ultrasound with transbronchial needle aspiration for restaging the mediastinum in lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2008; 26: 3346–3350
- 61 Szlubowski A, Herth FJ, Soja J et al. Endobronchial ultrasound-guided needle aspiration in non-small-cell lung cancer restaging verified by the transcervical bilateral extended mediastinal lymphadenectomy – a prospective study. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2010; 37: 1180–1184
- 62 Szlubowski A, Zielinski M, Soja J et al. Accurate and safe mediastinal restaging by combined endobronchial and endoscopic ultrasound-guided needle aspiration performed by single ultrasound bronchoscope. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2014; 46: 262–266
- 63 Vazquez-Sequeiros E, Levy MJ, Van Domselaar M et al. Diagnostic yield and safety of endoscopic ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration of central mediastinal lung masses. *Diagn Ther Endosc* 2013; 2013: 150492 DOI 10.1155/2013/150492 Epub 2013 May 30
- 64 Annema JT, Veselic M, Rabe KF. EUS-guided FNA of centrally located lung tumours following a non-diagnostic bronchoscopy. *Lung Cancer* 2005; 48: 357–361
- 65 Tournoy KG, Rintoul RC, van Meerbeek JP et al. EBUS-TBNA for the diagnosis of central parenchymal lung lesions not visible at routine bronchoscopy. *Lung Cancer* 2009; 63: 45–49
- 66 Abrams HL, Spiro R, Goldstein N. Metastases in carcinoma; analysis of 1000 autopsied cases. *Cancer* 1950; 3: 74–85
- 67 Stone WZ, Wymer DC, Canales BK. Fluorodeoxyglucose-positron-emission tomography/computed tomography imaging for adrenal masses in patients with lung cancer: review and diagnostic algorithm. *J Endourol* 2014; 28: 104–111
- 68 Pieterman RM, van Putten JW, Meuzelaar JJ et al. Preoperative staging of non-small-cell lung cancer with positron-emission tomography. *N Engl J Med* 2000; 343: 254–261
- 69 Osman Y, El-Mekresh M, Gomha AM et al. Percutaneous adrenal biopsy for indeterminate adrenal lesion: complications and diagnostic accuracy. *Urol Int* 2010; 84: 315–318
- 70 Mody MK, Kazerooni EA, Korobkin M. Percutaneous CT-guided biopsy of adrenal masses: immediate and delayed complications. *J Comput Assist Tomogr* 1995; 19: 434–439
- 71 Chang KJ, Erickson RA, Nguyen P. Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) and EUS-guided fine-needle aspiration of the left adrenal gland. *Gastrointest Endosc* 1996; 44: 568–572
- 72 Eloubeidi MA, Seewald S, Tamhane A et al. EUS-guided FNA of the left adrenal gland in patients with thoracic or GI malignancies. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2004; 59: 627–633
- 73 Ang TL, Chua TS, Fock KM et al. EUS-FNA of the left adrenal gland is safe and useful. *Ann Acad Med Singapore* 2007; 36: 954–957
- 74 Bodtger U, Vilmann P, Clementsen P et al. Clinical impact of endoscopic ultrasound-fine needle aspiration of left adrenal masses in established or suspected lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2009; 4: 1485–1489
- 75 Schuurbiens OC, Tournoy KG, Schoppers HJ et al. EUS-FNA for the detection of left adrenal metastasis in patients with lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 2011; 73: 310–315
- 76 Eloubeidi MA, Black KR, Tamhane A et al. A large single-center experience of EUS-guided FNA of the left and right adrenal glands: diagnostic utility and impact on patient management. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2010; 71: 745–753
- 77 Buxbaum JL, Eloubeidi MA. Transgastric endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) guided fine needle aspiration (FNA) in patients with esophageal narrowing using the ultrasonic bronchovideoscope. *Dis Esophagus* 2011; 24: 458–461
- 78 Eloubeidi MA, Morgan DE, Cerfolio RJ et al. Transduodenal EUS-guided FNA of the right adrenal gland. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2008; 67: 522–527
- 79 Uemura S, Yasuda I, Kato T et al. Preoperative routine evaluation of bilateral adrenal glands by endoscopic ultrasound and fine-needle aspiration in patients with potentially resectable lung cancer. *Endoscopy* 2013; 45: 195–201
- 80 Haseganu LE, Diehl DL. Left adrenal gland hemorrhage as a complication of EUS-FNA. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2009; 69: e51–e52
- 81 Steinfurt DP, Hew MJ, Irving LB. Bronchoscopic evaluation of the mediastinum using endobronchial ultrasound – A description of the first 216 cases performed at an Australian tertiary hospital. *Intern Med J* 2011; 41: 815–824
- 82 Stather DR, Maceachern P, Chee A et al. Trainee impact on advanced diagnostic bronchoscopy: an analysis of 607 consecutive procedures in an interventional pulmonary practice. *Respirology* 2013; 18: 179–184
- 83 Annema JT, Rabe KF. Why respiratory physicians should learn and implement EUS-FNA. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2007; 176: 99
- 84 Cook DA, Hatala R, Brydges R et al. Technology-enhanced simulation for health professions education: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2011; 306: 978–988
- 85 Konge L, Annema J, Clementsen P et al. Using virtual-reality simulation to assess performance in endobronchial ultrasound. *Respiration* 2013; 86: 59–65
- 86 Stather DR, Maceachern P, Rimmer K et al. Validation of an endobronchial ultrasound simulator: differentiating operator skill level. *Respiration* 2011; 81: 325–332
- 87 Stather DR, Maceachern P, Chee A et al. Wet laboratory versus computer simulation for learning endobronchial ultrasound: a randomized trial. *Can Respir J* 2012; 19: 325–330

- 88 Polkowski M, Larghi A, Weynand B et al. Learning, techniques, and complications of endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)-guided sampling in gastroenterology: European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) Technical Guideline. *Endoscopy* 2012; 44: 190–206
- 89 Folch E, Majid A. Point: are >50 supervised procedures required to develop competency in performing endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration for mediastinal staging? *Chest* 2013; 143: 888–891
- 90 Eisen GM, Dominitz JA, Faigel DO et al. Guidelines for credentialing and granting privileges for endoscopic ultrasound. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2001; 54: 811–814
- 91 Wani S, Cote GA, Keswani R et al. Learning curves for EUS by using cumulative sum analysis: implications for American Society for Gastrointestinal Endoscopy recommendations for training. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2013; 77: 558–565
- 92 Vilmann P, Saftoiu A. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy: equipment and technique. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2006; 21: 1646–1655
- 93 Annema JT, Bohoslavsky R, Burgers S et al. Implementation of endoscopic ultrasound for lung cancer staging. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2010; 71: 64–70, 70
- 94 Konge L, Annema J, Vilmann P et al. Transesophageal ultrasonography for lung cancer staging: learning curves of pulmonologists. *J Thorac Oncol* 2013; 8: 1402–1408
- 95 Bolliger CT, Mathur PN, Beamis JF et al. ERS/ATS statement on interventional pulmonology. *European Respiratory Society/American Thoracic Society. Eur Respir J* 2002; 19: 356–373
- 96 Ernst A, Silvestri GA, Johnstone D. Interventional pulmonary procedures: Guidelines from the American College of Chest Physicians. *Chest* 2003; 123: 1693–1717
- 97 Kinsey CM, Channick CL. Counterpoint: are >50 supervised procedures required to develop competency in performing endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration for lung cancer staging? *No Chest* 2013; 143: 891–893
- 98 Du Rand IA, Barber PV, Goldring J et al. Summary of the British Thoracic Society guidelines for advanced diagnostic and therapeutic flexible bronchoscopy in adults. *Thorax* 2011; 66: 1014–1015
- 99 Konge L, Vilmann P, Clementsen P et al. Reliable and valid assessment of competence in endoscopic ultrasonography and fine-needle aspiration for mediastinal staging of non-small cell lung cancer. *Endoscopy* 2012; 44: 928–933
- 100 Davoudi M, Colt HG, Osann KE et al. Endobronchial ultrasound skills and tasks assessment tool: assessing the validity evidence for a test of endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration operator skill. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2012; 186: 773–779
- 101 Rintoul RC, Skwarski KM, Murchison JT et al. Endobronchial and endoscopic ultrasound-guided real-time fine-needle aspiration for mediastinal staging. *Eur Respir J* 2005; 25: 416–421
- 102 Stelow EB, Debol SM, Stanley MW et al. Sampling of the adrenal glands by endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration. *Diagn Cytopathol* 2005; 33: 26–30
- 103 DeWitt J, Alsatie M, LeBlanc J et al. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration of left adrenal gland masses. *Endoscopy* 2007; 39: 65–71
- 104 Eloubeidi MA, Tamhane A. Prospective assessment of diagnostic utility and complications of endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration. Results from a newly developed academic endoscopic ultrasound program. *Dig Dis* 2008; 26: 356–363

Correction

Vilmann P, Clementsen PF, Colella S et al. Combined endobronchial and esophageal endosonography for the diagnosis and staging of lung cancer: European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) Guideline, in cooperation with the European Respiratory Society (ERS) and the European Society of Thoracic Surgeons (ESTS).

***Endoscopy* 2015, 47; 545–559**

DOI: 10.1055/s-0034-1392040

The name of the co-author Enrique Vasquez-Sequeiros was misspelt in the authors' list. The name should read "Enrique Vazquez-Sequeiros".

We apologize for this and to the authors.

Appendix e1 – e3

online content viewable at: www.thieme-connect.de