

# Implementation of Lung Cancer Operative Standard 5.8 at a Comprehensive Cancer Center



Kelsey B. Montgomery MD¹, Britany Hollenquest BS², Wendelyn M. Oslock MD MBA¹, Kristy K. Broman MD MPH¹,²

1. Department of Surgery, University of Alabama at Birmingham; 2. Institute for Cancer Outcomes and Survivorship, University of Alabama at Birmingham

# **Background**

Operative standard (OS) 5.8 for lung cancer resection was implemented in 2021 by the American College of Surgeons as part of the Cancer Surgery Standards Program to optimize mediastinal nodal staging. OS 5.8 requires the reporting of at least 1 hilar lymph node (LN) and 3 mediastinal LN stations to ensure adequate nodal sampling. This study evaluated implementation of OS 5.8 and clinical factors associated with OS 5.8 compliance at a comprehensive cancer center.

### Methods

Adult patients who underwent curative resection for lung cancer at an NCI-designated comprehensive cancer center from **January 2021 to August 2023** were included. OS 5.8 compliance and patient, disease, and operative factors were abstracted retrospectively. Statistical analyses were performed including bivariate analyses and multivariable logistic regression to evaluate factors associated with OS 5.8 compliance.

Variable	Cohort (n=274) n(%)
Operative Standard 5.8 Compliance	
<b>Both Requirements Met</b>	203 (74.1%)
≥ 1 Hilar Lymph Node	214 (78.1%)
≥ 3 Mediastinal Lymph Node Stations	232 (84.7%)
Year of Surgery	
2021	113 (41.2%)
2022	111 (40.5%)
2023	50 (18.2%)
Extent of Lung Resection	
Partial lobectomy	119 (43.4%)
Lobectomy	146 (53.5%)
Pneumonectomy	4 (1.5%)
Other	5 (1.8%)
Surgical Modality	
Robotic	166 (60.8%)
Video-Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery	53 (19.4%)
Open	54 (19.8%)
Preoperative Lymph Node Sampling via Endobronchial Ultrasound (EBUS)	93 (33.9%)

# MAIN TAKEAWAYS

Compliance for OS 5.8 improved over time and varied by surgical modality, cancer sidedness, and extent of resection.

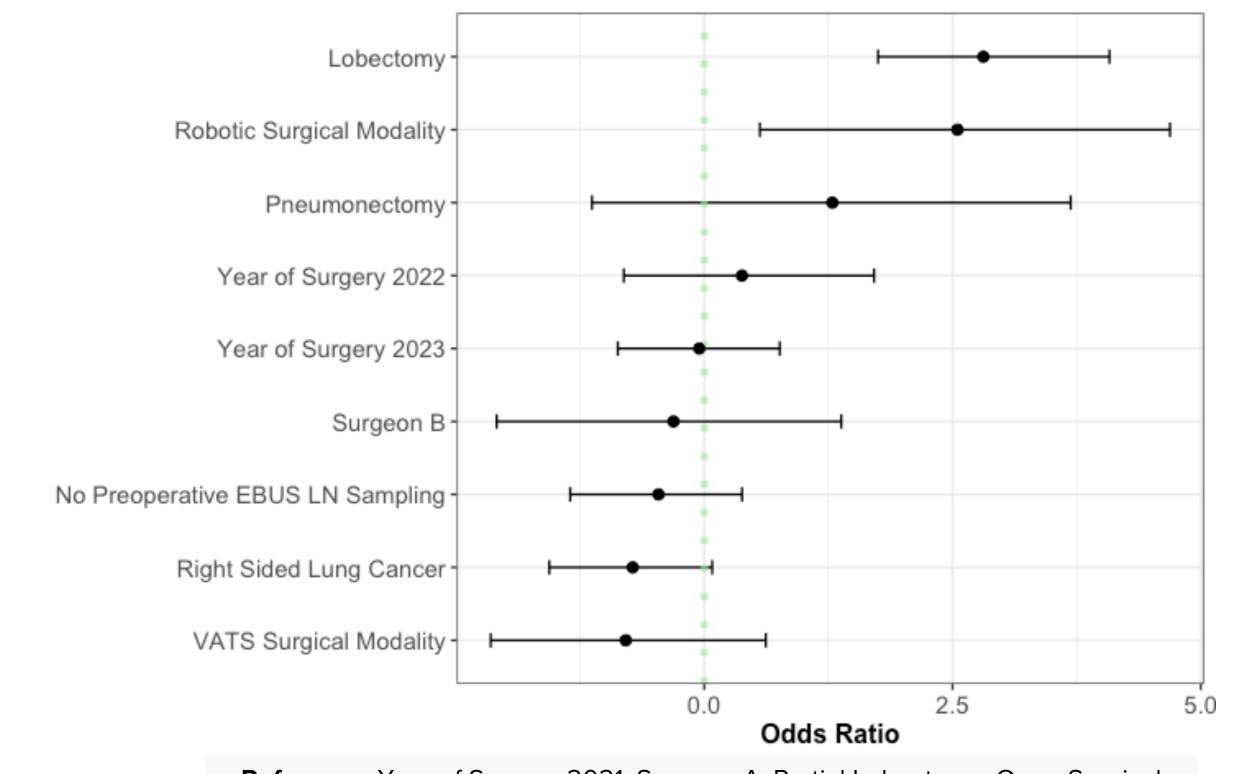
Ongoing efforts to improve compliance will require understanding potential barriers related to clinical and operative factors.

#### **Contact Information:**

Email: kmontgomery@uabmc.edu
Twitter: @KMontgomeryMD

Variable	<b>OS 5.8 Compliant</b> (n=203), n(%)	OS 5.8 Non-Compliant (n=71), n(%)	P-value
<b>Year of Surgery</b> 2021 2022 2023	79 / 113 (69.9%) 80 / 111 (72.1%) 44 / 50 (88.0%)	34 / 113 (30.1%) 31 / 111 (27.9%) 6 / 50 (12.0%)	0.04
Cancer Sidedness Left Right	83 (41.1%) 119 (58.9%)	20 (28.2%) 51 (71.8%)	0.06
Extent of Lung Resection  Partial lobectomy  Lobectomy  Pneumonectomy  Other	135 (66.5%) 61 (30.0%) 5 (2.5%) 2 (1.0%)	11 (15.5%) 58 (81.7%) 0 (0.0%) 2 (2.8%)	<0.001
Surgical Modality Robotic Video-Assisted Thoracoscopic Surgery Open	146 (72.3%) 12 (5.9%) 33 (21.8%)	20 (28.2%) 41 (57.7%) 10 (14.1%)	<0.001
Preoperative Lymph Node Sampling via EBUS	76 (37.4%)	17 (23.9%)	0.04

## Likelihood of Operative Standard 5.8 Compliance



**Reference:** Year of Surgery 2021, Surgeon A, Partial Lobectomy, Open Surgical Modality, Left Sided Cancer, Yes Preoperative EBUS LN Sampling