

Πνευμονολογία
&
Θωρακοχειρουργική

**Επεμβατικές
Τεχνικές
Διάσωσης**

**Πνευμονικού
Παρεγχύματος**

Lung sparing surgery

Lung preservation surgery

Δρ Αθανάσιος Κλέωντας
BSc, MD, MSc, Dr(Med)Sc, BTS



ESTS
Εκπρόσωπος
www.estss.org



**Επιστημονικός
Υπεύθυνος**
www.iatriko.gr



**Χειρουργός
Θώρακος**
www.kleontas.com



**Επιστημονικός
Διευθυντής**
www.galinos.gr

©Copyright 2021

**4ο ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟ
ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ
ΝΟΣΗΜΑΤΩΝ
ΘΩΡΑΚΟΣ**

27-30 ΜΑΪΟΥ 2021

**THE MET HOTEL
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ**

ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΗ / ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΑ / ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ

INVENTICS A.E. / MEDEVENTS.GR

T. 2310 474 400 / E. INFO@MEDEVENTS.GR

W. WWW.MEDEVENTS.GR

Αρ. Ειδ. Σημ. Λειτ. ΕΟΤ: ΜΗΤΕ 0933E60000074600

ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ
ΝΟΣΗΜΑΤΩΝ
ΘΩΡΑΚΟΣ
ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Surgery remains the best curative option in patients with early stage lung cancer (stage I and II).

Surgery remains an essential step in the multimodality therapy of selected patients with advanced-stage lung cancer (stage III and IV).

Loïc Lang-Lazdunski

European Respiratory Review 2013 22: 382-404; DOI: 10.1183/09059180.00003913



Surgical resection remains the standard of care for functionally operable early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and resectable stage IIIA disease.

Paul E. Van Schil,* Bram Balduyck, Michèle De Waele, Jeroen M. Hendriks, Marjan Hertoghs, and Patrick Lauwers
EJC Suppl. 2013 Sep; 11(2): 110–122.



Surgery remains the primary treatment for early-stage lung cancer, and most commonly that means a procedure called lobectomy, which removes about one-third to one-half of the lung with the tumor.

November 16, 2017 by Sai Yendamuri, Roswell Park Cancer Institute



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

Conclusions

Best Treatment

'Aggressive' surgery is best treatment option for early stage lung cancer

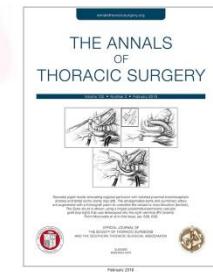
Patients who undergo lobectomy for the disease live longer

"Our data suggest that the more aggressively we treat early lung cancer, the better the outcome," said lead author Alex Bryant, BS, of the School of Medicine at the University of California, San Diego. "This study is one of the best-powered and detailed analyses to date and suggests that lobectomy is still the preferred treatment of this disease for most patients."

Alex K. Bryant, BS, Robert C. Mundt, HSDG, Ajay P. Sandhu, MD, James J. Urbanic, MD, Andrew B. Sharabi, MD, PhD, Samir Gupta, MD, Megan E. Daly, MD, James D. Murphy, MD, MS 

THE ANNALS OF THORACIC SURGERY

February 2018 Volume 105, Issue 2, Pages 425–431



Επιστημονικός Υπεύθυνος
www.iatrico.gr

Δρ Αθανάσιος Κλέωντας
BSc MD MSc BTSc PhD

©Copyright 2021



Χειρουργός Θώρακος
www.kleontas.com

Επιστημονική Διεύθυνση
www.galinos.gr



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Δρ Αθανάσιος Κλέωντας
BSc MD MSc BTSc PhD

©Copyright 2021



PreOp Check

Current Cancer Concepts

The Criteria for Operability and Resectability in Lung Cancer

Eugene E. Clifton, MD

The establishment of criteria for treatment of carcinoma of the lung, especially operability and resectability, is particularly difficult because of the rapid progress in the field of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery and anesthesia. What would have been well accepted criteria of inoperability 15 to 20 years ago no longer hold, and those of today may be in doubt in a few years. Criteria also vary from group to group, among individual surgeons, and, indeed, for the same surgeon from time to time depending on his recent experience. Everyone has seen cases refused surgery at one institution or even within the same institution patients operated on by another surgeon, resected, and apparently cured at least for the accepted five or ten years. The reverse is equally true of the patient who is in good health, who seems to have an early lesion that is almost certainly resectable, and who is found to have an extensive spread of the disease at operation.² The primary lesion may be resectable and sometimes is resected for palliation, although it is called unresectable because of extension or distant metastases.

Everyone would agree that distant metastases make a lung carcinoma incurable and therefore unresectable except for palliation. Most surgeons agree that a pleural effusion containing cancer cells is a sign of unresectability, though there are those who suggest that pleuropneumonectomy be attempted. I have not seen or known of a long-term survival from such a procedure.³

Operability means only that the patient can be expected to survive the operative procedure planned or likely to be necessary. Age as a criterion of operability has gradually advanced from 60 years to the present 80 years. Serious cardiac or liver disease, kidney failure, and/or serious pulmonary dysfunction are the major general contraindications to resectional pulmonary surgery. It serves no useful purpose to resect a lung and leave the patient a pulmonary cripple to die of cor pulmonale one year later.

Preoperative criteria of resectability should not be rigid either for or against surgery. The pathol-

ogy, if known, must be considered in reaching a final decision in any group. In our experience, oat-cell carcinoma^{4,5} is considered a contraindication to excisional surgery even in apparently early lesions, because of its almost universally poor prognosis. Anaplastic carcinoma is such an indistinct entity that little dependence can be placed on it for prognosis. Epidermoid, adenocarcinoma, and localized terminal bronchiolar carcinoma appear to be most suitable for resection.

Classification

With these special considerations in mind, the following classification or staging is considered useful as a framework for discussion. X-ray examination, bronchoscopy, pleural fluid cytology, and biopsies of lymph nodes and pleura are all important. Angiocardiography and other special procedures, where indicated, may also be very helpful in determining the extent of the disease. Scalene-node or mediastinal-node biopsy is used only where there is evidence of enlarged nodes or in patients considered poor risks.

Stage I.—The lesion is probably resectable, with a good chance for cure.

1. Discrete tumor in the lung periphery not in contact with chest wall, mediastinum, or hilum.
2. No suggestion of mediastinal adenopathy.
3. Atelectasis limited to a segment or a lobe.

Note: Size is not of great importance, but if previous films are available, the rate of growth may be very significant. There is no justification for long delay in surgery in order to establish the diagnosis or signs of growth in patients considered good risks.

Stage II.—The lesion is operable and possibly resectable. Hope of cure exists.

1. Roentgenologically discrete tumor merging with the peripheral chest wall, mediastinum, or hilum or with a secondary mass in the hilum.
2. Mediastinal lymphadenopathy as demonstrated by x-ray examination, bronchoscopy, esophagram, or mediastinoscopy (not proven positive for malignancy by pathology).

3. A main stem bronchial lesion more than 1 cm from the carina.
4. A definitely widened carina (not positive for malignancy by bronchoscopic biopsy).
5. Chest wall invasion by the tumor, away from the spine or mediastinum.

6. Atelectasis of an entire lung.

The Criteria for Operability and Resectability in Lung Cancer

Eugene E. Clifton, MD

JAMA. 1966;195(12):1031-1032



Χειρουργός Θώρακος
www.kleontas.com

Επιστημονικός Διαδικτύος
www.galinos.gr



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

PreOp Check

Εξαιρεσιμότητα

Η δυνατότητα πλήρους εξαίρεσης του όγκου που συμπαρασύρει και την αντίστοιχη λειτουργική ικανότητα του συναφαιρούμενου ανατομικού ιστοτεμαχίου, ανάλογα με την τοπογραφία και το στάδιο της νόσου, ώστε τελικά να επιτευχτεί πλήρης εκτομή (R0).

Εγχειρησιμότητα

Η αξιολόγηση της λειτουργικής επάρκειας του ασθενούς, να υποστεί τη φυσική καταπόνηση της διεγχειρητικής διαδικασίας, ώστε τα προϋπολογιζόμενα ποσοστά νοσηρότητας και θνητότητας, να είναι εντός αποδεκτών ορίων.



**Best
Treatment**

PreOp Check

**Lung sparing
Surgery**

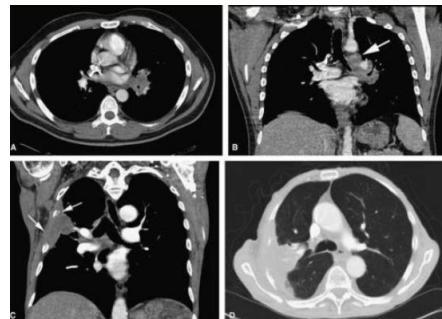
Sublobar

**Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar**

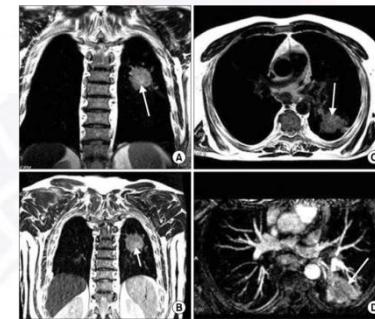
**Updated
Guidelines**

Conclusions

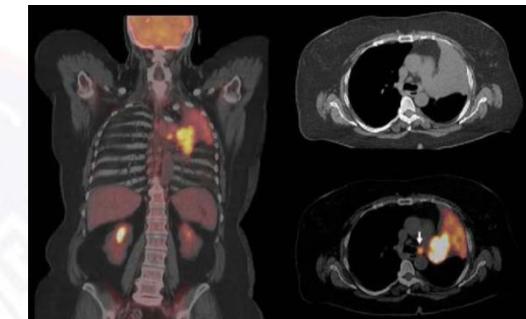
Εξαιρεσιμότητα



CT



MRI

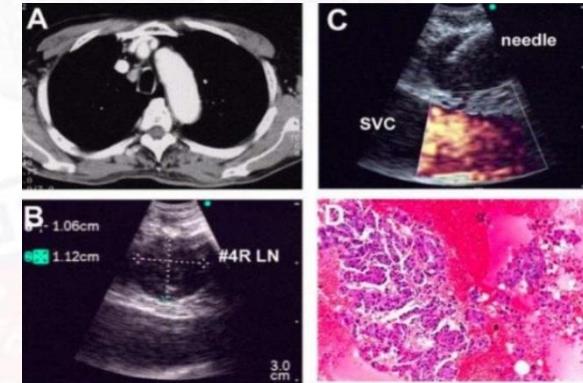


PET-CT

Resectability



Bronchoscopy



EBUS



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

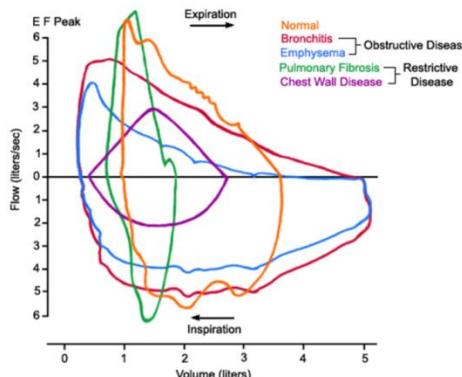
Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

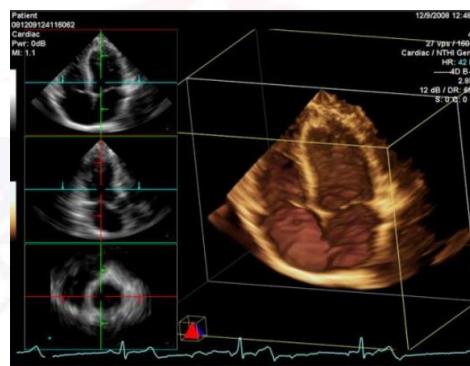
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

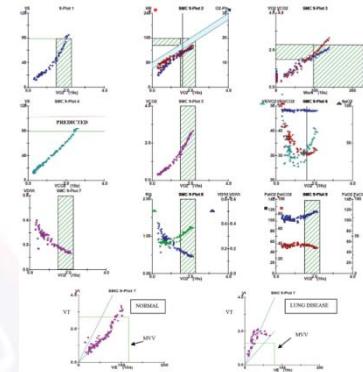
Conclusions



PFT



Cardiac Echo



CPET

Operability

IBD
dermatitis **diabetes**
obesity
asthma stroke **COPD**
bipolar **hypertension**
dyslipidemia **anxiety**
depression
fibromyalgia **hyperlipidemia**



Comorbidities

Personal Opinion

Δρ Αθανάσιος Κλέωντας
BSc MD MSc BTS PhD



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy Vs Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

Conclusions

Δρ Αθανάσιος Κλέωντας
BSc MD MSc BTSc PhD

©Copyright 2021

Scores

Thoracoscore (The Thoracic Surgery Scoring System)

Variables (help)	Values (all values are mandatory)	Beta
Age (years)	<input type="text"/>	0
Sex	<input type="text"/>	0
ASA Classification	<input type="text"/>	0
Performance Status Classification	<input type="text"/>	0
Dyspnea score	<input type="text"/>	0
Priority of surgery	<input type="text"/>	0
Procedure class	<input type="text"/>	0
Diagnosis group	<input type="text"/>	0
Comorbidity Score	<input type="text"/>	0
Thoracoscore: <input type="text" value="0"/> Logit = -7.3737 + Sum (beta) Predicted death Rate = $e^{(Logit)} / (1 + e^{(Logit)})$		

Clear

Reference

- Falcoz P.E. et al. The Thoracic Surgery Scoring System (Thoracoscore): Risk model for in-hospital death in 15,183 patients requiring thoracic surgery. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2007; 133: 325-32

Lung Resection Score

Variables (help)	Values
Age (years)	<input type="text"/>
ppoFEV ₁ (%)	<input type="text"/>
Cardiac Comorbidity	<input type="text"/>
Predicted Mortality: <input type="text" value="0"/> Logit = -6.97 + 0.095Xage - 0.042ppoFEV Predicted Mortality = $1 / (1 + e^{-Logit})$	
Predicted Morbidity: <input type="text" value="0"/> Logit = -2.4 + 0.03Xage - 0.02ppoFEV + 0.6Xcardiac comorbidity Predicted Morbidity = $1 / (1 + e^{-Logit})$	

Compute **Clear**

Reference

- Brunelli A. et al. Risk-adjusted morbidity and mortality models to compare the performance of two units after major lung resections. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2007;133:88-96

Table 1 Eurolung 1—distribution of complications according to the Eurolung 1 aggregate morbidity score (1)

Eurolung 1 score	Morbidity rate (%)
0–1	5.2
2–4	8.2
5–7	14.3
8–11	21.6
12–16	32.4
17–19	43.1

Eurolung 1 scoring—chronic kidney disease: 1 point; coronary artery disease: 2 points; cerebrovascular disease: 2 points; age over 65: 3 points; male sex: 3 points; thoracotomy: 3 points; extended resection: 3 points; ppoFEV₁ less than 70%: 3 points.

ThRCRI Risk Factor	Weighted Score	%	n
Renal comorbidity ^a	1	1.7	76
Ischemic heart disease	1.5	8.8	403
Cerebrovascular disease	1.5	7.0	323
Pneumonectomy	1.5	6.4	298

[View Table in HTML](#)

ThRCRI = Thoracic Revised Cardiac Risk Index.

^a Preoperative serum creatinine >2 mg/dL.

Table 3

Distribution of Patients Within ThRCRI Risk Classes and Rate of Major Cardiac Complications (N = 4,625)

ThRCRI Score	ThRCRI Risk Class	%	n	Cardiac Complication Rate (n) ^a
0	A	78	3,637	1.4% (49)
1.0–1.5	B	19	882	2.7% (24)
2.0–2.5	C	0.5	22	9.1% (2)
>2.5	D	1.8	84	3.6% (3)



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Operability

Κριτήρια αποκλεισμού
εφαρμογής χειρουργικής θεραπείας

Προβλεπόμενη μετεγχειρητική FEV₁
predicted postoperative forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁)
 $< 30\%$

Προβλεπόμενη μετεγχειρητική DLCO
predicted postoperative carbon monoxide lung diffusion capacity (DLCO)
 $< 30\%$

Μέγιστη κατανάλωση οξυγόνου
peak oxygen consumption (peak VO₂)
 $< 10 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$



**Best
Treatment**

PreOp Check

**Lung sparing
Surgery**

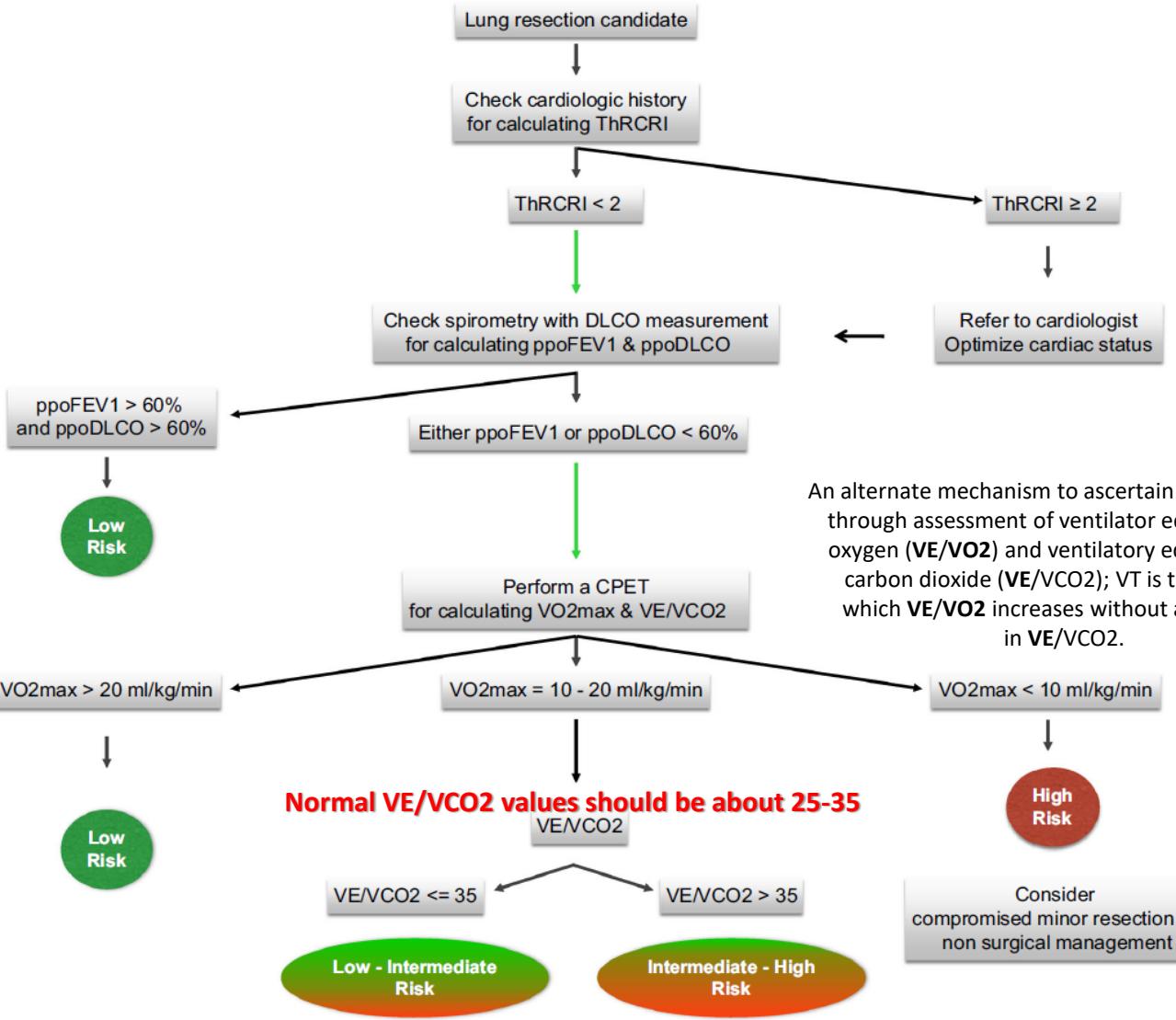
Sublobar

**Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar**

**Updated
Guidelines**

Conclusions

Operability





Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Operability

Προβλεπόμενη μετεγχειρητική FEV₁
predicted postoperative forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV₁)

30% < ppoFEV₁ < 60%

Προβλεπόμενη μετεγχειρητική DLCO
predicted postoperative carbon monoxide lung diffusion capacity (DLCO)

30% < DLCO < 60%

Lung sparing surgery
Lung preservation surgery



Lung sparing surgery

R0 resection



Lobectomy

Best

Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Lung sparing surgery

R0 resection



Segmentectomy

Best

Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

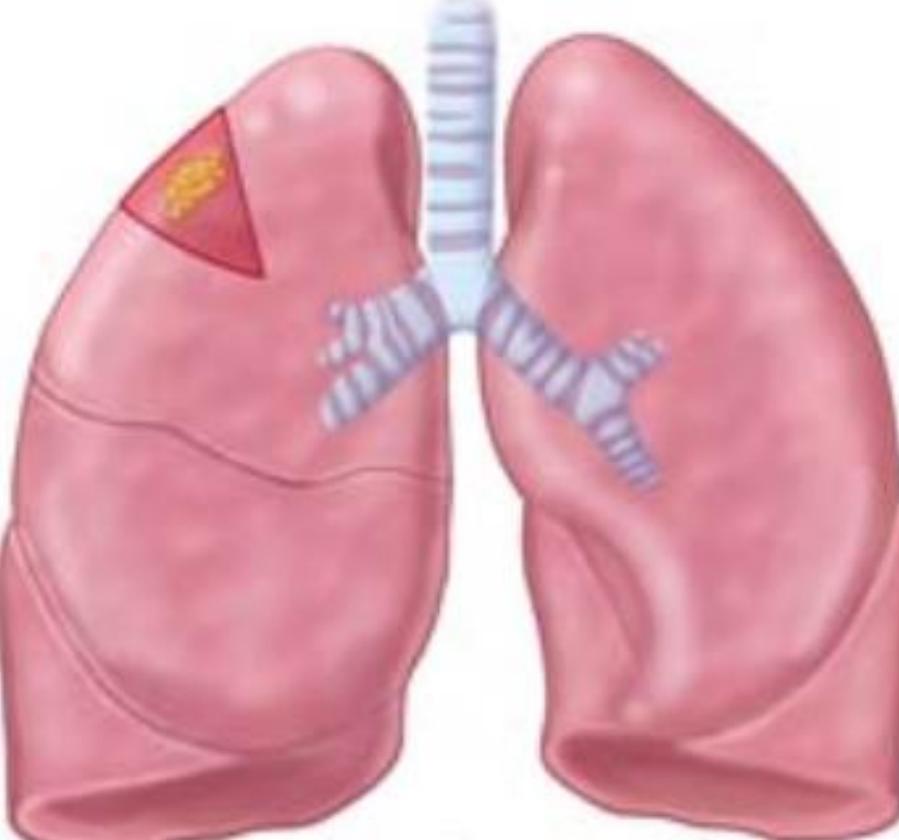
Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Lung sparing surgery

R0 resection



Wedge Resection

Best

Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

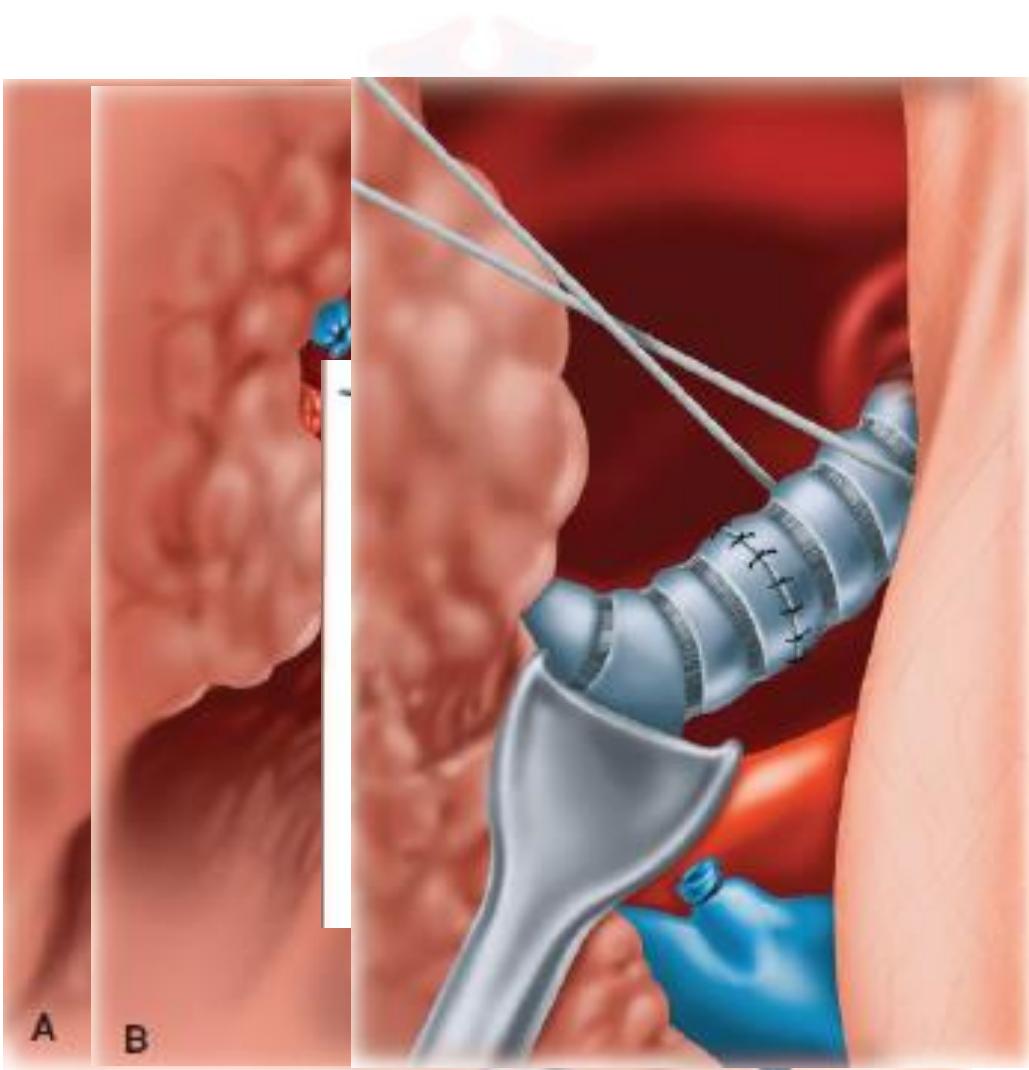


<https://www.valleyhealthcancercenter.com/cancer-services/lung/surgery-and-single-port-vats>





Sleeve RUL Lobectomy



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

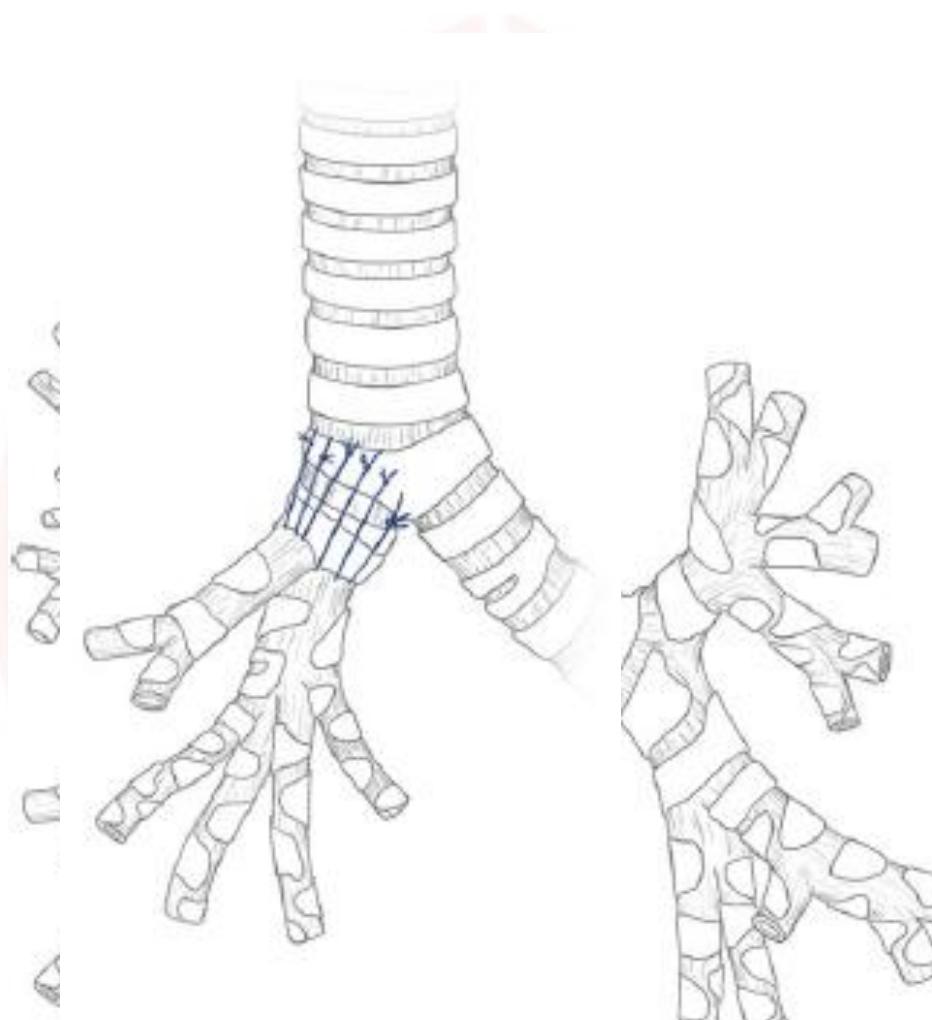
Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Sleeve RUL Lobectomy



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

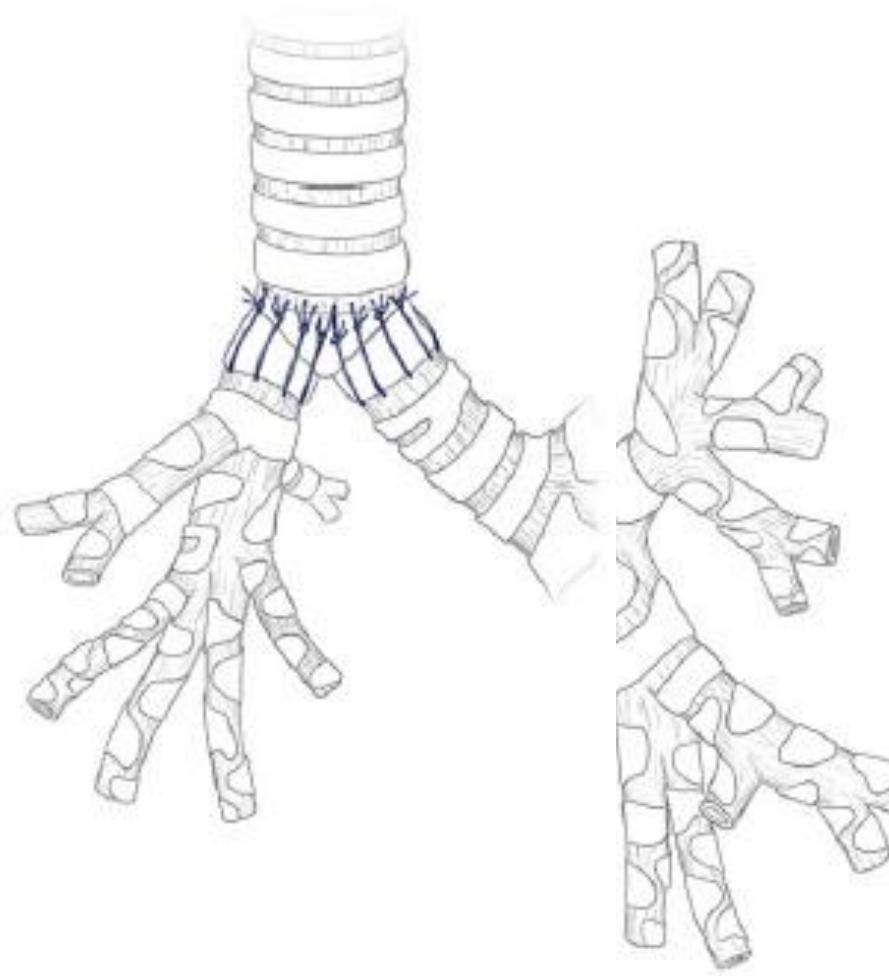
Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Sleeve RUL Lobectomy Carina Resection



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

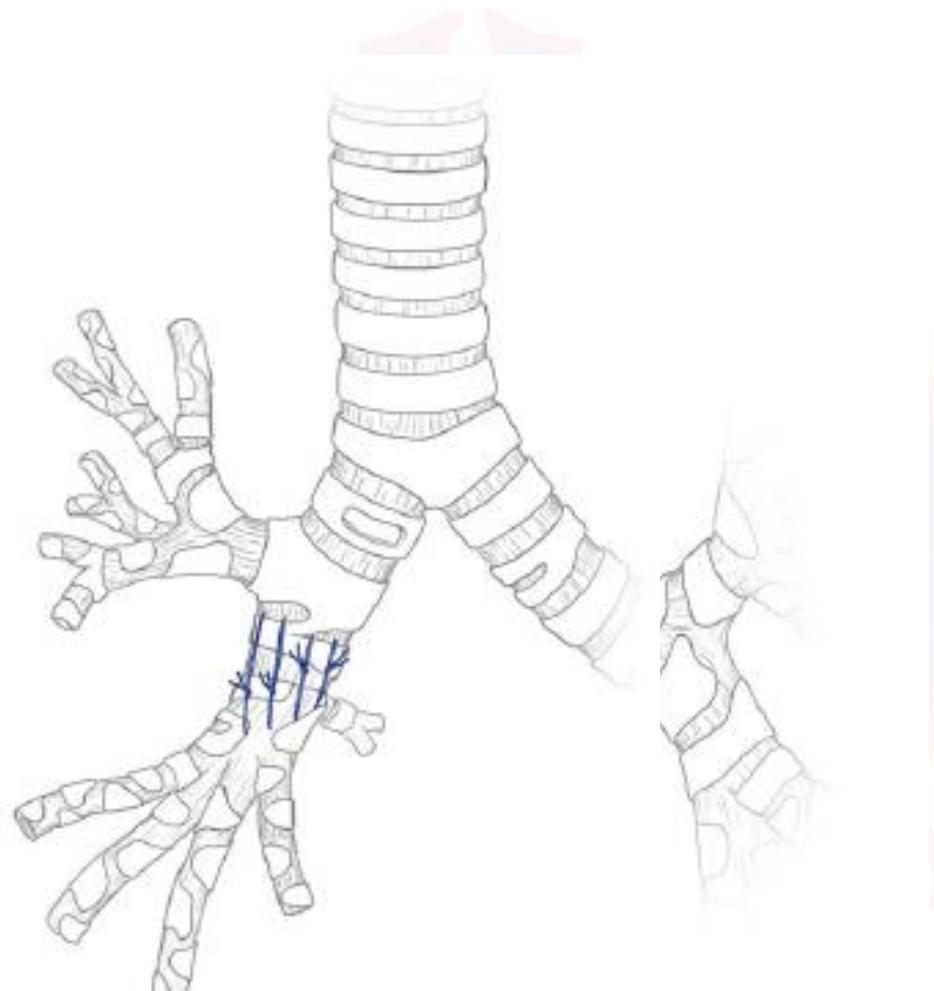
Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Sleeve RML Lobectomy



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Sleeve RML+RLL Bilobectomy

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

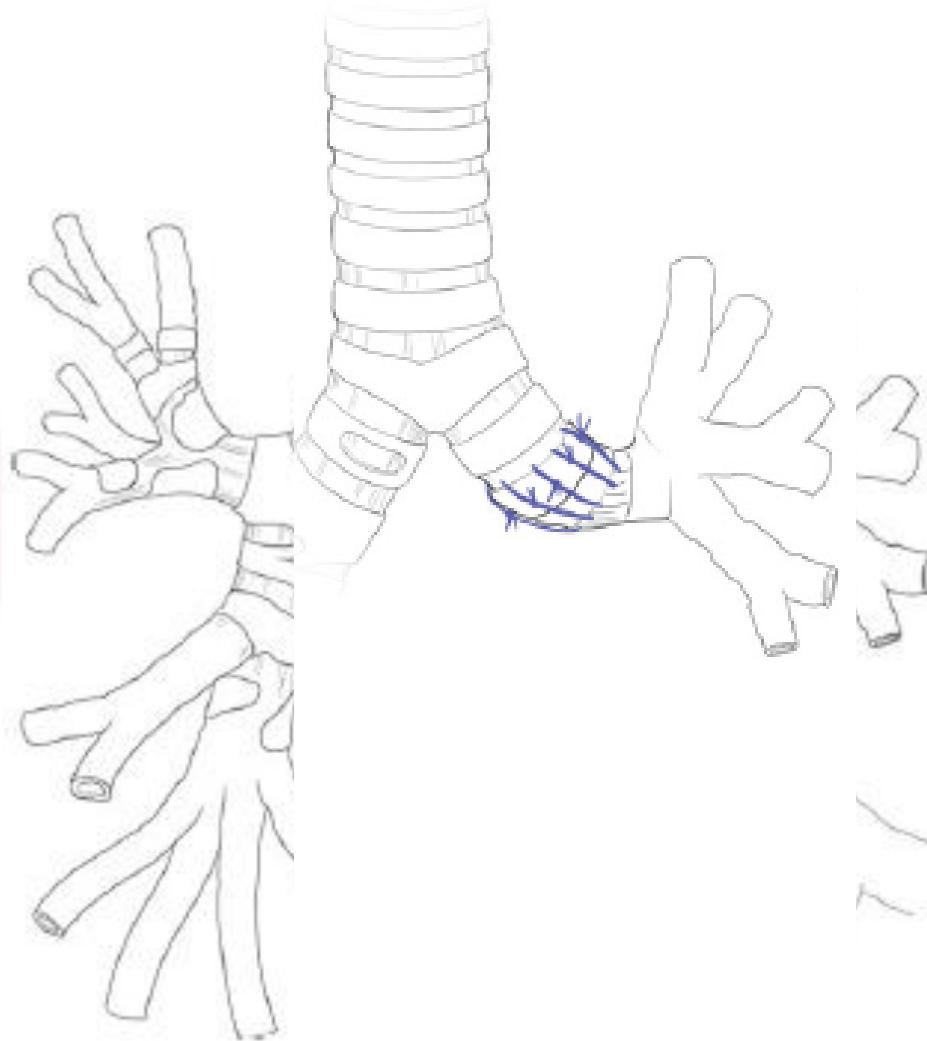


Chest Surgery
H. Dienemann, H. Hoffmann, F. Detterbeck
2015 Springer





Sleeve LLL Lobectomy



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

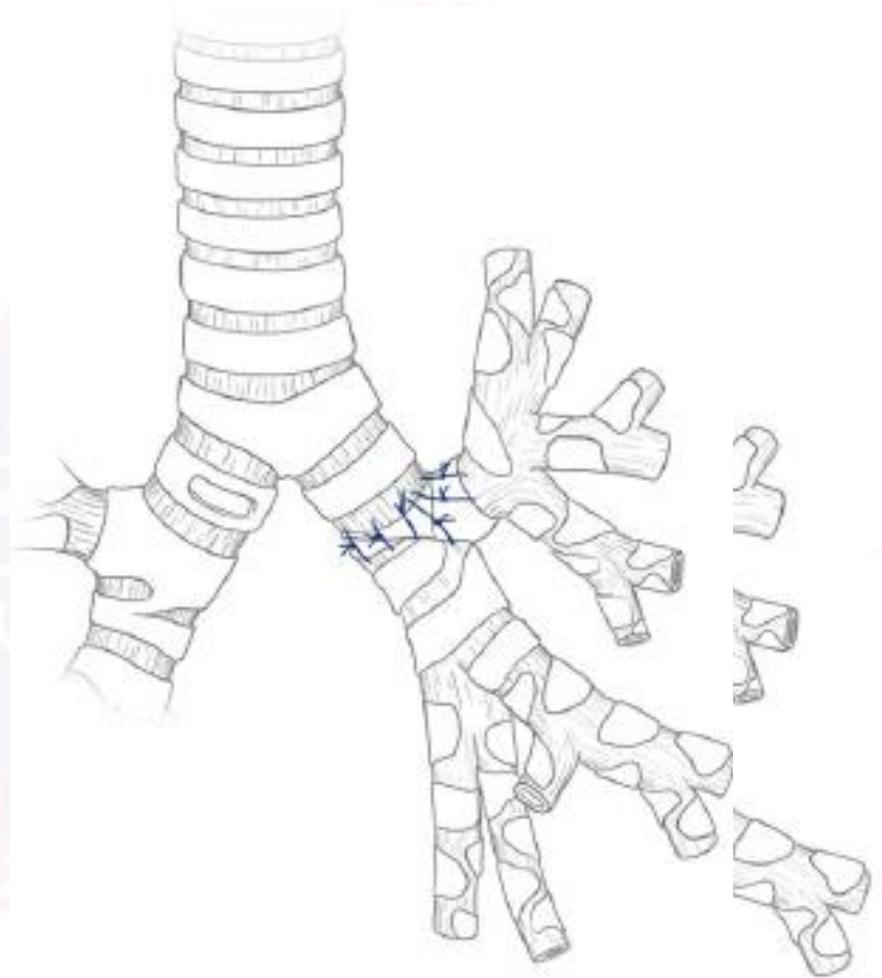
Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Sleeve LM Bronchectomy



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Sleeve LM Bronchectomy



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Double sleeve LUL Lobectomy

Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

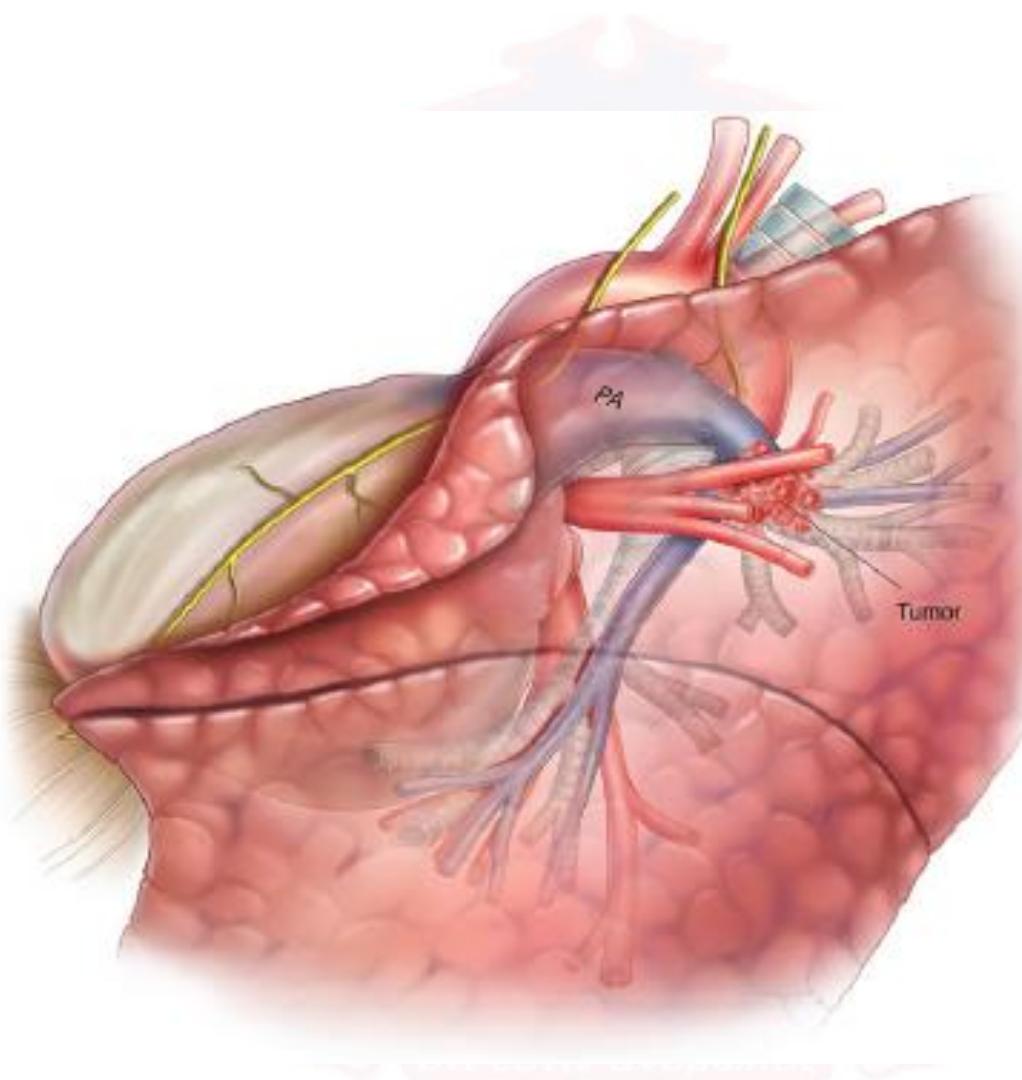
Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions





PA patch reconstruction

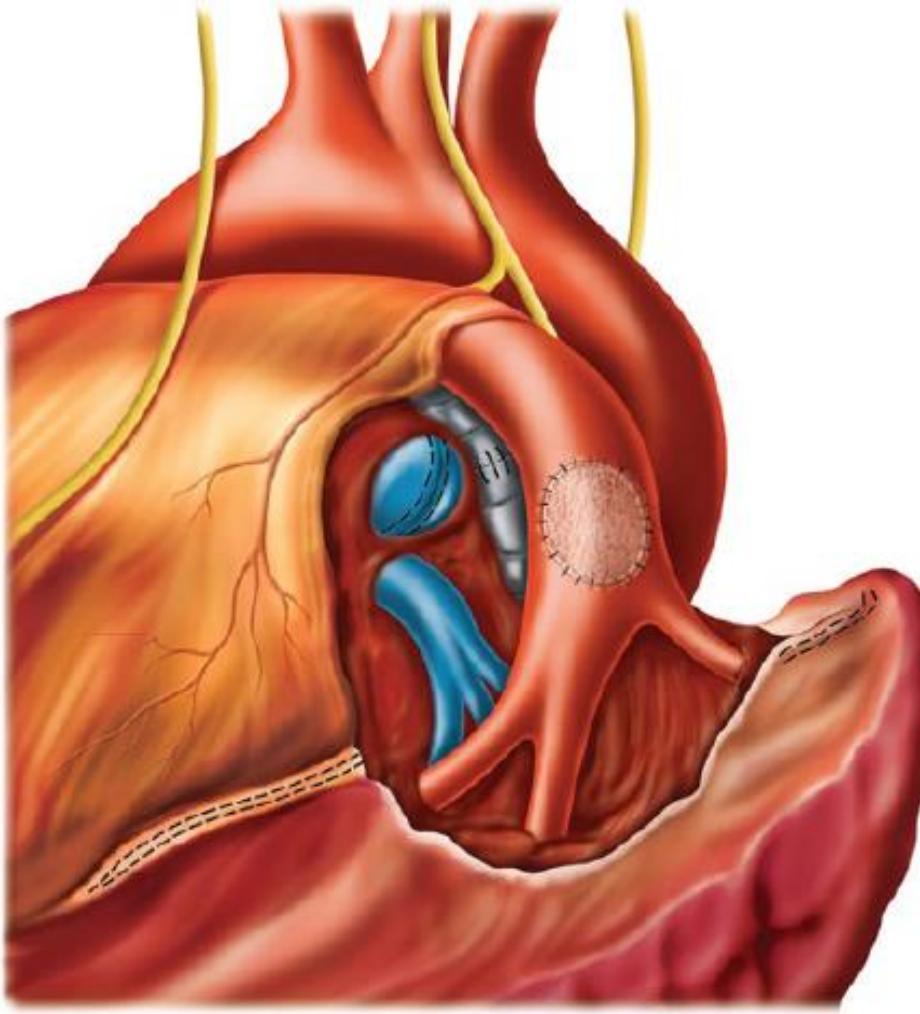


FIGURE 30.20 The patch reconstruction is completed.
performed with 5.0 or 6.0 Prolene.

he anastomosis is

Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

PA anastomosis

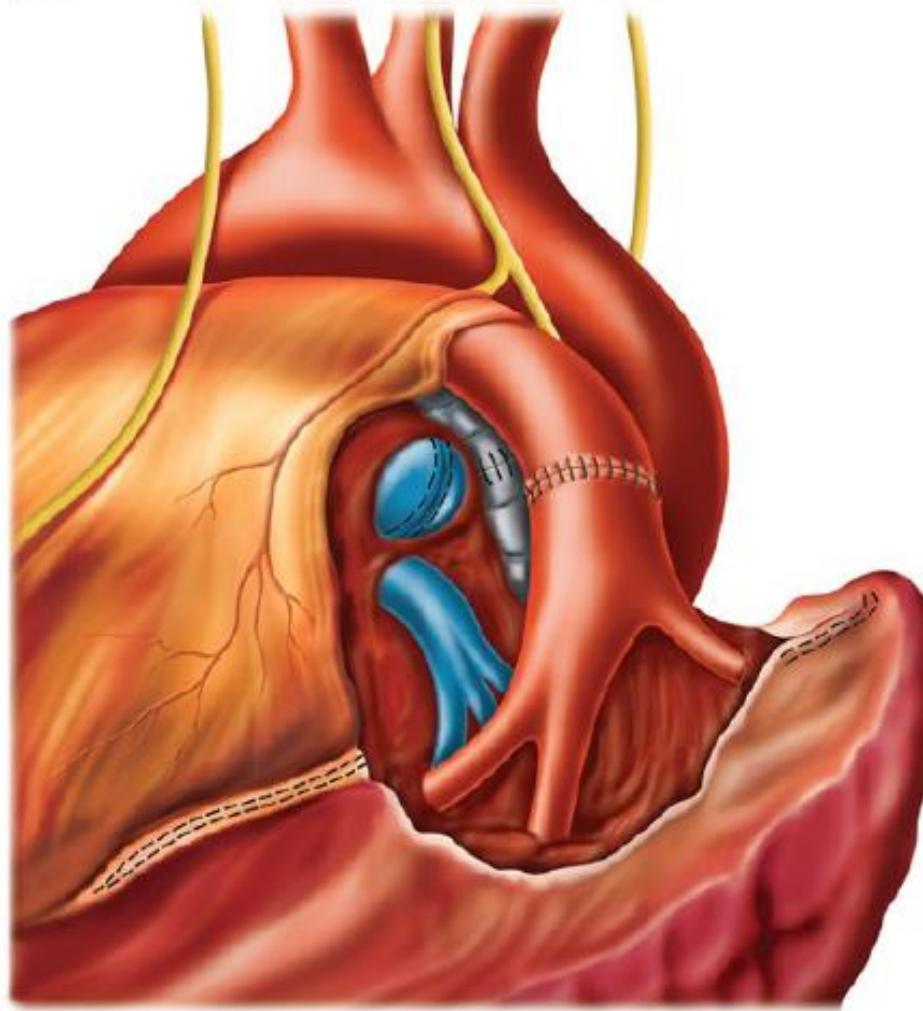


FIGURE 30.23 The anastomosis is completed.
suture.

bable monofilament



Double sleeve LUL Lobectomy

Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

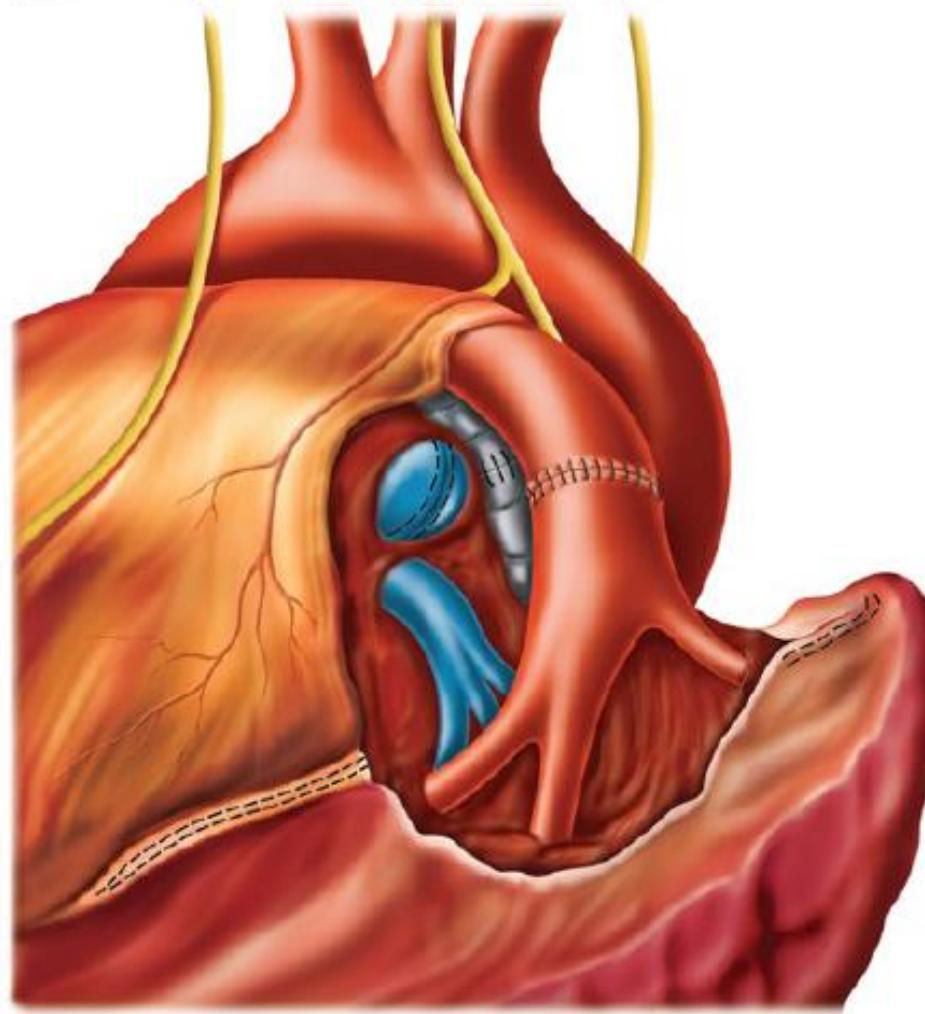


FIGURE 30.23 The anastomosis is completed.
suture.

bable monofilament



Double sleeve LUL Lobectomy

Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Chest Surgery
H. Dienemann, H. Hoffmann, F. Detterbeck
2015 Springer





Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Sleeve Resections

TABLE 30.1 Postoperative Mortality, Morbidity, and Long-Term Survival After Sleeve Resection (Literature Data Since 2000)

Study	Year	No. of Patients	Postoperative Mortality (%)	Early Anastomotic Complications (%)	5-Year Survival Rate (%)	Locoregional Recurrence (%)
Tronc and colleagues ²²	2000	184	1.6	1	52	22
Rendina and colleagues ²³	2000	145	1.4	1.4	37.9	NR
Terzi and colleagues ²⁰	2002	160	11.2	7.5	NR	NR
De Leyn and colleagues ²⁴	2003	77	3.9	2.6	45.6	16.8
Ludwig and colleagues ²⁵	2005	116	4.3	6.9	39	NR
Kim and colleagues ²⁶	2005	49	6.1	2	53.7	32.6
Yildizeli and colleagues ¹⁰	2007	218	4.1	6.4	53	14.4
Rea and colleagues ²⁷	2008	199	4.5	5.3	39.7	11.6
Deslauriers and colleagues ¹⁸	2004	184	1.3	1.6	58	22
Yamamoto and colleagues ²⁸	2008	201	1.4	3.3	57.8	12.9
Merritt and colleagues ²⁹	2009	196	2	2	44	17.9
Konstantinou and colleagues ³⁰	2009	45	2	0	57 (4-y)	NR
Storelli and colleagues ¹⁵	2012	103	2.9	1	63	7.8

NR, not reported.



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

PA reconstruction

TABLE 30.2 Results of Studies Reporting PA Reconstruction

Author (y)	Patients	Morbidity (%)	Mortality (%)	5-Year Survival (%)
Rendina and colleagues ³³	52	13.4	0	38.3
Shrager and colleagues ³⁴	33 ^a	45	0	46.7
Lausberg and colleagues ³⁵	67	NA	1.5	42.9 ^b
Nagayasu and colleagues ³⁶	29	27.6	17.2	24.2 ^b
Cerfolio and Bryant ³⁷	42	26	2.3	60
Alifano and colleagues ³⁸	93 ^c	29	5.4	39.4
Venuta and colleagues ³⁹	105	28.5	0.95	44
Mean	60.14	28.25	3.91	42.21

^aOnly tangential resections.

^bOverall survival for combined bronchovascular reconstruction.

^cTangential resections (n = 88).

Reprinted from Ibrahim M, Maurizi G, Venuta F, et al. Reconstruction of the bronchus and pulmonary artery. *Thorac Surg Clin* 2013;23:337–347. Copyright © 2013 Elsevier. With permission.
NA, not available.



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Sleeve vs Pneumonectomy

TABLE 34.2

Author	Year	Patient Number		Mortality (%)		Morbidity (%)		5-year Survival (%)	
		Sleeve	Pneumonectomy	Sleeve	Pneumonectomy	Sleeve	Pneumonectomy	Sleeve	Pneumonectomy
Suen et al.	1999	58	142	5.2	4.9	N/A	N/A	37.5	35.8
Deslauriers et al.	2004	184	1046	1.6	5.3	N/A	N/A	52	31
Began et al.	2005	66	151	4.5	12.6	N/A	N/A	72.5	53.2
Ludwig et al.	2005	116	194	4.3	4.6	38	25.7	39	27
Park et al.	2010	105 ^a	105 ^a	1	8.6	33.4	29.5	58.4	32.1

^aPropensity matched groups.



**Best
Treatment**

PreOp Check

**Lung sparing
Surgery**

Sublobar

**Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar**

**Updated
Guidelines**

Conclusions

Sleeve vs Pneumonectomy

TABLE 35.1 Survival Following Sleeve Resection Versus Pneumonectomy

Publication	Study Design	N	Patients	Outcome	Sleeve (%)	Pneumonectomy (%)	P-value
Gaissert, 1996	Retrospective review	128	Primary lung cancer	5-y OS	42	44	NS
Yoshino, 1997	Retrospective review	58	Primary lung cancer	3-y DFS	66	59	NS
Suen, 1999	Retrospective review	200	NSCLC, low-grade malignancies	5-y OS	38	36	NS
Okada, 2000	Paired case control	120	NSCLC	5-y OS	48	28	0.005
Deslauriers, 2004	Retrospective review	1,230	NSCLC	5-y OS	52	31	<0.0001
Ma, 2007	Meta-analysis	2,984	NSCLC	5-y OS	50	31	—



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Δρ Αθανάσιος Κλέωντας
BSc MD MSc BTSc PhD

©Copyright 2021

Sublobar



1st International Conference Sublobar resections for lung cancer

January 11-12, 2018
Paris - France



September, 26th & 27th, 2019
New-York City





Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Question



surgeon self-satisfaction



Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Question



money drives the world



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Question

ANNALS OF SURGERY

VOL. 109

APRIL, 1939

No. 4



SEGMENTAL PNEUMONECTOMY IN BRONCHIECTASIS

THE LINGULA SEGMENT OF THE LEFT UPPER LOBE

EDWARD D. CHURCHILL, M.D.

BOSTON, MASS.

AND

RONALD BELSEY, F.R.C.S.

LONDON, ENGLAND

FROM THE THORACIC CLINIC AND SURGICAL SERVICES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON, MASS.

SUMMARY

The anatomy of the lingula segment of the left upper lobe is considered. The lingula bronchus and blood vessels are described.

The bronchogram of this particular segment is illustrated.

Indications for surgical removal of the lingula are discussed and operative techniques described.

More general applications of the principle of segmental pneumonectomy are indicated, particularly with reference to the lower lobes.

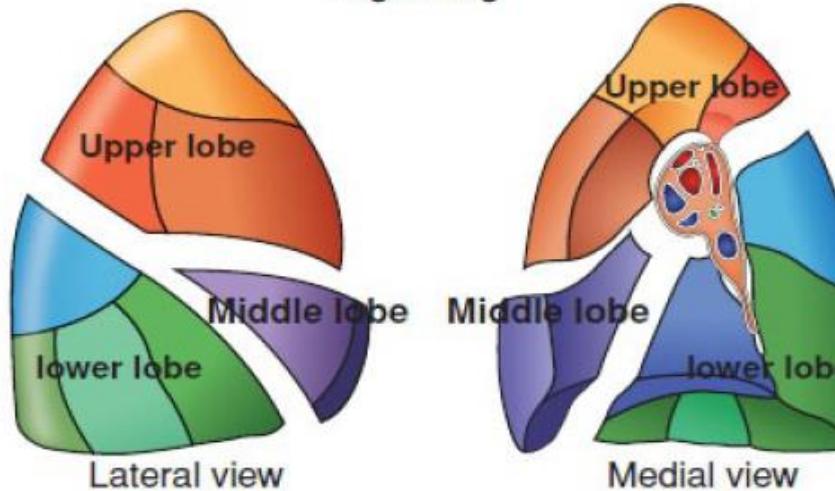
It is suggested that the bronchopulmonary segment may replace the lobe as the surgical unit of the lung.



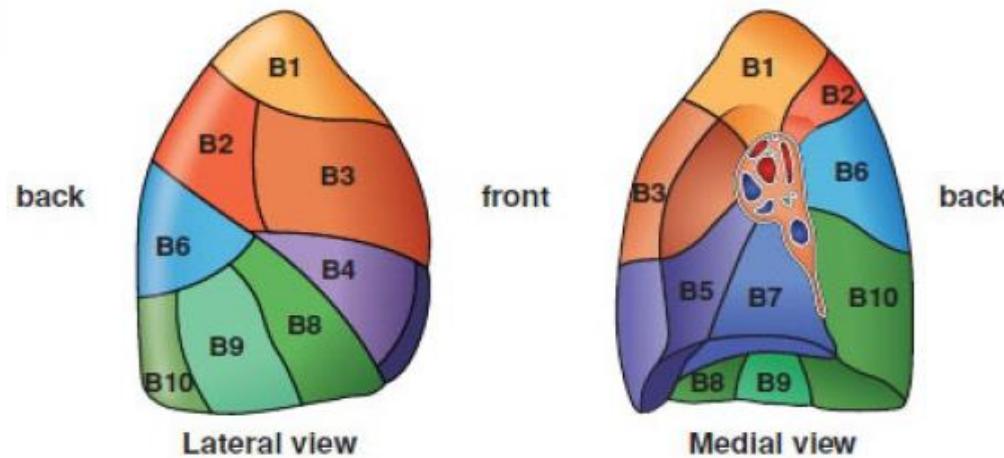
Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Lung Anatomy

Right lung



Right lung

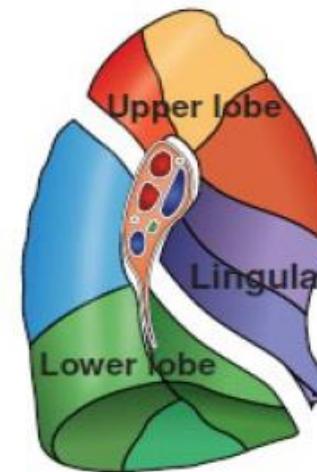
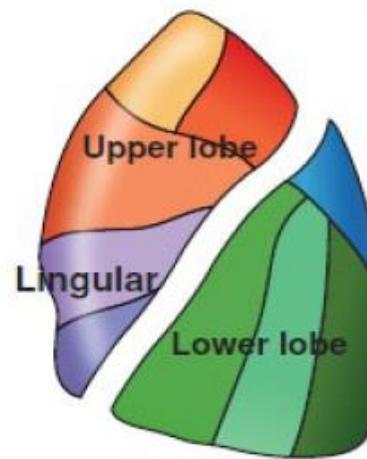




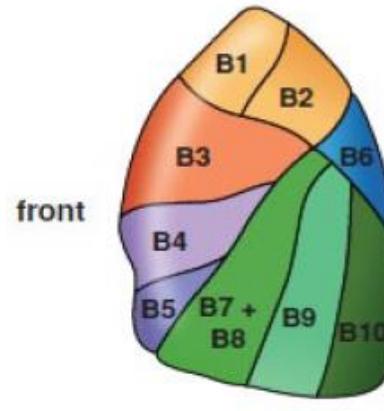
Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Lung Anatomy

Left lung



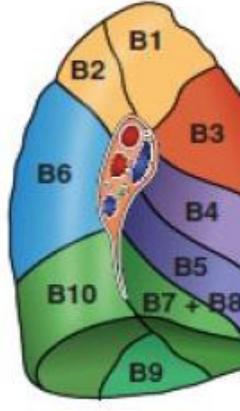
Left lung



front

back

Lateral view



front

Medial view

Shields' General Thoracic Surgery
J. Locicero, R. Feins, Y. Colson, G. Rocco
2019 8th edition Wolters Kluwer



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

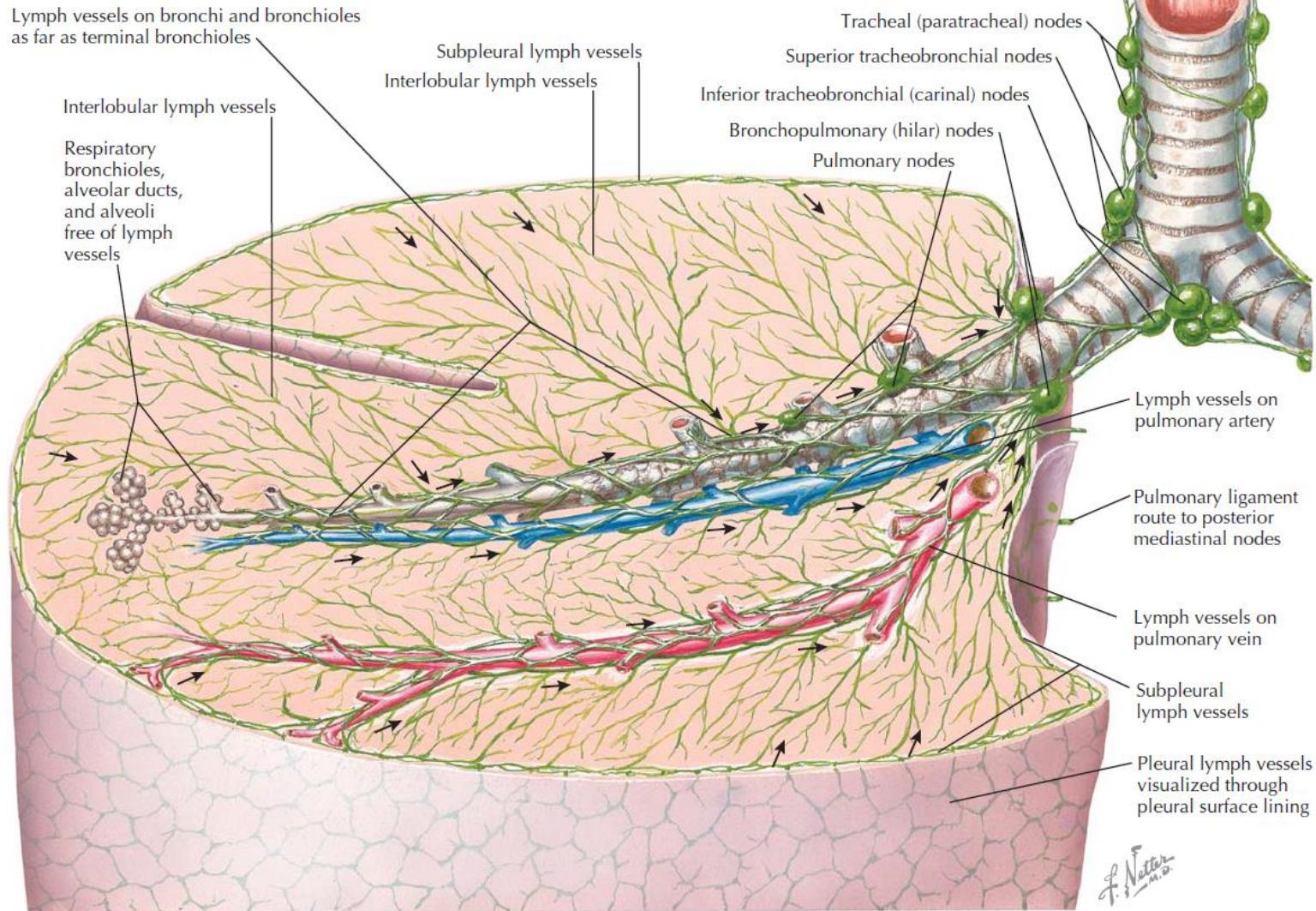
Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

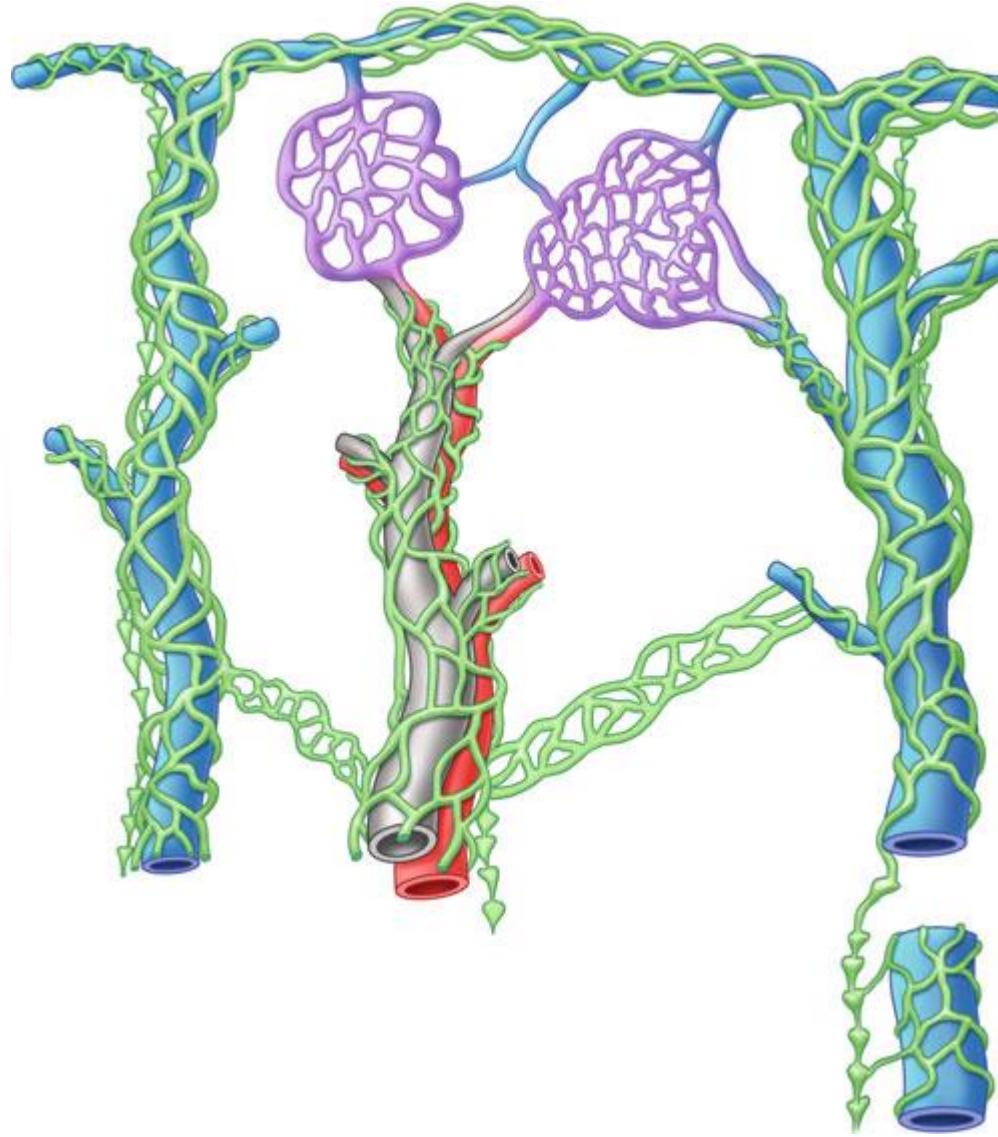
Conclusions

Pulmonary lymph vessels





Pulmonary lymph vessels



Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Δρ Αθανάσιος Κλέωντας
BSc MD MSc BTSc PhD

©Copyright 2021



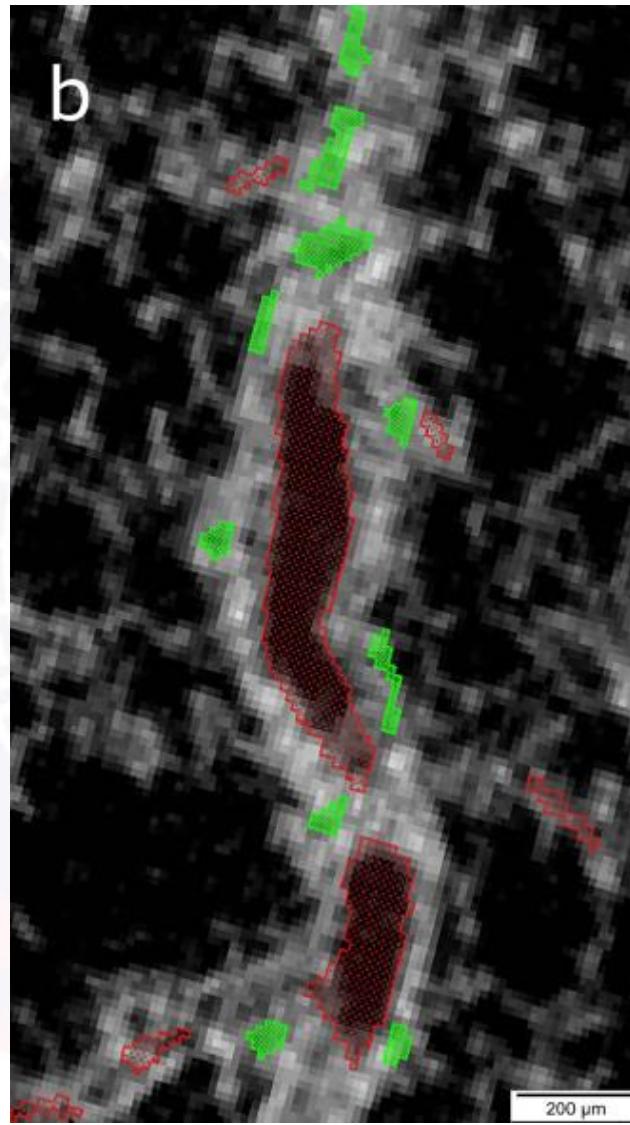
Chest Surgery
Hendrik C. Dienemann, Hans Hoffmann, Frank C. Detterbeck
ISBN 978-3-642-12043-5 © Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2015





Pulmonary lymph vessels

Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar Lobectomy Vs Sublobar Updated Guidelines Conclusions

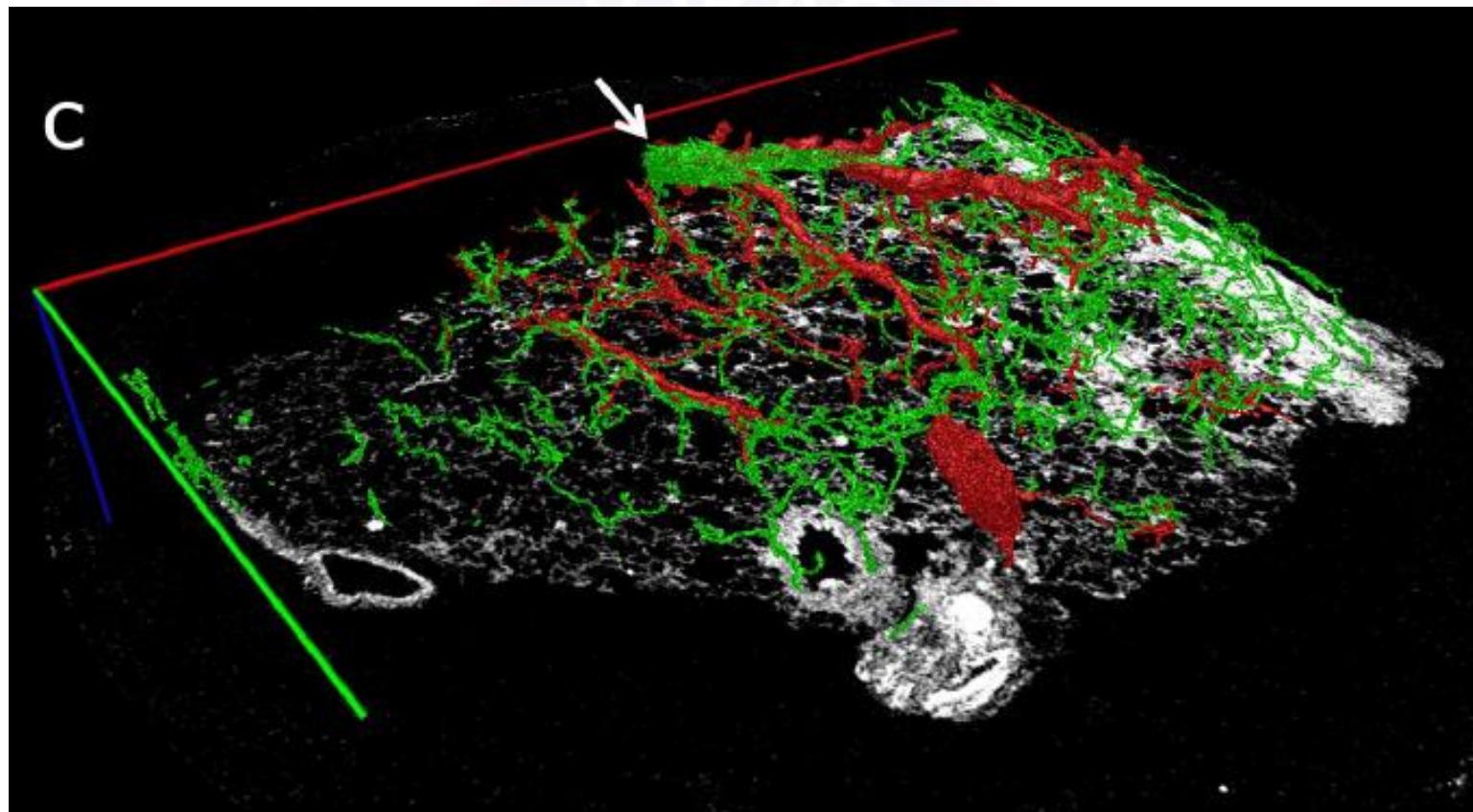


Correlative 3D Imaging and Microfluidic Modelling of Human Pulmonary Lymphatics using Immunohistochemistry and Highresolution μ CT
Stephanie K. Robinson, Jonathan J. Ramsden, Jane Warner, Peter M. Lackie, Tiina Roose
Nature (2019) 9:6415 (IM:41.1)



Pulmonary lymph vessels

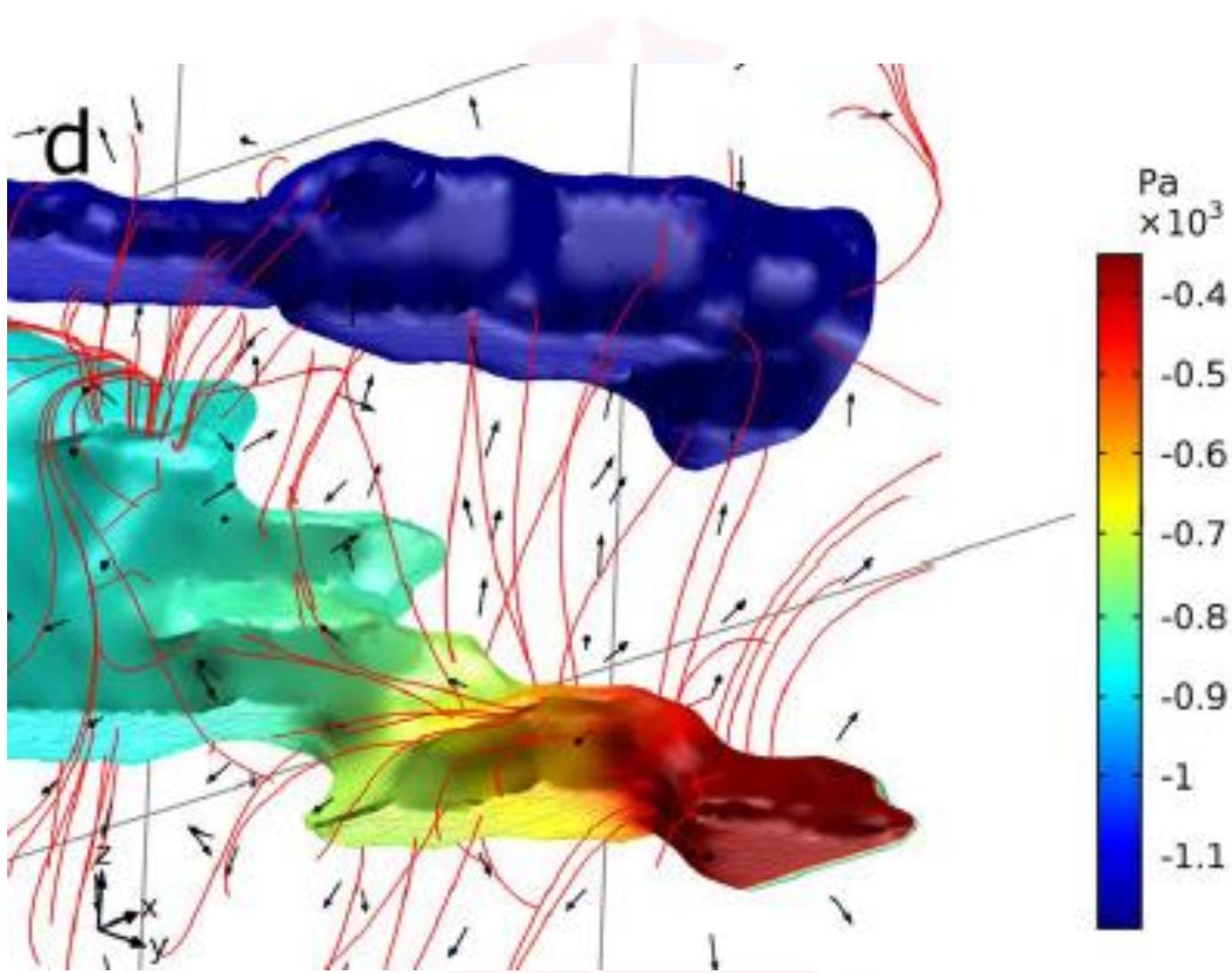
Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions



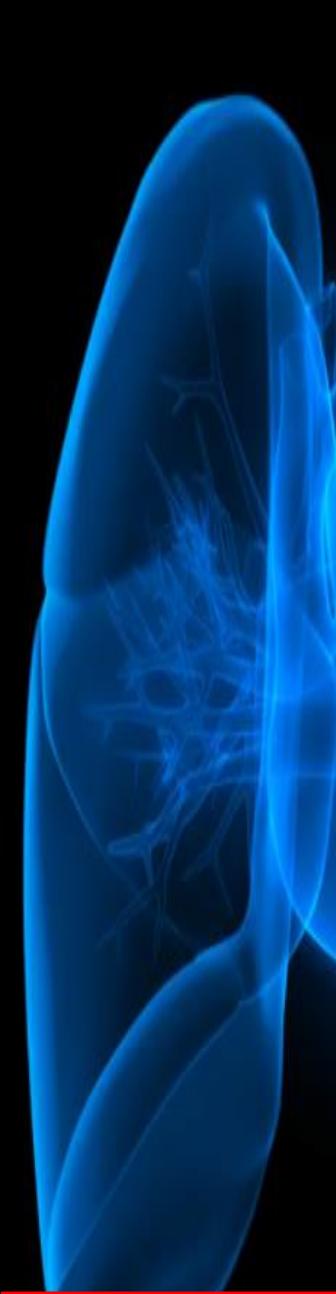


Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

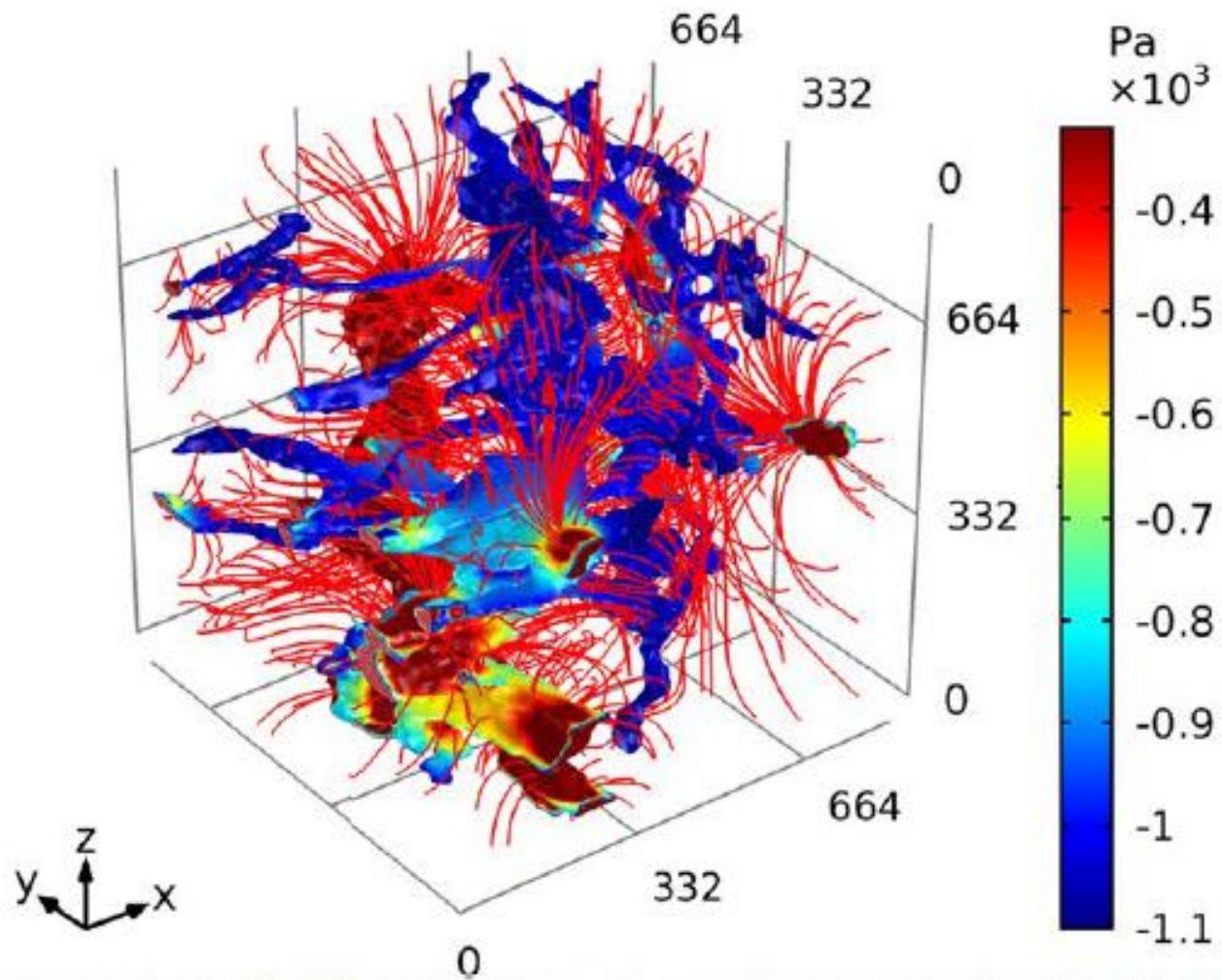
Pulmonary lymph vessels



Pulmonary lymph vessels



f





Pulmonary lymph vessels

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

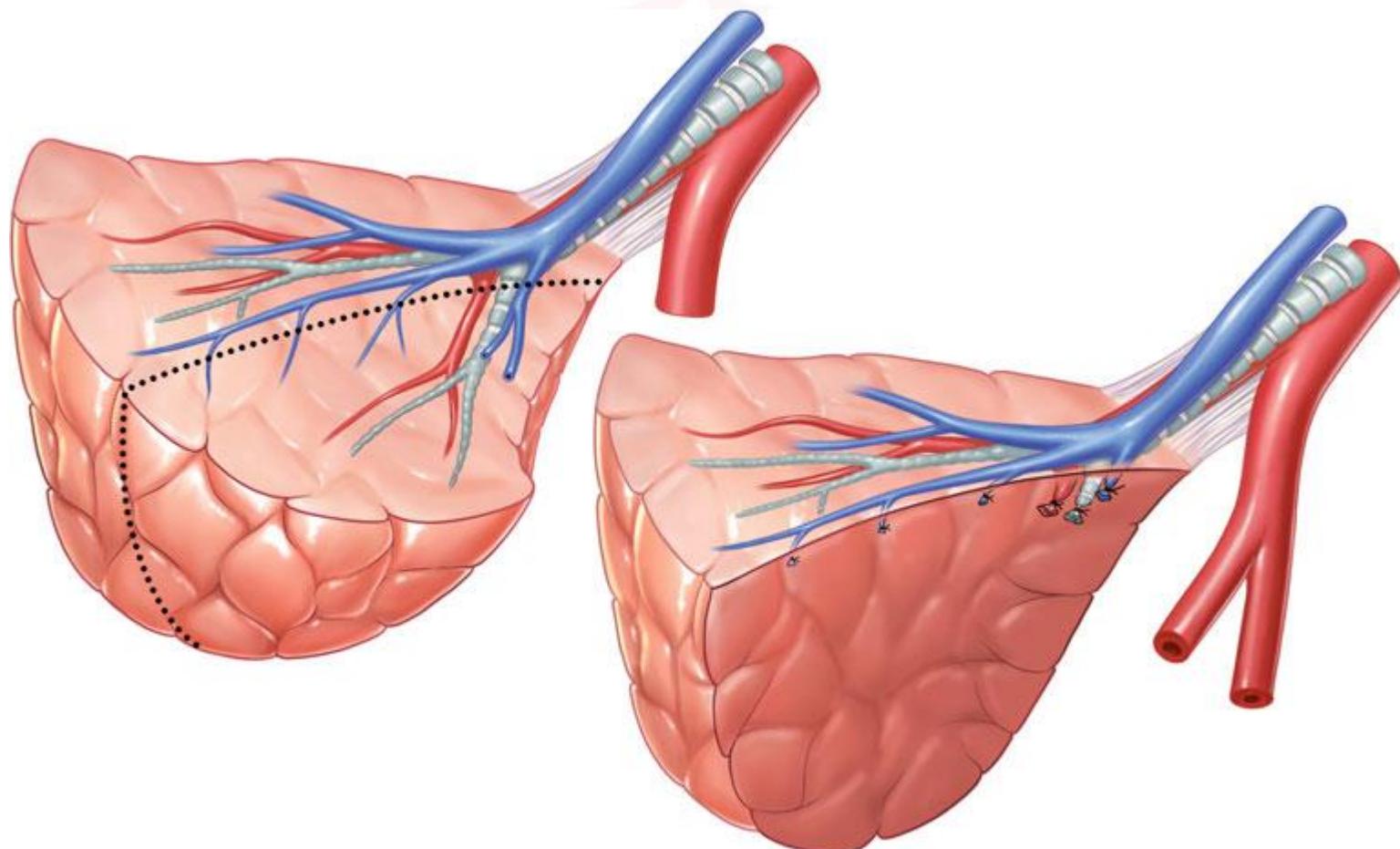
Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Concept of 'classic (conventional)' segmental resection (segmentectomy)

According to the classic (conventional) concept of segmental resection, the segmental artery and bronchus, which run parallel, are both divided at the pulmonary hilum, while the intersegmental vein, which runs on the intersegmental plane, is carefully preserved only by cutting the branches to the resected segment.



Pulmonary lymph vessels

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

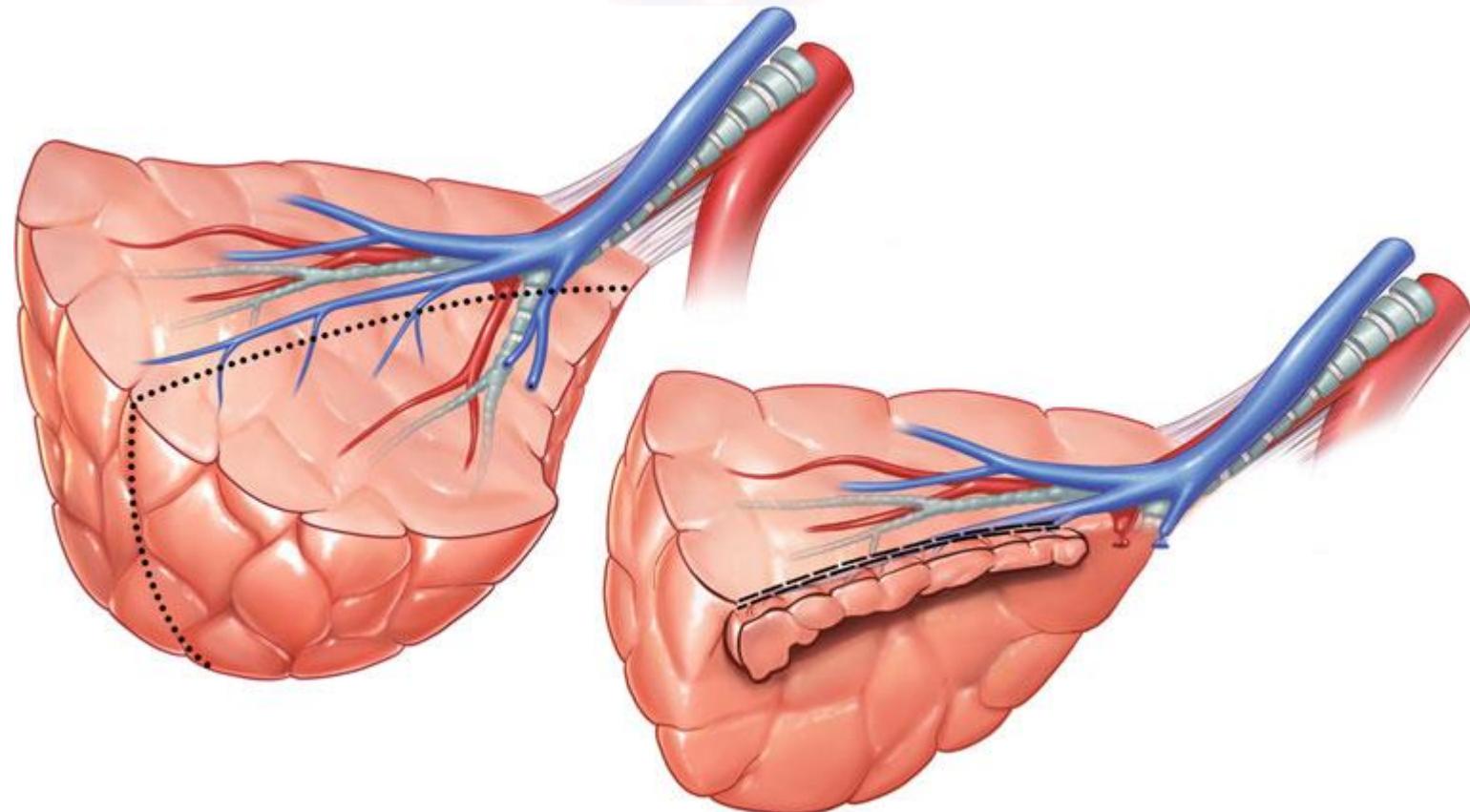
Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions



Concept of “modified (easy)” segmental resection (segmentectomy)

In the modified concept of segmental resection, the entire segmental artery, vein, and bronchus are divided at the hilum. In this case, it is not necessary to expose the intersegmental vein on the intersegmental plane; therefore, it becomes easier to maneuver with staplers in dividing the intersegmental parenchyma. This modified technique may be justified not only because of the easy maneuverability but also because of the anatomic considerations with regard to the lymphatics in the lung parenchyma, especially in malignant cases.



Pulmonary lymph vessels

Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

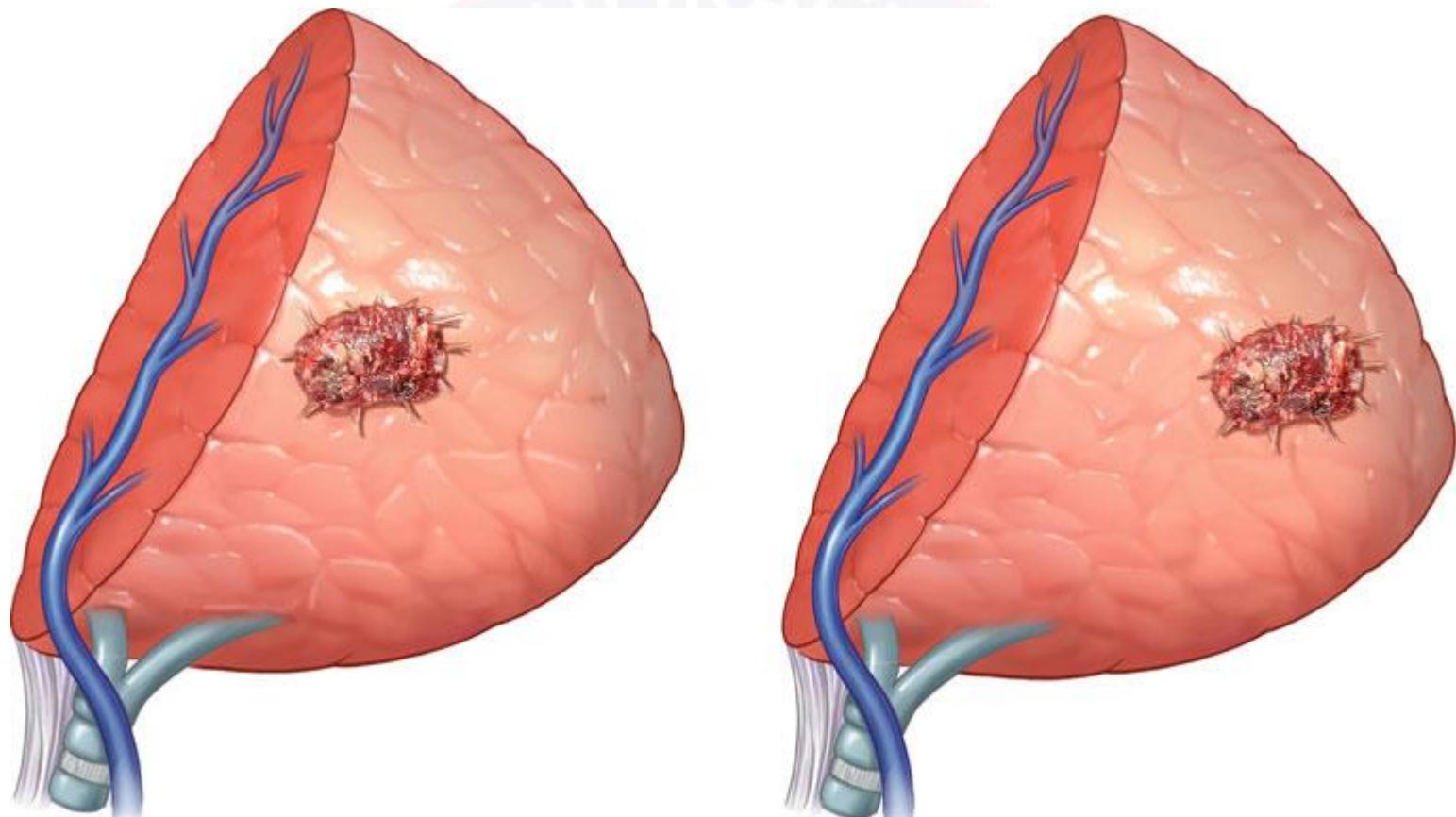
Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions





Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar Lobectomy Vs Sublobar Updated Guidelines Conclusions

Principles of Thoracic Oncology

Επίτευξη R0 εκτομής

- Εκτομή του όγκου μετά των ενδοπνευμονικών λεμφαγγείων και κυρίως των λεμφαδένων της λεμφικής δεξαμενής του πνεύμονα (lymphatic shump), στο διατμηματικό ή διαμεσολόβιο πλάνο
- Διατήρηση όσο το δυνατόν περισσότερου λειτουργικού πνευμονικού παρεγχύματος
- Συστηματικό λεμφαδενικό καθαρισμό του μεσοθωρακίου
 - ❖ για ριζική εκτομή της νόσου
 - ❖ για ακριβή σταδιοποίηση

“Lobectomy is the gold standard treatment”.



ESTS

www.estss.org

Επιτημονικός

Υπεύθυνος

www.iatriko.gr

Lung cancer surgery: an up to date

N.Baltayiannis , M.Chandrinos , D.Anagnostopoulos , P.Zarogoulidis , K.Tsakiridis , A.Mpakas , N.Machairiotis ,
N.Katsikogiannis4, I.Kougioumtzi , N.Courcoutsakis , K.Zarogoulidis
J Thorac Dis 2013;5(S4):S425-S439.





Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Segmentectomies

Types of planned segmentectomies

Planned segmentectomy N

Right lung

S1 1

S2 1

S1+2 41

S3 4

S6 23

S7+8 2

S8 1

S9+10 2

S7+8+9+10 23

Total 98



Segmentectomies

Types of planned segmentectomies

Planned segmentectomy N

Left lung

S2 1

S1+2 18

S1+2+3 39

S4+5 17

S3+4+5 2

S6 34

S8 2

S9+10 5

S8+9+10 18

S6+2 1

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

Conclusions

Sublobar



Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Intraoperative confirmation of nodules

CT-guided marking techniques
percutaneous hook wire placement
dye injection

puncturing the visceral pleura (VP) is an associated hazard that may result in complications such as air embolism

Bronchoscope-guided marking techniques

Bronchoscopic, multi-spot dye markings
intrabronchial injection of methylene blue or indocyanine green (ICG)
systemic injection of ICG using an near infrared imaging system
cone-beam CT
electromagnetic navigation bronchoscopy



Sublobar

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

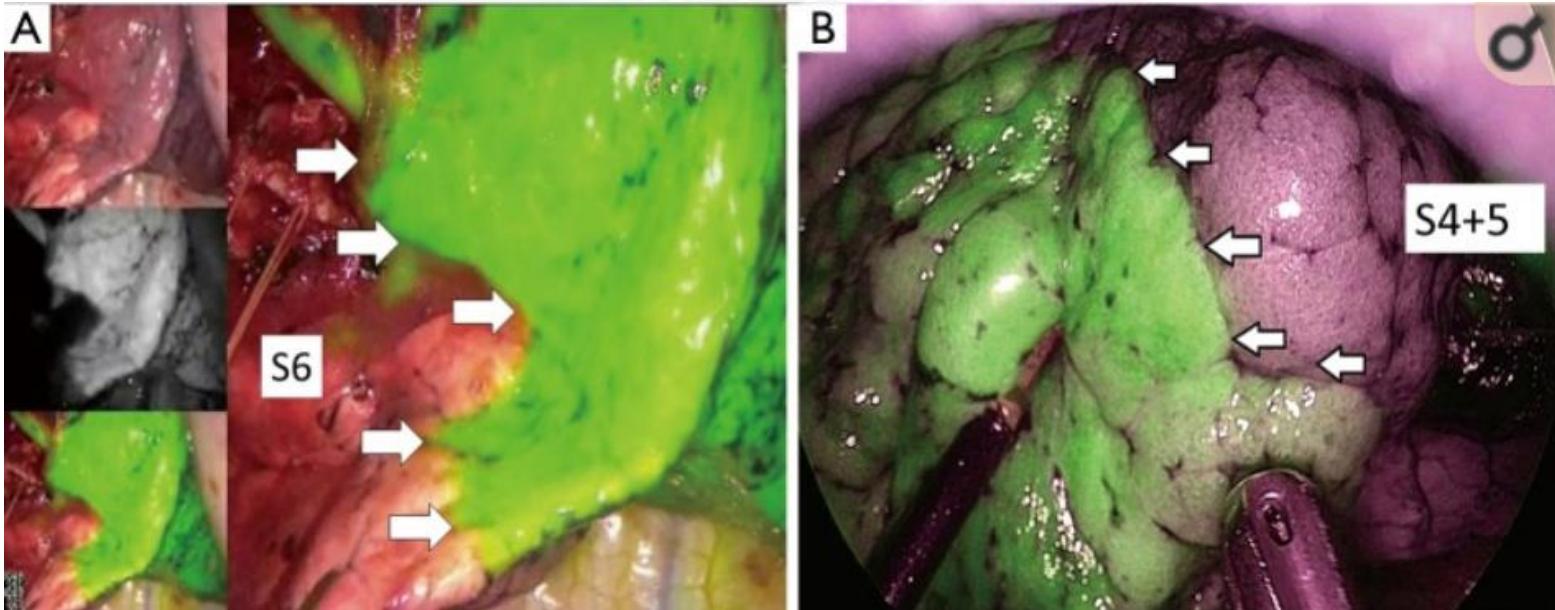
Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions





Lobectomy vs Sublobar

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

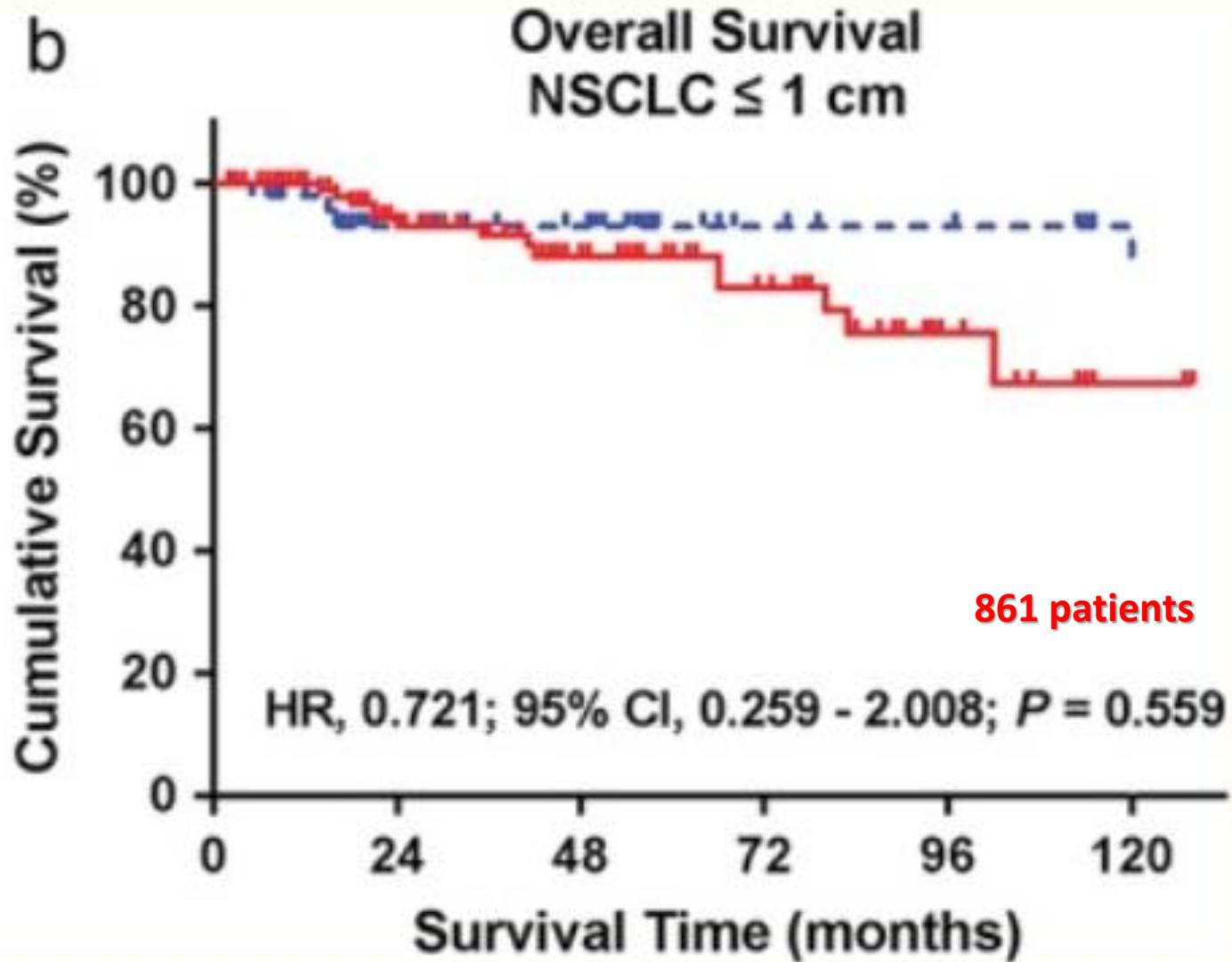
Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions





Lobectomy vs Sublobar

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

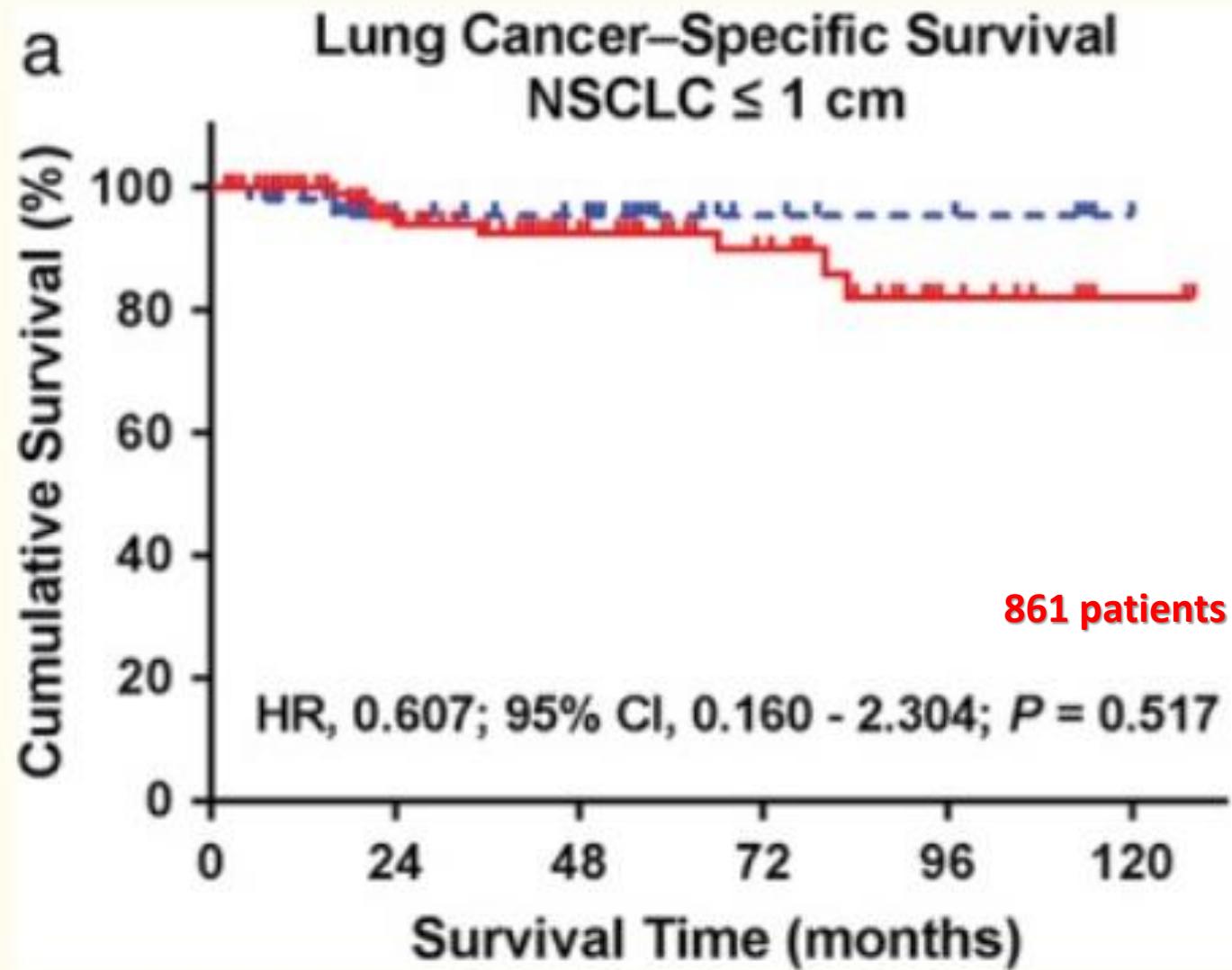
Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions





Lobectomy vs Sublobar

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

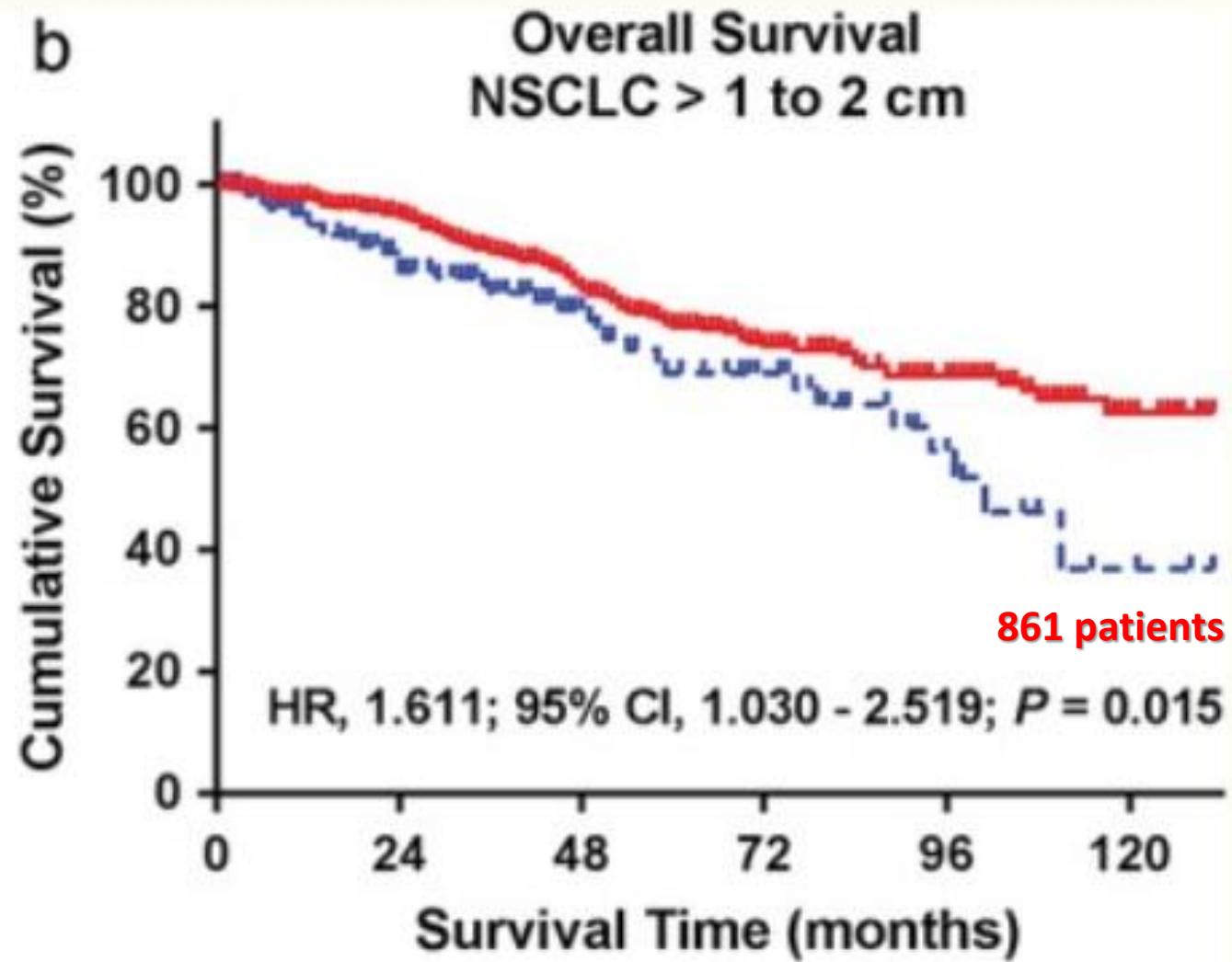
Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

Conclusions





Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing Surgery

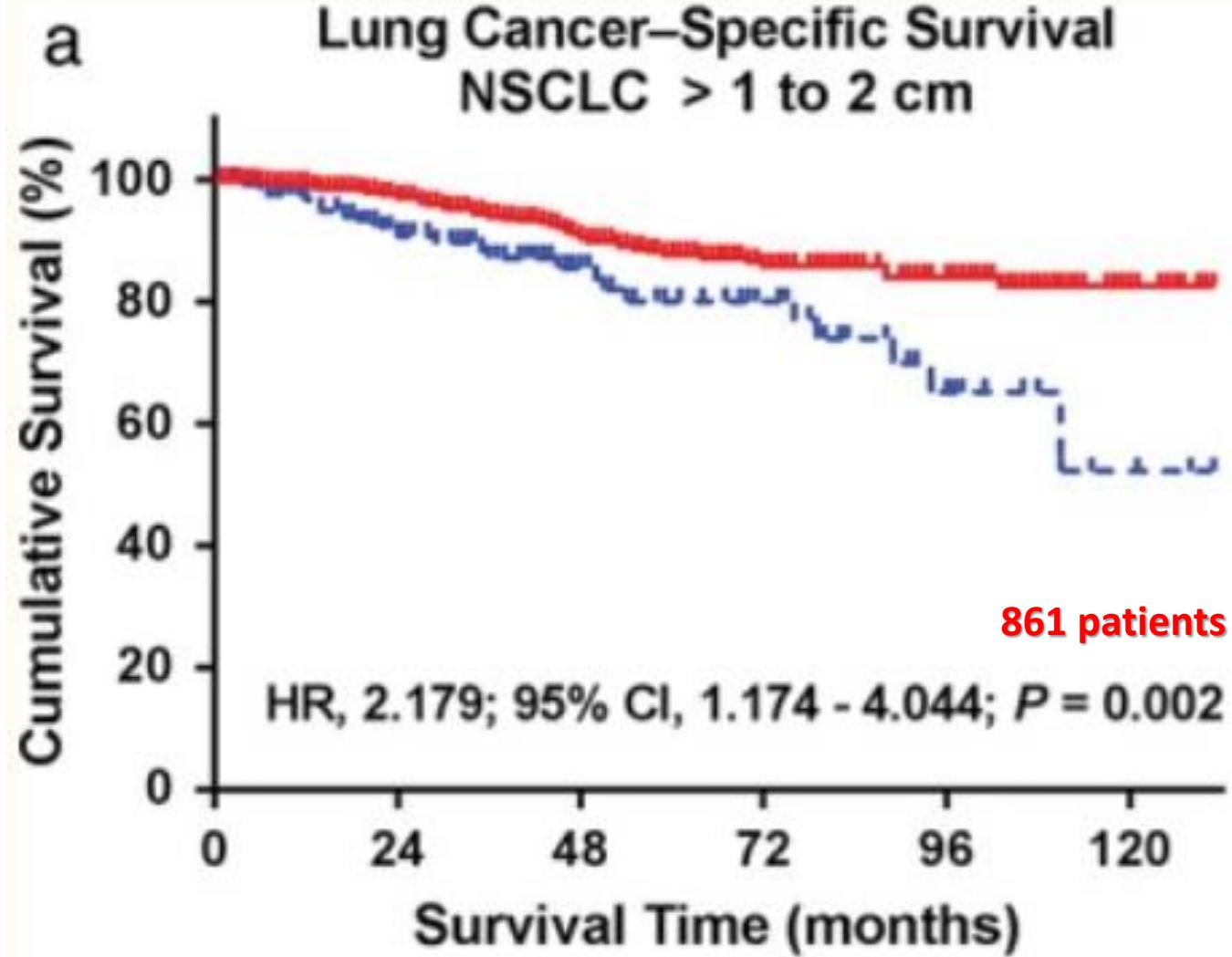
Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

Conclusions

Lobectomy vs Sublobar





Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

Conclusions

Trends in time

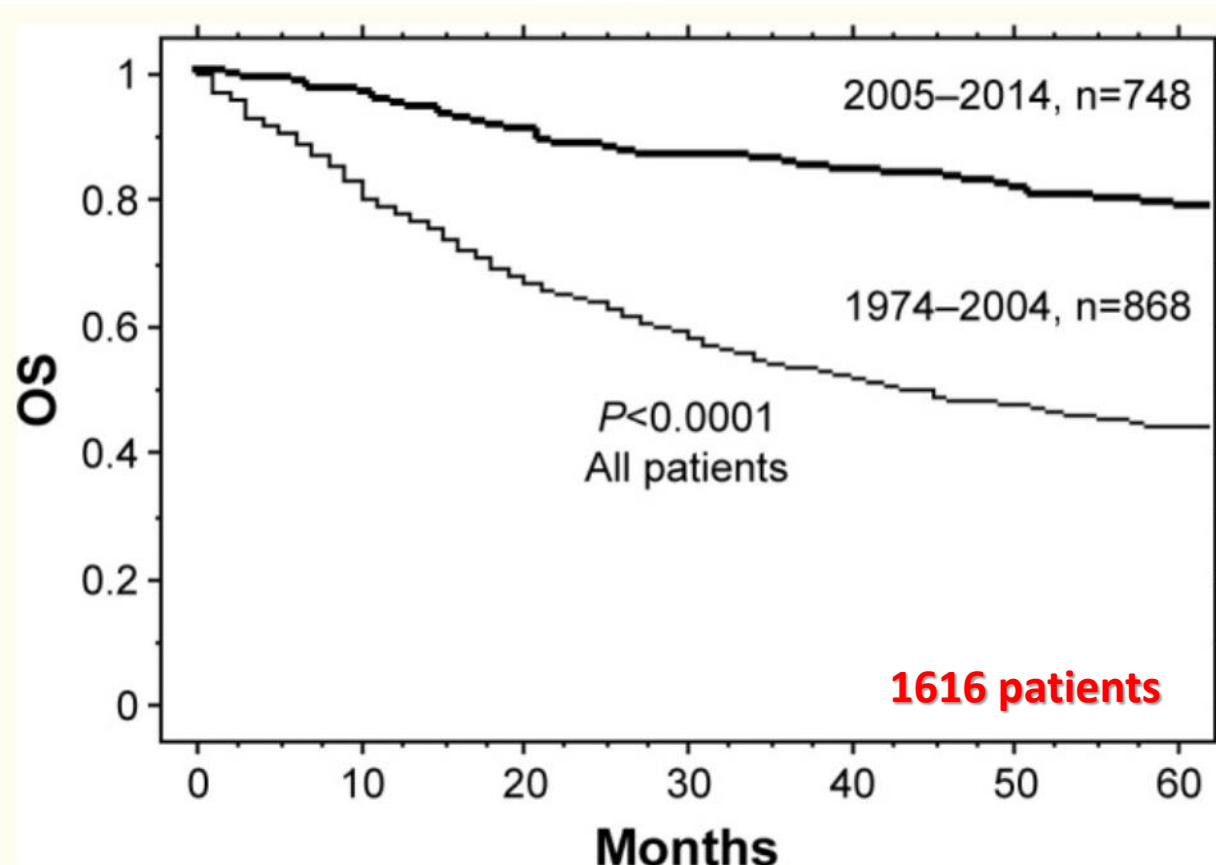


Figure 1

OS curves of all patients who underwent resection for lung cancer show a significant survival difference between patients from 1974 to 2004 ($n=868$) and those from 2005 to 2014 ($n=748$; log-rank test, $P<0.0001$).

Abbreviation: OS, overall survival.



Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Trends in time

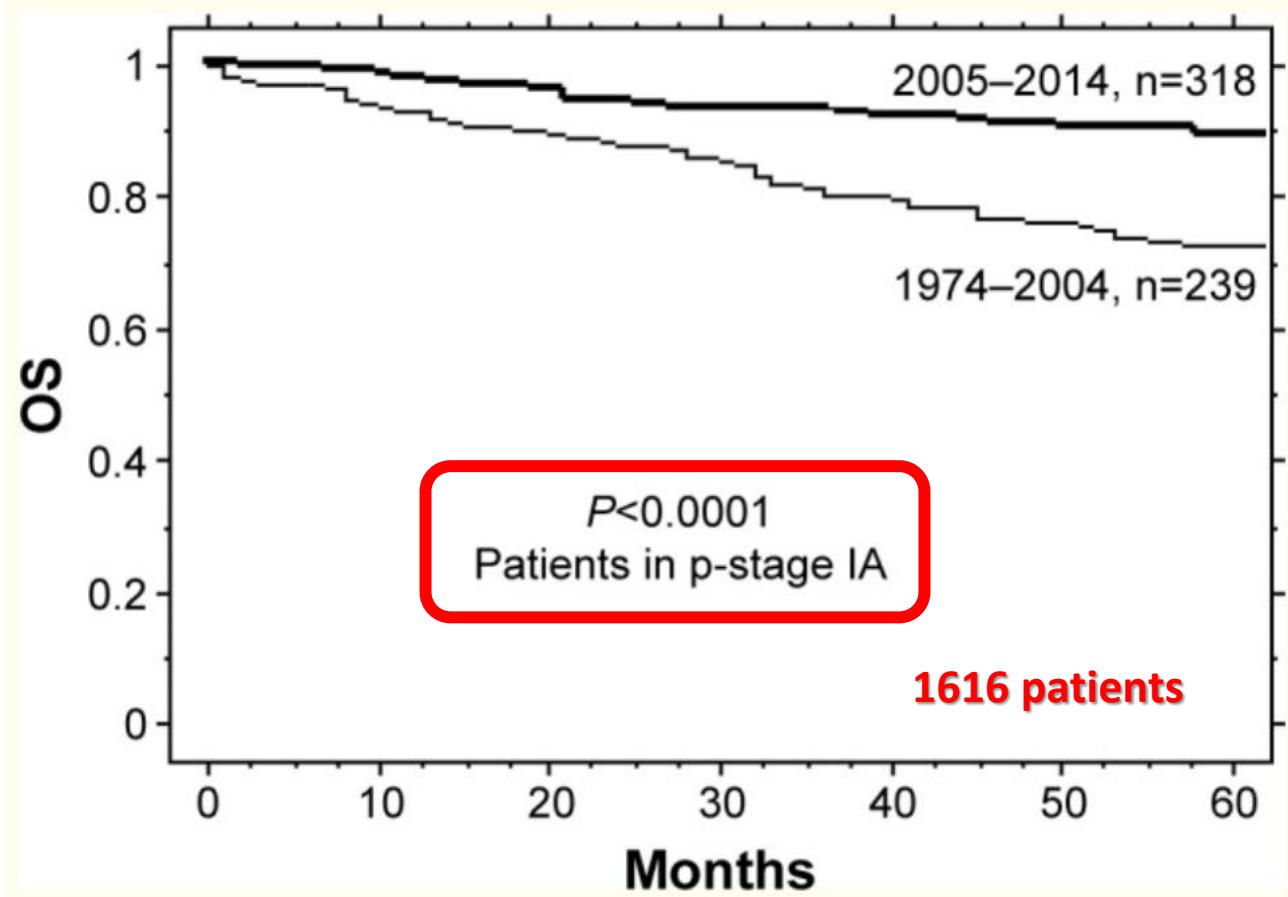


Figure 2

OS curves of p-stage IA patients who underwent resection for lung cancer show a significant survival difference between patients from 1974 to 2004 (n=239) and those from 2005 to 2014 (n=318; log-rank test, $P<0.0001$).



Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Lobar vs Sublobar

Abstract

Sublobar resection for lung cancer--whether non-anatomic wedge resection or anatomic segmentectomy--has emerged as a credible alternative to lobectomy for the surgical treatment of selected patients with lung cancer. Sublobar resection promises to cause less pulmonary compromise in such patients.

Emerging evidence suggests that **sublobar resection may offer survival outcomes approaching that of lobectomy** for lung cancer patients whose disease meets the following criteria:

stage IA disease only;
tumor up to 2-3 cm diameter;
peripheral location of tumor in the lung;
and predominantly ground-glass (non-solid) appearance on CT imaging

The best results are obtained with segmentectomy (as opposed to wedge resection) and complete lymph node dissection. Nevertheless, the evidence is currently still limited, and the above criteria are met only in a minority of patients. Large randomized trials are underway to define the clinical role of sublobar resections, and results are eagerly anticipated. Until that time, lobectomy should still be regarded as the mainstay of surgical therapy for patients with early stage lung cancer at present.



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Lobar vs Sublobar

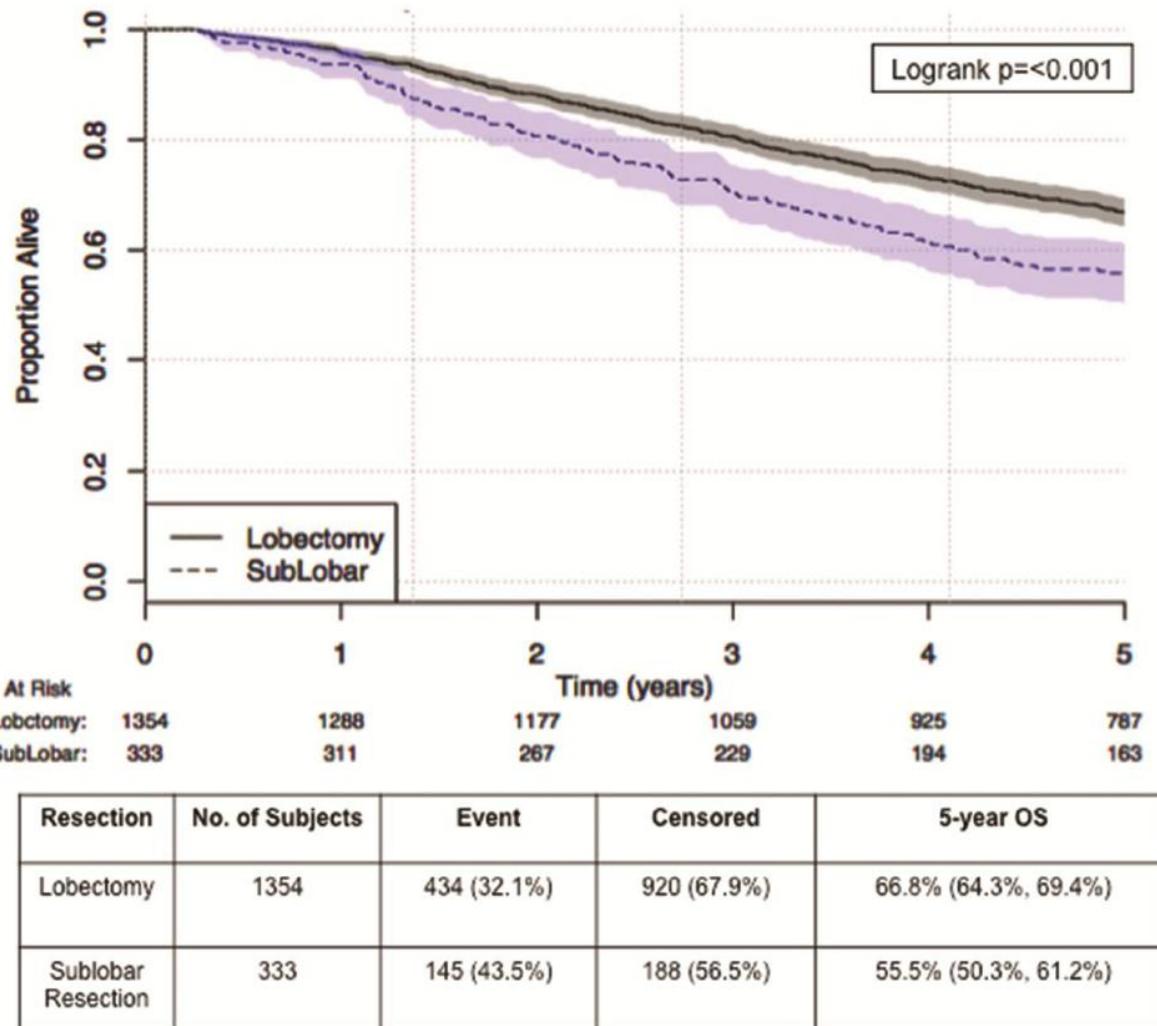
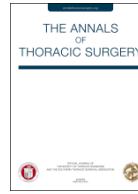


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier curve for OS by extent of surgical resection, unmatched patients.





Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Lobar vs Sublobar

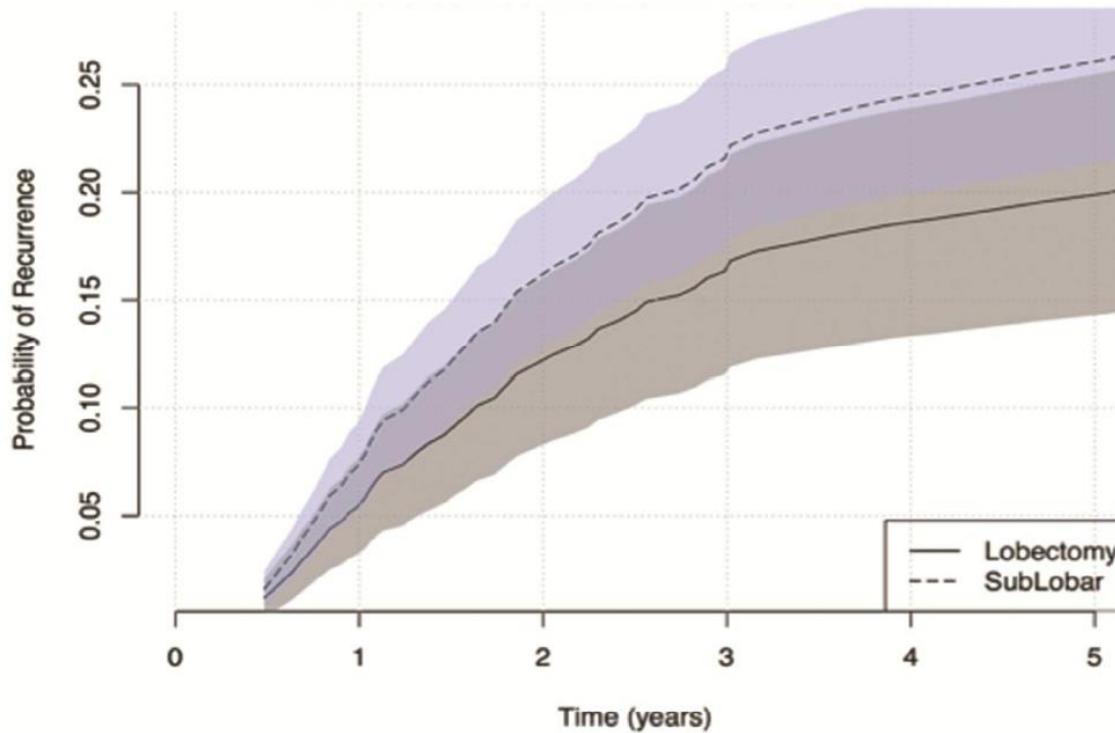
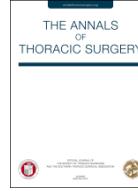


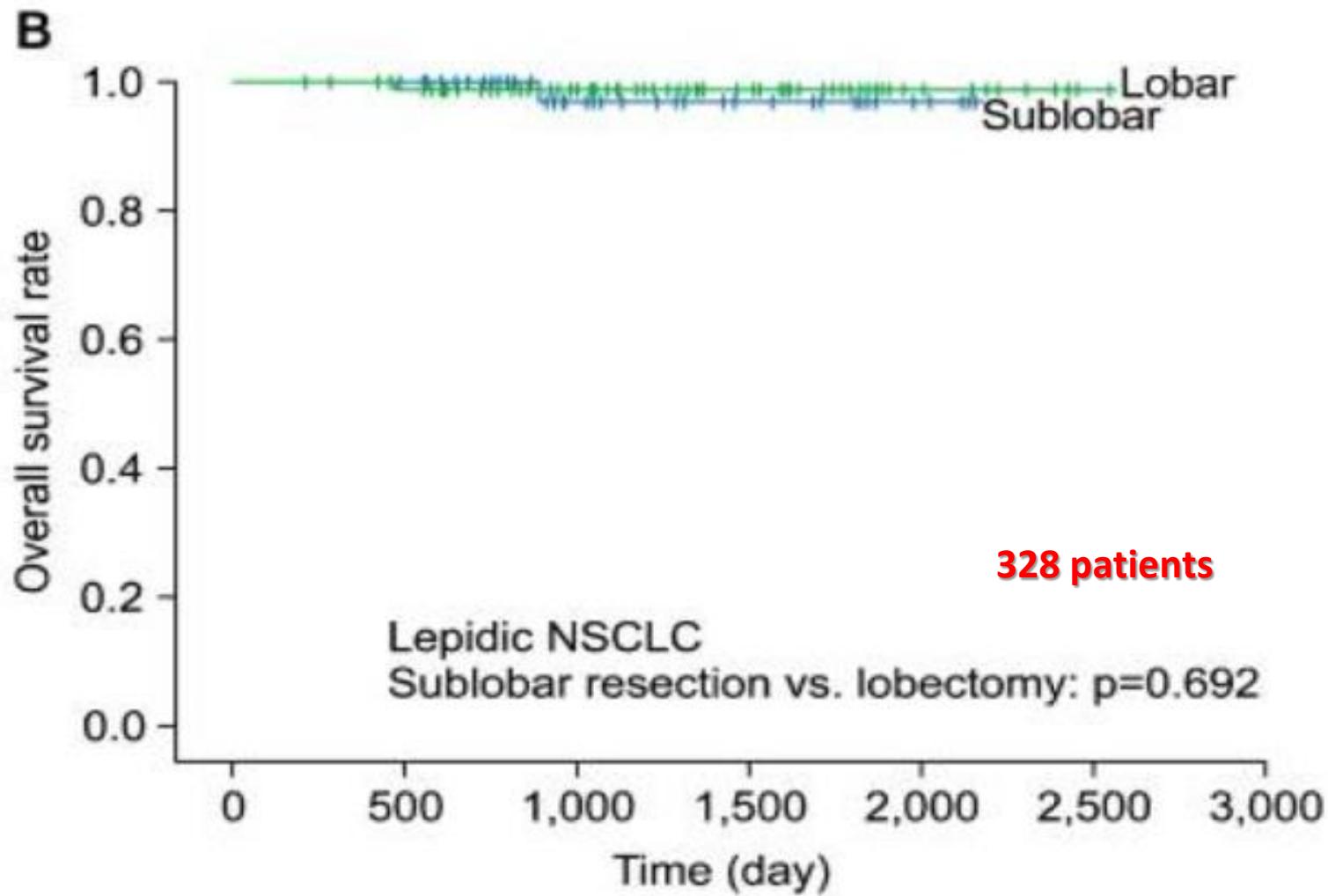
Figure 3. Risk of recurrence estimated for a 67 year old female patient with pathologic stage 1A NSCLC adenocarcinoma, by resection type.





Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Lobar vs Sublobar (pathology)





Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

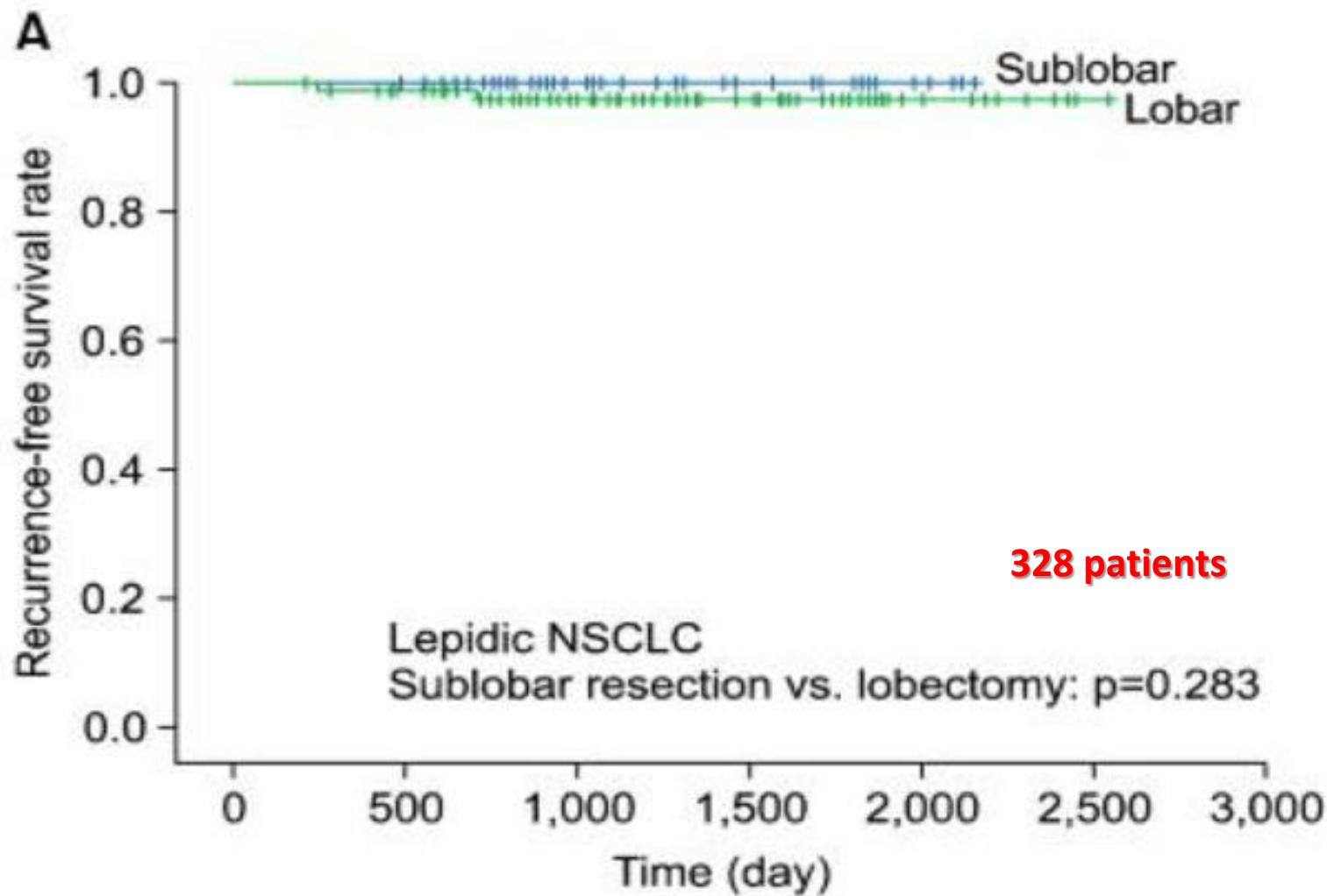
Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Lobar vs Sublobar (pathology)





Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

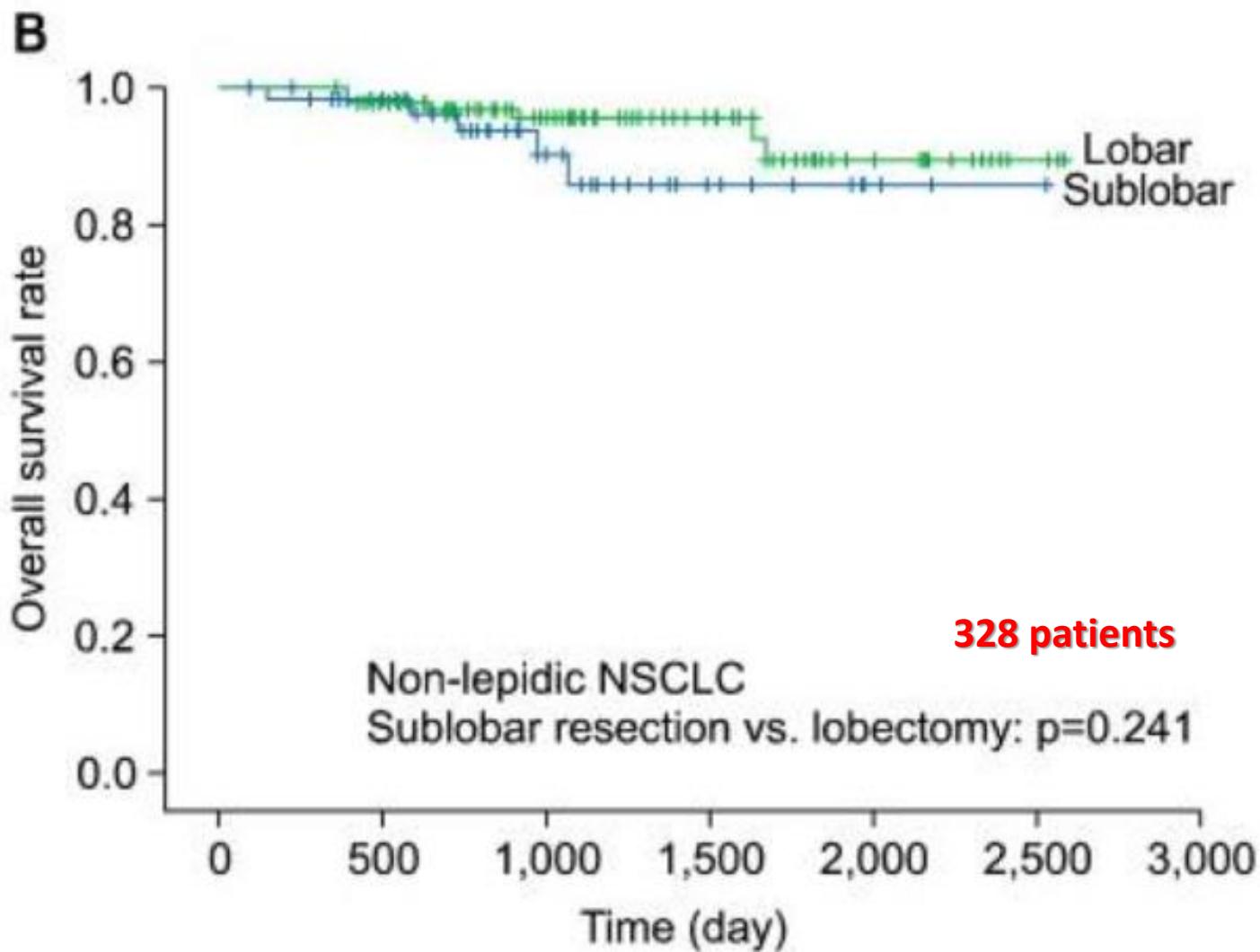
Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Lobar vs Sublobar (pathology)





Best Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing Surgery

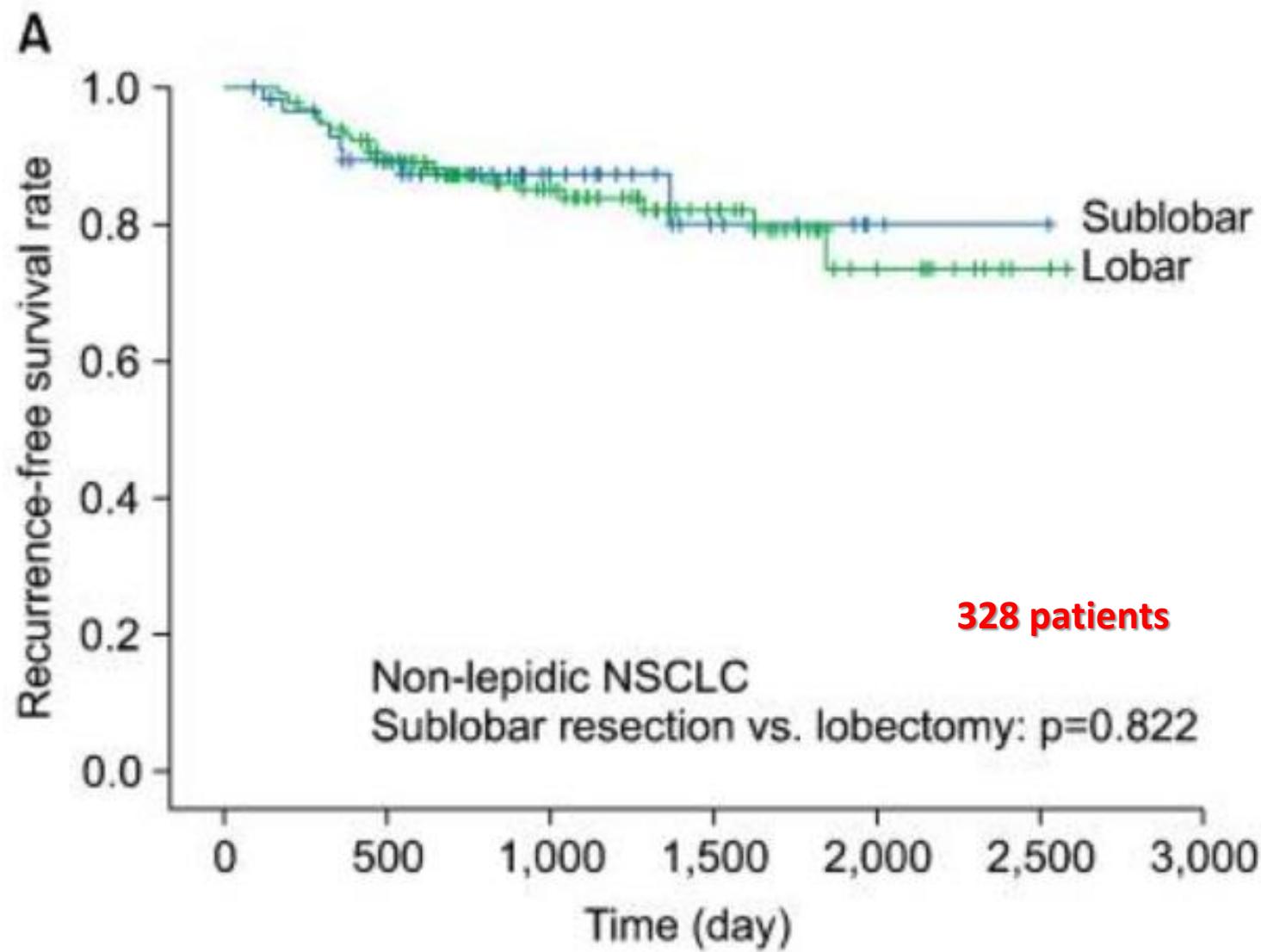
Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

Conclusions

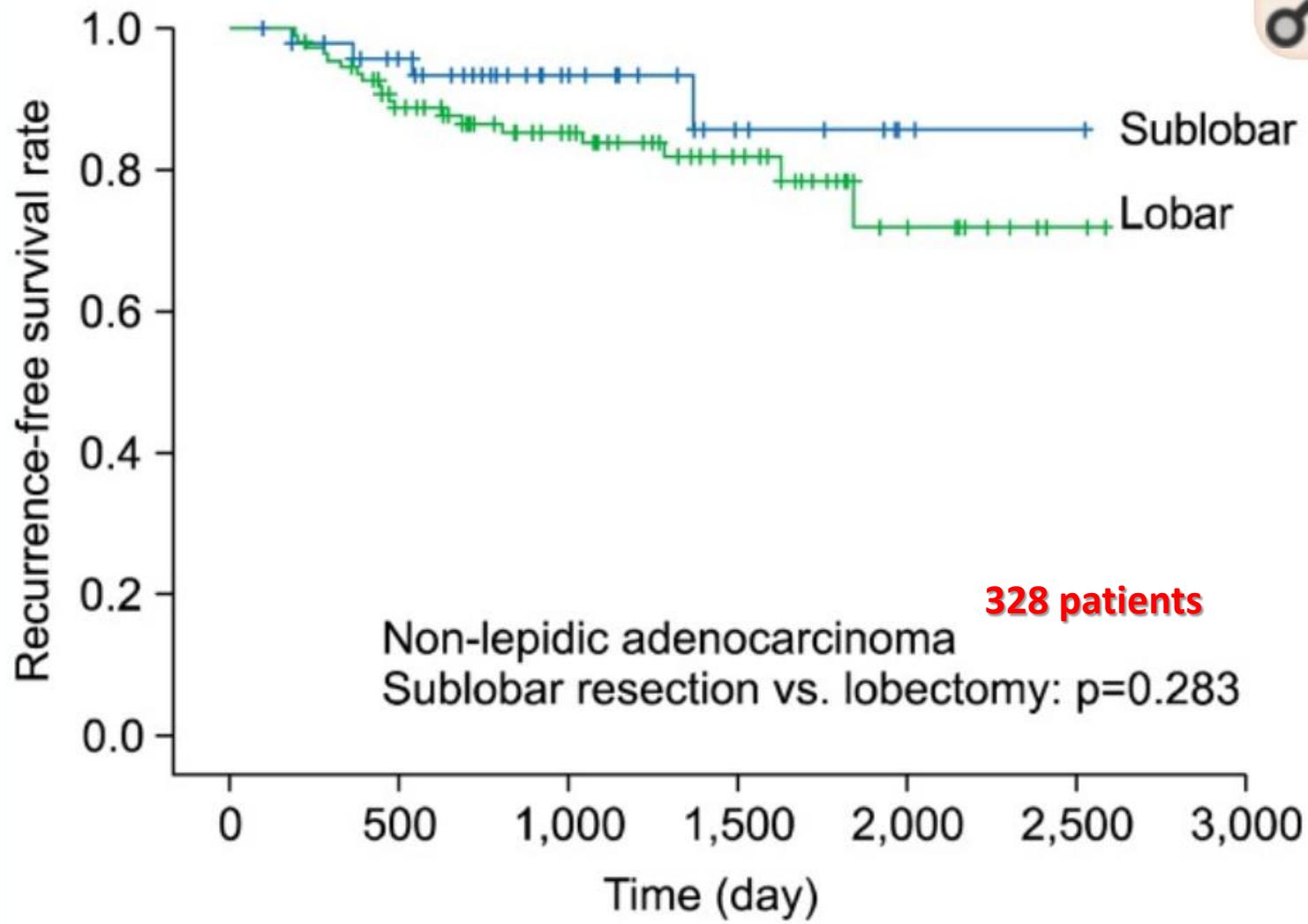
Lobar vs Sublobar (pathology)





Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

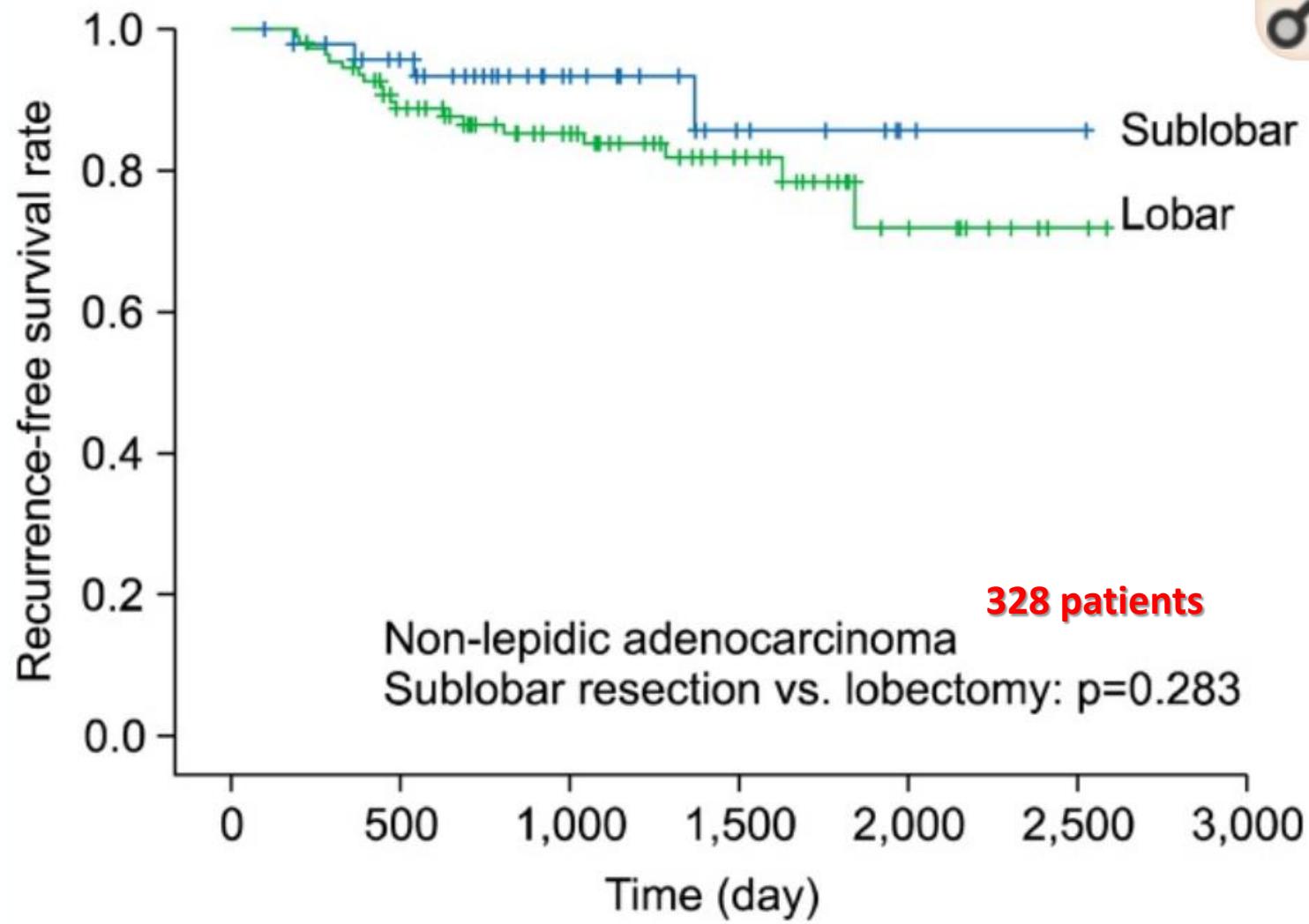
Lobar vs Sublobar (pathology)





Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Lobar vs Sublobar (pathology)





Lobar vs Sublobar (pathology)

Best Treatment

PreOp Check

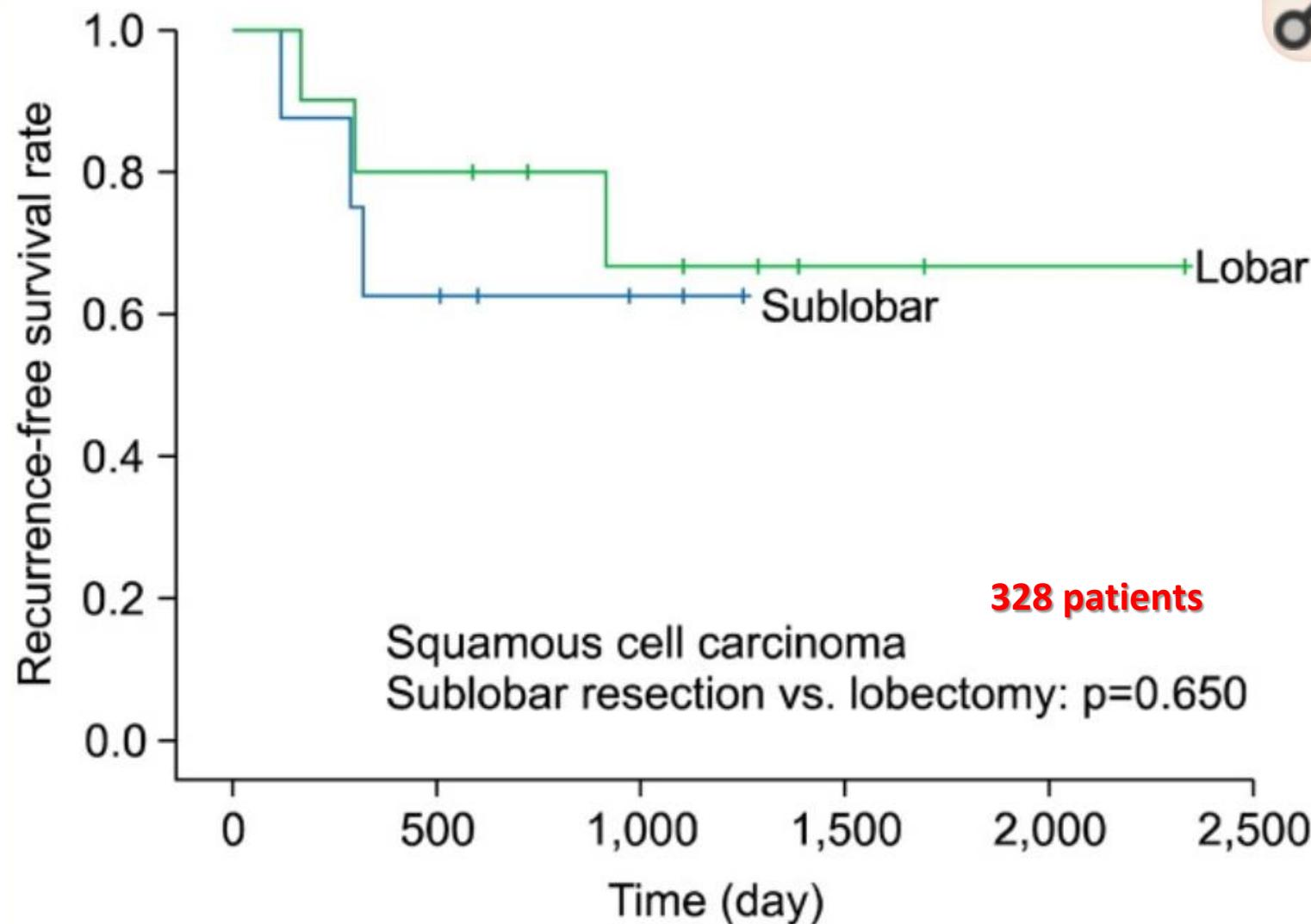
Lung sparing Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated Guidelines

Conclusions





Lobectomy vs Sublobar (meta-analysis)

Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Twelve studies

1,078 patients underwent sublobar resection

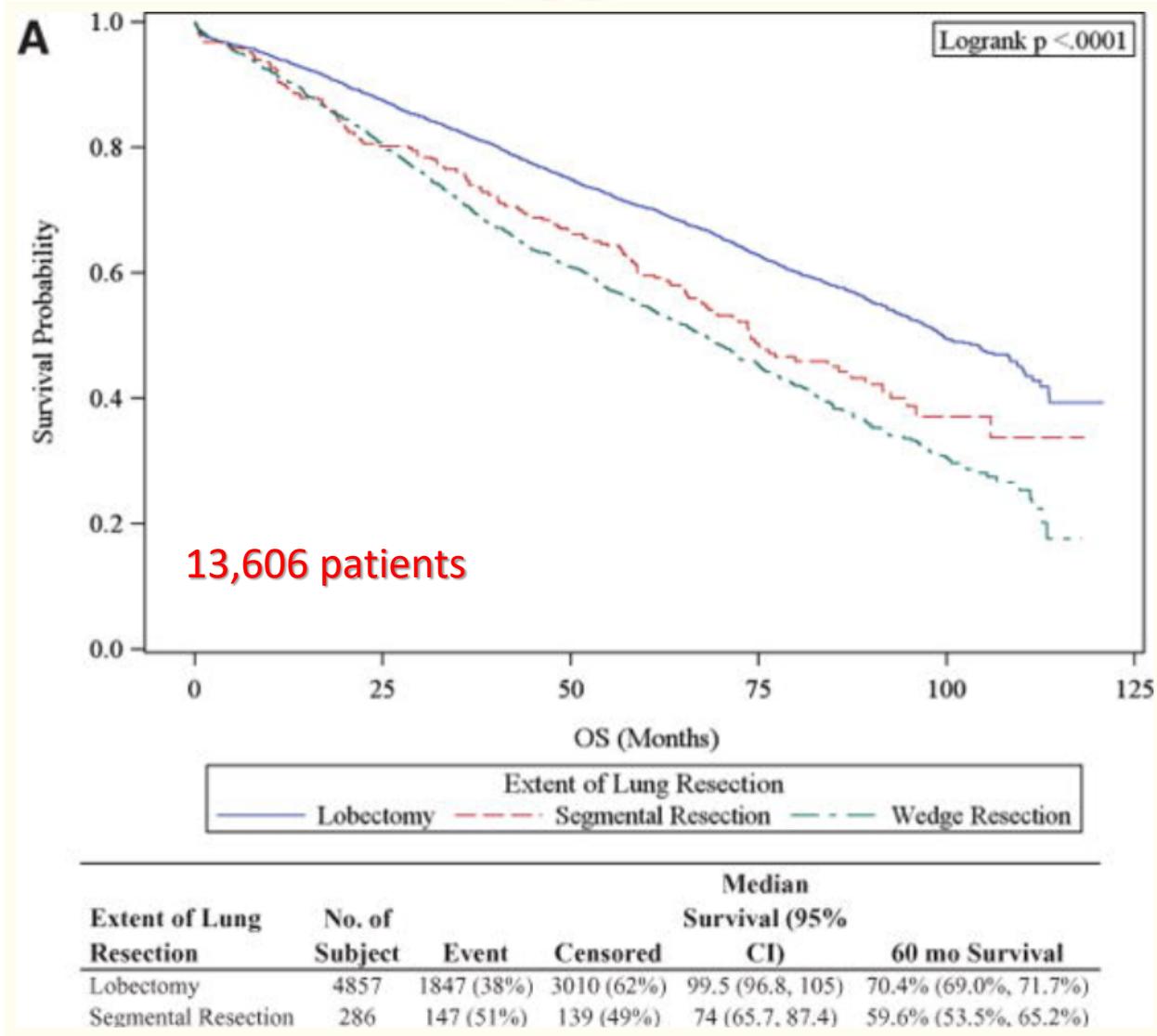
1,667 patients underwent lobectomy

they found no significant difference in OS or DSF



Best Treatment
PreOp Check
Lung sparing Surgery
Sublobar
Lobectomy Vs Sublobar
Updated Guidelines
Conclusions

Lobectomy vs Sublobar



**Survival After Sublobar Resection versus Lobectomy for Clinical Stage IA Lung Cancer
An Analysis from the National Cancer Data Base**

Onkar V. Khullar et al - J Thorac Oncol. 2015 Nov; 10(11): 1625–1633.



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Ongoing trials

Sublobar resection versus lobectomy in Surgical Treatment of Elderly Patients with early-stage non-small cell lung cancer (**STEPS**): study protocol for a randomized controlled trial

Fan Yang, Xizhao Sui, Xiuyuan Chen, Lixue Zhang, Xun Wang, Shaodong Wang and Jun Wang
Trials 2016;17:191 [NCT02360761](#).

JCOG1708	III	Sublobar resection versus lobectomy for patients with resectable stage I non-small cell lung cancer with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: a phase III study evaluating survival (JCOG1708, SURPRISE trial)
----------	-----	--

A Phase III randomized trial of lobectomy versus limited resection for small-sized peripheral non-small cell lung cancer (JCOG0802/WJOG4607L)
Kenichi Nakamura, Hisashi Saji, Ryu Nakajima, Morihito Okada, [Hisao Asamura](#), Taro Shibata, Shinichiro Nakamura, Hirohito Tada, Masahiro Tsuboi





Updated Guidelines

Η ανατομική εκτομή είναι η προτιμότερη για την πλειονότητα των ασθενών με NSCLC.

Best

Treatment

PreOp Check

**Lung sparing
Surgery**

Sublobar

**Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar**

**Updated
Guidelines**

Conclusions

Η περιορισμένη (sublobar) εκτομή θα πρέπει να επιτυγχάνει όρια εκτομής

- > 2cm ή
- > από την μέγιστη διάμετρο του όγκου.

Κατά την διενέργεια περιορισμένης (sublobar) εκτομής θα πρέπει να λαμβάνεται ικανοποιητική δειγματοληψία λεμφαδενικών σταθμών N1 και N2, εφόσον αυτό είναι τεχνικά εφικτό, χωρίς να αυξάνει τον χειρουργικό κίνδυνο.

Η ανατομική τμηματεκτομή (προτιμάται) ή η σφηνοειδής εκτομή είναι κατάλληλες σε επιλεγμένους ασθενείς για τους ακόλουθους λόγους:

- φτωχή αναπνευστική επάρκεια ή
- σημαντική συνοσηρότητα που αντενδεικνύουν την λοβεκτομή
- περιφερικός (στο έξω 1/3μόριο του παρεγχύματος) όζος < 2cm που να συνδυάζει τουλάχιστον ένα από τα παρακάτω:
 - ❖ αμιγές *in situ* αδενοκαρκίνωμα
 - ❖ μορφολογία οζιδίου με > 50% εικόνα θολής υάλου στην CT
 - ❖ απεικονιστική επιβεβαίωση ότι ο χρόνος διπλασιασμού του όγκου > 400 μέρες



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Conclusions

**In an enhanced national dataset
representative of outcomes for stage IA NSCLC,**

**sublobar resection was associated
with a 39% increased risk of cancer recurrence.**

**The majority of patients treated
with sublobar resection
had an inadequate lymph node assessment.**



Best
Treatment

PreOp Check

Lung sparing
Surgery

Sublobar

Lobectomy
Vs
Sublobar

Updated
Guidelines

Conclusions

Conclusions

Lobectomy remains the golden standard of care

Sublobar resections are promising in stage I

Sleeve resections tend to replace pneumonectomies

**New techniques like navigation bronchoscopy
are coming to improve diagnostic and planning**



Σας ευχαριστώ!



Δρ Αθανάσιος Κλέωντας
BSc MD MSc BTS PhD

©Copyright 2021