

Clinical Outcomes in Neonates Undergoing Lung Resection

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We read the article on “Clinical Outcomes in Neonates Undergoing Lung Resection” with great interest.¹ Dutta et al concluded that “*Congenital lobar emphysema was the most common congenital lung lesion in our series. Respiratory distress and respiratory infection were the most common symptoms. Neonates and infants tolerated lung resection well.*”¹ Indeed, in pediatric surgery, there are several factors determining the clinical outcome. The patient preparation and the underlying health condition of the patient are the two main important concerns. These factors should be well-mentioned and discussed. The structural deformities following surgery is a big consideration. In a recent report, Makita et al noted “*thoracotomy, being a neonate (age < 1 month) at the time of surgery, and being symptomatic at the time of surgery as risk factors for these deformities.*”² The recommended surgical technique for congenital lung problem is thoracoscopy.^{2,3}

Conflict of Interest
None.

References

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