

The location, histologic type, and stage of lung cancer are associated with bleeding during endobronchial biopsy

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Background: Several risk factors have been proposed for bleeding during bronchoscopy, including immunosuppression, thrombocytopenia, pulmonary arterial hypertension, and mechanical ventilation. However, research on bronchoscopic biopsy-induced bleeding in the population of lung cancer without these “proposed risk factors” remains lacking.

Patients and methods: A total of 531 lung cancer patients with endobronchial biopsy (EBB) were enrolled in this retrospective observational study. Patients were divided into biopsy-induced bleeding group (n=162) and non-bleeding group (n=369). Using multiple logistic regression, independent risk factors for EBB bleeding were identified.

Results: The location, histologic type, and stage of lung cancer were independently associated with EBB bleeding, as assessed by multiple logistic regression ($p < 0.05$) in patients with lung cancer. Moreover, during EBB, the risk of bleeding of endobronchial lesions located in the central airways was significantly higher when compared to that in peripheral bronchi (odds ratio [OR], 2.211; 95% CI, 1.276–3.830; $p = 0.005$). In addition, squamous cell carcinoma and small-cell lung carcinoma were more susceptible to bleeding during biopsy when compared with adenocarcinoma (OR, 3.107, 2.389; 95% CI, 1.832–5.271, 1.271–4.489; $p = 0.000$, $p = 0.007$, respectively). Patients with advanced lung cancer were more prone to EBB bleeding compared to patients in the early stages of disease (OR, 1.583; 95% CI, 1.065–2.354; $p = 0.023$).

Conclusion: Lesions located in the central airways, histologic types of squamous cell carcinoma and small-cell lung carcinoma, and stages of advanced lung cancer were the independent risk factors for hemorrhage in EBB.

Keywords: bronchoscopy, biopsy, hemorrhage, risk factor

Introduction

For bronchoscopists, hemorrhage is a frequently encountered and difficult-to-manage complication.^{1–3} Reported risk factors for bleeding during bronchoscopy include immunosuppression, mechanical ventilation, thrombocytopenia (platelets $< 50 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$), pulmonary arterial hypertension, lung transplant, anticoagulant and antiplatelet therapy, liver and kidney disease, bleeding tendencies and active bleeding.^{4–7} Fortunately, most patients who undergo bronchoscopy do not present these risk factors in clinical practice.

Bronchoscopic biopsies are widely used in the histopathologic diagnosis of lung cancer, which is one of the leading cancers worldwide causing morbidity and mortality.⁸ Common biopsy procedures include endobronchial forceps biopsy, cryobiopsy, bronchial brushing, and transbronchial needle aspiration.^{9,10} Malignancies may be more susceptible to hemorrhage compared to benign mucosal lesions and, therefore,

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require more attention during bronchoscopy.^{11–13} However, the risk factors of bronchoscopic biopsy-induced bleeding in patients with lung cancer remain elusive.

The aim of this study was to assess bronchoscopic biopsy-induced bleeding in patients diagnosed with lung cancer but without “proposed risk factors” and to identify independent risk factors for endobronchial biopsy (EBB) bleeding in this patient population.

Patients and methods

Study design and data collection

This retrospective cohort study was performed in patients with EBB who were diagnosed with lung cancer at the Jinhua Hospital of Zhejiang University between January 2014 and July 2017. The study was approved by the ethics committee of Jinhua Hospital of Zhejiang University (No. 2017102001). Relevant medical records, laboratory results, and histopathologic data collected from study subjects were anonymous, and informed consent was, therefore, waived.

The following data were extracted: age, gender, comorbidities (hypertension, diabetes, COPD, and heart disease), location of the lesion, histologic type of lung cancer, stage of cancer, biopsy results (bleeding or not), and methods of hemostasis maneuvers. Blood tests were performed within 72 hours prior to bronchoscopy and included white blood cell counts, neutrophils, C-reactive protein, hemoglobin, platelet counts, prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, alanine aminotransferase, and aspartate aminotransferase.

Patients were divided into two groups. Subjects who had been treated with hemostasis maneuvers during EBB were categorized under the bleeding group and the remaining subjects with no bleeding or minimal bleeding (bleeding stopped on its own) were included in the non-bleeding group. Moreover, based on their TNM stage, patients were categorized into early and advanced stages (TNM stage I and II as early stage and stage III and IV as advanced stage). In this study, trachea, left and right main bronchi, and the right middle bronchus were defined as the central airways. Both the upper lobar bronchi, the lower lobar bronchus, and the right middle lobar bronchus were classified as peripheral bronchi.

Patients' inclusion criteria were as follows: 1) adult patients with endobronchial local exophytic lesions who underwent EBB and 2) patients diagnosed with primary lung cancer based on histologic confirmation. Patients who presented any of the following conditions were excluded from the study: immunosuppression, mechanical ventilation, thrombocytopenia (platelets $<50 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$), international

normalized ratio >1.3 , continuous anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapy, pulmonary arterial hypertension, superior vena cava syndrome, heart function failure, liver or kidney disease, lung transplant, active bleeding, known bleeding tendencies, or a suspected bleeding disorder.

Bronchoscopic procedures

Most of the patients underwent general anesthesia. Propofol (Libang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Xi'an, China) was used for sedation (1.0 mg/kg for induction and 3.0–6.0 mg/kg/h for maintenance), and remifentanyl (Jiangsu Hengrui Medicine Co., Ltd., Lianyungang, China) was used for analgesia (5.0–10.0 $\mu\text{g/kg/h}$). If needed, cisatracurium (Jiangsu Hengrui Medicine Co., Ltd., Lianyungang, China) was used for the induction of neuromuscular blockade at a dosage of 0.15 mg/kg. Patients were intubated with a laryngeal mask airway (Well Lead Medical Co., Ltd., Guangzhou, China) and ventilated using a closed circuit connected to a ventilator. In local anesthesia, after premedication with 0.5 mg of atropine (orally) and 2% lidocaine (Hubei Tianyao Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Xiangyang, China) (aerosol inhalation) within half an hour prior to the bronchoscopy, the procedures were performed by bronchoscopists using fiberoptic bronchoscopy (BF-1T60; Olympus Corp., Tokyo, Japan). All bronchoscopies were performed by two experienced bronchoscopists.

Biopsy methods included forceps biopsies and cryobiopsy. In general, three to five biopsies were performed by forceps biopsy^{9,14} and one or two biopsies by cryobiopsy.^{10,15} When endobronchial tumors bled significantly following the first biopsy attempt, only one biopsy was taken. Cold water, diluted adrenalin (Hangzhou Minsheng Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hangzhou, China), and argon plasma coagulation (APC) were used for endobronchial hemostasis.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 21.0 software (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Blood tests values were expressed as the mean $\pm$ standard error of the mean and analyzed using a two-sided unpaired *t*-test. Age was indicated as median (range). Pearson χ^2 or the Fisher's exact test was used for categorical variables. Variables that were considered clinically relevant and those with a *p* value of <0.05 in the univariate analysis were included in the multiple logistic regression. Data were considered statistically significant when *p* <0.05 .

Results

A total of 531 eligible patients were enrolled, and the patient demographics are presented in Table 1. The 162 patients

Table 1 Patient demographics

Characteristics	Values
Age (years), median (range)	65 (32–85)
Male gender, n (%)	418 (78.7)
Patients with coexisting disease, n (%)	
COPD	36 (6.8)
Hypertension	131 (24.7)
Diabetes	28 (5.3)
Heart disease	13 (2.5)
Location of lesion, n (%)	
Central airways	87 (16.4)
Peripheral bronchi	444 (83.6)
Histologic types, n (%)	
Adenocarcinoma	141 (26.6)
Squamous cell carcinoma	268 (50.5)
SCLC	100 (18.8)
NSCLC (not specified)	6 (1.1)
Neuroendocrine carcinoma	4 (0.8)
Adenosquamous carcinoma	5 (0.9)
Adenoid cystic carcinoma	1 (0.2)
Histology not specified	6 (1.1)
Stage, n (%)	
Early	313 (59.0)
Advanced	218 (41.0)
Biopsy-induced bleeding, n (%)	162 (30.5)
Methods of hemostasis, n (%)	
Single cold water application	81 (50.0)
Combined application (cold water, adrenalin or/and APC)	81 (50.0)

Abbreviations: APC, argon plasma coagulation; NSCLC, non-small-cell lung carcinoma; SCLC, small-cell lung carcinoma.

who received treatment of endobronchial hemostasis were categorized as the bleeding group, in which 50% of the patients (n=81) only needed intrabronchial instillation of 5–10 mL cold water (2–3 times repeated if needed) to stop bleeding, while the remaining patients required topical instillation of small amounts of diluted adrenalin (1:10,000) or APC to control bleeding after cold water treatment. In none of the cases, severe bleeding was observed. The other 369 patients, who did not need any maneuvers for hemostasis, were categorized as the non-bleeding group.

The location of the lesion, histologic type, stage, and C-reactive protein positively correlated with hemorrhage of EBB as assessed by univariate analysis (Table 2). However, only the location of the lesion, histologic type, and the stage of lung cancer were independently associated with EBB bleeding as assessed by multiple logistic regression (Table 3). Other variables, such as age, gender, coexisting illnesses with COPD, diabetes, hypertension, or heart disease, were not statistically significant between the bleeding group and the non-bleeding group ($p>0.05$). In addition, none of the blood tests were associated with bleeding during EBB ($p>0.05$).

Table 2 Univariable analysis of risk factors for endobronchial biopsy-induced bleeding

Variables	Biopsy-induced bleeding		p-value
	Yes	No	
Age, years (range)	66 (36–85)	65 (32–85)	0.152
Gender, n (%)			
Male	130 (31.1)	288 (68.9)	0.569
Female	32 (28.3)	81 (71.7)	
Diabetes, n (%)			
Yes	7 (25.0)	21 (75.0)	0.515
No	155 (30.8)	348 (69.2)	
Hypertension, n (%)			
Yes	41 (31.3)	90 (68.7)	0.821
No	121 (30.3)	279 (69.7)	
COPD, n (%)			
Yes	11 (30.6)	25 (69.4)	0.995
No	151 (30.5)	344 (69.5)	
Heart disease, n (%)			
Yes	4 (30.8)	9 (69.2)	1.000
No	158 (30.5)	360 (69.5)	
Location of lesion, n (%)			
Central airway	45 (51.7)	42 (48.3)	0.000
Peripheral bronchi	117 (26.4)	327 (73.6)	
Histologic types, n (%)			
Adenocarcinoma	22 (15.6)	119 (84.4)	0.000
Squamous cell carcinoma	102 (38.1)	166 (61.9)	
SCLC	33 (33.0)	67 (67.0)	
Stage, n (%)			
Early	85 (27.2)	228 (72.8)	0.044
Advanced	77 (35.3)	141 (64.7)	
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	7.47 $\pm$ 0.22	7.31 $\pm$ 0.16	0.589
Neutrophils ($\times 10^9/L$)	5.47 $\pm$ 0.21	5.20 $\pm$ 0.17	0.327
CRP (mg/L)	26.40 $\pm$ 2.70	20.04 $\pm$ 1.65	0.046
Hemoglobin, g/dL	12.78 $\pm$ 0.21	12.80 $\pm$ 0.18	0.93
Plt ($\times 10^9/L$)	245.02 $\pm$ 8.22	230.10 $\pm$ 4.53	0.113
PT (S)	13.59 $\pm$ 0.62	16.34 $\pm$ 1.30	0.056
APTT (S)	37.47 $\pm$ 1.55	39.32 $\pm$ 1.46	0.445
ALT (IU/L)	19.31 $\pm$ 1.25	22.11 $\pm$ 0.94	0.088
AST (IU/L)	25.40 $\pm$ 1.24	26.44 $\pm$ 0.76	0.466

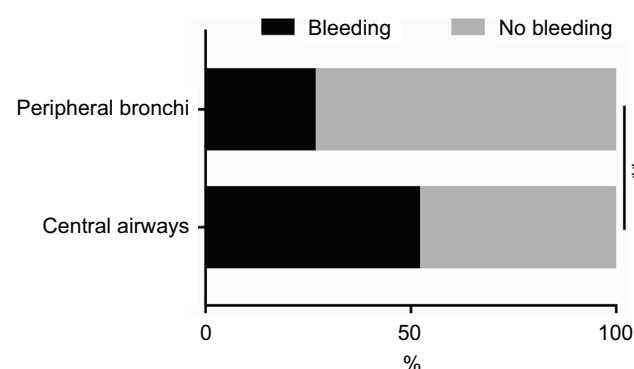
Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CRP, C-reactive protein; Plt, platelet; PT, prothrombin time; SCLC, small-cell lung carcinoma; WBC, white blood cell.

During biopsy, the lesions located in the central airways were more susceptible to bleeding compared to those in peripheral bronchi (odds ratio [OR], 2.211; 95% CI, 1.276–3.830; $p=0.005$; Figure 1). Moreover, no significant differences were found between the trachea, left main bronchus, and the right main bronchus (including the right middle bronchus) ($p=0.42$, Table 4). In addition, no significant differences were observed between the left lobar bronchi and the right lobar bronchi ($p=0.19$, Table 4). The upper lobar bronchi and the lower lobar bronchi were not significantly different in biopsy-induced bleeding ($p=0.05$, Table 4).

Table 3 Multivariable analysis of risk factors for endobronchial biopsy-induced bleeding

Variables	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
CRP	1.003	0.997–1.009	0.315
Location of lesion			
Peripheral bronchi			
Central airway	2.211	1.276–3.830	0.005
Histologic types			
Adenocarcinoma			
Squamous cell carcinoma	3.107	1.832–5.271	0.000
SCLC	2.389	1.271–4.489	0.007
Stage			
Early			
Advanced	1.583	1.065–2.354	0.023

Abbreviations: CRP, C-reactive protein; SCLC, small-cell lung carcinoma.

**Figure 1** The incidence rates of bleeding of lesions located in the central airways and peripheral bronchi during EBB.

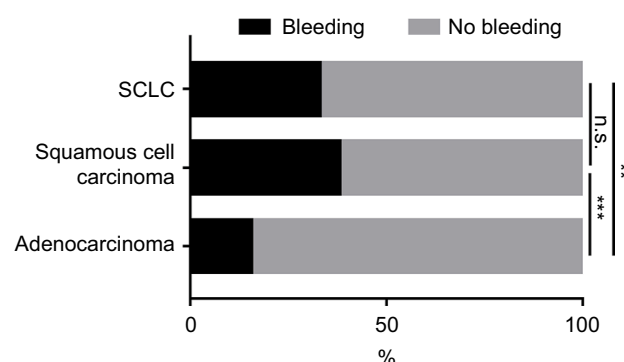
Notes: The incidence rate of biopsy-induced bleeding was higher in lesions located in the central airways compared to that in lesions located in the peripheral bronchi. $**p<0.01$.

Abbreviation: EBB, endobronchial biopsy.

Table 4 Locations of lesion of endobronchial biopsy-induced bleeding

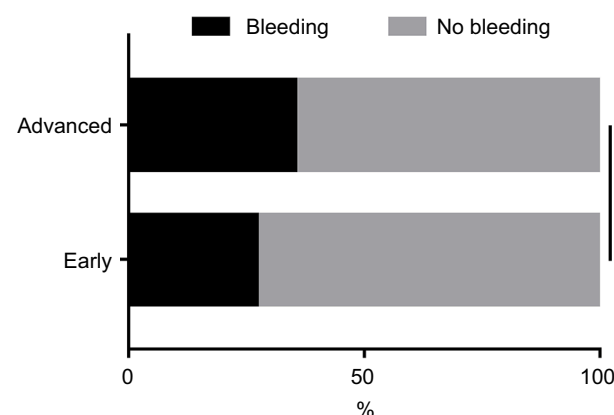
Locations of lesion	Biopsy-induced bleeding		p-value
	Yes	No	
Central airway, n (%)			
Trachea	4 (40)	6 (60)	0.42
Left main bronchus	20 (60.6)	13 (39.4)	
Right main and right middle bronchi	21 (47.7)	23 (52.3)	
Peripheral bronchi, n (%)			
Left lobar bronchi	63 (29.2)	153 (70.8)	0.19
Right lobar bronchi	54 (23.7)	174 (76.3)	
Upper lobar bronchi	74 (30.0)	173 (70.0)	
Lower lobar bronchi	37 (21.4)	136 (78.6)	0.05

Considering the histologic types, squamous cell carcinoma (SCC; OR, 3.107; 95% CI, 1.832–5.271; $p=0.000$) and small-cell lung carcinoma (SCLC; OR, 2.389; 95% CI, 1.271–4.489; $p=0.007$) were more prone to bleeding during EBB when compared to adenocarcinoma (Figure 2). However,

**Figure 2** The incidence rates of bleeding among SCC, SCLC, and adenocarcinoma during EBB.

Notes: SCC and SCLC were more susceptible to bleeding when compared with adenocarcinoma, and it was not statistically significant between SCC and SCLC. n.s., $p>0.05$, $**p<0.01$, $***p<0.001$.

Abbreviations: EBB, endobronchial biopsy; n.s., not significant; SCC, squamous cell carcinoma; SCLC, small-cell lung carcinoma.

**Figure 3** The incidence rates of bleeding in different stages of lung cancer during EBB.

Notes: The biopsy-induced bleeding events were more frequent in patients with advanced lung cancer compared to patients in the early stages of disease. $*p<0.05$.

Abbreviation: EBB, endobronchial biopsy.

no statistically significant differences were observed between SCC and SCLC ($p=0.298$, Figure 2).

In addition, patients with advanced lung cancer were more likely to bleed upon EBB when compared to patients in the early stages of disease (OR, 1.583; 95% CI, 1.065–2.354; $p=0.023$; Figure 3).

Discussion

In the present study, we demonstrated that the location, histologic type, and the stage of lung cancer were independent risk factors for bleeding during EBB. Moreover, we found that malignant lesions located in the central airways were more prone to bleeding compared to those found in peripheral bronchi. When compared with adenocarcinoma, SCC and SCLC were more susceptible to bleeding. In addition, it was more likely for bronchoscopists to encounter biopsy-related

bleeding in patients with advanced lung cancer compared to patients in the early stages of disease.

The bronchoscopic procedure risk significantly increased when a biopsy was performed.¹ The complication of biopsy-induced bleeding is very challenging for a bronchoscopist to manage.¹⁻³ Reported rates of hemorrhage during bronchoscopy varied from <1% to ~20%.⁴ When compared to EBB, more common and more severe hemorrhage was reported when transbronchial biopsies were performed. It was noted that the rate of hemorrhage reached 26% during transbronchial biopsies.⁶ In general, when a larger sample size is obtained or a greater number of biopsy samples are taken, the risk of bleeding may increase.¹⁶ We obtained a larger sample size by using cryobiopsy; however, no significant differences were found in biopsy-induced bleeding between endobronchial forceps biopsies and cryobiopsy,¹⁰ both of which are widely used in the histopathologic diagnosis of lung cancer.^{9,10}

In several studies, it was suggested that the risk factors for bleeding during bronchoscopy include immunosuppression, mechanical ventilation, thrombocytopenia (platelets $<50 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$), pulmonary arterial hypertension, anticoagulant and antiplatelet therapy, liver and kidney disease, lung transplant, bleeding tendencies, and active bleeding.⁴⁻⁷ However, most patients who require bronchoscopy and subsequent biopsy do not have these serious “proposed risk factors”. Malignancy, especially when accompanied by necrotic or various hypervascular tumors, is more likely to bleed during forceps biopsy or brush biopsy.^{11,12} In some malignant cases, massive blood loss following EBB may occur.¹⁷ However, lung cancer patients who are most prone to bleeding during EBB remain elusive.

In different populations, the risk factors for biopsy-induced bleeding may be inconsistent.⁴ In a Spanish retrospective study, including 1079 nonspecific study cases, it was reported that performing biopsies of the upper lobes involved risk factors that were associated with complications (hemorrhage, pneumothorax, desaturation $<80\%$, and other complications).¹⁸ Moreover, Dreisin et al¹² noted that SCC of the trachea in one of four patients developed significant bleeding following bronchoscopy. Carr et al¹⁹ enrolled 234 subjects who had a low clinical risk of bleeding and observed the presence of superior vena cava syndrome only was associated with bleeding during bronchoscopic biopsy.

Patients who showed “proposed risk factors” were excluded from our study. Indeed, most of the patients who underwent bronchoscopy did not show these risk factors in

clinical practice. Therefore, patients enrolled in our study may represent a wider lung cancer study population.

We found that EBB-induced bleeding occurred more frequently in lesions located in the central airways compared to those in peripheral bronchi (bleeding rate, 51.7% vs. 26.4%). However, neither biopsies performed on lesions in the upper lobar bronchi nor those performed on lesions in the left lobar bronchi were risk factors associated with biopsy bleeding compared to those performed on lesions in the lower or right lobar bronchi, respectively. SCC and SCLC were the pathologic types that were prone to bleeding during EBB. In addition, advanced stages of lung cancer were independent risk factors for EBB bleeding. The presence of coexisting illness, such as hypertension, COPD, diabetes, or heart disease (anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapy, preoperative stop for 7 days), did not predispose to bleeding. Nevertheless, given the rarity of the study on the population of coexisting diseases upon biopsy bleeding,⁴ future investigations are warranted to verify the data and to make a definite conclusion.

In this study, the strengths included having two fixed experienced bronchoscopists and a relatively fixed number of biopsies, thereby avoiding a potential operator-associated bias. However, in our study, we reported a significantly high proportion of bleeding cases (30.51%, 162/531). Reportedly, persistent endobronchial bleeding was defined as the need for continuous suctioning for ≥ 2 minutes.²⁰ In our study, the 531 patients enrolled were categorized into two groups based on whether they had been treated for hemorrhage during biopsy. It is possible that several cases that were divided into the bleeding group would have spontaneously resolved biopsy-induced bleeding within 2 minutes. However, in clinical practice, we do not wait for 2 minutes to perform the hemostasis maneuvers. This may in part be contributed to the high bleeding rate. Another possible cause of the high bleeding rate is the nature of the study population, in which lung cancer was confirmed in all patients. It was reported that malignant lesions are more prone to bleed upon biopsy when compared to benign mucosal lesions.¹¹⁻¹³

Limitations

Our study was subject to the potential limitations of the use of observational data. There were several potential confounding variables that would need to be reconciled. We did not further analyze the histologic types of non-small-cell lung carcinoma (not specified), adenosquamous carcinoma, neuroendocrine carcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma, and cases without histologic classification because the number of samples

was too small (Table 1). Therefore, statistical results of the histologic types of lung cancer were not exact. Since adenocarcinoma, SCC, and SCLC account for the majority of lung cancer, we performed statistical analyses in cases of these three histologic types and observed a clinical significance. Hemorrhage is often only determined by direct observation during bronchoscopy. Schumann et al²¹ defined the amount of hemorrhage that occurred during biopsy procedures as follows: no bleeding or minimal bleeding (if bleeding stopped on its own), mild bleeding (if cold water or adrenalin solution was required), moderate bleeding (if APC or bronchial balloon blockage was required), and severe bleeding (events with hemodynamic instability). During bronchoscopy, it is challenging to accurately measure blood loss. Reasons are insensible bleeding into the bronchial tree and inaccurate estimation of the volume of blood that is aspirated.²¹ In our study, we categorized patients into a bleeding group and a non-bleeding group based on whether they had been treated with hemostasis maneuvers during biopsy. Therefore, a quantitative measurement of the volume of bleeding was also not provided.

Despite some potential limitations, our study was the first to identify the risk factors of EBB-induced bleeding in the lung cancer population without “proposed risk factors”.

Conclusion

Patients with tumor lesions located in the central airways, histologic types of SCC and SCLC, and advanced stages may be considered as a “susceptible to bleeding” population during EBB. Knowing the risk factors of bleeding is critical for preventing and managing hemorrhage. Judicious selection of patients undergoing biopsy from this “susceptible to bleeding” population may be effective to reduce the biopsy-induced bleeding rate.¹ Several hemostasis methods, including preoperative intrabronchial instillation of epinephrine or tranexamic acid²² to prevent biopsy bleeding, may be more specific when these risk factors are considered.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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