TÍTULO: The impact of histological subtype on the prognosis of esophageal adenocarcinoma

OBJECTIVO/INTRODUÇÃO: In gastric adenocarcinoma, histological subtype according to Laurén (intestinal/ diffuse/ mixed type) has a significant impact on prognosis. It is unknown whether the same holds true in esophageal adenocarcinoma.

MATERIAL E MÉTODOS: Data were collected from all esophageal adenocarcinoma patients treated with curative intent in our institute between 1998 and 2014. Treatment involved neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy followed by surgery or definitive chemoradiotherapy. Histological subtype and tumor regression grade (Mandard) were determined by reassessment of endoscopic biopsies and surgical resection specimens. The impact of the histological subtype on survival was calculated with a Cox model.

RESULTADOS: Median overall survival differed significantly between patients with intestinal (n=120; 34 months), diffuse (n=28; 18 months) or mixed (n=11; 25 months) type esophageal adenocarcinoma (p=0.026). In multivariable analysis, the diffuse type was associated with shorter survival (diffuse vs. intestinal, HR 1.99; 95%CI, 1.19-3.33; p=0.009). A (sub)total tumor regression was significantly less after chemoradiotherapy than in diffuse type adenocarcinomas (59% vs. 24%; p=0.016).

DISCUSSÃO: Diffuse type adenocarcinomas of the esophagus showed a significantly worse prognosis and demonstrated significantly less regression after chemoradiotherapy than intestinal type adenocarcinomas. A differentiated approach in the potentially curative treatment of patients with esophageal adenocarcinoma should be considered.

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