gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

AN UNEXPECTED CAUSE OF DYSPHAGIA: A NEUROENDOCRINE CARCINOMA OF THE ESOPHAGUS

AZIZ AOURARH

UEG Week Vienna 2024 | Poster

Oesophagus

October 13, 2024

A 62-year-old man with chronic smoking history presented with dysphagia and was diagnosed with poorly differentiated large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma of the esophagus, but died before planned surgical resection.

KEY POINTS

- Neuroendocrine carcinomas of the esophagus are extremely rare, representing 0.4 to 2% of all esophageal tumors and 0.04% of all neuroendocrine tumors, with limited literature and no standardized treatment guidelines.
- The patient presented with chronic dysphagia, vomiting, and 20 kg weight loss over 6 months, with laboratory findings showing hypokalemia (3.3 mmol/l) and hyponatremia (132 mmol/l).
- Endoscopy revealed a hemi-circumferential ulcer-budding process in the lower esophagus; biopsy was positive for synaptophysin and CD56, negative for CK7 and P40, confirming poorly differentiated large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma.
- CT imaging showed a 35mm stenosing circumferential process spanning at least 110mm in craniocaudal dimensions without metastases; multidisciplinary team recommended surgical resection.
- The patient died at home before the planned surgery could be performed.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/8936293e-9110-11ef-8407-0242ac140004

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.