

In 2009 the *Journal of Thoracic Disease (JTD)* was established, and in a relatively short-time has become a significant resource for physicians worldwide who treat thoracic diseases. The journal was first indexed in PubMed in 2011, then, in the Scientific Citation Index in 2013 and subsequently received an impact factor in 2014. There have been tremendous advances and dissemination of new technologies among thoracic surgeons around the world over the last two decades. Similarly, the field of interventional pulmonology (IP) has also been evolving. New technologies to facilitate diagnosis and therapy of benign and malignant thoracic diseases have been introduced into practice along with an expansion of IP training programs. It is not unusual to have IP and thoracic surgeons as part of the same team in many centers.

Not surprisingly *JTD* has published several articles that are relevant to interventional pulmonologists and thoracic surgeons using these advanced bronchoscopic techniques. These articles are also useful to physicians who see patients with lung nodules in helping them to decide between different diagnostic modalities that may be available to them and where to refer patients to. AME has collected 19 of the most noteworthy articles published in *JTD*, and presents them in this new textbook “Interventional Pulmonology”. Leading clinicians from around the world describe diagnostic approaches such as CT imaging, bronchoscopy, endobronchial ultrasound and navigation bronchoscopy. The limitations of transbronchial and transthoracic biopsy of lung nodules is discussed in the section on diagnostic techniques. There are discussions on the technique of EBUS, its value for molecular testing as well as a comparison of EBUS to mediastinoscopy which was previously the gold standard for lymph node staging.

The last section of papers describes interventional therapeutic techniques. There are discussions on the use of rigid bronchoscopy and silicone stenting for central airway obstruction, a nice overview of different airway stents and their indications for use. Lastly there is a discussion of the technique and results of spray cryotherapy for airway disease. I am hopeful that clinicians managing airway disease and lung cancer, will find this textbook to be a useful resource to keep on hand in their offices.



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