

A comparison of the clinical outcomes of esophagectomy and chemoradiotherapy after noncurative endoscopic submucosal dissection for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) is widely used to treat esophageal cancer, but some patients require additional treatment due to the possibility of lymph node metastasis. The aim of this study was to elucidate the clinical outcomes of these additional treatments.

Methods: The study included 59 patients who developed superficial esophageal squamous cell carcinoma after noncurative ESD treated between 2005 and 2016, of whom 28 underwent esophagectomy and 31 received chemoradiotherapy (CRT).

Results: The median follow-up periods were 45 months in the esophagectomy group and 41 months in the CRT group. The overall survival did not differ significantly between the groups ($P=0.46$). However, there were no recurrences in the esophagectomy group, and the disease-specific survival rate was significantly higher in this group ($P=0.042$). Among the patients at high risk for recurrence due to massive tumor invasion (SM2) with lymphovascular invasion (esophagectomy group, six patients; CRT group, ten patients), none in the esophagectomy group had recurrence, whereas four in the CRT group died of esophageal cancer ($P=0.031$).

Conclusion: The overall survival did not differ significantly between the groups. However, compared with CRT, esophagectomy provided more favorable disease control for patients with massive tumor invasion (SM2) with lymphovascular invasion.