

# Predictors of nodal metastasis and prognostic significance of lymph node ratio and total lymph node count in tracheobronchial adenoid cystic carcinoma

Yang Wo  
Shicheng Li  
Yuanrong Wang  
Tong Lu  
Yi Qin  
Xiao Sun  
Wenjie Jiao

Department of Thoracic Surgery,  
Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao  
University, Qingdao, People's Republic  
of China

**Purpose:** To identify potential risk factors of lymph node metastasis and to verify the prognostic significance of the lymph node ratio (LNR) and the total number of lymph nodes examined (NNE) in tracheobronchial adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) patients, using a large population-based database.

**Patients and methods:** From Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results database, we identified 263 patients with tracheobronchial ACC in whom complete lymph node data could be obtained. Logistic regression analysis was performed to determine predictive factors of nodal metastasis. X-tile software determined the optimal cut-off points for LNR and NNE. Kaplan–Meier analyses and Cox regression models were adopted for survival analysis.

**Results:** Of 263 patients, 75 (28.5%) had lymph node involvement. Tumors of bronchial origin ( $P < 0.001$ ) and tumors larger than 30 mm ( $P < 0.001$ ) were associated with a higher likelihood of nodal involvement. Examination of more than ten lymph nodes could avoid understaging and resulted in improved survival; meanwhile, patients with a LNR of 0.07 or less had favorable prognosis.

**Conclusion:** Patients with tracheobronchial ACC have significant risk of lymph node metastasis. Bronchial ACC and larger tumor size are both risk factors of lymph node metastasis. LNR and NNE may provide a more precise prediction of survival and could be taken into account in future clinical work.

**Keywords:** adenoid cystic carcinoma, trachea, bronchus, lymph node, SEER database

## Introduction

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC), mostly found in the salivary gland of the neck and head, is an aggressive and rare malignancy with distinct clinicopathological features.<sup>1</sup> ACC in the airway originates from the submucosa glands distributed among the tracheobronchial tree, representing merely 0.04%–0.2% of all pulmonary malignancies.<sup>2</sup> Patients usually presented with clinical symptoms of chronic airway obstruction, including cough, chest pain, dyspnea, and hemoptysis, and there was commonly a long interval from the onset of clinical symptoms to final diagnosis.<sup>1,3,4</sup> Although researchers have defined this rare disease as an indolent low-grade adenocarcinoma, it has a high tendency for perineural invasion, distant metastasis, and local recurrence.<sup>5,6</sup>

The rate of nodal metastasis in patients with tracheobronchial ACC ranges from 18.2% to 35.3%, and nodal metastasis was defined as a negative prognostic factor.<sup>1,7–11</sup> In the past few years, close attention has been given to lymph node ratio (LNR) and the

Correspondence: Wenjie Jiao  
Department of Thoracic Surgery,  
Affiliated Hospital of Qingdao University,  
No 16 Jiangsu Road, Qingdao 266003,  
People's Republic of China  
Tel +86 186 6180 6899  
Fax +86 532 8299 1011  
Email jiaowj@qduhospital.cn

total number of lymph nodes examined (NNE), both of which were identified as more powerful prognostic factors.<sup>12–16</sup> For example, Japanese researchers have reported the superiority of LNR-based subgroup analysis of lymph nodes in surgically treated gastrointestinal cancer.<sup>13</sup> In addition, several studies have demonstrated the fact that survival rate increased as more lymph nodes were examined after distal pancreatectomy for pancreatic adenocarcinoma.<sup>15</sup> As far as we know, no previous research has evaluated factors predictive of nodal metastasis and the impact of LNR and NNE on survival in patients diagnosed with ACC of the tracheobronchial tree. The goal of our study was to seek potential predictors of nodal metastasis and to determine whether LNR and NNE were associated with prognosis in tracheobronchial ACC, using a large population-based database.

## Materials and methods

### Surveillance, epidemiology, and end results database

Data were extracted from the US National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program. Since 1973, SEER database has gradually developed from the previous nine to the current 18 registries which covers ~26% of the US population. The November 2017 update was utilized in our research, providing data on tumor characteristics, patient demographics, and vital status from 1973 to 2015.<sup>17</sup> Since none of the protocols involved raw data collection and the patient data were anonymized and openly accessible, Institutional Review Board approval was not needed for our study.

### Data acquisition and statistical analysis

From SEER database, all cases with microscopically confirmed ACC in the tracheobronchial tree were selected using the International Classification of Disease for Oncology, Third Edition (ICD-O-3) code 8200/3 and tumor site codes C33.9–C34.9. Patients were eliminated from this analysis if they were diagnosed by autopsy only or death certificate only, did not have active follow-up, or had incomplete lymph node data.

The baseline patient demographics and tumor characteristics were collected including tumor primary site, ethnicity, age at diagnosis, sex, tumor stage, tumor size, treatment modality, NNE, number of positive lymph nodes, cause-specific classification of death, and survival months. Cancer staging criteria has changed greatly in the past decades. TNM stage has been brought into SEER database since 2004. Considering "SEER historic stage" covered the entire study

period, we adopted it to group patients in term of tumor stage. LNR was defined as the ratio between the total number of metastatic lymph nodes and the total number of examined lymph nodes.

The SEER\*Stat version 8.3.5 (National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, USA) was used to extract clinicopathological data from the SEER database. All statistical analysis was conducted on SPSS version 22 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). X-Tile software (<https://medicine.yale.edu/lab/rimm/research/software.aspx>) was used to identify the potential cut-off points for LNR and NNE based on minimal *P*-value method.<sup>18</sup> Continuous variables were presented as median (interquartile range), while categorical variables were expressed as frequency (percentage). Univariate and multivariate binary logistic regression analyses were conducted to determine the risk factors of lymph node metastasis. The primary outcome variable was disease-specific survival (DSS), which was defined as the time from cancer diagnosis to death specific to cancer-associated death. Survival curves were plotted using Kaplan–Meier analyses and the difference in survival was determined by log-rank tests. Univariate and multivariate Cox proportional hazards regression methods were performed to identify the prognostic significance of LNR and NNE. All statistical analyses were two-sided, and a *P*-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## Results

### Patient characteristics

Table 1 shows the clinicopathological features of 263 patients who were incorporated in this research. There were 138 women (52.5%) and 125 men (47.5%) with a median age of 55 years (IQR, 47–67). Median tumor size was 30 mm (IQR, 20–42). Race distribution of this cohort was skewed with 214 whites (81.4%), 31 other races (11.8%), and 18 blacks (6.8%). Patients with localized or regional stage disease accounted for 38.8% and 54.1%, respectively, whereas merely 7.1% had distant metastases. Overall, 75 of 263 patients (28.5%) had lymph node metastasis. One hundred and twenty-six patients (47.9%) received surgery with radiotherapy, while 137 (52.1%) were treated with surgical therapy alone. The median follow-up time was 65 months (IQR, 26–110).

### Factors predictive of lymph node metastasis

To identify risk factors of nodal metastasis, we conducted logistic regression analyses (Table 2). On univariate analysis, tumors of bronchial origin (OR, 3.209; 95% CI, 1.772–5.821; *P*<0.001) and larger tumor size (OR, 2.860; 95% CI,

**Table 1** Patient characteristics

Variables	Values
Age (years)	55 (47–67)
Sex	
Female	138 (52.5)
Male	125 (47.5)
Race	
Black	18 (6.8)
Other	31 (11.8)
White	214 (81.4)
Marital status	
Married	168 (65.4)
Single	41 (16.0)
Other	48 (18.6)
Unknown	6 (–)
Tumor site	
Trachea	117 (44.5)
Bronchus	146 (55.5)
SEER historic stage	
Localized	71 (38.8)
Regional	99 (54.1)
Distant	13 (7.1)
Unstaged	80 (–)
Treatment modality	
Surgery alone	137 (52.1)
Surgery + radiation	126 (47.9)
Lymph node metastasis	
Yes	75 (28.5)
No	188 (71.5)
Tumor size	30 (20–42)

**Notes:** Continuous variables were presented as median (interquartile range), while categorical variables were expressed as frequency (percentage). The negative symbol (–) represents that each unknown variable is not included into percentage analysis.

**Abbreviation:** SEER, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results.

1.602–5.107;  $P < 0.001$ ) were important predictors of lymph node involvement, whereas age, sex, race, and marriage status were not. In a multivariate model, ACCs originating from bronchus (OR, 2.847; 95% CI, 1.553–5.218;  $P = 0.001$ ) and tumors larger than 30 mm (OR, 2.502; 95% CI, 1.381–4.534;  $P = 0.003$ ) were associated with increased risk of lymph node involvement.

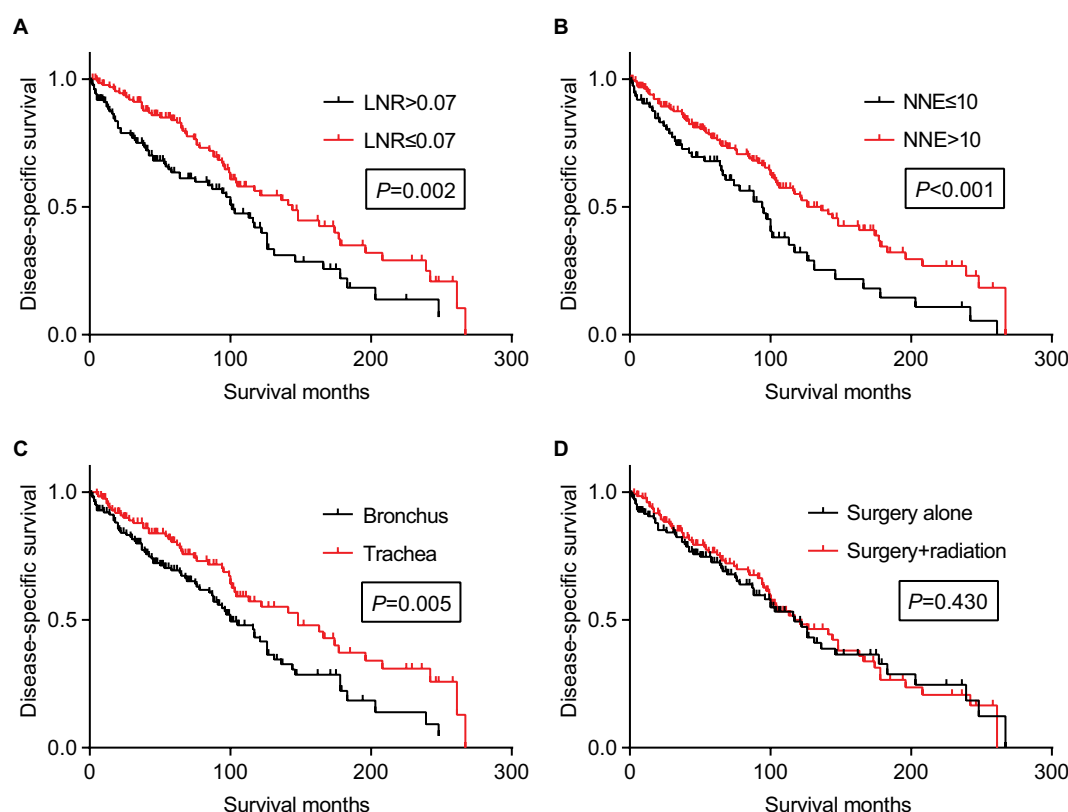
## Survival analysis

According to the optimal cut-off analyses using X-tile program, 0.07 was applied as the optimal cut-off value for LNR. Kaplan–Meier analyses demonstrated that patients with a LNR of 0.07 or less had improved DSS compared with those with a LNR of greater than 0.07 (5-year DSS, 81.7% vs 60.9%; median survival, 141 months vs 100 months;  $P = 0.002$ ; Figure 1A).

Analyses using X-tile software determined a direct association between increasing NNE and better DSS and identified 10 as the optimal cutoff node count. Patients with >10 dissected lymph nodes were associated with better DSS compared with those with 1–10 dissected lymph nodes (5-year DSS, 75.2% vs 63.8%; median survival, 136 months vs 94 months;  $P < 0.001$ ; Figure 1B). Moreover, we calculated the lymph node positivity rate in each group. The results demonstrated that the rate of node positivity was 40.8% for patients with >10 dissected lymph nodes, which was higher than patients with 1–10 dissected lymph nodes (27.5%).

**Table 2** Univariate and multivariate analyses of risk factors associated with lymph node metastasis

Variables	Univariate		Multivariate	
	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value
Age (years)				
≤55	Reference			
>55	0.829 (0.485–1.419)	0.494		
Sex				
Female	Reference			
Male	1.106 (0.648–1.891)	0.711		
Race				
Black	Reference			
Other	1.064 (0.293–3.866)	0.925		
White	1.037 (0.354–3.032)	0.948		
Marital status				
Married	Reference			
Single	0.783 (0.357–1.720)	0.543		
Other	1.104 (0.551–2.212)	0.780		
Tumor location				
Trachea	Reference		Reference	
Bronchus	3.209 (1.772–5.812)	<0.001	2.847 (1.553–5.218)	0.001
Tumor size (mm)				
≤30	Reference		Reference	
>30	2.860 (1.602–5.107)	<0.001	2.502 (1.381–4.534)	0.003



**Figure 1** Disease-specific survival of patients stratified by (A) LNR, (B) NNE, (C) tumor location, and (D) treatment modality. **Abbreviations:** LNR, lymph node ratio; NNE, the total number of lymph nodes examined.

As regards to the origin location, bronchial ACC was associated with worse DSS than their tracheal counterpart (5-year DSS, 66.4% vs 78.6%; median survival, 100 months vs 148 months;  $P=0.005$ ; Figure 1C). However, patients who received adjuvant radiotherapy did not demonstrate any survival benefit compared with patients who underwent surgery alone (5-year DSS, 72.1% vs 69.8%; median survival, 117 months vs 116 months;  $P=0.430$ ; Figure 1D).

Table 3 shows the prognostic factors associated with DSS according to the Cox regression model. We included age, sex, ethnicity, marital status, tumor location, SEER stage, tumor size, LNR, NNE, and treatment modality to conduct univariate Cox regression analysis. Multivariate Cox regression model identified several negative prognostic factors, including other marital status (HR, 1.719; 95% CI, 1.079–2.740;  $P=0.023$ ), advanced stage (HR, 2.069; 95% CI, 1.210–3.540;  $P=0.008$  for regional and HR, 2.661; 95% CI, 1.138–6.220;  $P=0.024$  for distant), LNR > 0.07 (HR, 1.591; 95% CI, 1.098–2.306;  $P=0.014$ ), and NNE ≤ 10 (HR, 1.688; 95% CI, 1.169–2.438;  $P=0.005$ ).

## Discussion

In the past few years, a variety of studies have clarified the prognostic significance of NNE and LNR in a wide range of malignancies, such as gastrointestinal cancer,<sup>12,13</sup> kidney cancer,<sup>16</sup> and oral cancer.<sup>19</sup> Instead of simply classifying patients according to the anatomic site of metastatic lymph nodes, the LNR provides information concerning the total number of metastatic lymph nodes, and at the same time, it provides an assessment of the thoroughness of lymph node dissection. Although it is generally believed that removal of more lymph nodes would contribute to more accurate nodal staging, the efficacy of sampling more lymph nodes remains unclear. Moreover, the impact of LNR on ACC of the tracheobronchial tree still needs to be confirmed. In this study, we identified both NNE and LNR as important predictors of DSS, using a large population-based database. NNE and LNR remained crucial prognosticators, even after controlling for patient demographics features. Our present study of tracheobronchial ACC revealed that dissection of more than ten lymph nodes could avoid understaging and resulted in improved DSS. Furthermore, compared with

**Table 3** Univariate and multivariate analyses of prognostic factors for disease-specific survival

Variables	Univariate		Multivariate	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Age (years)				
≤55	Reference			
>55	1.113 (0.768–1.614)	0.571		
Sex				
Female	Reference			
Male	1.077 (0.745–1.556)	0.694		
Race				
Black	Reference		Reference	
Other	0.583 (0.274–1.242)	0.162	0.497 (0.229–1.077)	0.076
White	0.508 (0.274–0.941)	0.031	0.530 (0.281–1.001)	0.051
Marital status				
Married	Reference		Reference	
Single	1.088 (0.638–1.856)	0.755	1.151 (0.659–2.007)	0.621
Other	1.626 (1.042–2.537)	0.032	1.719 (1.079–2.740)	0.023
Tumor location				
Trachea	Reference		Reference	
Bronchus	1.694 (1.178–2.438)	0.005	1.414 (0.905–2.210)	0.128
SEER historic stage				
Localized	Reference		Reference	
Regional	1.886 (1.126–3.161)	0.016	2.069 (1.210–3.540)	0.008
Distant	5.420 (2.923–10.049)	<0.001	2.661 (1.138–6.220)	0.024
Tumor size (mm)				
≤30	Reference			
>30	1.408 (0.906–2.186)	0.128		
LNR				
≤0.07	Reference		Reference	
>0.07	1.713 (1.202–2.441)	0.003	1.591 (1.098–2.306)	0.014
NNE				
>10	Reference		Reference	
≤10	1.827 (1.273–2.621)	<0.001	1.688 (1.169–2.438)	0.005
Adjuvant radiation				
No	Reference			
Yes	0.869 (0.613–1.233)	0.432		

**Abbreviations:** LNR, lymph node ratio; NNE, total number of lymph nodes examined; SEER, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results.

those with a lower LNR, patients with a LNR greater than 0.07 had decreased DSS.

The overall rate of lymph node involvement in this study was 28.5%, which corresponded to a previous study conducted by Honings et al, who reported a rate of 26% in surgically treated tracheal ACC.<sup>20</sup> Unfortunately, current diagnostic procedures are not capable of predicting lymph nodes metastasis, emphasizing the significance of descriptive data to evaluate risk factors of nodal metastasis. Our results showed that tumors of bronchial origin and tumors larger than 30 mm were associated with a higher likelihood of nodal involvement. Megwalu et al analyzed the risk of nodal metastasis in major salivary gland and also demonstrated that larger tumor size was correlated with an increased risk of nodal metastasis.<sup>21</sup> In clinical practice, when preoperative

imaging examinations reveal the risk factors described earlier, surgeons should maintain a high index of suspicion for lymph node metastasis and manage to perform adequate lymph node dissection. Our current study also noted that the node positivity rate increased as more lymph nodes were harvested, so that the risk of understaging would be reduced in patients with at least ten lymph nodes dissected. Nevertheless, the quality of lymph node dissection not only relies on surgeon's skill in lymphadenectomy but also depends on pathologist's proficiency in lymph node examination. Considering an adequate lymph node dissection is influenced by several uncontrollable factors and the method of lymph node examination varies among different medical centers, we suggest that surgeons should work in close collaboration with pathologists to improve the quality of patient's health care.

In a retrospective study led by Zhao et al, compared with tracheal ACC, ACC originating from bronchus was associated with a higher likelihood of nodal involvement and decreased disease-free survival.<sup>22</sup> This is consistent with our series which indicated that tumors of bronchial origin were important predictors of lymph node metastasis and had poor prognosis. Although there was a remarkable difference in prognosis between tracheal and bronchial ACC in univariate analysis, ACC in the bronchus was not an independent prognostic factor when other confounding variables were adjusted in the multivariate model. As previously reported, systematic lymph node dissection was usually avoided in order to protect the blood supply of trachea in patients undergoing surgery for ACC of tracheal origin,<sup>23</sup> which would result in inadequate lymph node sampling and potentially influence the survival. We recommend that surgeons should try to capture all of the apparently enlarged lymph nodes, while pathologists are supposed to carefully observe serial sections of the trachea specimens and comprehensively examine for metastatic lymph nodes. Furthermore, the mechanism of tumorigenesis of these two types of ACC may vary noticeably by origin location and future studies regarding the biological behavior of primary airway ACC are essential.

Owing to its low incidence and progression manner, treatment strategies of tracheobronchial ACC remain controversial. Surgical resection is the first choice of therapy whenever possible and an increasing number of studies have addressed the significance of surgery.<sup>1,4–6,11,23–26</sup> In light of the fact that this type of tumor is inclined to grow extensively along tracheobronchial tree, radical resection and subsequent tracheobronchoplasty are usually performed during a surgical procedure. As described in several studies, delicate surgical technique and outstanding postoperative care played a vital role in the management of tracheobronchial ACC patients.<sup>6,23</sup> Moreover, our team reported the first case of thoracoscopy-assisted circumferential tracheal resection with end-to-end anastomosis for ACC in the trachea and emphasized the significance of collaboration between surgeons and anesthesiologists.<sup>27</sup> Hence, patients are advised to seek help from a tertiary medical center with enough experience in surgical treatment of this disease. Unfortunately, considering the scarcity of this disease, the role of adjuvant radiotherapy remains unclear. Several previous studies demonstrated that adjuvant radiotherapy could provide survival advantage, especially when lymph node metastasis or positive margins existed.<sup>28,29</sup> In our study, however, adjuvant radiotherapy did not confer a survival benefit in surgically treated tracheobronchial ACC patients. Meanwhile, other studies also showed no significant

elevation in survival rate after adjuvant radiotherapy was carried out.<sup>24,26</sup> Thus, recommending adjuvant radiotherapy for surgically treated tracheobronchial ACC patients seems controversial.

The current study also has some limitations, including constraints inherent in the SEER registry and its retrospective design. Detailed information on clinicopathological characteristics such as perineural invasion, margin status, surgical approach, clinical symptoms, physical signs, and dose of radiotherapy are not presented in the SEER program. Patient characteristics such as comorbidities, functional status, and financial ability are also unavailable. Moreover, the total number of examined lymph nodes was correlated with hospital scale and surgeon expertise, but the SEER program only recorded patient's place of residence, and the levels of hospitals were not reported. And finally, our study results are merely based on bioinformatics study, and an integration of a patient cohort from our institution with a comparison to the SEER data could provide more insight into the research of this very rare disease. Unfortunately, owing to limited number of ACC cases in our institution, we failed to validate the study results from SEER database using our patient cohort. However, unlike prior single-center studies which lacked statistical power, the SEER database made it possible for us to study the prognostic value of NNE and LNR in a rare disease.

## Conclusion

Our study reveals that tumors of bronchial origin and larger tumor size are correlated with an increased risk of lymph node involvement in tracheobronchial ACC. In patients undergoing surgery for ACC of the tracheobronchial tree, LNR and NNE are both significant prognostic factors. Examination of more than ten lymph nodes could avoid understaging and result in improved survival; meanwhile, patients with a LNR of greater than 0.07 have poor prognosis. Since LNR and NNE are probably better prognosticators than the nodal staging of the current AJCC TNM staging criteria, in future clinical research, LNR and NNE could be taken into account when stratifying tracheobronchial ACC patients.

## Acknowledgments

Our study was supported by the Nature and Science Foundation of Shandong Province (ZR2016HM58). We thank Xinyi Yan for her help in reviewing and editing this article.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.



## References

- Huo Z, Meng Y, Wu H, et al. Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the tracheobronchial tree: clinicopathologic and immunohistochemical studies of 21 cases. *Int J Clin Exp Pathol*. 2014;7(11):7527–7535.
- Gaissert HA, Mark EJ. Tracheobronchial gland tumors. *Cancer Control*. 2006;13(4):286–294.
- Moran CA. Primary salivary gland-type tumors of the lung. *Semin Diagn Pathol*. 1995;12(2):106–122.
- Falk N, Weissferdt A, Kalhor N, Moran CA. Primary pulmonary salivary gland-type tumors: a review and update. *Adv Anat Pathol*. 2016;23(1):13–23.
- Shimizu J, Oda M, Matsumoto I, Arano Y, Ishikawa N, Minato H. Clinicopathological study of surgically treated cases of tracheobronchial adenoid cystic carcinoma. *Gen Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. 2010;58(2):82–86.
- Madariaga MLL, Gaissert HA. Overview of malignant tracheal tumors. *Ann Cardiothorac Surg*. 2018;7(2):244–254.
- Conlan AA, Payne WS, Woolner LB, Sanderson DR. Adenoid cystic carcinoma (cylindroma) and mucoepidermoid carcinoma of the bronchus. Factors affecting survival. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. 1978;76(3):369–377.
- Moran CA, Suster S, Koss MN. Primary adenoid cystic carcinoma of the lung. A clinicopathologic and immunohistochemical study of 16 cases. *Cancer*. 1994;73(5):1390–1397.
- Molina JR, Aubry MC, Lewis JE, et al. Primary salivary gland-type lung cancer: spectrum of clinical presentation, histopathologic and prognostic factors. *Cancer*. 2007;110(10):2253–2259.
- Kang DY, Yoon YS, Kim HK, et al. Primary salivary gland-type lung cancer: surgical outcomes. *Lung Cancer*. 2011;72(2):250–254.
- Lee JH, Jung EJ, Jeon K, et al. Treatment outcomes of patients with adenoid cystic carcinoma of the airway. *Lung Cancer*. 2011;72(2):244–249.
- Bando E, Yonemura Y, Taniguchi K, Fushida S, Fujimura T, Miwa K. Outcome of ratio of lymph node metastasis in gastric carcinoma. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2002;9(8):775–784.
- Inoue K, Nakane Y, Iiyama H, et al. The superiority of ratio-based lymph node staging in gastric carcinoma. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2002;9(1):27–34.
- Ichikura T, Ogawa T, Chochi K, Kawabata T, Sugawara H, Mochizuki H. Minimum number of lymph nodes that should be examined for the International Union Against Cancer/American Joint Committee on Cancer TNM classification of gastric carcinoma. *World J Surg*. 2003;27(3):330–333.
- Ashfaq A, Pockaj BA, Gray RJ, Halfdanarson TR, Wasif N. Nodal counts and lymph node ratio impact survival after distal pancreatectomy for pancreatic adenocarcinoma. *J Gastrointest Surg*. 2014;18(11):1929–1935.
- You H, Yang J, Liu Q, et al. The impact of the lymph node density on overall survival in patients with Wilms' tumor: a SEER analysis. *Cancer Manag Res*. 2018;10:671–677.
- Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER\*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 18 Regs Research Data, Nov 2017 Sub (1973-2015) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment> - Linked To County Attributes - Total U.S., 1969-2016 Counties, released April 2018, based on the November 2017 submission. Surveillance Research Program, DCCPS, National Cancer Institute.
- Camp RL, Dolled-Filhart M, Rimm DL. X-tile: a new bio-informatics tool for biomarker assessment and outcome-based cut-point optimization. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2004;10(21):7252–7259.
- Ong W, Zhao R, Lui B, et al. Prognostic significance of lymph node density in squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue. *Head Neck*. 2016;38(Suppl 1):E859–E866.
- Honings J, Gaissert HA, Weinberg AC, et al. Prognostic value of pathologic characteristics and resection margins in tracheal adenoid cystic carcinoma. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*. 2010;37(6):1438–1444.
- Megwalu UC, Sirjani D. Risk of nodal metastasis in major salivary gland adenoid cystic carcinoma. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2017;156(4):660–664.
- Zhao Y, Zhao H, Fan L, Shi J. Adenoid cystic carcinoma in the bronchus behaves more aggressively than its tracheal counterpart. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 2013;96(6):1998–2004.
- Yang H, Yao F, Tantai J, Zhao Y, Tan Q, Zhao H. Resected tracheal adenoid cystic carcinoma: improvements in outcome at a single institution. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 2016;101(1):294–300.
- Maziak DE, Todd TRJ, Keshavjee SH, Winton TL, Van Nostrand P, Pearson FG. Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the airway: Thirty-two-year experience. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. 1996;112(6):1522–1532.
- Kanematsu T, Yohena T, Uehara T, et al. Treatment outcome of resected and nonresected primary adenoid cystic carcinoma of the lung. *Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. 2002;8(2):74–77.
- Hu MM, Hu Y, He JB, et al. Primary adenoid cystic carcinoma of the lung: Clinicopathological features, treatment and results. *Oncol Lett*. 2015;9(3):1475–1481.
- Jiao W, Zhu D, Cheng Z, Zhao Y. Thoracoscopic tracheal resection and reconstruction for adenoid cystic carcinoma. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 2015;99(1):e15–e17.
- Regnard JF, Fourquier P, Levasseur P. Results and prognostic factors in resections of primary tracheal tumors: a multicenter retrospective study. The French Society of Cardiovascular Surgery. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. 1996;111(4):808–813.
- Zhu F, Liu Z, Hou Y, et al. Primary salivary gland-type lung cancer: clinicopathological analysis of 88 cases from China. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2013;8(12):1578–1584.

### Cancer Management and Research

### Publish your work in this journal

Cancer Management and Research is an international, peer-reviewed open access journal focusing on cancer research and the optimal use of preventative and integrated treatment interventions to achieve improved outcomes, enhanced survival and quality of life for the cancer patient. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/cancer-management-and-research-journal>

a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Dovepress