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TÍTULO: Adenocarcinoma of the Esophagogastric Junction - Experience of a Cancer Center in Northern Portugal

OBJECTIVO/

INTRODUÇÃO: Because of its location and biological behavior, the ideal treatment of patients with tumors of the gastroesophageal junction is controversial. This study was designed to evaluate the management and outcome of these tumors in our institution

MATERIAL E

MÉTODOS: We performed a retrospective cohort study. We studied a series of consecutive patients with adenocarcinoma of the esophagogastric junction admitted to a single cancer center from Jan-2009 to Dec-2011. Tumor characteristics, patient data, outcome of surgery and multimodal treatment, prognostic factors and survival rates had been reviewed

RESULTADOS: A total of 151 patients were studied (18,2% of all gastric tumors). Sixty-four patients had clinical stage IV at diagnosis. In the subgroup which underwent surgical resection (58 patients) the postoperative morbidity CTCAE 3/4 was 20% and in-hospital mortality was 5%. The mean number of dissected lymph nodes was 31. Thirty-nine (62%) patients had lymph node metastases and forty-six (79%) were T3 or T4. Twenty-eight patients had recurrent disease and twenty of these had systemic spread of disease at the time of diagnosis. The 3-year overall survival and disease free survival was 46 and 42%, respectively. Multivariate analysis shown that the extent of lymph node metastasis and female gender were the only independent prognostic factors

DISCUSSÃO: Most patients with gastric cancer have advanced-stage disease at presentation. The only factors of poor prognostic were the lymph node metastasis and the female gender

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