

The effect of endoscopic screening on esophageal cancer

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Background: To evaluate the effect of the endoscopic screening projects on esophageal cancer survival rate, which is been applied in high risk area in China.

Methods: Endoscopic examination with iodine staining and index biopsy was performed in resident age from 40 to 69 in Ci County, Hebei province. The intervention group was the population who were endoscopic screened, and the control group was the population who were not. The two groups were followed up.

Results: From 2000 to 2009, 1733 cancer new cases were diagnosed in endoscopic screening group and control group in Ci County, Hebei province. The incidence of esophageal cancer of 40-69 population by endoscopic screening is 4.1%, and the mortality rate is 2.8%; meanwhile the incidence of control group is 5.4%, and the mortality rate is 4.0%; The 1-5 years relative survival rate (RSR) of esophageal cancer by endoscopic screening are 47.0% 39.9% 35.4% 31.8% 30.6% separately, which are 33.0%, 25.4%, 22.5%, 21.6%, 21.4% in control group. The incidence rate, mortality rate and RSR of the two groups are statistically significant ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusion: It is demonstrated that endoscopic screening can increase the survival rate on esophageal cancers.

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