









ENB-guided lung surgery: More than 200 cases of targeting and biopsy for small pulmonary nodules



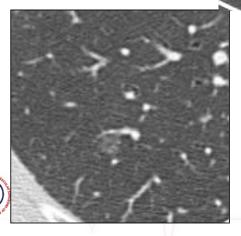
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Prof. Chungam National University, South Korea
Visiting Prof. BENMD, MGH, Harvard Medical School, USA

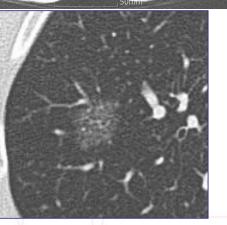


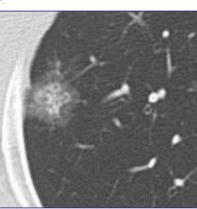


Increase routine H/C with CT







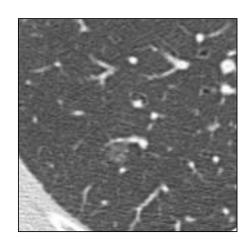


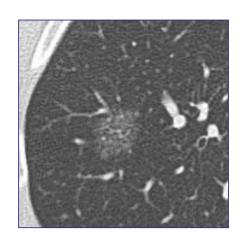


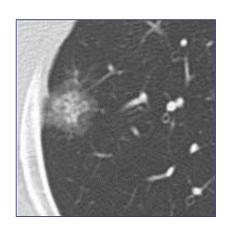


What would you do?

• f/u, PCNA, PCNB, Surgical resection?







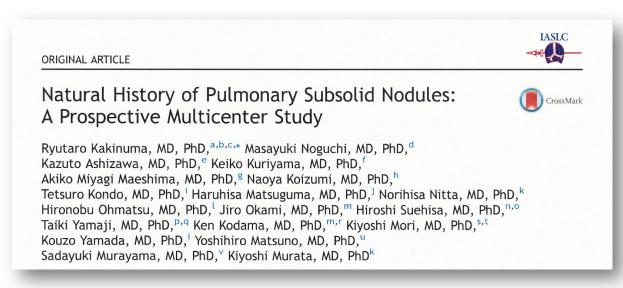








Prospective observation study for subsolid lesions



- Observation of the natural course of subsolid nodules
- NCCH and other 7 institutions
- 795 patients with 1,229 subsolid nodules
- Mean follow-up period: 4.3 \pm 2.5 years



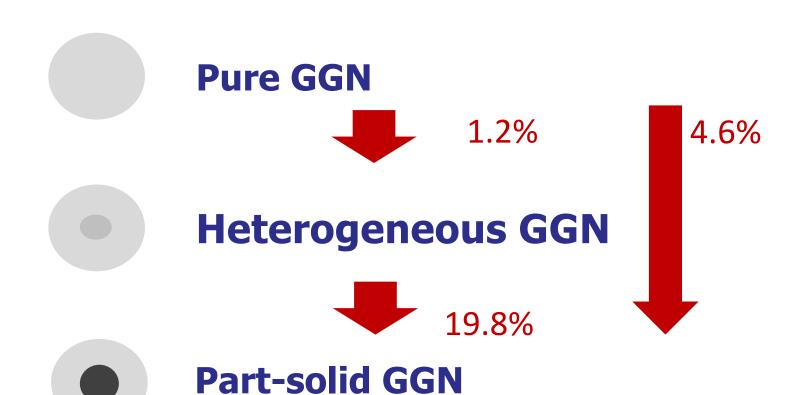






Kakinuma R, et al. JTO 2016;11:1012-1028

Results











Introduction

According to other studies, more than 86% of resected pure GGNs are diagnosed as AIS, MIA or IA.

Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 2014;20(5):347-52. Epub 2013 Oct 3.

Invasiveness and malignant potential of pulmonary lesions presenting as pure ground-glass opacities.

Ichinose J1, Kohno T, Fujimori S, Harano T, Suzuki S, Fujii T.

Oncotarget. 2017 Mar 7;8(10):17229-17238. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.11236.

Preoperative nomogram for identifying invasive pulmonary adenocarcinoma in patients with pure ground-glass nodule: A multi-institutional study.

She Y1, Zhao L1, Dai C1, Ren Y1, Zha J1, Xie H2, Jiang S3, Shi J3, Shi S4, Shi W5, Yu B6, Jiang G1, Fei K1, Chen Y7, Chen C1.

Chest. 2013 Oct;144(4):1291-1299. doi: 10.1378/chest.12-2987.

Persistent pure ground-glass opacity lung nodules ≥ 10 mm in diameter at CT scan: histopathologic comparisons and prognostic implications.

Lim HJ1, Ahn S2, Lee KS3, Han J2, Shim YM4, Woo S5, Kim JH1, Yie M1, Lee HY1, Yi CA1.

Furthermore, among these studies, the largest one included 898 pure GGNs and reported that 44% were invasive.









Indication for intervention

	Pure GGNs	Mixed GGNs			
Japanese Society of CT	Size >15 mm. Increase in size, or newly developed	Surgery when detected			
Screening (16)	solid component upon follow-up				
American Association for	5-10 mm: suspicious change in size or appearance	Same as pure GGNs			
Thoracic Surgery (15)	upon follow-up; >10 mm: stable upon follow-up				
Fleischner Society (13,14)	Size >10 mm and persistent	Persistent and solid component ≥5 mm			
National Comprehensive	5-10 mm: increase in size and/or become solid/part-	4-8 mm: increase in size upon follow-up;			
Cancer Network (23)	solid upon follow-up; >10 mm: stable, or increase in	>8 mm: increase in size, or suspicious on			
	size and/or become solid/part-solid upon follow-up	PET			
CT, computed tomography; GGNs, ground glass nodules.					

• As these studies progressed and after accumulation knowledge of GGN, each of societies presented their respective indication for intervention for GGN.



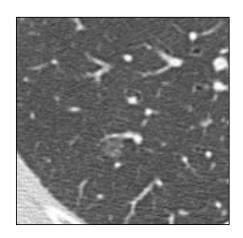


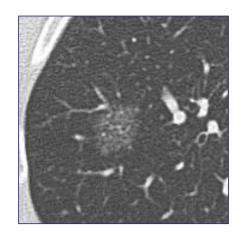


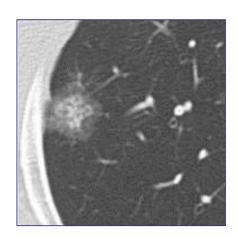


What would you do?

• f/u, PCNA, PCNB, Surgical resection?















Unmet needs; Low accuracy of PCNB in adenocarcinoma that presented with GGN

AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2003 Jun;180(6):1665-9.

CT-guided transthoracic needle aspiration biopsy of small (< or = 20 mm) solitary pulmonary nodules.

Ohno Y1, Hatabu H, Takenaka D, Higashino T, Watanabe H, Ohbayashi C, Sugimura K.

TABLE 2 Diagnostic Accuracy for Each Range of Influencing Factors

Factor	Accuracy (%)	
Lesion size (mm)		
≤ 10	52	
11-15	74.4 ^b	
16-20	91.5 ^b	

Lung Cancer, 2006 Feb;51(2):173-9. Epub 2005 Dec 27.

Percutaneous CT-guided fine needle aspiration for lung cancer smaller than 2 cm and revealed by ground-glass opacity at CT.

Shimizu K1, Ikeda N, Tsuboi M, Hirano T, Kato H.

Lesion size (mm)	<10	11–15	16-20	Total
GGO lesions	17	16	10	43
Solid lesions	16	16	21	53





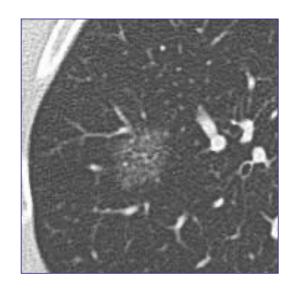






83.9% (26/31) 64.6% (62/96)

What is most difficult thing to Surgical biopsy of this GGN?



Maybe localization









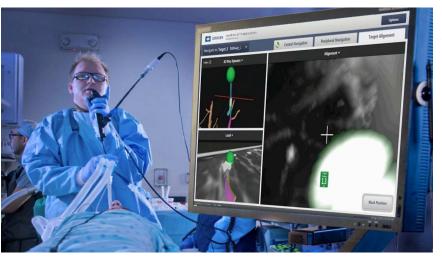
Localization: Most important thing

During the lung surgery for small lung lesion, it is sometimes difficult to identify the exact location of small lung nodules not only MIS like a VATS or robot surgery but also open surgery.





























ENB guided lung surgery

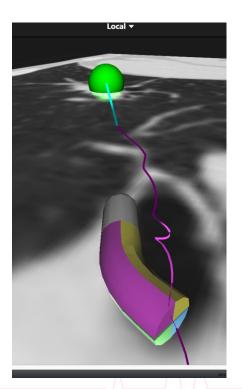


What is ENB

Use GPS navigation to destination



Use EM navigation to destination

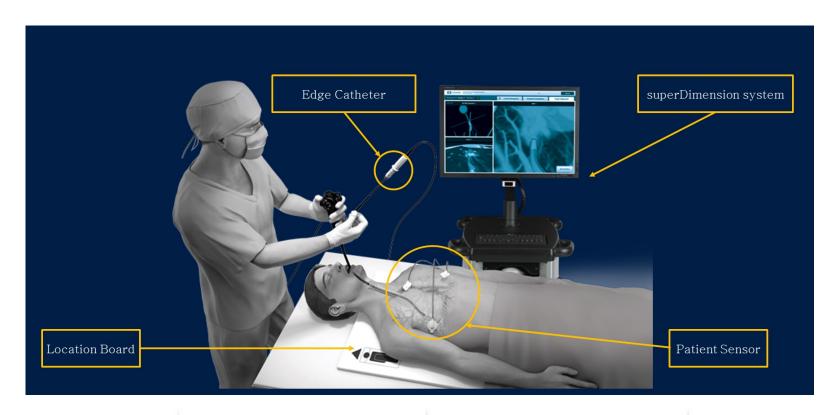








How to ENB work



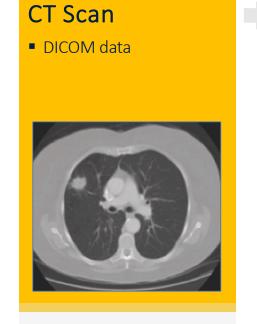




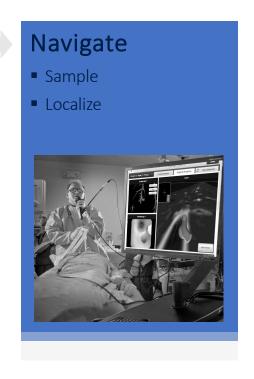




superDimension™ Navigation System Workflow







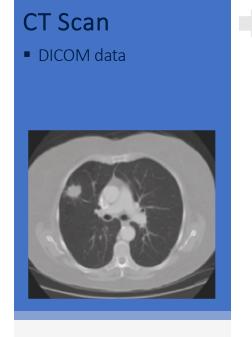


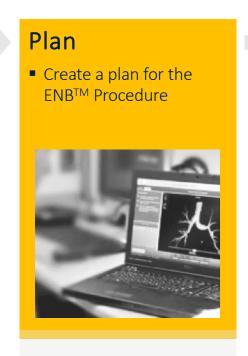


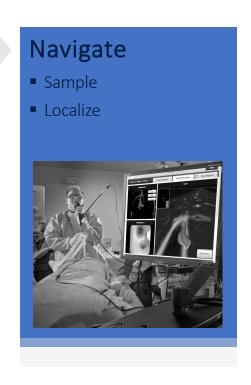




superDimension™ Navigation System Workflow







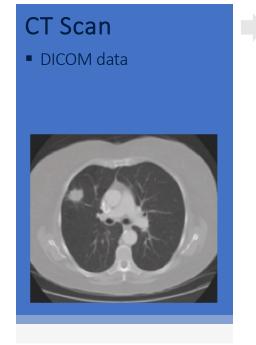


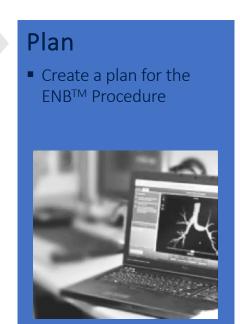






superDimension™ Navigation System Workflow







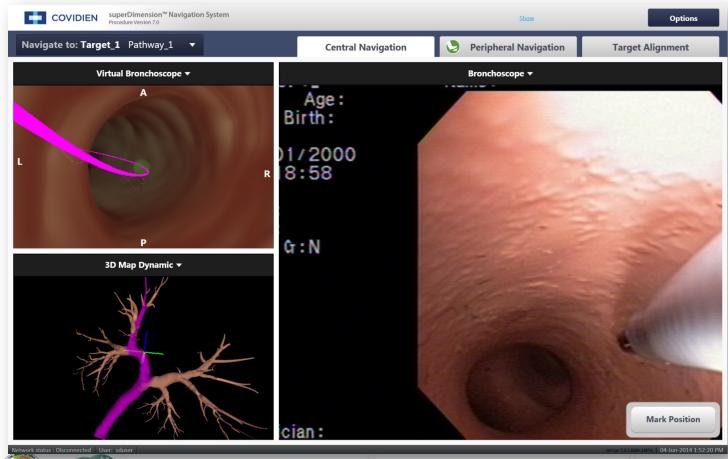








Central Navigation Tab



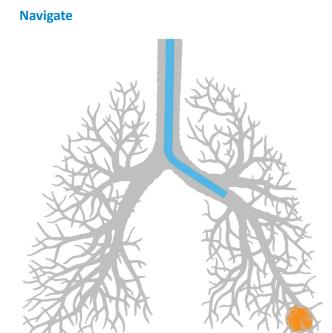








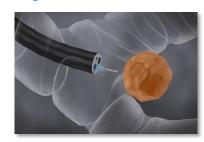
Complete Procedure







Stage



Place Fiducial Markers



Dye Localization

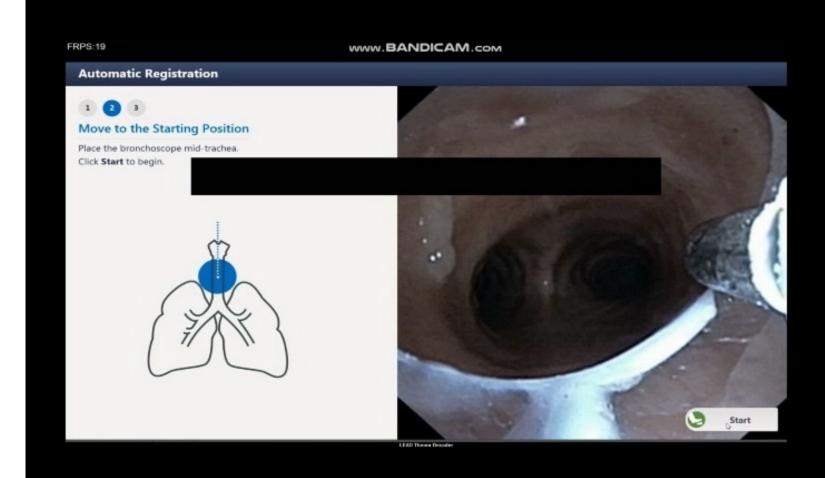




















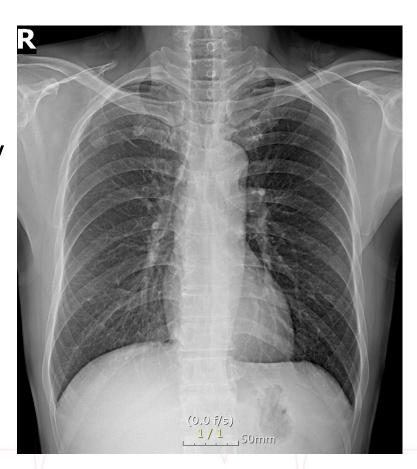
Case : Multiple GGN with known lung cancer

M/59

RUL nodule on chest X ray

DM/HTN

Smoking 100PY





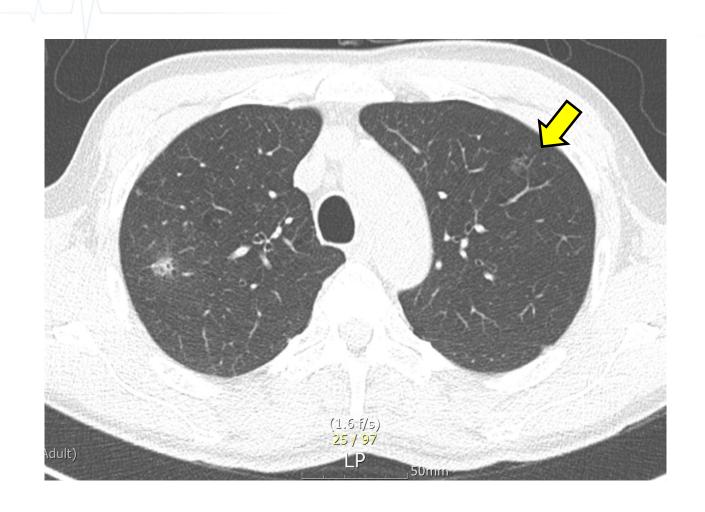






RUL PCNB: Adenocarcinoma



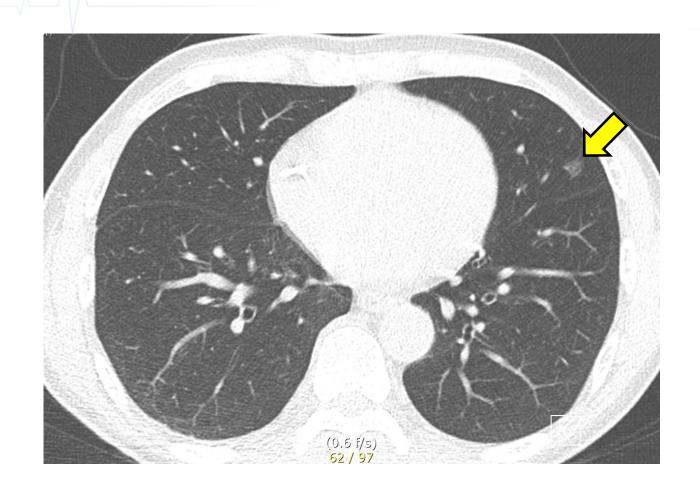




















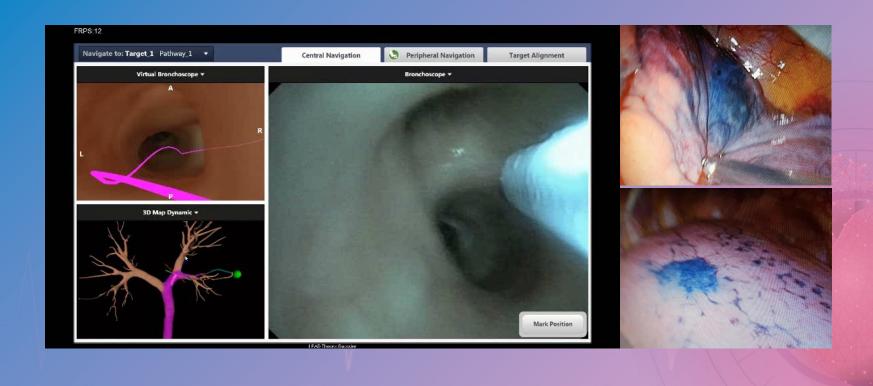








Super D localization



Pathology

RUL: adenocarcinoma, papillary (70%), acinar (30%)

size 2.5 x 1.7cm

lymph node metastasis (-)

LUL, lingular: minimally invasive adenocarcinoma

size 0.6 x 0.3cm

clear resection margin

anterior: minimally invasive adenocarcinoma

size 0.6 x 0.2cm

clear resection margin









CNUH ENB data

- Single center, 2017 ~ September, 2023
- ENB cases 2017~2023; 228 times except 2020 ~ 2022 => 4 years
- ENB biopsy + tatooing; 227 times on 183 patients
- ENB guided one-way check valve; successful on one patient
- There is no complication related with ENB procedure.
- ENB biopsy success rate; 22/26; 85%
 - Success was defined as frozen biopsy confirmed sufficient specimen on lung parenchyme
- ENB tatooing success rate; 196/201; 97%
 - Success was defined as the ability to detect fluorescence dye (ICG + methylene blue) on VATS or thoracotomy



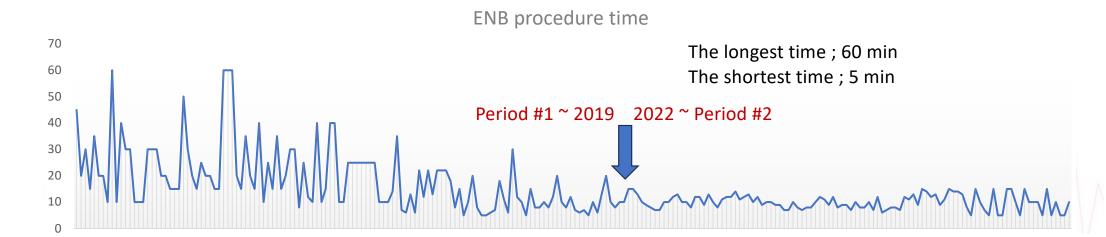




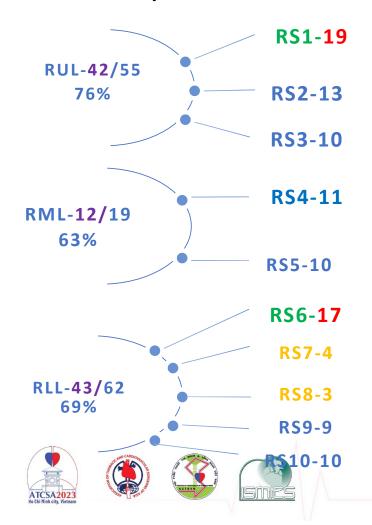


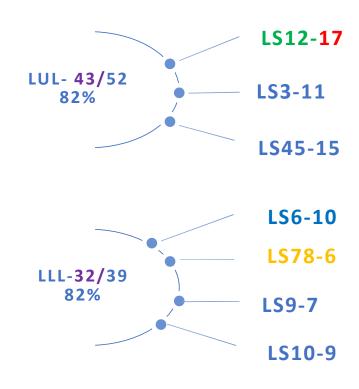
CNUH ENB data

- ENB procedure time; total 3331 min on 228 times, average 15 min
 - Duration definition; after single-lumen endotracheal intubation, start at registry to mark time (tatooing or biopsy)
 - Period #1 (2017~2019); 118 times, average 19 min
 - Period #2; (2022~2023); 106 times, average 10 min
 - Statistically differences (p=0.001) were seen between two group of period



ENB procedure time ≤ 15 min





The segments that took the longest procedure time were the apical segment and the superior segment of the lower lobe.

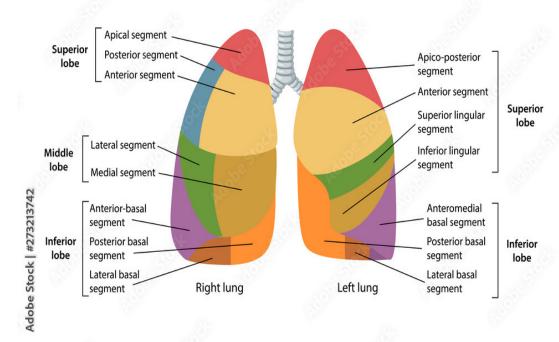
How about success rate?

The anterior segment of both upper lobes was the most difficult segment with a success rate of 93%.

Segments.success rate

LS12 n=20	95%	RS1	n=24	100%
LS3 n=15	93%	RS2	n=17	100%
LS45 n=16	94%	RS3	n=14	93%
LS6 n=11	100%	RS4	n=16	100%
LS78 n=7	100%	RS5	n=3	67%
LS9 n=10	90%	RS6	n=22	95%
LS10 n=11	100%	RS7	n=4	100%
		RS8	n=6	100%
		RS9	n=14	93%
		RS10	n=17	94%





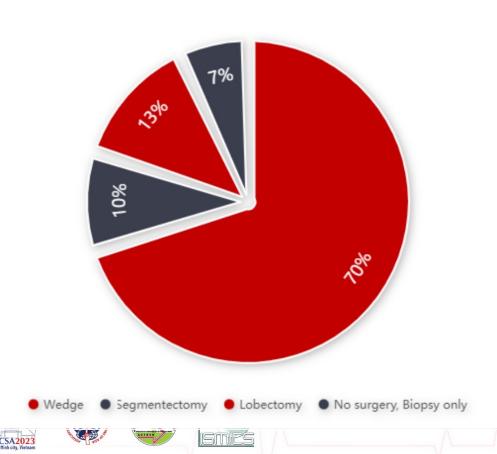




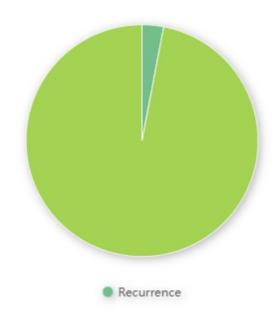




Surgical approach



Recurrence rate



Recurrence Location: 3%

Lung-3 (ipsilateral)

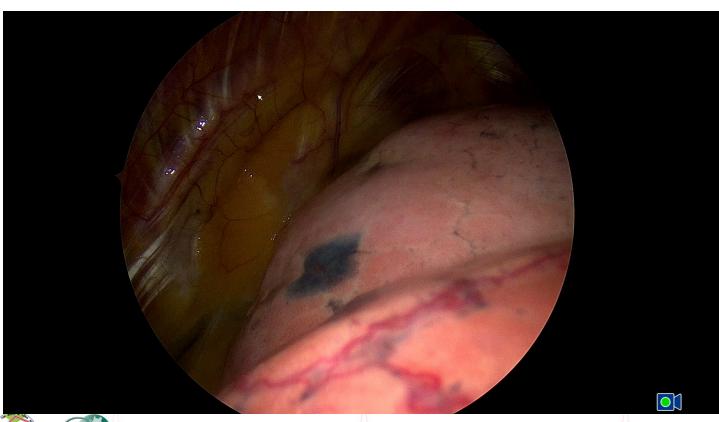
Lung-1 (contralateral)

Brain-1

NIR thoracoscopy ICG



Fiat lux







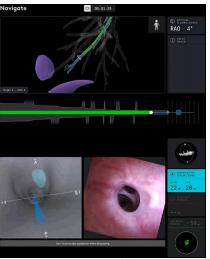












Robotic ENB system introduce to Asian area by Intuitive and Ethicon near future. It will help us to do the ENB procedure easier and overcome running curve.