1. Lungenkarzinom

1.1. Diagnostik / Staging

1.1.1. PET

1.1.1.1. PET als Stagingmethode

Cerfolio RJ, Ojha B, Bryant AS et al. The accuracy of integrated PET-CT compared with dedicated PET alone for the staging of patients with nonsmall cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:1017-1023.

Nomori H, Watanabe K, Ohtsuka T et al. Fluorine 18-tagged fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomographic scanning to predict lymph node metastasis, invasiveness, or both, in clinical T1 N0 M0 lung adenocarcinoma. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2004;128:396-401.

1.1.1.2. PET zur Therapiekontrolle

Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS, Winokur TS et al. Repeat FDG-PET after neoadjuvant therapy is a predictor of pathologic response in patients with non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:1903-1909.

1.1.1.3. PET als Prognosefaktor

Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS, Ohja B et al. The maximum standardized uptake values on positron emission tomography of a non-small cell lung cancer predict stage, recurrence, and survival. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2005;130:151-159.

Downey RJ, Akhurst T, Gonen M et al. Preoperative F-18 fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography maximal standardized uptake value predicts survival after lung cancer resection. J Clin Oncol. 2004;22:3255-3260.

Sasaki R, Komaki R, Macapinlac H et al. [18F]fluorodeoxyglucose uptake by positron emission tomography predicts outcome of non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2005;23:1136-1143.

1.1.2. Lymphknotenstaging

1.1.2.1. Wo ist die Grenze zwischen N1 und N2?

Okada M, Sakamoto T, Yuki T et al. Border between N1 and N2 stations in lung carcinoma: lessons from lymph node metastatic patterns of lower lobe tumors. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2005;129:825-830.

1.1.2.2. EUS als Stagingmethode des hinteren Mediastinums

Cerfolio RJ, Ojha B, Bryant AS et al. The accuracy of integrated PET-CT compared with dedicated PET alone for the staging of patients with nonsmall cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:1017-1023.

Eloubeidi MA, Cerfolio RJ, Chen VK et al. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration of mediastinal lymph node in patients with suspected lung cancer after positron emission tomography and computed tomography scans. Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;79:263-268.

LeBlanc JK, Devereaux BM, Imperiale TF et al. Endoscopic ultrasound in non-small cell lung cancer and negative mediastinum on computed tomography. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2005;171:177-182.

1.1.3. Rundherdabklärung

Marchevsky AM, Changsri C, Gupta I et al. Frozen section diagnoses of small pulmonary nodules: accuracy and clinical implications. Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:1755-1759.

Mery CM, Pappas AN, Bueno R et al. Relationship between a history of antecedent cancer and the probability of malignancy for a solitary pulmonary nodule. Chest. 2004;125:2175-2181.

Tanaka F, Li M, Hanaoka N et al. Surgery for pulmonary nodules in breast cancer patients. Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;79:1711-1714.

1.2. Prognosefaktoren

1.2.1. TNM-Faktoren: Tumordurchmesser im Stadium I zählt

Wisnivesky JP, Yankelevitz D, Henschke CI. The effect of tumor size on curability of stage I non-small cell lung cancers. Chest. 2004;126:761-765.

1.2.2. CEA als Prognosefaktor

Okada M, Nishio W, Sakamoto T et al. Effect of histologic type and smoking status on interpretation of serum carcinoembryonic antigen value in non-small cell lung carcinoma. Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:1004-1009.

Okada M, Nishio W, Sakamoto T, et al. Prognostic significance of perioperative serum carcinoembryonic antigen in non-small cell lung cancer: analysis of 1,000 consecutive resections for clinical stage I disease. Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:216-221.

Sawabata N, Maeda H, Yokota S et al. Postoperative serum carcinoembryonic antigen levels in patients with pathologic stage IA nonsmall cell lung carcinoma: subnormal levels as an indicator of favorable prognosis. Cancer. 2004;101:803-809.

Tomita M, Shimizu T, Matsuzaki Y et al. Prognostic significance of carcinoembryonic antigen level in pleural lavage fluid for patients with lung adenocarcinoma. Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;80:276-281.

1.2.3. Raucher vs. Nichtraucher

Nordquist LT, Simon GR, Cantor A et al. Improved survival in never-smokers vs current smokers with primary adenocarcinoma of the lung. Chest. 2004;126:347-351.

1.2.4. Lungenkrebs bei Frauen

Fu JB, Kau TY, Severson RK et al. Lung cancer in women: analysis of the national Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results database. Chest. 2005;127:768-777.

1.3. Therapie

1.3.1. Multimodale Therapie bei Pancoasttumor

Kwong KF, Edelman MJ, Suntharalingam M et al. High-dose radiotherapy in trimodality treatment of Pancoast tumors results in high pathologic complete response rates and excellent long-term survival. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2005;129:1250-1257.

1.3.2. OP-Techniken und operative Komplikationen

1.3.2.1. Erhöhtes OP-Risiko nach neoadjuvanter Therapie?

Burfeind WR, Jr., D'Amico TA, Toloza EM et al. Low morbidity and mortality for bronchoplastic procedures with and without induction therapy. Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;80:418-421.

Perrot E, Guibert B, Mulsant P et al. Preoperative chemotherapy does not increase complications after nonsmall cell lung cancer resection. Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;80:423-427.

1.3.2.2. OP-Techniken und perioperatives Management

Demmy TL, James TA, Swanson SJ et al. Troubleshooting video-assisted thoracic surgery lobectomy. Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;79:1744-1752.

Luketich JD, Land SR, Sullivan EA et al. Thoracic epidural versus intercostal nerve catheter plus patient-controlled analgesia: a randomized study. Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;79:1845-1849.

Nakata M, Sawada S, Yamashita M et al. Surgical treatments for multiple primary adenocarcinoma of the lung. Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:1194-1199.

Okada M, Nishio W, Sakamoto T et al. Sleeve segmentectomy for non-small cell lung carcinoma. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2004;128:420-424.

1.3.3. Großzelliges neuroendokrines Karzinom – adjuvante Therapie

Filosso PL, Ruffini E, Oliaro A et al. Large-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of the lung: a clinicopathologic study of eighteen cases and the efficacy of adjuvant treatment with octreotide. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2005;129:819-824.

1.3.4. Radiofrequenzablation

Fernando HC, de Hoyos A, Landreneau RJ et al. Radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer in marginal surgical candidates. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2005;129:639-644.

1.3.5 OP bei kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom

Brock MV, Hooker CM, Syphard JE et al. Surgical resection of limited disease small cell lung cancer in the new era of platinum chemotherapy: Its time has come. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2005;129:64-72.

Rostad H, Naalsund A, Jacobsen R et al. Small cell lung cancer in Norway. Should more patients have been offered surgical therapy? Eur J Cardiothorac Surg. 2004;26:782-786.

1.3.6. Lungentransplantation bei bronchioloalveolärem Karzinom

de Perrot M, Chernenko S, Waddell TK et al. Role of lung transplantation in the treatment of bronchogenic carcinomas for patients with end-stage pulmonary disease. J Clin Oncol. 2004;22:4351-4356.

1.3.7. Resektion auch bei singulärer Nebennierenmetastase

Lucchi M, Dini P, Ambrogi MC et al. Metachronous adrenal masses in resected non-small cell lung cancer patients: therapeutic implications of laparoscopic adrenalectomy. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg. 2005;27:753-756.

Mercier O, Fadel E, de Perrot M et al. Surgical treatment of solitary adrenal metastasis from non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2005;130:136-140.

1.4. Karzinoidtumoren

Deb SJ, Nichols FC, Allen MS et al. Pulmonary carcinoid tumors with Cushing's syndrome: an aggressive variant or not? Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;79:1132-1136.

2. Lungenmetastasen

Ogata Y, Matono K, Hayashi A et al. Repeat pulmonary resection for isolated recurrent lung metastases yields results comparable to those after first pulmonary resection in colorectal cancer. World J Surg. 2005;29:363-368.

Parsons AM, Detterbeck FC, Parker LA. Accuracy of helical CT in the detection of pulmonary metastases: is intraoperative palpation still necessary? Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:1910-1916.

3. Pleurodese bei malignem Erguss

Dresler CM, Olak J, Herndon JE et al. Phase III intergroup study of talc poudrage vs talc slurry sclerosis for malignant pleural effusion. Chest. 2005;127:909-915.

Kwek BH, Aquino SL, Fischman AJ. Fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography and CT after talc pleurodesis. Chest. 2004;125:2356-2360.

Maskell NA, Lee YC, Gleeson FV et al. Randomized trials describing lung inflammation after pleurodesis with talc of varying particle size. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2004;170:377-382.

4. Thymom

Kim DJ, Yang WI, Choi SS et al. Prognostic and clinical relevance of the World Health Organization schema for the classification of thymic epithelial tumors: a clinicopathologic study of 108 patients and literature review. Chest. 2005;127:755-761.

Mangi AA, Wain JC, Donahue DM et al. Adjuvant radiation of stage III thymoma: is it necessary? Ann Thorac Surg. 2005;79:1834-1839.

5. Mesotheliom

5.1. Diagnostik durch Pleurabiopsie

Bueno R, Reblando J, Glickman J et al. Pleural biopsy: a reliable method for determining the diagnosis but not subtype in mesothelioma. Ann Thorac Surg. 2004;78:1774-1776.

5.2. Neoadjuvante Therapie

Weder W, Kestenholz P, Taverna C et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by extrapleural pneumonectomy in malignant pleural mesothelioma. J Clin Oncol. 2004;22:3451-3457.

6. Mindestmengen bei thorakoonkologischen Operationen

Birkmeyer NJ, Goodney PP, Stukel TA et al. Do cancer centers designated by the National Cancer Institute have better surgical outcomes? Cancer. 2005;103:435-441.

Goodney PP, Lucas FL, Stukel TA et al. Surgeon specialty and operative mortality with lung resection. Ann Surg. 2005;241:179-184.