1. Funktionelle, präoperative Abklärung

1.1. CO-Diffusionskapazität in der präoperativen Abklärung

Brunelli A, Refai MA, Salati M et al. Carbon monoxide lung diffusion capacity improves risk stratification in patients without airflow limitation: evidence for systematic measurement before lung resection. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2006; 29(4):567-570.

1.2. Rauchen: Aufhören unmittelbar präoperativ?

Barrera R, Shi W, Amar D et al. Smoking and timing of cessation: impact on pulmonary complications after thoracotomy. Chest 2005; 127(6):1977-1983.

2. Lungenkarzinom

2.1. Staging

2.1.1. PET / PET-CT: Wertigkeit als präoperative Staging-Methode

Herder GJ, Kramer H, Hoekstra OS et al. Traditional versus up-front [18F] fluorodeoxyglucose-positron emission tomography staging of non-small-cell lung cancer: a Dutch cooperative randomized study. J Clin Oncol 2006; 24(12):1800-1806.

Pozo-Rodriguez F, Martin de Nicolas JL, Sanchez-Nistal MA et al. Accuracy of helical computed tomography and [18F] fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography for identifying lymph node mediastinal metastases in potentially resectable non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 2005; 23(33):8348-8356.

2.1.2. EUS-EBUS: Lymphknoten-Staging

Annema JT, Versteegh MI, Veselic M et al. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration in the diagnosis and staging of lung cancer and its impact on surgical staging. J Clin Oncol 2005; 23(33):8357-8361.

Herth FJ, Lunn W, Eberhardt R et al. Transbronchial versus transesophageal ultrasound-guided aspiration of enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2005; 171(10):1164-1167.

2.1.3. Mediastinoskopie:

2.1.3.1. Kombination von EUS und Mediastinoskopie

Annema JT, Versteegh MI, Veselic M et al. Endoscopic ultrasound added to mediastinoscopy for preoperative staging of patients with lung cancer. JAMA 2005; 294(8):931-936.

2.1.3.2. Sollen Patienten mit negativem PET und negativem CT (klinisches Stadium I) mediastinoskopiert werden?

Meyers BF, Haddad F, Siegel BA et al. Cost-effectiveness of routine mediastinoscopy in computed tomography-and positron emission tomography-screened patients with stage I lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 131(4):822-829.

Rusch VW. Mediastinoscopy: an endangered species? J Clin Oncol 2005; 23(33):8283-8285.

2.1.3.3. Re-Staging nach Induktionstherapie: Re-Mediastinoskopie oder PET-CT

De Leyn P, Stroobants S, De Wever W et al. Prospective comparative study of integrated positron emission tomography-computed tomography scan compared with remediastinoscopy in the assessment of residual mediastinal lymph node disease after induction chemotherapy for mediastinoscopy-proven stage IIIA-N2 Non-small-cell lung cancer: a Leuven Lung Cancer Group Study. J Clin Oncol 2006; 24(21):3333-3339.

2.1.3.4. Zervikale Mediastinoskopie: Möglich bei oberer Einflussstauung?

Dosios T, Theakos N, Chatziantoniou C. Cervical mediastinoscopy and anterior mediastinotomy in superior vena cava obstruction. Chest 2005; 128(3):1551-1556.

2.1.4. Transcutane Biopsie: Induktion von Pleurametastasen?

Matsuguma H, Nakahara R, Kondo T et al. Risk of pleural recurrence after needle biopsy in patients with resected early stage lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2005; 80(6):2026-2031.

2.2. OP-Indikation

2.2.1. Ist die Resektion von solitären Rezidiven bei nichtkleinzelligem Lungenkrebs gerechtfertigt?

Hishida T, Nagai K, Yoshida J et al. Is surgical resection indicated for a solitary non-small cell lung cancer recurrence? J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 131(4):838-842.

2.3. OP-Technik

2.3.1. Manschettenresektion versus Pneumonektomie

Bagan P, Berna P, Pereira JC et al. Sleeve lobectomy versus pneumonectomy: tumor characteristics and comparative analysis of feasibility and results. Ann Thorac Surg 2005; 80(6):2046-2050.

Ludwig C, Stoelben E, Olschewski M et al. Comparison of morbidity, 30-day mortality, and long-term survival after pneumonectomy and sleeve lobectomy for non-small cell lung carcinoma. Ann Thorac Surg 2005; 79(3):968-973.

2.3.2. Selektive Lymphadenektomie bei kleinen Tumoren (Stadium I)

Okada M, Sakamoto T, Yuki T et al. Selective mediastinal lymphadenectomy for clinico-surgical stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 81(3):1028-1032.

2.3.3. Karinaresektion: Indiziert?

de Perrot M, Fadel E, Mercier O et al. Long-term results after carinal resection for carcinoma: does the benefit warrant the risk? J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 131(1):81-89.

2.3.3. Roboter-Chirurgie

Park BJ, Flores RM, Rusch VW. Robotic assistance for video-assisted thoracic surgical lobectomy: technique and initial results. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 131(1):54-59.

2.4. Multimodale Therapie

2.4.1. Pneumonektomie nach neoadjuvanter Radiochemotherapie

Daly BD, Fernando HC, Ketchedjian A et al. Pneumonectomy after high-dose radiation and concurrent chemotherapy for nonsmall cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(1):227-231.

2.4.2. Neoadjuvante Therapie bei N2

Betticher DC, Hsu Schmitz SF, Totsch M et al. Prognostic factors affecting long-term outcomes in patients with resected stage IIIA pN2 non-small-cell lung cancer: 5-year follow-up of a phase II study. Br J Cancer 2006; 94(8):1099-1106.

2.5. Postoperative Komplikationen

2.5.1. Postoperative Pneumonie

Schussler O, Alifano M, Dermine H et al. Postoperative pneumonia after major lung resection. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2006; 173(10):1161-1169.

2.5.2. Morbidität der mediastinalen Lymphknotendissektion

Allen MS, Darling GE, Pechet TT et al. Morbidity and mortality of major pulmonary resections in patients with early-stage lung cancer: initial results of the randomized, prospective ACOSOG Z0030 trial. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 81(3):1013-1019.

2.6. Limititerte Resektionen / Radiofrequenzablation

2.6.1. Sublobäre Resektion vs. Lobektomie

Birdas TJ, Koehler RP, Colonias A et al. Sublobar resection with brachytherapy versus lobectomy for stage Ib nonsmall cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 81(2):434-438.

Mery CM, Pappas AN, Bueno R et al. Similar long-term survival of elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer treated with lobectomy or wedge resection within the surveillance, epidemiology, and end results database. Chest 2005; 128(1):237-245.

Nakamura H, Kawasaki N, Taguchi M et al. Survival following lobectomy vs limited resection for stage I lung cancer: a meta-analysis. Br J Cancer 2005; 92(6):1033-1037.

2.6.2. Radiofrequenzablation

Dupuy DE, DiPetrillo T, Gandhi S et al. Radiofrequency ablation followed by conventional radiotherapy for medically inoperable stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Chest 2006; 129(3):738-745.

Nguyen CL, Scott WJ, Young NA et al. Radiofrequency ablation of primary lung cancer: results from an ablate and resect pilot study. Chest 2005; 128(5):3507-3511.

3. Karzinoid / Neuroendokrine Karzinome

Asamura H, Kameya T, Matsuno Y et al. Neuroendocrine neoplasms of the lung: a prognostic spectrum. J Clin Oncol 2006; 24(1):70-76.

4. Lungenmetastasen

Rolle A, Pereszlenyi A, Koch R et al. Is surgery for multiple lung metastases reasonable? A total of 328 consecutive patients with multiple-laser metastasectomies with a new 1318-nm Nd:YAG laser. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 131(6):1236-1242.

5. Pleuraerkrankungen / Pneumothorax / Empyem

5.1. Spontanes Pneumomediastinum

Freixinet J, Garcia F, Rodriguez PM et al. Spontaneous pneumomediastinum long-term follow-up. Respir Med 2005; 99(9):1160-1163.

5.2. Dauerdrainage bei malignem Pleuraerguss

Tremblay A, Michaud G. Single-center experience with 250 tunnelled pleural catheter insertions for malignant pleural effusion. Chest 2006; 129(2):362-368.

5.3. Pleuraempyem bei HIV-infizierten Patienten

Khwaja S, Rosenbaum DH, Paul MC et al. Surgical treatment of thoracic empyema in HIV-infected patients: severity and treatment modality is associated with CD4 count status. Chest 2005; 128(1):246-249.

6. Trachea

6.1. Trachearesektion bei invasivem Schilddrüsenkarzinom

Tsai YF, Tseng YL, Wu MH et al. Aggressive resection of the airway invaded by thyroid carcinoma. Br J Surg 2005; 92(11):1382-1387.

7. Emphysemchirurgie

7.1. Lungenvolumenreduktion als Brücke zur Transplantation

Tutic M, Lardinois D, Imfeld S et al. Lung-volume reduction surgery as an alternative or bridging procedure to lung transplantation. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(1):208-213.

7.2 Lungenvolumenreduktion – Langzeitergebnisse aus Schweden

Hillerdal G, Lofdahl CG, Strom K et al. Comparison of lung volume reduction surgery and physical training on health status and physiologic outcomes: a randomized controlled clinical trial. Chest 2005; 128(5):3489-3499.

7.3. Lungenvolumenreduktion unter Regionalanästhesie

Mineo TC, Pompeo E, Mineo D et al. Awake nonresectional lung volume reduction surgery. Ann Surg 2006; 243(1):131-136.

7.4. Bullektomie bei Emphysem

Palla A, Desideri M, Rossi G et al. Elective surgery for giant bullous emphysema: a 5-year clinical and functional follow-up. Chest 2005; 128(4):2043-2050.

7.5. Prädiktoren der operativen Mortalität und Morbidität bei Lungenvolumenreduktion

Naunheim KS, Wood DE, Krasna MJ et al. Predictors of operative mortality and cardiopulmonary morbidity in the National Emphysema Treatment Trial. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 131(1):43-53.

8. Lungentransplantation

8.1. Lebensqualität von unilateraler bzw. bilateraler Lungentransplantation

Gerbase MW, Spiliopoulos A, Rochat T et al. Health-related quality of life following single or bilateral lung transplantation: a 7-year comparison to functional outcome. Chest 2005; 128(3):1371-1378.

8.2. Ischämiezeit und Langzeitverlauf

Thabut G, Mal H, Cerrina J et al. Graft ischemic time and outcome of lung transplantation: a multicenter analysis. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2005; 171(7):786-791.

8.3. Inhalatives Cyclosporin zur Immunsuppression

Iacono AT, Johnson BA, Grgurich WF et al. A randomized trial of inhaled cyclosporine in lung-transplant recipients. N Engl J Med 2006; 354(2):141-150.

8.4. Lungenlebensspende bei „pleural interstition pneumonia“ (UIP)

Date H, Tanimoto Y, Goto K et al. A new treatment strategy for advanced idiopathic interstitial pneumonia: living-donor lobar lung transplantation. Chest 2005; 128(3):1364-1370.

8.5. Stent-Therapie bei Anastomoseninsuffizienz

Mughal MM, Gildea TR, Murthy S et al. Short-term deployment of self-expanding metallic stents facilitates healing of bronchial dehiscence. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2005; 172(6):768-771.

9. Zwerchfell

9.1. Thorakoskopische Zwerchfellraffung bei unilateraler Zwerchfellparese

Freeman RK, Wozniak TC, Fitzgerald EB. Functional and physiologic results of video-assisted thoracoscopic diaphragm plication in adult patients with unilateral diaphragm paralysis. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 81(5):1853-1857.