

## Esophageal cancer

### Definition

Esophageal cancer is cancer that starts in the esophagus. This is the tube through which food moves from the mouth to the stomach.

### Alternative Names

Cancer - esophagus

### Causes

Esophageal cancer is not common in the United States. It occurs most often in men over 50 years old.

There are two main types of esophageal cancer: squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma. These two types look different from each other under the microscope.

Squamous cell esophageal cancer is linked to smoking and drinking too much alcohol.

Adenocarcinoma is the more common type of esophageal cancer. Having Barrett esophagus increases the risk of this type of cancer. Acid reflux disease (gastroesophageal reflux disease, or GERD) can develop into Barrett esophagus. Other risk factors include smoking, being male, or being obese.

### Symptoms

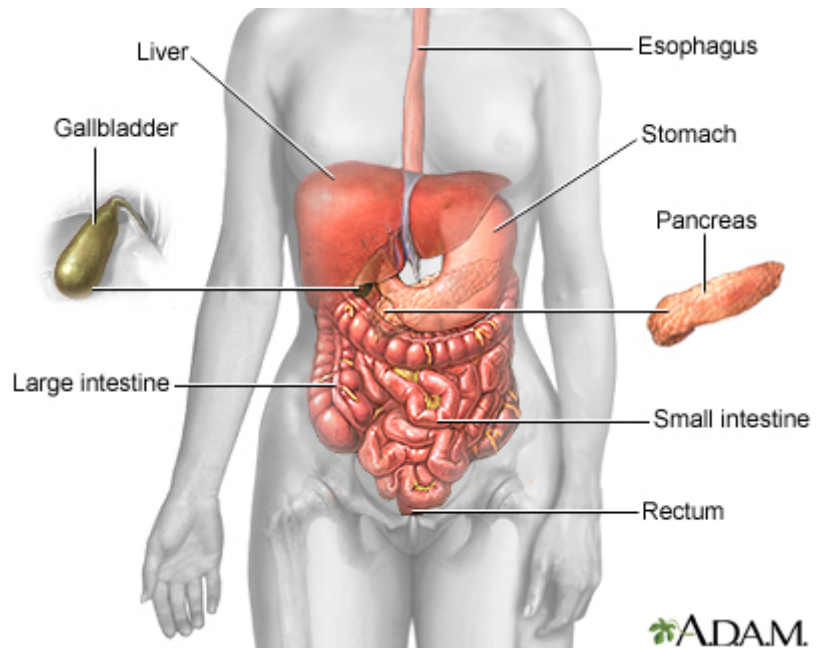
Symptoms may include any of the following:

- Backward movement of food through the esophagus and possibly mouth (regurgitation)
- Chest pain not related to eating
- Difficulty swallowing solids or liquids
- Heartburn
- Vomiting blood
- Weight loss

### Exams and Tests

Tests used to help diagnose esophageal cancer may include:

- Series of x-rays taken to examine the esophagus (barium swallow)
- Chest MRI or thoracic CT (usually used to help determine the stage of the disease)
- Endoscopic ultrasound (also sometimes used to determine the stage of disease)



Standing or sitting after a meal can prevent heartburn



ADAM.

- Test to examine and remove a sample of the lining of the esophagus (esophagogastroduodenoscopy, EGD)
- PET scan (sometimes useful for determining the stage of disease, and whether surgery is possible)

Stool testing may show small amounts of blood in the stool.

## Treatment

EGD will be used to obtain a tissue sample from the esophagus to diagnose cancer.

When the cancer is only in the esophagus and has not spread, surgery will be done. The cancer and part, or all, of the esophagus is removed. The surgery may be done using:

- Open surgery, during which 1 or 2 larger incisions are made.
- Minimally invasive surgery, during which a 2 to 4 small incisions are made in the belly. A laparoscope with a tiny camera is inserted into the belly through one of the incisions.

Radiation therapy may also be used instead of surgery in some cases when the cancer has not spread outside the esophagus.

Either chemotherapy, radiation, or both may be used to shrink the tumor and make surgery easier to perform.

If the person is too ill to have major surgery or the cancer has spread to other organs, chemotherapy or radiation may be used to help reduce symptoms. This is called palliative therapy. In such cases, the disease is usually not curable.

Besides a change in diet, other treatments that may be used to help the patient swallow include:

- Dilating (widening) the esophagus using an endoscope. Sometimes a stent is placed to keep the esophagus open.
- A feeding tube into the stomach.
- Photodynamic therapy, in which a special drug is injected into the tumor and is then exposed to light. The light activates the medicine that attacks the tumor.

## Support Groups

You can ease the stress of illness by joining a cancer support group. Sharing with others who have common experiences and problems can help you not feel alone

## Outlook (Prognosis)

When the cancer has not spread outside the esophagus, surgery may improve the chance of survival.

When the cancer has spread to other areas of the body, a cure is generally not possible. Treatment is directed toward relieving symptoms.

## Possible Complications

Complications may include:

- Pneumonia
- Severe weight loss from not eating enough

## When to Contact a Medical Professional

Call your health care provider if you have difficulty swallowing with no known cause and it does not get better. Also call if you have other symptoms of esophageal cancer.

## Prevention

To reduce your risk of cancer of the esophagus:

- DO NOT smoke.
- Limit or DO NOT drink alcoholic beverages.
- Get checked by your doctor if you have severe GERD.
- Get regular checkups if you have Barrett esophagus.

## References

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