The choice between conservative resection or standard anatomical resection for stage I NSCLC depends on the size and biology of the tumour and the age and state of health of the patient.

The debate as to the extent of surgical resection required in the treatment of patients with operable stage I lung cancer has been around for many years. Surgeons have been focused on the degree to which surgical resection will affect long term survival in their patients. Traditional surgical dogma would suggest that extended resections, or so called anatomical resections such as lobectomy or pneumonectomy, will be superior in most instances to the more limited resections such as open or video assisted wedge excisions or formal segmental resections. However, it is important to understand that multiple factors contribute to overall survival following resection for stage I lung cancer.

A subgroup of patients with stage I lung cancer will have undetected tumour dissemination before resection, the risk of which is a function of tumour size and biology. The contribution of this factor to survival depends on the degree of local versus distant dissemination. Surgeons can only expect to affect local recurrence via regional resection of tumour residing in the primary lesion—that is, complete resection—or immediately adjacent lymph nodes. For patients destined to succumb to distant recurrence, the choice of surgical procedure may be moot.

There is also morbidity associated with the surgical procedure itself. The incision—whether it is a thoracotomy with division of the major thoracic musculature or a thoracoscopy with small trocar sites transgressing only the intercostal musculature—will impart a separate and real operative morbidity and possible mortality. Additional morbidity is related to the amount of functional lung lost at the time of the tumour resection. The larger the primary tumour, the less functioning lung will be lost with removal of the surgical specimen, even with anatomical resections. On the other hand, the presence of emphysematous blebs in the specimen may result in a paradoxical improvement in respiratory function following resection. The morbidity of the surgery itself will be most significant to survival in those patients with severe medical co-morbidities and in older patients. Understanding which surgical approach is appropriate in a given clinical setting requires a review of the factors affecting survival in patients treated operatively for stage I non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

FACTORS WHICH AFFECT SURVIVAL FOLLOWING RESECTION

It is clear that the size of the patient’s tumour and its inherent biology will determine survival in the majority of patients resected by either conservative or more extended anatomical resection. The importance of tumour size to prognosis is reflected in the current staging system. Even among T1 tumours there is support for the idea that, with increasing size, tumours are more likely to be associated with disseminated distant disease. Koike et al studied 496 patients with resected T1 NSCLC and compared ≤2 cm tumours with those of 2.1–3 cm. They reported a statistically significant increase in both lymphatic and haematogenous metastases in the group of patients with larger tumours, and concluded that patients with small size T1 lung cancer have a better overall prognosis than patients with tumours approaching 3 cm. Swanson et al reported on 40 patients with NSCLC <1 cm treated surgically at our institution. Nine patients underwent anatomical resection and 31 underwent wedge resection; 5 year survival was 88%, with no recurrence or late deaths among the patients who underwent anatomical resection.

Warren and Faber published a comparison of segmental resection versus lobectomy in 173 patients with stage I NSCLC. Sixty eight patients underwent segmental resection and 105 underwent anatomical lobectomy. A survival advantage for lobectomy was noted for patients with T2 tumours but not for those with T1 lesions. Local recurrence rate was 4.9% after lobectomy compared with 22.7% following segmental resection. These data suggest that the most important factor in determining whether a local or anatomical resection should be performed is the size of the primary lesion.

Kodama et al reported a head to head comparison between lobectomy and limited resection for T1N0M0 NSCLC. In this case series review 46 patients underwent intentional segmentectomy, although they were otherwise of excellent pulmonary function and could have been considered for an anatomical resection. The 5 year survival rate was more than 90% in the group undergoing intentional limited resection. This group was compared with 77 patients who underwent anatomical resection including lobectomy and mediastinal lymph node dissection. Limited resection was not associated with a difference in survival. The authors concluded that limited segmental resection should be considered an equivalent alternative for patients with T1N0M0 disease. This study further supports the concept that the primary determining factor as to
whether patients should undergo limited or more extended resection is primary tumour size.

The Lung Cancer Study Group looked at a large group of T1 patients prospectively randomised to undergo either a limited resection (wedge resection or segmentectomy) or standard lobectomy. There was no statistical difference in overall survival. As noted by Warren and Faber, the local recurrence rate was higher in patients undergoing limited resection. For this reason, this report has been used as a strong argument for the performance of lobectomy in most patients who are seen as fit surgical candidates. However, the failure of increased local recurrence to translate into reduced survival warrants consideration of additional prognostic factors in selecting the appropriate surgical approach.

It is clear that genetic characteristics differ among tumours and contribute to survival duration. Bhattacharjee et al recently published an expression profile analysis of a large group of surgically resected lung adenocarcinomas. These tumours were clustered into four subgroups not defined by clinical or pathological characteristics. One of these subgroups was associated with poor survival. In a report by Kwaikowski et al demographic, pathological, and molecular factors were examined for prognostic significance in 244 patients with stage I lung cancer. Nine independent negative prognostic factors were identified: solid tumour with mucin, wedge resection, tumour diameter >4 cm, the presence of lymphatic invasion, age >60 years, male sex, P53 expression, K-ras codon 12 mutations, and the absence of H-ras P21 expression. Even in the subset of patients undergoing lobectomy or pneumonectomy, tumour size and the five pathological and molecular factors remained independent predictors of survival.

In elderly and high risk patients there is no evidence that the extent of surgical resection will determine long term survival as long as the tumour is resected with clean surgical margins. In an analysis of 14 550 patients registered in the SEER database with documented stage I or stage II disease, margins. In an analysis of 14 550 patients registered in the

In conclusion, it appears that surgeons should be concerned with several factors in trying to determine whether conservative resection for NSCLC or standard anatomical resection should be employed. The first set of factors revolves around the clinical setting. The age of the patient and presence or absence of co-morbidities will determine the relative need for a more conservative incision, operative approach and standard surgical resection. In patients with large tumours, an anatomical resection appears to be required for complete surgical extirpation. However, in the elderly or high-risk patient a wedge excision or segmental resection will not compromise survival duration, and can usually be achieved with less operative time, blood loss, and a shorter postoperative recovery. In the future, preoperative molecular analysis of tumour biopsies may aid in more accurate prediction of distant recurrence in patients with stage I disease.

REFERENCES

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