

**1. Lungenkarzinom**
**1.1 Lungenkrebscreening**

Kovalchik SA, Tammernagi M, Berg CD, et al. Targeting of Low-Dose CT Screening According to the Risk of Lung-Cancer Death. *N Engl J Med* 2013;369:245-54.

**1.1.2 Staging**
**1.1.2.1 Präoperatives Staging durch PET-CT: Adenokarzinom versus Plattenepithelkarzinom**

Billè A, Okiror L, Skanjeti A, et al. Evaluation of integrated positron emission tomography and computed tomography accuracy in detecting lymph node metastasis in patients with adenocarcinoma vs squamous cell carcinoma. *Eur. J Cardio-Thorac Surg* 2013;43:574-579.

**1.1.2.2 Konventionelle Mediastinoskopie versus Video-Mediastinoskopie**

Adebibe M, Jarral OA, Shipolini AR, et al. Does video-assisted mediastinoscopy have a better lymph node yield and safety profile than conventional mediastinoscopy? *Interact CardioVasc and Thorac Surg* 2012;14:316-319.

Zakkar M, Tan C, Hunt I, Is video mediastinoscopy a safer and more effective procedure than conventional mediastinoscopy? *Interact CardioVasc and Thorac Surg* 2012;14:81-84.

**1.1.2.3 Restaging nach Induktions-Radiochemotherapie mittels VATS**

Jaklitsch MT, Gu L, Demmy T, et al. Prospective phase II trial of preresection thoracoscopic mediastinal restaging after neoadjuvant therapy für IIIA (N2) non-small cell lung cancer: Results of CALGB Protocol 39803. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2013;146:9-16.

**1.1.3 Therapieoptionen im Stadium I des Lungenkarzinoms**
**1.1.3.1 Segmentresektion bei frühen Lungenkarzinomen**

Nomori H, Mori T, Iweda K, et al. Segmentectomy for selected cT1N0M0 non-small lung cancer: A prospective study at a single institute. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2012;144:87-93.

Koike T, Koike T, Yamato Y, et al. Prognostic Predictors in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Patients Undergoing Intentional Segmentectomy. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;93:1788-95.

Point: Are Limited Resections Appropriate in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer? Yes. *Chest* 2012;11-3108.

Yang J, D'Amico T, Thoracoscopic Segmentectomy for Lung Cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;94:668-81.

**1.1.3.2 Stereotaktische Strahlentherapie als Alternative zur Operation bei frühen Lungenkarzinomen?**

Varlotto J, Fakiris A, Flickinger J, et al. Matched-Pair and Propensity Score Comparisons of Outcomes of Patients with Clinical Stage I Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer Treated With Resection or Stereotactic Radiosurgery. *Cancer* 2013;119:2683-91.

Crabtree T, Puri V, Timmerman R, et al. Treatment of stage I lung cancer in high-risk and inoperable patients: Comparison of prospective clinical trials using stereotactic body radiotherapy (RTOG 0236), sublobar resection (ACOSOG Z4032), and radiofrequency ablation (ACOSOG Z4033). *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2013;145:692-99.

Harkenrider MM, Bertke MH, Dunlap NE, Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy für Unbiopsied Early-stage Lung Cancer, A Multi-Institutional Analysis. *Am J Clin Oncol* 2013;00:000-000.

### **1.1.3.3 Follow-up nach stereotaktischer Strahlentherapie**

Ebright MI, Russo GA, Gupta A, et al. Positron emission tomography combined with diagnostic chest computed tomography enhances detection of regional recurrence after stereotactic body radiation therapy for early stage non-small cell lung cancer, *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2013;145:709-15.

### **1.1.4 Therapie nicht kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom Stadium III**

#### **1.1.4.1 Therapie von Patienten mit persistierender N2-Erkrankung nach Induktionstherapie**

Meacci E, Cesario A, Cusumano G, et al. Surgery for Patients with persistent pathological N2 IIA stage in non-small-cell lung cancer after induction radio-chemotherapy: the microscopic seed of doubt, *Eur J Cardio-Thorac Surg* 2011;40:656-663.

Amini a, Correa AM, Komaki R, et al. The Role of consolidation Therapy for Stage III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer with Persistent N2 Disease after Induction Chemotherapy, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;94:914-21.

#### **1.1.4.2 Morbidität und Mortalität nach trimodaler versus bimodaler Therapie im Stadium IIIa**

Seder CW, Allen MS, Cassivi SD, et al. Stage IIIA Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: Morbidity and Mortality of Three Distinct Multimodality Regimens, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;95:1708-16.

### **1.1.5 Therapie von Patienten mit oligometastatischer Erkrankung**

#### **1.1.5.1 Multimodale Therapie von Patienten mit synchronen Oligometastasen**

De Ruyscher D, Wanders R, van Baardwijk A, et al. Radical Treatment of Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer Patients with Synchronous Oligometastases, *JThorac Oncol* 2012;7:1547-1555.

### **1.1.6 Behandlung des kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinoms**

#### **1.1.6.1 Resektion im Stadium I-II eines kleinzelligen Karzinoms verbessert die Prognose**

Weksler B, Nason KS, Shende M, et al. Surgical Resection Should be Considered for Stage I and II Small Cell Carcinoma of the Lung, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;94:889-94.

Jones CD, Cummings IG, Shipolini, Does surgery improve prognosis in patients with small-cell lung carcinoma? *Interact CardioVasc and Thorac Surg* 2013;16:375-380.

### **1.1.7 OP-Technik**

#### **1.1.7.1 Videoassistierte versus konventionelle Lobektomie**

##### **1.1.7.1.1 Lymphknotendissektion VATS versus Thorakotomie**

Boffa DJ, Kosinski AS, Paul S, et al. Lymph Node Evaluation by Open or Videoassisted Approaches in 11,500 Anatomic Lung Cancer Resections, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;94:347-353.

Licht PB, Jorgensen OD, Ladegaard L, et al. A National Study of Nodal Upstaging After Thoracoscopic versus Open Lobectomy for Clinical Stage I Lung Cancer, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;xx:xxx.

Palade E, Passlick B, Osei-Agyemang T, et al. Video-assisted vs open mediastinal Lymphadenectomy for Stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: results of a prospective randomized trial , *Eur J Cardio-Thorac Surg* 2013;44:244-249.

##### **1.1.7.1.2 Langzeitüberleben nach videoassistierter Operation versus offener Operation**

Lee PC, Nasar A, Port JL, et al. Long-Term Survival After Lobectomy for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer by Video-assisted Thoracic Surgery versus Thoracotomy, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;xx:xxx.

**1.1.7.2 Ist eine intraoperative Schnellschnittanalyse des Bronchusrandes notwendig?**

Owen RM, Force SD, Gal AA, et al. Routine Intraoperative Frozen Section Analysis of Bronchial Margins is of Limited Utility in Lung Cancer Resection, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;95:1859-66.

**1.1.7.3 Bronchoplastische Operationstechniken bei Befall des Tracheobronchialwinkels**

He W, Han B, Liu M, et al. Tracheobronchial reconstructions with bronchoplastic closure: An alternative method in treatment of bronchogenic carcinoma involving the carina or tracheobronchial angle, *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2012;144:418-24.

**1.1.8 Postoperative Funktion und postoperative Komplikationen****1.1.8.1 Thrombus im pulmonalen Venenstumpf nach Lobektomie**

Ohtaka K, Hida Y, Kaga K, et al. Thrombosis in the Pulmonary Vein Stump after left Upper Lobectomy as a Possible Cause of Cerebral Infarction, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;95:1924-9.

**1.1.8.2 Postoperative Bronchuskomplikationen****1.1.8.2.1 Risikofaktoren für eine Bronchusstumpfsuffizienz nach Pneumonektomie**

Hu X, Duan L, Jiang G, et al. A Clinical Risk Model for the Evaluation of Bronchopleural Fistula in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer after Pneumonectomy, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;xxxxx.

**1.1.8.2.2 Eine neue Klassifikation der Bronchusanastomose nach Manschettenlobektomie**

Ludwig C, Stoelben E. A new classification of bronchial anastomosis after sleeve lobectomy, *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2012;144:808-12.

**1.1.8.2.3 Bronchoskopischer Fistelverschluss bei persistierender postoperativer Luftfistel**

Firlinger I, Stubenberger E Müller MR, et al. Endoscopic One-Way Valve Implantation in Patients with prolonged Air Leak and the Use of Digital Air Leak Monitoring, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;95:1243-50.

**1.1.8.3 Magenüberblähung als Cofaktor für eine postoperative Pneumonie**

Renaud S, Falcoz PE, Santelmo N, et al. Gastric distension is a contributing factor to pneumonia after pulmonary resection. *Eur J Cardio-Thorac Surg* 2012;42:398-403.

**1.2 Neuroendokrine Tumore****1.2.1 Cushing-Syndrom durch bronchiale Karzinoidtumore**

Boddaert G, Grand B, Le Pimpec-Barthes F, et al. Bronchial Carcinoid Tumors Causing Cushing's Syndrome: More aggressive Behavior and the Need for Early Diagnosis, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;94:1823-9.

**1.3 Brustwandtumore****1.3.1 Neues System zur Rekonstruktion der Brustwand nach Sternumresektion**

Fabre D, El Batti S, Singhal S, et al. A paradigm shift for sternal reconstruction using a novel titanium rib bridge system following oncological resections, *Eur J Cardio-Thorac Surg* 2012; 42: 965-970.

**1.4. Rundherdabklärung**

Patel VK, Naik SK, Naidich DP, et al. A Practical Algorithmic Approach to the Diagnosis and Management of solitary Pulmonary Nodules, *Chest* 2013;143:825-839.

Patel VK, Naik SK, Naidich DP, et al. A Practical Algorithmic Approach to the Diagnosis and Management of Solitary Pulmonary Nodules, *Chest* 2013;143:840-846.

**1.5 Lungenmetastasen****1.5.1 Resektion von Lungenmetastasen: Offene Resektion versus minimalinvasiv**

Eckardt J, Licht PB, Thoracoscopic versus Open Pulmonary Metastasectomy, *Chest* 2012; 142:1598-1602.

Chao YK, Chang HC, Wu YC, et al. Management of Lung Metastases from Colorectal Cancer: Video-Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery versus Thoracotomy-A Case-Matched Study, *Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2012;60:398-404.

**1.5.2 Wachstumsmuster von Sarkometastasen: Implikationen für die Indikation und chirurgische Technik**

Welter S, Grabellus F, Bauer S, et al. Growth patterns of lung metastases from sarcoma: prognostic and surgical implications from histology, *Interact CardioVasc and Thorac Surg* 2012;15:612-617.

**1.5.3 Lebensqualität nach pulmonaler Metastasektomie**

Welter S, Schwan A, Cheufou D, et al. Midterm Changes in Quality of Life: A Prospective Evaluation after Open Pulmonary Metastasectomy, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;95:1006-12.

Treasure T, Utley M, Surgical removal of asymptomatic pulmonary metastases: time for better evidence, *BMJ* 2013;346:824.

**1.5.4 Pulmonale Metastasektomie bei Mammakarzinompatienten**

Meimarakis G, Rüttinger D, Stemmler J, et al. Prolonged Overall Survival After Pulmonary Metastasectomy in Patients with Breast Cancer, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;95:1170-80.

**1.6 Malignes Pleuramesotheliom****1.6.1 Multimodale Therapie des Pleuramesothelioms unter Einschluss der intraoperativen hyperthermen Chemotherapie (HITOC)**

Sugarbaker DJ, Gill RR, Yeap BY, et al. Hyperthermic intraoperative pleural cisplatin chemotherapy extends interval to recurrence and survival among low-risk patients with malignant pleural mesothelioms undergoing surgical macroscopic complete resection, *JThorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2013;43:801-807.

Ried M, Potzger T, Braune N, et al. Cytoreductive surgery and hyperthermic intrathoracic chemotherapy perfusion for malignant pleural tumours: perioperative management and clinical experience, *Eur J Cardio-Thorac Surg* 2013;43:801-807.

Ried M, Potzger T, Braune N, et al. Local and Systemic Exposure of Cisplatin During Hyperthermic Intrathoracic Chemotherapy Perfusion after Pleurectomy and Decortication for Treatment of Pleural Malignancies, *J Surg Oncol* 2013;107:735-740.

Cameron RB, Hou D, Intraoperative Hyperthermic chemotherapy perfusion for malignant pleural mesothelioma: An in vitro evaluation, *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2013;145:496-504.

**1.6.2 Lebensqualität von Mesotheliompatienten nach Pleurektomie/Dekortikation**

Mollber NM, Vigneswaran Y, Kindler HL, et al. Quality of Life After Radical Pleurectomy Decortication for Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;94:1086-93.

**1.6.3 Internationale Mesotheliomdatenbank**

Rusch VW, Giroux D, Kennedy C, et al. Initial Analysis of the International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer Mesothelioma Database, *JThorac Oncol* 2012;7:1631-1639.

**1.7. Maligner Pleuraerguss****1.7.1 Talkumpoudrage versus PleurX-Katheter**

Hunt BM, Fariva AS, Vallières E, et al. Thoracoscopic Talc Versus Tunneled Pleural Catheters for Palliation of Malignant Pleural Effusions, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;94:1053-9.

Freeman RK, Ascoti AJ, Mahidhara RS, A Propensity-Matched Comparison of Pleurodesis or Tunneled Pleural Catheter in Patients Undergoing diagnostic Thoracoscopy for Malignancy, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;96:259-64.

**1.8 Pneumothorax****1.8.1 Ist der Nachweis von Blebs oder Bullae ein Prädiktor für ein Pneumothoraxrezidiv?**

Casal C, Stefani A, Ligabue G, et al. Role of Blebs and Bullae Detected by High-Resolution computed Tomography and Recurrent Spontaneous Pneumothorax, *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013;95:249-56.

**1.9 Kongenitale Fehlbildungen****1.9.1 Bronchogene Zysten, wann sollen sie operiert werden?**

Fievet L, D'Journo B, Guys JM, et al. Bronchogenic Cyst: Best Time for Surgery? *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;94:1695-1700.

**1.10 Zwerchfell****1.10.1 Zwerchfellplikatur verbessert die Dyspnoe und Lungenfunktion mit geringer Morbidität**

Gazala S, Hunt I, Bédard E LR, Diaphragmatic plication offers functional improvement in dyspnea and better pulmonary function with low morbidity, *Interact CardioVasc and Thorac Surg* 2012;15:505-508.

**1.11 Seltene Tumore****1.11.1 Benignes metastasiertes Leiomyom**

Fu Y, Li H, Tian B, et al. Pulmonary benign metastasizing leiomyoma: a case report and review of the literature, *World J Surg Oncol* 2012, 10:268.