Ultrasound performs better than radiographs

We applaud the British Thoracic Society (BTS) for its efforts to improve patient care through scientific evidence. We thus recognise the recent guidelines on pleural procedures and thoracic ultrasound (TUS) as an important attempt to develop a rational approach to chest sonography. However, we are concerned that the BTS has reached conclusions based on a less complete review of TUS.

The guidelines state that the utility of thoracic ultrasound for diagnosing pneumothorax is limited in hospital practice due to the ready availability of chest X-rays (CXR) and conflicting data from published reports. This conclusion appears to be based on a small (but landmark) study of 11 patients from 1986 to 1989, two small studies with only four pneumothoraces in one and another small series whose ultrasound was retrospectively reviewed. Against these small and somewhat dated studies, a large number of recent investigations support a quite different conclusion.

Many well-performed retrospective reviews and a number of prospective studies have compared TUS to chest radiographs (CXR) in the detection of pneumothoraces using CXR as the criterion standard. Noting the limitations of CXR in detecting pneumothoraces, we feel that only prospective studies utilising CT as the reference criterion are valid to assess the relative merits of ultrasound versus radiography. Although methodology and populations have varied, at least nine comparative trials, conducted in the last decade, have noted a higher sensitivity for TUS than CXR in the detection of pneumothorax. While the widely reported sensitivities (49%–100%) for TUS detection of pneumothoraces has not been explained, a more important point is that, in each of these studies, the sensitivity of TUS was significantly higher than CXR. Sonographic specificities were not significantly different from those of CXR, ranging from 94% to 100%. Furthermore, in the studies where it is reported, the likelihood ratios have ranged from 36 to 153.2–4 Since a typical benchmark of a useful test is one that can generate positive likelihood ratios of greater than 10, these test characteristics have persuaded many, including the authors of two systematic reviews, that TUS is a more accurate test than supine anteroposterior CXR for the detection of pneumothorax. Finally, we would also like to take issue with the assumptions underlying the phrase ‘ready availability of chest x-rays’. For many critical care and emergency department patients with sudden unexplained dyspnoea, the delay involved in obtaining a ‘stat’ portable CXR can be lethal. For such patients, bedside TUS may allow for rapid initiation of life-saving interventions.

We are keenly aware that TUS has pitfalls, and that its use requires due caution by properly trained sonologists. However, recognising that guidelines are living documents reflecting best evidence, we respectfully submit that the BTS guidelines in question are thus somewhat incomplete. In our view, after further review and consensus development according to the GRADE criteria, data reported from the 21st century, far from being conflicted, provide strong and consistent evidence regarding the superiority of sonography over CXR in the diagnosis of pneumothorax (see online supplement).

The World Interactive Network: Focused on Critical Ultrasound (WINFOCUS) International Liaison Committee on Pleural and Lung Ultrasound (ILCPLUS) is constituted by experts in pleural and lung ultrasound and clinical epidemiology experts in the process of evidence assessment, including GRADE and RAND Appropriateness Methodologies for the development of evidence-based clinical recommendations and consensus statements.

3. Soldati G, Testa A, Sher S, et al. Ultrasound: a skilled operator and ultrasound equipment are available at the patient’s bedside then ultrasonography may provide useful diagnostic information, but we maintain that it is unlikely to obviate the need for a formal CXR.

We are surprised that the authors experienced significant delays in obtaining ‘stat’ portable CXRs in their critical care and emergency departments and that patients may have died as a consequence. Clinicians managing critically ill trauma patients require rapid access to portable CXRs and all institutions managing such patients should be able to deliver.

In conclusion, we agree that in supine and trauma patients ultrasonography may be a valuable tool in the detection of pneumothorax. In these patients, ultrasound may have increased sensitivity compared with a CXR, although difficulty with pneumothorax quantification suggests that ultrasound is unlikely to completely replace the need for a radiograph. In the majority of cases of spontaneous or postprocedure pneumothorax, ultrasound is unlikely to provide additional benefit over the combination of CXR and clinical judgement when deciding management.

Tom Havelock, 1 Richard Teoh, 2 Diane Laws, 3 Nick Maskell, 4 Fergus Gleeson 5
1Welcome Trust Clinical Research Facility, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton, UK; 2Department of Respiratory Medicine, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham, East Yorkshire, UK; 3Department of Thoracic Medicine, Royal Bournemouth Hospital, Bournemouth, UK; 4Department of Clinical Sciences, Southampton University, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK; 5Department of Radiology, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, UK

Correspondence to Dr Tom Havelock, Welcome Trust Clinical Research Facility, Southampton General Hospital, Tremosa Road, Southampton. S016 7BY, UK; t.havelock@soton.ac.uk

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1Welcome Trust Clinical Research Facility, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton, UK; 2Department of Respiratory Medicine, Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham, East Yorkshire, UK; 3Department of Thoracic Medicine, Royal Bournemouth Hospital, Bournemouth, UK; 4Department of Clinical Sciences, Southampton University, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK; 5Department of Radiology, Churchill Hospital, Oxford, UK

Correspondence to Dr Tom Havelock, Welcome Trust Clinical Research Facility, Southampton General Hospital, Tremosa Road, Southampton. S016 7BY, UK; t.havelock@soton.ac.uk

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