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| Skill   | Materials   | Station  |
|---|---|--|
| TBNA deployment   | TBNA task trainers –<br>gelatin/fruit and<br>ballistics gel | TBNA Station: TBNA practice with EBUS scope and task trainer   |
| Lung cancer staging<br>approach and Lymph<br>node station locations | Airway and Vascular<br>Anatomy Schematic<br>Mat             | Interactive Lung Cancer Staging: Cases<br>with participants as lymph nodes and<br>bronchoscopist approaching a lung<br>cancer staging EBUS |
| Lymph node location on imaging                                      | CT images and EBUS images                                   | CT and EBUS image identification<br>station: CT images in axial, coronal,<br>sagittal orientations centered on a single<br>location,       |
| EBUS scope<br>manipulation  | EBUS scope; Simbionix<br>BRONCH Mentor<br>Simulator         | TBNA practice with EBUS scope station;<br>Simulator station  |
| Approach to finding<br>lymph node stations                          | Simbionix BRONCH<br>Mentor Simulator                        | EBUS practice and approach to lymph node survey  |

**Figure 1. EBUS-TBNA Workshop Elements and Materials.** A. Skills delivered during the EBUS-TBNA workshop, along with the materials utilized and station at which the skill was learned. B. Airway and vascular anatomy schematic mat being utilized during the Interactive Lung Cancer Staging station. C. Models used for TBNA practice. Model on the left is made out of gelatin with grapes and blueberries serving as lymph nodes. Model on the right is made out of ballistics gel with corn starch used to provide echogenicity to the lymph nodes. D. Fellow participating in TBNA practice station with TBNA needle deployed into a blueberry "lymph node".





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B

