

支氣管鏡超音波(EBUS)技術之應用與展望

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支氣管鏡超音波(EBUS)技術的發展使得胸腔科醫師有更佳機會診斷肺部疾病。隨著微型探頭，EBUS 可用於肺周圍性病變生檢切片診斷。EBUS 可以用來診斷良性和惡性肺疾病。採用弧形探頭，EBUS-支氣管針吸活檢 (EBUS-TBNA) 已被證明可用於縱隔淋巴結的診斷和非小細胞肺癌縱隔淋巴結分期 (和再分期) 的應用價值。EBUS 成本效益減少了像縱隔鏡或開胸等更昂貴及侵入性手術的需求。

Application and development of endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) in pulmonary diseases.

Abstract

Technical development has made it possible for pulmonologists to do endobronchial ultrasound (EBUS) in the past decades.

With mini-probe, EBUS can be used to biopsy peripheral lesions.

EBUS could be used to diagnose both benign and malignant

pulmonary diseases. With curved probe, EBUS-transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) has proved valuable for diagnosis of mediastinal lymph node, and mediastinal nodal staging (and restaging) of non-small cell lung cancer. Studies have shown that EBUS is cost-effective as it reduces the need for more morbid and costly invasive procedure like mediastinoscopy or thoracotomy.