Long-Term Outcomes in Stage I Lung Cancer After Segmentectomy with a Close Resection Margin

Dae Hyeon Kim, M.D.1, Kwon Joong Na, M.D.1, In Kyu Park, M.D., Ph.D.1,2, Chang Hyun Kang, M.D., Ph.D.1,2, Young Tae Kim, M.D., Ph.D.1,2,3, Samina Park, M.D.1,2

1Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Seoul National University Hospital; 2Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Seoul National University College of Medicine; 3Seoul National University Cancer Research Institute, Seoul, Korea

ARTICLE INFO
Received May 14, 2021
Revised July 15, 2021
Accepted July 27, 2021

Corresponding author
Samina Park
Tel 82-2-2072-2342
Fax 82-2-764-3664
E-mail sam-1203@hanmail.net
ORCID
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9625-2672

Background: In general, a 2-cm surgical margin is recommended for limited resection to obtain equivalent oncologic outcomes to lobectomy for lung cancer. This study aimed to examine the patterns of recurrence and prognostic factors for recurrence in patients with a close parenchymal resection margin.

Methods: From January 2009 to April 2017, 156 patients with stage I lung cancer who underwent segmentectomy with a close resection margin (<2 cm) were enrolled. Recurrence-free survival and overall survival were assessed. In addition, predisposing factors for recurrence were evaluated.

Results: The mean tumor size was 1.7±0.8 cm and the parenchymal resection margin was 1.1±0.6 cm. Recurrence developed in 17 (10.7%) of the 156 patients, and the 5-year recurrence-free survival rate was 88.9%. Distant metastasis (7.7%) was the predominant recurrence pattern. The isolated local recurrence rate was 1.9%. Multivariate Cox regression analysis revealed that age, tumor size, mediastinal lymph node dissection, postoperative complications, and histologic type were significant predisposing factors for recurrence. However, parenchymal margin distance did not significantly affect the long-term prognosis.

Conclusion: Segmentectomy with a close resection margin for early-stage lung cancer in selected patients resulted in acceptable recurrence and survival. However, patients with tumors larger than 2 cm, squamous cell carcinoma histology, and insufficient mediastinal evaluation should be carefully followed up for recurrence.

Keywords: Lung neoplasms, Segmentectomy, Resection margin, Recurrence

Introduction

Although lobectomy is a standard surgical approach for lung cancer, segmentectomy with a sufficient surgical resection margin is acceptable for patients who have small tumors or have limited pulmonary function [1,2]. For small (<2 cm) early-stage lung cancer, segmentectomy has shown comparable oncologic outcomes and safety to those of lobectomy [3,4]. In general, a resection margin of at least 2 cm for segmentectomy is recommended to obtain oncologic outcomes equivalent to those of lobectomy for early-stage lung cancer [2,5]. Previous studies reported that the overall recurrence rate was 15%–30% and the local recurrence rate after segmentectomy for lung cancer was 4%–5% [2,6-9]. Meanwhile, factors such as the resection margin and tumor size could impact oncologic outcomes [8,10]. In particular, concerns have been raised regarding the possibility that a close resection margin (≤2 cm) after limited resection may be associated with a poor prognosis and local recurrence [11,12]. However, some studies revealed that the margin distance did not significantly impact the recurrence and survival of patients with small tumors [13]. Segmentectomy is inherently more likely than wedge resection to enable a proper hilar lymph node evaluation and sufficient resection margin. However, accurate intraoperative measurements of the parenchymal resection margin are not usually made during segmentectomy. Furthermore, a discrepancy between the gross-surface margin...
distance and microscopic margin is generated around the parenchymal cutting edge [14]. Completion lobectomy or additive treatment is not recommended with resection margins <2 cm after segmentectomy in all cases. However, the long-term outcomes of patients with an insufficient parenchymal resection margin distance have not yet been clearly evaluated.

Hence, we examined the patterns of recurrence and prognostic factors for recurrence in patients with a close parenchymal resection margin (<2 cm) after curative segmentectomy for stage I non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

**Methods**

**Ethical statement**

The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Seoul National University Hospital. The requirement for individual consent was waived (approval no., 1907-106-1048).

**Patients**

We reviewed 486 patients who underwent segmentectomy between January 2010 and April 2017 at our institution. Patients who (1) underwent surgery for metastatic cancer, (2) underwent non-curative surgery, (3) had a history of segmentectomy, or (4) had pathologic stage II–VI cancer were excluded. Finally, we enrolled 156 patients who underwent curative segmentectomy for stage I NSCLC, who had a parenchymal resection margin distance less than 2 cm (Fig. 1).

Demographic, clinical, and pathologic results were reviewed. The patients were followed up every 3–6 months. Tumors were staged according to the seventh edition of International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer TNM (tumor-node-metastasis) classification. The median follow-up period was 70 months. We identified the incidence and patterns of recurrence and long-term survival outcomes, including overall survival (OS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS). In addition, clinicopathologic factors related to recurrence and survival were analyzed.

**Operation**

A thoracoscopic approach was primarily performed. The intersegmental plane was identified with the deflation-inflation technique and divided with a surgical stapler. There were 2 main reasons for segmentectomy: intentional surgery, which included small tumors, tumors with a peripheral location, or multiple lung lesions; and compromised surgery, which included patients with poor pulmonary function, the presence of comorbidities, or a previous history of lung resection surgery. The parenchymal resection margin was confirmed based on pathologic results in the setting of a deflated lung. The parenchymal resection margin was defined as the distance from the tumor edge to the nearest stapled resection margin. The measurement was conducted in the resected and deflated lung after removal of the stapling line. The distances were measured both macroscopically and microscopically. If the resection margins were not included in the specimen slide due to a wide resection margin, only the macroscopic margin distance was recorded. During the follow-up period, recurrence was confirmed by imaging results, such as computed tomography (CT) or positron emission tomography-CT, and pathologic results after biopsy. Local recurrence was defined as tumor recurrence at the surgical resection margin, including the stapling line, bronchial or vascular stumps, and the residual tissue of the same lobe after segmentectomy. Regional recurrence was defined as mediastinal lymph node recurrence. Other patterns of recurrence (N3 lymph nodes, ipsilateral and contralateral pulmonary metastasis in other lobes, pleural/pericardial seeding, or extrathoracic metastasis) were defined as distant metastasis.

**Statistical analysis**

All data were analyzed using IBM SPSS ver. 25.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Quantitative variables are expressed as mean values, standard deviations, and inter-
quartile ranges (IQR) and categorical variables are expressed as absolute numbers and relative frequencies. RFS and OS were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method. The Kaplan-Meier curves were compared with the log-rank test. A Cox proportional hazard regression analysis was used to evaluate risk factors associated with OS and RFS. Multiple clinicopathologic variables were evaluated for their association with the time to recurrence using univariate Cox regression analysis. All variables included in the Cox regression analysis were determined a priori due to their clinical significance. The following variables were included: age, sex, smoking history (never smoker versus ever smoker), performance status (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group [ECOG] performance score 0 or ≥1), reason for segmentectomy (intentional or compromised segmentectomy), nodule type on CT (solid and others), mediastinal lymph node dissection, postoperative complications, pathologic tumor size, parenchymal resection margin, resection margin-to-tumor size ratio, histologic type (squamous cell carcinoma or adenocarcinoma). For the multivariate analysis, factors with a p-value <0.2 in the univariate analysis were included. The variance inflation factor was tested to detect multicollinearity.

**Results**

Demographics and clinical characteristics

The demographic results are presented in Table 1. Most patients had no performance limitation with an ECOG performance score of 0 (n=122) and exhibited normal pulmonary function (forced expiratory volume in 1 second: 100.2±23.4% [IQR, 87.0%–115.0%]) and diffusing capacity for carbon monoxide (95.2%±17.5% [IQR, 83.0%–107.7%]). In total, 112 patients had comorbidities at the time of surgery. Common comorbidities were hypertension (40.4%), diabetes mellitus (17.9%), and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (9.0%). The location of the tumor was evenly distributed. Pure ground-glass (GGN), part-solid (PSN), and solid nodules accounted for 36 (23.1%), 73 (46.8%), and 47 (30.1%) cases, respectively.

Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery was predominantly performed (n=149, 95.5%). Intentional segmentectomy (n=107, 68.6%) was performed more frequently than compromised segmentectomy (n=49, 31.4%) (Table 2). Most patients underwent systematic mediastinal lymph node dissection (n=144, 92.3%). The mean number of dissected lymph nodes was 20.8±10.2. There were no cases of postoperative mortality, and the postoperative morbidity rate was 10.9% (n=17). Postoperative complications included pneumonia (n=4), atrial fibrillation (n=5), and prolonged

| Table 1. Preoperative demographics |
|-----------------------------------|
| Characteristic                    | Value       |
| Age (yr)                          | 63.6±9.2    |
| Sex (male)                        | 76 (48.7)   |
| History of smoking                | 64 (41.0)   |
| ECOG PS ≥1                        | 34 (21.8)   |
| Comorbidities                     |             |
| Hypertension                      | 63 (40.4)   |
| Diabetes mellitus                 | 28 (17.9)   |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | 19 (12.2)  |
| History of tuberculosis           | 15 (9.6)    |
| Cardiovascular disease            | 10 (6.4)    |
| History of cerebrovascular disease| 8 (5.1)     |
| Chronic kidney disease            | 7 (4.5)     |
| Liver disease                     | 8 (5.1)     |
| History of previous cancer        | 48 (30.8)   |

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation or number (%). ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance score.

| Table 2. Perioperative clinical characteristics |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| Variable                                       | Value       |
| Size, radiologic (cm)                         | 1.7±0.8     |
| Type of nodule                                |             |
| Part-solid nodule                             | 109 (66.9)  |
| Solid nodule                                  | 47 (30.1)   |
| C/T ratio                                     | 0.3±0.3     |
| Surgical approaches                           |             |
| Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery          | 149 (95.5)  |
| Open surgery                                  | 7 (4.5)     |
| Reasons for segmentectomy                     |             |
| Intentional                                   | 107 (68.6)  |
| Compromised                                   | 46 (31.4)   |
| No. of resected segments                      |             |
| 1                                             | 73 (46.8)   |
| 2                                             | 27 (17.3)   |
| 3                                             | 46 (29.5)   |
| 4                                             | 10 (6.4)    |
| Location of tumor                             |             |
| Right upper lobe                              | 20 (12.8)   |
| Right lower lobe                              | 45 (28.8)   |
| Left upper lobe                               | 56 (35.9)   |
| Left lower lobe                               | 35 (22.4)   |
| Postoperative complication                    | 17 (10.8)   |
| Pneumonia                                     | 4 (2.6)     |
| Prolonged air leakage                         | 3 (1.9)     |
| Atrial fibrillation                           | 5 (3.2)     |
| Others                                        | 5 (3.2)     |
| Postoperative mortality                       | 0           |

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation or number (%). C/T ratio, consolidation-to-tumor ratio of part-solid nodules.
air leakage (n=3).

The pathologic tumor size was 1.6±0.8 cm (IQR, 1.0–2.0 cm) with a mean parenchymal resection margin distance of 1.1±0.6 cm (IQR, 0.7–1.5 cm). The resection margin/tumor size ratio (MTR) was 0.8±0.6 (IQR, 0.4–1.2). In total, 110 patients (70.5%) had a close resection margin that was smaller than the tumor size. The pathologic stage was pIA in 133 patients (85.3%) and pIB in 23 patients (14.7%). Adenocarcinoma (n=145, 92.9%) was the predominant histologic subtype. In adenocarcinoma, most pathologic reports described the morphologic appearance; in those results, lepidic (33.8%) and acinar (31.7%) patterns were frequently observed (Table 3).

Survival and recurrence

Among the 156 patients, 17 patients (10.9%) developed recurrence. Of the 17 patients who developed recurrence, distant metastasis (n=12) was more common than locoregional recurrence (n=5) (Table 4). Fourteen of the 17 patients underwent chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy. No completion lobectomy was performed for local recurrence. The 5-year OS and RFS rates were 95.3% and 88.9%, respectively (Fig. 2). There was no significant difference in OS and RFS based on the parenchymal resection margin between the <1 cm and 1–2 cm groups (p=0.39 and p=0.11 for OS and RFS, respectively). In an analysis depending on the MTR, OS showed no statistical difference (p=0.27) and the RFS was significantly different between the MTR ≤1 and MTR >1 groups (p=0.024). Multivariate Cox regression analysis revealed that old age, the absence of systematic mediastinal lymph node dissection, the presence of postoperative complications, tumor size >2 cm, and the squamous cell carcinoma histologic type were unfavorable factors for RFS (Table 5). Compromised segmentectomy and postoperative complications were poor prognostic factors for OS (Table 6). The parenchymal resection margin did not significantly influence RFS or OS.

Discussion

The present study demonstrated patterns of recurrence and risk factors for recurrence after segmentectomy with close parenchymal resection. The recurrence rate was acceptable, with only rare cases of local recurrence along the stapling line or resected lobes. The parenchymal resection margin did not significantly affect RFS or OS.

As the early detection of lung cancer increases due to lung cancer screening campaigns, the size of diagnosed tumors tends to be smaller [15]. It has been established that segmentectomy has a favorable prognosis for lung cancer under specific conditions based on the total size and the consolidation-to-tumor ratio [16]. Moreover, the number of patients with lung cancer with limited pulmonary function is increasing because many patients are older and have complicated underlying medical conditions. In these patients, segmentectomy, which has the benefits of limited resection, is more acceptable than lobectomy [1].

Table 3. Pathologic results

| Variable | Value |
|----------|-------|
| Stage (seventh-edition TNM) | |
| IA | 133 (85.3) |
| IB | 23 (14.7) |
| Size, pathologic (cm) | 1.6±0.8 |
| Parenchymal margin (cm) | 1.1±0.6 |
| Bronchial margin (cm) | 2.5±1.4 |
| Visceral pleural invasion | 16 (10.3) |
| Vascular invasion | 2 (1.3) |
| Lymphatic invasion | 18 (11.5) |
| Histologic type | |
| Adenocarcinoma | 145 (92.9) |
| Lepidic | 49 (33.8) |
| Acinar | 46 (31.7) |
| Papillary | 19 (13.1) |
| Micropapillary | 1 (0.7) |
| Solid | 3 (2.1) |
| Mucinous | 6 (4.1) |
| Squamous cell carcinoma | 11 (7.1) |

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation or number (%). TNM, tumor-node-metastasis.

Table 4. Patterns of recurrence (N=17)

| Variable | No. (%) |
|----------|---------|
| Isolated local recurrence | |
| Bronchial stump | 1 (0.6) |
| Lung, staple line | 1 (0.6) |
| Lung, residual lobe | 1 (0.6) |
| Isolated regional recurrence | |
| Mediastinal LNs | 1 (0.6) |
| Distant recurrence | |
| Lung, ipsilateral | 2 (1.3) |
| Lung, contralateral | 4 (2.6) |
| Bone | 2 (1.3) |
| Pleural seeding | 2 (1.3) |
| Brain | 0 |
| Combined recurrence | |
| Lung, residual lobe+mediastinal LNs | 1 (0.6) |
| Lung, staple line+contralateral lung | 1 (0.6) |
| Lung, ipsilateral+mediastinal LNs | 1 (0.6) |

LN, lymph node.
ally, a meta-analysis revealed that segmentectomy (anatomical lung resection), had better oncologic outcomes than wedge resection, another sublobar lung resection technique [17]. When segmentectomy can provide favorable oncologic outcomes comparable to lobectomy, it could be a better surgical option for many patients with early-stage cancer or poor pulmonary function [18,19]. Two randomized studies demonstrated that segmentectomy may achieve similar oncologic outcomes to those of lobectomy [20,21]. Our study also showed a lower than reported in previous studies [2,6,9]. Intentional segmentectomy for pure GGNs or PSNs accounted for more than 60% of the patients. Furthermore, adenocarcinoma accounted for 92% of cases, the majority of which showed low-grade histology, with acinar or lepidic patterns, which are associated with a lower recurrence rate and favorable prognosis [22]. These selection criteria may have contributed to the low recurrence rate. The follow-up duration might have been insufficient to detect late recurrence after the resection of small PSNs. Late recurrence, even 5 years after resection, was occasionally found after complete resection of GGNs [23]. In addition, the adenocarcinoma recurrence hazard ratio did not dramatically decrease after 40 months postoperatively [24]. However, most cases of recurrence develop around 2 years after curative resection for stage I lung cancer [25]. Therefore, a follow-up duration of 70 months is sufficient
to prove long-term oncologic outcomes in lung cancer.

For local control of recurrence, completion lobectomy could be an appropriate surgical option in selected cases. Owing to severe adhesions around the hilar structure, completion lobectomy after segmentectomy is considered technically demanding. Takahashi et al. [26] reported that completion lobectomy for local recurrence could be performed without fatal complications, but open thoracotomy was required in half of the cases. Most of all, additional resection is not possible in most cases of compromised segmentectomy. Other interventions should be considered in such cases.

The parenchymal distance between the tumor and stapling line was not a risk factor for recurrence after segmentectomy in the present study, although several studies have reported that the parenchymal margin distance was associated with poor survival [11,27,28]. However, the parenchymal margin distance does not influence recurrence or survival outcomes when complete resection is conducted [13]. The impact of the parenchymal resection margin in segmentectomy varies because of the lack of uniform methods for measuring the distance from the tumor edge to the resection margin. Furthermore, several factors such as the removal of staplers, whether the lung is deflated or inflated, discrepancies in macroscopic and microscopic measurements, and discrepancies in radiologic and pathologic measurements of the distance impact the accuracy of resection margin measurements [14]. Importantly, tumor biology and surgical techniques are both highly relevant factors for recurrence. According to this study, squamous cell carcinoma had a poorer prognosis than adenocarcinoma, as expected. Clinical features, such as age and postoperative complications, were also associated with recurrence. Therefore, patients with a tumor larger than 2 cm, squamous cell carcinoma histology, insufficient mediastinal evaluation, and the presence of postoperative complications had a high probability of recurrence and should be carefully monitored for recurrence during the follow-up period. Segmentectomy with a close resection margin had a tendency for favorable oncologic results in this study. However, for lung cancer with poor prognostic factors, such as large tumor size and squamous cell carcinoma histology, tolerable oncologic outcomes can be expected only when the resection margin is sufficient.

As a retrospective study conducted at a single institution, this study was subject to selection bias for candidates for limited lung resection. In fact, patients were carefully selected for limited lung resection and most patients had favorable factors (i.e., PSN or GGN and small tumors treated with intentional segmentectomy). Therefore, the oncologic outcomes might have been overestimated, and the number of cases of recurrence was relatively small compared to previous reports in the literature. As with other patients of lung cancer, a sufficient parenchymal resection margin is still important for oncologic soundness. In addition, we did not have information on spread through air spaces, which is a well-known risk factor for recurrence after limited resection. However, this study was conducted with a sufficient follow-up period and can provide comprehensive insights for surgeons when encountering a close resection margin after segmentectomy, particularly considering the increasing frequency of the procedure. The upcoming re-

| Variable                        | Univariate analysis |          | Multivariate analysis |          |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
|                                 | HR (95% CI)         | p-value  | HR (95% CI)           | p-value  |
| Age >65 yr                      | 1.21 (0.30–4.85)    | 0.784    | 1.21 (0.30–4.85)      | 0.784    |
| Male                            | 3.54 (0.71–17.57)   | 0.122    | 3.54 (0.71–17.57)     | 0.122    |
| Smoking history                 | 5.01 (1.00–24.93)   | 0.049    | 5.01 (1.00–24.93)     | 0.049    |
| ECOG PS ≥1                      | 1.09 (0.21–5.44)    | 0.914    | 1.09 (0.21–5.44)      | 0.914    |
| Compromised surgery             | 3.97 (0.95–16.66)   | 0.059    | 3.97 (0.95–16.66)     | 0.059    |
| Solid nodule on computed tomography | 1.43 (0.34–6.01) | 0.620    | 1.43 (0.34–6.01)      | 0.620    |
| Mediastinal lymph node dissection | 0.23 (0.04–1.18) | 0.079    | 0.23 (0.04–1.18)      | 0.079    |
| Complication                    | 9.43 (2.35–37.86)   | 0.002    | 9.43 (2.35–37.86)     | 0.002    |
| Size >2 cm                      | 2.05 (0.49–8.61)    | 0.323    | 2.05 (0.49–8.61)      | 0.323    |
| Parenchymal resection margin >1 cm | 0.54 (0.12–2.26) | 0.402    | 0.54 (0.12–2.26)      | 0.402    |
| Margin/tumor ratio >1           | 0.32 (0.04–2.66)    | 0.297    | 0.32 (0.04–2.66)      | 0.297    |
| Histologic type                 | Squamous cell carcinoma | 2.16 (0.26–17.69) | 0.471    | Squamous cell carcinoma | 2.16 (0.26–17.69) | 0.471    |
| Adenocarcinoma                  | 1 (Reference)       | 1 (Reference) | 1 (Reference)         | 1 (Reference) |

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance score.
results from the Japan Clinical Oncology Group (JCOG) 0802 will provide solid evidence for selecting patients for segmentectomy.

In conclusion, segmentectomy with close resection for early stage lung cancer resulted in acceptable recurrence and survival rates in selected patients. However, patients with tumors larger than 2 cm, squamous cell carcinoma histology, and an insufficient mediastinal evaluation should be carefully followed up for recurrence.

Conflict of interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

ORCID

Dae Hyeon Kim: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0137-7523
Kwon Joong Na: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4158-9790
In Kyu Park: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3550-5554
Chang Hyun Kang: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1612-1937
Young Tae Kim: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9006-4881
Samina Park: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9625-2672

References

1. Chen T, Luo J, Wang R, et al. Prognosis of limited resection versus lobectomy in elderly patients with invasive lung adenocarcinoma with tumor size less than or equal to 2 cm. J Thorac Dis 2018;10:2231-9.
2. Schuchert MJ, Pettiford BL, Keeley S, et al. Anatomic segmentectomy in the treatment of stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2007;84:926-33.
3. Nakamura K, Saji H, Nakajima R, et al. A phase III randomized trial of lobectomy versus limited resection for small-sized peripheral non-small cell lung cancer (JCOG0802/WJOG4607L). Jpn J Clin Oncol 2010;40:271-4.
4. Lim TY, Park S, Kang CH. A meta-analysis comparing lobectomy versus segmentectomy in stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Korean J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2019;52:195-204.
5. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. Non-small cell lung cancer (version 4.2021) [Internet]. Plymouth Meeting (PA): National Comprehensive Cancer Network; 2021 [cited 2021 Mar 3]. Available from: https://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/nscl.pdf.
6. Landreneau RJ, Normolle DP, Christie NA, et al. Recurrence and survival outcomes after anatomic segmentectomy versus lobectomy for clinical stage I non-small-cell lung cancer: a propensity-matched analysis. J Clin Oncol 2014;32:2449-55.
7. Brown LM, Louie BE, Jackson N, Farivar AS, Aye RW, Vallieres E. Recurrence and survival after segmentectomy in patients with prior lung resection for early-stage non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2016;102:1110-8.
8. Whitson BA, Groth SS, Andrade RS, Maddaus MA, Habermann EB, D’Cunha J. Survival after lobectomy versus segmentectomy for stage I non-small cell lung cancer: a population-based analysis. Ann Thorac Surg 2011;92:1943-50.
9. Lutz JA, Seguin-Givelet A, Grigorioiu M, Brian E, Girard P, Gossot D. Oncological results of full thoracoscopic major pulmonary resections for clinical stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2019;55:263-70.
10. Kozu Y, Maniwa T, Takahashi S, Isaka M, Ohde Y, Nakajima T. Risk factors for both recurrence and survival in patients with pathological stage I non-small-cell lung cancer. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2013;44:e53-8.
11. El-Sherif A, Fernando HC, Santos R, et al. Margin and local recurrence after sublobar resection of non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Surg Oncol 2007;14:2400-5.
12. Sawabata N, Ohta M, Matsumura A, et al. Optimal distance of malignant negative margin in excision of nonsmall cell lung cancer: a multicenter prospective study. Ann Thorac Surg 2004;77:415-20.
13. Maurizi G, D’Andrilli A, Ciccone AM, et al. Margin distance does not influence recurrence and survival after wedge resection for lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2015;100:918-25.
14. Wolf AS, Swanson SJ, Yip R, et al. The impact of margins on outcomes after wedge resection for stage I non-small cell lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2017;104:1171-8.
15. National Lung Screening Trial Research Team, Aberle DR, Adams AM, et al. Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening. N Engl J Med 2011;365:395-409.
16. Suzuki K, Koike T, Shibata T, et al. Evaluation of radiologic diagnosis in peripheral clinical IA lung cancers: a prospective study for radiodiagnostic diagnosis of peripheral early lung cancer (JCOG 0201). J Clin Oncol 2006;24(18_suppl):7220.
17. Xue W, Duan G, Zhang X, Zhang H, Zhao Q, Xin Z. Meta-analysis of segmentectomy versus wedge resection in stage IA non-small-cell lung cancer. Oncol Targets Ther 2018;11:3369-75.
18. Schuchert MJ, Abbas G, Awais O, et al. Anatomic segmentectomy for the solitary pulmonary nodule and early-stage lung cancer. Ann Thorac Surg 2012;93:1780-7.
19. Mimae T, Okada M. Are segmentectomy and lobectomy comparable in terms of curative intent for early stage non-small cell lung cancer? Gen Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 2020;68:703-6.
20. Suzuki K, Watanabe S, Mizusawa J, et al. Predictors of non-neoplastic lesions in lung tumours showing ground-glass opacity on thin-section computed tomography based on a multi-institutional prospective study. Interact Cardiovasc Thorac Surg 2015;21:218-23.
21. Altorki NK, Wang X, Wigle D, et al. Perioperative mortality and morbidity after sublobar versus lobar resection for early-stage non-
small-cell lung cancer: post-hoc analysis of an international, randomised, phase 3 trial (CALGB/Alliance 140503). Lancet Respir Med 2018;6:915-24.
22. Thunnissen E. Pulmonary adenocarcinoma histology. Transl Lung Cancer Res 2012;1:276-9.
23. Yoshida J, Ishii G, Yokose T, et al. Possible delayed cut-end recurrence after limited resection for ground-glass opacity adenocarcinoma, intraoperatively diagnosed as Noguchi type B, in three patients. J Thorac Oncol 2010;5:546-50.
24. Watanabe K, Tsuboi M, Sakamaki K, et al. Postoperative follow-up strategy based on recurrence dynamics for non-small-cell lung cancer. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2016;49:1624-31.
25. Demicheli R, Fornili M, Ambrogi F, et al. Recurrence dynamics for non-small-cell lung cancer: effect of surgery on the development of metastases. J Thorac Oncol 2012;7:723-30.
26. Takahashi Y, Miyajima M, Tada M, Maki R, Mishina T, Watanabe A. Outcomes of completion lobectomy long after segmentectomy. J Cardiothorac Surg 2019;14:116.
27. Sienel W, Stremmel C, Kirschbaum A, et al. Frequency of local recurrence following segmentectomy of stage IA non-small cell lung cancer is influenced by segment localisation and width of resection margins: implications for patient selection for segmentectomy. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 2007;31:522-8.
28. Masai K, Sakurai H, Sukeda A, et al. Prognostic impact of margin distance and tumor spread through air spaces in limited resection for primary lung cancer. J Thorac Oncol 2017;12:1788-97.