

3.1 Nicht kleinzellige Lungenkarzinome**3.1.1 Funktionelle Operabilität****3.1.1.1 Lungenfunktion guter Prädiktor von Komplikationen auch bei VATS-Lobektomien**

Zhang R, Lee S.M, et al. Lung Function Predicts Pulmonary Complications Regardless of the Surgical Approach. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99:1761-7.

3.1.2 Staging, Tumorklassifikationen**3.1.2.1 EBUS/Mediastinoskopie bei klinischem N1 nicht-kleinzelligem Lungenkarzinom**

Dooms C, Tournoy K.G, et al. Endosonography for Mediastinal Nodal Staging of Clinical N1 Non-small Cell Lung Cancer. *CHEST* 2015; 147(1):209-215.

3.1.2.2 Wertigkeit der EBUS-Untersuchung bei dem Verdacht auf mediastinales Lymphknotenrezidiv

Yamamoto T, Sakairi Y, et al. Comparison between endobronchial ultrasound-guided transbronchial needle aspiration and F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography in the diagnosis of postoperative nodal recurrence in patients with lung cancer. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 47 2015, 234-238.

3.1.2.3 Vorschläge für neue T-Klassifikation der IASLC

Rami-Port R, Bolejack V, et al. The IASLC Lung Cancer Staging Project. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2015;10:990-1003.

3.1.3 Therapieoptionen Stadium I/II**3.1.3.1 Segmentresektion versus Lobektomie bei Stadium I-Patienten**

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Cao C, Chandrakumar D, et al. Could less be more? A systematic review and meta-analysis of sublobar resections versus lobectomy for non-small cell lung cancer according to patient selection. *Lung Cancer* 89 2015 121-132

Landreneau R, Normolle D, et al. Recurrence and Survival Outcomes after Anatomic Segmentectomy versus Lobectomy for Clinical Stage I non-small-Cell Lung Cancer: A Propensity-Matched Analysis. *J Clin Oncol* 32.

3.1.3.2 Operation versus stereotaktische Strahlentherapie im Stadium I Lungenkarzinom

Hamaji M, Chen F, et al. Video-Assisted Thoracoscopic Lobectomy versus stereotactic Radiotherapy for Stage I Lung Cancer. *Ann Thorax Surg* 2015; 99:1122-9.

Yu J, Soulos P, et al. Comparative Effectiveness of Surgery and Radiosurgery for Stage I non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Cancer* 2015;121:2341-9

3.1.3.3 Lokalrezidivraten im Stadium I nach Strahlentherapie oder Operation

van den Berg L, Klinkenberg T, et al. Patterns of Recurrence and Survival after Surgery or Stereotactic Radiotherapy for Early Stage NSCLC. *J Thoracic Oncol.* 2015;10:826-831.

Marwaha G, Stephans K, et al. Lung Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy: Regional Nodal Failure is not predicted by tumor size. *J Thorac Oncol.*2014;9:1693-1697.

3.1.4 Therapieoptionen Stadium III/IV**3.1.4.1 Multimodale Therapie Stadium IIIA**

Pless M, Stupp R. et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy with or without preoperative irradiation in stage IIIA/N2 non-small cell lung cancer: A randomized phase III trial by the Swiss Group for clinical Cancer Research (SAKK trial 16/00). *J Clin Oncol* 31, 2013(suppl: abstr 7503).

McElnay P, Choong A, et al. Outcome of surgery versus radiotherapy after induction treatment in patients with N2 disease: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized trials. *Thorax* 2015; 70:764-8

Speicher P, Englum B, et al. Outcomes after treatment of 17378 patients with locally advanced (T3N0-2) non-small-cell lung cancer. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 47, 2015 636-641.

Bharadwaj S, Vallières E, et al. Higher Versus Standard Preoperative Radiation in the Trimodality Treatment of Stage IIIa Lung Cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015; 100:207.14.

3.1.4.2 Multimodale Therapie im Stadium IIIB

Bott M, Patel A, et al. Role for Surgical Resection in the Multidisciplinary Treatment of Stage III B Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99:1921-8.

3.1.4.3 Chirurgische Therapie im Stadium IV M1a (PLEU)

Iida T, Shiba M, et al. Surgical Intervention for Non-Small-Cell-Lung Cancer Patients with Plural Carcinomatosis. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2015;10: 1076-1082.

3.1.5 Operative Techniken beim Lungenkarzinom

3.1.5.1 Videoassistierte thorakoskopische Resektion (VATS) vs. offene Resektion bei Lungenkarzinom

Nwogu C, D`Cunha J, et al. VATS Lobectomy has better perioperative outcomes than open lobectomy. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99:399-405.

McElnay P, Molyneux M, et al. Pain and recovery are comparable after either uniportal or multiport video-assisted thoracoscopic lobectomy: an observation study. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 47 2015 912-915.

3.1.5.2 Robotergestützte Lobektomie bei Lungenkarzinom

Melfi F, Fanucchi O, et al. Robotic Lobectomy for lung cancer: Evolution in technique and technology. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 46 2014 626-631.

3.1.5.3 Op-Technik bei Aorteninfiltration

Marulli G, Rea F, et al. Safe Resection of the Aortic Wall infiltrated by Lung Cancer after Placement of an Endoluminal Prosthesis. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99:1768-74.

3.1.6 Postoperative Komplikationen

3.1.6.1 Score zur Vorhersage der postoperativen Drainagemengen

Hristova R, Pompili C, An aggregate score to predict the risk of large pleural effusion after pulmonary lobectomy. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 48 2015 72-76.

3.1.6.2 Induktions-Chemotherapie erhöht das postoperative Risiko nach Pneumonektomie nicht

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morbidity and mortality outcomes. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 105;149:73-83.

3.1.7 Multiple Primärtumore und oligometastatisches Lungenkarzinom

3.1.7.1 Prognosefaktoren bei multiplen Primärtumoren

Tanvetyanon T, Finley D, et al. Prognostic nomogram to predict survival after surgery for synchronous multiple lung cancers in multiple lobes. J Thorac Oncol.2015;10:338-345.

Yang J, Liu M, et al. Surgical treatment of metachronous second primary lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2014;98:1192-8.

3.1.7.2 Bedeutung der Primärtumorthherapie bei oligometastatischem Lungenkrebs

Gray P, Mak R, et al. Aggressive therapy for patients with non-small cell lung carcinoma and synchronous brain-only oligometastatic disease is associated with long-term survival. Lung Cancer 85 2014:239-244.

3.1.8 Adjuvante Therapie bei operiertem Lungenkarzinom

3.1.8.1 Prä- oder postoperative Chemotherapie im Stadium III?

Boffa D, Hancock J, et al. Now or later: Evaluating the importance of chemotherapy timing in resectable stage III (N2) lung cancer in the national cancer database. Ann Thorac Surg 2015;99:200-9.

3.1.8.2 Ist die postoperative Bestrahlung bei R1-R2-Resektionen mit einem Überlebensvorteil verbunden?

Wang E, Corso C, et al. Postoperative Radiation therapy is associated with improved overall survival in incompletely resected Stage II and III non-small-cell lung cancer. J Clin Oncol 33 2015.

Hancock J, Rosen J, et al. Impact of adjuvant treatment for microscopic residual disease after non-small cell lung cancer surgery. Ann Thorac Surg 2015; 99:406-13.

3.1.9 Nachsorge nach Lungenkrebsoperationen: CT oder Röntgen?

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Lou F, Sima C, et al. Differences in patterns of recurrence in early-stage vs. locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2014;98:1755-61.

3.2 Kleinzelliges Lungenkarzinom

3.2.1 Lobektomie statt sublobärer Resektion bei operablen kleinzelligen Lungenkarzinomen

Combs S, Hancock J, et al. Bolstering the case of lobectomy in stages I, II and IIIA small-cell lung cancer using the national cancer data base. J Thorac Oncol 2015;10:316-323.

3.3 Karzinoidtumor

3.3.1 Adjuvante Chemotherapie ist unwirksam bei nodal-positiven typischem Karzinoid

Nussbaum D, Speicher P, et al. Defining the role of adjuvant chemotherapy after lobectomy for typical bronchospulmonary carcinoid tumors. Ann Thorac Surg 2015;99:428-34.

3.3.2 Prognosefaktoren und Therapie von Patienten mit atypischen Karzinoiden

Canizares M, Matilla J, et al. Atypical carcinoid tumors of the lung: prognostic factors and patterns of recurrence. *Thorax* 2014;69:648-653.

Filosso P, Rena O, et al. Clinical management of atypical carcinoid and large –cell neuroendocrine carcinoma: a multicentre study on behalf of the European Society of Thoracic Surgeons (ESTS) neuroendocrine Tumors of the Lung Working Group. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 2014 1-10.

Steuer C, Behera M, et al. Atypical carcinoid tumor of the lung. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2015;10:479-485.

3.3.3 Natürlicher Verlauf bei Patienten mit typischem Karzinoiden: Bedeutung für die Operationsindikation/endobronchiale Therapie

Raz, D, Nelson R, et al. Natural history of typical pulmonary carcinoid tumors. *CHEST* 2015; 147(4):1111-1117.

Brokx, H, Paul M, et al. Long-term follow-up after first-line bronchoscopy therapy in patients with bronchial carcinoids, *Thorax* 2015;70:468-472.

3.3.4 Übersichtsarbeiten zur Therapie von pulmonalen neuroendokrinen Tumoren (typischen und atypischen Karzinoiden)

Caplin M, Baudin E, et al. Pulmonary neuroendocrine (carcinoid) tumors: European neuroendocrine Tumor Society expert consensus and recommendations for best practice for typical and atypical pulmonary carcinoids. *Annals of Oncology* 26:1604-1620, 2015.

Kaifi JT, Kayer G, et al. The diagnosis and treatment of bronchopulmonary carcinoid. *Dtsch Arztebl Int* 2015;112:479-85.

3.4 Lungenmetastasen

3.4.1 Mediastinale und hiläre Lymphknotenbeteiligung bei Patienten mit Lungenmetastasen

Seebacher G, Decker S, et al. Unexpected lymph node disease in resections for pulmonary metastases. *Ann thorac Surg* 2015;99:231-7.

3.4.2 Adjuvante Chemotherapie nach Resektion von Kolonkarzinometastasen?

Brandi G, Derenzini E, et al. Adjuvant systemic chemotherapy after putative curative resection of colorectal liver and lung metastases. *Clinical colorectal cancer* 2013, 12, 188-94.

3.5 Thymome

3.5.1 Indikation zur Debulking-Operation bei pleuraler Filialisierung oder primär inoperablem Thymom?

Hamaji, M, Kojima F, et al. A meta-analysis of debulking surgery vs. surgical biopsy for unresectable thymoma. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 47 2015 602-607.

Murakawa T, Karasaki T, et al. Invasive thymoma disseminated into the pleural cavity: mid-term results of surgical resection. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 47 2015 567-572.

3.5.2 Adjuvante Strahlentherapie bei Masaoka-Stadium-II-III-Thyomom

Omasa M, Date H, et al. Postoperative Radiotherapy is effective for thymic carcinoma but not for thymoma in stage II and III thymic epithelial tumors: The Japanese association for research on the thymus database study. *Cancer* 2015;121:1008-16.

3.5.3 Raumforderungen im vorderen Mediastinum: Ein praktischer Ratgeber für Kliniker

Carter B, Marom E, et al. Approaching the Patient with an anterior mediastinal mass: A guide for clinicians. *J Thorax Oncol.* 2014;9: S102-S109

3.6 Mesotheliom**3.6.1 Thorakoskopische Pleurektomie vs. Talkumpleurodese bei Patienten mit inoperablem malignem Pleuramesotheliom (prospektiv randomisierte Studie; MesoVATS)**

Rintoul R, Ritchie A, et al. Efficacy and cost of video-assisted thoracoscopic partial pleurectomy vs. talc pleurodesis in patients with malignant pleural mesothelioma (MesoVATS): an open-label, randomized, controlled trial. *Lancet* 2014;384:1118-27.

3.6.2 Multimodale Therapie mit Pleurektomie/Dekortikation bei malignem Mesotheliom

Lang-Lazdunski L, Bille A, et al. Pleurectomy/decortication, hyperthermic pleural lavage with povidone-iodine, prophylactic radiotherapy and systemic chemotherapy in patients with malignant pleural mesothelioma: A 10-year experience. *J Thorac Cardioasc Surg* 2015;149:558-66.

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3.7 Rundherdabklärung**3.7.1 Natürlicher Verlauf/Rundherdabklärung**

Assefa D, Atlas A. natural history of incidental pulmonary nodules in children. *Pediatr Pulmonol.*2015;50:456-459.

Callister M, Baldwin D, et al. British thoracic society guidelines for the investigation and management of pulmonary nodules. *Thorax* 2015;70:1-54.

3.8 Interstitielle Lungenerkrankungen**3.8.1 Metaanalyse der diagnostischen Wertigkeit und perioperative Sterblichkeit der chirurgischen Lungenbiopsie bei interstitieller Lungenerkrankung**

Han Q, Luo Q, et al. Diagnostic yield and postoperative mortality associated with surgical lung biopsy for evaluation of interstitial lung diseases: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2015;149:1394-401.

3.8.2 Risiko-Score zur Voraussage der Sterblichkeit bei chirurgischer Lungenbiopsie bei interstitieller Lungenerkrankung

Rotolo N, Imperatori A, et al. Assessment of the aggregate risk score to predict mortality after surgical biopsy for interstitial lung disease. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 47 2015 1027-1030.

3.8.3 Lungenkrebsoperationen bei Patienten mit interstitiellen Lungenerkrankungen: Idiopathische Lungenfibrose vs. non-idiopathische Lungenfibrose

Omori T, Tajiri M, et al. Pulmonary resection for lung cancer in patients with idiopathic interstitial pneumonia. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;(Epub ahead).

3.9 Spontanpneumothorax

3.9.1 Therapie des Erstereignisses beim primären Spontanpneumothorax: Operativ vs. konservativ und/oder ambulant?

Massongo M, Leroy S, et al. Outpatient management of primary spontaneous pneumothorax: a prospective study. *Eur Respir J* 2014;43:582-590.

Divisi D, di Leonardo G, et al. Video-assisted thoracic surgery vs. pleural drainage in the management of the first episode of primary spontaneous pneumothorax. *American J Surg* 2014 210, 68-73.

3.9.2 Operative Therapie des Spontanpneumothorax

3.9.2.1 VATS- aber wie?

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Min X, Huang Y, et al. Mechanical pleurodesis does not reduce recurrence of spontaneous pneumothorax: A randomized trial. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2014;98:1790-6.

Pagès P B, Delpy J P, et al. Videothoracoscopy vs. thoracotomy for the treatment of spontaneous pneumothorax: A propensity score analysis. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;99:258-64.

3.9.3 Risiko des Reexpansionslungenödems nach Drainagetherapie bei Spontanpneumothorax

Haga T, Kurihara M, et al. The risk for re-expansion pulmonary edema following spontaneous pneumothorax. *Surg today* 2014 44:1823-1827.

3.10 Lungenemphysem

3.10.1 Langzeitergebnisse der Hochrisikogruppe des “National Emphysem Treatment Trial” (NETT)

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McNulty W, Jordan S, et al. Attitudes and access to lung volume reduction surgery for COPD: a survey by the British Thoracic Society. *BMJ Open resp. Res* 2014;1:e000023.

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Kostron A, Horn-Tutic, M, et al. Repeated lung volume reduction surgery is successful in selected patients. *Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg* 2014 1-6.

3.11 Angeborene Fehlbildungen**3.11.1 Lungensequester bei Erwachsenen**

Sun X, Xiao Yi, Pulmonary sequestration in adult patients: a retrospective study. Eur J Cardio-Thoracic Surg 48 2015 279-282.