

R Notebook

Jonathan C Salo MD

2021-02-02

Contents

Esophageal Cancer	9
Introduction	9
1 Esophageal Ca Overview	11
2 Diagnosis	13
3 Staging	15
3.1 T1	16
4 Superficial Esophageal Cancer	17
5 Superficial Esophageal Cancer	19
6 T2N0 Tumors	21
7 Surgery	23
7.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy	23
7.2 Transthoracic	23
7.3 Transhiatal	23
7.4 Three-hole	23
7.5 Extended lymphadenectomy	23
7.6 AJCC Staging	23

8 Locally Advanced Cancer	25
8.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy	25
8.2 Trimodality Therapy	25
8.3 Definitive chemoradiation vs Trimodality therapy	26
8.4 Palliative radiation	27
8.5 Chemoradiation vs chemotherapy in Stage IV	27
8.6 Salvage esophagectomy	27
9 Surgery	29
9.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy	30
9.2 Transthoracic	30
9.3 Transhiatal	30
9.4 Three-hole	30
9.5 Extended lymphadenectomy	30
10 Metastatic Disease	31
Gastric Cancer	35
11 Surgery	35
11.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy	35
11.2 Transthoracic	35
11.3 Transhiatal	35
11.4 Three-hole	35
11.5 Extended lymphadenectomy	35
12 Surgery	37
12.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy	37
12.2 Transthoracic	37
12.3 Transhiatal	37
12.4 Three-hole	37
12.5 Extended lymphadenectomy	37

<i>CONTENTS</i>	5
13 Locally-Advanced Gastric Cancer	39
14 Postoperative adjuvant chemoradiation	41

Esophageal Cancer

Introduction

This is an abbreviated guide to treatment protocols at the Levine Cancer Institute. They are designed to provide referring physicians and our trainees with general guidelines. In most cases, these cases are best cared for in a multidisciplinary environment. Caring for patients with GI cancers is clearly a ‘team support’ making use of the wisdom and experience of a broad-based teams of practitioners. These guidelines are not presented as ‘Standard of Care.’ Readers interested in ‘Standard of Care’ treatment protocols are referred to the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines, which can be found at NCCN.org.

Chapter 1

Esophageal Ca Overview

For the purposes of this guide, treatment of esophageal cancer can be grouped into four categories:

- Endoscopic therapy (superficial tumors T1)
- Primary surgery (localized tumors T2N0)
- Trimodality therapy (locally-advanced tumors T3 or N+)
- Systemic therapy (metastatic or unresectable tumors M1)

Patients with minimal dysphagia, no weight loss, and small (<3cm length) tumors can be evaluated with endoscopic ultrasound:

- If uT1 on EUS and <2cm in size, endoscopic mucosal resection yields more information and may be therapeutic for tumors excised with EMR with negative margins and without high-risk features.
- If uT2N0 on EUS, and PET scan shows a small tumor (MTV <10cm³), primary surgery is reasonable in patients who are good surgical risks
- If T3 or N+ on EUS, if PET shows no metastatic disease, trimodality therapy (chemoradiation followed by surgery is optimal)

Patients with dysphagia to solids or weight loss or tumor length >3cm are unlikely to have T1-2 tumors and can be evaluated with PET scan.

- If PET shows disease confined to the esophagus and regional nodes, trimodality therapy (chemoradiation followed by surgery) is optimal.
- If PET shows metastatic disease, patients are eligible for palliative chemotherapy with radiation for treatment of symptoms of dysphagia.
- If PET shows extra-regional lymph node disease, patient is at high risk for distant disease and can be treated with induction chemotherapy followed by chemoradiation and surgical evaluation.

Chapter 2

Diagnosis

The diagnosis of esophageal cancer is generally made at upper endoscopy. Several findings at EGD are important in the subsequent workup and treatment:

- Location of the tumor from the incisors
- Length of the tumor
- Location of the gastroesophageal junction relative to the tumor
- Presence and extent of Barrett's changes
- Presence and extent of invasion of tumor into the gastric cardia, particularly along the lesser curvature side. This is best seen with a retroflexed view

Chapter 3

Staging

The staging workup begins once a diagnosis is made on endoscopy.

The first step is to make a preliminary determination whether the tumor is early stage (and can be treated with endoscopy or primary surgery) or later stage (and treated with chemoradiation followed by surgery or with)

The diagnostic studies needed for these treatment groups are different, so the workup can be made more efficient by sorting patients at presentation in to two groups:

Patients with minimal dysphagia, no weight loss, and tumors with less than 3cm cranio-caudal extent have a reasonable chance of being T1 or T2 tumors. Tumors <3cm in length are much more likely to represent T1-2 lesions than those $\geq 3\text{cm}$ (?)

Superficial and Localized tumors generally present with minimal dysphagia or weight loss. These tumors may present with bleeding, or dysphagia without weight loss. For these patients, determining the precise T stage is important in their workup, so **endoscopic ultrasound** is the most frequent staging study after diagnosis.

Locally-advanced or metastatic tumors tend to present with dysphagia and weight loss. At first approximation, these tumors are usually clinical T3 lesions, and the important bifurcation in their treatment is the presence or absence of metastatic disease. For patients with dysphagia and weight loss, **PET** is the most frequent initial staging study after diagnosis.

Patients who present with dysphagia are likely to have T3 or T4 disease, which is generally treated with neoadjuvant chemoradiation followed by surgery. Data from Memorial Sloan Kettering [Ripley 226] among 61 patients with esophageal cancer who presented with dysphagia, 54 (89%) were found on EUS to have uT3-4 tumors. On the other hand, among 53 patients without dysphagia, 25 (47%) were uT1-2, and were potentially candidates for primary surgery. Their

conclusion was that EUS could be omitted from the workup of patients with dysphagia, but is useful in patients without dysphagia.

PET can be helpful in evaluating patients who may have T1-2 disease, and might be candidates for primary surgical therapy. A comparison of PET and EUS [malik,claxton,1] showed that uT1-2 tumors had median metabolic tumor volume (MTV) of 6.7cm^3 , compared with uT3-4 tumors, with a median SUV of 35.7cm^3 .

3.1 T1

For patients with nodular Barrett's esophagus or small tumors judged to be T1 by endoscopic ultrasound, endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) can be diagnostic and potentially curative.(?)

EMR is likely sufficient for small tumors with favorable pathologic factors:

- Size less than
- Lateral and deep margins clear
- Absence of lymphovascular invasion
- Well- or moderately- differentiated

See Molina JTCVS 153:1206

Chapter 4

Superficial Esophageal Cancer

EMR for high-grade dysplasia (Shaheen et al., 2009)

EMR for low-grade dysplasia (Phoa et al., 2014) resulted in 25% riskd reduction in progression go HGD.

Endoscopic submucosal dissection is a technique for deeper endoscopic removal of esophageal lesions using endoscopic cautery, which dissects through the submucosa. ESD has a higher rate of curative resection (Cao et al., 2009) albiet at the cost of prolonged operative times and increased risk of complications such a bleeding.

Chapter 5

Superficial Esophageal Cancer

EMR for high-grade dysplasia (Shaheen et al., 2009)

EMR for low-grade dysplasia (Phoa et al., 2014) resulted in 25% riskd reduction in progression go HGD.

Chapter 6

T2N0 Tumors

Multiple studies have failed to show the additional benefit of chemotherapy or chemoradiation for pT2N0M0 esophageal cancer patients treated with radiation.

Neoadjuvant chemo not likely to be helpful for early stage disease - FFCD 9901 [Mariette 2416] enrolled patients with T1-2 or T3N0 tumors to chemoradiation followed by surgery versus surgery alone. The majority of the tumors (72%) were squamous cell carcinoma. Postoperative mortality was significantly increased in the chemoradiation arm (11.1% vs 3.4%).

Meta-analysis of 5265 patients in 10 studies showed that while neoadjuvant therapy was associated with a reduction in positive margin rate, there was no difference in terms of recurrence or survival. [Mota 176]

French trial FREGAT (Markar et al., 2016)

Retrospective review of the National Cancer DataBase failed to demonstrate a difference in survival of cT2N0M0 esophageal cancer with or without preoperative chemoradiation. (Speicher et al., 2014)

A retrospective report from Johns Hopkins examined outcomes of T2N0 squamous cell carcinoma patients and showed equivalent outcomes for primary surgery vs neoadjuvant chemoradiation followed by surgery (Zhang et al., 2012)

The challenge for treatment decision-making is the limited sensitivity of endoscopic ultrasound in ruling out pT3 or pN+ disease. In other words, if a patient who is thought to have cT2N0 disease undergoes resection, and is found on pathology to have pT3 or pN+ disease, this would dictate the need for post-operative chemoradiation. In general, chemoradiation after esophagectomy is difficult for patients to tolerate, with a ____ % chance of failure to complete therapy.

Data from the Cleveland Clinic looked at 82 patients judged to be T2N0 by endoscopic ultrasound (uT2N0). All patient underwent primary surgery. Pathologic

examination showed at -/_ (xx%) were understaged by endoscopic ultrasound, and were pathologic (pT3) or node positive (pN⁺). These patients were treated with postoperative adjuvant chemoradiation.(?)

It is critical, therefore, in patients for whom primary surgery is contemplated, to attempt to identify those with occult T3 or N+ disease.

Patients who appear to have limited stage disease benefit from evaluation with a combination of

(MTV)

(Tumor Length)

(dysphagia)

NCCN recommends PET scanS

Most common sites of metastasis are liver, lung, bones, adrenal.

PET detects occult metastasis in 10-20% of cases (Kato et al., 2002, Kim et al. (Apr)). Among 129 patients with esophageal cancer, PET detected additional sites of disease in 41% and changed management in 38% (Chatterton et al., 2009)

PET for restaging detects interval development of metastatic disease in 8-17% of cases (van Vliet et al., 2008)

Chapter 7

Surgery

Some *significant* applications are demonstrated in this chapter.

7.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy

Higher lymph node yield with MIE vs open approach [Kalff]

7.2 Transthoracic

7.3 Transhiatal

7.4 Three-hole

7.5 Extended lymphadenectomy

7.6 AJCC Staging

7.6.1 T Stage

- Tis: Intraepithelial
- T1a:
- T1b:
- T2: Invasion into but not beyond muscularis propria
- T3: Invasion beyond esophageal wall

- T4a: Invasion of resectable structures (pleura, diaphragm, pericardium)
- T4b: Unresectable due to invasion of trachea or aorta

7.6.2 N Stage

- N0: No cancer-containing nodes
- N1: 1-2 nodes
- N2: 3-6 nodes
- N3: 7+ nodes

7.6.3 Anatomic location

- Upper: Sternal notch to lower border of azygous vein
- Middle: Lower border of azygous vein to inferior pulmonary vein

Chapter 8

Locally Advanced Cancer

Some *significant* applications are demonstrated in this chapter.

8.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy

Higher lymph node yield with MIE vs open approach (Kalff et al., 2020)

8.2 Trimodality Therapy

Trimodality therapy consists of chemoradiation followed by surgery.

CROSS trial randomized 364 patients with resectable esophageal and gastroesophageal junction tumors (75% adenocarcinoma) to neoadjuvant chemoradiation consisting of 4,140 cGy of radiation with concurrent carboplatin and paclitaxel or surgery alone. (van Hagen et al., 2012) Clinical node-positive disease was present in 16%. Pathologic complete response was seen in 23% of adenocarcinoma and 49% of squamous cell carcinomas. Median overall survival was 49 months after trimodality vs 24 months after surgery alone ($p=0.003$). Squamous cell carcinomas appeared to have particular benefit, with a hazard ratio of 0.42 for squamous cell vs 0.74 for adenocarcinoma. Median survival was improved for adenocarcinoma from 27.1 months to 43.2 months, but the median survival for squamous cell increased from 27.1 months to 81.6 months for squamous cell. Rate of R0 resection was higher with chemoradiation (92% vs 69%) and local recurrence rates lower (14% vs 34%). Despite the relatively low dose of radiation, in-field recurrences were less than 5%. The primary cause of failure was distant disease (31%) and local/regional failure (14%).(?)

8.3 Definitive chemoradiation vs Trimodality therapy

Stahl Locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma randomized to induction chemotherapy (cisplatin, etoposide, 5FU with leucovorin) followed by chemoradiation (4000cGy with concurrent cisplatin and etoposide) followed by surgery compared with induction chemotherapy followed by chemoradiation (6400cGy with concurrent cisplatin and etoposide).(?) Treatment-related mortality was substantial in the surgery arm (13% vs 4%). This would be considered an excessive rate of operative mortality by modern standards. Unsurprisingly, there was no difference in overall survival between groups, in part because the surgical group had an excess 9% mortality rate from treatment. Two-year survival in the surgery arm was 40% vs 35% in the definitive chemoradiation arm.

In the French FFCD trial, 444 patients with carcinoma of the esophagus (90% squamous cell) were treated with two cycles of 5-FU and cisplatin with concurrent radiation.(Bedenne et al., 2007) Patients with a partial or complete clinical response to chemoradiation were randomized to either surgery or a boost of radiation. Patients who did not respond to chemoradiation were treated with surgery and were eliminated from the study. Only 259 of the original 444 patients (59%) went on to randomization, with the remainder (those not responding to chemoradiation) treated with surgery. Of the randomized group, median survival was 17.7months in the surgery arm versus 19.3months in the definitive chemoradiation arm. Like the Stahl study, treatment-related mortality in the surgical arm was high (9% versus 1%).

8.3.1 Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery

POET Trial (Pre-Operative therapy in Esophageal adenocarcinoma Trial) treated patients with adenocarcinoma of the gastroesophageal junction with either neoadjuvant chemotherapy (5-FU, leucovorin, cisplatin) followed by surgery or induction chemotherapy with the same agents, followed by chemoradiation (4000cGy with concurrent cisplatin and etoposide). The study failed to meet its accrual goal, but there was a suggestion of improved 3-year survival with preoperative chemoradiation (47.4% vs 27.7% $p=0.07$) as well as improved local control (76.5% vs 59%). In addition, chemoradiation was associated with a higher pathologic complete response rate (15.6% vs 2%)(Stahl et al., 2009). A meta-analysis of 33 randomized trials further suggested a greater benefit from neoadjuvant chemoradiation followed by surgery compared with neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery(?) and a similar meta-analysis (?)

8.4 Palliative radiation

Palliative radiation vs chemoradiation (?)

Radiation alone favored over chemoradiation in the palliative setting (?)

8.5 Chemoradiation vs chemotherapy in Stage IV

(?)

8.6 Salvage esophagectomy

(?)

Chapter 9

Surgery

Three general approaches exist for surgical therapy.

Trans-thoracic or Ivor Lewis esophagectomy(?) removes the intrathoracic portion of the esophagus and constructs an anastomosis within the chest. The approach include an abdominal phase, during which an esophageal substitute is constructed (usually from stomach). A thoracic phase then removes the intrathoracic esophagus and constructs an anastomosis within the chest cavity.

A McKeown esophagectomy utilizes three surgical fields: abdomen, right chest, and neck. The right chest approach allows dissection of peri-esophageal lymph nodes, and the cervical incision allows removal of the total esophagus.(?) This approach is useful for tumors which involve the proximal thoracic esophagus, to ensure a negative margin. The cervical anastomosis carries a higher risk of anastomotic leak than a thoracic anastomosis, although the morbidity of a cervical anastomosis leak is less serious than that of a leak of a thoracic anastomosis.

A transhiatal esophagectomy approaches the esophagus from the abdomen through the hiatus and from neck. By blunt dissection the esophagus is freed up without the need for thoracotomy. An esophageal substitute is then brought from the abdomen to the neck through the mediastinum(?)<! – Orringer Ann surg 1984 -> The operation is designed to avoid the pulmonary toxicity of the right chest approach. On the other hand, the blunt nature of the mediastinal dissection means that fewer lymph nodes are harvested than with a trans-thoracic approach.

Randomized trial of transthoracic esophagectomy with extended lymph node dissection versus transhiatal esophagectomy showed fewer pulmonary complications with the transhiatal approach. (Hulscher et al., 2002) Fewer lymph nodes were harvested with a transhiatal approach. A post-hoc analysis showed that among patients with 1-8 positive lymph nodes, survival improved with the extended lymph node dissection.(?)

Minimally-invasive approaches to esophagectomy are now common, with evidence for less perioperative morbidity than an open approach (Biere et al., 2012)(?)

High volume Birkmeyer 2117;Wouters 1789;dikken 4068

9.0.1 Preoperative Evaluation

Dysphagia can be scored according to Mellow et al [Mellow 1443]:

- 0 No dysphagia
- 1 Dysphagia to normal solids
- 2 Dysphagia to soft solids (ground beef, poultry, fish)
- 3 Dysphagia to solids and liquids
- 4 Inability to swallow saliva

9.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy

Higher lymph node yield with MIE vs open approach [Kalff]

9.2 Transthoracic

9.3 Transhiatal

9.4 Three-hole

9.5 Extended lymphadenectomy

Chapter 10

Metastatic Disease

We have finished a nice book.

Gastric Cancer

Chapter 11

Surgery

Some *significant* applications are demonstrated in this chapter.

11.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy

Higher lymph node yield with MIE vs open approach [Kalff]

11.2 Transthoracic

11.3 Transhiatal

11.4 Three-hole

11.5 Extended lymphadenectomy

Chapter 12

Surgery

Some *significant* applications are demonstrated in this chapter.

12.1 Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy

Higher lymph node yield with MIE vs open approach [Kalff]

12.2 Transthoracic

12.3 Transhiatal

12.4 Three-hole

12.5 Extended lymphadenectomy

Chapter 13

Locally-Advanced Gastric Cancer

FLOT chemotherapy [Al-batran homann 2017]

MAGIC study randomized 503 patients to perioperative ‘sandwich’ therapy consisting of epirubicin, cisplatin, and 5-FU versus surgery alone. In the perioperative chemotherapy group, 4 cycles were administered prior to surgery, and 4 cycles afterwards. Tumors of the esophagus or gastroesophageal junction comprised 26% of the study population. While over 90% of patients assigned to the chemotherapy arm completed their preoperative chemotherapy, only 66% completed their postoperative therapy. Survival at 5 years was 36% in the perioperative chemotherapy group, compared with 24% in the surgery group ($p < 0.001$). (?)

CLASSIC clinical trial randomized 1033 patients with stage II or III gastric cancer after D2 gastrectomy to 6 months of adjuvant chemotherapy versus surgery alone. Three-year survival was improved in the chemotherapy group (74% *v* 59%). (Bang et al., 2012)

The FFCD trial randomized patients to preoperative chemotherapy with 2 or 3 cycles of cisplatin and 5-FU versus surgery alone. Tumors of the lower esophagus or gastroesophageal junction comprised 75% of the study population. Survival at 5 years was longer in the chemotherapy group (38%) versus 24% in the surgery alone group ($p = 0.02$). (?)

Chapter 14

Postoperative adjuvant chemoradiation

Intergroup 0116 trial (?) Surgical quality control was poor, as 90% were treated a limited lymph node dissection

ARTIST trial 450 patients treated with a D2 were randomized to adjuvant capecitabine and cisplatin versus chemoradiation consisting of two cycles of capecitabine/oxaliplatin followed by chemoradiation followed by chemotherapy. Overall 3- year survival did differ between groups (78.2% vs 74.2% $p=0.86$). A post-hoc analysis of patients with positive nodes showed a beneficial effect of chemoradiation (77.5% *v* 72.3% $p=0.365$). (?)

CRITICS trial treated all patients with preoperative chemotherapy followed by surgery. Postoperative patients were then randomized between additional chemotherapy versus chemoradiation.

$\leq \geq \neg \pm$ \$plusmn; $\times < ^\circ$

Bibliography

- Bang, Y.-J., Kim, Y.-W., Yang, H.-K., Chung, H. C., Park, Y.-K., Lee, K. H., Lee, K.-W., Kim, Y. H., Noh, S.-I., Cho, J. Y., Mok, Y. J., Kim, Y. H., Ji, J., Yeh, T.-S., Button, P., Sirzén, F., Noh, S. H., and CLASSIC trial investigators (2012). Adjuvant capecitabine and oxaliplatin for gastric cancer after D2 gastrectomy (CLASSIC): A phase 3 open-label, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*, 379(9813):315–321.
- Bedenne, L., Michel, P., Bouché, O., Milan, C., Mariette, C., Conroy, T., Pezet, D., Roullet, B., Seitz, J.-F., Herr, J.-P., Paillot, B., Arveux, P., Bonnetain, F., and Binequet, C. (2007). Chemoradiation followed by surgery compared with chemoradiation alone in squamous cancer of the esophagus: FFCD 9102. *J Clin Oncol*, 25(10):1160–1168.
- Biere, S. S., van Berge Henegouwen, M. I., Maas, K. W., Bonavina, L., Rosman, C., Garcia, J. R., Gisbertz, S. S., Klinkenbijl, J. H., Hollmann, M. W., de Lange, E. S., Bonjer, H. J., van der Peet, D. L., and Cuesta, M. A. (2012). Minimally invasive versus open oesophagectomy for patients with oesophageal cancer: A multicentre, open-label, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*, 379(9829):1887–92.
- Cao, Y., Liao, C., Tan, A., Gao, Y., Mo, Z., and Gao, F. (2009). Meta-analysis of endoscopic submucosal dissection versus endoscopic mucosal resection for tumors of the gastrointestinal tract. *Endoscopy*, 41(9):751–757.
- Chatterton, B. E., Ho Shon, I., Baldey, A., Lenzo, N., Patrikeos, A., Kelley, B., Wong, D., Ramshaw, J. E., and Scott, A. M. (2009). Positron emission tomography changes management and prognostic stratification in patients with oesophageal cancer: Results of a multicentre prospective study. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*, 36(3):354–361.
- Hulscher, J. B. F., van Sandick, J. W., de Boer, A. G. E. M., Wijnhoven, B. P. L., Tijssen, J. G. P., Fockens, P., Stalmeier, P. F. M., ten Kate, F. J. W., van Dekken, H., Obertop, H., Tilanus, H. W., and van Lanschot, J. J. B. (2002). Extended transthoracic resection compared with limited transhiatal resection for adenocarcinoma of the esophagus. *N Engl J Med*, 347(21):1662–1669.

- Kalff, M. C., Fransen, L. F. C., de Groot, E. M., Gisbertz, S. S., Nieuwenhuijzen, G. A. P., Ruurda, J. P., Verhoeven, R. H. A., Luyer, M. D. P., van Hillegersberg, R., van Berge Henegouwen, M. I., and Dutch Upper Gastrointestinal Cancer Audit group (2020). Long-Term Survival After Minimally Invasive Versus Open Esophagectomy for Esophageal Cancer: A Nationwide Propensity-Score Matched Analysis. *Ann Surg*, Publish Ahead of Print.
- Kato, H., Kuwano, H., Nakajima, M., Miyazaki, T., Yoshikawa, M., Ojima, H., Tsukada, K., Oriuchi, N., Inoue, T., and Endo, K. (2002). Comparison between positron emission tomography and computed tomography in the use of the assessment of esophageal carcinoma. *Cancer*, 94(4):921–928.
- Kim, T. J., Kim, H. Y., Lee, K. W., and Kim, M. S. (2009 Mar-Apr). Multimodality assessment of esophageal cancer: Preoperative staging and monitoring of response to therapy. *Radiographics*, 29(2):403–421.
- Markar, S. R., Gronnier, C., Pasquer, A., Duhamel, A., Beal, H., Théreaux, J., Gagnière, J., Lebreton, G., Brigand, C., Meunier, B., Collet, D., Mariette, C., and FREGAT working group – FRENCH – AFC (2016). Role of neoadjuvant treatment in clinical T2N0M0 oesophageal cancer: Results from a retrospective multi-center European study. *Eur J Cancer*, 56:59–68.
- Phoa, K. N., van Vilsteren, F. G. I., Weusten, B. L. A. M., Bisschops, R., Schoon, E. J., Ragunath, K., Fullarton, G., Di Pietro, M., Ravi, N., Visser, M., Offerhaus, G. J., Seldenrijk, C. A., Meijer, S. L., ten Kate, F. J. W., Tijssen, J. G. P., and Bergman, J. J. G. H. M. (2014). Radiofrequency ablation vs endoscopic surveillance for patients with Barrett esophagus and low-grade dysplasia: A randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*, 311(12):1209–1217.
- Shaheen, N. J., Sharma, P., Overholt, B. F., Wolfsen, H. C., Sampliner, R. E., Wang, K. K., Galanko, J. A., Bronner, M. P., Goldblum, J. R., Bennett, A. E., Jobe, B. A., Eisen, G. M., Fennerty, M. B., Hunter, J. G., Fleischer, D. E., Sharma, V. K., Hawes, R. H., Hoffman, B. J., Rothstein, R. I., Gordon, S. R., Mashimo, H., Chang, K. J., Muthusamy, V. R., Edmundowicz, S. A., Spechler, S. J., Siddiqui, A. A., Souza, R. F., Infantolino, A., Falk, G. W., Kimmey, M. B., Madanick, R. D., Chak, A., and Lightdale, C. J. (2009). Radiofrequency ablation in Barrett’s esophagus with dysplasia. *N Engl J Med*, 360(22):2277–2288.
- Speicher, P. J., Ganapathi, A. M., Englum, B. R., Hartwig, M. G., Onaitis, M. W., D’Amico, T. A., and Berry, M. F. (2014). Induction therapy does not improve survival for clinical stage T2N0 esophageal cancer. *J Thorac Oncol*, 9(8):1195–1201.
- Stahl, M., Walz, M. K., Stuschke, M., Lehmann, N., Meyer, H.-J., Riera-Knorrenschild, J., Langer, P., Engenhart-Cabillic, R., Bitzer, M., Königsrainer, A., Budach, W., and Wilke, H. (2009). Phase III comparison of preoperative chemotherapy compared with chemoradiotherapy in patients

- with locally advanced adenocarcinoma of the esophagogastric junction. *J Clin Oncol*, 27(6):851–856.
- van Hagen, P., Hulshof, M. C., van Lanschot, J. J., Steyerberg, E. W., van Berge Henegouwen, M. I., Wijnhoven, B. P., Richel, D. J., Nieuwenhuijzen, G. A., Hospers, G. A., Bonenkamp, J. J., Cuesta, M. A., Blaisse, R. J., Busch, O. R., ten Kate, F. J., Creemers, G. J., Punt, C. J., Plukker, J. T., Verheul, H. M., Spillenaar Bilgen, E. J., van Dekken, H., van der Sangen, M. J., Rozema, T., Biermann, K., Beukema, J. C., Piet, A. H., van Rij, C. M., Reinders, J. G., Tilanus, H. W., van der Gaast, A., and Group, C. (2012). Preoperative chemoradiotherapy for esophageal or junctional cancer. *N Engl J Med*, 366(22):2074–84.
- van Vliet, E. P. M., Heijenbrok-Kal, M. H., Hunink, M. G. M., Kuipers, E. J., and Siersema, P. D. (2008). Staging investigations for oesophageal cancer: A meta-analysis. *Br J Cancer*, 98(3):547–557.
- Zhang, J. Q., Hooker, C. M., Brock, M. V., Shin, J., Lee, S., How, R., Franco, N., Prevas, H., Hulbert, A., and Yang, S. C. (2012). Neoadjuvant chemoradiation therapy is beneficial for clinical stage T2 N0 esophageal cancer patients due to inaccurate preoperative staging. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 93(2):429–35; discussion 436–7.