

# **Early-Stage Cancer of the Esophagus and GE Junction**

## **Anatomy**

Food moves from the throat

→ esophagus

→ stomach

→ small bowel (jejunum)



## Types of Esophageal Cancer

There are two common types of esophageal cancer

- Adenocarcinoma
- Squamous Cell Carcinoma

In many ways, these two different types of esophageal cancer behave the same.

We will see later in this video, however, that the treatment **can** be different depending upon whether the cancer is adenocarcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma.

## **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**

## **Esophageal Cancer Staging**

- **T** = Tumor - How deep has cancer grown into the wall of the esophagus?
- **N** = Nodes - Has cancer spread to the lymph nodes?
- **M** = Metastasis - Has the cancer spread to other parts of the body? lungs or liver?

## **Layers of the Wall of the Esophagus**

- Mucosa - Inner layer
- Muscle Wall (muscularis)
- Lymph nodes located in fat outside the muscle



### Early Stage Cancers

Cancers start on the very inside of the layer called the mucosa



## Locally-advanced Cancers

Over time, cancers can grow into the muscular wall



## Lymph Nodes

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



## T Stage

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



## 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.



## M Stage

Some cancers can also spread from the esophagus to the lungs or liver

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



### PET scan

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



## **Endoscopic Ultrasound**

Endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) is a procedure similar to upper endoscopy (EGD) which has an ultrasound probe at the bottom of the scope. This allows measuring the thickness of the cancer. Endoscopic ultrasound can help determine the T stage of the cancer.



## Laparoscopy

Some esophageal cancers can spread inside the abdominal cavity. These areas of spread can be very small, as small as a grain of rice.

In order to detect spread within the abdominal cavity, a procedure called a laparoscopy can be performed in some patients.



## Laparoscopy

A laparoscopy is performed under a general anesthetic.

- Several incisions  $1/4"$  long
- A telescope is inserted to look inside the abdominal cavity.
- Biopsies can be performed.



### Treatment Plans

- Superficial (T1) ⇒ Endoscopic Therapy
- Localized (T1b/T2) ⇒ Surgery
- Locally-advanced (T3/N1) ⇒ Chemo ± Radiation →Surgery
- Metastatic (M1) ⇒ Chemotherapy

## **Localized Cancers**

Patients with locally-advanced esophageal cancer have smaller tumors which have not invaded all the way through the muscle wall and are too large to remove by endoscopic therapy



## **Localized Cancers**

Localized cancers rarely spread to the lymph nodes, which means that surgery alone can often remove the cancer completely.

Localized cancers are less likely to need chemotherapy or radiation because the cancer is localized to the wall of the esophagus.



### Localized Cancers

Localized cancers are not very common, because most people don't know that they have esophageal cancer until they have difficulty eating. The majority of patients who have difficulty eating have a T3 tumor *and* usually need either chemotherapy and/or radiation to prevent recurrences



## Diagnosis

Localized cancers are generally diagnosed with a combination of endoscopic ultrasound and PET scan.

- Endoscopic ultrasound can determine the T stage
- PET scan can look at the nearby lymph nodes



## Surgery

Surgery to remove the esophagus is frequently done for localized esophageal cancers



### **Surgery for Localized Esophageal Cancer**

If surgery is performed, the cancer in the esophagus is examined by the pathologist to confirm the precise thickness of the tumor and its T stage

About 25% of the time, the pathologist finds that the tumor is actually T3 or N1, in which case chemotherapy and/or radiation is needed after surgery.

On the other hand, in 75% of cases surgery is all the therapy that is required and there is no need for chemotherapy and/or radiation

### **Chemotherapy + Radiation for Localized Esophageal Cancer**

An alternative to surgery is to start with a combination of chemotherapy and radiation therapy.

We know that in some cases, chemotherapy + radiation can be curative for esophageal cancer without the need for surgery.

For adenocarcinoma, about 25% of cases are cured with chemotherapy + radiation

For squamous cell carcinoma, about 40% of cases are cured with chemotherapy + radiation

### **Followup after Chemotherapy + Radiation**

The challenge here is that it's difficult to know right away whether chemotherapy + radiation has been effective for esophageal cancer.

In most cases, scans and upper endoscopy performed after chemotherapy + radiation show no signs of cancer, but only a minority of cases are actually cured.

It can take up to two years to know with certainty whether or not an esophageal cancer has been cured by chemotherapy + radiation.

### **Chemotherapy + Radiation CROSS Trial**

**Chemotherapy + Radiation → Surgery ⇒ Longer Survival**

Chemotherapy and radiation were given together over six weeks

### **Chemotherapy + Radiation CROSS Trial**

A typical schedule for chemotherapy + radiation:

- Chemotherapy once per week for six weeks
- Radiation five days per week for six weeks (28 treatments)
- PET scan 4 weeks after the end of radiation
- EGD every 3-6 months for 2 years
- CT scan every 6-12 months

## **Chemotherapy + Radiation - Side Effects**

Radiation kills cancer cells, but can also cause irritation of the lining of the esophagus.

This can make swallowing more challenging the last two weeks of therapy.

A feeding tube is sometimes needed to help with hydration and nutrition.

## **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

## **Peripheral IVs**

Some patients can be treated with an intravenous line placed in the hand or arm for each dose of chemotherapy. The catheter is placed at the beginning of each dose and removed that day.



## **PICC Lines**

A PICC line is placed in Radiology and stays in place during the treatment course



## **Central Venous Port**

A central venous port is an implantable device that makes the administration of chemotherapy easier



### Central Venous Port

A central venous port is typically placed underneath the skin below the right collarbone



### **Central Venous Port**

When it is time for chemotherapy, a needle is inserted through the skin into the port



## Restaging

CT or PET scan will be performed after preoperative therapy

## Surgery

[Surgery Slideshow](#)