

# CT

1

: CT가

: CT가 30

1995 1997

3

. 16 ( I)

, 14 ( II)

CT

CT

:

I 11 (69%), II 3 (21%)

( $p < .05$ ).

I 7 (44%), II

1 (7%)

( $p < .05$ ).

I ( $p > .05$ ).

5.2 cm, 1.4 cm

, II

3.5 cm, 1.5 cm

1 ,

6 ,

5 , 7 가

11 가

( $p > .05$ ).

CT

가

50 - 70%가 7% (1). 13 - 16% (6, 7),  
Barrett 1970 30 - 50% 64% (7).  
(2).

, 75% 가

5 CT

가

10%

(2 - 4).

CT

가

(4).

1995 1

1997 12

가

(4).

가

(4.7%)

(5),

30

.

28:2 ,

48

77

63

1

2001 6 18

2001 8 6

CT

CT

30

가

3

16

14

16

14

II

가

3

CT,

CT

CT

Wilcoxon

Rank Sum test

Median test

Fisher's Exact test

P

0.05

가

CT

CT

(Siemens Somatom Plus S, Erlangen, Germany)

Ultravist 300 (Schering AG, Berlin, Germany)

Omnipaque 300 (Nycomed, Cork, Ireland)

2.0 ml/sec

130 CC

2 cm

2

35

8 mm

1:1

8 mm

CT

CT

1 cm

**Table 1.** Preoperative CT Findings in Patients with Tumor Recurrence

Number	Sex/Age	Location	Thickness	Length	LN* Enlargement	Indistinct Margin	Duration of Recurrence	Findings of Recurrence
1	M/58	Lower	1.5 cm	12 cm	Left Paratracheal LN	Yes	5 month	Previous Tumor Bed Left adrenal Mets <sup>†</sup>
2	M/58	Lower	1.2 cm	7 cm	No	No	7 month	Liver, Bone Mets Multiple LAE <sup>‡</sup>
3	M/53	Lower	1 cm	4 cm	No	Yes	4 month	Mediastinal LAE
4	M/67	Lower	2 cm	4 cm	Gastrohepatic LN	No	14 month	Anastomotic Recur
5	M/56	Middle	1 cm	6 cm	Left Paratracheal LN	Yes	6 month	Anastomotic Recur
6	M/52	Middle	1.5 cm	6 cm	Periesophageal LN Left Paratracheal LN	Yes Yes	6 month 7 month	Anastomotic Recur Lung Mets Mediastinal LAE Paraaortic LAE
7	M/55	Lower	2 cm	6 cm	Subcarinal LN	No	11 month	Lung Mets
8	F/48	Lower	3 cm	6 cm	Gastrohepatic LN Gastrohepatic LN	No No	16 month	Lung Mets Retroperitoneal LAE
9	M/70	Middle	1 cm	2 cm	Gastrohepatic LN	Yes	9 month	Anastomotic Recur Mediastinal LAE
10	M/67	Lower	1 cm	3 cm	No	No	21 month	Liver Mets Retroperitoneal LAE
11	M/58	Lower	1 cm	3 cm	Aortopulmonic Window	No	12 month	Retroperitoneal LAE Gastrohepatic LAE
12	M/57	Lower	1 cm	7 cm	No	No	11 month	Previous Tumor Bed
13	M/70	Lower	1 cm	3 cm	No	No	17 month	Lung Mets
14	M/62	Middle	1 cm	4 cm	Pretracheal LN	Yes	29 month	Mediastinal LAE
15	M/62	Middle	1 cm	5 cm	Gastrohepatic LN	No	9 month	Anastomotic Recur
16	M/77	Lower	2 cm	3 cm	Left Paratracheal LN	Yes	3 month	Anastomotic Recur
Average			1.4 cm	5.2 cm			11 month	

Location: Location of Tumor in Esophagus

LN\*: Lymph Node

Mets<sup>†</sup>: Metastasis

LAE<sup>‡</sup>: Lymph Node Enlargements

가 . P 0.13 (Table 3).  
 I 11 , II 3  
 (Tables 1 and 2).  
 CT 11  
 가 6 ,  
 16  
 1 , 5 ,  
 2 , 3 .  
 가 1 6  
 1 3 , 1 ,  
 가 4 (Table 1).  
 CT I (16 )  
 5.2 cm, 2 - 12 cm ,  
 II (14 ) 3.5 cm, 1 - 7 cm (Tables 1 and 2).  
 I , II 1.4  
 cm, 1 - 3 cm 1.5 cm, 0.5 - 3 cm .  
 Wilcoxon Rank Sum test Median test  
 P 0.05  
 가 (Table 2).  
 Fisher's Exact T test P 0.014  
 가 (Table 3).  
 3).  
 CT  
 I 7 (Figs. 1 and 2).  
 II 1  
 11 , II 1 , 6  
 7 . Fisher's Exact test (Table 2). Fisher's Exact T

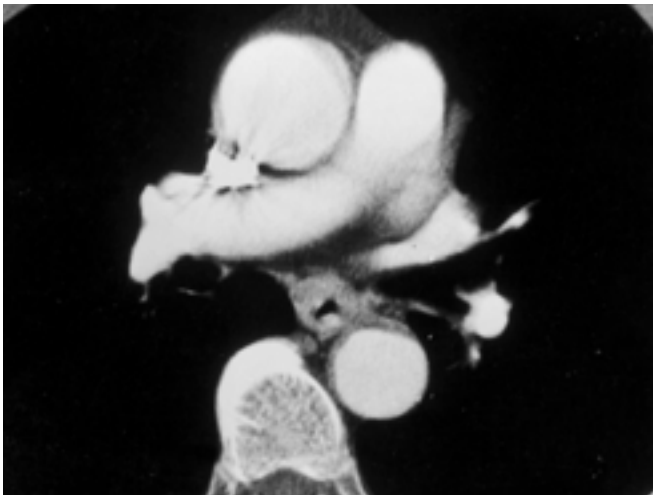
**Table 2.** Preoperative CT Findings in Patients without Tumor Recurrence

Number	Sex/Age	Location	Thickness	Length	LN* Enlargement	Indistinct Margin
1	M/60	Middle	0.5 cm	3 cm	No	No
2	M/67	Middle	3 cm	5 cm	No	No
3	M/51	Lower	1 cm	1 cm	No	Yes
4	M/70	Lower	2 cm	7 cm	No	No
5	M/67	Middle	1 cm	6 cm	Left Paratracheal LN	No
6	M/60	Middle	3 cm	3 cm	No	No
7	M/77	Middle	1 cm	4 cm	Left Paratracheal LN	No
8	M/53	Upper	1.5 cm	3 cm	No	No
9	M/67	Lower	1 cm	2 cm	No	No
10	M/63	Lower	3 cm	2 cm	Left Paratracheal LN	No
11	M/77	Lower	1 cm	3 cm	No	No
12	M/61	Lower	0.5 cm	3 cm	No	No
13	M/65	Lower	1 cm	5 cm	No	No
14	M/70	Middle	1.5 cm	2 cm	No	No
Average			1.5 cm	3.5 cm		

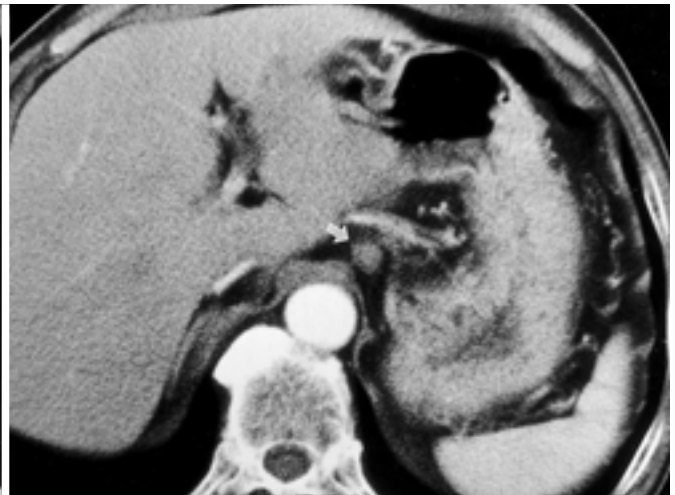
LN\*: Lymph Node

**Table 3.** Preoperative CT Findings in Patients with Recurrence and without Recurrence

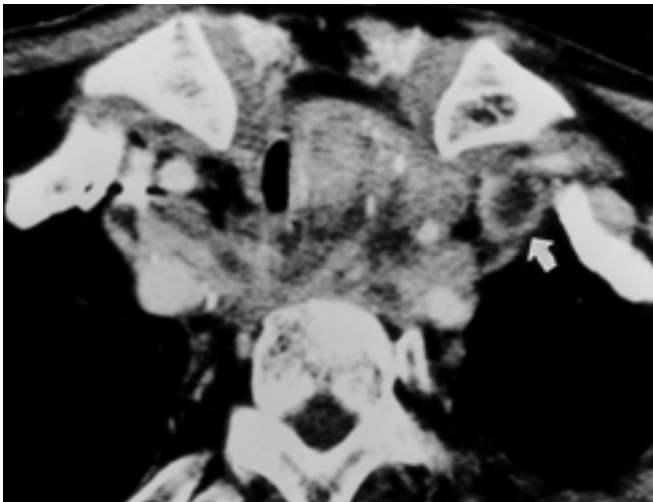
CT Findings of Esophageal Cancer	Patients with Tumor Recurrence (n = 16)	Patients without Recurrence during 3 Years (n = 14)	P value
Length	2 - 12 cm (Mean: 5.2 cm)	1 - 7 cm (Mean: 3.5 cm)	$p > 0.05$
Thickness	1 - 3 cm (Mean: 1.4 cm)	0.5 - 3 cm (Mean: 1.5 cm)	$p > 0.05$
Location	Middle 5, Lower 11	Upper 1, Middle 6, Lower 7	$p > 0.05$
Lymph node Enlargements	11/16 (69%)	3/14 (21%)	$p < 0.05$
Indistinct Margin	7/16 (44%)	1/14 (7%)	$p < 0.05$



A



B



C

**Fig. 1.** 70-year-old man who developed recurrence of esophageal carcinoma following surgical resection.

**A.** Preoperative CT scan obtained at the level of right main pulmonary artery shows circumferential thickening of esophageal wall. Its length and thickness can be measured 2 cm and 1cm, respectively. The margin of tumor is partially indistinct.

**B.** A 1.5 cm sized subdiaphragmatic lymph node (arrow) is seen within gastrohepatic ligament.

**C.** CT scan obtained 9 month after surgery shows soft tissue mass at anastomotic site that causes deviation and narrowing of trachea. Left supraclavicular enlarged lymph node (arrow) is also seen.

test  $P = 0.047$   
가 (Table 3).

CT

(Table 3). CT

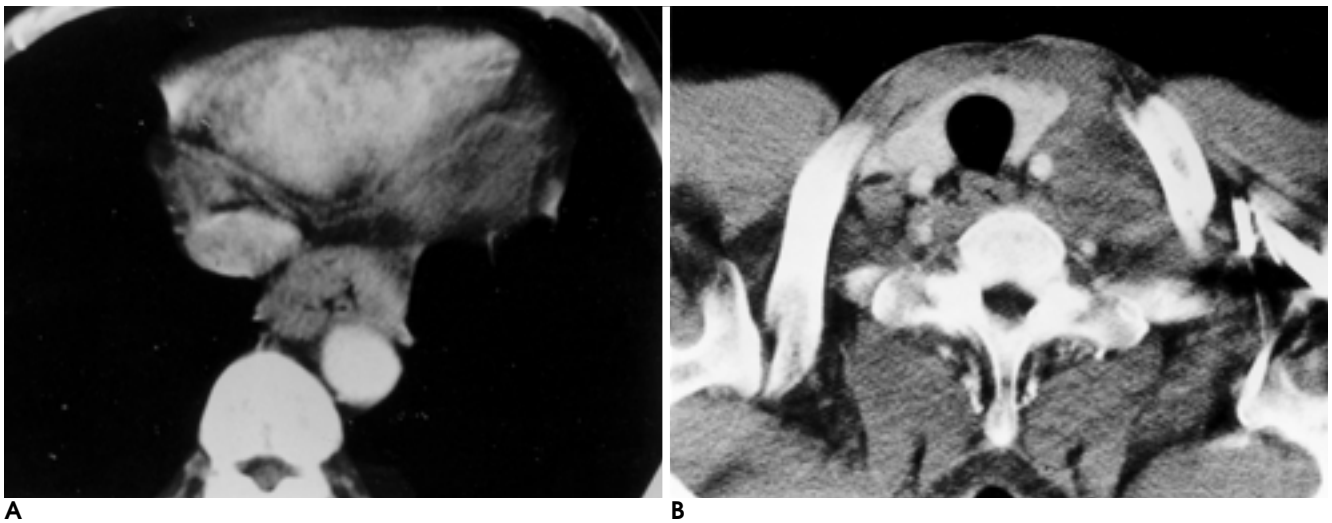
, CT 가 가 (8).

가 (9). CT 90%, 92% (10) 85%, 90% (11). , 37

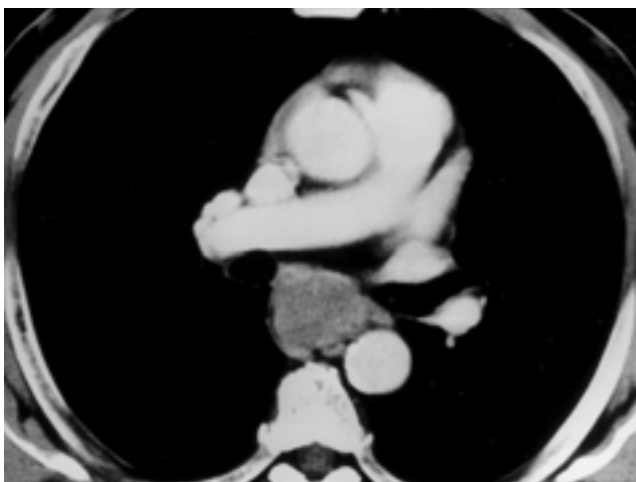
CT가 가 60% , 90% (12).

, CT 가 가

. 가



**Fig. 2.** 53-year-old man who developed recurrence of esophageal carcinoma following surgical resection.  
**A.** Preoperative CT scan obtained at the level of inferior vena cava shows circumferential thickening of lower esophageal wall. Its length and thickness can be measured 4cm and 1cm, respectively. Tumor margin is indistinct as a result of obliteration of periesophageal fat plane. No lymph node enlargement was seen in mediastinum and upper abdomen.  
**B.** CT scan obtained 5 months after surgery shows bulky left supraclavicular lymphadenopathy anteriorly displacing ipsilateral thyroid gland by mass effect.



**Fig. 3.** 67-year-old man who did not develop recurrence of esophageal carcinoma following surgical resection. Preoperative CT scan obtained at the level of right main pulmonary artery shows asymmetrical thickening of esophageal wall. Its length and thickness can be measured 5 cm and 3 cm, respectively. The margin of tumor is not indistinct due to preservation of periesophageal fat plane. No lymph node enlargement was seen in mediastinum and upper abdomen.

가 가 5-10%

(14).

CT

(2).

가

CT

(2).

90

가

(15).

CT

(2).

가

CT

가

가

62 - 64%

(7, 13).

5

(16).

67 - 75%

가

25 - 50% (16, 17).  
가 가 (18, 19).

가 가 41 5 50.9% ,  
29.8% (20).

가 (21). 가 90  
(22). CT 가

가 CT

가 가 .

가 가 (23).

가 .

가 ,

CT 가 가

TNM T 가

(2).

CT

1 cm

가 1 cm

가 .

가 가

가

3

1 ( : 11.3 ,  
: 6.8 , : 3-29 )

12.7

( : 9.8 )

1. Livingstone E, Skinner D. *Tumors of the Esophagus*. In Berk JE(ed). *Gastroenteology*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1985:818-850
2. Levine M, Halvorsen R. *Carcinoma of the esophagus*. In Gore RM, Levine MS. *Textbook of gastrointestinal radiology*. Philadelphia: Saunders 2000:403-434
3. Thompson W. Esophageal cancer. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 1983;9:1533-1565
4. Wobst A, Audisio T, Colleoni M, Geraghty J. Oesophageal cancer treatment: studies, strategies and facts. *Ann Oncol* 1998;9:951-962
5. Kimura H, Konishi K, Arakawa H et al. Number of lymph node metastases influences survival in patients with thoracic esophageal carcinoma: Therapeutic values of radiation treatment for recurrence. *Dis Esophagus* 1999;12:205-208
6. Sanz L, Gonzales J, Miyar A, Navarrete F, Martinez E. Patterns of recurrence after esophageal resection for cancer. *Hepatogastroenterology* 1999;46:2393-2397
7. Boring C, Squires T, Tong T, Montgomery S. Cancer statistics 1994. *CA Cancer J Clin* 1994;44:7-26
8. Noh H, Fishman E, Forastiere A, Bliss D, Calhoun P. CT of the esophagus: Spectrum of disease with emphasis on esophageal carcinoma. *Radiographics* 1995;15:1113-1134
9. Vilgrain V, Mompoin D, Palazzo L, et al. Staging of esophageal carcinoma: Comparison of results with endoscopic sonography and CT. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1990;155:277-281
10. Legmann P, Marmuse J, Rjob S, Benacerraf R. Preoperative CT for transhiatal esophagectomy. *Invest Radiol* 1991;26:987-991
11. Halvorsen R, Thompson W. Computed tomographic staging of gastrointestinal malignancies. I. Esophagus and stomach. *Invest Radiol* 1987;22:2-16
12. Maerz L, Devency C, Lopez R, Mcconnell D. Role of computed tomographic scans of esophageal and proximal gastric malignancies. *Am J Surg* 1993;65:558-560
13. Becker C, Barbier P, Terrier F, Porcellini B. Patterns of recurrence of esophageal carcinoma after transhiatal esophagectomy and gastric interposition. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1987;148:273-277
14. Fitzgerald R, Bartles D, Parker E. Tracheoesophageal fistulas secondary to carcinoma of esophagus. *J Thorac Cardiovascular Surg* 1981;82:194-197
15. Halvorsen R, Thompson W. *CT and MRI of the esophagus*. In Levine M. *Radiology of the esophagus*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1989: 291-309
16. Mandard A, Chasle J, Marnay J. Autopsy findings in 111 cases of esophageal cancer. *Cancer* 1981;48:329-335
17. Sannohe Y, Hiratsuka R, Doki K. Lymph node metastasis in cancer of the thoracic esophagus. *Am J Surg* 1981;141:216-218
18. Wobst A, Audisio R, Colleoni M, Geraghty J. Esophageal cancer treatment: Studies, strategies and facts. *Ann Oncol* 1998;9:951-962
19. Siewert J, Stein H. Lymph node dissection in squamous cell

- esophageal cancer who benefits? *Langenbecks Arch Surg* 1999;384:141-148
20. Abe S, Tachibana M, Shiraishi M, Naramura T. Lymph node metastasis in resectable esophageal cancer. *J Thoracic Cardiovascular Surg* 1990;100:287-291
21. Tachibana M, Kinugasa S, Dhar D, et al. Prognostic factors after extended esophagectomy for squamous carcinoma of the thoracic esophagus. *J Surg Oncol* 1999;72:88-93
22. Halvorsen R, Magruder H, Foster W, Roberts I, Postlethwait R. Esophageal cancer staging by CT: Long-term follow-up study. *Radiology* 1986;161:147-151
23. Tsujinaka T, Shiozaki H, Yamamoto M, Inoue M, Yano M. Role of preoperative chemoradiation in the management of upper third thoracic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. *Am J Surg* 1999;177:503-506
24. James G, Leslie E, Issac R, Mark B, James F, Barry H. Recurrent esophageal carcinoma: CT evaluation after esophagectomy. *Radiology* 1993;189:271-275

J Korean Radiol Soc 2001;45:357 - 363

## Preoperative CT Assessment of Esophageal Carcinoma: Comparison between the Patients with and without Recurrence of Esophageal Carcinoma after Surgical Resection<sup>1</sup>

Young Hen Lee, M.D., Yu Whan Oh, M.D., Kyu Ran Cho, M.D., Bum Jin Park, M.D.,  
Nam Jun Lee, M.D., Kyoo Byung Chung, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Korea University Hospital

**Purpose:** To determine whether preoperative CT is helpful in predicting the development of recurrent tumor following surgical resection in patients with esophageal cancer.

**Materials and Methods:** Thirty patients with esophageal cancer in whom preoperative CT of the chest had been performed were included in the study. All had undergone esophagectomy, esophagogastrostomy and lymph node dissection at our institution between 1995 and 1997. They were divided into two groups according to the development of tumor recurrence during the follow-up period of three years. Sixteen patients (group I) suffered tumor recurrence, while the other 14 (group II) remained tumor-free after surgery. In each group, a review of the preoperative CT scans indicated the length, thickness, location and margin of the tumor, and the presence or absence of lymphadenopathy in the mediastinum and/or upper abdomen. Differences in preoperative CT findings between the two groups were assessed by statistical testing.

**Results:** Lymphadenopathy of the mediastinum and/or upper abdomen was seen in 11 (69%) of 16 patients in group I and three (21%) of 14 in group II ( $p < .05$ ). The tumor margin was indistinct in seven patients (44%) in group I and in one (7%) in group II ( $p < .05$ ). The average length and thickness of esophageal tumors were 5.2 and 1.4 cm, respectively, in group I, and 3.5 and 1.5 cm, respectively, in group II ( $p > .05$ ). In group I, five esophageal tumors were located in the middle esophagus and eleven in the lower esophagus. In group II, such tumor was located one in the upper esophagus, six in the middle esophagus, and seven in the lower esophagus ( $p > .05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Patients with preoperative CT findings of lymphadenopathy and/or an indistinct primary tumor margin are more likely to develop tumor recurrence following surgical resection than those without these findings.

**Index words :** Esophagus, CT  
Esophagus, neoplasms  
Esophagus, surgery

Address reprint requests to : Yu Whan Oh, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Korea University Hospital,  
126-1 5 Ka, Anam-Dong, Sungbuk-Ku, Seoul 136-701, Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-920-5657 Fax. 82-2-929-3796 E-mail: yuwhan@kumc.or.kr