

주최·주관 대한심장혈관흉부외과학회

2024 대한심장혈관흉부외과학회 제56차 추계학술대회

2024. 10. 31 (Thu) - 11. 01 (Fri) 여수 엑스포 컨벤션센터



**EPD for Mesothelioma is One Step
Higher Than EPP in Surgical Outcome ?**

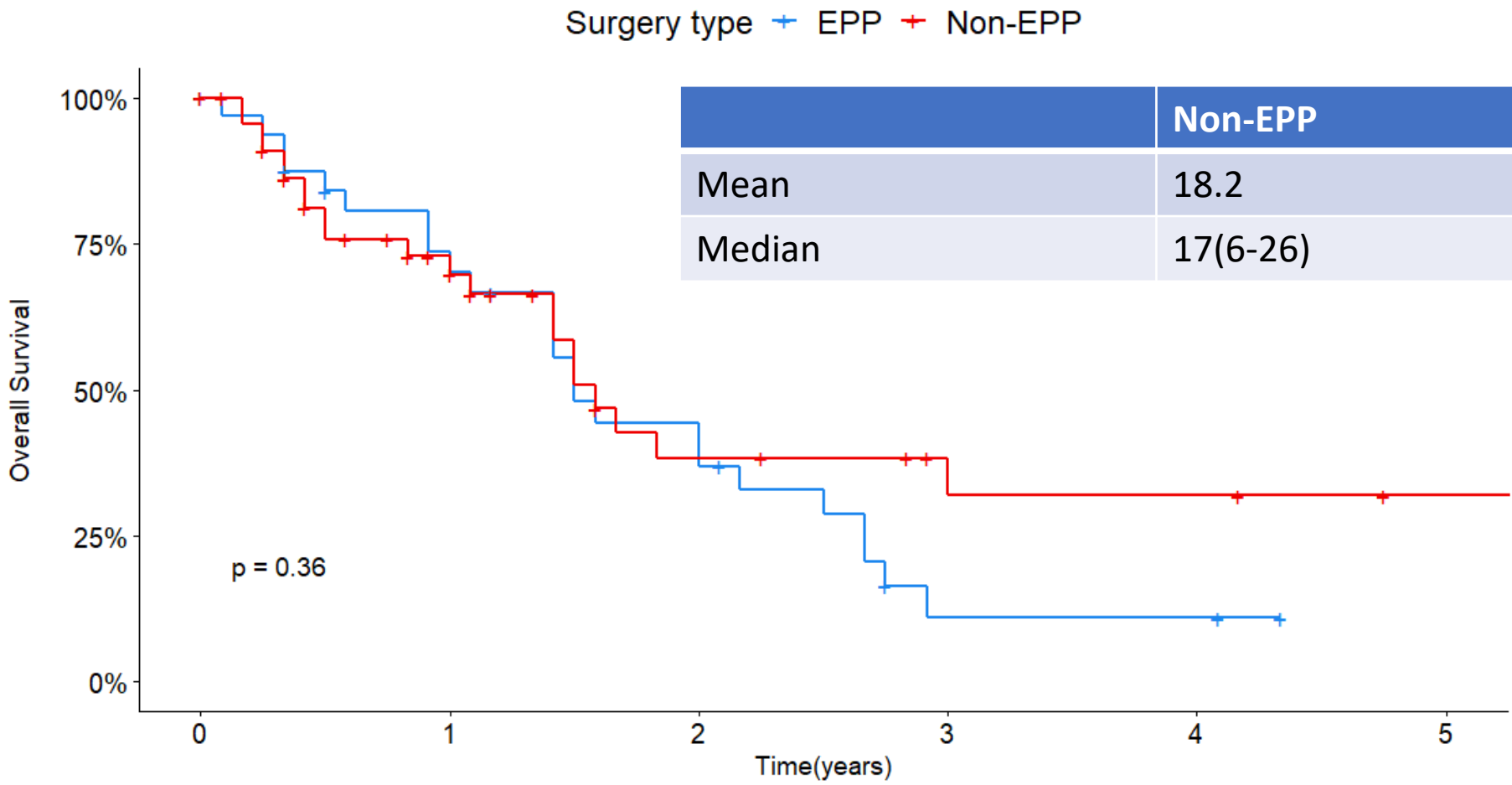
- Surgery for mesothelioma is a limited option because its outcomes are not significantly better than those of non-surgical treatments such as chemotherapy or immunochemotherapy combined with radiation therapy.
- However, in selective cases—such as patients with good performance status, who are at stage III or less with epithelioid pathology, or in the early stages of non-epithelioid pathology—surgery can be a viable option for aggressive treatment.
- At a tertiary university hospital with a multidisciplinary medical team, 80 patients with diffuse mesothelioma underwent surgical treatment. Although the indications and clinical profiles of the patients varied, affecting the choice of surgical method, the oncologic outcomes were retrospectively studied based on the applied surgical techniques.

- Between February 2016 and March 2024, 80 patients with pleural mesothelioma underwent treatment at a tertiary university hospital with a multidisciplinary medical team.
- These 80 patients were retrospectively studied in terms of initial tumor stage, surgical methods, surgical outcomes, and other relevant factors.
- EPP (extended pleuropneumonectomy \pm pericardial resection \pm diaphragm resection) was compared with non-EPP treatments regarding surgical outcomes such as mortality, morbidity, and survival rates.

- The 30-day operative mortality and 90-day mortality rates were 4 (5%) and 5 (6.25%), respectively.
- Pathologic characteristics included 57 cases of epithelioid, 16 cases of biphasic, and 7 cases of sarcomatoid/desmoplastic mesothelioma.
- The initial pathologic staging consisted of 39 patients in Stage I, 4 in Stage II, 2 in Stage IIIA, 9 in Stage IIIB, and 5 in Stage IV. After surgery, 13 cases (22%) were upstaged, while 16 cases (27%) were downstaged.
- EPP (extended pleuropneumonectomy) was performed on 33 patients (41%), and exploratory thoracotomy alone (due to failed EPD) was performed on 2 patients (2.6%). Post-surgery recurrence was observed in 45 patients (57.5%), with most recurrences being intrathoracic.
- Overall survival did not differ significantly between the EPP and non-EPP groups (median survival: 26 vs. 15 months, $p = 0.68$). However, recurrence-free survival was better in the non-EPP group compared to the EPP group (median survival: 17 vs. 11 months, $p = 0.036$).

- Due to the small number of cases and the rarity of this cancer, the study design had the limitation of being retrospective and lacking propensity score matching.
- However, the results suggest that non-EPP surgery may provide better oncological outcomes than EPP for patients with pleural mesothelioma, particularly in selective cases.

Recurrence free survival



Number at risk

