

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF APPLICATION OF TRANSTHORACIC CLOSED PARIETAL PLEURA BIOPSY FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PLEURAL EFFUSION ETIOLOGY

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Summary

It was analyzed clinical experience of application of transthoracic closed parietal pleura biopsy (TCPPB) for diagnosis of pleural effusion etiology in 109 cases of pleurisy of unknown etiology. Among the patients there were 66 (60,5 %) of males and 43 (39,5 %) of females. An average age of males was 45,4 years (20–79), females — 46,9 years (16–82). It was diagnosed that 45 (41,2 %) patients had nonspecific pleurisy signs, 40 (36,6 %) patients — specific granulematous pleurisy signs, 24 (22 %) patients — malignant pleurisy signs. The level of cytological efficacy of TCPPB was 66,9 %, histological efficacy — 88,9 %, common diagnostic efficacy — 89,9 %. The complications of TCPPB were registered in 10 (9,1 %) of the patients.