



*The 8th European Conference  
On General Thoracic Surgery*

**1st – 3rd November 2000  
London, United Kingdom**

*Final Programme  
& Abstracts*

14:00-15:30

Breakout Room

**Poster Session 2**

HB Ris, T Molnar

- P2.1 DURATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY FOR PLEURAL EMPYEMA**  
Tanel Laisaar, Tonu Vooder  
*Tartu University Clinics. Department of Thoracic Surgery. Tartu. ESTONIA*
- P2.2 ADMISSIONS DUE TO SPONTANEOUS PNEUMOTHORAX AND AIR POLLUTANTS' CONCENTRATION: DO THEY BOTH INCREASE IN ATHENS?**  
Ioannis C. Papachristos, Peter Mihos, Ioannis Gakidis, Constantinos Gourmos, Athanasios Trampaklos  
*"KAT" General Hospital and Trauma/Accidents' Centre, Kifissia, Athens, Greece; "424" Army General Teaching Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece*
- P2.3 INTRAPLEURAL FIBRINOLITIC TREATMENT ON THE CHRONIC EMPYEMA**  
Bulent Tuncozgun, Hasim Ustunsoy, Metin Topal, Cumhur Sivrikoz, Maruf Sanli, Levent Elbeyli  
*Dept. of Cardiothoracic Surgery, University of Gaziantep, Gaziantep, Turkey*
- P2.4 BRAIN METASTASIS FROM LUNG CANCER**  
Jozsef Furak, FETCS, Imre Troja, FETCS, Tamas Szoke, Laszlo Tiszlavicz, Adam Balogh  
*Department of Surgery, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary; Pathology, University of Szeged, Szeged, Hungary*
- P2.5 ESOPHAGOGASTROPLASTY FOR CARCINOMA OF THE ESOPHAGUS: GASTRIC EMPTYING ANALYSIS.**  
Igor Alexander Vynnychenko, Mykola Mykolaevich Veligotsky  
*Dept. of Thoracic Surgery, Sumy Cancer Center, Sumy, Ukraine; Dept. of Thoracoabdominal Surgery, Charkiv Academy of Postgraduate Education, Charkiv, Ukraine*
- P2.6 ETHIOLOGY, TYPE OF LESSIONS AND THERAPY IN A SERIE OF 1218 THORACIC TRAUMA CASES.**  
Javier Ruiz Zafra, Antonio Cueto L. de Guevara, Carlos Pages Navarrete, Carlos Simon Adiego, Abel Sanchez-Palencia Ramos  
*Section of Thoracic Surgery. Virgen de las Nieves Universitary Hospital. Granada Spain.*
- P2.7 IS SEVERE CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE A DEFINITIVE CONTRAINDICATION FOR LUNG CANCER RESECTION?**  
Javier López-Pujol, Djordje Pavlovic, Jose Luis Aranda, Javier Algar, Angel Salvatierra, Antonio Alvarez, José Suárez de Lezo  
*Dept. of Thoracic Surgery. Hospital Univ. Reina Sofía. Córdoba. Spain.; Dept. of Cardiology. Hospital Univ. Reina Sofía. Córdoba. Spain.*

**P2.2 ADMISSIONS DUE TO SPONTANEOUS PNEUMOTHORAX AND AIR POLLUTANTS' CONCENTRATION: DO THEY BOTH INCREASE IN ATHENS?**

Ioannis C. Papachristos<sup>2</sup>; Peter Mihos<sup>1</sup>; Ioannis Gakidis<sup>1</sup>; Constantinos Gourmos<sup>1</sup>; Athanasios Trampaklos<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"KAT" General Hospital and Trauma/Accidents' Centre, Kifissia, Athens, Greece,

<sup>2</sup>"424" Army General Teaching Hospital, Thessaloniki, Greece

**OBJECTIVE:** The study was carried out to assess the association between "hospital Admissions due to spontaneous Pneumothorax" (hAsP) and air pollution in "Greater Athens Urban Area" (GAUA).

**METHODS:** A retrospective study (3/1987-2/1998) of 349 consecutive hAsP (296 men and 53 women, aged 15—87, median age: 33). Of those, 292 were inhabitants of the GAUA and 57 were not. Regression analysis of the counts of hAsP. Analysis of air pollutants' concentrations (measured by the Greek governmental authority).

**RESULTS:** There was statistically significant increase of the count of annual hAsP ( $p < 0.05$ ) amongst inhabitants of GAUA, predictable by simple linear regression equation:  $\text{hAsP} = 2.864 y - 5678$  ( $y = 1987-1997$ ) Seasonal counts of hAsP varied (mean count = 8.7/summer/year, versus = 7.5/spring or autumn/year), but not significantly (Student's *t* test). The annual count of hAsP of countryside inhabitants remained stable. Air concentrations of CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and black smoke in the GAUA during the study decreased. Those pollutants cannot, therefore, cause the increase of the hAsP. On the contrary there is a pattern of increase of the Ozone concentration (Northern suburbs of GAUA), increasing even more in the summer, in parallel to the increasing hAsP.

**CONCLUSION:** The counts of hAsP have increased at a statistically significant level over an 11-year period in our hospital. Ozone was the only air pollutant whose concentration also showed some increasing pattern. Further epidemiological research may clarify whether or not there is a true increase of hAsP in the whole GAUA and factors causing or related to it