

1. Nichtkleinzelliges Bronchialkarzinom

1.1. Diagnostik und Staging

1.1.1. Rundherdabklärung

1.1.1.1. Rundherdabklärung mittels videoassistierter Operationstechniken (VATS)

Cardillo G, Regal M, Sera F, Di Martino M, Carbone L, Facciolo F et al. Videothoroscopic management of the solitary pulmonary nodule: a single-institution study on 429 cases. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 75(5):1607-1611.

1.1.1.2. Bedeutung der Behandlungsverzögerung auf die Prognose bei Patienten mit frühen nichtkleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinomen

Quarterman RL, McMillan A, Ratcliffe MB, Block MI. Effect of preoperative delay on prognosis for patients with early stage non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2003; 125(1):108-113.

1.1.2. Transoesophageale Endosonographie (EUS) bei T4-Tumoren

Varadarajulu S, Schmulewitz N, Wildi SM, Roberts S, Ravenel J, Reed CE et al. Accuracy of EUS in staging of T4 lung cancer. *Gastrointest Endosc* 2004; 59(3):345-348.

1.1.3. Mediastinoskopie

Choi YS, Shim YM, Kim J, Kim K. Mediastinoscopy in patients with clinical stage I non-small cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 75(2):364-366.

Lardinois D, Schallberger A, Betticher D, Ris HB. Postinduction video-mediastinoscopy is as accurate and safe as video-mediastinoscopy in patients without pretreatment for potentially operable non-small cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 75(4):1102-1106.

1.1.4. Positronenemissionstomographie (PET)

Lardinois D, Weder W, Hany TF, Kamel EM, Korom S, Seifert B et al. Staging of non-small-cell lung cancer with integrated positron-emission tomography and computed tomography. *N Engl J Med* 2003; 348(25):2500-2507.

Nomori H, Watanabe K, Ohtsuka T, Naruke T, Suemasu K, Uno K. The size of metastatic foci and lymph nodes yielding false-negative and false-positive lymph node staging with positron emission tomography in patients with lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2004; 127(4):1087-1092.

Reed CE, Harpole DH, Posther KE, Woolson SL, Downey RJ, Meyers BF et al. Results of the American College of Surgeons Oncology Group Z0050 trial: the utility of positron emission tomography in staging potentially operable non-small cell lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2003; 126(6):1943-1951.

Viney RC, Boyer MJ, King MT, Kenny PM, Pollicino CA, McLean JM et al. Randomized controlled trial of the role of positron emission tomography in the management of stage I and II non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2004; 22(12):2357-2362.

1.2. Therapie

1.2.1. Neoadjuvante Therapieansätze

1.2.1.1. Neoadjuvante Therapie im Stadium IIIA: Effektiv?

Nagai K, Tsuchiya R, Mori T, Tada H, Ichinose Y, Koike T et al. A randomized trial comparing induction chemotherapy followed by surgery with surgery alone for patients with stage IIIA N2 non-small cell lung cancer (JCOG 9209). *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2003; 125(2):254-260.

1.2.1.2. Prognosefaktoren nach neoadjuvanter Chemotherapie bzw. Radiochemotherapie

Betticher DC, Hsu Schmitz SF, Totsch M, Hansen E, Joss C, von Briel C et al. Mediastinal lymph node clearance after docetaxel-cisplatin neoadjuvant chemotherapy is prognostic of survival in patients with stage IIIA pN2 non-small-cell lung cancer: a multicenter phase II trial. *J Clin Oncol* 2003; 21(9):1752-1759.

Granetzny A, Striehn E, Bosse U, Wagner W, Koch O, Vogt U et al. A phase II single-institution study of neoadjuvant stage IIIA/B chemotherapy and radiochemotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 75(4):1107-1112.

Ichinose Y, Fukuyama Y, Asoh H, Ushijima C, Okamoto T, Ikeda J et al. Induction chemoradiotherapy and surgical resection for selected stage IIIB non-small-cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 76(6):1810-1814.

1.2.1.3. Lungenfunktionsänderungen nach neoadjuvanter Chemotherapie: Was sind die kritischen Parameter?

Leo F, Solli P, Spaggiari L, Veronesi G, de Braud F, Leon ME et al. Respiratory function changes after chemotherapy: an additional risk for postoperative respiratory complications? *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 77(1):260-265.

1.2.2. Parenchymsparende Resektionen (Segmentresektionen) bei nichtkleinzelligem Bronchialkarzinom

Keenan RJ, Landreneau RJ, Maley RH, Jr., Singh D, Macherey R, Bartley S et al. Segmental resection spares pulmonary function in patients with stage I lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 78(1):228-233.

Jones DR, Stiles BM, Denlinger CE, Antippa P, Daniel TM. Pulmonary segmentectomy: results and complications. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 76(2):343-348.

Ercan S, Nichols FC, Trastek VF, Deschamps C, Allen MS, Miller DL et al. Prognostic significance of lymph node metastasis found during pulmonary metastasectomy for extraapulmonary carcinoma. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 77(5):1786-1791.

1.2.3. Videoassistierte Resektionen bei nichtkleinzelligen Bronchialkarzinomen

Gharagozloo F, Tempesta B, Margolis M, Alexander EP. Video-assisted thoracic surgery lobectomy for stage I lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 76(4):1009-1014.

Ohtsuka T, Nomori H, Horio H, Naruke T, Suemasu K. Is major pulmonary resection by video-assisted thoracic surgery an adequate procedure in clinical stage I lung cancer? *Chest* 2004; 125(5):1742-1746.

1.2.4. Lymphadenektomie

Gajra A, Newman N, Gamble GP, Kohman LJ, Graziano SL. Effect of number of lymph nodes sampled on outcome in patients with stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2003; 21(6):1029-1034.

1.2.5. Resektion bei ausgeprägtem Emphysem und Bronchialkarzinom

Choong CK, Meyers BF, Battafarano RJ, Guthrie TJ, Davis GE, Patterson GA et al. Lung cancer resection combined with lung volume reduction in patients with severe emphysema. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2004; 127(5):1323-1331.

1.2.6. Simultane Lungenresektion und myokardiale Revaskularisation bei Bronchialkarzinom

Dyszkiewicz W, Jemielity MM, Piwkowski CT, Perek B, Kasprzyk M. Simultaneous lung resection for cancer and myocardial revascularization without cardiopulmonary bypass (off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting). *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 77(3):1023-1027.

1.2.7. Operation bei cT4-Tumoren

Osaki T, Sugio K, Hanagiri T, Takenoyama M, Yamashita T, Sugaya M et al. Survival and prognostic factors of surgically resected T4 non-small cell lung cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 75(6):1745-1751.

2. Operation bei Lungenmetastasen

2.1. Ergebnisse der pulmonalen Metastasektomie bei epithelialen Tumoren

Monteiro A, Arce N, Bernardo J, Eugenio L, Antunes MJ. Surgical resection of lung metastases from epithelial tumors. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 77(2):431-437.

2.2. Zugangswege bei Lungenmetastasenoperation

Younes RN, Gross JL, Deheinzelin D. Surgical resection of unilateral lung metastases: is bilateral thoracotomy necessary? *World J Surg* 2002; 26(9):1112-1116.

2.3. Bedeutung von Lymphknotenmetastasen im Falle einer pulmonalen Metastasierung

Ercan S, Nichols FC, III, Trastek VF, Deschamps C, Allen MS, Miller DL et al. Prognostic significance of lymph node metastasis found during pulmonary metastasectomy for extrapulmonary carcinoma. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 77(5):1786-1791.

2.4. Radiofrequenzablation von pulmonalen Metastasen

King J, Glenn D, Clark W, Zhao J, Steinke K, Clingan P et al. Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation of pulmonary metastases in patients with colorectal cancer. *Br J Surg* 2004; 91(2):217-223.

3. Mesotheliom

3.1. Operative Therapie

Stewart DJ, Martin-Ucar A, Pilling JE, Edwards JG, O'Byrne KJ, Waller DA. The effect of extent of local resection on patterns of disease progression in malignant pleural mesothelioma. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 78(1):245-252.

Sugarbaker DJ, Jaklitsch MT, Bueno R, Richards W, Lukanich J, Mentzer SJ et al. Prevention, early detection, and management of complications after 328 consecutive extrapleural pneumonectomies. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2004; 128(1):138-146.

3.2. PET bei Mesotheliom

Flores RM, Akhurst T, Gonen M, Larson SM, Rusch VW. Positron emission tomography defines metastatic disease but not locoregional disease in patients with malignant pleural mesothelioma. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2003; 126(1):11-16.

Stewart DJ, Martin-Ucar A, Pilling JE, Edwards JG, O'Byrne KJ, Waller DA. The effect of extent of local resection on patterns of disease progression in malignant pleural mesothelioma. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 78(1):245-252.

4. Operation bei „Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma“ (LCNEC)

Lyoda A, Hiroshima K, Moriya Y, Mizobuchi T, Otsuji M, Sekine Y et al. Pulmonary large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma demonstrates high proliferative activity. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004; 77(6):1891-1895.

Zacharias J, Nicholson AG, Ladas GP, Goldstraw P. Large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma and large cell carcinomas with neuroendocrine morphology of the lung: prognosis after complete resection and systematic nodal dissection. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2003; 75(2):348-352.

5. Einfluss des Chirurgen auf die Behandlungsergebnisse bei Bronchialkarzinom

Birkmeyer JD, Stukel TA, Siewers AE, Goodney PP, Wennberg DE, Lucas FL. Surgeon volume and operative mortality in the United States. *N Engl J Med* 2003; 349(22):2117-2127.