

More lung cancer patients would survive for longer if surgery rates increased

November 15 2011

Many more lung cancer patients would survive for longer if they had surgery to remove the disease, according to research published in the [European Journal of Cancer](#).

Researchers from the National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN) and King's College London examined information on 77,349 [lung cancer patients](#) diagnosed between 2004 and 2006 in England and looked at how many had surgery to treat the disease.

They found that in those areas of England where more lung [cancer surgery](#) took place more people survived the disease.

There was also great variation across the country among the percentage of patients who had surgery.

During the three years of the study, the researchers estimate that over 5,400 lives could have been extended if every area in England was operating on the same proportion of patients as the area with the highest surgical rates.

The latest lung audit data shows 14 per cent of lung cancer patients in England have surgery to treat lung cancer. But this means England generally has lower surgery rates for lung cancer compared to other European countries and the United States which have surgery rates of around 20-30 per cent.

Around 40,000 people are diagnosed with lung cancer each year, but fewer than 10 per cent survive the disease for five years.

Dr. Mick Peake, study co-author and clinical lead for the National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN), said: "Our results give an indication that there's a problem with the number of lung cancer patients who are having surgery. The estimate of the numbers of lives prolonged is based on a snapshot in time. But do highlight the potential to extend the lives of many lung cancer patients in the future if we are able to increase rates of lung cancer surgery across all areas to that of the highest. Surgery really is the key to improving survival for lung cancer, a disease which has one of the lowest survival rates for cancer - despite being the second most common cancer.

"For the majority of lung cancer patients, surgery is the only way to give them a chance of being cured, but England still lags behind the rest of the world when it comes to operating on these patients.

"There are many things that influence a surgeon's decision to operate on a patient such as other illnesses, age, general health and patients' own choice. But where possible all cancer patients who are generally fit enough, should be able to have surgery. We need specialist thoracic surgeons for patients whose fitness is borderline or who may need more complex surgical procedures.

"And we would certainly encourage all [cancer patients](#) and their families to speak to their consultant to find out if surgery is an option."

Mr Richard Page, consultant thoracic surgeon at Liverpool Heart and Chest Hospital and member of the NCIN's lung clinical reference group, said: "For the first time a definite link has been demonstrated between pushing the boundaries for lung cancer surgery and an improvement in long-term survival. The obvious message to commissioners of health

care is that in order to cure more patients suffering from this devastating disease there is a clear need to invest in services which lead to an increase in access to thoracic surgery. This is an important paper for all those professionals looking after [lung cancer](#) patients, and especially for thoracic surgeons."

Professor David Taggart, President of the Society of Cardiothoracic Surgery (SCTS), said: "This excellent study vindicates the decision by the SCTS, Specialty Advisory Committee and Royal College of Surgeons to promote specialist training in lung surgery around a decade ago. We are now seeing the results with consultants coming through and as more surgeons are trained - providing NHS Trusts create the posts - the access to surgery will go up.

"Decisions in treatment for cancer are now made by teams of clinicians with different specialties and skills (multi-disciplinary teams or MDTs) which has changed the feeling in the past that the risks of surgery were too great for patients. This study shows that increasing the proportion of patients who receive surgical treatment has the potential to save 35 lives from lung cancer-related death for every one extra person who may die from [surgery](#). Given we are talking about the most common life-threatening cancer, it is clear that the balance must be in favor of many more people having the chance of survival. The surgeons are increasingly there to undertake these procedures so we now need the positive decisions by MDTs to operate."

More information: Variation in surgical resection for lung cancer in relation to survival: Population-based study in England 2004 - 2006.

Mick Peake at al. *European Journal of Cancer*.

[doi:10.1016/j.ejca.2011.07.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2011.07.012)

Provided by Cancer Research UK

Citation: More lung cancer patients would survive for longer if surgery rates increased (2011, November 15) retrieved 17 July 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2011-11-lung-cancer-patients-survive-longer.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.