



Efficacy of whole lung lavage in pulmonary alveolar proteinosis: a 20-year experience at a reference center in Thailand

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Background: Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (PAP) is a rare lung syndrome. The current standard treatment is whole lung lavage (WLL). We reviewed PAP cases treated with WLL during a 243-month period. The primary objective was to describe the efficacy of WLL. We compared chest imaging resolution and pulmonary function tests (PaO₂ and DLCO) before the first and after the last WLL. The secondary objectives were to compare mMRC dyspnea scores, other lung function parameters, and complications of WLL.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed PAP patients from 1 January 2000 to 31 March 2020. Demographic data, pulmonary function tests, and the efficacy of WLL were collected from the electronic medical database and analyzed by descriptive analysis. Differences in data used the student *t*-test to compare parameters pre- and post-WLL.

Results: A total of 19 PAP patients and 50 WLL procedures were included. Eleven patients (57.9%) were females and the mean age was 51.5±11.7 years. Dyspnea (100%) and cough (94.7%) were the two leading symptoms. The most common indication for WLL was progressive dyspnea. There were significant improvements in SpO₂ from 86% to 94% (P<0.001), PaO₂ from 49.3 to 66.1 (P<0.001), DLCO from 31.8% to 52.5% predicted (P=0.013), and the mMRC dyspnea score from 3 to 2 (P<0.001) without major complications.

Conclusions: WLL is an effective standard treatment for PAP cases. It is safe and can be used as a primary treatment in case of inhaled anti GM-CSF is not available.

Keywords: Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (PAP); whole lung lavage (WLL); surfactant

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Introduction

Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis (PAP) was first described in 1958 by Rosen (1). It is a syndrome characterized by the accumulation of alveolar surfactant and dysfunction of alveolar macrophages. PAP can be classified into one of three categories: primary, secondary, and congenital PAP. Primary PAP is characterized by the disruption of

granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF) signalling and can be autoimmune caused by elevated levels of GM-CSF autoantibodies, which accounts for >90% of cases, or hereditary (due to mutations in *CSF2RA* or *CSF2RB*, encoding GM-CSF receptor subunits). Secondary PAP results from various underlying conditions. The third category is congenital PAP which is caused by mutations in genes involved in surfactant production (2-4).

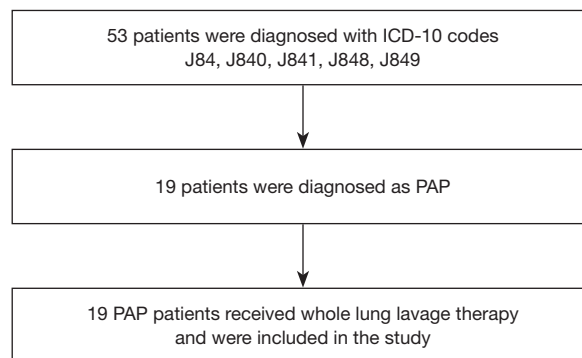


Figure 1 Patient flow diagram. PAP, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis.

For patients with moderate to severe symptoms, whole lung lavage (WLL) is still the first-line treatment (5). Although supplemental GM-CSF is also very useful for autoimmune PAP, it is not available worldwide and the new promising treatments, such as anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody, therapeutic plasma exchange, and lung transplant, are reserved for refractory cases (6-8). Since the experience of managing such patients is limited only to case reports and case series studies, limited data are available in Thailand, Asia, and worldwide. We have managed several PAP patients who were either new or referred patients. The aim of our study was to evaluate the efficacy of WLL and extensively review the characteristics, clinical presentations, radiological findings, and prognosis of these patients.

We present the following article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jtd-20-3308>).

Methods

Study design and patients

This retrospective study extracted PAP patients using ICD-10 codes J84, J840, J841, J848, and J849 from a health information database system at Songklanagarind Hospital from 1 January 2000 to 31 March 2020. All cases were reviewed by the authors. Eligible cases included patients who were (I) >18 years old, (II) diagnosed as PAP by high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT)/CT chest and bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) with or without tissue biopsy, and (III) treated with WLL (Figure 1). Patients who did not undergo WLL were excluded from this study. Our study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013), approved by the Office of Human Research Ethics Committee, Faculty of Medicine,

Prince of Songkhla University (REC 61-194-14-1) and individual consent for this retrospective analysis was waived.

We conducted this study to collect all baseline characteristics of the PAP patients and data of WLL procedures. The primary objective was to describe the efficacy of WLL in PAP patients by comparing the chest radiographs or CT chest and pulmonary function tests, including arterial oxygen partial pressure (PaO_2) and diffusing capacity for carbon monoxide (DLCO), between before the first and after the last WLL. The secondary objective was to compare the modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) dyspnea scores and other lung function parameters [FEV₁/FVC ratio, FVC, total lung capacity, and the DLCO/alveolar volume (VA) ratio] between before the first and after the last WLL, and complications of WLL. We followed up all patients in the medical records to eliminate potential sources of bias.

Disease severity score (DSS) and stratification of the patients

Patients were assigned a PAP DSS based on the presence of symptoms (dyspnea or cough) and a reduction of PaO_2 in room air, at rest, and supine position at the initial presentation as previously described (9). The categories were: DSS 1= no symptoms and $\text{PaO}_2 \geq 70$ mmHg; DSS 2= symptomatic and $\text{PaO}_2 \geq 70$ mmHg; DSS 3= 70 mmHg $< \text{PaO}_2 \leq 60$ mmHg; DSS 4= 60 mmHg $> \text{PaO}_2 \geq 50$ mmHg; DSS 5= $\text{PaO}_2 < 50$ mmHg (Table 1).

Whole lung lavage procedure (10)

The WLL technique is performed under general anaesthesia in an operating room. The patient is intubated with a

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of PAP patients

Parameters	Patients (n=19)
Female	11 (57.9)
Age of onset (years), mean \pm SD	51.5 \pm 11.7
Body mass index (kg/m ²), median (Q ₁ , Q ₃)	22.7 (19.8, 24.3)
Smoking status	
Current smokers	1 (5.3)
Former smokers	7 (36.8)
Non-smokers	11 (57.9)
Clinical symptoms (mutually exclusive)	
Cough	18 (94.7)
Dyspnea on exertion	19 (100)
Weight loss	13 (68.4)
Fatigue	13 (68.4)
Fever	2 (10.5)
Physical examination (mutually exclusive)	
Digital clubbing	15 (78.9)
Crackles	11 (57.9)
Unremarkable	4 (21.1)
Time to diagnosis (months), median (Q ₁ , Q ₃)	4 (1.3, 5.8)
Diagnostic method	
Transbronchial biopsy and bronchoalveolar lavage	19 (100.0)
Etiologies	
Primary PAP	13 (68.4)
Secondary PAP	
Active TB infection	1 (5.3)
Previous TB infection	4 (21.1)
Bacterial infection	1 (5.3)
Disease involvement	
Bilateral	18 (94.7)
Unilateral	1 (5.3)
DSS	
DSS 1	0
DSS 2	1 (5.0)
DSS 3	7 (37.0)
DSS 4	6 (32.0)
DSS 5	5 (26.0)
Pulmonary arterial hypertension	2 (11.1)

Data are presented as n (%) unless indicated otherwise. PAP, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis; SD, standard deviation; Q₁, Q₃, interquartile range; TB, tuberculosis; DSS, disease severity score.

double-lumen endotracheal tube (DL-ETT) and fiberoptic bronchoscopy is performed to confirm appropriate tube placement. The patient is placed in the lateral decubitus position. The lung is then lavaged in the uppermost position while the non-lavaged lung is mechanically ventilated. Warmed saline (37 °C, 500–1,000 mL) is injected into the lung per one cycle. Fluid is then collected by gravity after opening the outflow tube. Manual chest percussion may be performed to improve drainage. Lavage and percussion are continued until the outflow fluid becomes definitively clear (*Figure 2*), which may take several hours and a total of 15–20 L of saline for a single lung lavage. After completion of WLL, two-lung ventilation is resumed and the DL-ETT is exchanged for a single-lumen endotracheal tube. The patient is then sent directly to the recovery room or respiratory care unit. If the hemodynamics and gas exchanges allow, some patients can be extubated on the same day.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD), median [interquartile range (Q₁, Q₃)] and number with percent (%) based on the type of data. All continuous variables are presented as mean \pm SD or median (Q₁, Q₃). Categorical variables are presented as either percentage of the total or numerically, as appropriate. For comparisons we used the student *t*-test for continuous variables. The statistical analysis used R 3.5.2 software and the results were considered statistically significant if the P value was <0.05.

Results

During the 243-month study period, a total of 19 PAP patients were included into the study. Demographic and clinical characteristics at baseline are presented in *Table 1*. Eleven (57.9%) patients were females and the mean \pm SD age was 51.5 \pm 11.7 years old. Most patients were non-smokers (57.9%). A smoking history was found in eight patients (42.1%). The median time to diagnosis was four months. Dyspnea (100%) and a cough (94.7%) were the two leading clinical symptoms. Digital clubbing was usually found on physical examination (78.9%), whereas four patients had unremarkable breath sounds and absence of digital clubbing. All patients were diagnosed as PAP according to the clinical, radiological, BAL, and histopathologic findings. Transbronchial biopsy and BAL were available in all cases for the definite diagnosis and

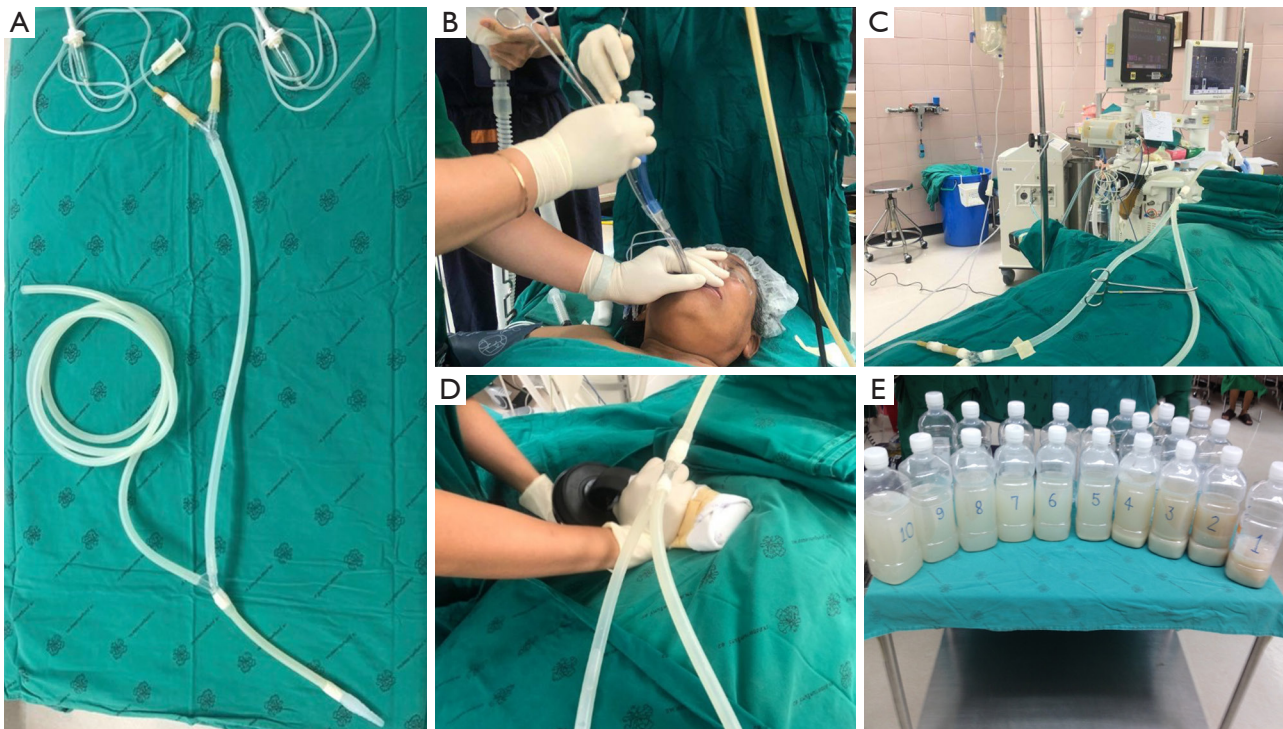


Figure 2 Whole lung lavage procedure (A) Lavage equipment consisted of inflow limb, outflow limb, and a portion to connect with the double-lumen endotracheal tube (B) The patient is intubated with a double-lumen endotracheal tube and fiberoptic bronchoscopy is performed to confirm the appropriate tube placement. (C) Warmed saline (37 °C, 500–1,000 mL) is injected in the lung. Fluid is then collected by gravity after opening the outflow tube. (D) Manual chest percussion may be performed to improve drainage. (E) Milky fluid extracted from the lung of a PAP patient in each cycle of the WLL procedure until the outflow fluid became definitively clear in the last cycle.

to identify secondary causes such as bacterial infection, tuberculosis or solid/hematologic malignancy. Six (31.6%) patients had secondary PAP, mostly from previous tuberculosis infection. Thirteen PAP patients were suspected primary PAP; however, testing for anti-GM-CSF antibodies, serum GM-CSF level, and GM-CSF signalling are not available in Thailand. Most of the PAP patients had bilateral lung involvement and two patients had secondary pulmonary hypertension defined as a mean pulmonary arterial pressure >25 mmHg from right heart catheterization.

A total of 50 WLL procedures were performed (Table 2). Most of the patients were intubated with a left-sided double-lumen tube. The median number of WLL procedures per case was four and the median number of WLL procedures per case per year was two. Four cases needed only a single WLL. The maximum number of WLL procedures per case was 16 in 8 years. The median

duration of the WLL procedure was 205.6 ± 65.7 minutes. The median (IQR) total lavage volume was 9,450 (7,352, 10,000) mL and the median (IQR) net fluid balance was $-1,380$ (823, 1,812) mL.

Diuretics were given according to the pulmonologists' opinion, mostly in case of positive fluid balance during the WLL procedures. Invasive mechanical ventilators were used post-WLL in 42 procedures (84%), the median time for mechanical ventilator was five hours after the procedures. Eight patients (42%) were extubated after the WLL procedure. Six patients used a face mask after extubation and two patients used a non-invasive mechanical ventilator. The procedure complications were refractory hypoxemia in 12 (24%) procedures, pneumonia in 5 (10%) procedures, and bronchospasm in 5 (10%) procedures. Hypotension was found in 4 (8%) procedures and these patients needed temporary vasopressors which were discontinued within 24 hours after WLL. The median length of hospital stay was

Table 2 Whole lung lavage procedures

Parameters	Procedures (n=50)
Indications for WLL	
Dyspnea	32 (64.0)
Serial WLL	9 (18.0)
Decline in baseline PaO ₂	5 (10.0)
Decline in DLCO	4 (8.0)
Number of WLL per case, median (Q ₁ , Q ₃)	4 (1.3, 5.8)
Number of WLL per case per year, median [Q ₁ , Q ₃]	2 [2, 3]
Duration between first and last WLL (months), median [Q ₁ , Q ₃]	2 [1, 12.5]
Duration of WLL (min), mean ± SD	205.6±65.7
Total lavage volume (mL), median (Q ₁ , Q ₃)	9,450 (7,352.5, 10,000)
Net fluid balance (mL), median (Q ₁ , Q ₃)	-1,380 (827.5, 1,812.5)
Post-procedure oxygen requirement	
Face mask	6 (12.0)
Non-invasive mechanical ventilator	2 (4.0)
Invasive mechanical ventilator	42 (84.0)
Complication (mutually exclusive)	
Refractory hypoxemia	12 (24.0)
Endotracheal tube dislodgement	1 (2.0)
Pneumonia	5 (10.0)
Bronchospasm	5 (10.0)
Post-procedure fever	3 (6.0)
Hypotension	4 (8.0)
Length of hospital stay (days), median [Q ₁ , Q ₃]	3 [2, 5]

Data are presented as n (%) unless indicated otherwise. WLL, whole lung lavage; PaO₂, arterial oxygen partial pressure; DLCO, diffusing capacity for carbon monoxide; Q₁, Q₃, interquartile range; SD, standard deviation.

three days.

The lung parameters, oxygenation and DLCO before the first and after the last WLL, are shown in *Table 3*. There were significant improvements in oxygen saturation (SpO₂) from 86% to 94% (P<0.001), PaO₂ from 49.3 to 66.1 mmHg (P<0.001), and in DLCO from 44.8% to 59.5% predicted (P=0.013). We also used the mMRC dyspnea score as a parameter. A significant improvement of the mMRC dyspnea score from 3 to 2 was observed in our study (P<0.001).

During follow-up, imaging resolution using either chest radiograph or HRCT of the chest and clinical outcomes of the PAP patients are shown in *Table 4*. Complete

improvements were observed in the thoracic imaging after the last WLL in nine (47.37%) patients and partial improvement in eight (42.1%) patients. We followed up all patients who were still alive. The median time of follow-up was 5.8 years. A Kaplan-Meier curve was shown the probability of still being in follow-up. There were 19, 12, 4, and 1 patients at baseline, 5, 10, and 15 years, respectively (*Figure 3*). The longest follow-up was 18 years in one patient. Up to the present, the patient still had no abnormal symptoms since the last WLL which was done ten years previously. Five-year survival was 63% in 12 PAP patients who were followed for more than five years. Two patients had no improvement of imaging resolution and died due

Table 3 mMRC dyspnea score, oxygen saturation, and pulmonary function tests at pre- and post-lung lavage (last cycle)

Parameters	Pre-WLL	Post-last WLL	P value
mMRC dyspnea score, median (Q ₁ , Q ₃)	3 [3, 4]	2 [1, 2]	<0.001
SpO ₂ (%)	86.2±8.8	94.0±6.6	<0.001
PaO ₂ (mmHg)	49.3±21.6	66.1±27.5	<0.001
FEV1 (% predicted)	51.6±30.8	64.1±31.0	0.301
FEV1 (L)	1.3±0.9	1.5±0.9	0.091
FEV1/FVC ratio (%)	59.7±38.5	76.8±10.5	0.712
FVC (% predicted)	69.2±14.0	74.5±14.6	0.111
TLC (% predicted)	73.4±17.5	75.0±14.6	0.919
DLCO (mL/mmHg/min)	44.8±16.9	59.5±9.7	0.013

Data are presented as mean ± SD unless indicated otherwise. mMRC, modified Medical Research Council; Q₁, Q₃, interquartile range; SpO₂, oxygen saturation; PaO₂, arterial oxygen partial pressure; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC, forced vital capacity; TLC, total lung capacity; DLCO, diffusing capacity for carbon monoxide.

Table 4 Follow-up outcomes

Outcomes	Patients
Imaging resolution	
Complete Improvement	9 (47.4)
Partial improvement	8 (42.1)
Unchanged	2 (10.5)
Follow-up duration, (years), median (Q ₁ , Q ₃)	5.8 (1.5, 9.8)
Mortality	2 (11.1)

Data are presented as n (%) unless indicated otherwise.

to disease progression. The first patient was a 61-year-old female and received three WLL procedures. After nine years of follow-up, she developed recurrent dyspnea with right heart failure. Her HRCT showed chronic PAP with bronchiectatic and fibrotic changes. She was admitted due to severe pulmonary hypertension and cor pulmonale, but she refused to undergo further WLL. The second patient was a 69-year-old female with pulmonary hypertension and cor pulmonale. She received three WLL procedures every three months but her chest images did not show improvement. Her HRCT showed chronic PAP with fibrotic lung disease. After the fourth WLL, she developed severe persistent hypoxemia and hypotension which did not

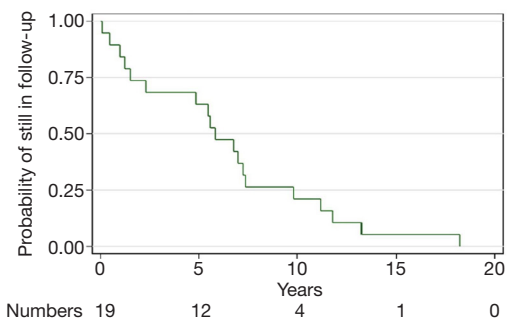


Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier Curve shows the probability of still being in follow-up. The longest follow-up period from diagnosis of PAP was investigated in each case. PAP, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis.

respond to treatment.

Discussion

This study is the first case series in Thailand describing the clinical characteristics of PAP patients, details of the WLL procedure, and the efficacy and complications of WLL in the context of an extremely rare set of symptoms in our country and in Southeast Asia. The efficacy, safety, and the lack of a standardized WLL procedure are infrequently reported in Southeast Asia. Our PAP patients had some differences in the baseline clinical characteristics compared to European, Japanese, Chinese, Italian, and Korean

Table 5 Imaging resolution according to DSS

Imaging resolution	DSS 2	DSS 3	DSS 4	DSS 5
No resolution	0	0	2	0
Partial	0	5	3	1
Complete	1	2	1	4
Total, n (%)	1 (5.3)	7 (36.8)	6 (31.6)	5 (26.3)

DSS, disease severity score.

studies (9-16). Most of the PAP patients in our study were females which was different from previous studies (9,10,13-16). The median age in our study was similar to Inoue *et al.* and Byun *et al.* (9,12) but was different from Seymour *et al.* and Xu *et al.* who reported median ages at diagnosis of 39 years in the male patients and 35 years in the female patients and 42 years, respectively (2,13). In our study, a “typical patient” was a male smoker aged 30 to 50 years and females aged 25 to 40 were under-represented. The mean \pm SD ages of the males and females were 47.6 \pm 8.9 and 54 \pm 12.6 years old, respectively. Since most of our patients were female, that might explain the high percentage of non-smokers in our study which is different from previous studies (10). The percentages of PAP patients who were never-smokers ranged from 21% in a German series to 43% in a Japanese cohort. However, we did not address potential effects of passive smoke exposure in the female group. When we compared smokers and non-smokers, we found that the median (IQR) times of WLL per case were 2.5 (0.5, 3.5) times in smokers and 2 (1.5, 2.5) times in non-smokers which was similar to previous studies where smokers required repeat WLL more often than non-smokers (16,17). Our patients were diagnosed rather early at 4 months after initial presentation. This was different from Seymour *et al.* and Inoue *et al.* who reported median durations of symptoms before diagnosis of 7 and 10 months, respectively (2,9).

The interesting issue was that tuberculous infection, either active or previous infection, was the major cause of secondary PAP in our study which was not reported in other studies. The clinical presentations in our study (dyspnea on exertion and cough) were similar to the study by Inoue *et al.* (9). Their study reported 248 PAP patients in Japan who commonly presented with dyspnea and cough and one-third of the patients were asymptomatic. Also, Briens *et al.* (18) reported a GERMOP multi-centre

retrospective study of 41 patients in France where dyspnea was the most common presenting symptom (54.3%) while 31.8% of the patients were asymptomatic and were identified by health screening. However, only 5% of the patients were asymptomatic PAP in a study by Campo *et al.* (10). In our study, all patients were symptomatic and needed WLL treatment. A correlation existed between the DSS and DLCO. A more severe disease resulted in a more decreased DLCO. The resolution of imaging was different from a previous study (16). The complete resolution of imaging abnormalities in our study was found in up to 80% in DSS 5 group, while the previous study showed the resolution of imaging was found mostly in the DSS 3 group (Table 5). Possibly the degree of resolution of imaging is not correlated with the degree of disease severity at the beginning. We also found that the two cases that died had no improvement in the imaging and both had pulmonary arterial hypertension. We thought that the pulmonary arterial hypertension might be a poor prognostic factor for PAP patients.

We routinely perform WLL as the first-line treatment for symptomatic patients with moderate to severe disease (DSS 2–5). We had 50 procedures in 19 patients. The most common reason to perform WLL was dyspnea associated with respiratory insufficiency which is similar to a previous study (15). The most affected lung from chest imaging was lavaged first. Using this approach allows for single-lung ventilation of the less diseased lung initially and produces improved gas exchange in the more diseased lung following lavage. Nine (18%) patients had serial WLL due to extensive bilateral lung infiltrations. None of those patients had both lungs treated in the same setting. We do a serial lavage to complete the initial therapeutic approach which was similar to other studies (13,16,19). Only one procedure underwent WLL with a flexible bronchoscope because intubation was not possible with a double-lumen tube and the patient did not have a severe disease. The left-sided DL-ETT was preferred in our study due to concerns with right-sided DL-ETT migration producing spillage of lavage fluid and insufficient WLL of the right lung due to inadequate access to the right upper lobe. Four patients (44%) needed only a single WLL to improve symptoms and sustain long-term benefit in respiratory function. The percentage of patients who needed a single WLL in our study was similar to several studies where 30% to 50% of patients required only one WLL (16,19,20). However, our results were lower than the Campo *et al.* (10) study that reported 70% of the cases had only a single WLL during two decades of

follow-up. Additionally, we had one patient who needed 16 WLL procedures in 8 years and was still alive. We believe that our primary PAP patients had autoimmune PAP, but unfortunately, we did not have the serum GM-CSF autoantibody test. The rate of primary PAP in our study was lower than in other studies that reported more than 90% of the cases were primary PAP and autoimmune PAP (3). The reasons to explain our results were (I) we are in an endemic area of tuberculosis that can cause secondary PAP and (II) occupational exposure to pesticides and herbicides may be related to PAP pathogenesis. The majority of our patients were farmers who cultivate rice and rubber. The chances of repeated exposure to organic dust, pesticides, and herbicides were quite high in these patients which might explain the reason the median number of WLL procedures per case in our study was higher than in previous a study (10). The mean \pm SD duration of WLL was 205.64 \pm 65.7 minutes which was longer than previous studies (11,15). The possible explanation is the use of mechanical chest percussion which was used to enhance the drainage of PAP sediment and fluid. The median (IQR) amount of lavage volume in our study was 9,450 (7,352.5, 10,000) mL/time which was lower than the studies from Europe (12,000 mL) and America (15,262 \pm 5,761 mL) (11,15). This could be because the Asian population is smaller in size and stature. The median (IQR) net fluid balance was negative [-1,380 (827.5, 1,812.5 mL)] because 35 (70%) of the WLL procedures were administered diuretics during the procedure. Forty-two (84%) procedures needed a short interval of post-procedure invasive mechanical ventilation. All of these patients had bilateral lung infiltrations (DSS 4). In eight procedures, the patients (DSS 3) could be extubated immediately after the procedure. Upon finishing the procedure, all patients were transferred to the respiratory care unit. The median length of hospital stay during admission was 3 days which was quite similar to previous studies (11,15).

Baseline pulmonary function tests in all patients indicated restrictive lung defect with diffusion defect, a mean predicted FVC of 69.2% predicted and FEV₁ of 51.6% predicted. The mean diffusing capacity declined to 44.8% predicted. After the last WLL procedure, significant improvements were observed in oxygenation (SpO₂ and PaO₂), DLCO, and in the mMRC dyspnea score in our patients. Other lung function parameters, such as the FVC, FEV₁, and FEV₁/FVC, were not significantly different. The findings in our study were similar to many studies (12-15). We also compared chest

imaging resolution and found that 17 (89.5%) patients had improved chest imaging after the last WLL which was a higher rate compared with Smith *et al.* (62%) (11). Two (10.5%) patients, who had no improvement in the chest imaging, had chronic progressive disease, and their HRCT findings revealed fibrotic lung diseases which are infrequently seen in PAP. Besides the presence of cor pulmonale, fibrotic lung disease from HRCT might be another poor prognostic factor for WLL.

WLL in our study was safe. There were no major post-procedure complications. The most common complication in our series was refractory hypoxemia which might be from the lavage fluid and positive fluid balance. Treatment of refractory hypoxemia included administration of diuretics, suctioning the remaining secretion, optimizing positive end expiratory pressure or using recruitment maneuvers or both, and resuming two-lung ventilation. Although no patients in our study had profound hypoxemia leading to cardiovascular collapse, this complication exists. Indeed, PAP should always be managed in a centre with experience and knowledge. Pneumonia after the procedure was found in 10%; however, all of these patients improved after antibiotics were given without prolonged intubation. All of our patients were discharged from the hospital without using oxygen supplement.

The strengths of our study should be noted. First, our centre is the largest referral centre for WLL in southern Thailand. Second, this is the first study in Thailand which reviewed baseline characteristics of PAP patients and the efficacy of WLL in PAP patients due to the unavailability of inhaled GM-CSF. Last, we collected the data of all patients who underwent WLL for PAP for a long study period with complete follow-up. There are some limitations in our study. First, our study was a retrospective investigation which had some missing data. Second, since we did not test for the anti-GM-CSF antibody, we were not able to report the percentage of autoimmune PAP in our population which was in contrast with previous studies.

Conclusions

WLL is an effective standard treatment for symptomatic PAP patients. Although the application of the technique varies between expert centres, it is safe and can be used either as the primary treatment or alternative treatment in those settings where inhaled GM-CSF is not available. Our study showed that most of the complications from WLL

were manageable.

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Footnote

Reporting Checklist: The authors have completed the STROBE Checklist. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jtd-20-3308>

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Conflicts of Interest: Both authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/jtd-20-3308>). The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). The study was approved by the Office of Human Research Ethics Committee, Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkhla University (REC 61-194-14-1) and individual consent for this retrospective analysis was waived.

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