Applications of Robotic Surgery in Thoracic Diseases

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

The minimally invasive approach in thoracic surgery has already proven advantageous in terms of reduced postoperative pain, shorter immune response, quicker resumption of daily activities, and better aesthetic and functional results. However, the minimally invasive surgery took many years to be embraced as an effective procedure for the treatment of early stage NSCLC. The robotic approach in thoracic surgery (RATS) was developed as a technological evolution of video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS), leading to some technical advantages and to an innovative approach to lung cancer resection and staging, with a more precise dissection, and a theoretically better oncological result. Even if there are already many studies in literature about early post-operative outcomes, few studies have been published about oncological results.

Within this Special Issue in the Journal of Clinical Medicine, we want to invite you to describe the latest state-of-the-art robotic approaches in lung cancer disease and to gather large-scale studies to help diffuse the results of this innovative approach, in particular focusing attention on long-term oncological outcomes.

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