Lung cancer, being one of the most malignant tumours, is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer in both sexes. According to American Cancer Society, there will be an estimated 222,500 newly diagnosed cases of lung cancer in 2017, which makes up a quarter of all cancer cases in the States. It is by far the top cancer killer with roughly 1 out of 4 cancer deaths caused by lung cancer (an estimated 155,870 deaths in 2017).

Despite a drop in its incidence rates since 2004 (about 2% per year and 1% per year in men and women respectively), thoracic surgery experts have never given up on devoting themselves to studying intensively the most effective surgical method to treat early stage lung cancer so as to straighten out a brighter future of lung cancer cure. Among the most popular types of pulmonary resection for lung cancer treatment (i.e. pneumonectomy, lobectomy, sublobar resection, wedge resections and segmentectomy), whether lobectomy and segmentectomy is a better surgical approach in terms of preoperative criteria, operative techniques, and postoperative effects has been a subject of much controversy. No matter which approach to adopt, one common goal among surgeons is to minimize patient’s surgical trauma while retaining his/her pulmonary function and avoiding as much recurrence as possible. With the advent of thoracoscopic and robotic technologies, surgeons and patients are now bestowed upon more available alternatives. In the meantime, two profound questions loom: What are the potential surgical risks and postoperative impacts of such techniques? How do we judge which method is most appropriate for a particular patient in the real world that is full of complexities?

In search of a common remedy, scholars from different parts of the world have been joining hands to gather diversified knowledge and experience through collaborative research and a variety of academic conferences, the most representative of which would be the European Society of Thoracic Surgeons (ESTS) annual meeting, in which a Sino-European special session regarding thoracic surgery have been held since last year with exceptionally high rating. As a product of the continuous co-operation and knowledge exchange among these world experts, this book *Segmentectomy for Thoracic Diseases* is undeniably a milestone in the field of thoracic surgery where most of the prevalent surgical approaches, including segmentectomy and lobectomy, are explored, discussed, and compared. Later on, readers will be able to keep abreast of the rapidly advanced technologies in thoracic surgery by having an in-depth look at different types of segmentectomies, such as uniportal video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) segmentectomy, robotic segmentectomy, and subxiphoid uniportal VATS segmentectomy. Last but not least, the real case studies presented by multitudinous experts from all over the world will certainly serve as a useful learning gateway for physicians and researchers worldwide, whom we hope will make the best out of it and, thus, patients from all corners of the globe will be benefited. Together we will arm ourselves to fight against any form of lung tumours.

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