



## Nagoya City University Academic Repository

学位の種類	博士 (医学)
報告番号	甲第1669号
学位記番号	第1186号
氏名	小田 梨紗
授与年月日	平成 31年 3月 25日
学位論文の題名	<p>Long-term outcomes of video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery lobectomy versus thoracotomy lobectomy for stage IA non-small cell lung cancer</p> <p>IA期非小細胞肺癌に対する肺葉切除の長期成績に関する胸腔鏡手術と開胸手術の比較</p> <p>Surgery Today, Published online before print Dec 3, 2018</p>
論文審査担当者	<p>主査： 新実 彰男</p> <p>副査： 瀧口 修, 中西 良一</p>

## Abstract

**Objectives:** Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) lobectomy is performed widely for patients with stage I non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) because of its superior short-term outcomes to those of thoracotomy lobectomy. However, the long-term outcomes of VATS lobectomy vs. thoracotomy lobectomy remain controversial.

**Methods:** We reviewed the clinical data of 202 consecutive patients who underwent lobectomy for clinical stage IA NSCLC at our institution between January, 2008 and December, 2013. Stage IA NSCLC was confirmed pathologically in 162 of these patients, 60 of whom underwent VATS lobectomy and 102 of whom underwent thoracotomy lobectomy. We compared the perioperative clinical factors and outcomes of these two groups, using a propensity score-matched analysis.

**Results:** In an analysis of 58 matched cases, the VATS group showed less blood loss, a shorter duration of chest tube placement, a shorter postoperative hospital stay, and a lower peak C-reactive protein value, despite a longer operative time. The VATS group also had significantly longer survival than the thoracotomy group [5-year overall survival, 100% vs. 87%, respectively ( $p = 0.01$ ); 5-year disease-free survival, 100% vs. 86% ( $p = 0.03$ )].

**Conclusions:** These findings suggest that VATS may have better long-term as well as short-term outcomes than thoracotomy for patients with early-stage NSCLC.