

ESOPHAGEAL CANCER

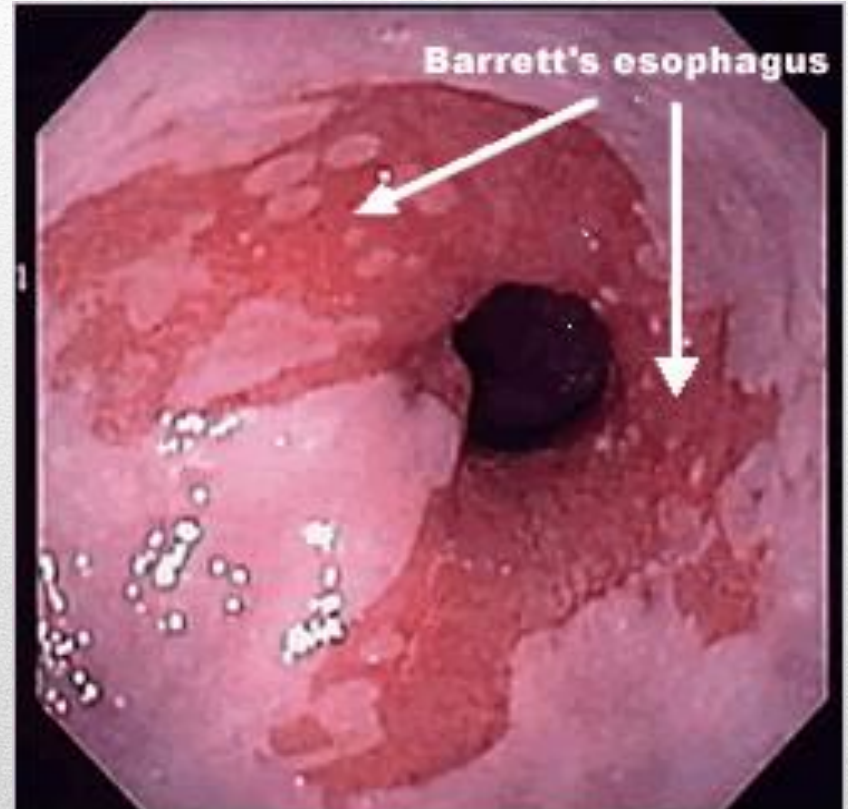
Treated with surgery & radiation



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CANCER



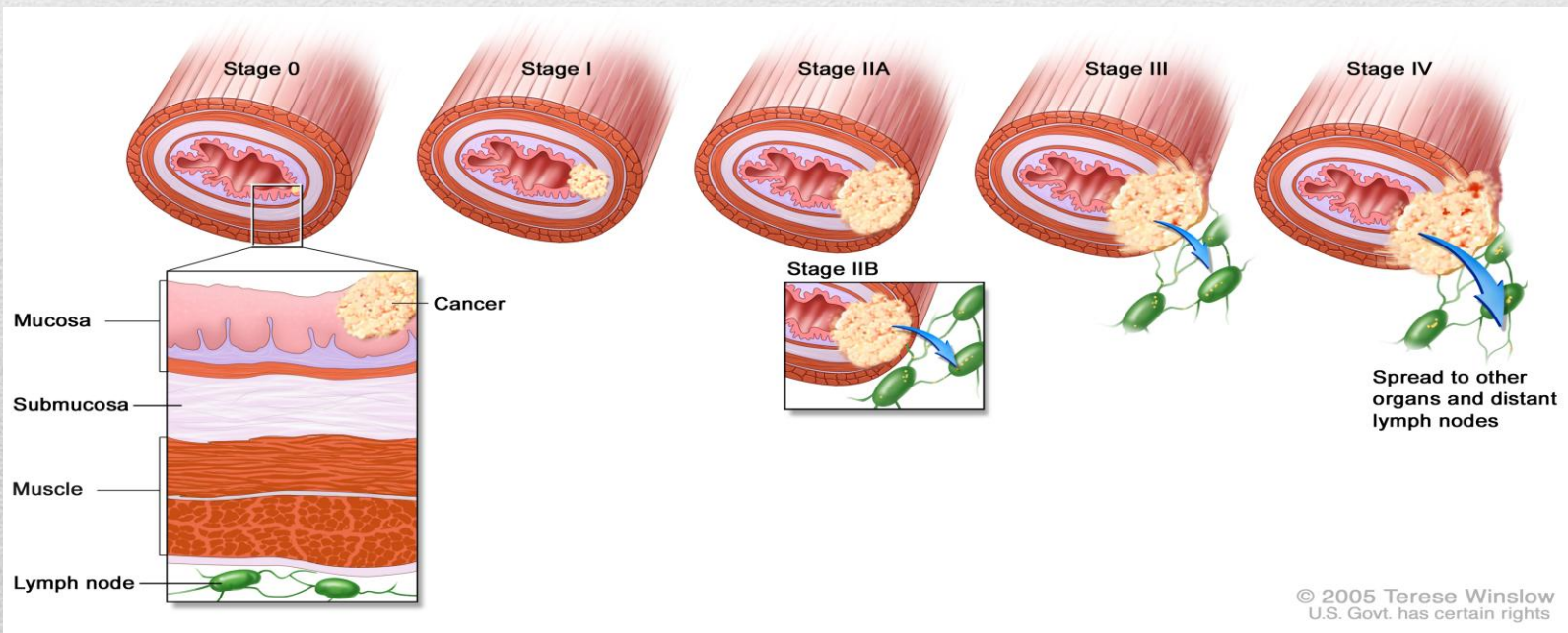
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5pP4bMm9yNQ>

STAGES OF CANCER

- **Stage 0 (High-grade Dysplasia)**- abnormal cells are found in the inner (mucosal) layer of the esophageal wall that may become cancerous.
 - (Barrett's Esophagus)
 - **Stage I**- divided into Stage IA and Stage IB, depending on where the cancer is found.
 - **Stage II**- divided into Stage IIA and Stage IIB, depending on where the cancer has spread.
 - **IIB**: cancer has spread into the outer (connective tissue) layer of the esophageal wall; or is in the inner (mucosal) layer and may have spread into the middle (muscle) layer of the esophageal wall. Cancer is found in 1 or 2 lymph nodes near the tumor.
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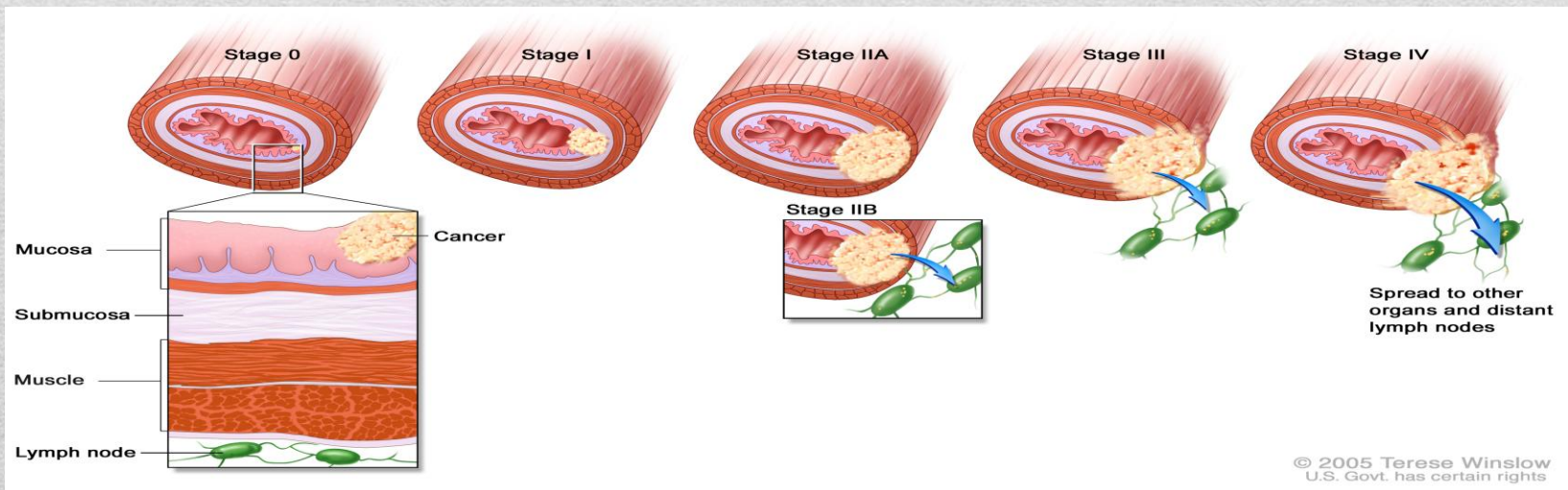
STAGES OF CANCER CONTINUED

- **Stage III-** divided into Stage IIIA, Stage IIIB, and Stage IIIC depending on where the cancer has spread.
- **Stage IV-** cancer has spread to other parts of the body.



TERMINOLOGY OF MALIGNANCY

- **T (TX, T0, Tis, T1-T4)** = extent of the tumor
 - **T1:** cancer is growing into the tissue under the epithelium
- **N (NX, N0-N4)** = extent of spread to the lymph nodes
 - **N1:** cancer spread to 1 or 2 nearby lymph nodes
- **M (MX, M0, M1)** = presence of distant metastasis (spreading)
 - **M0:** cancer hasn't spread (metastasized) to distant organs.



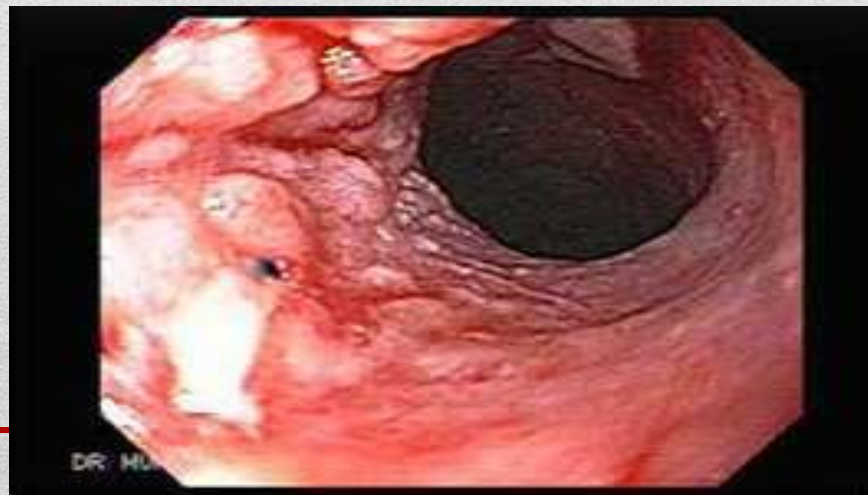
COMMON TYPES OF ESOPHAGEAL CANCER

Squamous (Epidermoid) Cell Carcinoma

Squamous cells are thin, flat cells found in the tissue on the surface of the skin, organs, the respiratory system, and the gastro-intestinal tract. Squamous Cell Carcinoma begins with a nodule, cell death follows, and an ulcer or blister like cancer appears.

Risk Factors

- Tobacco use
- Heavy alcohol use



COMMON TYPES OF ESOPHAGEAL CANCER

Adenocarcinoma (gland) of The Esophagus

Adenocarcinoma begins in the cells that line certain internal organs and that have gland-like (secretory) properties. The secretory properties produce and release fluids such as mucus (usually in the lower part of the esophagus, near the stomach).

Risk Factors

- Male Gender
 - Older age
 - Tobacco Use
 - Barrett's Esophagus
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SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH ADENOCARCINOMA

- Dysphagia
 - Heartburn and Indigestion
 - Cough and hoarseness
 - Regurgitation of food
 - Odynophagia (painful swallowing)
 - Pain behind the breastbone
 - Weight Loss
 - Vomiting Blood
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