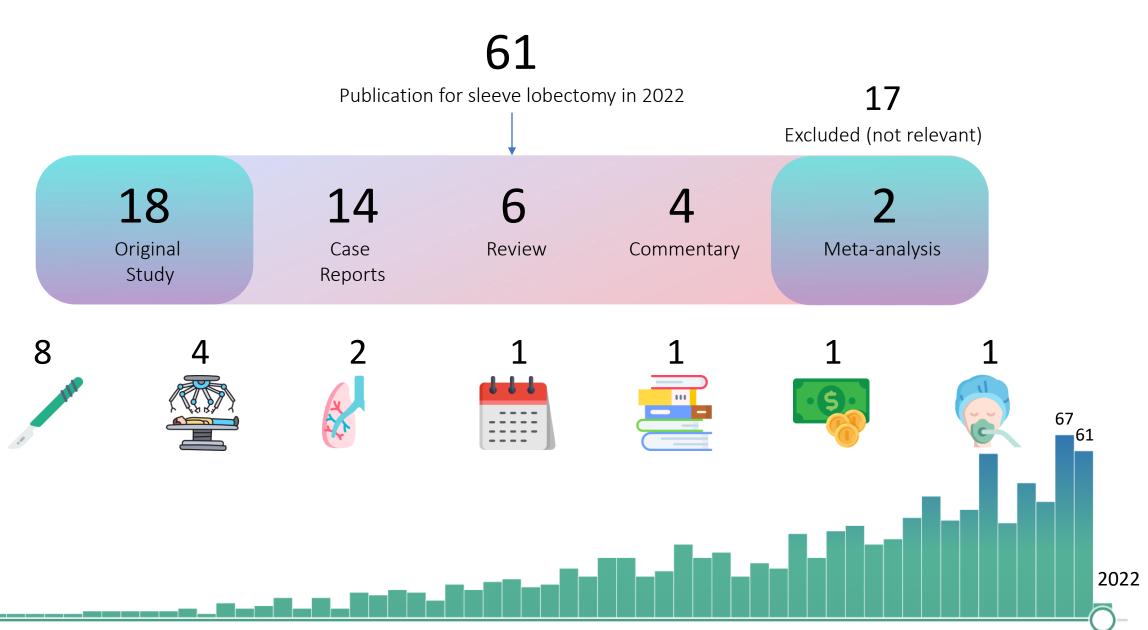


Sleeve Lobectomy in Routine Clinical Practice: Single Cancer Centre Experience

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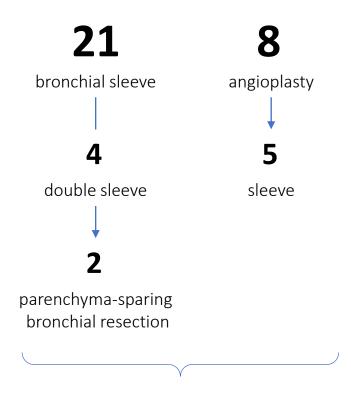
Introduction



KALC 2022 November 10-11, 2022 Lotte Hotel World, Seoul, Korea

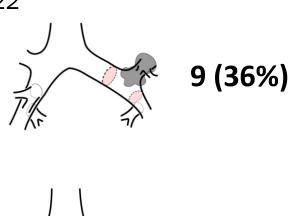
1959

Material and methods Sleeve lobectomies in a single thoracic department for 2022



25 patients

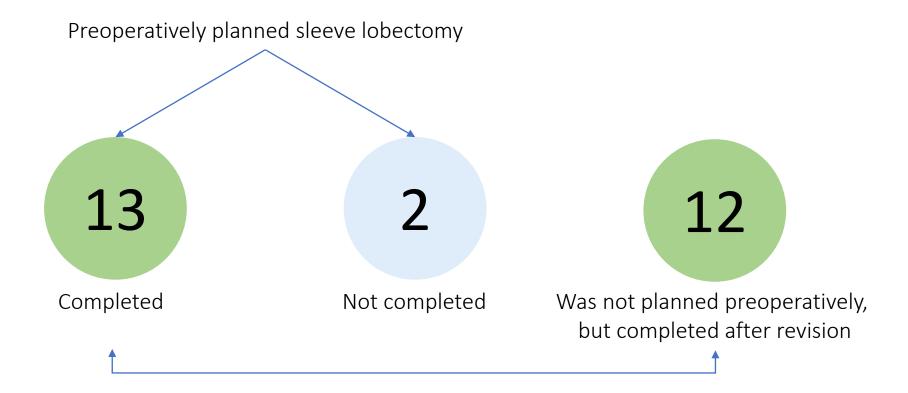
Variable	n = 25	
	Абс. число	%
Age, years, Me \pm SD	54 ± 13	•••
Menat tumour size, mm, $Me \pm SD$	41 ± 23	•••
Stage IIb	9	36
Stage IIIa	5	20
Stage la2	3	12
Stage la3	3	12
Stage la1	1	4
Stage Ib	1	4
Stage IIIb	1	4
Squamous cell carcinoma	12	48
Carcinoid	10	40
Sarcoma	2	8

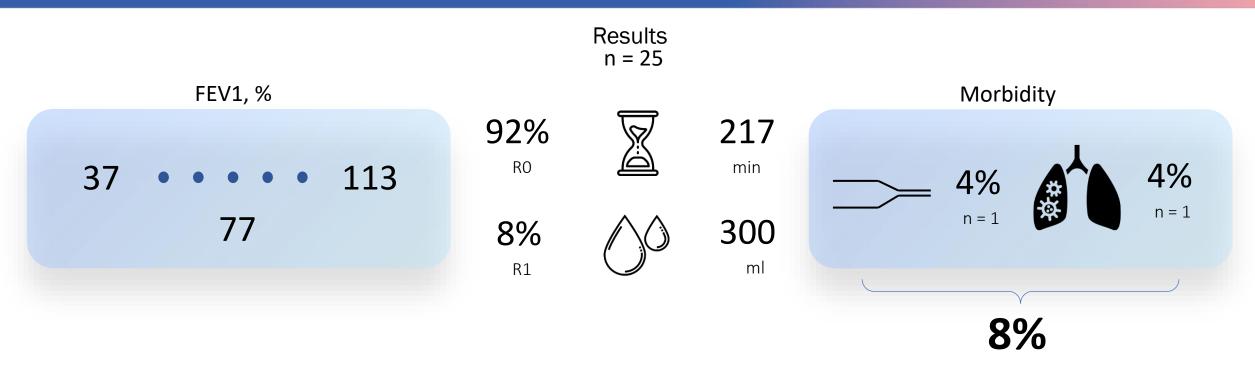




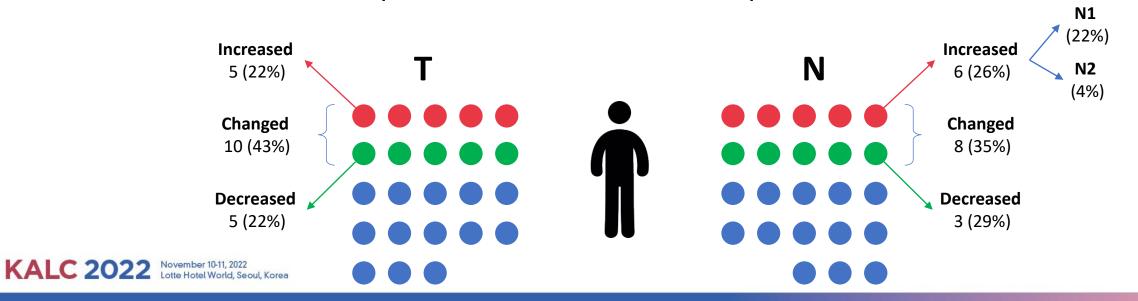
4 (16%)

Results



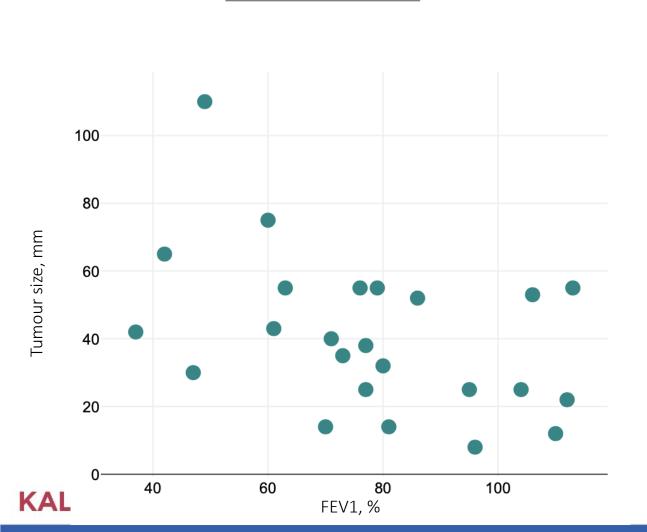


Discrepancies between cTNM and pTNM

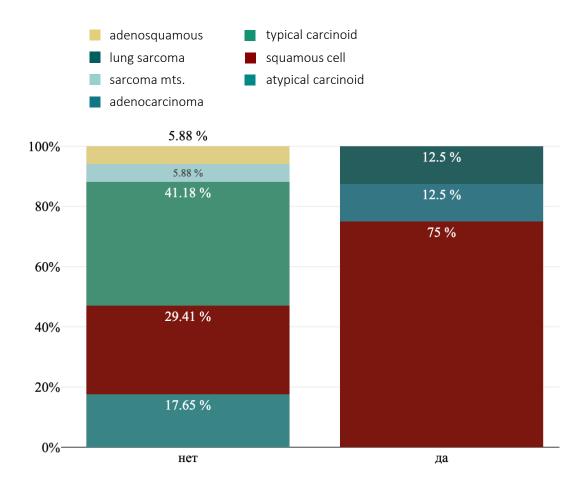


Results

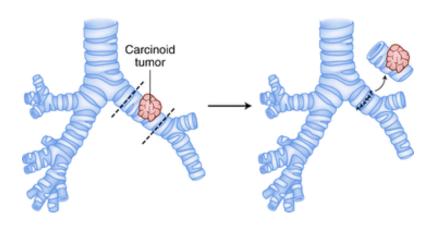
The <u>lesser</u> FEV1, % the <u>bigger</u> is the tumour (r(22) = -0.44, p = .031)



Most <u>common scenario</u> for <u>angioplasty</u> – <u>left lung</u> squamous cell cancer $(\chi^2(2) = 6.9, p = .032, Cramér's V = 0.53)$



Parenchyma-sparing bronchial sleeve resection



1st stage (80%) – endoscopic resection of a central tumour

Recanalization

Assessment of

peribronchial component

Histology

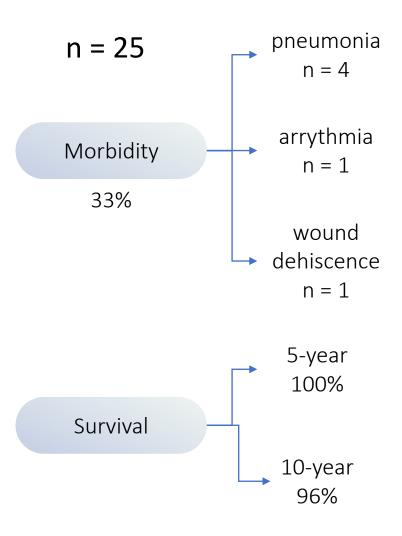
2nd stage – surgery

Thoracotomy? VATS?

Mediastinal lymphadenectomy







Parenchyma preservation not at the expanse of radicality

Safe and effective alternative to pneumonectomy

Mediastinal lymphadenectomy is mandatory