

Literatur zum Artikel

Resektion lokal fortgeschrittener Malignome und Lokalrezidive des Beckens

1. Quyn AJ, Solomon MJ, Lee PM, et al (2016) Palliative pelvic exenteration: clinical outcomes and quality of life. *Dis Colon Rectum* 59: 1005–1010
2. PelvEx Collaborative (2019) Palliative pelvic exenteration: a systematic review of patient-centered outcomes. *Eur J Surg Oncol* 45: 1787–1795
3. Zaborowski A, Stakelum A, Winter DC (2019) Systematic review of outcomes after total neoadjuvant therapy for locally advanced rectal cancer. *Br J Surg* 106: 979–987
4. PelvEx Collaborative (2019) Pelvic exenteration for advanced nonrectal pelvic malignancy. *Ann Surg* 270: 899–905
5. PelvEx Collaborative (2019) Surgical and survival outcomes following pelvic exenteration for locally advanced primary rectal cancer. *Ann Surg* 269: 315–321
6. Brunschwig A (1948) Complete excision of pelvic viscera for advanced carcinoma. A one-stage abdominoperineal operation with end colostomy and bilateral ureteral implantation into the colon above the colostomy. *Cancer* 1: 177–183
7. PelvEx Collaborative (2019) Changing outcomes following pelvic exenteration for locally advanced and recurrent rectal cancer. *BJS Open* 3: 516–520
8. PelvEx Collaborative (2018) Factors affecting outcomes following pelvic exenteration for locally recurrent rectal cancer. *Br J Surg* 105: 650–657
9. Rausa E, Kelly ME, Bonavina L, et al (2017) A systematic review examining quality of life following pelvic exenteration for locally advanced and recurrent rectal cancer. *Colorectal Dis* 19: 430–436
10. Young JM, Badgery-Parker T, LM Masya, et al (2014) Quality of life and other patient-reported outcomes following exenteration for pelvic malignancy. *Br J Surg* 101: 277–287
11. Heald RJ, Ryall RD (1986) Recurrence and survival after total mesorectal excision for rectal cancer. *Lancet* 1 (8496): 1479–1482
12. Höckel M, Horn LC, Manthey N, et al (2009) Resection of the embryologically defined uterovaginal (Müllerian) compartment and pelvic control in patients with cervical cancer: a prospective analysis. *Lancet Oncol* 10: 683–692
13. Santiago IA, Gomes AP, Heald RJ (2016) An ontogenetic approach to gynecologic malignancies. *Insights Imaging* 7: 329–339
14. Akiyoshi T (2016) Technical feasibility of laparoscopic extended surgery beyond total mesorectal excision for primary or recurrent rectal cancer. *World J Gastroenterol* 22: 718–726
15. PelvEx Collaborative (2018) Minimally invasive surgery techniques in pelvic exenteration: a systematic and meta-analysis review. *Surg Endosc* 32: 4707–4715
16. Abdou A, Bruns H, Troja A, et al (2015) Plastische Deckung ausgedehnter Defekte nach exenterativen Eingriffen im Becken. *Zentralbl Chir* 140: 214–218
17. Koulaxouzidis G (2019) The adipofasciocutaneous gluteal fold perforator flap: a versatile alternative choice for covering perineal defects. *Int J Colorectal Dis* 34: 501–511
18. Nelson AM, Albizu-Jacob A, Fenech AL, et al (2018) Quality of life after pelvic exenteration for gynecologic cancer: findings from a qualitative study. *Psychooncology* 27: 2357–2362
19. Tanis PJ, Doesken A, van Lanschot JJ (2013) Intentionally curative treatment of locally recurrent rectal cancer: a systematic review. *Can J Surg* 56: 135–144