X-ray diagnosis of esophageal cancer

Abstract

Provides analysis of x-ray diagnosis of esophageal cancer, ranging from routine x-rays of the body and ending at CT against the backdrop of the introduction of gas into the mediastinum. Topografanoatomicheskie highlights the difficulties in distinguishing cancerous tumors of the esophagus in the germination of surrounding organs and tissues that sharply hampers not only perform radical surgery, but also the development of algorithm of conservative treatment. Stresses the added value of pneumomediastinografii to clarify the nature of the invasive growth of cancer of the esophagus.

Keywords: esophagus cancer, invasion, diagnostics

Introduction

While working in various ontological hospitals in Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Russia took stage score diagnostic capabilities also go other x-ray method. If Kazakhstan (Kzyl-Orda regional Oncology Center) it was a normal x-ray graphs and the esophagus, then in Ukraine (Kyiv n/and rentgenoradiologicheskij and Oncology Institute) were already applied tomografija, rentgenokinematografia, double contrast of the esophagus after the introduction of oxygen into the mediastinum, in Russia (Krasnodarskije krajonkodispenser, regional hospital, emergency hospital) added to computed tomography. I must say that in all of these medical institutions concentrated a large number of patients with cancer of the esophagus. In Kzyl-Orda because of provincial differences (esophageal cancer ranks first among ontological diseases), in Ukraine-by directing patients from all regions, and in the Kuban region from all areas. This explains the large number of patients with the disease, which has been under our supervision. It should be emphasized that esophageal cancer is among the most severe of oenological processes.1, 3 The life expectancy of the first symptoms of the disease and death is 7-12 months.2-5 Extension of the life of the patient prior to 2.5 years is considered an achievement.7-9 Some other methods, including rentgenokinematografija, are rarely applied due to technical complexity of manipulation.

The purpose of the study

Evaluate the diagnostic capabilities of x-ray techniques, which are most often applied in the clinic in the diagnosis of esophageal cancer.

Material and methods

Of the 711 patients aimed at medical institutions listed age was from 18 to 93 years. The youngest of them was a resident of Kazakhstan. Men were almost 2.5 times more than women. All of them were in a State of dramatic mental oppression, up to complete indifference to their fate. And, as a rule, it is easy to agree on any medical manipulations. During the initial screening and diagnosis of esophagus picture was installed at 591(83.1%) patient. But these medical manipulations. During the initial screening and diagnosis of esophageal cancer. In Kzyl-Orda because of provincial differences (esophageal cancer ranks first among ontological diseases), in Ukraine-by directing patients from all regions, and in the Kuban region from all areas. This explains the large number of patients with the disease, which has been under our supervision. It should be emphasized that esophageal cancer is among the most severe of oenological processes.1, 3 The life expectancy of the first symptoms of the disease and death is 7-12 months.2-5 Extension of the life of the patient prior to 2.5 years is considered an achievement.7-9 Some other methods, including rentgenokinematografija, are rarely applied due to technical complexity of manipulation.

Results

Of the 260 patients, which was introduced by gas or in the mediastinum, or into the abdominal cavity, with the subsequent, or dual (introduction only barium masses in the lumen of the esophagus) or triple (introduction of barium and with inflation lumen body inside using probe) have been obtained the following results. At 27(13.8%) from 260 to exclude the germination of esophageal cancer in adjacent organs and tissues, and then perform the radical surgery. At 16(6.1%) patients with complaints bring on dysphagia, install benign nature of this symptom, including: 8-deviation of the ösophagus, 3-like constriction, 4-diverticula (Figure 1 & Figure 2).

Conclusion

In determining operability esophageal cancer the most informative place can be considered a pneumomediastinografii. Got gas in the mediastinum pushes tissues and helps define their mobility.
Acknowledgments

None.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares that there is no conflicts of interest.

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