Esophageal Carcinoma

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DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health CHESTRAD 2023 A Case Review and Lecture Series Saturday 15th July - Sanday 15th July - Monday 17th July 27 CPD Points

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Introduction

- Smoking and alcohol primary risk factors for SCC
- Barrett esophagus, GERD, obesity, and smoking primary risk factors for AC
- 50%-80% of patients present with incurable disease
- Early-stage disease usually detected incidentally on endoscopy

Introduction

- Adenocarcinoma (AC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)
- >95% of malignant esophageal neoplasms
- AC > SCC in the developed world
- SCC most common worldwide

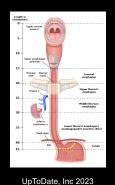
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Objectives

- Review imaging features of esophageal carcinoma
- Highlight key features of TNM staging system
- Illustrate complications of esophageal carcinoma

Staging

- Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS)
- Contrast-enhanced CT
- FDG PET/CT

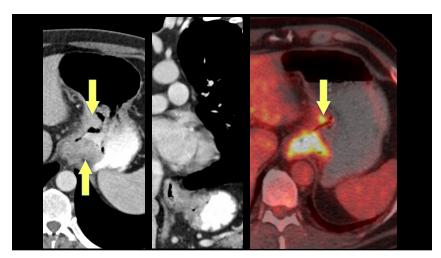


Esophagogastric Junction Tumors

- Esophageal cancer staging
 - -EGJ tumors with center ≤2 cm into the proximal stomach
- Gastric cancer staging
 - -EGJ tumors with center located >2 cm into the proximal stomach
 - Gastric cardia cancers not involving the EGJ even if ≤2 cm of the EGJ

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TNM Staging (8th ed.)

- T staging is primarily determined by EUS
- N staging is based on the number of involved regional lymph nodes
- M is binary
- Stage groups for adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma differ
- Location and tumor grade play roles

TNM Staging (8th ed.)

• T1

 Invasion of lamina propria, muscularis mucosae, or submucosa

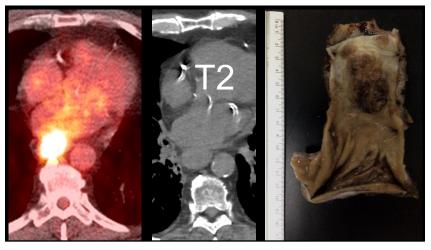
• T2

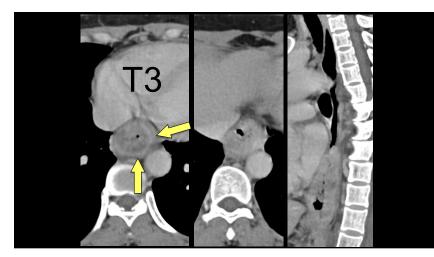
-Invasion of muscularis propria

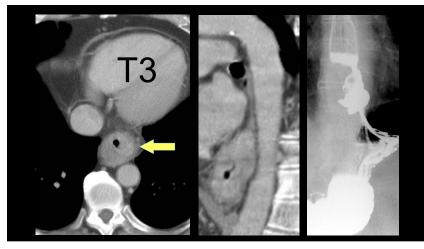
• T3

-Invasion of adventitia









TNM Staging (8th ed.)

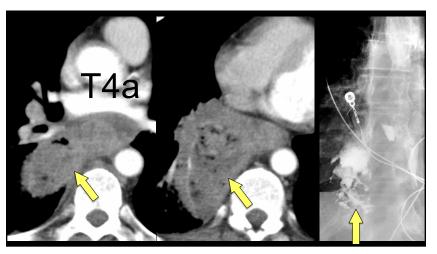
• T4a

 Invades pleura, pericardium, azygos vein, diaphragm, peritoneum

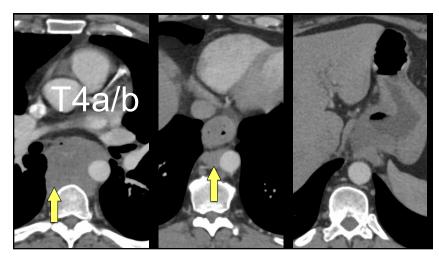
• T4b

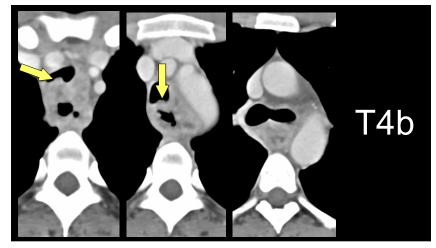
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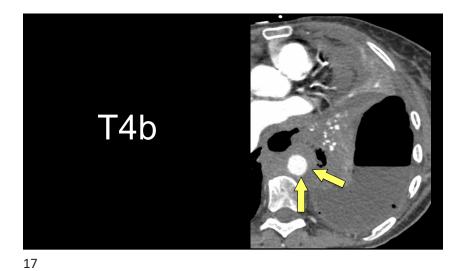
Invades other adjacent structures (aorta, spine, airway)

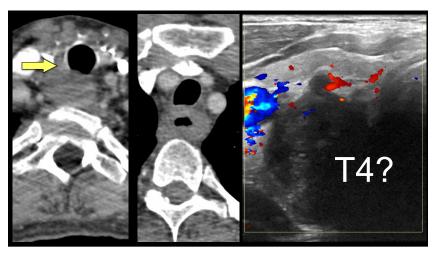


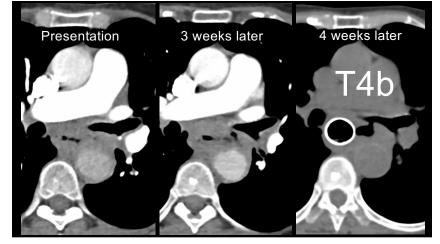
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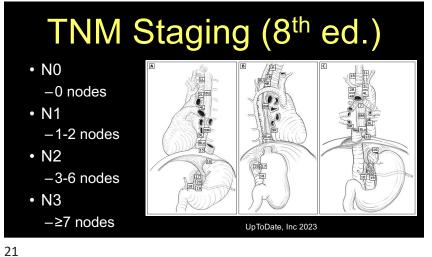


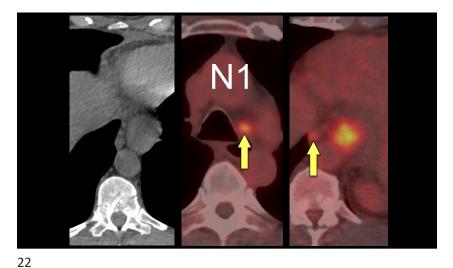


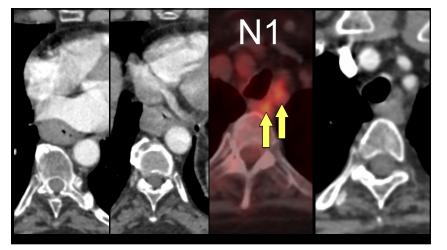






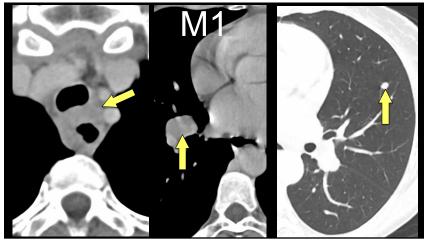






TNM Staging (8th ed.)

- M0
 - -No distant metastases
- M1
 - -Any distant metastases



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TNM Staging (8th ed.) - SCC

- Stage I
- -T1 N0-1 M0
- Stage II
- -T2 N0-1 M0
- -T3 N0
- Stage III

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- -T3 N1 M0
- -T1-3 N2 M0

Stage IVA
 T4 N0-2 M0
 Any T N3 M0

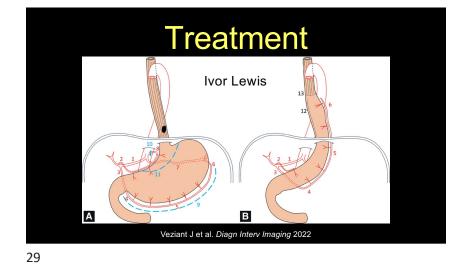
- Stage IVB
 - -Any T, any N, M1

TNM Staging (8th ed.) - AC

Stage I	Stage III	Stage IVA
-T1 N0 M0	-T2 N1 M0	– T1-4a N2 M0
Stage IIA	– T3 N0-1 M0	-T4b N0-2 M0
-T1 N1 M0	– T4a N0-1 M0	– Any T N3 M0
 Stage IIB 		Stage IVB
-T2 N0 M0		-Any T, any N, M1

Treatment

- Localized disease (~22%)
 - -Esophagectomy (T1N0M0)
 - Esophagectomy +/- neoadjuvant therapy (debated) (T2N0M0)
 - Esophagectomy after neoadjuvant therapy (T3N0M0)
 - Esophagectomy after neoadjuvant therapy (T4aN0M0) where direct extension can be resected *en bloc*



Treatment

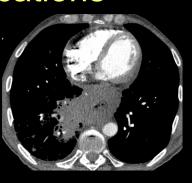
Locally advanced or unresectable disease

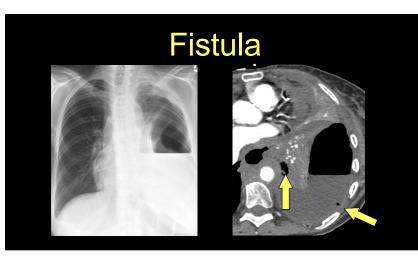
- Concurrent chemotherapy and radiation therapy
- -Well established for SCC
- -Value for adenocarcinoma less well defined
- Post-treatment esophagectomy may be of value in a small number of select patients with excellence response to chemoradiation

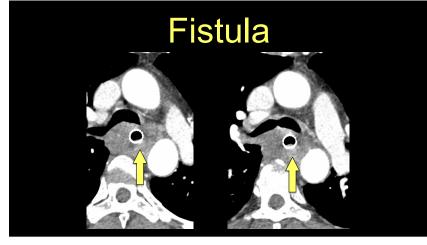
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Complications

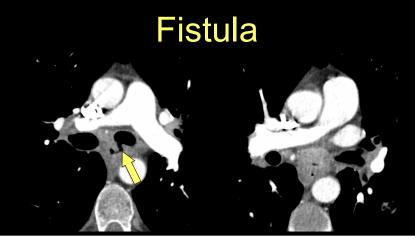
- Obstruction
- Aspiration
- Fistulas
- Local recurrence
- Metastases

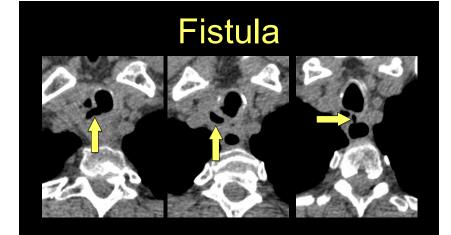


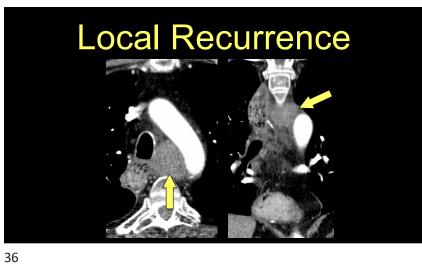




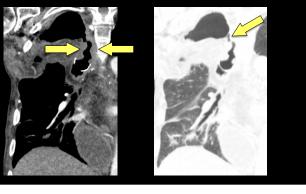






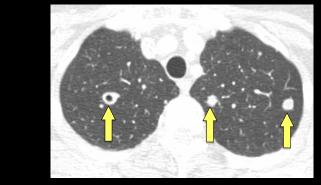


Local Recurrence





Metastases



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Summary

- Most esophageal cancers present later in the course of the disease
- Multimodality imaging key for accurate staging
- Squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma are staged differently

