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Comparison of Simple Manual Aspiration and Chest Tube Drainage in the First Occurrence of a Primary Spontaneous Pneumothorax

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Purpose: The aim of this prospective study was to determine the safety and the efficacy of simple manual aspiration, as an initial treatment for the first occurrence of a primary spontaneous pneumothorax, as opposed to chest tube drainage.

Methods: From January 2002 to December 2002, 98 patients were admitted for the first occurrence of a primary spontaneous pneumothorax. They were divided into 3 groups according to sizes of the pneumothoraces and the treatment modalities: (1) size<25% (n=21; rest and oxygen therapy), (2) 25<size<80% (n=57), (3) size>80% (n=20; chest tube drainage). Fifty-seven patients with pneumothorax size of 25 to 80% were randomly treated with simple manual aspiration (SMA; n=30) or with chest tube drainage (CTD; n=27).

Results: The therapy was successful in 24 out of 30 patients (80.0%) in the SMA group and in 22 out of 27 patients (81.5%) in the CTD group (p=0.89). The recurrence rates at 3 months for the two groups were similar (6.7% and 11.1%, respectively; p=0.55). The hospital stay was significantly shorter in the SMA group than in the CTD group (4.2 ± 3.27 and 7.5 ± 2.77 days, respectively; p<0.01). Most of the treatment failures in the SMA group involved pneumothorax sizes greater than 50% (5 out of 6).

Conclusion: This study indicates that simple manual aspiration seems to be as effective and safe as chest tube drainage. Especially, simple manual aspiration may be proposed as a first-line treatment in the first occurrence of a primary spontaneous pneumothorax with a size smaller than 50%.

Key Words: Pneumothorax, Treatment, Aspiration

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1-3)
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10 20
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4)
95% 99%
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30%

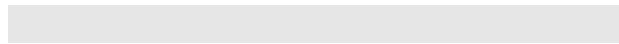
28 Fr.

three-bottle sys-

^{5,6)}

tem
가

(-20 cmH₂O)



72

가

1.

^{6,8)}

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가

가

1, 1, 3

25%

80%

가

가 25%

(nasal cannula)

3 L

, 80%

SPSS 11.0 for Windows

Student's t-test

: 30 / ;
60 ~ 120 / ; 90 mmHg ;
90%

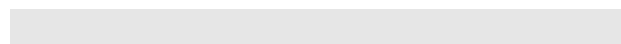
²-test

Fisher's exact test

95%

p < 0.05

2.



Collins ⁷⁾

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98

(%)=4.2+4.7 (

가 25%

, cm).

가 21

가 80%

가 20

25 ~ 80%

가

(semi-supine)

57

(Simple

2%

Manual Aspiration, SMA) 30

18 gauge

(intra

(Chest Tube Drainage, CTD) 27

venous needle catheter)

가

(Table 1). SMA CTD

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(20% (6/30), 18.5% (5/27)) 3

5 ~ 10 cm

(6.7% (2/30), 11.1% (3/27))

(p=0.89, p=0.55),

(three-way valve)

, 50 cc

4.2±3.27 7.5±2.77

가

(p<0.01) (Table 2). SMA

Table 1. Clinical characteristics of patients

	SMA (n=30)	CTD (n=27)	Significance
Age (yr)	22.7±6.57	23.1±4.29	NS
Sex ratio, M/F	24/6	25/2	NS
Rt./Lt. sided PTx.	12/18	11/16	NS
Size of PTx. (%)	43.9±12.65	44.9±12.42	NS

SMA : simple manual aspiration; CTD : chest tube drainage; PTx. : pneumothorax
 NS : not significant

Table 2. Comparison of SMA & CTD

	SMA (n=30)	CTD (n=27)	Significance
Success rate	24/30 (80%)	22/27 (81.5%)	NS
Hospital stay, days	4.2±3.27	7.5±2.77	p<0.01
3-month recurrence rate	2/30 (6.7%)	3/27 (11.1%)	NS
Urgent readmission after discharge	0	0	

SMA : simple manual aspiration; CTD : chest tube drainage; NS : not significant

Table 3. Efficacy of SMA according to the size of pneumothorax

	50% (n=10)	< 50% (n=20)	Significance
Success rate,	5/10 (50%)	19/20 (95%)	p<0.01
Hospital stay, days	6.7±4.67	2.95±1.05	p<0.01

SMA : simple manual aspiration

5, 72, . CTD, 27, 5, 22, 3~4, 6~7, . SMA, CTD, 3, 16%, 52%, (Table 2). 가 30%, 1-3,9), 50%, 50% (5/10), 가 50%, 95% (19/20), (Table 3). 가 50%, 50%, 50%, 2.95±1.05, 50%, 6.7±4.67, (p<0.01). 가 25%, 21, 가 1, 4, 가 15%, 1, 2, 4), 가 80%, 20, 12, 5, 10-14), , 8, 3, 1.25%, 가 , 가 3~5 가 가

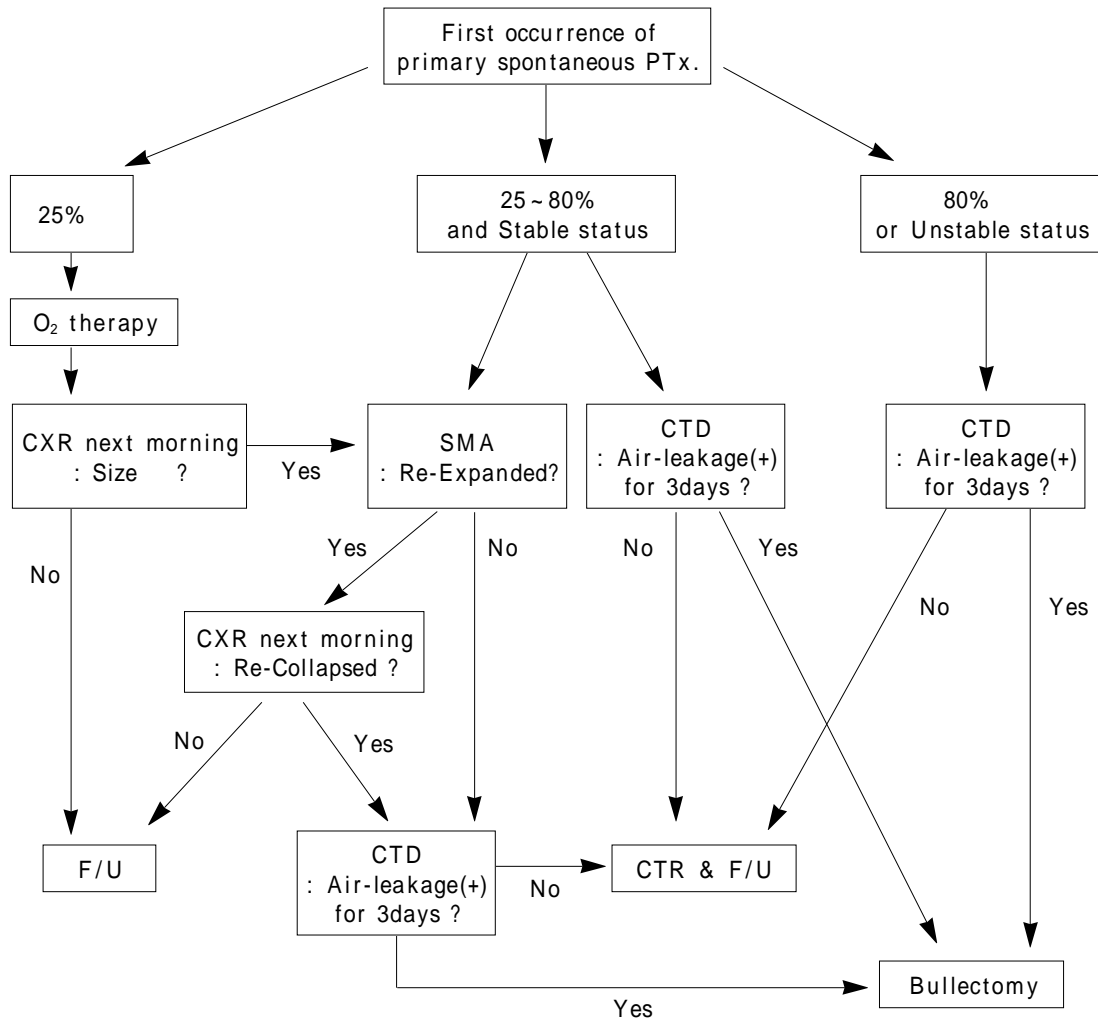


Fig. 1. Initial management in the first occurrence of a primary spontaneous pneumothorax
 PTx. : pneumothorax; CXR : chest X-ray; SMA : simple manual aspiration;
 CTD : chest tube drainage; F/U : follow-up ; CTR : chest tube removal

가 ¹⁰⁻¹²⁾. ACCP (American College of Chest Physicians) guideline

. Andrivet ⁸⁾

가 (67% (22/33) 93% (26/28);p=0.01),

3 ~ 6

3

Noppen ³⁾

가 ¹⁴⁾. 24

(59.2% (16/27) 63.6% (21/33);

가 가 ,

p=0.90) 1 가 ,

¹⁴⁾. 가 25%

(52%)

가 .

(irritating effect)

Harvey Prescott⁵⁾ 73

(chemical

pleurodesis)

66% (23/35)

23 ~ 52%

talc tetracycline (sclerosing agents) 80% 5) 8,17) 5,18) 4 4 3 가 Miller Harvey¹³⁾ BTS (British Thoracic Society) guideline 2,500 ml 가 Kiely¹⁶⁾ 2,500 ml 가 60% (54/90) 2,500 ml 21% (6/29) 6 58, 62, 70, 45, 67, 52% 가 50% 83.3% (5/6) 가 50% 50% 가 (Table 3). 57 24 (SMA 2, CTD 22) 5.5±1.64 가 가 50%

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