

9.03 Dedicated lung nodule multidisciplinary meeting using volumetric analysis

Grainne Cogan¹, Smitha Kenson¹, Camilla Conta¹, Farzana Yah¹, Ian Counihan¹, Aidan Quinn¹, Tidi Hassan¹

¹*Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland*

Introduction: The detection of pulmonary nodules either incidentally or through screening is increasing in prevalence. In the ITS 2020 meeting, we demonstrated that a dedicated nodule service using the volumetric analysis as per the BTS 2015 Guidelines is effective in reducing CT surveillance from 2 years to 1 year compared to two-dimensional diameter measurements. We report the service after 4 years since its introduction (Grade C recommendation).

Methods: Using the nodule registry through NIMIS, we collected surveillance data from January 2020-December 2022. The MDM nodule service was attended 6 weekly by a respiratory physician and radiologists. Volumetric analysis using the BTS 2015 Guidelines was used for surveillance.

Results: Four hundred and forty two cases were discussed, comprising 262 patients in three years. There has been 9 to 10% increase in the number of cases discussed every year (n=132 in 2020, n=148 in 2021 and n=162 in 2022). In 2021, 37% (n=55) were discharged on the first assessment while 54% of patients (n=49) were discharged after 3 months and 1 year surveillance with solid nodules using volumetric analyses.

Conclusion: The detection of lung nodules are increasing and this is reflected in our practice. Volumetric analyses using the BTS Guidelines can improve early discharge at 1 year as opposed to using 2-dimensional diameter measurements.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

References

British Thoracic Guidelines 2015