**Supplemental Video Legends**

**Video 1.** Bedside ultrasound using a phased array probe shows a pleural effusion, along with the anatomical structures to identify: liver, diaphragm, lung, and spine. Using this probe allows for easier identification of a pleural effusion and estimation of the amount of pleural fluid.

**Video 2.** Bedside ultrasound shows the pleural effusion using a linear probe. Using this probe allows for easier identification of the soft tissue planes, ribs, and diaphragm. This is the probe to use while performing the ultrasound-guided procedure for the best visualization of the needle.

**Video 3.** Bedside ultrasound using the linear probe shows the needle as the straight hyperechoic structure passing through the soft tissue planes from the skin to the pleural and entering the pleural space. The needle is inserted about 0.5-1 cm away from the probe at a 20°-30° angle in order to allow the best visualization of the needle throughout the procedure.

**Video 4.** Bedside ultrasound using the linear probe shows the guidewire as the hyperechoic structure being inserted into the pleural effusion. Using this method, visualization of the guidewire is possible to avoid injury to the lung parenchyma and diaphragm.