

Utility of Routine Culture for Tuberculosis from Endobronchial Ultrasound-Guided Transbronchial Needle Aspiration in a Tuberculosis Endemic Country

Ji Young Hong, M.D.¹, Ji Ye Jung, M.D.^{1,2}, Young Ae Kang, M.D.^{1,2}, Byung Hoon Park, M.D.^{1,2}, Won Jai Jung, M.D.¹, Su Hwan Lee, M.D.¹, Song Yee Kim, M.D.^{1,2}, Sang Kook Lee, M.D.^{1,2}, Kyung Soo Chung, M.D.^{1,2}, Seon Cheol Park, M.D.^{1,2}, Eun Young Kim, M.D.^{1,2}, Ju Eun Lim, M.D.^{1,2}, Se Kyu Kim, M.D.^{1,2}, Joon Chang, M.D.^{1,2}, Young Sam Kim, M.D.^{1,2}

Departments of ¹Internal Medicine, and ²The Institute of Chest Diseases, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

Background: Endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) is a technique developed to allow mediastinal staging of lung cancer and also to evaluate intrathoracic lymphadenopathy. In a tuberculosis-endemic area, tuberculosis should be considered as an etiology of mediastinal lymphadenopathy. The aim of this study was to investigate the utility of the routine culture for tuberculosis from specimens of EBUS-TBNA.

Methods: We prospectively performed routine culture for tuberculosis from aspiration or core biopsy specimens got from 86 patients who had undergone EBUS-TBNA due to mediastinal lymphadenopathy between March 2010 and March 2011.

Results: A total of 135 lymph node aspiration and 118 core biopsy specimens were included in this analysis. We confirmed the malignancy in 62 (72.9%), tuberculosis in 7 (8.1%), sarcoidosis in 7 (8.1%), asperogilosis in 2 (2.3%) and pneumoconiosis in 2 (2.3%) patients. One lung cancer patient had pulmonary tuberculosis coincidentally and 5 patients had unknown lymphadenopathy. The number of positive culture for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* by EBUS-TBNA is 2 (1.5%) from 135 lymph node aspiration specimens and 2 (1.7%) from 118 core biopsy specimens. Out of eight patients confirmed with tuberculosis, only one patient had positive mycobacterial culture of aspiration specimen from EBUS-TBNA without histopathologic diagnosis.

Conclusion: These results propose that routine culture for tuberculosis from EBUS-TBNA may not provide additional information for the diagnosis of coincident tuberculous lymphadenitis. However, if there is any possibility of tuberculous lymphadenopathy or pulmonary tuberculosis, it should be considered to perform EBUS-TBNA in patients who have negative sputum AFB smears or no sputum production.

Key Words: Tuberculosis; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Bronchoscopy; Lymphatic Diseases

Introduction

Blind transbronchial needle aspiration (Blind TBNA) and endoscopic ultrasound guided fine needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) are used to diagnose mediastinal lymph

nodes metastases because mediastinoscopy requires general anesthesia. However, the sensitivity and the negative predict value of blind TBNA are known to be 76% and 71% which indicates the low accuracy. Moreover, the sensitivity and the negative predict value of EUS-FNA are known to be 88% and 77%. The accuracy of EUS-FNA seems to be higher but the accessible area for the procedure is limited to the left posterior lymph nodes due to the anatomical location of esophagus^{1,2}. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA) was developed to overcome these limi-

Address for correspondence: Young Sam Kim, M.D.

Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, 134, Sinchon-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 120-752, Korea

Phone: 82-2-2228-1971, Fax: 82-2-393-6884

E-mail: ysamkim@yuhs.ac

Received: Aug. 18, 2011

Accepted: Oct. 11, 2011

tations of blind TBNA and EUS-FNA in late 2000 and has been used widely since then. This is the real-time lymph node biopsy with 22 G needles through the linear array probe installed in bronchoscopy. This procedure has reduced the complications related to general anesthesia and surgical procedures, and increased accessibility to subcarinal and parahilar lymph nodes where it was difficult to approach with thoracoscopy.

The value of EBUS-TBNA in establishing the stage of lung cancer was proved in previous studies and Nakajima et al, proved that EBUS-TBNA was better to diagnose sarcoidosis than transbronchial lung biopsy (TBLB) and bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL)³. The previous study in a country with low prevalence of tuberculosis reported 46~63% of microbiologic diagnosis rate and greater than 80% of pathological diagnosis rate for intrathoracic tuberculous lymphadenitis when EBUS-TBNA was performed⁴. Cancer patients are known to possess a higher risk of tuberculosis⁵⁻⁷. Unexpected tuberculous lymphadenitis was found in about 5.1% of lung cancer patients after Solak et al,⁸ performed mediastinal lymph node biopsy using mediastinoscopy in Turkey and none of the patients were presented with any findings indicating tuberculous lymphadenitis in sputum culture and bronchoscopy. It is necessary to do pathological diagnostic examinations such as mediastinoscopic biopsy because it is 15~25% more probable to misdiagnose the stage of non-small cell lung carcinoma higher than the actual stage, when predicted with positron emission tomography (PET) due to the high lymphatic uptake in a tuberculosis endemic country^{9,10}. Therefore, the possibility of tuberculous lymphadenitis should be considered. Currently, there is not any research conducted regarding the utility of EBUS-TBNA to diagnose tuberculous lymphadenitis in a tuberculosis endemic country, South Korea. Therefore, this study was aimed to examine the value of routine culture for tuberculosis from EBUS-TBNA performed to distinguish tuberculous lymphadenitis from lung cancer or sarcoidosis in the same way of the routine culture for tuberculosis with bronchial washing to increase the diagnosis rate of tuberculosis.

Materials and Methods

1. Subjects

This prospective observation study was conducted with outpatients and inpatients attended (total 86 patients) in Severance Hospital between March 2010 and March 2011 by performing routine culture for tuberculosis from EBUS-TBNA. EBUS-TBNA was performed to differentiate between malignancy and the other benign disease when the causes of the enlarged lymph nodes larger than 1 cm of its axis identified in mediastinum and pulmonary hilum on chest computed tomography (CT) scan were not obvious. The patients who were at high risk for fiberoptic bronchoscopy and those suffered from severe pulmonary disease, cardiac condition, liver disease, neurological defect or bleeding disorder were excluded.

2. Methods

EBUS-TBNA was performed with an endobronchial ultrasound (model BF-UC260F; Olympus, Tokyo, Japan) and a 22-gauge needle (NA-201SX; Olympus) after fiberoptic bronchoscopy (model BF-1T260, BF-260, or FB-6C260, Olympus, Japan). Specimen of all subject collected by bronchial washing were tested for microbiology and cytology examination. The core tissues were obtained from lymph nodes by EBUS-TBNA, were fixed with 10% formalin, were made in slide and were reviewed by pathologists. The rest of the aspirated materials were smeared on the glass slides and fixed with 95% alcohol for cytology examinations. In addition, the aspirated specimens were tested for acid-fast bacillus (AFB) stain and mycobacterium tuberculosis culture using MGIT-BACTEC 960 and ogawa. At the same time, the core tissues were tested for mycobacterium culture if they were aspirated.

Tuberculous lymphadenitis was diagnosed either when granulomatous inflammation accompanying caseous necrosis was confirmed by core tissue examinations and histopathologic examinations or when there were positive results of AFB stain and mycobacterium tuberculosis culture as well as tuberculosis was identified in

other areas and the enlarged lymph nodes were improved by tuberculosis treatment. Sarcoidosis was diagnosed when there were correspondent clinical symptoms, the specimen culture for mycobacterium tuberculosis and other bacteria was negative, the causes of allergy, occupational disease and malignancy were excluded and non-caseating epithelioid cell granulomata was pathologically confirmed³. This study was approved by Severance Hospital Institutional Review Board (4-2010-0050).

Results

EBUS-TBNA was performed on 86 patients with suspected perihilar and mediastinal lymphadenopathy (total 135 lymph nodes). The mean age of the subjects were 62.4 years old and 63 (73.3%) of them were male and 23 (26.7%) of them were female. Average 1.6 lymph nodes per person were underwent EBUS-TBNA and the locations of lymph nodes were right paratracheal nodes (47, 34.8%), subcarinal lymph nodes (40, 29.6%) and right hilar lymph nodes (14, 10.4%) in the order of frequency (Table 1).

The final diagnoses of the subjects were cancer in 62 patients (44 non-small cell carcinomas, 12 small cell car-

cinomas, 6 other types of tumors), 1 lung cancer accompanying tuberculosis, 7 cases of tuberculosis, 7 cases of sarcoidosis, 2 cases of aspergillosis and 2 cases of pneumoconiosis. Among total 63 cancer patients, the sensitivity of EBUS-TBNA aspirated specimen cytology test was 80.9% and the sensitivity of core tissue pathology test was 76.2% (Tables 2, 3). Two of 7 sarcoidosis patients were at the stage I without any lung parenchymal lesions and the rest of 5 patients were accompanied with lung parenchymal lesions. One of them was diagnosed by TBLB and EBUS-TBNA, another patient was diagnosed by mediastinoscopy and the rest of 5 patients were diagnosed by EBUS-TBNA. The pathological findings corresponded to sarcoidosis were found in 8 aspirated specimens (57%) and 7 core tissues (70%).

There were 8 confirmed tuberculosis patients and one of them was accompanied with lung cancer. One of them (12.5%) was diagnosed by EBUS-TBNA aspirated specimen cytology test and 3 of them were diagnosed after the observation of caseous necrosis on pathologic examinations of core tissues (37.5%). Among the patients with the positive mycobacterial culture result, 2 of them were confirmed in aspirated specimens (25%) and 2 of them were confirmed in core tissues (25%)

Table 1. Results for endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA)

Lymph node station*	No. of nodes sampled at EBUS-TBNA (n=135)	No. of nodes from which have pathologic diagnosis for tuberculosis were obtained (n=3)	No. of nodes from which positive culture for tuberculosis were obtained (n=2)
1	2	0	0
2	6	1	0
4R	47	1	1
4L	7	0	0
7	40	1	1
10R	14	0	0
10L	3	0	0
11R	10	0	0
11L	5	0	0
12	1	0	0

*According to Mountain-Dresler lymph node map.

1: low cervical, supraclavicular and sternal notch node; 2: upper paratracheal node; 4R: right lower paratracheal node; 4L: left lower paratracheal node; 7: subcarinal node; 10R: right hilar node; 10L: left hilar node; 11R: right lobar node; 11L: left lobar node; 12R: right segmental node.

Table 2. Results of aspiration specimen from EBUS-TBNA

Final diagnosis	No. of patients (n=86)	No. of patients diagnosed by aspiration (n=57)	No. of aspiration (n=135)	No. of positive for M.TB culture (n=2)
Cancer	63 (73.3)	51 (80.9)	97	
Non small cell lung cancer	44 (51.1)	35 (79.5)	60	
Adenocarcinoma	26 (30.2)	21 (80.7)	37	
Squamous cell carcinoma	15 (17.4)	12 (80.0)	19	
Large cell carcinoma	1 (1.1)	0 (0)	1	0 (0)
Non specified carcinoma	2 (2.3)	2 (100)	3	
Small cell lung cancer	13 (15.1)	13 (100)	26	
Small cell lung cancer with tuberculosis*	1 (1.1)	1 (100)	2	
Other cancer	6 (6.9) [†]	3 (50) [‡]	11 [§]	
Tuberculosis	8 (9.3)	1 (12.5)	9	2 (25)
Mediastinal TB Lymphadenopathy	2 (2.3)	0 (0)	2	1 (50)
TP pleurisy+pulmonary TB	1 (1.1)	0 (0)	1	0 (0)
Pulmonary TB+Lymphadenopathy*	5 (5.8)	1 (20)	6	1 (20)
Sarcoidosis	7 (8.1)	4 (57.1)	14	
Parenchymal+	5 (5.8)	2 (40)	11	0 (0)
Parenchymal-	2 (2.3)	2 (100)	3	
Aspergillosis	2 (2.3)	0 (0)	2	0 (0)
Pneumoconiosis	2 (2.3)	0 (0)	4	0 (0)
Unkonwn mediastinal lymphadenopathy	5 (5.8)	1 (20)	9	0 (0)

Values are presented as number (%).

*The group of pulmonary TB and lymphadenopathy included one patient with both small cell lung cancer and tuberculosis at the same time. One patient is overlapped. [†]MALToma, 1; Advanced gastric cancer, 1; Breast cancer, 1; Cervix cancer, 1; Angiosarcoma, 1; Oropharyngeal cancer, 1. [‡]Advanced gastric cancer, 1; Breast cancer, 1; Cervix cancer, 1. [§]MALToma, 2; Advanced gastric cancer, 2; Breast cancer, 2; Cervix cancer, 1; Angiosarcoma, 2; Oropharyngeal cancer, 2. M.TB: *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*.

(Tables 2, 3). Polymerase chain reaction test for *M. tuberculosis* (TB-PCR) was also performed to total 8 cases of confirmed enlarged lymph nodes secondary to tuberculosis and one of them presented with a positive result showing 12.5% of sensitivity. Performing TB-PCR to 75 patients with the other diagnosis apart from tuberculosis, all the patients were presented with a negative result indicating 100% specificity. Among 4 patients presented with correspondent findings to tuberculosis on EBUS-TBNA, 2 of them were mediastinal lymphadenopathy without lung parenchymal lesions and the other 2 patients accompanied with lung parenchymal lesions additionally had mediastinoscopy and TBLB to aid the diagnosis. In detail, a case of tuberculosis was confirmed by core tissue histopathology test but mycobacterial culture was negative and another patient showed positive TB-PCR and presented with caseating granuloma on histopathologic examinations of TBLB of core

tissues and lung parenchyma. The diagnosis of another patient was confirmed by mycobacterial culture of lymph node tissue, aspirated specimen and core tissue. There was only one patient who was diagnosed with tuberculosis by only mycobacterial culture without the pathologic confirmation of EBUS-TBNA aspirated specimen examinations. The patient was already confirmed as tuberculosis by pathologic examination through mediastinoscopy before it was confirmed by the mycobacterial culture result. Among 4 patients who were diagnosed with tuberculosis despite of the negative EBUS-TBNA result, one of them was diagnosed by thoracentesis and pleural biopsy. The other 3 patients were clinically diagnosed with tuberculosis through imaging tests, clinical symptoms, and improvement after administering anti-tuberculosis medications. The tuberculosis accompanied with lung cancer was confirmed by AFB smear and started tuberculosis therapy prior to the ad-

Table 3. Results of core biopsy from EBUS-TBNA

Final diagnosis	No. of patients (n=86)	No. of patients diagnosed by core biopsy (n=55)	No. of core biopsy (n=118)	No. of positive for M.TB culture (n=2)
Cancer	63 (73.3)	48 (76.2)	87	
Non small cell lung cancer	44 (51.1)	32 (72.7)	52	
Adeno carcinoma	26 (30.2)	20 (76.9)	34	
Squamous cell carcinoma	15 (17.4)	11 (73.3)	14	
Large cell carcinoma	1 (1.1)	0 (0)	1	0 (0)
Non specified carcinoma	2 (2.3)	1 (50)	3	
Small cell lung cancer	13 (15.1)	13 (100)	23	
Small cell lung cancer with tuberculosis*	1 (1.1)	1 (100)	2	
Other cancer	6 (6.9) [†]	3 (50) [‡]	10 [§]	
Tuberculosis	8 (9.3)	3 (37.5)	9	2 (25)
Mediastinal TB Lymphadenopathy	2 (2.3)	2 (100)	2	1 (50)
TP pleurisy+pulmonary TB	1 (1.1)	0 (0)	1	0 (0)
Pulmonary TB+Lymphadenopathy*	5 (5.8)	1 (50)	6	1 (20)
Sarcoidosis	7 (8.1)	3 (42.8)	10	
Parenchymal+	5 (5.8)	3 (60)	7	0 (0)
Parenchymal-	2 (2.3)	0 (0)	3	
Asperogillosis	2 (2.3)	1 (50)	2	0 (0)
Pneumoconiosis	2 (2.3)	0 (0)	2	0 (0)
Unkonwn mediastinal lymphadenopathy	5 (5.8)	0 (0)	9	0 (0)

Values are presented as number (%).

*The group of pulmonary TB and lymphadenopathy included one patient with both small cell lung cancer and tuberculosis at the same time. One patient is overlapped. [†]MALToma, 1; Advanced gastric cancer, 1; Breast cancer, 1; Cervix cancer, 1; Angiosarcoma, 1; Oropharyngeal cancer, 1. [‡]Advanced gastric cancer, 1; Breast cancer, 1; Cervix cancer, 1. [§]MALToma, 2; Advanced gastric cancer, 1; Breast cancer, 2; Cervix cancer, 1; Angiosarcoma, 2; Oropharyngeal cancer, 2. M.TB: *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*.

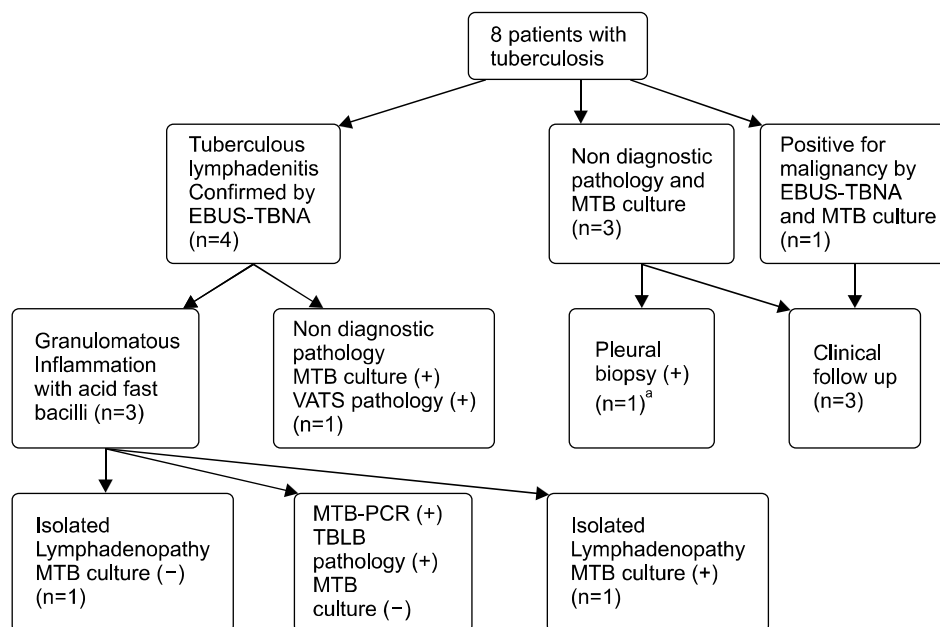


Figure 1. Flowchart of patients with tuberculosis undergoing endobronchial ultrasound guided by trans-bronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA). ^aMycobacterial culture of pleural fluid was positive. PCR: polymerase chain reaction; MTB: mycobacterium tuberculosis; VATS: video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery.

mission but there was no evidence of tuberculosis on EBUS-TBNA (Figure 1). There were not any complications related to EBUS-TBNA such as bleeding or pneumothorax.

Discussion

About 50 % of extrapulmonary tuberculosis is tuberculous lymphadenitis and it is the most common in childhood tuberculosis, but it has been increasing among adults in recent years. Tuberculous lymphadenitis is the most prevalent in tuberculosis endemic country and it has been reported that it is most commonly seen in female and in the third to fifth decade domestically¹¹. Although fine needle aspiration is usually performed to confirm tuberculous lymphadenitis¹², the results can be ambiguous in many cases and its sensitivity is usually low. Moreover, specific characteristics are not identified in immunosuppressed patients such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome even if granuloma is observed. Therefore, excisional biopsy is necessary in some cases.

Intrathoracic tuberculous lymphadenitis is shown in 5~7% of adult pulmonary tuberculosis and 2% of them are diagnosed without lung parenchyma lesions resulting low diagnostic rate with bronchoscopy¹³. Chest CT finding of tuberculous lymphadenitis is radiolucency in the middle of lymph nodes created by necrosis and enhancement in surrounding area indicating histopathological caseous necrosis. However, these findings are observed in only in 33~75% of patients, so chest CT cannot be used for a definite diagnostic method¹⁴.

Malignancy is usually suspected when the maximum standard uptake value (SUV) on PET is greater than 2.5 but the value increases to the maximum level when there is active tuberculosis. Therefore, active tuberculosis cannot be differentiated from malignancy only by SUV and its specificity is low despite its high sensitivity^{15,16}. For this reason, the pathological diagnosis was necessary to diagnose tuberculous lymphadenitis and the diagnostic value of fine needle aspiration was reported in a number of researches. According to the

study of Ellison et al.¹⁷ conducted in the United States with less prevalence of tuberculosis, there were 58 AFB smear positives (24.4%) and 82 mycobacterium culture positives (34.4%) performing needle aspiration from 238 lymph nodes of 180 tuberculosis patients and the sensitivity was increased to 53% when AFB smear, mycobacterium culture and pathologic findings of granuloma were combined. Nayak et al.¹⁸ conducted a research performing fine needle aspiration to 21 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) positive patients and 21 HIV negative patients accompanied with tuberculous lymphadenitis and reported that the positive AFB smear, the positive mycobacterium culture and the positive pathological findings correspondent to tuberculosis were 61.9%, 23.8% and 14.3%, respectively in HIV positive patients, and 9.5%, 38.1% and 52.4% in HIV negative patients. These results suggested that the need for additional histological tests was higher in HIV negative patients than HIV positive patients.

Ayed and Behbehani¹³ performed bronchoscopy and mediastinoscopy to isolated thoracic tuberculous lymphadenitis patients without lung parenchymal lesions at the same time. They reported that all tuberculous lymphadenitis was identified by mediastinoscopy but none of the mycobacterium culture from sputum identified tuberculosis and only 9% of the mycobacterium culture from bronchial washing identified tuberculosis. Chang et al.¹⁹ reported that tuberculosis was diagnosed from 36% of sputum culture, 90% of peripheral lymph node biopsy and 75% of bronchoscopy among the pulmonary tuberculosis patients accompanied with tuberculous lymphadenitis. Cetinkaya et al. diagnosed 8 tuberculosis patients among 10 tuberculosis patients (80%) with only fine needle aspiration without any other diagnostic investigations²⁰.

Cancer patients carry 9 times higher risk of tuberculosis than general population⁴ and the prevalence of tuberculosis among lung cancer patients is reported to be 916 per 100,000 people (MSK series)⁵ or 901 per 100,000 people (Gopalakrishnan)⁶. About 5.1% of lung cancer patients accompany with tuberculous lymphadenitis⁷ and 82.4% of bronchogenic carcinoma patients ac-

accompanied with tuberculosis also show mediastinal lymphadenopathy²¹. Impaired cell-mediated immunity due to the characteristics of tumors themselves or chemotherapy reactivates pulmonary tuberculosis and the survival rate of lung cancer patients with active tuberculosis is lower than those without²². Simultaneous tuberculosis therapy with chemotherapy is important in lung cancer patients because it is known that tuberculosis does not affect the clinical progress of lung cancer when it is treated appropriately²³.

EBUS-TBNA has been developed to establish the mediastinal stage and carries less risk of neurovascular damage and infection than surgical methods under general anesthesia²⁴. Kuo et al, performed EBUS-TBNA on lung cancer patients accompanied with enlarged lymph nodes less than 1cm in the tuberculosis endemic area and reported 80.6% sensitivity of EBUS-TBNA, 100% specificity, 100% positive predictive value and 85.7% negative predictive value to diagnose the tumor lymphatic invasion. This results showed the more superior results of EBUS-TBNA than 18% specificity and 44% positive predictive value of PET-CT²⁵. Marcus et al, performed EBUS-TBNA to 153 patients suspected of mediastinal malignancy and confirmed sarcoidosis in 5.2% (8/153) of them²⁶ and Nakajima proved that the diagnostic accuracy of EBUS-TBNA was higher than that of BAL or transbronchial lung biopsy for the patients suspected of sarcoidosis³. Therefore, EBUS-TBNA became a standard diagnostic method for malignancy and sarcoidosis but the researches regarding its diagnostic value for tuberculous lymphadenitis only started to be conducted in recent years^{4,27}. EBUS-TBNA is a useful method for the patients suspected of tuberculous lymphadenitis located in inaccessible place for the biopsy because it facilitates the diagnosis and drug sensitivity of cultured tuberculosis can be tested through aspirated specimen and pathologic specimen of core tissue.

Among 8 patients with negative results of AFB smear and mycobacterium culture of sputum and bronchial washing, four patients were diagnosed either histologically or by mycobacterium culture from EBUS-TBNA. This result was correspondent to the conclusions in pre-

vious studies stating that EBUS-TBNA was useful to diagnose tuberculous lymphadenitis although the sensitivity of mycobacterium culture and pathology tests of EBUS-TBNA was low in this study. However, the additional mycobacterium culture of aspirated specimen was not beneficial because only one case (1.4%) was diagnosed by mycobacterium culture of aspirated specimen and core tissue from lymph node and tuberculous lymphadenitis was already diagnosed by mediastinoscopy before the culture result was available.

Only 1.5% of cancer patients accompanied with tuberculosis in this study whereas 5.2% of cancer patients accompanied with tuberculosis in the study of Solak. The reasons for lower incidence are small sample size and that additional surgical mediastinal lymph node biopsy was not performed. Moreover, the selection bias should have been occurred during lymph nodes selection for EBUS-TBNA. The utility of EBUS TBNA was underestimated as a diagnostic tool for tuberculous lymphadenitis because EBUS TBNA was usually used for lymph node biopsy in cancer patients such as lung cancer in tertiary hospital. The sensitivity and the specificity of mycobacterium culture and pathology tests from EBUS-TBNA were 50% and 100% respectively which were lower than 95% and 100% in the study of Hassan et al.²⁷. The sensitivity seems to be low because this study was conducted with mediastinal lymphadenitis including cancer patients and a number of inactive lymph node lesions whereas the previous studies included the patients who were strongly suspected of intrathoracic tuberculous lymphadenitis without lung parenchyma lesions. The higher mycobacterium culture was expected if the subjects were limited to the patients with enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes or to the patients suspected of tuberculous lymphadenitis presented with radiolucency in the middle of lymph nodes. The sensitivity of EBUS-TBNA was 100% as the diagnosis of all 4 isolated mediastinal lymphadenopathy in this study. This result is similar to bigger scale of study on intrathoracic tuberculous lymphadenitis patients without lung parenchyma lesions presented with negative AFB smear and mycobacterium culture reporting 94% of sen-

sitivity⁴. However, the results of the previous study is not feasible to apply in South Korea with high prevalence of tuberculosis and low prevalence of HIV because they were conducted in the countries where the prevalence of tuberculosis was low and HIV positive patients were included. It is thought to be beneficial to conduct large scale of researches in tuberculosis endemic countries in order to examine the clinical role of EBUS-TBNA for tuberculosis lymphadenopathy.

In conclusion, EBUS-TBNA is beneficial for isolated mediastinal lymphadenopathy which needs to exclude tuberculous lymphadenopathy when sputum collection is difficult or AFB smear is negative, but the advantage of additional routine AFB smear and mycobacterium culture of fine needle aspiration specimen to diagnose tuberculous lymphadenitis accompanied with malignancy is not justified.

Acknowledgements

This study was supported by a faculty research grant of Yonsei University College of Medicine for 2010 (6-2010-0143).

References

1. Toloza EM, Harpole L, Detterbeck F, McCrory DC. Invasive staging of non-small cell lung cancer: a review of the current evidence. *Chest* 2003;123(1 Suppl):157S-66S.
2. Detterbeck FC, DeCamp MM Jr, Kohman LJ, Silvestri GA; American College of Chest Physicians. Lung cancer. Invasive staging: the guidelines. *Chest* 2003; 123(1 Suppl):167S-75S.
3. Nakajima T, Yasufuku K, Kurosu K, Takiguchi Y, Fujiwara T, Chiyo M, et al. The role of EBUS-TBNA for the diagnosis of sarcoidosis—comparisons with other bronchoscopic diagnostic modalities. *Respir Med* 2009;103:1796-800.
4. Navani N, Molyneaux PL, Breen RA, Connell DW, Jepson A, Nankivell M, et al. Utility of endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration in patients with tuberculous intrathoracic lymphadenopathy: a multicentre study. *Thorax* 2011;66:889-93.
5. Libshitz HI, Pannu HK, Elting LS, Cooksley CD. Tuberculosis in cancer patients: an update. *J Thorac Imaging* 1997;12:41-6.
6. Kaplan MH, Armstrong D, Rosen P. Tuberculosis complicating neoplastic disease. A review of 201 cases. *Cancer* 1974;33:850-8.
7. Gopalakrishnan P, Miller JE, McLaughlin JS. Pulmonary tuberculosis and coexisting carcinoma: a 10-year experience and review of the literature. *Am Surg* 1975;41: 405-8.
8. Solak O, Sayar A, Metin M, Erdoğan V, Cuhadaroğlu S, Turna A, et al. The coincidence of mediastinal tuberculosis lymphadenitis in lung cancer patients. *Acta Chir Belg* 2005;105:180-2.
9. Konishi J, Yamazaki K, Tsukamoto E, Tamaki N, Onodera Y, Otake T, et al. Mediastinal lymph node staging by FDG-PET in patients with non-small cell lung cancer: analysis of false-positive FDG-PET findings. *Respiration* 2003;70:500-6.
10. Turkmen C, Sonmezoglu K, Toker A, Yilmazbayhan D, Dilege S, Halac M, et al. The additional value of FDG PET imaging for distinguishing N0 or N1 from N2 stage in preoperative staging of non-small cell lung cancer in region where the prevalence of inflammatory lung disease is high. *Clin Nucl Med* 2007;32:607-12.
11. Ahn CM, Kim HJ, Yoo KH, Park KJ, Kim SK, Lee WY. Clinical features in primary mediastinal Tuberculous Lymphadenitis. *Tuberc Respir Dis* 1999;46:767-74.
12. Geldmacher H, Taube C, Kroeger C, Magnussen H, Kirsten DK. Assessment of lymph node tuberculosis in northern Germany: a clinical review. *Chest* 2002;121: 1177-82.
13. Ayed AK, Behbehani NA. Diagnosis and treatment of isolated tuberculous mediastinal lymphadenopathy in adults. *Eur J Surg* 2001;167:334-8.
14. Moon WK, Im JG, Yeon KM, Han MC. Mediastinal tuberculous lymphadenitis: CT findings of active and inactive disease. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1998;170:715-8.
15. Ataergin S, Arslan N, Ozet A, Ozguven MA. Abnormal FDG uptake on 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography in patients with cancer diagnosis: case reports of tuberculous lymphadenitis. *Intern Med* 2009;48:115-9.
16. Hofmeyr A, Lau WF, Slavin MA. Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in patients with cancer, the role of 18-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography for diagnosis and monitoring treatment response. *Tuberculosis (Edinb)* 2007;87:459-63.
17. Ellison E, Lapuerta P, Martin SE. Fine needle aspiration

- diagnosis of mycobacterial lymphadenitis. Sensitivity and predictive value in the United States. *Acta Cytol* 1999;43:153-7.
18. Nayak S, Puranik SC, Deshmukh SD, Mani R, Bhore AV, Bollinger RC. Fine-needle aspiration cytology in tuberculous lymphadenitis of patients with and without HIV infection. *Diagn Cytopathol* 2004;31:204-6.
 19. Chang SC, Lee PY, Perng RP. Clinical role of bronchoscopy in adults with intrathoracic tuberculous lymphadenopathy. *Chest* 1988;93:314-7.
 20. Cetinkaya E, Yildiz P, Kadakal F, Tekin A, Soysal F, Elibol S, et al. Transbronchial needle aspiration in the diagnosis of intrathoracic lymphadenopathy. *Respiration* 2002;69:335-8.
 21. Kim YI, Goo JM, Kim HY, Song JW, Im JG. Coexisting bronchogenic carcinoma and pulmonary tuberculosis in the same lobe: radiologic findings and clinical significance. *Korean J Radiol* 2001;2:138-44.
 22. Chen YM, Chao JY, Tsai CM, Lee PY, Perng RP. Shortened survival of lung cancer patients initially presenting with pulmonary tuberculosis. *Jpn J Clin Oncol* 1996;26:322-7.
 23. Cha SI, Shin KM, Lee JW, Lee SY, Kim CH, Park JY, et al. The clinical course of respiratory tuberculosis in lung cancer patients. *Int J Tuberc Lung Dis* 2009;13:1002-7.
 24. Vincent BD, El-Bayoumi E, Hoffman B, Doelken P, DeRosimo J, Reed C, et al. Real-time endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial lymph node aspiration. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2008;85:224-30.
 25. Kuo CH, Chen HC, Chung FT, Lo YL, Lee KY, Wang CW, et al. Diagnostic value of EBUS-TBNA for lung cancer with non-enlarged lymph nodes: a study in a tuberculosis-endemic country. *PLoS One* 2011;6:e16877.
 26. Kennedy MP, Jimenez CA, Mhatre AD, Morice RC, Eapen GA. Clinical implications of granulomatous inflammation detected by endobronchial ultrasound transbronchial needle aspiration in patients with suspected cancer recurrence in the mediastinum. *J Cardiothorac Surg* 2008;3:8.
 27. Hassan T, McLaughlin AM, O'Connell F, Gibbons N, Nicholson S, Keane J. EBUS-TBNA performs well in the diagnosis of isolated thoracic tuberculous lymphadenopathy. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2011;183:136-7.