

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Effect of high flow nasal cannula *versus* conventional nasal cannula oxygen therapy in patients undergoing endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration

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Key words: bronchoscopy methods, endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration methods, hypercapnia, lymphadenopathy pathology, comorbidity.

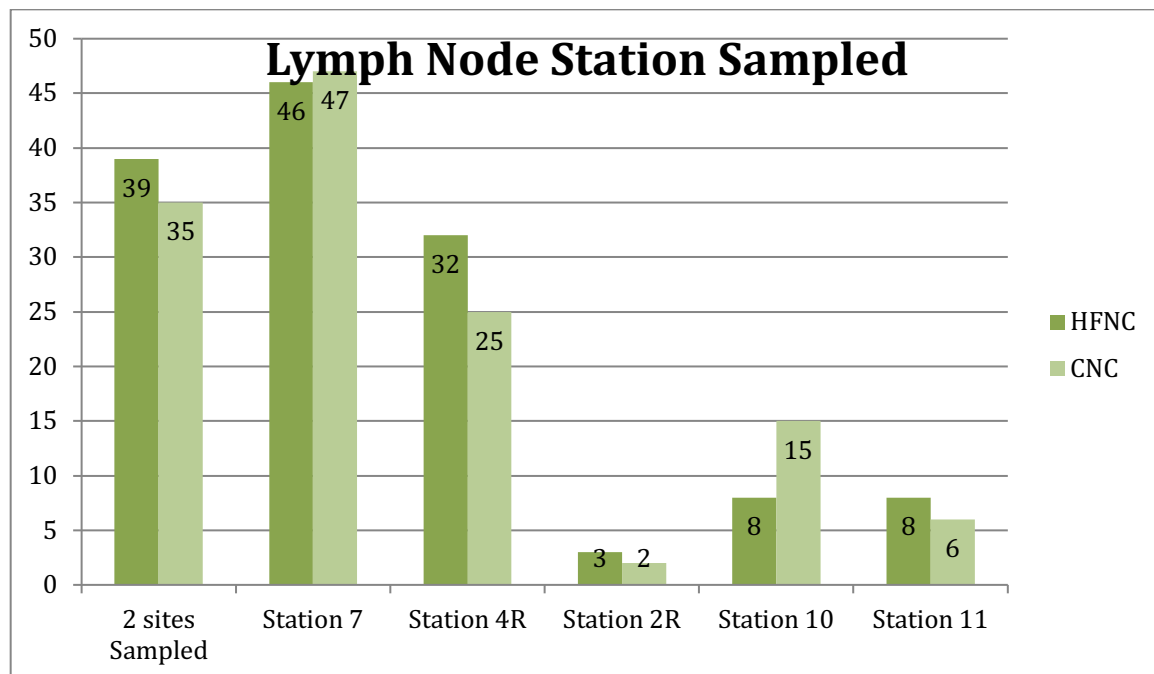
Supplement 1

Table 1 and Figure 1 mention the frequency of the sampled lymph nodes. As seen, the majority of patients had a single site sampled during the procedure, with subcarinal lymph node station as the most common sampled EBUS station (75.40% in HFNC & 77.04% in CNC), followed by right paratracheal (52.45% in HFNC group and 40.98% in CNC group). The least sampled site was the right upper paratracheal (4.91% in HFNC and 3.27% in CNC).

Supplementary Table 1. Total number of sites sampled and corresponding stations sampled

	HFNC (n=61)	CNC (n=61)
Station 7	46 (75.40%)	47 (77.04%)
Station 4R	32 (52.45%)	25 (40.98%)
Station 2R	3 (4.91%)	2 (3.27%)
Station 10 (L or R)	8 (13.11%)	15 (24.59%)
Station 11 (L or R)	8 (13.11%)	6 (9.83%)

HFNC, high flow nasal cannula; CNC, conventional nasal cannula; L, left; R, right.



Supplementary Figure 1. Number of sites sampled and the number of times each lymph node station sampled. HFNC, high flow nasal cannula; CNC, conventional nasal cannula.

Supplement 2

The distribution of other prominent radiographic findings apart from mediastinal adenopathy is shown in Table 2.

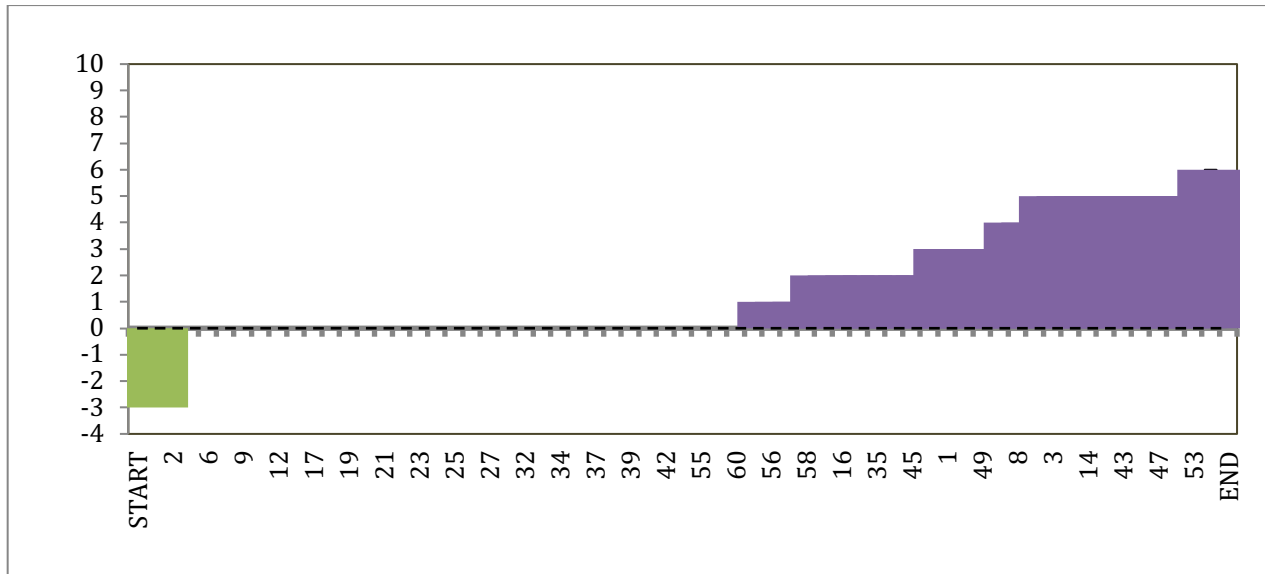
40.98% of patients in the HFNC arm and 32.78% in the CNC arm had nodules. Nodular infiltrates may be present in benign procedures such as tuberculosis and sarcoidosis or represent malignant metastatic nodules. Coexisting emphysema was seen in 14.75% of patients in the HFNC group and 21.31% in the CNC group. Interstitial lung abnormalities, either due to underlying interstitial lung disease or due to post-tuberculosis sequelae, were seen in 19.67% in the HFNC arm and 21.31% in the CNC arm.

Supplementary Table 2. Radiographic findings on computed tomography scans for patients.

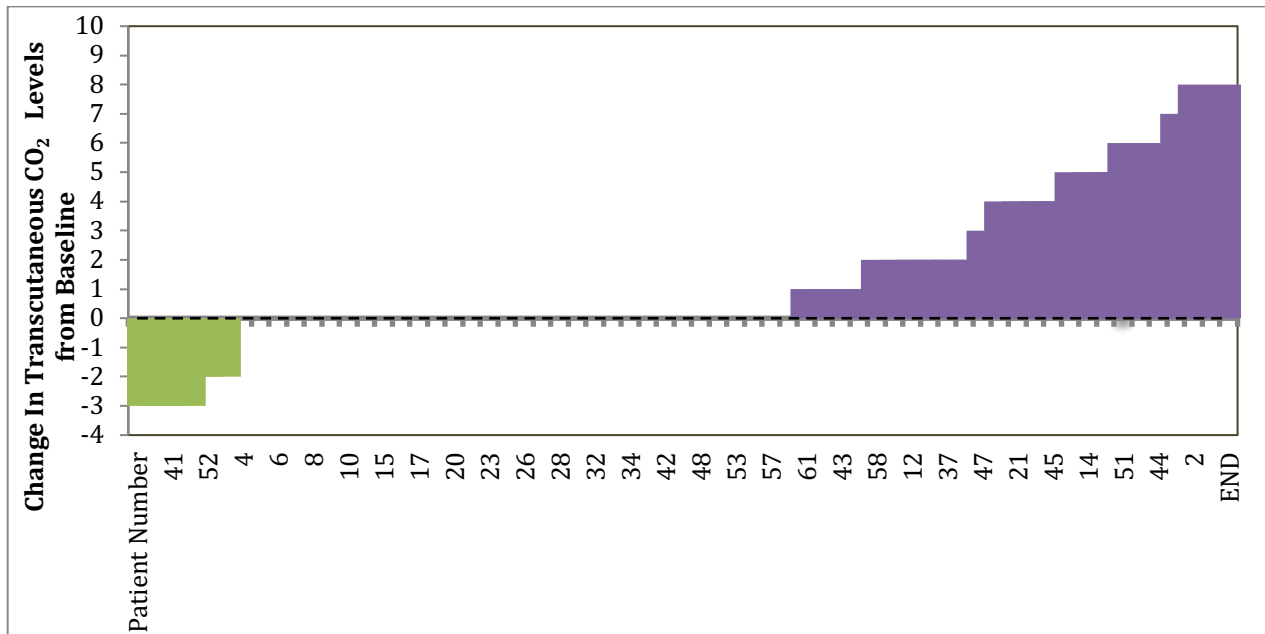
	HFNC (n=61)	CNC (n=61)
Nodules	25 (40.98%)	20 (32.78%)
Consolidation	7 (11.47%)	8 (13.11%)
Cavity	1 (1.63%)	1 (1.63%)
Emphysema	9 (14.75%)	13 (21.31%)
Fibrosis	12 (19.67%)	13 (21.31%)
Mass Lesion	17 (27.86%)	14 (22.95%)
Pleural Collection	6 (9.83%)	4 (6.55%)

HFNC, high flow nasal cannula; CNC, conventional nasal cannula.

a



b



Supplementary Figure 2. a) Ordered waterfall plot of change in transcutaneous CO₂ as compared to baseline in patients with high-flow nasal cannula; b) ordered waterfall plot of change in transcutaneous CO₂ as compared to baseline in patients with conventional nasal cannula.