

Efficacy Statements from Studies Using Talc for Treatment of Malignant Pleural Effusions

<u>Lead Author</u>	<u>Efficacy Statements</u>
Chambers	<p>“none of the patients was any worse for having been handled in this manner.</p> <p>Talc as slurry is of comparable magnitude to other sclerosants (gold, nitrogen mustard)”</p>
Bloomberg	<p>“The advantages of thoracoscopy in the diagnosis of pleural effusions of unknown cause are documented. The technic [sic] is simple. There have been no morbid reactions and no deaths from the procedure.”</p>
Adler	<p>“This method of talc pleurodesis with tube thoracostomy is a simple and effective approach for controlling malignant pleural effusions in properly selected patients.”</p>
Webb	<p>“These observations indicate that intrapleural instillation of a slurry of iodized talc is a safe, adequate, and effective treatment for control of neoplastic or benign pleural effusions.</p>
Kennedy	<p>“Talc slurry instilled through a chest tube is an effective bedside method of pleurodesis. Fever occurs frequently. Respiratory failure is a rare but potentially serious complication that deserves further investigation.”</p>
Miller	<p>“[Using talc slurry for pleurodesis] we have had virtually no recurrence of ipsilateral effusion in our patients thus far.”</p>
Turler	<p>“The procedure was well tolerated without major complications in all cases.</p> <p>Iodized talc pleurodesis is an excellent tool in the palliative management of malignant pleural effusions. Administration via chest tube is sufficient for treatment success.”</p>
Jacobi	<p>“Successful therapy was achieved in 31 of 33 patients (94%) with malignant effusions within a follow-up period of 7 months.</p> <p>These results indicate that pleurodesis with iodized talcum slurry is a simple and inexpensive method with high efficacy in controlling malignant [and non-malignant] pleural effusions.”</p>
Thompson	<p>“Iodized talc slurry instilled through a small-bore pigtail catheter is a safe, economical, and effective treatment for malignant pleural effusion. “</p>
Bloom	<p>“We conclude that [instilling talc slurry into the pleural cavity using a small bore percutaneous chest tube] is an acceptable method for treating patients with malignant pleural effusions.”</p>

Marom	“Small bore catheter thoracostomy followed with talc pleurodesis is successful for treating symptomatic malignant pleural effusions. Talc is as efficient as other sclerosing agents with not greater risk of complications and costs less. Drainage and instillation through a small-bore catheter is as efficient as through large-bore chest tubes, eliminates the need for general anesthesia, and improves the quality of life of terminally ill patients.”
Saffran	“Ambulatory sclerosis of malignant effusion using a small-bore catheter is a feasible alternative to inpatient sclerosis with a large-bore chest tube, especially in patients with strong preferences for outpatient care.”
Schulze	“The VATS talc pleurodesis is appropriate for palliation of patients with malignant pleural effusions and should be performed once the diagnosis has been confirmed.”
Prevost	“In conclusion, although successful pleurodesis may not alter survival, it has the potential to dramatically enhance the patients quality of life...It appeared in our study that talc slurry demonstrated satisfactory efficacy and was associated with very few moderate side effects.”
Cardillo	“VATS represents the method of choice for both diagnosis and treatment of malignant recurrent pleural effusions. Talc poudrage is safe and effective in obtaining pleurodesis.”
Love	“Complete and permanent control of a malignant effusion is difficult to achieve. Management based on thoracoscopy and talc insufflation produces satisfactory results with an acceptable morbidity and no early mortality.”
Janssen	“The long-term safety of talc was proven in several studies, and today talc for pharmaceutical use is asbestos-free.”
Kolschmann	“Thoracoscopic talc pleurodesis is a safe and effective method to stop recurrent MPEs. Lasting pleural symphysis is obtained.”
Sahin	“In conclusion, pleurodesis in patients with recurrent pleural effusion can be performed with a small bore catheter with an effect similar to that obtained with a large-bore chest tube as reported in the literature. This study supports the use of small-bore tubes, which were well tolerated, has satisfactory response rates and minimal complications.”
Debeljak	“Pleurodesis with instillation of talc slurry and with insufflations of talc during thoracoscopy were equally successful in patients with massive malignant pleural effusions.”
Laisaar	“Results of surgical thoracoscopy for malignant pleural effusion are good, with low morbidity. However, in debilitated patients, bedside talc slurry may be preferable.”
Waqainabete	“Talc pleurodesis is a relatively cheap and safe procedure undertaken at Cardiothoracic Surgical Unit, Christchurch Public Hospital. Chemical pleurodesis using talc is an important consideration.”
Goodman	“We conclude that this shorter pleurodesis regime is safe and effective.”

Stefani

“Our study confirms that intrapleural talc carries good results in the treatment of malignant pleural effusion...Talc pleurodesis should be offered to every patient with MPE, apart from terminally ill ones, provided that a satisfying lung re-expansion has been achieved.”

Steger

“Patients with pleural effusion due to malignant disease gain from early pleurodesis. The most favorable outcome after talc pleurodesis was seen in women whose lungs were fully expandable, in patients whose Karnofsky index exceeded 60%, in patients whose body mass index was greater than 25 kg/m², and in patients with benign disease.”

Lee

“Success rates with pleuroscopic talc pleurodesis for malignant pleural effusions were 94%, 92% and 89.5% at 3, 6 and 12 months, respectively, and the 30-day mortality was 0%.”