1. Funktionelle, präoperative Abklärung

1.1. Die postoperative Diffusionskapazität kann nur ungenau kalkuliert werden

Brunelli A, Refai M, Salati M et al. Predicted versus observed FEV1 and DLCO after major lung resection: a prospective evaluation at different postoperative periods. Ann Thorac Surg 2007; 83(3):1134-1139.

1.2. Beeinflusst eine präoperative Chemotherapie das Operationsrisiko bei Pneumonektomie?

Leo F, Solli P, Veronesi G et al. Does chemotherapy increase the risk of respiratory complications after pneumonectomy? J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 132(3):519-523.

2. Lungenkarzinom

2.1. Staging

2.1.1. Wertigkeit der endoskopischen ultraschallgesteuerten Feinnadelaspiration bei Lymphknoten-Staging des Lungenkarzinoms

Herth FJ, Eberhardt R, Vilmann P et al. Real-time endobronchial ultrasound guided transbronchial needle aspiration for sampling mediastinal lymph nodes. Thorax 2006; 61(9):795-798.

Micames CG, McCrory DC, Pavey DA et al. Endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration for non-small cell lung cancer staging: A systematic review and metaanalysis. Chest 2007; 131(2):539-548.

2.1.2. Notwendigkeit der Routine-Mediastinoskopie oder endooesophagealem Ultraschall bei Patienten mit negativem PET-CT

Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS, Eloubeidi MA. Routine mediastinoscopy and esophageal ultrasound fine-needle aspiration in patients with non-small cell lung cancer who are clinically N2 negative: a prospective study. Chest 2006; 130(6):1791-1795.

2.1.3. Wertigkeit des PET für das mediastinale Lymphknotenstaging

Bryant AS, Cerfolio RJ, Klemm KM et al. Maximum standard uptake value of mediastinal lymph nodes on integrated FDG-PET-CT predicts pathology in patients with non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(2):417-422.

Lee BE, von Haag D, Lown T et al. Advances in positron emission tomography technology have increased the need for surgical staging in non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2007; 133(3):746-752.

2.2. OP-Indikation

2.2.1. Sind Lungenresektionen bei Patienten mit Leberzirrhose vertretbar?

Iwasaki A, Shirakusa T, Okabayashi K et al. Lung cancer surgery in patients with liver cirrhosis. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(3):1027-1032.

2.3. OP-Technik

2.3.1. Zeitpunkt der Drainageentfernung nach minimal invasiven thoraxchirurgischen Eingriffen

Sienel W, Mueller J, Eggeling S et al. [Early chest tube removal after video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery. Results of a prospective randomized study]. Chirurg 2005; 76(12):1155-1160.

2.3.2. Thorakoskopische videoassistierte Operationen bei Lungenkarzinomen

2.3.2.1. Ergebnisse der videoassistierten Resektion im Vergleich zur offenen Operation

Onaitis MW, Petersen RP, Balderson SS et al. Thoracoscopic lobectomy is a safe and versatile procedure: experience with 500 consecutive patients. Ann Surg 2006; 244(3):420-425.

Shigemura N, Akashi A, Funaki S et al. Long-term outcomes after a variety of video-assisted thoracoscopic lobectomy approaches for clinical stage IA lung cancer: a multi-institutional study. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 132(3):507-512.

Whitson BA, Andrade RS, Boettcher A et al. Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery is more favorable than thoracotomy for resection of clinical stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2007; 83(6):1965-1970.

2.3.2.2. Einfluss der videoassistierten Operation auf die Häufigkeit von postoperativem Vorhofflimmern

Park BJ, Zhang H, Rusch VW et al. Video-assisted thoracic surgery does not reduce the incidence of postoperative atrial fibrillation after pulmonary lobectomy. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2007; 133(3):775-779.

2.3.2.3. Erleichtert eine thorakoskopische Resektion eine adjuvante Chemotherapie?

Petersen RP, Pham D, Burfeind WR et al. Thoracoscopic lobectomy facilitates the delivery of chemotherapy after resection for lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2007; 83(4):1245-1249.

2.3.3. Verschluss von postoperativen Luftleckagen mit autologem Blut

Andreetti C, Venuta F, Anile M et al. Pleurodesis with an autologous blood patch to prevent persistent air leaks after lobectomy. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2007; 133(3):759-762.

Droghetti A, Schiavini A, Muriana P et al. Autologous blood patch in persistent air leaks after pulmonary resection. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 132(3):556-559.

Shackcloth MJ, Poullis M, Jackson M et al. Intrapleural instillation of autologous blood in the treatment of prolonged air leak after lobectomy: a prospective randomized controlled trial. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(3):1052-1056.

2.4. OP-Ergebnisse

2.4.1. Bedeutung von postoperativen Luftleckagen für den postoperativen Verlauf

Brunelli A, Xiume F, Al Refai M et al. Air leaks after lobectomy increase the risk of empyema but not of cardiopulmonary complications: a case-matched analysis. Chest 2006; 130(4):1150-1156.

2.4.2. Langzeitergebnisse der Resektion bei Patienten mit Tumoren > 1 cm

Lee PC, Korst RJ, Port JL et al. Long-term survival and recurrence in patients with resected non-small cell lung cancer 1 cm or less in size. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 132(6):1382-1389.

2.4.3. Chirurgische Resektion von Lungenkarzinomen bei Patienten älter 80 Jahre

Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS. Survival and outcomes of pulmonary resection for non-small cell lung cancer in the elderly: a nested case-control study. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(2):424-429.

Dominguez-Ventura A, Allen MS, Cassivi SD et al. Lung cancer in octogenarians: factors affecting morbidity and mortality after pulmonary resection. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(4):1175-1179.

2.5. Multimodale Therapie

2.5.1. Neues Therapiekonzept bei Pancoast-Tumoren

Marra A, Eberhardt W, Pottgen C et al. Induction chemotherapy, concurrent chemoradiation and surgery for Pancoast tumour. Eur Respir J 2007; 29(1):117-126.

Rusch VW, Giroux DJ, Kraut MJ et al. Induction chemoradiation and surgical resection for superior sulcus non-small-cell lung carcinomas: long-term results of Southwest Oncology Group Trial 9416 (Intergroup Trial 0160). J Clin Oncol 2007; 25(3):313-318.

2.5.2. Multimodale Therapie bei Stadium IIIA N2 Lungenkarzinomen

Johnson DH, Rusch VW, Turrisi AT. Scalpels, beams, drugs, and dreams: challenges of stage IIIA-N2 non-small-cell lung cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst 2007; 99(6):415-418.

Leo F, De Pas T, Catalano G et al. Re: Randomized controlled trial of resection versus radiotherapy after induction chemotherapy in stage IIIA-N2 non small-cell lung cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst 2007; 99(15):1210-1211.

Stoelben E, Digel W, Henke M et al. [Multimodal treatment of non small cell lung cancer]. Zentralbl Chir 2006; 131(2):110-114.

Van Meerbeeck JP, Kramer GW, Van Schil PE et al. Randomized controlled trial of resection versus radiotherapy after induction chemotherapy in stage IIIA-N2 non-small-cell lung cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst 2007; 99(6):442-450.

Vansteenkiste J, Betticher D, Eberhardt W et al. Randomized controlled trial of resection versus radiotherapy after induction chemotherapy in stage IIIA-N2 non-small cell lung cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2007; 2(8):684-685.

2.6. Limitierte Resektionen

Sienel W, Stremmel C, Kirschbaum A et al. Frequency of local recurrence following segmentectomy of stage IA non-small cell lung cancer is influenced by segment localisation and width of resection margins - implications for patient selection for segmentectomy. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2007; 31(3):522-528.

2.7. Screening

Henschke CI, Yankelevitz DF, Libby DM et al. Survival of patients with stage I lung cancer detected on CT screening. N Engl J Med 2006; 355(17):1763-1771.

Henschke CI, Yankelevitz DF, Yip R et al. CT screening for lung cancer: individualizing the benefit of the screening. Eur Respir J 2007;30:843-847.

3. Lungenmetastasen

3.1. Lungenmetastasenresektion verbessert Überleben auch bei malignem Melanom

Petersen RP, Hanish SI, Haney JC et al. Improved survival with pulmonary metastasectomy: an analysis of 1720 patients with pulmonary metastatic melanoma. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2007; 133(1):104-110.

4. Pleuramesotheliom

4.1. PET als Prognosefaktor bei malignem Pleuramesotheliom

Flores RM, Akhurst T, Gonen M et al. Positron emission tomography predicts survival in malignant pleural mesothelioma. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 132(4):763-768.

5. Seltene Tumore

5.1. BALT-Lymphome

Vanden Eynden F, Fadel E, de Perrot M et al. Role of surgery in the treatment of primary pulmonary B-cell lymphoma. Ann Thorac Surg 2007; 83(1):236-240.

5.2. Chirurgische Therapieoptionen bei lokal fortgeschrittenem Thymom (Masaoka, Stadium IV)

Wright CD. Pleuropneumonectomy for the treatment of Masaoka stage IVA thymoma. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(4):1234-1239.

5.3. Solitäre fibröse Pleuratumore

Kohler M, Clarenbach CF, Kestenholz P et al. Diagnosis, treatment and long-term outcome of solitary fibrous tumours of the pleura. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2007; 32(3):403-408.

6. Pleuraerkrankung / Pneumothorax / Empyem

6.1. Erfolgreiche Therapie durch videoassistierte Talkumpoudrage bei Leberzirrhose

Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS. Efficacy of video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery with talc pleurodesis for porous diaphragm syndrome in patients with refractory hepatic hydrothorax. Ann Thorac Surg 2006; 82(2):457-459.

6.2. Management des Pneumothorax bei Lymphangioleiomyomatose

Almoosa KF, Ryu JH, Mendez J et al. Management of pneumothorax in lymphangioleiomyomatosis: effects on recurrence and lung transplantation complications. Chest 2006; 129(5):1274-1281.

6.3. Spontanes Pneumomediastinum: Konservative Therapie ist ausreichend

Macia I, Moya J, Ramos R et al. Spontaneous pneumomediastinum: 41 cases. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2007; 31(6):1110-1114.

Mondello B, Pavia R, Ruggeri P et al. Spontaneous pneumomediastinum: experience in 18 adult patients. Lung 2007; 185(1):9-14.

7. Trachea

7.1. Management von intubationsinduzierten tracheobronchialen Verletzungen

Conti M, Pougeoise M, Wurtz A et al. Management of postintubation tracheobronchial ruptures. Chest 2006; 130(2):412-418.

8. Lungentransplantation

8.1. Hämoptysen nach Lungentransplantation

Plantier L, Mal H, Brugiere O et al. Hemoptysis in lung transplant recipients: a series of 15 cases. Chest 2006; 129(6):1715-1718.

8.2. Langzeitergebnisse nach Lungen-Retransplantation

Keshavjee S. Retransplantation of the lung comes of age. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 132(2):226-228.

Strueber M, Fischer S, Gottlieb J et al. Long-term outcome after pulmonary retransplantation. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2006; 132(2):407-412.

9. Zwerchfell

9.1. Chirurgische Zwerchfellplikation bei Patienten mit Zwerchfellparese

Versteegh MI, Braun J, Voigt PG et al. Diaphragm plication in adult patients with diaphragm paralysis leads to long-term improvement of pulmonary function and level of dyspnea. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2007; 32(3):449-456.

10. Varia

10.1. Einfluss der Operationsfrequenz auf die OP-Mortalität und das Langzeitüberleben bei Lungenkrebs

Birkmeyer JD, Sun Y, Wong SL et al. Hospital volume and late survival after cancer surgery. Ann Surg 2007; 245(5):777-783.

Lien YC, Huang MT, Lin HC. Association between surgeon and hospital volume and in-hospital fatalities after lung cancer resections: the experience of an Asian country. Ann Thorac Surg 2007; 83(5):1837-1843.

10.2. Frauen haben ein besseres Überleben bei Lungenkrebs als Männer

Cerfolio RJ, Bryant AS, Scott E et al. Women with pathologic stage I, II, and III non-small cell lung cancer have better survival than men. Chest 2006; 130(6):1796-1802.