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Rapid growing esophageal adenocarcinoma 1 case**Pyung hwa Park**

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Barrett's esophagus is the risk factor for esophageal cancer but the pathogenesis of Barrett's esophagus and the mechanism of transformation into adenocarcinoma is uncertain. The author sees the rapidly growing esophageal adenocarcinoma, look like Barrett's esophagus and report it. The case study begins with a 83-year-old male visited our hospital suffering from dysphagia and weight loss 9 months ago. The vital sign and lab data were normal range. Endoscopic examination demonstrated 3 cm sized tongue like mucosal projection at squamous columnar junction from incisor 34 cm. Endoscopic biopsy was done, the result of biopsy was confirmed as chronic inflammation with focal atypical cell and moderate squamous epithelial dysplasia. No definite mass formation along esophagus on CT. Three month later, follow up endoscopic biopsy was done, the result of biopsy was confirmed as epithelial hyperplasia and mild dysplasia. Esophageal stricture was noted but endoscopic passage was possible. Recently, he was admitted to our hospital due to vomiting. Endoscopic examination demonstrated submucosal tumor like bulging lesion with central ulcer from incisor 32 cm. Esophageal stricture was noted and endoscopic passage was impossible. Endoscopic biopsy was done, the result of biopsy was confirmed as adenocarcinoma, poorly differentiated. Patient performed cervical esophgogastrostomy with lymph node dissection and proximal gastrectomy and tubogastroplasty. Finally confirmed stage IIIa (T2, N2, M0)

Biography

Pyung hwa Park has completed her MD from Yonsei University School of Medicine. She is Gastroenterologist work at Catholic University of Korea. She has published more than 3 papers in reputed journal.

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