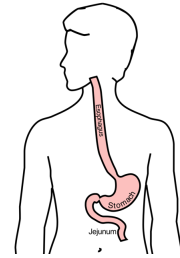


Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Esophagus

1

Anatomy

Food moves from the throat
 → esophagus
 → stomach
 → small bowel (jejunum)



2

Cancer Staging

Staging refers to the tests to determine

- How large is the tumor?
- Has there been spread to lymph nodes?
- Has it spread to other parts of the body?

Treatment options depend upon the cancer stage

3

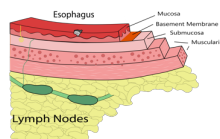
Cancer Staging

- **T** = Tumor - Depth of growth into the wall
- **N** = Nodes - Spread to the lymph nodes
- **M** = Metastasis - Spread to liver, lungs, or bone

4

Early Stage Cancers

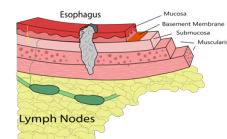
Cancers start on the very inside layer called the mucosa



5

Locally-advanced Cancers

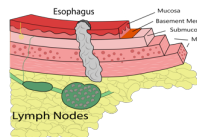
Over time, cancers can grow into the muscular wall



6

Lymph Nodes

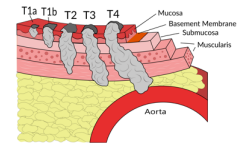
In some cases, cancer cells can break off from the main tumor and spread to lymph nodes



7

T Stage

Cancers are categorized based upon the thickness of the tumor, known as the T stage

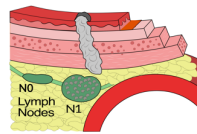


8

N Stage

Cancers are categorized by whether there is spread to the lymph nodes.

- **N0** cancers have not spread to the lymph nodes
- **N1** cancers have spread to the lymph nodes

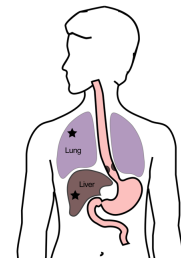


9

M Stage

Some cancers spread to other parts of the body

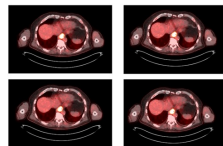
- **M0** cancers have not spread to other parts of the body
- **M1** cancers have spread to lungs, liver, or bone



10

PET scan

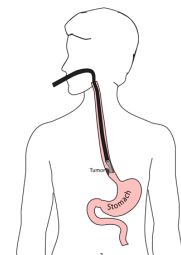
A PET scan is similar to a CT scan, and uses a small amount of tracer to light up areas of cancer.



11

Endoscopic Ultrasound

- Similar to upper endoscopy (EGD)
- Ultrasound probe in scope
- Evaluates T stage of cancer



12

Treatment Plan

Superficial (T1) \Rightarrow Endoscopic Therapy

Localized (T1b/T2) \Rightarrow Surgery

Locally-advanced (T3) \Rightarrow Chemo \pm Radiation
 \rightarrow Surgery

Metastatic (M1) \Rightarrow Chemotherapy

13

Locally-advanced cancers

Patients with locally-advanced esophageal cancer often have localized spread of cancer cells in the surrounding area



14

Locally-advanced cancers

If locally-advanced cancers are treated with surgery alone...



15

Locally-advanced cancers

If locally-advanced cancers are treated with surgery alone...
There is a risk that cancer cells can be left behind



16

Preoperative Therapy

It is helpful to start with therapy *before* surgery that will shrink the cancer.



17

Preoperative Therapy

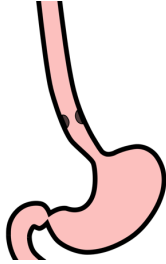
It is helpful to start with therapy *before* surgery that will shrink the cancer.



18

Preoperative Therapy

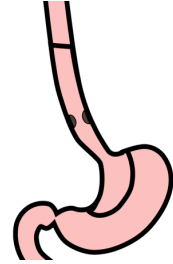
It is helpful to start with therapy *before* surgery that will shrink the cancer.



19

Surgery after Preoperative Therapy

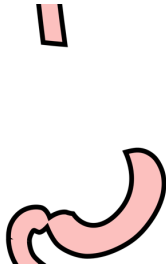
When surgery is then performed...



20

Preoperative Therapy

When surgery is then performed...
The risk of cancer recurrence is minimized



21

Chemotherapy + Radiation CROSS Trial

363 patients with esophageal cancer studied
Patients were treated in two groups:

Surgery Alone

vs

Chemotherapy + Radiation → Surgery

22

Chemotherapy + Radiation CROSS Trial

363 patients with esophageal cancer studied
Chemotherapy + radiation given together over 6 weeks

Surgery Alone

vs

Chemotherapy + Radiation → Surgery ⇒ Longer Survival

23

Chemotherapy + Radiation CROSS Trial

Typical schedule for chemotherapy + radiation:

- Chemotherapy once per week for six weeks
- Radiation five days per week for six weeks (28)
- PET scan (or CT) 4 weeks after the end of radiation
- Surgery 8 weeks after the end of radiation

24

Chemotherapy + Radiation - Side Effects

Kills cancer cells in the esophagus and lymph nodes
 Can also cause irritation of the lining of the esophagus.
 Swallowing can be difficult the last 2 weeks.
 Feeding tube may be needed for hydration/nutrition.

25

Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy drugs are administered intravenously.
 There are several options for intravenous access:

- Peripheral IVs in the hand
- PICC line (Peripheral Inserted Central Catheter)
- Central Venous Port

[Central Venous Port](#)

26

Restaging

CT or PET scan will be performed after preoperative therapy

- Surgery performed after restaging
- Timing depends upon recovery from therapy

27

Restaging Endoscopy after Chemo + Radiation

Endoscopy is performed to look for signs of persistent cancer
 Biopsies are negative in approximately 75% of cases
 Complete disappearance of cancer is only found in 40% of cases
 ⇒ cancer cells can hide in the wall of the esophagus

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Surgery for Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Surgery is recommended for all patients who have:

- Biopsies showing cancer after chemo + radiation
- No signs of spread of disease on PET/CT scan
- Healthy enough to undergo surgery

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Surgery for Squamous Cell Carcinoma

Surgery is also recommended for patients who:

- No signs of spread on disease on PET/CT scan
- Cancer in the lower part of the esophagus
- Healthy enough to undergo surgery

30

Surveillance if Surgery Not Performed

- Upper endoscopy (EGD) every 3-6 months
 - PET every 6 months
- ⇒ Surgery if a recurrence in the esophagus is found

31

Primary Care Practitioner (PCP)

A PCP is critical to coordinate care between specialists.

We will update your PCP after each visit

Call our referral line at (844) 235-6998 if you need a PCP

32

My Atrium Patient Portal

- Critical to good communication with your care team
- Available for desktop or laptop or phone
- Sign up at my.atriumhealth.org

33

Exercise

- Reduces risk of complications from treatment
- Goal is 30min/day of vigorous exercise 6 days/week
 - Working hard enough that you can't converse
 - Start slowly and build up
 - Every day counts! (Aim for some activity every day)

34

Smoking Cessation

- Smoking makes cancer treatment more difficult
 - Increases risk of complications after surgery
- Options for help with smoking cessation:
 - NC Quit Line 1-800-QUIT-NOW (1-800-784-8669)
 - American Lung Assn www.freedomfromsmoking.org
 - Smoking Cessation Counseling (Metro Charlotte)

35

Protein Needs

- Men: Average 75 grams/day
 - Women: Average 60 grams/day
- Protein Shakes can provide protein with minimal sugar

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Feeding Tubes

Jejunostomy = Small Intestine Gastrostomy = Stomach

37

Gastrostomy Tube

Feeding Gastrostomy

- Feeding with a syringe several times per day.
- Tube can be hidden underneath clothing
- Tube does not interfere with eating by mouth
- Removed easily in the office when no longer needed

38

Gastrostomy Tube Methods

A gastrostomy tube can be placed either by endoscopy, which is called a PEG tube

A gastrostomy tube can also be placed by laparoscopy, which is usually preferred if surgery on the esophagus is planned in the future.

Your surgeon will help you decide which kind of tube is best for you. This is especially important if you will need esophageal surgery in the future, as the stomach is frequently used to make a new esophagus

39

Gastrostomy Tube

- Outpatient Placement (go home the same day)
- Central venous port can be placed at the same time (if needed)

40

Surgery for Esophageal Cancer

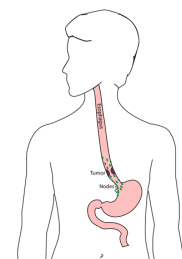
Surgery for esophageal cancer is performed for:

- Superficial Tumors (T1) not completely removed by endoscopy
- Localized Tumors (T2N0)
- Locally Advanced (T3) after preoperative therapy.

41

Goals of Surgery

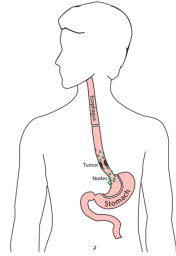
- Remove tumor from esophagus
- Remove surrounding lymph nodes
- Create a new esophagus



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Ivor Lewis (Transthoracic) Esophagectomy

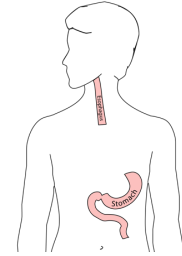
- Removes tumor
- Removes lower 1/3 of esophagus
- Removes surrounding lymph nodes
- Reconstruction of GI tract



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Reconstruction

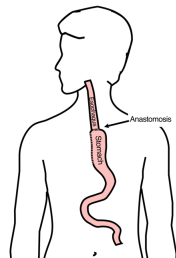
A new esophagus is created from the stomach in the abdomen by fashioning it into a tube.



44

Ivor Lewis esophagectomy

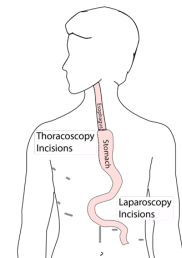
The new esophagus is now brought up into the chest. A new connection is made between the esophagus and the stomach, called an *anastomosis*.



45

Minimally-invasive Ivor Lewis

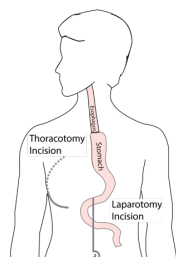
- Small incisions abdomen and chest
- Surgical telescope and instruments
- Smaller incisions → faster recovery and less discomfort



46

Open Ivor Lewis

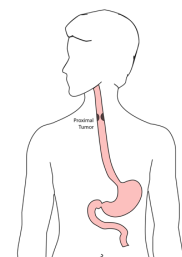
We use the minimally-invasive approach in 95% of cases
In some cases, an open approach is still necessary.



47

Total Esophagectomy

For patients with tumors in the upper esophagus, we need to remove more of the esophagus
We need to remove the whole esophagus, including the portion in the neck



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McKeown Esophagectomy

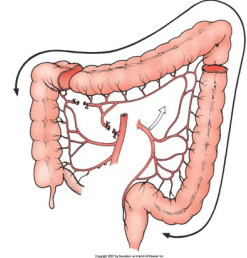
All of esophagus removed

Connection made in the neck

49

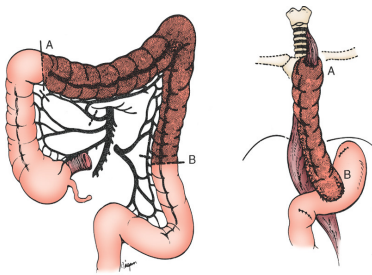
Colon Interposition

If the stomach is not suitable to make a new esophagus, the colon can be used to replace the esophagus



50

Colon Interposition



51

Risks of Surgery

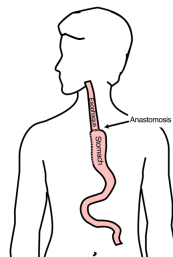
An esophagectomy is a substantial operation, and in some cases there can be postoperative complications. We're going to talk about two of these complications and what you can do to reduce your risk of complications:

- Anastomotic leak
- Pneumonia

52

Anastomotic Leak

The anastomosis is surgical connection between the esophagus and the stomach.

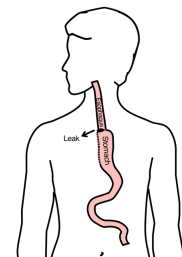


53

Anastomotic Leak

If anastomosis does not heal:

- Leakage of fluid from the esophagus
- Infection in the space between the lungs
- Requires additional time in the hospital

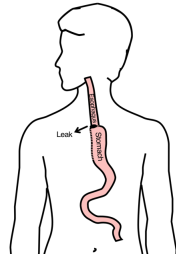


54

Anastomotic Leak

If an anastomotic leak occurs:

- Some leaks will seal on their own
- A stent may be required to help healing
- Occasionally additional surgery is required

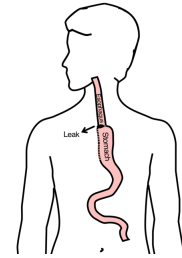


55

Anastomotic Leak

Risk of a leak depends upon:

- Type of operation performed
- Overall nutritional status of patient
- Experience of the surgeon

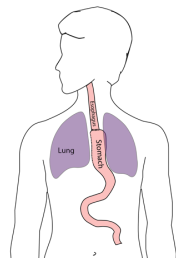


56

Pneumonia

Pneumonia can occur in about 10-15% of patients after esophagectomy.

Pneumonia requires treatment with antibiotics and frequently requires a longer hospitalization.



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Preventing Pneumonia

Several ways to help prevent pneumonia after surgery:

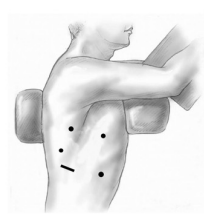
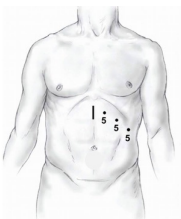
- Deep breathing
- Coughing
- Walking

After surgery, this means:

- Sitting in a chair most of the day
- Walking in the halls as soon as possible

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Minimally-invasive Esophagectomy



59

Risks of Surgery

Risks related to anesthesia

- Heart attack (5%)
- Irregular heart rhythm (15%)
- Pneumonia (10%)
- Blood clots in legs (<5%)
- Pulmonary embolism (2%)

60

Risks of Surgery

Risks related to Surgery

- Anastomotic leak (5%)
- Stricture at anastomosis (15%)
- Death within 90 days of surgery
 - Low risk patients = 2%
 - Intermediate risk = 10%
 - High risk = 30%

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Risks of Surgery

	Age <75	Age >75
Normal Muscle (75%)	2%	10%
Low Muscle (25%)	10%	30%

Risks of Death within 90 Days of Surgery

62

Day Prior to Surgery

- Clear liquids for 24 hours prior to surgery
- Check with Pre-op nurse regarding medicines day prior to surgery
- No tube feedings the night before surgery

63

Day of Surgery

- Arrive at 5am – nothing to eat or drink after midnight.
- Medicines w/ a sip of water (or black coffee) but **no cream**.
- Surgery will be cancelled if you have cream/milk
- Waiting room for family and friends on 5th floor
- Post-operative care in STICU (11th floor)

64

Epidural Catheter for Pain Control

- Remains in place for 2-5 days
- Dosage can be adjusted as needed
- Can make it more difficult to urinate
- May require foley catheter in bladder
- Foley catheter removed after epidural removed

65

ICU Stay (2-4 days)

- NG tube in nose to drain stomach and esophagus
- Catheter in bladder
- Chest tube right chest
- Abdominal drains (usually 2)
- Feeding jejunostomy (usually stays in 8 wks)

66

ICU

- Bladder catheter removed → check that bladder empties properly
- Chest tube removed (day 2-4) → follow-up chest x-ray
- Fluid emptied from drains every few hours
- Start tube feedings by feeding
- Feeding jejunostomy (stays in 8 weeks)

67

Ward - 6Tower

- Jejunostomy feeds started
- Up in a chair most of the day
- Walking in the halls
 - Start with assistance
 - Improves lung function
 - Prevents loss of muscle strength

68

Jejunostomy Feeds

Jejunostomy tube feeds

- Start continuous (24 hours)
- Convert to night-time only (16 hours)

Water administered through feeding tube

- Usually 8oz 4 times/day
- Important to prevent dehydration

69

Jejunostomy Tube

- Allows nutrition to bypass the esophagus and stomach
- Tube placed in small intestine
- Requires a pump to administer feedings slowly

Jejunostomy = Small Intestine

70

Jejunostomy Typical Regimen

- Jejunostomy tube feeds for 16 hours (6pm to 10am)
 - Men: 75mL/hour x 16 hours = 5 cartons
 - Women: 60mL/hour x 16 hours = 4 cartons
 - Water 240ml (8oz) via syringe 4x/day
- Hospital nurses will teach use of the feeding tube pump

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Jejunostomy Feeds with Diabetes

Jejunostomy feedings elevate blood sugars

- Insulin may be required along with feeds

Typical Pattern for tube feeds

- Feeds run via pump from 6pm to 10am
- Insulin at 6pm (70/30 insulin)
- Insulin at Midnight (70/30 insulin)
- No insulin if tube feedings are not run

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Jejunostomy Video

A video is available to help become familiar with the feeding jejunostomy



73

Activity

- Up in chair most of the day
- Walking with help from nurse/Physical Therapist
- Goals:
 - Improve lung function
 - Prevent muscle loss

74

Nasogastric (NG) Tube

Tube passed through nose into stomach

- Drains fluid from stomach
- Prevents vomiting

Upper GI X-ray on 2nd or 3rd day after surgery

- If stomach empties well → NG tube removed
- Otherwise, X-ray repeated 2-3 days later

75

Swallowing Evaluation

Once NG tube has been removed:

Modified barium swallow in radiology

- Drink a white chalky liquid (barium)
- Look for proper swallowing function
- 70% of patients ⇒ liquids started by mouth

76

Protein Shakes

Most are taking protein shakes when they go home

Protein shakes are started after tolerating water

- 2 oz per hour to start
- 4 oz per hour if 2oz are tolerated well

77

Discharge

Goal: ready to leave day #6/7 after surgery

- Night-time tube feedings (6pm to 10am)
- Nutrition by mouth (70% of patients)
 - 1 oz of water per hour by mouth OR
 - Protein shakes 4oz every 2 hours
- Water through tube 8oz four times per day
- Home care nursing (feeding tube teaching)
- Home infusion (tube feeding supplies)

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Nutrition after Surgery

At discharge home:

- Protein shakes 4oz every 2 hrs
- Tube feeds 4-5 cans at night (6pm-10am)

10-12 Days: Increase protein shakes

- Tube feeds 3-4 cans at night

Three weeks: Post-esophagectomy Diet

8-12 weeks: Remove feeding tube (in office)

79

Transition from Tube Feeds → Eating

Dietitian will calculate daily protein goal

- Typically 60-75 grams protein/day
- Each carton of tube feeding has 15 grams
 - 75 grams protein = 5 cartons/night
- As intake by mouth increases, tube feeds are reduced

Spread out protein during the day (20gm/meal)

- Three meals + 2-3 high-protein snacks

80

Post-esophagectomy Diet

- Soft Consistency
- High Protein
- Avoid sugary liquids (can cause 'dumping')
- Avoid raw vegetables (and salads)
- Eating
 - Small, frequent meals
 - Sit up for 30-45 minutes after eating
 - Avoid eating within 2 hours of bedtime

81

Medicines at Home - Pain

Acetaminophen (Tylenol) 1000mg 4x/day

Gabapentin 300mg 3 times/day

Oxycodone

- As needed in addition to Tylenol/gabapentin
- Will begin reducing dose at first postop visit
- Can usually discontinue by 4 weeks
- NO DRIVING WHILE ON OXYCODONE

82

Non-steroidals Anti Inflammatory (NSAID)

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatories (Celebrex)

- 200 mg every 12 hours starting at 2 weeks

NO GOODY POWDERS OR BCs

- (Can cause permanent scarring at the surgery site)

83

Acid Blockers = Proton Pump Inhibitors

Examples include omeprazole and pantoprazole

- Will stay on for at 1-2 years to prevent acid reflux
- Important in preventing scarring at anastomosis (new connection between esophagus and stomach)
- To administer through feeding tube, open capsule and resuspend beads in 60mL (2oz) of water

84

Medicines at Home

Reglan – Helps stomach empty

- Will plan to stop after six weeks
- 0.1% risk of tardive dyskinesia (nervous tic)

Remeron – Helps improve appetite

- Can cause vivid dreams
- Used for several weeks after surgery
- Will stop within first three months of surgery

85

Metoprolol = Beta Blockers

- Slows heart rate and lowers blood pressure
- Used to prevent rapid heart rate
- Patients not taking a beta blocker prior to surgery → wean after surgery
- Patients taking a beta blocker prior to surgery → return to prior dose and drug after surgery

86

Sleeping

Reflux can occur the first few weeks/months after surgery

This improves over the first few months

A wedge pillow can be helpful for sleep



87

Postoperative Visit

Check surgical site

- Remove staples (if needed)

Adjust medicines as needed

- Insulin (for diabetic patients on insulin)
- Reduce beta blocker medicines

Advance diet

Reduce tube feeds

88

After surgery

Wean off medicines added after surgery

- Pain medicines
- Beta-blockers
- Reglan and Remeron

Continue acid blockers for at least 1 year

89

Jejunostomy Removal

Jejunostomy tube is removed in the office once you can take in enough nutrients by mouth

Removal usually around 8 weeks after surgery

May take 30 minutes and some local anesthetic to loosen up the tube for removal.

90

Nutritional Monitoring after Surgery

You may have difficulty absorbing some nutrients:

- Iron
- Vitamin B12
- Vitamin D

91

Nutritional Monitoring after Surgery

About 3 months after the jejunostomy tube is removed, we will check blood levels:

- Iron (ferritin)
- Vitamin B12
- Vitamin D

92

Nutritional Replacements after Surgery

Vitamin or iron replacements can be ordered by:

- Primary Care Provider (PCP)
- Medical Oncologist
- Surgeon

If levels are low

- Replacement
- Repeat testing in 3-6 months

93

Team Members - Physicians

Primary Care Provider

Gastroenterologist

Medical Oncologist (chemotherapy)

Radiation Oncologist (radiation)

Surgeons

- Jonathan Salo
- Jeffrey Hagen
- Michael Roach

94

Team Members - Support Staff

Dietitian - Liz Koch

Nurses - Brandon Galloway & Kit Sluder & Rebecca Wicks

Schedulers - Stacey Singleton & Tony Bethea

Navigators - Laura Swift

95