

Profile of esophageal cancer in the region of Marrakech

Hlili Fadoua

Department of Hepato-Gastroenterology, CHU Mohamed VI Marrakech, Morocco

Cancer of the esophagus is the ninth cancer, the most common worldwide, including endoscopy plays a key role in the diagnosis and screening. It is a cancer prognosis particularly serious when the need for therapeutic advances both surgical and non-surgical to improve prognosis. The aim of our study is to determine the epidemiological, clinical, paraclinical, histologic, therapeutic and evolutionary of this cancer in the region of Marrakech.

Materials and Methods: Our work is a descriptive and retrospective study over a period of four years from June 2007 to June 2011 led to the gastroenterology department of the CHU Mohammed VI in Marrakech.

Results: Twenty five cases have been collected in the study hospital with a prevalence of 0.45%. The average age of our patients was 56 years with a clear male predominance (sex ratio 3.15). About the factors implicated, intoxication éthylo-smoking was found in 83% of cases, GERD and OBC were found in 34% of cases. At endoscopy, the cancer was located in the lower third 48% of cases. Squamous cell carcinoma was the predominant histological form (87.3% of cases). T2N0M0 classification has to offer ten patients underwent a surgical procedure (esophagectomy with esophagogastric anastomosis) was curative resection in 7 cases and palliative in 3 patients. The remaining cases were given a combination chemo radiotherapy (15 patients). The evolution was good in 8 cases with a mean 20 months, including two cases has 5 years of treatment. Recurrence was noted in an average period of 6 months in 5 cases. We deplore 18 deaths.

Conclusion: The diagnosis of esophageal cancer remains the late stage of metastasis where the value of screening by upper endoscopy in patients at risk. Our series demonstrates that early diagnosis can significantly improve the prognosis