

# Successful Treatment of T2 Esophageal Adenocarcinoma with Endoscopic Mucosal Resection

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## Background

- The incidence of esophageal adenocarcinoma continues to rise in the United States with a 16 fold increase over the last 50 years.
- The prognosis of the esophageal adenocarcinoma is very poor with a 5 year survival rate of 14%.
- The standard of care for esophageal adenocarcinoma is highly dependent on the staging of the cancer.
- Typically, patients with T1 stage cancer are treated with endoscopic mucosal resection while T2 stage cancer patients are treated with an esophagectomy.
- Here, a case of a patient with T2 esophageal adenocarcinoma who was successfully treated with EMR is presented.

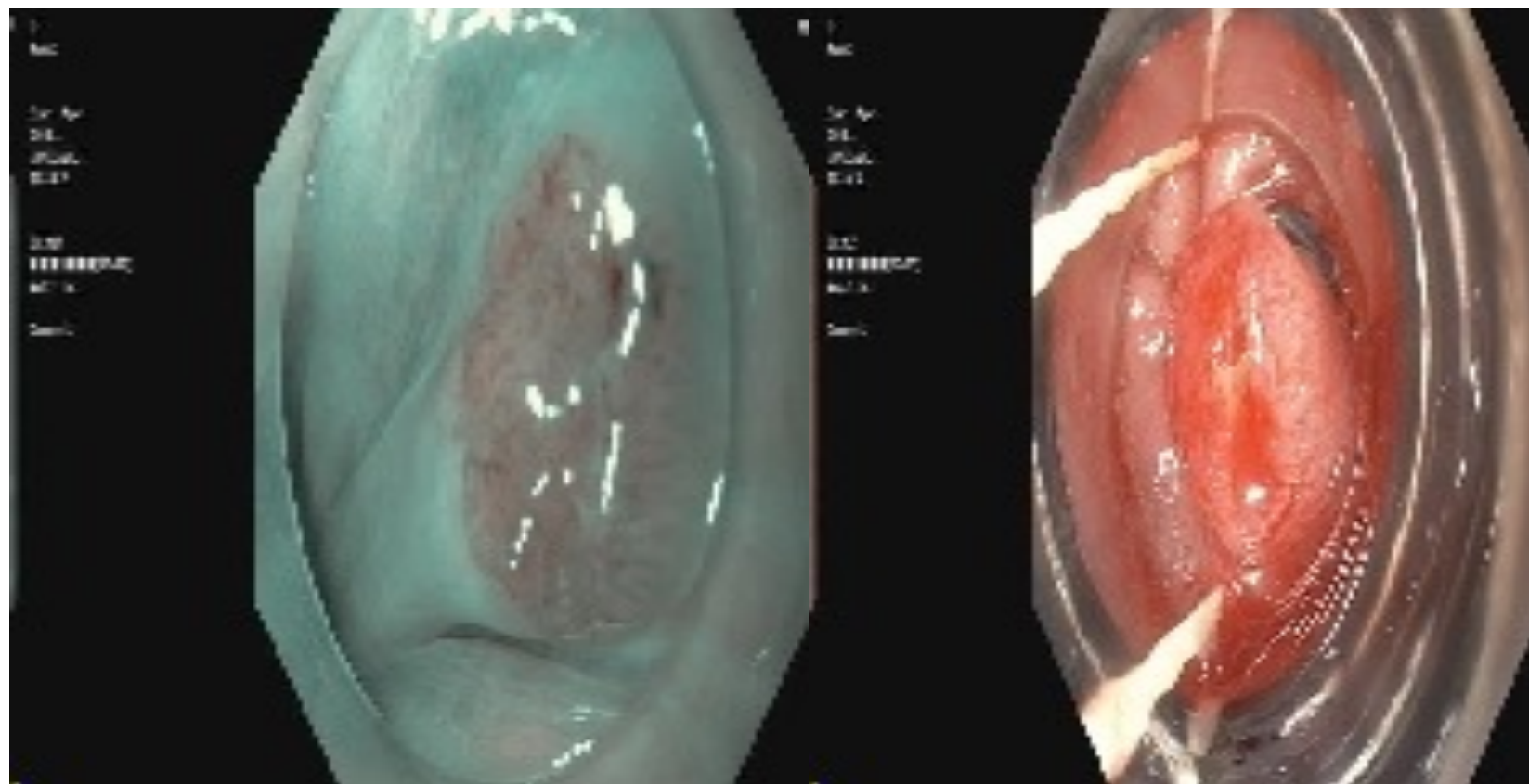


Image 1: Esophageal Nodule

Image 2: Banding of Esophageal Nodule with EMR

## Case Summary

- The patient is a 77-year-old male with a past medical history significant for chronic hepatitis C, cirrhosis, PAD, HTN, GERD, dyslipidemia and remote tobacco use who presented to our clinic with short segment Barrett's esophagus with high-grade dysplasia.
- He underwent a radiofrequency ablation procedure for treatment of the SSBE with high-grade dysplasia.
- The patient returned six months after the first session of RFA for follow-up EGD with RFA.
- During this EGD, a 10 mm nodular lesion was noted at 36 cm from the incisors (Image 1). The lesion was removed at that time by endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) (Image 2).
- The resected esophageal lesion was significant for adenocarcinoma (Image 3).
- The tumor was found to extend into the muscularis propria signifying a T2 grade of tumor. A 3mm margin were clear of involvement and no lymph node involvement was noted on EUS.
- Both CTA and CT chest w/ contrast were done and the tumor was graded as a T2N0M0 tumor.
- In the following month, an EUS was performed which showed no suspicious mucosal abnormalities around the previous EMR site.
- The patient later underwent two more follow-up EGDs with biopsies as well as EUS to evaluate for any new growth and came back normal

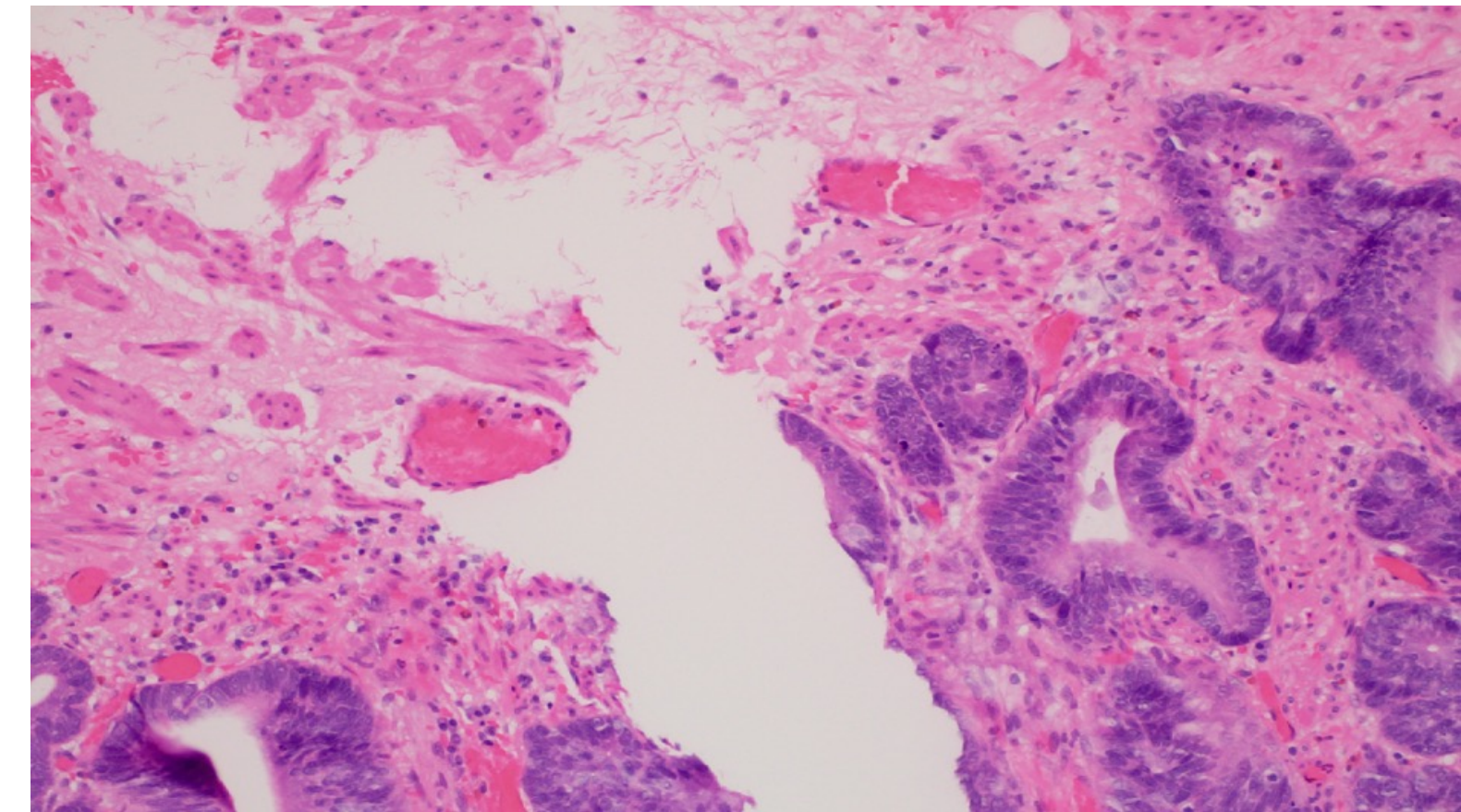


Image 3: Esophageal adenocarcinoma

## Discussion

- The treatment of esophageal carcinoma is dependent upon the staging of the cancer.
- Traditionally, patients with early-stage esophageal cancer such as those with T1a lesions are candidates for EMR treatment of disease.
- The treatment protocol for T2N0 disease is less definite as it falls into an intermediate group. Typically, patients undergo esophagectomy with some institutions opting for the use of neoadjuvant chemotherapy prior to surgical resection.
- Endoscopic resection of T2 esophageal adenocarcinoma is not the mainstay course of treatment.
- In this case, EMR was successful in treating and preventing recurrence of T2 esophageal adenocarcinoma in the patient.
- With high morbidity and mortality associated with esophagectomy, this case highlights a potential of considering endoscopic resection in managing selected T2 tumors prior to esophagectomy.