

Incidence and Prognostic Impact of Recurrence in Esophageal Carcinoma Patients Achieving Complete Pathological Response After Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy or Perioperative Chemotherapy

Sibgha Aimon, Muhammad Anas Bin Akhtar, Abdul Ahad, Touqeer Zahid, Aamir Ali Syed, Shahid Khattak, Ali Raza Khan
Department of Surgical Oncology, Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Lahore, Pakistan.

Objectives

- To determine the recurrence rate in patients who achieved complete pathological response undergoing esophagectomy after either chemoradiotherapy (chemoXRT) or perioperative chemotherapy.
- To determine the prognostic impact on survival

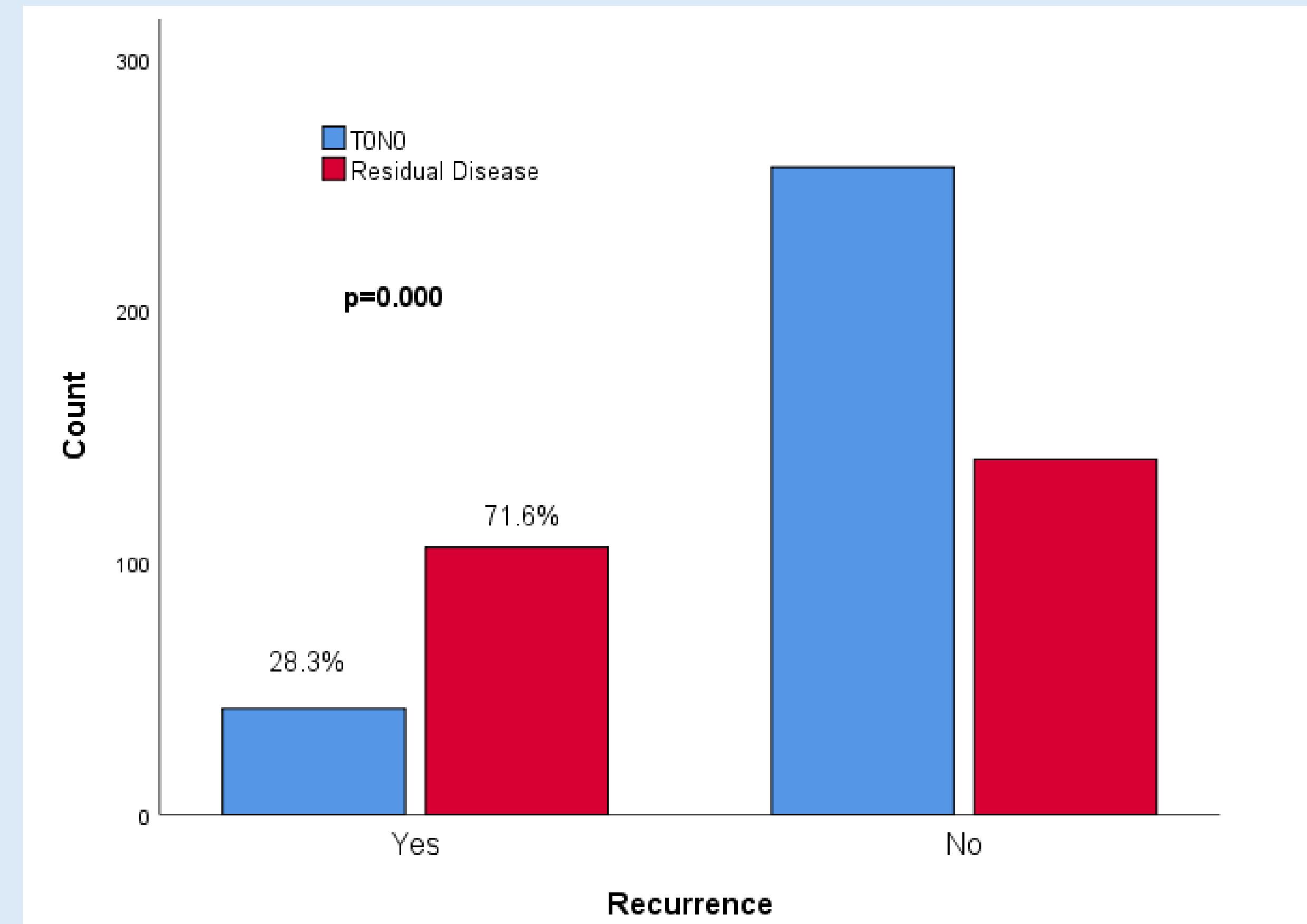
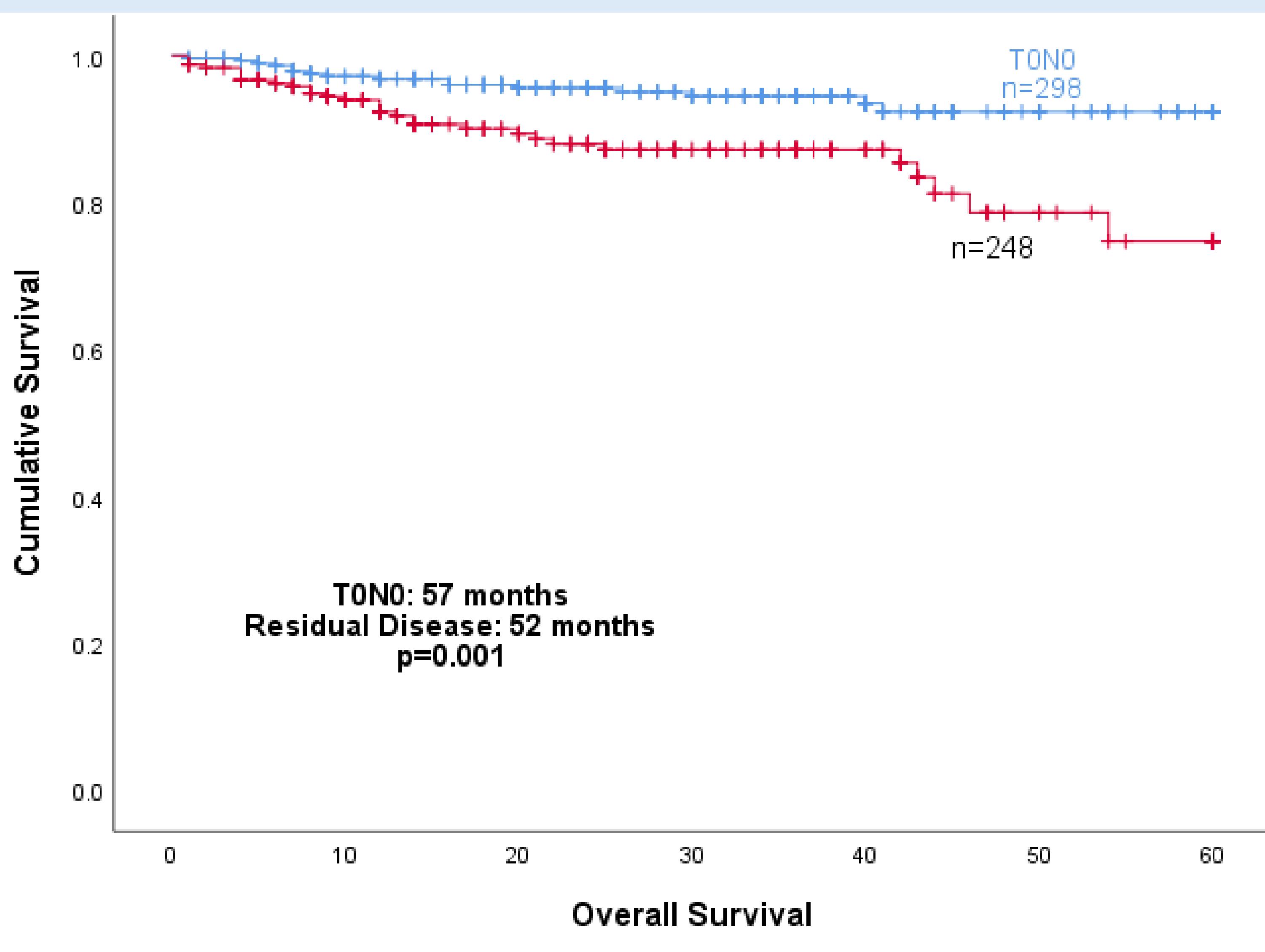
Materials and Methods

This study is a retrospective analysis, conducted in Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Lahore. Data was collected from 1st January 2019-31st December 2023.

Patients who underwent Esophagectomy for esophageal carcinoma were included in the study. Patient who underwent palliative resection, upfront surgery or emergency procedure were excluded.

Results

Variables	Value (n=546)
Gender	Male 51 % Female 49%
Age	44±9 years
BMI	21.6±4kg/m2
Site of disease	Distal Esophagus: 52.6% Mid Esophagus: 25.3% Gastroesophageal junction: 12.6%
Pathology	Squamous Cell Carcinoma: 85.7% Adenocarcinoma: 14.3%
Type of Neoadjuvant Treatment	Chemoradiotherapy: 92.3% Chemotherapy: 7.7%
Procedure performed	McKeown Esophagectomy: 78.6% Ivor Lewis Esophagectomy: 18.7% Trans-hiatal Esophagectomy: 2.7%
Margin status	R0: 95.1% R1: 4.9%
Pathological Stage	Stage 1: 69.5% Stage 2: 10.5% Stage 3: 16.6% Stage 4: 3.4%
Pathological Complete Response (pCR)	54.8% Squamous cell Carcinoma: 95.3% Adenocarcinoma: 4.6%
Recurrence	27.1% Recurrence in PCR: 7.6%
Site of Recurrence	Local: 44.59% Distant: 48.6% Both: 6.7%
Mortality rate	8.4%
Overall Survival	PCR: 57±0.7 months Residual Disease: 52±1 months p=0.001
Disease free survival	PCR: 52±1 months Residual Disease: 35±1 months p=0.000



Conclusion

Complete pathological response is associated with improved survival outcomes and reduce recurrence in esophageal carcinoma.

