Data Article

Dataset of a study investigating autologous blood patch pleurodesis in postoperative prolonged air leaks after lung resection

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\section*{A B S T R A C T}

Prolonged air leak (PAL) after pulmonary resection is one of the most common complications in thoracic surgery. The dataset was obtained from a prospective randomized study investigating autologous blood patch pleurodesis in PAL. Patients were randomized to either receiving 100 ml autologous blood injected at postoperative days five and six (group A) or to watchful waiting (group B). The primary and secondary endpoints focused on differences in the duration of PAL in each group and possible complications. The results were reported in The Journal of Surgical Research. In this Data in Brief article, we provide additional data concerning pain medication and pain score during the first ten postoperative days. This should provide additional insights into the trial.

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Specifications table

| Subject | Surgery |
| --- | --- |
| Specific subject area | Thoracic Surgery |
| Type of data | Table and Figures |
| How data were acquired | Medical records of all patients included in the prospective, randomized trial. The study was approved by the local ethics committee (16–6873-BO) and registered in the german clinical trial registry (DRKS00010211). |
| Data format | Raw baseline data |
| Parameters for data collection | Baseline parameters of pain medication and pain score at time of first day after operation until the 10th day after operation. |
| Description of data collection | Data were prospectively collected. |
| Data source location | City/Town/Region: Ruhrlandklinik, University Hospital Essen, University Duisburg-Essen, Essen, Germany |
| Country: | Germany |
| Data accessibility | With the article |
| Related research article | A prospective, randomized study investigating autologous blood patch pleurodesis in postoperative prolonged air leaks after pulmonary resection. Till Ploenes MD, Ioanis Kyritsis MD, Khaled Mardanzai MD, David Muhmann, Linda Langehegermann, Alexis Slama MD, Balazs Hegedüś PhD, Clemens Aigner MD [1] |

Value of the data

- Our prospectively collected data may be useful for clinicians and researchers working in the fields of thoracic surgery or pneumology. The data may also be useful for pain research.
- The data provide an insight in details of pain medication after lung surgery.
- The dataset provides a valuable starting point for further prospective studies in the field of thoracic surgery.

Data description

This dataset contains rare data of a surgical cohort with PAL treated with autologous blood patch pleurodesis or watch and wait. We evaluated postoperative patient data on a daily basis, starting with the first postoperative day and up to 10 days postoperatively. This corresponds to day 5 after randomization. The dataset includes baseline data like gender, age, pain medication on discharge and pre-existing pain medication as well (Table 1).

Fig. 1 (Fig. 1) shows pain scores (VAS, visual analog scale) from the first postoperative day until the tenth day after the operation. On day five randomization was performed. Pain levels between both groups did not differ. Pain levels were evaluated with both arms in resting position (watch and wait vs. autologous blood patch pleurodesis, not significant).

| Tab. 1 | Patient characteristics. |
| --- | --- |
|  | Group A (n = 10) | Group B (n = 14) |
| Female/Male | 2/8 | 6/8 |
| Median age | 65.6 years (range 50.4–78) | 66.6 years (range 56.2–79.1) |
| Pain Medication on discharge | Opioid* plus NSAR 6 | Opioid* plus NSAR 7 |
|  | NSAR only 4 | NSAR only 4 |
|  | None 0 | None 3 |
| Pre-existing pain medication | Opioid 1 | None 14 |
|  | None 9 | |

* low potential opioid.
Fig. 2 (Fig. 2) shows pain scores (VAS, visual analog scale) from the first postoperative day until the tenth day after the operation. On day five randomization was performed. Pain levels between both groups did not differ. Pain levels were evaluated while moving both arms (watch and wait vs. autologous blood patch pleurodesis, not significant).

At the first day after operation median pain score in resting position was 1 (range 0 to 4) in the watch and wait arm. On same day median pain score was 0 (range 0 to 3) if patients
| Arm | Watch and wait | | Autologous blood pleurodesis | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Median | SD | RSD | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Median | SD | RSD | 25 - 75 P | 25 - 75 P |
| Day 1 | 14 | 0,000 | 4000 | 1357 | 1500 | 1,1507 | 0,8479 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000 | 3000 | 0,778 | 0,000 | 1,0929 | 1,4052 | 0,000 to 1250 |
| Day 2 | 14 | 2000 | 9000 | 4786 | 4500 | 2,1547 | 0,4502 | 4000 to 6000 | 10 | 0,000 | 8000 | 4889 | 5000 | 2,4721 | 0,5056 | 3750 to 7000 |
| Day 3 | 14 | 0,000 | 6000 | 3286 | 3500 | 2,0164 | 0,6137 | 2000 to 5000 | 10 | 0,000 | 5000 | 3667 | 4000 | 1,7321 | 0,4724 | 2750 to 5000 |
| Day 4 | 14 | 0,000 | 7000 | 3857 | 4000 | 1,9556 | 0,5070 | 3000 to 5000 | 10 | 0,000 | 5000 | 3000 | 4000 | 1,8028 | 0,6009 | 2250 to 4000 |
| Day 5 | 14 | 0,000 | 10,000 | 4357 | 4000 | 2,7346 | 0,6276 | 3000 to 6000 | 10 | 2000 | 10,000 | 4556 | 4000 | 2,3511 | 0,5161 | 3000 to 5250 |
| Day 6 | 14 | 1000 | 8000 | 4286 | 4000 | 1,9779 | 0,4615 | 3000 to 6000 | 10 | 3000 | 8000 | 4333 | 4000 | 1,6583 | 0,3827 | 3000 to 5000 |
| Day 7 | 14 | 1000 | 8000 | 3857 | 3000 | 1,7913 | 0,4644 | 3000 to 6000 | 10 | 0,000 | 10,000 | 4111 | 3000 | 2,7588 | 0,6711 | 3000 to 5250 |
| Day 8 | 14 | 0,000 | 8000 | 3571 | 3000 | 2,1381 | 0,5987 | 3000 to 5000 | 10 | 2000 | 8000 | 4222 | 3000 | 2,1667 | 0,5132 | 2750 to 5500 |
| Day 9 | 14 | 1000 | 8000 | 4071 | 3500 | 2,2348 | 0,5489 | 3000 to 6000 | 10 | 0,000 | 9000 | 4222 | 4000 | 2,6822 | 0,6353 | 2750 to 5500 |
| Day 10 | 14 | 1000 | 7000 | 3643 | 3000 | 1,7368 | 0,4768 | 3000 to 5000 | 10 | 0,000 | 8000 | 3444 | 3000 | 2,1858 | 0,6346 | 2750 to 4250 |
| Arm                          | Watch and wait | Autologous blood pleurodesis |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
|                             | N  | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Median | SD | RSD | 25 - 75 P | N  | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Median | SD | RSD | 25 - 75 P |
| Day 1                       | 14 | 0,000   | 10,000 | 4571 | 5000 | 2.6520 | 0.5801 | 3000 to 6000 | 10 | 0,000   | 8000   | 3889 | 4000   | 3,0185 | 0.7762 | 1500 to 6250 |
| Day 2                       | 14 | 0,000   | 3000   | 1143 | 1000 | 1.0271 | 0.8987 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 3000   | 0,889 | 0,000   | 1,3642 | 1,5348 | 0,000 to 2250 |
| Day 3                       | 14 | 0,000   | 5000   | 1000 | 0,000 | 1.5191 | 1,5191 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 3000   | 0,778 | 0,000   | 1,0929 | 1,4052 | 0,000 to 1250 |
| Day 4                       | 14 | 0,000   | 4000   | 1286 | 1000 | 1.4373 | 1.1179 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 3000   | 0,778 | 0,000   | 1,2019 | 1,5452 | 0,000 to 2000 |
| Day 5 (Randomization)       | 14 | 0,000   | 4000   | 1071 | 0,000 | 1.4392 | 1.3433 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 10,000 | 2556 | 2000   | 3,0046 | 1,1757 | 0,750 to 3000 |
| Day 6                       | 14 | 0,000   | 3000   | 0,714 | 0,000 | 1.0690 | 1.4967 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 5000   | 1778 | 2000   | 1,7159 | 0,9652 | 0,000 to 3000 |
| Day 7                       | 14 | 0,000   | 3000   | 1071 | 1000 | 1.0716 | 1.0002 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 7000   | 1333 | 0,000   | 2,3979 | 1,7984 | 0,000 to 2250 |
| Day 8                       | 14 | 0,000   | 4000   | 1214 | 1000 | 1.1883 | 0.9786 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 5000   | 1333 | 0,000   | 1,9365 | 1,4524 | 0,000 to 2500 |
| Day 9                       | 14 | 0,000   | 3000   | 1071 | 1000 | 1.0716 | 1.0002 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 4000   | 0,556 | 0,000   | 1,3333 | 2,4000 | 0,000 to 2250 |
| Day 10                      | 14 | 0,000   | 3000   | 1071 | 1000 | 1.1411 | 1.0651 | 0,000 to 2000 | 10 | 0,000   | 3000   | 0,750 | 0,000   | 1,1650 | 1,5533 | 0,000 to 1500 |
received autologous blood pleurodesis. From day two until the 10th day after the operation the median pain score was between 4 (range 0 to 10) and 3 (range 0 to 10) in both arms. (Table 2)

Median pain score on first day after the operation when moving was 5 (range 0 to 10) in the watch and wait group and 4 (range 0 to 8) in the blood pleurodesis group. Between the second and the 10th day after operation median pain score when moving was between 0 (range 0 to 5) and 2 (range 0 to 10). Table 3.

**Experimental design, materials, and methods**

Study design: Investigator initiated prospective randomized single-center study. Due to the type of intervention blinding was not performed. All patients who demonstrated a persistent air leakage at postoperative day 5 after pulmonary resection were screened for eligibility and asked for consent. Patients were then either randomized to receiving 100 ml autologous blood injected at postoperative days five and six (group A) or to watchful waiting (group B). In case of an expanded lung routinely no suction was applied, however the decision to apply suction in case of insufficient lung expansion was left to the decision of the consultant in charge. The drains were removed as soon as no air leakage was determined for 24 h and fluid production was < 350 ml/24 h.

Routine management: At the end of surgery water seal test was performed to exclude air leakage. In case of observed air leakage all necessary measures were taken to close the fistula. Routinely Ch24 chest tubes were placed. The decision to place one or two chest tubes was depending on the intraoperative situation and the degree of adhesions as well as bleeding tendency. In standard anatomical lung resections usually one posteroapical drainage was used. Digital and conventional chest drainages were used depending on availability and surgeon preference. In standard lung resections – 20 cm H2O suction was applied. In patients with severely emphysematous lungs and after lung volume reduction surgery no suction was used. The decision for drainage removal was based on absence of air leakage for 24 h and fluid production < 350 ml/24 h.

Blood patch pleurodesis: Blood patch with autologous blood was performed on ward in aseptic conditions and without any additional analgesia. A quantity of 100 ml blood was taken from a peripheral vein of the upper extremity in sterile conditions and injected immediately in the apical chest tube. No Heparin was added. If possible the chest tube was clamped for a period of 20 min otherwise the chest drain was elevated above the level of the patient’s chest, in order to keep the injected blood within the chest but allow air drainage.

The indication for surgical revision given if a collapsed lung in the chest X-ray despite suction combined with persistent air leakage was observed.

Pain assessment was conducted every day via visual analog scale. We assessed status of pain from the first postoperative day until the tenth day after operation.

Statistical analysis was conducted by using MedCalc software Version 11.6.1.0 (MedCalc software, Broekstraat 52, 9030 Mariakerke, Belgium). Pain score (VAS) was analysed by multivariate analysis (ANOVA). A Bonferroni corrected p value < 0.05 was considered as significant.

**Declaration of Competing Interest**

1. All third-party financial support for the work this article:
   We report no third-party finical support of any author for this work.

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We declare also no competing interest.

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References

[1] A prospective study investigating blood patch pleurodesis for postoperative air leaks after pulmonary resection, J. Surg. Res., doi:10.1016/j.jss.2020.05.012.