

9.1 Lungenkarzinom

9.1.1 Funktionelle Operabilität

Perioperative Morbidität und Mortalität bei Patienten mit grenzwertiger funktioneller Operabilität (VO₂ max < 15 ml/kg/min): VATS versus Thorakotomie

Begum SSS, Papagiannopoulos K, Falcoz PE, et al. Outcome after video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery and open pulmonary lobectomy in patients with low VO₂ max : a case-matched analysis from the ESTS database. *Eur J Cardio Thoracic Surg* 2016;49:1054-1058.

9.1.2 Tumorklassifikation und Staging

9.1.2.1.1 Neue Stadiengruppierung beim Lungenkarzinom

Goldstraw P, Chansky K, Crowley J, et al. The IASLC Lung Cancer Staging Project: Proposals for Revision of the TNM Stage Groupings in the Forthcoming (Eighth) Edition of the TNM Classification for Lung Cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015, 11 1:39-51.

9.1.2.1.2 Neue Klassifikationen für Patienten mit multiplen Tumorherden

Detterbeck FC, Nicholson AG, Franklin WA, et al. The IASLC Lung Cancer Staging Project: Summary of Proposals for Revisions of the Classification of Lung Cancers with Multiple Pulmonary Sites of Involvement in the Forthcoming Eighth Edition of the TNM Classification. *J Thorax Oncol* 2016,11 5:639-650.

9.1.2.2 Restaging und Prognoseabschätzung nach Induktionstherapie mittels FDG-PET

Pöttgen C, Gauler T, Bellendorf A, et al. Standardized Uptake Decrease on F-Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission tomographie after Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy is a Prognostic Classifier for Long-Term Outcome after Multimodality Treatment: Secondary Analysis of a Randomized Trial for Resectable Stage IIIA/B Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 34. 2016.

Barnett SA, Downey RJ, Zheng J, et al. Utility of Routine PET Imaging to Predict Response and Survival After Induction Therapy for Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *Ann Thorax Surg* 2016;101:1052-9.

9.1.3 Therapieoptionen Stadium I/II

9.1.3.1 Stereotaktische Strahlentherapie (SBRT vs Resektion)

Ezer N, Veluswamy RR, Mhango G, et al. Outcomes after Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy versus Limited Resection in Older Patients with Early-Stage Lung Cancer. *J Thorac Oncol* 2015;10:1201-1206.

Puri V, Crabtree TD, Bell J, et al. Treatment Outcomes in Stage I Lung Cancer, A Comparison of Surgery and Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2015;10:1776-1784.

Rosen JE, Salazar MC, Wang Z, et al. Lobectomy versus stereotactic body radiotherapy in healthy patients with stage I lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2016;■:1-11.

9.1.3.2 Einfluss von limitierter Resektion auf die Lungenfunktion

Kent MS, Mandrekar SJ, Landreneau R, et al. Impact of Sublobar Resection on Pulmonary Function: Long-Term Results from American College of Surgeons Oncology Group Z4032 (Alliance). *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016;102:230-8.

9.1.4 Therapieoptionen Stadium III

9.1.4.1 Radiochemotherapie - Boost vs Operation bei lokal fortgeschrittenem Lungenkarzinom (IIIA und IIIB) nach Induktionschemo- und Radiochemotherapie (ESPA-TUE-Studie)

Eberhardt WEEE, Pöttgen C, Gauler TC, et al. Phase III Study of Surgery Versus Definitive Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy Boost in Patients with resectable Stage IIIA (N2) and Selected IIIB Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer after induction Chemotherapy and Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy (ESPA-TUE). *J Clin Oncol* 2015 33:4194-4201.

Dickhoff C, Dahele M, Paul MA, et al. Salvage surgery for locoregional recurrence or persistent tumor after high dose chemoradiotherapy for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer* 94 2016;108-113.

9.1.4.2 Prognose von Patienten mit Infiltration des Zwerchfells

Galetta D, Borri A, Casiraghi M, et al. Outcome and prognostic factors of resected non-small-cell lung cancer invading the diaphragm. *Interact CardioVasc and Thorac Surg* 19 2014;632-636.

9.1.5 Operative Techniken

9.1.5.1 VATS-Lobektomie vs. Lobektomie via Thorakotomie

Yang CFJ, Meyerhoff RR, Mayne NR, et al. Long-term survival following open versus thoracoscopic lobectomy after preoperative chemotherapy for non-small-cell lung cancer. *Eur J Cardio Thorax Surg* 49 2016;1615-1623.

Zhang W, Wei Y, Jiang H, et al. Video-assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery versus Thoracotomy Lymph Node Dissection in Clinical Stage I Lung Cancer: A meta-Analysis an System Review. *Ann Thorax Surg* 2016;■:■-■.

9.1.5.2 Uniportale VATS-Lobektomien

Lin Z, Xi J, Xu S, et al. Uniportal video-assisted thoracic surgery lobectomy in semiprone position: primary experience of 105 cases. *J Thorac Dis* 2015;7:2389-2395.

Gonzalez-Riva D, Yang Y, Stupnik T, et al. Uniportal video-assisted thoracoscopic bronchovaskular, tracheal and carinal sleeve resections. *Eur J Cardio Thorac Surg* 49 2016;i6-i16.

9.1.5.3 Roboterassistierte Lobektomien

Louie BE, Wilson JL, Kim S, et al. Comparison of Video-assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery and Robotic Approaches for Clinical Stage I and Stage II Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer using the Society of Thoracic Surgeons Database. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016;■:■-■.

Cerfolio, RJ, Watson C, Minnich DJ, et al. One Hundred Planned Robotic Segmentectomies: Early Results, Technical Details and preferred Port Placement. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016;101:1089-96.

Ye X, Xie L, Chen G, et al. Robotic thoracic surgery versus video-assisted thoracic surgery for lung cancer: a meta-analysis. *Interact CardioVasc Thorac Surg* 2015;21:409-14.

Yang HX, Woo KM, Sima CS, et al. Long-term Survival Based on the Surgical Approach to Lobectomy

for Clinical Stage I Nonsmall Cell Lung Cancer. *Ann Surg* 2016; xx:xxx-xxx.

9.1.5.4 Thorakoskopische Rundherdresektion unterstützt durch elektromagnetische bronchoskopische Navigation

Awais O, Reidy MR, Mehta K, et al. Electromagnetic Navigation Bronchoscopy-guided Dye marking for Thoracoscopic Resection of Pulmonary Nodules. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016;102:223-9.

9.1.5.5 Manschettenlobektomie versus Standardlobektomie

D'Andrilli A, Maurizi G, Andreotti C, et al. Sleeve Lobectomy versus Standard Lobectomy for Lung Cancer. Functional and Oncologic Evaluation. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016;101:1936-42.

9.1.6 Intraoperative Komplikationen

9.1.6.1 Prävention von perioperativen Vorhofflimmern nach Lungenkrebsoperationen

Cardinale D, Sandri MT, Colombo A, et al. Prevention of Atrial Fibrillation in High-risk Patients Undergoing Lung Cancer Surgery. *Ann Surg* 2016; xx:xxx-xxx.

9.1.6.2 Inzidenz und Risikoabschätzung für thromboembolische Komplikationen (Lungenembolie, tiefe Beinvenenthrombose) nach Lungenkrebsoperationen

Agzarian J, Hanna WC, Schneider L, et al. Postdischarge venous thromboembolic complications following pulmonary oncologic resection. An underdetected problem. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2016;151:992-9.

Hachey KJ, Hewes PD, Porter LP, et al. Caprini venous thromboembolism risk assessment permits selection for postdischarge prophylactic anticoagulation in patients with resectable lung cancer. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2016;151:37-44.

9.2 Karzinoidtumore

9.2.1 Resektionsränder bei bronchopulmonalen Karzinoiden

Schmid S, Aicher M, Csanadi A, et al. Significance of the resection margin in bronchopulmonary carcinoids. *J Surg Research* 2016; 53-58.

9.3 Lungenmetastasen

9.3.1 Lasergestützte pulmonale Metastasektomie bei Patienten mit Nierenzellkarzinom

Baier B, Kern A, Kaderali L et al. Retrospective survival analysis of 237 consecutive patients with multiple pulmonary metastases from advanced renal cell carcinoma exclusively resected by a 1318-nm laser. *Interact CardioVasc Thorac Surg* 2015;21:211-217.

9.3.2 Diskrepanz zwischen CT-Befunden und intraoperativen Befunden bei Patienten mit Lungenmetastasen kolorektaler Karzinome

Marron CM, Lora D, Gamez P, et al. Agreement between computed Tomography and Pathologic Nodule counts in Colorectal Lung Metastases. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016;101:259-65.

Embún R, Fiorentino F, Treasure T, et al. Pulmonary metastasectomy in colorectal cancer: a prospective study of demography and clinical characteristics of 543 patients in the Spanish colorectal metastasectomy registry (GECMP-CCR). *BMJ open* 2013;3:e002787.

9.4 Pleuramesotheliom

9.4.1 Accelerierte Hemithoraxbestrahlung gefolgt von extrapleuraler Pneumonektomie (EPP) bei malignem Pleuramesotheliom

de Perrot M, Feld R, Leighl NB, et al. Accelerated hemithoracic radiation followed by extrapleural pneumonectomy for malignant pleural mesothelioma. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2016;151:468-75.

Ploenes, T, Osei-Agyemang T, Krohn A, et al. Changes in lung function after surgery for mesothelioma. *Asian CardioVasc ThoracAnnals*, 2012, 48-55.

Flores RM, Pass HI, Seshan VE, et al. Extrapleural pneumonectomy versus pleurectomy/decortication in the surgical management of malignant pleural mesothelioma: Results in 663 patients. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2008; 175:620-6.

9.5 Pneumothorax

9.5.1 Primäre Operation beim Spontanpneumothorax?

MacDuff A, Arnold A, Harvey J. Management of spontaneous pneumothorax: British Thoracic Society pleural disease guideline 2010. *Thorax* 2010;65:ii18-31.

Herrmann D, Klapdor B, Ewig S, et al. Initial management of primary spontaneous pneumothorax with video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery: a 10-year experience. *49,2016,854-9*.

Lin JB, Chen JF, Lai FC, et al. Transareolar pulmonary bullectomy for primary spontaneous pneumothorax. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2016;1-7.

9.6 Trachealchirurgie

9.6.1 Laryngotrachealresektion bei benignen Stenosen

D'Andrilli A, Maurizi G, Andreotti C, et al. Long-term results of laryngotracheal resection for benign stenosis from a series of 109 consecutive patients. *Eur J Cardio Thorac Surg* 50 2016;105-109.

9.6.2 Langzeitergebnisse bei Patienten mit idiopathischer subglottischer Stenose

Wang H, Wright CD, Wain JC, et al. Idiopathic Subglottic Stenosis: Factors Affecting Outcome after Single-Stage Repair. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2015;100:1804-11.

9.7 Thorakale Infektionen

9.7.1 Therapie von Patienten mit Infektionen des Sternoclavikulargelenks

Kachala SS, D'Souza DM, Teixeira-Johnson L, et al. Surgical Management of Sternoclavicular Joint Infections. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016;101:2155-60.

9.8 Thoraxdrainagenmanagement**9.8.1 Sind digitale Thoraxdrainagesysteme postoperativ von Vorteil?**

Gilbert S, McGuire AL, Maghera S, et al. Randomized trial of digital versus analog pleural drainage in patients with or without pulmonary air leak after lung resection. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2015;150:1243-51.

Lijkendijk M, Licht PB, Neckelmann K. Electronic versus traditional chest tube drainage following lobectomy: a randomized trial. *Eur J Cardio Thorac Surg* 48 2015;893-898.

9.8.2 Drainageentfernung nach VATS-Lobektomien

Xie HY, Xu K, Tang JX, et al. A prospective randomized, controlled trial deems a drainage of 300ml/day safe before removal of the last chest drain after video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery lobectomy. *Interact CardioVasc Thorac Surg* 2015;21:200-205.

9.8.3 Optimale Platzierung von Thoraxdrainagen durch Einführungsinstrument?

Katballe N, Moeller LB, Olesen WH, et al. A Novel Device for Accurate Chest Tube Insertion: A Randomized Controlled Trial. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2016; 191, 714-9.