

◇Surgical Treatment of Superficial Esophageal Cancer

나국주, Kook Joo Na, M.D., Hiromasa Fujita, M.D., * Hideaki Yamana, M.D., *

Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, Chonnam University Hospital * Department of First Surgery, Kurume University School of Medicine, Japan

배경 및 목적 : Detection of superficial esophageal cancer are increasing and controversy continues concerning the strategy of treatment according to depth of invasion. In order to evaluate the efficacy of diagnostic tools and surgical treatment, we studied 103 patients with surgically resected superficial esophageal cancer.

방법 : Evaluation was performed according to clinical findings, pathological findings, gross type, depth of invasion, lymph node metastasis, lymphatic invasion, vascular invasion, size of the lesion and operative results.

결과 : There was 9 m1 cancers, 10 m2, 13 m3, 15 sm1, 24 sm2, and 32 sm3. Lymphatic invasion, lymph node metastasis or recurrence was observed as cancer invades deeper than the muscularis mucosa. In case of m1 or m2 cancers, lymph node metastasis, lymphatic invasion, or blood vessel invasion was not recognized, but in case of m3, sm1, sm2, and sm3, lymph node metastasis was recognized in 15.4%, 26.7%, 16.7%, 43.8%, respectively. The right recurrent laryngeal nerve node and periesophageal nodes were most frequent recurrent site. The accuracy of diagnostic tools to detect the depth of invasion was low, 37.5% in esophagography, 47.6% in endoscopy, 45.8% in endoscopic ultrasonography. Overestimation was very common. The 5-year survival except hospital death was 85.7% in m1 and m2 lesion, 79.1% in m3 and sm1 lesion, 63.1% in sm2 and sm3 lesion. ($p < 0.05$) The prognostic factor to survival is age (> 75 years), depth of invasion, lymph node dissection, and operative approach. ($p < 0.05$)

결론 : In conclusion, the depth of invasion and lymph node dissection is best guide as strategy of treatment of superficial esophageal cancer, however the accuracy of diagnostic tools is relatively low yet, and then further development is required to improve the diagnostic accuracy. Continued interest and evaluation is required for strategy of treatment of superficial esophageal cancer.

책임저자: 나국주 (전남대학교) 발표자: 나국주 (전남대학교)