Updates in Interventional Pulmonology 2013

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The emerging sub-specialty of Interventional Pulmonology (IP) had an explosive year in 2013. There had been significant progress in research, education, and the specialty in general. The field of IP had been evolving since the 1990's with the resurrection of rigid bronchoscopy and the application of technology from other fields such as gastroenterology, interventional radiology, and thoracic surgery. Currently, new technology is being developed for not only pulmonology, but specifically for IP.

Procedurally, we are seeing new advances in both existing procedures and novel procedure for common pulmonary diseases. Cryo therapy has become popularized with the recent pilot study of larger lung biopsies compared to traditional forceps biopsy for post-lung transplant surveillance [1]. Traditionally, surgical lung biopsies were needed to establish certain diagnosis due to the inadequacy of smaller bronchosopic biopsy fragments, this study opens the potential gateway to an alternative of surgical biopsies. We have also seen a randomized clinical trial (TIME2 trial) showing equivalence of tunneled pleural catheters and talc pleurodesis for relieving dyspnea [2]. The significance of this trial is the rigorous methodology to offer patients with malignant pleural effusions options for their effusion management.

This year, we saw the initiation of three different pivotal multicenter trials in the USA evaluating different technologies for bronchoscopic lung volume reduction for advance emphysema. Most of these trials are considered second-generation devices with different methods to overcome collateral ventilation, which had made prior devices less effective. The RENEW trial started enrollment using nitinol coils, ASPIRE trial using foam sealants, and the extension of the Spiration IBV, unidirectional bronchial valves.

There were two educational tools validated; IP didactic examination and EBUS STAT [3,4]. The EBUS STAT allows for practitioners to measure and evaluate progress to competency for EBUS bronchoscopy. With the widespread dissemination of EBUS, tools like EBUS stat are needed to measure competency. The validation of an IP exam measuring IP didactic knowledge is also important for competency. This study also showed a significant knowledge difference between IP and general pulmonary fellowship graduates which suggests a disparity in didactic knowledge.

2013 will be the first year for an IP Board Certification exam, which is sponsored through the American Association of Bronchology and Interventional Pulmonology (AABIP). In any sub-specialty, a defined qualification that is measurable needs to exist. IP practitioners and the public will finally have criteria for competency in IP. Scholastically, the dedicated journal for IP, Journal of Bronchology and Interventional Pulmonology was included by Index Medicus [5]. This is the first dedicated IP journal to reach this status and is a reflection of the science within IP.

This year’s advancement in IP will set the stage for an even more exciting year for the future of IP.

References

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