MDAnderson Approach to Diagnosis of Pleural Effusion Cancer Center

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THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Disclaimer: This algorithm has been developed for MD Anderson using a multidisciplinary approach considering circumstances particular to MD Anderson's specific patient population, services and structure, and clinical information. This is not intended to replace the independent medical or professional judgment of physicians or other health care providers in the context of individual clinical circumstances to determine a patient's care.



¹ If pleural effusion is blood-tinged or serosanguinous, add hematocrit and triglycerides. If pleural fluid is milky or there is clinical suspicion of chylothorax, add triglycerides. ² If clinically indicated

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Department of Clinical Effectiveness V4 Approved by The Executive Committee of the Medical Staff on 03/26/2019



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SUGGESTED READINGS

Light, R. W. (2007). *Pleural diseases*, (5th ed). Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, a Wolters Kluwer business.

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Light, R. W., & Lee, Y. G. (Eds.). (2008). Textbook of pleural diseases, (2nd ed). London: Hodder Arnold.



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DEVELOPMENT CREDITS

This practice consensus statement is based on majority opinion of the Pleural Effusion Work Group experts at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center for the patient population. These experts included:

> Carissa C. Boney, BSN, RN, ANP (Pulmonary Medicine) Saadia Faiz, MD (Pulmonary Medicine) Clara S. Fowler, MLS (Research Medical Library) Wendy Garcia, BS* Bruno P. Granwehr, MD (Infectious Disease) Horiana B. Grosu, MD (Pulmonary Medicine) Carlos A. Jimenez, MD (Pulmonary Medicine)[†] Amy Pai, PharmD[•] Ariel D. Szvalb, MD (Infectious Disease) Alda L. Tam, MD (Interventional Radiology) Garrett L. Walsh, MD (Thoracic & Cardiovascular Surgery) Steven M. Yevich, MD (Interventional Radiology)

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^T Core Development Team * Clinical Effectiveness Development Team