

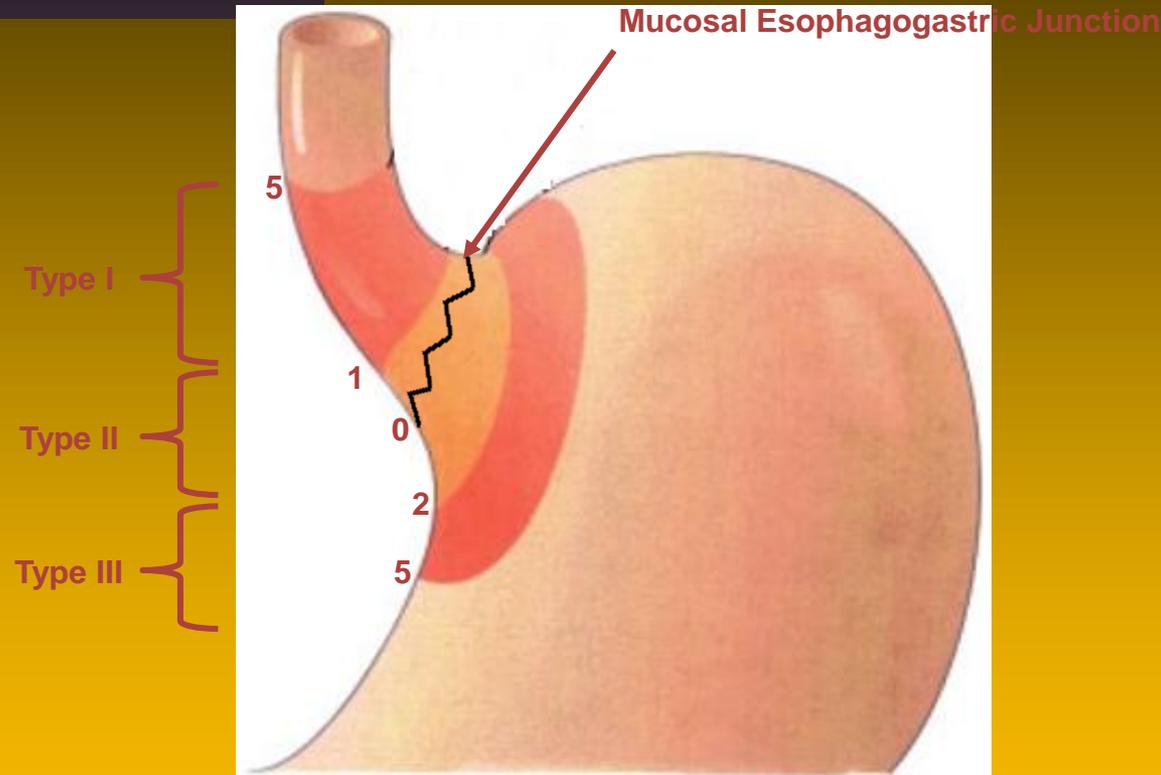
# Approccio chirurgico dei tumori della giunzione esofago-gastrica

*CARMINE NAPOLITANO*

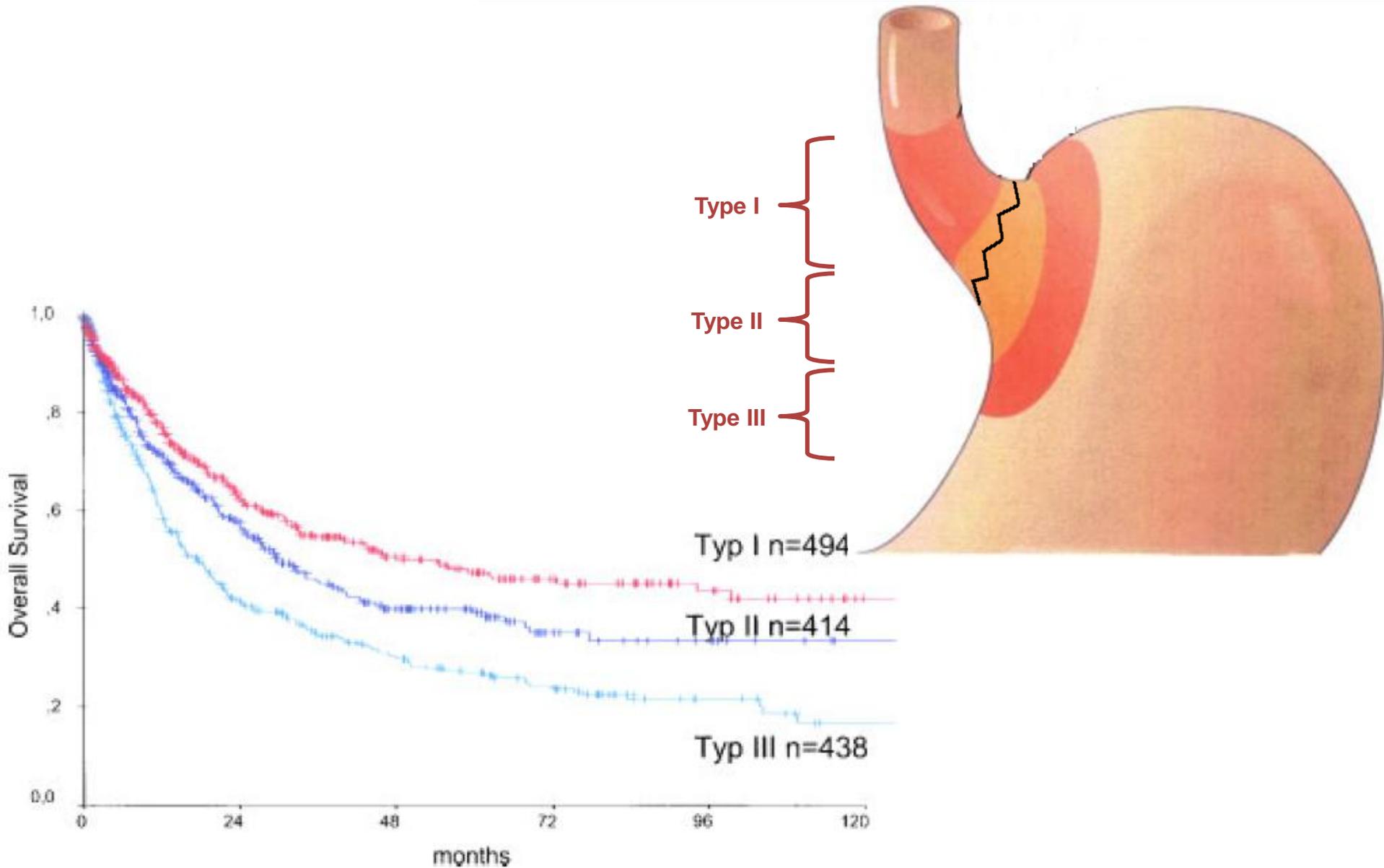
*AOU "SAN GIOVANNI DI DIO E RUGGI D'ARAGONA"*

*CHIRURGIA ONCOLOGICA e M.I.*

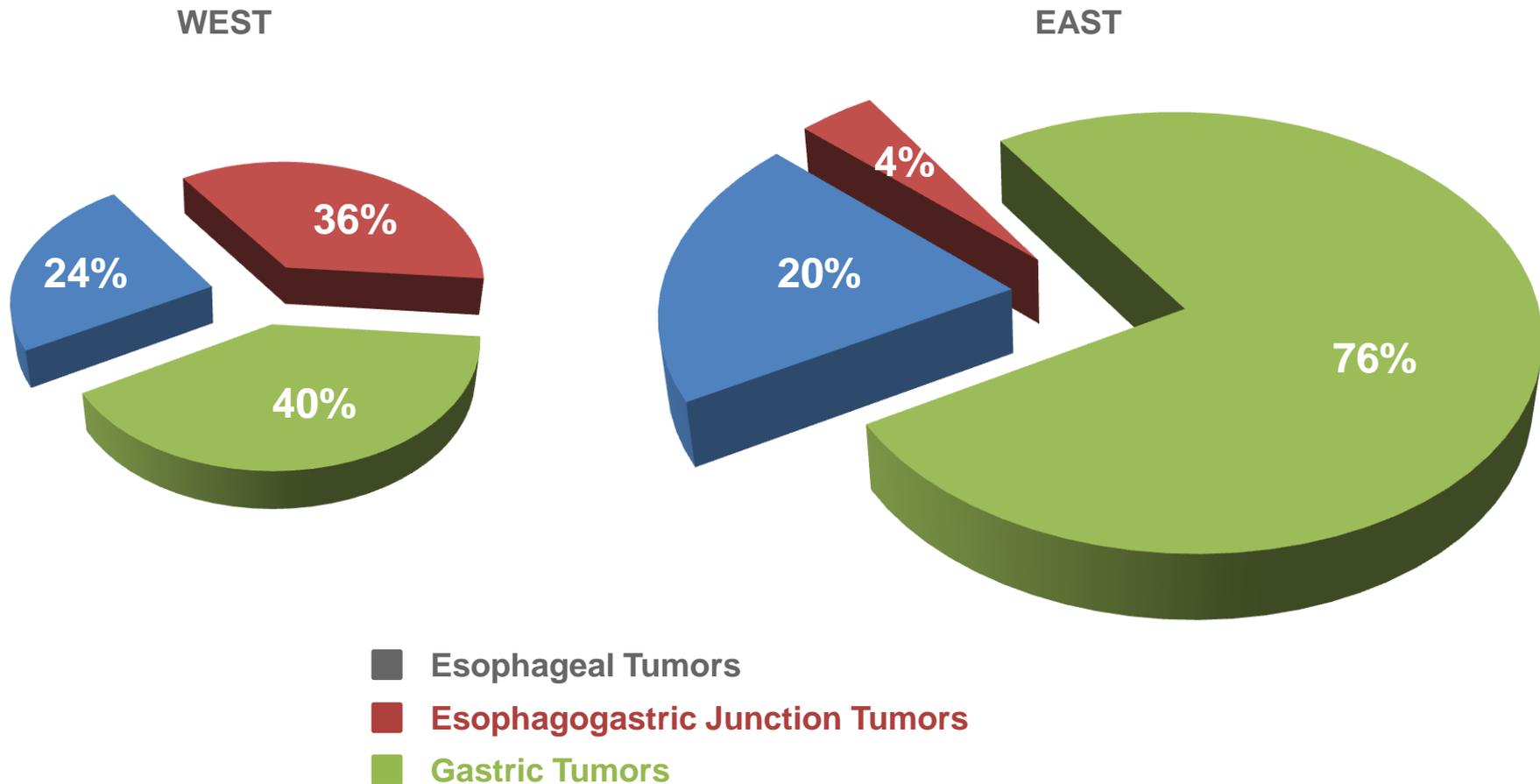
# Siewert's Classification

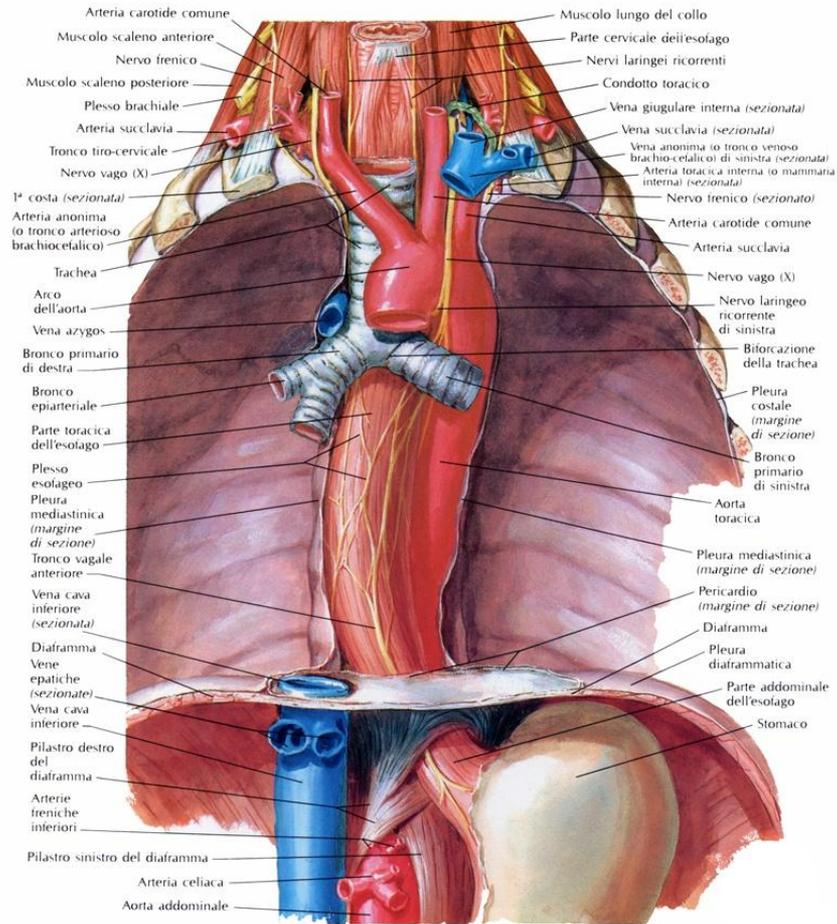


# Siewert's Classification: prognosis



# Incidence ( West vs. East )



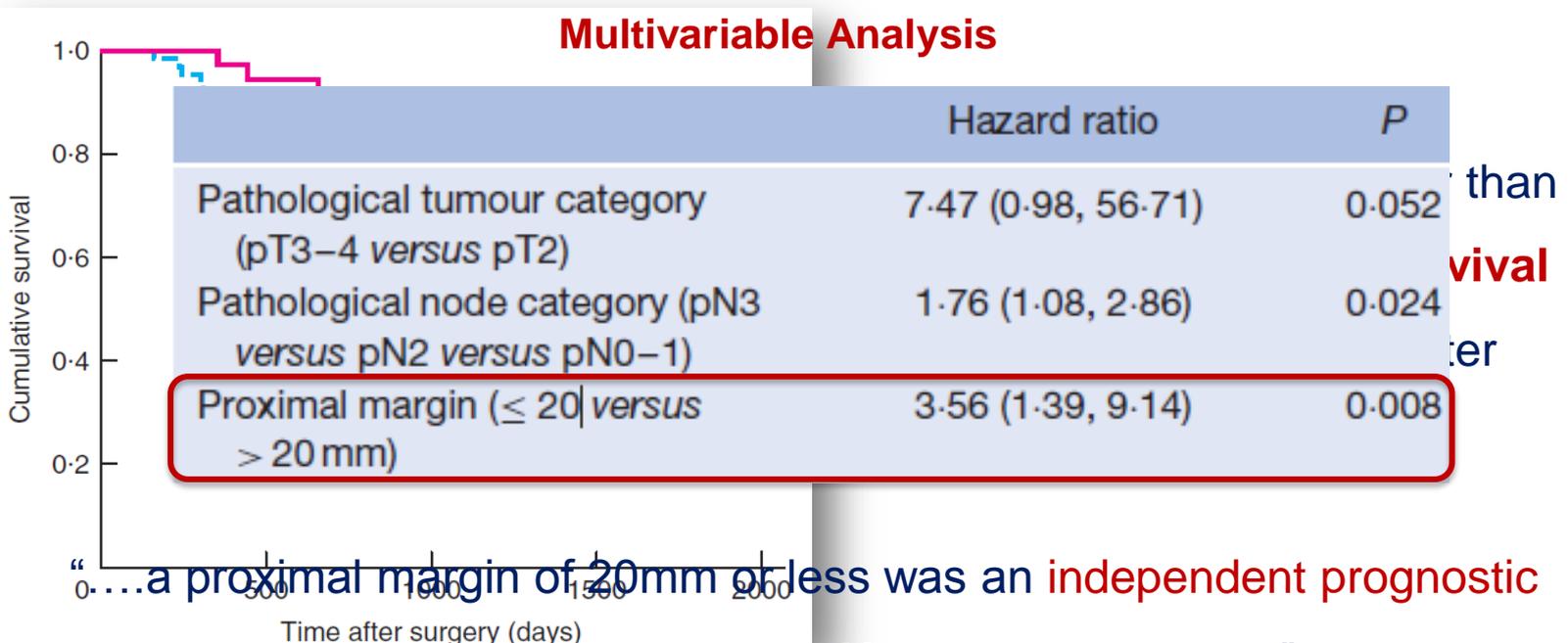


# Proximal Margin length

## Proximal margin length with transhiatal gastrectomy for Siewert type II and III adenocarcinomas of the oesophagogastric junction

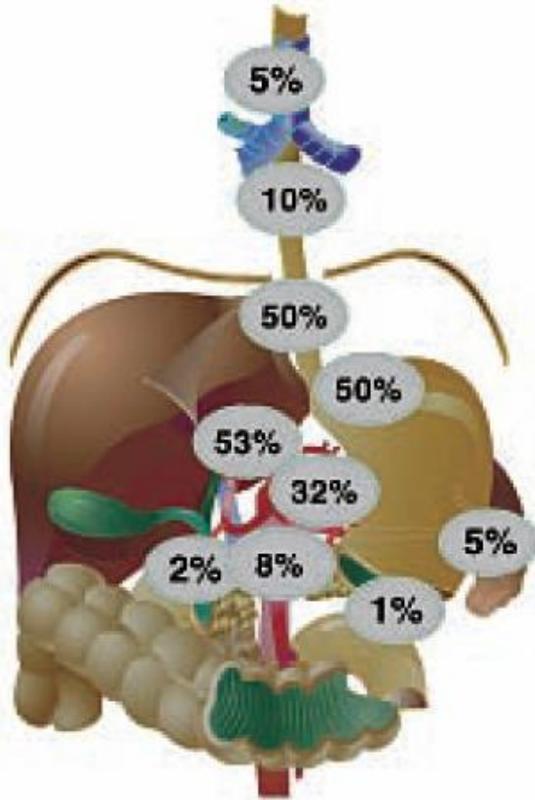
S. Mine, T. Sano, N. Hiki, K. Yamada, T. Kosuga, S. Nunobe and T. Yamaguchi

100 pts with pT2–4N0–3M0 tumours  
underwent gastrectomy via a transhiatal approach

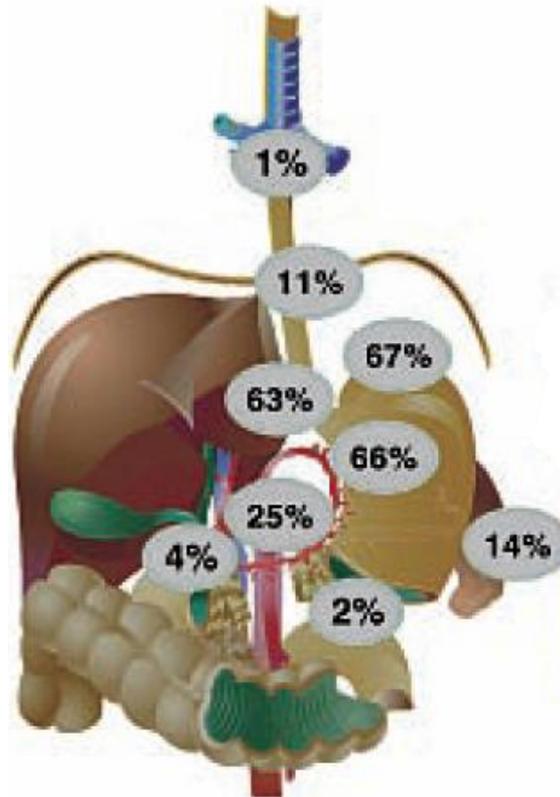


# Siewert type / N+ ( EU )

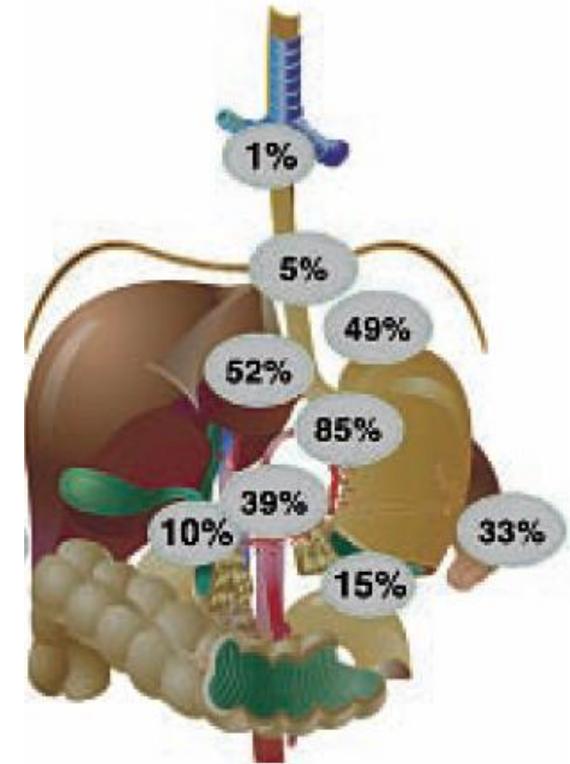
Siewert I



Siewert II



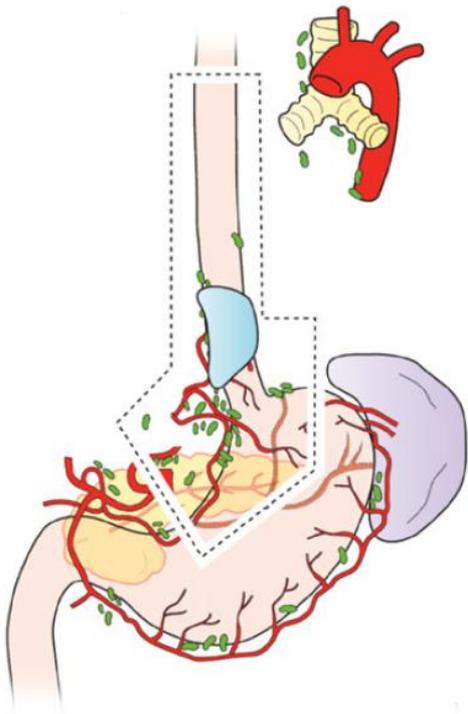
Siewert III



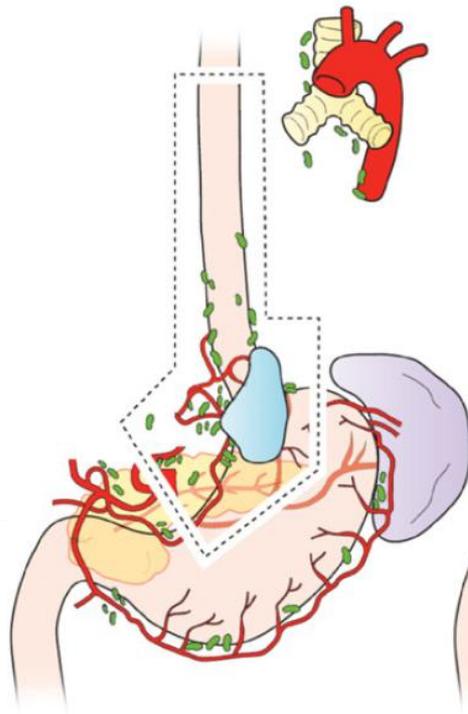
“... The classification of adenocarcinomas of the esophago-gastric junction in three types, AEG type I, type II and type III shows marked differences between the tumor entities and is recommended for selection of a proper surgical approach...”

# Siewert's Classification: surgical treatment

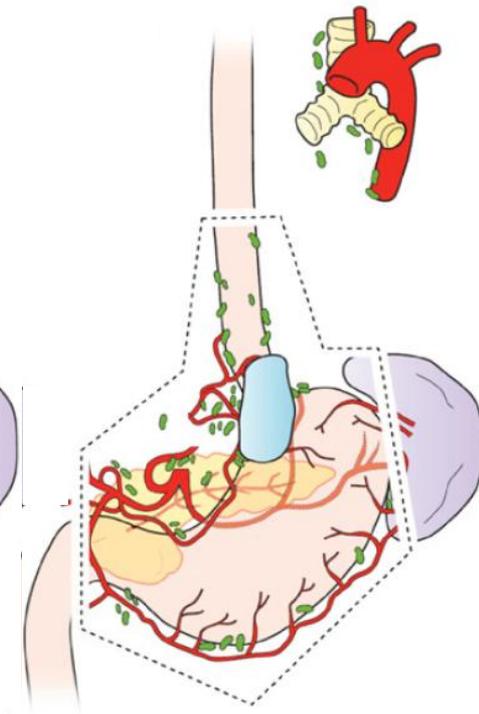
Siewert Type I



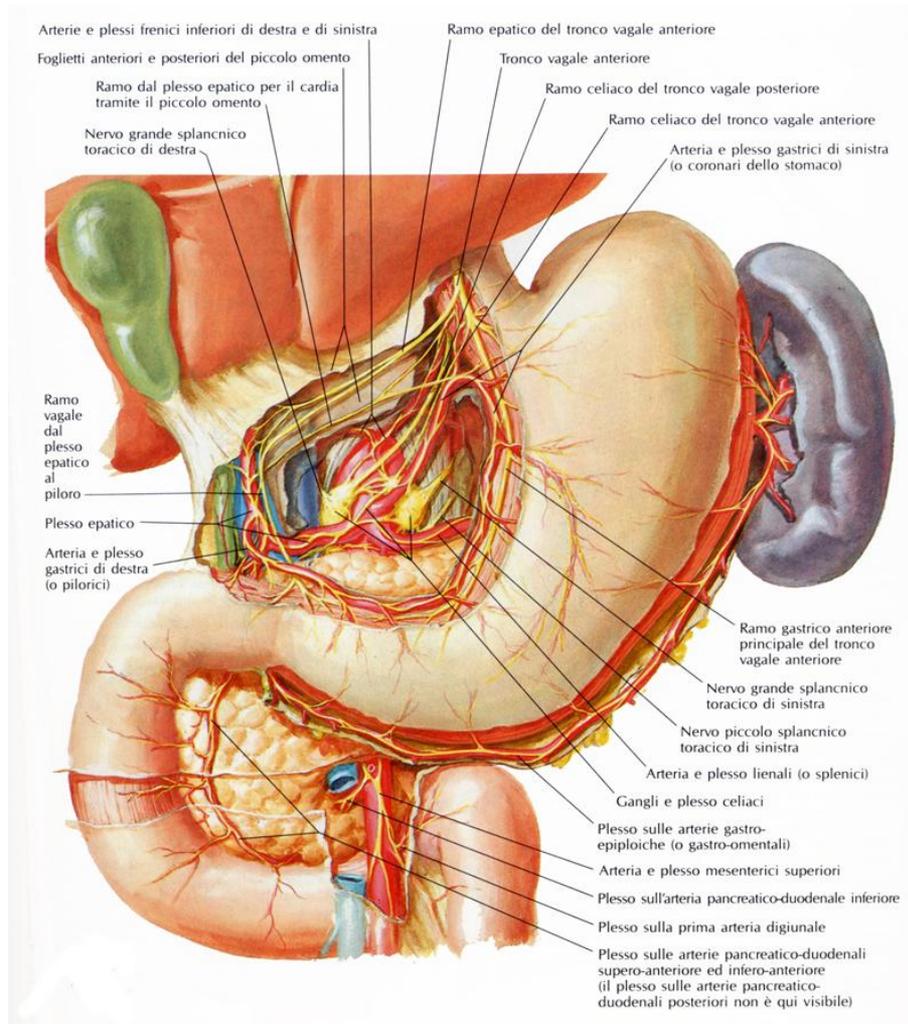
Siewert Type II



Siewert Type III



# Gastrolisi per esofagectomia

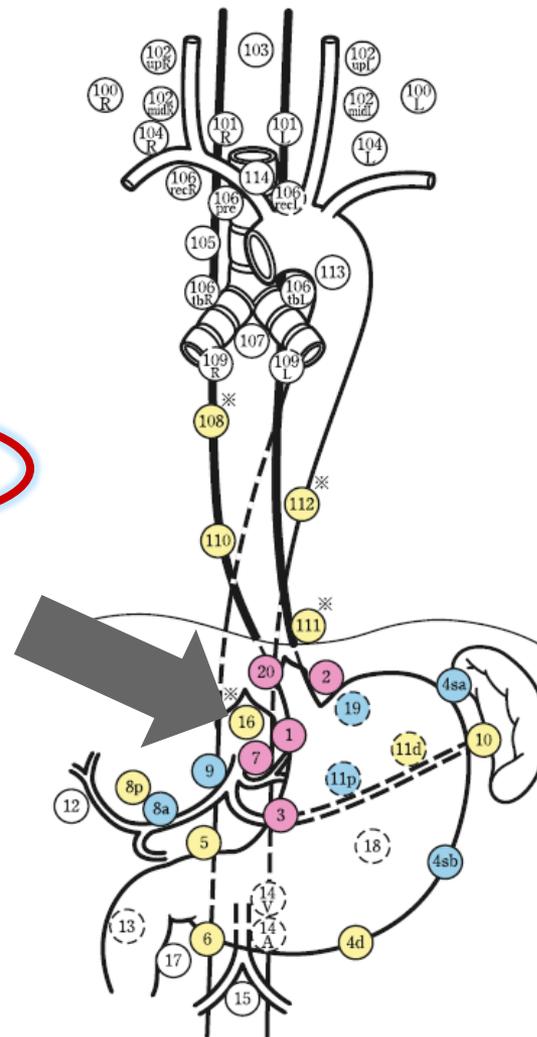
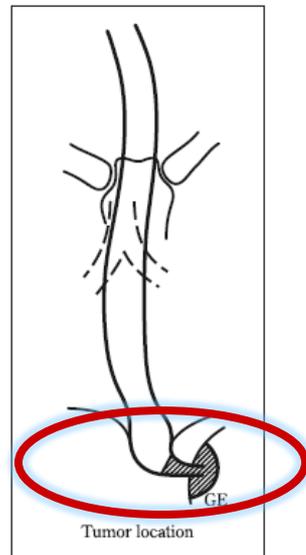
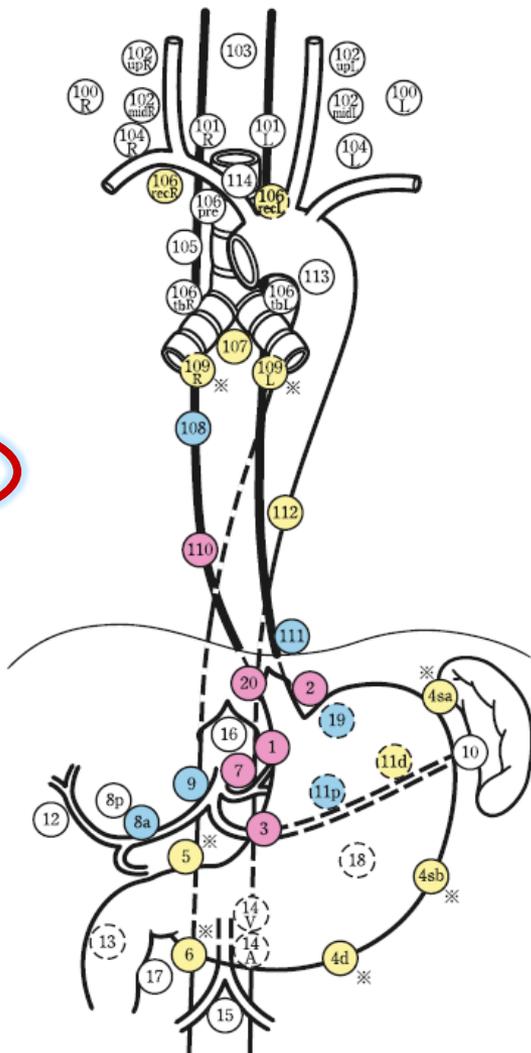
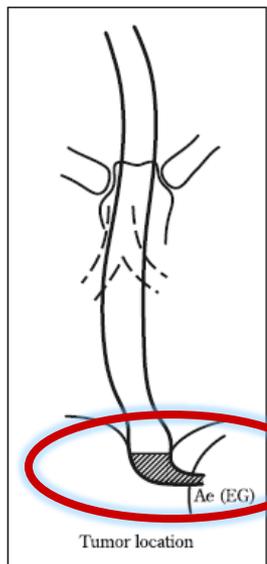


## Optimal Extent of Lymph Node Dissection for Siewert Type II Esophagogastric Junction Carcinoma

Hiroharu Yamashita, MD,\* Hitoshi Katai, MD,\* Shinji Morita, MD,\* Makoto Saka, MD,\* Hirokazu Taniguchi, MD,†  
and Takeo Fukagawa, MD\*

Nodal station	Number of patients with metastatic nodes	Number of patients in whom the station was dissected	Incidence of lymph node metastasis (%)	5-year overall survival rate of patients with metastatic nodes (%)
No. 1	86	225	38.2	36.0
No. 2	52	225	23.1	30.5
No. 3	79	225	35.1	38.9
No. 4sa	9	225	4.0	25.4
No. 4sb	3	225	1.3	0.0
No. 4d	0	169	0.0	NA
No. 5	1	169	0.6	0.0
No. 6	2	169	1.2	0.0
No. 7	47	225	20.9	18.3
No. 8a	14	225	6.2	35.7
No. 9	23	225	10.2	14.7
No. 10	6	147	4.1	16.7
No. 11p	25	225	11.1	23.8
No. 11d	12	173	6.9	32.4
No. 12a	0	102	0.0	NA
No. 110	7	95	7.4	23.8
No. 111	3	95	3.2	0.0
No. 112	1	79	1.3	0.0
No. 16a2	8	73	11.0	12.5
No. 16b1	7	38	18.4	0.0

# Siewert Type II: extended lymphadenectomy



## **Siewert Type I** (~esophageal adenoca)

**Marked male  
predominance**

**History of reflux symptoms**

**Intestinal type Lauren  
histology**

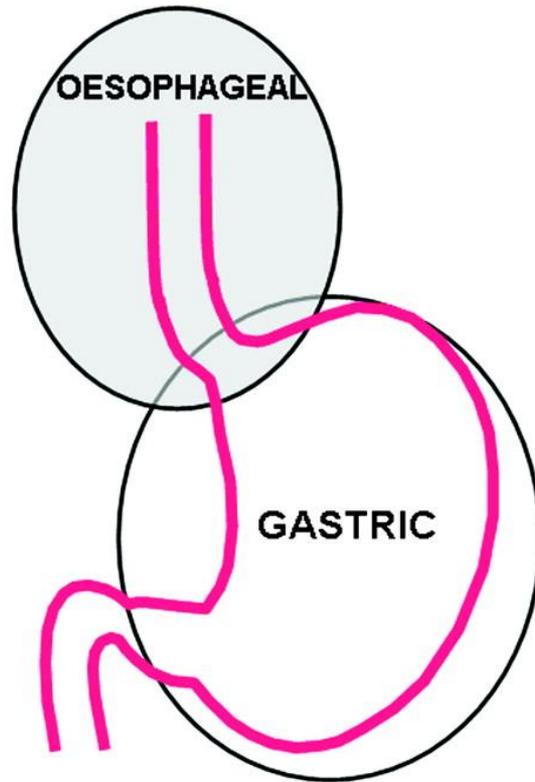
## **Siewert Type III** (~distal gastric adenoca)

**Less marked male  
predominance**

**No history of reflux  
symptoms**

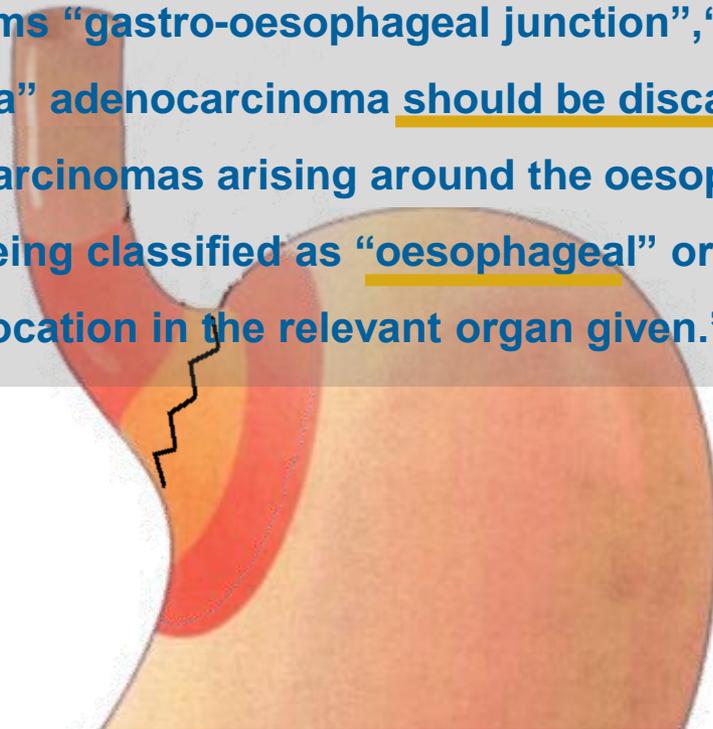
**Intestinal/diffuse type  
Lauren histology**

# Esophago-Gastric or Gastro-Esophageal Cancer ?



## Esophagogastric Junction Adenocarcinoma

“...The terms “gastro-oesophageal junction”, “junctional” and “cardia” adenocarcinoma should be discarded, with all adenocarcinomas arising around the oesophogastric junction being classified as “oesophageal” or “gastric” and their location in the relevant organ given.”

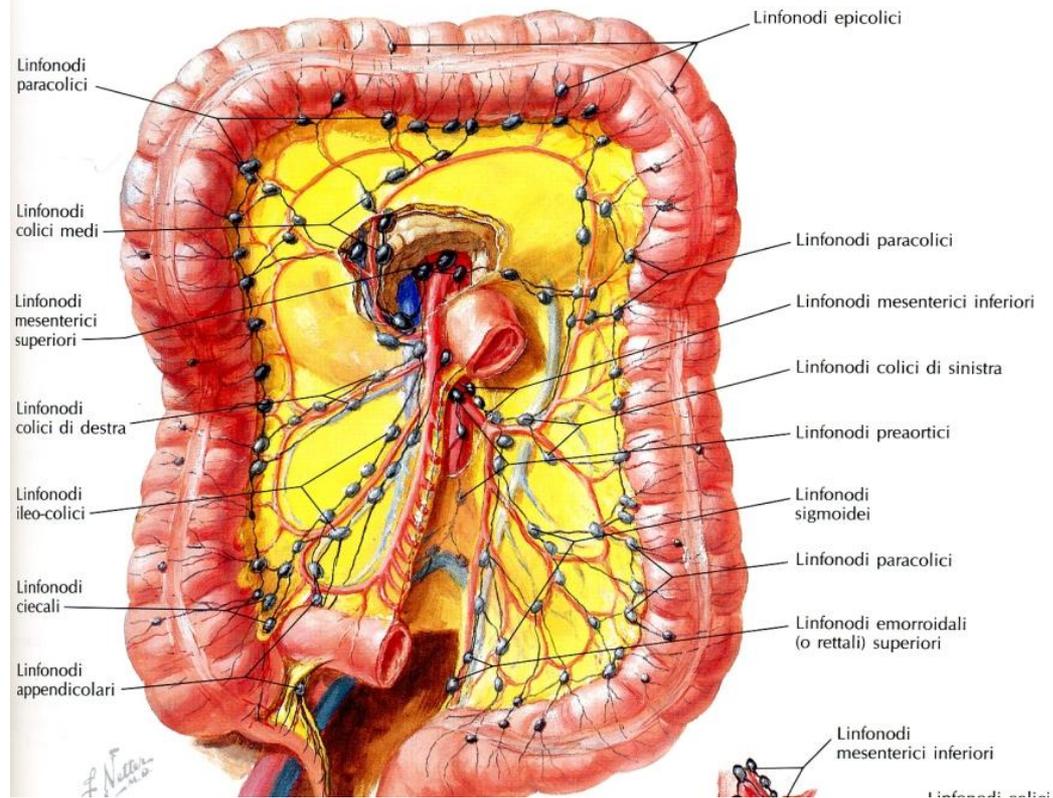


# Optimal Management of Gastric Cancer: Results From an International RAND/UCLA Expert Panel

- Results: The following tenets were scored appropriate and necessary: (1) preoperative staging by computed tomography of abdomen/pelvis; (2) positron-emission tomographic scans not routinely indicated; (3) consideration for adjuvant therapy; (4) further clinical trials; (5) **multidisciplinary decision making**; (6) sufficient support at hospitals; (7) assessment of 16 or more lymph nodes (LNs); (8) in metastatic disease, surgery only for palliation of major symptoms; (9) **surgeons experienced in GC management**; (10) and surgeons experienced in both GC management and advanced laparoscopic surgery for laparoscopic resection. The following were scored appropriate, but of indeterminate necessity: (1) diagnostic laparoscopy before treatment; (2) a multidisciplinary approach to linitis plastica; (3) genetic assessment for diffuse GC and family history, or age less than 45 years; (4) endoscopic removal of select T1aN0 lesions; (5) **D2 LN dissection in curative intent cases**; (6) D1 LN dissection for early GC or patients with comorbidities; (7) frozen section analysis of margins; (8) **nonemergent cases performed in a hospital with a volume of more than 15 resections per year**; and (9) **by a surgeon with more than 6 resection per year**.

# Esofago-colon-plastica retro-sternale

## Vasi linfatici e linfonodi dell'intestino crasso



# Esofago-colo-plastica retro-sternale

