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Title: First experience in Ukraine of endobronchial ultrasound transbronchial biopsy lungs (EBUS TBBL) in the differential diagnosis of peripheral lung diseases

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Body: A peripheral lung disease is manifestations of various diseases (tuberculosis, tumors, etc.) and requires obligatory morphological verification. Objective: to study the effectiveness of EBUS TBBL in the differential diagnosis of peripheral lung structures. Materials and Methods: In the period of 2011-2012 on the basis of the endoscopy department, it was performed 253 bronchofibroscopies under intravenous sedation with EBUS TBBL using ultrasonic probes OLYMPUS UM – BS20 – 26R and OLYMPUS UM – S20 – 20R. Biopsy was performed after setting ultrasonic probe in the center of formation by draining bronchus, frequency performance up to 5 times with further sending material for morphological examination. In this research were 165 men (65.2%) and 88 women (34.8%). The average age of patients was 35.6 years. Results: The diagnosis was confirmed morphologically in 244 cases (96.5%), of which 187 patients (73.9%) received diagnosis at cytology examination. Post-biopsy complications were observed in 1 case (4.3%) as hemoptysis at first day. Morphologically, the following diagnosis were found: pulmonary tuberculosis in 123 cases, tumors in 100 cases, of which 65 cases was adenocarcinoma, 25 cases was bronchoalveolar cancer and 10 cases were metastasis of other tumors, pulmonary manifestations of systemic vasculitis in 27 cases, pulmonary alveolar proteinases in 3 cases. Conclusions: EBUS TBBL is low traumatic and minimally invasive diagnostic method. It has a fairly high rate of informativeness and efficiency, and is 96.5%. Thus, the use of EBUS TBBL is a highly informativeness method in the diagnosis of peripheral lung structures.