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Title: Exercise test as preoperative predictor before pulmonary resection surgery

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Body: Exercise test (V02) before pulmonary resection surgery was incorporated into the new guidelines (A.Brunell Eur Respir J 2009; 34: 17-41) in the case that the patient presents a FEV 1 and/or TICO < 80% predicted, assuming that the exercise test reproduce the situation of cardio-respiratory overload that occurs during the surgical intervention. Material and methods: prospective descriptive study, three months, which included 48 patients evaluated for possible lung resection due to lung neoplasm who presented values less than 80% in the FEV1 or TICO and preformed a maximum exercise testing to complete the preoperative assessment. Results: mean age (65±8 years); 41 M, 7F. According to the retrieved V02 patients were divided in 3 groups and comparing the values of the FEV 1 and TICO in each group Table I. 25 patients presented a DLCO and FEV1% < 80%, of them 4 presented a V02 between 10-15, 14 between 15-20 and 7 > 20. Correlations between FEV1 vs VO2 (0,478,P < 001) and VO2 vs TICO(0,287, P<0,065) 28/48 patients were operated and in the postoperative follow up(1 month) there was no death and 8 (28.5%) of them had postoperative complications(2 empyema 2 hemothorax,1 fistula 2 pneumonia.,1respiratory failure) These patients presented the following functional parameters FEV1 1686ml, DLCO 51.8%, 17.4 ml/kg/min V02.Conclusions: Patients with mechanical and/or decreased gas exchange (< 80%), present a lower (V02 max.) The use of the algorithm that includes as initial step exercise test predicts a good postsurgery evolution.

	VO2(ml/KG/min)	N	mean	p
FEV1%	< 10	0	0	0,002
	10-20	24	60,61± 17,30	
	> 20	15	73,00 ± 15,82	
TICO	< 10	0	0	P,009
	10-20	22	60,74± 17,97	

	< 20	15	78,13±19,12
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