

Starting page

Record ID

During which data collection period did the patient undergo management?

- Period 1: 00:00 4th May 2026 - 23:59 17th May 2026
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Hospital type

- General / District Hospital
- Tertiary or Referral Centre
- Children's (Pediatric) Hospital
- University / Teaching Hospital
- Public (Government-funded) Hospital
- Private / Independent Hospital
- Other

Other hospital type

Country

- Afghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cabo Verde
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo (Republic of the)
- Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
- Costa Rica
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- El Salvador
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau

- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Korea (North)
- Korea (South)
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Micronesia
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar

- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Is this a pediatric patient?

- Yes
- No

Is this an adult patient?

- Yes
- No

On-site thoracic surgery

- Yes
- No

On-site paediatric surgery

- Yes
- No

On-site paediatric anaesthesia

- Yes
- No

On-site paediatric ICU

- Yes
- No

Patient Demographics & Baseline

Age in years

Sex assigned at birth

- Male
 Female

Height in cm

Weight in kg

BMI

Ethnicity

- White / Caucasian
 Black / African / Afro-Caribbean
 South Asian (e.g., Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi)
 East Asian (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
 Southeast Asian (e.g., Filipino, Vietnamese, Thai)
 Middle Eastern / North African (MENA)
 Hispanic / Latino
 Indigenous / Native (e.g., Native American, Aboriginal, First Nations)
 Pacific Islander (e.g., Hawaiian, Samoan)
 Other

specify other ethnicity

Smoking

- Yes
 No

Time

- current
 past

Vaping

- Yes
 No

Time

- current
 past

Cannabis use

- Yes
 No

Time

- current
 past

American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) Grade

- Grade I
 Grade II
 Grade III
 Grade IV
 Grade V

Previous thoracic surgery

- None
 Open
 Minimally invasive
-

Comorbidities

- None
 COPD/ emphysema
 Asthma
 Cystic fibrosis (CF)
 Interstitial lung disease (ILD, including pulmonary fibrosis)
 Marfan syndrome
 Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS)
 Birt-Hogg-Dubé syndrome (BHD)
 Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM)
 Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC)
 Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
 Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1)
 Cutis laxa / other connective tissue disorder
 Other
-

other comorbidity specify

Genetic testing for pneumothorax-associated syndromes performed?

- Yes
 No
-

specify briefly genetic results

Index Presentation: First episode of spontaneous pneumothorax

Time of symptom onset

00:00 - 07:59
 08:00 - 17:59
 18:00 - 23:59

What was the patient doing when symptoms of pneumothorax started?

At rest (e.g., sitting, lying, sleeping)
 Light activity (e.g., walking, daily activities)
 Moderate activity (e.g., cycling, light exercise)
 Vigorous activity (e.g., running, sports, heavy exertion)
 During/after coughing
 During/after physical strain (e.g., lifting, Valsalva)
 During air travel
 During diving
 Other

specify other activities

Time from symptom onset to assessment

< 6h
 6-11h
 12-23h
 24-47h
 48-71h
 > 72h

Symptoms

chest pain
 dyspnoea
 cough
 other

specify other symptom

Signs

tachypnoea
 hypoxia
 hypotension
 reduced breath sounds
 subcutaneous emphysema
 other

specify other sign

Side

right
 left
 bilateral

Was oxygen administered?

Yes
 No

Oxygen litres/min

Diagnostic Imaging

Chest radiography

- Yes
 No
-

Time from onset to chest radiography

- < 6h
 6-11h
 12-23h
 24-47h
 48-71h
 >72h
-

Chest CT

- Yes
 No
-

indication for chest CT

time from onset to CT

- < 6h
 6-11h
 12-23h
 24-47h
 48-71h
 days
-

n days

Chest ultrasound

- Yes
 No
-

indication for chest ultrasound

Pneumothorax size recorded

- Yes
 No
-

method for pneumothorax size estimation

- British Thoracic Society (BTS) method
 American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) method
 Collins method
 Other
-

specify other method

Size measurement source:

- radiologist report
 clinician estimate

Initial Management

Primary caretaker specialty

- Paediatric surgeon
 - Adult general surgeon
 - Adult thoracic surgeon
 - Other
-

specify other specialty

Initial strategy

- Observation
 - Needle aspiration
 - Chest drain
 - Ambulatory device
 - Immediate surgery
-

needle aspiration success

- Yes
 - No
-

escalation required

- drain
 - surgery
 - other
-

other escalation specify

Chest drain size in Fr

Chest drain type

- pigtail
 - conventional tube (no pigtail)
-

Chest drain insertion site

- Anterior (2nd ICS midclavicular)
 - Axillary (4th ICS mid-axillary)
 - Axillary (5th ICS mid-axillary)
 - Axillary (6th ICS mid-axillary)
 - Other
-

Other insertion site, specify

Suction applied

- Yes
 - No
-

Pressure of suction in cmH₂O

In which setting was the drain inserted

- Emergency department
- Operating room (theatre)
- Outpatient clinic
- Intensive care unit
- Ward / bedside
- Interventional radiology suite

What type of anesthesia or sedation was used for drain insertion?

- None
 Local anesthesia only
 Local anesthesia with procedural sedation
 Procedural sedation only
 General anesthesia

Time from chest drain insertion to removal

- 12h
 24h
 48h
 72h
 days

n days of in situ drain

How was the chest drain removal decided?

- Trial period performed (clamping or off suction)
 Based on lung re-expansion on imaging
 Based on absence of air leak

how long was the trial period?

- < 6h
 6-11h
 12-23
 >24h

type of imaging

- chest radiography
 chest ultrasound

ambulatory device type

- Heimlich valve
 digital system
 other

specify other ambulatory device

how long was the ambulatory device in place?

- 12h
 24h
 48h
 72h
 days

n days of in situ ambulatory device

Antibiotics administered

- Yes
 No

indication (prophylaxis, infection, other)

In-Hospital Course during index admission

Complications during index admission

- None
 - Infection
 - Bleeding/haemothorax
 - Re-expansion pulmonary oedema
 - Device displacement
 - Anaesthesia/sedation event
-

Persistent air leak >48-72h

- Yes
 - No
-

for how long in hours

Escalation of care

- Yes
 - No
-

type of care escalation

- referral to surgery
 - second drain
 - suction change
 - ambulatory device
-

ICU admission during index episode

- Yes
 - No
-

Need for blood transfusion

- Yes
- No

Surgery during index admission

Did the patient undergo surgical intervention for pneumothorax during the index admission?

- Yes
 No

Operating surgeon specialty

- Paediatric surgeon
 Adult general surgeon
 Adult thoracic surgeon
 Other

specify other specialty

Indication for surgery

- Persistent air leak >48-72h
 Large bullae/blebs on imaging
 Occupational/fitness requirement (e.g., pilot, diver)
 Patient preference
 Other

specify other indications

Interval from spontaneous pneumothorax presentation to surgery in days

Surgical approach

- Uniportal VATS
 Multiportal VATS
 Open thoracotomy
 Robotic-assisted thoracic surgery (RATS)
 Hybrid (VATS + mini-thoracotomy)
 Other

specify other surgical approach

Anaesthesia

- General with single-lung ventilation
 General with two-lung ventilation
 Regional + sedation
 Other

specify other anaesthesia

Was bullectomy or wedge resection performed?

- Yes
 No

Was mechanical pleurodesis performed?

- Yes
 No

specify method of mechanical pleurodesis

- gauze
 scratch
 abrasion pad

Was chemical pleurodesis performed?

- Yes
 No

Specify which agent was used for chemical pleurodesis

Operative time in minutes

Estimated blood loss in mL

Intraoperative complications

- Yes
 No

Major intraoperative complications

- Yes
 No

Specify major intraoperative complications

Minor intraoperative complications

- Yes
 No

Specify minor intraoperative complications

Conversion to thoracotomy

- Yes
 No

Reason for conversion

Post-op chest drain

- Yes
 No

Type of drain

- Pigtail
 Small-bore chest drain ($\leq 14F$)
 Large-bore chest drain ($> 14F$)

Suction applied

- Yes
 No

Post-op chest drain pressure in cmH₂O

Time from post-op chest drain insertion to removal

- 12h
 24h
 48h
 72h
 days

n days of post-op in situ drain

Post-op analgesia

- epidural
 paravertebral
 systemic

ICU admission post-op

- Yes
 No
-

Reason for ICU admission post-op

30-day overall Clavien-Dindo complication grade

- No complications
 Grade I
 Grade II
 Grade III
 Grade IV
 Grade V (Death)
-

Cause of death

Type of complications

- No complications
 Wound infection
 Empyema
 Bleeding
 Haemothorax
 Prolonged air leak (>48h)
 Pneumonia
-

30-day unplanned reoperation

- Yes
 No
-

Reason for 30-day unplanned reoperation

30-day Follow-up after index presentation

30-day follow-up reached

- Yes
 No
-

Select the 30-day follow up period corresponding to this patient

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-

30-day method of follow-up

- clinic visit
 phone
 email
-

Length of hospital stay during index episode in days

Status at discharge

- resolved
 ongoing leak
 transferred
 died
-

30-day recurrence

- Yes
 No
-

Recurrence side

- ipsilateral
 contralateral
-

30-day recurrence management

- Observation
 Needle aspiration
 Chest drain
 Ambulatory device
 Immediate surgery
-

30-day readmission

- Yes
 No
-

Reason for 30-day readmission

30-day mortality

- Yes
- No

Reason for 30-day mortality

After how many days from the index episode did the patient return to school/work?

After how many days from the index episode did the patient return to sport/activities?

After how many days from the index episode was the patient allowed to fly?

1-Year Follow-Up after index presentation

1-year follow-up reached

- Yes
 No
-

Select the 1-year follow-up period for this patient

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-

Method of 1-year follow up

- clinic visit
 phone
 email
-

1-year recurrence

- Yes
 No
-

1-year recurrence side

- ipsilateral
 contralateral
 ipsilateral and contralateral
-

1-year recurrence management

- Observation
 Needle aspiration
 Chest drain
 Ambulatory device
 Immediate surgery
-

Total number of recurrences within 1 year

Surgery during 1-year follow up

Did the patient undergo surgical intervention for pneumothorax during the 1 year follow up after index presentation?

- Yes
 No

Operating surgeon specialty

- Paediatric surgeon
 Adult general surgeon
 Adult thoracic surgeon
 Other

specify other specialty

Indication for surgery

- Large bullae/blebs on imaging
 Occupational/fitness requirement (e.g., pilot, diver)
 Ipsilater recurrence
 Contralateral recurrence
 Patient preference
 Other

specify other indications

How many months after index episode ipsilateral pneumothorax

How many months after index episode contralateral pneumothorax

Surgical approach

- Uniportal VATS
 Multiportal VATS
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specify other surgical approach

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 Grade III
 Grade IV
 Grade V (Death)
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