

### preoperative chemo-radiotherapy in upper gastrointestinal malignancies

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#### outline

- esophageal & GEJ cancer
- gastric cancer
- pancreatic adenocarcinoma

# general facts advantages of neoadjuvant therapy

- assess response to primary tumor
- improve local control
- early treatment micrometastases
- sterilization of LNs
- intact blood supply; improved delivery of ChT & RT
- facilitate R0 & pCR resection

# general facts disadvantages of neoadjuvant therapy

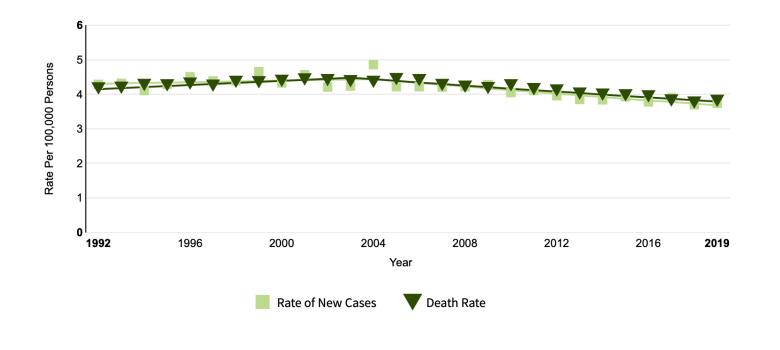
- staging
- toxicity
- increase in postoperative complications

esophageal & gastroesophageal junction cancer

### epidemiology

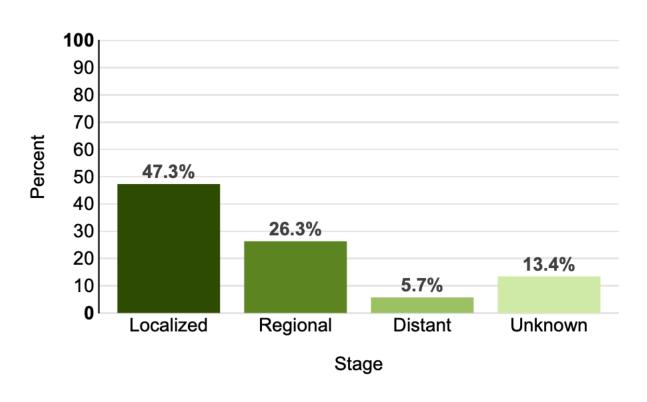
Estimated New Cases in 2022	20,640
% of All New Cancer Cases	1.1%
Estimated Deaths in 2022	16,410
% of All Cancer Deaths	2.7%





### epidemiology

#### **5-Year Relative Survival**

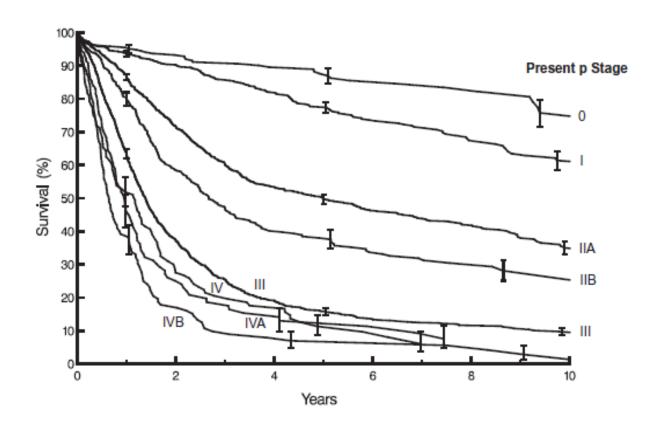


#### general facts

- aggressive disease
- poor 5y OS; rarely exceeds 40%
- 17th in incidence
- 6th in overall mortality
- surgery: mainstay of management
- shift to multimodality regimens

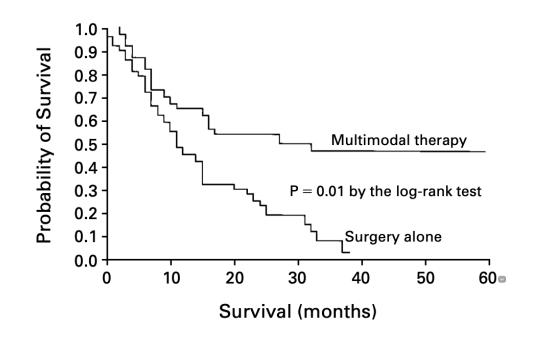
# thoracic esophagus tumors surgery alone

analysis of 4627 patients with esophageal cancer who were treated with surgery alone, without adjuvant or neoadjuvant therapy, five-year survival rates were 42 percent, but they were <50 percent for all disease stages except T1NO cases, and they were 15 percent for any patient with node-positive disease



### NACRT vs. surgery alone (ADC) Irish trial

- ADC
- 58 pts NACRT vs. 55 surgery
- 14% upper 1/3; 51% medial 1/3; 35% GEJ
- endopoints: 3y OS 36 vs. 6%pCR 25%



"multimodal treatment is superior to surgery alone for patients with resectable adenocarcinoma of the esophagus"